

## 1 – Elements of Art

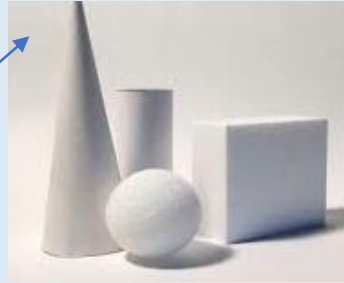
### Key Vocabulary

**forms:** objects that are three-dimensional having a length, width and height

**gradient:** gradual blending from one colour to another colour, or gradual blending from dark to light

**blending:** gently mixing two colours or values

**design:** a plan or sketch to show the look of an object



## 2 – Working with Clay

### Key Vocabulary

**slab:** a thick flat 'pancake' of clay made with your hands or a rolling pin. Slabs are usually 1cm thick.

**kiln:** a special oven that gets very hot to turn the clay into biscuit

**slip:** a mixture of clay and water

**score and slip:** joining wet clay by scoring or roughly scratching and adding liquid clay called slip. This seals the pieces together.



rolling a slab



scored clay

## 3 – Art Techniques

### Key Vocabulary

**biscuit clay:** clay that has been fired in the kiln without a glaze

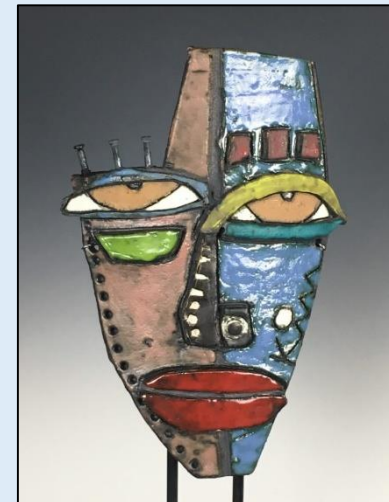
**oil pastel resist:** a clay decoration technique where you colour biscuit clay with oil pastels and paint over with a dark water-based paint

**pattern:** a design in which lines, shapes or form are repeated



## 4 – Artist Focus – Kimmy Cantrell

- Kimmy Cantrell is a contemporary American artist from Atlanta.
- Cantrell works using flat slabs of clay onto which he layers shapes.
- Figures, faces, fish and flowers are central themes in his work.
- He uses bold shapes, patterns and bright colours with some dark outlines in his work.



## 1 – Protocols and Hardware

**Types of Networks**

**LAN:** Local Area Network

**WAN:** Wide Area Network

**network:** two or more computers connected together

**router:** a router forwards messages from one network to another. It acts as a gateway.

**network cable:** this connects different devices together

## 2 – Wired and Wireless

**hub:** a hub connects a number of computers together.

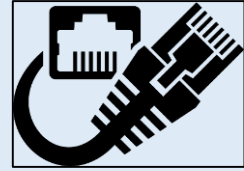
**server:** a powerful computer which provides services

**ISP:** Internet Service Provider

**wired:** wired networks send data along cables

**wireless:** wireless networks send data through the air using radio waves

**bandwidth:** the amount of data that can be moved from one point to another in a given time. Higher bandwidth = more data per second.

**bandwidth****wired network**

## 3 – Internet

**internet:** a worldwide network of computers

- The Internet is the physical hardware.
- This includes: the cables, the routers, and other pieces of hardware used to connect devices together.
- Any device connected to the internet is part of this network.



## 4 – WWW

**WWW:** World Wide Web

**web browser:** a piece of software (code) used to view information on the

World Wide Web

Internet services include:

- WWW
- Online gaming
- VOIP
- Online streaming like Netflix
- Instant messaging
- Email



## 1 – What is physical theatre?

### Key Vocabulary

**action:** the movement that is performed by the actor

**body as prop:** using your body to create props and objects on stage

**direct address:** when you speak directly to the audience (breaking the fourth wall)

**fourth wall:** the invisible wall that divides the audience from the actors on stage

**narration:** a technique that uses dialogue to tell a story to the audience

**physical theatre:** a style of drama that focuses more on movement than dialogue

**relationships:** the way in which actors interact and the connections between them

**space:** the area covered by the movement

## 2 - Choreographic Skills

### Key Vocabulary

**canon:** when two or more actors perform the same movement one after the other  
**choreography:** a sequence of movements that are put together and rehearsed

