

NAME:	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	••••••

TUTOR GROUP: .....

### CONTENTS

- Homework Instructions
- Independent Learning log
- Self Quizzing instructions
- Subject Knowledge Organisers

You will need an A4 application booklet.

### **HOMEWORK:**

- Your teacher will set specific tasks, with a deadline, on Class Charts
- · Instructions for your homework and how to access it are in this booklet
- · You must complete and hand in the work by the deadline

### INDEPENDENT LEARNING EXPECTATIONS AND REWARDS:

- You should complete 1 task per day, 5 days a week.
- The tasks will be set on Class Charts to help you keep track of what you need to do.
- You must bring your ILB and application book to school every day.
- You can choose the subject/topic you want to work on.
- Your tutor will check your ILB regularly to see how you are getting on.
- You will be rewarded for going above and beyond expectations.

# **USING CLASS CHARTS**



All of your homework will be set by your teachers using the Class Charts System.

You should check Class Charts every day to make sure you are up to date, and that you meet all your deadlines. Below, shows you how to log on and track your homework.

### Logging in to Class Charts

1. Enter your email address and password into the fields provided



2. Click on the Log in button



3. Enter your date of birth if prompted and click on the OK button



### Homework

- Select the homework tab on our account
- This will display a list of the homework tasks which you have been given.
- To change the date range for displayed homework tasks, click on the orange Date button
- To display tasks in the order they are expected to be handed in, click on the Due date button.
- To mark a homework task as completed, view the homework task of your choice in more detail and tick the Completed checkbox.

To view a homework task in more detail, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. A popup will appear that contains the a description of the homework task, the estimated completion time and any links or attachments that may have been included.





### Keeping track of homework

To track your homework use the three banners above the homework status. This shows the the number of homework tasks that are due that week, how many of those tasks you have completed and how many tasks you still need to complete.

To only see homework tasks that require an attachment submission, tick the checkbox labelled Requires submission. 1 task due this week

0 tasks submitted/completed

1 task remaining this week

☐ Requires submission?

If you are viewing the Homework tab via a desktop or laptop, expanding a homework status category will display a table overview of each homework task for the selected date range.

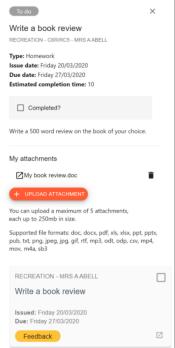


### Homework attachment submissions

For certain homework tasks, you may be asked by your teacher to upload your work as an attachment. When viewing a homework task in more detail, you will see the Upload attachment button if your teacher is expecting your work to be uploaded. To submit a homework attachment, click on the Upload attachment button and select the files of your choice. Successfully uploaded files will then appear above the button

If your teacher leaves feedback on one of your homework attachments, you will see a Feedback icon appear on the associated homework task.

To view the feedback, click on the expand icon in the bottom right hand corner of the homework tile. Your teacher's feedback will appear directly below your homework attachment



To do

Completed

Submitted late

Not submitted

Not submitted: These are homework tasks

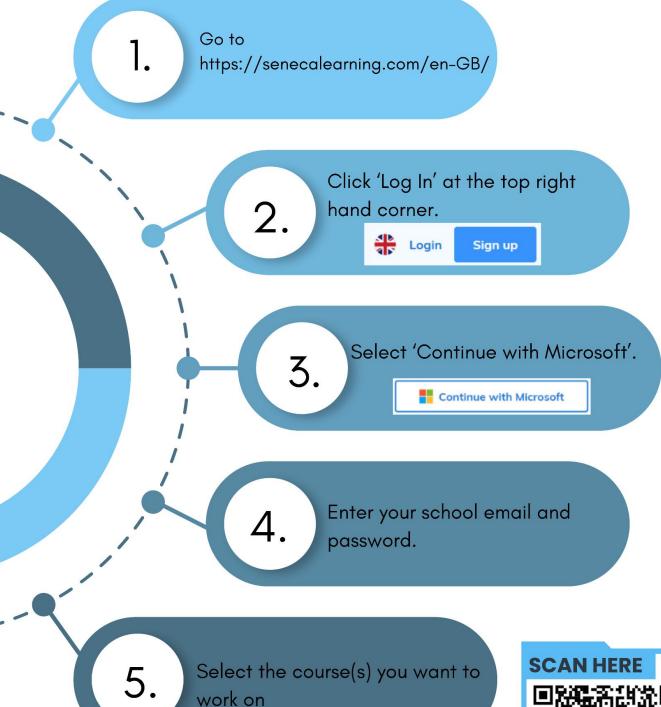
that were not handed in on time.

Submitted
Submitted: These are homework

# HOW TO ACCESS SENECA



Seneca learning is a free online platform that will help you revise for all your subjects.



If you need any help accessing SENECA please speak to your class teacher, or Miss Holmes.

You can also scan this QR
code for a video
walkthrough of how to log
in as a student



# INDEPENDENT LEARNING LOG ESSELF-QUIZZING

### Expectation this ½ term: Self-Quizzing

- 1. Use/Create 6 questions
- 2. Answer 6 questions

- This should be done once a day, for approximately 20 minutes.
- All quizzing should be evidenced in your application booklet.
  Use this log to track how what subjects you have done (see example)

Week Beginning	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
EXAMPLE: 01/09/2025	English: KG1 & 2	Science: KG2 & 4	History: KG4 & 5	PSHCE: KG 1 & 2	Drama: KG 1 & 3
8/09/2025					
15/09/2025					
22/09/2025					
29/09/2025					
06/10/2025					
13/10/2025					
20/10/2025					5

# SELF QUIZZING - INSTRUCTIONS

1.



ldentify knowledge

Identify the subject and knowledge groups you are going to cover. Look at one knowledge group at a time.

2.



**Review** 

Spend around 5 minutes reviewing the knowledge group you have chosen.

Use this time to create questions if you need too.

Read it to yourself Highlight keywords

3.



Cover and answer

Cover up your knowledge and answer the questions from memory. Take your time and where possible answer in full sentences.

4.



**Revisit** 

Go back to the content and self-mark your answers in green pen.

**5.** 



**Review** 

Review the areas where there were gaps in knowledge, and self-quiz this area again.

