



The John of Gaunt School
A Community Academy

Name

TG

Year 7

Knowledge Organisers

Term 2 - 2023

Year 7 Term 2 Quizzing Homework - Question Bank

Computer Science	Computer Science
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones and other digital devices, with the intent to deliberately upset them is known as? Cyberbullying 2) Repeated use of electronic communication to harass or frighten someone is known as? Cyberstalking 3) Correct or acceptable way of communicating on the internet is known as? Netiquette 4) Gaining access to a computer, with the intention of stealing data or causing damage is known as? Hacking 5) Deliberate act taken to befriend and create an emotional connection with a child, resulting in not good intentions is known as? Online grooming 6) Sending sexually explicit messages or images by cell phones and other electronic devices is known as? Sexting 7) A website, or part of a website which allows people to communicate via a computer network in real time is known as? Chat room 8) A friend who you only communicate with through the internet or cyberspace is known as? Cyberpal 9) What is the missing word? Keep ???? by being careful not to give out personal information when you're chatting or posting online? Safe 10) What is the missing word? ???? emails, IM messages, or opening files, pictures or texts from people you don't know or trust can lead to problems – they may contain viruses or nasty messages! - Accepting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11) What is the missing word? ???? someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Only do so with your parents' or carers' permission? - Meeting 12) What is the missing word? Someone online might lie about who they are and information on the internet may not be true. Always check information with other websites as it might not always be ???? - Reliable 13) What is the missing word? ???? your parent, carer or a trusted adult if someone or something makes you feel uncomfortable or worried, or if you or someone you know is being bullied online? - Tell 14) Action taken to stop interactions from set people via online communication is known as? - Block 15) An email that is sent to a large number of people and mostly consists of advertising is known as? - SPAM 16) What does SMART stand for ? - Safe, Meet, Accept, Reliable, Tell 17) WhatsApp, Snapchat, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube & Twitter are all types of what? - Social Media 18) Name types of personal information? - Phone Number, Address, Social Networks, Name, Age, Friends, School 19) Things you share online and stay forever is commonly known as a???? - Digital Tattoo 20) What is E-Safety? – The steps that need to be taken online to stay safe.

Design Technology	Drama
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does the word Rendering mean in Graphics? 2. What does the word Annotation mean? 3. Why do we Annotate design drawing work? 4. Why is the choice of font for a poster important? 5. What is a Serif Font? 6. Give an example of a Sans Serif Font. 7. Name two methods of enhancing a drawing? 8. What does CAD stand for? 9. Give an example of a CAD programme. 10. Name a 3D drawing technique? 11. What does Aesthetics mean? 12. Why do we Analyse a product? 13. What standard size paper is larger than A4? 14. How can we describe a piece of paper's orientation? 15. What does Placement involve in graphics? 16. Name a manufactured material? 17. Why do we use joints to fasten wood together? 18. Give an example of a wood joint. 19. Name a pop-up folding technique? 20. Name a method for enlarging an image. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What type of Theatre did the Greeks typically perform in? 2. What is a chorus in drama? 3. What is it to 'mirror' another actor? 4. What two genres did Greek plays fall into? 5. What prop did Greek actors use to show which character they were playing? 6. What is body language and how do we use it? 7. What are facial expressions and how do we use them? 8. What is gesture and how do we use it? 9. What is projection? 10. Why do actors need to face the audience? <p style="text-align: center;">Oliver Twist</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is Sound-scape? 2. What is Thought-track? 3. What is Slow-motion? 4. What is Direct address? 5. What is Role-play? 6. What is Pace? 7. What is Pitch? 8. What is Volume? 9. What is Tone? 10. What is Accent?

English

1. What is an antagonist?
2. Write the definition for a stereotype.
3. If you are immoral, you are
.....
4. What is a motive?
5. If you are malicious, you are
.....
6. What is a comeuppance?
7. A fatal flaw which leads to the downfall of the hero = H.....
8. A system of society that is controlled by men = P.....
9. Write out one quotation that Miss Trunchball says:
10. What animal are Goneril and Regan compared to as? (Use your Key Quotations section)
11. Complete the quotation: Goneril = 'Pluck out his!'
12. Complete the quotation: Regan = 'Give me thy
13. What does conform mean?
14. What does subvert mean?
15. Complete the sentence: Nature means that your personality is (born with it). (Use your Key Context section)
16. Complete the sentence: Nurture means that your personality is influenced by your (Use your Key Context section)
17. Why was Goneril and Regan's behaviour important? (Use your Key Context section)
18. What two things does King Lear like?
19. Who is King Lear's youngest daughter?
20. List five words to describe Goneril and Regan.

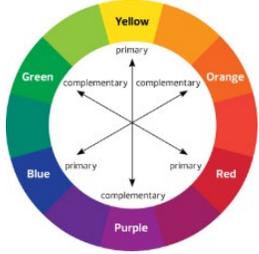
Food	Geography
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you cut yourself, what should you do? 2. Draw a cooker and label the different parts. 3. Bechamel refers to what- think about our practical work? 4. Butter is high in saturated fat, what can you substitute this for to reduce the saturated fat? 5. Describe and draw the vegetable cut – julienne. 6. Which cloth do you wash up equipment with? 7. What does TBS stand for? 8. What dried fruits can you put into a scone? 9. Name a protein food. 10. What do bacteria need to grow? 11. List 4 foods outside of the Eatwell guide? 12. Bacteria reproduces via which method? 13. Name 3 food poisoning bacteria. 14. Explain the term 'Danger Zone'. 15. What is the name of the green section on the Eatwell Guide? 16. Name 3 symptoms of food poisoning. 17. How many glasses of water should you drink each day? 18. What is cross contamination? 19. What units of measurements are liquids measure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the distribution of the rainforest 2. Name two South American countries where the rainforest can be found. 3. What kind of climate does the rainforest have? 4. What is its temperature range? 5. What is the rainforests total rainfall? 6. What is the purpose of buttress roots? 7. What are lianas? 8. What do we call the tallest layer of the rainforest? 9. Name the tree/plant grown for its oil. 10. Name three rainforest trees 11. Give three reasons why deforestation is taking place 12. What does indigenous mean? 13. Describe what happens to the soil after deforestation 14. List four impacts of deforestation 15. What is selective logging? 16. What is shifting cultivation? 17. What is ecotourism? 18. Name an indigenous tribe from the rainforest of Sarawak 19. They are nomadic, what does this mean? 20. Why are the rainforests so important?