**formations:** the shape or pattern created by the actors when stood in the space

**levels:** high, medium or low

**mirroring:** when two or more actors perform the same movement but in opposition

**unison:** when two or more actors perform the same movement at the same time

## 3 - Non-Verbal Communication

### Key Vocabulary

**facial expression:** the appearance, mood or feeling conveyed by a person's face

**gait:** a person's manner of walking

**gesture:** a movement made by part of the body (e.g. arms, head) to convey a character's emotions

**Non Verbal Communication (NVC):** the way movements, posture and gestures can show how someone feels without speaking

**posture:** the position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing

## 4 - Vocal Skills

### Key Vocabulary

**accent:** a specific way of pronouncing words, usually showing where the character has come from

**pace:** the speed at which someone speaks

**pitch:** the degree of highness or lowness of the voice

**tone:** a quality in the voice that expresses the speaker's feelings or thoughts

**volume:** the degree of loudness or the intensity of a sound

## 1 – Terminology

## Key Vocabulary

**narrative perspective:** who is telling us the story; this could be first person (I) or third person (he/she/it).

**foreshadowing:** when the writer gives a hint of what is to come later in the story

**tension:** a feeling of nervousness when reading a story

**suspense:** a feeling the reader feels when wanting more information or waiting for the outcome of certain events



## 2 – Vocabulary

**to convey:** to communicate a message or information

**to deduce:** to work something out by using facts

**highlights:** makes something stand out

**intrigue:** when a reader is interested in a story

**withholding information:** when the writer does not give away or reveal particular information in a story to build suspense E.G. The identity of a murderer.

**revelation:** when something is revealed in a story

**denouement:** the ending of a story/final outcome

## 3 – Conventions of the Mystery Genre

**the murder:** the central plot in any murder mystery. This occurs at the start of a mystery novel.

**the murderer (antagonist):** an important character who creates tension and suspense

**the detective/investigator:** often the protagonist who uncovers the truth through skills such as powers of deduction

**clues:** information use to solve a crime. A murder mystery must have clues that help the detective and the reader in solving the case.

**red herring:** a false clue used to distract the reader from the truth

**twists:** when there is a shocking piece of information revealed in the story that readers did not expect

## 4 – Grammar: Syntax and Sentence Structure

**simple sentence:** contains one subject and independent main clause to express one clear idea

*E.G. The two main protagonists in 'High Rise Mystery' are called Nik and Norva.*

**compound sentence:** a sentence made of two independent clauses joined together with a connective

*E.G. High Rise Mystery is a mystery novel and is set in London.*

**complex sentence:** a sentence that contains an independent main clause with a subordinate clause added, which contains extra information

*E.G. Nik and Norva, **who are the protagonists of 'High Rise Mystery'**, are both extremely intelligent.*

*The subordinate clause in the sentence is in bold.*

### 1 – School Subjects

l'anglais	English	la religion	RE
le dessin	art	les arts plastiques	fine arts
l'espagnol	Spanish	les maths	maths
le français	French	les sciences	science
le sport	PE		
le théâtre	drama		
la cuisine	cooking		
l'EPS	PE		
la géographie	geography		
l'histoire	history		
l'informatique	ICT		
la musique	music		

### 2 – Opinions

**j'adore** I love  
**j'aime** I like  
**je déteste** I hate  
**je n'aime pas** I don't like

**ma matière préférée, c'est...**  
 my favourite subject is...

**Tu aimes...?**  
 Do you like...?

**je préfère** I prefer  
**j'aime bien** I quite like

When you give an opinion about a school subject, the opinion must be followed by **le, la,** or **les.** E.g.

j'adore **le** français = I love French  
 j'aime bien **la** géographie = I quite like geography  
 je déteste **les** sciences = I hate science

### 3 – Opinions with an Infinitive

The **infinitive** is the form of the verb which has not been conjugated (or changed). In English, it starts with 'to'. E.g.

**avoir** - to have  
**être** - to be  
**étudier** - to study  
**réviser** - to revise

When talking about something which you like or don't like to do, the **opinion** must be followed by the **infinitive** form of the verb. e.g.

**j'adore étudier** l'anglais = **I love to study** English  
**j'aime étudier** la musique = **I like to study** music  
**je déteste réviser** les maths = **I hate to revise** maths

### 4 – Giving Reasons

**saying because:**

parce que	because
car	because
c'est	it is
ils sont	they are
elles sont	they are

e.g. J'aime étudier le français **parce que c'est** inspirant. = I like to study French **because it is** inspiring.

