



HOUSTONE
SCHOOL

Year 7 – 100% Book 1 Autumn 2023

NAME	
FORM GROUP	



The Science of Learning

How to do Retrieval Practice

1. Study the material you are trying to learn first. Take about 20 minutes the first time BUT this will get less and less each time as you get to know the material.

You can study the material by;

- Reading it again, over and over
- Look/cover/write/check
- Creating flashcards that you test yourself on

2. Pick up and use a **black pen**.

Put away all the answers and test yourself writing everything you remember in the blank spaces provided. Do not cheat!

3. Now pick up and use a **green pen**.

Check your answers:-

- Tick all of your correct answers
- Amend any incorrect answers (even if they are slightly wrong)
- Fill in any blank spaces with the correct answer copying the answer word for word
- Check all spellings are correct

4. Repeat the process as many times as you need to, pay special attention to your previous green pen answers (as these are the bits you need to learn!)

5. *Tip:- Lay blank pieces of paper over the answers in order to re-use the quiz again and again*

Tip: - Even if you think you know it test yourself a week or so later to check you do.

Tip: - Do not leave it until the last minute – do some every week in the summer holidays (this is called Spaced Practice)

Tip: - Once you think you know it test yourself on everything AGAIN

Retrieval practice feels hard but it is a really effective way to learn and commit knowledge to long term memory!

ENGLISH: Core knowledge

Term	Definition
1. Alliteration	The repetition of the same consonant sound, especially at the beginning of words.
2. Allusion	A reference to another event, person, place or work.
3. Ambiguity	Use of language where the meaning is unclear or has two or more possible meanings or interpretations.
4. Anaphora	Repetition at the start of a sentence or statement (Shylock's "Hath not a Jew...").
5. Antithesis	Opposites - direct contrast: "I had sworn thee fair and thought thee bright/ Who art as black as Hell as dark as night".
6. Assonance	Similar vowel sounds occurring together: Spoon the fool's food.
7. Caesura	A break in a line of verse, usually following enjambment (think of 'caesarean' or cut)
8. Colloquial	Ordinary everyday speech and language (slang or dialect)
9. Connotation	An implied meaning
10. Dramatic Irony	When the audience knows something the characters on stage do not (Birling saying how great The Titanic is in An Inspector Calls)
11. Direct Address	When the writer speaks directly to the reader.
12. Enjambment	(in verse only) A line of verse that flows on into the next line without a pause. . "One summer evening (led by her) I found / A little boat..."-
13. Foreshadowing	A hint of what is to come - Marley's face on the door knocker in A Christmas Carol.
14. Hyperbole	Exaggeration (usually for comic effect)
15. Iambic Pentameter	10 syllables - Unstressed followed by stressed TeDUM TeDUM TeDUM TeDUM TeDUM
16. Imagery	The use of words to create a picture or "image" in your head. "The ***** in Blake's 'London' is dark".
17. Juxtaposition	Placing two contrasting ideas/statements/things near each other in order to compare and contrast. It is different to oxymoron.
18. Metaphor	Direct comparison saying one thing IS another (not 'like').
19. Narrative	A piece of writing that tells a story.
20. Onomatopoeia	Words which sound like the things they are describing: "bang", "crash", "squelch" etc .
21. Oxymoron	Two things which are generally incompatible put together, like "bitter sweet". Not to be confused with juxtaposition.
22. Pathetic fallacy	When surroundings or weather reflect the inner mood of a character or event (Frankenstein's stormy night)
23. Personification	Giving living (not necessarily 'human') attributes to inanimate or non-human things - is a type of metaphor. "Time must untie this knot".
24. Plot	The sequence of events in a poem, play, novel or short story that make up the main storyline.
25. Point of View	perspective from which we hear what is happening.
26. Protagonist	The main character.
27. Pun	A play on words: "Time must untie this knot, not I... (Shakespeare's Twelfth Night).
28. Rhyme scheme	The pattern of rhymes in a poem.
29. Rhythm	The beat as created through the meter
30. Simile	Direct comparison using like or as.
31. Soliloquy	Speech delivered directly to the audience (particularly in Shakespeare) in which the character says they are thinking and feeling.
32. Sonnet	A fourteen-line poem, usually with 10 syllables in each line ("Ozymandias").
33. Stanza	The blocks of lines into which a poem is divided - a 'verse'
34. Statistics	(in non-fiction) facts and figures
35. Structure	The way a poem or play or other piece of writing has been put together
36. Symbol	Like the use of images, symbols present things which represent something else.

ENGLISH: Core knowledge

Sentences Types and Parts of Speech

Term	Definition
37. Simple sentences	A simple sentence is one main clause with a full stop.
38. Compound sentences	A compound sentence consists of at least two main clauses joined together by a conjunction.
39. Complex sentences	A complex sentence consists of a main clause plus one or more subordinate clauses.
40. Interrogative	Essentially, a question (think of interrogate). Can be a Sentence or a word. "What?"
41. Declarative sentences	Simply statements that relay information.
42. Imperative sentences	Used to issue a command or instruction, make a request, or offer advice.
43. Adverb	Adds information to a verb.
44. Determiner	A word placed in front of a noun to specify quantity (e.g., "one dog," "many dogs") or to clarify what the noun refers to (e.g., "my dog," "that dog," "the dog")
45. Verb	A doing word (ran), or a state of being (is , was)
46. Noun	Labels person, place or thing
47. Adjective	Describes a noun
48. Preposition	Shows relation of one thing to another - on, at, in, by
49. Conjunction	Joins word and clauses: 'and' 'so' 'where' etc.
50. Present Participle	Verb ending in 'ing': Walking, talking and jumping and so on
51. A concrete noun	a noun you can experience physically with your senses.
52. An abstract noun	an idea of something. You cannot experience it physically with your senses.
53. A proper noun	the specific name of something, and always needs a capital letter.
54. An auxiliary verb	a helping word that the main verb needs to be complete.

