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Knowledge Organisers
Year 7
Spring Term 2
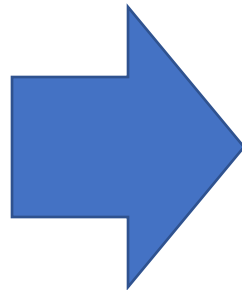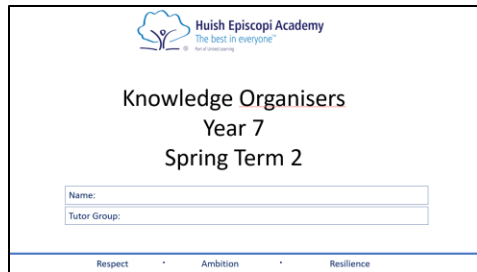
Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect · Ambition · Resilience

What are knowledge organisers? How will they help me?

Your knowledge organisers contain all the critical knowledge you must know. This will help you revisit and revise knowledge you have learned in lessons, so that you can remember it in the long term. Research has shown that students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning; this is why we set homework using the self-quizzing ('look, cover, write, check)' method. We have set all our knowledge organisers out into sections, so that you can see how topics are ordered. Every knowledge organiser is set out in the same format, to reduce distractions and so that you know what to expect. We have used tables to make it easier to self-quiz, with concise definitions so that they are easier to learn.

Please note:
1. You must have your knowledge organiser booklet with you every day, for every lesson.
2. You must keep your knowledge organiser booklet, even after you have finished the topic or year.

You will need…

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1) Write today's date and the **title** from the knowledge organiser and underline with a ruler

2) Write out the **keywords** leaving two lines between each word

3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read** it, **cover** it, **say** it in your head, **check** it

4) If you got it right, move on and **quiz yourself** on the rest in your head, one by one
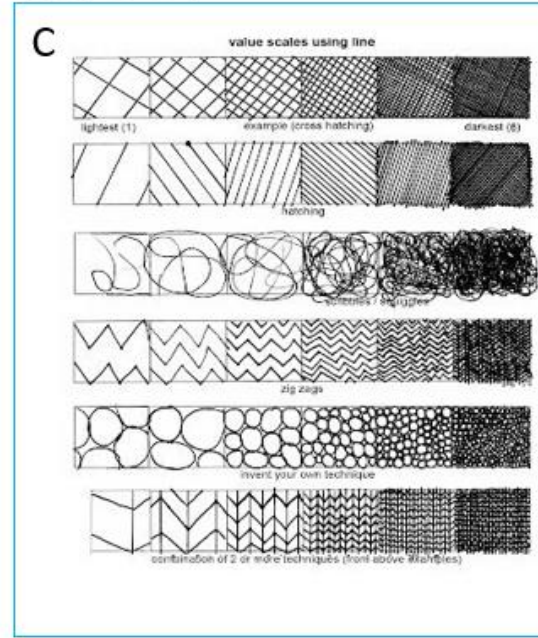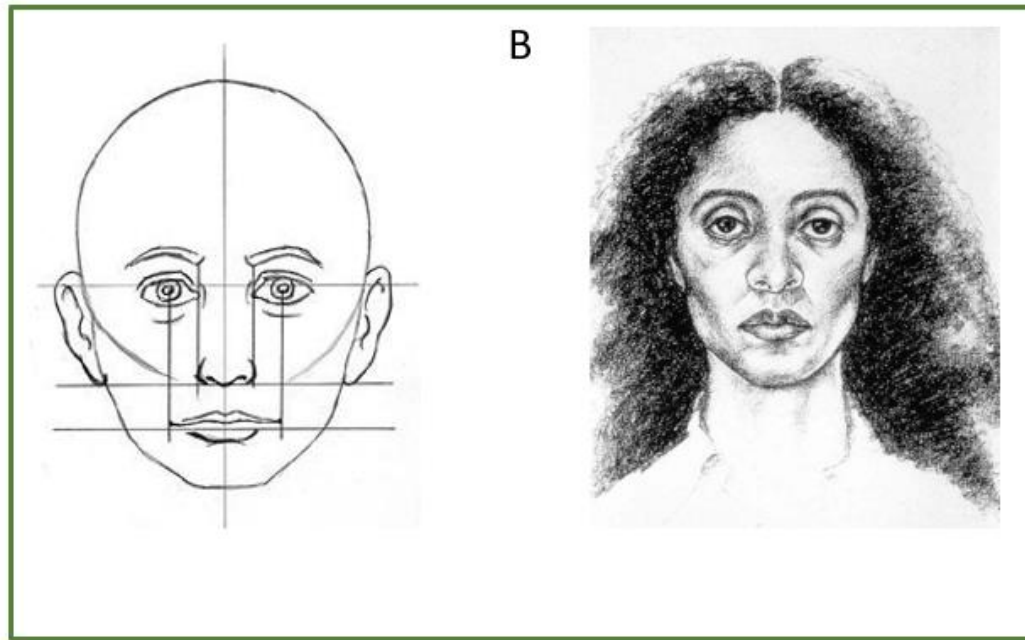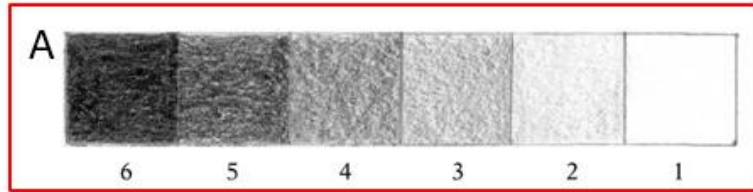
5) Cover up **all** the definitions and write them out **from memory**

6) Check your answers using green pen
- **Tick** any definitions which are correct
- **Correct** any definitions not completely correct

Portraits and Proportions of the face.

