

# Year 7 - Cycle Three

## 100% Book



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tutor group: \_\_\_\_\_



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## Your 100% book and knowledge organisers

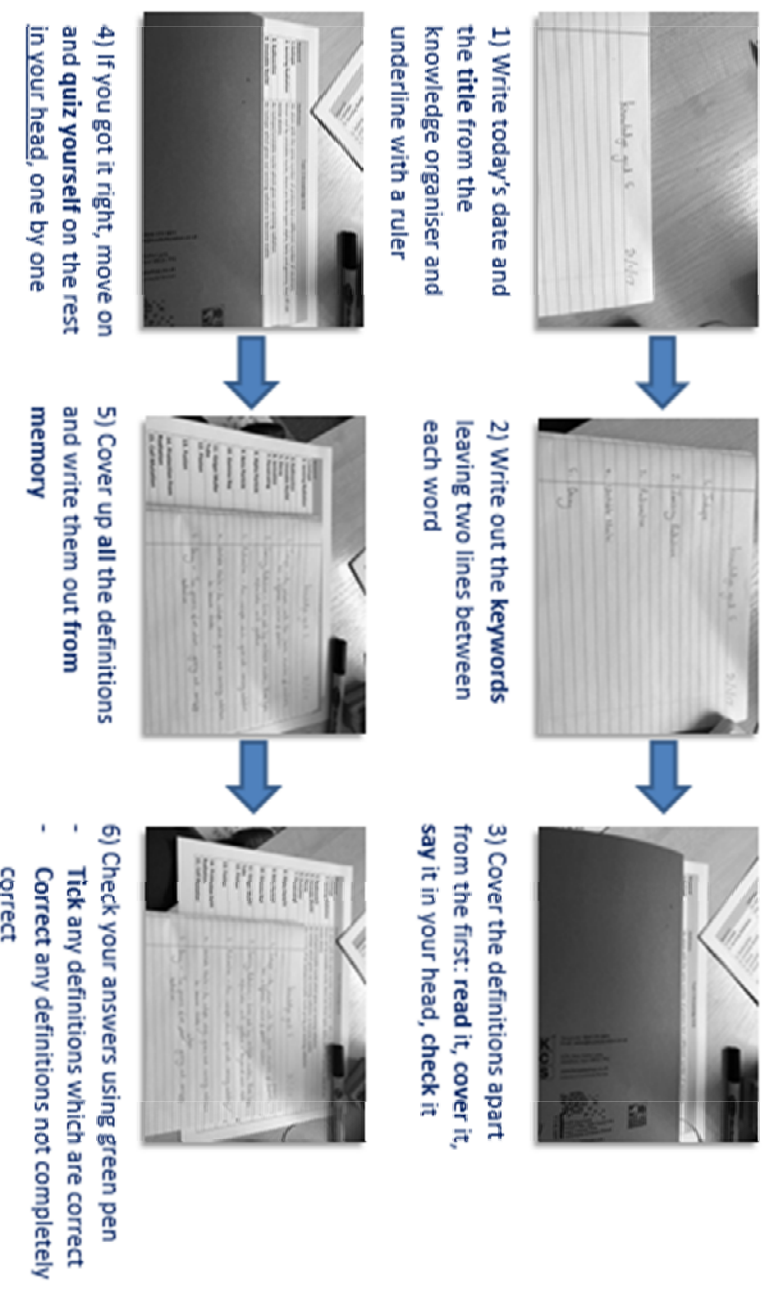
Knowledge organisers contain **critical** knowledge you must know. This will help you recap, revisit and revise what you have learnt in lessons in order to remember this knowledge for the long-term.

**Students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning.**

You must have this 100% book for **every lesson** – it is part of your equipment.

You must keep your 100% books (even after you have finished the cycle or the year).

## How do I use my 100% book for self-quizzing?



# Correcting spelling, punctuation and grammar

Your work will be marked across all subjects to help you improve your literacy. This is the code that will be used.

Correcting your spelling, punctuation and grammar	
<b>Sp + underlined word</b>	The underlined word is spelt incorrectly.  Look, cover, write then check. Do this at least three times so you spell it correctly.
<b>A circle around part of a word or a space</b>	Your punctuation is incorrect, or something is missing (including capital letters).
<b>? + wobbly line</b>	You haven't explained your ideas clearly enough.
<b>/</b>	You need to start a new sentence here.  Remember: full stop, capital letter.
<b>//</b>	You need to start a new paragraph here.  Remember: new paragraphs for time, place, topic, person (TiPToP).
<b>^</b>	A word is missing where the arrow is pointing.





