



HOUSTONE
SCHOOL

YEAR 7 100% BOOK 3 SUMMER 2024



NAME: _____

TUTOR GROUP: _____

ASPIRATION ENDEAVOUR RESPECT

Art : Key Terms Summer Term

1. **Naturalistic:** closely imitating real life
2. **Tint:** A colour plus white
3. **Shade:** A colour plus black
4. **Flowing Lines:** Long, continuous lines that are usually curved and smooth
5. **Form:** an 3D object that has three dimensions; length, width, and height
6. **Tactile:** a surface that is pleasant to touch
7. **Indent:** pressing into the clay to leave a mark or create a texture
8. **Addition:** adding clay to a form to create a surface texture
9. **Score and slip:** scratching the surface of clay and adding water to join pieces together
10. **Pinch pot:** a method of hand building where a potter makes a form by pinching the clay into shape using their thumb and fingers.
11. **Plastic:** Clay that is soft and easy to sculpt
12. **Leather hard:** Clay that is almost dry. Good for carving.
13. **Bone dry:** Clay that is completely dry and ready to go in the kiln
14. **Kiln:** a furnace used to harden clay permanently
15. **Contemporary:** An artist who is alive and working in the present day



17. Kaori Kurihara: Japanese ceramicist who lives and works in Paris. She makes imaginary fruits by taking pieces of real-life plants and combining them to make something entirely new.



18. William Kidd: Florida based artist who makes textured sculptures inspired by the natural world. His work includes elements of fungi, seeds and cacti.



Digital Shortcuts

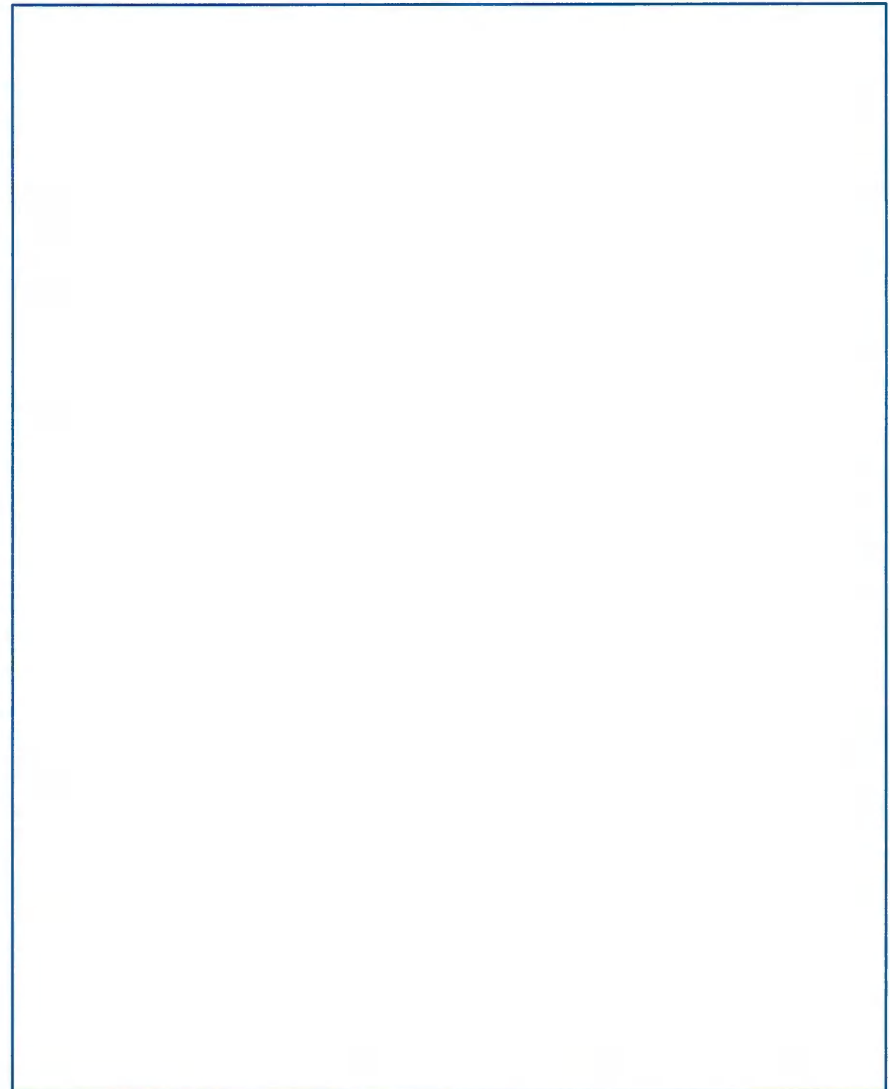
1. **Copy:** Ctrl and C
2. **Paste:** Ctrl and V
3. **Undo:** Ctrl and Z
4. **Redo:** Ctrl and Y
5. **Zoom in:** Ctrl and +
6. **Zoom out:** Ctrl and -
7. **Select multiple images:** Hold Ctrl and click on the images you want to select

Task One: Line and Tone

Recreate the image below using your knowledge of line and tone. Your drawing should be scaled to fit the box on the right.



- Use your pencil to draw the flowing lines using a single stroke. Think about how you will hold your pencil to create a thicker line.
- Add in any dark tones using firm pressure on your pencil
- Press lightly to create lighter tones or use your rubber to remove tone and create highlights



Task Two: Shape and Pattern

Extend the image below to create a pattern that fills the box

1. Add any lines/ shapes for surface detail
2. Notice any shadows any add these using tone

Success Criteria

- Your drawing is scaled to fit the space provided
- You recreate the image accurately by observing your reference image carefully
- You control pressure to add light, medium and dark tones

