The Purbeck School
Achieving Excellence Together

Y7 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name: _____   Tutor: _____

Kindness

We show compassion towards each other at all times

We speak to each other in a respectful and considerate way

We take care of ourselves, each other, and our environment

Achieving excellence together

Perseverance

We never give up

We remain positive whatever the challenge

We support and encourage others

Aspiration

We have the drive to direct our own lives

We do not place limits on what we can achieve

We contribute to a positive social and learning environment

For each subject, this book contains the knowledge that you should learn by the end of…

Spring 2025-26

TIMETABLE

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Glue your timetable onto this page.

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

INTRODUCTION

At The Purbeck School, we know completing your home learning is essential to long term academic success. It allows you to extend your learning and to reinforce what has been learnt in class.

Daily home learning will be in three 20-minute parts:
1. **English: Sparx Reader**
2. **Maths: Sparx Maths**
3. Knowledge organiser **self-quizzing**

ENGLISH: **www.sparxreader.com**	Login:	Password:

Sparx Reader gives all students access to a rich range of books, with quizzes throughout to support engaged reading.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, reading and quizzes should take around one hour.
- You must complete 100% in each task.
- Gold Readers can add any book and earn points by keeping reading logs.

MATHS: **www.sparxmaths.com**	Login:	Password:

Sparx-Maths provides practice on what you've learnt in class and consolidation what you've learnt through the year.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, tasks should take around one hour.
- You should show your workings in your orange homework book.
- You must complete 100% in each task.

SELF-QUIZZING

Your teachers will quiz you regularly on what you are expected to learn.

- On the subject page in this book, organise yourself by noting:
  - The date of your knowledge quiz.
  - What knowledge you need to self-quiz and learn.
- Pick one of our Independent Study Strategies (see next page) and spend at least 20mins revising.
- Bring evidence of your self-quizzing to the lesson.
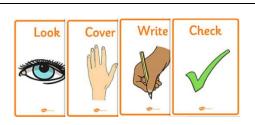- On the day of your knowledge quiz, be prepared and attempt every question.

SUPPORT

If you need help with any aspect of your home learning then…

- Please go and see your subject teacher.
- Extra help is also available at Study Plus, our after-school home learning club, every Tuesday – Thursday 3.10-4.10pm in room E14.

INDEPENDENT STUDY STRATEGIES

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Independent study involves undertaking activities that will help you to improve in that area.
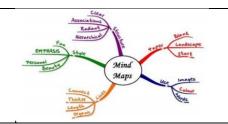There are many effective ways you can study independently – here are a few strategies

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Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check

- LOOK: Read the question and the answer.
- COVER: Cover up the answer column.
- WRITE: Write the answer from your memory.
- CHECK: Finally, mark your work. Correct any mistakes.

Mind Maps

- Make notes around a key concept or subject.
- Draw lines to link definitions, key ideas and related parts.
- You may find it helpful to use different colours for different ideas.

Flash Cards

- Write key points down on flash cards and carry them around with you – look at them as often as you can!
- Use them as a quiz – write a key word on one side and the definition on the other, then test yourself.

Posters

- Make your own colourful posters! You can pick any subject as your theme.
- Draw diagrams or pictures to go with your text.
- Display them in a visible place at home.

Practice Example Questions

- For many subjects a good way to revise is to work through some example questions.
- You can practice these questions over and over to develop your understanding.
- If there are parts of questions that you find hard or think you haven't understood, you can check your notes, search online, or seek advice from your teacher.

Websites

These websites provide opportunities for students to learn, practise and get feedback:
- Seneca Learning: www.senecalearning.com
- BBC Bitesize: www.bbc.com/bitesize
- Sparx-Maths: www.sparxmaths.com
- Free Science Lessons: www.freesciencelessons.co.uk

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

This table will help you organise your knowledge organiser self-quizzing.

7X	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	FRENCH HISTORY[1]		ENGLISH MATHS	DESIGN	HISTORY[2+3], RE[1] ART[2], MuDr[3]
B	SPANISH RE[2], SCI[1+3]	SCIENCE[2], RE[3] ART[3], MuDr[1+2]	ENGLISH GEOGRAPHY	ART[1]	MATHS SCIENCE

7Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY[3]	GEOGRAPHY[1+2]	FRENCH	MATHS ART[3], MuDr[1+2]	ENGLISH SCIENCE
B	SPANISH ART[1+2], MuDr[3]	ENGLISH	MATHS DESIGN	HISTORY RE	

* Class numbers noted in subscript

This knowledge organiser example gives an idea on how you can note the date of your quiz and a self-assessment (RAG) of your knowledge…

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KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE PURBECK SCHOOL

1.	What is The Purbeck School vision statement?	Achieving Excellence Together	1/9/24
2.	What are our three core values?	• Kindness • Aspiration • Perseverance	1/9/24
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
4.	Name the four Houses.	• Kestrel • Skylark • Kingfisher • Swift	1/9/24
5.	What time should all students be in school for every day?	8.40am	1/9/24

6.	Where can students buy food at lunchtime?	• Y7: cafe • Y8/9: canteen	7/9/24
7.	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	7/9/24
8.	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	• Reading Plus • Sparx Maths • Self-quizzing	7/9/24
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	• Your subject teacher • Home learning club	7/9/24
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	• Choir • Sports clubs • STEM	7/9/24

Y7 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE FORMAL ELEMENTS

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
• Line, texture and form	→	• Line, form, shape and space	→	• Shape, pattern, tone and form

1.	What is a painting, drawing or sculpture of objects that do not move or are not alive called?	A still life	
2.	What does composition mean in Art?	The way things are arranged in a work of art	
3.	Name the 2 key artists who invented the Cubist art movement	• Pablo Picasso • Georges Braque	
4.	What did the Cubist artists want to show in their work?	Multiple perspectives in one piece of work	
5.	What is mixed media?	An artwork made by combining different media or materials.	

6.	What is created when the end of a line meets the start of the line?	A shape	
7.	Squares, triangles, rectangles, circles, hexagons, pentagons are all examples of which type of shape?	Geometric shapes	
8.	What term describes shapes that don't follow the rules of maths or geometry?	Organic shapes	
9.	What term describes empty areas around something in artwork?	Negative space	
10.	What is positive space?	The parts of the picture that has something in them, i.e., tree etc.	

11.	What is the term that refers to the Japanese idea of balanced light and dark areas in a composition?	Notan	
12.	What is contrast in Art?	Two very different things put next to each other.	

5

Y7 COMPUTING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – SPRING

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Computational Thinking Coding Concepts using SCRATCH	→	Spreadsheets Hardware & Software	→	Coding Concepts using Python Vector Image editing

1.	Who created the Python Programming Language?	Guido van Rossum	
2.	A digital currency using cryptography to secure transactions?	Cryptocurrency	
3.	What is reformatting a problem, so it becomes solvable by a computer?	Computational Thinking	
4.	When was the first mobile phone call made?	1973	
5.	What is a set of instructions or rules designed to solve a definite problem?	Algorithm	

6.	Who was the co-founder of Apple?	Steve Wozniak	
7.	How individuals or businesses reduce the risk of Cyber Attack?	Cybersecurity	
8.	What is the information about a particular person that exists on the internet, as a result of their online activity?	Digital Footprint	
9.	When was Ebay launched?	1995	
10.	What is the process of identifying and removing errors from computer software?	Debugging	

11.	Who Lead the team that programmed the guidance systems for the Apollo moon missions of the 60's and 70's?	Margaret Hamilton	
12.	What is the type of bad software used to infect and/or damage a system?	Malware	
13.	What is an organised collection of instructions, which when executed perform a specific task or function?	Program	
14.	What year was the first home games console released?	1972	
15.	What is an Interactive experience where digital objects are placed in a real-world environment in real time?	Augmented Reality	

16.	Who co-founded Google along with Sergey Brin?	Larry Paige	
17.	The practice of using a network of remote servers, hosted on the internet to store, manage and process date. Rather than the local PC?	Cloud Computing	
18.	What is the science of making machines that can think like humans?	Artificial Intelligence	
19.	What year was Minecraft released?	2009	
20.	When did Apple release their first computer, the Apple 1?	1976	

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1.	What are the five sections in the 'Eat-Well Guide'?	1. Carbohydrates 2. Protein 3. Dairy 4. Fruit and veg 5. Oil and spreads	
2.	Why do we need to drink **water**?	To prevent dehydration.	
3.	Name one **dry method of cooking**.	Baking, roasting, grilling, dry frying and BBQ.	
4.	Name one **moist method of cooking**.	Stewing, simmering, boiling, poaching and braising.	
5.	What **temperature** should a fridge be kept at?	0°C – 5°C.	
6.	What **temperatures** are the danger zone?	5°C – 63°C.	
7.	What are the conditions **bacteria** need to grow?	Time, warmth, moisture and food.	
8.	Why do you use a **food probe**?	It checks the core temperature of food is at 75°C or above.	
9.	What is **food seasonality**?	The time of the year when a particular food crop is ready to harvest and is best in flavour, colour and texture.	
10.	What are **food miles**?	The miles that food travels from farm to fork.	

Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –
FOOD 2: FOOD FOR YOUR FAMILY

1.	Name three of the eight government **dietary guidelines**?	1. Base your meals on starchy carbohydrate. 2. Eat lots of fruit and veg. 3. Eat more fish, including a portion of oily fish. 4. Cut down on saturated fat and sugars. 5. Eat less salt. 6. Get active and be a healthy weight. 7. Don't get thirsty. 8. Don't skip breakfast	
2.	Name two **diseases** you could get due to poor diet.	• Obesity • Coronary heart disease • Diabetes • Tooth decay	
3.	Name the three different **parts of the cooker**.	• Hob • Grill • Main oven	
4.	What is the name of bacteria that causes **food poisoning**? How does it happen?	**Pathogenic bacteria**. Food poisoning can occur if these are not destroyed during cooking.	
5.	What is happening to the bacteria in a fridge between 0 – 5°C?	Bacteria growth is slowed and as a result food lasts longer	
6.	What is happening to the bacteria in the danger zone between 5°C – 63°C?	Bacteria **reproduce most actively** at this danger zone.	
7.	What is happening to the bacteria from 75°C?	Bacteria start to be **destroyed** and are not able to reproduce.	
8.	What does **food provenance** mean?	Where the food and ingredients originally come from.	
9.	What does **sustainability** mean?	Producing food in a way that can be maintained over a long period of time and protects the environment.	
10.	Name three reasons why households sometimes **waste** food?	• Not planning meals properly. • Not storing foods properly. • Misunderstanding the use-by and best before dates on food packaging. • Serving portions that are too large.	

Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: DESK TIDY

1.	Why is softwood considered a sustainable product?	New trees can be grown to replace those used for timber and fuel.

To ensure that timber comes from a reputable source, it is vital to know the provenance of the wood. | |
| 2. | What is meant by the term softwood? | Wood from evergreen trees that have needles. They do not lose their leaves. | |
| 3. | Name three hardwoods. | • Oak
• Beech
• Teak | |
| 4. | Name the 6 R's we need to remember as designers and consumers. | • Re-use
• Recycle
• Refuse
• Repair
• Re-think
• Reduce | |
| 5. | Name three forming processes. | • Injection moulding
• Blow moulding
• Vacuum Forming | |
| 6. | What does thermoplastic mean? | A plastic which is formed with heat, they can be re-heated and reformed and are recyclable. | |
| 7. | What is the source of plastic? | Plastics are made from petrochemical sources.
• Oil
• Gas | |
| 8. | Why does biodegradable plastic break down so readily when in contact with soil? | They are made from vegetable starches and can be composted. Bio-plastics are non-toxic. | |
| 9. | What are the material stock form of plastics? | • Sheet
• Rod
• Tubing
• Granules and powder | |
| 10. | What is the difference between **finite** and **non- finite** resources? | **Finite resource:**
Limited supply cannot be reproduced. E.g. oil.

Infinite resource:
Unlimited in supply; will not run out. E.g. solar. | |

1.	What is a **polymer**?	A polymer is a plastic. It is a man-made material and comes from petrochemical sources (oil and gas)	
2.	How are plastics categorised?	• Thermoforming plastics • Thermosetting plastics	
3.	What is your **carbon footprint**?	The amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere when you undertake an activity.	
4.	Explain what **social footprint** means.	It is a measure of the impact that a company's social policies have on its employees, partners and society as a whole.	
5.	Why is **oceanic pollution** a major global issue?	Plastic collects forming huge floating rubbish dumps and kills wildlife.	
6.	Name three **clean energy** sources?	• Solar • Wind • Water	
7.	What are the characteristics of a **thermoforming** plastic?	• More flexible, especially when heated. • They can be formed into complex shapes. • They can be recycled.	
8.	Why is it good to reuse products?	To extend the life of the product and therefore reduce the need for new products. E.g. Plastic milk bottles can be used for a number of different things.	
9.	How does the second-hand market play an important role in reducing demand for new products?	Recycling and reusing products from charity shops reduces the waste of unwanted goods and helps both the environment and charities.	
10.	What is **acrylic**?	Acrylic is tough but brittle. It can be easily formed by using heat, such as line bending.	

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1.	What is meant by woven fabric?	Fabric that is made by interlacing two sets of yarns to create fabric.		
2.	What is a plain weave?	This is the simplest type of weave.		
3.	What is Felt?	Felt is a textile material that is produced by matting and condensing fibres together.		
4.	What are microfibres?	Micro fibres are a group of synthetic fibres an example of this is a sports towel.		
5.	How is cotton sustainable fabric?	Recycled cotton prevents additional textile waste and requires far fewer resources than conventional or organic cotton. This makes it a great sustainable option. Cotton can be recycled using old garments or textile leftovers.		
6.	What does it mean by 'plant based' natural fibres?	Plant fibres can be spun together to create a yarn. An example of this is Cotton.		
7.	What are the different categories of textiles?	Natural, Synthetic, woven/non-woven and knitted.		
8.	What are the properties of Silk?	Smooth, resistant to shrinking and comfortable to wear. Cool in the summer and warm in the winter.		
9.	How are fabrics woven?	Fabrics are woven using looms.		
10.	What are the two main types of knitted fabrics?	Weft and Warp knitted.		

Y7 DRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ERNIE'S INCREDIBLE ILLUCINATIONS

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LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Ernie's Incredible Illucinations	→	Ernie's Incredible Illucinations	→	Zoo

1.	What is an extreme form of comedy that depends on quick tempo and flawless timing and is characterized by improbable events and farfetched coincidences?	Farce	
2.	What is the main character or hero in a play, film or book called?	A protagonist	
3.	What term is used to describe the way an actor portrays a role using voice and physical skills?	Characterisation	
4.	What term is used to describe the non-verbal way in which a person communicates their feelings through using facial expressions, gesture and posture?	Body language	
5.	What do you call the physical distance between different performers?	Proxemics	

6.	What is a collection of sounds created by the actor's voices to create the atmosphere of a scene through sound only? For example, if you were creating a ship at sea you would expect to hear waves, maybe a ships horn, seagulls etc.	A soundscape	
7.	What term is used to describe a frozen image, like a photograph which shows the action of a scene?	Freeze-frame	
8.	Which Drama technique helps to tell the audience more about a character and is when: • A character speaks out loud their inner thoughts at a particular moment in the drama. • A character speaks out loud their inner thoughts during a freeze frame.	Thought-tracking	
9.	What do we call action that is made to look much slower than in real life? It is often exaggerated and the audience is able to see the tiniest of details.	Slow-motion	
10.	Which drama technique is used to show two or more scenes which are performed on stage at the same time?	Cross-cutting (also called split-screen)	

In addition to the self-quizzing questions above students will be required to learn short script extracts. These lines are provided in a separate Drama booklet.

How do I learn lines?

• **Read the lines aloud**. By speaking the lines, you will hear them and they are more likely to stick.
• Ask a friend to help you. Friends can correct you on any mistakes you make, give you the cue lines and go back over any weak areas.
• Little and often. Go over them first thing in the morning, a few times during the day and last thing at night.
• Move around while you are saying your lines. This has been scientifically proven to aid memory.
• Learn the cue lines that lead in to each of your lines. Being prompt with your lines will give you and your fellow actors more confidence.
• In rehearsals, listen to and think about what the other actors are saying. Don't just concentrate on what you've got to say.