## 1. Clay Terms

<b>Knead</b>	Preparing clay for shaping by pushing and rolling it under the palm of your hand
<b>Wedge</b>	To knead the clay or push on it repeatedly to help remove air bubbles
<b>Slip</b>	A mixture of clay and water used like glue
<b>Score</b>	To make the surface of the clay rough when putting two pieces together
<b>Joining</b>	Slip and score two pieces together
<b>Leather Hard</b>	Clay that is losing moisture and beginning to stiffen – perfect for carving
<b>Bone Dry</b>	When the clay is as dry as it can be before firing
<b>Kiln</b>	The type of 'oven' used throughout the firing process
<b>Fire</b>	To turn the kiln on to heat the clay

## 3. Clay Terms

<b>Geometric</b>	Mathematical shapes
<b>Organic</b>	Shapes that are naturally formed (found in nature)
<b>Relief</b>	Building forms up out of a 2D surface
<b>Impressing</b>	Marks are made by pressing tools, objects and materials into soft clay
<b>Sponge</b>	For wetting clay to keep moist
<b>Wire-ended Tools</b>	For decorative carving, shaping and shaving off layers of clay
<b>Pottery Knife</b>	For cutting slabs, tiles, coils and decorative pieces
<b>Wooden Boards</b>	For building work on
<b>Guides</b>	For slab rolling to ensure an even thickness

## 4. Gargoyles

<b>Gargoyle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a sculptural water downspout located on top of a building</li> <li>from the French word 'gargouille' meaning throat</li> </ul>
<b>Grotesque</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a gargoyle that does not drain water</li> </ul>





## 2. Clay Terms

<b>Bisqueware</b>	Clay that has been fired once
<b>Glaze</b>	A form of liquid glass put on bisqueware to have a decorative coating or finish
<b>Pinch</b>	A ball pinched into a round bowl shape
<b>Coil</b>	A long rolled piece of clay
<b>Slab</b>	A flat piece of clay
<b>Carving</b>	Cut out pieces from the clay
<b>Air Bubbles</b>	Can cause cracks in the clay when fired
<b>Moist</b>	Wet clay that is easy to work with

## 5. History of Clay

<b>Prehistoric Times</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>water was carried in woven baskets lined with river clay</li> <li>hardened moulded pottery in fire to make sturdy containers</li> </ul>
<b>Egyptians</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>made kilns to place their clay pots in for firing</li> <li>used fine clay to decorate their delicate pottery</li> </ul>
<b>Ancient Greek</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>valued vases as a form of decoration</li> <li>pottery was decorated with pictures of their daily lives and stories of their gods and heroes</li> </ul>
<b>Medieval Times</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sand mixed with clay to make cooking pots strong enough to be placed over an open fire</li> </ul>

## 6. Famous Clay Art

Name	Characteristics of Work	Image
<b>Terracotta Army</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>constructed to accompany the tomb of China's First Emperor as an afterlife guard</li> <li>thousands of detailed life-size models represent the army that united China at the end of the Warring States Period (476 – 221 BC)</li> </ul>	
<b>Pablo Picasso</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inspired by everything from human faces to animals to Greek mythology and bullfighting</li> <li>imagery sat between figurative and abstract and used simplified shapes</li> </ul>	
<b>Grayson Perry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>known for his ceramic vases, tapestries and cross-dressing</li> <li>Perry's vases have classical forms and are decorated in bright colours</li> </ul>	
<b>Dug Stanat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>include creatures, characters, monsters, and spirits</li> <li>sculptures are a glimpse into an untold story</li> </ul>	

## Y7 Cycle 3 | Drama | Story Telling

### A: Lesson 1

Protagonist	The leading character in a story
Antagonist	The character that actively opposes the protagonist
Plot	The main events that make up a story
Narrative	The order of the events that make up a plot
Backstory	Events that take place outside the narrative. The backstory will influence events in the plot; they may be spoken about but will not be seen

### B: Lesson 2

Motivation	The reason behind a person's actions
Trials	Moments in the plot where the protagonist is challenged to overcome a problem
Deuteragonist	The character second-in-command to the protagonist
Mentor	The character who will either train or guide the protagonist, helping them however they can
Love interest	The character that the protagonist is romantically interested in (sometimes not included)

### C: Lesson 3

Call to adventure	The moment the protagonist is given his mission
Crisis	The main challenge the protagonist must face; often referenced through the whole narrative
Resolution	The outcome of the crisis; most commonly the protagonist will be successful
Return	The end of the adventure when the crisis is over and happiness returns

### D: Lesson 4

Climax	The most important moment in a plot. It will most commonly involve a highly tense moment
Tension	A feeling of strain, emotionally or mentally
Slow motion	Slowing the pace of movement in a performance to create a feeling of tension in the audience
Sound scape	Use of the actors' voices and bodies to create live sound that suggests a location or atmosphere

