



BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser 5

Summer Term

Name: _____ Master 7 _____

Registration Form: - _____

✓ Hard Work

✓ Discipline

✓ Smart Appearance

✓ Respect

Bournemouth School

Knowledge Organiser: Year 7 Summer Term 5

'Knowledge is power' by Francis Bacon

A knowledge organiser provides you with all the most important knowledge you need for each unit of study for that 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 and Homework Learning Journal with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
2. 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.
3. Follow the homework timetable you have devised over the last two terms to decide what to revise each evening.
4. 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 understanding 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.
6. **You are expected to complete half a side of your Homework Learning Journal each evening as a minimum.**

Success Club

You can attend Success Club every Monday to Thursday in room 53 until 4:30pm. This is a quiet room where you can complete your homework rather than doing it at home. There are also Sixth form helpers and staff who will be there to help you if you need it. You can also choose to work in the Library on a Monday, Tuesday and Thursday until 4:30 and a Friday until 4.

Checking:

Your teachers will check your Homework Learning Journal at least once a cycle. 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 Detention where you will be expected to complete your homework.

Do Now tasks:

At the start of lessons, 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 have a chat and offer you support.

Maths:

Your teacher will set you tasks to complete on Dr Frost Maths. This will be set every week on a Monday and will be collected in and checked on a Friday. If this has not been completed you will be issued a Detention on a Wednesday Lunchtime.

How long should I spend on my homework?

Key Stage 3					
Week 1					
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5 mins	MFL	MFL	Physical Activity	MFL	MFL
10	Maths	English		Maths	Art
10	Science	RS		Music	Science
10	Computing	FPAN/Graphics		History	Geography
25	Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision		Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision
Week 2					
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5 mins	MFL	MFL	Physical Activity	MFL	MFL
10	Maths	English		Maths	Art
10	Science	RS		Music	Science
10	Computing	DT		History	Geography
25	Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision		Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision

- You should spend about **25** minutes revising your KO each day.
- You should spend **30** minutes either reading or revising each day.
- This timetable is a guide. If you want to spend longer revising one subject that you find more difficult and less time on one you find easy, that is your choice.
- We would like you to spend one evening involved in a physical activity. This might be a sports club, a run, a game of football with friends or just a nice walk with the dog. Ask your PE teacher if you need guidance with this. It doesn't have to be on a Wednesday.

Kwakiutl masks, particularly transformation masks, are deeply significant within Kwakwaka'wakw culture, representing ancestral spirits, supernatural beings, and family histories

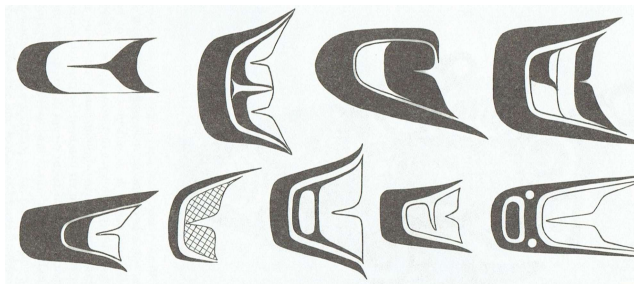
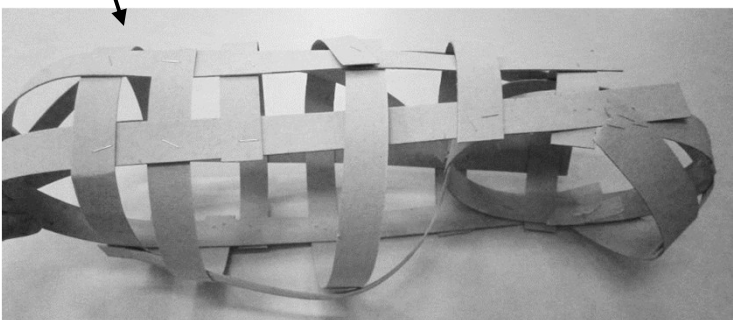
What is an sculpture?

A sculpture is a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials

A **maquette** is a scale model or rough draft of a sculpture or architectural project. Artists use maquettes to experiment with shapes and materials, and to visualize how the final work will look.

What is an armature?

An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.



Types of Kwakiutl Artwork - Masks, Totem poles, Jewellery, Wood carving, Dance and Woven blankets

Masks are highly valued by the Kwakiutl, serving as potent manifestations of ancestral spirits and supernatural beings and offering these supernatural entities temporary embodiment and communication through dance and other kinds of performance

Masks also allow the wearer to undergo spiritual and social renewal, and serve as an outward manifestation of inward transformations

Masks play a vital role in Kwakwaka'wakw art and culture, used ceremonially in dances and potlatching in order to portray the character conveyed by the dancer.

Masks carved today may be used for potlatching, or specifically to be displayed as works of art.

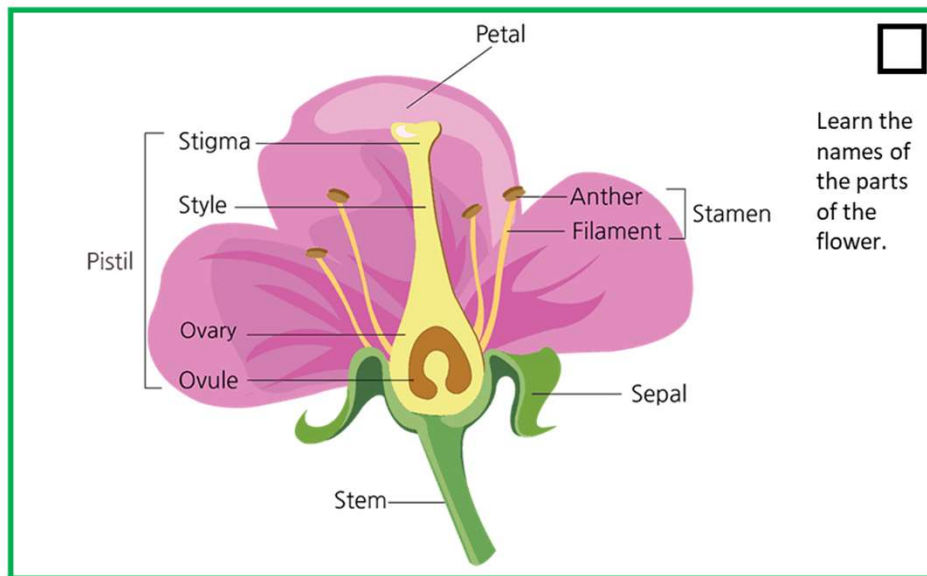
There are a wide array of masks depicting animals, mythological beings, humans, and transformation figures. Such unique characters include the Bukwus (Wild Man of the Woods), Tsonokwa (Wild Woman of the Woods), Komokwa (Chief of the Undersea World), the Sun, the Moon, Hamatsa Birds (earthly representatives of a cannibal spirit), and complex dual beings (Transformation figured, often from a human to an animal, and back).

Potlatching (among some Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest coast of North America) a ceremonial feast at which possessions are given away or destroyed to display wealth or enhance prestige.



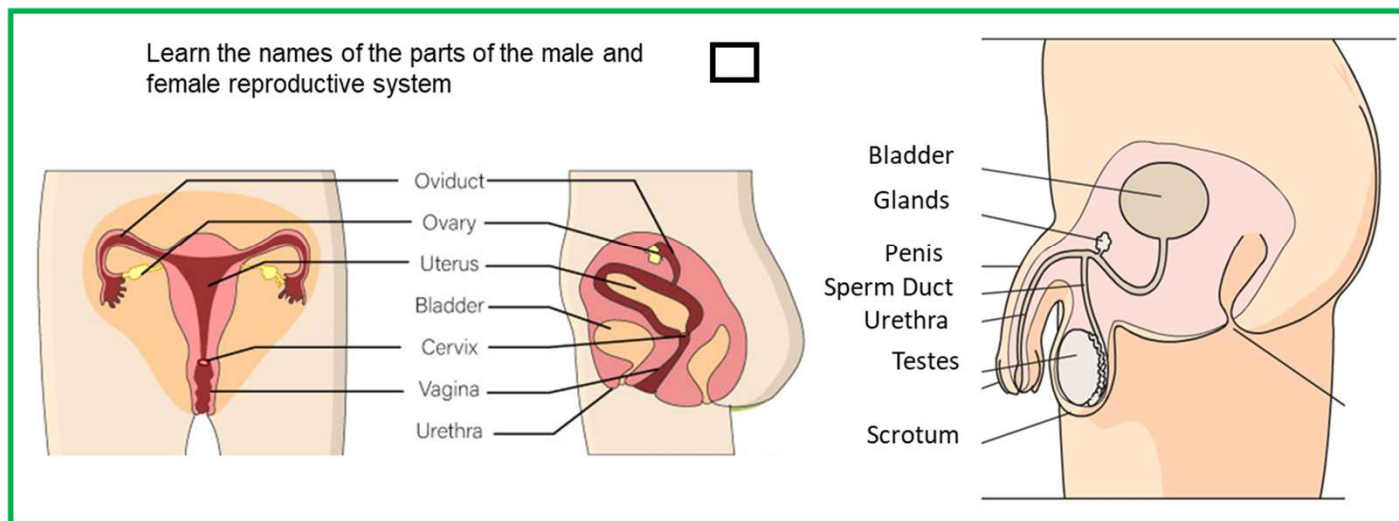
A potlatch was held on the occasion of births, deaths, adoptions, weddings, and other major events.

