



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

NAME:

YEAR 7
HALF TERM 6



What is a knowledge organiser?

A knowledge organiser is a place where your teachers have put all the **core knowledge** that you need to know for a particular topic. They are designed to support you to become self-regulated learners.

It is your first point of reference in lessons to check your understanding. You can use your knowledge organiser to:

- Check your understanding of key vocabulary in a lesson.
- Check your knowledge of a particular topic.
- Self-check quizzing and revision.

A knowledge organiser is **not** everything you are going to learn about a topic; this information will come from your lessons.

How to use your knowledge organiser

In lesson



Unless told otherwise, have your knowledge organiser on the desk, open at the subject you are currently in. This will make it simpler for you to check your understanding of key vocabulary.

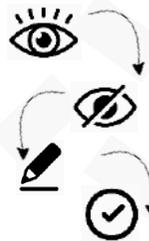


If you are struggling with a knowledge question, refer to your knowledge organiser before asking your teacher. This will also develop your research skills.



When planning your written answers in lessons, refer to your knowledge organiser for that subject to ensure you have correct and detailed knowledge.

As revision



Look-Cover-Write-Check

1. Choose one section of your knowledge organiser.
2. Study it carefully. I find that reading it out works to embed it into memory.
3. Cover the section with a paper, or turn the KO over.
4. Write the sentence/information out from memory.
5. Check it against your KO.



Timeline/diagrams

Use the information from your knowledge organiser and transform it into something else. This can be a timeline, storyboard or diagram.



Self-quizzing

Choose a section of the knowledge organiser you want to learn. Create a set of questions to test yourself with. These can be on flashcards, or even Quizlet. Use the sections of your KO to chunk the knowledge together and make it manageable.

Prior Knowledge Maths

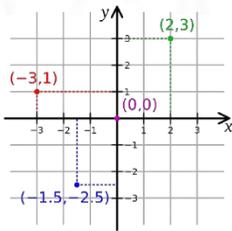
Difference - To find the **difference** between two numbers, subtract the number with the smallest value from the number with the largest value.

Subtraction:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Minuend} \quad \text{Subtrahend} \quad \text{Difference} \\ 8 - 3 = 5 \end{array}$$

Term to term rule - A **rule** which tells you how to make the next **term**, if you already know one of the **terms** in a sequence.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} +2 & +2 & +2 & +2 & & & \\ \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & & & \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & ? & & \end{array}$$



Line segment - a part of a **line** that is bounded by two distinct end points.



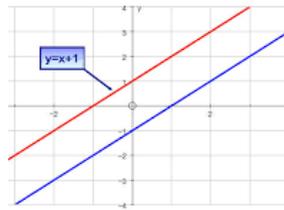
Substitution - swapping an algebraic letter for its value.

Work out the value of the expression

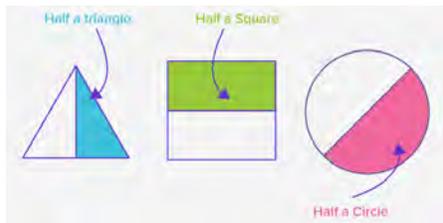
$$\begin{array}{l} 5x + y \\ \text{If } x = 4 \text{ and } y = 3 \\ 5 \times 4 + 3 \\ 20 + 3 \\ 23 \end{array}$$

Maths

Parallel - Always the same distance apart and never touching. Here the red and blue line segments are **parallel**.



Halving - Splitting a whole thing into two equal parts gives a **half**.



Coordinates - **Coordinates** are ordered pairs of numbers; the first number indicates the point on the x axis and the second the point on the y axis.

Function machine - is a way of writing rules using a flow diagram.



Order of Operations - a rule that tells the correct **sequence** of steps for evaluating a maths expression.

BIDMAS

() **x^y** **÷ or ×** **+ or -**

Brackets Indices Divide & Multiply Add & Subtract

Key Concepts

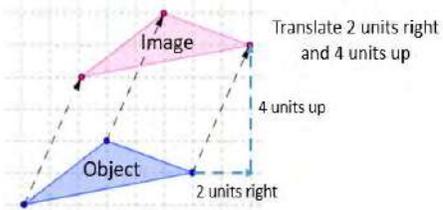
Year 7 – Unit 9 – Sequences and graphs

Increasing sequence	Sequences where the numbers increase are ascending sequences.	$3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, \dots$ ARITHMETIC SEQUENCE with COMMON DIFFERENCE d = 4
Arithmetic sequence	Goes up or down in equal steps.	
Common Difference	The difference between the terms.	
Decreasing sequences	Sequences where the numbers decrease are descending sequences.	The terms in this sequence $5, 3, 1, -1, -3, -5, -7, -9 \dots$ can be found by subtracting 2 each time.
Infinite	A sequence that carries on forever.	$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n, \dots$
Finite	A sequence with a fixed number of terms.	$a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n$
Midpoint	The midpoint of a line segment is the point exactly in the middle.	
Fibonacci sequence	The next number is found by adding the two previous numbers.	$1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377 \dots$ $1+1=2$ $13+21=34$ $1+2=3$ $21+34=55$ $2+3=5$ $34+55=89$ $3+5=8$ $55+89=144$ $5+8=13$ $89+144=233$ $8+13=21$ $144+233=377$
Geometric sequence	The term-to-term rule is "multiply or divide by a number".	$1, 5, 25, 125, 625, \dots$ $4, 8, 16, 32, 64, \dots$

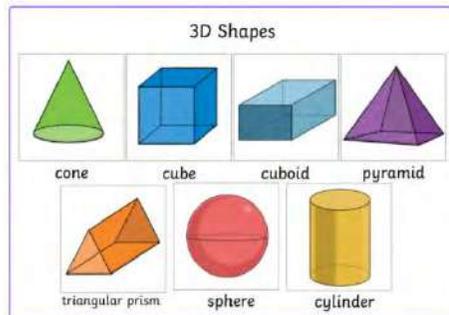
Prior Knowledge Maths

Trapezium - a four sided polygon with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

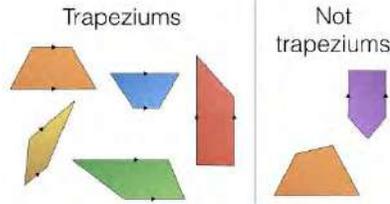
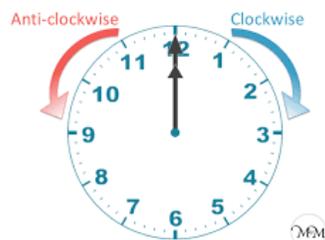
When transforming a shape, the original shape is called '**object**' and the transformed shape is called the '**image**'.



