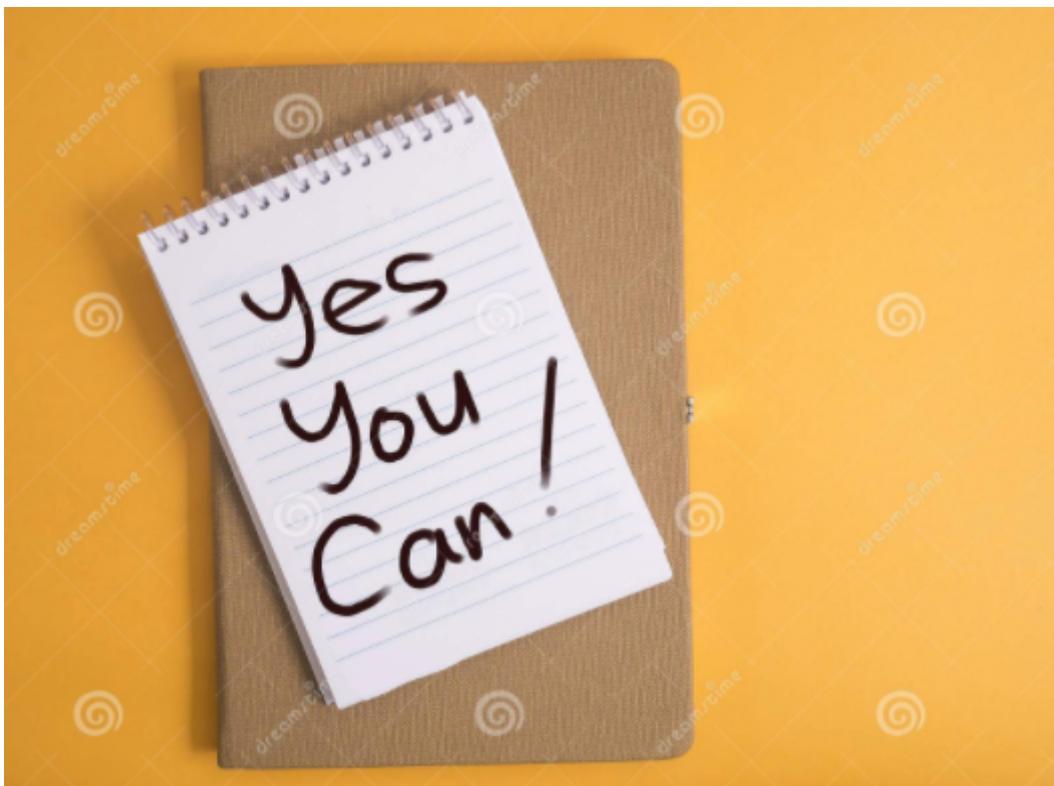




Unit 3, Year 7

Knowledge Organiser

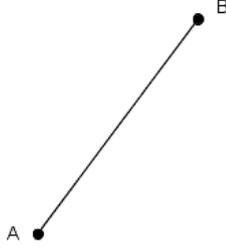
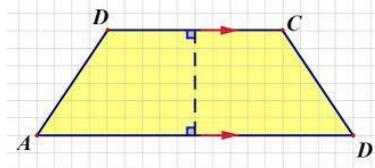
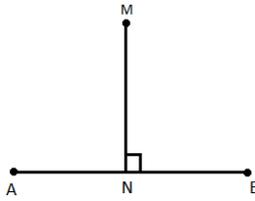
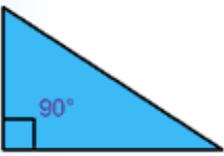
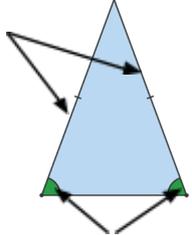
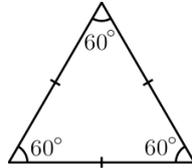
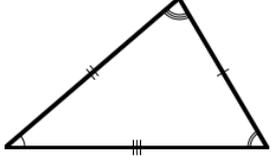
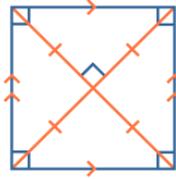
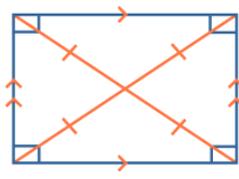
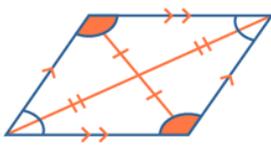
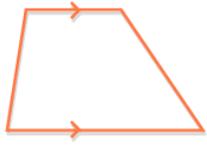
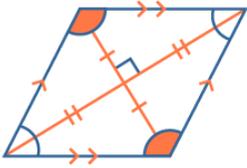
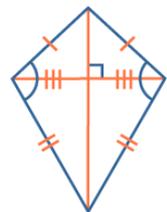


