



# Unit 2, Year 7

## Knowledge Organiser



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

	<b>AMon</b>	<b>ATue</b>	<b>AWed</b>	<b>AThu</b>	<b>AFri</b>
<b>AM</b>					
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	<b>BMon</b>	<b>BTue</b>	<b>BWed</b>	<b>BThu</b>	<b>BFri</b>
<b>AM</b>					
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<b>PM</b>					

## YEAR 7 UNIT 2

WEEK 1		
1	<b>Expand</b>	Remove brackets.
2	<b>Expand and simplify</b>	Remove brackets and then collect like terms.
3	<b>Explain</b>	Write a sentence or a mathematical statement to show how you got to your answer or reached your conclusion
4	<b>Integer</b>	A whole number (positive or negative)
5	<b>Variable</b>	A letter used to represent any number.
6	<b>Coefficient</b>	The number in front of the variable (letter).
7	<b>Term</b>	One part of an expression, equation or formula.
8	<b>Expression</b>	A mathematical statement written in algebraic form. It can contain any combination of letters or numbers and often involves some arithmetic operations.
WEEK 2		
1	<b>Equation</b>	Contains an equals sign (=) and has at least one variable.
2	<b>Formula</b>	A general rule that is usually expressed algebraically.
3	<b>Identity</b>	An equation that holds true for all of its variables Symbol is $\equiv$
4	<b>Inequality</b>	Similar to an equation, but the unknown has a range of values, not just a single value
5	<b>Greater than</b>	$>$
6	<b>Greater than or equal to</b>	$\geq$
7	<b>Less than</b>	$<$
8	<b>Less than or equal to</b>	$\leq$
WEEK 3		
1	<b>Give a reason</b>	Must be clear and accurate reasons. If the reasons are geometrical then make sure you: - provide a reason for each stage of working (if required), - use correct geometric terminology
2	<b>Justify</b>	Show all working and/or give a written explanation.
3	<b>Explain</b>	Write a sentence or a mathematical statement to show how you got to your answer or reached your conclusion
4	<b>Substitution</b>	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
5	<b>Simplify</b>	Combining the like terms in an expression.
6	<b>Expand</b>	The removal of brackets from an expression by using multiplication.
7	<b>Factorise</b>	To take out a common factor from every term in an expression, rewriting the expression using brackets.
8	<b>Solve</b>	Solving an equation is to find the value of a variable.
WEEK 4		
1	<b>Prove</b>	More formal than 'show', all steps must be present. In the case of a geometrical proof, reasons must be given.
2	<b>Prove algebraically</b>	Use algebra in the proof
3	<b>Write down</b>	No working is needed.

4	<b>Write</b>	No working needed for 1 mark questions. Working may be needed questions with more than 1 mark.
5	<b>Part</b>	A separate piece or division of a whole amount.
6	<b>Ratio</b>	Used to make a part to part comparison of a whole quantity. Ratios are usually expressed $x:y$ (read as " $x$ to $y$ ").
7	<b>Equivalent ratio</b>	A ratio where a different number of parts is shared according to the same rule
8	<b>Simplify a Ratio</b>	Cancelling all parts of a ratio by dividing by their Highest Common Factor.
<b>WEEK 5</b>		
1	<b>Perimeter</b>	The distance around the outside of a shape
2	<b>Area</b>	The space taken up by a shape
3	<b>Work out</b>	Some working will be needed in order to get the answer.
4	<b>Estimate</b>	Round to 1 significant figure to get a rough answer
5	<b>Scale</b>	Used to show the ratio between the distance drawn on a diagram or map and that on the ground.
6	<b>Scale Factor</b>	The ratio of an enlarged figure to its corresponding original size.
7	<b>Scale Drawing</b>	A diagram or figure drawn to a given scale.
8	<b>Proportion</b>	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
<b>WEEK 6</b>		
1	<b>Factor</b>	A number that divides exactly into a given number
2	<b>Multiple</b>	A value in a numbers times table
3	<b>Substitute</b>	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
4	<b>1 Kilometre</b>	= 1000 metres
5	<b>1 metre</b>	= 100cm
6	<b>1 metre</b>	= 100cm
7	<b>1 centimetre</b>	= 10mm
8	<b>Average speed</b>	$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$
<b>WEEK 7</b>		
1	<b>Formula</b>	A rule that helps you work something out, connecting two or more variables.
2	<b>Expression</b>	A mathematical statement written in algebraic form; does not have an equals (=) sign.
3	<b>1 tonne</b>	= 1000kg
4	<b>1 Kilogram</b>	= 1000g
5	<b>1 millilitre</b>	= 1cm <sup>3</sup>
6	<b>1 litre</b>	= 1000ml
7	<b>1 litre</b>	= 1000cm <sup>3</sup>
8	<b>1 litre</b>	= 100cl
<b>WEEK 8</b>		
1	<b>Equation</b>	Two expressions connected by an equals (=) sign.
2	<b>Identity</b>	An equation that holds true for all of its variables Symbol is $\equiv$
3	<b>Integer</b>	Whole number: it can be positive, negative or zero.
4	<b>Sequence</b>	A list of numbers that are linked by a rule.

