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Idea

Plant Cell

Make some flash cards or PowerPoint slides. Make top trumps.

Draw spider diagrams,

mind maps.

or for the adventurous



Make a poster.



Explanation

Write down key words, auotation, questions or equations on one side of a card. On the other side, write the definition or answer. Use them to test yourself.

Turn your notes into posters with lots of colour and illustrations. Summarising the key information in a different way is an effective way of learning and your brain will remember the colours more easily. Do the title last!

Write the topic/keyword in the centre of your page. Add everything you know in subtopics. Then explore each subtopic in turn adding more ideas. Colour/pictures help you recall.

Are there songs that stick your head. Change the lyrics to the information you want to learn. If you record and listen back it will be a more fun way of revising.

If you teach something to someone else the chance of recalling it is really high. This has been found to be the most effective way of learning something for the long term.

Take the keywords or facts that you need to learn and turn them into a story or a cartoon. The sillier the story the more likely you are to remémber it.

Playing is how we learn as young children and it is a very powerful way of learning throughout life. If we enjoy the game it helps us remember.

Just reading through your books or a knowledge organiser is not always an effective way to revise. Instead, you should do something with the information. Choose an example of the revision methods on the pages or see if you can come up with another method.

Subject	Page Number	Subject	Page Number
Food	3	German	23
DT	9	History	26
PE	10	English	28
Science	12	Maths	33
Computer Science	15	RE	37
Geography	16	Music	39
Art	18	Drama	41

Write a quiz. Design a game.

strip.









Write a story or comic



<u>Nutrients</u>

Macro nutrients - Needed in <u>large</u> quantities in the diet

- 1. Protein
- 2. Fats
- 3. Carbohydrates

Micro nutrients - needed in small quantities in the diet

- 1. Vitamins
- 2. Minerals

Dietary related health problems

Too much <u>sugar</u> can cause:

- 1. Weight gain (which can lead to obesity)
- 2. Tooth decay
- 3. Diabetes (your body cannot produce enough/any insulin to regulate your blood sugar levels)

Too much <u>salt</u> can cause:

1. High blood pressure (this can increase your risk of heart disease and a stroke).

Too much <u>saturated fat</u> can cause:

- 1. Weight gain (which can lead to obesity)
- 2. High cholesterol (this narrows arteries making it harder for the blood to travel around, putting you at risk of heart disease).

Example exam questions:

Explain three causes of obesity (3 marks)

What is the function of sugary and starchy carbohydrates (2 marks)

Why is protein especially important for children? (2 marks) What are the functions of fat? (3 marks)

List 5 food sources of plant based protein (5 marks)

Nutrition

Protein

Food sources

<u>Animal</u> -beef, pork, lamb, poultry (chicken, turkey, duck), fish, cheese, butter milk <u>Plant</u> - beans, chickpeas, lentils, peas, nuts, seeds, found in smaller amounts in some vegetables such as spinach and broccoli.

Function

Grown and repair of muscles and cells

<u>Carbohydrates</u>

There are two types of carbohydrates, complex and simple. They are also known as starchy (complex) and sugary (simple).

Food sources

<u>Starchy</u> - bread, rice, pasta, potatoes, bagels, oats, flour, cereal and some vegetables. Simple - fruit, some vegetables, chocolate, sweets, biscuits, cakes

Function

Starchy/complex carbohydrates are digested slowly and provide long term energy. Sugary/simple carbohydrates are digested slowly and provide short term energy

Fat

There are two types of fat, saturated and non saturated.

Saturated fats are classed as 'unhealthy fats', they are solid at room temperature and are generally animal based.

Unsaturated fats are classed as 'healthier fats' and are liquid or soft at room temperature and come from plant based sources.

Food sources

<u>Animal</u> -beef, chicken skin, processed meat (sausages, salami, pepperoni), bacon, butter, cheese, full fat milk

<u>Plant</u> - vegetable oils (sunflower, olive, rapeseed), avocado, nuts, seeds

<u>Function</u>

Keeps us warm (provides insulation), secondary source of energy, protects vital organs and bones.



The Eatwell guide



The Eatwell guide

The Eatwell guide is a government guide designed to show you the proportions of different foods groups you should eat over a day or more.

Tips on making healthy choices from the eatwell guide:

<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>: eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day, this should make up 1/3 of your plate a day, fresh, canned dried and fruit juice/smoothies all count, don't exceed 150ml of fruit juice/smoothie a day as it can cause tooth decay, try snacking on fruit over high sugar and fat foods,

<u>Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and other starchy carbohydrates</u>: choose non-sugary cereals, leave the skin on potatoes, choose wholemeal options of foods such as bread, rice and pasta.

<u>Oils and spreads</u>: choose unsaturated fats such as vegetable oils and margarine over butter, use in small amounts. <u>Dairy and alternatives</u>: choose lower fat options such as skimmed milk and low fat and salt cheese, choose low sugar yogurts and add fruit as a natural sweetener.

<u>Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins</u>: eat more beans and pulses as they are high in fibre and fill you up for longer, cut the visible fat off meat, choose lower fat meat options, eat 2 portions of fish a week. Water: drink 2-3 litres of water a day, choose lower sugar option drinks.

<u>Reference intake</u>

Example exam questions:

How can I make healthy choices when choosing foods from the 'beans, pulses, fish, eggs meat and other proteins' section of the guide? (3 marks) How much of my plate should be made up of fruit and vegetables per day? (1 mark)

How many grams of saturated fat is it recommended not to exceed per day? (1 mark)

Why is recommended not to exceed 6g of salt per day? (2 marks)

How can someone use the traffic light system to help them make healthy choices? (6 marks) You'll see reference intakes referred to on food labels. They show you the maximum amount of calories and nutrients you should eat in a day. Most packaging has a colour coded label on the front to help you make healthy choices.