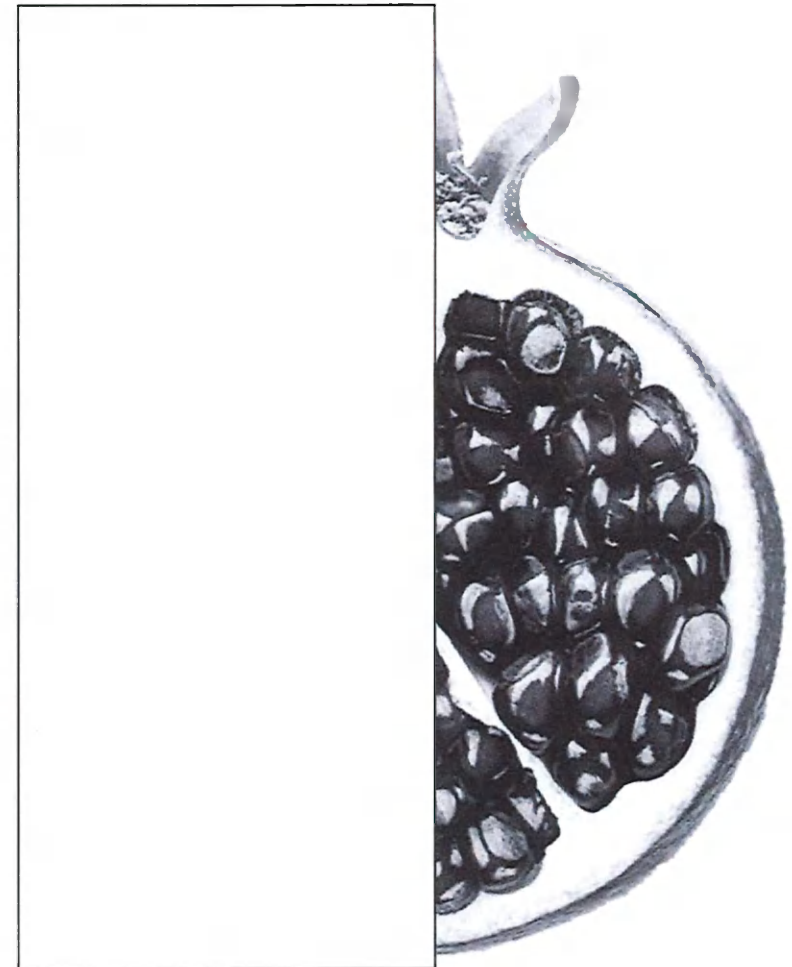
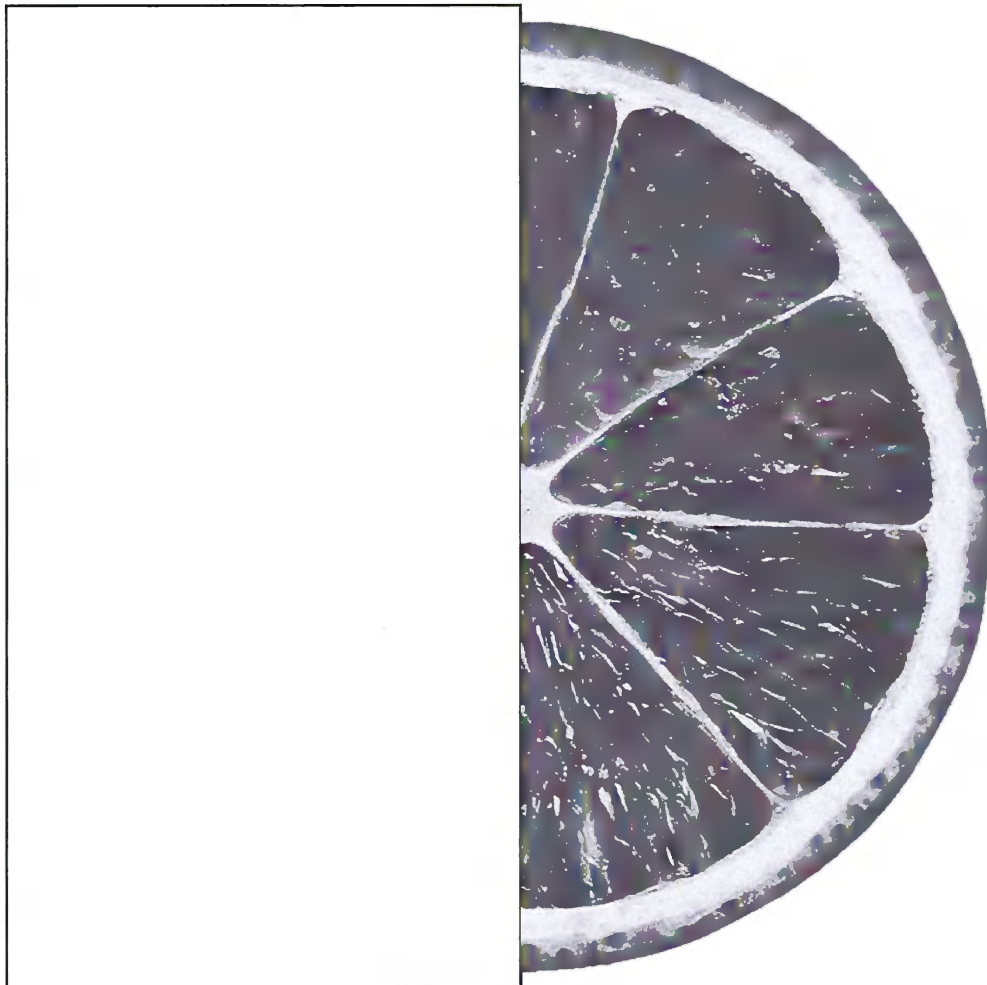


Task Three: Shape, Line and Texture

Complete the other half of the fruit slices
slice to create a **symmetrical** drawing

Success Criteria

- Both sides are symmetrical (use the negative space to help you plot this accurately)
- Accurate observation of shape, line and texture
- You control pressure on your pencil to create light, mid and dark tones



COMPUTER SCIENCE 1

Y7 – Gaining Support for a Cause

Questions	Answers
Q1: Describe the function of the spell check feature in a word processor.	The spell check feature in a word processor identifies and highlights misspelled words within a document, allowing users to correct them.
Q2: What is a word processor?	A word processor is a software application or program used for creating, editing, formatting, and printing text-based documents.
Q3: Why do we format documents?	Formatting documents serves to improve readability, enhance visual appeal, emphasise important points, maintain consistency, ensure accessibility, and prepare for printing or presentation.
Q4: How do you determine which images are appropriate for a given context?	Select images that align with the theme, subject matter, and tone of the project or document.
Q5: What should you consider regarding licensing issues when using images sourced online?	Ensure that you have the legal right to use the images by checking their licensing terms.
Q6: Why is it important to credit the original source of an image?	Crediting the original source acknowledges the creator's work and gives them proper attribution.
Q7: What criteria can you use to critique digital content for credibility?	When critiquing digital content for credibility, consider factors such as the author's expertise and credibility, the accuracy and reliability of the information provided.
Q8: What techniques can you apply to identify whether a source is credible or not?	Verifying the author's credentials and expertise and cross-referencing information with reliable sources.
Q9: How can you determine the credibility of digital content when faced with conflicting information or uncertain sources?	In situations with conflicting information or uncertain sources, employ critical thinking skills and conduct further research to corroborate facts and validate claims.
Q10: What referencing techniques can be applied to avoid plagiarism in academic or professional work?	Referencing techniques such as citing sources using specific citation styles (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago), including in-text citations for direct quotes or paraphrased information,
Q11: How can you evaluate online sources to determine their suitability for use in your own work?	To evaluate online sources for use in your work, consider factors such as the author's credentials and expertise.
Q12: What steps can you take to ensure that you are ethically and responsibly using online sources in your own work?	Avoid plagiarism by accurately paraphrasing and summarizing information, citing all sources used.
Q14: What elements should be considered when designing the layout of a website?	When designing a website layout, consider factors such as the overall purpose and audience of the website.