Keyword	Learn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Life Cycle	The series of stages that an organism goes through from the beginning of its life until its death.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asexual reproduction	Making identical offspring with no variation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Reproduction	Making Varied Offspring.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stamen	Male part of a flower	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pistil	Female part of a flower	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gamete	A sex cell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pollen	The male gamete in plants	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ovule	The female gamete in plants	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seed	Formed from fertilisation of an ovule by pollen.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fertilisation	Fusion of the nuclei of male and female gametes	<input type="checkbox"/>



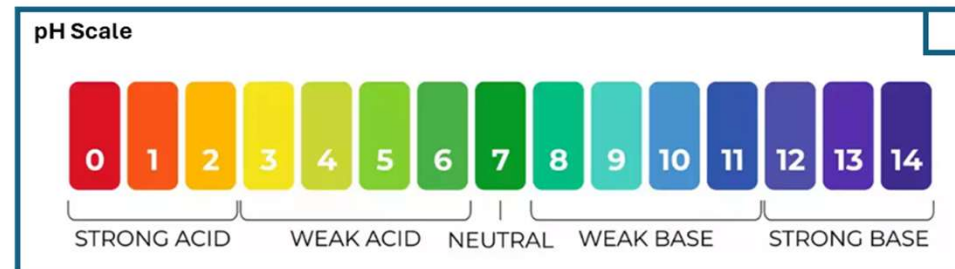
Asexual	Sexual
Involves one parent	Requires two parents
Offspring are genetically identical	Offspring genetically different
Faster process	Slower process
No gametes (sex cells) involved	Involves gametes (sex cells)

Menstrual Cycle	
Day	Description
Day 1	Blood from the uterus leaves through the Vagina.
Day 14	Egg is released - Ovulation
Day 7-28	Bleeding stops, lining of uterus is built up again.



Chemistry CE: Acids and Bases

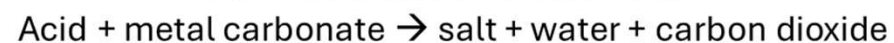
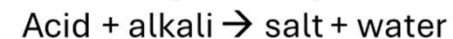
Key term	Definition
Acid	Acids can be strong or weak. Strong acids have a lower pH than weak acids.
Base	A base will react with an acid in a neutralisation reaction.
Alkali	An alkali is a base which can dissolve in water.
pH	A scale of acidity and alkalinity from 0-14.
Indicator	An indicator will change colour due to pH. Used to identify if a solution is acid or alkaline.
Neutralisation	A reaction between an acid and a base to produce a neutral solution.
Salt	A neutral compound formed during neutralisation reactions between an acid and a base.



Type	Name		
Strong acid	Hydrochloric	Sulfuric	Nitric
Weak acid	Ethanoic	Citric	









Indicator	Colour in acid	Colour in alkali
Universal Indicator	Red	Purple
Phenolphthalein	Colourless	Pink
Methyl orange	Red	Yellow
Litmus	Red	Blue

Neutralisation Reactions – general equations



Programming with FMS Logo

Phrase	Definition	✓
Syntax	The rules of a programming language.	
Syntax error	Breaking the rules of a programming language.	
Iteration	A process that repeats many times.	
Procedure	A named block of code designed to perform a specific task. Part of a larger program & a type of subroutine.	
Parameter	A value passed to the procedure.	
forward/fd	Move the turtle forward.	
back/bk	Move the turtle backwards.	
right/rt	Turn the turtle to the right.	
left/lt	Turn the turtle to the left.	
penup/pu	Let the turtle move without drawing a line.	
pendown/pd	Make the turtle draw a line as it moves.	
clearscreen/cs	Clear the screen and moves the turtle back to the centre of the screen.	
setpencolour/setpc	Change the colour of the pen.	
setpensize	Change the width of the pen.	

Shape	Number of sides	Name
	3	Equilateral Triangle
	4	Square
	5	Pentagon
	6	Hexagon
	7	Heptagon
	8	Octagon
	9	Nonagon
	10	Decagon

Formula to calculate the exterior angle of a polygon is $360 \div \text{number of sides}$.

Tick here	Drawing type	Picture	Description
	Oblique		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawn at 45° • Designs can be distorted from this angle • Very basic • Can't see all of the sides
	Isometric		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawn at 30° • Lines are parallel • Used by product designers • Can see all of the sides

Tick here	Key word	Definition
	Biomimicry	Being inspired by nature – both in form and functionality.
	Ergonomics	Relates to products being comfortable and easy to use.
	Function	How a product is used – its intended purpose.

Tick here	Tool name	Function
	Try square	Marks out a right angle.
	Steel rule	Measures small distances.
	Tenon saw	Cuts timber in straight lines.
	Bench hook	Keeps timber in place whilst cutting it.
	Bastard cut file	This is the roughest file, used to roughly smooth sides.
	Smooth cut file	This is the smoothest file, used to smooth sides.
	Coping saw	Cuts timber and plastics into shapes/curves.
	Plane	Finely shaves away timber.
	PVA	Glues wood to wood only.

Activities to try out at home (optional – not compulsory):

- Write down the functions of a bobbin sander, belt sander, line bender and pillar drill
- Research what the letters CAD and CAM stand for
- Research the advantages of using CAD/CAM when designing and making a product
- Research what the term anthropometrics mean. How does this link to Design Technology?
- Practise drawing every day products in both oblique and isometric drawing (see your teacher for an isometric grid)

Year 7 English: *Shakespeare's Villains*

Shakespearean Context	✓
William Shakespeare was born in 1564 and lived until 1616. He wrote plays and poems in the Renaissance era.	
He was alive during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and King James I. These were known as the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras.	
In Shakespeare's day there was a strong social hierarchy, but women were always seen as less important than men. Women were seen as property.	
Shakespeare grew up in Stratford Upon Avon, near Birmingham, then moved to London. He was an actor, playwright and theatre owner.	
Before Shakespeare's time, acting was seen as immoral, but Queen Elizabeth I enjoyed plays. Therefore, plays became more popular and more accepted.	
The theatre Shakespeare partly owned was called The Globe. A replica theatre exists in its location in London today.	

Key Terms	✓
Renaissance: A time of social change in Europe from the 14 th to 17 th century.	
Social: Issues to do with people/groups of people.	
Hierarchy: a system where some people/things are seen as more important than others.	
Gender: male/female characteristics.	
Thee/thou/ye/you: All words meaning you.	
Emphasis/stress: the part of a phrase which stands out.	

Villainous Vocabulary	✓
1. tyrant (n) - a cruel and oppressive ruler	
2. glare (v) - stare in an angry or fierce way	
3. shriek (v) – a high pitched sound/cry	
4. deceptive (adj) – misleading	
5. unscrupulous (adj) - having no moral principles	
6. malevolent (adj) - having a wish to do evil to others	
7. scheming (adj) - involved in making secret, sly plans	
8. remorseless (adj) - without regret or guilt	
9. nefarious (adj) – wicked	
10. reprehensible (adj) - deserving to be condemned	
11. atrocious (adj) - horrifyingly wicked	
12. heinous (adj) – utterly odious or wicked	

Poetic Meter: Shakespeare often wrote poetry or used poetic verse in his plays.	✓
Meter: A pattern within a line of poetry.	
The part of the pattern which repeats is called the <i>foot</i> . Examples of feet: iambic (de-dum) trochaic (dum-de) dactylic (dum-de-de).	

