The John of Gaunt School
A Community Academy

Year 7

Knowledge Organisers

Term4 - 2024

Year 7 Term 5 Quizzing Homework - Question Bank

Computer Science	Design Technology
1. What is Decomposition? 2. What is Abstraction? 3. What is Pattern Recognition? 4. What are the 3 Programming Constructs? 5. What is Iteration? 6. What is Selection? 7. In a flowchart what does the diamond shape represent? 8. Every flowchart should have a ….. And …. ? 9. What is an algorithm? 10. What is a sequence? 11. What does SMART stand for 12. True or False. Spamming someone repeatedly is a form of cyberbullying? of 13. What is a Variable? 14. What is Computational Thinking? 15. What is a flowchart? 16. What is a boolean? 17. What is an integer? 18. Give some examples of operators? 19. A rectangle in a flowchart represents what? 20. A rhombus in a flowchart represents what?	1. What does the word Rendering mean in Graphics? 2. How can we enhance a drawing to make it look better? 3. Why do we Annotate design drawing work? 4. Why is the choice of font for a poster important? 5. What is a Font? 6. Give an example of a graphic product. 7. Name two methods of drawing objects in 3D? 8. What does CAM stand for? 9. Give an example of a CAD programme. 10. Name a safety rule for using a machine? 11. What does Environment mean when analysing a product? 12. Why do we Analyse a product? 13. What standard size paper is larger than A5? 14. How can we describe a piece of paper's orientation? 15. What tool can you use to cut paper in a straight line? 16. Name a manufactured material used in making packaging? 17. What is a tab used for? 18. Name a method of making a pop-up card mechanism? 19. What is a serif? 20. Name a method for enlarging an image.

Drama	English
Ernie's Incredible Illucination Question Bank 1. What type of Theatre did the Greeks typically perform in? 2. What is a chorus in drama? 3. What two genres did Greek plays fall into? 4. What is a sound-scape? 5. What is thought-tracking? 6. What is slow-motion? 7. Describe the style of Physical Theatre. 8. What is gesture and how do we use it? 9. What are levels and how can we use them? 10. What are spatial relationships? 11. What is a script? 12. What is dialogue? 13. What are stage directions? 14. What is multi-role? 15. What is multi-set? 16. What is blocking? 17. What is posture? 18. What is pace? 19. What is pause? 20. What is volume?	Oliver Twist 1) Who is the main character in the story? 2) List two ways to describe Oliver Twist, 3) Fagin is a c………………. 4) Fagin is often referred to as 'the Jew' – this highlights A…………-S……………………attitudes and views. 5) Why is Nancy a complex character? 6) List three ways to describe Bill Sikes' character. 7) Who is Mr Brownlow? 8) Who ends up taking Oliver in? 9) During the Victorian period, there was a huge divide between the rich and the poor. True or False? 10) At the start of the 19th Century, very few children went to school. True or False? 11) When was Charles Dickens born? 12) Dickens had to work in a shoe polish factory. True or False? 13) What does morality mean? 14) What does corruption mean? 15) If something is vulnerable, it is ……………………………………………………… 16) If you are prosperous, you are ………………………………………………….. 17) What does reputation mean? 18) What is Anti-Semitism? 19) What are connotations? 20) Who said it: "Please, sir, I want some more."

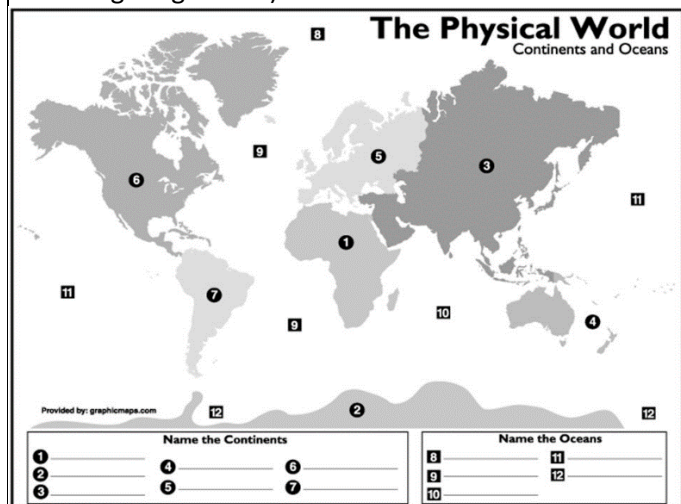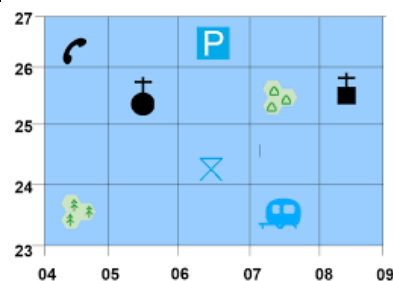| Food	Geography
1. When washing a knife, how should you hold it? 2. What do you do if you burn yourself? 3. Name 3 fresh fruits, 3 frozen and 3 dried fruits. 4. What foods are in the starchy carbohydrate section of the Eatwell Guide? 5. Name 3 foods high in saturated fat? 6. Which cloth do you wash up equipment wish? 7. When opening the oven door, where do you stand? 8. Where should the pan handles be pointed to when using the hob? 9. Name 3 foods high in protein. 10. True or false – you must provide your own apron and containers. 11. Which cloth do you use to dry equipment with? 12. Name 3 symptoms of food poisoning. 13. What doe bacteria need to multiply in food? 14. What is cross contamination? 15. Bridge and what? 16. What is the Eatwell Guide? 17. Which section of the Eatwell guide should we eat at **least** 5 of? 18. Name 3 foods high in vitamin C. 19. How many glasses of water should we drink each and every day? 20. Name 2 oily fish	Quiz one: 1. What is the capital city of Nigeria? 2. How quickly does it's economy grow? 3. What are the benefits of this economic growth? 4. Name Nigeria's largest city 5. Name the longest river in the world 6. Name the dam built on this river. 7. Name the lake that was created behind this dam 8. Identify 2 benefits of the dam 9. Identify 2 problems of the dam 10. How many people visit Kenya every year? 11. What are the benefits and problems associated with tourism Quiz two: Label the 7 continents and the 5 oceans (use previous knowledge organisers) Quiz 3: Give four figure grid references for each of the symbols on the grid (refer to term 1) Use the following website to help you: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6j6fg8/revision/4