**Adjectives**

amusant/e	fun
barbant/e	boring
difficile	difficult
ennuyeux/euse	boring
facile	easy
inspirant/e	inspiring
passionnant/e	exciting
utile	useful

**Intensifiers**

assez	quite
très	very
un peu	a bit
vraiment	really

### 5 – Étudier (to study)

- Étudier is an ER verb (it ends with the letters ER).
- Verbs which end in ER in French follow a pattern in the present tense.
- This is how the verb étudier is conjugated:

étudier	to study
j'étudie	I study
tu étudies	you study (singular)
il étudie	he studies
elle étudie	she studies
nous étudions	we study
vous étudiez	you study (plural/formal)
ils étudient	they study (masculine)
elles étudient	they study (feminine)

### 6 – Time Phrases

lundi	Monday	le matin	in the morning
mardi	Tuesday	l'après-midi	in the afternoon
mercredi	Wednesday	le soir	in the evening
jeudi	Thursday	le déjeuner	lunch
vendredi	Friday	le weekend	at the weekend
samedi	Saturday	la semaine	the week
dimanche	Sunday	la journée	the day
		la pause	break

If you are saying what you do on a day of the week, you must put '**le**' before the day. E.G.  
**Le lundi**, j'étudie les maths = **On Mondays**, I study maths.

1 – UK Ecosystems

**Key Vocabulary**

**ecosystem:** a natural habitat made up of living and non-living things that work together

**meadow:** grassland maintained by traditional farming practices with lots of wild flowers

**deciduous woodland:** the natural ecosystem of the UK where leaves are temporary

- Food chains in an ecosystem show the direction of energy travelling from one species to another.
- If one part of a food chain changes, this affects all parts of the chain. This is called interdependence.

2 – Global Ecosystems

**Key Vocabulary**

**biodiversity:** the variety of plants and animals that live in an ecosystem

**food chain:** a series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food E.G. cows depend on grass

**food web:** a system of interlocking food chains

- An example of a local ecosystem is a pond.
- Examples of global ecosystems are: the desert, tropical rainforest, or the tundra.
- Humans impact ecosystems by putting waste in them.

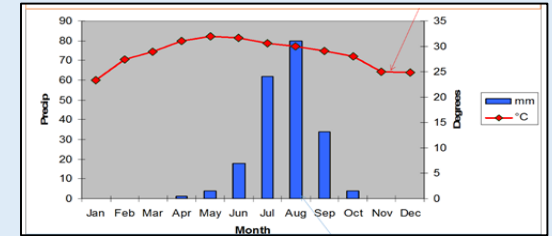
3 – Climate Graphs

**Key Vocabulary**

**climate:** the average weather in a place

**weather:** the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere. This includes temperature, rainfall and wind.

The red line shows us the temperature in degrees Celsius. It uses the right-hand axis.



The blue bars show us the Precipitation (rain, snow) in mm. It uses the left-hand axis.

4 – Animal Adaptations

**Key Vocabulary**

**adaptation:** when a plant or animal becomes better suited to their environment and climate

- Polar bears have naturally adapted to the polar regions by having a white fur. This allows the polar bear to be camouflaged whilst hunting on ice.
- Most animals are not adapting to the human world and are becoming extinct.
- 1 in 4 mammals are endangered on planet Earth because of humans.

5 – The Amazon Rainforest

**Key Vocabulary**

**deforestation:** when forests are destroyed by cutting trees (logging) and not replanting them

The Brazilian Amazon rainforests is being deforested for a number of reasons:

- 1) Farmers are cutting down the rainforest so that their cattle (cows) can graze on the land.
- 2) Rainforest wood is used for furniture, paper and building materials for the growing economy of Brazil.
- 3) Deforestation creates space for roads.

6 – Conserving the Rainforest

**Key Vocabulary**

**conservation:** protecting from harm or destruction

**What can be done?**

- **Individuals:** buy food which has a green frog from the rainforest alliance.
- **Governments:** banning deforestation like they have in Ecuador.
- Brazil has a special police force called the IBAMA. These police officers use the satellite technology, computers and helicopters to stop deforestation.