ENGLISH: War poetry

Key Vocabulary	
1. propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, designed to promote a cause
2. patriotism	Love for one's country
3. cowardice	Lack of bravery
4. glorification	the action of describing or representing something as admirable, especially unjustifiably
5. trench	A deep and narrow excavation in the ground, used heavily during World War 1
6. cynicism	Scepticism, or the belief that something is 'too good to be true'
7. betrayal	The breaking of trust or loyalty; treachery
8. slaughter	The senseless killing of animals or a group of people
9. remembrance	The act of remembering and honouring the dead
10. commemorate	To recall and show respect for something
11. respect	Politeness, honour and care shown towards something or someone
12. tone	the general character or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation
13. air raid	An offensive operation carried out by aircraft, usually in which bombs are dropped on targets
14. evacuee	A person evacuated or removed from a place of danger
15. adventure	an unusual and exciting or daring experience
16. elegy	A poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead
17. desensitization	A process that reduces emotional response to something through prolonged exposure to it
18. numb	A lack of physical and/or emotional feeling
19. Armistice	An agreement between opposing armies to stop fighting
20. war memorial	A structure that celebrates a war and/or commemorates those who fought in it

Knowledge Organiser – War Poetry

Key Figures	
21. Jessie Pope	A journalist and poet who published propaganda poems encouraging young men to fight in World War 1
22. Wilfred Owen	Perhaps the most famous war poet. Owen wrote poetry in the trenches in World War 1, and from Craiglockhart Hospital. He was killed in action one week before the end of the war
23. Carol Ann Duffy	The current Poet Laureate. Duffy has written poetry reflecting on the horror of war and imagining an ideal world in which it hasn't happened

Poetry Terminology	
24. Alliteration	The repetition of the same consonant sound, especially at the beginning of words.
25. Connotation	An implied meaning
26. Enjambment	A line of verse which flows onto the next line without pause
27. Imagery	The use of words to create a picture or image in your head
28. Metaphor	Direct comparison saying one thing IS another (not 'like').
29. Metre (or Meter)	The regular use of unstressed and stressed syllables in poetry (iambic pentameter and dactylic for example).
30. Personification	Giving living (not necessarily 'human') attributes to inanimate or non-human things - is a type of metaphor.
31. Rhyme scheme	The pattern of rhymes in a poem
32. Rhythm	The beat as created through the meter of a poem
33. Simile	Direct comparison using like or as
34. Stanza	The blocks of lines into which a poem is divided - a 'verse'
35. Structure	The way a poem or play or other piece of writing has been put together
36. Symbol	Like the use of images, symbols present things which represent something else.

SCIENCE: 7B1 – Cells, tissues, organs and systems

1. What is an organism?	A living thing
2. What is a cell?	The building block of all organisms
3. What is an organelle?	A small part of the cell
4. Name five organelles that are present in animal and plant cells	Nucleus, mitochondria, ribosomes, cytoplasm, cell membrane
5. Name three organelles that are found in plant cells but not animal cells	Chloroplasts, cell wall, vacuole
6. What is the function of the nucleus?	Controls the activities of the cell
7. What is the function of the cell membrane?	Controls what enters and leaves the cell
8. What is the function of the cytoplasm?	Where the chemical reactions take place.
9. What is the function of the mitochondria?	Where respiration takes place.
10. What is the function of the ribosomes?	Where protein synthesis takes place.
11. What is the function of the cell wall?	It supports the cell
12. What is the function of the permanent vacuole?	It keeps the cell rigid.
13. What is the function of the chloroplasts?	Where photosynthesis takes place.
14. What do we use to look at things too small for the naked eye?	A microscope
15. What are the five steps needed for looking at something through a microscope?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start with the lowest magnification objective lens 2. Look down the eyepiece lens 3. Move the sample if you can't see it 4. Focus using the focus wheels 5. Increase the magnification (if you need to)
16. What happens when we focus a microscope?	The image becomes sharp enough to see (clearer)
17. What does magnification mean?	Making something look bigger
18. What word do we use to describe how big something really is?	Actual size
19. What word do we use to describe how big something looks through a microscope?	Image size
20. What equation do we use to work out image size?	Image size = magnification x actual size
21. In cells, what three factors affect diffusion?	Concentration gradient, temperature, cell surface area
22. What word do we use for the size of the difference in concentration between two places?	Concentration gradient
23. How does concentration gradient affect rate of diffusion?	The greater the concentration gradient, the greater the rate of diffusion
24. How does temperature affect the rate of diffusion?	The greater the temperature, the greater the rate of diffusion
25. How does cell surface area affect the rate of diffusion?	The greater the cell surface area, the greater the rate of diffusion
26. What is a specialised cell?	A cell which has a specific function (job)
27. Name two specialised animal cells	Red blood cell, muscle cell (also: sperm cell, nerve cell, ciliated cell, white blood cell)
28. What is the function of the red blood cell?	Carry oxygen round the body
29. Give two adaptations of the red blood cell	No nucleus, biconcave shape
30. Why does a red blood cell have no nucleus?	More space for oxygen

SCIENCE: 7B1 – Cells, tissues, organs and systems

31. Why does a red blood cell have a biconcave shape?	Easier to move through blood vessels
32. What is the function of the muscle cell?	To contract and move things (<u>e.g.</u> bones, food)
33. Give one adaptation of a muscle cell?	Lots of mitochondria
34. Why do muscle cells have lots of mitochondria?	To release energy for movement
35. Give two examples of specialised cells in plants	Root hair cell, palisade cell
36. What is the function of a root hair cell?	Absorb water (and nutrients) from the soil
37. Give two ways in which a root hair cell is specialised to its function	Large extension, no chloroplast
38. Why do root hair cells have large extensions?	To increase their surface area
39. Why do root hair cells <u>not have</u> any chloroplasts?	There is no light underground so there is no photosynthesis
40. What is the function of a palisade cell?	Do lots of photosynthesis
41. Name one way in which palisade cells are specialised to their function?	They have lots of chloroplasts
42. Why do palisade cells have lots of chloroplasts?	To do lots of photosynthesis
43. Where are palisade cells found?	At the top of leaves
44. What is a tissue?	A group of similar cells working together
45. What is an organ?	A group of different tissues working together
46. What is an organ system?	A group of different organs working together
47. Name two organ systems	Digestive system, respiratory system (reproductive, skeletal, nervous, circulatory)
48. What is the function of the digestive system?	Break down food
49. What is the function of the respiratory system?	Get gases in and out of the body

SCIENCE: 7C1 – Particles

1. In which state do the particles have strong bonds between them?	Solid
2. In which state do the particles have no bonds between them?	Gas
3. How do the particles move in a solid?	Vibrate around a fixed position
4. How do the particles move in a liquid?	Slide over each other
5. How do the particles move in a gas?	Quick and random
6. In which state can particles NOT be compressed?	Solid and Liquid
7. In which state do particles stay in a fixed position?	Solid
8. State an advantage of using the particle model	Allows you to predict the behaviour of a substance
9. State two disadvantages of using the particle model	Assumes all particles are spheres, doesn't show the bonds between atoms
10. Define "diffusion"	The movement of particles from a high concentration to a low concentration
11. What is the name for a solid turning into a liquid?	Melting
12. What is the name for a liquid turning into a gas?	Boiling
13. What is the name for a gas turning into a liquid?	Condensation
14. What is the name for a liquid turning into a solid?	Freezing
15. What is the name for a solid turning into a gas?	Sublimation
16. What is the name given to the process of a liquid turning into a gas at the surface of the liquid?	Evaporation
17. Define "boiling point"	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas
18. What is the boiling point of water?	100°C
19. What is the melting point of water?	0°C
20. What happens to the pressure of a gas when it is heated?	Pressure increases
21. What do we call a substance that does dissolve?	Soluble
22. What do we call a substance that doesn't dissolve?	Insoluble
23. What is the solid that dissolves called?	Solute
24. What is the liquid the substance dissolves in called?	Solvent