History	History Cont.
<p>1. Which statement below is FALSE about Viking Harald Hardraada's claim to the throne? England had 3 previous Viking kings between 1013 and 1042 Harald Hardraada was popular among the Saxons He was a fierce fighter and good leader of men He was already the King of Norway (and claimed to be King of Denmark)</p> <p>2. Which of the following was NOT a reason the Saxon Army was defeated at Hastings? Harold Godwinson was hit in the eye with an arrow The Shield Wall broke and some of the Fyrd ran down the hill The Normans outnumbered the Saxon army William may have planned fake retreats and used cavalry to kill soldiers running down the hill</p> <p>3. Which statement below is FALSE about Harold Godwinson's claim to the throne? Chosen by the Witan (Saxon Parliament) Harold was a blood relative of Edward the Confessor Harold's sister had been Edward the Confessor's wife (queen) Powerful, experienced and well-known in England</p> <p>4. Which country is Normandy in?</p> <p>5. Who was Harold Godwinson's Saxon brother who joined with Viking Harald Hardraada?</p> <p>6. What name was given to the part-time volunteer army who fought for the Saxons?</p> <p>7. Why did the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066 create a struggle for the English crown? (2 reasons)</p> <p>8. How long did Harold Godwinson take to march his Saxon army 200 miles in order to surprise Hardraada and the Viking invaders on the 25th September?</p> <p>9. What year was the Domesday book written?</p> <p>10. Who were the Witan?</p>	<p>11. Why were the Vikings defeated by the Saxons at the Battle of Stamford Bridge on the 25th September 1066?</p> <p>12. Which "Viking" area consists of Norway, Sweden and Denmark?</p> <p>13. What is cavalry?</p> <p>14. Which of the people below would work on a "manor" that would be held by a Lord? King Baron/Bishop Knight Peasant/villan</p> <p>15. Who organises the workers in a medieval farm, village or castle?</p> <p>16. Which statement below is TRUE about the Battle of Fulford on 20th September 1066? 9,000 Vikings defeated 5,000 Saxons (led by Earls Morcar and Edwin) 13,000 Saxons defeated 7,000 Vikings (led by Hardraada and Tostig) 10,000 Normans defeated 8,000 Saxons (led by Harold Godwinson)</p> <p>17. Which statement below is FALSE about Duke William of Normandy's claim to the throne? Had been promised the throne by Edward the Confessor The Pope supported William's claim to the throne He was English and Edward the Confessor's brother Had provided military help to Edward the Confessor</p> <p>18. What day did William of Normandy get crowned as King of England?</p> <p>19. Which battle took place immediately after the Vikings invaded on 20th September 1066?</p> <p>20. Which statement below is FALSE about the Norman army at the Battle of Hastings They had 2000 cavalry (men on horses) They had 1500 archers They arranged their soldiers into a shield wall They had mercenaries (soldiers just fighting for money)</p>

Music	PE
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a chord?2. How many people perform in a solo?3. How many people perform in a duet?4. What is pitch?5. What is rhythm?6. What is an octave?7. What is a Carol?8. What is a choir?9. What is an arrangement?10. Which keys are the sharps and flats on the keyboard?11. What is the musical word for the main tune?12. What is the musical word for how the music is organised?13. What is the musical word for how loud or quiet the music is?14. What is the musical word for how fast or slow the music is?15. What is the musical word for the tone of the music?16. What is the musical word for what is performing the piece?17. What is the musical word for how many layers there are in a piece?18. What is the musical word for a combination of pitches and chords?19. What hand do you play the melody with on the keyboard?20. What hand do you play the chords with on the keyboard?	

Science	Spanish
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define element 2. Define mixture 3. Define compound 4. What is the chemical symbol for magnesium? 5. State a property of a metal 6. State a property of a non-metal 7. Are the alkali metals reactive or non-reactive? 8. What does the term malleable mean? 9. Are metals good conductors of electricity? 10. Give the name of a halogen from the periodic table 	<p>Learn the family members on the KO and write what these are in Spanish:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. my mother 2. my father 3. my brother 4. my sister 5. my uncle 6. my cousin (f) 7. my grandfather 8. my parents 9. my stepmother 10. I am an only daughter <p>B] Answer these questions about yourself in Spanish in full sentences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ¿Tienes hermanos? (Do you have siblings?) 2. ¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia? (How many people are there in your family?) 3. ¿Tienes animales en casa? (Do you have any pets at home?) 4. ¿Cómo eres? (What do you look like? – Give physical details as well as your personality.) 5. Describe a un miembro de tu familia. (Describe a member of your family – physically and personality).

Year 7 Art and Design Knowledge Organiser



Key words:
Colour.
Primary.
Secondary.
Tertiary.
Harmonious.
Complementary.

- 3 Primary colours – **Red**, **yellow** and **blue**. They can not be made with mixing other colours.
- 3 secondary colours – **Orange**, **green** and **purple**. They can be made by mixing 2 primary colours.
- Tertiary colours and made from mixing a combination of the primary and secondary colours.
- There are harmonious colours which sit next to each other on the wheel.
- There are also complementarity colours which are opposite each other on the wheel.



Key Artists to Compare and Analyse:

Michael Craig Martin

Makes large colourful paintings of 'everyday' things. Inspirational figure and teacher of the young British artists movement in the 1980's



Extra Vocab.

Colour
 Scale
 Everyday
 Bold

Audrey flack

American artist making work from photographs and creating realistic looking paintings from everyday objects.



Still life
 Photorealism
 Birdseye view
 Historical

Shadi Ghadirian

Iranian photographer. Influenced by her experiences as a Muslim woman living in modern Iran.



Metaphor
 Message
 Shape
 Limited-
 colour

Key Words - definitions

Shading - the darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour.

Depth - The apparent distance from front to back or near to far in an artwork. Techniques of perspective are used to create the illusion of **depth** in paintings or **drawings**.

3D – three dimensional - and object having or appearing to have length, breadth, and depth.

Still life - a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.

Shape - the external form, contours, or outline of someone or something.

Scale - If you refer to the **scale** of something, you are referring to its **size**

Colour – this refers to the full ranges of colours you may use, colour comes in different shades

Complimentary colour - Complementary colours are pairs of colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel -When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast

Harmonious colours – are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel

Artist's Comparison and Analysis

Describing and analysing artists work is an important skill. We try to analyse work by looking at the formal elements of **colour, line, tone, texture, scale, perspective and shape**.

