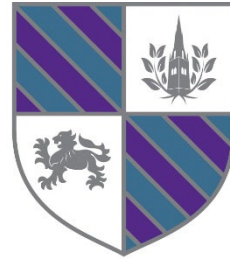


Student Name:



MAGNUS
CHURCH OF ENGLAND
ACADEMY

Knowledge Organiser: April 2026
Year 7

“Wise men and women are always learning, always listening for fresh insights.”
Proverbs 18:15 (The Message)

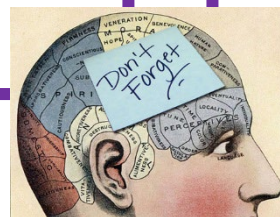
Determination – Integrity – Ambition – Humility – Compassion

Using Your Knowledge Organiser

Your teachers have worked hard to produce this document for you and have selected the most important knowledge that you will need to know to make good progress in their subjects. **You should aim to learn all the information in your knowledge organiser off by heart.**

Try out some of the strategies listed here to help you achieve this.

1. Read the knowledge organiser and ensure you understand it. Try and make links between the information on it and what you already know and do.
2. Look, Cover, Write, Check – the traditional way of learning spellings!
3. Create a Mnemonic – Using the first letters of keywords create a memorable sentence or phrase.
4. Create an acronym – using the first letters of keywords to create a word to prompt you to remember all of the information.
5. Write it out in full on a blank version of the same format.
6. Write it out in note form, reducing it to key ideas or words. Try the same format but a smaller piece of paper.
7. Recreate the knowledge organiser as a series of images and words
8. Write a set of test questions for yourself using the organiser.
 - Answer these without the organiser the next day.
 - Swap your questions with a friend to increase challenge.
 - Turn your questions in to a game by putting them on cards and playing with friends.
9. Chunk the knowledge into smaller bitesize sections of around 5 pieces of information. Concentrate on mastering a chunk before you start on the next.
10. Try to make connections between the information and people you know. E.g. Visualise yourself trying these strategies with a specific teaching group.
11. Talk about the information on the knowledge organiser with another person. Teaching someone else about it helps us learn it.
12. Say the information out loud – rehearse it like learning lines for a play, or sing it as if you are in a musical!



Year 7 further reading lists Half Term 5 2025-2026

Use this reading list to build your knowledge around some of the topics you are studying this half term. All the books listed are available in the academy library. Speak to Mrs Jackson for more information.

<p><u>History</u></p> <p>Adams, Simon, 2002 <i>Cavaliers and Roundheads</i> Franklin Watts</p> <p>Guy, John, 2003 <i>The English Civil War</i> Ticktock</p> <p>Throp, Claire, 2016 <i>The Split History of the English Civil War</i> Raintree</p>	<p><u>Spanish</u></p> <p>Brooks, Susie, 2014 <i>Unpacked: Spain</i> Hachette Children's Group</p> <p>Ganeri, Anita, 2017 <i>Journey Though Spain</i> Hachette Children's Group</p> <p>Hustad, Douglas, 2021 <i>Your Passport to Spain</i> Capstone Global Library Ltd</p>	<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Hartman, Eve, 2009 <i>Magnetism and electromagnets</i> Heinemann Library</p> <p>Orme, David, 2010 <i>Inside Earth</i> QED</p> <p>Somervill, Barbara, 2009 <i>Electrical Circuits and Currents</i> Raintree</p>
<p><u>PSHE</u></p> <p>Claybourne, Anna, 2016 <i>Smoking, drugs and alcohol</i> Franklin Watts</p> <p>Spilsbury, Louise, 2021 <i>Avoiding drink and drugs</i>, Raintree</p>	<p><u>Geography</u></p> <p>Ganeri, Anita, 2017 <i>Journey through Russia</i> Franklin Watts</p> <p>Newalnd, Sonya, 2020 <i>Who's in charge? Russia</i> Franklin Watts senk Senker, Cath, 2018 <i>Russia</i> Wayland</p>	<p><u>PE</u></p> <p>Amstutz, Lisa J, 2016 <i>The Science behind Athletics</i> Raintree</p> <p>Gifford, Clive 2016, <i>Cricket</i> Franklin Watts</p> <p>Gifford, Clive 2016 <i>Athletics</i> Franklin Watts</p> <p>Hurley, Miachael, 2013 <i>Cricket</i> Raintree</p>
<p><u>English</u></p> <p>Hinton, S. E., 1979 <i>Tex</i> Puffin</p>	<p><u>Religious Studies</u></p> <p>Nason, Ruth, 2010 <i>Places of Worship</i> Franklin Watts</p>	
<p><u>Music</u></p> <p>Fleming, Tom, 2017 <i>Ukulele for beginners</i> Amber Books</p>	<p><u>Art</u></p> <p>Brooks, Suzie, 2017 <i>Selfie: the changing face of self-portraits</i> Wayland</p>	<p><u>Drama</u></p> <p>Guillain, Charlotte, 2017 <i>Writing and staging adventure plays</i> Raintree</p>



Year 7 English HT5: 'The Outsiders', by S. E. Hinton



1. Context: S.E. Hinton's America

S.E Hinton started writing 'The Outsiders' in 1964 when she was 15 and it was published in 1967 when she was 18.

1967 in America was a time of conflict and big changes: the Vietnam War, the Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, building up to the moon landing in 1969.

The conflicts Americans had with other nations (Vietnam, the Cold War conflict between America and the Soviet Union (a group of countries including Russia) and within itself—the Civil Rights Movement (the fight for equal rights for African Americans and an end to racial segregation) are reflected in the novel.

Themes such as feeling left behind by technology, mistrust of authority, little provision for young people, differences between rich young people and poor young people are explored in the novel.

3. Character Traits:

Term:	Definition:
Loyal	Giving firm and constant support to a person, place or organisation.
Happy-go-lucky	Cheerful: unconcerned about the future.
Literary	Connected with and appreciates literature (written works which are considered superior or worthy of study e.g. Shakespeare, Dickens).
Authoritative	Commanding and self-confident. Likely to be respected and obeyed.
Vulnerable	Exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.
Integrous	Has integrity: the strength of character to choose honest and truth at all times and be accountable for own actions.

2. Key Vocabulary:

Term:	Definition:
Americanisms	Words or ideas that are unique to the language and culture of the United States.
Rivalry	Competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field.
Sophisticated	Having an understanding of the world and its ways. Good taste, refinement and wisdom.
Resignedly	To do something in a way that shows you accept something, even though you don't like it.
Defiance	Behaviour in which you refuse to obey someone or something.
Elude	If something you want eludes you, you do not achieve success in it. To not be caught by someone.
Delinquent	A person, usually young, who behaves in a way that is illegal or not acceptable to most people.
Underprivileged	Without the money, possessions, education, opportunities that the average person has.
Conformity	Behaviour that follows the accepted standards of society.
Prejudice	An unfair or unreasonable opinion or feeling, formed without thought or knowledge. To pre-judge.

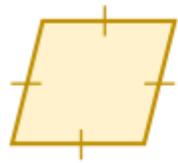
Subject Terminology

2 dimensional (2D)	A measurement of length in two directions
Parallel Lines	Two lines which are always equidistant (an equal distance from each other)
Polygon	A 2D shape with straight sides. Each side must intersect with two other sides at their end point.

Subject Terminology

Angles	The amount of turn between two lines around their common point (the vertex).
Adjacent	Lying next to each other.
Intersect	To cross over (have some common point)
Notation	Symbols used within mathematics to represent things

Write down the mathematical name of each shape.



Rhombus



Rectangle

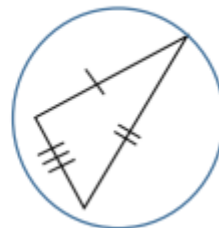
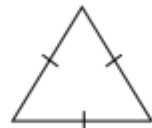


Trapezium



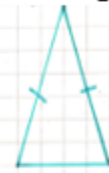
Heptagon/Septagon

Circle the scalene triangle.

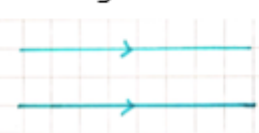


Notation

Labelling lines of equal length have a dash



Labelling lines which are parallel have small arrow



$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

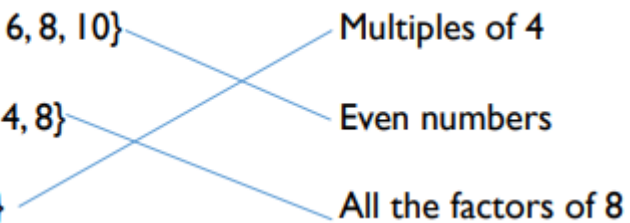
$B = \{1, 2, 4, 8\}$

$C = \{4, 8\}$

Multiples of 4

Even numbers

All the factors of 8



X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Written methods

Multiplication (Grid method)

26 x 5

×	20	6
5	100	30

The 26 is broken into 20 and 6. These numbers are multiplied as shown.