Year 7 English: *Punctuation and Grammar*

Prepositions	Used to give information about where or when something happens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tells you where something happens. The witch flew <u>over</u> the moon. The man was <u>on top of</u> the world. Tells you when something is happening. I ate before I left. I don't need it <u>at the moment</u>. 	
Active versus passive voice		
Active voice	Used to focus attention on the subject of a clause. The subject comes before the main verb: <i>The girl ate the apple.</i>	
Passive	Used to focus attention on the object of a clause. The object comes before the main verb: <i>The apple was eaten by the girl.</i>	
Sentence Functions		
Declarative	Used to make a statement. The subject will come before the verb: The Prime Minister is in favour of banning cheese.	
Interrogative	Used to ask a question. The verb will come before the subject: Is the Prime Minister in favour of banning cheese? Can also use question stems: who, what, where, when, why, how.	
Imperative	Used to issue a command (popular with teachers!). Has no subject. Put that down! / Leave here at once. / Don't throw paint!	
Exclamatory	Used to show shock, surprise, anger. Usually start with a phrase containing what or how: How sweet it is to be loved by you!	

; & :	When & how to use them?	
Semi-colon (;)	These can be used to separate main clauses. E.g., <i>The guide opened the door; he showed us into the room.</i> Or can break up lists containing more than one word, like a comma: E.g. <i>Before the picnic we packed everything: a box for the plates and cutlery; cartons of sandwiches; two bottles of lemonade; a table cloth and serviettes.</i> Both parts of the sentence should make sense on their own, without the semi-colon.	
Colon (:)	Introduce a list or a set of details E.g., <i>you will need: scissors, paper and a pencil.</i> Or it tells you to expect more detail E.g., <i>I knew what I had to do: I had to find the map and solve the mystery.</i>	

8 tips for healthier eating

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

1. Base your meals on starchy carbohydrates.
2. Eat lots of fruit and veg.
3. Eat more fish – including a portion of oily fish.
4. Cut down on saturated fat and sugar.
5. Eat less salt (max. 6g a day for adults).
6. Get active and be a healthy weight.
7. Don't get thirsty.
8. 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.

Diet and Health

Please see www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-eatwell-guide for a larger colour version

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**

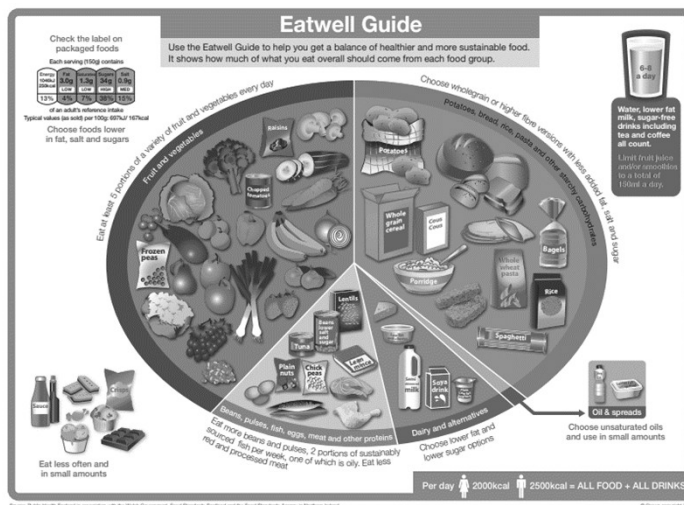
Cheese sauce made with milk and cheese: **Dairy and alternatives**

Olive/vegetable oil used to cook onions and mince: **Oil and spreads**

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.

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.



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 bolognaise and sandwiches are all made with ingredients from more than one food group. These are often called 'combination' or 'composite' foods.

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.

là où j'habite	<i>where I live</i>	
j'habite à	<i>I live in</i>	
qu'est-ce qu'il y a ... ?	<i>what is there ... ?</i>	
dans ma ville	<i>in my town</i>	
dans mon village	<i>in my village</i>	
il y a ...	<i>there is ...</i>	
un café	<i>a café</i>	
un centre commercial	<i>a shopping centre</i>	
un centre de loisirs	<i>a leisure centre</i>	
un château	<i>a castle</i>	
un cinéma	<i>a cinema</i>	
une église	<i>a church</i>	
un marché	<i>a market</i>	
un parc	<i>a park</i>	
un restaurant	<i>a restaurant</i>	
un stade	<i>a stadium</i>	
une patinoire	<i>an ice rink</i>	
une piscine	<i>a swimming pool</i>	
des magasins	<i>shops</i>	
des musées	<i>museums</i>	
il n'y a pas de ...	<i>there isn't a ... /there are no ...</i>	

quand?	<i>when ?</i>	
d'habitude	<i>usually</i>	
normalement	<i>normally</i>	
quelquefois	<i>sometimes</i>	
tous les weekends	<i>every weekend</i>	
le weekend	<i>at the weekend</i>	
le dimanche	<i>on Sunday(s)</i>	
on va	<i>we go</i>	

Tu aimes ta ville/ton village?	<i>Do you like your town/village?</i>	
je pense que ...	<i>I think that ...</i>	
à mon avis, ...	<i>in my view ...</i>	
c'est ...	<i>it's ...</i>	
joli	<i>pretty</i>	
intéressant	<i>interesting</i>	
ennuyeux	<i>boring</i>	
nul	<i>rubbish</i>	
petit/grand	<i>small/big</i>	
j'aime ça.	<i>I like that.</i>	
tu es d'accord?	<i>do you agree?</i>	
oui, je suis d'accord	<i>Yes, I agree</i>	
non, je ne suis pas d'accord	<i>No, I disagree</i>	

Directions		
à gauche	<i>on the left</i>	
à droite	<i>on the right</i>	
tout droit	<i>straight ahead</i>	
au carrefour	<i>at the crossroads</i>	
derrière	<i>behind</i>	
devant	<i>in front</i>	
entre	<i>between</i>	

Time expressions		
plus tard	<i>later</i>	
ce soir	<i>this evening</i>	
cet après-midi	<i>this afternoon</i>	
demain matin	<i>tomorrow morning</i>	
aujourd'hui	<i>today</i>	
ce weekend	<i>this weekend</i>	

High frequency words

mais	<i>but</i>	
ou	<i>or</i>	
puis	<i>then/next</i>	
très	<i>very</i>	
cependant	<i>however</i>	
aussi	<i>also</i>	
un peu	<i>a bit</i>	
très	<i>very</i>	
vraiment	<i>really</i>	
assez	<i>quite</i>	
trop	<i>too</i>	
parce que	<i>because</i>	
car	<i>because</i>	
souvent	<i>often</i>	

Irregular verb: Aller

aller	<i>To go</i>	
je vais	<i>I go</i>	
tu vas	<i>You go (singular)</i>	
il/elle/on va	<i>He/she/we go</i>	
nous allons	<i>We go (plural)</i>	
vous allez	<i>You all go (plural/formal)</i>	
ils/elles vont	<i>They go (m/f)</i>	

Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire à ... ?	<i>What can you do at/in ... ?</i>	
je peux	<i>I can</i>	
tu peux	<i>you can (singular, informal)</i>	
il/elle/on peut	<i>he/she can/we can</i>	
nous pouvons	<i>we can</i>	

Grammaire

à (to / at) changes when it is followed by the definite article.

à + **le** = **au**
 le cinéma → Je vais au cinéma.

à + **la** = **à la**
 la patinoire → Je vais à la patinoire.

à + **l'** = **à l'**
 l'église → Je vais à l'église.