Practise, practise, practise. This is the only way to make the lines stick.

Y7 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ANIMAL FARM: GRAMMAR & PERSUASIVE WRITING

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
• Descriptive Writing • Animal Farm (Analytical Writing)	→	• Animal Farm (Rhetoric) • Poetry Diverse Voices	→	• Shakespeare's 'The Tempest'

1.	What punctuation do you need to use after a rhetorical question?	Question mark	
2.	What punctuation must you have around direct speech?	Speech marks	
3.	When do you start a new paragraph?	When you start to write about a new time, topic, place or person.	
4.	What is the name for the type of words you can use for signposting points in your persuasive writing? *E.g. On the other hand, Similarly, Although"*	Discourse Markers	
5.	What type of sentence do you traditionally use at the start of a paragraph to explain the content of your paragraph?	Topic Sentence	

6.	Name the type of persuasive writing type that references an audience.	Speech	
7.	Sequencing connectives can be used to structure an argument or a persuasive piece of writing. Can you give 5 examples of sequencing connectives?	• Firstly, • Secondly, • Finally, • Next, • To conclude,	
8.	Some phrases can be used to emphasise a point in an argument or a piece of persuasive writing. Can you give five examples of phrases that emphasise?	• In particular • Notably • Specifically • Especially • More importantly	
9.	What is another word for exaggeration and describes how words are used to emphasise how positive or negative something is?	Hyperbole	
10.	What refers to effective or persuasive writing or speaking?	Rhetoric	

11.	What term refers to control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly?	Manipulated	
12.	What term refers to having the same status, rights and opportunities?	Equality	
13.	What term refers to an order given	Commandment	
14.	What term refers to a colleague or a fellow member of an organization?	Comrade	
15.	What term refers to a government where the whole population voted and elected members?	Democracy	

16.	What term refers to presenting and explaining a theory or idea in detail?	Expounded	
17.	What term refers to information, especially of a <u>biased</u> or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view?	Propaganda	
18.	What term refers to not being able to be changed?	Unalterable	
19.	What term refers to a person who <u>opposes</u> a majority or official opinion?	Dissentients	
20.	What term refers to leadership or dominance, especially by one state or social group over others?	Hegemony	

| 21.	What is the technique that writers often use persuasive writing or speech where examples are grouped in a three? E.g. The streets on Soho in Victorian England were dark, smelly and dangerous.	Triadic structure	
22.	What is the technique called where you try to use words to make your readers or listeners feel some form of emotion?	Emotive language	
23.	What are you using when you try to support your argument with numbers or percentages or figures?	Statistics	
24.	What is the word for a short personal story that you can use to support a particular point of view?	Anecdote	
25.	What is the term for repeating a word or phrase several times to stress its importance?	Repetition	
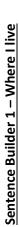
26.	What is the term for a question that you ask without expecting an answer that is often used to stress a particular point?	Rhetorical questions	
27.	What is the term for when a writer suggests that a problem affects most people, or that most people are concerned?	Generalisation	
28.	What is the term for addressing readers or listeners personally when writing or speaking? E.g. I am sure **you** all realise in this room that **we** need to do something about climate change.	Direct address	
29.	What term refers to the formality of a text or speech?	Register	
30.	What is the name of the persuasive technique where you compare two things often to make one thing seem better than the other?	Counter argument	

1.	What form of writing or speaking uses imaginative language and rhythm to express feelings and ideas?	Poetry	
2.	What is the name of the character who recounts the events of a novel or a narrative poem?	A narrator	
3.	What is the name of a grouped set of lines within a poem, usually set off from other grouped sets of lines by a blank line or indentation?	A stanza	
4.	What is the name of the technique where words are repeated to highlight or to strengthen an idea? E.g. Never speak of this, never even breathe a word.	Repetition	
5.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the same sound? E.g. The daring donkey ran towards the sea. The funky phantom frightened the children.	Alliteration	

6.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the 'S' sound? E.g. The slithery snake snapped threateningly.	Sibilance	
7.	What is the name of the technique writers use to compare something to something else using the words 'like' or 'as'. E.g. The snake moved like a ripple on a pond. It was as slippery as an eel.	A simile	
8.	What is the name of the technique where a writer makes a comparison by saying something is something else? E.g. The storm is an angry bear. Her eyes were starry diamonds in the sky. The road was a twisted serpent.	A metaphor	
9.	What is the name of the technique where a writer gives human feelings or actions to objects E.g. The darkening clouds drooped with sadness. The trees waved in the wind.	Personification	
10.	What is the name for visually descriptive language? E.g. A sea of faces looked on in horror.	Imagery	

11.	What term refers to *a flat bobbin lace typically having scroll and floral designs?*	Valenciennes	
12.	What term refers to a character who is either a member of the clergy or an educated man who can read and write?	Clerk	
13.	What term refers to an onomatopoeia that refers to chewing, especially by horses and similar animals?	Champed	
14.	What is the name of the technique where a word mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to? E.g. Bang, clang, cuckoo, snore, echo.	Onomatopoeia	
15.	What is the name for a pattern of rhymes at the end of lines of poetry?	A rhyme scheme	

16.	What is the name for the pattern of stresses within a line or stanza?	Rhythm	
17.	What is the name for the emphasis that falls on certain syllables or words and not others?	Stress	
18.	What is the name for a chunk of sound within a word? E.g. Mis-ter Dar-ley.	A syllable	
19.	What form of poetry has fourteen lines with a fixed rhyme scheme?	Sonnet	
20.	What is a type of short form poetry originally from Japan?	Haiku	

21.	What form of poetry is short, fun and has five lines with a distinctive rhythm?	Limerick	
22.	What term refers to the rhythmic structure of a line or verse?	Metre	
23.	What term refers the author's attitude toward the poem's subject, speaker, or audience?	Tone	
24.	What term refers to ending with a sound that corresponds to/sounds like another?	Rhyme	
25.	What term refers to a <u>stanza</u> of four lines?	Quatrain	

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31.	What is the name for a pause in the middle of a line in poetry, usually made through punctuation?	Caesura	
32.	What is the name for the technique where a line of poetry does not come to an end at the line break but moves over to the next line? E.g. April is the cruellest month, **breeding** **Lilacs** out of the dead land, **mixing** **Memory** and desire, **stirring** **Dull** roots with spring rain. Winter kept us warm, **covering** **Earth** in forgetful snow, **feeding** **A little life** with dried tubers.	Enjambment	
33.	What is the name for language that describes sound? E.g. The **roar** from the crowd drowned out the commentator's **excited screams**.	Auditory Imagery	
34.	What is the name of the technique where a word mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to? E.g. Bang, clang, cuckoo, snore, echo.	Onomatopoeia	
35.	What is the name for a pattern of rhymes at the end of lines of poetry?	A rhyme scheme	

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Unit 1: All about me	→	Unit 2: Where I live	→	Unit 3: My school

1. Où habites-tu? *Where do you live?*

Sentence Builder 1 – Where I live

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
J'habite *I live* Il / elle habite *He / she lives* On habite *We live*	avec *with* mon père *my dad* mon frère *my brother* mon oncle *my uncle* mon grand-père *my grandfather* mon chien *my dog* mon chat *my cat* ma mère *my mum* ma sœur *my sister* ma tante *my aunt* ma grand-mère *my grandmother*	dans une maison individuelle *in a detached house* dans une maison jumelée *in a semi-detached house* dans une maison mitoyenne *in a terraced house* dans un appartement *in a flat* dans un pavillon *in a bungalow*	assez *quite* très *very* trop *too* un peu *a bit*	grand(e) *big* petit(e) *small* moderne *modern* démodé(e) *old-fashioned* vieille *old (fem)* vieux *old (masc)* neuve *new (fem)* neuf *new (masc)* moche *ugly* joli(e) *pretty* confortable *comfortable*	avec un *with a* sans *without a*	jardin *garden* garage *garage* escalier *stairs* ascenseur *lift*	au bord de la mer *in the countryside* à la campagne *in the countryside* à la montagne *in the mountains* en ville *in town* en banlieue *on the outskirts* dans un village *in a village*