COMPUTER SCIENCE 2

Y7 – Modelling Data

Questions	Answers
1. How do you identify columns, rows, cells, and cell references in spreadsheet software?	Columns are identified by letters, rows by numbers, cells are their intersections, and cell references are combinations of column letters and row numbers.
2. What are some formatting techniques commonly used in spreadsheet software?	Common formatting techniques include changing cell formatting, applying number formats, adjusting alignment, merging cells, applying borders and shading, using conditional formatting, and creating custom formats.
3. How can formatting techniques be used to improve the visual clarity and organization of data in a spreadsheet?	Formatting techniques help distinguish data types, emphasize important information, and improve overall clarity.
4. What is the function of the "Fill Handle" in spreadsheet software?	The Fill Handle is used to quickly copy and fill down formulas or data in adjacent cells.
5. How can you adjust column widths and row heights in a spreadsheet?	You can adjust column widths and row heights by dragging the boundary lines between column letters or row numbers.
6. What is the purpose of using conditional formatting in a spreadsheet?	Conditional formatting allows you to apply formatting to cells based on specific criteria, making it easier to visually highlight important data points or trends.
7. How do you freeze panes in a spreadsheet, and why might you want to do this?	You freeze panes by selecting the row or column below or to the right of where you want the split to appear and then clicking "Freeze Panes" in the View tab.
8. Explain the concept of a formula in a spreadsheet.	A formula is a mathematical expression used to perform calculations in a spreadsheet.
9. What is the difference between absolute and relative cell references in a formula?	Absolute cell references (e.g., \$A\$1) remain constant when copied or filled, while relative cell references (e.g., A1) change based on their new location.
10. How do you insert a new worksheet in a spreadsheet?	You can insert a new worksheet by clicking the "+" button next to existing worksheets or by right-clicking on a worksheet tab and selecting "Insert."
11. What is the purpose of using filters in a spreadsheet, and how do you apply them?	Filters allow you to selectively display data based on specific criteria.
12. What is the significance of the "Sum" function in spreadsheet software?	The "Sum" function is used to add up a range of numbers in a spreadsheet, providing a quick and accurate way to calculate totals.
13. How can you create a chart or graph based on data in a spreadsheet?	You can create a chart or graph by selecting the data range and then choosing the desired chart type from the Insert tab.

Year 7 100% Sheets Design Elements

Sound

- Music
- Sound Effects (SFX)
- Voice Overs (live or pre-recorded)



Music is used to underscore (music that is played whilst the action occurs)

Costume

- Period (historical) or contemporary (modern)
- Can reflect style of performance/character personality/historical era



Period costume



Contemporary costume

Lighting



PROFILE SPOTLIGHT
Hard edge beam of light

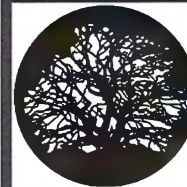


FRESNEL
Soft edge beam of light



FLOOD LIGHT
Lights the entire stage

Gobos: a metal sheet inserted on a frame at the front of the light with a design cut into it.



Coloured Gels

A colour gel, or simply gel, is a transparent colored material that is used to colour light



Set and Props

- **Set** is items of scenery e.g flats and treads
- **Props** are objects that can be interacted with by the actor e.g a phone, a bottle, a pen

Staging Configuration - The way that a performance space is arranged.

End On – staging configuration where the audience is seated on ONE side.



Proscenium Arch - Staging configuration where an arch frames the opening between the stage and the auditorium. Has an apron.



Knowledge Organiser – Twisted Tales

Term	Definition
1. Horror	An intense feeling of fear, shock or disgust; a genre of text that provokes these emotions
2. Folklore	traditional customs, tales, sayings, dances, or art forms preserved among a people
3. Phobia	an overwhelming and debilitating fear of an object, place, situation, feeling or animal
4. Supernatural	phenomena or entities that are beyond the laws of nature
5. Occult	mystical, supernatural, or magical powers, practices, or phenomena
6. Phantom	an apparition or spectre; an appearance or illusion without material substance, as a dream image, mirage, or optical illusion
7. The uncanny	the psychological experience of something as not simply mysterious, but creepy, often in a strangely familiar way
8. Fate	the development of events outside a person's control, regarded as predetermined by a supernatural power; be destined to happen, turn out, or act in a particular way
9. Superstition	a widely held but irrational belief in supernatural influences, especially as leading to good or bad luck, or a practice based on such a belief
10. Technophobia	the fear of technology
11. Exposition	the introduction to a story, including the primary characters' names, setting, mood, and time
12. Tension	the sense that something ominous is right around the corner
13. Climax	the most dramatic or exciting part of a story
14. Resolution	a literary term for the final plot points that occur after a story's climax and falling action. A resolution can be a scene or series of scenes that tie a narrative arc together near the end of the story
15. Cliffhanger	a plot device in which a component of a story ends unresolved, usually in a suspenseful or shocking way
16. Facade	a deceptive outward appearance
17. Claustrophobia	the fear of enclosed spaces
18. Macabre	disturbing because concerned with or causing a fear of death
19. Plot twist	a literary technique that introduces a radical change in the direction or expected outcome of the plot in a work of fiction
20. Foreshadowing	a narrative device in which a storyteller gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story

Writer	Information
21. Charles Dickens	A famous 19 th century author who wrote many famous novels, including Oliver Twist and A Christmas Carol
22. W.W. Jacobs	A writer famed for his tales of the macabre, and praised for writing 'in the Dickens' tradition
23. Ray Bradbury	A 20 th century American writer who wrote in a variety of genres, including fantasy and science fiction
24. William Sleator	An American author who wrote science fiction texts, mainly for younger readers
25. Roald Dahl	A famous British author, who wrote many gruesome tales for children, but also wrote for older readers

Climate Change Key Term Knowledge Organiser

1. Adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to natural events such as climate change, to reduce damage, limit the impacts, take advantage of opportunities, or cope with the consequences
2. Alternative Energy	Sources of energy that are not produced from the burning of fossil fuels, such as hydro-electricity, nuclear power and solar power
3. Atmosphere	A highly complex mass of gases, liquids and solids that envelopes the Earth
4. Axial Tilt	The angle of Earth's axis
5. Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)	Technology that captures CO ₂ produced from the burning of fossil fuels, which is compressed, transported and then injected underground into suitable geological reservoirs
6. Carbon Sinks	The removal of CO ₂ from the atmosphere
7. Climate Change	- a long-term change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature
8. Eccentricity	The path of the Earth as it orbits the Sun
9. Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	The increased effectiveness of the greenhouse effect, believed to be the cause of recent global warming
10. Fossil Fuel	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
11. Global Warming	The increase of global temperatures
12. Greenhouse Effect	The blanketing effect of the atmosphere in retaining heat given off from the Earth's surface
13. Greenhouse Gases	Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide and methane that can absorb heat
14. Ice Cores	Columns of ice that are extracted from ice sheets and used to reconstruct temperature patterns from the past 400,000 years
15. Milankovitch Cycles	Three distinct cycles of Earth's orbit around the Sun (Eccentricity, Precession, Axial tilt) which scientists believe affect the timings and seasons of Earth's climate
16. Mitigation	Action taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards, such as earthquake-proof buildings or international agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
17. Precession	The natural 'wobble' of Earth's axis as it orbits around the Sun
18. Quaternary Period	The geological time period that covers the last 2.6 million years
19. Renewable Energy	A resource that cannot be exhausted, i.e. Wind, solar and tidal energy
20. Solar Flare	Large explosions on the surface of the Sun
21. Sunspots	A dark patch that occasionally appears on the surface of the Sun
22. Volcanic Eruption	When volcanoes blast ash, gases and liquids onto the Earth's surface and atmosphere

Power and authority in medieval England/Europe



People

1. Empress Matilda: Granddaughter of William the Conqueror, daughter of Henry I

2. Eleanor, duchess of Aquitaine:

- Inherited the duchy of Aquitaine
- Married Louis VII, King of France
- Later married Henry II, the son of Matilda, who became King of England

Timeline

3. 1135: Henry I died leaving Matilda as his heir; Stephen seized the treasury at Winchester and was crowned king

4. 1154: Matilda's son Henry of Anjou was crowned Henry II of England after Stephen's death

5. 1173: rebellion against Henry II by his sons, supported by Eleanor, and by King Louis VII of France