## English Cycle 3 Knowledge Organiser – *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens

A	Terminology	Definition	Linked words
1	Juxtaposition	Two ideas or images being placed close together to highlight the contrast	juxtapose (v)
2	Metaphor	A person, place, thing or action being presented as being something it is not in order to make a comparison	metaphorical (adj)
3	Tone	The particular feeling, mood or attitude of the text	
4	Syntax	The order of words in a sentence	syntactical (adj)
5	Dialect	The way people speak in a particular area or region	

B	Grammar	Definition
1	Declarative Sentences	Used to share information or make a statement
2	Imperative Sentences	Used to give orders or instructions, and which use an imperative verb
3	Exclamative Sentences	Used to make forceful statements or exclamations, ending in an exclamation mark
4	Multi-clause Sentences	Complex sentences which contain more than one clause
5	Dash (-)	Used to show where clauses begin or end or to indicate that two sentences are linked together
6	Pronoun	Words used instead of nouns or noun phrases, e.g. it, he, she
7	Inclusive Pronoun	Collective pronouns which indicate inclusion, e.g. 'we' and 'our'
8	Active Voice	Sentences where the main subject does the action
9	Passive Voice	Sentences where the main subject becomes the object

C	Vocabulary	Definition	Linked words
1	Station (n)	Status or position in life	
2	Retribution (n)	Serious punishment for doing something wrong	
3	Impotence (n)	Being helpless or powerless	impotent (adj)
4	Dependence (n)	Needing or relying on someone or something all the time	dependent (adj) independent (adj)
5	Corruption (n)	Illegal, bad or dishonest behaviour	corrupt (adj)
6	Victim (n)	A person who has been harmed, injured or killed as a result of someone else's actions	victimise (v)
7	Vulnerability (n)	Being exposed to the possibility of being harmed or attacked	vulnerabilities (pl. n) vulnerable (adj)
8	Intimidation (n)	The experience of being frightened or alarmed by another person who uses fear to control others	intimidate (v)
9	Delinquent (n) / (adj)	A young person who commits lots of minor crimes	delinquency (n)
10	Dehumanisation (n)	Removing a person's human qualities	dehumanise (v)
11	Impoverished (adj)	Being very poor	impoverish (v)
12	Poignant (adj)	Causing or having a very sharp feeling of sadness	
13	Anonymous (adj)	Someone who is not identified by their name	anonymity (n)
14	Dominant (adj)	Having power or influence over others	dominance (n) dominate (v)
15	Sinister (adj)	Giving the impression that something bad, evil or harmful will happen	

## Year 7 French - Cycle 3

### Important Verbs to Memorise

1. Etre	To Be	4. Other Verbs		7. Mealtimes		10. Opinions		13. Quantifiers	
Je suis	I am	Jouer	To play	Le petit déjeuner	Breakfast	J'aime	I like	Beaucoup	A lot
Tu es	You are	Faire	To do	Le déjeuner	Lunch	Je pense que	I think that	Un peu	A little
Elle est	She is	Commencer	To start	Le diner	Dinner	Je crois que	I believe that	Trop	Too much
Nous sommes	We are	Finir	To finish	8. Food Adjectives		À mon avis	In my opinion	14. Photocard	
On est	We are	Habiter	To live	Sucre	Sweet	Je suis un fan de...	I'm a fan of...	En face de	Facing
Vous êtes	You (all) are	Acheter	To buy	Salé	Salty	J'aime	I like	À droite	Right
Ils sont	They are	Manger	To eat	Amer	Bitter	Je déteste	I hate	À gauche	Left
2. Aller	To Go	Regarder	To watch	Dur	Hard	J'ai soif	I'm thirsty	À côté de	Next to
Je vais	I go	Boire	To drink	Croquant	Crunchy	J'ai faim	I'm hungry	Devant	In front
Tu vas	You go	Prendre	To take	Piquant	Hot	Je le déteste	I hate it	Derrière	Behind
Elle va	She goes	5. Activities		Délicieux	Delicious	11. Connectives		15. Time Phrases	
Nous allons	We go	Faire	To do...	Dégelasse	Disgusting	Et	And	D'habitude	Usually
On va	We go	De l'équitation	Horseriding	Dégoutant	Disgusting	Donc	Therefore	Normalement	Normally
Vous allez	You (all) go	Faire de la natation	To swim	Doux	Sweet	Puis	Then	Le matin	In the morning
Ils vont	They go	Jouer...	To play...	Épicié	Spicy	Cependant	However	Le soir	In the evening
3. Avoir	To Have	Aux jeux	To play games	Moelleux	Soft	Toutefois	However	Maintenant	Now
J'ai	I have	Aux échecs	To play chess	9. Food		Pourtant	However	Aujourd'hui	Today
Tu as	You have	6. Other Food		Du pain	Bread	12. Sequencers		Demain	Tomorrow
Il a	He has	La viande	Meat	De la confiture	Jam	Ensuite	Next	16. Modal Verb	
Elle a	She has	Du poisson	Fish	Du beurre	Butter	Après	After	Je veux	I want
Nous avons	We have	De l'agneau	Lamb	Des céréales	Cereal	Puis	Then		
On a	We have	Du poulet	Chicken	Du jus d'orange	Orange juice				
Vous avez	You (all) have	Des légumes	Vegetables	Du thé	Some tea				
Ils ont	They have	Des haricots	Beans	Du café	Some coffee				
		Des pois	Peas	Du chocolat chaud	Some hot chocolate				
		Du riz	Rice						