2. Chez moi, il y a... *In my house, there is...*

Sentence Builder 2 – My house

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chez moi, *At home,* Dans ma maison, *In my house,*	au rez-de-chaussée *on the ground floor* au premier étage *on the first floor* au deuxième étage *on the second floor* au sous-sol *in the basement*	il y a *there is / there are* j'ai *I have* on a *we have*	une salle de bains *a bathroom* une salle de bains attenante *an en-suite bathroom* une salle de douche *a shower room* une cuisine *a kitchen* une chambre *a bedroom* une entrée *an entrance* une salle à manger *a dining room* une salle de jeux *a playroom* une buanderie *a utility room* une cave *a cellar* un salon *a sitting room* un bureau *a study* un grenier *an attic* un jardin *a garden* un garage *a garage* des toilettes *toilets*	assez *quite* très *very* trop *too* un peu *a bit*	grand(e) *big* petit(e) *small* moche *ugly* joli(e) *pretty* grands *big* petits *small* moches *ugly* jolis *pretty*	mais *but* en revanche *however* cependant *however*	il n'y a pas de/d' *there isn't any / there aren't any* je n'ai pas de/d' *I don't have any* on n'a pas de/d' *we don't have any*	salle de bains *bathroom* salle de bains attenante *en-suite bathroom* salle de douche *shower room* cuisine *kitchen* chambre *bedroom* entrée *entrance* salle à manger *dining room* salle de jeux *playroom* buanderie *utility room* cave *cellar* salon *sitting room* bureau *study* grenier *attic* jardin *garden* garage *garage* toilettes *toilets*

Sentence Builder 3 – My bedroom

3. Dans ma chambre, il y a... *In my bedroom, there is...*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dans ma chambre, *In my bedroom,*	il y a *there is / there are* j'ai *I have*	une table *a table* une lampe *a lamp* une armoire *a wardrobe* une commode *a chest of drawers* une chaise *a chair* une télévision *a television* une étagère *a shelf* une console de jeux vidéo *a game console* un lit *a bed* un bureau *a desk* un placard *a cupboard* un ordinateur *a computer* un canapé *a sofa* un fauteuil *an armchair* un tapis *a rug*	sous *under* sur *on* devant *in front of* derrière *behind* à côté *next to* à gauche *to the left of* à droite *to the right of* en face *opposite*	la *the (fem)* le *the (masc)* l' *the (in front of vowels)* de la *the (fem)* du *the (masc)* de l' *the (in front of vowel)*	table *table* lampe *lamp* commode *chest of drawers* télévision *television* console de jeux vidéo *game console* chaise *chair* lit *bed* bureau *desk* placard *cupboard* canapé *sofa* fauteuil *armchair* tapis *rug* armoire *wardrobe* ordinateur *computer* étagère *shelf* table *table* lampe *lamp* commode *chest of drawers* télévision *television* console de jeux vidéo *videogame console* chaise *chair* lit *bed* bureau *desk* placard *cupboard* canapé *sofa* fauteuil *armchair* tapis *rug* armoire *wardrobe* ordinateur *computer* étagère *shelf*

Sentence Builder 4 – My dream house

4. Décris la maison de tes rêves. *Describe your dream house.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Si j'étais riche *If I were rich* Si j'avais de l'argent *If I had money* Si je gagnais à la loterie *If I won the lottery*	je voudrais *I would like* j'aimerais *I would like*	acheter *to buy* faire construire *to build* avoir *to have*	une grande maison *a big house* un chalet à la montagne *a chalet in the mountains* une maison sur la plage *a house on the beach* une villa dans la banlieue de Paris *a villa on the outskirts of Paris* une ferme à la campagne *a farm in the countryside* un loft en ville *an apartment in town* un château *a castle*	avec *with* et *and*	cent chambres *a hundred bedrooms* un grand jardin *a big garden* une piscine *a swimming pool* une vue sur la mer *a sea view* une vue fantastique/ une vue imprenable *a fantastic view* un ciné privé *a private cinema* une plage privée *a private beach*
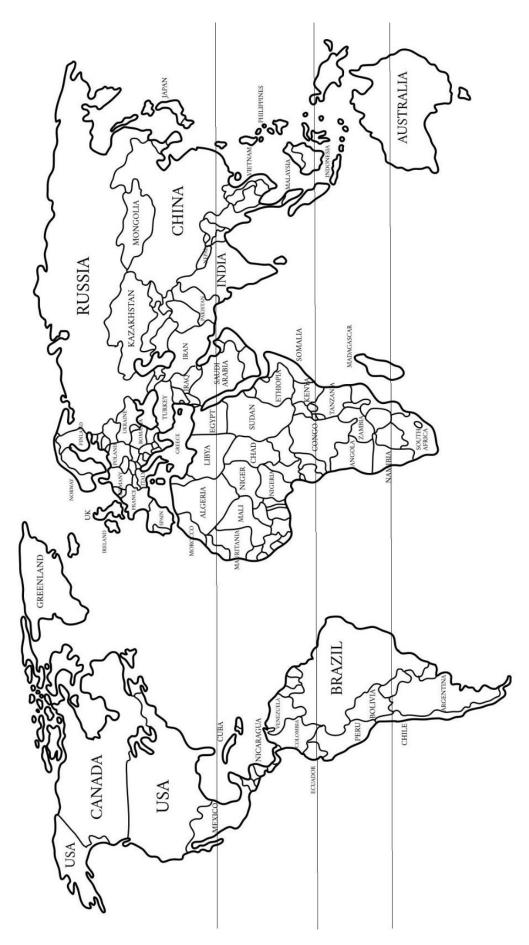
Y7 GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – WORLD CITIES

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Welcome to Geography Brazil	→	World Cities	→	Volcanoes

1.	What term describes a city with a population of over 10 million?	Megacity	
2.	Where are the most megacities located?	Asia	
3.	Give an example of a megacity	Tokyo	
4.	What is the term for a powerful city, which could be a major centre of finance, trade, business and science?	A World City	
5.	Give an example of a world city	London	

6.	What term describes a country that has a wide range of jobs, services and money?	**A**dvanced **C**ountry (AC)	
7.	What term describes a country that is poor and has a narrow range of jobs and services?	**L**ow **I**ncome **D**eveloping **C**ountry (LIDC)	
8.	What is the term used to describe the growth of cities?	Urbanisation	
9.	Give an example of a push factor – a reason to leave somewhere	• Unemployment • High crime rate	
10.	Give an example of a pull factor – a reason to move to somewhere	• Good infrastructure • More stable jobs	

11.	Give an example of an EDC, which you have studied in lessons	Mexico	
12.	Describe the location of Mexico City	North America	
13.	Name three challenges of living in Mexico City	• Congestion (lots of traffic) • Crime • Overpopulation	
14.	Name a solution to problems in Mexico City	Mexicable	
15.	Define the term sustainability	Meeting the needs of people today without comprising the needs of future generations. E.g., Mexicable	

Y7 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – WHAT DO SOURCES TELL US ABOUT DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

LONG TERM PLAN

AUT1	What can Dorset tell us about history? Where did England come from?
AUT2	How did power change in medieval England?
SPR1	What do sources tell us about disabled people in the middle ages?
SPR2	How did the Islamic golden age shape Europe?
SUM1	How have historians interpreted the crusades?
SUM2	How did the silk roads change the world?

1.	What does source content refer to?	Words or images in the source.	
2.	What does source origin refer to?	Who made it, when and where.	
3.	What does source purpose refer to?	Why the source was made.	
4.	What were the main killers in the Middle Ages?	• Famine • War	
5.	Who was Hippocrates?	A physician (doctor) who lived in Ancient Greece.	

6.	What were the Four Humours?	• Blood • Phlegm • Black Bile • Yellow Bile	
7.	What percentage of rural families had enough land to support themselves?	25%	
8.	In the 14th century, what percentage of the population died from famine?	15%	
9.	What term did people use to describe foul-smelling air which might spread disease?	Miasma	
10.	Some medieval physicians (doctors) believed that wrapping a baby too tightly could cause what?	Disability	

11.	Medieval physicians (doctors) only treated which group of people?	The wealthy	
12.	What type of medical practitioner was responsible for amputations?	Barber-surgeon	
13.	What institutions were built to provide long-term care to the disabled and elderly?	Almshouses	
14.	What religious institutions provided care to the elderly and the vulnerable?	Monasteries	
15.	Give one example of a medieval device which was designed to improve mobility for disabled people.	• Hand-trestles • Knee-brace	

Y7 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW DID THE ISLAMIC GOLDEN AGE SHAPE EUROPE?

