Home Learning Booklet

Knowledge Goals Year 7
Half Term 1

How to self-test

Mind mapping

Mind mapping is simply a diagram to visually represent or outline information.

Use information gathered from your knowledge goals booklet to create mind maps, make sure to use colour and images, keep writing to the bare minimum.

How to mind map:

Information for parents on knowledge retrieval

Flash cards

Use your knowledge goals booklet to make flash cards. Write the questions on one side and on the other record the answer. Test yourself or work with a friend to make sure you know all the key information for each topic.

How to mind map:

How should students use the Knowledge Goals booklets?

Your Knowledge Goals booklet provide the essential knowledge that you need to learn in each subject this half term. You are **expected to spend one hour a night during the week 'learning' the content**. You will be assessed during lessons using 'low stake' quizzing. **Your teacher may choose to set you additional homework.**

How can parents support?

- Read through the organiser with your child – if you don't understand the content then ask them to explain it to you – 'teaching' you helps them to reinforce their learning.
- Test them regularly on the spellings of key words until they are perfect. Get them to make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions or a list of formulae.
- Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases that they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect.

Subject Index

Subject	Page No
Teir 2 Vocabulary	4
Art	6
Biology	8
Chemistry	10
Computer Science	12
Drama	14
English Language	16
Food technology	17
Geography	19
History	21
Materials	23
Pdev	25
PE	27
Physics	29
Maths	31
Music	34
RS	36
Spanish	38
Textiles	40
Freya model templates	42

Suggested Homework Schedule (1 hour of independent study per night).

To help you get organized, we have planned out your weekly home learning to cover all subjects. You may choose to create your own version:

Week A

Day	Subject 1 (20mins)	Subject 2 (20mins)	Subject 3 (20mins)
Monday	Art	English Language	Physics
Tuesday	Biology	Technology	Maths
Wednesday	Chemistry	Spanish	Music
Thursday	Computer Science	Geography	RS
Friday	Design Technology	History	PE

Week B

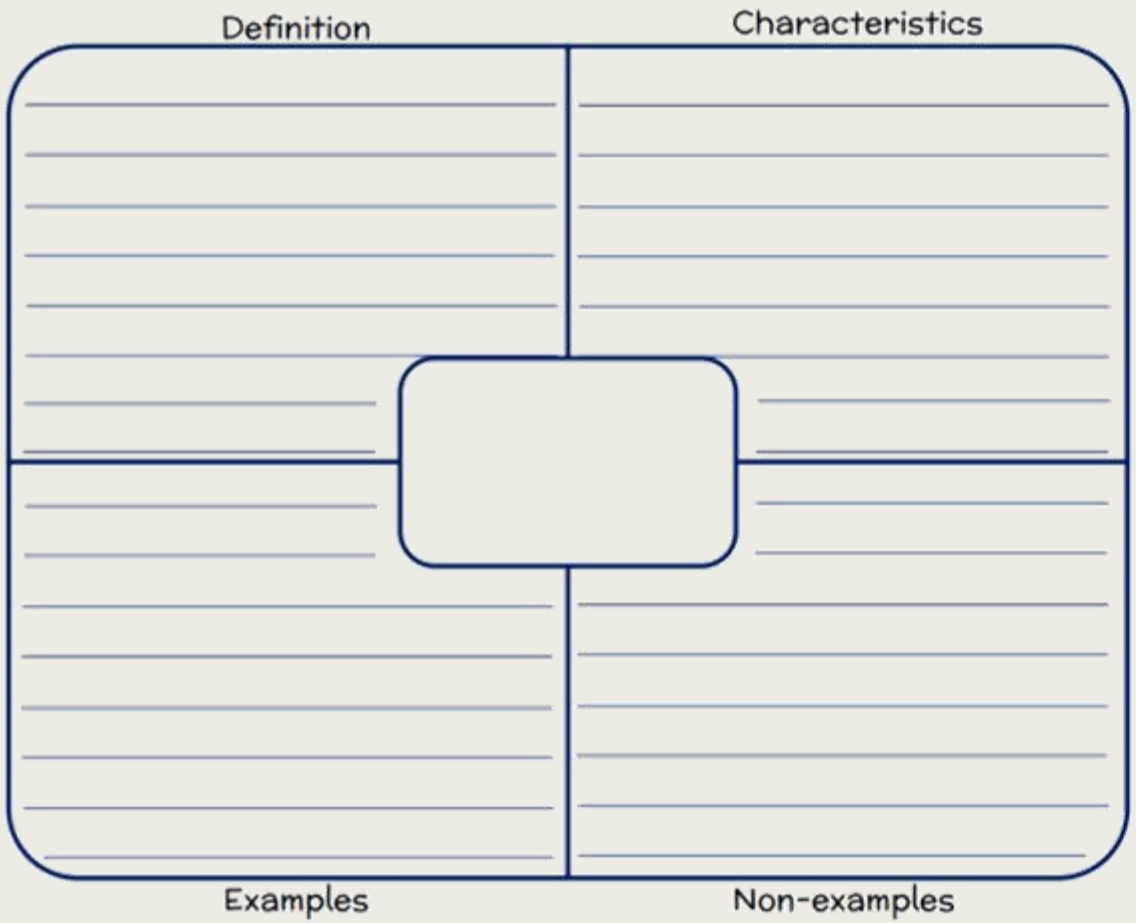
Day	Subject 1 (20mins)	Subject 2 (20mins)	Subject 3 (20mins)
Monday	Drama	Personal Development	Teir 2 Vocab
Tuesday	Maths	English	Physics
Wednesday	Chemistry	English	Music
Thursday	Teir 2 Vocab	Maths	Biology
Friday			