5	<b>Arithmetic sequence</b>	A sequence where the difference between the terms are always the same.
6	<b>Term</b>	A number in a sequence
7	<b>Fibonacci sequence</b>	A sequence where each term in the sequence is obtained by adding the previous two terms together.
8	<b>Geometric sequence</b>	A sequence where each term in the sequence is obtained by multiplying the previous term by a number.
<b>WEEK 9</b>		
1	<b>Substitute</b>	Replace letters in an expression with given values.
2	<b>Graph</b>	A graph displays the relationship between two quantities (x, y).
3	<b>x-Axis</b>	A graph contains a <b>horizontal x-axis</b> .
4	<b>y-Axis</b>	A graph contains a <b>vertical y-axis</b> .
5	<b>Axes</b>	Together they are called a set of <b>axes</b> .
6	<b>Scale</b>	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.
7	<b>Origin</b>	On a graph the origin is where the two axes cross.  In this example the origin is marked by ( 0 , 0 )
8	<b>Coordinate</b>	Coordinates (x, y) provide positions on a graph.  Count from the origin; x is horizontal, then y is vertical.

**English – Year 7 – Unit 2– Romeo and Juliet**

*Driving question: Are relationships worth the pain?*

Please read for 90 minutes a week, and then record what you have read in your homework practice book. Get an adult to sign that they saw or heard you read on English homework day.

Have your practice book with you as evidence of your reading in your library reading lessons.

There is an example of what a good one looks like below as a guide:

<b>Date:</b> <i>9th February 2023</i>
<b>Book Title:</b> <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>
<b>Pages Read This Week:</b> <i>41-68</i>
<b>Summary of This Week's Reading:</b>  <i>Scout and the other children snuck next door to the Radley house. They dared Jem to touch the door, but a strange shadowy figure crept up on them in the dark and scared them away. Jem ripped his trousers on the fence.</i>
<b>Signature:</b> <i>Mr John Smith</i>

Then, fill the rest of your English homework page learning the English KO as usual.

Week 1			RAG
1.	<b>Rancour (noun)</b>	bitterness or resentment, especially when long standing.	
2.	<b>Fate (noun)</b>	the development of <b>events outside a person's control</b> , regarded as <b>predetermined</b> by a <b>supernatural</b> power.	
3.	<b>Protagonist</b> <b>Antagonist</b>	the <b>leading character</b> or one of the <b>major characters</b> in a play, film, novel, etc. a person or a group of people who <b>opposes the protagonist</b> .	
4.	<b>inevitable (adjective):</b> <b>(noun):</b>	certain to happen; unavoidable / a situation that is unavoidable. <i>e.g. "war was inevitable"</i> <i>e.g. "by the morning he had accepted the inevitable"</i>	
5.	<b>Prologue</b>	a separate <b>introductory section</b> of a literary, dramatic, or musical work.	
6.	<b>Rhyme Scheme</b>	a deliberate <b>pattern of lines</b> that <b>rhyme with other lines in a poem or a stanza</b> .	
Week 2			
7.	<b>Allegiance (noun)</b>	the loyalty citizens owe to their country (or subjects to a sovereign).	
8.	<b>Mood</b> <b>Tone</b>	<b>mood</b> is the <b>feeling or atmosphere</b> in a text. <b>tone</b> is the <b>mood of the voice</b> in which the text is written / an <b>attitude or viewpoint of a writer toward a subject or character</b> eg. "This text has a sarcastic or angry tone."	
9.	<b>Dramatic irony</b>	When the <b>audience knows more than characters</b> ; e.g. the audience knows Romeo and Juliet will die.	
10.	<b>Iambic Pentameter</b>	the rhythm created by a line of <b>ten syllables with five stressed syllables</b> .	