### **SELF-QUIZZING QUESTIONS**

These are taken straight from a knowledge organiser. These are examples of questions in your KO that can help you with self quizzing.

What is happiness?

What is gratitude?

What is vulnerability?

What is courage?

OR

A. Structure of the Earth and Plate Tectonics



tector

Structure of the earth <u>Crust</u> – The outer layer of the Earth. It is a very thin layer (think of an apple skin on an apple) and ranges between a thickness of 6 and 70 km. Broken in pieces called tectonic plates.

Mantle – Due to the high temperatures of this thick layer, the mantle has the consistency of jam! Temperatures within the mantle range from 5000°C near the core to 1300°C just below the crust.

Outer Core – This layer is liquid and made up largely of iron.

Inner Core - This layer is solid and is also made of iron. Temperatures within this dense core can be 5500°C.

Using your KO, you can create your own questions, such as:

### Structure of the Earth

- 1. What is the Crust?
- 2. What is the Mantle?
- 3. What is the Outer Core? 4. What is the Inner Core?

You can directly answer these questions in your application book.



### Subject: Art

### Topic: Drawing Techniques - Elements of Art

### Year 7: Half-Term 1



	1. Tone & Form		
1	Tone	Smooth shading which fades gradually from dark to light.	
2	Form	Curved shading around the outline of an object using tone.	
3	Gradual	Taking place or progressing slowly or by degrees.	
4	Light source	The direction from which the light originates	
5	Shadows	The darker areas on an object where light is not hitting.	
6	Highlights	The areas on an object where light is hitting.	

		2. Pattern
1	Pattern	A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.
2	Repetition	The action of repeating something.
3	Perspective	Recorded by gradually increasing the size of your patterns from the centre.
4	Detail	A distinctive feature on a piece of art which can be seen most clearly close.
5	Tonal stippling	The creation of a pattern simulating varying degrees of solidity or shading by using small dots.
6	Tonal hatching	Artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing (or painting or scribing) closely spaced parallel lines.

Key Vocabulary		
-	Abstract Art	Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.
2	Colour wheel	An abstract illustrative organisation of colours around a circle, which shows the relationships between primary, secondary, tertiary and complementary colours etc.

	3.	Line
1	Line	Hard and soft lines controlled using pressure.
2	Texture	How something feels. There are two types of texture: actual texture and visual texture.
3	Density	The degree of compactness of a substance.
4	Pencil Pressure	Refers to how much force you put down on your pencil which will determine how thick or thin the lines you draw will be.

	4. Colour					
1	Primary Colours (Red, Yellow, Blue)	Three pure colours used to create secondary colours when mixed together.				
2	Secondary Colours (Orange, Purple, Green)	Created by mixing two primary colours in three different combinations.				
3	Tertiary Colours Red-Purple, Red-Orange Blue-Purple, Blue-Green Yellow-Green, Yellow-Orange	Created by mixing one primary and one secondary colour.				
4	Colour Temperatures (Warm & cold colours)	Colours on the colour wheel can be divided into warm & cold colours.				
5	Complementary Colours	Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel which create the strongest contrast when placed together.				

	5. Artists/Movements/Genres		
1	Leonardo Da Vinci	Italian Renaissance artist who excelled in drawing, painting, and sculpture.	
2	Vincent Scarpace	Artist from Buffalo, New York, USA who is known for his paintings and drawings featuring abstract sea life.	
ω	Vincent Vann Gogh	Van Gogh was a Dutch Post- Impressionist painter who created oil paintings.	
4	Georgia O'Keeffe	An American artist best known for her paintings of enlarged flowers, New York skyscrapers, and New Mexico landscapes.	

Subject: Computer Science		Topic: Internet Safety		Year Gro	Year Group: 7	
The Online World		Digital Footpri	nt	Key Vocabi	ulary	1 enjoylearnsucceed
Network	Connecting computers together to communicate and share resources.	Websites	Your browsing history is saved on your computer, ISP and web servers.	Internet safety	How to stay internet. Follo internet safe	ow the
Internet	Interconnected computer networks around the world.	Messages	messaging and MMS is Pare		Seek advice	
World Wide Web	Web pages hyperlinked to each other containing		saved on computers and servers.		activities.	
	text, images, sound and video.	Online services  Personal data you give to online business, government organisations		Personal data	to an identifi	n that relates iable
Social Networking	Software apps to allow groups of people to	and charities.			individual.	
	communicate with each other.  Socialising  Data you enter on social networking sites is saved on web servers.		Social Network	account privacy settings to make content visible only to approved		
How to keep safe on the		Future viewers				
Internet		Future viewers	Anyone can follow your digital footprint; employers,		followers.	
Privacy	Only allow friends and family to view your		schools, universities and government.	Cyber Bullying	When the Internet or other devices are used to	
	personal data, images and videos.	onal data, images			post text or images intended to hurt,	
Behaviour	Understand what are acceptable and	Social media	They may be able to		embarrass or harm a person.	
	unacceptable behaviours on the internet.		remove the content and close down the person's account.	Computer safety	Strong passv Anti-virus sof Physical seci	
Cyberbullying	When post text or images intended to hurt,	CEOP Button	Worrying online abuse or		,	,
	embarrass or harm a person are posted.	communication press button.		Hacking	Slang term u	sed to gal access of
Stranger	How to identify when a person is not genuine.	CEOP Form	Fill in the form and the police or help will contact you.		computer sy	



### 1. Process; Tools & Equipment Coping Saw Hand held tool used to cut intricate shapes in woodworking Used to **cut** straight lines in wood, but Tenon Saw not deep cuts due to the 'back' on the top of the blade. **Hegner Saw** A piece of machinery used to cut intricate curves and joints Trv Sauare Used to check and mark right angles in constructional work File Hardened steel in the form of a bar or rod with many small cutting edges raised on its surfaces; used for smoothing or shaping objects. Steel Rule Manufactured from stainless steel and features metric or imperial (or both) scales along its length. One end is usually flat whilst the other end is usually round.

surfaces flat).