SCIENCE: 7C1 – Particles

25. What do we call a mixture of a solvent and solute together?	Solution
26. In everyday language what is a "pure" substance?	A substance that has had nothing added to it and is in its "natural" state
27. In chemistry what is a "pure" substance?	A substance made of a single element or compound
28. What do we use to separate an insoluble solute from solution?	Filtration
29. What do we use to separate a soluble solute from solution?	Evaporation
30. What do we use to separate a solvent from solution?	Distillation
31. What do we use to separate two or more coloured solutions?	Chromatography
32. List the two pieces of equipment needed for filtration	1) filter funnel, 2) filter paper
33. What is the liquid that has been filtered called?	Filtrate
34. List the five pieces of equipment needed for evaporation	1) evaporating basin, 2) tripod, 3) gauze, 4) heat proof mat, 5) Bunsen burner
35. Is sand soluble or insoluble?	Insoluble
36. Is sugar soluble or insoluble?	Soluble
37. Is salt soluble or insoluble?	Soluble
38. What are the two stages of distillation?	Heat (evaporate liquid) and then cool (condense)
39. What are two errors that can occur when carrying out chromatography?	Line drawn with a pen, solvent level above the ink being separated

GEOGRAPHY 1

UNIT 1 – Geography of Great Britain – KNOWLEDGE MAP

KEY WORDS

The world is split into 7 continents; **Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Europe, North America, South America and Oceania**. Each continent contains a **number of countries**. In the UK the country is split into smaller counties.

They're 4 major oceans on the planet: **Atlantic, Artic, Indian and Pacific Oceans**.

Great Britain is comprised of England, Scotland and Wales. The **United Kingdom** is comprised of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The **British Isles** is comprised of **all of the** territories of Great Britain and the British Isles, plus the Republic of Ireland and all of the surrounding islands.

83% of the UK population lives in an **urban** environment. 17% of the UK population live in a rural environment. London is an example of an urban environment, it has many job opportunities, as well as good transport links and good education and healthcare. Snowdonia in Wales is an example of a **rural** environment, it has fewer job opportunities, is more isolated, with less public transport and less choice in education and healthcare.

Population density is particularly high in towns and cities. London has the highest population density in the UK with **1510 people per km²**. Population density is lower in rural, countryside communities. Snowdonia has a population density of 2 people per km².

National anthems are patriotic songs sung during special occasions. In the UK national anthems are sung during royal events, but also during sport events and other events of great national importance. The national anthems of countries in the UK are,

England (God Save the Queen) Scotland (Flower of Scotland)
Wales (Land of my Fathers) Northern Ireland (God Save the Queen)

Continent	A large and continuous area of land.
Country	A nation with its own government.
County	The name given to smaller sub-districts of a country.
Ocean	A very large expanse of open water.
British Isles	All territories of the UK and Great Britain with the addition of the Republic of Ireland and all smaller islands.
The United Kingdom (UK)	England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Great Britain	England, Scotland and Wales.
Human Geography	The study of people and their impact on the world around us.
Physical Geography	The study of nature and its impact on the world around us.
Rural	A countryside community, with very few services.
Urban	Towns & cities, with a wide range of services.
Population Density	The number of people that live in 1km ² .
The European Union (EU)	A trade bloc of 28 (27 after the UK left) countries. Formed after World War 2 to stop another global war from starting in Europe.

The **European Union** was set up in 1952 and was made up of only 6 countries, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. These countries agreed to work together to prevent another war in Europe.

Over time more and more European countries joined, the UK and the Republic of Ireland joined the EU in 1973. Today there are 28 countries in the EU. In June 2016 the UK voted to leave the EU, leaving 27 countries.

Today there are 6 aims of the EU, they are,

Peace & Stability Economic & social stability.
Bring Europe together Identity & diversity
Ensure Safety & Security Values

GEOGRAPHY 2

Geography – Map Skills Knowledge Map and Retrieval Practice

- Atlases** are a book of maps and charts, they show us maps on a global scale, with information about each country in a series of charts.
- If we want more detailed maps, then we wouldn't use an atlas, we would use **ordnance survey maps**. Ordnance survey maps are highly accurate, with a scale of 1:200 or 1:500.
- Ordnance survey maps contain a wide range of information for the map reader to use. These maps contain,
 - Symbols,
 - Grid References,
 - Compass Rose,
 - Scale & Distance,
 - Contour Lines
- Symbols** show the reader what a building or what a point of interest might be.
- Grid references** show a location with a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines, identified by numbers or letters. Grid references can be either 4 figure or 6 figure.
- The compass rose** shows directions on a map. There are primary directions (north, south, east, west). There are secondary directions (north east, north west, south east, south west)
- Scale** is a ratio between distance on a map and distance in real life. For example, 1cm on the map might equal 1 mile on the map. **Distance** is the space between 2 points, either on a map or in real life.



Map Skills Key Terms

1. Map	A visual representation of land or sea showing physical and human features, such as mountains, towns and cities.
2. Atlas	A book of maps and charts.
3. Symbol	A visual representation of a building or a point of interest used on a map.
4. Compass Rose	Printed on a map showing the compass directions.
5. Grid Reference	A map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
6. Contour Lines	Lines on a map joining points of equal height.
7. Scale	Ratio between distance on a map and distance on the ground.
8. Distance	The length of space between 2 points.
9. Ordnance Survey	Create highly accurate maps, they use a 1:200 or a 1:500 scale on their maps.
10. Hemisphere	Half a sphere, in this case, the globe. There is the northern, southern, eastern, and western hemispheres.

Retrieval Practice Questions	Answers
1. Name 3 features a good map should have.	A key, a scale, detailed features.
2. Name the 3 types of bearings found on a compass rose.	Primary, secondary, and tertiary bearings
3. Name the primary bearings found on a compass rose.	North, East, South, West
4. Name the secondary bearings found on a compass rose.	North East, North West, South East, South West
5. Name the tertiary bearings found on a compass rose.	North North East, East North East, East South East, South South East, South South West, West South West, West North West and North North West.
6. A completed compass rose has how many points?	16
7. Name the scale used for OS Explorer Maps.	1:25,000
8. Name the scale used for OS Landranger Maps.	1:50,000
9. What does the abbreviation, OS stand for?	Ordnance Survey
10. Which type of map is better for walking?	Explorer because it is more detailed

