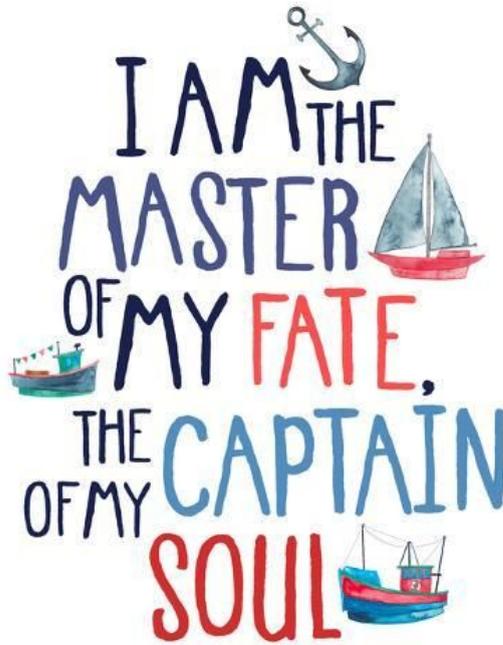




Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

Year 7 Unit 1

Homework Booklet



Name	
Tutor	

Contents

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.

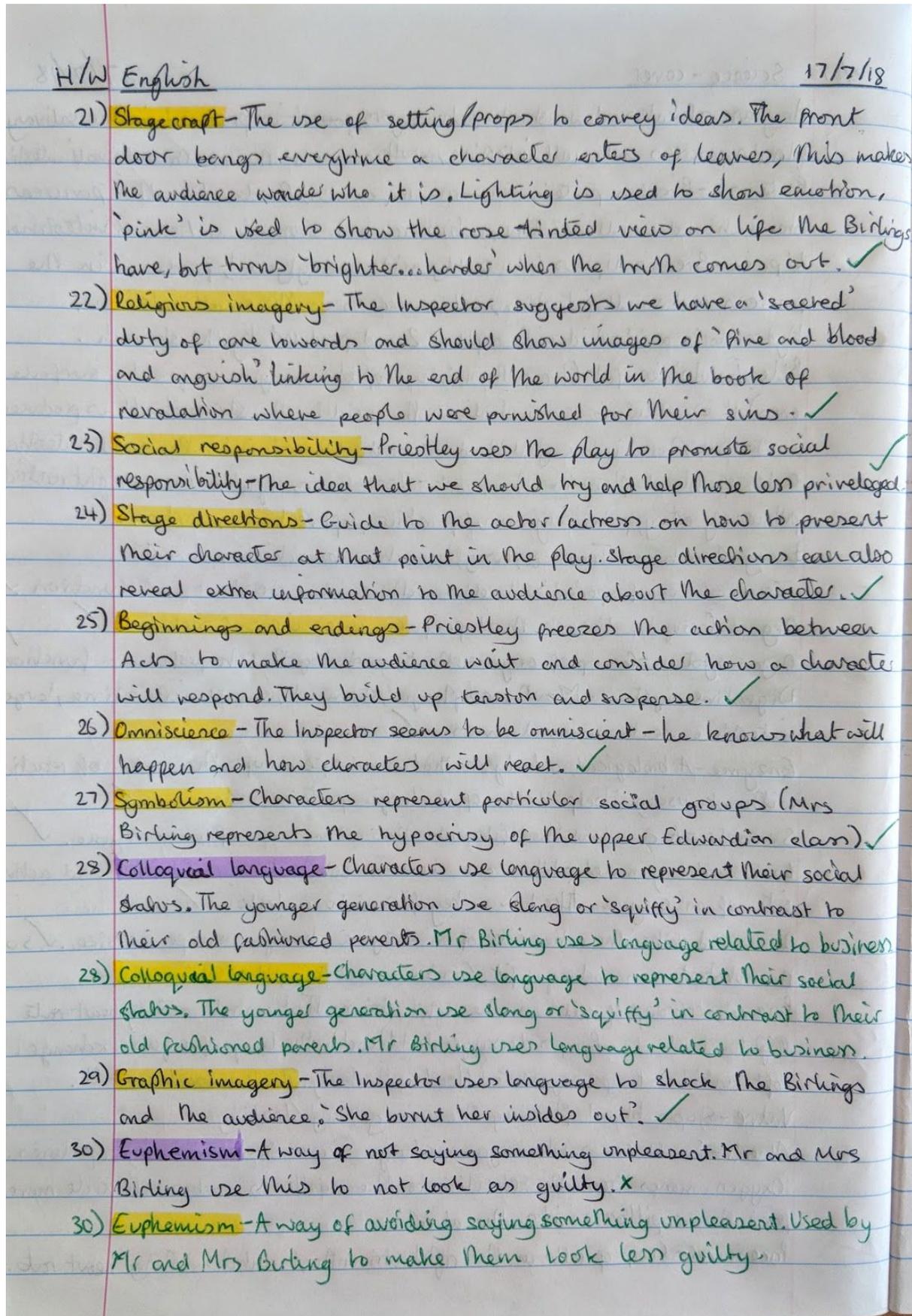
Tutors will check your Subject Knowledge Organiser homework the next morning during AM Tutor Time. They will be looking for a **full page of self-quizzing** on the correct numbers of the Subject Knowledge Organiser, as well as for **purple pen ticks/corrections** and **good presentation** (including 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



Maths Homework Information

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.