The results are then added, 100 + 30 = 130.

Division (Bus stop)

186 ÷ 6

$$\begin{array}{r} 031 \\ 6 \overline{) 186} \\ \underline{6} \\ 18 \\ \underline{18} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

6 doesn't divide into 1, so the 1 carries.

6 divides into 18, 3 times.

6 divides into 6, once.

Multiplying Integers

If the signs are the same, the result is positive.

+ X + = + - X - = +
 + X - = - - X + = -

Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 29 \\ + 35 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

9+5=14
14 is more than 10!

Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \cancel{6}4 \\ - 27 \\ \hline 37 \end{array}$$

(10+4=14)
14

Adding Negative Numbers

+ add +	Add the numbers; end result is a positive E.g. 3 + 5 = 8
+ add -	Find the difference between the numbers; end result takes the sign of the number with largest magnitude. E.g. 3 + - 5 = -2
- add -	Add the integers; end result is a negative -3 + -5 = -8

Rounding (to different degrees of accuracy)

*** 5 and above rounds up ***

24.356 To the nearest integer (whole number)

24

24.356 To 3 significant figures (starting at first non-zero digit)

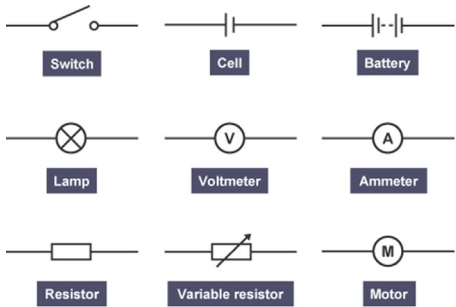
24.4

24.356 To 2 decimal places (digits after the decimal point)

24.36

Draw in your line then check the number to the right

Circuit component symbols



Series Circuit Rules

Series	
Diagram	
Current	The same current passes through each component. (The current is the same everywhere)
Potential Difference	The total potential difference of the power supply is shared between components. (Add the potential difference of the components to find the potential difference of the power supply).
Resistance	The total resistances of two or more components in series is equal to the sum of the resistance of each component.

Subject Terminology	Definition
Potential difference	The energy transferred per coulomb of charge. Measured in volts, V.
Resistance	A measure of how difficult it is for electric current to flow. Measured in ohms, Ω
Component	A part of a circuit
Conductor	Allow electricity to pass through them easily.
Insulator	Do not allow electricity to pass through them.
Series circuit	A circuit that has no branches, one component follows directly from another.
Voltmeter	Device used to measure the potential difference across a component. Must be connected in parallel.
Ammeter	Device used to measure the current through a component. Must be connected in series.
Electrons	A negatively charged particle found in an atom.
Current	The rate of flow of charge. Measured in amps, A.
Charge	a property of particles. Charge can be positive or negative and is measured in coulombs, C

Electrical conductors and insulators

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS

CONDUCTOR allows the energy to pass through it

Steel

Silver

Gold

Sea Water

Copper

ELECTRICAL INSULATORS

INSULATOR does not allow the energy to pass through it

Wood

Glass

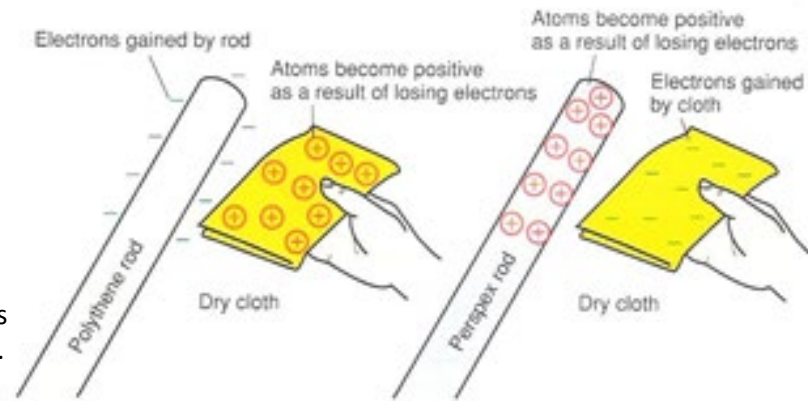
Rubber

Plastic

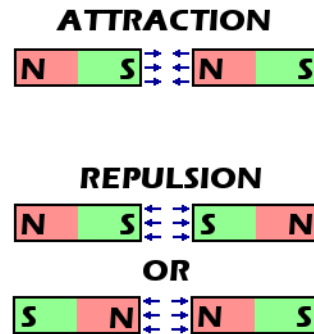
Oil

Static Electricity

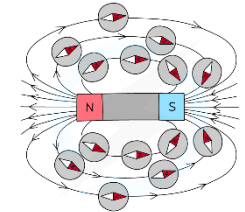
When two objects are rubbed together, electrons are transferred from one object to the other. One object becomes positive and the other negative. The electric charge that builds up is called static electricity.



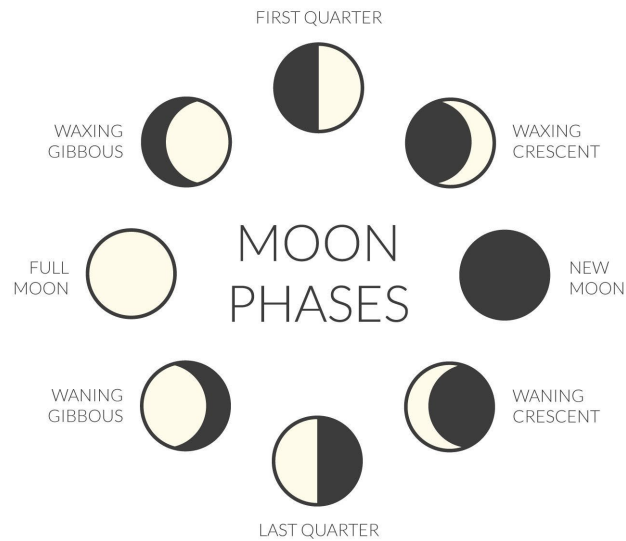
Magnets



- How to plot a magnetic field:
1. Place the plotting compass near the magnet on a piece of paper.
 2. Mark the direction the compass needle points.
 3. Move the plotting compass to many different positions in the magnetic field, marking the needle direction each time.
 4. Join the points to show the field lines.

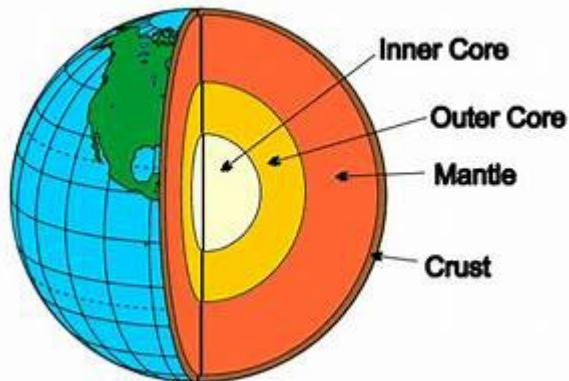


Phases of the moon

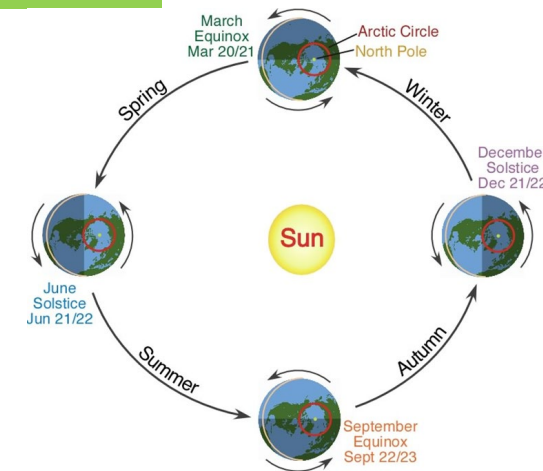
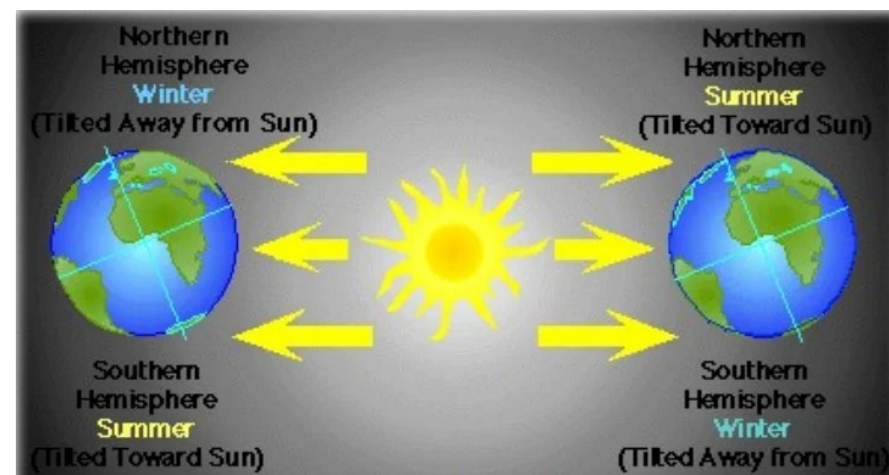


lava	Molten rock that is released from the Earth's core in a volcano or fissure.
Sedimentary	Rocks that are formed through the deposition of sediments, eg limestone and sandstone.
Igneous	Rocks that formed under very hot conditions within the Earth.
Metamorphic	A type of rock formed under intense heat or pressure.
Erosion	When land is worn away by another material.
Season	One of four times of the year (winter, spring, summer or autumn).
Northern Hemisphere	The top half (north) of the world, found anywhere above the equator.
Year	The time taken for a planet to make one orbit of its star.
Equator	An imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