## 1 – sion

The suffix (-sion) turns the verb into the noun:

divide → division

confuse → confusion

divide → decision

collide → collision

## 2 – able

The suffix (-able) turns the verb into the adjective:

apply → applicable

consider → considerable

notice → noticeable

comfort → comfortable

## 3 – co

The prefix (co-) means 'together':

colleague: someone you work with

co-dependent: someone who relies on you

co-ordinate: working together to organise something

## 4 – ity

The suffix (-ity) turns the verb into a noun:

inactive → inactivity

responsible → responsibility

real → reality

clear → clarity

## 5 – pre

The prefix (pre-) means 'before':

historic → pre-historic

read → pre-read

view → preview

caution → precaution

## 6 – de

The prefix (de-) means to change or take away:

compose → decompose

contaminate → decontaminate

activate → deactivate

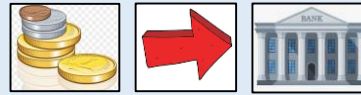
motivate → demotivate

1 – 9 Times Tables

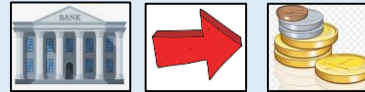
$7 \times 9 = 63$	$7 \times 9 = 63$
$8 \times 9 = 72$	$8 \times 9 = 72$
$9 \times 9 = 81$	$9 \times 9 = 81$
$10 \times 9 = 90$	$10 \times 9 = 90$
$11 \times 9 = 99$	$11 \times 9 = 99$
$12 \times 9 = 108$	$12 \times 9 = 108$

2 – Financial Maths

**credit:** money going into a bank account



**debit:** money going out of a bank account



**profit:** make money



**loss:** losing money



3 – Multiplying and Dividing

**product:** the result of a multiplication of two or more values

*Example: The product of 4 and 9 is 36 because  $4 \times 9 = 36$*

**multiplication is commutative**

*Example:  $3 \times 5 = 15$  and  $5 \times 3 = 15$*   
 $3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$

**division is not commutative**

*Example:  $45 \div 9 = 5$  and  $9 \div 45 = 0.2$*   
 $45 \div 9 \neq 9 \div 45$

4 – Factors and Multiples

5 – Metric Units

6 – Directed Number

**Key Vocabulary**

**factor:** when a number can be written as a product of two whole numbers

*Example: Factors of 15 are:*

*1, 15 because  $1 \times 15 = 15$*   
*3, 5 because  $3 \times 5 = 15$*

**multiple:** a number in a specified times table

*Example:*  
*9, 18, 27, 36 and 45 are multiples of 9*  
*3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 are multiples of 3*

**Units of Length**

centimetre (cm)  
 metre (m)



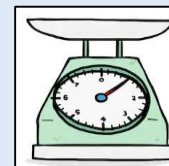
**Units of Capacity**

millilitre (ml)  
 litre (l)



**Units of Weight**

gram (g)  
 kilogram (kg)



**Key Vocabulary**

**positive numbers:** are greater than zero

**negative numbers:** are less than zero

**ascending:** ordering numbers from smallest to largest  
 7, 12, 17, 22...

**descending:** ordering numbers from largest to smallest  
 100, 90, 80, 70...

**increase:** getting bigger



**decrease:** getting smaller





## 1 – Feudal System

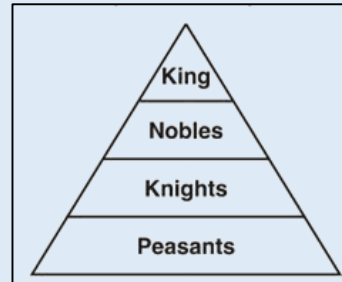
### Key Vocabulary

**feudal:** related to how much land someone has

**hierarchy:** ranking in order of importance

**monarch:** a king or queen

### feudal hierarchy



- William I, King of England, set up a feudal system in England after 1066.
- The feudal hierarchy was decided according to how much land someone had.
- During the medieval period, someone's land showed how wealthy they were.
- In England, the monarch sat at the top of this feudal hierarchy. The peasants sat at the bottom.

## 2 – Harrying of the North

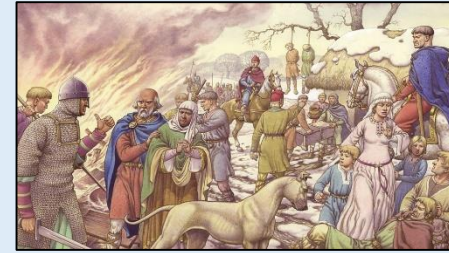
### Key Vocabulary

**conflict:** a disagreement with someone

**harrying:** carrying out lots of attacks

**rebellion:** fighting against someone

### Harrying of the North



- William faced many rebellions in the north of England. The most deadly took place over the winter of 1069-70 and was known as the Harrying of the North.
- During this rebellion, the Saxons were joined by the Danes (from Denmark).
- King William was able to pay the Danes to return home.
- The Saxon rebels were starved out using a 'scorched earth policy'.
- 75% of the population around York died or never returned.

