



BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser 1

Autumn Term: 2023-24

Name: _____

✓Hard Work

✓Discipline

✓Smart Appearance

✓Respect

Bournemouth School

Knowledge Organiser: Year 7 Autumn Term 1

'Knowledge is power' by Francis Bacon

A knowledge organiser provides you with all the most important knowledge you need for each unit of study this half term. Your aim is to transfer all of this information into your long-term memory so you can use it in your lessons and further expand your understanding of this work.

How to use your knowledge organiser (KO):

1. Ensure you have your KO with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
2. Ensure you have your Homework Learning Journal with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
3. In lessons when you have covered information that appears on your KO, your teacher will ask you to put a tick next to that section. This means that is now added to what you must learn for homework.
4. Initially, follow your homework timetable to decide what to revise each evening.
5. There are 4 strategies that you can use to revise. They are progressively more challenging so always start with the first in the list.

a. Look Cover Write Check

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. LOOK carefully at the subject and section of your KO you want to revise and try to remember as much as you can. Remember this should be a ticked section.
- iii. Now COVER this information so you can't read it.
- iv. WRITE out what you can remember word for word in your Homework Learning Journal.
- v. CHECK what you have written by comparing it to your KO. Tick each correct word in green pen and correct any errors you have made.
- vi. Repeat this process until you are confident you can remember everything you need.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote

b. Self or peer quizzing

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. Write out a list of questions you could ask either yourself or a friend about this section of the KO. Write these in your Homework Learning Journal.
- iii. If you are working on your own, cover the KO and write a full answer to each question.
- iv. If you are working with a partner swap books and copy down their questions and have a go at answering them.
- v. Now uncover the KO and with a green pen correct your work.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote but with a good understanding

c. Playing with words and sentences

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. You now want to check how well you have learnt the information in your KO.
- iii. Definitions – look at words that are used in this section. Can you write a definition in your own words?
- iv. Rephrasing – can you rewrite the sentences or explanations in your own words?
- v. Summary – can you summarise the main points of this section of the KO?
- vi. Synonyms – can you write synonyms for key words and ideas?
- vii. New Sentences – can you write a sentence that includes the key vocabulary or definitions that you have learnt?

AIM

You should be able to use the information in your KO in a flexible and confident way in your writing.

d. Think it, Link it

- i. This is a technique to use towards the end of the half term when you are revising all of the KO.
- ii. Think of the links or connections between different sections of your KO.
- iii. Write these out in your own words in your Homework Learning Journal.
- iv. Think about the links between a particular section of your KO and what you have learnt in your lessons. Can you expand on this section by linking it to your wider knowledge?
- v. Write this out in your Homework Learning Journal.

AIM

You should be able to link your homework and your lessons to show a confident understand of the work covered.

Homework Learning Journal

- 1. Always write the subject and the date when you start your homework.
- 2. Always write the strategy that you are going to use for your homework.
- 3. Use a blue or black pen to complete your homework or a pencil if you need to draw.
- 4. Always use a ruler to underline titles and dates.
- 5. Use a green pen to complete corrections of your work.

Checking:

Your tutor will check your Homework Learning Journal at least once a week. If they are concerned that you aren't doing your homework properly they will offer support and guidance. If you don't respond to this guidance you will be added to the afterschool 'Success club' where a member of staff will help you complete your homework.

DO NOW tasks:

At the start of every lesson you should expect a Do Now task. This is a low stakes retrieval quiz on what you have learnt so far. If you have completed your homework this should be easy. The aim is to get 100% in each of these. If you miss this target occasionally, don't worry. If it happens regularly your teacher will ask your tutor to have a chat and offer you support.

❑ A **portrait** is a painting or a photograph of a person's face and its expression. The purpose of a portrait is to show the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person. For this reason, in photography, a portrait is actually not a snapshot, but a calm image of a person in a still position. A portrait normally shows a person looking directly at the painter or photographer.

❑ Portrait painting is many centuries old

❑ Understanding and using correct proportion in life drawing and portraits allows an artist to create well-balanced, realistic representations of the human form.

❑ Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth. How proportion is used will affect how realistic or stylised something seems.



❑ The width of the head, from ear to ear, generally measures the same length of five "eyes". This means that if we want to draw the eyes with accurate proportions, then we need to draw them so that they match this approximate measurement.

❑ The distance between the eyes is equal to the width of one eye.

❑ The corners of the mouth line up with the centres of the eyes.

❑ The top of ears line up slightly above the eyes, in line with the outer tips of the eyebrows.

❑ The bottom of the ears line up with the bottom of the nose.

❑ The width of the lips should be from the centre of the pupils downwards.

(These measurements are purely a guide, each person is different and can have larger or smaller features.)

❑ What are the difference between H and B pencils?

The H stands for hard and the B for black. The harder pencil leaves less graphite on the surface resulting in lighter mark-making. The pencils classed as B, on the other hand, are softer and leave much more graphite on the surface. Hence, the marks are blacker.

What does the 'F' stand for on a pencil?

The letter 'F' indicates a pencil that sharpens to a fine point.

❑ How tone is applied to create form: **You must vary the pressure you apply to your pencil to create a range of tones, from light to dark.** Mark making can be used to create tones, texture and surfaces. A rubber can be used to create highlights. Different types of pencils. The spacing between you mark making will create a range of tones, along with layering.

Some examples of mark making can include:

Squiggles



Contour lines



Hatching



Simple step to follow to draw a nose

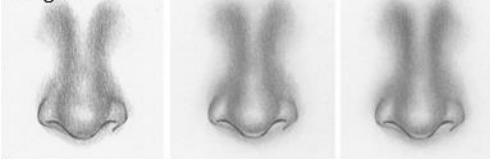
Stage 1



Stage 2



Stage 3



Windows Keyboard Shortcuts

Press these keys	To do this
Ctrl + C	Copy the selected item.
Ctrl + V	Paste the selected item.
Ctrl + Z	Undo an action
Ctrl + Y	Redo an action
Ctrl + Shift + N	Create a new folder
F2	Rename a selected folder/file
Alt + Tab	Switch between open apps
Alt + F4	Close the active app.
Ctrl + D	Delete the selected folder/file and move to Recycle Bin.
Windows logo key + Left arrow	Snap the active app or desktop window to the left side of the screen.
Windows logo key + Right arrow	Snap the active app or desktop window to the right side of the screen
PrtScn	Take a screenshot of the whole screen and copy it the clipboard.
Ctrl + Alt + Del	Starts Windows security which gives options including changing passwords and signing out of the PC.


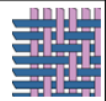


PowerPoint Keyboard Shortcuts


Press these keys	To do this
Ctrl + N	Create new presentation.
Ctrl + M	Add a new slide.
Ctrl + B	Apply bold formatting to the selected text.
F5	Start a slide show
Esc	End the slide show
Ctrl + S	Save the presentation
Ctrl + Shift + S	Save a presentation with a different name, location, or file form
Ctrl + P	Print the presentation
Ctrl + Q	Close PowerPoint
Ctrl + Plus sign (+)	Zoom in.
Ctrl + Minus sign (-)	Zoom out.
Ctrl + Alt + O	Zoom to fit.
Ctrl + Shift + D	Make a copy of the selected slide.