## Rivers

A	L1: Water Cycle
Evaporation	When ground water turns into water vapor
Condensation	When water vapor is turned tuned back into water droplets as it cools
Precipitation	When water droplets get bigger and heavier, they begin to fall as rain or snow

B	L2: Drainage Basin
Drainage Basin	The area drained by a river
Tributary	A small river that joins the main river channel
Watershed	The place that divides two river basins
Mouth	The place where a river meets the sea
Source	The place where the river starts, e.g. a spring

C	L3: Physical Processes
Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• abrasion</li> <li>• solution</li> <li>• hydraulic action</li> <li>• attrition</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• solution</li> <li>• suspension</li> <li>• saltation</li> <li>• traction</li> </ul>
Deposition	The laying down of river material

## Y7 Geography

D	L4: Landforms in the Upper Course
Upper Course	The highest section of the river located in mountains
Waterfall	A steep drop in the river
Gorge	A deep, narrow passage which has a river running through it
Vertical Erosion	When land is eroded in a downwards direction

E	L5: Landforms in the Lower Course
Meander	A bend in the river
River Cliff	Steep bank on the outside of a river bend caused by erosion
Slip-off Slope	Gently sloping bank found on the inside of a river bend caused by deposition
Oxbow Lake	A curved lake formed from a river bend where the main river has cut off and no longer flows around the loop of the bend

F	L6: Flooding
Flood	When water overflows its banks and spreads into surrounding land
Floodplain	An area of low-lying land next to a river which is prone to flooding
Impermeable	A surface where fluids are unable to pass through
Deforestation	The cutting down of trees to allow a different land use

## Cycle 3

G	L7: Flood Management
Hard Engineering	Dams and reservoirs (barriers or dams which hold water in artificial lakes)
Positive and Negative	+ Used for electricity - Very expensive
Soft Engineering	Floodplain zoning (not building in areas at risk of flooding)
Positive and Negative	+ Protects important land use - Not always possible to change existing land

H	L8: Gloucestershire Floods 2007
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 135,000 homes were without drinking water for two weeks</li> <li>• two people died</li> </ul>
Economic Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cost £50 million in repairs</li> <li>• 5,000 businesses were flooded</li> </ul>
Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,300 water bowsers for area which had no running water</li> <li>• Flood Relief Fund</li> </ul>

I	L9: South Asian Floods 2007
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7.5 million people had to leave their homes</li> <li>• 1,100 people died</li> </ul>
Economic Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.2 million acres of farmland was destroyed</li> <li>• estimated £8 billion in repairs</li> </ul>
Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,600 farms receive wheat to restore their livelihoods</li> <li>• donations from international charities</li> </ul>



## Y7 History Cycle 3 – Renaissance and Reformation

### Box 1 – The Renaissance

<b>1. Renaissance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>period of time from the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries</li> <li>means 'rebirth'</li> <li>was a time of 'coming out of the dark ages'</li> <li>this period saw a rebirth of education, science, art and music in Europe</li> </ul>
<b>2. Printing Press</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a machine for printing text or pictures onto paper</li> <li>allowed ideas to spread during the Renaissance and Reformation</li> </ul>
<b>3. Humanism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>belief that all people should strive to be educated in the classical arts, literature and science</li> <li>it said it was okay for people to want comfort, riches and beauty</li> </ul>
<b>4. Age of Discovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>period of time from the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>a period in which Europe explored the world and 'discovered' new countries such as North America</li> <li>period which began colonialism</li> <li>colonialism = when one country takes over and controls another for economic reasons</li> </ul>
<b>5. New World</b>	The name given to America when it was discovered by <b>Christopher Columbus</b>

### Box 2 – The Reformation

<b>6. European Reformation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>period or time lasting for the majority of the 16<sup>th</sup> century in Europe</li> <li>this was a movement for reform (change) in the Roman Catholic Church</li> </ul>
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#### 7. The King's Great Matter

- from 1527 - 1532
- Henry VIII's desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon due to the fact she had not produced a male heir
- Anne Boleyn - the woman Henry wanted to be his new wife