When writing your opinion make sure you describe **what you do or don't like about a piece of work and why (use the formal elements to help you)** e.g. 'I like Audrey Flacks work because there are lots of different **tones** and **textures** in the objects she uses.'

'I like Michael Craig-Martin's work because the **colour** is so vivid and he draws attention to detail with close up shots.'

Computer Science

Key content

What is eSafety?

eSafety is the process or steps that need to be taken to stay safe online.



Safe	Safe- Keep safe by being careful not to give out personal information when you're chatting or posting online.
Meeting	Meeting someone you have only been in touch with online can be dangerous. Only do so with your parents' or carers' permission.
Accepting	Accepting emails, IM messages, or opening files, pictures or texts from people you don't know or trust can lead to problems – they may contain viruses or nasty messages!
Reliable	Someone online might lie about who they are and information on the internet may not be true. Always check information with other websites.
Tell	Tell your parent, carer or a trusted adult if someone or something makes you feel uncomfortable or worried, or if you or someone you know is being bullied online.

Digital Tattoo

The things you share online will stay there forever and might be the first thing people notice about you, a bit like a tattoo.

With every new profile, tweet or photo you post online, you are adding to a digital tattoo. People that know you, and people who don't, can see it and learn a lot from it.

Types of Information

What are the dangers of being online?

Some of the possible dangers of being online are:

- Strangers
- Exposure to inappropriate / illegal content e.g. sexual materials, violence
- Fraud (identity / financial)
- Viruses
- Cyberbullying

- **Contact Details:** Phone Number, Address, Social Networks.
- **Personal Details:** Name, Age, Friends, School
- **Interests:** Clubs, Hobbies, Fav Shops, Games
- **Media:** Images, Video, Sounds

Social Media

Social media are apps or websites that people use to communicate with others.

Often the age limit for these websites / apps is 13 years old.

The information people share is often personal and to stop people seeing it they should change their settings to Private.



Key Vocab

E-Safety

Word	Definition
Cyberbullying	The bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones and other digital devices, with the intent to deliberately upset them.
Netiquette	Correct or acceptable way of communicating on the internet.
Cyberstalking	Repeated use of electronic communication to harass or frighten someone.
Online Grooming	Deliberate act taken to befriend and create an emotional connection with a child, resulting in not good intentions.
Sexting	Sending sexually explicit messages or images by cell phones and other electronic devices.
Cyberpal	A friend who you only communicate with through the internet or cyberspace.
Block	Action taken to stop interactions from set people via online communication.
Spam	An email that is sent to a large number of people and mostly consists of advertising.
Hacking	Gaining access to a computer, with the intention of stealing data or causing damage.
Chat room	A website, or part of a website which allows people to communicate via a computer network in real time.

More info can be found here:

Cyberbullying is an extremely unpleasant and upsetting experience. There are several authorised websites that offer advice on how to stay safe online and what to do if Cyberbullying occurs:

- BBC Webwise (www.bbc.co.uk/webwise)
- Childline (<http://www.childline.org.uk>)
- ThinkUKnow run by the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) (www.thinkuknow.co.uk)
- The Bullying UK helpline is available on 0808 800 2222
- Childline can be contacted on 0800 1111

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY YEAR 7 MODULE 2
Common Tools, Machines and Materials

KEY WORDS

Manufactured boards:- Manufactured boards are timber sheets which are produced by gluing **wood** layers or **wood** fibres together. Manufactured boards often made use of waste **wood** materials.

Plywood:- a type of strong thin wooden board consisting of two or more layers glued and pressed together with the direction of the grain alternating.

MDF:- Medium Density Fibreboard; Particles and fibres of wood glued together and then rolled into usable sheets.

Block board:- Strips of wood laid side by side and laminated top and bottom.

Glass paper:- Sheets of paper with varying grades with which to smooth wood.



No tools are to be used, until shown how to be use properly.

Tools and equipment are to be used safely and observing the Health and Safety rules.

Machines



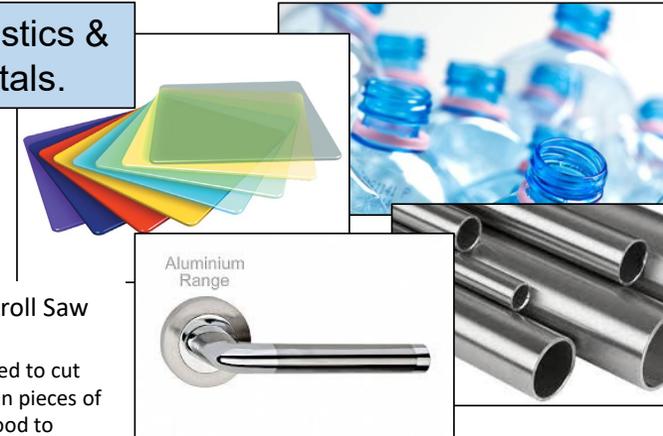
Pedestal drill
Used to drill holes into different materials. Wear goggles when using and make sure guards are in place. Always clamp down material that is being drilled.



Disc Sander
Used to sand the end grain of wood down to size. Always wear goggles and ensure dust extraction is working. Keep fingers well away from the sanding belt.



Plastics & metals.



Scroll Saw
used to cut thin pieces of wood to complex shapes.



Extension task
Name alternative materials that could be used to embellish your book end.

Manufactured Boards

- Made out of softwoods or hardwoods that have been industrially reconstituted
- Only available in large flat boards
- Made to be inexpensive (eg Chipboard) or to improve the properties of the material (eg strength – plywood)
- No Grain Direction
- Can be manufactured out of recycled wood

- Chipboard
- MDF / HDF
- Plywood
- Blockboard



Glued joints and types of woods. There are many joints that may be used to join woods and manufactured boards.

What is 'Oliver Twist'? Oliver Twist is a book written by Charles Dickens in 1837.

Over the next term we are going to be exploring key scenes from the story practically and vocally.

Context

There was a lot going in England in the 1800s, here are some key facts about the era.