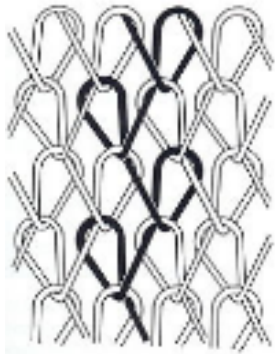
Papers and boards					
Type	Description	Uses	Advantages	Disadvantages	Tick
Copier paper 80gsm	Thin, lightweight, cheap, bright white paper with smooth, bleached, uncoated surface.	Writing, printing and drawing	Takes colour well; good surface for pencils, pens & markers; cheap; readily available & in range of colours	Prone to jamming printer feed mechanisms; can bleed through	
Cartridge paper 120-150gsm	Creamy, thick, heavyweight paper	General drawing and printing; takes watercolour paint without buckling.	Accepts most types of drawing media and is opaque	Costs more than copier paper	
Tracing paper 60-90gsm	Thin, smooth, translucent, dense, usually 60-90gsm	Art, making copies, envelope windows, overlays.	Strong, translucent	Can be expensive, limited ink absorption; longer drying time	
Folding boxboard	Stiff layers of: 1. Printable bleached top surface 2. Unbleached yellowish centre 3. Bleached inside layer	Cereal boxes, cartons, food packaging	Excellent for scoring and bending without splitting; accepts print well; inexpensive	Lower strength than solid white board	
Corrugated board	Two or more layers of fluted paper between two paper liners	Protective packaging, e.g. for electrical products, etc.	Impact resistant, recyclable and inexpensive, strong, lightweight	Brown finish does not suggest quality, can deform under pressure, not water resistant	
Solid white board	Strong, rigid board from pure, bleached wood pulp	Book covers; food; cosmetics; medicine packaging	Strong, rigid, accepts print very well	Can be expensive	

Textiles				
Woven textile	Description	Properties	Uses	Tick
Plain weave (calico) 	Uses a warp and weft: one yarn over and one yarn under repeatedly	Strong, hardwearing, same on both sides, cheap to make, prints well	Shirts, Bags, Beddings, Textiles	
Twill weave (denim) 	Uses a warp and weft: two over and two under with staggered rows	Hardwearing, strong, less stiff (more flexibility), more interesting to look at due to the weave	Jeans, Jackets, Curtains, Blankets, Furnishings	

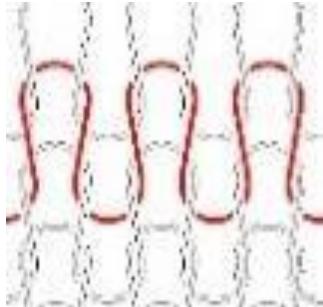
Non-woven textile	Description	Properties	Uses	Tick
Felted wool	Fibres of wool are rubbed together and become tangled when wet	Resistant to chemicals, doesn't fray, good sound insulator, not stretchy, expensive	Pool table surface, Hats, Bags, Coats, Slippers	
Bonded fibres	Webs of other fibres i.e. polyester are glued or melted together	Doesn't fray, cheap, stable, not very strong	Wet wipes Face masks Disposable overalls	

Natural fibres	Properties	Uses	Tick
Wool (from animals)	Warm, absorbent, durable, creases drop out, dries slowly, can feel itchy, can shrink when wet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coats • Jumpers • Blankets • Suits • Upholstery 	
Cotton (from plants) 	Cool, absorbent, resists abrasion, durable, dyes well, creases easily, dries slowly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towels • Denim • Socks • Underwear • Bedding • T-shirts 	

Synthetic fibres	Properties	Uses	Tick
Polyester (manmade)	Strong when wet or dry, dries quickly, abrasion resistant, crease resistant, low warmth, not breathable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raincoats • Fleece • Nightwear • Medical textiles • Jackets 	
Acrylic (manmade)	Warm, dries quickly, durable, crease resistant, poor absorbency, can feel stiff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imitation wool and knitwear • Upholstery • Blankets • Sportswear 	


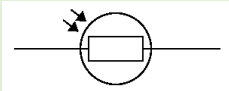

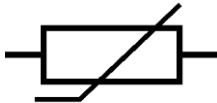

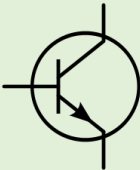



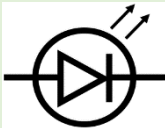



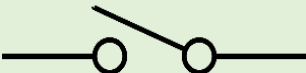


Warp knit






Weft knit

Knit type	Properties	Uses	Tick
Warp knit	Fairly stretchy, retains heat, doesn't unravel, curls at the edges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geotextiles • Lace • Fleece 	
Weft knit	Stretchy, comfortable, fast to produce, ladders easily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T-shirts • Jumpers • Socks 	

Component	Picture	Symbol	Function	Tick
LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)			Light on LDR, the resistance changes. More light = less resistance; electricity flows.	
Thermistor			Resistance changes with temperature. Hot = low resistance cold = higher resistance.	
Transistor			Acts as a tiny electronic switch. It is known as a semi conductor. It can also amplify small currents.	
Resistor			Added to a circuit to change the resistance and limit the flow of electricity through part of a circuit.	
LED (Light Emitting Diode)			Gives out light when electricity passes through.	
Buzzer			Makes a sound when electricity flows through.	
Switches			Turns the flow of electricity on in a circuit on or off.	

Non-Renewables

Type	How converted to energy	Advantages	Tick
Coal 	Heat and hot gases convert water into steam which is used to turn a turbine, which creates high voltage electricity. Smaller amounts used to heat homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generates stable, large-scale and high-power electricity Reliable 	
Oil 	Oil is processed and split into petroleum products, including petrol and diesel. In power plants oil products are burnt to heat water into steam, which turns turbines to produce electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generates stable, large-scale and high-powered electricity Relatively cheap to extract and convert 	
Gas 	Burning gas powers turbines; waste heat used to turn steam turbines. Natural gas is used in homes for heating or cooking. It has lower emissions than other fossil fuels – half the rate of coal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generates stable, large-scale and high-powered electricity Relatively cheap to extract Cleaner than oil or coal 	

Renewables

Source	What it is & how it is converted/used	Advantages	Tick
Biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic matter such as wood, crops, rubbish, landfill gas Can be burnt to produce heat or converted to electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses waste products 	
Biodiesel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made from plants, vegetables and fermented waste cooking oil Can be used in diesel powered vehicles without modifying the engine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses waste products Does not give off harmful chemicals 	
Tidal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbines turned by tidal movement of water, generating electricity Artificial barriers constructed on tidal rivers, bays, estuaries, trapping water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No emissions Very powerful Predictable & stable Barriers can be used as bridges 	
Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turbines turned by propeller blades, creating electricity through a generator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freely available Can be used in remote areas No emissions 	
Solar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photovoltaic cells convert sunlight into electricity Thermal plants heat fluid, which then turn water to steam, driving turbines and generating electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable source in warmer countries Can be small scale for homes More electricity in stronger sunshine 	
Hydro-electric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dam built to trap water, which turns turbines and generators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large amount of low-cost power Can be used as water reserve 	



Year 7 'Trash' Knowledge organiser



Themes	
Poverty	
Homelessness	
Corruption	
Waste	
Power	
Friendship	
Morality	
Money	

Context	
<i>Trash</i> is set in a fictional city called <i>Behala</i> .	
It is inspired by a real-life city named Manila in the Philippines.	
Andy Mulligan visited Manila before he wrote <i>Trash</i> .	
Smoky Mountain is referenced in the novel. It was a huge landfill site in Manila that was shut down for being too dangerous.	

Character	Description	
Raphael	The main protagonist who is tall, skinny and lives with his aunt in Behala.	
Gardo	Like a big brother to Raphael. Strong, protective and acts like the “mature one” of the trio.	
Rat (Jun-Jun)	Lives on his own and is independent. He is small and extremely skinny because of the lack of food. He is very observant and dreams of buying a fishing boat.	
Father Juilliard	In charge of the Pascal Aguila Mission School. He is committed to helping the dumpsite children and wants them to attend school - a difficult task.	
Sister Olivia	A volunteer at the Pascal Aguila Mission School. She worked there during a gap year but has stayed on to help the children and their families.	
Gabriel Olondriz	A frail and elderly prisoner at Colva Prison. He allegedly stole Government money.	
Pia Dante	The daughter of José Angelico and adopted granddaughter of Gabriel Olondriz.	
Senator Zapanta	A corrupt politician who lives in luxury whilst his people suffer in squalor.	