History	Music
7.4 History Task 1 1. What name was given to the method of using God's knowledge to decide if you were guilty of a crime? 2. What is the correct order: Bishop / Archbishop / Pope / Priest and how many were there? 3. Name 5 important ceremonies or rituals performed at the local church 4. How much would a tithe be? 5. How many years did the Crusades (holy wars between Christians and Muslims) last? 6. Name 12 things which Europeans gained from the Crusades (5 answers) 7. What name is given to a scary painting in church (usually showing Heaven and Hell) 8. What are alms? 9. Which 3 religions consider Jerusalem to be as holy city? (3 answers) 10. Which of the monks' and nuns' vows (sacred promises) means not to flirt, marry or have sexual relations? **7.4 History Task 2** Write a letter home from the First Crusade. You should include information on • Why you decided to go on crusade • The journey to the Holy Land- how did you get there? Any problems on the way? • A battle- what happened, who won? What weapons did you use? • Do you feel that it has all been worthwhile? **7.4 History Task 3** 11. How much English land was owned by the Church? 12. Name 6 things the village church building might be used for in medieval times? 13. In 1095 who promised the people of Europe forgiveness of their sins if they fought for the Holy Land? 14. Give 5 reasons why people joined the Crusades to "free" the Holy Land? 15. What could priests do which most ordinary English folk couldn't do? 16. Where do Christians (Catholics) believe your soul goes immediately after you die? 17. What word is used for someone who works for the Church? 18. How many Archbishops were there in England now and also in the medieval period? 19. Who is the Head / Leader of the Catholic Church? 20. Which word is used for a journey to a special or sacred place?	1. What is composition? 2. What is the structure of a Popular song? 3. What is the order of the notes on the lines on the treble clef stave? 4. What is the order of the notes in the spaces on the treble clef stave? 5. How many beats does a semibreve last for? 6. How many beats does a minim last for? 7. How many beats does a crotchet last for? 8. How many beats does a quaver last for? 9. What notes are in a C chord? 10. What notes are in a G chord? 11. What notes are in an F chord? 12. What is the musical word for the main tune? 13. What is the musical word for how the music is organised? 14. What is the musical word for how loud or quiet the music is? 15. What is the musical word for how fast of slow the music is? 16. What is the musical word for the tone of the music? 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?

PE	Science
	Science
	C2 Atoms, elements and periodic table Define element Define mixture Define compound What is the chemical symbol for magnesium? State a property of a metal State a property of a non-metal Are the alkali metals reactive or non-reactive? What does the term malleable mean? Are metals good conductors of electricity? Give the name of a halogen from the periodic table Give the name of a alkali metal from the periodic table
	C2 Atoms, elements and periodic table

Spanish

A] Learn the places to live on the KO and write what these are in Spanish:

1. I live in

2. a flat

3. a house

4. a farm

5. a terraced house

6. a semi-detached house

7. a palace

8. the countryside

9. a town

10. a castle

B] **Write the Spanish translations for these descriptions. Check your answers with the pink and orange boxes on your KO. Revise the vocabulary, make up your own sentences.**

1. I like living in the countryside because it's fun

2. I hate living in Trowbridge because it is small

3. I don't like living in Melksham because it's too dirty

4. I love living in my house because I live near to my grandparents

5. My family lives in a big farm in the countryside

What is a mood board?
A mood board is a type of visual presentation or 'collage' consisting of images, text, and samples of objects in a composition. It can be based on a set topic or can be any material chosen at random. A mood board can be used to convey a general idea or feeling about a particular topic.
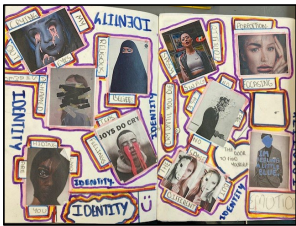
Framing.
Key words.
Range of images.
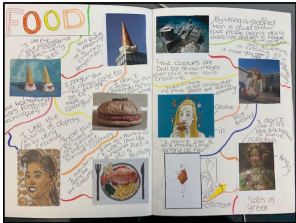
Bold title.
Artistic language.
Layout.

Artist study:
Steven Wiltshire is a British Artist.
He is a prodigious cityscape artist, known for capturing intricate details of global skylines after mere glimpses.
He has autism and the phenomenal ability to remember buildings and cityscapes – he has photographic memory.

Stephen has showcased his talent globally with record-breaking exhibits.

Key Artists to Compare and Analyse:

Steven Wiltshire (born 24 April 1974) is a British architectural artist and autistic.[1] He is known for his ability to draw a landscape from memory after seeing it just once.

Vast cityscapes
Line
Monochrome
Intricate detail

Barbara Gilhooly was born in North Dakota in 1963. She attended the University of North Dakota and received her BFA in 1986. Concentrating on printmaking and sculpture, Gilhooly earned her MFA from Colorado State University in 1989.

Sculpture
colour
Cityscape
Pattern

Friedrich Hundertwasser (15 December 1928 – 19 February 2000), was an Austrian visual artist and architect who also worked in the field of environmental protection.

Vivid/bright
Bold
Abstract
Naive

Key Words - definitions
Layout - the way in which text or pictures are set out on a page.
Mixed media - describes artwork in which more than one medium or material has been employed.
Building - the art or business of assembling materials into a structure
Construct – to build or make.
City scape - an artistic representation of a city
Abstract - relating to or denoting art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours, and textures.
Vivid – Intensely deep or bright colours.
Sketch - A sketch is a rapidly executed freehand drawing that is not usually intended as a finished work.
Line drawing – using only line to create an image
Texture – To give (something) a rough or uneven texture.

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 Stephen Wiltshires's work because he uses only line to create a 3D effect of buildings

Key content

Sprites
A **sprite** is a character or object in your game or animation.

In order to give the impression that a character is moving you can change the sprites' **costume**.

Scripts
The commands in Scratch are split in to the following different sections:
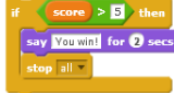Motion, Events, Looks, Control, Sound, Sensing, Pen, Operators, Data and More Blocks

What is Scratch?
Scratch is a visual **programming language** that allows you to create programs by dragging blocks of scripts.

when space key pressed
move 10 steps

Operators
Operators are used for **changing** or **comparing** data.

They can add, **subtract**, **multiply** and **divide** data

They can also check if values are **less than**, **greater than**, or **equal to** other values.

Stage
The stage is the background of the project. Scratch uses co-ordinates to position different elements around the screen.

Different backgrounds can be imported or you can create your own.

Variables
A variable is used to store data for use in your program.

Variables can be used to store lots of different types of data such as names, numbers and scores.

score 0

The data stored in a variable can be changed or "varied" depending on certain conditions within a program.

if score > 5 then
say You win! for 2 secs
stop all

IF Statements
IF statements can be used to select different scripts of a program depending on a condition .

