Trinity Academy Grammar

Year 7 (B)

Knowledge Organiser

Term 2

Your subjects are in alphabetical order.

Art	Drawing Natural Forms	Year 7	Term 2

1– Vocabulary

observational drawing: drawing what you see in front of you as realistically as possible.

continuous line drawing: a drawing made in one single line, keeping your pen on the paper at all times.

tone: how dark or light something is. Tone can also be called shade.

2 - Vocabulary

gradient: a smooth transition from one tone to another or one colour to another.

texture: the way something feels to the touch.

mark making: the different lines, dots, marks and patterns we create in an artwork to show texture.

form: objects that are 3-Dimensional, or have length, width, and height.

3– Vocabulary

composition: the placement of the elements on your page.

contrast: when opposite elements are arranged together (e.g. light and dark, big and small…).

abstract: art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours, and textures.

4- Artist: Damien Hirst

Damien Hirst is a British artist. He was born in 1965. In 2007 he created 'For the love of god' a platinum skull encrusted with 8,601 diamonds.
The artwork represents both death and the beauty of life. While some find it strikingly beautiful it has been criticised for being too expensive (it cost £12 millions to make) and the fact a real skull was used to make it.

For the love of god (2007)

Skull drawing (2007)

5- Artist: Leonardo Da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci (1452 – 1519) is a famous Italian artist, scientist, and inventor. His most famous painting was the Mona Lisa.
His drawings of skulls and other anatomical features were not just for artistic purposes but also served a scientific and educational function. The skull sectioned dates from 1489 and is one of his earliest human anatomical studies in the world.

The skull sectioned (1489)

6 – Artist: Henry Moore

British Sculptor from Yorkshire who lived from 1898 to 1986. He is best known for his large semi-abstract sculptures of human figures.

Henry Moore also made a lot of drawings.
Moore became so interested by an elephant skull that he made 49 drawings of it.

Elephant skull drawings (1969)

Recumbent Figure 1938

Computing	Software Skills	Year 7	Term 2

1 – What is the Internet?

Key Vocabulary

web browser: a web browser, or simply 'browser,' is an application used to access and view websites.

search engine: a search engine is a platform on which a user can search the internet content. Google, Yahoo, Bing are popular search engines

web address/URL: the web address contains information about the location of the webpage. For example https://www.google.co.uk/

WWW: the World Wide Web is an interconnected system of public webpages accessible through the Internet

domain: a domain is the name of a website

2 – Email

Key Vocabulary

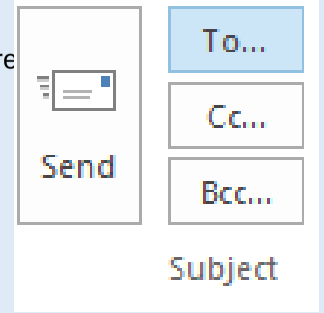
inbox: an inbox is the main folder that your incoming mail gets stored in

outbox: an outbox is where outgoing e-mail messages are temporarily stored

Cc: means carbon copy, you use Cc when you want to copy others publicly

Bcc: means blind carbon copy. Any recipients on the Bcc line of an email are not visible to others on the email

To: select the contacts you are emailing and place them in

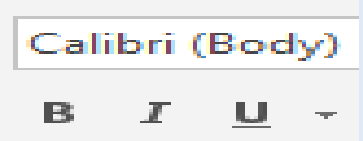


3 – Formatting

Key Vocabulary

Format:

- **font:** a set of letters and symbols in a particular design
- **size:** increase or decrease the size of text
- **colour:** change the appearance of a document/text by editing the colours
- **bold:** creates the appearance of darker text with a thicker stroke weight.
- **underline:** is a section of text in a document where the words have a line running beneath them



4 – Word Wizard

Key Vocabulary

design: applies a premade template to the entire document

header: is the top margin of each page

footer: is the bottom margin of each page

line spacing: is the space between each line in a paragraph

alignment : determines the appearance and orientation of the edges of the paragraph

bullet points: usually a black circle, but it can be any other symbol used to highlight items in a list

cropping: allows you to trim or eliminate the edges of an image

Drama	Gothic Play – Woman in Black	Year 7	Term 2

1 – Key Terminology

narrator: the storyteller who tells the events in the story

setting: the place or type of surroundings where a story is taking place

atmosphere: the tone or mood that comes about during a certain scene or event

chronology: the order in which something happens in a story

Narrative Structure

exposition: the opening part of a story

climax: the most intense or shocking part of a story

falling action: the lead up to the ending of the story

denouement: the ending of a story

2 – Plot

Arthur Kipps, an attorney, has hired the Actor to help him tell the story about an experience from his youth.