Synopsis	
Raphael, Gardo and Rat are “dumpsite boys” who spend their lives living and working on Smokey Mountain.	
Their job is to sort through the city’s rubbish for anything that can be sold.	
They make just enough money to survive.	
One day they come across a mysterious bag containing a wallet, a map and a key.	
It’s a discovery that will change everything as they go in search of the owner of the bag.	



Day of the Dead				
This is a more popular name in many countries, particularly in South America, for All Souls' Day, part of the Roman Catholic tradition.				
Family and friends gather to remember those who have died.				
Typically it takes place on 1st and 2nd November, and people lay flowers and light candles at the graves of loved ones.				
Big parades are held, and people often paint their faces to look like skulls. It's a way to celebrate and remember those who have passed into the afterlife.				
Narrative Perspective				
Part 1	Raphael and Gardo			
Part 2	Father Julliard, Raphael and Grace (Senator Zapanta's maid)			
Part 3	Sister Olivia, Father Julliard, Gardo, Raphael and Rat			
Part 4	Rat, Gardo, Raphael and Frederico Gonz (the undertaker)			
Part 5	Raphael, Gardo, Rat and Pia Dante.			
		Subject terminology		Key vocabulary
		Character - a person in a novel, play or film.		Stuppa – a slang term for excrement (poo)
		Setting - the surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place.		Peso – Manila's official currency (£1 = 1 Peso)
		A writer's methods – deliberate choices made by a writer in order to create an effect.		Zucchini - courgette
		Narrative perspective – the voice through which we learn what is happening.		Shanty town – a deprived area on the outskirts of a town or city
		Figurative Language – language techniques such as metaphor, simile, alliteration etc.		Chapel – a small room/building used for worship
		Sensory Language – using the senses to help the reader understand what is happening.		Squatters - a person who unlawfully occupies an uninhabited building or unused land
		Explicit – when information is clearly stated.		To siphon off – to dishonestly take money from an organisation
		Implicit – when something is suggested and you have to read between the lines.		Seductive – tempting/attractive/enticing
		Inference – a conclusion reached based on the information you are given.		Vanity – extreme pride in your appearance
		Connotations – words and ideas which link to a particular word.		British Embassy – government office, which represents the UK's interests abroad
		Protagonist – main character.		Shopping mall – shopping centre
				Imminent – about to happen
				Notoriety – being famous for a negative reason

Name: _____

Date: _____

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser The Eatwell Guide

- When choosing food and drinks, current healthy eating guidelines should be followed.



Fruit and vegetables

- This group should make up just over a third of the food eaten each day.
- Aim to eat at least five portions of a variety each day.
- Choose from fresh, frozen, canned, dried or juiced.
- A portion is around 80g (3 heaped tbs).
- 30g of dried fruit or 150ml glass of fruit juice or smoothie count as a max of 1 portion each day.

Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates

- Base meals around starchy carbohydrate food.
- This group should make up just over a third of the diet.
- Choose higher-fibre, wholegrain varieties.

Dairy and alternatives

- Good sources of protein and vitamins.
- An important source of calcium, which helps to keep bones strong.
- Should go for lower fat and lower sugar products where possible.

The Eatwell Guide

- Comprises 5 main food groups.
- Is suitable for most people over 2 years of age.
- Shows the proportions in which different groups of foods are needed in order to have a well-balanced and healthy diet.
- Shows proportions representative of food eaten over a day or more.

Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other protein

- Sources of protein, vitamins and minerals.
- Recommendations include to aim for at least two portions of fish a week, one oily, and;
- People who eat more than 90g/day of red or processed meat, should cut down to no more than 70g/day.

Oil and spreads

- Unsaturated fats are healthier fats that are usually from plant sources and in liquid form as oil, e.g. olive oil.
- Generally, people are eating too much saturated fat and need to reduce consumption.

Foods high fat, salt and sugar

- Includes products such as chocolate, cakes, biscuits, full-sugar soft drinks, butter and ice cream.
- Are high in fat, sugar and energy and are not needed in the diet.
- If included, should be had infrequently and in small amounts.

8 tips for healthier eating

These eight practical tips cover the basics of healthy eating, and can help you make healthier choices.

- Base your meals on starchy carbohydrates.
- Eat lots of fruit and veg.
- Eat more fish – including a portion of oily fish.
- Cut down on saturated fat and sugar.
- Eat less salt (max. 6g a day for adults).
- Get active and be a healthy weight.
- Don't get thirsty.
- Don't skip breakfast.

Hydration

- Aim to drink 6-8 glasses of fluid every day.
- Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.
- Fruit juice and smoothies also count but should be limited to no more than a combined total of 150ml per day.

Fibre

- Dietary fibre is a type of carbohydrate found in plant foods.
- Food examples include wholegrain cereals and cereal products; oats; beans; lentils; fruit; vegetables; nuts; and, seeds.
- Dietary fibre helps to: reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes and some cancers; help weight control; bulk up stools; prevent constipation; improve gut health.
- The recommended average intake for dietary fibre is 30g per day for adults.

Cutting down on Salt- Reducing the amount of salt we consume can reduce blood pressure, reduce the risk of heart disease, reduce the risk of a stroke. Adults should have no more than 6g of salt a day and children should have less, remember- Salt is added to many of the foods you buy so you need to check labels carefully. It is also used as a preservative in bacon and cheese.

Composite/combination food

Much of the food people eat is in the form of dishes or meals with more than one kind of food component in them. For example, pizzas, casseroles, spaghetti bolognese and sandwiches are all made with ingredients from more than one food group. These are often called 'combination' or 'composite' foods.



Meals and snacks can be sorted into The Eatwell Guide food groups.

Composite/combination food - Lasagne



Pasta (lasagne sheets): Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates
Onions, garlic and chopped tomatoes: Fruit and vegetables
Lean minced meat (or meat substitute): Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other protein
Cheese sauce made with milk and cheese: Dairy and alternatives
Olive/vegetable oil used to cook onions and mince: Oil and spreads

Key terms

The Eatwell Guide: A healthy eating model showing the types and proportions of foods needed in the diet.

Hydration: The process of replacing water in the body.

Dietary fibre: A type of carbohydrate found in plant foods.

Composite/combination food: Food made with ingredients from more than one food group.

Balanced Diet: A diet that provides adequate amounts of nutrients and energy- to have a balanced diet you need to eat a mixture of foods from each of the main food groups and the correct amount of energy to carry out daily activities.

Free Sugars -are sugars added to foods and drinks by the producers, cooks or consumers, they are also found naturally in Honey, Syrups and Fruit Juices.

Not Free Sugars are those found naturally in foods, i.e. Lactose in Milk, Sucrose in Apples.

5 a Day- To encourage us to eat more fruit and vegetables the government introduced the "5 a Day" campaign. This is to ensure that you get a variety of vitamins, minerals, trace elements and fibre in your diet. This will include the antioxidants and plant chemicals you need for good health.

Introducing yourself – Saying how you are

Français	Anglais	
Bonjour	Hello	
Salut	Hi	
Coucou	Hey	
Ça va?	How are you?	
Oui	Yes	
Non	No	
Au revoir	Goodbye	
À plus	See you later	
Ça va (très) bien	I am (very) well	
Ça va pas mal	I am not bad	
Ça ne va pas	I am not well	
Merci	Thank you	
Comment tu t'appelles?	What's your name?	
Je m'appelle...	My name is...	
Ça s'écrit comment?	How do you spell it?	
Quel âge-as tu?	How old are you?	
Joyeux anniversaire	Happy Birthday!	