6. 1189-1199: reign of Richard I; Eleanor ruled during his absence and crushed rebellion by his brother John

7. 1199-1216: reign of John, began with rebellions in Anjou and Aquitaine, and loss of Normandy; ended in civil war when the barons forced John to agree to the Magna Carta (1215) but he refused to abide by it

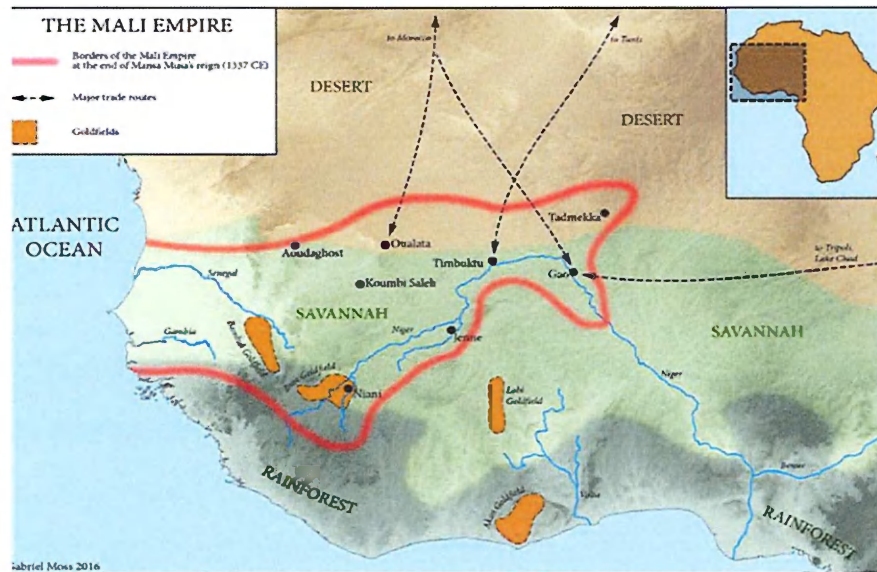
Key terms

8. Archbishop of Canterbury: the most senior leader in the Church in England

9. Magna Carta: the 'Great Charter', a list of rules drawn up by the barons for the king to abide by

10. Council: group of advisors to the King.

The Mali Empire



Timeline

1. 1312: Mansa Musa became ruler of Mali
2. 1323: Mansa Musa began his pilgrimage to Mecca
3. 1337: Mansa Musa's death

Key words:

1. Mansa: emperor of Mali
2. Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca, made by Muslims
3. Emirs: 24 chiefs who ruled regions of the empire on the mansa's behalf
4. gold: major natural resource in Mali, source of Mali's wealth, traded across the Sahara to other parts of Africa, Asia and Europe
5. Caravan: a line of up to 12,000 camels carrying trade goods
6. Oasis: area of water in the desert
7. cavalry: soldiers on horseback, the main strength of the Mali army
8. Niani: capital city of Mali

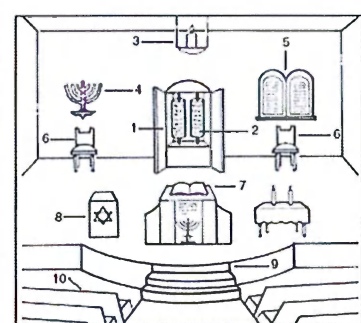
Late Medieval England

1. 1337-1453	The Hundred Years War, fought between England and France
2. 1348	The Black Death arrived in England. The plague killed approx. 1/3 of Europe's population
3. 1351	Parliament passed The Statute of Labourers, which controlled wage and price rises
4. 1361	Parliament passed a law controlling what people could wear
5. 1381	The Peasants' Revolt, a rebellion against King Richard II
6. 1399	Parliament deposed (removed) Richard II and replaced him with his cousin, Henry
7. 1415	Henry V defeated the French at Agincourt, began to reconquer Normandy and was named heir to the French throne
8. 1429	English were defeated at the siege of Orléans, after Jeanne d'Arc inspired the French to resist English control
9. 1452	Final defeat of the English, leaving only Calais in English control
10. 1453	Fall of Constantinople, defeated by the Ottoman Turks

YEAR 7 Religious Education KNOWLEDGE MAP AUTUMN 2023 – Judaism

Abraham	The patriarch who founded Judaism almost 4000 years ago. He is the first known monotheist. The 'Abrahamic' faiths are Judaism, Christianity and Islam – they all trace their roots back to Abraham.
Star of David	The symbol of the Jewish religion. Hebrew name Magen David (= Shield of David) to refer to God protecting his people like he did for David when fighting Goliath.
Monotheism	Believing in one God.
Shema	The most important prayer for Jews because it declares the belief in one God. 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is one.' Spoken daily and displayed on the doorposts of Jewish homes.
Progressive Jews	Believe that their religion needs to move with the times and reform the way it does things.
Orthodox Jews	The branch of Judaism that believes the Torah was given to humans directly by God. They choose to follow the rules of the Torah as closely as possible.
Secular Jews	People who are not religious, but identify as being Jewish by birth. They may not necessarily do or believe in any 'religious' things at all – perhaps they choose to live a lifestyle that fits with modern secular society.
Torah	The first five books of the Hebrew Bible – Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy. All Jews believe it is the word of God. Some Jews, such as Orthodox Jews, think it is important to follow every single rule in the Torah.
Hebrew Bible	The holy scriptures for Jews. Includes the Torah, and other writings – Nevi'im and Ketuvim.
Hebrew	The language that the Torah was written in.
Mezuzah	A small box that contains a scroll with the words of the Shema written on it - found on the right-hand doorpost of each door (except the toilet) in a Jewish home.
Tefillin	Two black leather boxes with straps to hold them on, worn by some Jews for prayers. They have the words of the Shema inside – and are worn on the forehead and arm as a reminder of God's laws.
Tallits	Prayer shawls.
Covenant	A sacred promise made between God and the people. It was first made with Abraham - God would give his people a land of their own in return for Abraham and his descendants obeying God's rules.
Synagogue	Gathering of Jews. A place of worship. There must be ten people present for certain prayers to be said – this is called a minyan.

Key features of a synagogue



1. The Ark
2. The Torah Scrolls
3. Ner Tamid (Eternal Light)
4. Menorah
5. The Ten Commandments
6. Cantor and Rabbi seating
7. Bimah
8. Podium for the rabbi
9. Stage
10. Seating for the congregation

Yad	A pointer that is used to protect the sacred Torah scrolls when reading from them.
Mantle	A special cover for the scrolls.
Ark	A special cupboard inside the synagogue that the scrolls are kept in.
Sofer	A highly trained Jewish scribe who hand writes the Torah.

