



Year 7 Unit 2

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

	AMon	ATue	AWed	AThu	AFri
AM					
1					
2					
3					
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PM					

	BMon	BTue	BWed	BThu	BFri
AM					
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MATHS YEAR 7 UNIT 2

WEEK 1	
Integer	A whole number (positive or negative)
Variable	A letter used to represent any number.
Coefficient	The number in front of the variable (letter).
Term	One part of an expression, equation or formula.
Expression	A mathematical statement written in algebraic form. It can contain any combination of letters or numbers and often involves some arithmetic operations.
WEEK 2	
Equation	Contains an equals sign (=) and has at least one variable.
Formula	A general rule that is usually expressed algebraically.
Identity	An equation that holds true for all of its variables Symbol is \equiv
Inequality	Similar to an equation, but the unknown has a range of values, not just a single value
Inequality symbols	$>$ Greater than \geq Greater than or equal to $<$ Less than \leq less than or equal to
WEEK 3	
Substitution	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
Simplify	Combining the like terms in an expression.
Expand	The removal of brackets from an expression by using multiplication.
Factorise	To take out a common factor from every term in an expression, rewriting the expression using brackets.
Solve	Solving an equation is to find the value of a variable.
WEEK 4	
Part	A separate piece or division of a whole amount.
Ratio	Used to make a part to part comparison of a whole quantity. Ratios are usually expressed $x : y$ (read as "x to y").
Equivalent ratio	A ratio where a different number of parts is shared according to the same rule
Simplify a Ratio	Cancelling all parts of a ratio by dividing by their Highest Common Factor.
WEEK 5	
Scale	Used to show the ratio between the distance drawn on a diagram or map and that on the ground.
Scale Factor	The ratio of an enlarged figure to its corresponding original size.
Scale Drawing	A diagram or figure drawn to a given scale.
Proportion	Two pairs of numbers are in proportion if the RATIO formed by the first pair is the same as the ratio formed by the second pair
WEEK 6	
1 Kilometre	= 1000 metres
1 metre	= 100cm = 1000mm
1 centimetre	= 10mm
Average speed	$Speed = \frac{Distance}{Time}$
WEEK 7	
1 tonne	= 1000kg
1 Kilogram	= 1000g
1 millilitre	= 1cm ³

1 litre	= 1000ml = 1000cm ³ = 100cl
WEEK 8	
Sequence	A list of numbers that are linked by a rule.
Arithmetic sequence	A sequence where the difference between the terms are always the same.
Term	A number in a sequence
Fibonacci sequence	A sequence where each term in the sequence is obtained by adding the previous two terms together.
Geometric sequence	A sequence where each term in the sequence is obtained by multiplying the previous term by a number.
WEEK 9	
Graph	A graph displays the relationship between two quantities (x, y).
Axis	A graph contains a horizontal x-axis . A graph contains a vertical y-axis . Together they are called a set of axes .
Scale	Each axis on a graph must have an equally spaced scale. The scale on the x-axis does not have to be the same as the scale on the y-axis.
Origin	On a graph the origin is where the two axes cross. In this example the origin is marked by (0 , 0)
Coordinate	Coordinates (x, y) provide positions on a graph. Count from the origin; x is horizontal, then y is vertical. The point (2 , 3) is plotted. The x-coordinate of this point is 2. The y-coordinate of this point is 3.

2– Romeo and Juliet / Analyse That

Driving question: Are relationships worth the pain?

Week 1			RAG
1.	Rancour (noun):	bess, especially when long standing.bitterness or resentfulness	
2.	Ambiguity / Ambiguous	a word, phrase or structure that has more than one meaning - (polysemic).	
3.	Fate (noun):	the development of events outside a person's control , regarded as predetermined by a supernatural power.	
4.	Protagonist:	the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc.	
4.	Antagonist:	a person or a group of people who opposes the protagonist.	
5.	Elizabethan Era:	1558 to 1603. Considered by many historians to be the golden age in English History.	
6.	Fretag's Pyramid Structure:	Exposition, Conflict, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Denouement (Revise the detail in Unit 1 wk 1 KO).	
7.	Prologue:	a separate introductory section of a literary, dramatic, or musical work.	
8.	Rhyme Scheme:	a deliberate pattern of lines that rhyme with other lines in a poem or a stanza.	
9.	Sonnet:	literally means ' a little song ' - a love poem with fourteen lines that follows a clear rhyme scheme, typically having ten syllables per line.	
Week 2			
10.	Allegiance (noun):	the loyalty citizens owe to their country (or subjects to a sovereign).	
11.	Mood:	the feeling or atmosphere in a text/poem.	
12.	Tone:	an attitude or viewpoint of a writer toward a subject or character.	
13.	Dramatic irony:	When the audience knows more than characters ; e.g. the audience knows Romeo and Juliet will die.	
14.	Star Crossed Lovers:	It is written in the stars; Romeo and Juliet are destined to fall in love and meet a tragic end.	
15.	Profane (verb):	to treat (something sacred) with abuse, irreverence, or contempt.	
16.	Hierarchy (noun):	a system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.	
17.	Iambic Pentameter:	the rhythm created by a line of ten syllables with five stressed syllables.	
Week 3			
18.	Patriarchy (noun):	a system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family.	
19.	Oxymoron (noun):	a word or phrase that contradicts itself , usually to create some rhetorical effect. E.G. 'sweet sorrow'	
20.	Feud (noun):	a prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute.	
21.	Blank Verse:	unrhymed verse written in iambic pentameter.	
22.	Prose:	writing that follows the normal style of speech.	
23.	Imagery:	Language used to create an image in order to convey a theme or idea .	
24.	PVLEGS:	Poise, Voice, Life, Eye Contact, Gestures, Speed.	
Week 4:			RAG