11.	Sonnet	literally means a <b>little song</b> - a love poem with <b>fourteen lines that follows a clear rhyme scheme, typically having ten syllables per line.</b>	
12.	Profane ( <i>verb</i> )	to treat (something sacred) with abuse, irreverence, or contempt.	
<b>Week 3</b>			
13.	Hierarchy ( <i>noun</i> )	a system in which members of an organisation or society are <b>ranked according to relative status or authority.</b>	
14.	Patriarchy ( <i>noun</i> )	a <b>system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family.</b>	
15.	Oxymoron ( <i>noun</i> )	two words that <b>directly contradict</b> each other. E.G. 'heavy lightness'	
16.	Feud ( <i>noun</i> )	a <b>prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute.</b>	
17.	Blank Verse	<b>unrhymed verse</b> written in <b>iambic pentameter.</b>	
18.	Prose	writing that follows the <b>normal style of speech.</b>	

<b>Week 4:</b>			
19.	Rhyming couplet	A <b>pair of lines</b> of the <b>same length</b> that are <b>next to each other</b> and rhyme. <b>They make up a unit or complete thought.</b>	
20.	Elizabethan Women	<b>Clear expectations of women</b> , and in general, women were <b>expected to be housewives and mothers.</b>	
21.	Soliloquy	<b>One character</b> speaking to the <b>audience</b> , sharing genuine <b>thoughts and feelings.</b>	
22.	Theme	the <b>THEME</b> of a text is the moral, lesson, or message - the 'big idea'.	
23.	Motif	A <b>repeated line, image or symbol</b> that develops or explains a theme.	
24.	Sacrilege	an attack on God.	

<b>Week 5</b>			
25.	Foreshadowing	Literary device by which an author <b>hints what is to come.</b>	
26.	Foreboding	a feeling that <b>something bad will happen; fearful apprehension.</b>	
27.	Juxtaposing / juxtaposition	<b>Contrasting</b> elements put together for effect.	
28.	Denotation	The <b>literal</b> meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.	
29.	Connotation	Ideas associated with a word or image.	
30.	Semantic Field	a set of words <b>related in meaning.</b>	

<b>Week 6</b>			
31.	Inference / Infer	a guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information that you have (reading between the lines).	
32.	Analogy	a <b>comparison between one thing and another</b> , typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification.	
33.	Metaphor	a <b>comparison</b> which is not literally true.	
34.	Extended Metaphor	a metaphor that is developed in some detail.	
35.	Monosyllabic ( <i>adjective</i> )	a word with <b>only one syllable</b> or a person who uses <b>short, abrupt words in conversation.</b>	
36.	Free Verse	Poetry that <b>doesn't rhyme</b> and has <b>no regular rhythm or length.</b>	


<b>Week 7</b>			
37.	Antithesis	a person or thing that is the <b>direct opposite</b> of someone or something else E.G. One small step for man; one giant leap for mankind).	
38.	Slur	an insulting or disparaging remark	