à + **les** = **aux**
 les magasins → Je vais aux magasins.

au café/ au cinéma	at the café at the cinema	
à la piscine/ à la patinoire	at the pool at the ice-rink	
aux musées/ aux magasins	at the museums at the shops	

Les activités

On peut/we can

aller au concert	<i>go to a concert</i>	
faire du bowling	<i>go bowling</i>	
faire du roller	<i>go roller-skating</i>	
faire du skate	<i>go skateboarding</i>	
faire du vélo	<i>go cycling</i>	
faire une promenade en bateau	<i>go on a boat trip</i>	
jouer au babyfoot	<i>play table football</i>	
manger au restaurant	<i>eat at a restaurant</i>	
visiter les monuments	<i>visit monuments</i>	
visiter les musées	<i>visit museums</i>	

<u>Vouloir</u>	<u>To want to</u>	
je veux	<i>I want</i>	
tu veux	<i>you want (singular, informal)</i>	
il/elle veut	<i>he/she wants</i>	
on veut	<i>we want</i>	

Les réponses - responses

Bonne idée!	<i>Good idea!</i>	
D'accord.	<i>OK.</i>	
Oui, c'est super top.	<i>Yes, that's great.</i>	
Oui, je veux bien.	<i>Yes, I want to.</i>	
Non, je n'ai pas envie.	<i>No, I don't want to.</i>	
Si tu veux.	<i>If you want to.</i>	
Non merci.	<i>No, thanks.</i>	

Looking for patterns in language:

Try to make links as you're learning French. Look for patterns to help you memorise things. Think about why you're using a particular article. If you're not sure, check the gender in a wordlist or a dictionary.

	singular			plural
	masculine	feminine	before vowel sound	
the	le	la	l'	les
a	un	une	un/une	des
to the	au	à la	à l'	aux



Section 1: What is weather?

Weather refers to atmospheric conditions at a specific time and place. Forecasts predict temperature, precipitation, wind, and cloud cover using various instruments.

Weather – The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere.

Meteorology – The study of weather and forecasting.

Thermometer – Measures temperature.

Barometer – Measures air pressure.

Anemometer – Measures wind speed.

Wind vane – Shows wind direction.

Hygrometer – Measures humidity.

Rain gauge – Measures precipitation.

Section 2: Why does it rain?

Rain forms as warm, moist air ascends, cools, and condenses into droplets. The three main types are relief, convectional, and frontal rainfall.

Condensation – When water vapour cools and turns into liquid.

Precipitation – Water falling from clouds as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

Relief rainfall – Rain caused by air rising over mountains.

Convectional rainfall – Rain caused by warm air rising quickly.

Frontal rainfall – Rain caused by warm and cold air meeting.

Section 3: What are the factors that affect Climate?

Climate describes long-term weather patterns over decades. It is shaped by a number of factors:

Latitude – Distance from the equator affects temperature, due to the concentration of the sun’s energy.

Altitude – Height above sea level; higher altitude means colder temperatures.

Prevailing wind – The most common wind direction in an area. If this comes from a warm area, it will bring warm air with it.

Distance from sea - Oceans heat up and cool down much more slowly than land.

Section 4: UK climate.

The UK has a temperate climate. In general, this means that Britain gets cool, wet winters and warm, wet summers.

The UK’s weather is shaped by air masses from different regions:

Air mass – A large body of air with similar temperature and moisture levels.

Polar maritime – Cold and wet air from the North Atlantic.

Tropical maritime – Warm and wet air from the South Atlantic.

Polar continental – Cold and dry air from Eastern Europe.

Tropical continental – Warm and dry air from North Africa.

Section 5: Weather Forecasts

Meteorology is the scientific study of the atmosphere.

In the UK, the Met Office makes weather forecasts.

Some weather forecasts use wind arrows to show the wind direction and speed.

There are three types of fronts:

Warm fronts are shown by red lines with semicircles

Cold fronts are shown by blue lines with triangles

Occluded fronts are shown by purple lines with alternating triangles and semicircles

Section 6: Microclimates

Microclimates are localized climate variations shaped by features such as buildings, vegetation, and different surface materials.

Microclimate – A local climate different from the surrounding area.

Urban heat island – Cities being warmer than rural areas.

Sheltered area – A location protected from wind.

Albedo effect – The reflection of sunlight by surfaces.

Humidity – The amount of water vapour in the air.

Factors influencing microclimates:

- Shelter
- Surface
- Aspect
- Physical features
- Buildings.

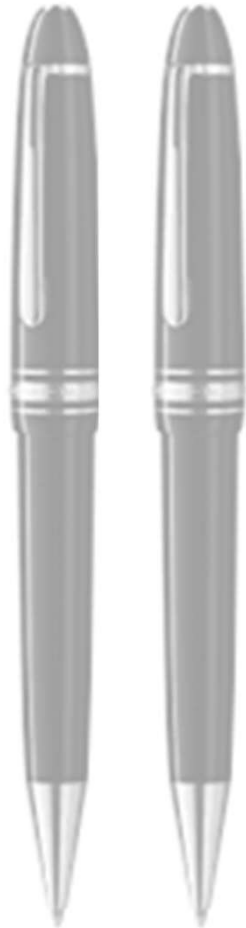




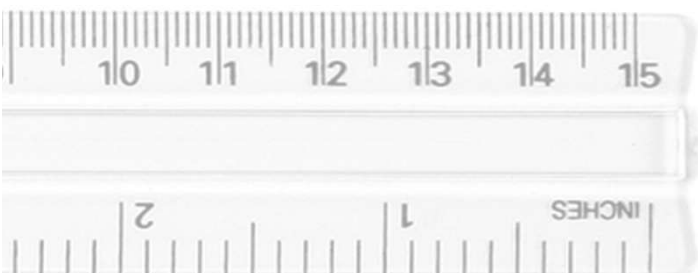
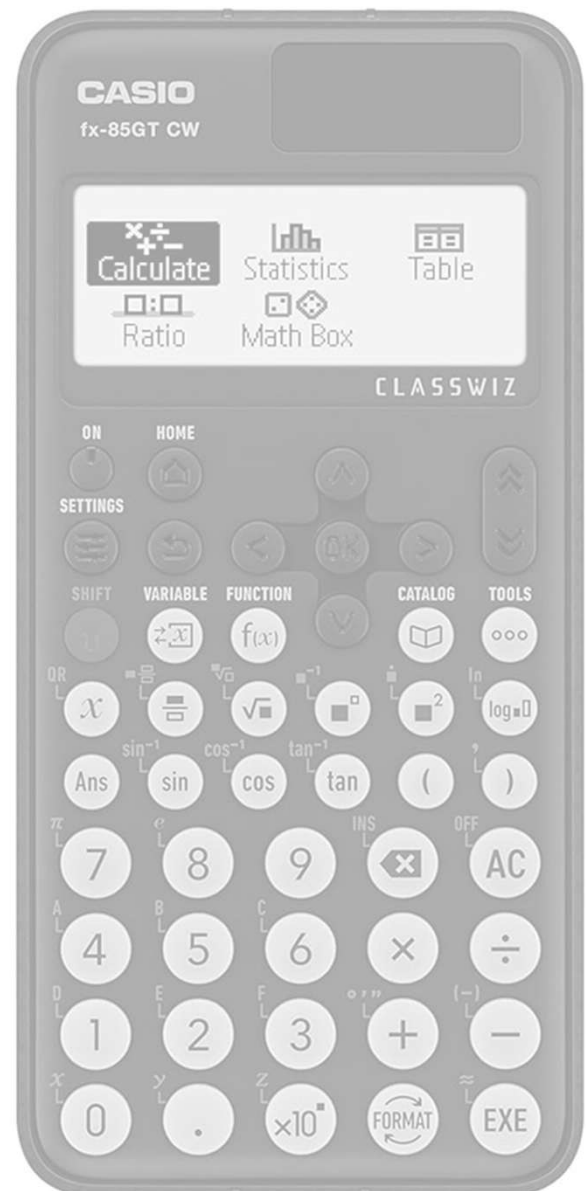
Equipment



Check



- ID card
- Green and purple pens
- Whiteboard pens
- Black/blue pens
- Glue stick
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Calculator





Lesson 1	Affinity
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.
Affinity Designer	is a vector based design program developed to create logos, icons, drawings, typography and complex illustrations
The Element and Principles of Design	The elements of design , are the building blocks used by the designers to create the designs. The principles of design combine the elements to create a composition, they are the guidelines used to arrange the elements.

Lesson 4	Pen Tool
Pen tool	It allows you to create precise paths and shapes by placing anchor points and adjusting bezier curves. Whether you're crafting digital illustrations or making detailed selections, the pen tool provides a high level of control.
Line	Continuous, straight curved, dotted broken, thick thin.

Lesson 5	Typography
Typography	Typography is style and appearance of lettering
Gradient	A gradient in design refers to a smooth, gradual transition between two or more colours or shades, creating a visually appealing effect
Layer FX	In Affinity Designer, the FX button allows you to access and apply various layer effects to an object or layer. These effects include things like shadows, glows, outlines, and 3D enhancements

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.















Lesson 2	Shape Builder and Boolean Operations
Shape Builder and Boolean Operations	Shape Builder Tool and Boolean tools are used for manipulating and combining shapes.