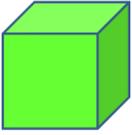
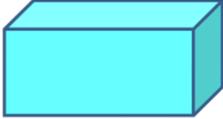
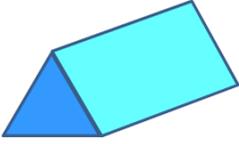
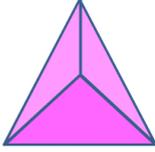
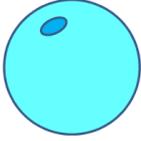
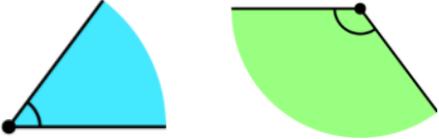
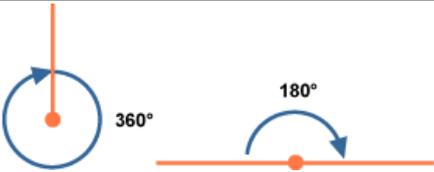
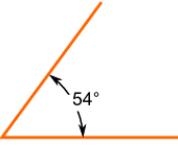
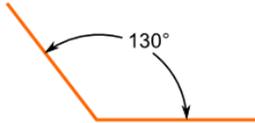
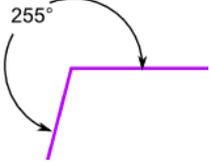
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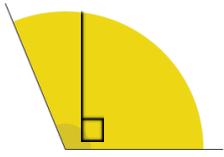
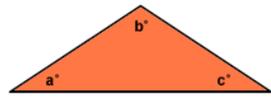
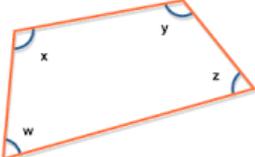
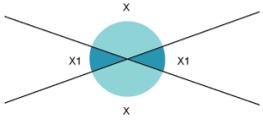
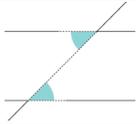
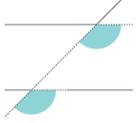
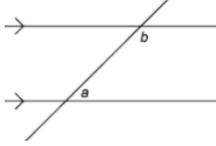
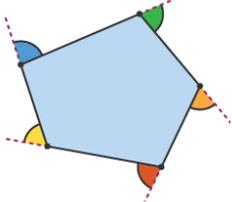
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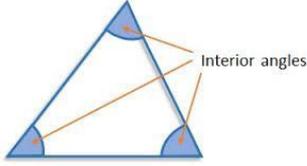
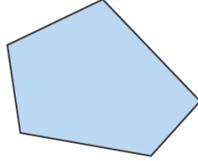
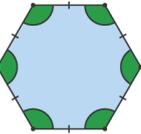
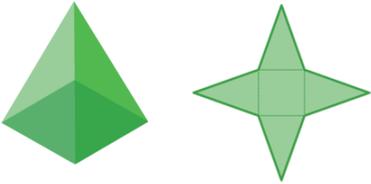
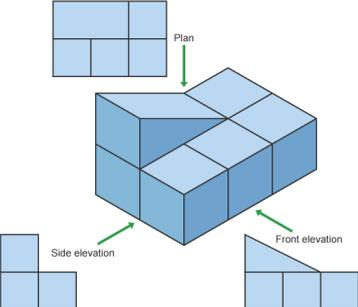
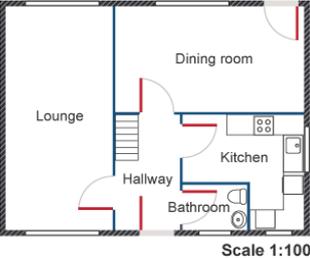
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UNIT 3 YEAR 7