Reference in take amounts: Kcal (calories) - 2000 Total Fat -70g Saturated fat - 20g Sugar - 90g Salt - less that 6g



Red means HIGH in that nutrient Amber means MEDIUM in that nutrient Green means LOW in that nutrient

Reference intakes are not meant to be targets. They just give you a rough idea of how much energy you should be eating each day, and how much fat, sugar, salt and so on.

The percentages represent how much of your reference intake is in the product, e.g. the product has 3.0g of FAT in it, that is 4% of 70g of fat.

Puff pastry pesto tarts

Ingredients

1 x ready rolled puff pastry

 $\frac{1}{2}$ jar of pesto <u>OR</u> tomato puree

1 pepper

1 tomato

1 red onion

100g cheese

<u>Equipment</u> Chopping board Knife

<u>Skills</u> Slicing

Dicing Baking



1. Pre-heat the oven to 180°C. Finely slice your onion, pepper and tomato.



5. Spread the pesto on to the tarts



2. Cube your cheese



6. Next add your vegetables and the cheese. Bake in the oven for 20 minutes on 180C.



4. Cut your puff pastry into even squares. Place the squares onto a baking tray with baking paper.

Planning your own recipe:

- Change the base (red pesto, BBQ sauce etc)
- Change the toppings (you MUST include at least 2 vegetables).
- Change the cheese.

Look at: Pizza pinwheels, sausage rolls/veggie sausage rolls.

<u>Make sure you print off a recipe or</u> <u>write it down!</u>

Next lesson you will be making your own puff pastry recipe.

Rock Buns

<u>Ingredients</u>

125g plain flour

60g margarine

2 tbsp caster sugar

1 egg

1 tbsp milk or water if needed

Optional filling:

- Chocolate chips
- Raisons •

Equipment

Bowl wooden spoon Scales Jug baking tray

Skills

Weighing

Mixing

Shaping

baking



1. Pre-heat the oven to 200°C Cream butter and sugar together until creamy.









3. Add the egg a little bit at a time, mixing every time you add some.



4. Add the flour and other dry ingredients.



5. Mix into a batter. Add a tbsp. of milk if its too dry.



6. Divide into 4 rough heaps onto grease proof paper on a baking tray. Bake for 15mins until golden brown.

Ingredients

250g couscous 300ml boiling water 150g chorizo <u>OR</u> Chicken breast

<u>____</u>____

1 yellow pepper

1 courgette

1 garlic clove

1 tomato

Handful of each fresh

parsley, basil and mint

(or dry mixed herbs)

 $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon (for juice)

1 tbsp. olive oil

Salt and pepper

<u>Optional</u>

Handful of olives

<u>Equipment</u> Chopping board Knife Saucepan Frying pan Wooden spatula Mixing bowl

<u>Skills</u> Seasoning Boiling Frying

Flavoured couscous



1. Place the couscous in a bowl. Add the stock cube to the boiling water and stir until dissolved. 2. Pour the stock over the couscous, leave to

one side.





3. Chop the pepper, courgette, tomato, garlic and fresh herbs on a white chopping board. On a red board chop the chorizo or chicken breast.



4. Fry the peppers, courgette, garlic and chorizo or chicken in a little oil for 3 minutes. If using chicken fry for a further 5 minutes.



5. Add the tomatoes, herbs, olives, lemon juice, olive oil, salt and pepper. Cook for 2 minutes.



6. Add the chorizo and vegetable mix to the couscous and mix well.

Fairy Cakes

Ingredients

1 egg 75g Self raising flour 75g caster sugar 75g margarine Optional filling:

- Chocolate chips
- Dried fruit

Equipment Mixing bowl Weighing scales Wooden spoon Jug Cup cake cases Cupcake baking tray

<u>Skills</u>

Weighing Whisking Folding Portioning Baking



1. Collect all your equipment and turn your oven to 180°C or gas mark.



2. Cream the margarine and sugar until light and creamy.



3. Whisk the eggs in a jug. Add the egg a little at a time and mix well.



4. Fold in the flour and any other dry ingredients.



5. Half fill the paper cases with the mixture using two teaspoons.



6. Bake in a preheated oven for 15-20 minutes or until firm to touch and golden brown.



Year 7 Summer term Making packaging for a speaker

Graphic Design

Graphic design is the craft of planning and creating visual content to communicate ideas and messages. Graphic design is everywhere you look — from billboards to cereal boxes to mobile apps. Through incorporating different elements and principles, these designs can influence our perception and emotions.

3 P'S OF PACKAGING



In year 7 you will be designing packaging for a speaker for a specific user. You will be required to understand what packaging does, and why it is so important to have successful packaging.

How does the packaging protect the contents? What products need preserving and why? What features of the packaging promote the contents? How does the packaging stand out from other packaging?



Q Q Q

Graphical symbols are put on products to tell us things. Why have symbols been used and not words? Find out what these symbols mean. Look at products at home and find symbols used. Why do they have these symbols on them?

Graphic designers design logos. Company's spend lots of money on designing logos for their business. Why do you think logos are important? Can you identify these logos? What do they have in common? Do you think they are successful? Why?

3 P's of packaging

Protect – Promote – Preserve What do you think this means for packaging? Look at the packaging examples on the left, how do they promote, protect and preserve what is inside?

> Have you seen this in your packaging when you have bought, for example, new trainers? Find out what this is for?

Making your packaging

This term you will be designing and making your packaging for your speaker. You will be using plastic and cardboard for this. The plastic will be formed on the vacuum former and you will be gluing your graphics to cardboard.

Plastics are either thermo or thermosetting. The plastic you will use for your blister packaging is called HIPS (high impact polystyrene) and it is a thermo plastic. It will be formed on the vacuum former.







Adhesives

You will be using a range of adhesives (glues) for this project. What glue have you used this year so far? Why? There are different glues for different materials and functions. You will be using spray adhesive – find out what this is used for.

Watch these videos to learn what graphic design is and how good graphic designs can change our lives.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RxUwE9pvrhs- a day in the life of a graphic designer https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pq11dqPh 6Y-British graphic designer Margaret Calvert https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aV7TpiM8 IA- British graphic designer Harry Beck

Vacuum formed plastic

A vacuum is applied sucking the sheet into the mould. The sheet is then ejected from the mould.