YEAR 7 Religious Education KNOWLEDGE MAP AUTUMN 2023 – Judaism

Mitzvot	God-given commandments – the Torah has 613 of them, that Orthodox Jews try and follow.
Shabbat	The holy day that Jews set aside for family time and worship. No work should be done. The idea comes from the Torah, where God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. It begins at sunset on Friday and lasts until sunset on Saturday.
Shabbat Mitzvot	The Torah lists 39 jobs that mustn't be carried out during Shabbat – this is to make sure Jews take seriously the command to rest.
Challah	The two loaves of special bread that Jewish families have at the Shabbat meal.
Kiddush	The prayer spoken by a Jewish mother at the start of Shabbat (just before sunset on Friday) – two candles are lit.
Havdalah	The prayer that ends Shabbat at sunset on Saturday – a plaited candle is lit.
Kosher	Means 'fit' and refers to food that is considered appropriate for Jews to eat, as per rules in the Torah.
Kosher rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Jewish butcher must slaughter an animal using the kosher method, by cutting the animal's throat. It must not be an animal that has died naturally or been killed by another animal. 2. Meat and dairy products cannot be eaten in the same meal, because the Torah states three times not to 'boil a kid in its mother's milk'. 3. Blood must be removed from all meat, because the life of the animal is contained in the blood. 4. Any fish with fins and scales is allowed but shellfish and eels are not. 5. Only meat from permitted animals can be eaten – any animal that has cloven hoofs and chews its cud. Pigs are forbidden.
Circumcision	A small operation to remove the flap of skin at the end of the penis.
Brit Milah	'The covenant of the cutting' is something that dates back to the times of Abraham. Jews believe God told Abraham to circumcise all men in his tribe as a sign of belonging. Circumcision happens when a baby boy is eight days old – it remains one of the most followed parts of the covenant in Jewish communities and is an important sign of identity.
Mohel	A Jew who is specially trained in circumcision.
Pesach	The festival of Passover, which celebrates God saving the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt.
Seder Plate	The symbolic foods that are shared during the Seder meal at Pesach. <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>
Mount Sinai	The place where Orthodox Jews believe God gave Moses the Torah 50 days after being released from slavery in Egypt.
Yahweh	The Jewish name for God. Jews are taught that God's name is so holy it shouldn't be spoken. Instead, they refer to him as LORD.
Omnipotent	The belief that God is all powerful and can do anything, including performing miracles such as creating the world in six days and parting the red sea so the Hebrews could escape slavery.
Omnibenevolent	The belief that God is loving and cares about human beings.

WHO ARE MUSLIMS?

The words 'Islam' and 'Muslim' come from the Arabic word 'aslama', which means to submit, surrender or give up. Followers of Islam give themselves up to God and try to obey him in all things. Muslims use the word Allah for God. Almost a quarter of the world's population are Muslim. There are almost 2 million Muslims in the UK. Each year, about 15,000 non-Muslims in the UK become Muslims. It is predicted that by 2050, there will be about three billion Muslims around the world; that will be around a third of the world's population.

- **Ummah** – the worldwide community of Muslims
- **Sunni and Shi'ah** – the two groups of Muslims. They have different views about who should lead the Ummah. 85% are Sunni, and 15% are Shi'ah.
- **People of the Book** – Muslims, like Jews and Christians, trace their origins back to Ibrahim. They all call themselves 'People of the Book', because God gave his teachings to them in the Bible.
- **Prophet** – is someone chosen by God to teach human beings.
- **Muhammad** – the most important of the prophets (570-632CE)
- **Hadith** – story about Muhammad

WHAT IS THE QUR'AN?

The Qur'an was revealed in the Arabic language. Muslims believe that the Qur'an comprises the words of Allah. The words of the Qur'an were given to Muhammad (pbuh) to recite; in other words, to remember and tell others. The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad over 23 years, beginning in 610CE. Muslims say the words of the Qur'an have not been changed in 1400 years. The first words revealed to Muhammad were: 'Read, in the name of your Lord...'. The last words revealed to Muhammad were: 'Today I perfected your religion for you and completed My favour to you, and have chosen Islam as your religion.'

- **Qur'an** – the Muslim holy book. 'Qur'an' means 'recitation'. A recitation is something read aloud or spoken from memory.
- **Surahs** – chapters of the Qur'an – there are 114 of them. Each surah is divided into verses, and there are 6236 altogether.
- **Hafiz** – means 'guardian', and is someone who has memorised the whole Qur'an – they keep the Qur'an safe, because they would remember the words even if every copy were destroyed. There are about 10 million hafaz (plural of hafiz) in the world.

WORSHIP AND PRAYER

- **Five Pillars of Islam** – the main ways in which Muslims worship. They are called pillars because they provide structure and framework in the same way pillars support a building.
- **Salah** – compulsory prayers, five times a day. Each salah takes about ten minutes.
- **Zakah** – payment made annually under Islamic law to people in need
- **Sawm** – fasting over a period of one month during the Islamic month of Ramadan
- **Shahadah** – 'There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his Prophet.'
- **Hajj** – a pilgrimage (religious journey) to Makkah in Saudi Arabia

- **Wudu** – a ritual of washing before prayer
- **Rak'ah** – a sequence of actions used during prayer
- **Jumu'ah prayers** – the Friday prayers Muslim men must attend at a mosque
- **Adhan** – the call to prayer, about fifteen minutes before the salah
- **Imam** – the leader of the congregation
- **Mosque** – a place of worship
- **Qiblah** - 'direction' – a mark on the wall in the mosque to give the direction of the Ka'bah
- **Mihrab** – a small alcove that indicates which direction is the qiblah
- **Washing area** – so that Muslims can wash before they pray
- **Minaret** – a thin tower from which the adhan is called

PILGRIMAGE TO MAKKAH (HAJJ)

- **Ihram** – two simple pieces of white cloth men are required to wear during Hajj, to stress the oneness of the community and the equality of all before Allah
- **Ka'bah** – means 'cube' - a building in Makkah, said to be the House of God on Earth. Muslims face the direction of the Ka'bah when they pray.
- **Makkah** – the birth place of Muhammad in 570CE, and therefore a holy place
- **Tawaf** – a ritual during Hajj – walking round the Ka'bah seven times anticlockwise
- **Id-ul-Adha** – festival during Hajj

FASTING

Sawm (fasting) during the month of Ramadan is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic year. It is believed that the first verses of the Qur'an were revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) during the month of Ramadan. There are other voluntary fasting days, but only in Ramadan is fasting a requirement. During Ramadan, fasting takes place during daylight hours. During Ramadan, people wish each other Ramadan Mubarak - 'Blessed Ramadan' and sometimes send greetings cards. Elderly and seriously ill people do not have to fast, but should give to the poor instead. Pregnant women need not fast if it will harm the health of their unborn baby. Fasting means not eating, drinking, smoking or making love. People who are travelling need not fast while they are travelling, but should fast later. Some Muslims try to read the whole of the Qur'an during Ramadan.

- **Iftar** - When the fast is broken at sunset, families have a simple meal together, often starting with dates as the Prophet used to.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MUSLIMS ARE BORN?

- **Adhan** - As soon as a Muslim baby is born, the words of the adhan are whispered into the right ear:

The Adhan: God is great (four times). I bear witness that there is no God except the one God (twice). I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of God (twice). Come to prayer (twice). Come to worship (twice). God is great (twice). There is no God except the one God (once).

WHAT DO MUSLIMS BELIEVE?