- 1) England had JUST got a new queen, Queen Victoria.
 - 2) Poor people worked in work houses, places that offered you a job and a place to stay when you couldn't support yourself.
 - 3) In 1861, 35,000 children under the age of 12 lived in the work houses.
 - 4) Children would sleep two to a bed and sixteen to a room.
 - 5) Conditions were dirty and cold and the jobs they had to do were hard.
 - 6) Children would be beaten with whips if they cried.
- Horrible! Our story is about an orphan named Oliver Twist who lives in a workhouse. Then, one day, he asked a question and his life was changed forever...**

What skills are we going to develop?

Word	Definition
Sound-scape	Using sound to create atmosphere in a scene
Slow motion	Slowing down the action
Direct Address	Talking directly to the audience (like narration)
Thought-tracking	Speaking the thoughts of the character out loud
Role play	Playing a character
Pace	Fast or slow
Pitch	High or low
Volume	Loud or quiet
Tone	Emotion of your voice
Accent	How your voice sounds depending on where you're from

You can listen to the whole story by typing in 'Oliver Twist Bitesize' into Google <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-ks2-oliver-twist-episode-1/zrpw47h>

You can explore devising and script writing by typing 'Oak National Academy' into Google, clicking Key Stage 3, Drama and 'Practicing Physical and Vocal Skills'.

KING LEAR (Shakespeare)- Key Characters (QLA R1):

- 1) **King Lear** = An aging British King. He likes being flattered and having control.
- 2) **Cordelia** = King Lear's youngest daughter. She was disowned (no connection) by her father because she refused to flatter him. She is a loyal and forgiving character.
- 3) **Goneril** = King Lear's oldest daughter. She is married to the Duke of Albany.
 - She is ruthless, evil, aggressive, jealous, tough, cruel.
 - Together with Regan, she manipulates (takes advantage) of King Lear. She also competes with Regan for Edmund's love and attention.
 - Her character would have been shocking as she was a female betraying and challenging the authority of both her husband and her father.
- 4) **Regan** = King Lear's middle daughter. She is married to the Duke of Cornwall.
 - She is jealous, cruel, aggressive, evil, ruthless, tough.
 - Together with Goneril, she manipulates (takes advantage) of King Lear. She also competes with Goneril for Edmund's love and attention.
 - Her character would have been shocking as she was a female betraying and challenging the authority of both her husband and her father.

Key Context (QLA R5):

- **Conform** = To meet the expectations of a stereotype
- **Subvert** = To go against the expectations of a stereotype
- **Nature vs. Nurture debate:** Nature means that your personality is innate (born with it). Nurture means that your personality is influenced by your environment.
- **King Lear:** During the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras (when Shakespeare lived), society was patriarchal - therefore Goneril and Regan's behaviour was important as it would have been viewed as very disrespectful towards their father, who would have been considered as the authoritative and powerful male.

More information can be found at: <https://www.rsc.org.uk/shakespeare-learning-zone/king-lear>

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions (QLA R1 and R5):

- 1) **Antagonist** = A character who is the enemy to the hero (protagonist). Usually considered a villain.
- 2) **Stereotype** = A widely held, but fixed and over simplified idea of a particular type of person, place or thing.
- 3) **Masculinity** = Qualities or behaviours that are often associated with (linked to) men.
- 4) **Femininity** = Qualities or behaviours that are often associated with (linked to) women
- 5) **Immoral** = Not considered to be good or honest.
- 6) **Motive** = A reason for doing something.
- 7) **Malicious** = Intending to cause harm.
- 8) **Comeuppance** = A punishment or fate that someone deserves.
- 9) **Hamartia** = A fatal flaw which leads to the downfall of the hero.
- 10) **Patriarchal** = Describes a system of society that is controlled by men. (Note: matriarchal describes a society controlled by women).

Key Quotations (QLA R2):

- 1) **Miss Trunchball** = 'Come on. Spit it out. Speak up.'
- 2) **Miss Trunchball** = 'Stand up. You did this!'
- 3) **About Goneril and Regan** = 'Tigers not daughters.'
- 4) **Goneril** = 'Pluck out his eyes!'
- 5) **Regan** = 'Give me thy sword.'

Food Preparation 1 yr. 7

Food Hygiene

Key content

Food poisoning

Food poisoning can be caused by:

1. **bacteria**, e.g. through cross-contamination from pests, unclean hands and dirty equipment, or bacteria already present in the food, such as salmonella;
1. **physical contaminants**, e.g. hair, plasters, egg shells, packaging;
2. **chemicals**, e.g. cleaning chemicals.

Bacterial contamination is the most common cause.

Microorganisms occur naturally in the environment, on cereals, vegetables, fruit, animals, people, water, soil and in the air. Most bacteria are harmless but a small number can cause illness. Harmful bacteria are called **pathogenic bacteria**.

The process of food becoming unfit to eat through oxidation, contamination or growth of microorganisms is known as food spoilage.

Symptoms of food poisoning

The symptoms of food poisoning include:

1. nausea;
2. vomiting;
3. stomach pains;
4. diarrhoea.

High risk food

Bacteria easily multiply on foods known as '**high-risk food**'. These are often high in protein or fat, such as cooked meat and fish, dairy foods and eggs. Cooked pasta and rice are also regarded as **high risk foods** if they are not cooled quickly after cooking and stored below 5°C.

Diagrams:

Bacterial growth and multiplication

All bacteria, including those that are harmful, have four requirements to survive and grow:

1. **food**;
2. **moisture**;
3. **warmth**;
4. **time**.



Key vocab

Word	Definition
Allergens	Substances that can cause an adverse reaction to food. Cross-contamination must be prevented to reduce the risk of harm.
Bacteria	Small living organisms that can reproduce to form colonies. Some bacteria can be harmful (pathogenic) and others are necessary for food production, e.g. to make cheese and yogurt.
Cross-contamination	The transfer of bacteria from one source to another. Usually raw food to ready-to-eat food but can also be the transfer of bacteria from unclean hands, equipment, cloths or pests. Can also relate to allergens.
Food poisoning	Illness resulting from eating food which contains food poisoning micro-organisms or toxins produced by micro-organisms.
High risk ingredients	Food which is ready to eat, e.g. cooked meat and fish, cooked eggs, dairy products, sandwiches and ready meals.
Pathogenic Bacteria	Bacteria that can cause disease and illness.