The structure of the earth



What causes Earth's season



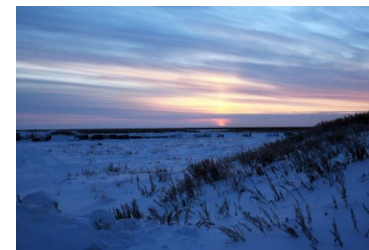
Russia

Russia Key Facts
Russia (The Russian Federation) is the Largest country in the world. It cover 1/10th of ALL the land on the earth
Russia twice the size of Canada (2 nd biggest country in the world) and is the 70 times the size of the UK.
Russia is so large that it spans across two continents (Asia and Europe). It is mostly in Asia, but most people live in the European part.
The Ural Mountains physically separate Asia and Europe.
Russia spans across 11 time zones.
It is also home to Lake Baikal, the world's oldest and deepest lake. It is the largest freshwater lake by volume, containing about one-fifth of the fresh water on Earth's surface
It has 14 neighbouring countries and a coastline on two oceans (35,000km of coastline)
144 million people live in Russia, but they are not evenly spread out, they are unevenly distributed.
There is an abundance of natural resources in Russia. Many resources are in Siberia, which has very harsh weather and extreme cold temperatures. It is very hard to work in these areas as steel become brittle at these low temperatures

Russia's Climate
Russia experiences a continental climate; this means two main seasons.
(1) Long dark cold winters with (2) brief warm summers
Precipitation is low throughout the year
Yakutsk is the coldest city in Russia and on Earth. Temperatures can reach - 45C. Yakutsk is built on permafrost (frozen round, in fact 65% of Russia is land.

Russia and the Arctic
The Arctic is a region surrounding the North Pole that is made up of a large ocean.
It is the Northernmost region of Earth.
There are many natural resources located here.
Taking these resources can have social and environmental impacts.
Social: - Nenets herders have always moved seasonally with their reindeer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Yamal Megaproject was developed to extract the large gas reserves of the region. - The Nenets migrations routes are now affected by the gas and oil pipelines, making it difficult to move the reindeer herds. - If they cannot migrate, their people, their way of life might disappear forever and culture lost.
Environmental: - Greenpeace are concerned about the damage to the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A campaign 'Save the Arctic' wants to make people aware of the issues. - An oil spill under these icy waters would have a catastrophic impact on animals and the pristine water. - Russia produces 12% of the world oil it is responsible for roughly half of the worlds oil spills.

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY	
Federation	A group of states with a central government
Ethnic	A population with a common culture or religion.
Steppes	A large area of flat unforested grassland in south-eastern Europe or Siberia.
Siberia	A large region in the Russian Federation in N Asia, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific.
Taiga	The swampy coniferous forest in the far North of the World, especially that between the tundra and steppes of Siberia.
Tundra	A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen.
Continental Climate	A relatively dry climate with very hot summers and very cold winters
Deciduous	Trees that shed their leaves annually.
Coniferous	Trees that keep their leaves all year round.
Self-Sufficient	Needing no outside help in satisfying one's basic needs, especially with regard to the production of food.

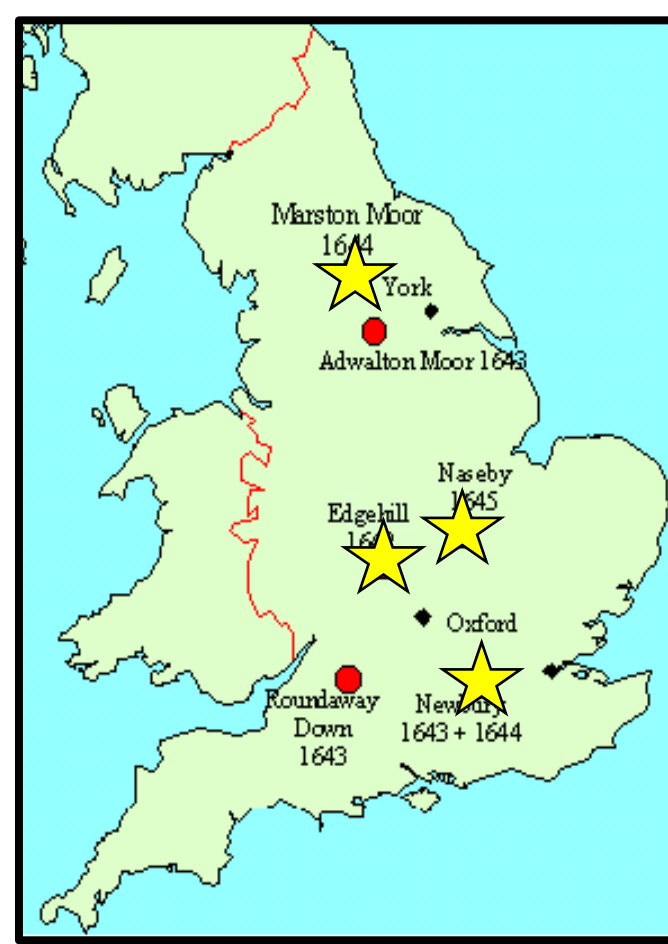


Russia's Ecosystems		
There are four biomes distributed across Russia.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Temperate forest (Red) > Taiga (Green) > Steppe (Orange) > Tundra (yellow) 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Taiga</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coniferous forest ✓ Made up of pines, larch's, spruce ✓ The largest biome in the world (apart form oceans) ✓ The largest biome in Russia ✓ Contains 55% of the world's conifers ✓ The largest forested area on the earth (larger than the Amazon) 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tundra</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The coldest of all biomes ✓ It is too cold for trees to grow ✓ Located in the north-eastern Russia 60-80N ✓ Winters are long and summers are short ✓ Soil forms very slowly ✓ Much of the land is permafrost (permanently frozen)
Most of Russia is dominated by Taiga and Tundra		

Causes of the English Civil War		
Religion	Money	Power
Many people in England feared that Charles favoured the Catholics too much – after all he was married to a Catholic.	England had money issues – Charles should have set a better example for his people with regards to spending.	Charles firmly believed in the Divine rights of Kings and that it was his right to run the country as he wished.
Since Henry VIII there had been problems over Religion and Charles could not hope to keep everybody happy.	In 1640, Charles fought a war against the Scots and lost. He had to pay the Scots to leave England.	In 1629, Charles locked MP's out of Parliament for 11 years.
	Charles spent a great deal of money on works of art by Rubens and Van Dyck.	In 1625, Charles went to war with Spain and lost.
There were many causes of the English Civil War between 1642 and 1649; they can be linked to Religion, Power or Money.	In 1626, Parliament refused to raise money for Charles.	

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY	
Puritan	A member of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries who regarded the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I as incomplete and sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship.
Monarch	A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.
Royalists	A person who supports the principle of monarchy or a particular monarchy.
Parliamentarians	A supporter of Parliament in the English Civil War.
stalemate	A situation in which further action or progress by opposing or competing parties seems impossible.
New Model Army	An army created in 1645 by Oliver Cromwell to fight for the Parliamentary cause in the English Civil War. Led by Thomas Fairfax, it was a disciplined and well-trained army which later came to possess considerable political influence.
Rump Parliament	The English Parliament which consisted only of MPs who believed the King should stand trial.
Significant	An event or person who is important over a long period of time.
Promoted	To raise someone to a higher or more important position or rank based on their work ethic and attitude.
Superiority	The state of being greater or better than something or someone else

1625	Charles 1 becomes King of England.
August 1642	War Breaks out
October 1642	Battle of Edgehill
July 1644	Battle of Marston Moor
June 1645	The Battle of Naseby
Jan 1647	Charles is given to Parliament.
Nov 1647	Charles escapes.
August 1648	Charles is recaptured
Jan 1649	Charles is executed



The Battle of Naseby (1645)

The **Roundheads won the Battle of Naseby** and it was one of the most important victories in the Civil War. We have to consider how and why did they win:

Parliamentary Skill	Royalist Mistakes
Cromwell, leading the Roundheads cavalry broke through the Royalists lines. Instead of chasing the fleeing Royalist cavalry, he whirled around and attacked the Royal infantry.	Prince Rupert (leader of the Kings cavalry) crashed through the Roundheads. However instead of smashing into the foot soldiers, Rupert chased after the baggage wagon (which contained lots of money) at Naseby.
The Roundhead Infantry advanced forward into the Royalist infantry.	The battle of Naseby was the turning point for the English Civil War. Up until then the Parliamentarians were struggling against the King's forces.
Cromwell's cavalry now trapped the Royalist infantry on one side and the Roundhead infantry trapped the other.	Around 10,000 Royalists had taken to the field, of whom, 1,000 lay dead and 5,000 had been taken prisoner.
The Royalist infantry panicked at being caught in a pincer movement and surrendered.	Parliamentarians seized the King's baggage train and not only seized precious ammunition, they also found the King's personal effects, including sensitive papers.