Intensifieurs

Français	Anglais	
beaucoup	a lot	
très	very	
assez	quite	
un peu	a bit	

Opinions

Français	Anglais	
J'aime	I like	
J'adore	I love	
Je n'aime pas	I don't like	
Je déteste	I hate	
Je préfère	I prefer	



Reasons

Français	Anglais	
c'est	it is	
super	great	
intéressant	interesting	
nul	rubbish	
ennuyeux	boring	
cool	cool	
amusant	fun	

Connectives

Français	Anglais	
aussi	also	
mais	but	
et	and	
parce que/car	because	
avec	with	



Family members

Français	Anglais	
Parle-moi de ta famille	Tell me about your family	
Dans ma famille il y a	In my family there is	
ma grand-mère	my grandmother	
mon grand-père	my grandfather	
ma mère	my mother	
mon père	my father	
ma tante	my aunt	
mon oncle	my uncle	
ma sœur	my sister	
mon frère	my brother	
ma cousine	my cousin (female)	
mon cousin	my cousin (male)	

Dans ma famille

Je suis fils unique	I am an only child (m)	
Je suis fille unique	I am an only child (f)	
J'ai un frère/deux frères	I have one/two brother(s)	
Qui s'appelle	Who is called	
Qui s'appellent	Who are called	
Mon frère s'appelle	My brother is called	
Ma sœur s'appelle	My sister is called	
Ma mère s'appelle	My mother is called	
Mes parents s'appellent	My parents are called	

In French, adjectives come after the noun they describe and they agree in gender and number.

You can see in the next table what they look like in the feminine form.

* Some colours don't change in the feminine or in the plural form.



Animals and Pets

Français	Anglais	
Tu as un animal?	Do you have a pet?	
J'ai...	I have...	
un serpent	a snake	
un hamster	a hamster	
un poisson rouge	a goldfish	
un chat	a cat	
un cochon d'Inde	a Guinea pig	
un oiseau	a bird	
un chien	a dog	
un lapin	a rabbit	
un cheval	a horse	
une tortue	a turtle	
une souris	a mouse	
Je n'ai pas d'animal	I don't have a pet	

Colours – les couleurs

Français	Anglais	
blanc/blanche	white	
bleu/bleue	blue	
vert/verte	green	
gris/grise	grey	
noir/noire	black	
jaune	yellow	
orange*	orange	
marron*	brown	
rouge	red	
rose*	pink	

Les activités et les sports Activities and Sports

Français	Anglais	
J'adore	I love	
le foot	football	
le rugby	rugby	
le sport	tennis	
le vélo	cycling	
le skate	skateboarding	
les jeux vidéos	video games	
la danse	dance	
la gymnastique	gymnastics	
la musique	music	

YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY

Topic 1: Fantastic Places



Section 2: Svalbard

- Svalbard in the **Arctic Circle**.
- The average temperature ranges from 5°C in **Summer** and -15°C in **Winter**.
- Only **2400** people live in Svalbard. This is double the amount of people in our School!
- Its capital city is **Longyearbyen** and the official language is **Norwegian**.



Section 3: Northern Lights

- The Northern Lights are also known as **Aurora Borealis**.
- Northern lights are affected by our **sun**. During large explosions and flares, huge amounts of solar particles are thrown out of the sun and into deep space.
- You can see the northern lights in **many different colours**.
- The most common color is **green**.

Section 4: The Racetrack Playa

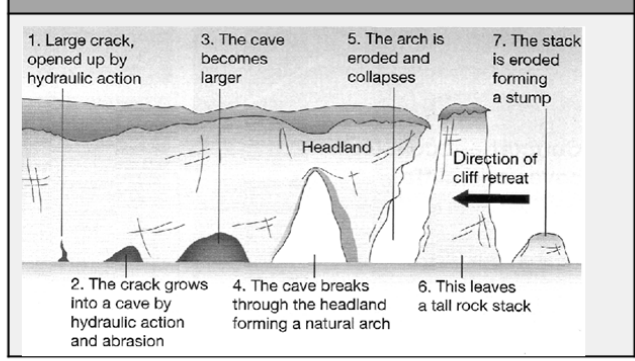
- Racetrack Basin is found within **Death Valley National Park, California, USA**.
- The Racetrack is a **flat dry lake bed** located within the Racetrack Basin. A dry lake bed in a desert is called a **playa**.
- Death Valley is one of the hottest places on earth. Temperatures in the summer can reach over **120F**.
- There are many large rocks found in the Racetrack. These **rocks seem to move** but the reason why is a mystery.

Section 5: Stonehenge

- Stonehenge is one of most **famous prehistoric** sites in the world - a circular setting of large standing stones.
- Some people think Stonehenge is a **National Disgrace**.
- The car park was too small.
- A road was too close to Stonehenge.
- The visitor centre was a hut.



Section 6: The Totem Pole



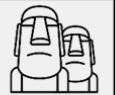
Section 7: Mt Everest

- Mount Everest is the highest mountain on Earth. It rises to **8849 metres** above sea level (29028 feet).
- There is a myth that the **Abominable Snowman** lives in the Himalayas.
- Over **200** people have lost their lives climbing Mt Everest.
- Litter** is an issue as it is hard to collect.
- Hazards** on Everest include frostbite, low temperatures, snow blindness, falls and avalanche.



Section 8: Easter Island

- Easter Island is located in the **Pacific Ocean**.
- People would make statues called **Moai**.
- When Europeans arrived at Easter Island they found no trees and evidence of **cannibalism**.
- Scientists believe that the people of Easter island used up their **natural resources** and struggled to survive.



Section 9: Rio

There are two main types of grid references:

- Four-Figure** – This indicates a single km square on an OS map
- Six-Figure** – This indicates a point within a square

To find these grid-references you must read along the corridor and then up the stairs. This gives you the bottom left corner of the grid square/point you're trying to find

Definitions

Human Geography	Human geography focuses on where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.
Physical Geography	Physical geography is the study of landscapes and environments.
Environmental Geography	Environmental geography is the study of how humans impact the Earth.
Hazards	Something that is dangerous and likely to cause damage
Management strategy	A plan or an idea of how to solve a problem



Colour theory to memorise:
 Red compliments green
 Blue compliments orange
 Yellow compliments purple

Key questions to answer:

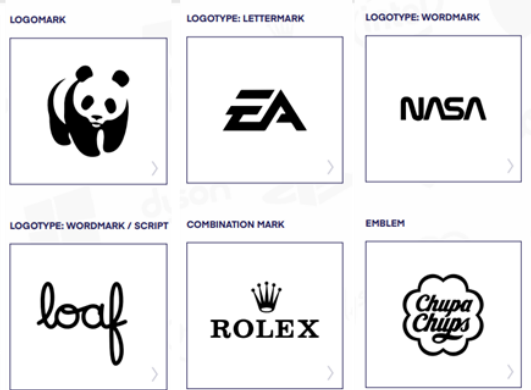
- what makes a successful logo and why?
- What is a limited colour palette?

Logo File Formats:

1. **Vector:** Ideal for scalability, as it can be resized without losing quality (e.g., AI, EPS, SVG).
2. **PNG:** Supports transparency and is suitable for web and digital platforms.
3. **JPEG:** Commonly used for print materials but lacks transparency support.