25.	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.	
26.	Soliloquy:	One character speaking to the audience , sharing genuine thoughts and feelings.	
27.	Sacrilege:	an attack on God.	
		Quotation	Technique
28.	Romeo Act 1 Scene 5:	O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright! It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night	rhyming couplet contrast (<i>light/dark</i>) symbolism, metaphor
29.	Romeo Act 1 Scene 5:	If I profane with my unworthiest hand This holy shrine , the gentle sin is this, My lips, two blushing pilgrims , ready stand To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss	sonnet quatrain (ABAB) religious imagery metaphor
30.	Juliet Act 1 Scene 5:	My only love sprung from my only hate Too early seen unknown, and known too late	contradiction / antithesis rhyming couplet
31.	Tybalt Act 1 Scene 5:	'A villain that is hither come in spite , To scorn at our solemnity this night.'	aggressive verbs, negative nouns, rhyming couplet

Week 5

32.	Foreshadowing:	a literary device by which an author hints what is to come.	
33.	Foreboding:	a feeling that something bad will happen; fearful apprehension.	
34.	Elizabethan Women:	clear expectations of women , and in general, women were expected to be housewives and mothers.	
35.	Imagery:	language used to create an image in order to convey a theme or idea.	
36.	Motif:	a repeated line, image or symbol.	
37.	Juxtaposing / juxtaposition:	contrasting elements put together for effect.	
38.	Denotation:	the literal meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.	
38.	Connotation:	ideas associated with a word or image.	

Week 6

39.	Inference / Infer:	a guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information that you have (reading between the lines).	
40.	Analogy:	a comparison between one thing and another , typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.	
41.	Extended Metaphor:	a metaphor that unfolds across multiple lines or even paragraphs in a text.	
42.	Semantic Field:	a set of words related in meaning.	
43.	Free Verse:	poetry that doesn't rhyme and has no regular rhythm or length.	
47:	Monosyllabic (adjective):	a word with only one syllable or a person who uses short, abrupt words in conversation.	
48.	Dramatic Monologue:	a poem in the form of a speech / a narrative by an imagined person.	
49.	Unconventional :	different from what is usual or from the way most people do things.	

Week 7

50.	Antithesis:	the complete opposite of something . e.g. <i>One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.</i>	
51.	Slur:	an insulting or disparaging remark .	
52.	Pathetic Fallacy:	the use of weather to create a mood or atmosphere or to foreshadow events.	
53.	Tension (noun):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a feeling of nervousness before an important or difficult event: - a feeling of fear or anger between two groups of people who do not trust each other. 	
54.	Bias:	prejudice for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair.	
55.	Romeo. Act 3 Scene 1	'O, I am fortune's fool'	
56.	Blame:	<p>(verb) feel or declare that (someone or something) is responsible for a fault or wrong.</p> <p>(noun) responsibility for a fault or wrong.</p>	
Week 8			
57.	Wrath (noun):	Intense anger (usually on an epic scale).	
58.	Vengeance (noun):	seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury.	
59.	Justice (noun):	fairness in the way people are dealt with	
60.	Banishment:	the punishment of being sent away from a country or other place.	
61.	Poison:	Poison, both sleep inducing and lethal, is the instrument of Romeo and Juliet's deaths.	
62.	Allusion:	A reference, biblical or literary, that the reader is expected to know	
63.	Myth:	<p>a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.</p> <p>- a widely held but false belief or idea.</p>	
64.	Interpretation:	<p>the action of explaining the meaning of something.</p> <p>- YOU are trying to find the meaning, or theme, of the story.</p>	
Week 9			
65.	Masthead:	the title of a newspaper or magazine	
66.	Headline:	a heading at the top of an article in a newspaper or magazine.	
67.	Standfirst:	a brief introductory summary of an article in a newspaper or magazine	
68.	By-line:	a line in a newspaper naming the writer of an article .	
69.	Lead-in:	the opening sentences of a newspaper or magazine article. (<i>who, what, where, when, why</i>).	
70.	Main Body:	the text forming the main content of a newspaper article.	
71.	Pull Quote (lift-out/pull quote):	a brief, attention-catching quotation taken from the main text of an article and used as a subheading or graphic feature.	