A

B

C

value scales using line

Key words

Proportion	The relationship between height, width and depth.
Shade	The darkening or colouring of a drawing with lines or blocks of colour.
Texture	concerns the surface quality of a piece of work.

Home learning tasks - HOMEWORK
1. Practice shading with a pencil by copying the shading bar A, use different pencils and make your shading as smooth and even as possible. Practice this 3 times.

2. Use the proportion guide to help you to draw a face and add shading in the style of the example B.

3. Practice shading by using the examples in the shading grid C

Please do these exercises on paper and bring to your art lesson

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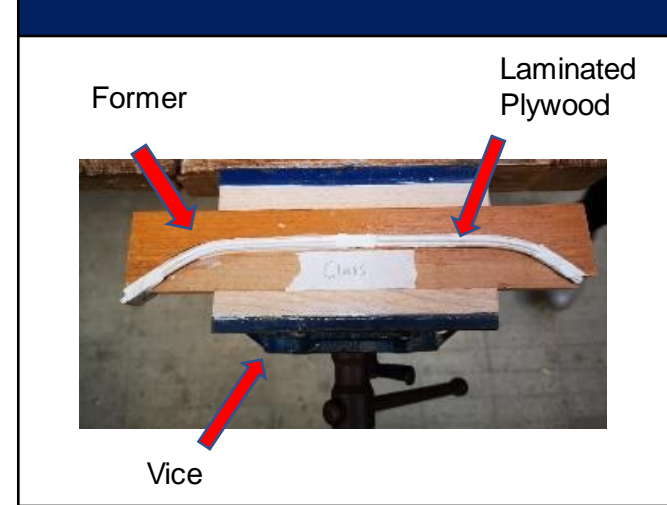
CAD/CAM

1	CAD	Computer-Aided Design. **CAD** is the use of computers to create 2D and 3D designs.
2	CAM	Computer Aided Manufacture. **CAM**. This is the use of machines (controlled by computers) to manufacture products.
3	Techsoft 2D Design	Techsoft 2D design is a CAD programme.
4	Co2 Laser Cutter	A LASER cutter cuts using light. It's power source is electric. It can speed up production and cut very accurately.
5	LASER	LASER stands for (Light amplification of simulated emitted radiation).
6	PC	We use a PC to do CAD work. We can save / edit and share our work with others more easily.

Tools, Materials and Processes

1	Pillar Drill	Used with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic.
2	Bench Vice	Used to securely clamp work together when gluing, cutting, clamping or drilling.
3	Belt Sander	Used to give a clean finish and straight edge on wood
4	PVA	Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA) is used to glue wooden parts together
5	Plywood	Plywood is a man-made, manufactured wood. Layers of thin wood is glued together to make sheet material.
6	Former	A former is a shape in which we laminate our wood around to get a desired shape.
7	Laminate / Lamination	Lamination is the process of bending thin parts together and holding them in the desired shape until the glue between them dries.

Design Process

1	Design Brief	A **design brief** outlines the **requirements** of a design project.
2	Design Specification	A **design specification** is a list of **criteria** your product must have to meet the **needs of the user.**
3	Mood Board	An arrangement of **images**, intended to evoke a **particular style** or **concept.**
4	Design / Initial Ideas	Realisation of a **concept** or **idea** into a drawing or model.
5	Final Design	A final design is a detailed drawing that gives all key details for manufacture (using ACCESSFM to explain).
6	ACCESS FM	Makes you think about products in a critical and analytical way. It stands for aesthetics, consumer, cost, environment, size, safety, function and materials.
7	Icons / Iconic Design	If you describe something or someone as an icon, you mean that they are important as a symbol of a particular thing
8	Evaluation	Reviewing the project or product and considering ways to improve it.

Diagram A - Former

Former
Laminated Plywood
Vice

Diagram B - Co2 Laser Cutter

CO₂ Laser Source
Mirror
Mirror
X-Y moving stage
X-arm
Y-arm
Mirror
Focusing Lens
Material
Substrate
Z-axial moving stage
Z-platform

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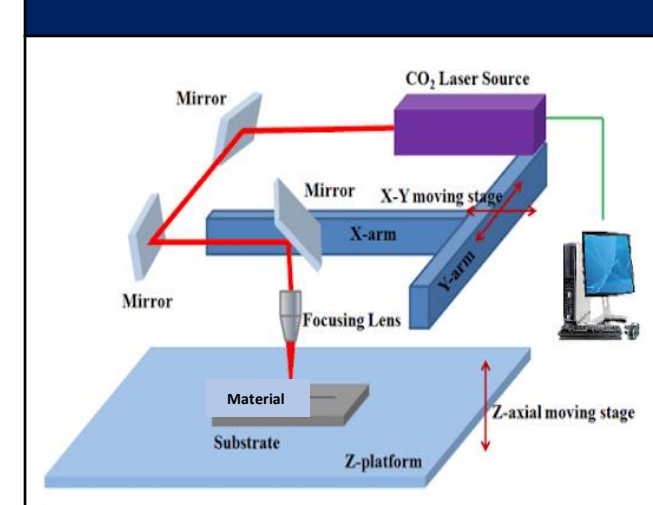
1. Design Process

