



Knowledge Organiser

Year 7

Advent 1



Name	
Form	



How to use your Knowledge Organiser -

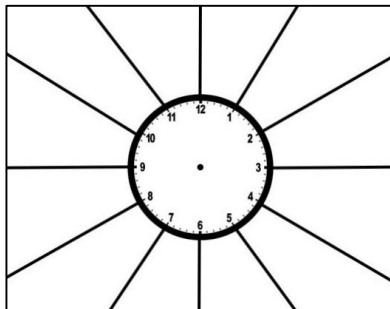
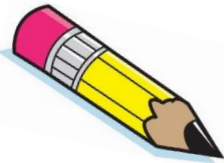


How to use your knowledge organiser... Look, cover, write, check

- Read a line, or a few lines, from a section of your Knowledge Organiser
- Try to memorise what you have read
- Cover the section with your hand
- Try to write what you have memorized
- Remove your hand
- Check to see if what you have written is accurate
- Correct anything you got wrong

How to complete... Diagrams

- Using your Knowledge Organiser for a particular topic in a subject, draw and label diagrams to help you remember content
- This could include copying drawings or diagrams that are on your Knowledge Organiser for example
- This could include creating a diagram to represent an idea or some key knowledge



How to complete... Revision Clocks

- Revision clocks can be used alongside notes to provide summaries
- Allow 5 minutes to write as much as you can about a unit / topic from memory
- You can create headings based on key word / vocabulary lists; this helps retrieval practice

How to complete... A-Z

- Write A, B, C, D etc. through to Z one per line in the margin of your lined paper
- Using your knowledge organiser for a particular topic in a subject and your knowledge of that topic, try to write a key word and a definition for that word beginning with A, B, C, D and so on, through to Z



How to complete... Make a test

- Using your Knowledge Organiser, write some questions to test your knowledge
- Number the questions
- Once you have got to 10 questions, answer the questions on another piece of lined paper
- You can use the following question stems to help you create questions: Who? What? Why? How? When?



Strategy	Tick off the number of times you have used the strategy -
Look, cover, write, check	
A – Z	
Turn it into a diagram	
Make a test	
Complete a revision clock	



Year 7 – Art Textiles – Advent 1

A Formal Processes		
1	Appliqué	- means sewing a small piece of fabric onto a bigger piece of fabric. You could experiment with cutting out the same shape in different fabrics and arranging these into patterns. You could also experiment with using different coloured threads.
2	Embroidery	uses thread to stitch onto a piece of fabric to create a shape or design. You can do this by hand or by using a sewing machine.

B Equipment		
1	Sewing Machine	

C Materials/Techniques/Equipment		
1	Needles	a very fine piece of metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in hand sewing
2	Running stitch	a hand embroidery stitch with small gaps in between
3	Back stitch	a hand embroidery stitch with no gaps in between
4	Un-picker	a seam ripper is a small tool used for unpicking stitches
5	Pin	consisting of a short straight stiff piece of wire with a pointed end; used to fasten pieces of cloth or paper together
6	Thread	a long, thin strand of cotton, nylon, or other fibres used in sewing or weaving
7	Cotton	a soft white fibrous substance which surrounds the seeds of the cotton plant and is made into textile fibre
8	Embroidery hoop	frames used to keep fabric taut while sewing

D Designers		
1	Lucky Jackson	a self-taught Canadian artist, Lucky embarked herself on a project called "365 Lucky Days" – where she would create one piece of artwork, everyday, for a year
2	Laura McCafferty	uses drawing, textile and performance to set up tensions between the trivial and serious. Obsessively gathering images of incidental peculiarities from the ordinary and popular culture



Practice your stitching by stitching one of the key terms onto a piece of fabric.



Year 7 – Computer Science – Advent 1

A	Key Vocabulary	
1	Computer Network	A network consists of two or more computers that are linked in order to share resources (such as printers and CDs), exchange files, or allow electronic communications
2	Copy Right	"The exclusive and assignable legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material"
3	Password	A string of characters that allows access to a computer system or service
4	Cyberbullying	the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature
5	Cyber Security	Protecting networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorised access through the use of technologies, processes and practices
6	Gamertags	A a person's online persona. It is a way for your friends to identify you without revealing any personal details
7	Email	Email is a tool that is often used for online communication
8	Digital footprint	Your digital footprint is a record of everything you do online
9	Inappropriate content	The internet can expose you to things you do not want to see and people you do not want to talk to
10	Contact	Unwanted messages or calls
11	Content	Something you see, read or hear that is offensive
12	CEOP	Is a branch of the police that deals with Child Exploitation and Online protection
13	Internet	global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardised communication protocols
14	Digital Foot Print	Your digital footprint is a record of everything that you do online: Searches, Likes, Comments, Shares, Orders, Upload. Everything you do online is monitored in some way, In school, Social media, Gaming, Internet service provider and Parent or carers