1.	When did the Islamic Golden Age occur?	Between the 8th and 11th centuries.	
2.	Give an example of one of the leading Islamic cities.	• Baghdad • Cairo • Cordoba	
3.	What was the major intellectual centre in Baghdad?	The House of Wisdom	
4.	What branch of mathematics was founded by Al-Khwarizmi?	Algebra	
5.	What field of study did Ibn Sina revolutionise?	Medicine	

6.	Give one example of a characteristic of Islamic art.	• Calligraphy • Geometry • Intricate designs	
7.	What two themes did Islamic architecture emphasise?	• Symmetry • Beauty	
8.	What European style of architecture was influenced by Islamic buildings?	Gothic	
9.	What term is used to describe the Islamic region of medieval Spain?	Al-Andalus	
10.	Which Spanish city was the centre of Islamic culture and learning?	Cordoba	

11.	Give one example of how knowledge spread from the Islamic world to Europe.	• Trade • War • Translation of texts	
12.	What navigation device was created by Islamic scientists and spread to Europe?	Astrolabe	
13.	What were Bimaristans?	Advanced Islamic hospitals	
14.	What area of medicine did Al-Zahrawi advance?	Surgery	
15.	Before the 21st century, who underplayed Islamic contributions to European development?	Historians	

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LONG TERM PLAN

AUT1		AUT2		SPR1		SPR2		SUM1		SUM2
Number 1	→	Number 2 Algebra	→	Fractions Probability	→	Ratio and Proportion	→	Geometry	→	Perimeter, Area and Volume

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

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-10

23

Y7 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – FRACTIONS

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz.

Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher.

Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

1.	What is a **fraction**?	A fraction is a part of a whole. A quantity is split into equal parts.	$^2/_3$ means 'two in every three'.
2.	What is the top number of the fraction called?	Numerator.	
3.	What is the bottom number of the fraction called?	Denominator.	
4.	What is an **improper** fraction?	A fraction where the numerator is more than the denominator.	E.g. $^{10}/_7$
5.	What is a **mixed number**?	A whole number and a fraction together.	E.g. $1^3/_7$
6.	How do I **calculate a fraction of an amount**?	• <u>Divide by the denominator</u> to find the value of one part. • <u>Multiply by the numerator</u> to find the value of multiple parts	Find $^3/_5$ of £20 ○ $20 \div 5 = 4$ ○ $3 \times 4 = 12$
7.	What are **equivalent fractions**?	Fractions that look different but have the same value. • Multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same value.	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{4}{12}$
8.	How do I **simplify/cancel** fractions?	• Divide both the numerator and denominator by their HCF.	Simplify $^{18}/_{24}$ ○ HCF(18,24) = 6 ○ $\frac{18}{24} = \frac{18 \div 6}{24 \div 6} = \frac{3}{4}$
9.	How do I **compare** or **order fractions**?	• Use equivalence to make each fractions denominators the same. • Compare/order the numerators.	Compare $^2/_3$ and $^3/_5$. ○ $^2/_3 = ^{10}/_{15}$; $^3/_5 = ^9/_{15}$ ○ $^{10}/_{15} > ^9/_{15}$ ○ $^2/_3 > ^3/_5$
10.	How do I **add** or **subtract fractions**?	• Use equivalence to make each fractions denominators the same. • Add/subtract the numerators.	Calculate $^1/_5 + ^3/_4$ ○ $^1/_5 = ^4/_{20}$; $^3/_4 = ^{15}/_{20}$ ○ $^4/_{20} + ^{15}/_{20} = ^{19}/_{20}$
11.	How do I **multiply fractions**?	• Multiply numerators. • Multiply denominators.	Calculate $^1/_5 \times ^3/_4$ ○ $\frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 4} = \frac{3}{20}$
12.	How do I **divide fractions**?	• <u>Keep</u> the first fraction. • <u>Change</u> the ÷ to x • <u>Flip</u> the second fraction.	Calculate $^1/_5 \div ^3/_4$ ○ $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$
13.	How do I **divide fractions by integers**?	• Multiply the fraction by the reciprocal of the integer.	$\frac{2}{5} \div 7 = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{7}$
14.	How do I **express one quantity as a fraction of another?**	• The first quantity becomes the numerator, the second quanity becomes the denominator. • Simplify.	24 out of $80 = \frac{24}{80} = \frac{3}{10}$
15.	How do I **convert fractions to decimals**?	• Divide the numerator by the denominator.	$\frac{4}{5} = 4 \div 5$
16.	How do I **convert decimals to fractions**?	• Use $0.1 = ^1/_{10}$ • Use $0.01 = ^1/_{100}$ • Use $0.001 = ^1/_{1000}$ • Simplify	○ $0.3 = ^3/_{10}$ ○ $5.13 = 5^{13}/_{100}$

Fraction	½	$^1/_3$	$^1/_4$	$^1/_5$	$^1/_8$	$^1/_{10}$	$^1/_{20}$	$^1/_{100}$
Decimal	0.5	$0.\dot{3}$	0.25	0.2	0.125	0.1	0.05	0.01

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1.	What is **probability**?	The likelihood of an event happening
2.	What is **systematic listing**?	A strategy to show clearly all possible outcomes of one or more events
3.	What is **frequency**?	How many times something happens
4.	How do I **calculate the theoretical probability for a single event**?	$\dfrac{Number\ of\ desired\ outcomes}{Total\ number\ of\ possible\ outcomes}$

5.	What is the **sum of the probabilities of all possible outcomes of an event**?	1
6.	What is a **frequency tree**?	A diagram that highlights the individual frequencies of each outcome
7.	What is a **sample space** diagram?	A table that shows all possible outcomes of two events
8.	What is **relative frequency**?	The number of times an event happens divided by the total number of trials

9.	How does **increasing sample size** effect an estimation of probability?	The estimated probability is more accurate
10.	How do you calculate the **expected number** the times an event will occur?	Multiply the probability of an event by the number of trials
11.	What are **mutually exclusive events**?	Two or more events that can't occur simultaneously
12.	If two events, A and B, are mutually exclusive, how do you calculate the **probability that A OR B** will occur?	P(A) + P(B)

1.	What is a **percentage**?	A quantity where a whole is split into 100 parts.	$27\% = 0.27 = {}^{27}/_{100}$
2.	How do I write **percentages as fractions?**	Write the percentage as the numerator and 100 as the denominator then simplify.	$56\% = \frac{56}{100} = \frac{14}{25}$
3.	How do I **calculate a percentage of an amount**?	Break the percentage into smaller parts and calculate the value of each part. • Find 10%: divide by 10 • Find 1%: divide by 100	Find 70% of £30 ○ 10%: 30 ÷ 10 = 3 ○ 70%: 3 x 7 = £21
4.	How do I increase/decrease a quantity by a percentage?	• Calculate the percentage of the amount. • Add/subtract from the original quantity.	Increase £30 by 70%. ○ 70% of 30 = 21 ○ 30 + 21 = £51
5.	How do I **express one quantity as a percentage of another**?	• Divide the first quantity by the second quantity. • Multiply by 100.	Seven balls in a bag of 10 are blue. Express this as a percentage. ○ ${}^{7}/_{10}$ x 100 = 70%
6.	How do I calculate a **percentage change**?	• Divide the actual change by the original quantity. • Multiply by 100.	An item increases from £10 to £12. Calculate the percentage increase. ○ ${}^{2}/_{10}$ x 100 = 20%