Lesson 3	Clipping and Masking
Layout	Layout design is a fundamental branch of graphic design that concerns the arrangement of text and visuals.
Emphasis	The importance and attention given to one part of a design. This can be achieved through placement, contrast, colour or size
Contrast	The juxtaposition of different design elements. Rough/ smooth. Light/dark

Lesson 6	Logo Design
What makes a successful logo?	Simple, memorable, and represents the brand's identity
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 colours	Red compliments green Blue compliments orange Yellow compliments purple
Harmonious Colours	Colours are called analogous/ harmonious 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.
	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.

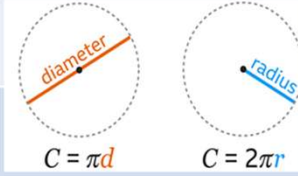


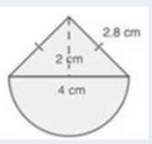


Bournemouth School History Department Knowledge Organiser: Summer 1: Year 7

Tudors: Key terms/definitions																		
Term	Definition	✓																
The Divine Right of Kings	The belief that the monarch's power is given by God & hence the monarch is subject to no earthly authority		<p>Pikemen: Pikes were steel tipped and 5.5m long.</p>  <p>Musketeers: Fired musket balls used gunpowder; took about 1 minute to load.</p> 															
Parliament	An assembly of the representatives of people who govern the country																	
House of Commons	The part of Parliament whose members have been voted into power																	
Civil War	A war fought between one or more groups in the same country																	
Taxes	Money paid to the King by his subjects		<p>Battle of Edgehill 1642: Indecisive Marston Moor 1644: victory for Parliament and Scots Naseby 1645: victory for Parliament Second Civil War 1646-48 After escaping from prison on the Isle of Wight Charles I allied with the Scots to fight Parliament; Preston 1648: Parliament smashes Royalists and Scots</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gunpowder Plot</p> <p>In 1605 a group of Catholics plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London with King James I inside and take control of the country. The leader of the Plot was Robert Catesby. The man in charge of blowing up Parliament was Guy Fawkes. Others involved included Thomas Winter and Thomas Percy. The plotters put 36 barrels of Gunpowder in a cellar under the Houses of Parliament. There is controversy as to the Government's involvement in this plot, with some suspicion that the King's ministers knew something was brewing...</p>															
Custom Duties	Money paid to the King, levied on goods entering England (imports)																	
Court of the Star Chamber	Used by Charles I to fine people who opposed him																	
Ship Money	A tax to pay for the navy. People who lived in land, and had never seen the sea particularly objected to paying this tax.																	
Presbyterians	followers of the very strict Protestant Church in Scotland																	
The Grand Remonstrance	A list of complaints about the king, published by Parliament in 1641																	
Royal Standard	The King's flag; raised in 22 August to declare the start of the Civil War																	
Cavaliers	Nick name given to supporters of Charles I during the Civil War																	
Roundheads	Nick name given to supporters of Parliament during the Civil War																	
New Model Army	A standing army set up by Cromwell and Parliament in 1645																	
The Second Civil War	Battles that took place between King and Parliament Feb - Aug 1648																	
The Rump Parliament	The name given to the remains of the Long Parliament after 1648																	
Key Events in the reign of the Stuarts		✓	Key people															
<p>1603 – James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England 1605 – Gunpowder Plot; attempt to assassinate James I & blow up Parliament 1611 – New King James version of the Bible is published 1620 – Mayflower sails to New World to establish a colony for pilgrims 1625 – James I died; succeeded by his son Charles I 1625 – Charles I quarrelled with parliament over taxes & relations with Spain 1629- 40 – The Eleven Years Tyranny; Charles rules without Parliament 1637 – Charles introduces the New Prayer book in Scotland, causing rebellion 1639 – Charles I attacked and went to war with the Scots; he is defeated 1640 (April- May)- Charles recalled Parliament after 11 years, to raise taxes to pay for an army; this was known as the 'Short Parliament' 1640 (November) – Charles recalled Parliament; known as the 'Long Parliament' 1640- Earl of Strafford executed 1642-49 : English Civil War; fought between supporters of King & Parliament</p>			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>James I (1603-25). King of Scotland, then succeeded the English throne on Elizabeth's death</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Charles I (1625-49) Eldest son of James I; remembered as being the king who fought the Civil War and the only monarch to be executed</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Oliver Cromwell M.P. & opponent of Charles I; formed New Model Army with Thomas Fairfax</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Guy Fawkes (1570-1605) In November 1605, he and some other Catholics tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. He was sent to the Tower of London and executed.</td> </tr> </table>			✓		✓		James I (1603-25). King of Scotland, then succeeded the English throne on Elizabeth's death			Charles I (1625-49) Eldest son of James I; remembered as being the king who fought the Civil War and the only monarch to be executed		Oliver Cromwell M.P. & opponent of Charles I; formed New Model Army with Thomas Fairfax			Guy Fawkes (1570-1605) In November 1605, he and some other Catholics tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. He was sent to the Tower of London and executed.
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Keyword	Definition	Example
Coordinates	Coordinates are written as two numbers, separated by a comma and contained within round brackets. The first number is the x-coordinate, the second is the y-coordinate.	x coordinate is 2, y coordinate is 3 written (2, 3) (0, 0) is also known as the origin.
Quadrant	There are four quadrants. Coordinates in these quadrants are still described in terms of x and y, but the values of both x and y can be positive or negative .	
Midpoint	The set of coordinates that are exactly in the middle of a line segment. They can be decimals.	$midpoint = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$
Graphs of fixed values	Graphs of the form $x = a$ are vertical lines. Graphs of the form $y = b$ are horizontal lines. Graphs of the form $y = x$ and $y = -x$ are diagonal lines.	$x = 2$ All x coordinates are always 2 on this line.
Linear graph	A straight line graph.	
Gradient of a line	The <i>gradient</i> is a measure of slope. The greater the gradient, the steeper the slope.	The increase in y as x increases by one.
Calculating the gradient	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$	The gradient between (-2,4) and (4,1): $m = \frac{1 - 4}{4 - -2} = -\frac{3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$
The y intercept	The value at which the line crosses the y axis	
Graphs of the form $y = mx + c$	When written in the form $y = mx + c$: m is the gradient and c is the y intercept. It must be 1 y	$y = 2x - 3$ where the gradient is 2 and the y intercept is -3 .
Graphs of the form $ax + by = c$	A form of the equation of a straight line. It can be rearranged to the form $y = mx + c$.	When $x = 0$, $by = c$ When $y = 0$, $ax = c$

Keyword	Definition	Example
Expand	Multiply each term inside a bracket by the expression outside the bracket	$3(2 + x) = 6 + 3x$
Simplify	Group like terms to make an expression more succinct.	$2a^2 + 5a^2 = 7a^2$
Factorise	Finding the HCF of the terms of an expression and writing the expression as a multiplication with a bracket.	$2a + 8a^2 = 2a(1 + 4a)$
Variable	A symbol, often a letter, to represent an unknown value	x, y, a, θ
Solve	Find the value of a given variable by rearranging the equation using inverse operations	$2x + 3 = 7$ $2x = 4$ $x = 2$
Denominator	The term on the bottom of a fraction	4 is the denominator in $\frac{a}{4}$

Keyword	Definition	Example
Pi	Pi is a constant and an irrational number.	$\pi = 3 \cdot 141592654.....$
Circumference	The perimeter of a circle The formula for the circumference of a circle: $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$	 $C = \pi d$ $C = 2\pi r$
Radius	The distance from the circumference to the centre of the circle.	
Diameter	The whole distance across the circle through its centre.	A circle with radius 5cm has a diameter of 10cm
Area of a circle	The formula for the area of a circle: $A = \pi r^2$	A circle with diameter 10cm has an area of: $A = \pi \times 5^2 = 25\pi = 78.5cm^2$
Area of semi-circle and quarter circle	Area Semi-circle = $\frac{\pi \times r^2}{2}$ Area quarter circle = $\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$	 
Perimeter of semi-circle and quarter circle	$Semi - circle = \frac{2\pi r}{2} + d$ $Quarter circle = \frac{2\pi r}{4} + 2r$	The length around the outside of the shape
Compound shapes with circles	A compound shape is made up of two or more basic shapes joined together. One of these shapes will be a circle or part of a circle.	 Area of triangle + area of semi-circle.