### 2. Design Styles **Memphis** A design style that focusses on giving objects human features (Anthropomorphic) from simplistic geometric forms De Stijl A design style that takes it form 2 from primary colours (Red, Blue and Yellow) Art Deco A design style that takes its influence from 'sunburst motifs' 3 and 'ziggurat (stepped pyramids) 3. Materials: Softwoods A term for the wood which is produced by **coniferous** trees, they can take up to **20 years** before these trees can be used. Pine Furniture Roofing Spruce Claddina Cedar 3. Materials: Hardwoods Hardwoods are usually have broad leaves, come from **deciduous** or broad-leafed trees and take many years to grow to maturity before they can be used (100 Yrs) Exterior furniture Teak Interior furniture / Beams in old Oak cottages Kitchen items & musical instruments.

## 3. Materials: Manufactured Boards

Manufactured boards are timber sheets which are produced by gluing wood layers or wood fibres together. Often made use of waste wood materials

1	Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	Wood particles are combining with glue, and formed into panels by applying high temperature and pressure.
2	Plywood	Consists of two or more layers of wood glued and pressed together with the direction of the grain alternating.
5	Chipboard	Made from compressed wood chips and glues, often coated or veneered to give desired appearance

### 4. Wood Joints

1	Comb/Finger Joint	Consists of a series of alternate notches and square pins of the same width which are subsequently glued.
3	Dowel Joint	Used to reinforce Butt Joints by drilling holes and inserting round lengths of wood.
4	Screw Joint	A type of joint that is fastened by means of a threaded metal rod and a screwdriver.

### A vertical bandfacer used for sandina. finishing & linishing tasks. (making

Beech

Apply woodstain as a finish will add colour to wood, but still allow the natural appearance of the wood to be seen – You will still see the wood grain.

Impact screwdrivers and hand drills are **not** the same. To make a screw joint you will first need a **pilot hole**, then a **countersink**.

Sand down all wood (P80.P120.P240.P320.P400)

**Bandfacer** 

Design & T	echnology: Fo	ood & Nutrition
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**Topic: Sustainable Snacks** 

Year Group: 7

Temperature control

Fairtrade

Food miles



1. E	quipment	
1	Sieve	We use it to get air into a mixture and get any lumps out of flour.
2	Colander	Used to drain water out of food e.g pasta, washing vegetables
3	Chopping board	Used to prepare food on for hygiene and to protect the kitchen surface.
4	Wooden spoon	Used to stir hot things as it doesn't melt or conduct heat.
5	Peeler	Takes the skin off food e.g carrots.
6	Cooling rack	Used to put hot things on to let them cool down faster as the air can get all around.
7	Measurina iuq	Used to measure liquid. Read at eye level for accuracy.
8	Table spoon	A spoon bigger than a teaspoon and dessert spoon.
9	Cooker	Consists of three parts (cooker, hob and grill)
10	Saucepan	Used to heat up things on the hob.
11	Garlic crush	Used to crush peeled garlic cloves to make a paste.

2.	Macronutrient o	components
1	Macronutrients	Macronutrients are the nutrients we need in larger quantities that provide us with energy. E.g. fat, protein and carbohydrate
2	Balanced	A balanced meal includes a variety of foods from different food groups, ensuring you get a wide range of nutrients.
3	Portion size	One portion of fruit/vegetables is roughly the size of your hand
4	Carbohydrates	Two types (sugar & starch). These foods provide us with energy. Wholemeal options aid digestion and keep us feeling full e.g. wholemeal bread
5	Protein & Alternatives	Protein is an essential macronutrient that your body needs for growth, cell repair.
6	Fruit & Vegetables	Fresh, local, fruit and vegetables are best and can be very good value. Eat a variety of 5 different colours to maximise vitamin benefits. Helps immunity against germs.
7	Water	We should drink 6-8 glasses a day. We lose water through urine and sweat. We get it from food and drink.
8	Oils and spreads	While some fat is essential, we often consume too much saturated fat and need to prioritize unsaturated fats
8	Sugar (not included on Eatwell guide)	Can lead to tooth decay, diabetes 11, obesity and strokes
9	Seasonal	Eating produce (fruits, vegetables, etc.) when it's naturally in harvest and ripe during the particular season it's grown in

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3.	Kitchen Prod	cesses
1	Washing and drying up	Always wash up in hot soapy water and dry thoroughly before putting away.
2	Weighing & Measuring	Weighing and measuring has to be accurate for the recipe to be successful.  Grams and litres
3	Coloured chopping boards	Red= raw meat Green= salad & fruit Brown=vegetables Blue= fish Yellow= cooked meat. Used for safe food preparation
4	Hygiene & Safety	Rules to follow to ensure you make the products safely and hygienically
4.	Key Vocabı	ulary
1	Food Miles	The total distance food travels from its source (where it's grown) to the plate
2	Sustainable	Sustainable food is food that is grown and produced in ways that are good for the environment, good for people, and good for animals.

Changing the temperature to ensure your food to cooked correctly. High for boiling and low heat for simmering.

Ensures that people who produce goods e.g. farmers in developing countries, are

conditions

emissions produced.

paid a fair price and have decent working

The distance food travels from where it is grown to our plates. Represents the CO2