1	Design brief	A **design brief** outlines the **requirements** of a design project.
2	Design specification	A **design specification** is a list of **criteria** your product must have to meet the **needs of the user**.
3	Theme	The **context or inspiration** used when designing a product
4	Mood board	An arrangement of **images**, intended to evoke a **particular style** or **concept.**
5	Initial or Design ideas	Realisation of a **concept** or **idea** into a drawing or model.

2. Materials and techniques

1	Fabric pastels	An **oil pastel** for use on fabric and fixed onto the material with an iron
2	Batik	An Indonesian technique of **wax-resist** dyeing which originated from Indonesia. **Batik** is made by drawing lines of **wax** with a spouted tool called a **tjanting.**
3	Quilting	**Quilting** is the process of sewing **two or more layers** of fabric together to make a thicker padded material. **e.g. a body warmer**.
4	Tacking	**Tacking** is used to hold a **seam** in place until it can be **permanently sewn**, usually with a **long running stitch** made by hand.
5	Calico	A type of **woven cotton cloth**, rough in texture.
6	Wadding	A **soft, thick material** used to insulate textile products.

3. Fibres and fabrics

1	Textiles	Natural or synthetic (man-made) fibre products in the form of **yarn**, **fabrics**, **garments** or **other manufactured articles**.
2	Natural fibres	Grown in **nature**, from **animals or plants.** **Plant fibres**: cotton, flax, hemp, jute, bamboo. **Animal fibres**: silk, wool, mohair
3	Synthetic fibres	Made by refining crude oil. Examples of these are –**Polyester and acrylic.**
4	Woven	**Woven** fabrics are often created on a **loom and** made of threads woven on a <u>warp</u> and a <u>weft</u>**.** Examples include - **Calico, wool and cotton**.
5	Knitted	**Knitted** fabric is made by **looping yarn** around needles, by hand or machine. Types of knitted fabric include **jersey** which is used for **socks and T shirts**.
6	Non-woven	The fabric is made by bonding fibres together by **heat** or **chemicals**. Dish cloths, felt and baby wipes are an example of non-woven fabric

Diagram A - Woven fabric	Diagram B - Knitted fabric	Diagram C - Non-woven fabric
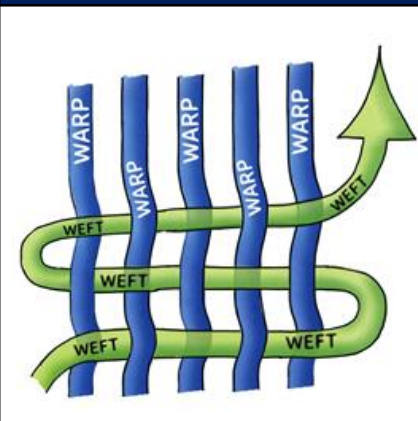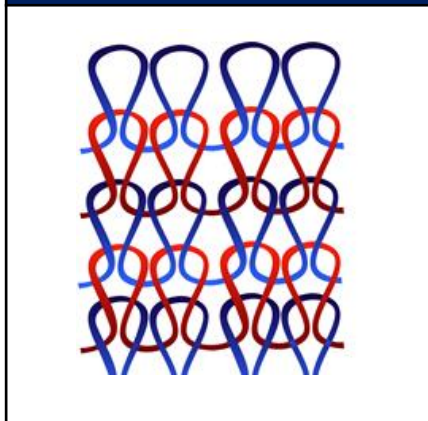
UNIT 2 Mime		
1	Facial Expressions	Conveys an emotion on the face that tells us about the character and the way they feel
2	Exaggeration	Making something more extreme or dramatic than it is
3	Gesture	A movement of the head, hand or other body part to express meaning
4	Body Language	A range of nonverbal signals to communicate your feelings and intentions
5	Mirroring	With a partner, taking it in turns to become each others reflection. Duplicating movements.
6	Puppeteering	With a partner, taking it in turns to manipulate each others movement. Controlling imaginary 'strings'
7	Tension States	Focusing on different states of energy through your body
8	Characterisation	The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc when in role
9	Narrative	The order of events and actions in a story to create tension and interest for the audience
10	Precision	Accuracy of movement when miming using an object

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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 ENGLISH Knowledge Organiser CONFLICT POETRY

1 KEY TERMINOLOGY

1	repetition	When a single word, or a group of words, is repeated.
2	exclamation	A type of sentence that conveys strong feelings.
3	rhetorical question	A question that is used to make a point, rather than get an answer.
4	tone	The attitude or feelings a writer expresses towards a subject.
5	personification	Giving human feelings or actions to an inanimate object.
6	metaphor	A comparison in which a person, object or action is used to represent or symbolise another person, object or action.
7	synonym	A word with the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.
8	speaker	In poetry, the narrative voice or the person speaking in the poem.
9	stanza	A group of lines that form a smaller unit within a poem.
10	rhyme scheme	The pattern according to which rhyming words located at the end of lines are repeated in works poetry.
11	anaphora	The repetition of the same words at the start of successive sentences or clauses or lines of poetry.
12	metre	The rhythmical structure of a line of poetry: the pattern of syllables (or beats) in the line. The continuation of a sentence or clause across a line break in poetry.
13	enjambement	The continuation of a sentence or clause across a line break in poetry.
14	caesura	A pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation.
15	symbolism	When a writer takes an action, object, place, person, animal or word and gives it a more metaphorical meaning.