GEOGRAPHY 3

OS Map Symbols

Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	National Trail/Long Distance Route; Recreational Route
Camp site/ caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/ sports centre	Museum
Site of battle	Castle/fort	Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments	Historic Scotland	English Heritage	National Park boundary	Nature reserve
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and tint	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking	Garden/arboretum
				Sch	PO	PC
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office	Public convenience
					FB	W Spr
Bus or coach station	Cliff	Wind pump; wind generator	Electricity transmission line	Quarry	Footbridge	Well; spring
Non-coniferous trees	Coniferous trees	Marsh, reeds or saltings	Orchard	Bracken, heath or rough grassland	Scrub	Contours
		Scree	Sand; sand & shingle	Mud		

1:25 000 scale Explorer™

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HISTORY 1

Timeline of the history of Britain

Before 2500BC	Stone Age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic)
2500-800BC	Bronze Age Britain
800BC-43AD	Iron Age Britain
43-410AD	Roman Britain
410-1066	Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon and Viking) Britain
1066—1500	Medieval Britain
1500-1714	Early modern Britain
1714-1900	Industrial (Georgian and Victorian) Britain
1900-2000	Twentieth-century Britain

Migration: key words

1. **BC:** Before Christ (before the year 0)
2. **AD:** Anno Domini ('in the year of our Lord', after the year 0)
3. **Migration:** The movement of people
4. **Settlement:** A place (usually unoccupied) that people move to and set up a community
5. **Archeology:** The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites

HISTORY 2

Connected worlds in 1000- Constantinople and Baghdad

Map of key locations



Timeline

- 324** Constantinople founded by Emperor Constantine
- 532-7** Emperor Justinian built Hagia Sofia in Constantinople
- 762** Baghdad founded by al-Mansur
- 1028-1050** Zoe was empress of Constantinople

Trade routes

- 9. River Tigris and River Euphrates:** Baghdad was built between these two rivers, in a region known as Mesopotamia
- 10. Silk Roads:** trade routes across Asia connecting Europe/Africa and the Islamic empire to China

Constantinople

- 1. Constantinople:** capital of the Byzantine Empire
- 2. Emperor Constantine:** Roman emperor who founded Constantinople in 324 *and introduced toleration for Christians in the Roman Empire*
- 3. Empire:** territories/ pieces of land ruled over by an emperor
- 4. Byzantine Empire:** developed from the former eastern Roman Empire, *which preserved much Ancient Greek language and culture*
- 5. Roman Empire:** territories in Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa, ruled by the city of Rome between c.750BC and 450AD
- 6. Ancient Greece:** civilisation in Greece and the eastern Mediterranean between c.800BC and 400AD
- 7. Christianity:** religion of the followers of Jesus
- 8. church:** place of worship for Christians

Baghdad

- 11. al-Mansur:** Caliph who built Baghdad
- 12. Caliph:** Islamic emperor, ruler of the Caliphate (empire)
- 13. Arabs:** people from Arabia, the first Muslims, who conquered an extensive empire outside Arabia after 650
- 14. Islam:** religion of followers of the prophet Muhammed
- 15. Muslim:** follower of Islam
- 16. Makkah:** holy city of Muslims, in Arabia; Muslims pray facing the direction of Makkah, five times a day
- 17. mosque:** place of worship for Muslims
- 18. Hinduism:** ancient religion of India
- 19. House of Wisdom:** a building housing books and scholars in Baghdad

HISTORY 3

Connected worlds in 1000- Christian Europe

- 301** – Foy killed for refusing to give up her Christian faith
- 380** – Christianity became official religion in the Roman Empire
- 395** – Roman Empire split into Eastern and Western empires
- 476** – Western Roman empire collapsed
- 801** – Dado the hermit founded the monastery at Conques
- 876** – monk Arinisdus stole Foy's remains and brought them to Conques
- 940-980 and 1050-1100** – larger churches built in Conques to accommodate pilgrims visiting Foy's shrine



- 1. Martyrs:** Christians who had died for their faith.
 - 2. Saints:** martyrs and other Christians who had led holy lives. They were believed to have the power to:
 - Speak to God to get his help for a living person or for the soul of someone who had died (**intercession**)
 - Perform miracles
 - 3. Miracle:** an impossible or unlikely event believed to be the work of God or a **saint**, e.g healing a sick person
 - 4. Hermits:** religious men who lived alone and devoted their lives to **praying** to God.
 - 5. Monasteries:** built for groups of hermits, called **monks**, who formed a community and devoted their lives to God. *As part of their religious work, monasteries also provided education, care for the sick and hospitality for travellers.*
 - 6. Relics:** bones or other remains of a saint. Christians believed that a saint's relics were a way to make contact with the saint.
 - 7. Shrines and reliquaries** were built to house the relics of saints.
 - 8. Pilgrimage:** a religious journey made by pilgrims to visit shrines to pray to saints. They might pray for healing or forgiveness for themselves or a family member.
 - 9. Parish:** The area around each church. Each parish had a church and a **priest** who led the worship in the church. *A group of parishes in one area was called a diocese, led by a bishop.*
 - 10. Mass:** a service which celebrated the events at the end of Jesus's life using bread and wine. Performed by priests and bishops.
 - 11. Sins:** bad deeds which broke Christian religious rules. *These might be serious crimes such as murder, or more minor acts such as lying.*
 - 12. Penance:** Christians were supposed to **confess** their **sins** to a priest. He would tell them what **penance** to do and promise them God's forgiveness.
- Extension:**
- Tithe:** a tax paid by people living in the parish to pay for the priest and the church.
- Hagiographies:** stories written down about the lives, deaths and miracles of saints.
- Judgement day:** early Christians believed that after they died, a person's soul would be weighed; too many sins would mean they went to **hell**, but good deeds and the intercession of the saints could ensure they went to **heaven**