Keywords /terms	Definition – read, cover, write, check, redo	tick
Graphic Design	Graphic design is the art of visual communication that combines images, words, and ideas to convey information to an audience, especially to produce a specific effect.	
Layout	Layout design is a fundamental branch of graphic design that concerns the arrangement of text and visuals.	
Typography	Typography is the art and design of text	
Design brief	A design brief is a document that outlines the core details and expectations of a design project for a client.	
Design specification	A design specification is a list of criteria a product needs to address. Using the brief as a starting point for research, a specification can be written when more facts are known.	
Complementary	Complementary colours appear opposite each other on the colour wheel.	
Analogous colours	Colours are called analogous colours when they are very similar to each other, especially when they are next to each other on a colour wheel. For example, red, red-orange, and orange are analogous colours.	
Branding	A brand is a name, design or symbol, or some other feature which identifies a particular company or product.	

Types of Brand logos	Tick
A logomark , also known as a logo symbol or brandmark, consists of a graphic element or symbol representing a brand or company. A logomark focuses solely on the visual representation without incorporating any accompanying typography.	
Lettermark logos, also known as monogram logos or letter logos, consist of initials, abbreviations, or acronyms of a brand or company name. Instead of using the full name of the organisation, these logos focus on creating a visual representation using one or more letters.	
A wordmark logo consists of a stylised or custom-designed typography-based representation of a brand or company name. It focuses on the visual arrangement and design of the text itself, rather than incorporating additional graphic elements or symbols.	
A wordmark or script logo consists of the company or brand name represented in a unique, stylised, and often artistic manner. Instead of relying on symbols, icons, or graphic elements, it focuses solely on typography and the visual presentation of the text.	
A combination mark logo combines both text and a visual symbol or icon. It typically incorporates a unique visual element alongside the brand name or company name.	
Emblem logos combine text and imagery into a single integrated unit. They are characterised by their compact, symmetrical shapes and often have a traditional or vintage aesthetic. They typically feature a detailed, illustrated graphic or symbol enclosed within a border or frame, with the company or brand name placed below or around the graphic.	



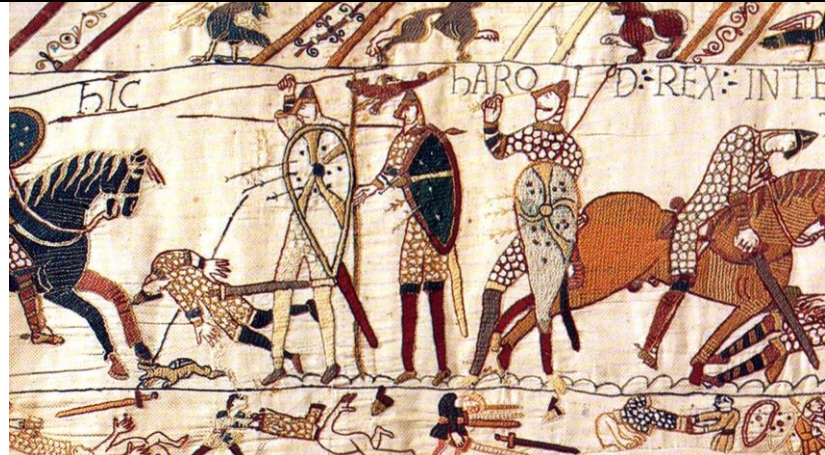




Remember: A well-designed logo is timeless, memorable, and represents the essence of the brand.
 Using a limited palette means that you're only using a few select colours in your piece. It's not an entire gamut of the rainbow, but just two or three colours that you stick to for the entire illustration

Adobe Illustrator is a vector based design program developed to create logos, icons, drawings, typography and complex illustrations.



Bournemouth School: History Department: Knowledge Organiser: Year 7: Autumn 1: Medieval England



History skills: Key terms/definitions			1066: Timeline of key events:		✓			
Term	Definition	✓	5 th January: Edward the Confessor died 7 th January: Harold Godwin crowned king Spring: William prepares an army Spring: Harald Hardrada prepares an army 18 th September: Hardrada lands at Humber 20 th September: Battle of Fulford 25 th September: Battle of Stamford Bridge 28 th September: Normans land at Pevensey 14 th October: Battle of Hastings 25 th December: William crowned king of England					
Source	Primary information taken from the time which we are studying							
Interpretation	Secondary information created after the time which we are studying							
Chronology	A list or explanation of events in the order in which they happened							
BC	'Before Christ': i.e. years before the start of the Christian calendar							
AD	'Anno Domini': 'Year of our Lord': i.e. years after the birth of Jesus Christ							
Century	Group of one hundred years: e.g. 1976 is in the 20 th century							
Anachronism	A feature which would not fit into the time which we are studying							
Change	Aspects of historical features/people/society becoming different		Key people					
Continuity	Aspects of historical features/people/society which stay the same							
 <p>The Bayeux Tapestry was created after the Battle of Hastings to commemorate their victory. It was woven in England but planned and designed by the Normans. It was probably made for Bishop Odo, William's brother. It is around 75 yards long and 20 inches high. The above scene shows the death of Harold Godwin, but it is uncertain as to whether he was killed by an arrow in the eye: historians differ...</p>			✓					
					✓		✓	
				Edward the Confessor: King of England 1042-66			Harald Hardrada: King of Norway 1046-66	
				Harold Godwin: King of England Jan.-Oct. 1066			William of Normandy: King of England 1066-1087	
			Completing the Conquest: After winning the Battle of Hastings on 14 th October 1066, the Normans took a series of steps to complete their conquest of England. For example...			✓		
			Feudal System	Dividing up land to barons/knights in return for providing loyalty and military service (barons would provide knights for 40 days)				
			Domesday Book	In 1086 William ordered a survey of England, so that he had a thorough record of the country to help him collect taxes				
			Building castles	The Normans built castles to house themselves and protect their soldiers. From 1066-1087 the Normans built around 100 castles.				
Hunting Laws	The Normans stopped the Saxons from hunting in the forests, with severe punishments if they didn't follow the law.							
Castle design: Castle design changed during the period after the Norman Conquest:			✓	Did you know...? Methods for defending different types of castles included mottes (steep hills), crenelations, drop holes, arrow slits, thick/sloping walls, moats, ditches and postern gates. Methods for attacking castles included scaling ladders, siege towers, battering rams, siege mining, mangonels and trebuchets. The invention of gunpowder changed all of this.			✓	
11 th century	Wooden motte and bailey castles							
12 th century	Growth of stone square keep castles							
13 th /14 th centuries	Edward I designed concentric castles with 'walls within walls'							
15 th century	More peaceful times: castles were used more as stately homes							

Keyword	Definition	Example
Debit	Amount paid out of an account	Start with £20. If there is a debit of £12, the total is now £8.
Credit	Amount paid into an account	Start with £20. If there is a credit of £12, the total is now £32.
Balance	Amount remaining in an account	
Ascending order	Smallest to Largest	-2, -7, 5, 3, 12, -15, -1 in ascending order: -15, -7, -2, -1, 3, 5, 12
Descending order	Largest to Smallest	1.4, 1.46, 1.04, 1.405, 1.004 in descending order: 1.46, 1.405, 1.4, 1.04, 1.004
<	Less than	$2.6 < 3.7$
>	Greater than	$-12 > -61$
BIDMAS	Order of Operations: Brackets Indices Division and Multiplication Addition and Subtraction	$(3 + 2)^2 + 3 \times 2$ $= 5^2 + 3 \times 2$ $= 25 + 3 \times 2$ $= 25 + 6$ $= 31$
Decimal Places	How many digits follow the decimal point	12.17453 to 3dp = 12.175
Significant Figures	How many digits need to be given, followed by zero place holders if needed	62823 to 3sf = 62800 0.000264 to 1sf = 0.0003
Estimate	Round each number to 1 significant figure before completing the calculation	$12.35 \times 0.537 \approx 10 \times 0.5 = 2$

Multiplying without a calculator ☐

Calculate 29×125

Long Multiplication:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 29 \\
 \times 125 \\
 \hline
 145 \\
 580 \\
 2900 \\
 \hline
 3625
 \end{array}$$

= 3625

Lattice Method:

= 3625

Grid Method:

x	20	9
100	2000	900
20	400	180
5	100	45

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2000 \\
 900 \\
 400 \\
 180 \\
 100 \\
 45 \\
 \hline
 3625
 \end{array}$$


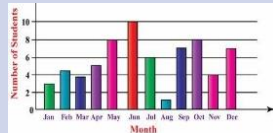
Multiplying decimals

- Remove the decimal points
- Multiply using a written method
- Place the decimal point so that the answer as the same total of decimal places as the question.