WEEK 1			
What is a line segment?	A line segment is part of a line that has two end points (it is not infinite). We can measure or calculate the length of the line.	This is the line AB. 	
What are parallel lines?	Parallel lines never intersect (cross) each other. They remain a set distance apart. Arrow heads are used to show parallel lines.	 DC and AB are parallel	
What are perpendicular lines?	Perpendicular lines intersect or cross at right angles.	 MN is perpendicular to AB	
WEEK 2			
Right angled-triangle  Triangle contains one 90° angle.	Isosceles triangle two equal length sides  Two equal angles	Equilateral triangle  All sides the same length Each angle is 60°	Scalene triangle  No sides the same length. No angles the same size.
WEEK 3			
Square 	Rectangle 	Parallelogram 	
Trapezium 	Rhombus 	Kite 	

WEEK 4			
 cube	 cuboid	 square based pyramid	 triangular prism
 cone	 cylinder	 Triangular based pyramid	 sphere
<p>What is a face? What is an edge? What is a vertex?</p>	<p>A face is a flat surface on a 3D shape.</p> <p>An edge is where two faces meet.</p> <p>A vertex is where three or more edges meet.</p>		
WEEK 5			
What is an angle?	An angle is a measure of turn, measured in degrees. There are 360 degrees in a full turn, written 360°.		
What is a right angle?	A right angle is a quarter of a turn. There are 4 right angles in a full turn.		
How many degrees are there in a full turn and half a turn?	<p>There are 360° in a full turn.</p> <p>There are 180° in half a turn.</p>		
What is an acute angle?	An acute angle is an angle less than 90°.		
What is an obtuse angle?	An obtuse angle is an angle more than 90° but less than 180°.		
What is a reflex angle?	A reflex angle is an angle more than 180° but less than 360°.		

WEEK 6		
How do I estimate an angle?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the angle. 2. Compare the angle to a set scale that you know, for example 90°. 3. Do not measure the angle. 	 <p>An obtuse angle must be more than 90° but less than 180°. This angle is approximately.</p>
What do the angles in a triangle add up to?	Angles in a triangle add up to 180°	 <p>$a^\circ + b^\circ + c^\circ = 180$</p>
What do the angles in a quadrilateral add up to?	Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°	 <p>$w + x + y + z = 360^\circ$</p>
WEEK 7		
What are vertically opposite angles?	When two straight lines intersect, the opposite angles are equal.	 <p>$X = X$ and $X1 = X1$</p>
What are alternate angle?	On parallel lines alternate (Z) angles are equal.	
What are corresponding angle?	On parallel lines corresponding (F) angles are equal.	
What are allied/ co- interior angles?	On parallel lines allied angles total 180° .	 <p>$a + b = 180^\circ$.</p>
WEEK 8		
What is a polygon?	A polygon is a 2D shape with at least three straight sides.	 <p>polygon not a polygon</p>
What is an exterior angle?	If the side of a polygon is extended, the angle formed outside the polygon is the exterior angle.	