The tale begins on Christmas Eve, when Arthur's step-children invite him to tell a ghost story. Arthur is too disturbed by his memories to share his story aloud, so he writes it down.

In his story, a young Arthur Kipps, a junior solicitor, is sent to settle the affairs of Alice Drablow. He sees a woman dressed in black at her funeral, though apparently no one else does. At Eel Marsh House, a house beyond a causeway, Arthur is haunted by noises and sightings of the woman. Eventually a local man, Sam Daily, reveals the full story of how Alice Drablow's sister, Jennet, haunts the house. He explains that a child dies each time the woman in black is seen.

3 – Conventions of a Script

Stage: the space in which the performance takes place.

Stage Directions: instructions in the script of a play that tell actors how to enter, where to stand, when to move.

Blocking: the positioning of actors on stage.

Proxemics: the distance between actors and what this tells the audience about the relationship.

Dialogue: the words that the actors speak.

Wings: the parts of the stage that you enter and exit from.

Director: a person who supervises the actors and other staff in a play.

4 – NVC and Vocal Skills

pitch: the degree of highness or lowness of the voice

pace: the speed at which someone speaks

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

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

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

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

gait: a person's manner of walking

English	‘Cirque du Freak’ - Writing	Year 7	Term 2

1 – Terminology

narrator: the storyteller who tells the events in the story

setting: the place or type of surroundings where a story is taking place

atmosphere: the tone or mood that comes about during a certain scene or event

chronology: the order in which something happens in a story

exposition: the opening part of a story

climax: the most intense or shocking part of a story

falling action: the lead up to the ending of the story

denouement: the ending of a story

2 – Vocabulary

sombre (adj.): a deep seriousness or sadness

desolate (adj.): a place that is empty and bare

melancholy (adj.): a deep feeling of sadness

eerie (adj.): something strange and frightening

sinister (adj.): a dark and nasty type of evil

ominous (adj): something worrying/fearful

3 – Grammar: Tense Maintenance

There are three tenses we use in writing: **past, present and future.** You must use the **same tense** when writing a story.

past – something that has already taken place, using words like ‘went’ or ‘did’.
*e.g. Steve **was** Darren’s best friend.*

present – something happening right now. This tense will usually involve ‘ing’ verbs or ‘is’.
*e.g. Madam Octa **is getting** ready to pounce!*

future – something that will happen, usually using ‘will’. *e.g. Darren Shan’s new book in the ‘Cirque du Freak’ series **will** come out soon – I’m so excited!*

4 – Gothic Fiction

Gothic stories include certain conventions (features), such as:

the villain (usually supernatural): the evil character who creates problems for the heroes/protagonist

the hero: the character who usually saves the day and challenges the villain

the anti-villain: sometimes there will be a villain with some likeable qualities so the reader likes them, e.g. Mr Crepsley and his sense of humour

5 – Gothic Settings

In Gothic fiction there are often lots of **haunted houses, cobwebbed castles, empty churches, and other eerie buildings**.

You also see dark, cramped, and small rooms with hidden doors and secret passageways.

The outside world in Gothic literature is usually portrayed as being a **dark, wild, and treacherous (dangerous) place** full of terrible, stormy weather, evil forests, and ghostly graveyards.