## 3 – Domesday Book

### Key Vocabulary

**Domesday:** a day of judgement

**survey:** a list of something

**wealth:** the money, land and possessions someone has

- By 1086, King William wanted to know how much wealth there was in the country. This would help him to know how much tax he could collect for wars.
- William sent his trusted advisors around England to record their findings in a survey. They visited over 13,000 different places.
- This survey became known as the 'Domesday Book'.
- The book shows that the Church controlled 25% of England's land and William controlled 20% of England's land.

## 4 – Norman Religion

### Key Vocabulary

**Catholic:** a type of Christianity; the Pope is in charge

**the Church:** the Christian religion

**clergy:** someone who works for the Church

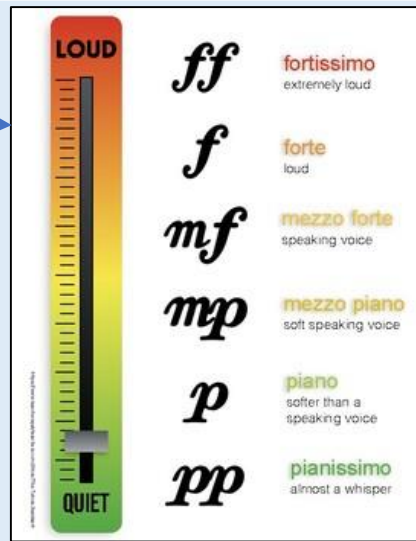


- The Normans continued England's religion of Catholicism, Christianity.
- King William believed that many of the clergy were breaking their vows to God.
- E.G. Some clergymen were fulfilling two jobs at once.
- King William replaced Anglo-Saxon clergy with Norman clergy – the most famous was a man called Lanfranc.
- Only the bishops at Durham Cathedral had the power to raise an army.
- The number of monks/nuns increased from 1,000 to 4,000.

# 1 – The Elements

## Key Vocabulary

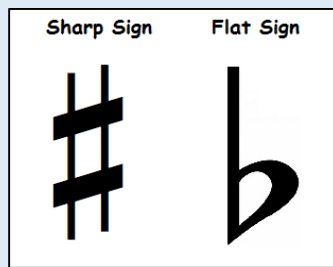
- dynamics:** the term used for the volume
- rhythm:** different note lengths played in a chain
- texture:** the different layers of sound
- structure:** how music is put together
- melody:** the main tune
- instrumentation:** the instruments used
- tempo:** the speed
- harmony:** several notes played together



# 2 – The Treble Clef

## Key Vocabulary

- treble clef:** a musical symbol showing the second line of the staff is the G above Middle C
- semitone:** an interval of half a step. Usually a white note to a black note.
- tone:** an interval of a step. E.G. C to D or F# to G#
- sharp:** when a note is raised by a semitone
- flat:** when a note is lowered by a semitone

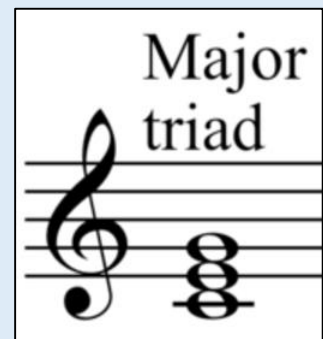


# 3 – Duration

NOTE NAME	NOTE SYMBOL	NOTE LENGTH
semibreve		4 counts
minim		2 counts
crotchet		1 count
quaver		½ count
semiquaver		¼ count

# 4 – Tonality

- major:** when a piece of music has a bright, happy sound
- minor:** when a piece of music has a dark, sad sound
- chords:** two or more notes performed at the same time
- triad:** three notes performed as a chord



## Key Composers

### Ludwig van Beethoven:

- A deaf German composer and pianist from the Classical period
- Composed 'Ode to Joy' and 'Für Elise'.

## 1 – Fitness Testing

**baseline:** this indicates current fitness levels

### Testing to get a baseline

- Fitness testing can give you an idea of where your fitness levels are at the start and end of a training programme.