#### 8. The Break With Rome

- 1534 - Henry VIII became the Supreme Head of the Church in England
- the authority of the pope was no longer recognised in England meaning Henry could now get a divorce from Catherine of Aragon

#### 9. Dissolution of the Monasteries

- began in 1536
- monasteries = these were the religious houses of monks and nuns
- after the break with Rome, Henry VIII closed the monasteries in England and took their land and wealth

#### 10. Catholic Church

- the official religion in England for centuries before the break with Rome
- the Pope – Head of the Catholic Church / was believed to be God's chosen representative
- the Pope lives in the Vatican, Rome

#### 11. Protestant Church

- founded by Martin Luther
- began in Germany and spread through Europe
- created to move away from the Catholic church

#### 12. Protests of the Protestant Church

- Protestants 'protested' against the Catholic Church
- they disagreed with the Bible being written in Latin
- Protestants did not recognise the Pope as the Head of the Church
- Protestants did not want decoration in their Churches

### Box 3 – Key People - Renaissance

<b>12. Christopher Columbus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an Italian explorer</li> <li>'discovered' North America in 1492</li> <li>America was known as the 'New World'</li> </ul>
<b>13. Andreas Vesalius (born 1514)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>investigated the anatomy of the human body through dissection</li> <li>dissection = cutting open and observing the inside of the human body</li> <li>his work challenged previous ideas of Galen</li> <li>he improved the understanding of human anatomy</li> <li>anatomy = study of the human body</li> </ul>
<b>14. Mompesson and Stanley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>priests from the village of Eyam who dealt with the plague and stopped it spreading around the north of England</li> <li>set up a quarantine zone around the village so that people could not enter and leave</li> </ul>

### Box 4 – Key People - Reformation




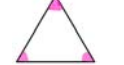


<b>15. Martin Luther (born 1483)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a German monk</li> <li>disliked the Catholic church believing it to be corrupt</li> <li>corruption = when bad things are done in exchange for money</li> <li>set up the Protestant Church in Europe</li> </ul>
<b>16. Henry VIII</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King of England from 1509-1547</li> <li>known for having six wives</li> <li>responsible for breaking away from the Catholic church and starting the Reformation in England</li> </ul>

## Year 7 Cycle 3 Maths Knowledge Organiser

### A: Angles

Acute	Less than $90^\circ$
Right Angle	Exactly $90^\circ$
Obtuse	Greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$
Reflex	Greater than $180^\circ$

### B: Angle Facts

	Angles on a straight line add up to $180^\circ$
	Angles around a point add to $360^\circ$
	Vertically opposite angles are equal
	Angles in a triangle add up to $180^\circ$
	Angles in a quadrilateral add up to $360^\circ$
	Base angles in an isosceles triangle are equal

### C: Triangles

Equilateral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all sides equal</li> <li>all angles equal (<math>60^\circ</math>)</li> </ul>
Isosceles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>two sides equal</li> <li>two base angles equal</li> </ul>
Scalene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no sides equal</li> <li>no angles equal</li> </ul>
Right-angled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one right angle</li> <li>can be isosceles or scalene</li> </ul>

### D: Polygons

3	Triangle
4	Quadrilateral
5	Pentagon
6	Hexagon
7	Heptagon
8	Octagon
9	Nonagon
10	Decagon

### E: BIDMAS

B	Brackets
I	Indices
D	Division
M	Multiplication
A	Addition
S	Subtraction

### F: Algebra Definitions

Variable	A quantity represented by a letter
Term	A single number, variable or numbers and variables multiplied together
Expression	A mathematical statement without an equals sign
Equation	A mathematical statement with an equals sign
Expand	Multiply out the bracket in the expression
Factorise	Rewrite an expression with brackets
Substitute	Replace a variable with a number

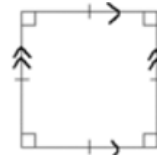
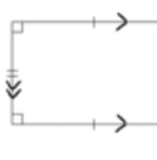
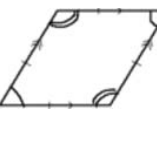
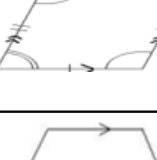
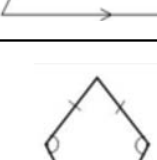
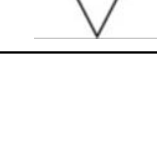
### G: Multiplying Negatives

Positive x positive =	Positive
Positive x negative =	Negative
Negative x positive =	Negative
Negative x negative =	Positive

### H: Averages and Range

Mean	Add the numbers up and divide by how many numbers there are
Median	Write the numbers in order and find the middle number
Mode	The most common number
Range	Biggest number – smallest number