6 – Gothic Methods

foreboding: when the reader has a strong feeling that something terrible is going to happen in the story

foreshadowing: when the writer gives a sign or a hint of something to come later in the story

pathetic fallacy: giving human qualities to something non-human

symbolism: where a motif or image is used to represent a deeper meaning

French | Describing People | Year 7 | Term 2

Trinity Academy Grammar

1 – Family Members

mon père	my dad	ma mère	my mum
mon frère	my brother	ma soeur	my sister
mon grand-père	my grandad	ma grand-mère	my grandma
mon oncle	my uncle	ma tante	my auntie
mon cousin	my cousin	ma cousine	my cousin
mon copain	my friend	ma copine	my friend
mes parents	my parents		
mes cousins	my cousins		

Possessive adjectives:

'**Mon**', '**ma**' and '**mes**' are all possessive adjectives which mean '**my**'. Possessive adjectives must agree in gender and number with the noun they describe:

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	mon	ma	mes

2 – Être

The verb être (to be) is a key verb in French. It does not follow a pattern, so you need to learn all of its forms by heart.

être	**to be**
je suis	I am
tu es	you are (singular)
il est	he is
elle est	she is
nous sommes	we are
vous êtes	you are (plural/formal)
ils sont	they are (masculine)
elles sont	they are (feminine)

3 – Adjectives

Personality/ appearance

amusant/e	fun
bavard/e	talkative
drôle	funny
égoïste	selfish
ennuyeux/euse	boring
généreux/euse	generous
gentil/le	kind
grand/e	big
intelligent/e	intelligent
joli/e	pretty
marrant/e	funny
paresseux/euse	lazy
sérieux/euse	serious
timide	shy
tranquille	quiet

Adjective endings match whether the noun that they are describing is **masculine** or **feminine**.

masculine	feminine
amusant	amusant**e**
généreux	généreuse
sportif	sportive
gentil	gentille

4 – Describing Appearance

j'ai…	I have…
il a…	he has…
elle a…	she has…

une barbe	a beard

chauve	bald
raide	straight
frisé/e	curly
long/ue	long
court/e	short
blond/e	blond

les yeux	eyes
les cheveux	hair

In French, adjectives come **after** the noun they describe in a sentence.

e.g. J'ai une barbe **courte**
I have a **short** beard.

5 – Colours

blanc/he	white
bleu/e	blue
brun/e	brown
gris/e	grey
noir/e	black
vert/e	green

jaune	yellow
orange*	orange
marron*	light brown
rose	pink
rouge	red
violet/te	purple

en argent	silver
en bronze	bronze
en or	gold

Like other adjectives, colours should also come after the noun they describe in a sentence.

e.g. Il a une barbe **noire**.
He has a **black** beard.

6 – Adjective Agreement

Adjective endings match whether the noun that they are describing is **masculine**, **feminine**, **singular or plural**.

When describing a **feminine** noun, we must add an '**e**' to the adjective:

e.g. **une** barbe noir**e** - a black beard

When describing a plural noun, we must add an 's' to the adjective:

e.g. **les** yeux bleu**s** - blue eyes
les cheveux frisé**s** - curly hair

Geography	How has Ice and Rock Shaped the UK?	Year 7	Term 2

1. Geography of the UK

Key Vocabulary:

physical: is created by nature

human: is created by people

- There are four nations on the United Kingdom.
- These are England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- Three of these nations are located on the largest of the British Isles, Great Britain.
- The second largest island, Ireland, is split between the country of the Republic of Ireland and the nation of Northern Ireland.

2. Geology of the UK

Key Vocabulary:

geology: is the science of rocks and the structure of the Earth

igneous rocks: are formed by volcanic eruptions and tend to be the oldest type of rock. E.g. Granite.

metamorphic: are former igneous and sedimentary rock which have been changed due to high heat or pressure. E.g Slate

sedimentary: is rock formed by the deposition of sediment (sand or clay). Usually results in layers being formed. E.g. Limestone

3. Glaciers

Key Vocabulary:

glacier: are large blocks of ice that movement

- Glaciers are found in places that are cold.
- These places are at high latitudes or altitudes.
- The polar ice caps, are the largest glaciers.
- Also, they are found across mountain ranges.
- For example there are 56,000 glaciers in the Himalayas.
- Glaciers move due to the accumulation of snow at the top and the melting of ice at the bottom of the glacier.