Form and Structure

Question and answer phrases a pair of two musical phrases which balance each other, one acting as a question and the other as an answer

Drone a continuously sounding note

Ostinato a repeating pattern

Binary form a structure in music with an A section followed by a contrasting B section AB

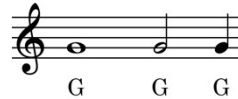
Ternary form a structure in music with an A section, a contrasting B section and then a return to the A Section. ABA

Rondo form a structure in music with a recurring A section separated by contrasting episodes e.g. ABACADA

Pentatonic a 5 note scale

Treble clef

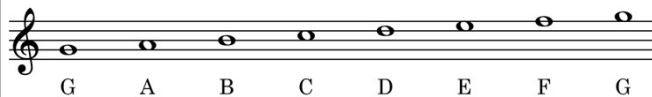
The **treble clef** sets the note G as the second line up on a musical **stave**. Any note with the note head (the round bit) covering that line is a G:



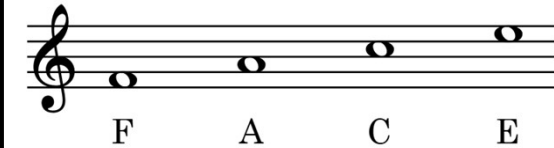
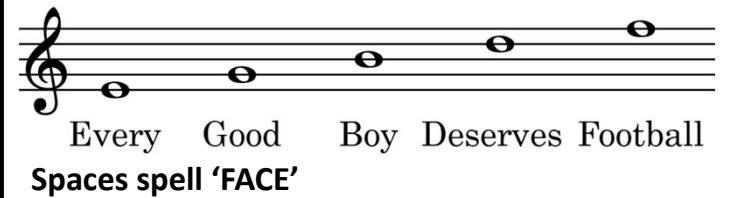
Notes are arranged in alphabetical order, using lines and spaces. It's always the note head that tells you which note it is. The first C (middle C) needs to be on a line, but there isn't one, so it gets its own (a **ledger line**).



Because we only use the letters A-G, the note above G is A, and we start again.



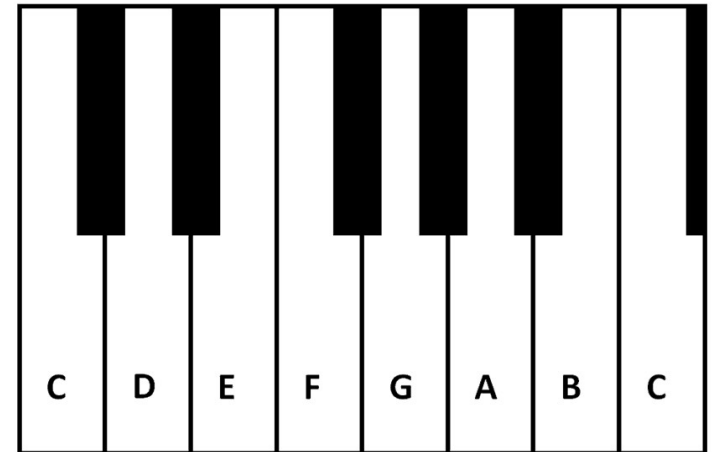
Notes on lines—an easy way to remember



Notes on the keyboard

The notes are arranged in alphabetical order, from low to high.

Look for the pattern of black notes. C is always the white note to the left of the group of two black keys.



A list of recordings which will help you with your learning can be found in student resources in the folder for this unit.



Rock Songs

Riff A short, memorable pattern which is part of the accompaniment of the song

Hook A short memorable idea which is part of the vocal line, designed to hook you into the song.

Verse Section of the song in which the music stays the same/ similar each time, but the lyrics change. Often alternates with a chorus

Chorus Section of the song which is the same every time it is hear. Alternates with the verse and provides the climax point of the music

Bridge a short section of music used to link two other sections

Instrumental a section of a song with no vocals, where one of the instruments takes the main melody instead. Provides contrast.

Intro The opening section of a song or piece

Outro the ending section of a song or piece

Britpop Style of guitar based British rock music which was common in the 1990s. Includes bands such as Oasis and Blur

Electric guitar guitar which is played with electronic amplification. May strum chords, known as **rhythm guitar** or play melodic ideas, known as **lead guitar**

Bass guitar amplified instrument with strings tuned in the same way as a double bass, but which looks like a guitar. Used to play bass lines in rock and pop music.

Drum kit collection of drums and cymbals which can be played by one person via the use of foot pedals and sticks

Chord two or more notes sounding together

Triad chord which contains three notes which are alternate letter names apart

Root name note of a chord

Major chords triads which have a slightly higher middle note, using notes 1, 3 and 5 of the major scale. Major chords are written as just the root note e.g. C major chord is written as C

Minor chords triads which have a slightly lower middle note, using notes 1, 3 and 5 of the minor scale. Minor chords are written as just the root note followed by an 'm' e.g. C minor chord is written as Cm

A list of recordings which will help you with your learning can be found in student resources in the folder for this unit.

Keyword	Learn
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
Female	Girl or women
Genitals	The private parts or the external parts of the reproductive system
Mutilation	The infliction of serious damage or hurt
Ethics	Moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or their conduct
Fair trade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers
Living wage	The minimum income necessary for a worker to meet their basic needs
Environmental resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain

Financial decisions can have a positive impact!

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
 The Convention has 54 articles that cover all aspects of a child's life and set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to.

Some key rights. The right to:

- Clean water
- A place to live
- Food
- Be cared for
- Be listened to and heard
- Protection from harm
- An education

FGM - Female Genital Mutilation

Is where some parts of a girl's private area are removed or injured.

FGM harms girls and women in many ways - it has no health benefits.

The law:

- It is illegal to perform FGM in the UK
- It is illegal to take a girl abroad to have FGM performed on them
- It is illegal to help organise or encourage an FGM procedure in anyway

Never stay silent!

There are many support services see below. Any teacher, or trusted adults in the school can help, or even another trusted adult outside of school could help too.

Ethical Financial Decisions

Ethical financial decisions should be based on your morals or beliefs about what is 'right'. You could consider:

- The impact your decision has on our environmental resources (consider both the production of the goods and their transportation)
- The impact your decision has on the working conditions of people producing the goods
- The political beliefs of the country or company producing the goods

Helpful websites:

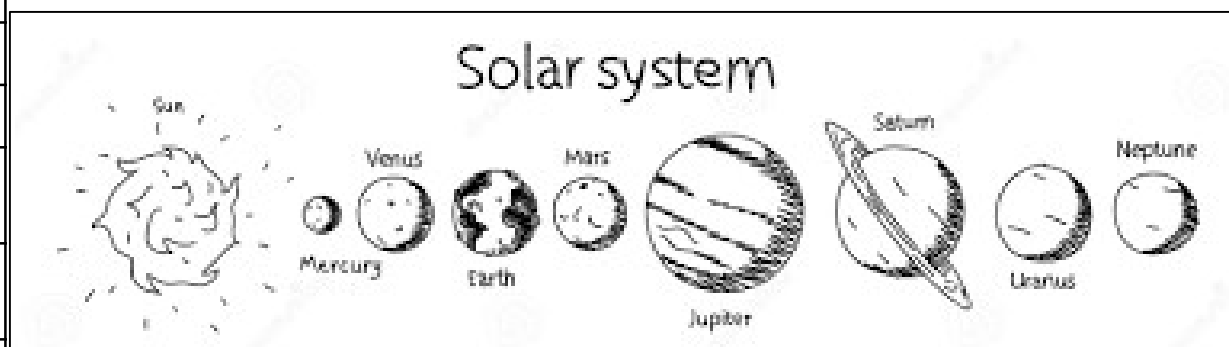
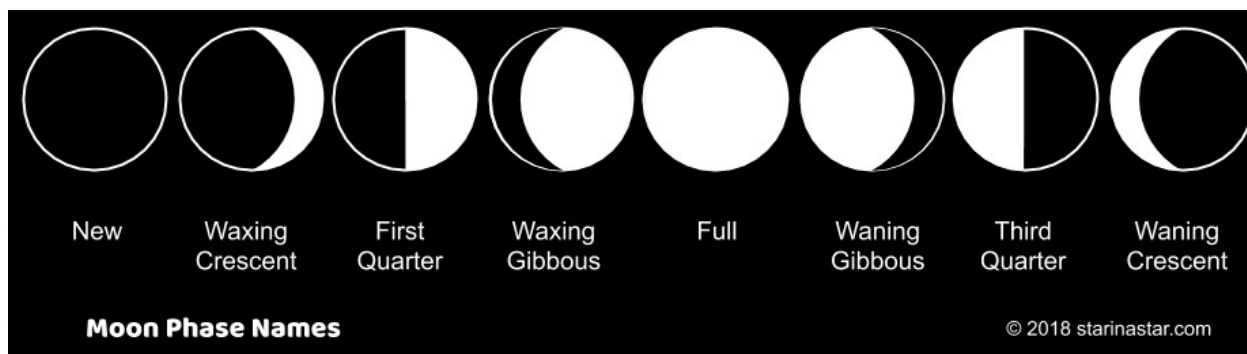
<https://www.childline.org.uk>