De	esign & Techn	ology; Textiles		Topic: Pencil	Case			Year G	roup: 7	BECKFOOT SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE POPULATION OF
1. 1	ools & equipme	ent	2.	Sewing Machine	Components		3.	Process;	Sewing machine :	sewing
1	Pins	Used to hold pieces of material together before sewing.	,	Bobbin	The small circular threa that goes in the bottom	n of the	1		o the sewing machine ou wish to sew with.	with the
	Needles	Used to sew material together by	'		sewing machine to stop stitches coming undon		2	Bring up t Select yo	he bobbin thread (fish ur stitch.	ning)
2	6	hand. In this project for tacking your material before using the sewing machine.	2	Bobbin Case	Holds the bobbin in pla sewing machine. Must in with the arm to the to	be put	3	lower the	ur material under the lever at the back to l er your needle into the	nold in place.
3	Ruler	Helps you mark out your fabric in straight lines before cutting.	3	Bobbin Winder	Located on the top of sewing machine and u wind up the bobbin. W	sed to hen	4	and plac	material steady with e your foot on the foo nine take the fabric.	
4	Material Scissors	Scissors that are designed to cut fabric only. Cutting paper with blunt the blades.		Foot Peddle	clicked in it will stop the machine sewing.  Operates the sewing m		5	lock your	stitches forward and thread (tie a knot) the of stitching repeating orward and three bac	en complete the three
	Tailors Chalk	A special chalk that is used to mark out material. The chalk rubs	4	- Control of the cont	must be out on the floo NOT PULL UP BY THE WIF	or. DO	4.	Materials		K di ilio olia.
5	Thread	away easily without leaving a mark.  Thread is used to sew material	5	Stitch Selector Buttons	Changes the style of th stitches. 1 is used for stra stitching.		1	Denim	A natural fabric tha cotton and in some (if it has a stretch) Usually dyed using i	cases elastane
6		together. It comes in lots of colours and can be used on the sewing machine or with a needle by hand.		Reverse button	Puts the sewing machin reverse. Should be use	d at the	2	Cotton	A natural fabric that cotton fibres. Can different colours.	
	Tie dye	Restrict method of dying fabric. Elastic bands are used to stop	6	as money	start and the finish of a stitching to stop the stitcoming undone.		Ke	ey Vocab	ulary	
7		the flow of dye from one section of the fabric to the other forming		Sewing machine	A foot that is attached sewing machine to sew		1	Puller	Metal part of a zip pu close	lled to open and
	Carrière	a pattern		feet (zipper foot)	into fabric.	,	2	Teeth	The interlocking parts raised. They open and	d close when the
8	Sewing Machine	An electronic machine that sews materials together.	8	Sewing machine needle plate	Helps you line up your r correctly and produce even straight stitch.		3	Tack stitch	A temporary stitch use in place before you so machine.	ed to hold fabric
0 1	Thread up a sewing	g machine independently.	□ Kı	now how to use the s	ewing machine safely	☐ Be able	-	out the bob	bin into the sewing m	achine

**Topic: Superheroes** 

**Y7** 



CH	ARACTERS	
1.	Superhero	A character who is good and saves the day, usually using superpowers
2.	Supervillain	A character who is evil and wants to destroy, usually using superpowers
3.	Alter-ego	A person's second personality.

	3	
KEY	VOCABULARY FC	DR SUPERHEROES
1	Entrance / Exit	Coming on to and going off stage in character.
2	Improvise	Make up a piece of Drama WITHOUT a script.
3	Slow- Motion	Moving very slowly.
4	Character	A person, different to ourselves, created for a performance.
5	Dialogue	The speech and conversation characters have on stage.
6	Role on the Wall	An outline of a person.  On the inside, you write the character's inner thoughts and feelings.  On the outside, you write what other people see about the character.
7	Sequence	A set of movements put together.
8	Energy	Putting effort into your performance and making sure you are lively and enthusiastic when you perform.
9	Concentration and Focus	Being organised and sensible in your performance and staying in role at all times.  Confidently knowing your lines or movement.
10	Diction and Projection	Pronouncing your speech clearly.  Making sure your voice can be heard (this doesn't mean shouting).

PHY	SIC.	AL SKILLS TO E	BECOME A CHARACTER - <b>GSPEED</b>
1.	G	<u>G</u> ESTURES	Using your hands and arms.  For example, waving.
2.	S	<u>\$</u> TANCE	Where you place your feet and legs.  For example, placing your feet wide apart.
3.	А	<u>P</u> OSTURE	How you hold your body, using your back and head.  For example, hunching your back to communicate tiredness.
4.	E	<u>E</u> XPRESSION	How parts of your face are positioned.  For example, mouth upwards smiling to show happiness.
5.	E	<u>e</u> ye Contact	Where you are looking.  For example, into somebody's eyes or looking at the audience.
6.		<u>D</u> YNAMICS	How you move.  For example, sharply / smoothly.

### **Contextual links:**

Iron Man (2008 film), Spiderman homecoming (2017 film), Wonder Woman (2017 film) The Incredibles (2004 animated film).

English	Telling the Stor
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### Year Group: 7



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					Stock	Ch	aracters			Ke	y Vocabulary
1	Protagonist	The	e main character, e.g. l	Harr	y Potter.	6	Comic Relief	A character that lightens the mood in dramatic stories, e.g. Neville Longbottom.	1	Narrative	The story.
2	Antagonist	sto	e villain in the story, or the pping the protagonist of al, e.g. Voldemort.			7	Father Figure	A wise, mentor character that can be relied on by the protagonist and offers guidance, e.g. Dumbledore.	2	Character Arc	How a character develops from the beginning of a story to the
3	Deuteragonist	cor	e second main charact mpanion or 'side-kick' J. Ron Weasley.		,	8	Hag	An evil old woman, often a witch, who typically hates children e.g. Bellatrix Lestrange.		Character Arc	end.  One of the 'big ideas' that run
4	Love Interest		e protagonist's object c nny Weasley.	of de	esire, e.g.	9	Foil	A character that represents the opposite qualities to the protagonist, e.g. Draco Malfoy.	3	Theme	throughout the story and what it is really about.
5	Confidante		e protagonist trusts ther d their problems, e.g. F			10	Gentle Giant	A caring character, despite their intimidating appearance, e.g. Hagrid.	4	Symbolism	Using an object, character, action or setting to represent a theme.
					Story (	Con	ventions				
1	Character Goal		nat the protagonist need the end of the story.	eds <sup>.</sup>		6	Inciting Incident	The first moment of conflict that kick-starts the story.	5	Allegory	A story that reflects a wider idea, such as a religion, philosophy or political idea.
2	Conflict		nything that stops the p chieving their goal.	rotc	igonist .	7	Reversals	Any new challenge for the protagonist.			A traditional symbolic story that explores ideas about creation and
3	Setting	Wł	nere and when the stor	ry ho	appens.	8	Breaking Point	When it seems impossible for the protagonist to achieve their goal.	6	Myth	nature. Myths have no known factual basis.
4	Exposition		ny important 'back-stor e understood.	y' th	at needs to	9	Climax	The most dramatic part of the story, where the protagonist faces their ultimate challenge.			An ancient story that is thought to have some basis in fact but many
5	Equilibrium	Thi pro	is is the 'normal' state of otagonist, where they o	of af are (	fairs for the at peace.	10	Resolution	When the protagonist achieves their goal and the equilibrium is restored.	7	Legend	of the details are now exaggerated.
	Comm	<b>.</b>	Themes				C	Cultural Function		Fables and	A short story with a moral message.
	Conin	iOf	i illeliles		Lessons			ns/creation and cautionary tales.	8	Parable	Fables include talking animals or objects.
1	Good vs. Evil	5	Power	<del> </del>	ressolis			,			A long narrative poem that
2	Courage	6	Friendship		History		Wisdom, even	ents and culture passed from one generation to the	9	Epic Poem	describes the adventures of a hero.
3	Redemption	7	Growing Up	]] 3	Entertainme	ent	Helping us e moved.	escape our day-to-day lives and feel emotionally	10	Bildungsroman	A story that follows a character
4	Love	8	Death		Commento	ıry	Critiquing a	n aspect of society in order to show its flaws.	10	Novel	from birth to adulthood.