39.	<b>Pathetic Fallacy</b>	the use of weather to create a mood or atmosphere or to foreshadow events.	
40:	<b>Monologue</b>	<b>one person speaking</b> for an extended period.	
41.	<b>Dramatic Monologue</b>	a literary form where <b>the writer takes on the voice of a character and speaks through them.</b>	
42.	<b>Bias</b>	<b>prejudice</b> for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair.	
<b>Week 8</b>			
43.	<b>Wrath (noun)</b>	Intense anger (usually on an epic scale).	
44.	<b>Vengeance (noun)</b>	seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury.	
45.	<b>Allusion</b>	An indirect reference designed to make you think of a particular book, event or idea.	
46.	<b>Tension</b>	<b>Creates emotions</b> such as worry, anxiety, fear and stress for <b>both the reader and the characters.</b>	
47.	<b>Banishment</b>	the punishment of being sent away from a country or other place.	
48.	<b>Infer / inference</b>	a guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information that you have ( <b>reading between the lines</b> ).	
<b>Week 9</b>			
49:	<b>Unconventional</b>	<b>different from what is usual or from the way most people do things.</b>	
50:	<b>Ambiguity / Ambiguous</b>	a word or phrase or structure that has <b>more than one meaning - (polysemic).</b>	
51.	<b>Juxtaposition</b>	<b>contrasting</b> elements put together for effect.	
52.	<b>Ideology</b>	a set of <b>opinions or beliefs</b> of a group or an individual.	
53.	<b>Fricatives</b>	<b>repetition</b> of the 'f', 'v', 'z', 's' and 'th' sounds.	
54.	<b>Sibilance</b>	<b>repetition</b> of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds (an acoustic characteristic of soft fricative consonants).	
55.	<b>Plosives</b>	<b>repetition</b> of the 'b', 'p', 'd' and 't' sounds.	
<b>Week 10</b>			
56.	<b>Clause</b>	<b>Clauses</b> are the building blocks of English sentences; <b>groups of words that contain a subject and a verb.</b>	
57.	<b>Independent Clause</b>	An <b>independent clause</b> is a group of words (with a <b>subject and a verb</b> ) that expresses a <b>complete thought.</b>	
58.	<b>Simple Sentence</b>	A simple sentence contains only one <b>independent clause.</b>	
59.	<b>Compound Sentence</b>	A compound sentence contains at least <b>two independent clauses.</b> These are joined by a <b>connective or a semicolon.</b>	
60.	<b>Complex Sentence</b>	A complex sentence contains <b>an independent clause and at least one dependent clause.</b> 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.	



**Science – Year 7– Unit 2– KO**

<b>Week 1:</b>		
1	<b>Ammeter</b>	A piece of equipment that measures how much electricity is flowing around a circuit.
2	<b>Component</b>	Something in a circuit, such as a bulb, switch or motor.
3	<b>Current</b>	The flow of electricity around a circuit. It is measured in Amps.
4	<b>Model</b>	A way of showing or representing something that helps you to think about it or to find out about it.
5	<b>Charges</b>	Tiny particles that flow around a circuit.
6	<b>Parallel Circuit</b>	A circuit with two or more branches that split apart and join up again.
7	<b>Series Circuit</b>	A circuit in which there is only one loop of wire.
8	<b>Across</b>	When one component (such as a voltmeter) is connected in parallel to another.
9	<b>Resistance</b>	A way of saying how difficult it is for electricity to flow through something.
10	<b>Voltage / Potential Difference</b>	A way of saying how much energy is transferred by electricity. It is measured in Volts (V).
<b>Week 2:</b>		
11	<b>Voltmeter</b>	A piece of equipment that measures how much energy is being transferred by a current.
12	<b>Cable</b>	The wire for something that runs off mains electricity. It has three separate wires inside it.
13	<b>Circuit Breaker</b>	A safety device that switches off the electricity supply if the current is too big.
14	<b>Earth Wire</b>	The green and yellow wire in a cable or plug. It is there for safety.
15	<b>Fuse</b>	A piece of wire that melts if too much electricity flows through it.
16	<b>Hazard</b>	Something that could be a danger.
17	<b>Live Wire</b>	The brown wire in a cable or plug.
18	<b>Neutral Wire</b>	The blue wire in a cable or plug.
19	<b>Risk</b>	How likely it is that a particular hazard will cause a danger.
20	<b>Resistor</b>	A component that makes it difficult for electricity to flow – resistors are used to reduce the size of the current in a circuit.
<b>Week 3:</b>		
21	<b>Organ</b>	A part of a plant or animal that does a very important job. Organs are made of different tissues working together.
22	<b>Organ System</b>	Collection of organs working together to do a very important job.
23	<b>Adaptation</b>	The features something has to allow it to do its job or to survive.
24	<b>Breathing</b>	The movement of muscles that make the lungs expand and contract.
25	<b>Carbon Dioxide</b>	A waste gas produced by respiration.
26	<b>Respiration</b>	A process in which energy is released from substances so it can be used by an organism. All organisms respire. There are, however, different forms of respiration.
27	<b>Artery</b>	A blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart.
28	<b>Capillary</b>	A thin-walled blood vessel that carries blood from arteries to veins.
29	<b>Vein</b>	A blood vessel that carries blood towards the heart.
30	<b>Hypothesis</b>	An idea about how something works that can be tested using experiments. (Plural is hypotheses.)
<b>Week 4:</b>		
31	<b>Antagonistic Pair</b>	Two muscles that work a joint by pulling a bone in opposite directions.
32	<b>Biomechanics</b>	The study of how muscles and bones work together to move your body.
33	<b>Impulse</b>	An electrical signal that travels in the nervous system.
34	<b>Mitochondria</b>	Small structures in the cytoplasm of all cells where respiration occurs.
35	<b>Nerve</b>	The unit for force (N).
36	<b>Addictive</b>	If something makes you feel that you need to have it, it is said to be addictive.
37	<b>Depressant</b>	Drug that decreases the speed at which nerves carry impulses, e.g. alcohol.
38	<b>Medicine</b>	A drug that helps the body to ease the symptoms of a disease or cure the disease.