7.	What is a **ratio**?	Ratio compares multiple parts within a whole. Identify what represents each part and what represents the whole.	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a bag is 7:3. ○ If there are 10 balls, then 7 are blue and 3 are red.
8.	How do I find **equivalent ratios**?	Multiply or divide the parts of the ratio by the same value.	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a bag is 7:3. There are 28 blue balls. How many red balls are there? ○ $7:3 = 7 \times 4:3 \times 4 = 28:12$ ○ There are 12 red balls.
9.	How do I **simplify ratios**?	Divide all parts of the ratio by the highest common factor	27 : 36 = 3 : 4
10.	How do I **divide a quantity using a ratio**?	• Identify the number of parts in the whole. • Find the value of one part by dividing the quantity by the number of parts. • Multiply by the parts.	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a bag is 7:3. There are 30 balls in the bag. How many blue and red balls are there? ○ 7 + 3 = 10 ○ 30 ÷ 10 = 3 ○ 3 x 7 = 21 blue balls ○ 3 x 3 = 9 red balls
11.	What is does it mean if two quantities are in **proportion**?	The quantities increase/decrease in the same ratio.	12 pencils cost £4.80. Find the cost of 5 pencils? ○ 4.80 ÷ 12 = £0.40p ○ 0.40 x 5 = £2.00

12. How do I convert between standard units of measure?			Other conversions:
Kilo means 1000 *Centi* means $^{1}/_{100}$ *Milli* means $^{1}/_{1000}$	1 km = 1000 metres 1 metre = 100 cm 1 cm = 10 mm	1 kg = 1000 grams 1 litre = 100 cenilitres 1 gram = 1000 milligrams	• 5 miles = 8 km • 1 inch ≈ 2.5 cm • 1 kg ≈ 2.2 pounds • I gallon ≈ 4.5 litres

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LONG TERM PLAN
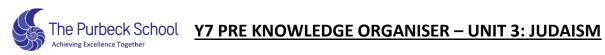
AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Wake Me Up Introduction to Performance	→	Baroque Melodies	→	Composition Foundations

1.	State the names of the four Western Classical periods of music in chronological order starting at 1600.	• Baroque • Classical • Romantic • 20th Century	
2.	State the names of two famous Baroque composers.	• J.S.Bach • George Frideric Handel • Antonio Vivaldi	
3.	Why should you play a bassline with your left hand on the keyboard?	The left-hand side of the keyboard has a lower pitch and basslines should be low pitched.	
4.	Why does Baroque music use harpsichord instead of piano?	The piano was not invented until the end of the Baroque period.	
5.	What does dynamics mean?	How loud or quiet sections of the music are.	

6.	What is melody?	Melody is the main tune of the piece. You should be able to hum or whistle it.	
7.	What is a basso continuo?	A Baroque term for continuous bassline	
8.	What's the difference between pitch and dynamics?	• Pitch is how high or low a note is. • Dynamics is how loud or quiet part of the music is.	
9.	What is the name of this symbol, used to lower the pitch of a note by 1 semitone for the whole bar? ♭	Flat	
10.	What is the name of this symbol, used to raise the pitch of a note by 1 semitone for the whole bar? ♯	Sharp	

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Who am I? The influencers	→	Judaism	→	Christianity

1.	When did the Jewish religion start?	Around 4000 years ago	
2.	Where did Judaism start?	Canaan, Israel	
3.	What is Judaism also known as?	An Abrahamic faith	
4.	What are followers of Judaism known as?	• Jews • Hebrews • Israelites	
5.	What is the main language of Judaism?	Hebrew	

6.	What is the main religious book for Jews?	The Tenakh	
7.	What is the term for Jews who believe the Tenakh has come from God and should be followed strictly?	Orthodox Judaism	
8.	What is the term for Jews who accept a mix of new and old traditions?	Reform Judaism	
9.	What is the word for the belief in one God?	Monotheism	
10.	What is another Jewish word for G-d?	Yhwh (Yahweh)	

11.	Give two terms that Jews will use to describe God?	• Lawgiver • Judge • Creator • Merciful	
12.	What is the Jewish declaration of faith called?	Shema	
13.	In what book can the creation story be found?	Genesis	
14.	How many days did it take for G-d to create the world?	Seven	
15.	Who started Judaism?	Abraham	

16.	What is the name for the promise or agreement between G-d and his people?	Covenant	
17.	What is the name of the man who freed the Jews from slavery in Egypt?	Moses	
18.	What is the name of the Jewish festival that celebrates the Jews being freed by Moses from the Pharaoh in Egypt?	Passover/ Pesach	
19.	What laws was Moses given by G-d on Mount Sinai?	The Ten Commandments	
20.	How many Mitzvots (commandments) are there in total in the Tenakh?	613	

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	• SCIENCE Safety, weights and measures • B1,2,3 Living things and the environment • C1,2,3 Atoms, acids and alkalis • P1,2,3 Forces, Energy and electricity
SPRING	• P1,2,3 Forces, Energy and electricity • P4,5,6, Energy resources, motion and magnets • C1,2,3 Atoms, acids and alkalis • C4,5,6 Mixtures compounds and reactions
SUMMER	• B4,5,6 Classification, photosynthesis and digestion • C1,2,3 Atoms, acids and alkalis • C4,5,6 Mixtures compounds and reactions • P4,5,6, Energy resources, motion and magnets

1.	Which state of matter has particles arranged regularly, in rows and close together?	Solid	
2.	Which state of matter has particles arranged randomly and close together?	Liquid	
3.	Which state of matter has particles arranged randomly and spread out?	Gas	
4.	What do we call the state change from solid to liquid?	Melting	
5.	What do we call the state change from liquid to gas?	Evaporating or boiling	

6.	What do we call the state change from gas to liquid?	Condensing	
7.	What do we call the state change from liquid to solid?	Freezing or solidifying	
8.	What do gas particles colliding with the walls of a container cause?	Gas pressure	
9.	What is a measure of how concentrated the mass of a substance is?	Density	
10.	What do we call the smallest building block of all substances in chemistry?	Atoms	

11.	What do we call a pure substance that is made up of one type of atom only?	An Element	
12.	What do we call a substance where more than one type of atom is bonded together in a fixed ratio?	A compound	
13.	What do we call it when non-metal atoms join together and make bigger particles?	A Molecule	
14.	What do we call the subatomic particle that is found inside the atom with charge of +1 and mass of 1?	Proton	
15.	What do we call the subatomic particle found inside the atom with a charge of 0 and a mass of 1?	Neutron	

16.	What do we call the subatomic found inside the atom with a charge of -1 and a mass of 1/2000?	Electron	
17.	Where can you find a list of all the known elements in the world?	In the periodic table	
18.	What should Element symbols always start with?	A capital letter	
19.	Where do you find the metals in the periodic table?	On the left-hand side.	
20.	What do we call a substance with a pH between 0 and 7?	Acid	

21.	What do we call a substance with a pH between 7 and 14?	Alkali	
22.	What do we call a substance with a pH of 7?	Neutral	
23.	What do we call a chemical that changes colour, depending on whether it is in acid or alkali?	Indicator	
24.	What colour is universal indicator in strong acids?	Red	
25.	What colour is universal indicator in strong alkalis?	Purple	

26.	What colour is universal indicator in neutral substances?	Green	
27.	What do we call an acid or alkali with a large amount of water added?	Dilute	
28.	What sort of reaction happens when an acid reacts with an alkali?	Neutralisation	
29.	Acid + alkali → ?	Salt + water	

1.	What do we call different substances that are not chemically joined?	A mixture	
2.	What do we call a substance containing only one type of chemical?	Pure	
3.	What do we call the liquid that a solid can dissolve in?	A solvent	
4.	What do we call the solid that dissolves in a liquid?	The solute	
5.	What do we call a solid that will dissolve?	Soluble	

6.	What do we call a solid that will not dissolve?	Insoluble	
7.	What do we call a mixture of solvent and solute?	A solution	
8.	What do we call a solution that cannot hold any more solute?	Saturated	
9.	How do we separate an insoluble solid from a liquid?	Filtration	
10.	How do we separate and identify a mixture of soluble substances (e.g., inks or dyes)?	Chromatography	

11.	What do we call the chemicals that react together?	Reactants	
12.	What do we call the new substances formed in a chemical reaction?	Products	
13.	What is a pure substance that consists of only one type of atom?	Element	
14.	What contains two or more different elements, chemically bonded in a fixed ratio?	Compound	
15.	What do we call a particle formed from 2 or more non-metals bonded together?	Molecule	