### I: Quadrilaterals

Square		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all sides equal</li> <li>two pairs of parallel sides</li> <li>all angles equal (<math>90^\circ</math>)</li> </ul>
Rectangle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>opposite sides equal</li> <li>two pairs of parallel sides</li> <li>all angles equal (<math>90^\circ</math>)</li> </ul>
Rhombus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all sides equal</li> <li>two pairs of parallel sides</li> <li>opposite angles equal</li> </ul>
Parallelogram		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>opposite sides equal</li> <li>two pairs of parallel lines</li> <li>opposite angles equal</li> </ul>
Trapezium		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one pair of parallel sides</li> </ul>
Kite		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>two pairs of adjacent sides equal</li> <li>no pairs of parallel sides</li> <li>one pair of opposite angles equal</li> </ul>

## Year 7 Music – Knowledge Organiser – Cycle 3 – Rock Band

1. Cycle 3 Keywords	
<b>Rock Music</b>	A loud and powerful sounding style of music, originating in America and the UK in the late 1960's
<b>Musical Ensemble</b>	A group of musicians playing music together
<b>Tablature</b>	A way of writing music down using numbers, most commonly used with the guitar
<b>Scale</b>	A set of musical notes
<b>Blues Scale</b>	A six note scale commonly used to create guitar solos in rock music
<b>Chord</b>	A group of notes played together at the same time

2. Musical Layers in Rock Music	
<b>Lyrics</b>	The words in a song
<b>Ostinato / Riff</b>	A short, catchy, repeated phrase
<b>Guitar Solo</b>	A section in a song where the guitar takes over from the voice as the main instrument in the song
<b>Chord Sequence</b>	A group of chords played repeatedly
<b>Bass Line</b>	The lowest pitched part played in a piece of music
<b>Drum Beat</b>	Any repeated musical phrase played on drum kit
<b>Drum Fill</b>	A short break in the main drum beat that is often used to signal the beginning of a new section

3. Music Effects Used in Rock music	
<b>Music Effect</b>	Effects are added to sounds to change them in some way, in order to add interest
<b>Reverb</b>	An effect that creates the sound of a space, e.g. a room, hall or cave
<b>Delay</b>	An effect that creates an echo of the original sound
<b>Distortion</b>	An effect that creates a fuzzy, powerful sound

4. Rock Instruments	
<b>Vocals</b>	The part of a piece of music that is sung
<b>Backing Vocals</b>	Voices that support and complement the main singer
<b>Electric Guitar</b>	A mid to high pitched stringed instrument that is plugged into an amplifier so that it can be played at loud volume
<b>Acoustic Guitar</b>	A guitar that creates its sound naturally without the need to be plugged into an amplifier
<b>Guitar String</b>	There are usually six strings found on a guitar and four strings found on a bass guitar, all tuned to a different pitch
<b>Fret</b>	Metal bars found on the neck of a guitar. When guitar strings are pressed down onto a fret, the pitch of the string changes
<b>Keyboard</b>	The word used to describe any keyboard instrument including the electric piano, Hammond organ and synthesizer
<b>Electric Bass Guitar</b>	A low pitched stringed instrument that is also plugged into an amplifier
<b>Drum Kit</b>	A collection of drums and cymbals including the bass drum, snare drum and hi-hat cymbals

## Religious Studies Cycle 3 – Year 7 : History of Christianity

### Section 1: Key Terms

1	<b>Church of the Holy Sepulchre</b>	The church on the site where Jesus was crucified and buried, located in Jerusalem
2	<b>The Roman Catholic Church</b>	The largest Christian Church with around 1.3 billion members. It is headed by the Bishop of Rome, known as the Pope. Its headquarters is in Vatican City (a small state located inside Rome)
3	<b>Protestant</b>	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church; they follow the principles of the Reformation
4	<b>The Eastern Orthodox Church</b>	The second largest Christian Church with around 260 million members. It has many churches which are governed by its bishops. They do not have a Pope but recognise the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople as a leader
5	<b>Denomination</b>	A recognised branch of the Christian Church
6	<b>Evangelism</b>	The spreading of the Christian message to try and convert those who are not Christian
7	<b>The Enlightenment</b>	A period in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century where people began to turn to reason and science rather than faith
8	<b>Ecumenical</b>	Promoting worldwide Christian unity and cooperation
9	<b>Hillsong Church</b>	An evangelical Christian mega-church

### Section 3: Key Events

1	<b>Edict of Milan (313 AD)</b>	An agreement to treat Christians kindly within the Roman Empire
2	<b>Council of Nicea (325 AD)</b>	A meeting of different types of Christians which tried to establish the nature of the relationship between God the Father and God the Son
3	<b>The Great Schism (1054 AD)</b>	The break between what is now the Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox churches
4	<b>The Reformation (1517 – 1648 AD)</b>	A period of 'reform' where some Christians rejected the authority of the Catholic Church; this began Protestantism
5	<b>The Enlightenment (1685 – 1815 AD)</b>	A period in the 18 <sup>th</sup> Century where people began to turn to reason and science rather than faith
6	<b>The Second Vatican Council (1962 – 1965 AD)</b>	A council which met to discuss the relationship between the Catholic Church and the modern world; it took place between 1962-1965