4. Glacial Erosional Landforms

Key Vocabulary:

arête: a sharp ridge which is formed between two corries cutting back

pyramidal peak: where several corries cut back to meet at a central point

corrie: armchair shaped hollow in the mountain

- Plucking is when rock freezes onto the ice and is dragged along. Abrasion is when plucked rocks rub against the Earth's surface.
- Plucking and abrasion cause glacial erosion.

5. Glacial Depositional Landforms

Key Vocabulary:

drumlins: egg-shaped hills made out of glacial deposits

- Glacial deposits are called moraine.
- Deposits at the snout of a glacier are called terminal moraine. Deposits at the side of a glacier are called lateral moraine.
- Ice moves forward when accumulation is greater than ablation (melting of ice)
- Bulldozing is when material is pushed downhill. This often occurs after the bottom of a glacier melts.

6. Human Uses of Landscapes

Key Vocabulary:

landscape: part of the land

- Glacial landscapes are popular tourist destinations. These unique landscapes have been preserved and protected as National Parks. The Yorkshire Dales and the Lake District are two examples of protected areas, as a result of the dramatic geography.
- Additionally, we use glacial landscapes for hydro-electric power and for sheep and beef farming.

History	Norman Conquest of England	Year 7	Term 2

1 – Contenders

Key Vocabulary

contender: someone who takes part in a competition

heir: someone who inherits something

monarch: a king or queen

throne: the position where the king or queen sits

throne

- Edward the Confessor was the king of England until 1066 when he died.
- There were three contenders who wanted his throne.
- One was Harald Hardrada, the king of Norway.
- Another was Harold Godwinson, an English Earl and friend of Edward.
- The final contender was William, a duke from Normandy in France.

2 – Battles in the North

Key Vocabulary

conflict: a disagreement or argument

defence: to protect something

preparation: to get ready for something

victory: someone who wins

- On 20th September 1066 the Battle of Fulford took place between Harald Hardrada and Harold Godwinson. Harald won this battle.
- On 25th September 1066 the battle continued at Stamford Bridge in York.
- The Norwegians lost the Battle of Stamford Bridge and Harald Hardrada died.
- Harold Godwinson then marched his soldiers 270 miles to Hastings on foot.

3 – Battle of Hastings

Key Vocabulary

archers: soldiers who shoot arrows from bows

battle: a physical fight between two sides

cavalry: soldiers fighting on horses

shield wall: a wall made out of shields for protection

cavalry

- The Battle of Hastings took place between the Saxons (the English) and the Normans (the French) on Senlac Hill in Hastings.
- The Normans won the battle of Hastings in October 1066 when Harold Godwinson was allegedly shot through the eye by a French arrow.
- William I, King of England, was crowned on Christmas Day.

4 – Castles

Key Vocabulary

castle: a defensive structure originally made of wood and later made from stone

Motte and Bailey: the first type of castle built by the Normans after 1066

- The Normans conflicted with many Saxons who did not like the new rules.
- William – the new King – ordered for castles to be built to defend his land and his friends.
- The first stone tower was built in 1070 in London – it was called the White Tower.

Motte & Bailey

Literacy B	Phonetic Spelling	Year 7	Term 2

Week 1 – v, ve	Week 2 – z, zz, se, s	Week 3 – ti, sh, ci
'v' and 've' both make the same sound **vampire**: a made up monster that drinks blood! **positive**: something good 	**'z', 'zz', 'se' and 's' all make the same sound** **quiz**: a set of questions **fizz**: something with bubbles **theirs**: belongs to someone else **because**: a reason for something	**'sh', 'ti' and 'ci' all make the same sound** **share**: lending/giving something **information**: things you learn **special**: something not normal

Week 4 – ng,nk	Week 5 – b, bb	Week 6 – c,ck, ch, k
'ng' and 'nk' are very similar. To make the 'nk' sound, you add a 'k' onto the 'ng' sound **wrong**: when something is not right **think**: when you use your brain	**'b' and 'bb' both make the same sound** **because**: a reason for something **rubber**: used to get rid of pencil marks 	**'c', 'k', 'ck' and 'ch' all make the same sound** **class**: a group of people **make**: creating something **check**: look at something **school**: where you learn