[Female genital mutilation: help and advice - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Contact the NSPCC helpline on 0800 028 3550 or email fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk

Year 7 Topic PC: Space

Keyword	Definition
Day	Planet rotating on its axis once. 1 Earth day = 24 hours
Lunar month	The moon orbiting the Earth once
Year	The planet orbiting the Sun once. 1 Earth year = 365.25 days
Seasons	4 season in one year. Changes in the temperature and daylight hours due to the tilt of the Earth
Moon	The natural satellite of Earth
Planet	An object which orbits the Sun
Sun	The star at the centre of our solar system
Asteroid	Metallic rock (usually) orbiting the Sun
Comet	Ball of ice (and dust) orbiting the Sun
Satellite	Object orbiting another object, usually a planet
Solar eclipse	When The moon blocks the sunlight from Earth
Lunar eclipse	When the Earth blocks the sunlight from the Moon
Galaxy	Large group of stars
Big Bang	Beginning of the universe



Weight = mass x gravitational field strength
Weight = force due to gravity, measured in N Mass = amount of matter, measured in kg Gravitational field strength = the attraction between an object and the centre of a planet, measured in N/kg

Year 7 Topic PD: Temperature

Keyword	Definition
Thermometer	A piece of equipment used to measure temperature
Celsius	A temperature scale based on the freezing and boiling point of pure water.
Thermal Equilibrium	When two objects are at the same temperature.
Conduction	How heat energy moves through solids
Fluid	The name for a liquid or gas.
Convection	How heat energy moves through fluids
Density	A measure of how closely packed particles are.
Radiation	The transfer of heat energy using infra-red waves.
Reflect	Shiny silver surfaces do this to infra-red waves.
Absorb	Matt black surfaces do this to infra-red waves.
Insulator	A material that heat energy finds it difficult to pass through.

Conduction

molecules in solid objects don't "move" - they vibrate

wire or other thermoconductor

heat conducts from warm to cold

Convection

Step 1

Cold air sinks down

Hot air rises up

Conduction

Convection

Radiation

Radiation

Absorb

Infra-red waves

Reflected

Absorbed

Black

Radiate

Emitted

Retained

Black

Infra-red waves

Reflected

Absorbed

Silver coated

Emitted

Retained

Silver coated

Thermal conductors

Copper

Aluminum

Gold

Thermal insulators

Wood

Styrofoam

Plastic

Key Words:

- ❑ Imperfection: Contains flaws, not perfect or contains aspects that are not flawless.
- ❑ Environment: Surroundings including animals, plants and nature.
- ❑ Environmental Sustainability: Using the natural resources but ensuring there are enough left for future generations. Making sure the balance is right.
- ❑ Stewardship: Having the role of steward. Responsibility for looking after the environment.
- ❑ Dominion: Power or control. The ability to rule over.
- ❑ Responsibility: Duties. Actions expected to be undertaken.

Islam

- ❑ Khalifah: Means Steward. A caretaker of the earth for Allah.
- ❑ Qur'an: Central religious text of Islam.
- ❑ Halal: Foods that are permissible for consumption according to Islamic dietary laws.
- ❑ Haram: Forbidden by Islamic Law.

Judaism:

- ❑ Kosher: (of food, or premises in which food is sold, cooked, or eaten) satisfying the requirements of Jewish law.
- ❑ Kashrut: refers to the set of Jewish dietary laws determining which foods are permitted for consumption and how they must be prepared according to religious law

Charities

- ❑ Eco Sikh: Is a response from the Sikh community to the threats of climate change and the deterioration of the natural environment. (Air is the Guru, Water the Father, and the Earth is the Great Mother). Eco Sikh connects Sikh values, beliefs, and institutions to the most important environmental issues facing our world.
- ❑ Tear Fund: is a Christian charity which partners with churches in more than 50 of the world's poorest countries. We tackle poverty and injustice through sustainable development, by responding to disasters and challenging injustice. We believe an end to extreme poverty is possible.
- ❑ WWF: Mission is to protect and restore nature and thanks to our supporters we are able to tackle the issues that pose the biggest threats to wildlife, like climate change and habitat loss.
- ❑ Bhumi Global: Mission is to engage, educate, and empower people and communities to address the triple crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Our work is based on Hindu principles of environmental care.

Hinduism

- ❑ Reincarnation: Soul continues to live after death and is reborn into a new body or form.
- ❑ Atman: Soul in Hinduism.
- ❑ Samsara: Cycle of birth, life and rebirth in Hinduism.
- ❑ Dharma: Duty or virtue in Hinduism.
- ❑ Ahimsa: Non-violence and encompasses avoiding harm to all living beings, extending beyond physical actions to include thoughts and speech.

Buddhism:

- ❑ Ahimsa: Importance of avoiding harm to all living beings, both through actions, words, and thoughts.
- ❑ Karuna: Means compassion.
- ❑ Sila: Ethical conduct.
- ❑ Rebirth: Buddhists believe when someone dies they will be reborn.



अहिंसा
AHIMSA



¿Qué hora es?		
es la una	It's one o'clock	
son las dos	It's two o'clock	
es la una y cinco	It's five past one	
son las dos y diez	It's ten past two	
son las tres y cuarto	It's quarter past three	
son las cuatro y veinte	It's twenty past four	
son las cinco y veinticinco	It's twenty-five past five	
son las seis y media	It's half past six	
son las siete menos veinticinco	It's twenty-five to seven	
¿A qué hora?	At what time?	
a las tres	At three o'clock	

High-frequency words		
además	in addition	
porque	because	
sin embargo	however	
pero	but	
o	or	
bastante	quite	
muy	very	
un poco	a bit	
aquí	here	
a ver	let's see	
con	with	
hasta	until	
más	more	

Irregular verbs		
Ir	To go	
voy	I go	
vas	you go	
va	he/she goes	
vamos	we go	
vais	you all go	
van	they go	

Querer	To want	
quiero	I want	
quieres	you want	
quiere	he/she wants	
queremos	we want	
queréis	you all want	
quieren	they want	

Infinitives		
bailar	to dance	
jugar	to play	
chatear	to chat	
mandar	to send	
salir	to go out	
ir	to go	
comer	to eat	
beber	to drink	
ver	to watch	
montar	to ride	

Near future tense		
<p>You use the near future to say what you are going to do. To form the near future tense, use the present tense of <i>ir</i> (to go) plus <i>a</i>, followed by the <i>infinitive</i></p>		
<p>voy vas va vamos vais van</p>	+ a	+ infinitive

Jugar	To play	
juego	I play	
juegas	you play	
juega	he/she plays	
jugamos	we play	
jugáis	you all play	
juegan	they play	

¿Qué hay en tu ciudad?

