



**Atlantic Academy Portland**  
an Aspirations Academy

# Year 7 Unit 3

## Homework Booklet



<b>Name</b>	
<b>Tutor</b>	



### Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable:

Each evening you will self-quiz using your Subject Knowledge Organiser for 30 minutes. Below you will find information about which Subject Knowledge Organiser you need to self-quiz from on which evening. Each subject has divided their Knowledge Organiser(s) into 3 'segments': these are the 3 pieces of Knowledge Organiser Homework you will complete for the relevant subjects. You have been set a different segment of the Subject Knowledge Organiser to complete each week, clearly labelled on each Knowledge Organiser. Your teacher will test you on this segment of information each week after your Subject Knowledge Organiser Homework, to assess how well you have learnt the information. The 'mark' box allows you to record your score out of 10 from your end of week quiz.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
	ATL	English	Science	History	French	Geography
Week 1 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 2 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 3 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 4 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 5 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 6 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 7 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 8 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 9 Mark	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10	/10

## **Self-Quizzing Expectations and Instructions**

It is expected that you complete **one page** of self-quizzing, as a minimum. This should take around **30 minutes**. You should not leave blank lines on the page, including in between pieces of information (if you are self-quizzing diagrams, you can use more than one line to copy the diagram into your practice book). The information you self-quiz should be numbered in your practice book with the same numbers used on the Subject Knowledge Organiser.

Tutors will check your Subject Knowledge Organiser homework the next morning during AM Tutor Time. They will be looking for a **full page of self-quizzing** on the correct numbers of the Subject Knowledge Organiser, as well as for **purple pen ticks/corrections** and **good presentation** (including your **H/W, Title and Date underlined with a ruler**). Your writing needs to be neat and legible. If your tutor feels that any of these elements are not up to standard, your tutor will enter you for a detention that same day.

**These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing (look, repeatedly say aloud, cover, write, check):**

1. Identify the Subject Knowledge Organiser segment for the week.
2. Open up your practice book and on the top line, write 'H/W' in the margin, the Title (the subject you are completing) on the other side of the margin line and the Date on the right hand side (see the model on the next page). Underline all three with a ruler.
3. Place your Subject Knowledge Organiser segment in front of you. Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly segment. Read and memorise the piece of information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to use your practice book to write the knowledge point down.
4. Close your Subject Knowledge Organiser or cover up the piece of information, and try to recall the knowledge. On the line directly beneath your H/W, Title and Date, write the correct number from the Subject Knowledge Organiser and the piece of information from memory.
5. Check it and correct any mistakes. Open up your Subject Knowledge Organiser and look at the piece of information – using a purple pen tick the piece of information in your practice book if you have recalled it correctly (word for word). If you have incorrectly recalled or missed any part of the information, use your purple pen to cross the knowledge point.
6. If you recalled the piece of information incorrectly, go back to step 3 and **in purple pen**, repeat the process again for the same piece of information (remember to cover up previous attempts in your practice book as well as the piece of information in your Subject Knowledge Organiser). When you have recalled the information correctly (word for word), tick the attempt and move on to the next piece of information within the weekly segment. You may find that you need to complete a few purple pen attempts before you recall the knowledge point word for word.
7. Repeat the steps above until you have recalled and written down all pieces of information within the weekly segment. If this has not filled one full page of your practice book, go back to the first piece of information within the weekly segment and repeat the process again, until you have filled an entire page.

## Student Self-Quizzing Model

H/W English

17/7/18

- 21) **Stagecraft** - The use of setting/props to convey ideas. The front door bangs everytime a character enters or leaves, this makes the audience wonder who it is. Lighting is used to show emotion, 'pink' is used to show the rose tinted view on life the Birlings have, but turns 'brighter...harder' when the truth comes out. ✓
- 22) **Religious imagery** - The Inspector suggests we have a 'sacred' duty of care towards and should show images of 'fire and blood and anguish' linking to the end of the world in the book of revelation where people were punished for their sins. ✓
- 23) **Social responsibility** - Priestley uses the play to promote social responsibility - the idea that we should try and help those less privileged. ✓
- 24) **Stage directions** - Guide to the actor/actress on how to present their character at that point in the play. Stage directions can also reveal extra information to the audience about the character. ✓
- 25) **Beginnings and endings** - Priestley freezes the action between Acts to make the audience wait and consider how a character will respond. They build up tension and suspense. ✓
- 26) **Omniscience** - The Inspector seems to be omniscient - he knows what will happen and how characters will react. ✓
- 27) **Symbolism** - Characters represent particular social groups (Mrs Birling represents the hypocrisy of the upper Edwardian class). ✓
- 28) **Colloquial language** - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business.
- 28) **Colloquial language** - Characters use language to represent their social status. The younger generation use slang or 'squiffy' in contrast to their old fashioned parents. Mr Birling uses language related to business.
- 29) **Graphic imagery** - The Inspector uses language to shock the Birlings and the audience. 'She burnt her insides out'. ✓
- 30) **Euphemism** - A way of not saying something unpleasant. Mr and Mrs Birling use this to not look as guilty. \*
- 30) **Euphemism** - A way of avoiding saying something unpleasant. Used by Mr and Mrs Birling to make them look less guilty.



## Reading Homework Information

1. You will complete 30 minutes of reading from your Accelerated Reader book on a Tuesday and Thursday evening and over the weekend. This will total 90 minutes of reading each week.
2. After you have finished reading for 30 minutes, ask a parent/guardian to sign your reading record - a copy can be found on the following page.
3. You need to ensure you are completing Star Quizzes on Accelerated Reader (ARP). You can complete a Star Quiz on your ARP book after reading it. You can also take quizzes on articles that you read on ARP and this will help to increase your word count. Quizzes can be taken at home, during one designated afternoon tutor time per week, and in your fortnightly English Library lessons. Successful completion of quizzes (ie. scoring over 80% correct) adds to your word count. Detentions will be issued to students who are not completing their reading record and/or not increasing their word count. Students achieving word counts of 500, 000 words, 1 million words, 1.5 million words and over will be rewarded and there will be prizes to celebrate.

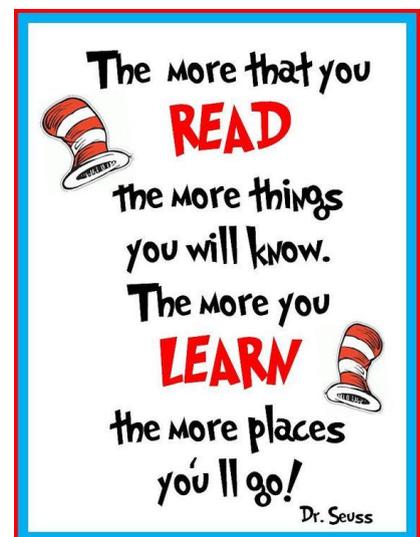
### My Login Information:

Below you will find a space to record your Accelerated Reader login information, so that you have it to hand during tutor and in class.