Literacy Tier 2 Vocabulary

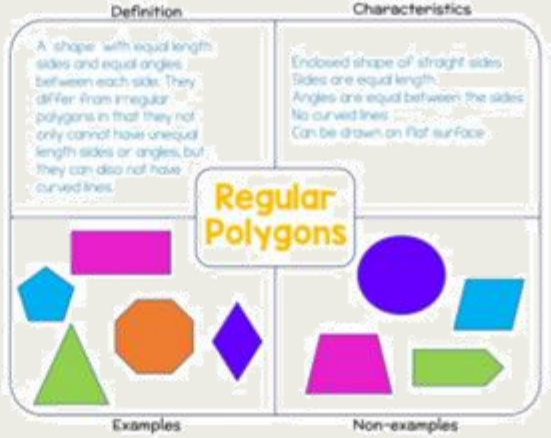
These words are all ‘tier 2’ words; in other words, they are seen as ‘academic vocabulary’ and if you know them, can understand them and use them, you will do better in your exams and be able to communicate more precisely and effectively in life.

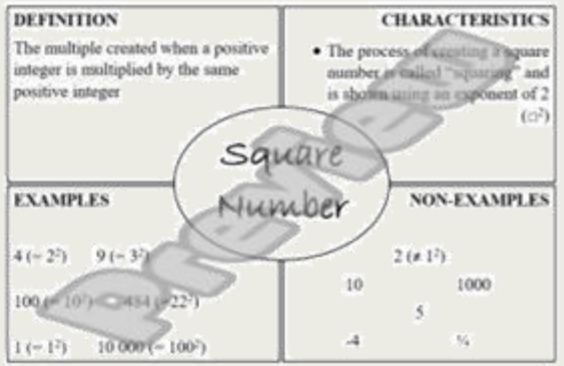
#	Key word	Definition
1	Justify/justification	
2	Analyse	
3	Context	
4	Infer/inference	
5	Compare/comparison	
6	Imply/implication	
7	Annotate	
8	Exemplify	
9	Consequence	
10	Evaluate	

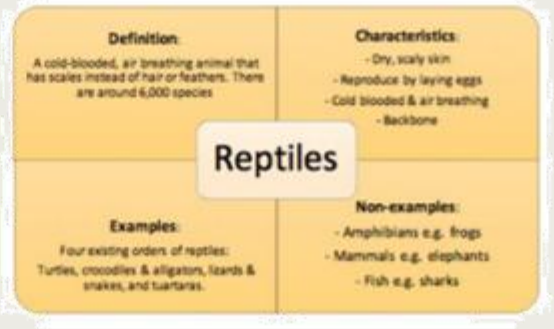
Literacy Tier 2 Frayer Model



examples







Have a go at creating a Frayer Model for each of the 6 tier 2 words from this term (blank templates are at the back of the booklet for you to complete this activity).

Art

Module overview for the term

Using **portraiture** as your theme, you will create a **self-portrait using wire in class .** The skills of observation and imagination are developed through the creation of **continues line drawings,** creating a design that shows understanding of simplified forms and **sculptural work** with wire. You will develop skills in **3D modelling** techniques by manipulating wire. Students research and are inspired by the work of **Alexander Calder**

Success Criteria—what will my work be marked on?

⇒ Clear detail in the facial features

⇒ Smoothness of outer face shape

⇒ Tightness of wire joints

⇒ Interesting/creative facial expression

⇒ Intricacy of shapes and patterns

⇒ A clear visual link to the artist's style

⇒ A clear visual link to your design drawing

Alexander Calder (1898-1976)

Alexander Calder facts and information

Who is he?