2 KEY VOCABULARY

1	perspective	A way of looking at or thinking about something, especially influenced by your beliefs or experiences.
2	refugee	Someone who has been forced to flee his or her home because of war, violence or persecution.
3	refuge	A place that protects from danger or difficulty.
4	displacement	To force out of a home territory or particular place.
5	patriotism	Love for your country and loyalty towards it.
6	enlist	When someone joins the military.
7	commemorate	To honour or remember a person or event, or object through a ceremony, monument, or other means of recognition.
8	remembrance	If you do something in remembrance of someone who has died, you show you remember them and respect them.
9	colonialism	A practice by which one country controls people or areas in another country, often by establishing colonies.
10	The British Empire	A collection of colonies controlled by the United Kingdom from the sixteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.
11	sacrifice	The act of giving up something of great value to show loyalty or deep affection.
12	loss	A feeling of sadness when someone or something you like is taken away from you.
13	ambiguous	Something that is unclear or it can be understood in more than one way.

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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 French Knowledge Organiser Où j'habite (where I live) [1]

4.1.1	Où habites-tu? (Where do you live?)	
1.	J'habite dans un village	I live in a village
2.	à la campagne	in the countryside
3.	dans une grande / petit maison	in a big / small house
4.	c'est situé / ça se trouve	is situated / is located
5.	une petite ville	a small town
6.	à la montagne	in the mountains
7.	au bord de la mer	by the sea side
8.	près d'un centre commercial	near a shopping mall
9.	loin d'une ville	far from a town
10.	il y a	there is / are
11.	il n'y a pas de commissariat	there isn't a police station
12.	il n'y a rien à faire	there's nothing to do
13.	beaucoup de choses à faire	a lot of things to do
14.	les transports en commun	public transport

4.1.2	Décris ta maison (Describe your house)	
1.	il n'y a pas de jardin	there isn't a garden
2.	on a un grand jardin	we have a big garden
3.	le / un salon	the / a lounge
4.	le / un garage	the / a garage
5.	la / une cuisine	the / a kitchen
6.	le / un bureau	the / a study / office
7.	la / une salle de bains	the / a bathroom
8.	la / une salle à manger	the / a dining room
9.	ma chambre	my bedroom
10.	la chambre de mon frère	my brother's bedroom
11.	la porte	the door
12.	les fenêtres	the windows
13.	les / des escaliers	the / some stairs
14.	en-haut / en-bas	upstairs / downstairs

4.2	Décris ta chambre (Describe your bedroom)	
1.	sur le mur	on the wall
2.	il y a trois cadres	there are 3 frames / pictures
3.	le / un lit	the / a bed
4.	un poster	a poster
5.	mon / ton / son bureau	my / your / his-her desk
6.	l' / un ordinateur	the / a computer
7.	ma / ta / sa chambre	my / your / his-her bedroom
8.	une chaise	a chair
9.	sur l'étagère	on the shelf
10.	sous le lit	under the bed
11.	devant l'armoire	in front of the wardrobe
12.	on a des lits superposés	we have bunk beds
13.	entre le fauteuil et le lit	between the armchair and the bed
14.	à côté du / de la / des	next to the

4.3.1	Comment est ta ville ou ton village? (How is your town / village?)	
1.	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?	What is there?
2.	il n'y a pas de patinoire	there isn't an ice rink
3.	il y a beaucoup de chose	there are lots of things
4.	un centre commercial	a shopping mall
5.	un centre de loisir	a leisure centre
6.	une église	a church
7.	un resto chinois / italien	a Chinese / Italian restaurant
8.	un château	a castle
9.	une piscine en plein air	an open-air swimming pool
10.	une bibliothèque	a library
11.	un parc d'attractions	a theme park
12.	un café	a pub
13.	un marché	a market
14.	un supermarché	a supermarket

4.3.2 Qu'est-ce qu'on peut y faire? (What can we do there?)

1.	on peut nager dans la rivière	you can swim in the river
2.	on ne peut pas faire de graffiti	you can't do graffiti
3.	on peut aller au ciné	you can go to the cinema
4.	aller à la plage	go to the beach
5.	faire des randonnées	go hiking
6.	faire du kayak	do kayaking
7.	jouer au parc	play in the park
8.	visiter le château	visit the castle
9.	voir les monuments	see the monuments
10.	faire des promenades	go for walks
11.	faire les magasins	to go shopping
12.	manger au restaurant	eat in a restaurant
13.	aller voir un match	go and see a game
14.	faire du vélo	go cycling