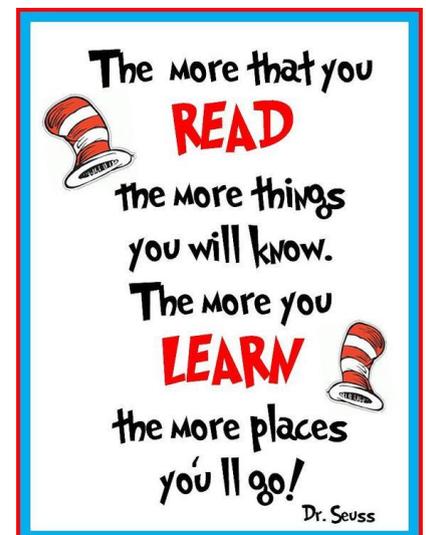
My Login Information:

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	



Applied Transdisciplinary Learning – Year 7 – Unit 1

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Knowledge Organiser	A collection of knowledge which your teacher has selected as 'essential'.	
2.	Unit of Work	We have three 12 week units of work and one 3 week unit of work (39 weeks).	
3.	The best ways to learn information	Regular retrieval, revisiting, self quizzing and chanting.	
4.	Memory	Short term - processing and long term - storage.	
5.	Self Quizzing technique	Look, write, cover, check. Learning is a process. Green pen is vital. No wasted space.	
6.	Self quizzing	Self-quizzing is a skill; the more you practice, the easier you will find it.	
7.	PPE	Pre Public Examinations take place during week 11 and 12 of each of the 3 units.	
8.	SLANT	S = Sit up straight, L = Listen, A = Ask and answer questions, N = Never interrupt, T = Track the teacher.	
9.	SWAT	State the rule that is being broken, Warn of the consequences, Apply the sanction, Transfer.	
10.	Enrichment	Free activities to do after school.	
Week 2:			
11.	Fossil Fuel	Sources of energy obtained by burning organic matter that is millions of years old.	
12.	Climate change	The change in the planet's weather due to the human use of fossil fuels, which releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air.	
13.	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land.	
14.	Cells	The building blocks of life – the smallest unit.	
15.	Map Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.	
16.	Grid square	Ordnance survey maps are made up of squares of blue lines, each representing 1 square kilometer.	
17.	Four and six figure grid reference	Shows a place on a map to the nearest square kilometer, and the nearest 100 square meters.	
18.	Ecosystem	Interaction of a community of living organisms with non-living parts of their environment.	
19.	Map symbol and key	Using a symbol to represent something on a map, and shows the meaning of map symbols.	
20.	Habitat	The area in which an organism lives.	
Week 3:			
21.	Population	The total number of organisms of one species in an ecosystem.	
22.	Waste management	The collection, removal, processing, and disposal of materials considered waste.	
23.	Quadrat	A rectangular plot of land used for sampling.	
24.	Food chain	The food chain is a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series	
25.	Macro habitat	A large habitat, that contains multiple environments and multiple types of organism.	
26.	Micro habitat	A very small, specialized habitat, such as a clump of grass or a space between rocks.	
27.	Food web	When all the food chains in an ecosystem are joined up together, they form a food	

		web.	
28.	Field work	When physical evidence is gathered from a habitat	
29.	Litter	Small pieces of rubbish that have been left lying on the ground in public places.	
30.	Pollution	the presence in the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects	
Week 4:			
31.	Democracy -	Citizens elect representatives to promote laws and institutions that they value.	
32.	God	Thought to give the king/queen the authority to be leader. Chosen by birth.	
33.	Food web	When all the food chains in an ecosystem are joined up together, they form a food web.	
34.	Field work	When physical evidence is gathered from a habitat	
35.	Pollution	the presence in the environment of a substance or thing that has harmful or poisonous effects	
36.	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land.	
37.	Cells	The building blocks of life – the smallest unit.	
38.	Map Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.	
39.	Waste management	the collection, removal, processing, and disposal of materials considered waste.	
40.	Quadrat	A rectangular plot of land used for sampling.	
Week 5:			
41.	Logos	Using rationality and logic to persuade the audience to agree with your point of view.	
42.	Pathos:	An appeal to the audience's emotions, usually using emotive language.	
43.	Ethos:	Ethos or the ethical appeal, means to convince an audience of the author's credibility or character (how much the audience <u>trusts</u> the personal character of the author).	
44.	Juxtaposing:	Contrasting elements put together for effect.	
45.	Feudal system	A system where land was granted to people for their service. It started at the top with the king granting his land to a baron for soldiers all the way down to a peasant getting land to grow crops.	
46.	Governance	The governance of a country or a group of people is the way it is run.	
47.	Questionnaire	A set of questions for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from individuals.	
48.	Data	Factual information used for reasoning, discussion, and conclusion making.	
49.	Persuasion	Ways to influence a person's beliefs, attitudes, motivations, or behaviour.	
50.	The Peasants' Revolt	This was also called Wat Tyler's Rebellion and was a major uprising across large parts of England in 1381.	
Week 6:			
51.	Timeline	A sequence of related events arranged in chronological order.	
52.	Imperatives	Command words.	
53.	Superlative	Adjective to imply the highest or lowest quality often ending in -est. E.G. Healthiest	
54.	Ambiguity	A word or phrase or structure that has more than one meaning - (polysemic).	
55.	Interrogative Sentence	A sentence that asks a question.	
56.	Exclamatory Sentence	A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	
57.	Imperative Sentence	A sentence that gives a command.	
58.	Rhetorical Question	A question designed to provoke thought rather than elicit an answer.	
59.	PVLEGS	Poise, Voice, Life, Eye Contact, Gestures, Speed.	