HIPS plastic

High Impact Polystyrene, it is a tough, rigid plastic material with high impact strength which can be guillotined, punched, routered or sawn easily, and is readily available in a wide variety of colours



Euroslot

A Euro slot is a flap for a product so it can be hung up

Cardboard

Cardboard is thick, stiff paper that is used, for example, to make boxes and models. It is made from paper pulp.



Component of fitness - Balance

Balance is a skill-related component of fitness which is described as 'the ability to maintain your centre of mass over a base of support' There are two types of balance in sport, these are static and dynamic. Gymnasts would use static balances when performing a handstand on a beam but a dynamic balance when competing a forward roll on a mat.

Task 1: Complete the table below with some examples of balance in your favourite sports.

Static or Dynamic	Example







Balance is a very important part of every sport, it is easy to show in gymnastics but think about other sports. In football, you need good balance to dribble past your opponent, making sure you don't lose control of the ball or your body. Horse riding, surfing and boxing are examples of other sports which require high levels of balance in order to be successful. Scan the QR code or simply click the link to see why balance is so important in sport by reading what the research says. https://posemethod.com/improve-balance-to-increase-speed/





Year 7 Knowledge Organiser — Physical Education (Summer 1)













Testing your balance

1. The Stork test (Static)

The stork balance test requires the person to stand on one leg, up on the ball of the foot, for as long as possible.

- · Purpose: To assess whole body balance ability.
- :
- Equipment required: flat, non-slip surface, stopwatch, paper and pencil.



Careers in sport:

These pages of your knowledge organiser have links to future career paths in sport. You could consider:

Exercise and sports physiotherapist

Biomechanics and exercise science

Sports medic

Sports therapist

Scan the QR code to find out how many other career pathways you could find in sport.

Test yourself completing the stork test. What is your score? Record you score using the best of three attempts below.

RAT	ING	SCORE (Seconds)
Excellent	>50	1
Good	40-50	
Average	25-39	
Fair	10-24	
Poor	<10	



Key points

ENERGY – SUMMER 1

Can be described as being in different 'stores'.Energy storeDescriptionExamplesdifferent 'stores'.MagneticThe energy stored when repelling poles when attracting poles have been pushed closer together or when attracting charge attraction at the particles in an object, in most case this is the vibrations - also known as the kinetic energy of particles. In hotter ables, te particles whore intermi objects, the particles have more intermi objects, the particles have been molecules.Foods, muscles, electrical cells.• ENERGY STORESChemical tinternal (thermal)The energy stored when repelling charges have been molecules.Runners, buses, comets.• etherical • chemical • chemicalEnergy stored when repelling charges have been muscle closer totar scheek been muscle closer totar scheek been muscle closer totar scheek been muscle closer totar scheek been muscle.Pravin cataputs, compressed springs, inflated balonos.• electrostatic • electrostatic • elastic potentialElectrostatic cotarial	• Fnergy stores			
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		Nuclear	The energy stored in the nucleus of an atom.	Uranium nuclear power, nuclear reactors.

Transferring energy

END

Energy in

kinetic store

of toy train

Transferring energy

In each of these examples, energy is transferred by one of the following four types of energy transfer:

mechanical work - a force moving an object through a distance

•electrical work - charges moving due to a potential difference
•heating - due to temperature difference caused electrically or by chemical reaction

•radiation - energy tranferred as a wave, eg light and infrared - light radiation and infrared radiation are emitted from the sun







Thermal energy transfer by radiation

All objects give out some infra red radiation, but the hotter they are the more radiation they give out. All objects can also absorb infra red radiation: when they do, they heat up. Radiation can travel through empty space – so this is how the Sun heats up the Earth. The objects don't have to be touching, unlike in conduction, and there are no particles involved.



HEAT ENERGY TRANSFER



Conduction



Heat energy is conducted through the solid in this way. As the atoms of the solid gain kinetic energy the temperature of the solid increases.

Thermal energy transfer by conduction

Hot materials can transfer thermal energy to other materials that they are touching. This is called conduction of thermal energy. As the diagram shows, the particles that are heated increase in kinetic energy when they are heated. They bump into neighbouring particles and pass on (transfer) thermal energy. This is why a table feels warm after a hot cup of tea is lifted from it, and the reason why thermal energy can pass through the bottom of a saucepan to cook your dinner.

Convection

Heat can be transferred from one place to another by convection.

Fluids

Liquids and gases are fluids because they can be made to flow. The <u>particles</u> in these fluids can move from place to place. Convection occurs when particles with a lot of heat energy in a liquid or gas move and take the place of

particles with less heat energy. Liquids and gases expand when they are heated. This is because the particles in liquids and gases move faster when they are heated than they do when they are cold.

Knowledge Organiser: Year 7 Summer Term

Summary

The internet has changed the way we work and play. It allows us to communicate, to share data and to look for I information in a matter of seconds. All this is possible through the use of computers and networks.

The internet is a global network of computers. All computer devices (including PCs, laptops, games consoles and smartphones) that are connected to the internet form part of this network. Added to gether, there are billions of computers connected to the internet, all able to communicate with each other. Today, the internet is a massive part of our daily lives. When you chat to somebody on the internet or send them an e-mail, do you ever stop to think how many different computers you are using in the process? There's your computer/smartphone, of course, and another one at the other end where the other person is ready to communicate with you. But in between your two machines, making communication between them possible, there are probably about a dozen o ther computers bridging the gap. Collectively, all the world's linked-up computers are called the Internet. How do they talk to one another?

Careers include Cloud Computing Engineer, Computer Network Specialist, Information Security Specialist, Computer Support Specialist, Software/Application Developer, Games Designer and Web Developer

So how does information move around the internet?

Let's imagine you are visiting a webpage with an image on it. How does the image get to your computer? The image is stored on a web server. Your computer sends a request to the web server for the image.