3D shapes - **3D shapes** have three dimensions - length, width and depth.



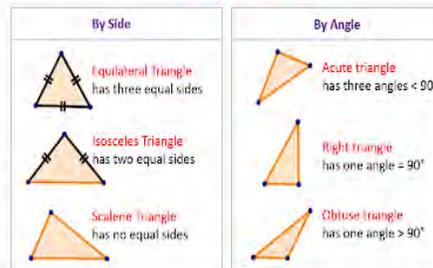
Clockwise and anti-clockwise are ways of indicating the direction of a turn.



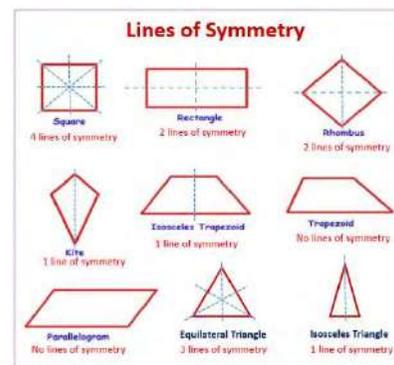
Ratio - A **ratio** compares values. A **ratio** says how much of one thing there is compared to another thing.



Types of Triangles



Line of symmetry - a **line** that cuts a shape exactly in half.



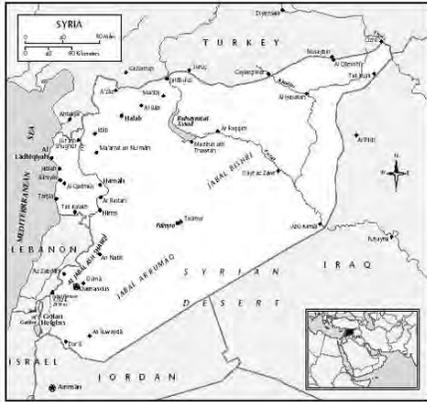
Key Concepts

Year 7 – Unit 10 - Transformations

Congruent	The same shape and size, but we are allowed to flip, slide or turn.	SIMILAR VS CONGRUENT
Corresponding angles	A pair of matching angles that are in the same spot in two different shapes.	
Transformation	Change the size or position of shapes.	
Enlargement	Enlarging a shape changes its size.	
Scale Factor	Can increase or decrease the size of a shape.	
Reflection Symmetry	One half is the reflection of the other half.	
Rotational symmetry	When a shape or pattern can be rotated or turned around a central point and remains the same.	
Translation	Moves a shape up, down or from side to side but it does not change its appearance in any other way.	
Centre of Rotation	The point about which the object rotates.	

Context

- 2011** – civil war begins in Syria. The government, supported by Russia and Turkey, attempt to take control of protests.
- 2012** – 2015 millions of Syrians become either refugees or ‘displaced persons’.
- 2015-2016** - the year in which ‘Boy, Everywhere’ is set.
- 2015** – it is estimated that 35,000 buildings are destroyed and 20,53000 people are reported missing.
- 2016** – Aleppo is recaptured by the government.
- 2020** – Russia and Turkey declare a ceasefire but parts of Syria remain occupied.
- 2021** – unrest is ongoing,



Plot:

Boy, Everywhere is the story of Sami, a typical 13 year old who spends as much time as he can playing football and FIFA with his friends. He wants the next pair of football boots, daydreams in school and wastes time on his iPad.

However, a bombing close to his home changes his life. Sami and his family are forced to flee from their home in Damascus, leaving everything they know behind. They begin the dangerous journey to the UK; Sami faces challenges he never expected and discovers a world he never imagined.

A.M Dassu spent months carrying out research prior to writing the book. She met many boys who are just like Sami.

Characters:

Sami	The thirteen-year-old relatable protagonist who faces huge physical and emotional challenges for a teenage boy. During the book, Sami learns resilience and compassion as he faces losing everything.
Joseph	Sami’s best friend at school in Damascus. They tease each other, play football together and they are in class together when the bombing occurs.
Baba, Mama and Sara	Sami’s father (Baba) is a hospital doctor in Damascus. He arranges for the family to escape and loses all his material belongings. Sara is Sami’s younger sister. She is so traumatised by the bombing that she stops speaking altogether.
Tete and Jiddo	Tete (pronounced Tey-tey) is Sami’s grandmother. His Jiddo, or grandfather, passed away before the bombing.
Uncle Muhammad, Fatimah and Hassan	Muhammed is helpful and kind to Sami, but his wife and son are not. They lack empathy and understanding. Hassan, who is also a teenager, is confrontational and hostile towards Sami in particular.
Aadam and Ali	Sami meets Aadam and Ali after he has begun his perilous journey out of Syria with his family. They are the same age as Sami and so they too face unbearable challenges.

Key Vocabulary:

- Perpetual
- Magnificent
- Victorious
- Precariously
- Mayhem
- Incredulous
- Eerie
- Agitated
- Sheepishly
- Equivalent
- Culprit
- Dilemma
- Corroborate
- Blatantly
- Coax
- Funicular

Themes: create a tally chart for each time these themes occur

- Bullying
- Conflict
- Courage
- Diversity
- Empathy
- Family
- War
- Discrimination
- Refugees

Some Literary Techniques and narrative methods used:

- Foreshadowing** - when a writer gives an indication about something that may happen.
- Juxtaposition** – two things placed together for contrast.
- Metaphor** – stating one thing as though it is something else.
- Personification** - Giving human features/characteristics to a non-human object.
- Repetition** – where an idea is repeated multiple times throughout a text often to strengthen the idea presented.
- Pathetic fallacy** - a type of personification where emotions are given to a setting, an object or the weather.
- Onomatopoeia** – words that sound a little like they mean.
- Emotive Language** – language intended to create an emotional response.
- Flashback** – a return to an earlier event.
- Symbolism** – using images, ideas etc. to represent something else (see symbolism box)

Symbolism: (add explanations to these key symbols as we read.)

- Football
- Darkness
- The boat journey
- Jiddo’s ring



Todmorden High Science K.O.