60.	Counterargument	A contrasting, opposing, or refuting argument.	
Week 7:			
61.	Rhetoric	A speech or piece of writing intended to influence people.	
62.	Stamford Bridge	The battle where the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Vikings in September 1066	
63.	October, 1066	Date the Battle of Hastings took place	
64.	Human Nervous System	The human nervous system consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the central nervous system (CNS) – the brain and spinal cord the peripheral nervous system – nerve cells that carry information to or from the CNS 	
65.	Aerobic Respiration	Aerobic respiration provides energy. It requires oxygen. It is an exothermic reaction (produces heat). In mitochondria. Glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$	
66.	Blood	A tissue based on a liquid called plasma.	
67.	Red blood cell	Biconcave discs that contain the red pigment haemoglobin to carry oxygen in blood.	
68.	Heart	The organ that pumps blood around body. Made of two pumps for double circulation.	
69.	Blood flow	<i>→the body → heart (RH side) → lungs → heart (LH side) → the body→</i>	
70.	Wisdom	The ability to think and act utilising knowledge, experience, understanding, common sense, and insight.	
Week 8:			
71.	Essential	Something that is absolutely necessary.	
72.	Eros	A kind of love, named after the Greek god of fertility, representing the idea of sexual passion and desire.	
73.	Philia	Friendship love, which the Greeks valued far more than eros.	
74.	Ludus	Playful love	
75.	Agape	Love for everyone or selfless love.	
76.	Infographic	A visual representation of information, data or knowledge.	
77.	Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	An anxiety disorder caused by very stressful, frightening or distressing events.	
78.	Guile	The ability to deceive people for a strategic purpose.	
79.	A fake retreat	What the Normans did to tempt the Anglo-Saxons away from their high ground	
80.	The circulatory system	Also known as the cardiovascular system, consists of the organs and fluids that transport materials across the body.	
Week 9:			
81.	Human Nervous System	The human nervous system consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the central nervous system (CNS) – the brain and spinal cord the peripheral nervous system – nerve cells that carry information to or from the CNS 	
82.	Aerobic Respiration	Aerobic respiration provides energy. It requires oxygen. It is an exothermic reaction (produces heat). In mitochondria. Glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$	
83.	Essential	Something that is absolutely necessary.	

84.	Eros	A kind of love, named after the Greek god of fertility, representing the idea of sexual passion and desire.	
85.	Philia	Friendship love, which the Greeks valued far more than eros.	
86.	Ludus	Playful love	
87.	Agape	Love for everyone or selfless love.	
88.	Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	Invention that combined the spinning jenny and the water frame to spin cotton.	
89.	Guile	Achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted energy.	
90.	Infographic	A visual representation of information, data or knowledge.	

Geography – Year 7 – Unit 1 – Geographical Skills

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Physical Geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features	
2.	Human Geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.	
3.	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land.	
4.	Ordnance Survey	The national mapping agency of the UK.	
5.	Map Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.	
6.	Grid square	Ordnance survey maps are made up of squares of blue lines, each representing 1 square kilometer.	
7.	Four figure grid reference	Shows a place on a map to the nearest square kilometer.	
8.	Six figure grid references	Shows the place on a map to the nearest 100 square meters.	
9.	Map symbol	Using a symbol to represent something on a map.	
10.	Map Key	Shows the meaning of map symbols.	
Week 2:			
11.	Sketch map	A hand drawn map of a place.	
12.	Direction	The way something is facing.	
13.	Compass	A piece of equipment used to find out the direction.	
14.	Contour	Brown lines on a map joining places of equal height.	
15.	Spot Height	The height of the land shown at a specific point on a map.	
16.	Layer Shading	Using colours to shade areas of land at different heights.	
17.	Cross Section	The side view of a physical feature.	
18.	Atlas	A map of a large area.	
19.	Lines of Latitude	Lines on an atlas that run from East to West.	
20.	Lines of Longitude	Lines on an atlas that run North to South	
Week 3:			
21.	Field Sketch	A geographical sketch that can be used to show evidence.	
22.	Aerial photos	Photos taken from above.	
23.	Oblique photos	Photos taken facing down but at an angle.	
24.	Vertical photos	Photos taken straight down.	
25.	Command words	Words that tell you how to answer a question.	
26.	Describe	Give an account of the main features.	
27.	Explain	Give reasons why something happens.	
28.	Assess	Make an informed judgement, for example put things in order of importance.	
29.	Calculate	Work out the value of something.	
30.	Complete	Finish a task by adding given information.	
Week 4:			