	Subject: French	Topic: S	PELLI	ng bee word	OS TO LEARN		Year Group	o: 7	BECKFOOT SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE POPULATION OF
	ection one : Gr	eetings and	Se	ction two: de	escriptions	S	ection three	: act	tivities
lik	ces/dislikes	I I a II a	1	ennuyeux	Boring	1	je	Ido	wnload
1	bonjour	Hello	2	génial	Great		télécharge		
2	au revoir	Goodbye	3	i'ai	I have	2	j'envoie	l se	nd
3	ça va ?	How are you?	<u> </u>	je suis		3	le foot	Foc	otball
4	je m'appelle	I am called	4	,	Iam		la	Pol	ulos
<u> </u>	i'aime	   I like	5	petit	Small	4	la pétanque	Bou	iles
5	,		6	grand	Large	5	le vélo	Bike	2
6	je déteste	I hate	7	très	Very	اًٰا	la natation		mming
7	j'adore	llove	8	toujours	Always	6			
Se	action four : do	ys of the week			1 6.76	7	l'équitation	Hor	se riding
1	lundi	Monday	Se	ction five: ı	months	Se	ection six : n	nont	hs
2	mardi	Tuesday	1	janvier	January	1	juillet	Jı	υly
3	mercredi	Wednesday	2	février	February	$\frac{1}{2}$	août	A	ugust
		,	3	mars	March	3	septembre		eptember
4	jeudi	Thursday		an wil	A so wil	3	'		•
5	vendredi	Friday	4	avril	April	4	octobre		ctober
6	samedi	Saturday	5	mai	May	5	novembre	N	ovember
7	dimanche	Sunday	6	juin	June	6	décembre	D	ecember

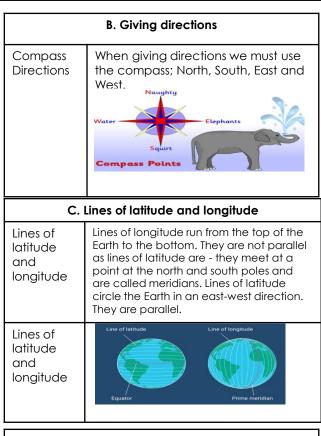
Subject: Geograph
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Topic: Geographical skills

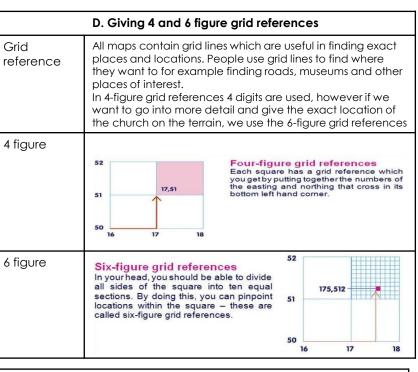
Year Group: 7

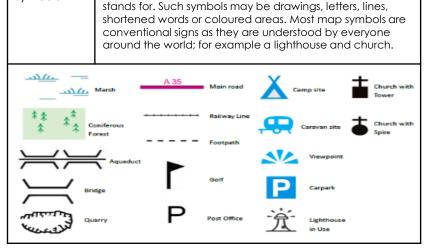


A. I	Cey terms for skills unit
Key word	
Contour lines	When a contour line is drawn on a map it represents a given elevation.
Relief	The highest and lowest elevation points in an area.
Scale	The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.
Symbol	A character, letter, or similar graphic representation used on a map to indicate some object or characteristic
Compass	An instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it.
Latitude	Distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator.
Longitude	Distance of a place east or west of the earth's meridian



# Contour lines Contour lines Contour lines next to each other will represent different elevations. The closer the contour lines are to each other, the steeper the slope of the land.





E. Map symbols

Map

symbols

Every map is accompanied by a legend or key. The Key is

essential since it contains what each symbol on the map

Su	Subjects Serman   Jobic, St Elett 10 ble 1105   S Eletting   John Store						BECKFOOT SCHOOL POT SC		
Section one : Greetings and likes/dislikes			Sec	tion two: desc	Section three: activities				
1	Hallo	Hello	1	Ich habe	Ihave	1	Ich spiele	I pla	У
2	Auf Wiedersehen	Goodbye	2	Ich bin	I am	2	Ich mache	I do	
3	Wie geht's?	How are	3	klein	small	3	Fuβball	foot	ball
4	Ich mag	l like	4	groβ	large	4	Tennis	tenn	nis
5	Ich mag	I don't like	5	Ich heiβe	I am called	5	Radfahren		-riding
6	nicht Iangweilig	boring	6	sehr	very	6	Schwimmen	swim	nming
7	klasse	great	7	immer	always	7	Reiten	hors	e riding
			Section five : months			Se	Section five : days of the week		
3e	ction four: moi	ntns 	2ec		1	1	1 Montag Monday		ау
1	Januar	January	1	Juli	July	2	Dienstag	Tuesdo	ау
2	Februar	February	2	August	August	3	Mittwoch	Wedne	esday
3	März	March	3	September	September	4	Donnerstag	Thursd	ay
4	April	April	4	Oktober	October	5	Freitag	Friday	
5	Mai	May	5	November	November	6	Samstag	Saturd	ay
6	Juni	June	6	Dezember	December	7	Sonntag	Sunda	У