The request is sent in a 'packet'. Special computers called **routers**, and **devices** direct the **packet** from your computer to the web server. The web server might be close by or on the other side of the world.

The packet can be sent across the **world** through fibre optic cables under the sea or even by satellite.

Now that the packet has arrived the web server opens it and reads your computer's request, in this case 'please send me this image'.

The web server sends these packets back to your computer and once again routers and s witches direct them.

The routers try to find the fastest possible route for each packet. They might take different routes and might not arrive in the same order they were sent. Now that all the packets have been received the information attached to them tells your computer how to put them back togeth er and the image will display on your screen.

This whole process of sending a request and receiving the packets usually takes less than a second!

eveloper, Games Designer and Web Developer	
Internet	Internet
	Protocol
Your Computer 1.2.3.4 Another Computer 5.6.7.8	URL
	VOIP
	World Wid
There is no cloud	
it's just someone else's computer	
HTML	Skype
HTML uses special bits of programming language	
called "tags" to let the browser know how a webpage should look.	KEE
	GC

	Key Vocabular	Ŷ
art	Hyperlin k	Websites and webpages are joined together using hyperlinks. Clicking on a hyperlink take us to another site or page.
ow ier s, ap.	Http	Tells the computer to use the hyper text transfer protocol for communicating with the website
;	HTML	Hypertext Markup Language.
	Internet	The internet is a global network of computers.
	Protocol	A set of rules or procedures for transmitting data between electronic devices
puter	URL	A website's address .Each address contains the prefix 'http:' which tells the computer to use the hyper text transfer protocol for
	VOIP	Internet protocol (VoIP) is the technology that allows us to video conference. Many companies offer free VoIP services, including Skype, Apple Facetime and Whats App.
	World Wide Web	World Wide Web is the part of the internet that can be accessed through websites



https://bbc.in/2scPjly





Topics covered

- ✓ China vs Russia facts
- China vs Russia physical geography
- China vs Russia human geography
- ✓ Traditional China vs Russia
- ✓ Changing China vs Russia
- ✓ Future China vs Russia



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser: China vs Russia



Key Ideas:

- 1. I can describe the locations of China and Russia and their neighbouring countries
- 2. I can describe and contrast the physical landscapes of China and Russia
- 3. I can describe the locations of major cities in China and Russia
- 4. I can explain how and why population has changed over time in two countries of the world
- 5. I can assess how China and Russia are changing in similar and differing ways for the future

Skills

- \square To research amazing facts using ICT
- **D** To use mapping to investigate features
- $\hfill\square$ To understand different opinions and
- viewpoints
- □ To write a detailed piece of extended writing
- □ To draw/label line graphs
- □ To use ICT/MS Office to present to my class

Designed by KMU for Open Academy 2019

Places and Environments

- ✤ Beijing
- ✤ Shanghai
- * Hong Kong
- Plateau of Tibet
- ✤ Himalayas
- ✤ Yangtze River
- Tiber river
- Moscow
- Lake Baykal
- Kamchatka
- Siberia
- * Baltic States
- Caspian Sea
- ✤ Aral Sea
- ✤ Black Sea

Key Terms Used in this Unit

- □ Province
- Beijing
- 🗆 Shanghai
- Shenzhen
- □ Hong Kong
- □ Plateau of Tibet
- 🗆 Himalayas
- □ Yangtze River
- Climate
- \Box Population
- Provinces
- □ Communism
- □ One Child Policy
- □ Communism
- Investment
- Economic growth
- □ Standard of Living
- Exports
- Technology



Year 7- perspective landscape

Overview:

Students learn about one and two point-perspective and how it can create the illusion of distance in Art work. You will draw a chequered table cloth surface using one point perspective and behind this will paint a Impressionist style landscape in the background using paint and oil pastel.



Artists' studied:

Andre Derain- He does bold colourful landscapes in the style of "Fauvism" which is a French word for wild beasts.

Key words:

Linear Perspective: A technique that uses a vanishing point to create the illusion of distance in pictures. Tone: Using a pencil to clearly show the direction of light so items appear 3D.

Blending: Smoothing out pencil lines to create a gradual tone Colour Wheel: Showing the relationship between colours Complimentary: Colour opposite one another on the colour wheel Primary: Red, Yellow, Blue – from which all other colours are made Secondary: Green, Purple, Orange-Colours made from mixing two primary colours



Materials / Techniques to be explored:

Perspective drawing, mixed media painting, Dot painting,

One and Two-point Perspective Year 7 Art

Perspective

* Perspective is a drawing method that shows how objects appear to get smaller as they get further away;

* Objects are drawn disappearing towards Vanishing Points';

* Vanishing Points are located on a "Horizon Line" (or 'Eye Level Line'). This is an imaginary line, level with the viewer's eyes:

* Objects drawn above the eye level line appear as if you are looking up at them: those below the eye level line appear as though you are looking down upon them.

ONE POINT PERSECTME

* Lines converge towards one vanishing point:

vancsning point: * Generally used when looking down something long, like a road or

corridor: * Front and back face of the object appear 'flat' or 'front on':

* Sides, top and bottom of objects converge towards vanishing points.



TWO POINT PERSECTIVE

* Two vanishing points are used, both located on the Horizon Line:

All lines (except curving or irregular lines) are drawn as either vertical, or going towards the vanishing points;
 This is a very realistic drawing method.





Use the vanishing point in the center to create 3D forms





20

Ī	Methods of Recording				
	Observational drawing	Drawi	ng from looking	g at images or	objects
	First hand observation	Drawi in fror	ng directly from nt of you	n looking at ol	ojects
	Second hand observation	Drawi	ng from looking	g at images of	objects
	Photographs	Usinga image	a camera or sm es will class as fi	artphone to re irst hand obse	ecord rvation
	Sketches	Basic : a start	sketches and de ing point for d	oodles can act evelopment	as
	Stages of Drawing Basic shapes Accurate sh	apes	Detail	Shade	
2					
	Tonal shade Produce a range of tones by vathe pressure and layering consulting softer pencils for darker	arying ider shades	Cross hatching	Hatching	Contour lines
	Alternative shade techniq	ues	Stippling	Scribble	Pattern

Annotation

Describes writing notes, using images and explaining your thoughts to show the development of your work.