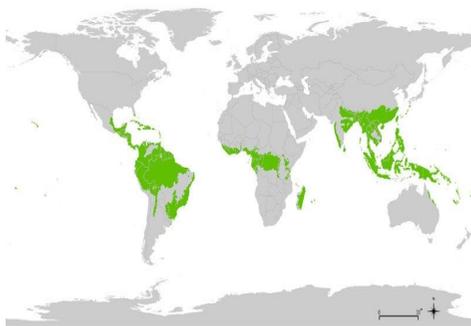
More info can be found here:

<https://bit.ly/2Z97B5f> - Food a Fact of Life.

<https://www.food.gov.uk/food-safety> - The Food Standards Agency.

Task

Create a poster highlighting the top tips for ensuring food is safe to eat. Include personal hygiene, safe storage, preparation and cooking of food.



Rainforest Distribution

- Rainforests are distributed in a band under the equator
- They are found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
- They can be found in South America (Peru and Brazil), Africa, Indonesia and Malaysia

Causes of deforestation

- Rainforests are being burnt and cleared so that farmers can grow Palm oil
- Areas are cleared so that ranchers can rear beef cattle
- Valuable ores and minerals have been discovered and so areas are cleared for mining of gold, bauxite and oil
- Logging of valuable rainforest trees such as mahogany, teak and rosewood
- Areas are cleared to make way for roads and housing

The impacts of deforestation

Indigenous tribes are losing their homes and way of life

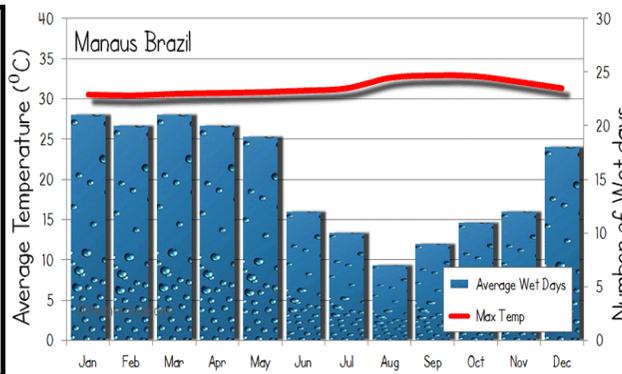
The soils is quickly eroded by the heavy rains and they are becoming infertile as the heavy rain leaches away nutrients

There is a loss of biodiversity and species of plants and animals are becoming extinct

It is affecting global climate change because as trees are cleared, often by burning them, huge amounts of CO2 are released into the atmosphere contributing to the green house effect

The Climate of the Rainforest

- The rainforest has an equatorial climate
- It experiences high temperatures all year round with a temperature range of 2 degrees C
- It rains most days, with a total of around 1800mm per year



Managing rainforests

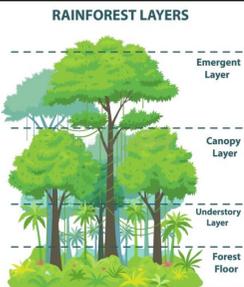
Selective Logging: Only cut down a selection of trees, leaving the rest untouched

Afforestation: areas of rainforest can be replanted with local trees

Ecotourism: Aims to introduce people to the natural world to benefit local communities and protect local environments for the future

Small scale shifting cultivation: encourage small scale farmers to clear small areas for farming, when the soils becomes infertile farmers move elsewhere.

International Agreements: countries negotiate and agree to reduce the amount of deforestation



Plant adaptations

Buttress roots: large, wide roots on all sides of a shallowly rooted tree. They provide support to the super tall rainforest trees

Lianas: vine like plants that wrap around trees to reach the light in the canopy

Drip tips: leaves are shaped so that they funnel off the heavy rainfall

Waxy skin: leaves are waxy, this is a natural waterproofing.

Emergents: trees that are particularly tall so that they can access light above the canopy

The importance of rainforests

Massive biodiversity (15 million species of plants and animals) and an ecosystem for plants and animals (2000 bird species) They are a global carbon sink and store huge amounts of carbon They reduce the risk of flooding and soil erosion and they are important to the local economy (Rubber, Fibres, Dyes, Resins and food. Home to thousands of indigenous tribes

Indigenous tribes: The Penan. The hunter-gatherer Penan live in the rainforests of the interior of Sarawak, in the Malaysian part of the island of Borneo. Traditionally nomadic, most of the 10-12,000 Penan now live in settled communities, but continue to rely on the forest for their existence. Some still live largely nomadically.

The Race for the Crown

Edward the Confessor died on 5th January 1066 with no heir

Why Harold Godwinson?

1. Powerful, wealthy & popular among English Saxons
2. Chosen by the Witan (Saxon Parliament)
3. Was king's brother in-law
4. Experience of battle and leading men
5. Apparently promised throne by Harold as he died

Why Harald Hardraada?

6. 3 previous Viking English kings between 1013 and 1042 (Forkbeard / Canute and Harthacanute)
7. Powerful, wealthy and experienced in battle
8. Already King of Norway (and claimed Denmark)

Why William of Normandy?

9. Had supported and provided military help for Edward the Confessor and was promised the throne.
10. Had "freed" Harold's brother in return for Harold promising him the throne on a chest of scared relics = a holy oath
11. Powerful, wealthy and experienced in battle
12. Supported by the Pope (against sinning Harold)

Why Edgar Etheling?

13. Grandson of previous king so had royal blood

Saxon Army: Housecarls & the Fyrd. Prefer to use shield-wall. Battle axes, broadswords, chainmail and fought on foot.

Viking Army: Used Swords / huge battle axes. Had berserkers who flew into a battle rage.

Challenge yourself to learn more about Norman Britain here:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsjnb9q/revision/1>

Timeline of 1066

5th Jan – Edward Confessor dies (no heir)

6th Jan – Harold Godwinson crowned king by Witan

May – Harold brother Tostig invades but fails

8th Sep – Fyrd allowed to return to villages

20th September – The BATTLE OF FULFORD

- 300 Viking Ships & 11,000 Vikings arrive at Riccall led by Harald Hardraada & Tostig.
- 9,000 Vikings defeat 5,000 Saxons (led by Earl Morcar and Earl Edwin)

21st-24th Sep – Harold marches 200 miles in 4 days to surprise Vikings.

25th September – The BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE

- 13,000 Saxons defeat 7,000 surprised and unprepared Vikings. Hardraada and Tostig killed. 24 ships allowed to return to Scandinavia.

28th Sep – William of Normandy arrives with 600 ships, 10,000 men, 2000 horses and 1500 archers.