Science – Year 7 – Unit 2

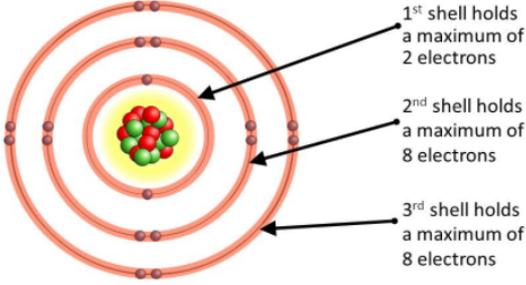
Week 1:		
1.	Atoms	Tiny particles that consist of electrons surrounding a nucleus that contains protons and neutrons.
2.	Element	An element is a substance that is made of only one sort of atom.
3.	Periodic table	A chart showing all the elements arranged in a particular way.
4.	Chemical symbol	Represents atoms of each element. This usually consists of one or two different letters. E.g. O represents an oxygen atom, and Na represents a sodium atom.
5.	Molecule	Two or more atoms that are joined together by chemical bonds.
6.	Newton-meter	A piece of equipment used to measure force.
7.	Interaction pair	When two objects interact there is a force on each one that is the same size but in opposing directions.
8.	Contact force	Force that acts by direct contact (e.g. friction).
9.	Non-contact force	Force that acts without direct contact (e.g. force due to an electric, gravitational or magnetic field).
10.	Friction	Force acting at points of contact between objects moving over each other, to resist the movement.
Week 2:		
11.	Compound	A chemical made from atoms of different elements joined by chemical bonds. They can only be separated by a chemical reaction.
12.	Chemical bonds	Strong forces that join the atoms together in a compound.
13.	Chemical formula	Shows how many atoms of each element are present in a molecule, or the proportion of atoms of each element.
14.	Nucleus	The centre of an atom that contains protons and neutrons.
15.	Proton	A subatomic particle with a positive charge.
16.	Air resistance	Force on an object moving through the air that causes it to slow down (also known as drag).
17.	Upthrust	Upwards force exerted by a fluid (liquid or gas) on an object floating in it. It is caused by the pressure of the fluid.
18.	Weight	The force of gravity due to the Earth on an object. Weight is measured in Newtons (N).
19.	Mass	The amount of matter in an object. Mass is measured in kilograms (kg).
20.	Terminal velocity	The velocity an object eventually reaches when it is falling. The weight of the object is then equal to the frictional force on the object. The resultant force is zero.
Week 3:		
21.	Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge
22.	Electron	A subatomic particle with a negative charge
23.	Electron Shell	(also known as Energy level). This is where electrons are found surrounding the nucleus
24.	Diagram of an atom	<p>The diagram illustrates a model of an atom. At the center is a nucleus, depicted as a cluster of grey spheres representing protons and neutrons. Surrounding the nucleus are three concentric circular paths representing electron shells. Small red dots representing electrons are placed on these shells. Labels with leader lines identify the 'Electron shells', the 'Nucleus', and individual 'Proton' and 'Neutron' particles within the nucleus. A label 'Electron' points to one of the red dots on the outermost shell.</p>
25.	Balanced forces	Forces acting on an object in opposite directions that are the same size.

26.	Unbalanced forces	Forces acting on an object in opposite directions that are not the same size (they are unequal).
27.	Equilibrium	Situation in which all the forces acting on an object are balanced. There is no resultant force acting on an object.
28.	Driving force	The force that is pushing or pulling something.
29.	Acceleration	Rate at which an object speeds up.
30.	Deceleration	Rate at which an object slows down.

Week 4:

31.	Summary of mass and electrical charge	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of particle</th> <th>Mass</th> <th>Electrical charge</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">proton</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">+1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">neutron</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">electron</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Negligible (almost 0)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of particle	Mass	Electrical charge	proton	1	+1	neutron	1	0	electron	Negligible (almost 0)	-1
		Name of particle	Mass	Electrical charge										
		proton	1	+1										
		neutron	1	0										
electron	Negligible (almost 0)	-1												
32.	Atomic number	The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.												
33.	Mass number	The total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom.												
34.	Ion	Electrically charged particles formed when atoms lose or gain electrons.												
35.	Isotope	Atoms that have the same number of protons, but different numbers of neutrons.												
36.	Group	The vertical columns in the periodic table that contains elements that have similar properties.												
37.	Speed	The distance travelled by an object in a given time. The unit of speed is metres per second (m/s).												
38.	Velocity	Speed at which an object is moving in a particular direction.												
39.	Distance-time graph	A graph with distance on the y-axis and time on the x-axis. The gradient of a distance-time graph is equal to the speed.												
40.	Speed, Distance, Time Equation	$speed = \frac{\text{distance travelled}}{\text{time}} \quad v = \frac{s}{t}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Speed in metres per second (m/s) ● Distance in metres (m) ● Time in seconds (s) 												

Week 5:

41.	Electronic structure	A description of how the electrons are arranged. It can be shown as numbers or as a diagram.
42.	Electronic arrangement	 <p style="text-align: center;">This electron arrangement is written as 2,8,8.</p>
43.	Word equation	Shows which chemicals reacted together and the new chemicals that were made in the reaction
44.	Symbol equation	Each of the reactants and products is shown as a formula. This formula shows how many atoms of each element are present.