39	<b>Recreational Drug</b>	A drug used for its mind-altering effect rather than as a medicine.
40	<b>Stimulant</b>	Drug that increases the speed at which nerves carry messages, e.g. caffeine.
<b>Week 5:</b>		
41	<b>Liquid</b>	One of the states of matter. Has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape.
42	<b>Solid</b>	One of the states of matter. Has a fixed shape and fixed volume.
43	<b>Gas</b>	One of the states of matter. Does not have a fixed shape or a fixed volume and is easy to squash.
44	<b>Dissolve</b>	When a substance breaks up into such tiny pieces in a liquid that it can no longer be seen and forms a solution.
45	<b>Method</b>	A description of how an experiment is carried out, written in simple, well-organised steps.
46	<b>Mixture</b>	Two or more substances jumbled together but not joined to each other. The substances in mixtures can often be separated from each other.
47	<b>Solution</b>	When a substance has dissolved in a liquid. Solutions are transparent.
48	<b>Filtering</b>	To separate solid substances that have not dissolved from a mixture containing solids and liquid. The liquid is passed through a filter (such as filter paper) to do this.
49	<b>Sieving</b>	To separate large solids from a mixture using a mesh or grid with holes.
50	<b>Imperative Verb</b>	A command to do something.
<b>Week 6:</b>		
51	<b>Solvent</b>	The liquid in which a substance dissolves to make a solution.
52	<b>Solute</b>	The substance that has dissolved in a liquid to make a solution.
53	<b>Soluble</b>	Describes a substance that can dissolve in a liquid.
54	<b>Insoluble</b>	Describes a substance that cannot dissolve in a liquid.
55	<b>Saturated</b>	A solution that contains so much dissolved solute that no more solute can dissolve in it.
56	<b>Heating to Dryness</b>	Evaporating the liquid from a solution to leave the solids that had been dissolved in it. Direct heating is stopped before all the liquid has evaporated, to prevent spitting of the solution.
57	<b>Evaporation</b>	To change from the liquid state to the gas state.
58	<b>Boiling Point</b>	The temperature at which a liquid boils.
59	<b>Chromatography</b>	A method that separates out dissolved substances in a mixture, using a liquid or gas solvent. The different substances are carried different distances by the solvent.
60	<b>Distillation</b>	The process of separating a liquid from a mixture by evaporating the liquid and then condensing it (so that it can be collected).
<b>Week 7:</b>		
61	<b>Force</b>	A push or pull.
62	<b>Air Resistance</b>	A force on objects moving through air.
63	<b>Contact Forces</b>	A force where there needs to be contact between objects before the force can have an effect (e.g. friction).
64	<b>Mass</b>	The amount of matter that something is made from. Mass is measured in grams (g) and kilograms (kg). Your mass does not change if you go into space or to another planet.
65	<b>Non-Contact Force</b>	A force that can affect something from a distance (e.g. gravity, magnetism)
66	<b>Weight</b>	The amount of force with which gravity pulls things. It is measured in newtons (N). Your weight would change if you went into space or to another planet.
67	<b>Compress</b>	To squash something, or make it smaller.
68	<b>Pressure</b>	The amount of force pushing on a certain area. A way of saying how spread out a force is.
69	<b>Balanced Forces</b>	When two forces are the same strength but in opposite directions.
70	<b>Unbalanced Forces</b>	When two forces working in opposite directions are not the same strength. Unbalanced forces change the motion of objects.
<b>Week 8:</b>		
71		<b>Highly flammable</b> - A substance that can catch fire easily in air.