	Subject:	His	fory Topic: How did th	ne N	Norman	s tc	ke control of England? Year Group:	7	BECKFOOT SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE POPULATION OF					
1.	What was Engl	and li	ke pre-1066?	3. \	What happene	d in 1	066?	Key word	Definition					
1	Who were the Anglo Saxons?	1.	A group of people who came from areas in Germany and settled in England in the 5 <sup>th</sup> Century	1	Battle of Stamf Bridge	ord	Harald Hardrada invaded Yorkshire and defeated the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Fulford Gate.     Harold Godwinson marched his army to Yorkshire and met Hardrada at Stamford Bridge.	Viking	A pirate or settler who came from Scandinavia.					
2	What was Anglo Saxon England like?	1.	There were five important kingdoms which each had their own ruler	2	Battle of Hastir	nas	Hardrada and Earl Tostig were killed and the Vikings returned to Norway.      William spent months preparing to invade England whilst waiting for	Longship	A Viking ship that could sail on seas or rivers.					
3	Who were the Vikings?	1. 2.	People from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland) They travelled around raiding and trading with	2	bulle of Husili	iys	good weather to sail.  2. He arrived in England as Harold Godwinson was fighting the Vikings in the North.  3. Godwinson marched his troops south quickly to meet the Normans  4. The Anglo-Saxons set up a shield wall on Senlac Hill	Monastery	A place where monks lived, worked and worshipped.					
4	How did the	1.	Many came to set up farms and raise families				5. The Normans used a feigned retreat to break the shield wall 6. Godwinson was killed in battle.	Lindisfarne	The site of the first Viking attack in 793.					
	Vikings change England?	2.	Many married local women and had children with Viking ancestry. Viking settlements can easily be identified	4	Why did Willian the Battle of Hastings?	m win	Luck: William would have fought a much bigger army if the wind hadn't delayed their invasion     Preparations: While Harold was marching his soldiers up north and	Runes	A Viking style of writing.					
	<b>g</b>	4.	today as places ending in –by or –thorpe The area that the Vikings ruled became			then straight back south again, William was building castles and gathering supplies		Plunder	Theft and violence.					
		5.	known as Danelaw In the 9 <sup>th</sup> century the Vikings were defeated by Alfred and stayed in the north of England.				Tactics: William pretended to retreat which allowed him to break the shield wall	Raid	A Viking attack.					
			, ,	4. I	low did Norm	an inv	asion change Britain?	Pagan	A person holding religious beliefs other					
2.			ants to the throne?	1	Land Ownership	1.	William I took land away from those who had fought against him at the Battle of Hastings		than those of the main world religion					
1	Why was there competition for the throne?	1. 2.	Edward the Confessor had no children to take over after him.  He promised different people the throne when	2	Control	2. 3.	He gave this land to his supporters. They then swore loyalty to William By 1087 almost all the land in England was owned and run by Norman nobles William developed the feudal system to help control the country.	Danelaw	The part of England under Viking law.					
2	Harold	1.	he died.  Earl of Wessex – the most powerful noble in	_		2.	This wasn't too different to the Anglo-Saxon system from before because the king was at the top and the peasants were at the bottom	Jorvik	Viking York.					
	Godwinson	2.	England Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	3	Noble	3.	The bit that was new was the nobles and knights in the middle	JOIVIK	VIKING TOIK.					
		3. 4.	Claimed Edward promised him the throne on his deathbed Chosen to be king by the Witan	3	women	1.	Although it is hard to find written evidence of women's stories, there is some evidence that Anglo-Saxon noble women were more equal before the Norman invasion.  They were expected to marry, but there is evidence that they would have	Anglo- Saxon	Another term for an English person before 1066.					
3	Harald Hardrada	1. 2.	Viking King of Norway Claimed his father had been promised the English throne by a previous King of England		3. A						3. Af	more say in this marriage.  After the Norman invasion, William ordered widowed Saxon noblewomen to marry his Norman lords, which meant they lost control of their land.  Noble women rebelled by keeping their language; they were part of the	Norman	A person from Normandy.
4	William, Duke of Normandy	1.	Edward the Confessor's distant cousin – the only contender who was a blood relative of Edward.	4	The Church	1.	reason the English language survived  In Anglo-Saxon England, the church was wealthy and owned more land in	Succession	The decision over who gets to be the next king.					
		2.	Duke of Normandy – very powerful and experienced at ruling.			<ol> <li>3.</li> </ol>	England than anyone else  The priests could have other jobs and marry and have children, even though this was against the Church's teachings  William brought a religious friend called Lanfrac with him. He was made	Heir	The person next in line to the throne.					
5	What happened when Edward died?	1. 2.	Harold Godwinson claimed Edward promised him the throne on his deathbed. Godwinson was crowned on the 6th January 1066			4.	Archbishop of Canterbury.  Lanfrac created a new church hierarchy so it was clear who everyone needed to obey.	Feigned retreat	The Norman tactic of pretending to run					
	dieu :	3.	Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy were angry and prepared to invade England to claim the throne for themselves.			<ul><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ul>	They fired priests that they couldn't truest and created new churches and rules for new priests and monks to follow William also pulled down Anglo-Saxon churches and replaced them with grand stone buildings to demonstrate their own power and the power of God	Nobles	Powerful and wealthy people.					

### Term: September

### Year Group: 7



### Number - Written Methods

$\begin{array}{ c c c c } \bullet & \text{Brackets} \\ \bullet & \text{Indices} \\ \bullet & \text{Division} \\ \bullet & \text{Multiplic} \\ \text{ation} \\ \bullet & \text{Addition} \\ \bullet & \text{Subtracti} \\ \text{on} \end{array} = \begin{array}{ c c c c c } 3 + (12 \div 3) \times 4 \\ & = 3 + 4 \times 4 \\ & = 3 + 16 \\ & = 19 \end{array}$
---

2	Ordering negative numbers	When using negative numbers, the furthe away you get from 0, the smaller the number is. eg300 is smaller than -2.
	1	ı

3	Adding and subtracting negatives	+ - and - + is the same as - (eg. 3 + - 5 = -2) and + + is the same as +
		(eg. 6 4 = 10)

### Jse of Calculator

Number –			
1	Squaring and Cubing numbers		
2	Square root and Cube root		



### Algebra - Simplifying and Solving

1	Collecting like terms     Collect all     your different     letters together	4a + 3b + 2a - 2b 4a + 2a = 6a 3b - 2b = 1b Answer: 6a + 1b	1
			2
2	Simplifying expressions	$2a \times 3a = 6a^2$ $4a \div 2a = 2$	3
3	Substitution  Replace the letters with the numbers.  Multiply them as 2y is actually 2 times y.	If x = 2 and y = 3, what is the value of 4x + 2y? 4 x 2 = 8 <b>and</b> 3 x 2 = 6 8 + 6 = 14	