	Accelerated Reader
Username	
Password	

### Tracking My Reading Age:

	ZPD and Reading Age
Autumn 2	
Spring 1	
Spring 2	







<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $3(a + 3b) + 2(a + b)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $5(4a - 3b) + 4(2a - 2b)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $856 \div 4 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $2208 \div 23 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Work out $600 \div 30 =$	<b>Question 6</b> Work out $56000 \div 70 =$	<b>Question 7</b> Complete 4.2 litres = ..... ml	<b>Question 8</b> Complete 80 cl = ..... ml
<b>Question 9</b> Work out $38 \times 55 =$	<b>Question 10</b> Work out $16.5 \times 7.3 =$	<b>Question 11</b> Round 15.16563 correct to 2 decimal places	<b>Question 12</b> Round 7.78475 correct to 2 decimal places
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $4(2x - 3) = 36$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $2(2x + 5) = 14$	<b>Question 15</b> Work out $3 + 3 \times 5 - 4$	<b>Question 16</b> Work out $31 - 8 \times 5$
<b>Question 17</b> Evaluate $4^2 + 4^4$	<b>Question 18</b> Evaluate $10^5 + 10^2$	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $\frac{1}{2}$ of £28	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $\frac{1}{3}$ of £33

## WEEK 2

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $5(4a + 3b) + 3(a - b)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $3(a - 5b) + 5(2a + b)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $184 \div 4 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $4472 \div 26 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Work out $1200 \div 20 =$	<b>Question 6</b> Work out $15000 \div 500 =$	<b>Question 7</b> Complete 10.2 litres = ..... ml	<b>Question 8</b> Complete 60 cl = ..... litres
<b>Question 9</b> Work out $42 \times 27 =$	<b>Question 10</b> Work out $16.9 \times 8.8 =$	<b>Question 11</b> Round 86.69464 correct to 2 decimal places	<b>Question 12</b> Round 7.1661 correct to 1 decimal place
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $4(7x - 4) = 124$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $3(5x - 4) = 25.5$	<b>Question 15</b> Work out $2 + 2 \times 5 + 5$	<b>Question 16</b> Work out $2 + 2 \times 5 + 7$
<b>Question 17</b> Evaluate $3^2 + 3^3$	<b>Question 18</b> Evaluate $5^2 + 5^4$	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $\frac{5}{11}$ of £176	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $\frac{1}{3}$ of £39

## WEEK 3

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $5(3a + 5b) + 4(2a - 3b)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $5(2a - 2b) + 4(2a + 4b)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $642 \div 3 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $4760 \div 28 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Work out $4800 \div 60 =$	<b>Question 6</b> Work out $12000 \div 200 =$	<b>Question 7</b> Complete $13500 \text{ ml} = \dots \text{ litres}$	<b>Question 8</b> Complete $1000 \text{ ml} = \dots \text{ cl}$
<b>Question 9</b> Work out $54 \times 22 =$	<b>Question 10</b> Work out $10.4 \times 4.6 =$	<b>Question 11</b> Round $0.76877$ correct to 2 decimal places	<b>Question 12</b> Round $2.2386$ correct to 2 decimal places
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $5(5x + 4) = 45$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $4(7x + 2) = 92$	<b>Question 15</b> Work out $2 + 2 \times 2 - 6$	<b>Question 16</b> Work out $9 + 2 \times 2$
<b>Question 17</b> Evaluate $4 + 4^4$	<b>Question 18</b> Evaluate $3^2$	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $\frac{3}{15}$ of £195	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $\frac{3}{7}$ of £133

#### WEEK 4

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $2(3a + 3b) + 5(a + b)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $3(3a + 2b) + 4(2a - 2b)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $285 \div 5 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $1260 \div 10 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Work out $4500 \div 90 =$	<b>Question 6</b> Work out $640000 \div 800 =$	<b>Question 7</b> Complete $5.8 \text{ litres} = \dots \text{ ml}$	<b>Question 8</b> Complete $40 \text{ cl} = \dots \text{ ml}$
<b>Question 9</b> Work out $53 \times 57 =$	<b>Question 10</b> Work out $7.7 \times 4.9 =$	<b>Question 11</b> Round $81.753$ correct to 1 decimal place	<b>Question 12</b> Round $650.0624$ correct to 1 decimal place
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $5(4x + 3) = 135$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $3(3x + 2) = 60$	<b>Question 15</b> Work out $12 + 2 \times 2$	<b>Question 16</b> Work out $3 + 9 \times 3$
<b>Question 17</b> Evaluate $5^4 + 5^2$	<b>Question 18</b> Evaluate $3^3$	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $\frac{2}{13}$ of £208	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $\frac{2}{3}$ of £39

#### WEEK 5

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $4(2a + 4b) + 3(2a + 2b)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $2(2a - b) + 5(3a - 2b)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $128 \div 2 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $2520 \div 35 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Work out $54000 \div 900 =$	<b>Question 6</b> Work out $21000 \div 70 =$	<b>Question 7</b> Complete $3.2 \text{ litres} = \dots \text{ ml}$	<b>Question 8</b> Complete $60 \text{ cl} = \dots \text{ ml}$
<b>Question 9</b> Work out $50 \times 60 =$	<b>Question 10</b> Work out $1.8 \times 4.7 =$	<b>Question 11</b> Round $6.03874$ correct to 2 decimal places	<b>Question 12</b> Round $0.3795$ correct to 1 decimal place
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $5(5x - 3) = 10$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $5(4x - 3) = -25$	<b>Question 15</b> Work out $3 \times 5 + 5 \times 2$	<b>Question 16</b> Work out $3 + 2 \times 2 + 6$
<b>Question 17</b> Evaluate $3^2 + 3^4$	<b>Question 18</b> Evaluate $5 + 5^3$	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $\frac{1}{3}$ of £54	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $\frac{3}{7}$ of £133

## WEEK 6

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $3(a + 2b) + 4(2a + 2b)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $4(4a + b) + 5(3a - 3b)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $765 \div 9 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $2655 \div 15 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Work out $27000 \div 30 =$	<b>Question 6</b> Work out $7200 \div 80 =$	<b>Question 7</b> Complete $8400 \text{ ml} = \dots \text{ litres}$	<b>Question 8</b> Complete $80 \text{ cl} = \dots \text{ ml}$
<b>Question 9</b> Work out $34 \times 40 =$	<b>Question 10</b> Work out $10.8 \times 4.2 =$	<b>Question 11</b> Round $244.60247$ correct to 2 decimal places	<b>Question 12</b> Round $818.4057$ correct to 1 decimal place
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $4(5x - 6) = 16$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $2(8x - 5) = 86$	<b>Question 15</b> Work out $2 + 2 \times 5 + 6$	<b>Question 16</b> Work out $4 + 2 \times 5 + 8$
<b>Question 17</b> Evaluate $4^4 + 4^4$	<b>Question 18</b> Evaluate $4 + 4^3$	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $\frac{2}{11}$ of £176	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $\frac{2}{5}$ of £55