1. God – Allah *'He is Allah, the One. Allah is eternal and absolute. None is born of him, nor is he born. And there is none like him.'* (Surah 112.1-4)
2. Angels – Mala'ikah *'Angels are appointed over you to protect you; they are kind and honourable, and write down your deeds. They know and understand all that you do.'* (Surah 82.10-12)
3. The books of Allah – Kutubullah - these include: Tawrah of Musa (Torah of Moses), Zabur of Dawud (Psalms of David), Injil of Isa (the Gospel of Jesus), The Qur'an as revealed to Muhammad (pbuh). Only the Qur'an contains Allah's guidance in its original form
4. The messengers of Allah – Resulullah *'This Muhammad is a messenger of the series of messengers of old.'* (Surah 53.56)
5. The Day of Judgement – Yawmuddin *'If Allah punished people according to what they deserved, he would not leave on earth a single living thing.'* (Surah 16.61)
6. Predestination – Al-Qadr *'Nobody knows what they will earn tomorrow, nor does anyone know in what land they are to die. Only Allah has full knowledge and is acquainted with all things.'* (Surah 31.34)
7. Life after death – Akhirah *'Everyone shall taste death. And only on the Day of Resurrection shall you receive what you are due... The life of this world is only the enjoyment of deception.'* (Surah 3.185)

WHO WAS MUHAMMAD (PBUH)?

Muslims believe that Islam started when God gave his final message for human beings to Muhammad. The message became the Qur'an. Muslims consider Muhammad to be the last and the greatest messenger of God.

Muhammad was born in Makkah in 570CE. His father died just before he was born and his mother dies six years later; he was brought up first by his grandfather and then by his uncle, Abu Talib. As he grew up, he became known for his honesty, generosity and wisdom. Makkah was a city of rogues and cheats, and Muhammad hated the dishonesty and criminality he saw. Muhammad took to meditating in the Cave of Hira, near the top of Jabal al-Nur, the 'Mountain of Light' near Makkah. When Muhammad was about 40, the Angel Jibril gave him his first message from God. Muhammad received further messages over a period of 23 years. After his death, the revelations were collected together to form the Qur'an.

ABRAHAMIC FAITHS

Judaism, Christianity and Islam are known as Abrahamic faiths, because they can trace their religions back to one man: Abraham/Ibrahim. He had strong associations with Jerusalem, which is why the city is important to all three faiths. For Muslims, he and his son, Isma'il, built the Ka'bah. They believe it was originally built by the first man, Adam, and then rebuilt.

All three faiths believe: in one God, who created the universe and rules over it; that God speaks to humans through his prophets; that God tells humans how to live through his holy writings; that humans should do good and avoid evil; that this world will one day end and God will judge people according to how they have lived their lives.

ARE ALL MUSLIMS THE SAME?

- **Khalifah** – (successor) When Muhammad (pbuh) died in 632CE, he left behind about 100,000 Muslims. They had to decide who would lead them.
- **Sunnis** – the group who say that Muhammad asked Abu Bakr to be his successor
- **Shi'i** – the group that say the successor should be a family member and that this is Muhammad's cousin, **Ali**.
- **Mahdi** – this is the idea that before the Day of Judgement, a person will appear who will be a descendant of Muhammad who will work with Isa (Jesus) to rid the world of evil. The idea is more important within Shi'i traditions than Sunni
- **Hadith** – the words and deeds of Muhammad as remembered by his friends and family. Sunni Muslims say all Hadith are equally important, whereas Shi'i Muslims only give high importance to those spoken by his family and close associates.
- **The imams** – Shi'ah Muslims believe Ali and the eleven imams were not prophets, but were given power to interpret the Qur'an and Hadith with Allah's authority.
- **Shahadah** – the Shi'ah Shahadah has an extra bit to declare their beliefs about Ali as the first Khalifah
- **Salah** – some Shi'i combine the five prayers into three, and, have a clay block to put their foreheads onto, instead of a prayer mat

WHAT DO MUSLIMS BELIEVE ABOUT DEATH?

Muslims believe that this life is a preparation for eternal life after death. Human beings choose what they say and do, and how they lead their lives. So, even though Allah knows what choices they will make, humans are responsible for their own actions. Their life beyond death depends on their actions in this life.

Islam teaches that, at the moment of death, angels will ask them if they believe in Allah and his Prophet. At that moment they know how their life will be judged.

Islam teaches that there will be a time when the sun and earth are destroyed, and the Day of Judgement arrives. The dead will rise to join the living, and God will present each person with their own book; a record of their good deeds and their bad deeds, which will be weighed. Islam teaches that the reward or punishment lasts forever.

WHAT DO MUSLIMS BELIEVE ABOUT WAR AND PEACE?

- **Jihad** - 'striving' or 'struggle'. Muslims use this word to apply to any activity a person does because of the love of Allah. Making an extra effort in life. Not violent.
- **Lesser jihad** – military jihad. This is when Muslims go to war to protect their faith. 'The person who struggles (jihad) so that Allah's word is supreme is the one serving Allah's cause.' (Hadith)
- **Mujahid** – a Muslim who engages in military jihad (plural – mujahidin)

WHAT ARE ISLAMOPHOBIA AND EXTREMISM?

The word 'Islamophobia' has become more widely used since the acts of terrorism on 11th September 2001 (9/11). These and other similar attacks have led some people to believe that all Muslims approve of terrorism. Extremists exist in all religions – they are a tiny group compared to the majority. See **Muslim Council of Britain** (www.mcb.org.uk) for a good source of information that represents the vast majority of peace loving moderate Muslims.

7C2 – Chemical Reactions

1. State two disadvantages of using the particle model	Assumes all particles are spheres, doesn't show the bonds between atoms
2. Define "diffusion"	The movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration
3. What happens to the pressure of a gas when it is heated?	Pressure increases
4. In everyday language what is a "pure" substance?	A substance that has had nothing added to it and is in its "natural" state
5. In chemistry what is a "pure" substance?	A substance made of a single element or compound
6. What do we use to separate two or more coloured solutions?	Chromatography
7. List the two pieces of equipment needed for filtration	1) filter funnel, 2) filter paper
8. What is the liquid that has been filtered called?	Filtrate
9. List the five pieces of equipment needed for evaporation	1) evaporating basin, 2) tripod, 3) gauze, 4) heat proof mat, 5) Bunsen burner
10. Is sand soluble or insoluble?	Insoluble
11. Is sugar soluble or insoluble?	Soluble
12. Is salt soluble or insoluble?	Soluble
13. What are the two stages of distillation?	Heat (evaporate liquid) and then cool (condense)
14. What are two errors that can occur when carrying out chromatography?	Line drawn with a pen, solvent level above the ink being separated
15. How are metals less reactive than carbon extracted from their ore?	Reduction
16. How are metals more reactive than carbon extracted from their ore?	Electrolysis
17. What do we call a substance that changes colour in acid or alkali?	Indicator
18. What colour would universal indicator turn in a strong acid?	Red
19. What colour would universal indicator turn in a weak acid?	Orange
20. Name 2 examples of indicators	Litmus paper and universal indicator
21. What is the formula for hydrochloric acid?	HCl
22. What is the formula for sulphuric acid?	H ₂ SO ₄
23. What colour would universal indicator turn in neutral substance?	Green
24. What colour would universal indicator turn in an alkali?	Purple
25. What is the pH of a strong acid?	pH 1-3
26. What is the pH of a weak acid?	pH 4-6
27. What is the pH of a neutral substance?	pH 7
28. What is the pH of a weak alkali?	pH 8-10
29. What is the pH of a strong alkali?	pH 11-14