SPANISH 1

Vocabulary 1 – GREETINGS		Vocabulary 2 – PERSONALITY	
01 Saludos	01 Greetings	01 Soy generoso / a	01 I am generous
02 Hola	02 Hello	02 Soy listo / a	02 I am smart
03 Buenos días	03 Good morning	03 Soy serio / a	03 I am serious
04 Buenas tardes	04 Good afternoon / evening	04 Soy simpático / a	04 I am nice / kind
05 Buenas noches	05 Good night	05 Soy sincero / a	05 I am sincere
06 ¿Qué tal?	06 How are you?	06 Soy tímido / a	06 I am shy
07 ¿Cómo estás?	07 How are you?	07 Soy tonto / a	07 I am silly
08 Bien, gracias	08 Good, thank you	08 Soy tranquilo / a	08 I am quiet / calm
09 Muy bien	09 Very good	09 Soy genial	09 I am great
10 Fenomenal	10 Great	10 Soy guay	10 I am cool
11 Regular	11 Not bad	11 Mi pasión es	11 My passion is
12 Fatal	12 Awful	12 Mi héroe es	12 My hero is
13 ¿Cómo te llamas?	13 What is your name?	13 Mi heroína es	13 My heroine is
14 Me llamo	14 My name is	14 el deporte	14 (the) sport
15 Mi nombre es	15 My name is	15 el fútbol	15 (the) football
16 ¿Dónde vives?	16 Where do you live?	16 el tenis	16 (the) tennis
17 Vivo en	17 I live in	17 la música	17 (the) music
18 Hasta luego	18 See you later	18 y	18 and
19 Hasta mañana	19 See you tomorrow	19 también	19 also
20 Adiós	20 Good bye	20 pero	20 but
Vocabulary 3 – SIBLINGS AND NUMBERS		Vocabulary 4 – BIRTHDAYS	
01 ¿Tienes hermanos?	01 Do you have any siblings?	01 diecisiete	01 seventeen
02 Tengo una hermana	02 I have a sister	02 dieciocho	02 eighteen
03 Tengo un hermano	03 I have a brother / sibling	03 diecinueve	03 nineteen
04 Tengo una hermanastra	04 I have a step sister	04 veinte	04 twenty
05 Tengo un hermanastro	05 I have a step brother / sibling	05 veintiuno	05 twenty one
06 No tengo hermanos	06 I don't have any siblings	06 treinta y uno	06 thirty one
07 Soy hijo/a único/a	07 I am an only child	07 ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	07 When is your birthday?
08 ¿Cuántos años tienes?	08 How old are you?	08 Mi cumpleaños es	08 My birthday is on
09 Tengo cinco años	09 I am five years old	09 el uno de enero	09 the first of January
10 Tengo seis años	10 I am six years old	10 el dos de febrero	10 the second of February
11 siete	11 seven	11 el tres de marzo	11 the third of March
12 ocho	12 eight	12 el cuatro de abril	12 the fourth of April
13 nueve	13 nine	13 mayo	13 May
14 diez	14 ten	14 junio	14 June
15 once	15 eleven	15 julio	15 July
16 doce	16 twelve	16 agosto	16 August
17 trece	17 thirteen	17 septiembre	17 September
18 catorce	18 fourteen	18 octubre	18 October
19 quince	19 fifteen	19 noviembre	19 November
20 dieciséis	20 sixteen	20 diciembre	20 December
Vocabulary 5 – PETS AND COLOURS		Vocabulary 6 – SMALL WORDS	
01 ¿Tienes mascotas?	01 Do you have any pets?	01 No	01 No / Not
02 Tengo un caballo	02 I have a horse	02 Sí	02 Yes
03 Tengo un conejo	03 I have a rabbit	03 Mi	03 My (singular)
04 Tengo un gato	04 I have a cat	04 Mis	04 My (plural)
05 Tengo un perro	05 I have a dog	05 Tu	05 Your (singular)
06 Tengo un pez	06 I have a fish	06 Tus	06 Your (plural)
07 Tengo un ratón	07 I have a mouse	07 Su	07 His / Her (singular)
08 Tengo una cobaya	08 I have a guinea pig	08 Sus	08 His / Her (plural)
09 Tengo una serpiente	09 I have a snake	09 Mi cantante favorito	09 My favourite (m) singer
10 No tengo mascotas	10 I don't have any pets	10 Mi cantante favorita	10 My favourite (f) singer
11 ¿Cómo es?	11 How is it?	11 Mi programa favorito	11 My favourite programme
12 Es blanco / a	12 It's white	12 Mis programas favoritos	12 My favourite programmes
13 Es amarillo / a	13 It's yellow	13 Mis hermanas	13 My sisters
14 Es negro / a	14 It's black	14 Tu mascota	14 Your pet
15 Es rojo / a	15 It's red	15 Sus mascotas	15 His / Her pets
16 Es verde	16 It's green	16 muy	16 very
17 Es marrón	17 It's brown	17 bastante	17 quite
18 Es azul	18 It's blue	18 un poco	18 a bit / a little
19 Es rosa	19 It's pink	19 a la derecha	19 on the right
20 Es naranja	20 It's orange	20 a la izquierda	20 on the left

SPANISH 2

The definite article

The Spanish word for 'the' also changes according to the gender of the noun and whether it is singular or plural.

	singular	plural
masculine	el conejo (the rabbit)	los conejos (the rabbits)
feminine	la cobaya (the guinea pig)	las cobayas (the guinea pigs)

The indefinite article

In Spanish, the words for 'a' change according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

masculine	un perro	a dog
feminine	una tortuga	a tortoise

Gramática

Adjectives have masculine and feminine forms, and singular and plural forms.

If an adjective ends in **-o** in the masculine form, it changes to **-a** in the feminine form. If it ends with any other letter than **-o**, it stays the same.

singular		plural	
masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
amarillo	amarilla	amarillos	amarillas
blanco	blanca	blancos	blancas
verde	verde	verdes	verdes
azul	azul	azules	azules

Gramática

Ser (to be) is an important irregular verb.

soy	I am
eres	you are
es	he/she is

To make a sentence negative, put **no** before the verb.

No soy tímido.	I am not shy.
No es verdad.	It is not true.

Gramática

Tener (to have) is an irregular verb.

tengo	I have
tienes	you have
tiene	he/she has

When you give your age in English, you say: 'I am twelve.' In Spanish, you say: **Tengo doce años**. What does this mean, literally?

COMPUTER SCIENCE 1

Summary

Behaviours such as **altering computer data without permission, hacking, cyberbullying and trolling** are considered unethical and harmful in relation to **computer systems**.

Stay safe from **phishing** by deleting unknown email immediately. Do not follow any links contained in the email. Instead, **go to the website directly**, and try to log in there.

There are a number of ways to protect against **malware**: install antivirus software and use firewall. Show caution by not opening emails from senders who you do not recognise and not installing **programs downloaded illegally**.

The easiest way to stay safe online is to stay in control of **personal information** given out.

Resizing images and compressing files reduces the upload and download time when sending email.

File Explorer is a software application for managing your files, searching them and navigating around them. Always choose a **password** that's difficult for someone else to guess. Use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase letters, numbers and symbols.

Email is short for 'electronic mail'

Advantages of using email

- Can send to multiple recipients at once
- Can send attachments
- Sent instantly at any time
- Can request a receipt that the email has been read
- Can send and receive email from any web enabled device

Disadvantages

- Spam
- Viruses
- Need an Internet connection
- Your message can only be read when the recipient next logs in and checks their mail

Sending an email

To — enter it here if this email is directly addressed to this person.

Carbon copy (Cc)

— enter it here if the email needs to be seen by this person but is not addressed to them.



Blind Carbon copy (Bcc)

— enter it here to prevent other recipients knowing you've sent it to this person.