Also known as **selection**.

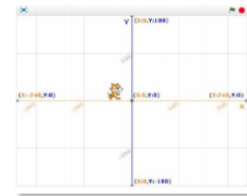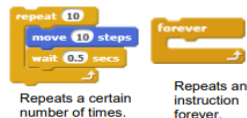if then

Sensing
These are colour coded light blue and used to detect different factors of the program.

touching ?
touching color ?
color is touching ?
distance to

Loops
Loops are used as a way of repeating instructions.
Also known as **iteration**.

repeat 10
move 10 steps
wait 0.5 secs

forever

Repeats a certain number of times.

Repeats an instruction forever.

Word	Definition
Computational Thinking	The steps you take to find the best solution to a problem
Decomposition	Breaking a problem down into smaller problems and solving each one individually
Abstraction	Picking out the important bits of information from the problem and ignoring the details that don't matter
Pattern Recognition	Finding similarities and patterns to solve a problem more efficiently
Algorithm	A sequence of logical instructions for carrying out a task
Program	Sequences of instructions for a computer
Programming	The process of writing computer software
Sequence	The specific order in which instructions are performed in an algorithm
Selection	A decision in a program. Allows for more than one path through an algorithm (IF & Else)
Iteration	The process of repeating steps (While & For)
Flowcharts	A diagram to represent the solution using given shapes and basics
Variable	A place in memory to store data that can be changed
String	Used to store a combination of characters (letters, number & symbols)
Integer	Used to store whole numbers
Boolean	When the option is true/false, yes/no

Diagrams:

Data types

	String	Float or Real	Integer	Boolean
Title		Rating	TimesViewed	Favourite
Zombie Attack		9.5	83	True
True Love		8.0	5	True
Mission: Pluto		2.5	1	False

Start
Read Temp
Temp < 32?
Yes → Print "Below Freezing"
No → Print "Above Freezing"
End
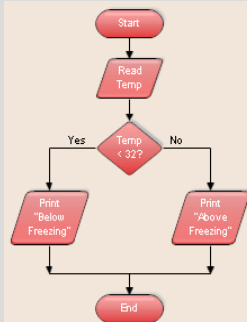
Flowcharts
- *Flowchart symbols:*

Symbol	Name
	Start/end
→	Arrows
	Input/Output
	Process
	Decision

More info can be found here:
Scratch is free to download and can be found at: https://scratch.mit.edu/
BBC BiteSize Computational Thinking:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7tp34j
BBC Bitesize Algorithms: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7d634j

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY YEAR 7.4 Graphic Communication

Typography This is the study of **Type** and **Text** on a page, it is how it add impact or set the scene for a page. You can change the style of text, its size, colour and space around the text to give you different appearances.

Serif: These typefaces have a tail and are mainly used in the body of a text.

A B C
Serif Font Example
serifs shown in red

Sans Serif: This typeface has no tail and is mainly used for headings as it is plain and clear to read.

ABC
Sans Serif Font Example

Script: These typefaces tend to look handwritten and have a more personal feel.

Script

Stylised: These are more decorative and are aimed at attracting attention or giving some meaning or association.

ICE

Key Words	Definitions
Render	To colour in an idea or design to make it look like a material or to make it stand out.
Enlarge	To make or draw an object bigger than the original drawing .
Reduce	To make or draw and object smaller than the original drawing.
Oblique	A 3D drawing technique which shows and image at 45° to a horizontal line.
Annotate	To add notes to your designs that explain what you are aiming to achieve. (eg. Size, Materials, joining techniques)
Freehand	To produce a drawing without the aid of drawing equipment like rulers and set squares.
Crating	The use of simple drawn shapes to draw more complex ideas.

Analysing products
This is where we look at an existing product and say what we think is good and bad about the product

A Aesthetics :- what the product looks like?

C Cost:- How much would it cost to make or buy?

C Client:- Who would buy it?

E Environment:- How and where will it be used? What impact will it have on the environment?

S Safety:- Could the product hurt anyone?

S Size:- How big is it? Is that suitable?

F Function:- What will the product do?

M Materials:- What is it made from?

Freehand drawing techniques

Using thick and thin lines to make an object stand out from a page. Rule if you can see two sides the line between is thin. If you can only see one side, the line is thick.

WHAT IS CROSS HATCHING?

Hatching is the use of lines to give an image the look of shadows, shade and texture.

Signs and symbols
Signs give information to people. They often avoid using words. This makes them easy to recognise, and helps people who don't speak your language or who can't read.

Extension task See how many signs and symbols you can find?

Ernie was just an ordinary boy, living an ordinary life, until one day…his day dreams started to come true!

This term we are studying a play called 'Ernie's Incredible Illucinations'. We will be reading the play and bringing it to life using our key techniques and our physical and vocal skills.
We might even be coming up with day dreams of our own…

Key terminology when staging a script

Word	Definition
Script	A play, film or broadcast written down
Dialogue	What the characters say
Stage directions	What the characters do
Multi-role	One actor playing more than one character
Multi-set	One set that represents more than one location
Blocking	The precise staging of actors so they know where to stand/what to do

Key physical and vocal skills

Word	Definition
Facial expressions	Use of face to communicate
Body language	Use of body to communicate
Gesture	Use of hands to communicate
Posture	The way we hold ourselves
Pace	Fast/slow
Pitch	High/low
Pause	Stopping for effect
Tone	Emotion
Volume	Loud/quiet

If you want to develop your practical skills, search 'Oak National Academy' on Google. Click Key Stage 3, Drama and 'Approaching Text: Bringing it to life'.

This will give you the opportunity to improve how you take a story and turn it into a performance.

10

Key Characters:

Oliver Twist = Protagonist (main character) of the story. Oliver Twist is an orphan, born in a workhouse. He is an innocent and good-hearted child, but is introduced to a criminal gang. His true identity is a mystery until the end of the novel.

Fagin = A criminal – he trains homeless children to pickpocket and steal. He is often referred to as 'the Jew' – this highlights Anti-Semitic attitudes and views.

Nancy = A complex character – she leads a life of crime and is in a relationship with Bill Sikes. However, she fights to protect Oliver and ultimately betrays Sikes and Fagin to save him.

Bill Sikes = A man in his thirties and a vicious thief. He is aggressive, violent. and mistreats the people around him.

Mr Brownlow = A respectable, older man – he tries to do what he can to protect and help Oliver.

Mrs Maylie = A respectable, older lady – she owns a mansion that Sikes attempts to burgle. She ends up taking Oliver in.