Mathematics	Place Value and Proportion	Year 7	Term 2

Those topics highlighted in yellow also appear in Science, Geography or Technology

1 – Integer Place Value

Key Vocabulary

digit: a single symbol used to make a numeral

integer: a whole number

place value: the value each digit of a number holds

place holder: zero holds the place for a particular value, when no other digit goes in that position.

rounding: when we write a number to a required degree of accuracy

approximation: a number that is not exact but close to the actual number for it to be useful

significant figure: the first digit in a number which holds the highest value

2 – Decimal Place Value

decimal: a number containing part of a whole

decimal point: separates the integer and non-integer parts of a number

decimal place: each place value after a decimal point

leading digit: the first digit (from the left) holding a value.

When comparing numbers we use the following symbols:

= Equal to	> Greater than
≠ Not equal to	≥ Greater than or equal to
< Less than	≤ Less than or equal to

3 – Median and Range

Key Vocabulary

ascending: ordering from smallest to largest

descending: ordering from largest to smallest

difference: the result of subtracting one number from another

greatest: the largest

least: the smallest

range: the difference between the largest and smallest values.

median: the middle of an ordered list of numbers

4 – FDP Conversion

Key Vocabulary

percent: out of one hundred. E.G. 15% is 15/100

equivalent: the same value. E.G. 1/4 = 2/8

convert: to change from one quantity to another equivalent

- A tenth = 1/10
- A hundredth = 1/100
- A fifth = 1/5
- A quarter = 1/4
- An eighth = 1/8

5 – Fractions

Key Vocabulary

numerator: top number in a fraction.

denominator: bottom number in a fraction.

dividend: number that is being divided

divisor: number that you are dividing by

quotient: result of a division

proper fraction: fractions with a numerator less than the denominator

improper fractions: fractions with a numerator greater than the denominator

mixed numbers: contain an integer and a proper fraction

6 – 8 Times Tables

1 x 8 = 8	7 x 8 = 56
2 x 8 = 16	8 x 8 = 64
3 x 8 = 24	9 x 8 = 72
4 x 8 = 32	10 x 8 = 80
5 x 8 = 40	11 x 8 = 88
6 x 8 = 48	12 x 8 = 96

Music	African Drumming	Year 7	Term 2

1 – African Percussion

Vocabulary Builder

timbre: the sound quality of an instrument

Djembe

Talking Drum

DunDun

Gourd

2 – Building Texture

Vocabulary Builder

cyclic rhythm: rhythms which are repeated over and over

texture: different layers of sounds

monophonic: a single line of music

polyrhythm: many rhythms playing at the same time

pulse: the steady beat in music

master drummer: the leader of a drumming circle

unison: when everyone performs the same notes/rhythm at the same time

3 – Duration

NOTE NAME	NOTE SYMBOL	NOTE LENGTH
semibreve	𝅝	4 beats
minim	𝅗𝅥	2 beats
crotchet	♩	1 beat
quaver	♪	½ beat
semiquaver	𝅘𝅥𝅯	¼ beat

4 – Exploring Syncopation

Vocabulary Builder

syncopation: the emphasis on the weak beat of the bar - sounds off-beat

regular rhythms: rhythms that are played on the beat

strong beat: the prominent beats of the bar these are beats 1 and 3 when performing 4 beats per bar

ensemble: three or more musicians playing together

improvisation: making music up without practise

ensemble: a group of musicians

PE	Football	Year 7	Term 2

1 – Dribbling

Key Vocabulary

control: the ability to manage a moving object

surface: the top layer of an object

Parts of the foot to dribble with:

- Inside
- Outside
- Laces
- Sole
- Toes

2 – Passing

Key Vocabulary

accuracy: the quality of something being precise

target: an object selected as an aim of attack

Technique for passing:

- Non-kicking foot by the side of the ball, pointing where the ball wants to go
- Head over the ball
- Kicking foot should follow through the ball
- Finish by landing on the striking foot

3 – Receiving

Key Vocabulary

scan: looking behind and around for space and players

open body: to be in a side on body position to see more of the pitch.