Year 7 Topic 7F Acids and Alkalis



Key term	Definition
Acid	A substance that turns litmus red. It has a pH of less than 7.
Alkali	A substance that turns litmus blue. It has a pH of more than 7.
Neutral	A substance that is neither an acid nor an alkali. It has a pH of 7.
Neutralisation	A reaction in which an acid reacts with an alkali or a base to produce a salt and water only
pH Scale	A numerical scale from 1 to 14 showing how acidic or alkaline a substance is. Acids have a pH below 7, neutral substances have a pH of 7 and alkalis have a pH greater than 7.
Indicator	A dye that changes to different colours in acids and alkalis.
Salt	The substance (other than water) that is formed when an acid reacts with an alkali or a base.
Base	Any substance, soluble or insoluble, that neutralises an acid forming a salt and water only.
Antacid	An indigestion remedy that contains a base to neutralise the excess acid in the stomach.
Concentrated	A solution that contains a large amount of solid (solute) dissolved in a small amount of liquid (solvent).

The Big Ideas and Must Know Facts

Hazards

- A hazard is something that can cause harm.
- Chemicals are labelled with hazard symbols to warn people of potential dangers.
- Some common hazard symbols are:



pH scale

- A numbered scale from 1 to 14.
- Acids have a pH less than 7. The lower the pH, the more acidic the substance is. The lower the pH, the more hazardous the acid is.
- Neutral solutions have pH 7.
- Alkalis have a pH more than 7. The higher the pH, the more alkaline the substance is. The higher the pH, the more hazardous the alkali is.

strong acid			weak acid			neutral		weak alkali			strong alkali		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
stomach acid	vinegar	fizzy drinks	lemon juice	skin	pure water	milk	indigestion powder	toothpaste	washing powder	oven cleaner			

Neutralisation

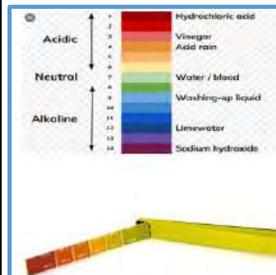
- This is a reaction between an acid and an alkali.
 $\text{acid} + \text{alkali} \rightarrow \text{salt} + \text{water}$
- It is also a reaction between an acid and a base.
 $\text{acid} + \text{base} \rightarrow \text{salt} + \text{water}$

Salts

- Salts are made when an acid reacts with an alkali or a base.
- Salts' names are made of two words.
- The first part of the name of the salt is the same as the metal in the alkali or base.
- The second part of the name of the salt comes from the acid.

Acid	Second part of the name of the salt	Example
hydrochloric acid	chloride	Zinc chloride is made from zinc oxide and hydrochloric acid
nitric acid	nitrate	Magnesium nitrate is made from magnesium oxide and nitric acid
sulfuric acid	sulfate	Copper sulfate is made from copper oxide and sulfuric acid

Required Practical.



In most houses you will find a range of chemicals with a variety of uses. We buy specialist chemicals for decorating, cleaning, car maintenance, gardening and more. Often we use them just once and store what's left for another day. The problem is that many of these chemicals present particular hazards. We need to understand some of the science behind these chemicals so we can use and store them safely.

Household products can be tested for how acidic, or alkaline they are using Universal Indicator paper – the colour of the paper is compared to a pH chart (above) and this can be used to assess whether a substance could be classed as hazardous or not.



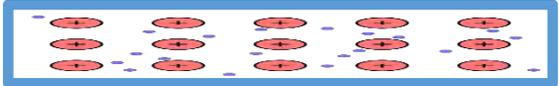
Neutralisation in everyday life

- Antacids are indigestion remedies. People take these medicines if they have indigestion caused by too much acid in the stomach. The antacid contains a base that neutralises the extra acid.
- Soil can become too acidic for some crops to grow. Farmers spread lime (a base) on the soil to neutralise the acid.
- Toothpaste contains a mild alkali to neutralise the acid in our mouths.
- Alkalis are used to neutralise the acidic gases coming out of power stations.



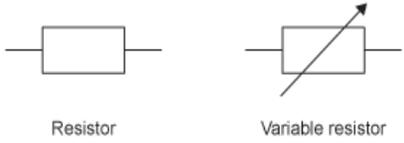
Tadmorden High Science Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 Topic 7J Electrical Circuits

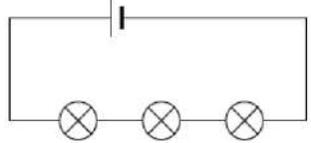


Good conductors have lots of “free electrons” that can flow – that’s a current.

Key term	Definition
current (through)	The rate of flow of charge per second, measured in amperes (A). I stands for current in equations.
potential difference (across)	The energy transferred per unit of charge that flows across two points, measured in volts (V). A potential difference causes a current to flow.
resistance (of)	The ratio of potential difference to current, measured in ohms (Ω) A larger resistance gives a smaller current for the same potential difference. $R = \frac{V}{I}$
series circuit	A circuit with only one loop (pathway) for the current to flow.
parallel circuit	A circuit with more than one loop (branch) or pathway for the current to flow.
electrical charge	Can be positive or negative e.g. electrons have a negative charge. All atoms contain charged particles.
ammeter	Measures current in amperes (A).
voltmeter	Measures potential difference in volts (V).
conductors and insulators	Conductors allow current to flow through them easily. Metals are good conductors. Insulators do not allow current to flow through them e.g. plastic and rubber.



Series circuits

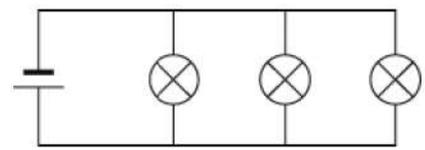


Cells vs batteries



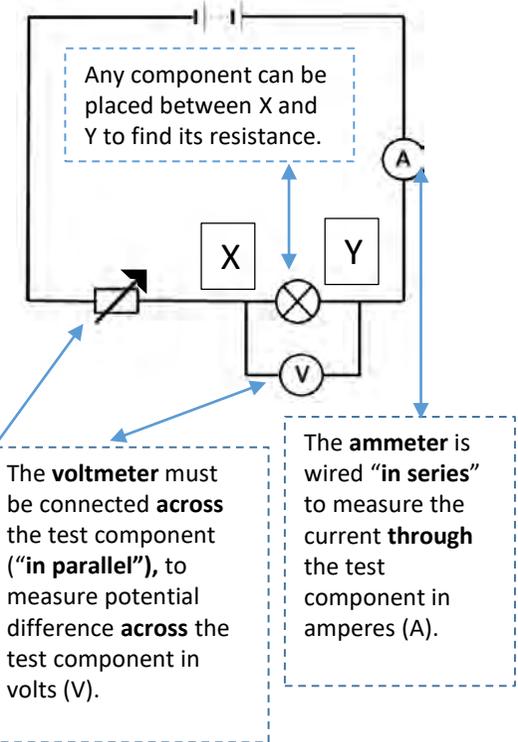
- **The current is the same all the way round the circuit.** Current never gets used up.
- If one bulb breaks there is a gap in the circuit and they all go off.
- The potential difference from the cell is **shared** across all components, so each bulb only gets a some of the voltage.
- Adding bulbs in series (with the same cell) makes them dimmer.