31.	Physical Geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features	
32.	Human Geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.	
33.	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land.	
34.	Ordnance Survey	The national mapping agency of the UK.	
35.	Map Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.	
36.	Grid square	Ordnance survey maps are made up of squares of blue lines, each representing 1 square kilometer.	
37.	Four figure grid reference	Shows a place on a map to the nearest square kilometer.	
38.	Six figure grid references	Shows the place on a map to the nearest 100 square meters.	
39.	Map symbol	Using a symbol to represent something on a map.	
40.	Map Key	Shows the meaning of map symbols.	
Week 5:			
41.	Sketch map	A hand drawn map of a place.	
42.	Direction	The way something is facing.	
43.	Compass	A piece of equipment used to find out the direction.	
44.	Contour	Brown lines on a map joining places of equal height.	
45.	Spot Height	The height of the land shown at a specific point on a map.	
46.	Layer Shading	Using colours to shade areas of land at different heights.	
47.	Cross Section	The side view of a physical feature.	
48.	Atlas	A map of a large area.	
49.	Lines of Latitude	Lines on an atlas that run from East to West.	
50.	Lines of Longitude	Lines on an atlas that run North to South	
Week 6:			
51.	Field Sketch	A geographical sketch that can be used to show evidence.	
52.	Aerial photos	Photos taken from above.	
53.	Oblique photos	Photos taken facing down but at an angle.	
54.	Vertical photos	Photos taken straight down.	
55.	Command words	Words that tell you how to answer a question.	
56.	Describe	Give an account of the main features.	
57.	Explain	Give reasons why something happens.	
58.	Assess	Make an informed judgement, for example put things in order of importance.	
59.	Calculate	Work out the value of something.	
60.	Complete	Finish a task by adding given information.	
Week 7:			
61.	Physical Geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features	
62.	Human Geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.	

63.	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land.	
64.	Ordnance Survey	The national mapping agency of the UK.	
65.	Map Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.	
66.	Grid square	Ordnance survey maps are made up of squares of blue lines, each representing 1 square kilometer.	
67.	Four figure grid reference	Shows a place on a map to the nearest square kilometer.	
68.	Six figure grid references	Shows the place on a map to the nearest 100 square meters.	
69.	Map symbol	Using a symbol to represent something on a map.	
70.	Map Key	Shows the meaning of map symbols.	
Week 8:			
71.	Sketch map	A hand drawn map of a place.	
72.	Direction	The way something is facing.	
73.	Compass	A piece of equipment used to find out the direction.	
74.	Contour	Brown lines on a map joining places of equal height.	
75.	Spot Height	The height of the land shown at a specific point on a map.	
76.	Layer Shading	Using colours to shade areas of land at different heights.	
77.	Cross Section	The side view of a physical feature.	
78.	Atlas	A map of a large area.	
79.	Lines of Latitude	Lines on an atlas that run from East to West.	
80.	Lines of Longitude	Lines on an atlas that run North to South	
Week 9:			
81.	Field Sketch	A geographical sketch that can be used to show evidence.	
82.	Aerial photos	Photos taken from above.	
83.	Oblique photos	Photos taken facing down but at an angle.	
84.	Vertical photos	Photos taken straight down.	
85.	Command words	Words that tell you how to answer a question.	
86.	Describe	Give an account of the main features.	
87.	Explain	Give reasons why something happens.	
88.	Assess	Make an informed judgement, for example put things in order of importance.	
89.	Calculate	Work out the value of something.	
90.	Complete	Finish a task by adding given information.	

English – Year 7 – Unit 1 – Myths/Poetry

Week 2: Narrative Structure			RAG
1	Freytag's Pyramid Structure	A modification of Aristotle's narrative structure where he transformed the triangle into a pyramid.	
2	Exposition	a literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters.	
3	Conflict (problem:	The inciting incident ; a moment in the story where the main character is faced with a decision or event that changes the course of their story.	
4	Rising Action	A series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest, and tension in a narrative.	
5	Climax	A Greek term meaning "ladder," is the particular point in a narrative at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point.	
6	Falling Action	The part of the plot in a work of literature that follows the climax and diminishes the tension before the denouement/resolution.	
7	Denouement	The resolution of the issue of a complicated plot in fiction. Denouement is usually driven by the climax.	
Week 3: Sentence Types			
8	Declarative	A sentence that declares a fact or opinion.	
9	Interrogative	A sentence that asks a question.	
10	Imperative	A sentence that gives a command.	
11	Exclamatory	A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	
12	Simple	A sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate.	
13	Compound	A sentence with more than one subject or predicate.	
14	Complex	A sentence containing a subordinate clause or clauses.	
Week 4			
15	Logos	Using rationality and logic to persuade the audience to agree with your point of view.	
16	Pathos	An appeal to the audience's emotions, usually using emotive language.	
17	Ethos	Ethos or the ethical appeal, means to convince an audience of the author's credibility or character.	
18	Monologue	One person speaking for an extended period.	
19	Form	The type of text/poem. E.g. A sonnet or a ballad.	
20	Structure	The order and arrangement of ideas and events in a text.	
21	Language	The choice of words used.	
22	Emotive Language	The deliberate choice of words and phrases to evoke an emotional response to a subject.	
Week 5: Terminology			
23	Mood	The feeling or atmosphere in a text/poem.	
24	Stanza	A group of lines in a poem.	
25	Caesura	A midline pause , often marked with punctuation / A pause within a line of poetry.	
26	Enjambment	When a sentence or phrase runs onto the next line (no punctuation at the end of the line).	
27	Bookending	Where a word or phrase both begins and ends a poem.	
28	Volta	A turning point in the poem.	
29	Fricatives	Repetition of the 'f', 'v', 'z', 's' and 'th' sounds.	
30	Sibilance	Repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds (an acoustic characteristic of soft fricative consonants).	
31	Plosives	Repetition of the 'b', 'p', 'd' and 't' sounds.	