B	Password Protection Instructions
1	<p>How to create a memorable and secure password for an account on the school network</p> <p>The National Cyber Security Centre advises that your passwords should include three random words. Here is an example of a secure password: 9FishCloudRoad23</p> <p>REMEMEBER TO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a different password for your email account Save passwords in your browser Use two-factor authentication Keep your device(s) up to date












C	Staying Safe Online
1	<p>STOP STOP Several Times On Purpose Start Telling Other People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Childline •Speak to a teacher •Speak to an adult •Report on the online community •Find out about your school's anti-bullying policy














Try converting the key terms into binary.



Year 7 – Design and Technology – Advent 1

A Materials and Characteristics					
Hard Woods	Name of Hard Woods	Appearance	Image	Characteristics	Examples
1	Ash	Pale Brown		Flexible, tough, shock resistant	Sports equipment and handles
2	Beech	Dense/close grain		Fine finish, tough and durable	Children's toys & furniture
3	Mahogany	Rich reddish brown		Easily worked and durable. Good finish	High end furniture
4	Oak	Light brown with an interesting grain		Very tough and light weight	Flooring, furniture
Soft Woods	Name of Soft Woods	Appearance	Image	Characteristics	Examples
5	Larch	Pale to reddish brown		Durable & good water resistance	Exterior joinery
6	Pine	Pale yellow with grain that darkens with age		Light weight and easy to work with but can split	Interior construction, economical furniture
7	Spruce	Cream with fine grain		Easy to work with but variable results with finish	Construction and musical instruments
Plastics	Name of Plastics	Appearance	Image	Characteristics	Examples
8	Acrylic	Thick or thin sheets. Huge range of colours		Tough but brittle when thin. Easily scratched.	Car lights, displays, modern baths, clothing
9	High Impact Polystyrene	Flat, clear or coloured. Can be vacuum formed		Flexible, impact resistant, lightweight and food safe	All vacuum products, yoghurt pots, food packaging
10	Polypropylene	Available in sheets or shapes & easily coloured		Flexible, tough, light weight & chemically resistant	Kitchen, medical and stationary products
11	Polyvinylchloride	Many colours and has a high gloss.		Tough and easily extruded and very chemically resistant	Pipes, electrical tape, shoe soles

B Tools			
	Name	Image	Use
1	Steel Rule		Measuring and helping draw straight lines
2	Tri Square		Measures 90 angles
3	Pencil		Marking out on wood
4	Marker Pen		Marking out on plastic and fabric
5	Scriber		Marking out on metal
6	Marking Gauge		Marking out lines on wood parallel to edge
7	Centre Punch		Marks a point where metal is to be drilled
8	Coping Saw		Cutting straight and curved lines in wood & plastic
9	Hack saw		Cutting straight lines in metal & plastic
10	Junior Hacksaw		Cutting straight lines in metal & plastic
11	Tenon Saw		Straight lines in wood



Take photos of the different materials found in your home and complete a collage.



Year 7 – English – Advent 1

A		Key Terms
1	Allegory	A type of writing in which the settings, characters, and events stand for other, often larger ideas.
2	Alliteration	When the first letter of a word is repeated more than once.
3	Allusion	Making reference to people, places, events, literary work, myths, or works of art
4	Ambiguity	When something has an unclear meaning.
5	Anaphora	Repetition of the starting line of a poem.
6	Anecdote	A short story from personal experience.
7	Assonance	Repeating vowel sounds
8	Connotation	An idea or feeling which a word invokes for a person.
9	Dialogue	When a character speaks aloud.
10	Didactic	Intended to teach, instruct, or have a moral lesson for the reader.
11	Double entendre	When a word or phrase has two meanings, one of which is often rude
12	Emotive Language	Powerful describing words or adjectives.
13	Evocative Verbs	A doing word which sounds particularly active.
14	Euphemism	A polite way of saying something often taboo or controversial.
15	Flashback/Flashforward	When the narrator changes time, moving back to the past or forwards to the future.
16	Half Rhyme	When words sound similar, but are not a full rhyme.
17	Hamartia	The character flaw of a powerful hero that leads to his tragic downfall.
18	Hyperbole	Exaggeration for effect.
19	Idiom	commonly used phrases or metaphors.
20	Imperative	A command.
21	Incongruent	When something doesn't make sense at all.