72		<b>Oxidising</b> - Will burn intensely and react violently with other chemicals.
73		<b>Toxic</b> - Extremely dangerous if it comes into contact with the skin, inhaled or ingested and can be fatal.
74		<b>Corrosive</b> - Will corrode and burn skin if it comes into contact - can also corrode metals.
75		<b>Explosive</b> - Can react and cause an explosion.
76		<b>Dangerous to the environment</b> - Can cause immediate or long-term damage to parts of the environment if released.
77		<b>Compressed Gas</b> - Gas that is contained under high pressure, can be explosive if the container is broken or exposed to heat.
78		<b>Irritant</b> - Warning the substance can cause irritation or discomfort if it comes into contact with the body.
79		<b>Health Hazard</b> - Warning that the substance can seriously harm health if inhaled, in contact with skin or ingested.
80	<b>pH Scale</b>	A numerical scale from 1 to 14 showing how acidic or alkaline a substance is. Acids have a pH below 7, neutral substances have a pH of 7 and alkalis have a pH greater than 7.
<b>Week 9:</b>		
81	<b>Acid</b>	A substance that turns litmus red. It has a pH of less than 7.
82	<b>Alkali</b>	A substance that turns litmus blue. It has a pH of more than 7.
83	<b>Diluted</b>	A substance that has had water added to it to make it less concentrated.
84	<b>Concentrated</b>	A solution that contains a large amount of solid (solute) dissolved in a small amount of liquid (solvent).
85	<b>Precaution</b>	An action taken to reduce the risk of a hazard causing harm (e.g. wearing eye protection when handling an acid to prevent it splashing in your eyes).
86	<b>Indicator</b>	A dye that changes to different colours in acids and alkalis.
87	<b>Neutral</b>	A substance that is neither an acid nor an alkali. It has a pH of 7.
88	<b>Reactants</b>	The substances that take part in a chemical reaction. These are written on the left side, before the arrow, in a word equation.
89	<b>Products</b>	The new substances made in a chemical reaction. These are written on the right side, after the arrow, in a word equation.
90	<b>Word Equation</b>	An equation in which the names of the reactants are written on the left side, there is an arrow pointing from left to right and the names of the products are written on the right side. reactants → products

**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	
<b>Week 2:</b>			
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	
<b>Week 3:</b>			