7P2 – Forces and Motion

1. Define "speed"	How much distance is covered in a given time
2. Define "acceleration"	How much speed increases or decreases in a given time
3. State the equation for calculating speed	Speed = distance/time
4. State the equation for calculating acceleration	Acceleration = change in speed/time
5. State the units for speed	m/s or km/hr
6. State the units for acceleration	metres per second squared (m/s ²)
7. What is the unit for force?	Newton
8. Name the apparatus used to measure forces	Newton meter
9. Define "force"	A push or a pull that acts on an object due to the interaction with another object
10. Define "contact force"	A force that acts when objects are physically touching
11. Define "non-contact force"	A force that acts when objects are physically separated
12. Name five examples of contact forces	Friction, air resistance, tension, compression, normal contact force
13. Name three examples of non-contact forces	Gravitational force, electrostatic force, magnetic force
14. Define "resultant force"	Single force that can replace all the forces acting on an object and have the same effect
15. Define "friction"	Force opposing motion which is caused by the interaction of surfaces moving over each other
16. Define "drag"	Friction force when one object is a liquid or a gas
17. Define "tension"	Force extending or pulling apart
18. Define "compression"	Force squashing or pushing together
19. Define "normal contact force"	Push force acting between two solid objects
20. Define "air resistance"	Friction force acting between an object and air particles
21. State Newton's Third Law	When two objects interact, the forces they exert on each other are equal and opposite
22. State the equation for Hooke's Law	Force = spring constant x extension
23. Define "moment of a force"	The turning effect of a force
24. State the equation for moment of a force	Moment of a force = force x distance to the pivot
25. State the unit for "moment of a force"	Nm (Newton metre)
26. Define "upthrust"	The upward force that a liquid or gas exerts on a body floating in it
27. Define "atmospheric pressure"	The pressure caused by the weight of the air above a surface
28. State the cause of pressure in a fluid	Particles hitting the surface of the container
29. Define "upthrust"	The upward force that a liquid or gas exerts on a body floating in it

Vocabulary 15 – FAMILY

01 En mi familia...	01 In my family...
02 hay cinco personas	02 there are five people
03 mis padres	03 my parents
04 mi madre	04 my mother
05 mi padre	05 my father
06 mi abuelo/a	06 my grandfather/mother
07 mi bisabuelo/a	07 my great-grandfather/mother
08 mi tío/a	08 my uncle/aunt
09 mis primos	09 my cousins
10 Mi madre se llama...	10 My mother is called...
11 Mis primos se llaman...	11 My cousins are called...
12 Tiene veinte años	12 He/She is 20 years old
13 treinta	13 thirty
14 cuarenta	14 forty
15 cincuenta	15 fifty
16 sesenta	16 sixty
17 setenta	17 seventy
18 ochenta	18 eighty
19 noventa	19 ninety
20 cien	20 one hundred

Vocabulary 16 – APPEARANCE I

01 Tengo los ojos azules	01 I have blue eyes
02 Tengo los ojos grises	02 I have grey eyes
03 Tengo los ojos marrones	03 I have brown eyes
04 Tengo los ojos verdes	04 I have green eyes
05 Llevo gafas	05 I wear glasses
06 Tiene los ojos azules	06 He/She has blue eyes
07 Tiene los ojos grises	07 He/She has grey eyes
08 Tiene los ojos marrones	08 He/She has brown eyes
09 Tiene los ojos verdes	09 He/She has green eyes
10 Lleva gafas	10 He/She wears glasses
11 Tengo el pelo castaño	11 I have brown hair
12 Tengo el pelo negro	12 I have black hair
13 Tengo el pelo rubio	13 I have blonde hair
14 Tengo el pelo azul	14 I have blue hair
15 Tengo el pelo liso	15 I have straight hair
16 Tengo el pelo rizado	16 I have curly hair
17 Tengo el pelo largo	17 I have long hair
18 Tengo el pelo corto	18 I have short hair
19 Soy pelirrojo/a	19 I am a redhead
20 Soy calvo/a	20 I am bald

Vocabulary 17 – APPEARANCE II

01 ¿De qué color tienes los ojos?	01 What colour are your eyes?
02 ¿Cómo tienes el pelo?	02 What is your hair like?
03 ¿Cómo es?	03 What is she/he like?
04 Es...	04 She/He is...
05 No es muy...	05 She/He isn't very...
06 alto/a	06 tall
07 bajo/a	07 short
08 delgado/a	08 slim
09 feo/a	09 ugly
10 gordo/a	10 fat
11 guapo/a	11 good-looking, attractive
12 inteligente	12 intelligent
13 joven	13 young
14 viejo/a	14 old
15 Tiene pecas	15 She/He has freckles
16 Tiene barba	16 She/He has a beard
17 Tiene bigote	17 She/He has a moustache
18 mi mejor amigo/a	18 my best friend
19 mis mejores amigos/as	19 my best friends
20 su mejor amigo/a	20 her/his best friend

Vocabulary 18 – HOME

01 Vivo en una casa	01 I live in a house
02 Vivo en un piso	02 I live in a flat
03 antiguo/a	03 old
04 bonito/a	04 pretty, nice
05 cómodo/a	05 comfortable
06 grande	06 big
07 moderno/a	07 modern
08 pequeño/a	08 small
09 ¿Dónde está?	09 Where is it?
10 Está en el campo	10 It is in the countryside
11 en la costa	11 on the coast
12 en una ciudad	12 in a city
13 en el desierto	13 in the desert
14 en la montaña	14 in the mountains
15 en un pueblo	15 in a village
16 en el norte	16 in the North
17 en el sur	17 in the South
18 en el este	18 in the East
19 en el oeste	19 in the West
20 en el centro	20 in the centre

GRAMMAR

Irregular verb SER = to be (permanent)		Irregular verb ESTAR = to be (temporary)		Irregular verb TENER = to have	
Soy	I am	Estoy	I am	Tengo	I have
Eres	You (sing.) are	Estás	You (sing.) are	Tienes	You (sing.) have
Es	She/He is	Está	She/He is	Tiene	She/He has
Somos	We are	Estamos	We are	Tenemos	We have
Sois	You (pl.) are	Estáis	You (pl.) are	Tenéis	You (pl.) have
Son	They are	Están	They are	Tienen	They have

	singular	plural
my	mi hermano	mis hermanos
your	tu hermano	tus hermanos
his/her	su hermano	sus hermanos

Opinions (Singular vs Plural)

Me encanta / Me encantan	I love
Me gusta / Me gustan	I like
Me gusta mucho / Me gustan mucho	I like a lot
No me gusta / No me gustan	I don't like
No me gusta nada / No me gustan nada	I don't like at all
Odio	I hate

Vocabulary 19 – TOWN

01 En mi barrio	01 In my neighbourhood
02 En mi ciudad	02 In my city
03 En mi pueblo	03 In my village / town
04 Hay un castillo	04 There is a castle
05 Hay un centro comercial	05 There is a shopping centre
06 Hay un estadio	06 There is a stadium
07 Hay un mercado	07 There is a market
08 Hay un museo	08 There is a museum
09 Hay un parque	09 There is a park
10 Hay una piscina	10 There is a swimming pool
11 Hay una plaza	11 There is a square
12 Hay un polideportivo	12 There is a sports centre
13 Hay un restaurante	13 There is a restaurant
14 Hay una tienda	14 There is a shop
15 Hay unas tiendas	15 There are some shops
16 Hay muchas tiendas	16 There are lots of shops
17 Hay unos museos	17 There are some museums
18 Hay muchos museos	18 There are lots of museums
19 No hay universidad	19 There isn't a university
20 No hay nada	20 There is nothing