Step 1Describe What is this an image of? What have you done here? What was this stage of the project for?

Step 2Explain How was this work made? How did you produce particular effects? How did you decide on the composition?

Step 3Reflect

Why did you use these specific methods? Why do particular parts work better than others? Why might you do things differently next time? Art Key Stage 3

1- Formal elements are taught e.g. how to sketch and use tone to create a 3D effect. You will explore the colour wheel and how to use the basic materials in Art.
 2-"The Greenman" – This project introduces you to facial proportions and how to blend oil pastels effectively. We also learn about clay and create small 3D Greenman faces. Examples of world renowned pieces of art are discussed.

3-"Perspective Landscapes"- This project introduces students to the concept of perspective and distance in Art. You learn about the technique of one-point perspective to create a feeling of depth in a landscape.

						\sim	
	1	Media		The subst to make a	tance that an artist use art	2) Pencil
		Materia	ls	The same	e as media but can also		Biro
		-		eg, canva	s, paper, clay		Pastel (chalk/oil)
		Techniqu	ues	The meth art work,	nod used to complete the can be generic such as		Coloured pencil
				blending	or more rocus such as		Acrylic paint
		Processe	25	The meth artwork t	nod used to create hat usually follows a		Watercolour
<u> </u>				range of s one skill	steps rather than just		Gouache
3		ur Theory			entions primary lenters		Pressprint
	Prima RED, Y	ary= YELLOW,	Complimen Colours oppo	tary; osite on the	1 second		Monoprint
	BLUE Secor	ndary=	colour whee Harmoniou	s; Colours	primary primary	tertiary	Collograph
	Tertia	arv=	wheel	natic:	secondary		Card construction
	Secon ry	idary+Prima	shades, ton of one colo	es & tints ur	fertiary secondary tertion		Wire
	Shad black	es – add	Hue – the p	igment			Clay
	Tint - white	- add	Warm; RED, YELLOW.	ORANGE			Batik
			PURPLE	GREEN,			Silk painting
					I		

	The basic tool for drawing, can be used for linear work or for shading
	Drawings can be completed in biro and shaded using hatching or cross hatching
	Oil and chalk pastels can be used to blend colours smoothly, chalk pastels give a lighter effect
S C	Coloured pencil can be layered to blend colours, some are water soluble
	A thick heavy paint that can be used smoothly or to create texture
	A solid or liquid paint that is to be used watered down and layered
	A pure pigment paint that can be used like watercolours or more thickly for an opaque effect
jh.	A polystyrene sheet that can be drawn into to print white lines – can be used as more than 1 layer
	Where ink is transferred onto paper by drawing over a prepared surface
	A printing plate constructed of collaged materials
	Sculptures created by building up layers of card or fitting together
	Thick or thin wire manipulated to create 2d or 3d forms
	A soft substance used for sculpting, when fired can be glazed to create shiny colourful surfaces
	A fabric technique using hot wax to resist coloured inks
	Fabric inks painted onto silk, Gutta can be used as an outliner to prevent colours mixing

¹ Formal Elements of Art

LINE	the path left by a moving point, e.g. a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. It can take many forms. e.g. horizontal, diagonal or curved.
TONE	means the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a <u>shade</u> or how <u>dark</u> or <u>light</u> a <u>colour</u> appears
TEXTURE	the surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels. There are two types : <u>Actual</u> and <u>Visual</u>
SHAPE	an area enclosed by a <u>line</u> . It could be just an outline or it could be <u>shaded</u> in.
PATTERN	a design that is created by repeating <u>lines</u> , <u>shapes</u> , <u>tones</u> or <u>colours</u> . can be <u>manmade</u> , like a <u>design</u> on fabric, or <u>natural</u> , such as the markings on animal fur.
COLOUR	There are 2 types including Primary and Secondary . By mixing any two <u>Primary</u> together we get a <u>Secondary</u>

(3)

A Rough	A Visual/ Maquette	Final Piece
A basic sketch of a final idea	A small image or model created in selected materials	An image or sculpture pulling all preparatory work together

Composition Layouts

Rule of thirds – Place focal objects at 1/3 or 2/3 of the image horizontally or vertically. Not in the middle



Simplify and fill. Enlarge or crop the image to fill the space



TPP M
- 08

Use lines. Lines will draw the viewer in, they don't have to be straight, consider S or C



Balance elements. If there is an emphasis on one side balance it out with smaller objects on the other



DOAUL



German <u>Module 4: Schule ist klasse! (School is class!)</u>

Here is the vocabulary you will need for Module 4.

Remember to listen to the German by clicking on the Soundfile links on the electronic version of the KO.



In this Module you will learn how to:

- talk about school subjects
- talk about days and times
- describe your teachers
- talk about school facilities and rules
- Read longer texts.



www.textivate.com

Username: openacademy Password: surname800 Go to 'my resources' to find your work.



Soundfile

Meinungen • Opinions

mein Lieblingsfach ist	my favourite subject is
ich mag (sehr)	l like (a lot)
ich liebe	llove
ich mag nicht	I don't like
ich hasse	Thate
gut	good
toll	great 🥢
furchtbar	awful
einfach	easy
schwierig	difficult
interessant	interesting
langweilig	boring
nützlich	useful
nutzlos	useless
faszinierend	fascinating
nervig	irritating
supercool	really cool
stinklangweilig	dead boring

Soundfile

Eigenschaften • Characteristics		
Er/Sie ist	He/She is	
alt	old	
fair	fair	
freundlich	friendly	
jung	young	
launisch	moody	
lustig	funny	
nervig	annoying	
streng	strict	
unpünktlich	unpunctual	