## WEEK 7

<b>Question 1</b> Expand and simplify $3(4a + 3b) + 3(a - 5b)$	<b>Question 2</b> Expand and simplify $2(2a + 5b) + 5(2a + 5b)$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $804 \div 4 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $5568 \div 32 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Work out $6000 \div 20 =$	<b>Question 6</b> Work out $1200 \div 30 =$	<b>Question 7</b> Complete $9800 \text{ ml} = \dots \text{ litres}$	<b>Question 8</b> Complete $80 \text{ cl} = \dots \text{ ml}$
<b>Question 9</b> Work out $27 \times 64 =$	<b>Question 10</b> Work out $15.8 \times 8.6 =$	<b>Question 11</b> Round $49.5436$ correct to 1 decimal place	<b>Question 12</b> Round $82.54516$ correct to 2 decimal places
<b>Question 13</b> Solve $4(2x - 3) = -36$	<b>Question 14</b> Solve $2(12x - 5) = 134$	<b>Question 15</b> Work out $5 + 2 \times 3 + 2$	<b>Question 16</b> Work out $3 + 4 \times 2 - 3$
<b>Question 17</b> Evaluate $4^3 + 4^4$	<b>Question 18</b> Evaluate $5 + 5^3$	<b>Question 19</b> Work out $\frac{2}{15}$ of $\pounds 75$	<b>Question 20</b> Work out $\frac{1}{11}$ of $\pounds 66$

## WEEK 8

<b>Question 1</b> Work out $90000 + 8000 + 8 + 0.5 + 0.02$	<b>Question 2</b> Work out $90000 + 2000 + 4 + 0.06 + 0.009$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $55 \times 15 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $77 \times 34 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Simplify $9a + 2b - 8a - 3b$	<b>Question 6</b> Simplify $9a + 5b + 7a + 8b$	<b>Question 7</b> Work out the value of $2b + 6$ when $b = 9$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out the value of $c - 5$ when $c = 15$
<b>Question 9</b> Round $213$ to 1 significant figure	<b>Question 10</b> Round $2270$ to 1 significant figure	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $x \div 9 = 11$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $x - 4 = 3$
<b>Question 13</b> Find the missing terms in the sequence $24, 33, ?, ?, 60, \dots$	<b>Question 14</b> Find the missing terms in the sequence $27, ?, 23, ?, 19, \dots$	<b>Question 15</b> Expand $3(1 + 11x)$	<b>Question 16</b> Expand $5(3 - 11x)$
<b>Question 17</b> Complete $140 \text{ mm} = \dots \text{ cm}$	<b>Question 18</b> Complete $39.2 \text{ m} = \dots \text{ cm}$	<b>Question 19</b> What is the 3rd cube number?	<b>Question 20</b> What is the 9th square number?

## WEEK 9

<b>Question 1</b> Work out $20000 + 4000 + 10 + 0.08 + 0.004$	<b>Question 2</b> Work out $4000 + 200 + 3 + 0.1 + 0.04$	<b>Question 3</b> Work out $94 \times 69 =$	<b>Question 4</b> Work out $80 \times 66 =$
<b>Question 5</b> Simplify $8a + 3b - 6a - 7b$	<b>Question 6</b> Simplify $8a + 4b - 3a + 5b$	<b>Question 7</b> Work out the value of $b + 5$ when $b = 10$	<b>Question 8</b> Work out the value of $x \div 9$ when $x = 18$
<b>Question 9</b> Round 2.36 to 1 significant figure	<b>Question 10</b> Round 2.3 to 1 significant figure	<b>Question 11</b> Solve $x \times 10 = 60$	<b>Question 12</b> Solve $x \div 9 = 2$
<b>Question 13</b> Find the missing terms in the sequence 33, ?, 29, ?, 25,....	<b>Question 14</b> Find the missing terms in the sequence 21, 29, ?, ?, 53,....	<b>Question 15</b> Expand $3(11x + 1)$	<b>Question 16</b> Expand $4(5x - 11)$
<b>Question 17</b> Complete $100 \text{ cm} = \dots \text{ m}$	<b>Question 18</b> Complete $650 \text{ cm} = \dots \text{ m}$	<b>Question 19</b> What is the 4th cube number?	<b>Question 20</b> What is the 4th square number?

**ATL – Year 7 – Unit 3 – Tomorrow’s World and Sporting Innovation**

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Artificial Intelligence	the development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence.	
2.	Robot	a machine resembling a human being and able to replicate certain human movements.	
3.	Technology	the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.	
4.	Connectivity	the state of being connected or interconnected.	
5.	Autonomous	having the freedom to act independently.	
6.	Social media	websites that enable users to share content or to participate in social networking.	
7.	Computer	an electronic device for storing and processing data	
8.	Manufacturing	the making of articles on a large scale using machinery	
9.	Innovation	a new idea or creative thought in form of device or method of doing something.	
10.	Pager	is a wireless telecommunications device that receives and displays voice messages.	
Week 2:			
11.	Software	is a collection of computer instructions that tell the computer how to work.	
12.	Hardware	the physical parts or components of a computer.	
13.	Digital	refers to something using binary digits to communicate information.	
14.	Esafety	means being safe on the internet.	
15.	Binary	is a number system that only uses two digits and is used to program computers.	
16.	HTML	Hyper text markup language is the basic building language of the internet	
17.	Website	is a collection of related resources with a common domain name published on the internet.	
18.	Virtual reality	is the use of computer technology to create a simulated environment.	
19.	Internet	is a global network of computers that works much like the postal system.	
20.	Widescreen	a widescreen display is one that is wider than it is tall.	
Week 3:			
21.	Keyboard	is a typewriter-style device which uses an arrangement keys to act as electronic switches.	
22.	Mouse	is a hand-held pointing device that detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface.	
23.	CPU - central processing unit	is the electronic circuitry within a computer that executes instructions that make up a computer program.	
24.	RAM	Random-access memory is a form of computer memory.	
25.	Monitor	is an electronic visual computer display that includes a screen.	
26.	Wireless	is the transfer of information between two or more points that are not connected by a wire.	
27.	Arena	is an enclosed area designed to showcase theatre, musical performances, or sporting events.	
28.	Athlete	a person who is proficient in sports and other forms of physical exercise.	
29.	Olympic Games	are held every four years, their creation was inspired by the ancient Greek Olympic Games.	
30.	Host country	a country that holds a sporting or cultural event to which others are invited.	
Week 4:			
31.	Legacy	a piece of history left behind for following generations to experience.	
32.	Obesity	describes a person who is very overweight, with a lot of body fat.	