4.4.1 Tu aimes habiter ici? (Do you like living here?)

1.	j'aime habiter ici	I like living here
2.	je n'aime pas habiter ici	I don't like living here
3.	il y a beaucoup de travail	there's a lot of work / jobs
4.	c'est vraiment tranquille	it's really quiet
5.	des d'espaces verts	green spaces (parks, woodlands)
6.	les champs	the fields
7.	c'est propre / sale	it's clean / dirty
8.	les collines	the hills
9.	les forêts	the forests
10.	trop de pollution	too much pollution
11.	les transports sont nuls	transport are rubbish
12.	on est loin de tout	we're far from everything
13.	c'est très beau	it's very beautiful
14.	c'est un peu nul	it's a bit rubbish

4.4.2 Tu vas habiter où plus tard? (Where are you going to live later?)

1.	je vais habiter	I'm going to live
2.	en France / en Italie	in France / Italy
3.	je veux habiter	I want to live
4.	aux Etats-Unis / aux Maldives	in / to the USA / Maldives
5.	je veux aller	I want to go
6.	je voudrais habiter	I'd like to live
7.	à Paris / à Londres	in Paris / in London
8.	dans un grande ville	in a big city / town
9.	parce que / car	because
10.	c'est plus intéressant que	it's more interesting than
11.	c'est moins pollué que	it's less polluted than
12.	je préférerais	I would rather / prefer
13.	près de la mer	near the sea
14.	près de chez mes grands	near my grandparents

key verbs: Habiter (to live)   Aller (to go)

1.	j'habite	I live = I'm living
2.	tu habites	you live (singular)
3.	il / elle habite	he / she lives / is living
4.	on habite	we live (informal)
5.	nous habitons	we live (formal)
6.	vous habitez	you live (polite or plural)
7.	ils / elles habitent	they live / are living
8.	je vais	I go / I'm going
9.	tu vas	you go / are going
10.	il / elle va	he / she goes / is going
11.	on va	we go (informal)
12.	nous allons	we go (formal)
13.	vous allez	you go (polite or plural)
14.	ils / elles vont	they go / are going

The Hydrological Cycle

1	Hydrological cycle	Movement of water between the atmosphere land and oceans
2	Precipitation	Water droplets fall as rain, snow, hail or sleet
3	Evaporation	Water is heated and turns to water vapour
4	Condensation	Water vapour cool and turns back into water droplets
5	Transpiration	Evaporation from plants and trees
6	Infiltration	When water sinks into the ground
7	Throughflow	When water travels through the soil
8	Groundwater	Water which is stored underground in rock
9	Percolation	Water slowly sinks into rocks

River landforms

1	Upper course	The top of the river in highland
2	Waterfall	A drop when rivers flow over hard and soft rock
3	V-Shaped valley	The shape of the valley in the upper course
4	Meander	A bend in the river
5	Ox Bow lake	When a bend is cut off a meander
6	Levee	Natural banks on the side of the river
7	Floodplain	The flat land beside of the river that floods
8	Estuary	Where the river meets the sea

River Processes

1	Erosion	Material is removed from the river bed and banks
2	Transportation	Sediment is moved by the river current
3	Deposition	Sediment is dropped by the river when it loses energy
4	Attrition	Rocks collide and become smaller
5	Abrasion	Rocks scrape along the bed and banks
6	Hydraulic action	The force of the water, forces air into cracks
7	Solution	Soluble particles are dissolved
8	Suspension	Small material floats
9	Traction	Large material rolls
10	Solution	Very small material is dissolved
11	Saltation	Medium sized material bounces

River flooding

1	Urbanisation	When fields are covered with urban surfaces
2	Deforestation	Cutting down trees
3	Hard engineering	Man-made structures built to stop flooding
4	Soft engineering	Natural approaches to stop flooding
5	Dams	Large walls which block a rivers flow
6	Dredging	Removing sediment to make the river deeper
7	Afforestation	Planting trees
8	Flood plain zoning	Using land next to the river for recreation or grazing

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2.1 Descriptions		
1	lockige Haare	Curly hair
2	wellige Haare	Wavy hair
3	glatte Haare	Straight hair
4	lange Haare	Long hair
5	er trägt eine Brille	He wears glasses
6	er ist mittelgroß	He is medium height
7	schlank	slim
8	kräftig	strong
9	dick	fat
10	Ich finde	I find
11	Ich denke	I think
12	Ich weiss	I know
13	ziemlich	quite
14	sehr	very

2.2. Connectives / adverbs of time		
1	aber	but
2	und	and
3	denn	then
4	weil	because
5	ausserdem	also
6	auch	also
7	manchmal	sometimes
8	oft	often
9	immer	always
10	jeden Tag	Every day
11	nie	never
12	ab und zu	Now and then
13	jedoch	however

2.3 My house		
1	das Einfamilienhaus	A detached house
2	das Doppelhaus	A semi-detatched
3	das Reihenhaus	Terraced house
4	das Wohnzimmer	lounge
5	das Schlafzimmer	bedroom
6	das Esszimmer	Dining room
7	das Badezimmer	bathroom
8	der Garten	garden
9	der Dachboden	attic
10	es gibt	there is
11	auf	on
12	unter	under
13	hinter	behind
14	vor	In front of

2.4. Opinions and Phrases		
1	ich mag	I like
2	ich hasse	I hate
3	ich liebe	I love
4	ich wohne gern	I like living
5	auf dem Foto gibt es	On the photo there is
6	im Vordergrund	In the foreground
7	im Hintergrund	In the background
8	auf der linken Seite	On the left hand side
9	auf der rechten Seite	On the right hand side