### Types of tests

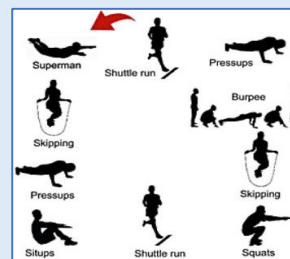
- Multistage fitness test = aerobic endurance
- Vertical jump test = power
- 1 min sit up test = muscular endurance
- Hand grip dynamometer = strength

## 2 – Circuit Training

**stations:** the exercises in a circuit

### **circuit training:** a

combination of six or more exercises with short rest periods between them for a certain amount of time.



### **Examples of exercises:**

squats – working the legs  
sit ups – working the core  
tricep dips – working the arms

## 3 – Boxercise/Exercise to Music

**exercise to music:** high-energy exercises performed as a routine set to music

**pulse rate:** the amount of times the heart beats per minute. This will increase during training.

- Jog
- Side step
- Grapevine
- Box steps
- Jumping Jacks
- Jumping Jacks

**boxercise:** an exercise class based on the training that boxers use to keep fit

- Jab
- Hook
- Jab cross
- Combos
- Uppercut

## 4 – HIIT

**HIIT:** High Intensity Interval Training

- HIIT involves alternating short periods of intense exercise with less intense recovery periods

**recovery period:** time when the body is resting.

### Exercises

- Squats to work your bottom and legs
- Burpees to work your whole body
- Press ups to work your shoulders and chest
- Sprinting to work your heart and legs
- Mountain climbers to work your bottom, legs and arms
- Thrusters to work your legs and shoulders

## 5 – Weight Training

Weight training is when you lift or pull against resistance, such as weights or body weight.

### Key Vocabulary

**dumbbells:** small weighted bars

**barbell:** a long bar with weights on either side

**sets:** the number of cycles of reps that you complete

**reps:** the number of times you perform a specific exercise (repetitions).

**sets and reps:** E.g. if you complete 15 reps of a bench press. You would say you've completed "one set of 15 reps."



## 6 – Orienteering

- Orienteering is an outdoor adventure sport which involves walking or running whilst navigating around a course of markers, using a map.
- Maps make more sense if you look at them when oriented (lined up to the land around you).
- This is done by looking at landmarks and moving the map according to where the landmarks are in relation to you.

**fartlek:** involves varying the intensity or speed of your run and the ground you run on

**continuous:** a form of exercise that is performed at a 'continuous' intensity throughout and doesn't involve any rest periods

## 1 – The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

### Key Vocabulary

**prophet:** a messenger of God

**Mecca:** a city in Saudi Arabia

**Allah:** the Arabic word for God

**Qur'an:** the Muslim holy book

- The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the most important prophet in Islam. This is because Muslims believe he is the final prophet.
- Muhammad was born in the city of Mecca.
- Muslims believe Allah chose Muhammad to be his prophet because he was a fair and wise man and because he was concerned for his people.
- Allah revealed the words of the Qur'an to Muhammad through the Angel Jibril.

## 3 – The 5 Pillars

### Key Vocabulary

**pillar:** something that holds something else up

- The 5 pillars are the 5 main central beliefs of Islam. They are called pillars because the beliefs hold the religion up.
1. Shahadah – the declaration of faith. The belief that there is one God, Allah, and that Muhammad (PBUH) is his messenger.
  2. Salah – prayer. Muslims must pray five times a day to ensure they always have God in their mind.
  3. Zakah – giving to charity. Muslims must give 2.5% of their income to charity.
  4. Sawm – fasting during Ramadan. During the month of Ramadan, Muslims must fast during daylight hours.
  5. Hajj – the pilgrimage to Mecca.

## 2 – The Nature of Allah

### Key Vocabulary

**tawhid:** belief in the oneness of God

- Muslims learn about the nature of Allah in the Qur'an.
- The Qur'an also gives Muslims guidance on how to live a life which pleases God.
- Muslims believe that there is only one God, who is all powerful and the creator of everything. This is the most important belief in Islam.
- Muslims believe that Allah is fair; he will reward those who deserve it and punish those who deserve it. This is based on how people have acted in their lives.
- Muslims believe that you cannot ever draw pictures of Allah.
- This is because it is a sin to think we would ever know what he looks like or that his power and authority can be summarised in one picture.

## 4 – Hajj

### Key Vocabulary

**pilgrimage:** a special journey, made for religious reasons

- Muslims must travel to Mecca, in Saudi Arabia, at least once in their lifetime.
- The only reasons why a Muslim would be excused from visiting Mecca at least once would be if they could not afford it (although charities can help them) or if they are too ill.
- Mecca is the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- The journey must take place within the month of Dhu'l-Hijja (the twelfth and final month of the Islamic calendar).
- Everyone taking part in Hajj is treated as an equal, no matter who they are or where they are from.
- The journey shows self-discipline and brings Muslims closer to God.