<p>What is an interior angle?</p>	<p>An interior angle is the angle formed between two sides of a polygon.</p>	
<p>What is an irregular polygon?</p>	<p>An irregular polygon has at least one side that is a different length to the others. It will also have at least one interior angle different to all the other interior angles.</p>	
<p>What is a regular polygon?</p>	<p>A regular polygon has sides that are all the same length and angles that are all the same size.</p>	
<p>WEEK 9</p>		
<p>What is a net?</p>	<p>The net of a 3D shape is what it would look like if it is opened out flat. A net can be folded to make a 3D shape.</p>	 <p>Square based pyramid</p>
<p>What is a plan and an elevation?</p>	<p>A plan is what a shape would look like when viewed from above.</p> <p>An elevation is what a shape would look like when viewed from the side or front.</p>	
<p>What is a scale drawing?</p>	<p>A drawing of a life size object on paper.</p> <p>In a scale drawing all dimensions have been reduced by the same proportion.</p>	 <p>Scale 1:100</p> <p>A scale of 1:100 is the same as 1cm on paper = 1m in real life</p>
<p>What are congruent shapes?</p>	<p>If two shapes are congruent, they are identical in both size and shape.</p>	 <p>C and H are congruent shapes.</p>

English – Year 7 – Unit 3– The Quest
Driving question: Why do people go on Journeys?

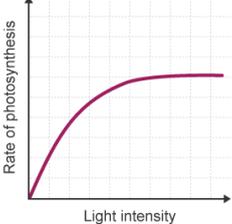
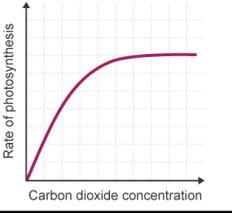
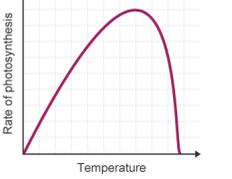
Week 1:			RAG
1.	Genre:	A style or category of art, music, or literature.	
2.	Conventions:	Recognisable or accepted features of a particular genre .	
3.	Flashback, (analepsis):	A structural device to show what has happened before.	
4.	Exposition:	A literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters .	
5.	Noun:	A person, place, thing or idea.	
6.	Concrete noun:	Names of things you can physically see/touch . <i>e.g. dog, tree, building</i>	
7.	Abstract noun:	A concept, idea, belief or emotion. It is not tangible (something you can not physically see/touch). <i>e.g. revenge, grudge, truth, danger</i>	
8.	Utopia:	An imaginary place or situation (usually the future) where everything in society is perfect.	
9.	Dystopia:	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice	
Week 2:			
10.	Adverb:	A word that describes a verb, adjective or adverb.	
11.	Conjunction:	Connectives that join ideas or sentences .	
12.	Connective:	A word that joins one part of a sentence to another. Connectives can be conjunctions, prepositions or adverbs.	
13.	Simile:	A comparison using 'like' or 'as'.	
14.	Preposition:	Gives information about where or when something happens .	
15.	Present Participle -ing words:	A form of a verb that in English ends in <i>-ing</i> and comes after another verb to show continuous action .	
16.	Verb- Stative	A verb describing a state of being rather than an action. E.g. I am hungry.	
17.	Verb - Dynamic	A verb that describes continual action. E.g He cooked Sunday lunch.	
18.	Adjective:	A word that describes a noun (<i>person, place, object, idea</i>).	
Week 3:			
19.	Panoramic (Macro Focus)	(of a view or picture) with a wide view surrounding the observer; sweeping. describe the scene, broadly. Introduce the time and setting.	
20.	Shifting Focus	A specific move from one thing to another. This could be from a character's thoughts to the description of the setting around them	
21.	Zooming in (Micro Focus)	Moving from general description to an important detail.	
22.	Sentence Starters	<p>A- Start with an adverb D- Drop in a clause D- Start by describing</p> <p>S- Start with a simile P- Start with a preposition I- Start with an -ing word (present participle) C- Start with a connective E- Start with an -ed word</p>	
Week 4: Sentence Types			