22	Irony	Something contrary to what you might expect.
23	Juxtaposition	When two or more ideas are contrasted near each other.
24	Metaphor	Saying something is something else; a direct comparison, not meant literally.
25	Onomatopoeia	Words that sound like what they are.
26	Oxymoron	Two opposites together.
27	Repetition	The action of repeating something that has already been said or written.
28	Rhetorical question	A question not expected to be answered.
29	Rhyme	When words sound the same.
30	Paradox	A contradiction.
31	Pathos	When the reader feels particularly sad or emotional.
32	Personification	Applying human characteristics to objects or things.
33	Pun	A play on words.
34	Semantic field	When a group of words all link to one overall theme.
35	Sensory Detail	Sight, sound, taste, touch, smell.
36	Sibilance	A repeated 's' sound – either at the start, or in the middle of words.
37	Simile	Comparing something using like or as.
38	Stanza	The different parts of a poem with gaps in the middle.
39	Syntactic Parallelism	Repetition of a sentence structure.
40	Zoomorphism	Giving animals human characteristics.



Complete a short piece of creative writing. How many of these techniques can you include?



Year 7 – Food and Nutrition – Advent 1

A		Cooking Methods
1	Simmering	A method of cooking in deep water just below boiling point – small bubbles.
2	Frying	Cooking method where food is cooked and browed in hot fat – amounts of fat vary.
3	Baking	Cooking food in an oven with dry heat.
4	Grilling	Method of cooking under intense heat which can be from the top or bottom.
5	Boiling	Cooking in deep liquid at 100 degrees – large rapid bubbles.
6	Sauté	A method of cooking food by tossing it in fat.

B		Making Techniques
1	Rubbing In	A method used for making pastry/cakes/crumble where fat is rubbed into flour using finger tips.
2	Bridge and claw cutting technique	Arch hand to create a bridge when holding food and hold with claw like grip.
3	Folding	Gentle mixing of ingredients usually done with a plastic spatula.
4	Mixing	The combining of ingredients.
5	Forming/shaping	Process of putting combined ingredients into a shape e.g. dough into a ball.
6	Chopping	To cut something into pieces.

C		Food Hygiene
1	Food poisoning	Illness caused from eating contaminated foods.
2	Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms.
3	High risk foods	Foods that provide the best conditions for the growth of bacteria.

D		Nutrients
1	Carbohydrates	Main source of energy for the body.
2	Vitamins/ Minerals	Required in small amount to maintain good body health – each vitamin/mineral does a different job.
3	Fats	Secondary source of energy but required as insulation for the body.
4	Fibre	Vital for the body as it absorbs water and helps you go for a poo.
5	Protein	Needed for growth and the building and repair of body cells.
6	Dairy	Products made from milk e.g. yoghurt, creams and cheese.

E		Food Safety
1	<p>Food Safety Health and Safety in the Food Room: Personal Hygiene Wash hands in hot soapy water: Tie long hair back Wear apron and tuck tie in Roll back sleeves Remove jewellery</p> <p>Cross Contamination Use correct coloured chopping boards when preparing ingredients Red = raw meat Green = fruit and vegetables</p> <p>Hazards Physical – hair in food, glass found in packaging or nail varnish Chemical – bleach spillage, surface cleaners or washing up liquid Biological – Sneezing in or on food, coughing or not washing hands. Carrying knives with the blade downwards. No running. Teamwork to get the job done together smoothly.</p> <p>Food Storage temperatures: Fridge 0 – 5 degrees Freezer -18 degrees</p> <p>The 4 C's – cooking, cleaning, chilling, cross contamination.</p>	

F		Key Temperatures
1		



Create a dinner menu and write down all of the techniques you would use to make it and the nutrients in each dish.



Year 7 – History – Advent 1

A			Timeline	
1	410	The Angles and Saxons arrive in England from Germany.		
2	597	Augustine arrives in England to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.		
3	731	The Venerable Bede completes The Ecclesiastical History of the English People		
4	793	The Vikings attack the monastery on Lindisfarne.		
5	865	The invasion of the 'Great Heathen Army'		
6	871	Alfred the Great is crowned King of Wessex		
7	878	Alfred the Great defeats the 'Great Heathen Army' at the Battle of Edington.		
8	899	Alfred the Great dies.		