Parallel circuits



- The current is **not** the same all the way round the circuit. **The total current into a junction is equal to the total current out of a junction.**
- If one bulb breaks there are other pathways for the current so the other bulbs still work.
- **The potential difference across each branch is the same as the potential difference from the cell.** Adding more bulbs in parallel to the same cell does not make them less bright. Houses and schools have parallel circuits.

The **TEST Circuit** is used in all electricity investigations.



The **resistance** of the test component in ohms (Ω) is calculated using equation: $R = \frac{V}{I}$
 R, resistance (ohms, Ω)
 V, potential difference (volts, V)
 I, current (amperes, A)

Year 7 Art

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Sketch	A rough or unfinished drawing or painting, often made to assist in making a more finished picture
Proportion	Comparative relation between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, number
Refine	To add the finishing touches to something or to improve something before it is completely finished.
Composition	The considered layout of a piece of work
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
Extinction	The fact or process of a species, family, or other group of animals or plants ceasing to exist anymore.
Hatching	Shading with closely drawn parallel lines
Colour gradient	Also known as colour transitions, are a gradual blending from one colour to another colour

Drawing Tips

Measure out the placements of features of your drawing from how far away they are from the middle, top or bottom of your page. This will always give you a definite point to measure from. When you are sketching the environment, you must work out where the half way point is in order to keep your drawing accurate. This will help to keep the correct areas of the drawing in the right place on your animal. Start from the bottom and work your way up to the top, in order to keep a flow throughout the process.



How To Create An Accurate Drawing

1. Work out the proportions of your drawing - where is the half way point on your image?
2. Section off your page so you can keep the proportions of your drawing correct.
3. Lightly sketch out the outline of your animal, making sure to get the features the correct size.
4. Start to add in your inner details of the environment
5. Add in your colour by starting around the edges of the area in order to create a neat line and then colour in the middle areas.
6. Refine your drawing.

Artist Information

Jo has always loved drawing, but did not work with it consistently until the early 90's. It began with a simple watercolour class one morning a week at an old school building. It grew quickly from there to learning a real love for the medium of watercolour. Since that first watercolour class, Jo has worked with watercolour and taken workshops internationally in France, Holland, and Bermuda, as well as all over the United States. She currently donates a portion of her sales to help various animal charities and shelters. Each year she donates some paintings and artwork to animal groups to sell during fundraisers. She is currently a member of the Art League of Daytona Beach and she continues to paint every day, and loves it.

KS3 DT

Health and safety

Apron	Keep clean and reduce impact of something coming into you.
Goggles	Protect your eyes when using machines.
Hazzard lines	Only one person to be these black and yellow lines when operating the machine.
Ear defenders	Protect your hearing from using loud machines.
Bags in the rack	To avoid others tripping over them.
Ties and jewellery tucked away	Ensuring they don't get caught in tools.
Long hair in a hair band	Avoid it getting caught in machines.
No running	Avoid trips and falls and maintain a calm environment.
Question	Ask before using machines. Any questions, if in doubt - DON'T

Marking and measuring out tools

Sharp pencil	To make a mark .
Metal rule	Used to measure.
Tri square	Producing parallel lines.

Key steps in the design process design process

Key steps in the design process design process	Definition
Design brief	What the purpose of your project is, in brief
Specification	The specific details that your end product must adhere to
Quality control	The process of checking the quality of the work as you progress through the project

Word	Definition
Colour	The property possessed by an object which produces different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects or emits light.
Materials	The matter from which a product is or can be made.
Texture	The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance.
Components	A part or element of a larger product, especially as part of a machine or vehicle.
Target Market	A particular group of consumers at which a product or service is aimed.
Aesthetics	The look, taste, feel, and smell of a product or material.
Form	The visible shape of a product.
Function	The purpose and use of a product.
Ergonomics	Ergonomics is about how easy a product is to use. It should be comfortable to use and the person should like using the product.
Anthropo-metrics	Anthropometrics is used to make sure that the product is the correct size and proportions to suit the needs of the user.

ACCESS FM

A
AESTHETICS

WHERE DID THE DESIGNER GET THEIR INSPIRATION? COULD THE PRODUCT LOOK BETTER?

DO YOU THINK IT LOOKS ATTRACTIVE OR UGLY, WHY?

WHAT DOES THE PRODUCT LOOK LIKE? THINK SHAPE, FORM, MATERIALS, SIZE, BEAUTY, UGLINESS



C
COST

IS IT AFFORDABLE TO YOUR CUSTOMER? WILL IT MAKE A PROFIT?

IS IT VALUE FOR MONEY?

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?



C
CUSTOMER

WHAT IMPACT WOULD IT HAVE ON A CUSTOMERS LIFE?

WHY WOULD A CUSTOMER BUY IT? WHAT MAKES IT SUITABLE FOR THEM?

WHO WOULD BUY IT? WHO WOULD USE IT?



E
ENVIRONMENT

WHAT IS THE PRODUCTS IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT? THINK BATTERIES, RETHINK, REFUSE, REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE, LIFE-CYCLE

HOW WOULD THE PRODUCT BE DISPOSED OF?

IS THE PRODUCT NEEDED OR WANTED? HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?



S
SAFETY

IS THE PRODUCT HIGH QUALITY? DOES IT MEET SAFETY STANDARDS?

HOW HAS THE DESIGNER CONSIDERED SAFETY?

COULD THE PRODUCT HURT ANYONE? ARE THERE ANY SHARP EDGES?



S
SIZE

IS IT AN APPROPRIATE SIZE? WOULD IT WORK BETTER IF IT WAS BIGGER OR SMALLER?