### Statistics – MMMR

1	Mean Add the numbers up and divide by the amount of numbers there is.	$70, 72, 74, 76, 80, 114$ $\frac{70 + 72 + 74 + 76 + 80 + 114}{6}$ $\frac{486}{6} = 81$
2	Median Arrange them in order and find the middle value.	$70, 72, 74, 76, 80, 114$ $median = \frac{74 + 76}{2} = \frac{150}{2} = 75$
3	Mode Find the number that occurs the most.	5, 13, <mark>9,</mark> 7, 1, <mark>9,</mark> 2, <mark>9,</mark> and 11
4	Range The largest value take away the smallest value.	3 4 6 7 9  Range 9-3=6

### Algebra - Sequences

- Finding the nth Term
- Find the difference
- Take it away from 1st term

8	12	16	20	24
nth	-4 term = term =	steps >	16 n + 0	20 24 h term

### Key Vocabulary

	,	
1	Square number	The product of a number being multiplied by itself
2	Cube number	The product of multiplying a number by itself twice
3	Square root	Finding what number has been multiplied by each other to get your number
4	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a shape
5	Area	The space inside a shape

### Music

### Topic: The Elements Of Music

nstrumentation

**T**exture

### Year Group: 7

BECKFOOT enjoylearnsucceed

1.	R	hy	/tł	1
١.		•		

Writing music down so players can easily read the pitch and duration of the notes they are supposed to play.

1		Crotchet = 1 Beat
2	~	Quaver = ½ Beat
3	0	Minim = 2 Beats
4	0	Semibreve = 4 Beats

Rest = Rest for 1 beat (Crotchet rest)

2. Staves

Between these five lines there are four spaces. There are two **Staves** (known as The Grand **Stave**) one above the other. They are sometimes also referred to as the Staff, depending on where you are in the world!

Stave/Staff = The **Stave** is the five

lines which the notes are written on.

Treble Clef = A symbol that is placed on every line of <b>music</b> to show the	
notes which will be sung or played by	
voices and instruments that can achieve higher notes.	

Bass Clef = Signifies low to medium pitches being read on the staff.
I

### 3. DR SMITH

In music we use DR SMITH to help us remember terms of 

ı	<b>D</b> ynamics	the music.		
2	<b>R</b> hythm	Is a pattern on sounds of different lengths and what		

makes music move and flow.

A combination of instruments

Layers of sound in a piece of

used to perform a piece of

Gives shape and balance to **S**tructure music.

The main tune of the piece. Melody

1 71	music.
1 1 4 4 4 4 4	- Strings (bowed)
	- Woodwind
A W	- Brass
	- Percussion
	- Keyboard
	- Guitar

- Voice

- music. How fast or slow the music is. **T**empo
- Major or minor scale. **T**onality
- A multiple of pitches being Harmony played at the same time.

Practise your rhythms with this link.

### 4. Dynamics

Dynamics can make the listener feel different emotions.

1	<b>pp</b>	Pianissimo = Very soft & very quiet
2	p	Piano = Soft & Quiet
3	mp	Mezzo Piano = Medium soft & quiet
4	mf	Mezzo Forte = Medium loud
5	f	Forte = Loud
6	ff	Fortissimo – Very Ioud

he heartbeat of the

In music we use Italian words to describe dynamics.

### 5. Key Vocabulary

Pulse

		rhythm/music that you hear.
2	Composition	An original piece or work of music.
3	Unison	Two or more people play or sing the same pitch or in octaves at the same time.

### Polyrhythm When two or more rhythms with different pulses are heard together. Graphic score Representation of music through

 $\wedge \wedge \wedge$ 99999 The leader sings a line (the

the use of visual symbols.

### Call and Response

Solo

7.

call) and is answered by a

chorus (the response).

An individual performance.

- https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=bHTstUefUa0
- 8. Pitch How high or low the note is

### Subject: RE Topic: The Sacred Six

### Year Group: Year 7



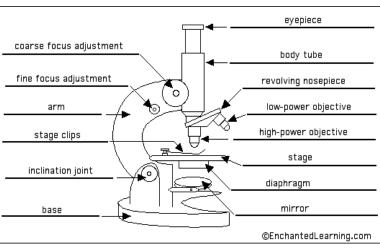
God		Н	Holy Book		Key Word	Definition	
1	What is monotheism?	Worship of a single, supreme deity or god.	1	What is a holy book?	•	Monotheism	Worship of one God.
2	What is polytheism?	Worship of multiple gods or deities.	1 L			Polytheism	Worship of many God's.
3		Christianity, Judaism and	2	Give two examples of holy books?	The Bible and the Qur'an.	Faith	Trust or belief in someone.
3	Which religions are Christianity, Judaism and Islam		3	3 How should holy	With respect, you should be physically and spiritually clean.	Sacred	Holy, special or God-given.
4	What is the Holy	Holy Christian concept of God				Salvation	Being saved from sin through God's forgiveness.
	Trinity?	as three persons in one.		What is another source of authority for believers?	Religious leaders e.g., the Pope	Covenant	Sacred promise between God and humans.
5	nature of God?			Why is the Qur'an	It is the direct word of God.	Morality	Right and wrong.
Dre	God, e.g., all powerful.		]   ]   w	so important? /orship		Guru	Spiritual teacher with deep wisdom.
FIC	Prophets		┞	T		Prophet	Messenger of God.
1	What is prophethood?	Individuals chosen by God, to deliver messages to humans.		What is worship?	To have a feeling or expressions towards a God .	Prayer	Communication with God.
2	Who was Prophet	An example of true faith	2	How do believers' worship?	Prayer, festivals and action in the community.	Congregation	Collection of Christians believers in a church.
3	Abraham?  Who are the other	and obedience.  Jesus, Moses and	3	How do Christians	At home or in a church, can be personal or communal.	Afterlife	The state of being after death e.g., heaven.
	key prophets?	Muhammad.		pidy:		Ritual	A set of actions in a specific
4	What was Jesus	To save humans from	4	How do Muslims pray?	Five times a day in the direction of Mecca.	Devotion	order.
	role?	sin.			A . I	Devotion	Showing full commitment to something.
5	What is a Guru?	A spiritual teacher who possess deep wisdom.	3	Why are religious buildings important?	A place for communal worship to bring you closer to God.	Sin	Going against God's instruction.
	☐ The Sacred six are known as the 6 world religions as they are practised all over the world. ☐ They have the most amount of followers but there are over 4200 religions registered in the world right now. ☐ The Six religions have a lot of comparisons, Judaism, Christianity and Islam are known as the Abrahamic religions because of their shared. ☐ The Six religions have a lot of comparisons, Judaism, Christianity and Islam are known as the Abrahamic religions because of their shared.						

origin. Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism and known as the Dharmics because of their shared belief in Dharma.