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

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

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

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



## French - Year 7 – Unit 2 – C'est perso & Mon collègue

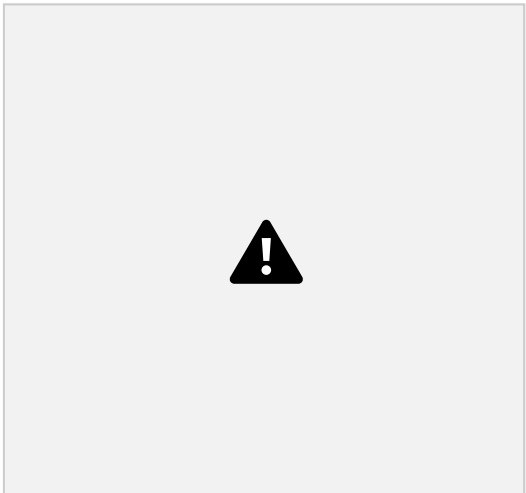
	<b>Week 1: Mon autoportrait</b>	<b>My self portrait</b>	<b>RAG</b>
1.	<b>J'aime</b>	<b>I like</b>	
2.	<b>Tu aimes</b>	<b>You like</b>	
3.	<b>Il/elle aime</b>	<b>he/she likes</b>	
4.	Je n'aime pas	I don't like	
5.	et	and	
6.	aussi	also	
7.	mais	but	
8.	C'est génial	It's great	
9.	C'est ennuyeux	It's boring	
10.	Ce n'est pas bien	It's not good	
	<b>Week 2: Mon kit de survie</b>	<b>My survival kit</b>	
11.	<b>J'ai</b>	<b>I have</b>	
12.	<b>Je n'ai pas de</b>	<b>I don't have</b>	
13.	<b>Tu as</b>	<b>You have</b>	
14.	Il/elle a	He/she has	
15.	des chips	crisps	
16.	des lunettes de soleil	sunglasses	
17.	un portable	a mobile phone	
18.	un portemonnaie	a purse	
19.	un sac	a bag	
20.	un miroir	a mirror	
	<b>Week 3: Comment je me vois</b>	<b>Me and other people</b>	
21.	<b>Je suis</b>	<b>I am</b>	
22.	<b>Je ne suis pas</b>	<b>I am not</b>	
23.	<b>Tu es</b>	<b>You are</b>	
24.	Il/elle est	He/she is	
25.	beau/belle	good-looking	
26.	branché(e)	trendy	
27.	de taille moyenne	average height	
28.	drôle	funny	
29.	je suis d'accord	I agree	
30.	Je ne suis pas d'accord	I don't agree	
	<b>Week 4: Et les autres?</b>	<b>And the others?</b>	
31.	<b>Il a/elle a</b>	<b>He/she has</b>	
32.	<b>les yeux bleus/verts/marron</b>	<b>Blue/green/brown eyes</b>	
33.	<b>les cheveux longs/courts/mi-longs</b>	<b>long/short/medium-length hair</b>	
34.	les cheveux blonds/bruns/noirs	blond/brown/black hair	
35.	<b>Ma sœur s'appelle ...</b>	<b>My sister is called ...</b>	
36.	<b>Mon frère s'appelle ...</b>	<b>My brother is called ...</b>	
37.	<b>Mes parents s'appellent ...</b>	<b>My parents are called ...</b>	
38.	Il est/elle assez ...	He is/she is quite ...	
39.	Il n'est pas ...	He isn't ...	
40.	Elle n'est pas ...	She isn't ...	
	<b>Week 5: Il est hypercool!</b>	<b>He is supercool!</b>	
41.	<b>J'aime .../tu aimes ...</b>	<b>I like .../you like ...</b>	
42.	<b>il/elle aime ...</b>	<b>he/she likes ...</b>	
43.	<b>Je m'appelle .../tu t'appelles ...</b>	<b>my name is .../your name is ...</b>	

44.	il/elle s'appelle ...	his/her name is ...	
45.	Je suis .../tu es ...	I am .../you are ...	
46.	il/elle est ...	he/she is ...	
47.	j'ai/tu as ...	I have/you have ...	
48.	il/elle a ...	he/she has ...	
49.	elle joue de la batterie	she plays the drums	
50.	il a beaucoup de talent	he has a lot of talent	
	<b>Week 6: Mes matières</b>	<b>My school subjects</b>	
51.	<b>Est-ce que tu aimes ...?</b>	<b>Do you like ...?</b>	
52.	<b>J'aime beaucoup</b>	<b>I like a lot</b>	
53.	<b>J'aime assez</b>	<b>I quite like</b>	
54.	Je n'aime pas	I don't like	
55.	Je déteste	I hate	
56.	le français	French	
57.	l'anglais	English	
58.	Le sport/l'EPS (Education Physique Sportive)	Sport/PE	
59.	C'est ma matière préférée	It's my favourite subject	
60.	Moi aussi	Me too	
	<b>Week 7: C'est génial!</b>	<b>It's great!</b>	
61.	<b>C'est facile</b>	<b>It's easy</b>	
62.	<b>C'est difficile</b>	<b>It's difficult</b>	
63.	<b>Le/la prof est sympa</b>	<b>The teacher is nice</b>	
64.	Le/la prof est trop sévère	The teacher is too strict	
65.	On a beaucoup de devoirs	We have a lot of homework	
66.	C'est <b>assez</b> ennuyeux	It's <b>quite</b> boring	
67.	C'est <b>très</b> intéressant	It's <b>very</b> interesting	
68.	C'est <b>aussi</b> très marrant	It's <b>also</b> very funny	
69.	J'aime le français <b>parce que</b> ...	I like French <b>because</b> ...	
70.	T'es fou/folle!	You're crazy!	
	<b>Week 8: J'ai cours! &amp; Au collège en France</b>	<b>I have class! &amp; At school in France</b>	
71.	<b>Quelle heure est-il?</b>	<b>What time is it?</b>	
72.	<b>Il est ...</b>	<b>It is ...</b>	
73.	<b>huit heures</b>	<b>eight o'clock</b>	
74.	midi/minuit	midday/midnight	
75.	On a cours (le lundi)	We have lessons (on Mondays)	
76.	On n'a pas cours ...	We don't have lessons ...	
77.	On commence les cours à ...	We start lessons at ...	
78.	On a quatre cours le matin	We have four lessons in the morning	
79.	A la récré, on bavarde et on rigole	At break, we chat and we have a laugh	
80.	On est fatigués!	We are tired!	
	<b>Week 9: Miam-miam!</b>	<b>Yum-yum!</b>	
81.	<b>Je mange</b>	<b>I eat/I'm eating</b>	
82.	<b>du fromage</b>	<b>cheese</b>	
83.	<b>du poisson</b>	<b>fish</b>	
84.	du poulet	chicken	
85.	des crudités	chopped, raw vegetables	
86.	des frites	chips	
87.	de la glace à la fraise	strawberry ice-cream	