1st October – Harold marches 250 miles in 9 days.

14th October – The BATTLE OF HASTINGS

- Shield Wall broken due to tiredness / archers / Harold hit in the eye / fake-retreats / cavalry / hit squad / Fyrd leave hill = Normans defeat Saxons.

25th Dec – William becomes King William I of England

Norman Army: Well-trained mercenaries and nobles fighting for God and rewarded with English land. Had archers and cavalry. William on horseback.

History – KPI 2: The Battle of Hastings

Key term	Definition
Heir	Next in (blood) line for throne / inherit something (usually eldest son)
Scandinavia	Area consisting of Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Cavalry	Soldiers on horseback
The Fyrd	Saxon volunteer army
Housecarls	Professional (paid) soldiers
Mercenary	Someone who fights for whoever pays them to fight
Noble	Wealthy and important member of society
Witan	Saxon Parliament / Council
Shield-Wall	Defensive line of interlocked shields
Sister-in law	Sister of your husband or wife
Archer	Soldier using a longbow and arrows
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church (Christian)
Steward	Organiser of the village's workers
Domesday Book	Report from 1086 listing owners of all property and land in England (for taxes)
Feudal System	System of "holding land" for person above you – but must be loyal to them.
Peasant	Worker on "manor" (bit of land). Manors held by Lords (Knights / Barons)

Merry Christmas Everyone

G Em C G C
 Snow is fal-ling all a - round me chil-dren play - ing ha-ving
 B B A G B B A G E E D B C D

5 G G Em C G D
 fun it's the sea-son love and un-der - stan-ding me-rry Christ-mas eve-ry
 B B B A G B D D B E B A G E E D B A F#

G Em C G D Em C
 one were go - nna have a par-ty to-night I'm go - nna find that girl
 G B B B E E D D D B A B B B E E E

13 G G D G Em C
 un - der neath the mis - tle-toe we'll kiss by can-dle light room is sway-ing re cords play-ing all the
 B D D D D D D D E D D B D B B A G B B A G E E

17 G C G G Em C
 old songs I love to hear how I wish that eve - ry day was Christ-mas what a
 D B B C D B B B A G B D D B E B A G E E

21 G D G
 fun way to spend the year
 D B G A F# G

Christmas Music

Lyrics

Snow is falling
 All around me
 Children playing
 Having fun
 It's the season
 Love and understanding
 Merry Christmas everyone

Time for parties and celebration
 People dancing all night long
 Time for presents
 And exchanging kisses
 Time for singing Christmas songs

We're gonna have a party tonight
 I'm gonna find that girl
 Underneath the mistletoe
 We'll kiss by candlelight

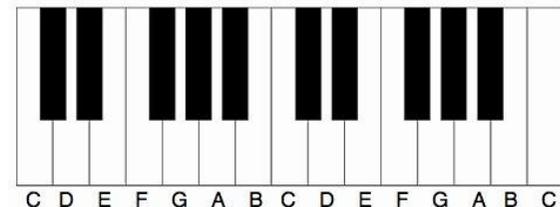
Room is swaying
 Records playing
 All the old songs we love to hear
 All I wish that every day was Christmas
 What a nice way to spend the year

We're gonna have a party tonight
 I'm gonna find that girl
 Underneath the mistletoe
 We'll kiss by candle light

Snow is fallin'
 All around me
 Children playing
 Having fun
 It's the season
 Love and understanding, Merry Christmas everyone

Chords:

G = G B D **D = D F# A**
Em = E G B **C = C E G**



Key Words:

Chords: 2 or more notes played together
Melody: A collection of notes which make a tune
Teamwork: Working together as a group
Solo: One person performing alone
Duet: Two people performing together
Choir: A group of singers performing together

Rhythm: The pattern of note lengths
Octave: 8 notes apart - C D E F G A B C
Arrangement: Restructuring pre-existing music
Carol: A religious piece of music sung at Christmas
Pitch: How high or low the sound is
Sharps: A semi tone higher (black note above) #
Flats: A semi tone lower (black note below) b

Subject Physical Education

Topic THEORY ME Y7

Key content

SALTAPS: See, Ask, Look, Touch, Active, Passive, Strength – Sporting context of first aid, used to check if a player needs to be rested or removed from the field of play

RICE: Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation - Taking these simple steps following a strain, sprain, or other similar injury can help you more quickly recover and get back to everyday activities

EAP: Emergency, Action, Plan. Written document identifying what action to take in the event of an emergency at a sporting event.

Benefits and stages of warm ups and cool downs:

Stages of a warm up: Pulse Raiser, (slowly increase your heart rate) Mobility (swings and hip Circles) Dynamic stretches (stretching whilst Moving) Skill related (practice actions e.g. football Dribbling)

Stages of a cool down: pulse lowering and stretching.

Benefits of warm-up:

- Physiological Benefits:
- Better oxygen delivery to muscle tissues
 - Improved muscle blood flow
 - Increased speed of nerve conduction
 - Reduction in likelihood of muscular injury
 - Increased heart rate.
- Psychological Benefits
- Control anxiety.
 - Focus mind.
 - Practice skills involved.

2. THEORY ME (Term 2)

	50%<	51 – 69%	70%+
1. COMPONENTS OF FITNESS Know most of the components of fitness (Components include: Speed, Strength, Power, Agility, Coordination, Balance, Flexibility, Reaction, Cardiovascular endurance, muscular endurance)			
2. RESPOND TO AN INJURY Know how to Respond to an Injury and what to do in that situation. (SALTAPS, RICE, EAP)			
3. WARM UP AND COOL DOWN Know the benefits and stages of Warm Ups and Cool Downs have on the body. (Psychological, Physical, Pulse Raise, Mobility, Dynamic Stretches, Skill Related)			

Skill-related components

Key Words

	Definition	Example
Agility	The ability to change the position of the body quickly and control the movement	A badminton player moving around the court from back to front and side to side at high speed and efficiency
Balance	The ability to maintain the body's centre of mass above the base of support	A sprinter holds a perfectly still sprint start position and is ready to go into action as soon as the gun sounds
Coordination	The ability to use two or more body parts together	A trampolinist timing their arm and leg movements to perform the perfect tuck somersault
Power	The ability to perform strength performances quickly	A javelin thrower applies great force to the spear while moving their arm rapidly forward
Reaction time	The time taken to respond to a stimulus	A boxer perceives a punch from their left and rapidly moves their head to avoid being struck
Speed	The ability to put body parts into motion quickly	A tennis player moving forward from the baseline quickly to reach a drop shot close to the net