Week 6: Poetry Terminology

33	Rhythm	A measured flow of stressed and unstressed syllables within a line of poetry.	
34	Rhyme scheme	A deliberate pattern of lines that rhyme with other lines in a poem or a stanza.	
35	Rhyming couplet	A pair of lines of the same length that are next to each other and rhyme. They make up a unit or complete thought.	
36	Half rhyme	Words that have a similar, but not identical end sound.	
38	End line Rhyme	Where words at the end of lines rhyme.	
39	Free verse	Poetry that doesn't rhyme and has no regular rhythm or length.	
40	Superlative	Adjective to imply the highest or lowest quality. E.G. <i>Greenest</i>	
41	Juxtaposition	Contrasting elements put together for effect.	

Week 7

42	In Media Res	This is where the story starts in the middle of the action. E.g. In the Odyssey, earlier moments are told through flashbacks.	
43	Ambiguity	A word or phrase or structure that has more than one meaning - (polysemic).	
44	Rhetoric	Language used by the poet to persuade the reader of a particular point of view.	
45	Rhetorical question	A question designed to provoke thought rather than elicit an answer.	
46	Foreshadowing	Literary device by which an author hints what is to come.	
47	Symbolism	When an object or image indirectly stands for something else (ideas/qualities/states of mind).	
48	Motif	A repeated line, image or symbol.	
49	Colloquial language	Ordinary everyday speech and language.	

Week 8

50	Linear / Non-Linear	Events are told chronologically / Events are not told chronologically	
51	Omniscient narrator	3rd person – with knowledge of more than one character's feelings (he/she/they).	
52	Anecdote	A personal, short, real life, relevant story.	
53	Facts and Statistics	True things in the world that can be proved. Statistics are facts involving numbers.	
54	Opinion	Stating your own personal views on a topic.	
55	Triplets (pattern of 3)	Writing words, phrases, or even whole sentences in a pattern of 3 for effect.	
56	Intensifier	Used to increase strength or intensify meaning.	
57	Opinion as Fact	To present beliefs as if they are factual truths e.g. <i>Obviously, hunting is cruel.</i>	

Week 9: Forming an argument

58	Thesis Statement	A thesis statement focuses your ideas into one or two sentences. It should present the topic and also make a comment about your line of argument.	
59	Introducing Arguments	It is undeniable that... I ask you to consider...	
60	Developing Arguments	Firstly,... Furthermore...	
61	Counter-Arguments	While some people may think that... I acknowledge that... I can understand that...	
62	Countering	However,...	

		Whereas,...	
63	Conclusion	In summary, ... To conclude, ...	

Science – Year 7 – Unit 1

Week 1:			RAG
1.		Highly flammable - A substance that can catch fire easily in air.	
2.		Oxidising - Will burn intensely and react violently with other chemicals.	
3.		Toxic - Extremely dangerous if it comes into contact with the skin, inhaled or ingested and can be fatal.	
4.		Corrosive - Will corrode and burn skin if it comes into contact - can also corrode metals.	
5.		Explosive - Can react and cause an explosion.	
6.		Dangerous to the environment - Can cause immediate or long-term damage to parts of the environment if released.	-
7.		Compressed Gas - Gas this it contained under high pressure, can be explosive if the container is broken or exposed to heat.	
8.		Irritant - Warning the substance can cause irritation or discomfort if it comes into contact with the body.	
9.		Health Hazard - Warning that the substance can seriously harm health if inhaled, in contact with skin or ingested.	
Week 2:			
10.	Microscope	A piece of equipment that allows us to view small objects and cells.	
11.	Objective Lens	Lens that changes the magnification of the microscope, the higher the power the more magnification.	
12.	Field of View	The area that can be seen when you look through the eyepiece.	
13.	Coarse Focus	A dial that moves the object closer and farther away to the objective lens to put the image in focus.	
14.	Fine Focus	A dial that adjusts the focus in small amounts, used to 'fine-tune' the image or focus on different parts of the object or cell.	
15.	Light source	Lights up the object so it can be seen clearly through the microscope.	
16.	Magnification	Size of image = Size of object x Magnification	
17.	Electron Microscope	Fires a beam of particles called electrons to view very small objects and has a magnification power of millions.	
Week 3:			
18.	Nucleus	Where the genetic material of the cell is stored.	
19.	Mitochondria	The site of aerobic respiration in a cell.	