Key Vocabulary

Attachment	A file that is sent with an email.
Anti-virus	Anti-virus software scans all forms of storage devices for viruses and, if found, attempts to remove them.
Computer system	Computer system is one that is able to take a set of inputs, process them and create a set of outputs.
Cyberbullying	Cyberbullying involves sending offensive texts or emails, posting lies or insults on social networking sites and sharing embarrassing videos or photos online.
File sharing	The act of sharing files over the internet.
Hack	Gaining unauthorised access to a computer.
Malware	Malicious software created to damage or gain illegal access to computer systems.
Phishing	Trying to trick someone into giving out information over email is called 'phishing'.
Troll	A derogatory name used as a term for a person who posts offensive messages online.

Staying safe online

Never disclose

your name telephone number address or school

Never accept someone as a 'friend' on social media simply because they claim to know another friend of yours. **Always be cautious about what you say online.**

Never agree to meet anyone in person that you've only known online. If somebody does start sending you messages that offend or upset you, tell an adult that you trust.

Visit these websites for advice



Folders, sub-folders & files

Folder Sub-folder File type

Folder



COMPUTER SCIENCE 2

Malware

This is malicious software which is often installed on a computer without the users knowledge. The **Malware** is often downloaded from an unknown email attachment or from poorly protected websites. Once a computer is infected with Malware it can cause harm by deleting or sharing data and gaining unauthorised access to personal data. There are different types of Malware:

Virus—This is designed to copy and spread itself to oth-

Phishing

Phishing is when you are tricked into doing something online. Perhaps giving away user names and passwords, bank details. These are usually emails or links to fake websites and they can be very convincing and hard to spot that the site is fake.

Criminals are becoming increasingly sophisticated and their websites and emails can seem very realistic, especially to the elderly or to someone who is a less exper-

Key Vocabulary

Anti-virus	Anti-virus software scans all forms of storage devices for viruses (programs harmful to computers) and, if found, attempts to remove them.
Cyberbullying	The bullying of another person using the internet, mobile phones and other digital devices.
Downloading	To copy a file from the internet onto your computer or device.
Firewall	An application that prevents unauthorised connections to and from the Internet.
Malware	Software that is designed to cause harm or damage to a computer. This includes viruses that might damage files, adware that causes pop-ups, and spyware that collects and shares login details.
Phishing	An attempt to gain personal information about someone by way of deception, eg sending an email pretending to be from their bank asking them for their bank details.
Program	Sequences of instructions for a computer.
Trojan	Malware that appears legitimate, but performs some malicious activity when it is run.
Troll	A derogatory name taken from the troll character in folklore and now used as a term for a person who posts offensive messages online.
Zombie	Malware that takes over a computer in order to perform some malicious task.

Trolling

It's not always easy to find out who has left a message or



comment on a social media post. Sometimes people pretend to be someone they are not. Some who do this is called a **Troll** and this activity of leaving nasty mes-

Cyber bullying

Those who use technology to intimidate and bully others online. This can be on a computer, a laptop, a tablet computer or a smartphone.

There are many different forms that Cyberbullying can take. This could be posts on a social media site or messages directly to the victim on email or text. The **Cyber bully** aims to cause harm, distress and wants

Firewall

A **Firewall** monitors communications going into and out of a computer through the internet. It looks for Malware, any of these communications are blocked by the firewall

Anti-Virus Software

and prevents the Malware from infecting the computer.

Anti-Virus Software protects the computer from Malware such as viruses and spyware. The Antivirus software will scan the computer for Malware.

If any Malware is found the **Anti-Virus** software will safely

Staying Safe

It's important to be in control of the information they give out online. This is the best way to stay safe online. You should never give out your telephone number, address, school, or accept a friend request from someone who says they know one of your friends, as this may not be true.

Also always be cautious about what you say when you're online. Never agree to meet someone you've only known online.

You can get help from:

**BBC Website
Childline**



DRAMA 1

9

Facts about Mime

Mime is a type of acting that does not use words or speech, it is all about the physical movement and exaggerating your expressions to tell the story. It originated in Ancient Greece but in 19th Century Paris is where it became a popular and famous art form. Famous mime artists include

Charlie Chaplin and Marcel Marceau



Key Words

Mime	Mime use of movements, gesture and facial expressions to communicate an idea without words
Exaggeration	Exaggeration is the representation of something as more extreme or dramatic than it really is.
Stage positions	Areas of the stage used to help keep track of how performers and set pieces move during rehearsal and performance
Posture	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing

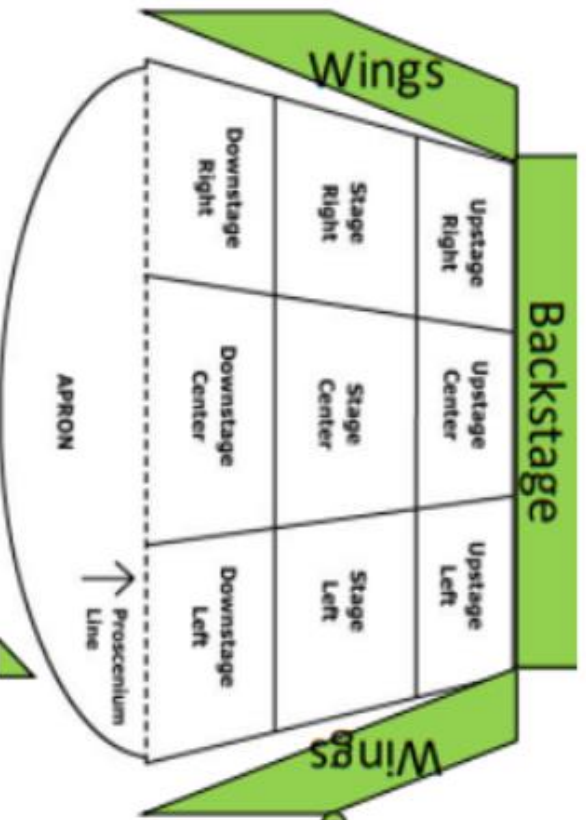
Performance Skills

Facial Expression	The feelings expressed on a person's face.
Body Language	The way in which a person communicates using gestures, movements and mannerisms.
Vocals	The way in which the voice is used to present emotion using Tone (Emotion) / Pitch (High or Low) / Pace (Speed) / Volume (Loud or Quiet) / Accent (Region).
Space:	The area between and around the actors / The theatre space in which the drama takes place.
Levels	Used to show how high or low status a character is.
Proxemics	Telling the audience what the relationship of the characters is like through the use of space. Links with STATUS.
Tension	When the body feels tense / The concept of making the audience want to know what will happen next.

General Terminology

Actor	Someone who pretends to be someone else while performing in a film, play, television or radio programme.
Audience	The spectators or listeners at a public event such as a film, play, concert, television or radio programme.
Character	A person represented in a film, play or story.
Dialogue	Speech / Conversation between two or more people.

1. Name the 3 rules of basic stagecraft
2. Mime should include _____ actions and reactions.
3. Which 5 key features make effective mime?
4. Which role are stage positions always from the perspective of?
Your performance:
5. What went well in your performance today?
6. What could you do to improve?
7. Choose one group you saw perform this lesson. Give them a what went well and an even better if.