B			Key Individuals	
1	Alfred the Great	The Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex who defeated the Great Heathen Army.		
2	Augustine	A monk sent from Rome who converted the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity and became the first Archbishop of Canterbury.		
3	Bede	An English monk who wrote the first history of England.		
4	Guthrum	Viking king who was defeated by Alfred and given the Danelaw to rule.		

C			Key Words	
1	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle	A contemporary history of England, begun during the reign of Alfred the Great.		
2	Anglo-Saxons	The Germanic tribes who invaded England from Germany.		
3	Archbishop of Canterbury	The most senior bishop in the English Church, and leader of the Church of England.		
4	Danegeld	Large sums of money given to Vikings to prevent further invasion.		
5	Danelaw	English territory given over to Viking rule.		
6	Empire	A group of countries or states presided over by a single ruler.		
7	Fyrd	Part time Anglo-Saxon army which could be called to fight at times of war.		
8	Great Heathen Army	A large force of Viking warriors who invaded England during the ninth century.		
9	Mercia	Anglo-Saxon kingdom in central England, covering what is today called the Midlands.		
10	Pagan	Someone who believes in many different gods.		
11	Sutton Hoo	The site of an Anglo-Saxon ship burial from the seventh century AD.		
12	Valhalla	The heaven for Viking warriors.		
13	Vikings	Seafaring people from Scandinavia who raided and traded across Europe and Russia.		
14	Wessex	Anglo-Saxon kingdom stretching cross southern England.		
15	Witan	A collection of Anglo-Saxon noblemen and senior clergymen who advised the king.		



Complete an illustrated revision timeline in the style of an illumination using as many key words as possible.



Year 7 – French – Advent 1

A	Les Salutations	Greetings
1	Bonjour	Hello
2	Salut	Hi
3	Bonsoir	Good evening
4	Bonne nuit	Good night
5	Au revoir	Goodbye
6	à toute à l'heure	See you later
7	à plus (tard)	See you (later)
8	Comment t'appelles-tu ?	What's your name?
9	Je m'appelle...	My name is...
10	Quel âge as-tu ?	How old are you?
11	J'ai onze ans	I am eleven years old
12	Où habites-tu ?	Where do you live?
13	J'habite à...	I live in...
14	(Comment) ça va ?	How are you?
15	ça va bien	I'm good
16	Bof !	Meh!
17	Pas mal	Not bad
18	Comme si, comme ça	So so
19	non, ça ne va pas	Not great
20	ça va mal !	Awful!
21	Comment ça s'écrit ?	How do you spell?
22	ça s'écrit....	It's spelt....

B	Les Dates	Dates
1	Quelle est la date?	What's the date?
2	Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday?
3	mon anniversaire c'est le...	My birthday is the....
4	janvier	January
5	février	February
6	mars	March
7	avril	April
8	mai	May
9	juin	June
10	juillet	July
11	août	August
12	septembre	September
13	octobre	October
14	novembre	November
15	décembre	December
16	lundi	Monday
17	mardi	Tuesday
18	mercredi	Wednesday
19	jeudi	Thursday
20	vendredi	Friday
21	samedi	Saturday
22	dimanche	Sunday

C	Mon Sac à dos	My Rucksack
1	Dans mon sac	In my bag
2	il y a	there is
3	j'ai	I have
4	un agenda	a diary
5	un sac	a bag
6	un stylo	a pen
7	un livre	a textbook
8	un cahier	an exercise book
9	un crayon	a pencil
10	un classeur	a folder
11	un portable	a mobile phone
12	un porte-monnaie	a wallet
13	une trousse	a pencil case
14	une gomme	a rubber
15	une calculatrice	a calculator
16	une règle	a ruler
17	le tableau	the whiteboard
18	l'ordinateur	the computer
19	les élèves	the pupils

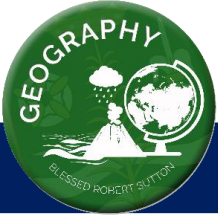
D	Les Opinions	Opinions
1	j'adore	I love
2	j'aime	I like
3	je n'aime pas	I don't like
4	je déteste	I hate
5	je préfère	I prefer
6	c'est	It is
7	super	great
8	intéressant	interesting
9	nul	rubbish
10	ennuyeux	boring