33.	Health	is a state of physical, mental and social well-being.	
34.	Inclusivity	including people who might otherwise be excluded.	
35.	Sport	an activity involving physical exertion and skill.	
36.	Rules	an instruction that states the way things should be done.	
37.	Unite	bringing together for a common purpose.	
38.	Laptop	is a portable computer.	
39.	Competitor	a person who takes part in a sporting contest	
40.	Olympic charter	the rules adopted by the Olympic Movement	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
41.	Artificial Intelligence	the development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence.	
42.	Robot	a machine resembling a human being and able to replicate certain human movements.	
43.	Technology	the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.	
44.	Connectivity	the state of being connected or interconnected.	
45.	Autonomous	having the freedom to act independently.	
46.	Social media	websites that enable users to share content or to participate in social networking.	
47.	Computer	an electronic device for storing and processing data	
48.	Manufacturing	the making of articles on a large scale using machinery	
49.	Innovation	a new idea or creative thought in form of device or method of doing something.	
50.	Pager	is a wireless telecommunications device that receives and displays voice messages.	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51.	Software	is a collection of computer instructions that tell the computer how to work.	
52.	Hardware	the physical parts or components of a computer.	
53.	Digital	refers to something using binary digits to communicate information.	
54.	Esafety	means being safe on the internet.	
55.	Binary	is a number system that only uses two digits and is used to program computers.	
56.	HTML	Hyper text markup language is the basic building language of the internet	
57.	Website	is a collection of related resources with a common domain name published on the internet.	
58.	Virtual reality	is the use of computer technology to create a simulated environment.	
59.	Internet	is a global network of computers that works much like the postal system.	
60.	Widescreen	a widescreen display is one that is wider than it is tall.	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
61.	Keyboard	is a typewriter-style device which uses an arrangement keys to act as electronic switches.	
62.	Mouse	is a hand-held pointing device that detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface.	
63.	CPU - central processing unit	is the electronic circuitry within a computer that executes instructions that make up a computer program.	
64.	RAM	Random-access memory is a form of computer memory.	
65.	Monitor	is an electronic visual computer display that includes a screen.	
66.	Wireless	is the transfer of information between two or more points that are not connected by a wire.	
67.	Arena	is an enclosed area designed to showcase theatre, musical performances, or sporting events.	

68.	Athlete	a person who is proficient in sports and other forms of physical exercise.	
69.	Olympic Games	are held every four years, their creation was inspired by the ancient Greek Olympic Games.	
70.	Host country	a country that holds a sporting or cultural event to which others are invited.	
Week 8:			
71.	Legacy	a piece of history left behind for following generations to experience.	
72.	Obesity	describes a person who is very overweight, with a lot of body fat.	
73.	Health	is a state of physical, mental and social well-being.	
74.	Inclusivity	including people who might otherwise be excluded.	
75.	Sport	an activity involving physical exertion and skill.	
76.	Rules	an instruction that states the way things should be done.	
77.	Unite	bringing together for a common purpose.	
78.	Laptop	is a portable computer.	
79.	Competitor	a person who takes part in a sporting contest	
80.	Olympic charter	the rules adopted by the Olympic Movement	
Week 9:			
81.	Artificial Intelligence	the development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence.	
82.	Robot	a machine resembling a human being and able to replicate certain human movements.	
83.	Technology	the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.	
84.	Connectivity	the state of being connected or interconnected.	
85.	Autonomous	having the freedom to act independently.	
86.	Social media	websites that enable users to share content or to participate in social networking.	
87.	Computer	an electronic device for storing and processing data	
88.	Manufacturing	the making of articles on a large scale using machinery	
89.	Innovation	a new idea or creative thought in form of device or method of doing something.	
90.	Pager	is a wireless telecommunications device that receives and displays voice messages.	

**English – Year 7 – Unit 3 – Frankenstein / Analyse That**  
**Driving question: What happens when mankind plays God?**

Week 1			RAG
1.	<b>Perspective:</b>	a <b>point of view</b> .	
2.	<b>Mood:</b>	the <b>feeling or atmosphere</b> in a text.	
3.	<b>Tone:</b>	an <b>attitude or viewpoint of a writer toward a subject or character</b> .	
4.	<b>Exposition (Freitag):</b>	a literary (writing) device used to <b>introduce background information about events, settings, characters</b> .	
5.	<b>Summarise:</b>	to give a <b>brief statement of the main points</b> .	
6.	<b>Synthesise:</b>	<b>bringing together information</b> from <b>two (or more) sources</b> .	
7.	<b>Frame Narrative:</b>	a <b>story set within a story/narrative told by the main or the supporting character</b> .	
8.	<b>Explicit:</b>	<b>clearly stated</b> and in detail, leaving <b>no room for confusion or doubt</b> .	
9.	<b>Implicit:</b>	a meaning that is <b>hinted at rather than stated</b> .	
10.	<b>Infer / Inference:</b>	a guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information that you have ( <b>reading between the lines</b> ).	
11.	<b>Deduce / Deduction:</b>	to reach an answer or a decision by <b>thinking carefully about the known facts</b> .	
Week 2			
12.	<b>Hubris (noun):</b>	<b>excessive pride</b> or self-confidence.	
13.	<b>Galvanise (verb):</b>	to <b>shock or excite (someone) into taking action</b> .	
14.	<b>Galvanism (noun):</b>	a source of electricity that is produced through a chemical reaction first discovered by an Italian physician and biologist, Luigi Galvani.	
15.	<b>Conflict (Freitag):</b>	the <b>inciting incident</b> ; a moment in the story where the main character is faced with a <b>decision or event that changes the course of the story</b> .	
16.	<b>Semantic Field:</b>	a <b>set of words related in meaning</b> .	
17.	<b>Effect:</b>	how the writer wants the reader/audience to think, feel, imagine or respond.	
18.	<b>Connotation:</b>	the <b>ideas associated with a word or image</b> .	
19.	<b>Sacrilege:</b>	an <b>attack on God</b> .	
20.	<b>Narcissist:</b>	a person who has an <b>excessive interest in or admiration of themselves</b> .	
Week 3			
21.	<b>Antithesis:</b>	a person or thing that is the <b>direct opposite</b> of someone or something else.	
22.	<b>Juxtaposition / Juxtaposing:</b>	<b>contrasting</b> elements put together for effect.	
23.	<b>Convulsed:</b>	to (cause to) shake violently with sudden uncontrolled movements.	
24.	<b>First person:</b>	told from a character's perspective (using the pronoun 'I')	
25.	<b>Adjective:</b>	a word that <b>describes a noun or pronoun</b> .	
26.	<b>Stative verb:</b>	a verb describing a <b>condition/state of being</b> rather than an action. E.g. I <b>am</b> hungry	
27.	<b>Dynamic verb:</b>	a verb that describes <b>continual action</b> e.g. I am <b>eating</b> dinner. .	
28.	<b>Adverb:</b>	a word that <b>adds more information</b> about a verb, adjective or adverb.	
29.	<b>Concrete noun:</b>	a <b>name of a solid object</b> e.g. horse, table.	
30.	<b>Abstract noun:</b>	a <b>name of something that cannot be touched</b> e.g. fear, war.	
31.	<b>Wretch (concrete noun):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● an <b>unfortunate or unhappy person</b></li> <li>● a <b>base, despicable or vile person</b>.</li> </ul>	