DRAMA 2

Proxemics and Status

Proxemics = How close or far away characters are from each other on stage

Status = How important a character is

Proxemics and status are used very closely together in the pantomime genre to help to inform audience members of the relationships between the characters.

For example; the evil step sisters in 'Cinderella' would be stood close together to show their close relationship, and far away from Cinderella to show that those characters didn't get on.

Levels = A character's position on stage, usually linked to height.

High – elevated/fully standing, medium – sitting, low – on the floor.

Levels can also be used to communicate status and character relationships to an audience.

For example; Cinderella would have a lower level than her evil stepmother (Cinderella on her knees cleaning the floor whilst the evil stepmother stands above her) to show her lower status in society and the story.



Characterisation

There are 3 ways that an actor can become a character;

Face – Facial expressions

Body – Gestures, posture, proxemics, walk

Voice – Pitch, pace, use of pause, accent, tone, idiolect

As well as this, the actor could use theatrical skills such as costume, props and make up.

An actor can NOT change their own personality as this is integral to them as a person, however by changing the things listed above you can portray a different personality through a character.

Keywords

Narration
Thought tracking
Pantomime
Proxemics
Status
Exaggeration
Audience
Participation
Genre
Character
Structure

Narration Definitions

Narration – Narration is an outside person commenting on what is happening in the Drama to progress the performance.

Thought tracking – Thought tracking is only revealing an individual character's view on the action at one specific moment in a performance. In thought tracking the characters aim is to give the audience an insight to their inner thoughts or feelings; at the specific moment in the performance and doesn't need to make the Drama move on.

Self Narration – Self- narration moves the story forward. Although it is told from the view of one character it aims to move the whole story forward and makes commentary on all aspects and characters of the performance not just their own.

A narrator is NOT a story teller – they move the Drama on and inform the audience of what's happening, which isn't always telling a story.

Pantomime Ingredients

Exaggeration
Comedy
Mixed gender roles
Audience participation
Elaborate costumes
Based on a fairy tale
Good characters traditionally enter from stage right
Villains traditionally enter from stage left

Performance Skills

Do's	Don'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak loudly and clearly • Face the audience • Make eye contact with the character you're talking to • Pause for laughter • Exaggerate characteristics • Learn your lines • Be confident! • Look out beyond the audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn your back on the audience • Mumble • Corpse • Fidget • Forget your lines • Look at the floor • Talk over other characters • Don't rush! • Laugh at your own jokes • Be subtle!

MUSIC 1

Term 1: The Sound of Music

School Anthem "Getting Better Every Day"

Verse 1

Aspiration, Endeavour, Respect
Good spirit's what we can detect
In you and me together we are the brightest
people we can be

Chorus

Getting better every day
Proud of the things we say
Being braver every day
Together we will find our way

Verse 2

At Houston we always try our best
Put our skills to the test
As a team we play, we up our game
We are different and we are the same

Bridge

Dream big aim high set a goal don't be shy
Let your wildest dreams take flight

Listening questions:

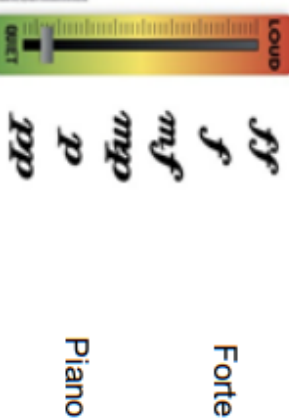
1. What instruments/families can you hear?
2. Describe the dynamics and tempo
3. What imagery/feelings does this piece bring up for you?

MELODY - What's the pattern of notes/pitch?

Pitch = how high or low the sound is
Ascending = getting higher
Descending = getting lower
Conjunct = stepwise movement
Disjunct = leap wise movement

RHYTHM & METRE- How long are the notes and how are the beats grouped?

DYNAMICS- The volume



Crescendo (gets louder)
Diminuendo (gets quieter)

TEXTURE- How do the different layers fit together?

Thick = lots of different layers at the same time
Thin = one or two different layers at the same time
Unison = everyone plays the same thing at the same time

SONORITY- the quality of sound

Vibrato = a slight wave between 2 pitches
Syllabic = one note sung per syllable
Melisma = multiple notes sung to one syllable

INSTRUMENTATION















Orchestra – a group of musicians playing varied instruments
Percussion = instruments that make a sound by hitting part of it, often with a beater, mallet or hand.
Strings = instruments that make sound when strings are plucked, strummed or stroked with a bow.
Woodwind = instruments often made from wood, that make a sound by blowing into a mouthpiece or against a reed.
Brass = instruments made exclusively of brass metal, that make sound by vibrating your lips and blowing into a mouthpiece
Choir = a group of singers
Soprano = high female singer
Alto = medium female singer
Tenor = medium male singer
Bass = low male singer

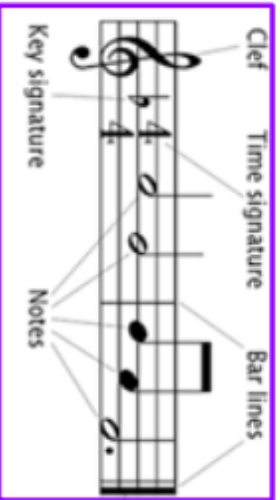


MUSIC 2

Reading and writing Western Music Notation:

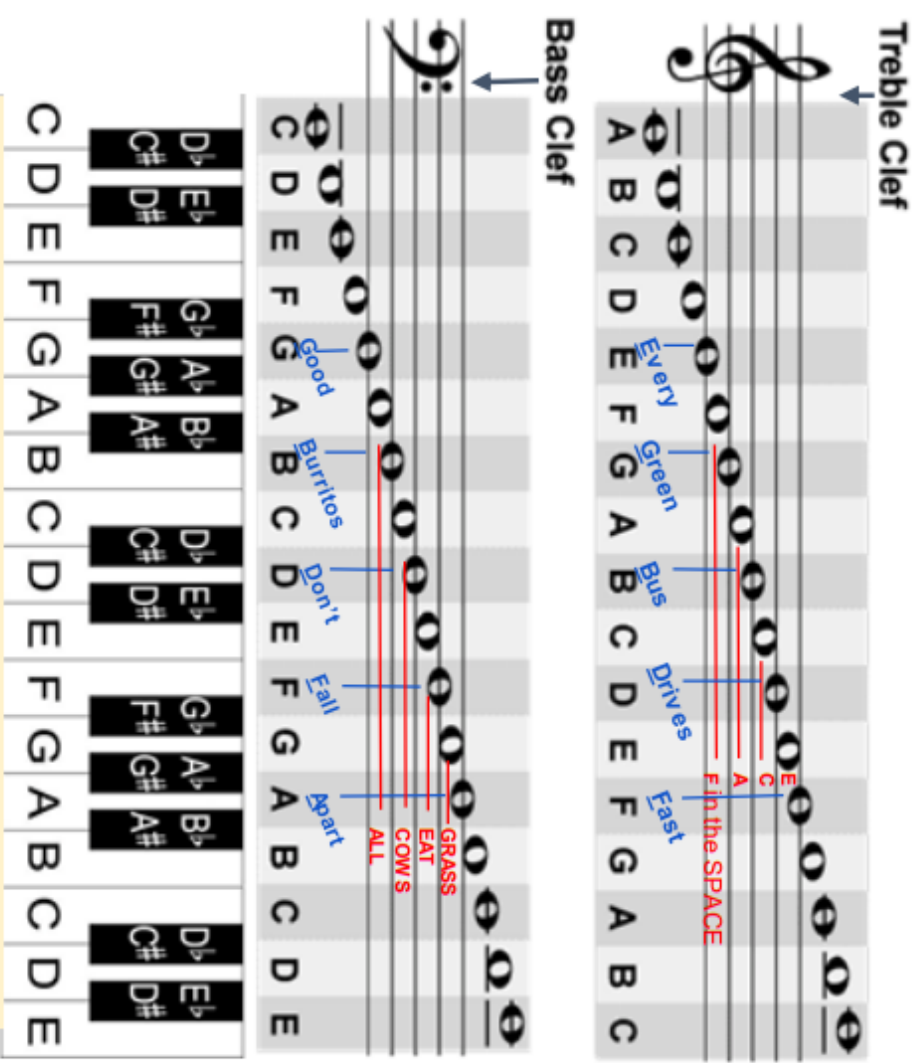
For **rhythm**, we use note values. The symbol determines how long the note lasts. For **pitch**, we use **clefs** on a **stave** (commonly 5 horizontal lines). The position determines how high/low the note sounds.

British name	Note value	Rest	Number of beats
Semibreve			4 beats (or whole bar)
Minim			2 beats
Crotchet			1 beat
Quaver			1/2 beat
Semiquaver			1/4 beat
Dotted quaver			3/4 beat
Dotted crotchet			1 1/2 beat



TOP TIPS:

- The less detail there is to a note symbol the longer it lasts.
- Like a graph, follow the X axis for time/ rhythm, and the Y axis for pitch.
- The musical alphabet only uses ABCDEFG. Sharp (#) is higher, flat (b) is lower.
- Practise practise practise!



The diagram illustrates the relationship between clefs, piano keys, and musical notation. On the left, a piano keyboard is shown with notes labeled C through E. Above the keyboard, a yellow box contains the text 'Notes for piano/ keyboard/ glöckenspiel/ xylophone'. To the right, two musical staves are shown. The top staff is labeled 'Treble Clef' and has notes corresponding to the piano keys: C (space), D (line), E (space), F (line), G (space), A (line), B (space), C (line), D (space), E (line), F (space), G (line), A (space), B (line), C (space), D (line), E (space), F (line), G (space), A (line), B (space), C (line). The bottom staff is labeled 'Bass Clef' and has notes corresponding to the piano keys: C (line), D (space), E (line), F (space), G (line), A (space), B (line), C (space), D (line), E (space), F (line), G (space), A (line), B (space), C (line), D (space), E (line), F (space), G (line), A (space), B (line), C (space), D (line), E (space), F (line), G (space), A (line), B (space), C (line). Below the staves, the lyrics 'Good Burritos Don't Eat GRASS EAT COWS ALL' are written. Red lines connect the notes on the staves to the corresponding piano keys and the lyrics. Blue lines connect the notes on the staves to the lyrics: 'Every Green Bus Drives Fast'.

Online resources:

www.virtualpiano.net

www.musictheory.net

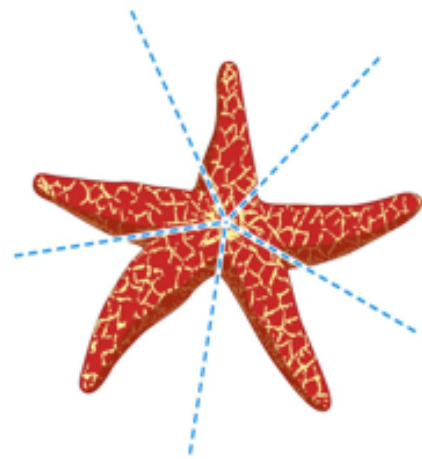
www.youtube.com/@BarronimoMusic

ART 1

1. The Formal Elements of Art:	LINE, SHAPE, TEXTURE, TONE, COLOUR
2. Line	a mark left by a moving point.
3. Shape	a line that meets itself.
4. Texture	the way something feels or looks like it feels.
5. Media	the materials used to make an artwork.
6. Scale	the size of an artwork
7. Proportion	how the sizes of different parts of an artwork relate to each other
8. Negative Space	the space around or through an object
9. Pattern	a design made from repeated lines, shapes, or colours
10. Rhythm	Use of formal elements to guide the eye around an artwork e.g pattern
11. Motif	an image or design that is repeated throughout the artwork
12. Decorative	art that is used to beautify an object
13. Stylised	non-realistic
14. Composition	How the formal elements are laid out to create a visually pleasing artwork
15. Mirror Symmetry	A formal type of balance where the artwork is made up of the same elements facing each other
16. Radial Symmetry	A formal type of balance where the artwork is made up of the same elements around an axis



Mirror Symmetry



Radial Symmetry

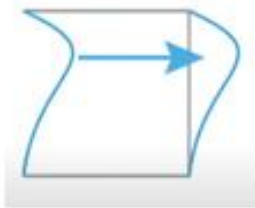
ART 2

17. Tessellation

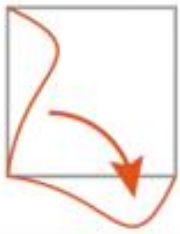
Shapes that fit together in a repeated pattern without gaps or overlapping

Transformations to create tessellating shapes

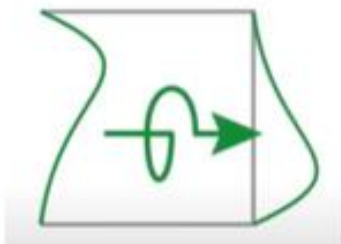
1. **Translation** – a shape is slid left or right, up or down from its original position



2. **Rotation** – a shape is turned around a centre point



3. **Glide Reflection** – a shape is slid to the opposite side and then reflected



Motor Skills 1: Line Qualities



Practice using your pencil to create these different line qualities. You should increase the weight of the line as you move across the page

Motor Skills 2: Mark Making

hatching



cross hatching



stippling



Start by layering lots of mark close together to create darker tones. As you move across the page, start to spread your marks out to create lighter tones.