DOES IT COME IN DIFFERENT SIZES?

HOW BIG IS IT?



F
FUNCTION

DOES THE PRODUCT WORK? COULD THE PRODUCT WORK BETTER?

HOW DOES THE PRODUCT WORK? WHY IS THE PRODUCT NEEDED?

WHAT DOES THE PRODUCT DO? IS IT EASY TO USE?

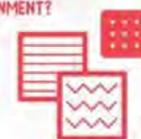


M
MATERIALS

WHAT IMPACT COULD THE DESIGNER'S CHOICE OF MATERIAL HAVE ON THE ENVIRONMENT?

WOULD A DIFFERENT MATERIAL MAKE IT BETTER?

WHAT MATERIAL HAS IT BEEN MADE FROM?



Word Processing

KEY VOCABULARY

Formatting	How data is arranged and presented on a page.
Toolbar	A strip of icons that can be clicked to perform a particular task.
Attachment	An electronic file that can be included in an email.
.docx	Microsoft file extension for a word processed document.
Copyright	A protected piece of original work.
Creative Commons	Allows free distribution of otherwise copyrighted material.
Source	A place where something originates from.
Bias	Leaning towards one view point on a particular subject.

Knowledge

Advantages of word processed documents



Documents can easily be sent electronically



Corrections can easily be made

Documents can easily be formatted to suit a particular audience



Electronic copies can be saved for future use



Copyright Facts



Copyright material cannot be used without the copyright owner's permission

It is illegal to share copyright material on the Internet and may result in a fine of up to £50,000

Copyright is automatic and does not need to be applied for.

Some people allow their work to be shared and used – this is done using the system of **Creative Commons**

Reliability of Sources

Information taken from the Internet should be from credible sources e.g. Government websites.

Reliable information should be as up to date as possible.

Information based on opinions, without facts to back it up, should be avoided.

Drama

Acting skills

Vocal

Pace
Pitch
Pause
Tone
Volume
Diction
Projection
Emphasis

Physical

Facial expression
Eye contact
Posture
Movement/stillness
Gesture
Proxemics
Levels

Common spelling mistakes:

Rehearsal
Performance
Audience
Theatre
Character

The fundamentals:

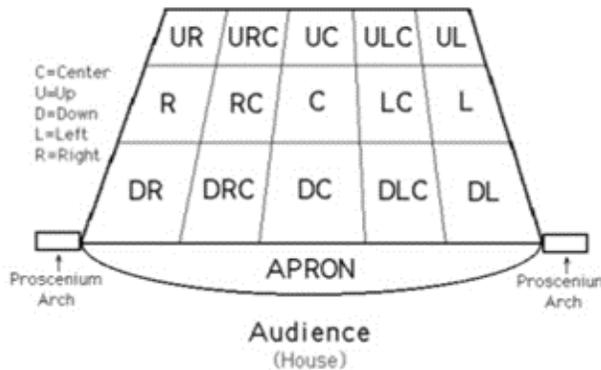
- ✓ Be safe
- ✓ Be seen
- ✓ Be heard

The role of the actor:

Auditions
Learns lines/songs/dances
Attends all rehearsals
Performs the show

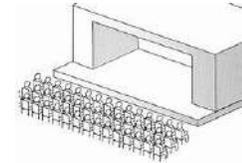
Stage positions

Stage positions are from the performer's point of view

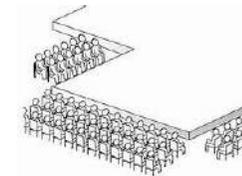


Stage configurations

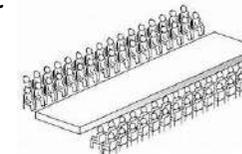
Proscenium Arch



Thrust



Traverse



In the round



Theatrical sayings:

Thespian: The term refers to people who act and originates from the name of the first actor, Thesbis

From the top: Start from the beginning

Break a leg: Good Luck

Tread the boards: To act



Key terms

Allah	The Islamic name for God.
Shahada	Muslim declaration of belief in one God (Allah) and his messenger (Muhammad).
Salah	Praying 5 times a day (facing towards the Ka'bah).
Sawm	Fasting in the month of Ramadan.
Zakat	Paying 2.5% of your wealth to charity.
Prophet	A person who God 'speaks through' to guide people.
Hajj	Going on a religious journey to Mecca.
Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)*	The Last Prophet of Allah and the founder of Islam
Intention	What you aim to do, even if what you actually do is different.
Ramadan	The sacred month in which the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad (PBUH). Muslims fast during this time.
Qur'an	The Holy book of Islam (direct word of Allah).
Muslim	A follower of Islam.
Ka'bah	This large structure in the Grade Mosque in Mecca is known as the 'House of God.' Muslims will face their prayers towards it.
Hira	Mt. Hira was where Muhammad received the Qur'an in a cave.
Hadith	Records of the sayings of Muhammad*
Sunnah	Records of the actions of Muhammad*
Mosque	Muslim place of worship.
Imam	Leader of the mosque.
Jahannam (hell)	A place where evil people go to suffer & be punished after death.
Jannah	A place where righteous people are rewarded after death.
Day of Judgement	The day when people will rise from the dead and be judged by Allah.

Key teachings

The Nature of Allah

This means 'what Allah is like.' His 99 names explain what he is like along with the Qur'an and teachings of Muhammad. He is omnipotent, omniscient and omnibenevolent. He is the creator and judge of the world.

The Supremacy of God's Will

This means that Allah had planned/ decided everything that has happened and will happen. He is in complete control of time and space.

The Qur'an

This holy book was revealed to Muhammad* on Mt Hira by angel Gabriel (AKA Jibril). Muhammad* had to learn it by heart from Gabriel over 23 years. It was written down 2 years after Muhammad's death but many Muslims learn it by heart. They are called a hafiz.

The 5 Pillars of Islam

The 5 Pillars are the 5 critical features of Islam which include the Shahada, Salah, Sawm, Zakat and Hajj. ALL Muslims accept these and must follow them.

Judgement

When a Muslim dies, they enter a state of **akhirah** (life after death). Just after they die, Muslims enter a state of waiting. God will send two angels to question them about their faith. Depending on their answer, they will see the rewards or punishments yet to come. Later, on Judgement Day, the dead will be raised from death and God (Allah) will send the good to Jannah and the evil to Jahannam (hell).