20.	Cell Membrane	Controls what enters and leaves the cell.																	
21.	Cytoplasm	The site of chemical reactions in the cell.																	
22.	Chloroplasts	Only found in plant cells – these are the site of photosynthesis.																	
23.	Vacuole	Only found in plant cells - Space in the cytoplasm filled with cell sap.																	
24.	Cell Wall	Only found in plant cells – made of cellulose and provides structure to the cell.																	
25.	Ribosomes	The site of protein synthesis in a cell.																	
Week 4:																			
26.	Substance	Made up of just one type of material.																	
27.	Mixture	Made from molecules of elements and / or compounds that are simply mixed together, without chemical bonds.																	
28.	Physical Properties	Physical properties are those that can be observed without changing the identity of the substance, e.g. colour, smell, melting point, etc.																	
29.	Chemical Properties	Properties that describe how a substance changes into a completely different substance, e.g. flammability, reactivity, etc.																	
30.	States of Matter	One of the distinct forms in which matter can exist, e.g. solid, liquid, gas.																	
31.	Particle	The smallest unit that makes up matter.																	
32.	Particle Theory	Explains the properties of solids, liquids and gases.																	
33.	Properties of Solids, Liquids and Gases	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #4a5568; color: white;"></th> <th style="background-color: #4a5568; color: white;">Solid</th> <th style="background-color: #4a5568; color: white;">Liquid</th> <th style="background-color: #4a5568; color: white;">Gas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e2e3e5;">Arrangement of particles</td> <td>Close together Regular pattern</td> <td>Close together Random arrangement</td> <td>Far apart Random arrangement</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e2e3e5;">Movement of particles</td> <td>Vibrate on the spot</td> <td>Move around each other</td> <td>Move quickly in all directions</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e2e3e5;">Diagram</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Solid	Liquid	Gas	Arrangement of particles	Close together Regular pattern	Close together Random arrangement	Far apart Random arrangement	Movement of particles	Vibrate on the spot	Move around each other	Move quickly in all directions	Diagram				
	Solid	Liquid	Gas																
Arrangement of particles	Close together Regular pattern	Close together Random arrangement	Far apart Random arrangement																
Movement of particles	Vibrate on the spot	Move around each other	Move quickly in all directions																
Diagram																			
Week 5:																			
34.	Change of state	A change from one state (solid or liquid or gas) to another without a change in chemical composition.																	
35.	Freezing	(also known as solidification) A substance changes from a liquid to a solid.																	
36.	Melting	A substance changes from a solid to a liquid.																	
37.	Vaporization	A substance changes from a liquid to a gas.																	
38.	Condensation	A substance changes from a gas to a liquid.																	
39.	Sublimation	A substance changes directly from a solid to a gas without going through the liquid phase.																	
40.	Deposition	A substance changes directly from a gas to a solid without going through the liquid phase.																	
41.	Melting Point	The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid (melts) or turns from a liquid to a solid (freezes).																	
42.	Boiling Point	The temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas (boils) or from a gas to a liquid (condenses).																	
Week 6:																			
43.	Chemical Potential Energy	Energy stored in fuels, such as combustibles, food and batteries.																	
44.	Elastic Potential Energy	Energy which is stored when objects are stretched or squashed.																	
45.	Gravitational Potential Energy	Any object which is not on the ground has it.																	

46.	Kinetic Energy	Movement energy. Any moving object stores kinetic energy.	
47.	Thermal Energy	Heat energy. The higher the temperature, the more thermal energy it stores.	
48.	Power	Rate of energy transfer, the same as using one joule per second.	
49.	Joule (J)	Unit of energy.	
50.	Watt (W)	Unit of power.	
Week 7:			
51.	Renewable	Renewable resources are replenished as they are used.	
52.	Non-renewable	Not replenished as they are used, i.e. fossil fuels.	
53.	Fossil Fuels	Fuels that come from fossilised organisms that died millions of years ago.	
54.	Biofuel	Any fuel taken from living or recently living materials, such as animal waste.	
55.	Wind Energy	Converting the kinetic energy of the moving air into useful electricity.	
56.	Solar Energy	Using the energy from the Sun to generate electricity.	
57.	Hydro-power	The conversion of energy from flowing water into electricity.	
58.	Nuclear Energy	Using nuclear reactions to release energy and convert it into electricity. Non-renewable as nuclear material in the Earth is finite.	
Week 8:			
59.	Cells	The building blocks of life – the smallest unit.	
60.	Tissues	A group of cells working together towards a common goal.	
61.	Organs	A group of tissues working together towards a common goal.	
62.	Organism	A group of organ systems working together.	
63.	Trachea	A tube that connects the throat to the lungs, allowing us to breathe.	
64.	Lungs	Two spongy air-filled organs that allows oxygen to be absorbed into the body.	
65.	Alveoli	Small air sacs with a large surface area in the lungs, where gas exchange takes place.	
66.	Epiglottis	A tongue-like flap in our throat that stops food getting into the lungs.	
Week 9:			
67.	The Heart	Acts as a double pump. Circulates both deoxygenated and oxygenated blood.	
68.	Artery	A blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood away from the heart; the walls are thick and muscular.	
69.	Veins	A blood vessel that carries deoxygenated blood into the heart, has a large lumen and contain valves.	
70.	Capillaries	Lots of small, thin blood vessels where oxygen from the blood is transferred to different parts of the body.	
71.	Stomach	Organ in the body where food goes when eaten, contains strong hydrochloric acid to kill of any harmful microbes.	
72.	Oesophagus	Tube that connects the throat to the stomach.	
73.	Small Intestine	A long series of tubes which food passes through as it is digested, where most nutrients are absorbed.	
74.	Large Intestine	Shorter and wider than the small intestines, it is at the end of the digestive system where mostly water is absorbed.	