E	Les Sports	Sports
1	Qu'est-ce que tu aimes?	What do you like?
2	le foot	football
3	le rugby	rugby
4	le tennis	tennis
5	le vélo	cycling
6	le skate	skateboarding
7	le judo	judo
8	les jeux vidéo	video games
9	la danse	dancing
10	la musique	music
11	la gymnastique	gymnastics

F	Les Couleurs	Colours
1	Quelle couleur est-il ?	What colour is it?
2	blanc	white
3	jaune	yellow
4	orange	orange
5	marron	brown
6	rouge	red
7	rose	pink
8	bleu	blue
9	vert	green
10	gris	grey
11	noir	black

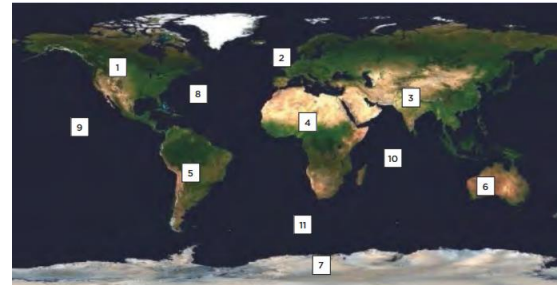


Write a conversation using as many of the key terms as possible.



Year 7 – Geography – Advent 1

A	Key Words	
1	Contours	Line on a map which join up areas of the same height.
2	Environmental	Human interaction with nature.
3	Grid Reference	A map reference indicating a location. The vertical lines are called eastings. They are numbered - the numbers increase to the east. The horizontal lines are called northings as the numbers increase in an northerly direction. When you give a grid reference, always give the easting first: "Along the corridor and up the stairs".
4	Human	The impact of people on the Earth.
5	Latitude	Distance north and south of the equator, circling the Earth in an east-west direction. They are parallel.
6	Layer Colouring	Using colours to represent areas of higher land.
7	Longitude	Lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom. They are not parallel as lines of latitude are - they meet at a point at the north and south poles and are called meridians.
8	Ordnance Survey	A national mapping company for Great Britain.
9	Physical	The natural world without people.
10	Relief	The shape of the land.
11	Scale	The ratio of the distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.
12	Spot Heights	A dot or triangle with a number on map. They give the exact height of a point on the map.



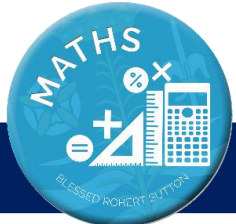
B	Continents and Oceans
1	North America
2	Europe
3	Asia
4	Africa
5	South America
6	Oceania
7	Antarctica
8	Atlantic Ocean
9	Pacific Ocean
10	Indian Ocean
11	South Atlantic Ocean



Complete an A-Z list of countries you can remember from memory – write down the name of the continent they are on.

OS Map Symbols

1:25 000 scale Explorer™



Year 7 – Maths – Advent 1

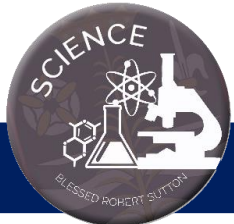
A Algebraic Thinking: Sequences		
1	Sequence	Items or numbers put in a pre-decided order.
2	Term	A single number or variable.
3	Position	The place something is located.
4	Rule	Instructions that relate to two variables.
5	Linear	The difference between terms increases or decreases by the same value each time.
6	Non-linear	The difference between terms increases or decreases in different amounts.
7	Difference	The gap between two terms.
8	Arithmetic	A sequence where the difference between the terms is constant.
9	Geometric	A sequence where each term is found by multiplying the previous one by a fixed non zero number.

B Algebraic Thinking: Algebraic Notation		
1	Function	A relationship that instructs how to get from an input to an output.
2	Input	The number/symbol put into a function.
3	Output	The number/expression that comes out of a function.
4	Operation	A mathematical process.
5	Inverse	The operation that undoes what was done by the previous operation.
6	Commutative	The order of the operations do not matter.
7	Substitute	Replace one variable with a number or new variable.
8	Expression	A maths sentence with a minimum of two numbers and at least one math operation (no equals sign).
9	Evaluate	Work out.

C Algebraic Thinking: Equality and Significance		
1	Equality	Two expressions that have the same value.
2	Equation	A mathematical statement that two things are equal.
3	Equals	Represented by '=' symbol – means the same.
4	Solution	The set or value that satisfies the equation.
5	Solve	To find the solution.
6	Inverse	The operation that undoes what was done by the previous operation (The opposite operation).
7	Term	A single number or variable.
8	Like	Variables that are the same are 'like.'
9	Coefficient	A multiplicative factor in front of a variable e.g. $5x$ (5 is the coefficient, x is the variable).
10	Index	The power.
11	Expression	A maths sentence with a minimum of two numbers and at least one math operation (no equals sign).