The English Civil War was fighting that took place in England between the supporters of the Monarchy of Charles I and opposing groups such as the Parliamentarians.

The Consequence of the English Civil War led to the trial and execution of Charles I, the exile of his son, Charles II and the replacement of English monarchy with the Commonwealth of England.

MONARCHY

Religion was a major cause of the English Civil War. It was part of a Europe wide conflict between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism.

At the start of his reign (1625) King Charles I had married the Roman Catholic Henrietta Maria of France and it was believed Charles was leaning towards Catholicism.

Puritans wanted a purer form of worship without rituals and without religious icons and images.

RELIGION

INVASION

In 1649 Cromwell declared England a Commonwealth and Free State. It was the first time that the Westminster Parliament had represented the whole of the British Isles and led to 11 years of republican rule in England.

POLITICAL REFORM

English Civil War

HISTORICAL SUBSTANTIVE CONCEPTS

IDEOLOGY

King Charles believed that a King was Divinely Appointed by God and should rule his kingdom absolutely.

Since the Magna Carta the English believed that people had rights to their person and property above the rule of any king.

Charles refused to call any more parliaments after 1629. He was determined to rule on his own and did until 1637.

CONFLICT

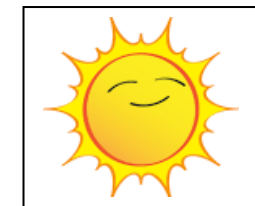
The English Civil War is a generic term for a series of Civil Wars between Royalists (supporters of the King) and Parliamentarians (supporters of Parliament) in England and Wales from 1642 to 1652. The human cost of the war was devastating.

REVOLUTION

The cause of the English Civil War is complex, at the centre were disagreements about religion, discontent over the Kings use of power and his economic policies.

TAX & ECONOMY

The English Civil War had a negative impact on the country's economy as it disrupted trade and commerce, led to inflation and an increase in taxes and caused widespread destruction of infrastructure.



¿Qué te gusta hacer en las vacaciones?

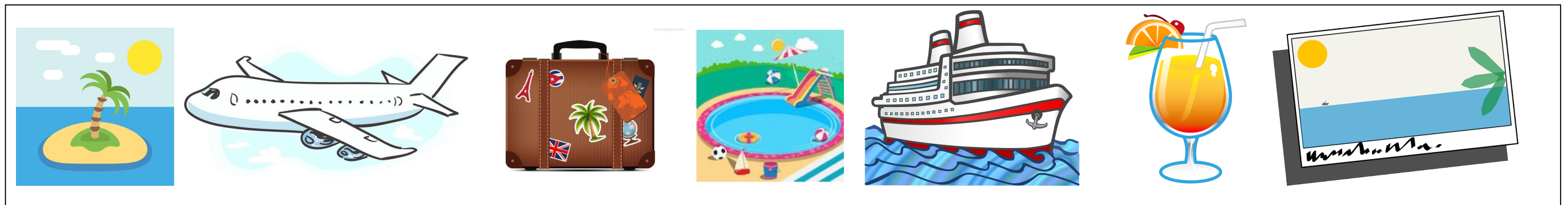
Week 1

Opinion	Infinitive	Because	In my opinion	Verb	Infinitive
Me fastidia (n) = I get annoyed	ir – to go	porque	en mi opinión	puedo = I can	relajarme – relax
Me fascina (n) = It fascinates me	viajar – to travel				leer – read
Me divierto – I have fun	alojarme – to stay				sacar fotos – take photos
Me decepciona – It disappoints me	nadar – to swim	dado que	a mi juicio		comprar recuerdos – buy souvenirs
Me da igual – I'm not bothered about	esquiar – to ski	puesto que	a mi modo de ver		hablar el idioma – speak the language
Me disfruto de = I enjoy	volar – to fly				hacer turismo – go sightseeing
Prefiero – I prefer	comprar – to buy				probar tapas – try tapas
Vale la pena – it's worth	descansar – to rest	ya que	para mí		aprender sobre la cultura – learn about the culture
Estoy harto de – I'm fed up of	tomar el sol – to sunbathe	aunque =	desde mi punto de vista		mandar postales – send postcards
Estoy a favor de – I am in favour of	bailar – to dance	although			comer comida típica = eat typical food

Week 2

Connective	Verb	Nouns	Connective	Noun	Verb	Infinitive	Nouns
Siempre = always	voy = I go	a España = to Spain a Francia = to France	pero = but	(yo) I	prefiero = prefer	ir = to go	a Italia = to Italy a las Islas Canarias = to the Canary Islands
Casi siempre = almost always	viajo = I travel	en avión = by plane en coche = by car		mi hermano mi hermanastra	prefiere = prefers	viajar = to travel	en barco = by boat en tren = by train
Normalmente = normally	me alojo = I stay	en una caravana = in a caravan en una tienda = in a tent	sin embargo = however	mi madre mi familia mi padre mi prima mi abuela		alojar(se) = to stay	en un hotel = in a hotel en un parador = in a luxury Spanish hotel
A menudo = often	nado = I swim	en el mar = in the sea en una piscina cubierta = in an indoor pool		mis padres y yo mi madre y yo mi abuelo y yo mi hermano y yo mi padre y yo mi bisabuelo y yo		nadar = to swim	en un lago = in a lake en una piscina = in a swimming pool
Por lo general = generally	comprar = I buy	unos recuerdos = souvenirs un postal = a postcard			preferimos = prefer	comprar = to buy	un llavero = a keyring unas castañuelas = castanets un abanico = a fan
A veces = sometimes	tomo el sol = I sunbathe	en la playa = on the beach al lado de la piscina = next to the pool	no obstante = however			tomar el sol = to sunbathe	en la playa = on the beach al lado de la piscina = next to the pool
De vez en cuando = sometimes	visito = I visit	los monumentos = the monuments el castillo = the castle el acuario = the aquarium				visitar = to visit	el estadio = the stadium el museo = the museum el parque temático = the theme park
Rara vez = rarely	como = I eat	la paella = paella las gambas = prawns	aunque = although	mis padres mis abuelos mis hermanos mis amigos mis tíos mis primos	prefieren = prefer	comer = to eat	comida típica = typical food las tapas = tapas
Casi nunca = almost never	bebo = I drink	la limonada = lemonade el agua mineral = water				beber = to drink	el vino tinto = red wine la cerveza = beer
Nunca = never	leo = I read	una novela = a novel un libro = a book	mientras = whilst			leer = to read	una revista = a magazine un periódico = a newspaper

Infinitive	Nouns	Verb	Comparative	Adjective	Comparative	Infinitive	Nouns
ir = going	a Italia = to Italy a las Islas Canarias = to the Canary Islands	es = is	más = more	divertido = fun (des)agradable = (un)pleasant rápido = fast lento = slow caro = expensive barato = cheap	que = than	ir = going	a España= to Spain a Francia = to France
viajar = travelling	en barco = by boat en tren = by train					viajar = travelling	en avión = by plane en coche = by car
alojar(se) = staying	en un hotel = in a hotel en un parador = in a luxury Spanish hotel					alojar(se) = staying	en una caravana = in a caravan en una tienda = in a tent
nadar = swimming	en un lago = in a lake en una puscina = in a swimming pool		menos = less	cómodo = comfortable incómodo = uncomfortable guay = cool estupendo = great asombroso = fantastic relajante = relaxing esplendido = great	que = than	nadar = swimming	en el mar = in the sea en una piscina cubierta = in an indoor pool
comprar = buying	un llavero = a keyring unas castañuelas = castanets un abanico = a fan					comprar = buying	unos recuerdos = souvenirs un postal = a postcard
tomar el sol = sunbathing	en la playa = on the beach al lado de la piscina = next to the pool					tomar el sol = sunbathing	en la playa = on the beach al lado de la piscina = next to the pool
visitar = visiting	el estadio = the stadium el museo = the museum el parque temático = the theme park		tan = as	animado = lively gracioso = funny pintoresco = picturesque delicioso = delicious sabroso = tasty difícil = difficult fácil = easy aburrido = boring entretenido = entertaining	como = as	visitar = visiting	los monumentos = the monuments el castillo = the castle el acuario = the aquarium
comer = eating	comida típica = typical food las tapas = tapas					comer = eating	la paella = paella las gambas = prawns
beber = drinking	el vino tinto = red wine la cerveza = beer					beber = drinking	la limonada = lemonade el agua mineral = water
leer = reading	una revista = a magazine un periódico = a newspaper					leer = reading	una novela = a novel un libro = a book



Dance: Year 7 Cultural Dance Part 2

What are we studying in this unit of dance?