Vocabulary 20 – TIME & MEETING

01 ¿Qué hora es?	01 What time is it?
02 Es la una	02 It's one o'clock
03 Son las dos	03 It's two o'clock
04 Es la una y cinco	04 It's 1:05
05 Son las dos y diez	05 It's 2:10
06 Son las tres y cuarto	06 It's 3:15
07 Son las seis y media	07 It's 6:30
08 Son las ocho menos veinte	08 It's 7:40
09 Son las nueve menos cuarto	09 It's 8:45
10 Son las doce	10 It's twelve o'clock
11 ¿A qué hora?	11 At what time?
12 A la una	12 At one o'clock
13 A las dos	13 At two o'clock
14 Voy al cine	14 I go to the cinema
15 Voy a la bolera	15 I go to the bowling alley
16 Voy a la cafetería	16 I go to the café
17 Voy a la playa	17 I go to the beach
18 Voy de compras	18 I go shopping
19 Voy de paseo	19 I go for a walk
20 No hago nada	20 I don't do anything

Vocabulary 21 – CAFÉ

01 Yo quiero...	01 I want...
02 bebidas	02 drinks
03 un batido de chocolate	03 a chocolate milkshake
04 un batido de fresa	04 a strawberry milkshake
05 un café	05 a coffee
06 una Coca-Cola	06 a Coca-Cola / Coke
07 un granizado de limón	07 an iced lemon drink
08 un té	08 a tea
09 raciones	09 snacks
10 calamares	10 squid
11 croquetas	11 croquettes
12 gambas	12 prawns
13 jamón	13 ham
14 pan con tomate	14 tomato bread
15 patatas bravas	15 spicy potatoes
16 tortilla española	16 Spanish omelette
17 ¿Algo más?	17 Anything else?
18 No, nada más, gracias	18 No, nothing else, thanks
19 ¿Cuánto es, por favor?	19 How much is it, please?
20 Son cinco euros	20 That's five euros

Vocabulary 22 – NEAR FUTURE

01 Voy a...	01 I am going to...
02 Vas a...	02 You (sing.) are going to...
03 Va a...	03 He/She/It is going to...
04 Vamos a...	04 We are going to...
05 Vais a...	05 You (pl.) are going to...
06 Van a...	06 They are going to...
07 ...salir con mis amigos	07 ...go out with my friends
08 ...ver la television	08 ...watch TV
09 ...ir de paseo	09 ...go for a walk
10 ...jugar al voleibol	10 ...play volleyball
11 ...chatear	11 ...chat online
12 ...hacer los deberes	12 ...do homework
13 Este fin de semana	13 This weekend
14 El sábado por la mañana	14 On Saturday morning
15 El domingo por la tarde	15 On Sunday afternoon
16 primero	16 first
17 luego	17 later
18 un poco más tarde	18 a little later
19 finalmente	19 finally
20 A las tres de la tarde	20 At 3 in the afternoon

GRAMMAR

Stem-changing verb QUERER = to want		Irregular verb IR = to go		Irregular verb IR used as a future tense	
Quiero	I want	Voy	I go	Voy a hablar	I'm going to talk
Quieres	You (sing.) want	Vas	You (sing.) go	Vas a hablar	You're going to talk
Quiere	She/He wants	Va	She/He goes	Va a hablar	She's going to talk
Queremos	We want	Vamos	We go	Vamos a hablar	We're going to talk
Queréis	You (pl.) want	Vais	You (pl.) go	Vais a hablar	You're going to talk
Quieren	They want	Van	They go	Van a hablar	They're going to talk

	a/an	some	many/a lot of
masc	un museo	unos museos	muchos museos
fem	una tienda	unas tiendas	muchas tiendas



Vocabulary 23 – HIGH FREQUENCY WORDS

01 bastante	01 quite
02 no	02 no/not
03 muy	03 very
04 pero	04 but
05 también	05 also, too
06 un poco	06 a bit
07 y	07 and
08 algo	08 something
09 donde	09 where
10 hay	10 there is/are
11 o	11 or
12 ¿por qué?	12 why?
13 porque	13 because
14 tampoco	14 neither
15 ni	15 nor/neither
16 además	16 in addition, moreover
17 mi/mis	17 my
18 tu/tus	18 your
19 su/sus	19 his/her
20 con	20 with

Vocabulary 24 – HIGH FREQUENCY ADJECTIVES I

01 divertido/a	01 fun, funny, amusing
02 estupendo/a	02 brilliant
03 fenomenal	03 fantastic
04 generoso/a	04 generous
05 genial	05 great
06 guay	06 cool
07 listo/a	07 clever
08 serio/a	08 serious
09 simpático/a	09 nice, kind
10 sincero/a	10 sincere
11 tímido/a	11 shy
12 tonto/a	12 silly
13 tranquilo/a	13 quiet, calm
14 aburrido/a	14 boring
15 difícil	15 difficult
16 fácil	16 easy
17 importante	17 important
18 interesante	18 interesting
19 práctico/a	19 practical
20 útil	20 useful

Vocabulary 25 – HIGH FREQUENCY ADJECTIVES II

01 blanco/a	01 white
02 amarillo/a	02 yellow
03 negro/a	03 black
04 rojo/a	04 red
05 verde	05 green
06 gris	06 grey
07 marrón	07 brown
08 azul	08 blue
09 rosa	09 pink
10 naranja	10 orange
11 antiguo/a	11 old
12 bonito/a	12 nice, pretty
13 bueno/a	13 good
14 malo/a	14 bad
15 feo/a	15 ugly
16 grande	16 big
17 horrible	17 horrible
18 moderno/a	18 modern
19 pequeño/a	19 small
20 inteligente	20 intelligent

Vocabulary 26 – HIGH FREQUENCY VERBS

01 Me llamo	01 I am called
02 Vivo	02 I live
03 Bailo	03 I dance
04 Canto	04 I sing
05 Hablo	05 I talk, I speak
06 Escucho	06 I listen
07 Escribo	07 I write
08 Leo	08 I read
09 Monto en bici	09 I ride my bike
10 Toco la guitarra	10 I play the guitar
11 Hago	11 I do
12 Juego	12 I play
13 Estudio	13 I study
14 Como	14 I eat
15 Bebo	15 I drink
16 Voy	16 I go
17 Salgo	17 I go out
18 Quiero	18 I want
19 Llevo	19 I wear
20 Mando	20 I send

GRAMMAR

-AR VERBS (Present Tense)		-ER VERBS (Present Tense)		-IR VERBS (Present Tense)	
Estudiar	To study	Comer	Estudiar	To study	Comer
Estudio	I study	Como	Estudio	I study	Como
Estudias	You (sing.) study	Comes	Estudias	You (sing.) study	Comes
Estudia	He/She studies	Come	Estudia	He/She studies	Come
Estudiamos	We study	Comemos	Estudiamos	We study	Comemos
Estudiáis	You (pl.) study	Coméis	Estudiáis	You (pl.) study	Coméis
Estudian	They study	Comen	Estudian	They study	Comen

	singular	plural
my	mi hermano	mis hermanos
your	tu hermano	tus hermanos
his/her	su hermano	sus hermanos

Opinions (Singular vs Plural)

Me encanta / Me encantan	I love
Me gusta / Me gustan	I like
Me gusta mucho / Me gustan mucho	I like a lot
No me gusta / No me gustan	I don't like
No me gusta nada / No me gustan nada	I don't like at all
Odio	I hate