Dividing decimals

Scale both numbers up by multiples of 10 until the divisor is an integer, then use short division carry out the division.

Keyword	Definition	Example
Index/Power	The number of times you multiply a base number by itself	$3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$
Root	The n^{th} root of a number is a value which when multiplied by itself n times gives the original number.	$\sqrt[3]{1000} = 10$
Square Numbers	The product of integers being multiplied by themselves	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100... $15^2 = 15 \times 15 = 225$
Cube Numbers	The product of integers being multiplied by themselves three times	1, 8, 27, 64, 125... $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$
Factor	The integers that divide exactly in to another a number	Factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
Product	Multiplication	Product of 5 and 8 = $5 \times 8 = 40$
Prime Number	Integers with exactly 2 factors – itself and 1	Prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31...
Product of Prime Factors	Writing the prime factors of a number as a multiplication	$180 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$
Index Form	Write repeating numbers as a group with an index	$7 \times 7 \times 7 = 7^3$
Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The largest factor that 2 or more numbers share	HCF of 8 and 12 = 4
Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The smallest multiple that 2 or more numbers share	LCM of 8 and 12 = 24

Keyword	Definition	Example															
Average	A measure of central tendency that represents data with a single value.	Comparing the average mark in tests from two classes.															
Mode	The mode represents the most common value.	The mode of 4, 2, 2, 4, 3, 2, 2 $Mode = 2$															
Median	The median represents the middle value when data is put in ascending order.	The median of 4, 1, 9, 2, 11, 3, 7 In order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11 $Median = 4$															
Mean	Mean is calculated by adding all the values and dividing by amount of data.	The mean of 2, 7, 4, 12, 8, 2, 19 $Mean = \frac{2 + 7 + 4 + 12 + 8 + 2 + 19}{7}$ $= 7.71$															
Range	Range represents the spread of data. It is NOT an average.	Range of 16, 2, 5, 19, 21, 4, 6, 12 $Range = 21 - 2 = 19$															
Pie charts	A pie chart provides a visual representation of all items of data within a data set.	Example of a Pie Chart: 															
Qualitative data	Non-numerical data values	Colours, Names, Flavours															
Quantitative data	Numerical data values	Distance, Height, Amount, Time,															
Discrete data	Data that can only take specific values.	Shoe size, number of children															
Continuous data	Data that can take any value within the range.	Height of a plant, Time of a journey															
Grouped frequency tables	A way of organising large sets of data in a more manageable way.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks</th><th>Tally</th><th>Frequency</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 to 5</td><td> </td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>6 to 10</td><td> </td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>11 to 15</td><td> </td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>16 to 20</td><td> </td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks	Tally	Frequency	1 to 5		2	6 to 10		8	11 to 15		7	16 to 20		3
Marks	Tally	Frequency															
1 to 5		2															
6 to 10		8															
11 to 15		7															
16 to 20		3															
Data collection	You can collect data using a data collection form.	Survey, Questionnaire															
Bar Charts	Vertical, discrete bars proportional to the values they represent.																



Year 7
Unit 1
Folk Songs

- Folk music** orally-transmitted music that comes from a specific region or culture
- Work song** songs linked to a specific form of manual work, usually used either to coordinate timing or maintain morale
- Sea shanty** folk songs (usually work songs) associated with merchant sailors
- A cappella** singing without instrumental accompaniment

Dynamics

Volume, and the way it changes.

<i>pp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>ff</i>
<i>planissimo</i>	<i>piano</i>	<i>mezzo piano</i>	<i>mezzo forte</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>fortissimo</i>
Very quiet	Quiet	Fairly	Fairly loud	Loud	Very loud
		<i>crescendo (cresc.)</i>		Getting louder	
		<i>diminuendo (dim.) or decrescendo (decresc.)</i>		Getting quieter	

- Banjo** a plucked string instrument, similar to a guitar but with a membrane (like a drum skin) stretched over the body cavity. Listen to *Foggy mountain breakdown* on the playlist.
- Bass** the lowest notes in a piece of music. ‘Bass’ can also refer to the instrument playing these notes—often a double bass or bass guitar. Listen to *Minstrel boy* on the playlist to hear the double bass.
- Fiddle** the usual word for a violin in folk and traditional music. Listen to *David’s jig* on the playlist.
- Flute** a wind instrument that makes sound by blowing over an opening. Listen to *Ellie goes west* on the playlist.
- Guitar** A plucked string instrument. **Acoustic** guitars have a hollow wooden body to amplify the sound; **electric** guitars usually have a solid body, making the sound sustain longer, and need to be plugged into an amplifier. Listen to *Angi* on the playlist to hear an acoustic guitar.
- Piano** a keyboard instrument that makes the sound by hitting strings inside the instrument with small wooden hammers. Listen to *Scotch strathspey and reel* on the playlist.
- Whistle** wind instrument blown from the end, with finger holes rather than keys. Often narrower than a flute, giving a brighter sound. Listen to *The Connaught heifers/ Miko Russell’s reel* on the playlist.

Melody

- Melody** The main tune in a piece of music
- Phrase** One line of a melody—think of a line in a poem, or about where you breathe when singing a song
- Ascending** Movement from one note to a higher note
- Descending** Movement from one note to a lower note
- Stepwise (or conjunct)** Movement (ascending or descending) to the next note in the scale
- Leap (or disjunct)** Movement (ascending or descending) to a note further away in the scale
- Melodic shape (or contour)** The pattern of ascending and descending movement in a phrase
- Arch** Describes a phrase that goes up in pitch (stepwise or by leap) and then comes back down again
- Inverted arch** Describes a phrase that goes down in pitch and then comes back up again
- Ramp** Describes a phrase that goes up (ascending) or down (descending) in pitch

This QR code will take you to a Spotify playlist with audio examples of many of the concepts covered on this sheet and in lessons. You will find it helpful to listen to these as you learn.