In this unit we will be participating and appreciating different styles of dance from around the world, including Capoeira, Bollywood and African Dance. Dance from around the world is called cultural dance, which is to look at the traditions behind each dance style.

By the end of the unit you will have learnt new movements from the different dance styles and their traditional meaning. You will also take part in choreographic tasks to create your own movement.

WHAT IS LINE DANCING?

A line dance is a choreographed dance in which a group of people dance along to a repeating sequence of steps while arranged in one or more lines or rows. These lines usually face all in the same direction and dancers are not in physical contact with each other. Each dance is usually associated with a specific song, such as the Macarena or Electric Slide are a few of the line dances that have consistently remained part of modern American culture for years.



Line dancing is practiced and learned in country-western dance bars, social clubs, dance clubs and ballrooms. The term "modern line dance" is now used in many line dance clubs around the world to indicate the styles of dance that will be taught will include a mix from all genres, including pop, Latin, Irish, big band and country. It indicates clubs who no longer wear western style clothing or boots. Participants dress in casual clothing and often wear dance trainers.

WHAT IS THE HAKA?

Haka in both Māori and English are a variety of ceremonial performance art in Māori culture. It is often performed by a group, with vigorous movements and stamping of the feet with rhythmically shouted or chanted accompaniment. Haka are performed to welcome distinguished guests, or to acknowledge great achievements, occasions, or funerals. Haka have been traditionally performed by both men and women and for a variety of social functions within Māori culture. The group of people performing a haka is referred to as a *kappa haka* (*kappa* meaning group/team). Kapa haka groups are common in schools in New Zealand. New Zealand sports teams' practice of performing a haka before their international matches has made haka more widely known around the world. This tradition began with the 1888–89 New Zealand Native football team tour and has been carried on by the New Zealand rugby union team (known as the All Blacks) since 1905. Although popularly associated with the traditional battle preparations of male warriors, conceptions that haka is a "war dance", and the non-accurate performance of haka by non-Māori, are considered untrue and sometimes offensive.



SUBJECT TERMINOLOGY	
Cultural Dance	Traditions of a particular culture which is represented through dance
Kappa Haka	Meaning group / team in Maori culture
Unison	To perform the same sequence of steps at the same time as a group
Relationships	The ways in which dancers interact; the connections between dancers.
Mental Skills	These include commitment, concentration, confidence, movement memory, rehearsal discipline, response to feedback and capacity to improve.
Spatial Awareness	Consciousness of the surrounding space and its effective use
Accompaniment	The sound that you hear during a dance. For example, percussion
Appreciation	Recognition and understanding of the qualities of dance

WHAT IS ZORBA THE GREEK DANCE?

The ancient Greeks believed that dancing was a gift from the gods to man. Today, Greece counts thousands of variations when it comes to traditional dances, with different islands and districts owing to their own. Knowledge of the Greek folk dances spread around the world through the Greek movement and the famous movie called "Zorba the Greek". Nowadays, traditional Greek dances are mostly performed during celebrations (like weddings or baptisms) and festivals. They are a lot of fun and bring people together! With so many variations and different dances, it is hard to choose only a few that stand out.

Sirtaki is a dance of Greek origin, choreographed for the 1964 film *Zorba the Greek*. It is a recent Greek folkdance, and a mixture of "syrtos" and the slow and fast rhythms of the hasapiko dance. The name *sirtaki* comes from the Greek word syrtos which means "drag (the dance)" or "lead (the dance)".



Year 8 Drama Knowledge Organiser
Topic 1 – Darkwood Manor



Vocal Skills

Tone	Your tone suggests your mood and your intention towards the listener, e.g happy, sad.
Pitch	Speaking in a high, low or natural voice.
Pace	The speed with which you speak, eg the speed of response in an argument.
Volume	This is how loud or quiet your voice is. Varying volume is important to communicate a range of emotions and situations. Anger or excitement might be communicated with a loud volume while fear could be shown by using a quiet voice.
Accent	Show that your character is from a specific place.
Pause	A dramatic pause at a crucial moment is very effective in performance.
Intonation	The rise and fall of a voice. There's a clear movement up when we ask questions for example. Intonation also helps us to say what we mean.

Narration

Spoken commentary for the audience about the action on stage. A narrator informs the audience about the plot. Narration is useful in making the play more understandable for the audience. It also makes the drama stylised. This means that it becomes non-naturalistic because the audience are aware throughout that a story is being told and the fourth wall is broken.

Fourth wall – the invisible wall between the actors on stage and the audience that isn't usually crossed, physically or verbally.

A narrator is NOT a story teller – they move the Drama on and inform the audience of what's happening, which isn't always telling a story.

Essence Machine – An essence machine is a technique used in Drama to show ideas and pieces of Drama. You repeat the same piece over and over, each time altering it a bit.

Soundscape – A collection of sounds that help tell a story by creating a mood, theme or location.

Vocal Collage – A technique used in Drama where a group of people repeat a word after each other again and again. This is to build tension and reflect what the main character is thinking or feeling.

Tension

A growing sense of expectation within the Drama, a feeling that the story is building up towards something exciting/scary happening.

Physical Skills

Eye Contact	Communicates a character's attitude, emotions or status.
Facial Expression	Conveys emotions, by non – verbally communicating the feelings and thoughts of the character.
Gesture	Movement or action with arms/hands showing emotion or to define a character.
Posture	Position of a person's body when standing or sitting.
Proxemics	The distance between characters/actors in a play. It indicates the state of their relationships and feelings.
Levels	Gives a stage more visual interest. Also allows different characters to communicate different status.

Performance Skills

Do's	Don'ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak loudly and clearly • Face the audience • Make eye contact with the character you're talking to • Pause for tension • Keep characteristics naturalistic • Learn your lines • Be confident! • Look out beyond the audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn your back on the audience • Mumble • Corpse • Fidget • Forget your lines • Look at the floor • Talk over other characters • Don't rush! • Exaggerate

The Ukulele: Diagram, Tuning & Finger numbers (for hand working at fretboard).

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY

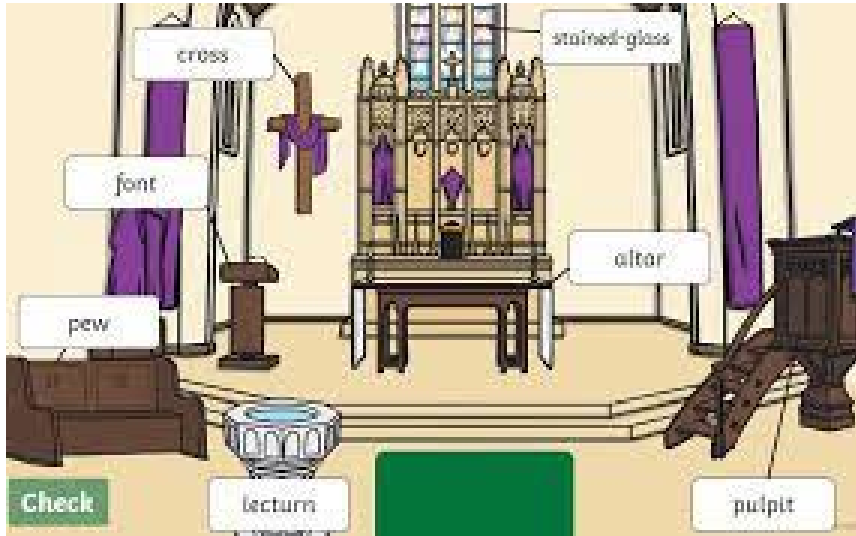
Articulation	Strumming – brushing across the strings (Downstroke / upstroke). Picking / Plucking- the playing of individual strings.
Strumming Pattern	A repeated rhythmic pattern used to perform the chord sequence.
Dampen	A technique used to mute (silence) the strings after being played to add further articulation & effect.
Instrumentation	The instruments used in a piece of music. (In pop music these would typically include drum kit, guitar, bass, piano and vocals).
Melody and accompaniment	The typical texture used in pop songs.
Melody	The main tune (usually sung by the singer).
Chord	Two or more notes played together.
Chord sequence	A pattern of chords played one after the other.
Lyrics	The words in a song.
Bass Line	The lowest pitched part.
Riff	A repeated pattern.
Structure	The sections of a piece of music that gives a piece it's shape and direction.
Song Structure	Typical song structure will include verse, chorus, intro, outro, bridge section / middle 8.