UNIT 4 CHALLENGES TO MONARCHY - KEY WORDS 1

Bondage	when a peasant is tied to the landowner; a form of slavery
Bubonic Plague	A type of plague named after the swellings on victims' bodies
Chancellor	The king's chief servant. A very important and senior job
Charter	A document grating certain rights, powers and privileges from the king
Civil War	A war between people from the same country
Criminous Clergy	Any churchman who had committed a crime such as rape or murder
Divine Right	The belief that a king was appointed by and only answerable to God
Dynasty	A line of monarchs who inherit the throne
Exile	To be sent away or to run away from your own country
Flagellant	Someone who punishes themselves for their sins through self-harm (whipping themselves)
Great Council	**Great Council** An assembly of church leaders and barons who met with the king to discuss national affairs

UNIT 4 CHALLENGES TO MONARCHY - KEY WORDS 2

Great Council	**Great Council** An assembly of church leaders and barons who met with the king to discuss national affairs
Interdict	A law ruled by the Pope that temporarily shuts down the church in a country
Martyr	A person who dies for their religion
Miasma	The theory that disease is caused by the spreading smell of a poisonous cloud of 'foul air'
Poll Tax	A tax paid by every single Englishman, at the same rate, rich or poor
Rustic	An insulting word for a peasant
Saint	Martyrs could become saints if the Pope approved it and miracles were linked to them
Taxation	Money taken by the government from a persons' income
Tyrant	A cruel ruler who rules alone and with absolute power
Yeoman	A new class in medieval England; peasants who owned their own land

UNIT 4 CHALLENGES TO MONARCHY - KEY PEOPLE

Henry II (1154-1189)	Tried to bring the church under royal control, leading to the murder of his Archbishop of Canterbury in 1170.
Thomas Becket	Chancellor to Henry II and later appointed Archbishop of Canterbury leading to a split with the king and his murder in 1170.
King John (1199-1216)	Excommunicated by the Pope in 1209. Faced a rebellion by his barons who presented him with the Magna Carta in 1215.
Richard II (1377-1399)	Became king as a child and put down the Peasants' Revolt, aged 14. Famously refused to end bondage and called the peasants 'rustics'.
John Ball	A preacher who inspired the peasants when he stated that all men were born equal and deserved equal treatment. He was hanged after the revolt.
Wat Tyler	Leader of the Peasants' Revolt, killed during a meeting with the king, perhaps murdered by the Mayor of London.

UNIT 4 CHALLENGES TO MONARCHY - KEY EVENTS

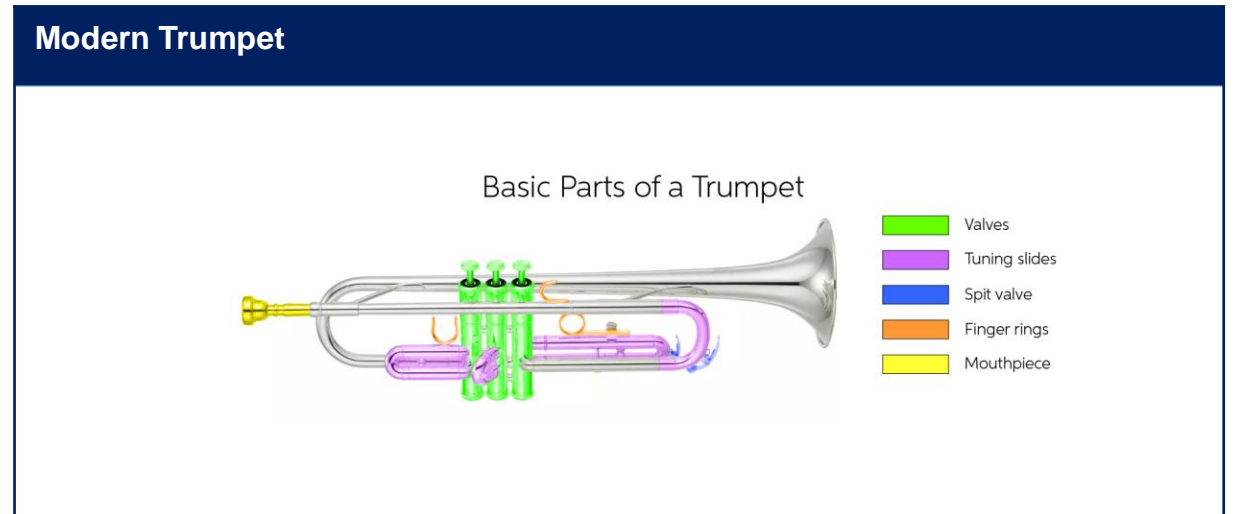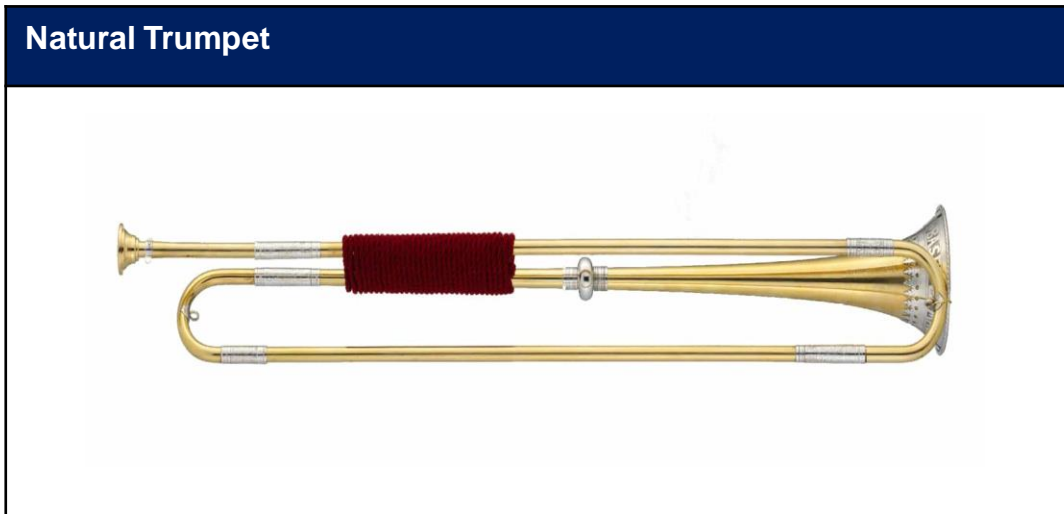|	
1154	Henry II is crowned King of England
1170	Henry II accidentally orders the murder of Thomas Beckett
1199	King John is crowned King of England after the death of his brother Richard
1209	The Pope excommunicates John and orders an interdict
1215	The barons force King John to sign the Magna Carta
1348	The Black Death hits England
1351	The Statute of Labourers is passed
1381	The Peasants' Revolt
1459	War breaks out between the House of Lancaster and the House of Yorkshire
1485	Henry Tudor wins the Battle of Bosworth and is crowned King Henry VII