		Week 1	RAG
1	Edward the Confessor	Anglo-Saxon King who died in 1066 with no clear heir	
2	Harold Godwinson	Anglo-Saxon Earl who was crowned following the death of the King	
3	Wessex	An area of south and south west England	
4	Normandy	An area in northern France – William was Duke	
5	1051	William was promised the throne by Edward	
6	The Pope	The person who sent a banner to William showing support for his cause	
7	Harald Hardrada	Viking King of Norway who also claimed the English throne	
8	Tostig (his brother)	Man who betrayed Harold Godwinson by joining the Vikings	
9	Four days	The time the Anglo-Saxon army took to march to meet the Vikings, once they had invaded north east England	
10	Stamford Bridge	The battle where the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Vikings in September 1066	
		Week 2	
11	October, 1066	Date the Battle of Hastings took place	
12	The wind	The thing that suddenly changed at the end of September, allowing William’s Norman army to invade	
13	Knights	William’s heavily armoured soldiers on horseback	
14	Huscarls	Harold’s force of 3 000 professional soldiers and body-guards	
15	Bayeux Tapestry	A 70m long embroidered cloth depicting the Norman Conquest of England	
16	Senlac Hill	A hill on top of which Harold’s army positioned themselves at the start of the battle	
17	Shield-wall	Harold’s army formed this to protect themselves	
18	A fake retreat	What the Normans did to tempt the Anglo-Saxons away from their high ground	
19	An arrow to the eye	The method of Harold Godwinson’s death, according to the Bayeux Tapestry	
20	Disemboweled	Harold Godwinson’s death according to the first account of the battle	
		Week 3	
21	Christmas Day, 1066	The date when William the Conqueror was crowned King of England	
22	Westminster Abbey	The place where William the Conqueror was crowned King of England	
23	Motte and bailey castles	The first castles built by Norman nobles after the invasion	
24	Royal court	A collection of nobles and clergymen to advise the king	
25	The Harrying of the North	The events of 1069, following an Anglo-Saxon rebellion in Durham	

26	Baron	The highest rank in society, ruling land on behalf of the king.	
27	Civil war	War between two sides from the same nation.	
28	Exile	Being forced to live outside your country.	
29	Heir	A person set to inherit property or a title when someone dies.	
30	Lord	A Medieval landowner or a member of the peerage today.	

Week 4			RAG
31	Peasant	The lowest member of medieval society.	
32	Vassal	Anyone who was below you in medieval society, and had to call you 'my lord'.	
33	1042	Edward the Confessor becomes king	
34	1051	Edward promises William the throne	
35	1065	Harold and Tostig fall out	
36	1066	Edward dies in January	
37	September 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge	
38	October 1066	Battle of Hastings	
39	Bayeux Tapestry	A 70m long embroidered cloth depicting the Norman Conquest of England	
40	Senlac Hill	A hill on top of which Harold's army positioned themselves at the start of the battle	
Week 5			
41	The Anarchy	What period in English history did Henry II's reign directly follow?	
42	Aquitaine	What area of land in France did Henry II gain through his marriage to Eleanor?	
43	Angevin Empire	What name was given to the Empire that Henry II ruled?	
44	Archbishop of Canterbury	What position did Henry II give to his friend Thomas Becket in 1162?	
45	Hair shirt	What did Thomas Becket wear to show how religious he was?	
46	Calling Henry II's brother a 'bastard'	What offence caused Thomas Becket to go into exile in France for four years?	
47	1170	In what year was Thomas Becket murdered?	
48	Canterbury Cathedral	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	
49	Martyr	What is a person who is killed for their beliefs, often religious, called?	
50	Whip him	What did Henry II order the monks and bishops of Canterbury do to him in 1174?	
Week 6			
51	Richard I (the Lionheart)	From who did John try to steal the English throne whilst he was fighting a crusade?	
52	His nephew Arthur	Who did King John imprison, and possibly kill, for being a rival to the throne?	
53	Excommunication	What term describes expulsion from the Catholic Church by the Pope, as happened to King John in 1209?	
54	Interdict	What did the Pope order in 1209, which caused English churches to close for five years?	

55	'Softsword'/'Lackland'	What nickname did King John gain for his defeats on the battlefield?	
56	Tyrant	What is a ruler who refuses to share their power, and governs in a cruel and oppressive way, called?	
57	Magna Carta	What series of promises, meaning 'the Great Charter', did the Barons force King John to sign?	
58	1215	In what year did John sign this series of promises?	
59	Runnymede	Where was this series of promises signed?	
60	Monks	What group of people in particular wrote negative accounts of King John following his death?	

Week 7			RAG
61	Fighting a crusade	Where was Edward I when he received news that his father, Henry III, was dead?	
62	'Longshanks'	What nickname was given to Edward I due to his height?	
63	Homage	What were Welsh princes expected to pay to the English king to show they were his vassal?	
64	Llywelyn ap Gruffyd	Which Prince of Wales did not attend Edward I's coronation, and resisted his authority?	
65	Hanged, drawn and quartered	What horrible new execution did the brother of the last Prince of Wales suffer?	
66	Prince of Wales	What title did Edward I grant to his son and heir, in a practice that continues to this day?	
67	Hammer of the Scots	What nickname was Edward I given due to his brutality towards the Scots?	
68	The Stone of Destiny	What did Edward I take from Scotland, and place underneath his throne in Westminster Abbey?	
69	William Wallace	Which Scottish rebel leader did Edward I capture and execute in 1305?	
70	Parliament	What collection of people did Edward I call in 1295 to approve taxes for his military campaigns?	
Week 8			
71	Read and write in English	What did Henry V learn to do, which greatly aided royal administration?	
72	Hundred Years War	What conflict between England and France was being fought during Henry V's reign?	
73	Civil war	What was happening in France during Henry V's reign, which gave him the opportunity to invade?	
74	1415	In what year did Henry V invade France?	
75	Dysentery	What disease were Henry V's men suffering from following the siege of Harfleur?	
76	Agincourt	What was the name of Henry V's greatest battlefield victory against France?	
77	12 000	How many French soldiers did the English face at this battle?	
78	Palings	What did the English make out of sharpened wooden stakes, to defend against French cavalry charges?	
79	Longbowmen	Which part of the English army fired on the French army once they were trapped?	
80	Henry V would become King of France	What did the Treaty of Troyes would happen when King Charles VI of France died?	
Week 9			
81	Edward the Confessor	Anglo-Saxon King who died in 1066 with no clear heir	
82	Harold Godwinson	Anglo-Saxon Earl who was crowned following the death of the King	