Tablature: A form of notation that string players can read from.

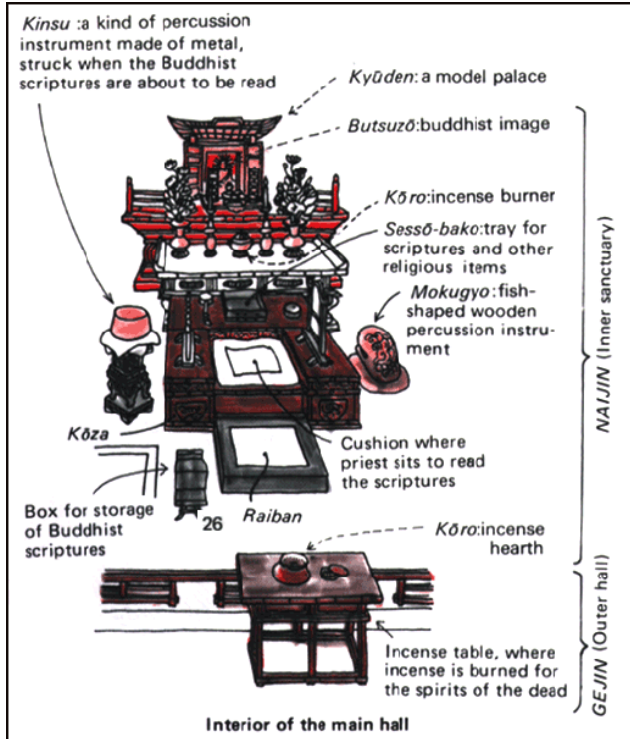
Ukulele Chords: As well as reading music from traditional staves and tablature a lot of ukulele players and guitarists read music from chord shapes and pictures.

The following 4 chords provide the basis for a lot of the popular songs that we listen to.

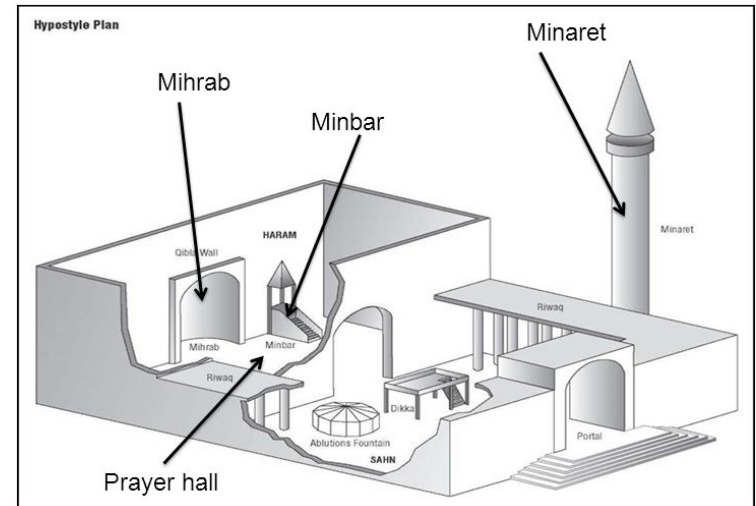
Year 7 HT5 Religious Buildings



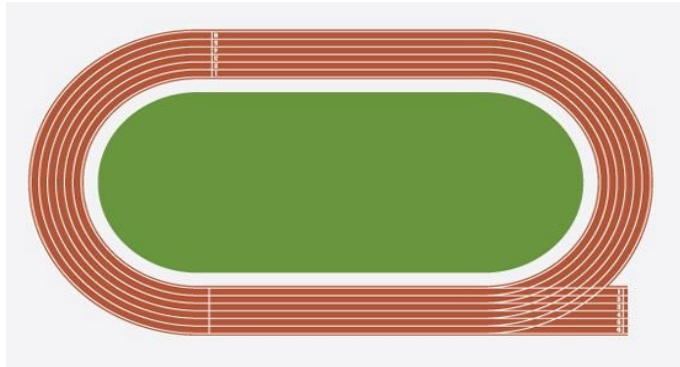
Alter	A table at the front of a church where Eucharist is performed
Stained glass window	Windows with religious images to help devotion
Font	A large container that holds water for baptism
Pews	Seats where people sit in some churches
Nave	The main area of the church building where people sit
Mihrab	A niche in the wall that shows the direction of Mecca
Minbar	The raised platform from which the imam will speak
Qibla Wall	This is the wall that shows the direction to Mecca
Washing area	Before prayer a Muslim will perform wudu, ritual washing
Statue of the Buddha	The focus of Buddhist worship – The Buddha or his teachings
Incense and holders	Symbolises prayer or purification
Fruit and flower offerings	Can symbolise impermanence
Candle	Symbolises the object of Buddhism – enlightenment.




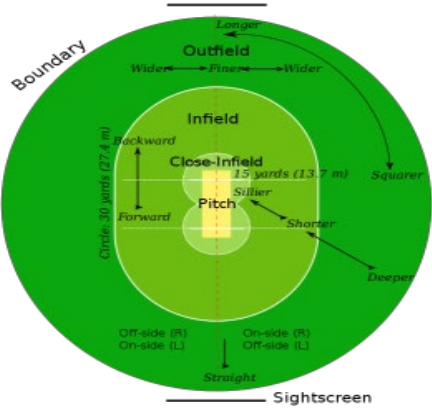
Inside a Mosque



Half-Term 5/6: Subject – PE – Year 7 – Athletics

Key skills		Track events		Field events	
Skill	Description	 <p>-The track is usually 400m in circumference (300m at school) -The area consists of an oval-shaped running track which has a grass field in the middle where throwing and jumping events can take place.</p> <p>The following track events (which we perform at school) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100m • 200m • 300m (female only) • 400m (male only) • 800m • 1500m • 4 x 100m relay • 60m hurdles 		Event	Description
Sprinting	An action to move quickly with the correct technique using arms and legs as effectively as possible (any distance up to 400m)			Shot putt	A metal ball which has to be pushed from the neck/shoulder as far as possible Females- 2.72kg Males- 3kg
Distance (junior level)	Using cardiovascular endurance to run at a steady pace over longer distances (800m, 1500m or longer)			Javelin	A long metal stick with a metal point. It has to be thrown with one hand (similar technique to a tennis ball throw) Females- 400g Males- 400g
Throwing	The ability to propel an object through the air as far as possible (shot putt, javelin, discus)			Discus	A round disc-shaped object (usually made of rubber). It has to be thrown one-handed sideways (similar to a goalkeeper throw) Females- 0.75kg Males- 1kg
Jumping	The technique to propel the body into the air to either cover distance, height, or both (long jump, triple jump, high jump)			Long jump	The athlete sprints as fast as they can to the jump line and takes off on one foot and tries to cover as much distance as possible in the air, to land as far as they can in the sand pit
Common errors	Scoring	Tactical skill	Components of fitness	Triple jump	The athlete sprints as fast as they can up to the take-off board then has to perform a hop, step and jump, landing in the sand pit with two feet
-False start -Crossing lanes -Stepping over throw/jump line -Knocking the bar off in high jump -A no-throw -Dropping the baton	Timed: running, relays and hurdles Measured: jumps and throws	-Decision making -Team work in relays -Order in relay and tug of war -Pacing	-Cardiovascular endurance -Muscular endurance -Strength -Flexibility -Power -Coordination -Reaction time	High jump	The athlete takes a curved run up from either side of the pole and takes off one-footed to try and jump over the bar (using scissors technique or the fosbury flop). They land on a thick, padded mat and if successful, the bar is raised a few cm. You get three attempts to clear the height and the winner is the person who can jump the highest.

Half-Term 5 & 6: Subject – PE – Year 7 – Cricket

Rules of the game	Equipment and Pitch Markings	Key Terms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two teams, both with 11 players, take it in turns to bat and bowl. • When one team is batting, they try and score as many runs as they can by hitting the ball around an oval field. • The other team must get them out by bowling the ball overarm at the stumps. • The bowling team can get the batsmen out by hitting the stumps or catching the ball. • Once the batting team is all out, the teams swap over, and they then become the bowling side. • Each time a team bats it is known as their innings. • Whoever scores the most runs wins. • Two umpires officiate the game on the field of play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helmet, Leg pads, Gloves for batsmen only, wicket-keeper's gloves • Ball • A wooden bat. The bat has a long handle and one side has a smooth face. • Stumps – three upright wooden poles that, together with the bails, form the wicket. • Bails – two crosspieces made of wood, placed on top of the stumps. • Boundary – A rope demarcating the perimeter of the field known as the boundary. 	<p>Run – It is the basic unit of scoring in cricket. It is scored when a striking batsman hits the ball bowled and runs between the stumps along with non-striker. It is usually scored in ones, twos, and threes.</p> <p>No-ball – If a bowler’s foot crosses the popping crease while delivering the ball then, it is called a no-ball. The ball bowled that is directed above waist of the batsman without pitching on the ground is a no-ball too.</p> <p>Wide – A ball that is bowled away from the batsman and moves wide of the return crease on the off-side at the batting end is called wide. Another definition is ball bowled that bounces over the head of the batsman after pitching is also called wide.</p> <p>Bowled – It is a way of getting out where the batsman misses the ball bowled and the stumps behind are disturbed.</p> <p>Caught – A batsman is declared out when the fielder catches the ball on full that is hit by the batsman. If it is caught by the wicketkeeper then, it is called caught behind.</p> <p>Run-out – If a fielder disturbs the stumps with ball in hand while the batsman is not in the crease after playing a shot, then the batsman is declared run-out.</p> <p>Stumped – A batsman moves out of crease to play a ball and misses; the keeper gathers the ball and hits the stumps with ball in hand. Then, the batsman is declared out as stumped.</p>
	 <p>Scoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One run is scored each time the batsmen cross and reach the set of stumps at the other end of the pitch. • Four runs can be scored if the ball reaches the perimeter of the field • Six runs if crosses the perimeter without bouncing. 	