3.1 Sequence and selection

1	Commands	Actions that you give to the computer to perform.
2	Conditions	Situations that must be met for a certain action to take place in your program. When a condition is true, something happens, and when it's false, something else occurs.
3	If Statements	A way to make decisions in your Scratch program. They allow you to check if a certain condition is true, and if it is, the program will perform a set of actions.
4	Input	The information or data that you provide to the program.
5	Output	The response that the program produces based on the input and instructions you provided.
6	Process	Steps that the computer takes to run your program. Could include: Taking input, following instructions, making decisions, and producing output.
7	Selection	Making choices or decisions in your code. Another word for if statements.
8	Variables	"Containers" that hold information or values. They allow you to store and change data in your program.

3.2 Operators

1	Comparison	Helps you make decisions in your code, such as asking if a score is high enough to proceed to the next level.
2	Debugging	Finding and fixing errors, or "bugs," in your program.
3	Expressions	Calculations or evaluations (things that can be true or false) in your program, like adding two numbers together or finding out if a condition is true.
4	Logic	Decision-making in programming. It involves using if statements and conditions to control the flow of your program.
5	Operators	Symbols or words that perform actions on values. Examples include addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), and division (/).
6	Sequencing	The order in which instructions and commands are arranged. The sequence sets the flow of your program, and each instruction is completed one after the other.

3.3 Iteration

1	Condition-Controlled	Loops that repeat a set of instructions as long as a specific condition is true.
2	Count-Controlled	Loops that repeat instructions a set number of times.
3	Iteration	A word used in Computing to mean "repeating a set of instructions".
4	Storage	Saving and loading information within a program.
5	Subroutines	Reusable blocks of code that perform a specific task.
6	Tracing	Debugging your programs by writing down how the value of the variables change, step-by-step.

Fanfares		
1	Fanfare	A piece of music for an important event
2	Harmonic series	Trumpet notes that can be played without valves
3	Melody	The main tune in a piece
4	Accompaniment	The background music in a piece
5	Pitch	How high or low the sound is
6	Chord	Two or more notes played at the same time
7	Dynamics	How loud or quiet a piece of music is
8	Texture	How many sounds are playing at once. Thick is lots of layers, thin is few layers
9	Imitation	When a section of music is played by a different instrument
10	Brass	A musical instrument that you play by blowing through a mouthpiece to change the pitch, or note.

Natural Trumpet

Modern Trumpet

Basic Parts of a Trumpet

- Valves
- Tuning slides
- Spit valve
- Finger rings
- Mouthpiece

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UNIT NUMBER 1	Jewish scriptures + Temple	
1	Judaism	Monotheistic religion starting with Abraham
2	Chosen people	Special relationship between God and the Israelites.
3	Covenant	Agreement between God and humans.
4	Torah	Contains the first 5 books of Moses. Considered the holiest part of scripture (Tanakh). Written in Hebrew. Contains the 613 mitzvot.
5	Talmud	Also know as the 'oral Torah'. Collections of conversations about how to apply the laws to everyday living.
6	Tabernacle	Portable tent built by Moses to worship God whilst they were in the dessert.
7	King Solomon's Temple	Built in Jerusalem in 950BC. Destroyed during the Babylonian exile.
8	The Western Wall	Last remaining outer wall of the ancient Jewish temple.
9	Synagogue	Jewish place of worship.
10	The Ark	Cabinet for the Torah Scrolls.
11	Bimah	Raised platform representing the altar for sacrifices.
12	Mizrach	Hebrew word for "east" and the direction that Jews face to pray.
13	Mechitza	Divider to separate men and women during worship.