23.	Declarative	A sentence that declares a fact or opinion.	
24.	Interrogative	A sentence that asks a question.	
25.	Imperative	A sentence that gives a command.	
26.	Exclamatory	A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	
27.a	Clause	Clauses are the building blocks of English sentences; groups of words that contain a subject and a verb.	
27.b	Independent Clause	An independent clause is a group of words (with a subject and a verb) that expresses a complete thought.	
28.	Simple Sentence	A simple sentence contains only one independent clause.	
29.	Compound Sentence	A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses. These are joined by a connective or a semicolon.	
30.	Complex Sentence	A complex sentence contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence whereas a dependent clause cannot stand alone, even though it has a subject and a verb.	
Week 5:			
31.	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else. <i>E.G. 'One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind'.</i>	
32.	Juxtaposition / Juxtaposing	Contrasting elements put together for effect.	
33.	Ambiguity / Ambiguous	A word or phrase or structure that has more than one meaning - (polysemic).	
34.	Semantic Field	A set of words related in meaning.	
35.	Effect	How the writer wants the reader/audience to think, feel, imagine or respond.	
36.	Connotation	The ideas associated with a word or image.	
37.	Sensory Detail: Gustatory image Auditory image Tactile image Olfactory image	Imagery related to..... taste sound touch smell	
Week 6:			
38.	Rhetoric	Language used by the writer to persuade the reader of a particular point of view.	
39.	Perspective	A point of view.	
40.	Foreshadowing:	a literary device by which an author hints what is to come.	
41.	Pathetic Fallacy:	the use of weather to create a mood or atmosphere or to foreshadow events.	
42.	Foreboding:	a feeling that something bad will happen; fearful apprehension.	
43.	Monologue	One person speaking for an extended period.	
44.	Structure	The order and arrangement of ideas and events in a text.	
45.	Symbolism	Where an object or image indirectly stands for something else (ideas/qualities/states of mind).	
46.	Motif	A repeated line, image or symbol.	
Week 7			
47.	Colloquial language	Ordinary everyday speech and language.	
48.	Superlative	Adjective to imply the highest or lowest quality (e.g. greenest).	
49.	Intensifier	Used to increase strength or intensify meaning.	

50.	Opinion as Fact / Assertion	To present strong beliefs as if they are factual truths e.g. <i>Obviously, hunting is cruel.</i>	
51.	Anecdote	A personal, short, real life, relevant story.	
52.	Personification	An inanimate (<i>not alive</i>) object is given human qualities.	
53.	Emotive language	The deliberate choice of words and phrases to evoke an emotional response to a subject.	
54.	Rhetorical question	A question designed to provoke thought rather than elicit (<i>draw out</i>) an answer.	
Week 8			
55.	Facts and Statistics	Facts are true things in the world that can be proved. Statistics are facts involving numbers.	
56.	Opinion	Stating your own personal views on a topic.	
57.	Repetition	Repeating a word or phrase for particular emphasis or effect.	
58.	Hyperbole	Deliberate exaggeration used for emphasis or effect.	
59.	Second Person	Using the personal pronoun 'you' to directly address the reader or listener.	
60.	Tricolon / Triplets (pattern of 3)	Writing words, phrases, or even whole sentences in a pattern of 3 for effect.	
61.	Alliteration: Fricatives - Sibilance - Plosives -	The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. Repetition of the 'f', 'v', 'z', 's' and 'th' sounds. Repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds (an acoustic characteristic of soft fricative consonants). Repetition of the 'b', 'p', 'd' and 't' sounds.	
62.	Linear / Non-Linear	Events are told chronologically / Events are not told chronologically	
63.	In Media Res	Starts in the middle of the action.	
Week 9			
64.	Mood	the feeling or atmosphere in a text/poem.	
65.	Tone	an attitude or viewpoint of a writer toward a subject or character.	
66.	Dramatic irony:	When the audience knows more than characters.	
67.	Modal Verbs	Verbs that need to pair with other verbs and express strength of possibility or obligation e.g. might go; will see; can succeed.	
68.	Figurative Language	Uses words or expressions to convey a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.	
69.	Symbiotic:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a relationship in which both people benefit; ● a balance that can only be achieved by working together. 	
70.	Cyclical Narrative:	Ends the same way it begins.	
71.	Indirect Characterisation:	the process by which the writer shows the character's personality through speech, actions and appearance.	
72.	Omniscient narrator	3rd person – with knowledge of more than one character's feelings (he/she/they).	