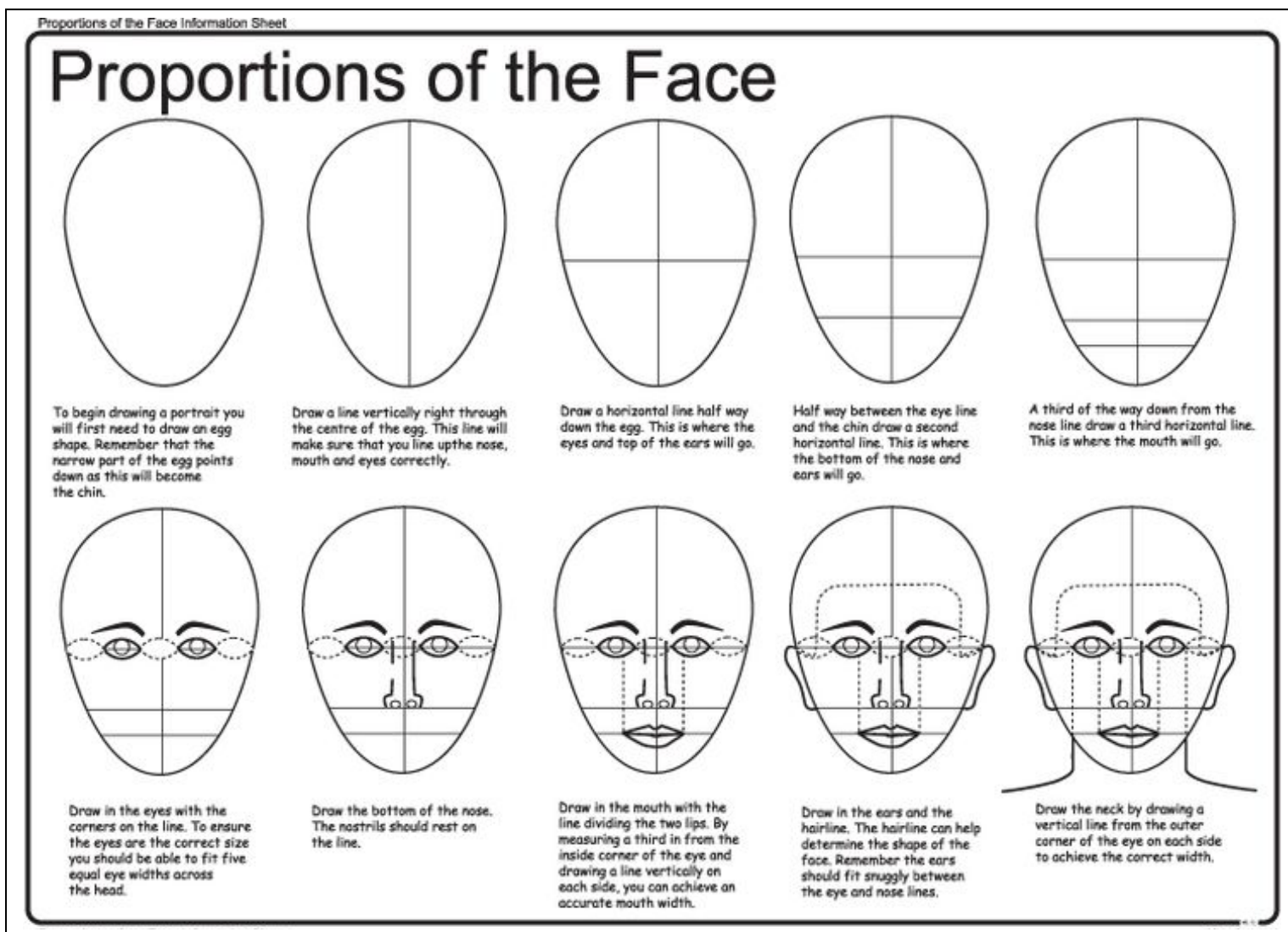
Substance-Specific Information		
Caffeine	Alcohol	Nicotine and tobacco
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A stimulant drug often found in drinks such as tea, coffee, soft drinks and energy drinks ➤ It is advised that children should only consume caffeine in moderation ➤ Caffeine is not necessary for a healthy, balanced diet ➤ Daily intake up to 3mg/kg of body weight does not raise safety concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Found in drinks such as beer, wine and spirits ❖ Amounts of alcohol are measured in units ❖ An alcohol-free childhood is the healthiest option ❖ Risks include accidents or judgement errors; cancers; high blood pressure; harms to relationships ❖ The law states that alcohol cannot be sold to under 18s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nicotine is an addictive substance found in tobacco and other products such as e-cigarettes ▪ Tobacco is used in cigarette, pipes, cigars, chewing tobacco and shisha ▪ Risks include cancers; heart attack stroke; reduced fertility ▪ The law states that nicotine and tobacco products cannot be sold to under 18s.

Subject specific vocabulary	
Substance	This generic term includes alcohol and other drugs that may be legal
Controlled Substance	Drugs for which the manufacture, possession or use is regulated by the government
Medicine	A drug or remedy that may be prescribed by a health professional or purchased over the counter
Side effects	An effect of a drug (including medicines) that is additional to its
Dependency	A state in which a person relies upon a substance to feel or function as normal, this can be physical and/or psychological
Cessation	The process of reducing and stopping the use of a substance. This may be done independently or with the support of others.

Influences of decision-making	
Example of influences	Strategies for managing peer influence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Own perception, attitudes and beliefs ❖ Curiosity or thrill-seeking ❖ Whether actions fit with one's own values or goals ❖ The attitudes and actions of friends, role models and celebrities ❖ Family or community religious/cultural beliefs and expectations ❖ Social and cultural norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assertive refusal with or without providing a further reason ○ Using humour to deflect from the situation ○ Removing oneself from the situation ○ Using an excuse to avoid using a substance ○ Telling a 'white lie' ○ Discussing intentions with a trusted friend so they can support in pressurised situations ○ Planning with family members to help by coming to pick them up if away from home ○ Organising alcohol-free social events.

Get the Facts about Vaping	
Vaping is addictive	Vaping can harm your body
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vapes contain nicotine, an addictive chemical that is extremely hard to quit ○ Nicotine is the same drug used in cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products ○ Some vape pods have as much nicotine as 20 cigarettes (a pack of cigarettes) ○ Because your brain is still developing until your mid 20's you are more likely to become addicted to nicotine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It's not water vapor – aerosol from vaping has cancer-causing chemicals ○ Vaping has been linked to EVALI (e-cigarette associated lung injury) ○ Vapes can also contain harmful (and possibly harmful) ingredients such as: ○ Flavouring such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to a serious lung disease. ○ Heavy metals such as nickel, tin and lead. ○ Volatile organic compounds such as benzene, which is found in car exhaust.