UNIT NUMBER 3	Shabbat and Festivals	
1	Shabbat	Holy day of rest.
2	Origins of Shabbat	Genesis – God made the 7th day Holy.
3	Ten Commandments	"Remember the Sabbath day and keep it Holy"
4	Traditions of Shabbat	No working. No handling money. No cooking.
5	Yom Kippur	Day of Atonement.
6	History of Yom Kippur	The sacrifice made by the Israelite to atone for worshipping golden calf.
7	Celebration of Yom Kippur	Fast for 25 hours. Wear white. Time at synagogue. Shofar blown.
8	Pesach	Passover
9	History of Pesach	Tenth plague of Moses bringing death of first born sons, enabling Moses to lead the Israelites out of slavery.
10	Celebration of Pesach	Seder meal
11	Lamb bone	sacrifice
12	Horseraddish	Bitterness of slavery
13	Charoset	Pyramid cement
14	Matzvah	Unleavened bread

UNIT NUMBER 2 Branches of Judaism		
1	Orthodox	Branch of Judaism that considers the Torah and Talmud the direct word of God. They strictly follow Jewish laws and traditions.
2	Examples of Orthodox behaviour	Will not use electricity or drive on Shabbat. Always eat kosher food. Men and women sit separately in synagogue.
3	Reform	Branch of Judaism that emphasizes the evolving nature of Judaism. The Torah should be interpreted for 21st Century living.
4	Examples of Reform behaviour	Will work on Shabbat. Only eat Kosher food on Jewish festivals. Men and women sit together to worship. Female Rabbi.
5	Reasons for separation in the synagogue	Preserves modesty and helps individuals to focus more on worship.

UNIT NUMBER 4 Persecution		
1	Anti-semitism	Hostility or prejudice against Jewish people.
2	Jewish Deicide	Belief that Jewish people were responsible for the death of Jesus.
3	Holocaust (Shoah)	Genocide of 6 million Jews by Nazis in WWII

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1 . Describing myself and others

1	Soy	I am
2	Tengo el pelo x	I have x hair
3	Tengo los ojos x	I have x eyes
4	(Él) es	He is
5	(Ella) es	She is
6	Tiene	S/he has

2 . Describing words (Adjectives)

1	Alto/a	Tall
2	Bajito /bajo	Short
3	Gordo	Fat
4	Delgado	Thin
5	De estatura mediana	Medium height
6	Simpático	Nice
7	Antipático	Mean /nasty
8	perezoso	Lazy
9	Trabajador	Hard-working

3. Describing Hair ,eyes and other facial descriptions

1	El pelo marrón	Brown hair
2	El pelo rubio	Blond hair
3	El pelo pelirrojo	Auburn/red hair
4	El pelo lacio/liso	Straight hair
5	El pelo ondulado	Wavy hair
6	El pelo rizado	Curly hair
7	El pelo corto	Short hair
8	El pelo largo	Long hair
9	Los ojos azules	Blue eyes
10	Los ojos grises	Grey eyes
11	Los ojos verdes	Green eyes
12	Los ojos marrones	Brown eyes
13	Gafas	Glasses
14	Pecas	Freckles
15	Bigote	Moustache
16	Barba	Beard

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4. Intensifiers

1	Muy	Very
2	Un poco	A bit
3	Bastante	Quite
4	Demasiado	Too
5	Ni…ni…	Neither…nor

5. Describing Pets

1	Pequeño	Small
2	Grande	Big
3	Travieso	Naughty
4	Tranquilo	Calm
5	Blanco	White
6	Negro	Black
7	Peludo	Hairy/fluffy
8	Energético	Energetic
9	Glotón	Greedy

6. Pets and Other Animals

1	Una mascota	Pet
2	Un perro	A dog
3	Un gato	A cat
4	Una serpiente	A snake
5	Un pájaro	A bird
6	Una cobaya	A gerbil
7	Un conejo de india	A guinea pig
8	Un conejo	A rabbit
9	Una rata	A rat
10	Un ratón	A mouse
11	Un caballo	A horse
12	Un burro	A donkey
13	Un pato	A duck
14	Un león	A lion
15	Un tigre	A tiger
16	Un elefante	An elephant

UNIT 7CC	CHEMICAL REACTIONS	
1	Acid	A chemical that has a pH of below 7
2	Alkali	A soluble base with a pH above 7
3	Base	Any chemical that can neutralise an acid
4	Burette	Piece of equipment used to add acid or alkali drop by drop
5	Concentration	How many particles are dissolved in a solution
6	Combustion	Burning of a fuel in oxygen
7	Corrosive	Any substance that can eat through materials
8	Hazard	Any substance or item that could be dangerous
9	Hypothesis	A statement that can be tested scientifically
10	Indicator	A chemical that changes colour in acids, alkalis or neutral solutions
11	Neutralisation	When acids and bases react together to produce a neutral solution
12	Oxidation	A reaction in which a substance joins with oxygen
13	Repeatable	When repeated readings are taken by the same group and results are very similar
14	Universal Indicator	Indicator with a range of colours, each of which indicates a position on the pH scale

pH Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

acidic   neutral   alkaline

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