16.	What two substances are produced when a hydrocarbon fuel burns completely?	Carbon dioxide and water	
17.	What gas turns limewater cloudy?	Carbon dioxide	
18.	What gas burns with a squeaky pop?	Hydrogen	
19.	What gas will relight a glowing splint?	Oxygen	
20.	What gas bleaches damp litmus paper?	Chlorine	

21.	What contains two or more different elements, chemically bonded in a fixed ratio?	Compound	
22.	What is the ending of a compound that only contains two elements?	-ide	
23.	What is the ending of a compound that contains three elements, including oxygen	-ate	
24.	What do we call a reaction where heat is used to break a substance down?	Thermal decomposition	

1.	What name is given to the ability to do work?	Energy	
2.	What is the law that states 'Energy cannot be created or destroyed'?	Conservation of energy	
3.	How do you calculate Work done?	Force x Distance	
4.	How do you calculate Gravitational Potential Energy?	Mass x Gravity x Height	
5.	What are the units of Work done?	Joules (J)	

6.	What do we call the amount of energy transferred per second?	Power	
7.	What are the units of energy?	Joules (J)	
8.	What are the units of power?	Watts (W)	
9.	What name is given to all types of pushes and pulls?	A force	
10.	What force always acts downwards?	Gravity	

11.	What name is given to forces that do not need to touch objects to affect them?	Non-contact forces	
12.	What name is given to a material that can stretch and return to its original shape?	Elastic	
13.	What do we call it when the forces on an object cancel out?	Balanced	
14.	What name is given to the single total force on an object?	Resultant force	
15.	Which force always acts against the motion of an object?	Friction	

16.	What name is given to a circuit with only one loop?	Series	
17.	What name is given to circuits involving more than one loop?	Parallel	
18.	What is pushed around a circuit by a battery?	Electrons	
19.	What name is given to the flow of charge around a circuit?	Current	
20.	How should an ammeter be wired into a circuit?	In series	

21.	How should a voltmeter be wired into a circuit?	In parallel	
22.	What do you need to increase if you need to reduce the current in a circuit?	Resistance	
23.	What equation links current, voltage and resistance?	Voltage = current x resistance	

1.	What are the three fossil fuels?	• Coal • Oil • Natural gas	
2.	In a coal power station, what is the coal used for?	The coal is burnt and turns water into steam	
3.	What name is given to the fan that spins to turn a generator?	A turbine	
4.	What is the full name for electricity produced by water held in a dam?	Hydroelectric power	
5.	What is the name of the variable in an investigation that I change deliberately?	Independent variable	

6.	What is the name of the variable in an investigate that DOES change (but we are not in control of it)?	Dependent variable	
7.	What do we call variables in an investigation that CANNOT change?	Control Variables	
8.	What do you call it when the forces on an object all cancel each other out?	Balanced	
9.	What is the force that always opposes motion?	Friction	
10.	Where is the strongest magnetic force found on a magnet?	At the poles	

11.	What happens when similar poles on a magnet face each other	They repel	
12.	What happens when opposite poles on a magnet face each other	They attract	
13.	What is the name of the region around a magnet that it can affect?	The magnetic field	
14.	Name two ways to increase the strength of an electromagnet	• Use and iron core • Increase the supply voltage	
15.	When unbalanced forces act on a car, what three things can happen?	• Change speed • Change direction • Change shape	

16.	How do you calculate the average speed of an object?	$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance travelled}}{\text{time taken}}$	
17.	What units do we measure speed in (for science)	Meters per second (m/s)	
18.	What scientific term is used to describe how much of something there is?	Mass	
19.	What scientific term is used to describe how much gravity pulls down on an object?	Weight	
20.	How do you calculate the weight of an object?	$\text{Weight} = mass \times gravitational\ field\ strength$	

The Purbeck School
Achieving Excellence Together

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
All About Me	→	My Free Time	→	My Home

Sentence Builder 1 – What I like to do in my free time

¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre? – What do you do in your free time?
¿Cuáles son tus pasatiempos favoritos? – What are your favorite hobbies?

En mi tiempo libre..... – In my free time

My free time – Mi tiempo libre

Suelo – I tend **Me encanta** – I love **Me gusta** – I like **Me chifla** – I'm crazy about **Prefiero** – I prefer	**descansar** – to relax **hacer deporte** – to do sport **ir al cine** – to go to the cinema **leer libros** – to read books **salir con mis amigos** – to go out with my friends **ir de compras** – to go shopping **montar en bici** – to ride my bike **usar el ordenador** – to use the computer **ver la tele** – to watch tv **jugar con los videojuegos** – to play video games	**porque** – because **ya que** – as/since **dado que** – Given that	**es** – it is	**divertido** – fun **entretenido** – entertaining **relajante** – relaxing **sano** – healthy **aburrido** – boring **malsano** – unhealthy
No aguanto – I can't stand **No soporto** – I can't stand **No me gusta** – I don't like **Detesto** – I hate **Odio** – I hate				⭐ **me ayuda a relajarme** – it helps me to relax **me ayuda a olvidarme de todo** – it helps me to forget everything **me aburre como una ostra** – it bores me to death

Sentence Builder 2 – Sports

¿Qué deportes haces? – What sports do you do?
¿Eres deportista? – Are you sporty?

Sport – Los deportes

Todos los días – Every day **Los lunes** – On Mondays **Los martes** – On Tuesdays **Los miércoles** – On Wednesdays **Los jueves** – On Thursdays **Los viernes** – On Fridays **Los sábados** – On Saturdays **Los domingos** – On Sundays	**juego** – I play **mi hermano juega** – My brother plays **jugamos** – We play	**al fútbol** - football **al rugby** - rugby **al tenis** - tennis **al béisbol** - baseball **al balonmano** – handball **al baloncesto** – basketball **al voleibol** – volleyball	**porque** – because **ya que** – as/since **dado que** – Given that	**es** – it is	**divertido** – fun **entretenido** – entertaining **relajante** – relaxing **sano** – healthy **fácil** – easy **aburrido** - boring **emocionante** – exciting **difícil** – difficult **lento** - slow
Los fines de semana – At the weekends **De vez en cuando** – From time to time **Nunca** - Never	**hago** – I do **mi hermana hace** – My sister does **hacemos** – We do	**alpinismo** – hiking **atletismo** – athletics **baile** – dance **ciclismo** – cycling **equitación** – horse riding **escalada** – climbing **natación** – swimming **vela** – sailing **patinaje sobre hielo** – ice skating **piragüismo** – canoeing			⭐ **me encanta correr**... - I love running. **me mola marcar un gol** – I like to score a goal. **mi pasión es participar en campeonatos** - my passion is participating in championships. **me chifla ganar** – I love to win. **soy miembro de un club de...** - I'm member of a .... club.

Sentence Builder 3 – The weather

☂ ☁*❄*	**¿Qué haces cuando hace buen/mal tiempo? –** What do you do when the weather is good/bad? **¿Qué tiempo hace? –** What's the weather like?			**☀ ⛈**

Weather forcast– El pronóstico	**Si** – If **Cuando** - When	**hace sol** – it's sunny **hace frío** – it's cold **hace calor** – it's hot **hace viento** – it's windy **hace buen tiempo** – the weather is good **hace mal tiempo** – The weather is bad. **llueve** – it's raining **nieva** – it's snowing **hay tormenta** – it's stormy **hay nubes** – it's cloudy **hay niebla** – it's foggy	**juego** - I play **mi hermano juega** – My brother plays **jugamos** – We play	**al fútbol** - football **al rugby** -rugby **al tenis** -tennis **al béisbol** - baseball **al balonmano** – handball **al baloncesto** – basketball **al voleibol** – volleyball
			hago – I do **mi hermana hace** – My sister does **hacemos** – We do	**alpinismo** – hiking **atletismo** – athletics **baile** – dance **ciclismo** – cycling **equitación** – horse riding **escalada** – climbing **natación** – swimming **vela** – sailing **patinaje sobre hielo** – ice skating **piragüismo** – canoeing
			me encanta – I love **me chifla** – I'm crazy about	**descansar** – to relax **hacer deporte** – to do sport **ir al cine** - to go to the cinema **leer libros**– to read books **salir con mis amigos** – to go out with my friends **ir de compras** – to go shopping **montar en bici**– to ride my bike **usar el ordenador** – to use the computer **ver la tele** – to watch tv **jugar con los videojuegos** – to play video games