### Section 2: Key Figures

1	<b>Jesus Christ (0 – 36AD)</b>	First century Jewish preacher and leader; Christians believe him to be an incarnation of God
2	<b>St Peter (1 – 68 AD)</b>	Said to have founded the Church in Rome; Catholics view him as the first Pope
3	<b>St Paul (5 – 67 AD)</b>	One of the most important figures in Christianity; he founded several Churches in Turkey and Europe
4	<b>Emperor Constantine (272 – 337 AD)</b>	The first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity
5	<b>Martin Luther (1483 – 1546 AD)</b>	Rejected many teachings of the Catholic Church; he taught that the Bible should be the only source of authority for Christians
6	<b>Pope Leo X (1475 – 1521 AD)</b>	The Pope during the reformation
7	<b>Augustine of Hippo (354-430 AD)</b>	Helped to create the doctrine of original sin and made many other significant contributions to Christianity
8	<b>David Hume (1711 – 1776 AD)</b>	A Scottish philosopher who is best known for his focus on using reason rather than faith
9	<b>Pope Francis (1936 AD)</b>	The current leader of the Catholic Church

### Section 4: Leaders / Titles

1	<b>Pope</b>	The supreme pontiff (greatest priest), the Bishop of Rome and the leader of the Catholic Church
2	<b>Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople</b>	"The first among equals" – leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church
3	<b>Caesar</b>	A title used by Roman emperors
4	<b>Patriarch</b>	The highest ranking bishops in Eastern Orthodoxy, Oriental Orthodoxy and the Catholic Church
5	<b>Bishop</b>	A senior member of the Christian clergy, usually in charge of a diocese and empowered to confer holy orders
6	<b>Archbishop of Canterbury</b>	The leader of the Church of England

# Science: 7CC Chemical Reactions

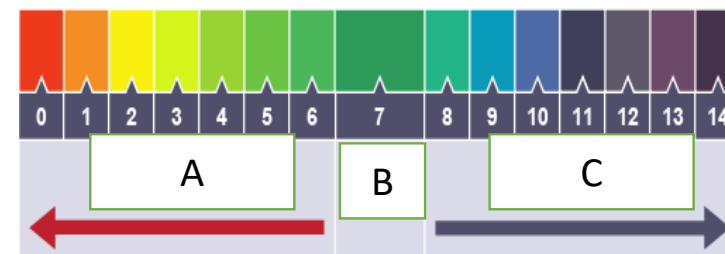
1	<b>Acid</b>	A solution with a pH of less than 7
2	<b>Alkali</b>	A solution with a pH of more than 7
3	<b>Neutral</b>	A solution with a pH of 7
4	<b>Universal Indicator</b>	A substance that is used to measure how strongly acidic or alkaline a solution is
5	<b>Conservation of Mass</b>	Total mass of reactants = total mass of the products
6	<b>Neutralisation</b>	A reaction between an acid and an alkali making a salt and water
7	<b>Equation for a Neutralisation Reaction</b>	Acid + alkali → salt + water
8	<b>Reactant</b>	The substances that react together in a chemical reaction
9	<b>Product</b>	The substances that are produced in a chemical reaction
10	<b>pH Scale</b>	A measure of how acid or alkaline a solution is. The solution is assigned a number between 0 and 14 (see diagram)

11	<b>Naming Salts</b>	The name of a salt has two parts: i) The first part comes from the metal in the alkali used ii) The second part comes from the acid that was used
12	<b>Hydrochloric Acid</b>	Makes salts that end in chloride
13	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Makes salts that end in sulfate
14	<b>Nitric Acid</b>	Makes salts that end in nitrate

Name the salt formed in the following reactions:

15	<b>Calcium hydroxide + hydrochloric acid</b>	Calcium chloride
16	<b>Magnesium oxide + nitric acid</b>	Magnesium nitrate
17	<b>Copper oxide + nitric acid</b>	Copper nitrate
18	<b>Potassium hydroxide + sulphuric acid</b>	Potassium sulfate

## The pH Scale



**A = Acids**  
**B = Neutral**  
**C = Alkalis**

19	<b>Hazard</b>	Something that could cause harm
20	<b>Risk</b>	The chance that a hazard could cause harm