The Ummah

This is a global community of Muslims. It does not matter what your background is. The community is beyond nationality. Muslims should support each other to be successful in their faith.

Prophet

Muhammad* was the prophet who God revealed Islam to. Muslims also believe in many of the prophets of Judaism and Christianity such as Abraham (Ibrahim), Moses (Musa) and Jesus (Isa). However, Muhammad* is God's last prophet with his most up to date instructions.

Key Quotes

Allah & The Prophet

'He is God the one, God the eternal...no one is comparable to him' **Qur'an**

'There is no God but Allah...Muhammad (PBUH) is his messenger.' **Shahada**

Allah has 99 names including 'the merciful,' 'the powerful,' 'the controller' and 'the just.'

'He [Allah] is with you wherever you are' **Qur'an**.

Afterlife

Jannah- 'Gardens of pleasure' **Qur'an**.

Jahannam- 'They will wear garments of fire' **Qur'an**.

The 5 Pillars of Islam

'The left hand should not know what the right one is doing' **Qur'an**.

'Wash your whole body' **Qur'an**.

When praying, Muslims say 'God is the greatest' **Qur'an**.

'You should fast' **Qur'an**.

'Pilgrimage is a duty owed to God' **Qur'an**.

Terminology

Hygiene
 Cross-Contamination
 PPE
 Hazard
 Food Poisoning
 Slice
 Dice
 Bridge
 Claw
 Cross Chop
 Fry
 Boil
 Simmer
 Bake

Basic Food Safety

- Ensure you wear the correct PPE for a practical.
- Ensure hands are washed before and after handling food.
- Tie long hair back and remove jewellery and watches
- Ensure ingredients are stored in the correct way.
- Follow correct procedure when handling knives and dangerous equipment.
- Keep raw and cooked ingredients separate.

Key PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)

Apron, Chefs Jacket, Oven Gloves, Hat

Knife grips

Bridge Grip	Hand holds ingredient steady. Knife goes underneath hand and down through the ingredients.
Claw Grip	Hand grips ingredients in a claw shape, fingertips tucked underneath, thumb behind, Knife moves down the knuckle.
Cross Chop	Knife remains in contact with the board, hand rests on top of the knife, knife moves across the board in a crossing motion.



Cross Contamination

Cross contamination is when bacteria is transferred from one place to another usually cause an ill effect.

Cross contamination can occur with people, animals, food and equipment.

Food Poisoning

Food poisoning, also called foodborne illness, is illness caused by eating contaminated food. Infectious organisms — including bacteria, viruses and parasites — or their toxins are the most common causes of food poisoning.

Key words

- Vladimir Putin** Is the president of Russia.
- Urban** Is a built up area, a human settlement with a high population density and infrastructure e.g. Manchester.
- Rural** Involves countryside, located outside of towns and cities with few homes or buildings and a low population density e.g. Stoodley Pike.
- Development** refers to the standard of living and quality of life and is a process that creates progress and positive change and involves infrastructure.
- Infrastructure** Involves buildings and facilities and is required for development; particularly in urban areas e.g. new Aldi.
- Soviet Union/USSR** Was a state that included Russia and parts of Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia.
- Super power** Is a very powerful and influential nation on a global scale e.g. USA.
- Geo-political power** relates to political power and international relations e.g. Russia and USA dealing with an issue in another country.

Topics

Russia location and facts about Russia.



Largest country in the world

74% of Russian people live in urban areas e.g. Moscow

Mount Elbrus is the highest mountain in Europe.

Russia accounts for 25% of the world's production of oil

Urban



Rural



Key words

- Cold war** Is a state of conflict between nations that does not involve direct military action but is sorted mostly through economic and political actions e.g. Russia and USA not trading goods.
- Nuclear power station** Splits uranium atoms to generate electricity, power and radioactive waste e.g. Chernobyl.
- Human trafficking** Is the movement of people with the aim of exploiting them. It is a form of modern day slavery e.g. paying extremely low wages and working long hours.

Russia as a super power



Flag of Soviet Union/USSR



Flag of Russia



Pripyat Chernobyl Nuclear power station



Human trafficking and World Cup Qatar 2022





Key people

Monarchs

Henry VIII (Catholic then Protestant)

King between 1509 and 1547. His divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, began the process of the Reformation, when the Church in England split from the Roman Catholic Church.

Edward VI (Protestant)

He became king in 1547 aged 9 and died in 1553. He continued with his father's Protestant reforms in English Churches.

Mary I (Catholic)

Eldest child of Henry VIII who became Queen in 1553, and died in 1558. She was a strong Catholic who tried to make England Catholic again.

Phillip II (Catholic)

King of Spain and the most powerful monarch in Europe. Marries Mary I in 1554.

Churchmen

Archbishop Cramner

Archbishop of Canterbury under Henry VIII and Edward VI. Executed as a heretic by Mary.

Martin Luther

German monk who became increasingly upset with the Catholic Church. His followers became known as 'Protestants'

Key terms

Catholicism	A type of Christianity led by the Pope in Rome.
Dissolution	In general, the removal of something. In this unit, it means the destruction of the monasteries by Henry VIII
Heretic	Someone who believes differently to the religion of their country.
Latin	The language the Bible was written in in the Medieval Period. Associated with Rome.
Martyr	Someone who dies standing up for their religion. They're celebrated by their religion.
Monasteries	A building where monks live and work together. Henry VIII destroyed these during the Reformation.
Pope	Leader of the Catholic faith. The Papacy is based in Rome.
Priest	A religious leader in charge of performing religious ceremonies in churches.
Protestantism	A type of Christianity in which the king/queen of a country is the leader of the religion. The Bible and church services are in the language of the country.
Reformation	In general, a slow but significant change. The English Reformation was when the Church changed from Catholic to Protestant during the 16 th Century.
The Church	Means all of Christianity in England, not just one building. This meant the Catholic Church in Rome in the Medieval Period.

Key events

Protests against the Catholic Church.