Calculate which key term would score the most in Scrabble.



Year 7 – Science – Advent 1

A Speed and Gravity		
1	Speed	A measure of how quickly or slowly that something is moving. $\text{speed (m/s)} = \frac{\text{distance travelled (m)}}{\text{time taken (s)}}$
2	Relative motion	Compares how quickly one object is moving compared to another.
3	Gravity	A non-contact force that acts between two objects.
4	Gravitational Force	Pulls you back to Earth when you jump.
5	Weight	The downward force caused by gravity acting upon the mass of an object, it is measured in Newtons (N). $\text{weight (N)} = \text{mass (kg)} \times \text{gravitational field strength (N/kg)}$
6	Mass	The amount of matter within an object, whereas weight is the downward force of the object, we measure mass in kilograms.
7	Balanced	When forces acting on an object are the same size, but acting in different directions.
8	Unbalanced	When two forces acting on an object are not the same size.
9	Resultant Force	The difference between two unbalanced forces.

B Particle Model			
1	Solid	Liquid	Gas
			
	The particles vibrate in a fixed position.	The particles are close together and move around each other.	The particles are far apart and move quickly in all directions.
	The particles cannot move from place to place.	The particles are arranged in a random position.	The particles are arranged in a random way.
	Particles have a fixed shape and cannot flow.	The particles flow and take the shape of the bottom of their container.	The particles flow and completely fill their container.
The particles cannot be compressed (squashed)	The particles cannot be compressed.	The particles can easily be compressed.	



Complete research on Isaac Newton and create a profile of his scientific achievements.

C Separating Mixtures		
1	Filtration	A method for separating an insoluble solid from a liquid. Using filter paper, the liquid particles are small enough to pass through as a filtrate and the solid particles are too large to pass and stay behind as the residue.
2	Chromatography	A method of separating dissolved substances from one another. Often used when the dissolved substances are coloured such as inks, food colouring or plant dyes. With paper chromatography a solvent, usually water or ethanol is used. The paper is lowered into the solvent and the solvent travels up the paper, taking some of the substances with it.
3	Distillation	A method used for separating the solvent from a solution e.g. water can be separated from a salt solution because the water has a much lower boiling point than the salt.
4	Evaporation	A method used to separate a soluble solid from a liquid. A solution is placed in an evaporating basin and heated with a Bunsen Burner. The water will evaporate and leave solid crystals behind.



Year 7 – PE – Advent 1

A	Key Words	
1	Balance	Stability through an even distribution of weight.
2	Competence	To do something successfully or efficiently.
3	Concentration	Exclusive attention for a period of time.
4	Confidence	A belief in your ability to complete a physical skill or task given.
5	Control	To exercise restraint or direction over; dominate; command.
6	Coordination	Smoothly and successfully performing more than one motor task at the same time e.g. ball, hand and eye coordination.
7	Core stability	The major muscles of the core are those in your stomach and back. 'Core stability' is the ability to support the spine and keep the body stable and balanced. It is essential for 'quality' performance and also for completing manual tasks safely and effectively in everyday life.
8	Cue recognition	Recognising and responding to relevant information whilst filtering out unwanted information.
9	Decision making	Observations inform judgements that lead to the selection of a course of action among alternatives; every decision-making process produces a final choice, even if the choice involves no action.
10	Dodging	To make a sudden movement in a new direction.
11	Eye-foot coordination	eyes and feet working together to perform a task
12	Eye-hand coordination	eyes and hands working together to perform a task
13	Feinting	A movement that is made in order to deceive an opponent.
14	Fine Motor Skills	small physical actions e.g. manipulating the hands or the fingers.
15	Flexibility	The range of movement through which a joint or sequence of joints can move.
16	Fluency	Movement that is smooth, graceful and effortless.
17	Focus	To direct one's attentions or efforts.
18	Force	Strength or energy used in a physical movement. Impulsive responses To act without considering the consequences.