Health-related components

	Definition	Example
Body composition	The percentage of body weight which is fat, muscle and bone	The gymnast has a lean body composition to allow them to propel themselves through the air when performing on the asymmetrical bars
Cardiovascular fitness	The ability of the heart, lungs and blood to transport oxygen	Completing a half marathon with consistent split times across all parts of the run
Flexibility	The range of motion (ROM) at a joint	A gymnast training to increase hip mobility to improve the quality of their split leap on the beam
Muscular endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles repeatedly without tiring	A rower repeatedly pulling their oar against the water to propel the boat towards the line
Strength	The amount of force a muscle can exert against a resistance	Pushing with all one's force in a rugby scrum against the resistance of the opposition pack

RE Knowledge Organiser

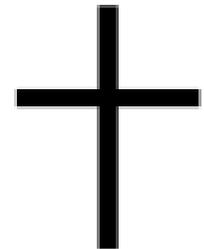
Key Word/Concept	Definition
God	Christians believe in one God, but that He has three parts known as the Trinity
Jesus	The Son of God
Bible	Christian holy book; made up of two Testaments
Testament	Statement of belief, the Bible has two testaments named the Old and New
Disciple	Personal follower of Jesus
Trinity	Three parts of God; Father, Son & Holy Spirit
Stewardship	Duty to take care of God's creation e.g. the world and all living things on it
Cross	Symbol of Christianity
Baptism	Christian rite of passage; where infants/children/adults commit to serving God
Omnipresent	God is present everywhere always
Omniscient	God is all knowing
Omnipotent	God is all powerful
Omnibenevolent	God is loving
Monotheistic	Belief in only one God

Term Two: Christianity

	Core Beliefs
Nature of God	Christians believe that God is one but exists in three different 'persons' – the Father, Son & Holy Spirit and that these three persons form a unity known as the Trinity .
Creation/Environment	The term stewardship means to look after the world for God. God has created a world in which humans have a special role as stewards of creation. This means they should look after the interests of the planet and all life on it.
Holy Book	The Bible is a central source of authority for all Christians, and Christians often turn to the Bible to seek guidance and to further understand their faith. The Bible is a collection of books, there are 39 books in the Old Testament & 27 Books in the New Testament
Symbolism	The Bible is filled with symbolism, Jesus uses symbols to describe himself at many times such as; as a shepherd, light, and bread. The cross is the most common symbol associated with Christianity.
Festivals/Rites of Passage	Baptism is a ceremony through which Christians believe they receive God's grace & are brought closer to God. Many Christians believe that baptism is important because Jesus was baptised, and after his resurrection he told his disciples that they should be baptised too.

Further Reading & Watching:

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4tb4wx/articles/zk4fxyc>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zds4d2p/articles/z44fxyc>



C2 Atoms , elements and the periodic table knowledge organiser

2.1 Definitions

Element - Contains only one type of atom.

Compound - Contains more than one type of atom, chemically bonded.

Mixture - Contains more than one substance not chemically bonded.

2.2 Symbols and formulae

Chemical symbols

Each element is given its own chemical symbol, like **H** for hydrogen or **O** for oxygen. Chemical symbols are usually one or two letters long.

Every chemical symbol starts with a capital letter, with the second letter written in lower case.

For example, **Mg** is the correct symbol for magnesium, but **mg** and **MG** are wrong. Take care to write chemical symbols correctly.

Mg	mg	mG
✓	✗	✗

2.3 Metals and non metals

Properties of Metals

- shiny
- good conductor of heat
- good conductor of electricity
- sonorous
- oxides form alkaline solutions
- high density
- malleable
- ductile

Properties of Non-Metals

- dull
- poor conductor of heat
- poor conductor of electricity
- not sonorous
- oxides form acidic solutions
- low density
- brittle

2.4 Periodic Table

2.5 Alkali Metals

Properties of Alkali Metals

- solids at room temperature (melting and boiling points decrease moving down the group)
- very reactive (reactivity increases moving down the group)
- good conductors of heat and electricity
- soft
- shiny when cut
- low density

2.6 Halogens

Properties of Halogens

- some solids, a liquid and some gases at room temperature (melting and boiling points increase moving down the group)
- very reactive (reactivity decreases moving down the group)
- poor conductors of heat and electricity
- solids are brittle
- low density

C3 – Separating mixtures

Three States of Matter

There are three main states of matter: **solid**, **liquid** and **gas**.

All matter is made up of tiny parts called particles. How they are arranged determines the state of matter and the properties of the material.

	Solid	Liquid	Gas
particle model diagram			
particle arrangement	regular structure no space between particles	irregular structure very little space between particles	irregular structure large space between particles
volume and shape	fixed volume fixed shape	fixed volume shape changes to fill bottom of container	volume increases to fill capacity shape changes to fill capacity
able to flow	no (forces between particles are very strong and hold them in fixed positions)	yes (forces between particles are weak and particles slide over one another)	yes (forces between particles are very weak and particles move randomly and rapidly)
density	high cannot be compressed (particles are already tightly packed)	high cannot be compressed (particles are already tightly packed)	low can be compressed (particles are forced closer together)
particle energy levels	low (particles vibrate around a fixed point only)	moderate (particles can move and flow but slowly)	high (particles moving rapidly and freely)
examples	wood, metal, stone, plastic	water, milk, bleach, acid	air, oxygen, carbon dioxide

Filtration



This method is used to separate an **insoluble solid** from a **liquid**. The solution is passed through a filter paper and a funnel.

The **residue** remains in the filter paper, and the part which passes through the filter is called the **filtrate**. A mixture of sand and water can be separated by filtration.

Dissolving

Dissolving is the process of mixing a **soluble solute** into a solvent until it is fully incorporated to create a **solution**.



Solutes dissolve faster with increased **temperature**, greater **surface area** and **stirring**.