Hay...	There is....	
un castillo	a castle	
un centro comercial	a shopping centre	
un estadio	a stadium	
un mercado	a market	
un parque	a park	
una piscina	a swimming pool	
una plaza	a square	
un polideportivo	a sports centre	
un restaurante	a restaurant	
una tienda	a shop	
una universidad	a university	

¿Qué vas a hacer?

voy a salir	I am going to go out	
voy a ver	I am going to watch	
voy a ir	I am going to go	
voy a jugar	I am going to play	
voy a hacer	I am going to do	
voy a bailar	I am going to dance	
voy a chatear	I am going to chat	
voy a mandar	I am going to send	
voy a comer	I am going to eat	

En la cafetería

quiero...	I want...	
bebidas	drinks	
un batido de fresa	a strawberry milkshake	
un café	a coffee	
una Coca-Cola	a Coca-Cola	
una Fanta limón	a Fanta lemon	
un té	a tea	
un granizado de limón	an iced lemon drink	
calamares	squid	
croquetas	croquettes	
un bocadillo	a sandwich	
gambas	prawns	
jamón	ham	
pan con tomate	tomato bread	

¿Cuándo?

este fin de semana	this weekend	
el sábado por la mañana	Saturday morning	
el domingo por la tarde	on Sunday afternoon /evening	
primero	firstly	
luego	then	
finalmente	finally	
a las tres de la tarde	at three o'clock in the afternoon	
(un poco) más tarde	(a little) later	

¿Qué haces en la ciudad?

salgo con mis amigos	I go out with my friends	
voy....	I go	
al cine	to the cinema	
al parque	to the park	
a la bolera	to the bowling alley	
a la cafetería	to the cafeteria	
a la playa	to the beach	
a la biblioteca	to the library	
al colegio	to the school	
al mercado	to the market	
de compras	shopping	
de paseo	for a walk	
no hago nada	I do nothing	

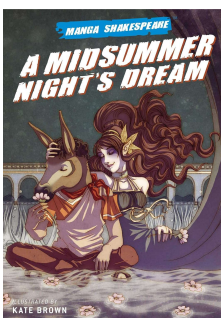




Fake News and How to Spot it

by Holly Bathie and Alex Frith

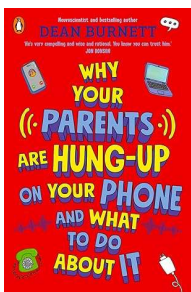
Packed with entertaining illustrations alongside practical information, 'Fake News and How to Spot It' helps identify many pitfalls of everyday and online life - from scams and advertising tricks, to one-sided information and image manipulation. A must-have tool to help make wise choices and navigate a fast-changing world safely and confidently.



A Midsummer's Nights Dream

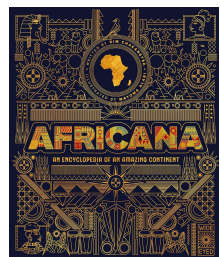
by William Shakespeare

The characters of *A Midsummer's Nights Dream* are set adrift in present-day Athens - but a present with a massive difference - an alternative history. Modern technologies meet ancient tradition; and the citizens of Athens are frustrated by continuing restrictions and hierarchies. Only the forest, home to the fairies and fey spirits can offer what they seek.



Why Your Parents Are Hung-Up on Your Phone and What to Do About It

Meet brain scientist and bestselling author Dean Burnett. He'll show you why your parents are sometimes wrong about phones (and why, annoyingly, they can be a bit right), how you can both understand them a bit better and how you can stop arguing about them. Because screens can be a good thing. And a bad thing. But they're definitely not worth getting hung up about.



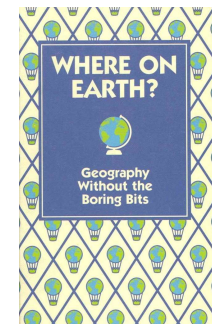
Africana

Discover the history and diversity of the African continent. This book is divided into geographical sections and highlights the peoples, landscapes and wildlife from different regions of this continent.



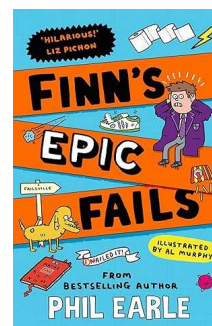
Swimming on the Moon

Twelve-year-old Anna's parents are going through a rough patch, but Anna can't let them split up. Not when it might mean living apart from Anto, her twin brother. So Anna hatches a plan: get the whole family on a plane to Italy. But when Anna discovers more about why her family has grown apart, suddenly a happy holiday in Italy seems about as likely as swimming on the moon.



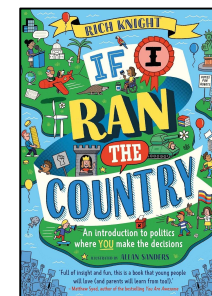
Where on Earth?

Where on Earth? is Jam-packed with all of geography's greatest hits, with all the boring bits taken out. From lava-spewing volcanoes to cool ways to remember the world's highest mountains, longest rivers and most desolate deserts - plus all the countries and continents in which these fantastic features are found.



Finn's Epic Fails

Finn just wants to survive Year 7, but his life is destined to be a series of epic fails. At least he has best friends Laszlo (a hopeless romantic) and Google (ask her anything) by his side as he attempts to turn failure into victory in his very own book that is definitely not a diary.



If I Ran the Country

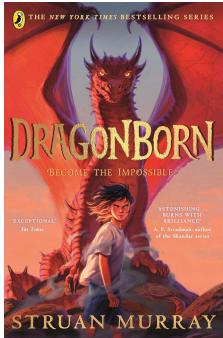
A fun, smart-thinking introduction to politics that gives you the chance to run their own country! Learn everything you need to know about politics and discover important life skills on leadership, teamwork, debating, standing up for what you believe in, and much more.





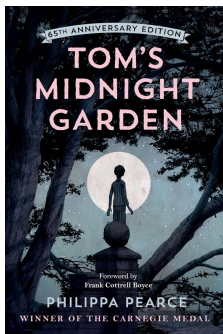
Young Sherlock; Death Cloud by Andrew Lane

The year is 1868, and Sherlock Holmes is fourteen. His life is perfectly ordinary, until he is sent to stay with his eccentric uncle and aunt in their vast house in Hampshire. So begins a summer that leads Sherlock to uncover his first murder, a kidnap, corruption and a brilliantly sinister villain of exquisitely malign intent...



Dragonborn by Struan Murray

The frustration inside Alex finally gets too big to bear, it rushes to the surface. And flames spill from her mouth. Because Alex discovers that she's a dragon. Now she has to train alongside fierce, frightening dragon children. But other dragons are rising too. Drak Midna, the greatest dragon of all, is preparing a war against the human world, and Alex has to be good enough for this fight, or we all will burn...



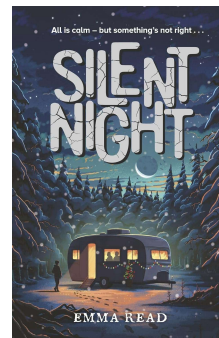
Tom's Midnight Garden by Philippa Pearce

Tom is sent away to stay with his Aunt Gwen and Uncle Alan, and is thoroughly fed up about it. What a boring summer it's going to be! But tedium turns to adventure when, lying in bed one night, he hears the old grandfather clock in the hall strike thirteen. What can it mean?



The Wee Free Men by Terry Pratchett

Tiffany wants to be a witch when she grows up. A witch has always protected Tiffany's land, to stop the nightmares getting through. Now the nightmares have taken her brother, and it's up to her to get him back. With a horde of unruly fairies at her disposal, Tiffany is not alone. And she is the twentieth granddaughter of her Granny Aching: shepherdess extraordinaire, and protector of the land.



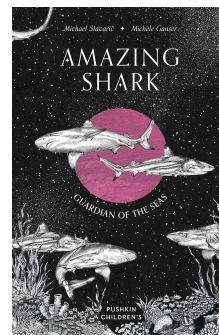
Silent Night by Emma Read

When Masen, Conor and Joss wake up in the caravan on Christmas morning, a chill of unease fills the air. Their presents sit untouched in the house across the way, but their parents are nowhere to be found. Outside, a blizzard rages. Families don't just vanish on Christmas Day. Something is very wrong – but what . . . ?



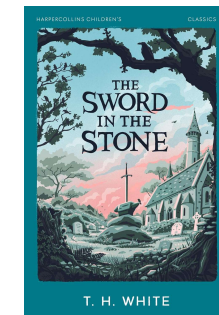
How to Save the World with a Chicken and an Egg by Emma Shevah

Ivy believes she can talk to animals, while Nathaniel is obsessed with animal facts. They're brought together by the arrival of a rare and wondrous sea creature: a giant leatherback turtle who lays her eggs in front of the world's media. Soon they're on a mission to make a difference to the world - even if that's one animal at a time.



Amazing Shark by Michael Stavaric, et al.

What do you really know about sharks? Did you know that the largest and scariest ones only eat tiny plankton? Or that their rough skin is made up of countless mini teeth? Learn about mythical sharks, flying sharks and even glow-in-the-dark sharks.



The Sword in the Stone by T. H. White

When the wizard Merlyn comes to tutor Sir Ector's sons, Kay and the Wart, studying suddenly becomes much more exciting. After all, who wouldn't enjoy being turned into a fish, or a badger, or a snake? But the Wart is destined for greater things and Merlyn's magical teachings are only the beginning of his amazing future.