19	Gross Motor Skills	Large physical actions.
20	Kinaesthetic Awareness	A sensation by which bodily position, weight, muscle tension and movement are perceived by an individual.
21	Leadership	Guiding a team/group or individual
22	Manipulate object	Handling/controlling a piece of equipment or apparatus.
23	Moderate physical activity	physical activity (exercise) that generally requires sustained rhythmical movements. A person should feel some exertion but should be able to carry on a conversation comfortably during the activity.
24	Performance	An expression of something, including the everyday performance executed in class, or where appropriate, elite performance. To execute a movement or movement sequence.
25	Prioritising	Dealing with the components of a task according to their importance.
26	Propel an object	Pushing an object away from the body e.g. throw a ball, kick a ball, strike a badminton shuttle with a racquet.
27	Resilience	A capacity to deal constructively with change or challenge, allowing a person to maintain or re-establish their social and emotional well-being in the face of difficult elements. It involves thoughts, feelings and actions.
28	Strength	The ability of a muscle or muscle group to overcome a resistance.
29	Vigorous physical activity	physical activity (exercise) that is intense enough to result in a significant increase in heart and respiration rate.



**Reflect on your last PE lesson.
Write down how you used any
of the skills listed.**



Year 7 – Performing Arts: Drama – Advent 1

A		Characterisation	
All the elements that make up a character: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accent• Movement• Hair• Make up• Age• Personality• Costume		Actors learn about their character through the script and then use activities like thought tracking and hot seating to learn more about them.	
B		Telling a story	
Beginning – Establish characters.	Middle – Main story line.	End – Make it clear to the audience you have finished. How can you do this?	

C		Key Words	
1	Freeze frame	A frozen image to show the audience part of a story	
2	Body Language	Showing emotions with your body language	
3	Facial expressions	Showing emotions with our face	
4	Monologue	A character speak in the first person, by themselves	
5	Levels	In drama we can use levels to show who has the power in the relationship	
6	Thought Tracking	Where a character tells the audience how they feel	
7	Script	The lines said by a character	
8	Hot seating	To answer questions in character to get a better understanding of who your character is	
9	Stimulus	Using a stimulus as a way of beginning to develop a story	
10	Physical Theatre	using movement to tell a story	



Complete a gingerbread character profile for a character/create a storyboard/script for a play.



Year 7 – Performing Arts: Music – Advent 1

A	Families in an orchestra	
1	Strings	Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Harp
2	Woodwind	Flute, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Saxophone
3	Brass	Trumpet, Cornet, Trombone, Tuba, Euphonium, French Horn
4	Percussion	Tuned – Kettle drums, steel drums, xylophone Untuned – Triangle, tambourine, Drum kit
5	Keyboard	Piano, harpsichord, electric piano, keyboard

B	Programme Music	
1	Narrative Music	Music that tells a story - Danse Macabre by Saint-Saens - Peter and the Wolf by Sergei Prokofiev
2	Descriptive music	Music that paints a picture - Carnival of the Animals by Saint-Saens - The Planets by Gustav Holst
3	Idee fixe	A repeating piece of music that is used to represent a character, feeling or object

C	Key Words	
1	Tempo:	How fast or slow the music is
2	Dynamics:	How loud or quiet the music is
3	Texture:	How many instruments are playing (Lots=thick, a few=thin)
4	Pitch:	How high or low the music/sound is
5	Timbre:	The sound the instrument makes
6	Melody:	The main tune
7	Harmony:	A secondary tune that is not the melody
8	Duration:	How long or short the notes are or the music is
9	Major:	Happy sounding music
10	Minor:	Creepy sounding music
11	Conductor:	Leads the orchestra
12	Composer:	Someone who writes a piece of music



Complete a review for your favourite piece of music using as many of the key words.



Year 7 – RE – Advent 1



Complete a word cloud for the Book of Genesis.

A	Key Vocabulary	
1	10 Plagues	The 10 disasters that God inflicted on the people of Egypt to convince the King to free the Israelites.
2	Adultery	Cheating on the person to whom you are married.
3	Ark	The ship built by Noah to survive the flood.
4	Baal	A God worshipped by the Canaanite tribes.
5	Bless	To award God's protection and favour to someone.
6	Circumcise	To remove a male's foreskin.
7	Covenant	An agreement or promise between God and people.
8	Covenant Box	A special box containing the stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were inscribed.
9	Covet	To crave something that belongs to someone else.
10	Cup-Bearer	Someone who serves wine in a royal household.
11	Descendant	A future relation, for example a child or child's child.
12	Exile	Being forced to live outside the country of your birth.
13	Exodus	The Israelite's journey out of Egypt.
14	Faith	Trust in God.
15	The Fall	Adam and Eve's disobedience towards God by eating the forbidden fruit, bringing sin and evil into the world.
16	Garden of Eden	The Garden created by God for Adam and Eve to live in.
17	Genesis	The first book in the Bible; it literally means 'origin.'
18	Israelites	The name given to Abraham's descendants, chosen by God to be a great nation and have their own land.
19	Jew	The name given to the Israelite's descendants today.
20	Leprosy	A skin disease.
21	Messiah	A saviour, or rescuer, sent by God.
22	Myth	A story that is not historically true, but that contains spiritual truth.
23	New Testament	The second part of the Bible, written around CE 30-70.
24	Old Testament	The first part of the Bible, written between 800BCE and 165 BCE.
25	Original Sin	The Christian belief that everybody is born with a desire to do wrong.