45.	Testes	Two oval-shaped male reproductive glands that produce sperm and the hormone testosterone.
46.	Penis	The external male sex organ.
47.	Urethra	The tube used to pass urine and sperm out of the body.
48.	Sperm	The male sex gamete.
49.	Sperm duct	Where sperm passes through and mixes with fluids produced by the glands.
Week 6:		
50.	Reactants	Chemicals that react together in a chemical reaction.
51.	Products	New chemicals that are made in a chemical reaction.
52.	Group	The vertical columns in the periodic table that contains elements that have similar properties.
53.	Period	The horizontal rows in the periodic table that informs the number of shells.
54.	Stem Cell	Cells that have not undergone differentiation
55.	Gland	Organs which produce particular chemical substances (hormones).
56.	Scrotum	A bag of skin containing the testes.
57.	Semen	The mixture of sperm and fluids is called semen.
58.	Male gametes	(sex cells) called sperm.
59.	Ejactulation	When semen is released from the penis.
Week 7:		
60.	Transition element	Element from the central block of the periodic table.
61.	Dmitri Mendeleev	'Father' of the modern periodic table. He left gaps for undiscovered elements.
62.	Halogens	Elements in group 7 of the periodic table – they all have 7 electrons in their outer shell.
63.	Alkali metals	Elements in group 1 of the periodic table - they all have 1 electron in their outer shell.
64.	Noble gases	Elements in group 0 of the periodic table - they all have full outer shells.
65.	Ciliated cells	Cells that contain tiny hair like structures on the surface of the cell.
66.	Oviduct	Tube that carries an egg to the uterus.
67.	Ovary	Where the ovum are produced.
68.	Uterus	Where a baby develops until its birth.
69.	Cervix	The ring of muscle at the entrance to the uterus. It keeps the baby in place while the woman is pregnant.
Week 8:		
70.	Inert	Unreactive.
71.	Displacement reaction	A chemical reaction in which a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound.
72.	Reactivity series	Ordering substances by their reactivity relative to each other.
73.	Vagina	Receives sperm during sexual intercourse. This is where the male's penis enters the female's body.
74.	Female gametes	(sex cells) called an ovum.
75.	Ovum	The female sex gamete.
76.	Menstrual cycle	The monthly cycle during which the uterus lining thickens, and then breaks down and leaves the body if an egg is not fertilised.
77.	Ovulation	The release of an ovum from an ovary.
78.	Fertilisation	The process where the nucleus of a sperm cell joins with the nucleus of an egg cell.
79.	Implantation	The process where an embryo attaches to the lining of the uterus.

Week 9:		
80.	Placenta	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.
81.	Zygote	After fertilisation, the newly-formed zygote divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells called an embryo
82.	Embryo	A ball of cells that forms when the fertilised egg divides.
83.	Foetus	The name given to an unborn baby from eight weeks of development.
84.	Umbilical cord	Connects the fetus to the mother via the placenta.
85.	Amniotic fluid sac	Contains (amniotic) fluid. This acts as a shock absorber, to protect the fetus from bumps.
86.	Gestation	The time between conception and birth.
87.	Contraceptive	A method used to prevent pregnancy.
88.	Hormones	Secreted by glands and travel to their target organs in the body.

**Subject: History Year: 7
Unit 2: Medieval England**

			RAG
1.	What proportion of people worked the land as peasants during the medieval period?	90 percent	
2.	What was the average age of death for a medieval peasant?	30	
3.	What house stood at the centre of a medieval lord's lands?	Manor	
4.	What form of farming divided large fields into sections to be worked by different peasants?	Strip farming	
5.	What was the lord's land, which had to be worked by peasants each week, called?	Demesne	
6.	What medieval tax involved paying one tenth of all farm produce to the church?	Tithe	
7.	What event would occur in the late summer, and involve the work of the entire village?	Harvest	
8.	What stew, made out of vegetables and grains, was eaten by peasants as their main meal?	Pottage	
9.	What area of land, surrounding their hut, could peasants grow crops or keep livestock?	Croft	
10.	What material, made out of woven sticks and mud, was used to build a peasant's hut?	Wattle and daub	
Week 2:			
11.	From what material were the first motte and bailey castles mainly built?	Wood	
12.	What was the ditch dug to prevent attackers from reaching the walls of a castle called?	Moat	
13.	What were the gaps running along the top of the wall of a medieval castle called?	Crenellations	
14.	What large stone building lay at the heart of a medieval castle?	Keep	
15.	What was a gap in a wall or a line of defence, made by an army attacking a castle, called?	Breach	
16.	What advanced form of catapult used a counterweight and a sling to fire large missiles?	Trebuchet	
17.	What was the practice of surrounding a castle and allowing nobody to come in or out called?	Siege	
18.	What practice involved digging beneath a castle wall, and lighting a fire which causes the walls to fall in?	Undermining	
19.	What form of castle had rings of two or more curtain walls to improve its defence?	Concentric castle	
20.	What new technology led to the castle becoming obsolete towards the end of the medieval period?	Gunpowder	