<b>88.</b>	de la tarte au citron	lemon tart	
<b>89.</b>	Je ne sais pas	I don't know	
<b>90.</b>	Bon appétit!	Enjoy your meal!	

## Geography – Year 7 – Unit 2 – Terrible Tectonics!

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

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

**Week 5:**

41.	<b>Volcano</b>	Where magma erupts through the ground. Above ground, magma is referred to as lava.
42.	<b>Active volcano</b>	A volcano that is likely to erupt.
43.	<b>Dormant volcano</b>	A volcano that has not erupted for many years.
44.	<b>Extinct volcano</b>	A volcano that has not erupted for many thousands or millions of years.
45.	<b>Composite volcano</b>	Steep sided volcanoes made of ash and lava.
46.	<b>Shield volcano</b>	Large, shallow sided volcanoes made of runny lava.
47.	<b>Magma</b>	Molten rock which is found within the Earth.
48.	<b>Magma chamber</b>	A region under the surface of the Earth where hot molten magma collects.
49.	<b>Hotspot</b>	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.	<b>Crater</b>	The hole at the top of a volcano where lava and ash escape.

**Week 6:**

<b>Composite Volcano</b>		<b>Shield volcano</b>	
			
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.	<b>Mount Eyjafjallajokull</b>	A composite volcano located in Iceland. The name means 'island-mountain-glacier'.	
62.	<b>Iceland</b>	A European island country located just beneath the Arctic Circle.	
63.	<b>Pyroclastic flows</b>	A current of hot gas and rock that flows downhill at a high speed.	
64.	<b>Lahars</b>	A volcanic landslide or mudflow.	
65.	<b>Volcanic bombs</b>	Large blocks of hot rock thrown from a volcano.	
66.	<b>Tiltmeter</b>	A device that measures any changes in the 'tilt' of the landscape - often used to study changes in volcanoes.	
67.	<b>Tsunami</b>	A giant wave caused by underwater tectonic activity.	
68.	<b>Evacuation</b>	The act of moving people away from a dangerous place to somewhere safe.	
69.	<b>Japan</b>	An island country lying off the east coast of Asia.	
70.	<b>Mount Fuji</b>	A composite volcano located in Japan. Mount Fuji is Japan's highest peak.	
Week 8:			
71.	<b>Crust</b>	The solid upper layer of the earth's structure that people live on.	
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76.	<b>Plate margin</b>	Where 2 tectonic plates meet.	
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78.	<b>Earthquakes</b>	The shaking of the ground that is caused by movements in the Earth's crust.	
79.	<b>Volcano</b>	Where magma erupts through the ground. Above ground, magma is referred to as lava.	
80.	<b>Tsunami</b>	A giant wave caused by underwater tectonic activity.	
Week 9:			

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