26	Passover	A Jewish festival remembering the Israelites' freedom from slavery in Egypt.
27	Pentateuch	The first five books of the Bible; Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
28	Philistine	A member of the tribe that fought against the Israelites.
29	Promised land	The land of Canaan, which God promised to give to the Israelites.
30	Prophet	A messenger from God.
31	Red Sea	A narrow sea that lies between Africa and Asia; in Exodus, the sea is parted so the Israelites can escape from the Egyptians.
32	Sabbath	The seventh day of the week, reserved for religious activities, when people do not work.
33	Sacrifice	An animal or other farming product dedicated to God as a way of thanking him, saying sorry or asking for protection.
34	Scriptures	Religious texts.
35	Sin	Disobeying God.
36	Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.
37	Ten Commandments	The 10 rules given by God to Moses for the Israelites to follow.
38	Torah	The name, meaning 'law', that Jewish people give to the first five books of the Bible, the most important Jewish scriptures.
39	Twelve Tribes of Israel	The name given to the families and descendants of Jacob's sons.

B	Key People	
1	Abel	Adam and Eve's son, who is murdered by his brother Cain.
2	Abraham	A man who God promises to make the 'father of a great nation.'
3	Adam	The first man in the Bible.
4	Cain	Adam and Eve's son, who murders his brother Abel.
5	Esau	Isaac's son, Jacob's brother.
6	Eve	The first woman in the Bible
7	Isaac	Abraham's son, who God tells Abraham to sacrifice as a test of faith.
8	Jacob	Isaac's son, who has 12 sons himself who create the Twelve Tribes of Israel.
9	Joseph	A son of Jacob who is sold into slavery in Egypt by his brothers because of the dreams he has about them.
10	Noah	A man called by God to build an ark to save him from the flood.
11	Potiphar	A man who Joseph works for in Egypt.



Year 7 – Spanish – Advent 1

A		
1	Say what I like and don't like doing.	Me gusta jugar a los videojuegos. No me gusta chatear.
2	Ask someone what they like doing.	¿Qué te gusta hacer?
3	Give opinions.	Es aburrido. Es interesante.
4	Use me gusta (etc.) + infinitive	Me gusta mucho navegar por internet.
5	Use no to make sentences negative.	No es interesante.
6	Use porque to give a reason.	Me gusta mandar SMS porque es divertido.

B		
1	Say what I do in my spare time.	Canto karaoke y escucho música.
2	Ask someone what they do in their spare time.	¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?
3	Use expressions of frequency.	Todos los días, a veces, nunca, de vez en cuando
4	Use -ar verbs in the present tense.	Hablo, hablas, habla, hablamos, habláis, hablan

C		
1	Say what the weather is like.	Hace buen tiempo, hace frío, llueve
2	Say what I do in different weather.	Cuando hace calor, monto en bici
3	Use the connective cuando.	Cuando llueve, escucho música, pero cuando hace sol, monto en bici.

D		
1	Say what sports I do.	Hago atletismo y juego al voleibol.
2	Ask someone what sports they do.	¿Qué deportes haces?
3	Say what I think of different sports.	¡Me encanta! ¡Me gusta mucho!
4	Say what I do on different days of the week.	Los lunes juego al baloncesto.
5	Use the irregular verb hacer (to do).	Hago, haces, hace, hacemos, hacéis, hacen
6	Use the stem-changing verb jugar (to play).	Juego, juegas, juega, jugamos, jugáis, juegan

E		
1	Read longer texts by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising cognates and near-cognates • Working out words from context 	La capital, optimista, tigre

F		
1	Take part in an extended conversation using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different question words • Longer, more interesting sentences 	¿Qué? ¿Cuándo? ¿Cómo?



Write a conversation using as many of the key terms as possible.