Key Words			The Ten Commandments			Chametz	A raising agent, which is forbidden in the house during Passover week.
Monotheism	Belief in the existence of ONE God.		1	Do not worship any other God.			
Covenant	Agreement between two parties. God made a covenant with the Jewish people		2	Do not make any idols of God.			
			3	Do not blaspheme God’s name.			
Eruv	An enclosed boundary allowing Jews to push and carry in public areas on Shabbat.		4	Keep the Sabbath Day Holy.		Bedikat Chametz	‘Search for chametz’. The mother hides 10 pieces of dough, which the father and children search for using a candle and a feather.
			5	Honour your father and mother.			
			6	Do not kill.			
Challah	Bread made from three strands of dough and plaited, used during Shabbat.		7	Do not commit adultery.		Matzot	Unleavened bread symbolising the flee from Egypt after the last plague.
			8	Do not steal.			
Havdalah	Ceremony that marks the end of Jewish Festivals, and ushers in the new week.		9	Do not give false testimony against your neighbour.			
			10	Do not covet your neighbour’s possessions.			
Abrahamic Covenant			Pesach: The Festival of Passover				
Abraham’s side of the covenant	1. Worship the one true living God (YHWH).		What is Pesach?	It commemorates the liberation of the Israelites from slavery in ancient Egypt. It is one of the most important Jewish festivals and lasts for seven days (eight days outside Israel).		Charoset	Mixture of nuts, apple, cinnamon and wine symbolising the sweetness of freedom and hard labour as slaves.
	2. Move out of the land of Ur and take all your belongings.						
	3. Obey God (live holy lives).						
God’s side of the covenant	1. A land of their own.		The story of Pesach	Moses is chosen by God to lead the Israelites to freedom. After God sent ten plagues, the Egyptian Pharaoh finally relented and allowed the Israelites to leave.		Boiled Egg	Symbolises new life of freedom, and also of sacrifice.
	2. Many descendants.						
	3. God’s chosen people.						
Sign of the covenant	Abraham was circumcised and all eight-day-old Jewish males are circumcised to initiate into the covenant.		Why is the festival called Passover?	The festival takes it names from the final plague, the ‘death of the firstborn’, when the angel of death ‘passed over" the houses with lintels painted in lambs’ blood.		Karpas	Green vegetables symbolising God’s provision for the Jews whilst in the wilderness and God’s promise of their own land.
The Shema							
The Shema	The opening sentence contains the most important teaching within Judaism, which is ‘Belief in one God’.					Bitter Herbs	Used to remember the bitterness of slavery in Egypt.
The Shema Teachings	“Hear O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is one. Love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your strength.		The Seder Meal				
The Shema Instructions (Deuteronomy 6:4)	Teach your children.		What is Seder night?	Held on the first (sometimes second night) of Passover, taking place at the dinner table, where the Pesach story is retold using a book called the Haggadah.		The Four Promises	Four glasses of wine are consumed symbolising God’s four promises to rescue, redeem deliver and make the Jews His own chosen people.
	Repeat when at home, when away, when resting and when working.						
	Tie them on your arms and wear them on your foreheads as a reminder.		What is a Seder plate?	The seder plate holds five or six items, each of which symbolises parts of the Passover story.		Elijah’s cup	In remembrance of the Prophet who will precede the Messiah.
	Write them on the doorposts of your houses and on your gates.”						

Keyword	Learn	✓
Nucleus	Contains the genetic material (DNA) and controls the cell's activities.	
Cell Membrane	Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell.	
Mitochondria	The site of respiration.	
Cytoplasm	A jelly-like substance; site of most of the chemical reactions.	
Vacuole	Filled with sap.	
Chloroplasts	The site of photosynthesis and contains chlorophyll.	
Cell Wall	Supports and strengthens the cell and is made of cellulose.	
Diffusion	One way for substances to move into and out of cells.	
Unicellular Organism	A living thing made up of only one cell.	
Multicellular Organism	A living thing made up of more than one cell.	
Cell	The basic building blocks that make up all living organisms.	
Tissue	A group of similar cells working together to perform a function.	
Organ	A group of similar tissues working together to perform a function	
Organ System	A group of organs working together to perform a function.	

Animal cell

Plant cell

Learn to draw and label these diagrams.

Learn this order

Cell
Tissue
Organ
Organ system
↓
Organism

Using a microscope.

1. Plug in and switch on.
2. Secure slide on the stage with clips.
3. Start with the objective lens with the lowest power.
4. Adjust the diaphragm.
5. Focus the image. Coarse adjustment then fine adjustment.

Learn the names of the parts of the microscope.

1. Eyepiece lens
2. Body tube
3. Arm
4. Coarse adjustment
5. Fine adjustment
6. Base
7. Revolving nosepiece
8. Objective lenses
9. Stage clips
10. Stage
11. Diaphragm
12. Light source

Learn the names of these six organ systems.

Immune system: Protects the body against infections.

Reproductive system: Produces sperm and eggs, and is where the foetus develops.

Digestive system: Breaks down and then absorbs food molecules.

Circulatory system: Transports substances around the body.

Respiratory system: Replaces oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from blood.

Muscular skeletal system: Muscles and bones working together to cause movement and support the body.

Keyword	Learn	✓
energy resource	Something with stored energy that can be released in a useful way.	
fossil fuel	Non-renewable energy resources formed over millions of years from the remains of ancient plants or animals. Examples are coal, crude oil, and natural gas.	
joule	The unit of energy, symbol J.	
law of conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred between stores.	
non-renewable	An energy resource that cannot be replaced and will be used up, such as coal, oil, or gas.	
renewable	An energy resource that can be replaced and will run out. Examples are solar, wind, waves, geothermal, and biomass.	
chemical energy store	Emptied during chemical reactions when energy is transferred to surroundings, for example when you burn a fuel.	
gravitational potential energy store	Filled when an object is raised, for example when climbing a ladder.	
elastic energy store	Filled when a material is stretched or compressed, for example when you stretch a spring.	
kilojoule	1 kilojoule = 1000 J, symbol kJ.	

Learn this information ☐

Non-renewable energy

Non-renewable energy cannot be replaced within your lifetime

Non-renewable energy resources include coal, oil, natural gas and nuclear resources

Coal, oil and natural gas are also known as fossil fuels, they release carbon dioxide when burned which contributes to global warming

Learn this information ☐

Renewable energy

Renewable energy can be replaced within your lifetime

Renewable energy resources include wind, tidal, wave, biomass, solar, hydroelectric and geothermal

Renewable energy resources do not produce much carbon dioxide, meaning that they have a smaller effect on global warming

Energy

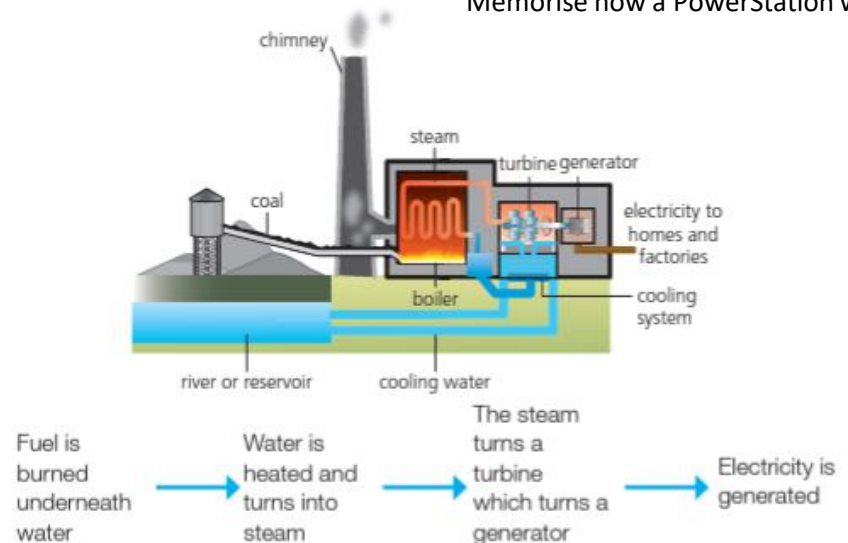
- Energy is needed to make things happen • It is measured in joules or kilojoules

Energy can be in different energy stores, including:

- Chemical – to do with food, fuels and batteries
- Thermal – to do with hot objects
- Kinetic – to do with moving objects
- Gravitational potential – to do with the position in a gravitational field
- Elastic potential – to do with changing shape, squashing and stretching

Learn this information ☐

Memorise how a PowerStation works. ☐



Key term	Fact/Knowledge	Tick once covered.
Bunsen Burner	A device used to ignite gas to provide energy.	
Safety Flame	A yellow flame that is visible.	
Blue Flame	A hotter flame that is harder to see.	
Flammable	This means that the substance is easily set on fire.	
Corrosive	This means that substance will damage skin and eyes on contact.	
Exclamation mark	This substance can cause eye damage, skin irritation, or be toxic if consumed.	
Heat proof mat	This is placed under hot objects to protect a surface.	
Test tube/boiling tube	A glass container that is used to carry out experiments.	
Clamp stand	This is used to hold an object at a certain height.	
Tripod	This can be used to place objects above a Bunsen burner.	
Beaker	This is a glass container used to hold liquids.	
Conical flask	A type of glass beaker designed to swirl liquids.	
Dropping pipette	This is used to measure a small volume of liquid	
Thermometer	A device used to measure the temperature of an	
Wire Gauze	This is used on top of the tripod to protect the object from the Bunsen burner flame.	