	200	
Die Wochentage • The days of	the week	
Montag (Mo.)	Monday	
Dienstag (Di.)	Tuesday	
Mittwoch (Mi.)	Wednesday	Councilfile
Donnerstag (Do.)	Thursday	Soundfile
Freitag (Fr.)	Friday	
Samstag (Sa.)	Saturday	
Sonntag (So.)	Sunday	
Was hast du am Montag?	What do you have on Monday?	
Am Dienstag habe ich	I have on Tuesday	
Am Sonntag haben wir keine Schule.	We have no school on Sunday:	

Die Zeit • Time	
Wann?	When?
Um wie viel Uhr?	At what time?
Um 8:30 Uhr (acht Uhr dreißig).	At 8:30.
Wie viel Uhr ist es?	What time is it?
Es ist 9:50 Uhr (neun Uhr fünfzig).	It's 9:50.
in der ersten Stunde	in the first lesson
vor der Pause	before break
nach der Mittagspause	after the lunch break

Soundfile



German

n der S	Schul	e · l	In scl	hool
---------	-------	-------	--------	------

die Lehrerin(-nen) teacher (female) die Deutschlehrerin(-nen) German teacher (female) der Lehrer(-) teacher (male) der Sportlehrer(-) sports teacher (male) Was gibt es? What is there? Es gibt einen/eine/ein ... There is a ... Es gibt viele ... There are lots of ... das Klassenzimmer(-) classroom der Tisch(-e) table der Stuhl(-e) chair der Computer(-) computer das Whiteboard(-s) whiteboard das Poster(-) poster das Fenster(-) window. die Wand("e) wall die Tür(-en) door der Korridor(-e) corridor

Wo ist das? • Where is it?

in der Schule
im Klassenzimmer
im Korridor
an der Wand
am Fenster
am Tisch
auf dem Tisch
neben der Tür

in the school in the classroom in the corridor on the wall by the window at the table on the table near/next to the door

<u>Soundfile</u>

Soundfile

Read the Strategy Box for ideas for remembering vocabulary.

Oft benutzte Wörter High-frequency words weil because sein/seine his ihr/ihre her zu 100 sehr very ziemlich quite, fairly ein bisschen abit nicht not haben to have sein tobe in in an at, by, on (wall) auf on (top of) neben near, next to heute today morgen tomorrow before vor after nach

Strategie 4

Soundfile

Memory room

To help you remember vocabulary, try associating it with places in a room, such as your bedroom. In your mind, place the words you want to remember in different parts of the room. For example, to learn the school subjects, you might put **Erdkunde** by your computer, **Kunst** on top of the wardrobe, etc. Then you look round the room and say **Erdkunde** when you get to the computer and so on.

Mnemonics

If the spelling of a particular word just doesn't seem to stick, you could invent a mnemonic – a rhyme or saying that sticks easily in your mind. Here's an example, but it's best to make up your own because you'll find them easier to remember.

Sit

Tight

Until Henry

Leaves

Year 7 History - Native Americans, Tudor England and the Reformation

Key words	
Native Americans	General term used to describe the hundreds of different tribes who have lived in North America for thousands of years, long before it was settled by white Europeans
Buffalo	A large mammal living in North America. Many tribes relied on the Buffalo as a source of food, shelter, clothing, medicine and many other uses
Nomadic	A way of life in which a tribe or group travels and settles temporarily rather than setting up towns, villages or cities
The Great Plains	An area of the USA covered mostly with grassland - once home to Buffalo and tribes such as the Sioux and Apache.
The Reformation	A process of religious change in early modern Europe, where much of Europe converted from Catholicism to Protestantism
Catholicism	A type of Christianity that believes that the Pope is the head of the Church and that the Bible and church services should be in Latin
Protestantism	A type of Christianity that does not believe that the Pope is the head of the Church and that the Bible and church services should be read by people in the own language
Henry VIII	King of England between 1509 and 1547. Most famous for his six wives, Henry was also important in making England a more Protestant country with himself as head of the English Church
Martin Luther	A German Protestant who wrote several important books/articles about religion that helped spread the Protestant religion around Europe

Some tribes lived on the Great Plains (see key words above). These tribes mostly lived nomadically and hunted the Buffalo, of which they used the entire body. For example, they lived in Tipis, a type of tent build from Buffalo hide. Plains tribes also frequently raided each other, and the white settlers once they arrived. It was the Plains tribes who were some of the last to be defeated by the US military around the year 1900. On the right is a diagram showing the many different uses of the Buffalo.

Native Americans

Before white settlers arrived in North America it was known as 'Turtle Island' and was inhabited by millions of people organised into hundreds of different tribes. Each tribe had their own way of life, including different diets, spiritual beliefs, languages and customs.

Some of the largest tribes were the Sioux, Navajo, Cherokee, Apache and Iroquois. Although up to 90% of the population were killed by white settlers, most tribes still remain today. However most of their original territory was taken from them and some now live in different regions to their ancestors.





The Tudors

The Tudors were a family who ruled England between 1483 and 1603. They are remembered for the amount that they changed England. One of the biggest changes they introduced under Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth I was the English Reformation. This was when England changed from a Catholic country to being a Protestant country.

Causes of the Reformation	Consequences
The Reformation in Europe	Protestants throughout Europe like Martin Luther helped spread Protestant ideas. These books reached England and many people began to change their religion.
Anne Boleyn	Henry VIII's second wife and a Protestant, Anne encouraged Henry to end his first marriage and convert to Protestantism. Henry eventually did this and fell out with the Pope.
Corruption in the Catholic Church	Probably exaggerated by Henry VIII, monks and other Catholics were accused of drinking, gambling and being too wealthy. As a result, Henry closed down their monasteries.
Actions of Protestant monarchs	Although Henry VIII was the one to bring in the Protestant Reformation, it was actually under Edward VI and Elizabeth I that Protestant changes occurred much more rapidly. Both introduced a 'book of common prayer' that was in English and preached Protestant ideas.











Henry VII, reigned 1485-1509

Henry VII took the throne by defeating the previous King, Richard III. Henry made efforts to control the barons in England. He taxed them heavily and punished them harshly for disobeying him.