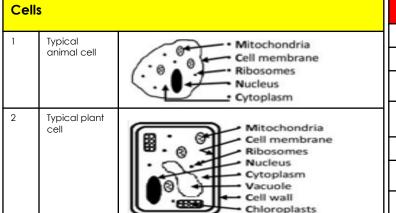
Topic: B1 Cells

KS3





**Subject: Science** 



Key	Vocabulary	/
1	Nucleus	Controls cell activities, contains DNA
2	Cytoplasm	Where chemical reactions take place
3	Cell membrane	Controls what enters and leaves the cell
4	Cell wall	Made from cellulose fibers. Strengthens the cell and supports the plant.
5	Mitochondria	Where aerobic respiration takes place
6	Ribosomes	Make proteins by protein synthesis
7	Chloroplasts	Where photosynthesis occurs. Contains chlorophyll to absorb light
8	Chlorophyll	Green pigment used for photosynthesis found in chloroplasts
9	Vacuole	Contains cell sap
10	Magnification	How much bigger an image appears than the real object
11	Resolution	Ability to distinguish between two very small and closely spaced objects
12	Organelle (sub-cellular structure)	Small structures inside animal and plant cells eg: nucleus, with a specific function (job)
13	Microscope	A piece of equipment that magnifies (enlarges) specimens eg: animal cells so they can be observed
14	Cell	The smallest structural and functional unit of an organism,
15	Organism	A living thing
16	Unicellular organism	An organism made of only one cell
17	Multicellular organism	An organism made of more than one cell
18	Differentiation	When a cell becomes a

specialised cell

Ma	gnification					
1	Actual size	How big something really in				
2	Image size	How big something looks through a microscope				
3	Equation for working out image size	Image size = actual size x magnification  Magnification makes the image appear bigger, focus makes the image clearer				
4	Difference between magnification & focus					

4	magnification & focus		bigger, focus makes the image clearer			
		-				
Diffu	sion					
1	concentration down energy required.		oncentration to a LOW dient (gases or liquids). No			
2	Factors that affect diffusion	Temperature, cell su	urface area			

Spe	cialised c	ells				
	Type of cell	Function	Adaptation	Why it has that adaptation		
1	Red blood cell	Carry oxygen	No nucleus	More space for oxygen		
		around the body	Biconcave shape	Easy to move through narrow blood vessels; higher surface area		
2	Muscle cells	Contract and move things (like bones)	Lots of mitochondria	Releases energy for movement		
	Root hair cells	Absorb water and nutrients from the soil	Large extensions	Increases surface area		
			No chloroplasts	No light underground, so no photosynthesis		
ļ	Palisade cells Carry ou lots of photosyl sis		Lots of chloroplasts	To allow lots of photosynthesis		

Subject: Chemistry Topic: C1 Particle model KS3						BECKFOOT SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE POPULATION OF				
Simple particle model				Changes of State		Bonding of particles				
1	The three states of	Solid, liquid, gas.		subliming					traction between particles, how strong e arrangement of particles	
2	Particles	What all the things around us	-		boiling,		1		ng forces of attraction between the ticles	
		are made of		M C C C D	liquefying, melting vaporising, evaporating		2		dium-strength forces of attraction ween the particles	
3	Arrangement of particles in solids	Regular arrangement; touching			freezing, solidifying condensing, liquefying		3	Gas We	ak forces of attraction between ticles	
4	Arrangement of particles in liquid	Random arrangement; not touching		SOLID LIQUID GAS molecules held in molecules packed molecules widely			Changes of state			
5	Arrangement of particles in gase	Random arrangement; not touching	fixed pattern but vibrating		close together in a separated, move random fashion, at great speec free to move		1	Condensation	When a substance changes from a gas to a liquid	
6	Movement of particles in solids	Vibrate around a fixed point (on a spot)	▼ Melting point and b		Temperature for the boiling point boiling po		3	Boiling	When a substance changes from a liquid to a gas, at the boiling point	
7	Movement of particles in liquid	Moving around each other randomly, slide over each other, remaining touching.						Evaporation	When a substance changes from a liquid to a gas, below the boiling point	
8	Movement of particles in gase	Randomly in every direction until bumping into each other or their container		liquid  freezing melting point melting point			4	Freezing	When a substance changes from a liquid to a solid	
Properties of gases			solid	solid		5	Melting	When a substance changes from a solid to a liquid		
1	Gas particles (and liquids) move from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are examples of gases that diffuse in the body.				Time		6	Melting point	The temperature when a substance changes from a solid to a liquid	
			Factors affecting Gas pressure  1 Temperature   As the temperature increases, the gas pressure increases. This is				7	Boiling point	The temperature when a substance changes from a liquid to a gas	
2	Gas pressure	collide with the side of the container they are in. The more they collide, the greater the pressure.		remperdible	because the particles move faster so will collide more.		8	Melting point	0°C	
				2 Size of a container (volume)  As the size of the container decreases, the gas pressure increase This is because the particles have less room to move so more like collide.				of water		
3	Kinetic theory					cely to	9	Boiling point of water	100°C	
4	Factors which affect	Temperature, size of the container, number of gas particles	3	Number of particles	As the number of gas particles increases, the gas pressure increases the particles are more likely to collide with each other and/or the walls of the container.		10	Thermometer	Used to measure change in temperature	

other and/or the walls of the container

The temperature of a substance stays the same while it changes state

which affect gas pressure