Key Context:

- **The Victorians:** There was a huge divide between the rich and the poor. The streets were always full of life, full of people from pickpockets to elegant ladies.
- At the start of the 19th century very few children went to school. Many Victorian children were poor and worked to help their families. Families got no money unless they worked, and most people thought work was good for children.
- **Charles Dickens** was born on the 7th Feb, 1812. His parents were middle class, but they struggled financially as a result of living beyond their means. When Dickens was twelve years old, his family's situation forced him to quit school and work in a shoe polish factory. Within weeks, his father was put in a debtor's prison; his mother and siblings eventually joined him. Dickens lived and worked on his own for several months. The horrific conditions of the factory haunted him.

> More information/challenge activities can be found on your Unit Cover Sheets.

Key Vocabulary, Spellings and Definitions:

1. **Morality** = Understanding the difference between right and wrong
2. **Corruption** = Dishonest or immoral (wrong) actions
3. **Vulnerable** = Someone/something that needs care, protection and support
4. **Poverty** = Extremely poor – living on or below a minimum standard of living.
5. **Prosperous** = Wealthy and successful
6. **Merchants** = A person or company involved with trading (buying and selling)
7. **Orphans** = Children, whose parents have passed away or are unknown.
8. **Reputation** = A belief or opinion that other people have about you. You can have a good or a bad reputation.
9. **Anti-Semitism** = Negative judgement (prejudice) towards Jewish people.
10. **Connotations** = An association - feeling or an idea – with a word/phrase

Key Quotations:

1) **Describing the orphans:** 'at last they got so voracious and wild with hunger.'

2) **Oliver Twist:** "Please, sir, I want some more."

3) **Bill Sikes:** 'Why, what the blazes is in the wind now!' growled a deep voice.

4) **Nancy:** 'Civil words, you villain!'

Key content

Cooking Food

1. A broad range of ingredients, equipment, food skills and techniques, and cooking methods are used to achieve successful results.
2. *Recipes and cooking methods can be modified to help meet current healthy eating messages and repeated at home.*

Why is food cooked?

Some foods can be eaten raw and form an important part of the diet. However, many foods need to be prepared and cooked before they are eaten to:

1. make the food safe to eat by destroying pathogenic micro-organisms and toxins;
2. destroy microorganisms and enzymes that cause food to deteriorate and therefore increase the keeping quality of the food;

Food skills

There are a number of food skills which enable a variety of increasingly complex dishes to be prepared and made.
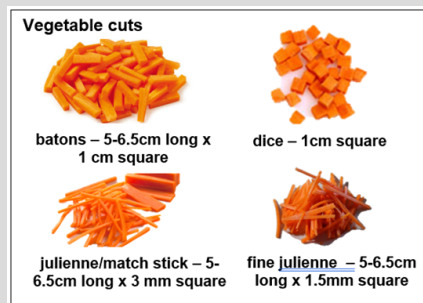
These can include:

1. beating, combining, creaming, mixing, stirring and whisking;
2. bridge, claw, julienne, jardinière, brunoise, macedoine .
3. kneading, folding, forming and shaping;
4. knife skills;
5. rubbing-in and rolling-out;
6. use of the cooker: boiling/simmering/poaching, frying, grilling, roasting and baking;

Key vocab

Word	Definition
Bridge	Form a bridge over the ingredient with your hand, making the sure the arch is nice and high so there's plenty of room for the knife to fit underneath. Hold the item securely with your fingers on one side and your thumb on the other.
Claw	keeping the fingers curled inward and gripping the food with the fingernails, the fingers stay out of harm's way. The side of the knife blade should rest against the first knuckle of the guiding hand.
Brunoise	A tiny cube cut from julienne sticks that chefs quarter and dice again, producing cubes that are ⅛ by ⅛ by ⅛ by ⅛ inches
Macedoine	Dicing ingredients into 1/4 inch cubes.
Jardinière	To cut a vegetable into thick batons
Julienne	Food cut into short, thin strips - matchstick
Pathogenic	Any organism or agent that can produce disease.
Deteriorate	Become progressively worse.

Diagrams:

The Bridge Hold   **The Claw Grip**

Vegetable cuts

batons – 5-6.5cm long x 1 cm square
dice – 1cm square
julienne/match stick – 5-6.5cm long x 3 mm square
fine julienne – 5-6.5cm long x 1.5mm square

To find out more, go to:
https://bit.ly/2Z97B5f
https://www.foodafactoflife.org.uk/14-16-years/cooking/
https://www.johnofgauntschool.org/page/?title=Technology&pid=29
Optional Extra – if you are able to cook at home with an adult – why not try using the bridge and claw technique, along with practicing the vegetable cuts.
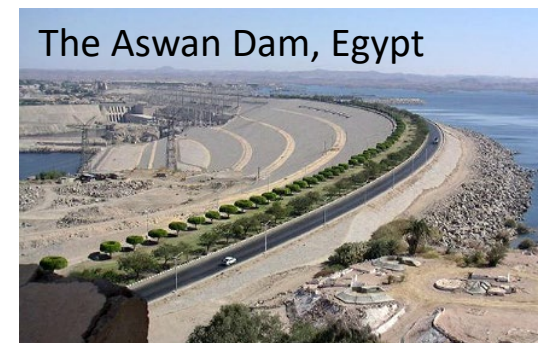
Key vocab

- Africa is a vibrant continent made up 54 different countries. These countries are incredibly varied with a unit physical and human environment
- People often view Africa through a negative lens, this could not be further from the truth. We will challenge stereotypes and see the continent for the varied and vibrant group of diverse countries that it is.
- It has a varied physical environment including mountains, savanna and deserts
- Kenya: Tourism brings many benefits to countries such as Kenya who receive 2 million visitors every year. Many jobs are created and this boosts the economy. It also brings many challenges such as seasonal work and can be very poorly paid. Tourism has also damaged the environment with increased pressures on ecosystems.   Kenya's capital city is called Nairobi. Kibera is an informal settlement on the edge of Nairobi.
- Egypt: The river Nile flows through Egypt. This river is the longest river in the world. In the 1960's a huge dam, called the Aswan Dam was built across the river. This provides sustainable energy called HEP. It also allows Egyptian farmers to irrigate their fields and grow crops in the desert. The Aswan dam also has it's negative side; tiny snails have been trapped in Lake Nasser (the lake created behind the dam) and these can cause a disease called schistosomiasis and this can make people very sick. When the dam was built many thousands of people were displaced from their homes
- Nigeria: This country is home to Nollywood, the second biggest film industry in the world. This country has the strongest economy in Africa, its economy is growing on average by 3%. People have benefited enormously from this as jobs are created and people are becoming wealthier. The capital city is called Abuja but the biggest city is called Lagos.