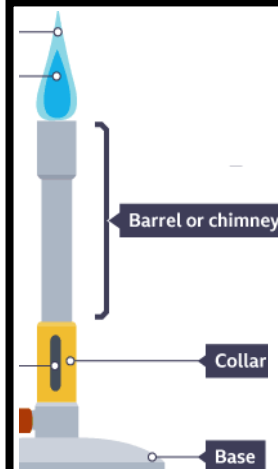
This is the symbol for flammable materials.



This is the symbol for corrosive materials.



This is the symbol for harmful materials.



Directions for using Bunsen burner

1. Make sure there are no breaks or holes in the gas hose.
2. Put the Bunsen burner on a heat-resistant mat, making sure it isn't near the edge of the bench.
3. Turn the collar to ensure the air hole of the Bunsen burner is closed.
4. Hold a lit splint 1-2 cm above the top of the barrel of the burner.
5. Turn on the gas at the gas tap, and the Bunsen burner will burn with a yellow flame.
6. Extinguish the splint and place it on the heat-resistant mat

Key Lab Rules

- Always wear a lab coat and safety goggles during a practical.
- Do not touch spilt chemicals and tell a teacher.
- Stand up and keep bags under chairs during practical work.
- Do not eat or drink in the lab.
- Maintain a calm presence in the lab.

Keyword	Definition	
Ethos	The attitudes of a community.	
Justice	Fairness and being reasonable in response to an unlawful act.	
Legislation	A group of laws in a society, or the process of making laws.	
Suspension	A serious consequence of continual poor behaviour in school.	
Study skills	Different approaches to learning class material.	
Cognitive load	The theory connected to the working part of your memory.	
Schema	The way in which your long-term memory stores information.	
Self-respect	To have confidence in yourself and pride in what you do.	
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre .	

Why rules are important



Rules and laws exist in society to ensure safety, fairness, justice and order. For the same reason we need rules in school. Some rules include:

- 1) Don't talk in class unless directed to by your teacher.
- 2) Mobile phones/smart watches should be left at home or kept in bags and never be seen.
- 3) Do not wear white socks unless as part of your PE kit.
- 4) Walk on the left side of the corridor.
- 5) Listen to your teacher.
- 6) Do not push in front of others.

Bournemouth School ethos



- Hard work
- Discipline
- Smart Appearance
- Respect

How to work hard



- Use your knowledge organiser.
- Contribute to lessons.
- Ask if you have questions.
- Take responsibility for your learning.
- Take pride in the appearance of your work.

How to be disciplined



- Have a pencil case topped up with a number of pens that work.
- Don't talk in a lesson unless directed to do so by your teacher.
- Don't post silly, inappropriate comments on online platforms such as Teams. If you have questions, ask your teachers face to face or email them directly.
- Don't shout out.
- Don't involve yourself in issues which don't involve you.
- Think before you act.

How to maintain a smart appearance



- Have all items of correct school uniform.
- Wear black/grey socks.
- Polish your shoes.
- Keep your shirt tucked in at all times.
- Ensure your top button is done up.
- Keep your tie looking smart.
- Make sure your shoe laces are done up.
- Don't walk around looking scruffy.
- Ensure your tutor gives you a yellow slip if you have an issue with your uniform.

How to show respect



- Address members of staff as "Sir" or "Miss"
- Listen.
- Try your best at all times.
- Arrive on time to lessons.
- Obey the rules.
- Be kind to yourself and others.
- Tell the truth.
- If posting a question on Teams or emailing your teacher, address him/her correctly, use polite phrasing, ensure your post/email is well written and punctuated.

Keyword	Learn	✓
Diversity	Range of differences in people including points of view, culture, background, religion and ethnicity	
Prejudice	Making a judgement not based on reason	
Enterprise	A difficult project that requires problem solving skills	
Stereotypes	A view based on the 'group' a person belongs to. The 'group' can be based on anything, for example a persons accent	
Transition	The process of change – for example moving to a new school	
Respect	Is an attitude you show towards others that accepts and values their views and differences without judgement.	
Tolerance	Accepting other points of view and listening regardless of whether or not you agree.	
Listening	When you are quietly hearing the comments of others and thinking about them.	
Contributing	Openly and honestly offering your point of view.	
Empathy	Identifying with the views of others.	
Trust	Believe in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of a person.	
Encourage	Give support, confidence and advice to help development	

Never accept bullying, always report it!

Personal Development is

Personal - to do with ourselves

Relationships - how we relate to others and how they relate to us

Sex - how we interact and relate to others in a sexual sense

Health - about looking after our bodies, mentally and physically

Careers - how we plan and develop our careers

Economics - all about managing our money (the E also stands for education too)



Golden rules of friendship

- **The givens:** support, encourage, trust and be honest.
- **Listen** to your friends.
- **Accept** your friends for who they are.
- **Respect** your friends and their boundaries.
- **Forgive** where you can and seek forgiveness when you mess up

Managing Change – transition is how we describe the process of change – top tips

- ▶ **Ask** for help, advice or guidance from a teacher or a prefect
- ▶ **Remember** you are not alone
- ▶ **Talk** about your experience
- ▶ **Plan** ahead, be prepared for the challenges you are aware of

PD Classroom Rules

Openness: Be open and honest. However, do not discuss others' personal/private lives - try to use examples.

Keep the conversation in the room: You should feel safe discussing issues and be confident that your contributions will not be shared outside this room. If your teacher has concerns that someone is at risk of harm they have a duty to refer.

Non-judgmental approach: It is okay for us to disagree with another person's point of view but do not judge, make fun of, or put anybody down. - 'challenge the opinion, not the person'.

Right to pass: Taking part is important.

However, you have the right to pass on answering a question and you will not put anyone 'on the spot'.

Make no assumptions: Do not make assumptions about people's values, attitudes, behaviours, identity, life experiences or feelings. Listen to other people's views respectfully and expect to be listened to.

Use appropriate language: Use the correct terms rather than slang terms - they can be offensive.

Ask questions: You are encouraged to ask questions. However, do not ask personal questions or say anything to embarrass someone.

How long should I spend on my homework?

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
Maths	15	Science	15	Free choice	15	Maths	15	Free Choice	15
English	15	Free Choice	15	Free Choice	15	English	15	Free Choice	15
Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30

- You should spend a maximum of 30 minutes revising each day.
- You should spend a maximum of 30 minutes reading each day.
- You can decide what you revise in each slot that is called Free Choice. You can do this at the start of the year and have a fixed plan or you can decide on each day based on how well you feel you know your Knowledge Organisers. An example is provided below.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
Maths	15	Science	15	RS / Personal Dev	15	Maths	15	Art / Tech	15
English	15	History / Geography	15	Computing / Music	15	English	15	French	15
Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30

Timetable

[illegible]