Teaching points for receiving the ball:

- Scan for space behind you
- Body side on
- Control ball with the back foot (from where ball is travelling from)
- Use inside of foot to control the ball

4 – Defending

Key Vocabulary

marking: to stay close to the opponent to limit their space

goal-side: to be between the attacker and your goal

Key points when defending:

- Force opponent into wide areas
- Body should be side, showing opponent onto their weaker foot
- Keep your eyes on the ball

5 – Shooting

Key Vocabulary

placement: the action of placing something somewhere specific

Teaching points for shooting**:**

- Land on your striking foot for more power
- Inside of the foot for more control and when closer to goal
- Laces for more power when further out
- Aim to place the ball in the corners of the goal

6 – Positional play

Key Vocabulary

position: a specific area on the pitch where a player performs

formation: the arrangement of players on the pitch

Key points for positional play:

In possession

- Move up the pitch as a team
- Make the pitch as big as possible
- Support teammates who have the ball

Out of possession

- Have all players between the ball and your goal
- Make the pitch small (compact)

PE	Netball	Year 7	Term 2

1 – Passing

Chest pass teaching points:

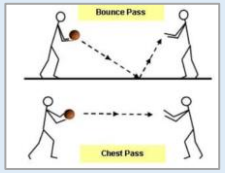
- hands in 'W' shape
- elbows in and extend arms

Bounce pass teaching points:

- bounce from chest height
- ball should hit the floor two-thirds of the distance towards the receiver

Shoulder pass teaching points:

- from head height,
- opposite foot forward,
- elbow in



2 – Footwork

Key Vocabulary

footwork: the way in which you land with the ball

Ways to perform footwork:

- land with two feet at the same time, to then pivot with the foot of your choice
- land on left or right foot, following with other foot, pivot on landing foot

3 – Attacking

Key Vocabulary

possession: to keep hold of ball within the team, involves passing the ball successfully without others taking the ball

Creating space is important because it prevents players from crowding around the ball. By moving away from other players it creates space for you or your teammates to move into in order to receive a pass.

4 – Defending

Key Vocabulary

intercept: to prevent the opposition to keep possession

Stages of defence:

- Stage 1: mark the player even when they do not have the ball. Stay close to your opposing player.
- Stage 2: mark the ball. 1m away from the landing foot. Arms up.

5 – Shooting

Key Vocabulary

goal circle: the area in which GA and GS can shoot

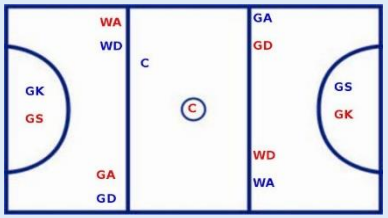
One point is scored by the ball going through the net from inside the goal circle.

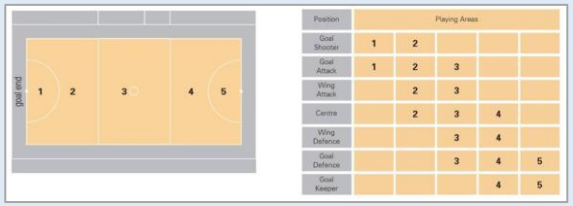
Shooting teaching points:

- ball held by dominant hand and high above the head
- second hand is placed at the side of the ball to steady its position
- aim for a point above the ring to gain height. Do not let the ball drop behind the head.

6 – Positional Play

Key Vocabulary





RS	Christianity	Year 7	Term 2

1 – The Church

Key Vocabulary

Church: community of believers

church: the Christian religious building

liturgical worship: worship which follows a set format

non-liturgical worship: worship which follows no set format

church

- Church with a big C means the community of believers; church with a little c means the building.
- The Church provides a spiritual network of support to Christians.
- Church services, or 'mass', most often take place on a Sunday.
- The church is also where people gather to celebrate baptisms, weddings, funerals and other major milestones in a person's life.