Week 4:			RAG
---------	--	--	-----

32.	Tension ( <i>abstract noun</i> ):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event:</li> <li>• a feeling of fear or anger between two groups of people who do not trust each other.</li> </ul>	
33.	Hyperbole:	exaggeration for effect.	
34.	Onomatopoeia:	where the word <b>sounds like the sound it is describing</b> E.G. <i>Bang, Pop</i>	
35.	Simile:	a <b>comparison</b> using 'like' or 'as' E.G. <i>My hair is like an exploding firework.</i>	
36.	Metaphor:	a <b>comparison</b> saying something <b>IS</b> something else E.G. <i>My hair is an exploding firework.</i>	
37.	Extended metaphor:	a metaphor that <b>unfolds across multiple lines or even paragraphs in a text.</b>	
38.	Imagery:	language used to <b>create an image</b> in order to <b>convey a theme or idea.</b>	
39.	<b>Sensory Detail:</b> Gustatory image, Auditory image, Tactile image, Olfactory image:	<b>Imagery related to.....</b> taste sound touch smell	
40.	Alliteration:	<b>Repetition</b> of a <b>consonant sound</b> at the <b>start</b> of a sequence of words.	

**Week 5:**

41.	Suffragette ( <i>noun</i> ):	a woman seeking the <b>right to vote</b> through organised protest.	
42.	Patriarchy ( <i>noun</i> ):	a system of government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family.	
43.	Emphasises ( <i>verb</i> ):	give <b>special importance</b> or value to something in <b>speaking or writing.</b>	
44.	Language:	The <b>choice of words</b> used.	
45.	Emotive language:	The <b>deliberate choice</b> of words and phrases to <b>evoke an emotional response</b> to a subject.	
46.	Prejudice ( <i>abstract noun</i> ):	a <b>preconceived opinion</b> that is not based on <b>reason or actual experience.</b>	
47.	Denigrate ( <i>verb</i> ):	<b>to criticise unfairly: disparage.</b>	
48.	Monologue:	<b>one person speaking</b> for an extended period.	
49.	Dramatic Monologue:	<b>writing in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person.</b>	

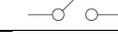
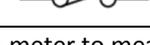
**Week 6:**

50.	Enjambment:	When a sentence or phrase <b>runs onto the next line</b> (no punctuation at the end of the line).	
51.	Half rhyme:	words that have a <b>similar, but not identical end sound.</b>	
52.	Colloquial language:	<b>ordinary everyday speech and language.</b>	
53.	Structure:	the <b>order and arrangement</b> of ideas and events in a text.	
54.	Voice:	a <b>voice</b> in literature is the <b>form or a format through which narrators</b> tell their stories.	
55.	Animalistic ( <i>adjective</i> ):	characteristic of animals, particularly in being physical and instinctive ( <b>behaving like an animal</b> ).	
56.	Isolation ( <i>abstract noun</i> ):	<b>the condition of being alone, especially when this makes you feel unhappy.</b>	
57.	Symbolism:	where an <b>object or image indirectly stands for something else</b> (ideas/qualities/states of mind).	
58.	Motif:	A <b>repeated line, image or symbol.</b>	
59.	Stanza:	a <b>group of lines in a poem.</b>	

60.	<b>Ambiguity / Ambiguous:</b>	a word or phrase or structure that has <b>more than one meaning (polysemic)</b> .	
61.	<b>Volta:</b>	a <b>turning point in a poem</b> .	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
62.	<b>Foreshadowing:</b>	Literary device by which an author <b>hints what is to come</b> .	
63.	<b>Foreboding:</b>	a feeling that <b>something bad will happen; fearful apprehension</b> .	
64.	<b>Pathetic Fallacy:</b>	the use of weather to create a mood or atmosphere or to foreshadow events.	
65.	<b>Genre:</b>	a style or category of art, music or literature.	
66.	<b>Setting:</b>	the scenery in which in event is set, often used to contribute meaning	
67.	<b>In Media Res:</b>	where the story <b>starts in the middle of the action</b> .	
68.	<b>Personification:</b>	An inanimate object or an animal is given <b>human qualities</b> .	
69.	<b>Desolate (adj. / verb):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(of a place) uninhabited and giving an impression of bleak emptiness/feeling or showing great unhappiness or loneliness..</li> <li>make (someone) feel utterly wretched and unhappy.</li> </ul>	
70.	<b>Grotesque (adj.):</b>	comically or repulsively ugly or distorted.	
71.	<b>Allusion:</b>	a reference, biblical or literary, that the reader is expected to know.	
72.	<b>Rising Action (Freytag):</b>	a series of <b>relevant events that create suspense, interest and tension in a narrative (story)</b> .	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
73.	<b>Ominous (adj.):</b>	suggesting that something unpleasant is likely to happen ( <b>foreboding</b> ).	
74.	<b>Comparison:</b>	a consideration or estimate of the <b>similarities or differences</b> between two things or people.	
75.	<b>Climax (Freytag):</b>	a Greek term meaning ' <b>ladder</b> ', is the particular point in a narrative at which the <b>conflict or tension hits the highest point</b> .	
<b>Sentence Types</b>			
76.	<b>Declarative:</b>	a sentence that <b>declares a fact or opinion</b> .	
77.	<b>Interrogative:</b>	a sentence that <b>asks a question</b> .	
78.	<b>Imperative:</b>	a sentence that <b>gives a command</b> .	
79.	<b>Exclamatory:</b>	a sentence that expresses strong feelings by <b>making an exclamation</b> .	
80.	<b>Simple:</b>	a sentence consisting of only <b>one clause, with a single subject and predicate</b> .	
81.	<b>Compound:</b>	a sentence with <b>more than one subject or predicate</b> .	
82.	<b>Complex:</b>	a sentence containing a <b>subordinate clause or clauses</b> .	
<b>Week 9: Structural Devices</b>			
83.	<b>Flashback (analepsis):</b>	Looking back in time, to fill in background or context.	
84.	<b>Flash forward (prolepsis):</b>	looking ahead in a text.	
85.	<b>Focus:</b>	the <b>centre of interest or activity</b> / what the writer is paying particular attention to.	
86.	<b>Macro focus:</b>	focusing on a wide area (helicopter view).	
87.	<b>Micro focus:</b>	focusing on a very small area /detail.	
88.	<b>Zooming in:</b>	moving from <b>general description (wide view) to an important detail</b> / moving from a <b>macro focus to a micro focus</b> .	
89.	<b>Cyclical:</b>	ends the same way it begins.	
90.	<b>Linear:</b> <b>Non Linear:</b>	events are told <b>chronologically</b> events are <b>not told chronologically</b> .	
91.	<b>Limited external narrator:</b>	<b>3rd person</b> - with knowledge of <b>one</b> character's feelings.	
92.	<b>Omniscient narrator:</b>	<b>3rd person</b> - with knowledge of <b>more than one</b> character's feelings.	
93.	<b>Unreliable narrator:</b>	when the <b>perspective</b> offered makes the reader question the <b>narrator's credibility</b> .	