Week 1:			RAG
1.	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.	
2.	Parallel circuit	There are several paths electricity can take. Components in parallel circuits can be removed without affecting the other components.	
3.	Potential Difference	The difference in energy between two points in an electric circuit. Measured in Volts (V).	
4.	Current	The number of electrons flowing past a point in 1 second. Measured in Amperes or Amps (A).	
5.	Resistance	Something that resists the flow of an electric charge. Measured in Ohms (Ω)	
6.	Ecology	Ecology is the study of the relationships between living organisms, including humans, and their physical environment; it seeks to understand the vital connections between plants and animals and the world around them.	
7.	Habitat	The area in which an organism lives.	
8.	Community	Two or more different species in an ecosystem.	
9.	Population	The total number of organisms of one species in an ecosystem.	
10.	Ecosystem	An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life.	
Week 2:			
11.	Electron	A charged particle which flows in an electric circuit.	
12.	Conductor	A material which allows the flow of electric charge.	
13.	Insulator	A material that slows the flow of electric charge.	
14.	Direct current (DC)	Charge moving in one direction.	
15.	Battery		
16.	Biosphere	The biosphere is a global ecosystem composed of living organisms (biota) and the abiotic (nonliving) factors from which they derive energy and nutrients.	
17.	Competition	Plants: light, space, water and mineral ions. Animals: food, mates and territory.	
18.	Adaptation	A feature that an organism has that allows it to survive in its ecosystem.	
19.	Biodiversity	The variety of all the different species of organisms on Earth or within an ecosystem.	
20.	Interdependence	Within a community each species depends on other species for food, shelter, pollination.	
Week 3:			
21.	Cell		
22.	Voltmeter	A meter to measure the potential difference in volts.	
23.	Ammeter	A meter to measure the current in amps.	
24.	Volts (V)	The unit for potential difference.	
25.	Amps (A)	The unit for current.	
26.	Food chain	A diagram that shows the flow of energy through organisms that depend on each other for food.	
27.	Food Web	A diagram of interlinked food chains.	
28.	Trophic Level	These stages in a food chain or web are called trophic levels	
29.	Predator	An animal that eats other animals.	
30.	Prey	An animal that is eaten.	
Week 4:			
31.	Light Dependent Resistor	As the light level decreases, the resistance decreases. Useful for turning street lights on at night, controlling shutter speed of a camera.	
32.	Function of a resistor	Used to control the flow of current to other components.	
33.	Power	Power is the rate at which energy is transferred. It is measured in Watts (W)	