Henry VIII, reigned 1509-1547

Determined to have a son of his own, Henry married six different women and had three surviving children. In the 1530s Henry claimed to have become a Protestant and changed the religion of England to Protestant with himself as head of the Church.

Edward VI, reigned 1547-1553

Henry VIII's only son and just nine years old when he was crowned King and dead by the age of 13, Edward never really had the chance to rule England. Edward was raised as a Protestant so England became more Protestant during his reign.

Mary I, reigned 1553–1558

Mary was Henry VIII's eldest daughter and a strong Catholic. Nicknamed 'bloody Mary' she is often remembered for executing many Protestants but was also a strong eueen in a difficult time.

Elizabeth I, reigned 1558-1603

Elizabeth was Henry VIII's youngest child and a Protestant like her brother. Often remembered as one of England's greatest queens, she continued to make England more Protestant, with increasingly harsh punishments of Catholics who resisted.



Stanza

Rhyme

Rhythm

Speaker Tone

Inference

Explicit

Implicit

Method

feature

Technique

Pace

Vocabulary	Structure	Language analysis	Literary devices and word class
/terms to	 Zoom in/out Repetition of an 	Checklist:	
learn:	image/idea Links and connections between paragraphs	 Link to task Relevant euote Meaning of 	 Metaphor – a literal comparison – she was a monst Personification – human qualities – the grass dance the wind
Syllable Alliteration	 Shifts: – inside to outside (and 	euote • Method named	 Simile – as/like/as if – he was like a man possessed Onomatopoeia – the sound words – bang, pop, sizzl Alliteration – same starting sounds – really rather
Simile	vice versa)	Effects	raucous
Metaphor Personification	- focus - time	explained • Word zoomed in	 Verbs – doing words Adjectives – describing words
Onomatopoeia	- topic	on	 Nouns — objects or abstract things e.g. love Adverba — describe deing words e.g. wrote peatly

- mystery

Recommended Reading

POEMS

IFE BY

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zmbj382

This link will take you to 4 learner guides that will help you to understand rhythm and form.







setting/place

- description to dialogue (and vice versa)

mood/atmosphere

- Meaning of word
- Implied meanings

- ster
- ced in
- eď
- zle

- Adverbs describe doing words e.g. wrote neatly
- connotations of words associations night-time =

Useful link

Tasks

- How do you feel about poetry? Write your thoughts as they come into your head, without worrying about paragraphs or punctuation. Now look at the words you have used and the feelings you have expressed. Poetry is all about expression. So, you might say, you just wrote a poem!
- Read the poem on the next page. What do you think the feelings of the person being described might be? What makes you think this? Jot down key words and phrases.
- 3. Read the poem on the subsequent (next) page. How does the poet feel about nature? What words and phrases tell you this? <u>Aim higher how does the poet use literary devices (check the literary devices box on the first page to help you identify these) to create meaning and effect?</u>
- 4. Read the poem entitled 'Russian Doll'. Do you think this poem is only about a Russian doll? Do you think the Russian doll could be being used as a metaphor to describe a real person? Explain your thoughts and ideas, using auotes from the poem to support them.
- 5. Using your knowledge of literary devices and structure gained from reading the 3 poems and completing the first 4 tasks, write your own poem. You could write a poem about identity like the poet does in 'Seeker', or a poem about nature, like Byron's 'There is a Pleasure in the Pathless Woods', or you could write an extended metaphor like 'The Russian Doll' to convey your emotions or the emotions of a made-up person that will be the 'speaker' of your poem.



Seeker

Eyes as wide as continents brim with the water between. Seeks a different future. Looks back on what has been.

Mouth seeks another language. Shapes a different air. Unfamiliar classroom words. The other, whispered prayer.

Heart seeks home. One it left and one it took along. Echoes in the distance. Skips to a playground song.





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Russian Doll

All you see is outside me: my painted smile, the rosy-posy shell, the fluttery eyes. A butter-won't-melt-in-my-mouth-type me

But inside there's another me, bored till playtime. The wasting paper, daytime dreamer. A can't-be-bothered-sort-of me.

And inside there's another me, full of cheek. The quick, slick joker with a poking tongue. A class-clown-funny-one-of me

And inside there's another me who's smaller, scared. The scurrying, worrying, yes miss whisperer. A wouldn't-say-boo-to-a-goosey me

And inside there's another me, all cross and bothered. The scowling hot-head, stamping feet. A didn't-do-it-blameless me. And inside there's another me, forever jealous who never gets enough, compared. A grass-is-always-greener me.

And deepest down, kept secretly a tiny, solid skittle doll. The girl that hides inside of me.





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LINES AND ANGLES

Constructing, measuring and using geometric notation What do I need to be able to do? Polygon: Q 2D shape made with straight lines Scalene trianale: a trianale with all different sides and anales By the end of this unit you should be able to: isosceles triangle: a triangle with two angles the same size and two angles the same size Use letter and labelling conventions Draw and measure line segments and angles Right-angled triangle: a triangle with a right angle Identify parallel and perpendicular lines Frequency: the number of times a data value occurs Recognise types of triangle Sector: part of a circle made by two radii touching the centre Recognise types of quadrilateral

Protractor: equipment used to measure anales

Rotation: turn in a given direction

Keywords

Compass: equipment used to draw arcs and circles.

- Identify polygons
- Construct triangles (SQS, SSS, QSQ) Draw Pie charts





on geometry:

An Architect

Architects design buildings and other structures. Buildings must be not only attractive, but also safe and functional. Architects may be involved in all phases of development, from the first discussion with the client through to construction. Architects sometimes specialize in the design of one type of building, such as hospitals or homes.

YEAR 7 — LINES AND ANGLES

Keywords

Vertically Opposite: angles formed when two or more straight lines cross at a point.