Week 3:		
21.	What distinguished a knight from other soldiers on the medieval battlefield?	Fighting on horseback
22.	How many knights did Henry II have at his service, during their peak in numbers?	6 000
23.	What code of behaviour for medieval knights emphasised bravery and good manners?	Chivalry
24.	What was a personal servant to a knight, normally aged between 14 and 21, called?	Squire
25.	What name was given to the ceremony that saw a young man become a knight?	Dubbing
26.	What form of armour consisted of small interlocking metal rings?	Chain mail
27.	What colourful piece of clothing would a knight wear over his suit of armour?	Surcoat
28.	What piece of clothing might a knight throw to the ground if his honour had been offended?	Gauntlet
29.	What was a fight, often to the death, between two people used to settle an argument called?	Dual
30.	What was the symbol or design to show the identity of a knight on the battlefield called?	Heraldic crest
Week 4		
31.	What period in English history did Henry II's reign directly follow?	The Anarchy
32.	What area of land in France did Henry II gain through his marriage to Eleanor?	Aquitaine
33.	What name was given to the Empire that Henry II ruled?	Angevin Empire
34.	What position did Henry II give to his friend Thomas Becket in 1162?	Archbishop of Canterbury
35.	What did Thomas Becket wear to show how religious he was?	Hair shirt
36.	What offence caused Thomas Becket to go into exile in France for four years?	Calling Henry II's brother a 'bastard'
37.	In what year was Thomas Becket murdered?	1170
38.	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
39.	What is a person who is killed for their beliefs, often religious, called?	Martyr
40.	What did Henry II order the monks and bishops of Canterbury do to him in 1174?	Whip him
Week 5:		
41.	Who led the (Catholic) Christian church during the medieval period, usually from Rome?	Pope

42.	What privilege was enjoyed by clergymen, meaning they could stand trial in church courts?	Benefit of Clergy	
43.	What proportion of the land did the Church own in medieval England?	One third	
44.	What was a building housing a religious community of monks or nuns called?	Monastery	
45.	What is a large and impressive church that contains the seat of a bishop called?	Cathedral	
46.	What were most medieval people unable to do, which meant medieval Christianity was vivid and dramatic?	Read and write	
47.	What paintings showed people being sent to Heaven or tortured in Hell on the Day of Judgement?	Doom paintings	
48.	Which medieval English poet wrote the Canterbury Tales?	Geoffrey Chaucer	
49.	What was a religious journey, typically taken to a shrine or a site of religious importance, called?	Pilgrimage	
50.	What is an object of religious significance, often the physical or personal remains of a saint, called?	Relic	
Week 6:			
51.	From who did John try to steal the English throne whilst he was fighting a crusade?	Richard I (the Lionheart)	
52.	Who did King John imprison, and possibly kill, for being a rival to the throne?	His nephew Arthur	
53.	What term describes expulsion from the Catholic Church by the Pope, as happened to King John in 1209?	Excommunication	
54.	What did the Pope order in 1209, which caused English churches to close for five years?	Interdict	
55.	What nickname did King John gain for his defeats on the battlefield?	'Softsword'/'Lackland'	
56.	What is a ruler who refuses to share their power, and governs in a cruel and oppressive way, called?	Tyrant	
57.	What series of promises, meaning 'the Great Charter', did the Barons force King John to sign?	Magna Carta	
58.	In what year did John sign this series of promises?	1215	
59.	Where was this series of promises signed?	Runnymede	
60.	What group of people in particular wrote negative accounts of King John following his death?	Monks	
Week 7:			
61.	Where would a peasant, who had committed a petty crime such as theft, be tried?	Manorial Court	
62.	Where would a more important vassal, such as a knight, be tried by their local baron?	Court of honour	
63.	What sort of trial involved a painful test, where the will of God was believed to decide the verdict?	Trial by ordeal	
64.	Give an example of this sort of trial?	(one of) Trial by boiling water/trial by hot iron/trial by water	

65.	What was a wooden chair attached to a lever, used to submerge a criminal under water, called?	Ducking chair	
66.	What form of punishment for petty criminals used wooden boards to lock a criminal in place?	Stocks	
67.	Which king significantly reformed the English legal system from 1154 onwards?	Henry II	
68.	What form of trial allows 12 people to consider the evidence and decide on the verdict?	Trial by jury	
69.	What expectation states that penalties for crimes should be consistent throughout the country?	Common law	
70.	Who outlawed trial by ordeal in 1215?	The Pope	
Week 8:			
71.	Where was Edward I when he received news that his father, Henry III, was dead?	Fighting a crusade	
72.	What nickname was given to Edward I due to his height?	'Longshanks'	
73.	What were Welsh princes expected to pay to the English king to show they were his vassal?	Homage	
74.	Which Prince of Wales did not attend Edward I's coronation, and resisted his authority?	Llywelyn ap Gruffyd	
75.	What horrible new execution did the brother of the last Prince of Wales suffer?	Hanged, drawn and quartered	
76.	What title did Edward I grant to his son and heir, in a practice that continues to this day?	Prince of Wales	
77.	What nickname was Edward I given due to his brutality towards the Scots?	Hammer of the Scots	
78.	What did Edward I take from Scotland, and place underneath his throne in Westminster Abbey?	The Stone of Destiny	
79.	Which Scottish rebel leader did Edward I capture and execute in 1305?	William Wallace	
80.	What collection of people did Edward I call in 1295 to approve taxes for his military campaigns?	Parliament	
Week 9:			
81.	What did Henry V learn to do, which greatly aided royal administration?	Read and write in English	
82.	What conflict between England and France was being fought during Henry V's reign?	Hundred Years War	
83.	What was happening in France during Henry V's reign, which gave him the opportunity to invade?	Civil war	
84.	In what year did Henry V invade France?	1415	
85.	What disease were Henry V's men suffering from following the siege of Harfleur?	Dysentery	
86.	What was the name of Henry V's greatest battlefield victory against France?	Agincourt	
87.	How many French soldiers did the English face at this battle?	12 000	