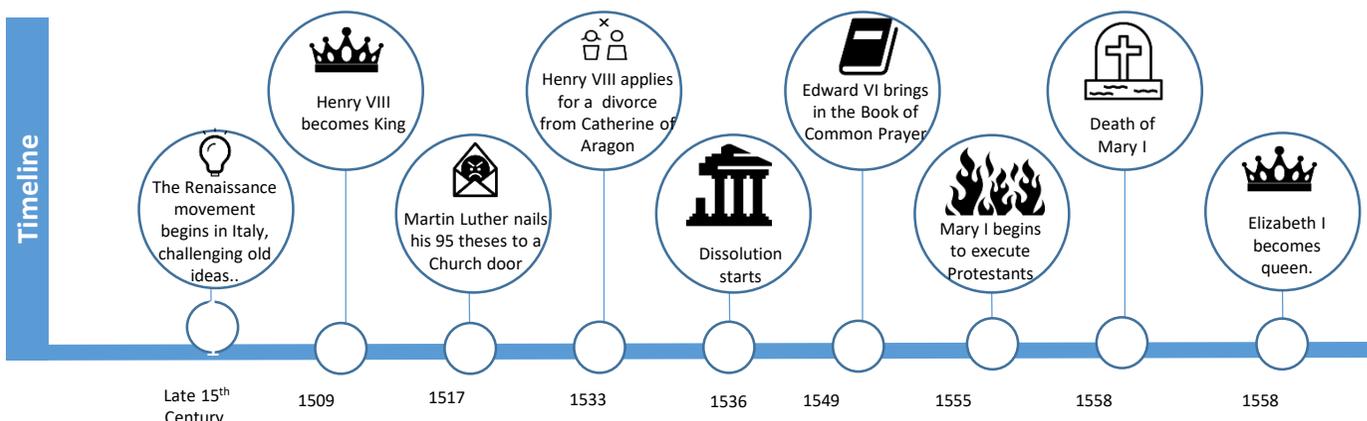
- Some people were very upset with the Catholic Church. One such person was Martin Luther.
- Luther was a German monk, who nailed this '95 theses' to a door of a German church in Wittenberg (Germany).

Henry VIII and the Reformation.

- Henry VIII caused the break from Rome as he wanted a divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Breaking from Rome meant he'd be in charge of religion and could make any rules he wanted.
- Henry carried out the Dissolution of the Monasteries. He closed 900 monasteries down.
- Churches became simpler and Bible services started to change to English.

Edward VI and Mary.

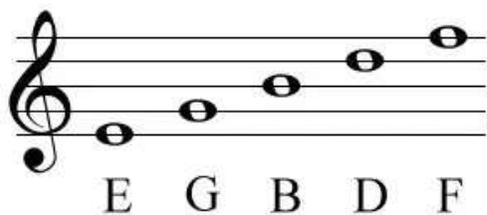
- After Henry died, his son Edward carried on the move to Protestant worship. All church services were in English.
- After Edward died, Mary I tried to change things back to Catholicism. Services went back to being in Latin.
- Mary I killed over 300 Protestants who were seen as martyrs.
- After Henry died, his son Edward carried on the move to Protestant worship. All church services were in English.
- In 1549, Edward published a new Book of Common Prayer – which is written in English.
- After Edward died, Mary I tried to change things back to Catholicism. Services went back to being in Latin.
- Mary marries the King of Spain who was a devout Catholic.
- Mary I killed over 300 Protestants who were seen as martyrs.



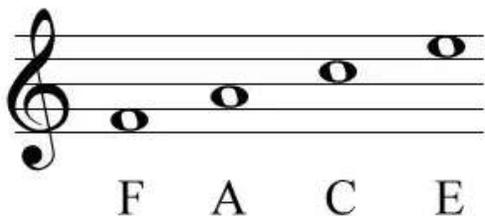
Terminology

- Bar & bar lines
- Notation
- Stave
- Ledger lines
- Accuracy
- Fluency
- Tempo
- Beat
- Time signature
- Rhythm
- Melody
- Phrasing
- Sequence
- Pitch
- Instrumentation
- Structure
- Harmony
- Chords
- Style
- Genre

Stave Notation - Treble Clef

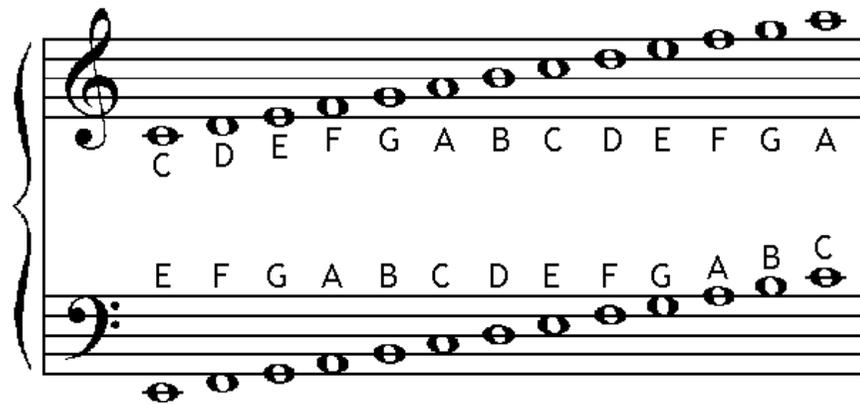


Every Green Bus Drives Fast



FACE in the spaces

Stave Notation - Treble & Bass clef



How to build a chord

Use the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes of the scale to build a basic chord.

Example: A B C D E F G

A minor chord – A C E

Instrumentation – Folk Music

Violin, accordion, tin whistle, bagpipes, hurdy gurdy, mandolin, banjo, bodhran, Celtic harp.

Components of fitness

Muscular strength

Speed

Flexibility
Power

Balance

Agility

Long jump

Run up

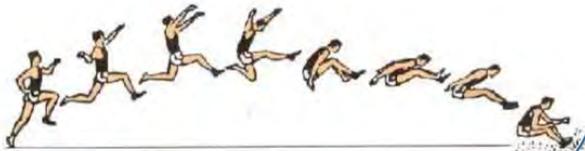
- Athlete accelerates onto the take off board, aiming to be close to maximum speed at take off.

Take off

- Take off on one leg as close to the line as possible.
- Maintain this take off position for as long as possible.
- As the athlete comes into land, bring both legs in front of body.

Rules

- No part of the athlete's foot should cross the front edge of the foul line.