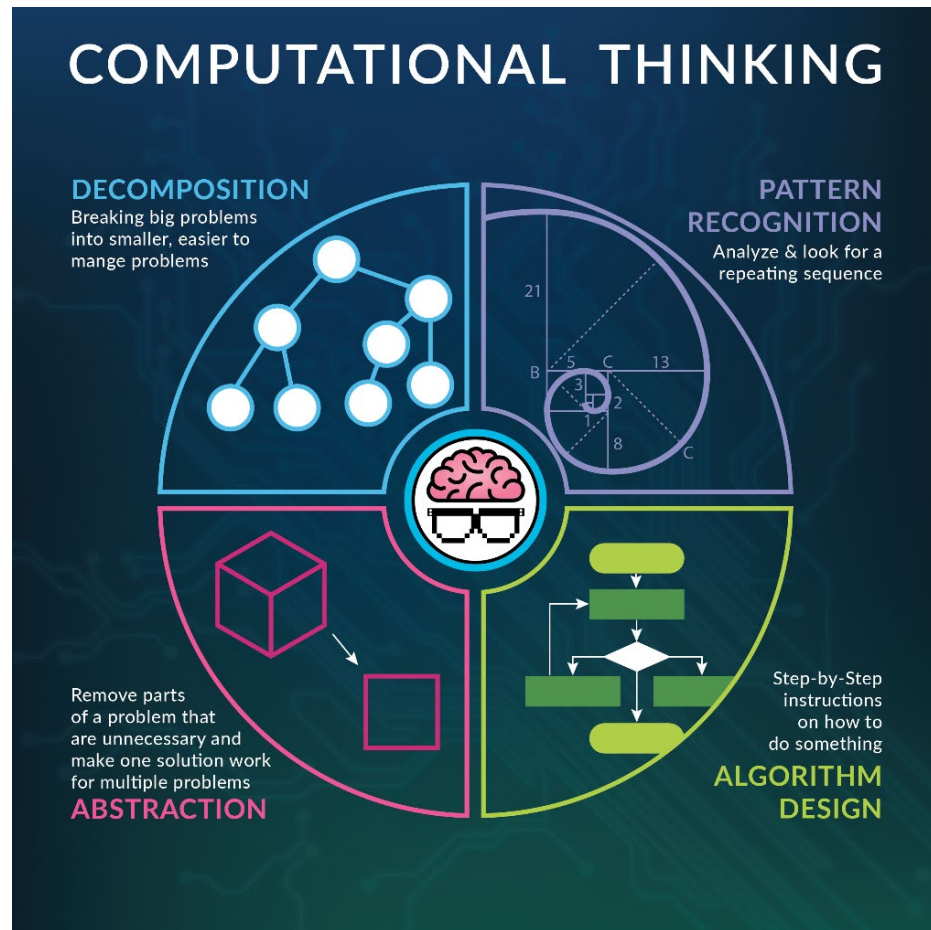
Further sources of information and advice.	
concern@magnusacademy.co.uk	This email address can be used if you have any concerns about a student at the academy and can also be used to report bullying.
Talktofrank.com 0300 1236600	FRANK – Information, help and advice about drugs
Nhs.uk/smokefree	NHS Smokefree – NHS smoking cessation support service
Wearewithyou.org.uk	We Are With You – Help and advice to reduce or stop the use of alcohol and other drugs
Turningpoint.co.uk	Turning Point – Support service for a range of issues including substances and mental health
Nacoa.org.uk 08003583456	Nacoa – Information and support for anyone affected by a parent's drinking
Childline.org.uk 0800 1111	Childline – Confidential support service Calls do not appear on phone bill



Use the diagram above to help you draw a face in the space below.

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY	
Portrait	A picture of a face
Genre	A category in art
Proportion	The relationship between things in size
Symmetry	Equal on both sides
Horizontal	Flat or level
Accuracy	Correct
Tone	How light or dark something is
Vertical	Upright
Scale/size	How big or small something is
Facial Features	Eyes, nose, mouth and ears

Box 1



Box 3

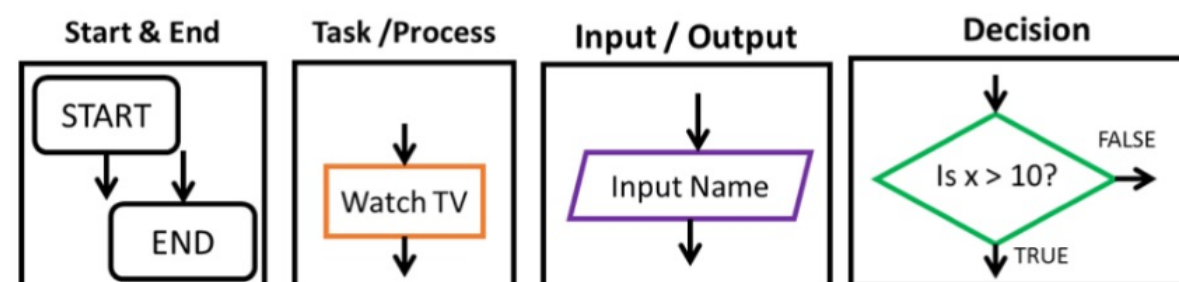
Symbol	Name	Function
	Start/end	An oval represents a start or end point
	Arrows	A line is a connector that shows relationships between the representative shapes
	Input/Output	A parallelogram represents input or output
	Process	A rectangle represents a process
	Decision	A diamond indicates a decision

Box 2

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY	
Algorithm	The step-by-step method or process to solve a problem.
Computational thinking	The methodical ability to solve complex problems in a logical and sequential manner.
Abstraction	The process of taking away unnecessary information to solve a problem.
Decomposition	The method of reducing or breaking down a problem into smaller problems.
Hardware	The physical elements/parts of a computer an example of hardware is a keyboard, motherboard, graphics card.
Software	The non-physical elements of a computer referred to as programs on the computer that can be used to carry out a task. An example of software is Microsoft PowerPoint.
Pattern recognition	The method of identifying repeating patterns and using that information to solve problems.
Flowchart	A Chart/Diagram that represents a process or the flow of a program.
Logic	A particular way of thinking. This is usually reasonable and based on good judgement.
Variable	Something which can be changed or adapted
Sequence	Arranged in a particular order e.g.1,2,3 or a,b,c
Programmed	Providing a computer with coded instructions

Box 4

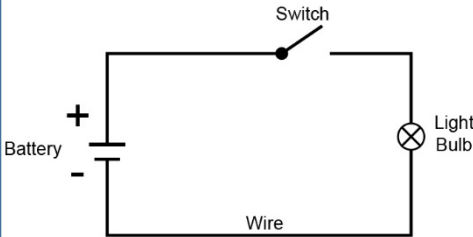
Computational Thinking Keywords
Computational Thinking: The ability to solve problems logically
Decomposition: Breaking down a problem into smaller parts
Pattern recognition: Looking for similarities and trends within the problem. Using prior experience to create solutions.
Abstraction: Filtering out the most important parts of a solution, ignoring unnecessary details.
Algorithm: A step-by-step set of instructions to complete a task.



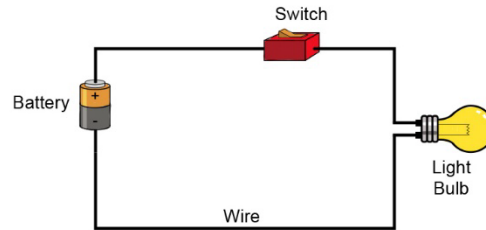
Definition of a simple circuit

A **simple circuit** is a closed loop of a conductor that electrons can travel around, usually a power source (a battery) and an electrical component or device (light bulb) and conducting wire.

Diagram of a circuit



Picture of a circuit



Components

Switch	Turn a circuit on and off
Light bulb	To produce light
Buzzer	Makes a sound (buzzing noise)
Battery	Source of power
Wire	Used to connect a circuit together. It allows electricity

We measure current using an ammeter.

An ammeter must be connected in series with other components in a circuit. This means we need to break into the circuit when we add an ammeter.

Ammeter

An ammeter must be connected in series with other components in a circuit. This is used to measure an electrical current

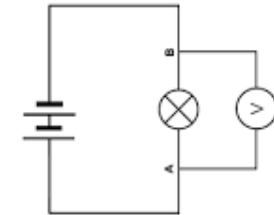


Device	Electrical symbol	Converts electrical energy to
	Buzzer	Sound
	Loudspeaker	Sound
	Lamp	Light

Voltmeter

We measure **voltages** in a circuit with a **voltmeter**.

The voltmeter is connected in **parallel** with the component.

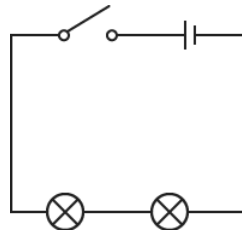


How a simple circuit

Electrons are present in wires and components and when all these are connected and turned on they are charged they move, transferring energy.

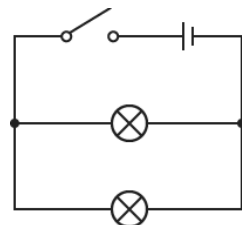
Series circuits

A circuit where one components follows on directly from another.



Parallel circuits

In a parallel circuit there is more than one path for the current to follow.



At some points in a parallel circuit there will be **junctions of conductors**. Junctions are sometimes shown by dots on circuit diagrams.

Equipment and manufacturing components

Long nose pliers	used to deform the copper wire
Pliers	Hold components and strip
Screwdriver	To turn screws into wood
Side cutters	To strip wire and cut the ends
Soldering iron	To solder components together
Soldering station	To hold components and equipment safely whilst working.
Vice	To hold work in place
Former	To make a uniform shape for the wand
Self tapping screws	To attach wood together
Half rounded file	To shape material
Glass paper	Smooth and clean surfaces
Tape	To hold work in place whilst the glue sets