**Science – Year 7 – Unit 3**

<b>Week 1:</b>			<b>RAG</b>
1.	<b>Testes</b>	Two oval-shaped male reproductive glands that produce sperm and the hormone testosterone.	
2.	<b>Penis</b>	The external male sex organ.	
3.	<b>Urethra</b>	The tube used to pass urine and sperm out of the body.	
4.	<b>Sperm</b>	The male sex gamete.	
5.	<b>Sperm duct</b>	Where sperm passes through and mixes with fluids produced by the glands.	
6.	<b>Gland</b>	Organs which produce particular chemical substances (hormones).	
7.	<b>Scrotum</b>	A bag of skin containing the testes.	
8.	<b>Semen</b>	The mixture of sperm and fluids is called semen.	
9.	<b>Male gametes</b>	(sex cells) called sperm.	
10.	<b>Ejaculation</b>	When semen is released from the penis.	
<b>Week 2:</b>			
11.	<b>Ciliated cells</b>	Cells that contain tiny hair like structures on the surface to increase surface area.	
12.	<b>Oviduct</b>	Tube that carries an egg to the uterus.	
13.	<b>Ovary</b>	Where the ovum is produced.	
14.	<b>Uterus</b>	Where a baby develops until its birth.	
15.	<b>Cervix</b>	The ring of muscle at the entrance to the uterus. It keeps the baby in place while the woman is pregnant.	
16.	<b>Vagina</b>	Receives sperm during sexual intercourse. This is where the male's penis enters the female's body.	
17.	<b>Female gametes</b>	(sex cells) called an ovum.	
18.	<b>Ovum</b>	The female sex gamete.	
19.	<b>Menstrual cycle</b>	The monthly cycle during which the uterus lining thickens, and then breaks down and leaves the body if an egg is not fertilised.	
20.	<b>Ovulation</b>	The release of an ovum from an ovary.	
<b>Week 3:</b>			
21.	<b>Fertilisation</b>	The process where the nucleus of a sperm cell joins with the nucleus of an egg cell.	
22.	<b>Implantation</b>	The process where an embryo attaches to the lining of the uterus.	
23.	<b>Placenta</b>	The organ where substances pass between the mother's and the fetus's blood. It acts as a barrier, stopping infections and harmful substances reaching the fetus.	
24.	<b>Zygote</b>	After fertilisation, the newly-formed zygote divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells called an embryo	
25.	<b>Embryo</b>	A ball of cells that forms when the fertilised egg divides.	
26.	<b>Foetus</b>	The name given to an unborn baby from eight weeks of development.	
27.	<b>Umbilical cord</b>	Connects the fetus to the mother via the placenta.	
28.	<b>Amniotic fluid sac</b>	Contains amniotic fluid. This acts as a shock absorber, to protect the fetus from bumps.	
29.	<b>Contraceptive</b>	A method used to prevent pregnancy.	
30.	<b>Hormones</b>	Secreted by glands and travel to their target organs in the body.	
<b>Week 4:</b>			
31.	<b>Period</b>	Loss of uterus lining through the vagina.	
32.	<b>Differentiate</b>	The process by which cells or parts of an organism change during development to serve a specific function.	
33.	<b>Undifferentiated cell</b>	These are cells that have not undergone differentiation and so are not yet specialised.	
34.	<b>Stem cells</b>	Cells in the early stages of the development of an embryo.	
35.	<b>Embryonic stem cells</b>	Embryonic stem cells can differentiate into a wider range of cell types, but are difficult to obtain.	
36.	<b>Adult stem cells</b>	Adult stem cells will differentiate into a narrower range of cell types.	
37.	<b>Donor</b>	Someone that gives, donates, or presents something to someone else.	
38.	<b>Mutations</b>	A mutation is a change in the genetic material.	
39.	<b>Cultured cells</b>	Cells grown under controlled conditions.	

40	Magnification	Actual size = $\frac{\text{image size}}{\text{magnification}}$	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
41	Atom	The smallest part of an element that can still be recognised as that element.	
42	Element	A substance made up from only one type of atom.	
43	Nucleus	The centre of an atom that contains protons and neutrons.	
44	Proton	A subatomic particle with a positive charge and a mass of 1.	
45	Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge and a mass of 1.	
46	Electron	A subatomic particle with a negative charge and a negligible mass (almost 0).	
47	Electron shell	Where electrons are found surrounding the nucleus.	
48	Atomic number	(also known as the proton number) The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.	
49	Periodic table	An arrangement of the elements in order of their atomic number.	
50	Mass number	The total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51	Group	The vertical columns in the periodic table that contains elements that have similar properties.	
52	Period	The horizontal rows in the periodic table that informs the number of shells.	
53	Transition element	Element from the central block of the periodic table.	
54	Dmitri Mendeleev	'Father' of the modern periodic table. He left gaps for undiscovered elements.	
55	Halogens	Elements in group 7 of the periodic table – they all have 7 electrons in their outer shell.	
56	Alkali Metals	Elements in group 1 of the periodic table - they all have 1 electron in their outer shell.	
57	Noble Gases	Elements in group 0 of the periodic table - they all have full outer shells.	
58	Inert	Unreactive.	
59	Displacement Reaction	A chemical reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound.	
60	Reactivity Series	Ordering substances by their reactivity relative to each other.	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
61	Series circuit	There is only one path through all of the components in a circuit. When one component is removed or broken, they all stop working because the circuit is broken.	
62	Parallel circuit	There are several paths that the electricity can take. Components in parallel circuits can be removed without affecting the other components.	
63	Potential Difference	The difference in energy between two points in an electric circuit. Measured in Volts(V).	
64	Current	The number of electrons flowing past a point in 1 second. Measured in Amperes (Amps or A).	
65	Resistance	Something that resists the flow of an electric charge. Measured in Ohms ( $\Omega$ )	
66	Electron	A charged particle which flows in an electric circuit.	
67	Conductor	A material which allows the flow of electric charge.	
68	Insulator	A material that slows the flow of electric charge.	
69	Direct current (DC)	Charge moving in one direction.	
70	Alternating current (AC)	Vibrating electrical signals. The generator moves back and forth, causing vibration in the atoms, and transferring charge through vibrations.	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
71	Battery		
72	Cell		
73	Motor		
74	Open Switch		
75	Closed Switch		
76	Voltmeter	A meter to measure the potential difference in volts.	
77	Ammeter	A meter to measure the current in amps.	
78	Volts (V)	The unit for potential difference.	

79	<b>Amps (A)</b>	The unit for current.	
80	<b>Voltage</b>	Potential difference in charge between two points.	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
81	<b>Light-emitting diode (LED)</b>		
82	<b>Function of an Light-emitting diode (LED)</b>	As the light level decreases, the resistance decreases. Useful for turning street lights on at night, controlling shutter speed of a camera.	
83	<b>Bulb</b>		
84	<b>Resistor</b>		
85	<b>Function of a resistor</b>	Used to control the flow of current to other components.	
86	<b>Voltmeter</b>		
87	<b>Ammeter</b>		
88	<b>Fuse</b>	A safety device. If too much current flows through, the metal strip heats up and melts, causing a break in the circuit.	
89	<b>Power</b>	Power is the rate at which energy is transferred.	
90	<b>Calculation for power</b>	Power can be calculated using <b>watts = amps x volts</b> .	