Word	Definition
Tourism	Tourism is travel for business or pleasure, and the operation of businesses providing these services.
Safari	an expedition to observe or hunt animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa.
HEP	Hydro electric power
Seasonal work	Work that is only available for part of the year
Dam	An artificial structure that blocks a rivers natural course
Irrigate	To divert water from rivers onto farmland
economy	This is related to the money, jobs and industry in a country
Informal settlement	These used to be called slums, these are illegal settlements made of improvised housing. They typically have a strong sense of community and a range of job opportunities

The Kenyan savanna

The Aswan Dam, Egypt

UK Human Environments: Our local area

What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in Trowbridge

Advantages	Disadvantages
*In the **2011 Census** 49.75% of people living in Trowbridge felt their health was very good (2% higher than England as a whole) - *Close to **major cities** such as Bath/Bristol: ideal for shopping and work . Sense of community ***A train station makes commuting** to work easy and close to major tourist attractions such as Bath and Longleat.	*High levels of crime and anti social behaviour and Traffic problems leading to high levels of air pollution *Major employers have closed and moved elsewhere *Derelict sites leads to a poor reputation *Life expectancy varies around the town as does poverty and unemployment
Primary Data: This is data that we have collected ourselves, it could include questionnaires, environmental survey and traffic counts	Secondary Data: This is data collected by someone else e.g a newspaper article, the census (a massive survey carried out every 10 years by the UK's Office of National Statistics), police crime statistics

Our local area:

Our school is located in Trowbridge, the county town of Wiltshire. Wiltshire is a county in the South West and has a population of approximately 470,000. The largest town in Wiltshire is Swindon. People have a variety of views about our home town, some are positive and some are negative. The River Biss floes through our town. The town is also 31 miles (49 km) south west of Swindon and 20 miles (32 km) south east of Bristol. Trowbridge is a market town, the Kennet and Avon canal to the north of Trowbridge allowed coal to be transported from the Somerset Coalfield and The town was the foremost producer of this mainstay of contemporary clothing and so Trowbridge had an industrial past. Infact it was once known as the "The Manchester of the West". Today much of the industry has closed or moved elsewhere
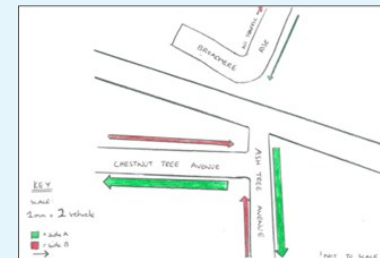
What data can we collect about our local area?

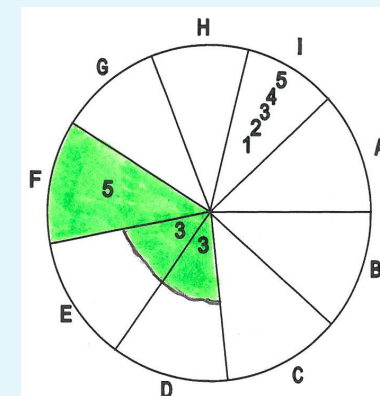| Data collection	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Question-naires	A series of questions to find out people's views and opinions. Questions can be closed question, these provide a choice of answers such as yes/no Open questions allow people to go into more detail. And are open ended	•You can collect a range of views and find out how different groups feel about an issue •Closed questions allow us to draw graphs easily and easily look for patterns	•Questions can be misleading if not planned carefully •People can be in a rush and not want to fill them out properly
Environmental survey	This is where you give a score to an area for a range of categories such as litter, vandalism and traffic. This score allows us to assess how much of a problem they are.	•You can easily compare different streets and areas •You can give a score to things like safety	•Its based on you opinion so can be **biased** •If we complete it on a nice sunny day then our scores might be different than if we completed it at night
Traffic surveys	Tally the number of different vehicles that pass by in a set period of time	•You can quantify the amount of traffic •You can see if different types of vehicles are more common •You can see patterns	•You can make mistakes if its very busy and it can be dangerous •Results can be affected by the time of day/week

How can we present data about our local area?

Traffic data can be presented as a proportional flow arrow. Thius is where the size of the arrow shows the amount of traffic. The wider the arrow the more traffic there is

Environmental survey data can be presented as a radial graph. Each segment represents a category e.g segment D = traffic, E = vandalism and F = litter. The amount of the segment coloured in shows the scores

The role of the Church in Medieval society

STRUCTURE: Pope (1), Archbishops (2), Bishops (17), Priests (5000) – Pope based in Rome (Italy), all others based in England.

1. The church had an important role in the lives of people, as most believed in Heaven, Purgatory (where you reflected on your sins and prepared for Heaven) and Hell.
2. In the Middle Ages, church ceremonies provided for people's religious lives – baptisms, christenings, marriages, confession, the last rites for the dying and burying the dead
3. The Church played a big part in government: Bishops sat in the House of Lords. They could raise an army for the king in times of war. Bishops had large manors with peasants to do the work.
4. The church was usually the largest and most impressive building in a village or town, the priest often the most educated person (could usually speak / read Latin).
5. The Church was very wealthy—everybody paid a tax called a tithe to it. This was 10% of your monthly income. The Church owned 33% of English land.
6. Anybody who was not a Roman Catholic Christian was persecuted (very badly treated)
7. Many people went on a pilgrimage to try to reduce the time they spent in Purgatory. A person who had been on pilgrimage would wear a badge to show which shrine he had visited.
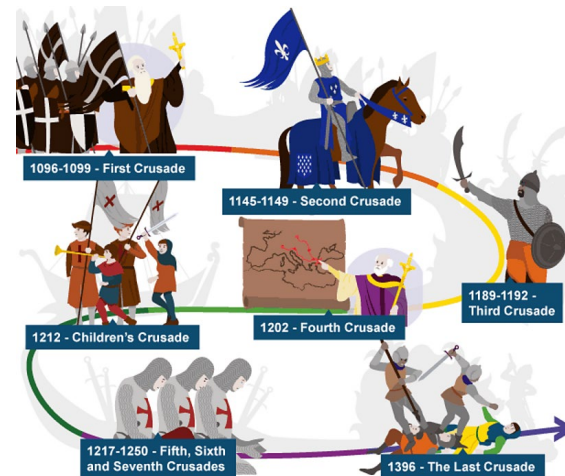
Social purpose of the Church: Local churches and the surrounding land used for feasts, fayres, theatre, circuses, concerts, choirs, sports, games, parties, and education (Sunday school).