## B1 – Diffusion

**Key Vocabulary**

**diffusion:** the net movement of particles moving from a region of high concentration to an area of low concentration

**concentration:** the amount of particles of a substance in a set volume

**exchange:** the act of giving one thing and receiving another

**net movement:** the overall movement

**particle:** the smallest unit of a substance

## C1 – Chemical Reactions

**Key Vocabulary**

**molecule:** two or more atoms bonded together

**chemical reaction:** a process which involves the rearrangement of atoms to form new substances

**reactants:** substances at the beginning of a reaction

**products:** substances produced at the end of a reaction

**physical reaction:** a process which no new substance is formed

**precipitate:** an insoluble solid formed from a reaction

## P1 – Forces

**Key Vocabulary**

**force:** a push or pull effect that can cause a change in shape, direction or speed of an object

**contact force:** a force produced by two objects touching

**non-contact force:** a force produced when two objects are not touching

**friction:** a force that goes against a moving object

**air resistance:** a force created by air particles acting against a moving object

## B2 – Gas Exchange

**Key Vocabulary**

**alveolus:** tiny air sacs in the lungs where gas exchange occurs

**stomata:** small opening on the surface of a leaf for gas exchange occurs

**diaphragm:** a sheet of muscle found under the ribs

**intercostal muscles:** muscles in between the ribs that help move the ribcage

**inhale:** the process of breathing air into the lungs

**exhale:** the process of breathing air out of the lungs

## C2 – Combustion and Oxidation

**Key Vocabulary**

**combustion:** the reaction between a fuel and oxygen

**oxidation:** the addition of oxygen to an element

**oxide:** the second name of a substance to indicate that oxygen is joined

**fuel:** a substance that is burned to release energy

**compound:** a substance that contains two or more different types of atoms chemically joined

**mean:** calculated by adding all values together then dividing by the number of values

## P2 – Weight, Mass and Gravity

**Key Vocabulary**

**normal contact:** a force applied to an object by a supporting surface

**weight:** the force an object applies downwards due to gravity

**mass:** the amount of matter in an object

**gravity:** the force that attracts an object to the centre of the Earth

**gravitational field strength:** the strength of the gravity acting on an object

Weight (N) = Mass (kg) x Gravitational Field Strength (N/Kg)

## 1 – Specification and Design Briefs

**Key Vocabulary**

**design brief:** a short statement given to the designer that outlines what the product should be like

**design specification:** a list of criteria that the product needs to address

**client:** a person or organisation that wants a product manufactured

**consumer:** a person who uses a product and may also buy it

**target market:** the group of people a product is made for

## 2 – Designing and De Stijl

**Key Vocabulary**

**'De Stijl' is Dutch for 'the style'**

**De Stijl design:** a style of design that uses a limited range of colours and horizontal/vertical lines to separate them

- An example of De Stijl design would be the **'Red and Blue Chair'** by **Gerrit Rietveld**



**isometric drawing:** a way of presenting designs in 3D

**dimensions:** the measurement of the length, width, or height

**millimeter (mm):** there are 10mm in 1 cm

## 3 – Workshop Safety

<b>blue signs</b> show mandatory (must do) actions		<b>yellow signs</b> show warnings	
<b>red signs</b> prohibit actions		<b>green signs</b> highlight areas of safety	

- You must wear an apron when making items in the workshop.
- You must wear goggles when using a machine.
- You must not run or misbehave in the workshop.