88.	What did the English make out of sharpened wooden stakes, to defend against French cavalry charges?	Palings	
89.	Which part of the English army fired on the French army once they were trapped?	Longbowmen	
90.	What did the Treaty of Troyes say would happen when King Charles VI of France died?	Henry V would become King of France	

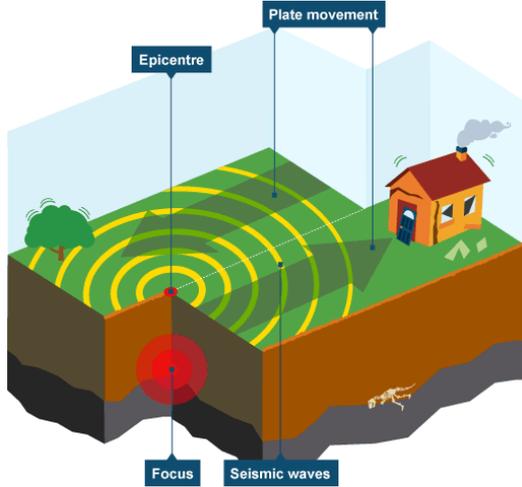
Subject: French Year 7 – Unit 2

	Week 1: On habite où?	Where do we live?	RAG
1.	Mon oncle s'appelle Luc et il a trente-huit ans .	My uncle is called Luc and he is 38 .	
2.	Ma tante habite à Paris et elle s'appelle Nina.	My Aunt lives in Paris and she is called Nina.	
3.	J'habite à Nice dans une grande maison près de la plage.	I live in Nice in a big house near the beach.	
4.	J'habite avec ma famille, mes chiens, mon chat et ma tortue.	I live with my family, my dogs, my cat and my tortoise.	
5.	Je pense que c'est super bien et j'adore y habiter.	I think that it is really good and I love living there.	
	Week 2: Qu'est-ce que tu manges?	What do you eat?	
6.	Qu'est-ce que tu manges pour le petit déjeuner?	What do you eat for breakfast ?	
7.	Normalement pour le petit déjeuner, je mange un croissant avec du beurre et de la confiture.	Normally for breakfast, I eat a croissant with butter and jam	
8.	Souvent je bois un jus d'orange mais je ne bois jamais de thé, c'est dégueulasse	Often, I drink orange juice but I never drink tea, it is disgusting	
9.	Pour le déjeuner, d'habitude je mange un sandwich au fromage. Je bois une limonade et mon frère aussi	For lunch normally I eat a cheese sandwich. I drink lemonade, as does my brother	
10.	Ma mère mange toujours un sandwich au jambon mais je n'aime pas la viande. Je suis végétarien.	My Mum always eats a ham sandwich but I don't like meat. I am vegetarian.	
	Week 3: Tu habites dans quel pays?	Which country do you live in?	
11.	J'habite au bord de la mer à Weymouth, c'est une petite ville en Angleterre.	I live at the seaside in Weymouth, it is a small town in England.	
12.	Ma maison est grande et il y a une piscine.	My house is big and there is a swimming pool.	
13.	Mes grands-parents habitent dans un grand	My grandparents live in a big	
14.	appartement au centre-ville mais il n'y a pas de jardin.	flat in the town centre but there is no garden.	
15.	Mon endroit préféré est la campagne parce que J'aime la nature.	My favourite place is the countryside because I like nature.	
	Week 4: Quel temps fait-il?	What's the weather?	
16.	Aujourd'hui à Nice il y a du soleil mais il y a aussi du vent .	Today in Nice it is sunny but it is also windy .	
17.	A Paris il fait chaud et il y a un peu de brouillard.	In Paris it is cold and there is a bit of fog.	
18.	Quand il fait chaud je vais à la plage avec mes amis. C'est super !	When it is hot I go to the beach with my friends. It is super!	
19.	Quand il fait froid je fais mes devoirs et je regarde la télévision.	When it is cold, I do my homework and I watch TV.	
20.	J'aime beaucoup l'hiver et surtout la neige!	I really like winter and especially snow!	
	Week 5: Parles-moi de toi	Tell me about yourself	
21.	Je m'appelle Robert et j'ai treize ans. Mon anniversaire est le vingt juillet.	My name is/I am called Robert and I am 13 years old. My birthday is the 20 th July.	
22.	J'habite à Bruxelles en Belgique et je parle français.	I live in Brussels in Belgium and I speak French.	
23.	Bruxelles est une grande ville, la capitale de la Belgique.	Brussels is a big city, the capital of Belgium.	
24.	J'aime habiter à Bruxelles car	I like living in Brussels because	
25.	il y a toujours beaucoup de choses à faire .	there is always lots to do .	
	Week 6: Qu'est-ce que tu as dans ton kit de survie?	What do you have in your survival kit?	
26.	Dans mon kit de survie, j'ai un portable, un stylo et des bonbons.	In my survival kit, I have a mobile phone, a pen and some sweets.	
27.	Un portable pour moi, c'est essentiel	A mobile phone, for me, (it) is essential	
28.	car j'aime garder le contact avec ma famille.	as I like to keep in touch with my family.	
29.	Je ne voudrais pas avoir de chips dans mon kit	I would not like to have crisps in my kit	
30.	parce que je ne les aime pas .	because I don't like them .	
	Week 7: Quels sont tes qualités?	What are your qualities?	
31.	Bonjour ! Je m'appelle Suraya et je pense que je suis sympa et	Hello! My name is/I am called Suraya and I think that I am friendly and	
32.	aussi assez intelligente car je suis travailleuse.	also quite intelligent as I am hardworking.	
33.	Être intelligent, c'est important pour moi.	To be intelligent it is/is important for me.	