Church role in law and order: God would know guilt so if no evidence = Trial by ordeal (hot-iron / hot water – if you blistered after 3 days then you were guilty + trial by cold water – if "blessed water" rejected you (you floated) then guilty). Done by priest in local church.

Challenge yourself to learn more about Pre-historic Britain here:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znjnb9q/revision/1

The Crusades 1096 - 1396

1. Crusades = series of religious wars between Christians and Muslims, fought to secure control of holy sites considered sacred by both groups.
2. For Jews, Christians and Muslims, Jerusalem was, and still is, a holy city.
3. In 1095, Pope Urban II promised the people of Europe forgiveness of their sins if they went on a Crusade to the Holy Land win back Jerusalem for Christianity.

1096-1099 - First Crusade
1145-1149 - Second Crusade
1189-1192 - Third Crusade
1202 - Fourth Crusade
1212 - Children's Crusade
1217-1250 - Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Crusades
1396 - The Last Crusade

Why people joined?
➤ Gain land / gain a title / for adventure / free the Holy Land / go to Heaven / avoid paying taxes / peer-pressure / become rich

What did Europe gain from Crusades?
○ Maths (place values / numbers), silk, lemons, cotton, mirrors, compasses, wheelbarrows, chess, slippers, syrup, sugar, nutmeg, field irrigation, coffee, maps, concentric castles, trebuchets, rice.

History – KPI 4: The Medieval Church & KPI 5: The Crusades

| Key term	Definition
Doom Painting	A painting showing Heaven and Hell.
Pope	Leader of the Roman Catholic Church, based in Rome
Holy relics	Remains of a holy person or object, used for prayer
Cleric / Clergy	Anybody who worked for the church
Tithe	Tax paid to the Church (10% income)
Purgatory	A spiritual place where your soul awaited Heaven
Christendom	Christian world in the Medieval period
Monks/Nuns	Men/women who devoted (gave) their lives to God
Pilgrimage	A journey to a special religious place
Chastity	Not marry / flirt / have sexual relations
Abbot / Abbess	In charge of an Abbey (large monastery)
Vows	Holy or sacred promise
Illuminate	To decorate a manuscript with art
Alms	Charity given to the poor / sick
Prior / Prioress	In charge of a Priory (small monastery)
Bishop	An important church leader

Diagrams:

The different beat lengths

Note	Name	Beats
𝅝	Semi Breve	4 beats
𝅗𝅥	Minim	2 beats
♩	Crotchet	1 beat
♪	Quaver	½ beat
𝅘𝅥𝅯	Semi Quaver	¼ beat

The order of the notes on the Treble clef stave

F   A   C   E

"Face"

E   G   B   D   F

Treble Clef
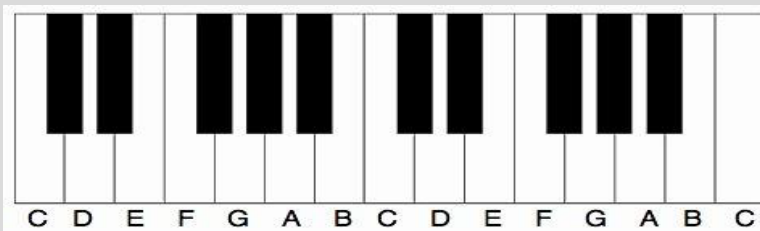
Chords we are using:

C = C E G   F = F A C   G = G B D

Key content

Making up your own music is called **composition**. People who write music are called **composers**. When it comes to composing music there are no set rules. You can write a song any way you want to. The important thing is that you enjoy creating it. You are going to be composing your own short song (verse and chorus) using melody and chords. Don't forget you can use BandLab to work on your ideas at home.

Key vocab

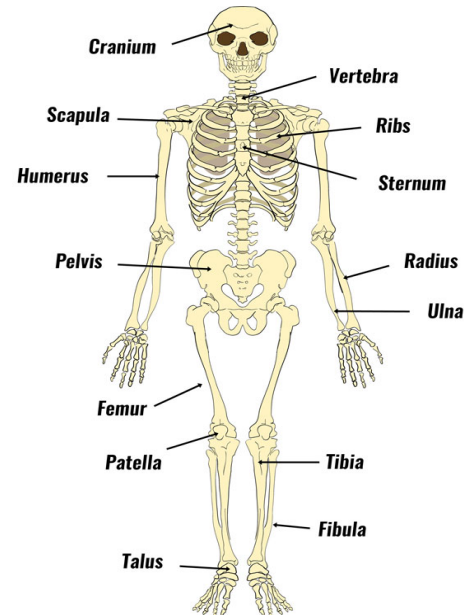| Word	Definition
Chords	2 or more notes played together
Melody	The main tune
Composition	A piece of music you have written
Time Signature	How many beats in a bar
Notation	Writing music on the 5 lines (stave)
Stave	5 lines you write music on
Treble Clef	A musical symbol that tells you the order of the notes on the stave
Verse	A repeating section where the lyrics change
Chord Sequence	A collection of chords put together
Dynamics	The volume of the music

More info can be found here: **Listening**

Ed Sheeran	David Gray	Lady Gaga
Taylor Swift	Norah Jones	Paul McCartney
Adele	Sam Fender	Lin-Manuel Miranda

You Tube

The Heart

Key Content

Major Bones

Major Muscles

The Muscular System

A- Deltoids
B- Pectorals
C- Biceps
D- Abdominals
E- Quadriceps

Trapezius - F
Triceps - G
Latissimus Dorsi - H
Gluteals - I
Hamstrings - J
Gastrocnemius - K

Front View

Back View
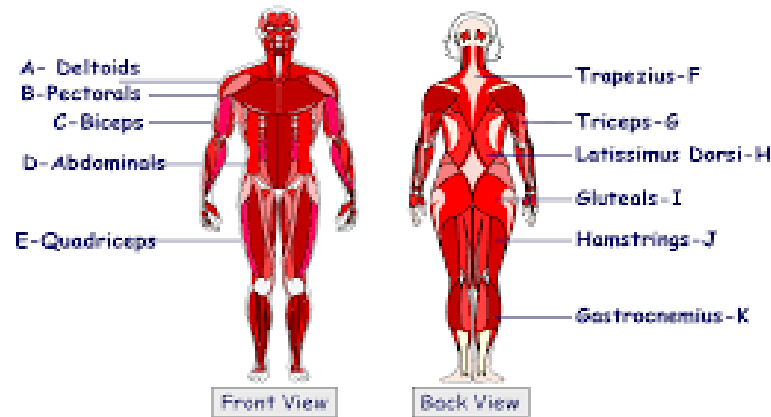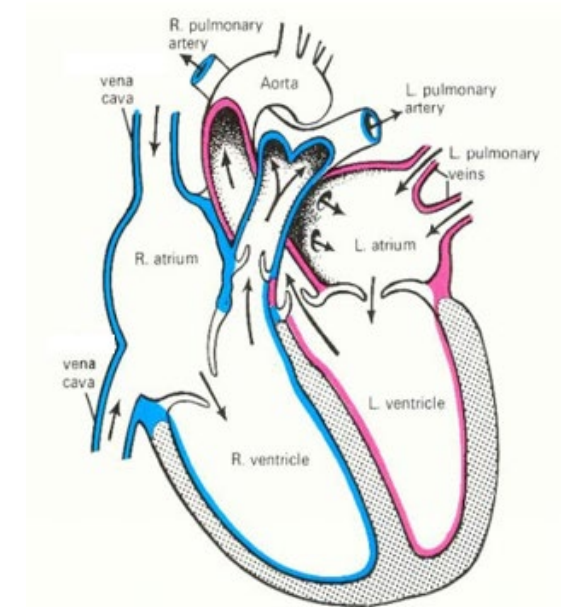
Figure 5.14 Direction of the flow of blood through the heart.