Subject: History Year: 7 Unit 3: Medieval England			RA G
1.	Eleanor of Aquitaine first husband was king of which country?	France	
2.	On what journey did Eleanor of Aquitaine accompany her first husband?	Crusade	
3.	Who did Eleanor marry after the end of her first marriage?	Henry II	
4.	How many sons did Eleanor of Aquitaine have with her second husband?	Five	
5.	What role did Eleanor of Aquitaine play when Richard I was on crusade?	Regent	
6.	For who did Eleanor of Aquitaine travel France and Spain negotiating alliances?	King John	
7.	What nickname did King John gain for his defeats on the battlefield?	'Softsword'/'Lackland'	
8.	What is a ruler who refuses to share their power, and governs in a cruel and oppressive way, called?	Tyrant	
9.	What series of promises, meaning 'the Great Charter', did the Barons force King John to sign?	Magna Carta	
10.	In what year did John sign this series of promises?	1215	
<b>Week 2:</b>			
11.	Where was Edward I when he received news that his father, Henry III, was dead?	Fighting a crusade	
12.	What nickname was given to Edward I due to his height?	'Longshanks'	
13.	What were Welsh princes expected to pay to the English king to show they were his vassal?	Homage	
14.	Which Prince of Wales did not attend Edward I's coronation, and resisted his authority?	Llywelyn ap Gruffyd	
15.	What horrible new execution did the brother of the last Prince of Wales suffer?	Hanged, drawn and quartered	
16.	What title did Edward I grant to his son and heir, in a practice that continues to this day?	Prince of Wales	
17.	What nickname was Edward I given due to his brutality towards the Scots?	Hammer of the Scots	
18.	What did Edward I take from Scotland, and place underneath his throne in Westminster Abbey?	The Stone of Destiny	
19.	Which Scottish rebel leader did Edward I capture and execute in 1305?	William Wallace	
20.	What collection of people did Edward I call in 1295 to approve taxes for his military campaigns?	Parliament	
<b>Week 4</b>			
21.	What did Henry V learn to do, which greatly aided royal administration?	Read and write in English	
22.	What conflict between England and France was being fought during Henry V's reign?	Hundred Years War	
23.	What was happening in France during Henry V's reign, which gave him the opportunity to invade?	Civil war	

24.	In what year did Henry V invade France?	1415	
25.	What disease were Henry V's men suffering from following the siege of Harfleur?	Dysentery	
26.	What was the name of Henry V's greatest battlefield victory against France?	Agincourt	
27.	How many French soldiers did the English face at this battle?	12 000	
28.	What did the English make out of sharpened wooden stakes, to defend against French cavalry charges?	Palings	
29.	Which part of the English army fired on the French army once they were trapped?	Longbowmen	
30.	What did the Treaty of Troyes say would happen when King Charles VI of France died?	Henry V would become King of France	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
31.	What proportion of England's population is thought to have died during the Black Death?	One third to one half	
32.	In what year did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348	
33.	What swellings were usually the first symptom of the Black Death?	Buboes	
34.	What variant of the plague was named after the swellings on a victims' bodies?	Bubonic plague	
35.	What more lethal variant of the plague attacked the lungs of its victims?	Pneumonic plague	
36.	The plague was probably spread by what insect, living on what animal?	Fleas living on black rats	
37.	The plague was most commonly explained as a punishment from who?	God	
38.	What theory suggested the plague was caused by a spreading cloud of 'bad air'?	Miasma	
39.	Which country invaded England in 1350, seeing that it was suffering from the plague?	Scotland	
40.	What religious sect whipped themselves in punishment for their sins to avoid the plague?	Flagellant	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
41.	What 1351 law attempted to fix the maximum wage for peasants at pre-Black Death levels?	Statute of Labourer	
42.	What effect did the plague have on land and house prices in England?	Made them much cheaper	
43.	What new class of commoners who farmed their own land arose in late medieval England?	Yeomen	
44.	What 1363 law established the clothing different ranks in society could wear?	Sumptuary Laws	
45.	Which powerful nobleman ruled on behalf of his nephew, Richard II, at this time?	John of Gaunt	
46.	What flat rate tax paid by all adults helped to spark the Peasants' Revolt?	Poll tax	
47.	In what two counties did the Peasants' Revolt begin?	Essex and Kent	

48.	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Watt Tyler	
49.	What leading member of the church, named Simon Sudbury, did the peasants execute?	Archbishop of Canterbury	
50.	How many participants in the Peasants' Revolt did Richard II execute in retaliation?	200	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
51.	What did Henry V learn to do, which greatly aided royal administration?	Read and write in English	
52.	What conflict between England and France was being fought during Henry V's reign?	Hundred Years War	
53.	What was happening in France during Henry V's reign, which gave him the opportunity to invade?	Civil war	
54.	In what year did Henry V invade France?	1415	
55.	What disease were Henry V's men suffering from following the siege of Harfleur?	Dysentery	
56.	What was the name of Henry V's greatest battlefield victory against France?	Agincourt	
57.	How many French soldiers did the English face at this battle?	12 000	
58.	What did the English make out of sharpened wooden stakes, to defend against French cavalry charges?	Palings	
59.	Which part of the English army fired on the French army once they were trapped?	Longbowmen	
60.	What did the Treaty of Troyes say would happen when King Charles VI of France died?	Henry V would become King of France	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
61.	Henry VI was the first medieval king not to do what?	Lead his army on the battlefield	
62.	What happened to Henry VI in 1453, which made him incapable of ruling his country?	He went mad	
63.	Which nobleman ruled England on Henry VI's behalf?	Richard, Duke of York	
64.	Which side came to be represented by a red rose during the Wars of the Roses?	Lancastrian	
65.	Which side came to be represented by a white rose during the Wars of the Roses?	Yorkist	
66.	Who led the supporters of King Henry VI during the early stages of the Wars of the Roses?	Queen Margaret (of Anjou)	
67.	What setback occurred following the Queen's victory at Wakefield in December 1460?	Refused entry to London	
68.	Who was crowned king of England in 1461?	Edward IV	
69.	What brutal battle confirmed the new King's rule in 1461?	Battle of Towton	
70.	What record does the Battle of Towton hold?	England's bloodiest ever battle	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
71.	Which powerful nobleman secured support of Edward IV's reign?	Earl of Warwick	
72.	What was this powerful nobleman's nickname?	The Kingmaker	
73.	Who did Edward IV marry in 1464?	Elizabeth Woodville	
74.	Why was Edward IV's marriage controversial?	His wife was a commoner	