83	Wessex	An area of south and south west England	
84	Normandy	An area in northern France – William was Duke	
85	1051	William was promised the throne by Edward	
86	The Pope	The person who sent a banner to William showing support for his cause	
87	Harald Hardrada	Viking King of Norway who also claimed the English throne	
88	Tostig (his brother)	Man who betrayed Harold Godwinson by joining the Vikings	
89	Four days	The time the Anglo-Saxon army took to march to meet the Vikings, once they had invaded north east England	
90	Stamford Bridge	The battle where the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Vikings in September 1066	

French - Year 7 – Unit 1 – Introduction to French

	Week 1: Bonjour!	Hello!	RAG
1.	Bonjour! Je m'appelle (<i>Nadia</i>)	Hello! My name is (<i>Nadia</i>)	
2.	Comment t'appelles-tu?	What's your name?	
3.	Ça s'écrit comment?	How do you spell it?	
4.	Ça va?	How are you?	
5.	Oui, ça va très bien, merci! ☺	Yes, I'm really well, thank you! ☺	
	Week 2: Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?	
6.	Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?	
7.	J'ai ... ans	I am ... (<i>years old</i>)	
8.	Aujourd'hui, ça ne va pas bien! ☹	Today, I'm not well! ☹	
9.	Deux plus deux, ça fait quatre!	2 + 2, makes 4!	
10.	Dix moins quatre, ça fait six!	10 – 4, makes 6!	
	Week 3: Joyeux anniversaire!	Happy birthday!	
11.	C'est quand ton anniversaire?	When is your birthday?	
12.	Mon anniversaire, c'est le vingt mars	My birthday, is the 20 th March	
13.	lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi,	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,	
14.	vendredi, samedi, dimanche.	Friday, Saturday, Sunday.	
15.	C'est mon anniversaire aujourd'hui.	It's my birthday today.	
	Week 4: Dans mon sac	In my bag	
16.	Dans mon sac, il y a	In my bag, there is	
17.	une calculatrice et un portable.	a calculator and a mobile.	
18.	Dans ma trousse, il y a	In my pencil case, there is	
19.	un stylo et une règle.	a pen and a ruler.	
20.	Dans mon sac, il y a des livres et des crayons.	In my bag, there are some books and some pencils.	
	Week 5: Ma salle de classe	My classroom	
21.	Dans ma salle de classe,	In my classroom,	
22.	il y a vingt tables et vingt-cinq chaises.	there are 20 tables and 25 chairs.	
23.	Écoutez le professeur!	Listen to the teacher!	
24.	Asseyez-vous!	Sit down!	
25.	Regardez le tableau interactif!	Look at the interactive board!	
	Week 6: J'adore le judo	I love judo	
26.	Moi, j'adore le sport, c'est cool!	Me, I love sport, it's cool!	
27.	J'adore le foot et le rugby, c'est super!	I love football and rugby, it's great!	
28.	J'aime aussi le skate mais je préfère le tennis.	I also like skateboarding but I prefer tennis.	
29.	Je n'aime pas les jeux video, c'est ennuyeux!	I don't like video games, it's boring!	
30.	Je déteste la danse, c'est nul!	I hate dance, it's rubbish!	
	Week 7: Les goûts et les couleurs	Tastes and colours	
31.	Tu préfères quelle voiture?	Which car do you prefer?	
32.	Je préfère la voiture verte.	I prefer the green car.	
33.	J'aime beaucoup le scooter rose.	I really like the pink scooter.	
34.	Je n'aime pas la voiture blanche,	I don't like the white car,	
35.	cependant, j'adore la voiture rouge.	however, I love the red car.	
	Week 8: Tu as un animal?	Do you have a pet?	
36.	Tu as un animal?	Do you have a pet?	
37.	J'ai beaucoup d'animaux chez moi.	I have a lot of animals at home.	
38.	J'ai trois chiens noirs et deux chats blancs.	I have 3 black dogs and two white cats.	
39.	Je n'ai pas d'animaux.	I don't have any pets.	

40.	Je voudrais un hamster mignon.	I would like a cute hamster.	
	Week 9: Ma grand-mère est une hippie!	My grandma is a hippy!	
41.	Ma mère s'appelle <i>Adèle</i> .	My mother is called <i>Adèle</i> .	
42.	Mon père s'appelle <i>Thomas</i> .	My father is called <i>Thomas</i> .	
43.	J'ai deux soeurs qui s'appellent <i>Odette</i> et <i>Élise</i> .	I have 2 sisters called <i>Odette</i> and <i>Élise</i> .	
44.	Mon frère a deux ans.	My brother is 2 (<i>years old</i>).	
45.	Mes parents ont quarante ans.	My parents are forty (<i>years old</i>).	