2 – Denominations of Christianity

Key Vocabulary

denomination: a branch of a religion

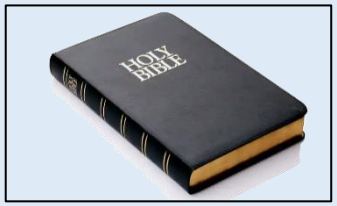
- Christianity is an umbrella term that actually describes the beliefs of several groups.
- The Roman Catholic Church is led by the Pope, who lives in the Vatican City in Rome (Italy). The current Pope is Pope Francis.
- There are many Protestant Churches E.G. the Church of England. This is the official religion of England, of which the Queen is the head.
- Many other denominations exist, including: Baptist Church, Methodist Church, Quakers.

3 – The Bible

Key Vocabulary

Bible: the Christian holy book

Bible



- The Bible is split into two sections: the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- The Old Testament starts with the book of Genesis, in which God creates everything.
- The Old Testament then continues to details the story of the Jewish people and their prophets.
- The New Testament details the life of Jesus. His story is told in four books called 'Gospels'. Each Gospel is named after its author: Matthew, Mark, Luke & John.

4 – Christmas

Key Vocabulary

festival: a period of celebration for religious reasons

immaculate conception: creation of a baby without sexual intercourse

- Christmas is the celebration of the birth of Jesus.
- Jesus was conceived immaculately, meaning that his mother Mary had not had sexual intercourse with her partner Joseph. The pregnancy was a miracle from God.
- The arrival of the Son of God on earth was announced to Mary by the Angel Gabriel.
- Christians celebrate Jesus' birthday by spending time with loved ones, exchanging gifts and attending special church services.

Science	Digestion, the Period Table and Forces	Year 7	Term 2

B1 – Nutrition and Diet

Key Vocabulary

diet: the kinds of food that an organism normally eats

nutrient: a substance that is essential for survival

carbohydrate: a nutrient group required for energy

protein: a nutrient group required for growth and repair

lipid: a nutrient group required for insulation and energy storage

obesity: when someone has such a high excess of body fat that their health might be affected

C1 – The Periodic Table

Key Vocabulary

the periodic table: a chart showing all of the chemical elements

property: a feature of a chemical substance or material

group: a column of elements in the periodic table

period: a row of elements in the periodic table

prediction: a statement about what you think will happen

variable: any factor that can be controlled, changed, or measured in an experiment

P1 – Forces

Key Vocabulary

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

magnitude: the size of something

speed: the rate at which something moves

acceleration: the rate of change of speed

resistance: the measure of how much something is opposed

particle: a single unit of a substance such as an atom or molecule

B2 – The Digestive System

Key Vocabulary

digestive system: the organ system responsible for taking in and breaking down nutrients

stomach: an organ in the body where food is stored and digested

large intestine: an organ in the body where water is absorbed into the blood

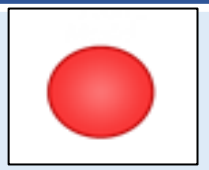
small intestine: an organ in the body where nutrients are absorbed into the blood

enzyme: a biological catalyst that speeds up chemical reactions in the body

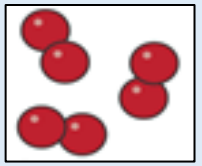
C2 – Atoms, Elements and Compounds

Key Vocabulary

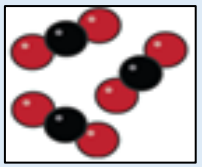
atom: a small particle that makes up all matter



element: a substance that contains only one type of atom or molecule



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



P2 – Speed

Key Vocabulary

constant speed: when the speed of an object remains the same

stationary: to remain still, not moving

distance time graph: a way of representing the motion of an object

mean: the average of the numbers found by adding up all the numbers and dividing by how many there are

conclusion: a summary of an experiment that discusses the results and whether they support the prediction

Technology	Food	Year 7	Term 2

1- Logos and Meanings

Fair Trade logo:

- Found on foods like coffee, tea, chocolate, sugar, bananas, pineapples and even fresh flowers.
- It means that the farmers have been paid a fair wage for their products.
- The logo allows them a good standard of education and welfare.

Red Tractor logo:

- It means that the food inside the packaging has been produced in the UK.
- Products can be traced back to the farm.
- It gives animal welfare and environmental assurances.