Shot putt

- Rest the shot on your **palm** and push into your neck
- Ensure your chin, knee and toe are in line
- Punch shot away from the neck
- Keep elbow high

Rules:

The shot must be released above the height of the shoulder with one hand

Discus

- Your throwing hand (including the thumb) is on top of the discus with your fingers evenly spread.
- The top knuckle of your four fingers (not the thumb) should touch the rim, with your fingertips over the sides
- Ensure your chin, knee and toe are in line
- Shift your weight forward as you pivot your hips.
- The discus should leave your hand smoothly off the index finger with your hand at about shoulder height.
- Follow through, rotating to your left to remain in the ring and avoid fouling (if right handed).



High jump

Run up

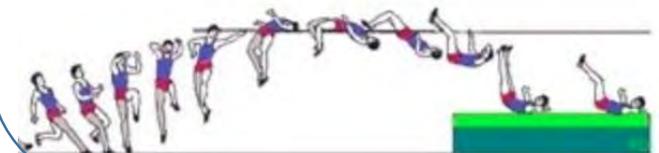
- Run on a curve leaning away from the bar.
- Use approximately 6-12 steps on approach.

Take off (Fosbury flop)

- On take off, point foot towards the far corner of the landing area.
- Drive knees upwards on the leg closest to the bar.
- Rotate hips so you are facing away from the bar.
- Reach arm up and over.
- Arch back and bring legs together.
- Lift feet over and land on back, tucking chin to chest.

Rules

- Take off on one foot only.
- Do not touch the bar.



Gramática Clave

El futuro próximo

The near future

AKA

El futuro inmediato

The immediate future



The **near future tense** or **immediate future tense** can be used to describe what you are **going to** do.

Voy a – I'm going to...

Ejemplo: Voy a jugar al tenis. –

I am going to play tennis.

What does it look like?

It is formed by taking the present tense of the verb 'ir' (to go) and adding 'a' followed by an infinitive.

ir + a + infinitive
See 2 + 4 + 5 below

¡ESCUCHA! - SCAN ME FOR PRONUNCIATION.



1. Who?

yo
tú
él/ella/usted
nosotros/as
vosotros/as
ellos/as/ustedes

2. ir (to go)

voy
vas
va
vamos
vais
van

3. Meaning

I go
you go (singular, informal)
he/she goes/you go (singular, formal)
we go
you go (plural, informal)
they go/ you go (plural, formal)

4.

a

5. Add any infinitive

Examples:

jugar (to play)
leer (to read)
salir (to go out)

¿Qué vas a hacer este fin de semana?

What are you going to do this weekend?



Este fin de semana – This weekend

El sábado – On Saturday

Este domingo – This Sunday

***¡OJO!** – Use a different day.

voy* a – I'm going to...

me gustaría – I would like to...

quiero – I want to...

***¡OJO!** -Swap this for another form of ir to talk about someone else.

descansar – relax
escuchar música – listen to music
hacer deporte – do sport
ir al cine – go to the cinema
leer libros/revistas – read books/magazines
salir con amigos – go out with friends
ir de compras – go shopping
montar en bici/monopatín – ride a bike/skateboard
tocar la guitarra* – play the guitar
ver la tele – watch tv
jugar con los videojuegos – play video games
cocinar – cook
bailar – dance
jugar al fútbol* – play football
***¡OJO!** – Change the sport or instrument to alter the meaning.



va a ser...
– it is going to be...

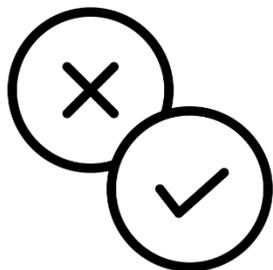
con – with

divertido – fun
entretenido – entertaining
relajante – relaxing
aburrido – boring
fatigante – tiring
fantástico –fantastic
violento – violent
interesante – interesting
genial - great

mis amigos/as – my friends
mi hermano – my brother
mi prima – my cousin
mis padres – my parents
mi mejor amigo/a – my best friend

Mis preferencias:
La tele, el cine,
la música y los libros

My preferences:
TV, cinema, music
and books



Me encanta(n) –
I love

Me mola(n) –
I like

Me chifla(n) –
I'm crazy about

Prefiero –
I prefer

Mi pasión es... – My
passion is...

Odio/Detesto –
I hate

el rap/ el dance/ el hip-hop/el pop/
el rock/el jazz - (All cognates)
la música clásica/electrónica* - classical music/ dance music
la música de... - ...'s music

**¡OJO!* – Use a different genre word from the first line alongside 'la música...' to say other genres.

los concursos – gameshows
los programas de deportes – sports programmes
los documentales – documentaries
las series policíacas – crime series

los programas de telerrealidad – reality tv
las telenovelas – soaps
las comedias – comedies

el telediario/las noticias – the news
los dibujos animados – cartoons

las películas románticas/ de terror/ de acción/ de aventuras/ de
ciencia – ficción
-romantic films/horror films/action films/ adventure films/ science
fiction films

**¡OJO!* – Use a different genre word alongside 'las películas...' to say
other genres.

los libros – books
las revistas - magazines
los periódicos - newspapers



porque /
dado que/
visto que/
puesto que –
because/given
that/as

es /son –
it is/ they are



pero es/ son -
but it is/ they are

aunque es/son-
although it is/ they
are

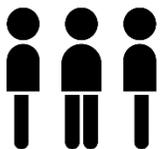
tiene ritmo – it has
rhythm
me encanta la letra
– I love the lyrics ...

divertido/a(s) – fun
entretenido/a(s) –
entertaining
informativo/a(s) –
informative
emocionante(s) –
exciting
interesante(s) –
interesting
adictivo/a(s) –
addictive

aburrido/a(s) –
boring
tonto/a(s) –
silly
malo/a(s) –
bad/rubbish
infantil(es) –
childish

¿Quedamos?

Shall we meet?
Making arrangements
to go out



¿Quieres ir...?
Do you want to go...?

¿Te apetece ir...?
Do you fancy going...?

¿Quieres salir conmigo...?
Do you want to go out with
me?

al club de jóvenes –
to the youth club
al cine-
to the cinema
al parque de atracciones -
to the theme park
al restaurante-
to the restaurant
a la piscina -
to the swimming pool

el sábado* – on Saturday
este fin de semana – this
weekend
a la una – at one o'clock
a las tres y media* – at half past
three

**¡OJO!* – Use a different time or
day.

No, gracias. – No, thank you.
¡Pues, sí! - Sure!
Lo siento. Sorry.
No quiero. - I don't want to.
No puedo. - I can't.
¡Tengo ganas! - I really want to!
¡Me apunto! – I'm in!