4. HEALTHY ME (Term 4)			
BONES			
Name major bones in the body	🟥	🟨	🟩
MUSCLES			
Name major muscles in the body and some muscle pairs	🟥	🟨	🟩
CARDIO-REPIRATORY			
Label the heart and know the direction of blood flow	🟥	🟨	🟩

Key word / Term	Definition
Heart Rate	A measure of how many times your heart is beating in a minute
Pulse	A rhythmical expansion of the arteries as blood is pushed through, typically as felt in the wrists or neck
Response	A reaction to a stimulus on your senses (sight, smell, touch, sound, taste)

RE Knowledge Organiser

Term Four: Hinduism

Key Word/Concept	Definition
Brahman	Hindu's believe in one God, Brahman, who is depicted in many ways & given many names
Brahma	Creator
Vishnu	Preserver
Shiva	Destroyer
Bhagavad Gita	One of the main Hindu holy scriptures
Vedas	Hindu holy texts & scripture
Trimurti	Three main images of God in Hinduism; Brahma, Vishnu & Shiva
Holi	Popular ancient Hindu festival, often known as the festival of colour
Aum	Sacred sound of creation & symbol of Hinduism
Karma	All actions have reactions, good actions have positive karma & negative actions negative karma
Reincarnation	Hindu's believe that after death the soul is re-born they call this process samara
Ahimsa	Hindu belief in non-violence to all living things
Mandir	Hindu holy building/temple
Monotheism	Belief in only one God

	Core Beliefs
Nature of God	Central to Hinduism is the belief in one supreme God, Brahman. Brahman is believed to be present everywhere and Hindu's believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone. Brahman takes many forms, especially three called the Trimurti.
Creation/Environment	Hindu's are often vegetarian due their belief in ahimsa – to not harm any living thing. This links to their belief in karma and reincarnation, e.g. being mindful that how they treat the earth/environment will have consequences.
Holy Book	Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures. The Vedas – a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. The Ramayana – long epic poems about Rama & Sita The Mahabharata – which includes the Bhagavad Gita
Symbolism	Hindu's worship in a temple called a Mandir. Mandirs vary in size from small village shrines to large buildings. Hindu's can visit the Mandir at any time to pray and sing religious songs. The Mandir often has large shrines with statues of the different deities of God.
Festivals/Rites of Passage	Hindu's celebrate many festivals including Holi, Diwali and Ankot. Diwali – the festival of lights, it usually falls between October and November, and celebrates the story of Rama & Sita Holi – the festival of colour celebrates spring, love and new life. Holi marks the arrival of spring and celebrates the Hindu god Krishna.

Further Reading & Watching:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2bw2hv/articles/zjdbpg8
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zt42tfr/articles/zkkvt39

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, mG and MG are wrong. Take care to write chemical symbols correctly.

Mg	mg	mG
✔	✖	✖

2.3 Metals and non metals

Properties of Metals	Properties of Non-Metals
• shiny	• dull
• good conductor of heat	• poor conductor of heat
• good conductor of electricity	• poor conductor of electricity
• sonorous	• not sonorous
• oxides form alkaline solutions	• oxides form acidic solutions
• high density	• low density
• malleable	• brittle
• ductile	

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

Science – C2 Atoms, elements and periodic table

Year 7 : Term 4 – Mi casa

¿Dónde vives? *Where do you live?* - ¿Cómo es tu casa? *What is your house like?*

| Vivo en | una casa *a house*
 una granja *a farm*
 una casa adosada *a terraced house*
 una casa semiadosada *a semi-detached house* | que está en *it is in*

 cerca de *close to*

 lejos de *far from*

 al lado de *next to* | la costa *the coast*

 el campo *the countryside*

 un pueblo *a village / small town*

 una ciudad *a (big) town / city*

 la montaña *the mountains*

 el centro – *the centre*

 las afueras- *in the outskirts* | mi casa es *My house is* | muy *very*

 un poco *a little bit*

 bastante *quite* | bonita pretty <br> antigua old <br> cómoda comfortable <br> pequeña small <br> grande big <br> moderna modern <br> fea ugly <br> nueva new |
| | un piso *a flat*
 un chalet *a bungalow* | | | mi piso es *My flat is*
 un chalet *my bungalow is* | | bonito pretty <br> antiguo old <br> cómodo comfortable <br> pequeño small <br> grande big <br> moderno modern <br> feo ugly <br> nuevo new |

porque es because it is

CHALLENGE YOURSELF! Add an opinion about your house:

Me encanta I love	**Me gusta mucho** I like a lot
Me gusta I like	**No me gusta** I don't like
No me gusta nada I don't like at all	**Detesto** I hate

¿Qué hay en tu casa / piso? What is there in your house/flat?