Lion mark:

- Stamped on individual eggs as well as packaging.
- The hens have been kept in regulated conditions.
- Hens have been inoculated against salmonella food poisoning bacteria associated with eggs and poultry.

Halal symbol:

- The food has been produced and processed in line with the rules of the Muslim faith.

Kosher symbol:

- The food has been produced and processed in line with the rules of the Jewish faith.

2 – Definition

Key Vocabulary

oxidisation: damaged cell walls of some fruits and vegetables react with oxygen which makes the food turn brown E.G. a cut apple or potato

specification: a list of 'must haves' when designing an item or product

pollution: the damage to the land, sea or air caused by transport, production or processes

seasonality: when foods are ready naturally at that time of year

food miles: the distance a food item has travelled from where it is grown or produced to where it will be eaten

Fair Trade

Red Tractor

Lion

Halal

Kosher

3 – Specialist Diets

Kosher:

- Kosher is associated with people who follow the Jewish religion.
- Jews will not eat pork or pork products.
- Jews will not eat shellfish and cannot have milk and meat in the same meal.
- Meat is slaughtered in a ritualistic way.

Halal:

- Halal is associated with people who follow the Muslim religion.
- Muslims will not eat pork or pork products.
- Meat is slaughtered in a ritualistic way.

Hindu:

- People who follow the Hindu religion will not eat beef or beef products as the cow is considered sacred.

Vegetarian:

- A vegetarian diet excludes meat and fish.
- Vegetarians will eat milk, cheese, eggs and other dairy products.

Vegan:

- Vegans will not eat or use anything from an animal.
- Protein is gained by eating a variety of vegetables and soya items (Quorn) usually at least two together to provide all of the necessary amino acids.

Weekly Wellbeing	Healthy Relationships - Bullying	Year 7	Term 2

1 – Healthy Relationships

Key Vocabulary

relationship: the way in which two or more people or things are connected

- As humans, we enjoy relationships with other people.
- Relationships can be family relationships, like the ones you have with parents or siblings.
- Relationships can be friendships, or they can be romantic relationships.
- It is important to remember that a relationship should be healthy. This means that it is a good thing for both people involved.
- Signs of a healthy relationship include:
    - Honesty, trust, respect

2 – Maintaining Friendships

Key Vocabulary

friendship: the emotions or conduct of friends; the state of being friends

- Building friendships and maintaining them is important throughout secondary school.
- Your friends will be your support network throughout school.
- Hints and tips for maintaining a healthy friendship include:
    - Be honest with each other
    - Show them you care
    - Provide support to them

3 – Bullying

Key Vocabulary

bullying: persistent behaviour that hurts someone else

Bullying can happen anywhere – at school, home or online.

- It is usually repeated over a long period of time and can hurt a child both physically and emotionally.
- Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place online.
- Bullying can effect people in many ways. Children who are bullied may:
    - Develop mental health problems
    - Have few friendships
    - Have problems adjusting to school

4 – Seeking Support

- Trinity Academy Grammar has a **ZERO TOLERANCE** approach to bullying.
- This means that it is not tolerated in any way.
- We conduct our bullying surveys once a term, which gives all students an opportunity to say if they are experiencing bullying. BUT you should not wait for this – speak to your year leader or any trusted adult if you experience any form of bullying.
- We also have an online Call It Out system, and concerns can be dropped off in paper form at the admin window by the canteen.

Revision Strategies

Term 2

Look

Look at the information carefully.
Read it three times.
It may help to say it as you read it.

Cover

Cover it with your hand or a piece of paper.

Write

Write it out, from memory.

Check

Check what you have written matches the information exactly.
Have you got it correct?
If so, tick your work to show it is correct.

Correct

If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it.
Repeat the steps above.
If you get 100% correct, move on to the next piece of information.

Flash Cards

If you choose to make flashcards to help you revise, don't forget our top tips.

1. On one side of the card, write the question clearly
2. On the other side of the card, write the answer you want to remember
3. Only put one question on each flashcard
4. Test yourself regularly, until you can't get the answers wrong

Scan the QR code to access a short video on how to use your flashcards more effectively.