## 4 – Tools/Equipment

**Key Vocabulary**

**tenon saw:** a hand saw for cutting straight lines in wood



**coping saw:** a hand saw for cutting detailed lines in wood



**band facer:** a machine that uses sandpaper to shape wood



**pillar drill:** a machine fixed in place that can drill holes in to material



**bench hook:** a piece of equipment used to hold material against whilst working on it



## 5 – Woods

**Key Vocabulary**

**manufactured board:** sheet material formed by gluing together wood particles or layers. E.G. MDF

**softwood:** wood that comes from a coniferous tree (doesn't lose its leaves in winter). E.G. pine

**hardwood:** wood that comes from a deciduous tree (loses its leaves in winter). E.G. oak

**grain:** the texture/appearance of the wood's fibres

**MDF:** a man-made board that is made by gluing together wood fibres. It is often used in flatpack furniture (IKEA).



## 6 – The 6R's

**Key Vocabulary**

**rethink:** consider something again, especially in order to change it

**reduce:** to make smaller or less

**repair:** restore (something damaged, faulty, or worn) to a good condition

**reuse:** use again or more than once

**refuse:** show that you are not willing to do something

**recycle:** to convert a used product into a reusable material

## 1- Research and Designing

### Key Vocabulary

**design brief:** a short statement given to the designer that outlines what the product should be like

**task analysis:** a breakdown of the design brief to help you understand what you are going to design and make

**prototype:** a working model of the product used to test and evaluate before being produced

**target market:** the group of people a product is made for. This includes: age groups, gender, hobbies and interests.

### What are textiles?

- Textiles are all around us: in cars, healthcare, fashion, interiors etc.
- Textiles play a huge role in our everyday lives.

### Design Process

- Analyse the brief
- Produce a task analysis
- Initial research
- Design ideas

## 2 – Fibres to Fabric

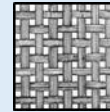
Before textiles are made, the fibres must be spun into yarns, which can then be constructed into fabric.

### Fabric Construction

There are three main types of fabric construction:

**Woven fabric** is made on a loom and is made up of a warp and a weft.

- The weft passes under and over the warp to produce a strong and hardwearing fabric.



**Knitted fabrics** are made by interlocking yarns together.

- This can be done either by hand or on a machine. Knitted fabrics are quite stretchy.



**Bonded or non-woven fabrics** are made by laying fibres over each other and rubbing them together to make them bond (stick) together.

- Pressure and moisture are needed to bond the fibres together.
- Felt is a bonded type of fabric and is often used for craft and some clothing like hats.



## 3 – Planning and Designing

- Throughout the design process, the designer must research and produce design ideas before making the final prototype.
- As a designer you must complete the following tasks before starting the making process:

- Mood board** – a selection of images and photographs linking to a specific theme, used to inspire the designer.
- Artist/Designer research** – research carried out into the work of other designers and artists which helps and inspires the designer to think of new and exciting ideas.
- Design Ideas** – a series of sketches and drawings used to turn the designer's ideas onto paper, before make a prototype.
- Annotating designs** – notes and labels added to the design ideas to explain them further. Information such as size, colours, materials, techniques and processes are often added through annotations.

## 1 – Our Local Community

### Key Vocabulary

**community**: a group of people living in the same place or sharing in a common feature

**census**: an official count and survey of a population

- You go to school in a town called Sowerby Bridge.
- Sowerby Bridge is located 3 miles outside of Halifax town centre.
- In the 2011 census, there were 11,703 people living in Sowerby Bridge.
- At Trinity Academy Grammar, we have students who come from a variety of local areas. These include: Halifax, Sowerby Bridge, Bradford, Ovenden, Illingworth, Mixenden, Pellon and many more.
- You are part of the community where you live, but also part of our school community.

## 2 – Our Local MP

### Key Vocabulary

**Member of Parliament (MP)**: someone who represents the people of their local area in Parliament

**Parliament**: the name for the group of people who make laws for the UK. They meet in London, in the Houses of Parliament.

- In Sowerby Bridge, our current local MP is Holly Lynch (*January 2022*)
- Holly Lynch is a member of the Labour party and has been the MP for Sowerby Bridge since 2015.
- Holly's job is to make sure that the people of Sowerby Bridge have their views represented in Parliament, so that all people feel part of the decision-making process.

## 3 – Our Local Charities

### Key Vocabulary

**charity**: an organisation set up to provide help and raise money for those in need

### Charities

- Andy's Man Club is a mental health charity which offers free talking groups for men. They aim to challenge the stigma around male mental health.
- Healthy Minds is a mental health charity based in Halifax. They provide a variety of services with the aim of helping people reach a state of wellbeing where all can meet their full potential.
- SmartMove Calderdale help people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

## 4 – Support

### Key Vocabulary

**volunteer**: working for something without being paid

**donation**: something that is given to a charity

**fundraising**: raising money for a charity

- One important part of belonging to a community is caring for other people.
- Supporting charities is one of the best ways to do this.
- You can volunteer for a charity. This means that you will give some of your time to the charity without being paid.
- You can fundraise for a charity. This means that you take part in events to raise money for the charity.
- You can donate to a charity. This means that you give items to a charity that they can sell to raise money.