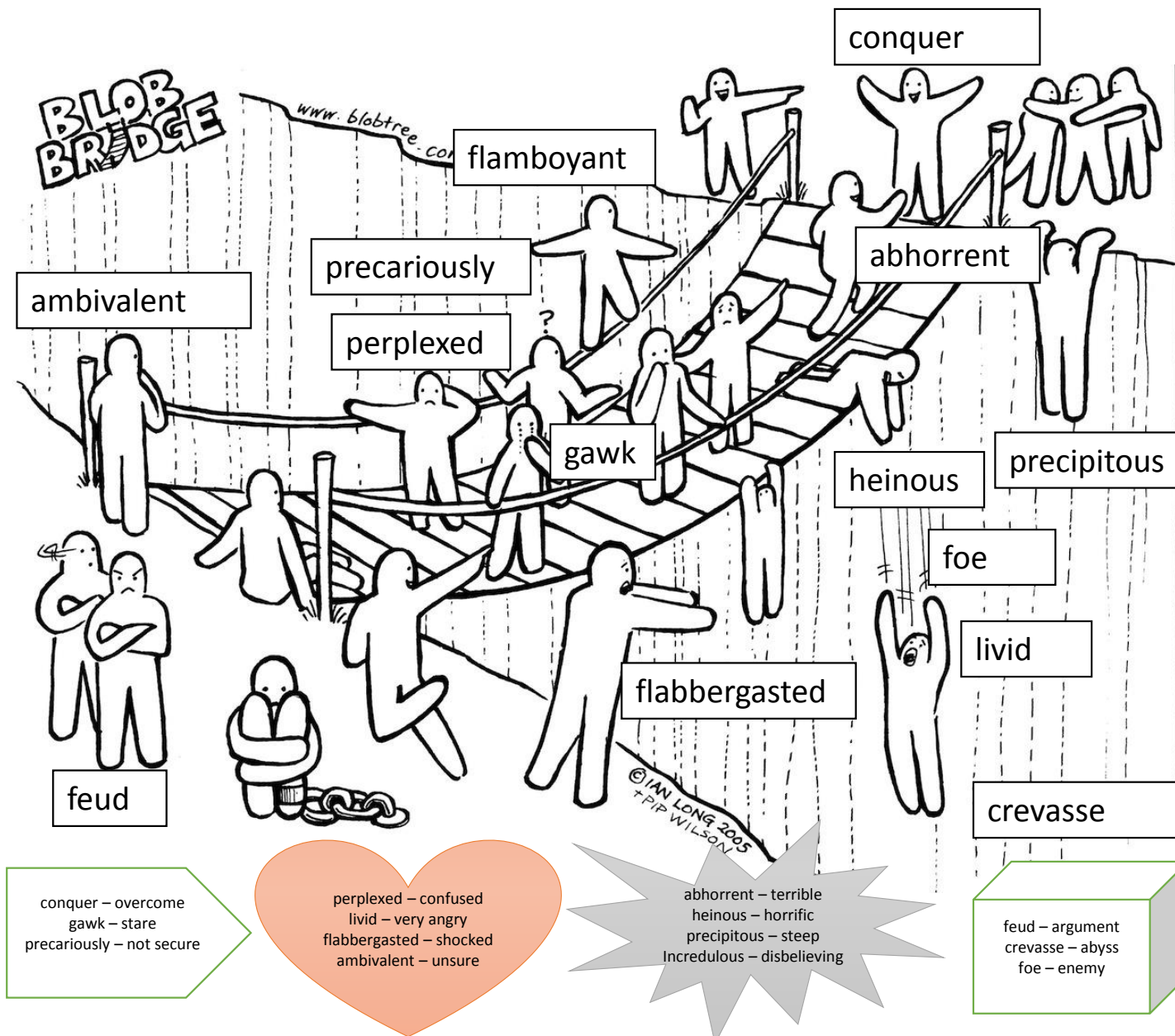| En mi casa *(in my house)*

 En mi piso *(in my flat)*

 En la casa de mi abuelo *(in grandad's house)* | arriba *upstairs*

 abajo *downstairs*

 en la primera planta *on the first floor*

 en la segunda planta *on the second floor* | hay *(there is)*

 no hay *(there is not)* | una habitación *a room*
 dos habitaciones *two bedrooms*
 un estudio *a study*
 un dormitorio *a bedroom*
 un aseo *toilet*
 un cuarto de baño *a bathroom*
 un garaje *a garage*
 un comedor *a dining room*
 una cocina *a kitchen* | y hay *(and there is/are)*

 y también hay *(and there is /are also)*

 pero hay *(but there is /are)*

 pero no hay *(but there is /are not)* | el dormitorio de *mis padres* *my parents' room*
 mi dormitorio *my bedroom*
 un jardín *a garden*
 un comedor *a dining room*
 un ático *an attic*
 un sótano *a basement*
 un garaje *a garage*
 un baño *a bathroom*
 dos baños *two bathrooms*
 un aseo *half bathroom* | Mi casa es *(My house is)* | bonita *(pretty)*
 fea *(ugly)*
 pequeña *(small)*
 grande *(big)*
 vieja *(old)*
 nueva *(new)* |
| | | | | | | Mi piso es *(My flat is)* | bonito *(pretty)*
 feo *(ugly)*
 pequeño *(small)*
 grande *(big)*
 viejo *(old)*
 nuevo *(new)* |

PLURALS (saying there's more of one thing):
Take away the "un/una".
Replace it with a number.

- At the end of words ending in a vowel, add "s"
  - e.g. dos dormitorios (two bedrooms)
- At the end of words ending in consonants (eg comedor/jardín) add "es"
  - e.g. dos salones (two lounges)

BLOB BRIDGE

www.blobtree.com

conquer

flamboyant

precariously

perplexed

ambivalent

abhorrent

gawk

precipitous

heinous

foe

livid

flabbergasted

feud

crevasse

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+PIP WILSON

conquer – overcome
gawk – stare
precariously – not secure

perplexed – confused
livid – very angry
flabbergasted – shocked
ambivalent – unsure

abhorrent – terrible
heinous – horrific
precipitous – steep
Incredulous – disbelieving

feud – argument
crevasse – abyss
foe – enemy

As blob stood by the start of the bridge he felt completely **ambivalent**, could he possibly make it across in one piece? He could see that on the other side, arms wide with pride, blob had clearly managed to **conquer** his fears and crossed the bridge successfully. However, there were those who clung on with a **perplexed** expression and he wondered what they had to be so puzzled about.

Perhaps they (as to be honest, he was) were questioning the risky and **flamboyant** choice of blob balanced so **precariously** on the rope of the bridge. With such a steep **precipitous** edge and deep **crevasse** to fall into, it did seem a rather foolish idea. It was almost certainly this that had **exacerbated** his **trepidation** over setting foot on the bridge.

Blob was so focused on the left side of the bridge that he failed to notice the **abhorrent** act of another blob who had pushed his **foe** over the edge! With a **livid** cry, his enemy hurtled to the ground! This **heinous** act was witnessed by a **flabbergasted** blob who instinctively stretched out his arms in vain, but knew there was no hope of saving him.

It was quite **incredulous** to think that not more blob's had tried to help! Although for some, the **feud** they were having with their friend had taken their attention away from everything. For others, they ought to stop **gawking** at the lost blob and focus on saving the other clinging on to the bridge!

LAST PAGE