34.	Calculation for power	Power can be calculated using power = potential difference x current	
35.	Producer	An organism that makes its own food (eg. a plant using photosynthesis)	
36.	Primary Consumers	Producers are eaten by primary consumers.	
37.	Tertiary Consumer	A tertiary consumer is an animal that obtains its nutrition by eating primary consumers and secondary consumers.	
38.	Carnivore	Animal that gets their food from killing and eating other animals.	
39.	Herbivore	Animal that gets their food from only eating plants.	
40.	Omnivore	Animal that gets their food by eating both plants and animals.	
Week 5:			
41.	Mixture	Made from molecules of elements and / or compounds that are simply mixed together, without chemical bonds.	
42.	Compound	A chemical made from atoms of different elements joined by chemical bonds. They can only be separated by a chemical reaction.	
43.	Insoluble	An insoluble substance is a substance (solid) that will not dissolve in a solvent even after mixing (eg; sand and water).	
44.	Soluble	If a substance is soluble it will dissolve in a given amount of liquid (called the 'solvent'). Different substances have different solubilities.	
45.	Filtrate	The product of filtration.	
46.	Wave	An oscillation that transfers energy.	
47.	Emit	To give out.	
48.	Absorb	To take in.	
49.	Reflect	Reflection is the change in direction of a wavefront at an interface between two different media so that the wavefront returns into the medium from which it originated.	
50.	Luminous	Produces light.	
Week 6:			
51.	Residue	Residue is the material remaining after a process e.g. filtration.	
52.	Distillation	Separation of a liquid from a mixture by evaporation followed by condensation.	
53.	Evaporation	The process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas or vapour.	
54.	Condensation	The process of water vapour turning back into liquid water.	
55.	Chromatography	The process whereby small amounts of dissolved substances are separated by running a solvent along a material such as paper.	
56.	Non-luminous	Does not produce light.	
57.	Transmit	When light or other radiation passes through an object.	
58.	Transparent	Objects that transmit light. A clear image can be seen through a transparent object.	
59.	Translucent	Objects that transmit light, however the light scatters as it passes through.	
60.	Opaque	Objects that do not transmit light.	
Week 7:			
61.	Photosynthesis	The process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize nutrients from carbon dioxide and water.	
62.	Photosynthesis word equation	Carbon dioxide + Water → Glucose + oxygen	
63.	Photosynthesis symbol equation	$6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$	
64.	Limiting Factors of Photosynthesis	Light intensity, carbon dioxide concentration and temperature.	

65.	Light Intensity		
66.	Plane mirror	A mirror with a flat, reflective surface.	
67.	Normal line	An imaginary line at right angles to a surface where a light ray strikes it.	
68.	Angle of incidence	The angle between the incident ray and the normal line.	
69.	Angle of reflection	The angle between the reflected ray and the normal line.	
70.	Incident ray	The ray coming from a source of light.	
Week 8:			
71.	Carbon Dioxide Concentration		
72.	Temperature		
73.	Chlorophyll	Chloroplasts contain a green substance called chlorophyll . This absorbs the light energy needed to make photosynthesis happen.	
74.	Guard cells	A guard cell is a specialised cell in a plant leaf which can change shape to allow or stop gases from getting into the leaf.	
75.	Stomata	Small holes in the underside of the leaf that allow carbon dioxide to diffuse into the leaf.	
76.	Reflected ray	The ray that is reflected from a surface.	
77.	Law of Reflection	The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.	
78.	Refraction	The change in direction when a wave goes from one transparent material to another.	
79.	Dispersion	The separation of white light into colours or of any radiation according to wavelength.	
80.	Spectrum of Light	The range of different colours which is produced when light passes through a glass prism or through a drop of water.	
Week 9:			
81.	pH Scale	A scale which measures how acidic or alkali a substance is.	
82.	Acid	A substance with a pH less than 7	
83.	Base	A substance with a pH greater than 7 that will neutralise an acid	
84.	Alkali	A soluble base with pH greater than 7	
85.	Neutral	A substance with pH equal to 7	
86.	Indicator	A chemical which will change colour depending on the pH of the substance.	

87.	Universal Indicator	Made from a mixture of indicators and gives a range of colours depending on the pH.	
88.	Neutralisation	A reaction where an acid and a base make a salt and water.	
89.	Acid and Base Reaction	Acid + Base --> Salt + Water	
90.	Salt	Where the hydrogen in an acid has been replaced by a metal.	