34.	Mon ami Nicolas est vraiment gentil et charmant.	My friend Nicolas is really nice and charming.	
35.	J'aime assez la musique pop mais Nicolas préfère la musique classique.	I quite like pop music but Nicolas prefers classical music.	
Week 8: Et les autres?		And others?	
36.	Mon frère s'appelle Justin. Il a les cheveux noirs et courts.	My brother is called Justin. He has short black hair.	
37.	Il a les yeux bleus et il est assez grand.	He has blue eyes and he is quite tall.	
38.	Ma sœur s'appelle Mia. Elle a les cheveux longs, blonds et frisés.	My sister is called Mia. She has long, blond curly hair.	
39.	Mon frère est intelligent, mais il n'est pas modeste.	My brother is intelligent but he isn't modest.	
40.	Ma soeur adore les animaux et elle voudrait avoir un cheval et un chien.	My sister loves animals and she would like to have a horse and a dog.	
Week 9: Comment est ton chanteur préféré!		What's your favourite singer like?	
41.	Mon chanteur préféré est Ed Sheeran.	My favourite singer is Ed Sheeran.	
42.	Il est génial. Il a les cheveux roux et les yeux verts.	He is great. He has ginger hair and green eyes.	
43.	Il chante et il joue de la guitare.	He sings and he plays the guitar.	
44.	A mon avis, il a beaucoup de talent.	In my opinion, he has a lot of talent.	
45.	Je déteste la musique rock car	I hate rock music as	
46.	je pense que c'est trop bruyant.	I think that it is too loud.	

Geography – Year 7 – Unit 2 – Terrible Tectonics!

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Crust	The solid upper layer of the earth's structure that people live on.	
2.	Mantle	The semi molten layer of the earth, found underneath the crust. This is the thickest layer.	
3.	Outer core	The liquid layer below the mantle, made of iron and nickel.	
4.	Inner core	The solid layer at the centre of the earth, made of iron and nickel.	
5.	Continental crust	Lighter, thicker crust, made of granite. The oldest type of crust.	
6.	Oceanic crust	Heavier, thinner crust, made of basalt. This can be made and destroyed.	
7.	Tectonic plate	Large pieces of the earth's crust.	
8.	Plate margin	Where 2 tectonic plates meet.	
9.	Convection currents	Magma is heated by Earth's core, rising through the mantle and sinking as it cools, causing tectonic plates to move.	
10.	Continental drift theory	The theory that the Earth's continents have moved over time, appearing to have "drifted" across the ocean bed.	
Week 2:			
11.	Geologic time scale	A system of chronological dating that classifies data stored in the Earth's rocks in time.	
12.	Pangea	A supercontinent that incorporated almost all of Earth's landmasses in early geologic time.	
13.	Geology	The study of rocks.	
14.	Paleoclimate	A climate prevalent at a particular time in the geological past.	
15.	Constructive plate margin	Where two plates move apart from each other. Shield volcanoes are formed at this margin.	
16.	Collisional plate margin	Where two continental plates move towards each other.	
17.	Conservative plate margin	Where plates slide past each other causing earthquakes.	
18.	Destructive plate margin	Where oceanic and continental plates move towards each other and the oceanic plate is subducted under the continental plate.	
19.	Subduction zone	The area where an oceanic plate is forced underneath a continental plate.	
20.	Fold mountains	Mountains found at collisional plate boundaries as the plates are the same density and buckle up.	
Week 3:			
21.	Earthquakes	The shaking of the ground that is caused by movements in the Earth's crust.	
22.	Focus	The point underground where the earthquake starts.	
23.	Epicentre	The point directly above the focus where the earthquake is strongest.	
24.	Seismic waves	Vibrations given out by the earthquake.	
25.	Primary effects	Effects caused directly by the earthquake.	
26.	Secondary effects	Effects caused by the primary effects.	
27.	Immediate responses	How people react straight after a hazard event.	
28.	Long-term responses	How people return their lives to normal after a hazard event.	
29.	Plate margin	Where 2 tectonic plates meet.	