# Science: 7PE Energy

1	<b>Different Types of Energy Stores</b>	Chemical, kinetic, gravitational potential, elastic potential, magnetic, electrostatic, internal (or thermal)
2	<b>Joule (J)</b>	Unit of energy
3	<b>Kilowatt-hour (kWh)</b>	Unit of energy
4	<b>Power</b>	How fast energy is transferred. The unit is Watts (W)
5	<b>Equation for Power</b>	Power = Energy/time
6	<b>Conduction</b>	Heat transfer in a solid
7	<b>Convection</b>	Heat transfer in fluids
8	<b>Radiation</b>	Heat transfer via infra-red (thermal) radiation
9	<b>Conservation of Energy</b>	Energy can not be created or destroyed, only transferred
10	<b>Ways that Energy can be Transferred</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mechanical work</li> <li>• electrical work</li> <li>• heating</li> <li>• radiation</li> </ul>
11	<b>Mechanical Work</b>	When a force causes an object to move

12	<b>Electrical Work</b>	When charges move due to a potential difference
13	<b>Non-renewable Energy Resources</b>	Energy resources that cannot be replaced once they are used up
14	<b>Example of non-renewable Energy Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas)</li> <li>• nuclear fuels</li> </ul>
15	<b>Renewable Energy Resources</b>	Resources that will not run out
16	<b>Examples of Renewable Energy Resources</b>	Wind, water, geothermal and solar
17	<b>Three Types of Water Energy Resources</b>	Wave, tidal and hydroelectric
18	<b>Fossil Fuel</b>	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the past from the remains of living organisms
19	<b>Repeatable</b>	An experiment is repeatable if it is repeated by the same person using the same method and equipment and similar results are obtained
20	<b>Reproducible</b>	An experiment is reproducible if it is repeated by another person using the same method and similar results are obtained

21	<b>Independent Variable</b>	What you are investigating / changing in the investigation
22	<b>Dependent Variable</b>	What you will measure in the investigation
23	<b>Control Variables</b>	What you will keep the same

$$\text{Energy efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred}}{\text{total energy supplied}} \times 100$$

Light bulb



**Example**

Efficiency of the light bulb above =  $75/100 \times 100$   
= 75%

Year 7 Spanish – Food and Free time		4) Describir comida	Describing Food	7) ¿Qué deportes haces?	What sports do you do?
1) ¿Qué desayunas ?	What do you eat for breakfast?	Sabroso	Delicious	Juego al fútbol	I play football
Desayuno	I eat for breakfast	Delicioso	Delicious	Juego al baloncesto	I play basketball
La comida	Food	Rico	Tasty	Juego al voleibol	I play volleyball
Los cereals	Cereal	Sano / malsano	Healthy / unhealthy	Hago equitación	I do horse riding
Las tostadas	Toast	Picante	Spicy	Hago artes marciales	I do martial arts
Los huevos	Eggs	Dulce	Sweet	Hago natación	I do swimming
El zumo de naranja	Orange juice	Salado	Salty	8) ¿Adónde vas? Where are you going?	
El pan	Bread	Amargo	Bitter	Voy al cine	I go / I’m going to the cinema
La leche	Milk	Bueno / malo para la salud	Good / bad for your health	Voy a la playa	I go / I’m going to the beach
2) ¿Qué cenas?	What do you eat for dinner?	Quiero comer / beber	I want to eat / to drink	El polideportivo	The sports centre
Ceno	I eat for dinner	Voy a tomar	I’m going to have	El centro commercial	The shopping centre
El pollo	Chicken	5) El tiempo libre Free Time		El parquet	The park
El pescado	Fish	Navegar por internet	To surf the internet	La casa de mi amigo	My friend’s house
El arroz	Rice	Jugar a videojuegos	To play video games	La ciudad	The city
El helado	Ice-cream	Mandar SMS	To send text messages	La tienda	The shop
La ensalada	Salad	Ver la televisión	To watch television	9) ¿Qué tiempo hace? What’s the weather like?	
3) ¿Qué comes?	What do you eat?	Leer libros	To read books	Hace sol	It’s sunny
Como	I eat / I eat for lunch	Escribir correos	To write emails	Hace calor	It’s hot
La bebida	Drink	Salir con mis amigos	To go out with my friends	Hace frío	It’s cold
Un bocadillo	A sandwich	Bailar	To dance	Hace viento	It’s windy
Jamón	Ham	Tocar la guitarra	To play the guitar	Llueve	It’s raining
Queso	Cheese	Sacar fotos	To take photos	Nieva	It’s snowing
El pastel	Cake	Montar en bicicleta	To ride by bike	10) Razones Reasons	
La sopa	Soup	Canto karaoke	To sing karaoke	Me divierto	I have fun
Los caramelos	Sweets	6) El futuro Future Tense		Me hace reír	It makes me laugh
Las verduras	Vegetables	Mañana	Tomorrow	Me lo paso bomba	I have a wicked time
Las salchichas	Sausages	La semana próxima	Next week	Me aburro	I get bored
El agua	Water				

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