Subject: History Year: 7 Unit 3: Medieval England		
Week 1		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
Week 2:		
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
Week 3		
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	
Week 4:			
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	
Week 5:			
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	
Week 6:			
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	
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Week 7:			
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	
Week 8			
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	
75.	How did Edward IV die?	Caught a cold whilst fishing	
76.	Who was next in line to the throne following the death of Edward IV?	Edward V, his son	
77.	Who seized the throne following the death of Edward IV?	Richard III	
78.	Where were Edward IV's two sons imprisoned?	Tower of London	
79.	Who wrote a play about these events in 1592?	William Shakespeare	
80.	What was found in the building of the prince's imprisonment by labourers in 1674?	The skeletons of two children	
Week 9:			
81.	Who did Henry Tudor's grandfather, Owen Tudor, married?	Henry V's widow	
82.	What 'House' did Henry Tudor belong to during the Wars of the Roses?	House of Lancaster	
83.	Who was Henry Tudor's mother?	Margaret Beaufort	
84.	What English king was Henry Tudor's mother descended from?	Edward III	
85.	In what year did Henry Tudor invade England to claim the throne?	1485	
86.	Who knocked Richard III off his horse during his cavalry charge?	A French pikeman	
87.	Who intervened to tip the balance of the battle in Henry Tudor's favour?	Lord Stanley	
88.	Who did Henry VII marry having become king?	Elizabeth of York	
89.	What symbol was developed to represent the new ruling dynasty of England?	Tudor Rose	
90.	In what city was Richard III found buried beneath a car park in 2012?	Leicester	

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		Week 5: What do you use your computer	

ordinateur et ton portable?		and your phone for?	
25.	Je surfe sur internet et je télécharge de 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 vraiment 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.	Ma mère travaille beaucoup sur l'ordinateur.	My Mum works a lot on the computer.	
Semaine 6: Aimes-tu faire du sport?		Week 6: Do you like doing sport ?	
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.	j' aime jouer au rugby aussi.	I like to 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!	
Semaine 7: Que fais-tu le week-end?		Week 7: What do you do at the weekend?	
37.	Le week-end j' aime rencontrer	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.	
Semaine 8: Que fais-tu dans ton temps libre?		Week 8: What do you do in your free time?	
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.	
Semaine 9: et les autres?		Week 9: and the others?	
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! <i>Il était</i> si fier!	he won! <i>He was</i> so proud!	

Geography - Year 7 - Unit 3: Uneven World

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Development	The process of change that improves people's lives.	
2.	Development indicator	Things that can be measured to show the level of development.	
3.	HIC	Higher income country (rich)	
4.	LIC	Low income country (poor)	
5.	NEE	Newly Emerging Economy (developing quickly)	
6.	GDP	Gross domestic product - How much a country produces in a year.	
7.	Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live to in a country.	
8.	Adult Literacy rate	The percentage of people that can read and write in a county.	
9.	Infant mortality rate	The number of children that die before their 1st birthday, per 1000 live births.	
10.	Access to safe water	The percentage of people with access to water that is not dangerous.	
Week 2:			
11.	HDI	Human Development Index uses life expectancy, level of education and income to give a score between 0 and 1.	
12.	Quality of Life	A measure of people's comfort, happiness and wellbeing.	
13.	Standard of living	A measure of people's material wealth.	
14.	Aid	Help given to a country to reduce poverty.	
15.	Bilateral Aid	Aid given from one country to another.	
16.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities	
17.	Short term aid	Aid given to help a country recover from a hazard.	
18.	Long term aid	Aid given to help a country develop.	
19.	Debt	Money that is owed.	
20.	Debt relief	When a country does not have to pay back all of its debt.	
Week 3:			
21.	Loan	When money is borrowed that has to be paid back.	
22.	Microfinance	Small loans given to people in LICs to help set up businesses.	
23.	Conservation swaps	When money is given to a country if they promise to protect the environment.	
24.	Fair trade	A scheme where farmers receive a fair price for their product.	
25.	Top down aid	A scheme run by the government or large businesses that aims to improve people's lives.	
26.	Bottom up aid	A scheme set up by NGOs or charities that focuses on the needs of local people and improves their lives.	
27.	Voluntary aid	Aid given by charities.	

28.	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation, could be a charity such as Oxfam or an international organisation such as the UN.	
29.	Sustainable development	Development that aims to improve people's lives without affecting future generations ability to have a good life.	
30.	Intermediate technology	Sustainable technology that is suitable for the needs, skills and wealth of local people.	
Week 4:			
31.	Development	The process of change that improves people's lives.	
32.	Development indicator	Things that can be measured to show the level of development.	
33.	HIC	Higher income country (rich)	
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Week 9:			

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