Interior Ongles: angles inside the shape

Sum: total, add all the interior angles together

Convex Quadrilateral: a four-sided polygon where every interior angle is less than 180°

Concave Quadrilateral: a four-sided polygon where one interior angle exceeds 180°

Polygon: Q 2D shape made with straight lines

Scalene triangle: a triangle with all different sides and angles

Isosceles triangle: a triangle with two angles the same size and two angles the same size

Right-angled triangle: a triangle with a right angle

Geometric reasoning

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Understand/use the sum of angles at a point
- Understand/use the sum of angles on a straight line
- Understand/use equality of vertically opposite angles
- Know and apply the sum of angles in a triangle
- Know and apply the sum of angles in a quadrilateral





<u> Ongle Problems</u>

Scan here

A job that relies on geometry:



A Carpenter

Carpenters work with timber depending on the role and experience. They create window frames, doors and floorboards. They also install shelves, cupboards, countertops and assemble fitted or free-standing furniture. Carpenters install roofing timber, staircases, door frames and they erect wooden supports to hold the setting concrete in place during home construction. They often work on tasks such as creating and fitting interiors in public offices and business premises.

Year 7 RS: Why is Christianity the way it is?

Key words		
Prayer	Communicating with God.	
Meditation	To think quietly, connecting the mind and soul with the divine.	
Hymns	A religious song that gives praise and worship to God.	
Psalms	A book in the Old Testament that contains songs of praise and worship.	
Bible	The holy book for Christians. It has 66 books split into 2 sections. The Old Testament has 39 books and the New Testament has 27 books.	
Mary	The mother of Jesus.	
Resurrection	The belief that Jesus rose from the dead after he was crucified.	
\$in	Going against the laws of God.	
Mercy	Showing compassion or kindness.	

There are many different kinds of prayer, including:

- <u>Adoration</u> praising God for his greatness and admitting dependence on him
- <u>Confession</u> owning up to sin and asking for God's mercy and forgiveness
- <u>Thanksgiving</u> thanking God for his many blessings, e.g. health or children
- <u>Petition</u> asking God for something, e.g. healing, courage or wisdom
- <u>Intercession</u> asking God to help others who need it, e.g. the sick, poor, those suffering in war

What do Christians believe?

Christianity is focused on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe to be the Son of God. Jesus was born in Bethlehem in the Middle East over 2,000 years ago.

Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms:

- God the Father
- God the Son
- The Holy Spirit

Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour. Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humanity from the consequences of its sins – the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God. Christians believe that through the death and resurrection of Jesus this broken relationship with God is restored.

The Christian holy book is the Bible. It is divided into the Old and New Testaments.

The New Testament explains how God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to restore the broken relationship between people and God which had been caused by human wrong-doing.



Different Christian denominations worship in different ways:

Anglicans, Roman

Catholics and Orthodox Christians have a set form of worship. It is a formal ritual based around the sacraments, particularly Holy Communion. This type of worship is called liturgical worship.

- Other Christian churches practise nonliturgical worship,
- e.g. Baptists and Quakers. This kind of worship has no set form and often does not involve Holy Communion. It is usually centred on Bible readings, a sermon, music and prayers. It can be structured or unstructured and spontaneous.

Whatever style of worship is used, most Christians believe it is important to come together to share acts of devotion and honour to God.

Public worship helps Christians to achieve a deeper understanding of the Bible, the life of Jesus and Christian teachings. It also enables those who receive Moly Communion to welcome Jesus into their hearts.

Where do Christians worship?

Many Christians worship in churches. Some groups meet in homes and other buildings. 'Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship. Their leaders are called priests or ministers.

Many churches hold a service called Communion, Eucharistor Mass, in which bread and wine are shared together, just as Jesus did with his followers before his death.

Worship is about giving worth to something. Christians worship God in order to thank him for his love, ask for forgiveness for their sins and to try to understand what God wants from them

Worship is an essential part of a Christian's faith. Christians worship God to thank him for his love, ask for forgiveness for their sins and try to understand his 'will' for them.

Public worship with other Christians usually takes place in a church, chapel or cathedral. The word 'church' can mean different things:

'The' church is the whole community of Christians, the people of God, also called the 'body of Christ'.

'A' church is a building in which worship takes place.

Private worship gives Christians a chance to spend time alone with God. Prayer, meditation, Bible study and singing hymns may all be done at home. Christians can unite themselves with the Church of God as they pray while not actually going to a physical church. Some Christians belong to the 'house church' movement and meet for worship in each other's homes.







Silent comedy is a style of acting which dates back to the silent movie era of the early 1900s. A time when film could only play pictures with music but did not have the technology to add speech as well.

The biggest stars of the silent movie era were **Buster Keaton** and **Charlie Chaplin**, who is considered one of the most important actors of all time.

Silent comedy is very visual and contains a lot of physical humour to tell story and entertain the audience. It often contains a form of comedy called **slapstick**, which is exaggerated violence such as slipping on a banana skin, being hit in the head by a ladder or a pie being thrown at one person but hitting someone else.







Key Terms

Exaggeration is when you make something bigger and over the top. In silent comedy you need to be able to exaggerate your movements.

Mime is where you act without talking, making the **audience** believe that you have items which aren't there, such as pretending to eat a meal without food or cutlery.

Slow Motion is where you move very slowly, this can add to a comedy effect. Especially if you then move very quickly!

Characterisation is how you use your face and body to show that you are someone other than yourself.

Suspense is where you build to something and leave your audience wanting to know what is going to happen.

Audience Awareness is knowing where the audience is and performing to them.



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Five Ways to **Activity Sheet** Wellbeing

Use the challenges on this sheet to help your child feel better and find ways of managing their own mental wellbeing.

one or two per day to do. Once they have tried them all they can pick their favourites to do regularly. Why not cut them all out and encourage them to choose



Take notice earn Sit outside and listen to the birds sing, and notice what other ounds you c an hear Write a list of the three things you look forward to doing the most when we are allowed to do them again. colour the leaves are. Write about what you see and how it made you fee! park and look at the trees around you noticing what Go for a walk in your local •



Choose something you are interested in and spend some time reading about it and learning interesting facts to tell people.



Ghoose a country you might like to visit one day and learn five words from the language