Sentence Builder 4 – My family's hobbies

👨‍👩‍👧	**¿Qué haces los fines de semana? –** What do at the weekends? **¿Qué hace tu familia? –** What do your family do?			**😆**

My family's hobbies– Los pasatiempos de mi familia	**Todos los días** – Every day **Los lunes** – On Mondays **Los martes** – On Tuesdays **Los miércoles** – On Wednesdays **Los jueves** -On Thursdays **Los viernes** -On Fridays **Los sábados** -On Saturdays **Los domingos** -On Sundays **Los fines de semana** – At the weekends **De vez en cuando** – From time to time	**(yo)** – I	**descanso en casa** – I relax at home **monto en bici/ a caballo** – I ride my bike/ my horse **uso el ordenador** – I use the computer **leo libros** – I read books **hago atletismo** – I do athletics	
		mi padre– my dad **mi abuelo**– my grandad **mi tío** –my uncle **mi hermano mayor/menor** – my older/younger brother **mi primo** –my cousin (male) **mi madre**– my mum **mi abuela**– my grandma **mi tía** – my aunt **mi hermana mayor/menor** – my older/younger sister **mi prima** – my cousin (female)	**descansa en casa** – relaxes at home **monta en bici/ a caballo** – rides his/her bike/horse **usa el ordenador** – uses the computer **lee libros** – reads books **hace atletismo** – does athletics	**y** - and **también** - also **además** - furthermore **pero** - but **sin embargo** -however **no obstante** - nevertheless
		Mi hermano y yo – my brother and I	**descansamos en casa** – (we) relax at home **montamos en bici/ a caballo** – (we) ride our bikes/horses **usamos el ordenador** – (we) use the computer **leemos libros** – (we) read books **hacemos atletismo** – (we) do athletics	
		Mis padres – my parents **Mis abuelos** – my grandparents	**descansan en casa** – (they) relax at home **montan en bici/ a caballo** – (they) ride their bikes/horses **usan el ordenador** – (they) use the computer **leen libros** – (they) read books **hacen atletismo** – (they) do athletics	

LEARNING TO USE THE LIBRARY

Fiction (story books) are arranged by *genre* – that's the *style* of book.

1. Can you write down three **different** genres, and an example of a book from each?

Genre	Book

2. What do you notice about how the books are arranged within each genre?

_____

3. How is this helpful?

_____

4. How many books can you borrow? And for how long?

_____

5. What will you do if you want to keep your books for longer?

_____

You can use the **Web App** to find all sorts of information about the library and to look up books. It lists all the books held in the library.

Log on to a computer and open a web browser – Edge/Chrome etc. Scroll down and look for this button.

Click in the search box and type in 'House with chicken legs'.

- Who is the author? _____
- How many copies are available? _____
- What genre is it? _____
- Try another search – choose your own book to look up.
- What is the book? _____
- Do we have it in the library? _____

If you have time, you can look at some of the other information on the home screen.

Tips for a happy library

Read books you enjoy

If you move a chair, put it back

Eat your lunch somewhere else

Only bring water bottles with a lid

Recommend books to friends rather than passing them your library book

Run around in the playground instead of the library

If you don't like your book, swap it for another

How to use the Purbeck School Library

o You may borrow up to 3 books at a time for 2 weeks.

o The date a book is due back is stamped in the front of the book

o If you need a book for longer, just come to the library to renew it.

o You can come to the library before school and at any break time.

o Fiction books are arranged by genre (or type of book) – have a look at the map below to see how to find the book you want.
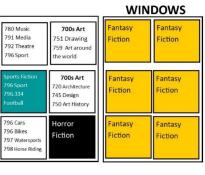

Using the Library WebApp

The Purbeck School Library

Go to https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/ or scan the QR code to find the library WebApp. You can search for books, see what you have on loan, and find book recommendations under Quicklists and Dashboards.

WINDOWS

900s 940 World War II 941 British History 942 English History	War Fiction 940 World War I & II	780 Music 791 Media 792 Theatre 796 Sport	**700s Art** 751 Drawing 759 Art around the world	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Life & Death Fiction
Historical Fiction	War Fiction	Sports Fiction 796 Sport 796.334 Football	**700s Art** 720 Architecture 745 Design 750 Art History	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction
Historical Fiction	**900s** 900 World History 910 Geography 930 Ancient World	796 Cars 796 Bikes 797 Watersports 798 Horse Riding	Horror Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Science Fiction	Mystery Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction
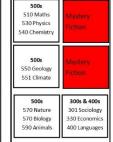
PURBECK SCHOOL LIBRARY

Bite Size Books

Historical Fiction	Classic Fiction	**800s** 800 Literature 821 Poetry	Humorous Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	**500s** 510 Maths 530 Physics 540 Chemistry	Mystery Fiction	**100s & 200s** 150 Psychology 180 Philosophy 200 Religion	Romance Fiction
900s 943 Germany 947 Russia	Classic Fiction	822 Plays Shakespeare	Humorous Fiction	Dystopian Fiction	599 Pets 612 Human Body Health and Wellbeing	**500s** 550 Geology 551 Climate	Mystery Fiction	Action and Adventure Fiction	Graphic Novels
950 Asia 960 Africa 973 United States	Short Stories Classic Fiction	Shakespeare 823 Criticism	Humorous Fiction	Dystopian Fiction	Animal Fiction	**500s** 570 Nature 570 Biology 590 Animals	**300s & 400s** 301 Sociology 330 Economics 400 Languages	Action and Adventure Fiction	Graphic Novels

ISSUE DESK

Manga

SCHOOL MAP

KINDNESS ASPIRATION PERSEVERANCE

The Purbeck School
Achieving Excellence Together

Moving Around School	Break Time	Kindness	Presentation	In lessons	Behaviour outside of School
We move with <u>purpose</u> • *We keep to the left.* • *We do not run inside.* **We are <u>proud</u> of our site** • *We pick up litter, coats and resources on the floor, if left untidy.* • *We carry our kindness cards at all times. We wear uniform with pride.* **We are <u>polite</u>** • *We do not shout.* • *We are kind to all.* • *We open doors for others.* • *We knock and wait for permission to enter a room.*	**We are <u>safe</u>** • *We walk to our areas.* • *We do not hurt others.* **We are <u>proud</u>** • *We include others.* • *We are kind to all.* • *We collect rubbish.* **We are <u>patient</u>** • *We line up calmly for the canteen.* **We are <u>prompt</u>** • *We pack up when instructed.* • *We move with purpose to our lessons.*	**We are <u>polite</u>** • *We say 'please and thank you'.* • *We say 'Good morning and Good afternoon'* **We are <u>professional</u>** • *We offer to let others through a door way.* • *We give eye contact.*	**We are <u>proud</u>** • *We wear uniform correctly in line with the uniform policy.* • *We remove outdoor clothing (coat, hats, gloves, scarves etc.) once inside the classroom.* **We take <u>pride</u> in our books** • *Titles and dates are underlined.* • *Work should be completed.* • *Worksheets should be glued in.* • *No graffiti.* • *Any crossed out work should be with a single line.*	**We are <u>punctual</u>** • *We line up outside the classroom, with the right equipment, until we are greeted by a member of staff who will welcome us into the room.* **We are <u>engaged</u>** • *We ask and answer questions.* • *We listen to others.* • *We sit up, face the front and track the speaker.* **We <u>do not disrupt others</u>** • *We follow instructions at all times.* • *We apologise following a reset.* **We leave lessons with <u>pride</u>** • *We address uniform.* • *We place chairs under the table.* • *We leave a row one at a time.*	**We are <u>safe</u>** • *We stay safe online and use technology sensibly and safely.* • *We are mindful of pedestrians, cyclists and cars.* • *We are safe on the bus.* • *We know who to go to for help and support.* **We take <u>pride</u>** • *We understand we represent the school when wearing our uniform.* • *We behave responsibly and respectfully.* • *We are considerate of others.* **We are <u>polite</u>** • *We say thank you to the bus driver and others.* • *We are kind to all on the way home.*