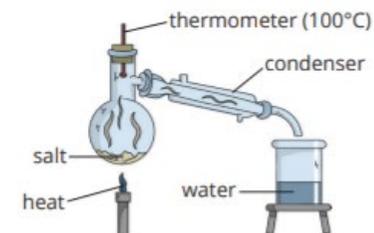
soluble – able to be dissolved

solvent – the substance that something dissolves in

solute – the substance that is dissolved

solution – a liquid containing a dissolved solid or another liquid

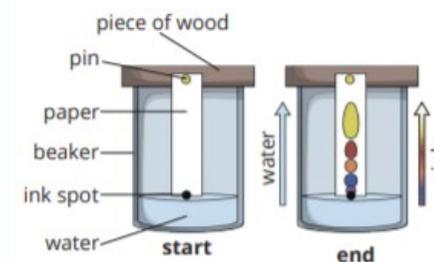
Distillation



This method is used to separate a solvent from a solution. It can separate the same type of solution as in evaporation, e.g. salt water, but retrieving the other component of the mixture.

As the water is **heated** and evaporates from the flask, it flows upwards and into the **condenser**. The condenser is surrounded by cool water which causes the water vapour to **condense** back into a liquid, this flows down the tube and into the beaker. The water collected in the beaker is **distilled water**.

Chromatography



Chromatography can be used to separate, for example, different dyes in ink. The colours are separated because they have varying **solubilities**.

The separate inks are carried different distances up the **stationary phase** (filter paper) by the **mobile phase** (solvent).

Mi familia y las mascotas – My family and pets

¿Cómo es? – What's he/she like? ¿Cómo eres? – What are you like?

Mi Familia

mi madre – my mother
mi padre – my father
mis padres – my parents
mi madrastra – my stepmum
mi padrastro – my stepdad
mi hermano – my brother
mi hermana – my sister
mi hermanastro – my stepbrother
mi hermanastra – my stepsister

soy hijo único – I'm an only child (boy)
soy hija única – I'm an only child (girl)

mi hijo – my son
mi hija – my daughter
mi tío – my uncle
mi tía – my aunt
mi primo – my cousin (male)
mi prima – my cousin (female)
mi abuelo – my grandfather
mi abuela – my grandmother
mis abuelos – my grandparents

se llama – is called
se llaman – are called

guapo/a – good looking
bonito/a – pretty
feo/a – ugly
grande – big
pequeño/a – small
alto/a – tall
bajo/a – short (height)
corto/a – short (length)
delgado/a – slim
gordo/a – fat
de talla mediana – of average height



aburrido/a – boring
antipático/a – unpleasant
simpático/a – kind, nice
divertido/a – fun
perezoso/a – lazy
molesto/a – annoying
tímido/a – shy
generoso/a – generous
inteligente – intelligent
loco/a – crazy
paciente – patient
ordenado/a – tidy
desordenado/a – untidy
extrovertido/a – outgoing, extrovert
inmaduro/a – immature

Comparatives

más adjective que – more adjective than
menos adjective que – less adjective than
eg
mi padre es más alto que mi madre – my dad is more tall (taller) than my mum
mis hermanas son menos molestas que mi hermano – my sisters are less annoying than my brother



Make sure you agree your adjective – do you need a masculine, feminine, singular or plural ending?

Los animales / Las mascotas – Animals / Pets

Tengo – I have / **No tengo** – I don't have

un perro – a dog
un gato – a cat
un ratón – a mouse
un conejo – a rabbit
un hámster – a hámster
un caballo – a horse
un pájaro – a bird
un pez – a fish
un lagarto – a lizard
una serpiente – a snake
una tortuga – a tortoise / turtle
una rata – a rat

negro/a – black
blanco/a – white
amarillo/a – yellow
rojo/a – red
verde – green
marrón – brown
naranja – orange
rosa – pink



¿Cómo soy? – What do I look like?

tengo los ojos
 – I have ... eyes

azules – blue
grises – grey
marrones – brown
verdes – green
grandes – large
pequeños – small

llevo
 – I wear

gafas – glasses
un sombrero – a hat
una barba – a beard
un bigote – a moustache

NB – WORD ORDER – in Spanish the adjective comes AFTER the noun

tengo el pelo
 – I have ... hair

castaño – brown
rubio – blonde
negro – black
gris – grey
blanco – white

tengo
 – I have

pecas – freckles
granos – spots

Key verb – Ser – to be

soy – I am
eres – you are
es – he/she is

somos – we are
sois – you (pl) are
son – they are

singular

plural



soy pelirrojo/a – I am red-haired

Connectives and intensifiers

también – also
pero – but
demasiado – too
muy – very
un poco – a little
bastante – quite
algo – somewhat
ni... ni... – neither... nor...
a veces – sometimes

Blob Feelings

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As blob entered the **archaic** church, he hoped he would find **solace** and support within the ancient, old building walls. He was not disappointed as two **benevolent** and caring people greeted him.

Inside the medical centre, one blob stood at the window feeling complete **seclusion**, alone from anyone else. He watched, upset by the weaponry being **wielded**. He wondered if another **scuffle** would inevitably end up breaking out.

On the other side of the tunnel, a blob with great **eloquence** boomed persuasively from the loudspeaker, fluently trying to persuade others to listen to his speech.

Despite the noise and attention from others, there was a blob who remained feeling **desolate** with an overwhelming feeling of unhappiness. His feelings were **exacerbated** and made worse by the beautiful bond shared by two blobs holding hands. Their beautiful bond seemed **incongruous** and not in keeping with those around them who felt like **desolate** blob: **forlorn** and lonely.

Meanwhile, **perturbed** by the possible explosion and worried that it might hurt someone, one blob raced towards the blob about to cause **havoc** with a bomb. First, he had to get past the **exuberant** blob, who was happily jumping for joy. Exuberant blob was **oblivious** to the bomb and hadn't noticed it in the slightest.

Another blob seemingly also **oblivious** to the bomb was a **lethargic** blob, he showed no interest in anything going on around him – including the awful **harangue** going on from one blob to **minuscule** blob. Why he needed to give minuscule blob such an aggressive and lengthy speech was anyone's guess!

All the while, reading blob demonstrated a very **tenacious** attitude and determination to block the others out and remain **engrossed** in his book.

desolate – extremely unhappy
 forlorn – sad and lonely
 exuberant – happy and excited
 lethargic – tired and lazy
 tenacious – determined
 perturbed – afraid or worried

archaic – very old
 benevolent – kind
 solace – comfort and consolation
 minuscule – very small
 incongruous – out of place

scuffle – fight
 harangue – aggressive speech
 havoc – widespread destruction
 oblivious – not aware
 engross – absorbed attention

LAST PAGE