<b>75.</b>	How did Edward IV die?	<b>Caught a cold whilst fishing</b>	
<b>76.</b>	Who was next in line to the throne following the death of Edward IV?	<b>Edward V, his son</b>	
<b>77.</b>	Who seized the throne following the death of Edward IV?	<b>Richard III</b>	
<b>78.</b>	Where were Edward IV's two sons imprisoned?	<b>Tower of London</b>	
<b>79.</b>	Who wrote a play about these events in 1592?	<b>William Shakespeare</b>	
<b>80.</b>	What was found in the building of the prince's imprisonment by labourers in 1674?	<b>The skeletons of two children</b>	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
<b>81.</b>	Who did Henry Tudor's grandfather, Owen Tudor, married?	<b>Henry V's widow</b>	
<b>82.</b>	What 'House' did Henry Tudor belong to during the Wars of the Roses?	<b>House of Lancaster</b>	
<b>83.</b>	Who was Henry Tudor's mother?	<b>Margaret Beaufort</b>	
<b>84.</b>	What English king was Henry Tudor's mother descended from?	<b>Edward III</b>	
<b>85.</b>	In what year did Henry Tudor invade England to claim the throne?	<b>1485</b>	
<b>86.</b>	Who knocked Richard III off his horse during his cavalry charge?	<b>A French pikeman</b>	
<b>87.</b>	Who intervened to tip the balance of the battle in Henry Tudor's favour?	<b>Lord Stanley</b>	
<b>88.</b>	Who did Henry VII marry having become king?	<b>Elizabeth of York</b>	
<b>89.</b>	What symbol was developed to represent the new ruling dynasty of England?	<b>Tudor Rose</b>	
<b>90.</b>	In what city was Richard III found buried beneath a car park in 2012?	<b>Leicester</b>	

**French – Year 7 – Unit 3 – Mon collège et mes passe temps**

Semaine 1 : Décris ton collège		Week 1: Describe your school	RAG
1.	Mon collège s'appelle AAP.	My school is called AAP.	
2.	C'est un collège pour les étudiants de onze à seize ans.	It is a mixed school for students from eleven to sixteen.	
3.	On étudie neuf matières y compris	We study nine subjects including	
4.	l'anglais, le français, la musique, les maths et les sciences.	English, French, music, maths and science.	
5.	Je n'aime pas la géographie mais j'aime assez l'histoire.	I don't like geography but I quite like history.	
6.	Je pense que les maths, c'est vraiment intéressant!	I think that Maths is really interesting!	
Semaine 2: Décris une journée scolaire typique		Week 2: Describe a typical school day	
7.	J'ai onze ans et je suis en sixième.	I am eleven years old and I am in Year 7.	
8.	On commence les cours à huit heures et demie	We start lessons at 8:30	
9.	mais je préférerais commencer à dix heures.	but I would prefer to start at 10am.	
10.	On a quatre cours le matin	We have four lessons in the morning	
11.	et seulement un cours l'après-midi.	and only one lesson in the afternoon.	
12.	À neuf heures et demie, j'ai technologie.	At 9:30, I have technology.	
Semaine 3: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire pendant la pause-déjeuner?		Week 3: What do you like to do at lunchtime?	
13.	Normalement, j'aime aller à la cantine pour manger.	Normally, I like to go to the canteen to eat.	
14.	D'habitude, Je mange du poisson avec des frites	Usually, I eat fish with chips	
15.	et des légumes. C'est délicieux.	and vegetables. It is delicious.	
16.	Je suis végétarien, donc	I am vegetarian, so	
17.	je ne mange jamais de viande.	I never eat any meat.	
18.	Cependant, j'adore manger les sucreries.	However, I love to eat sweet things.	
Semaine 4 : Qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire au collège?		Week 4: What do you have to do at school?	
19.	Il y a beaucoup de règles à mon collège.	There are a lot of rules at my school.	
20.	Il faut porter un uniforme.	We have to wear a uniform.	
21.	Je porte une veste grise	I wear a grey blazer	
22.	avec une chemise blanche,	with a white shirt,	
23.	un pull noir et un pantalon noir.	a black jumper and black trousers.	
24.	Au collège il faut bien se tenir en classe, c'est important!	At school, we have to behave well in class, it's important!	
Semaine 5 : Qu'est-ce que tu fais avec ton ordinateur et ton portable?		Week 5: What do you use your computer and your phone for?	
25.	Je surfe sur internet et je télécharge la musique.	I surf the internet and I download music.	

26.	Je parle tous les soirs à mes amis.	I speak to my friends every evening.	
27.	Je pense que c'est très amusant!	I think that it's really fun!	
28.	Dans ma famille, on adore la technologie.	In my family, we love technology.	
29.	Ma soeur envoie des textos tous les soirs.	My sister sends text messages every night.	
30.	Mon mère travaille beaucoup sur l'ordinateur.	My Mum works a lot on the computer.	
<b>Semaine 6: Aimes-tu faire du sport?</b>		<b>Week 6: Do you like doing sport ?</b>	
31.	Je dirais que je suis très sportif.	I would say that I am very sporty.	
32.	Je joue au tennis chaque semaine	I play tennis every week	
33.	et de temps en temps,	and from time to time,	
34.	je joue au rugby aussi.	I play rugby too.	
35.	J'adore le rugby mais ma mère pense que	I love rugby but my mum thinks that	
36.	c'est trop dangereux, mais elle a tort!	it is too dangerous, but she is wrong!	
<b>Semaine 7: Que fais-tu le week-end?</b>		<b>Week 3: What do you do at the weekend?</b>	
37.	Le week-end j'aime retrouver	At the weekend, I like to meet	
38.	mes amis en ville.	my friends in town.	
39.	On va au café ou au cinéma.	We go to the café or to the cinema.	
40.	A mon avis, c'est super génial!	In my opinion, it's really great!	
41.	Je n'aime pas faire les magasins	I don't like to go shopping	
42.	parce que c'est vraiment ennuyeux.	because it is truly boring.	
<b>Semaine 8: Que fais-tu dans ton temps libre?</b>		<b>Week 8: What do you do in your free time?</b>	
43.	Le week-end dernier, d'abord,	Last weekend, firstly,	
44.	j'ai regardé la télévision,	I watched TV	
45.	puis j'ai fait de la pêche avec mon cousin.	then I went fishing with my cousin.	
46.	J'adore la musique classique et je joue du saxophone.	I love classical music and I play the saxophone.	
47.	Selon moi, c'est assez difficile.	In my opinion, it's quite difficult.	
48.	Quand il fait chaud, j'aime faire de l'équitation.	When it's hot, I like to go horse riding.	
<b>Semaine 9: et les autres?</b>		<b>Week 9: and the others?</b>	
49.	Mes cousines regardent	My cousins watch	
50.	au moins trois films par semaine.	at least three films per week.	
51.	Mon copain Luc a un passe temps original, il fait de la lutte.	My friend Luc has an unusual hobby, he does wrestling.	
52.	D'habitude le samedi,	Usually on Saturdays,	
53.	il a un match et samedi dernier,	he has a match and last Saturday,	
54.	il a gagné! Il était si fier!	he won! He was so proud!	