30.	<p>Draw the diagram pictured this week - make sure to add all of the labels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - epicentre - plate movement - focus - seismic waves 	
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Week 4:

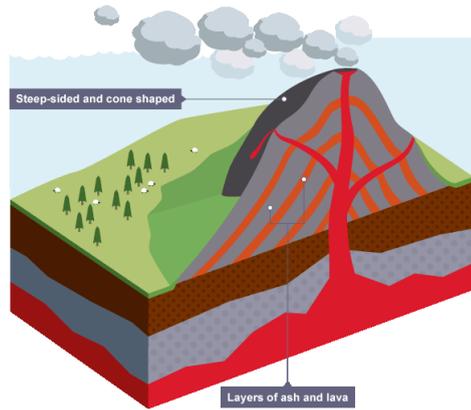
31.	Richter scale	Measures the size (magnitude) of an earthquake on a scale from 1-9.
32.	Mercalli scale	Measures the scale of destruction on a scale from 1-12, using observation.
33.	Primary effects	Effects caused directly by the earthquake.
34.	Secondary effects	Effects caused by the primary effects.
35.	Immediate responses	How people react straight after a hazard event.
36.	Long-term responses	How people return their lives to normal after a hazard event.
37.	Geothermal	Energy from the heat of the Earth.
38.	Seismometer	A machine that detects seismic waves caused by earthquakes.
39.	The 3 P's	Prediction, preparation and protection.
40.	Monitoring	Studying potential hazards in order to predict their occurrence and likely effects.

Week 5:

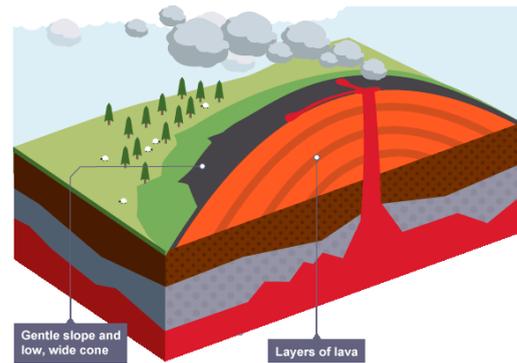
41.	Volcano	Where magma erupts through the ground. Above ground, magma is referred to as lava.
42.	Active volcano	A volcano that is likely to erupt.
43.	Dormant volcano	A volcano that has not erupted for many years.
44.	Extinct volcano	A volcano that has not erupted for many thousands or millions of years.
45.	Composite volcano	Steep sided volcanoes made of ash and lava.
46.	Shield volcano	Large, shallow sided volcanoes made of runny lava.
47.	Magma	Molten rock which is found within the Earth.
48.	Magma chamber	A region under the surface of the Earth where hot molten magma collects.
49.	Hotspot	A hotspot occurs when there is intense heat in the mantle, which rises towards the crust. When the magma reaches the surface, it creates volcanoes.
50.	Crater	The hole at the top of a volcano where lava and ash escape.

Week 6:

Composite Volcano



Shield volcano



51.	Found on destructive plate margins.	56.	Found on constructive plate margins.
52.	Very viscous (sticky) lava.	57.	Very runny lava.
53.	Steep sides.	58.	Gentle sides.
54.	Alternate layers of ash and lava.	59.	No layers (volcano only consists of lava).
55.	Violent eruptions (longer periods between eruptions).	60.	Less violent eruptions (shorter periods between eruptions).

Week 7:

61.	Mount Eyjafjallajokull	A composite volcano located in Iceland. The name means 'island-mountain-glacier'.	
62.	Iceland	A European island country located just beneath the Arctic Circle.	
63.	Pyroclastic flows	A current of hot gas and rock that flows downhill at a high speed.	
64.	Lahars	A volcanic landslide or mudflow.	
65.	Volcanic bombs	Large blocks of hot rock thrown from a volcano.	
66.	Tiltmeter	A device that measures any changes in the 'tilt' of the landscape - often used to study changes in volcanoes.	
67.	Tsunami	A giant wave caused by underwater tectonic activity.	
68.	Evacuation	The act of moving people away from a dangerous place to somewhere safe.	
69.	Japan	An island country lying off the east coast of Asia.	
70.	Mount Fuji	A composite volcano located in Japan. Mount Fuji is Japan's highest peak.	

Week 8:

71.	Crust	The solid upper layer of the earth's structure that people live on.	
72.	Mantle	The semi molten layer of the earth, found underneath the crust. This is the thickest layer.	
73.	Outer core	The liquid layer below the mantle, made of iron and nickel.	
74.	Inner core	The solid layer at the centre of the earth, made of iron and nickel.	
75.	Tectonic plate	Large pieces of the earth's crust.	
76.	Plate margin	Where 2 tectonic plates meet.	
77.	Convection currents	Magma is heated by Earth's core, rising through the mantle and sinking as it cools, causing tectonic plates to move.	
78.	Earthquakes	The shaking of the ground that is caused by movements in the Earth's crust.	
79.	Volcano	Where magma erupts through the ground. Above ground, magma is referred to as lava.	
80.	Tsunami	A giant wave caused by underwater tectonic activity.	

Week 9:

81.	Constructive plate margin	Where two plates move apart from each other. Shield volcanoes are formed at this margin.	
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