Alexander Calder, known to many as 'Sandy', was an American sculptor from Pennsylvania. He was the son of well-known sculptor Alexander Stirling Calder, and his grandfather and mother were also successful artists. Alexander Calder is known for inventing wire sculptures and the mobile, a type of kinetic art which relied on careful weighting to achieve balance and suspension in the air. Initially Calder used motors to make his works move, but soon abandoned this method and began using air currents alone

What is Calder's favourite material ?

Calder always carried wire and pliers with him so that he could "sketch" in his favourite material. This has come to be known as 'drawing in space' because he would literally use the wire to create a drawing in the air.

The meaning behind his work

Calder avoided analysing his work, believing that: "theories may be all very well for the artist himself, but they shouldn't be broadcast to other people."

As a result this poem-like text which he wrote for the Abstraction-Création group magazine has often been taken as the closest thing to an explanation of his work:

How can art be realized?

Out of volumes, motion, spaces bounded by the great space, the universe.

Out of different masses, light, heavy, middling- indicated by variations of size or colour- directional line - vectors which represent speeds, velocities, accelerations, forces, etc…-these directions making between them meaningful angles, and senses, together defining one big conclusion or many.

Key words

Bend, Shape, Manipulate, Continues, Simplify, Exaggerate, Support, Fluent, Free, Controlled, Expressionistic, Strong, Angular, Delicate, Flowing, Simple, Thick, Thin, Horizontal, Vertical, Broken, Overlapping

Task

Using the information on the knowledge organiser you will be asked to create a research page on the artist Alexander Calder. This will be explained in lessons.

You need to include : a title , information on the artist, your opinion about the artists work and your own drawing of a face inspired by Calder's style.

Knowledge Goals: Art

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#		Definition
1	Blend	mix (a substance) with another substance so that they combine together fluedly .
2	Manipulate	handle or control (a tool, mechanism, information, etc.) in a skilful manner.
3	continuous line	A continuous line drawing is one in which a single, unbroken line is used to develop the image. Although mostly created as an exercise, many continuous line drawings can stand on their own as finished works of art.
4	Simplify	make (something) simpler or easier to do or understand.
5	Exaggerate	represent (something) as being larger, better, or worse than it really is.
6	overlapping	extend over so as to cover partly.
7	Angular	having angles or sharp corners.
8	Controlled	it denotes a power to dictate, influence, maneuver, or direct a material

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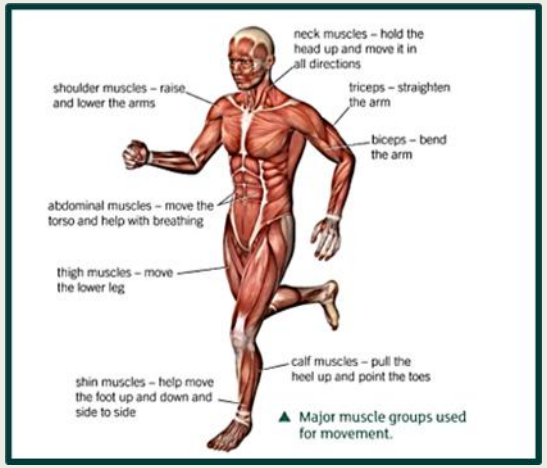
Knowledge Goals: Biology - Movement

Muscles in the body
Muscles are a type of tissue - lots of muscle cells work together to cause movement. Muscles can only pull - not push. By getting shorter (contract), a muscle attached to bones by tendons, which are made of connective tissue. If the bone is part of a joint, it will move.

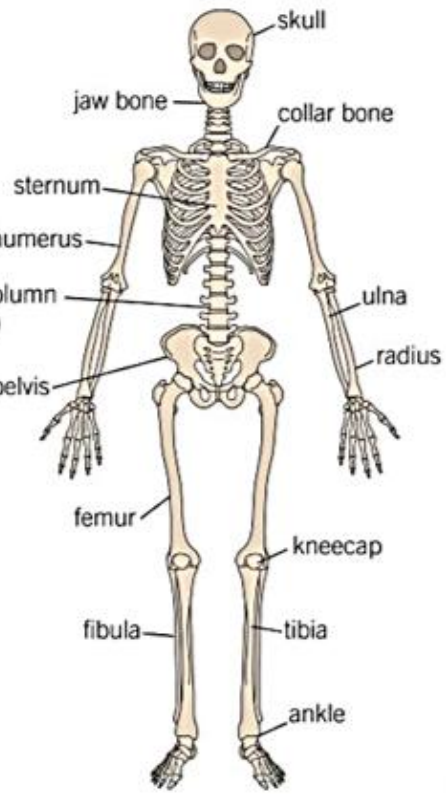


How do muscles work to bend and straighten the arm?

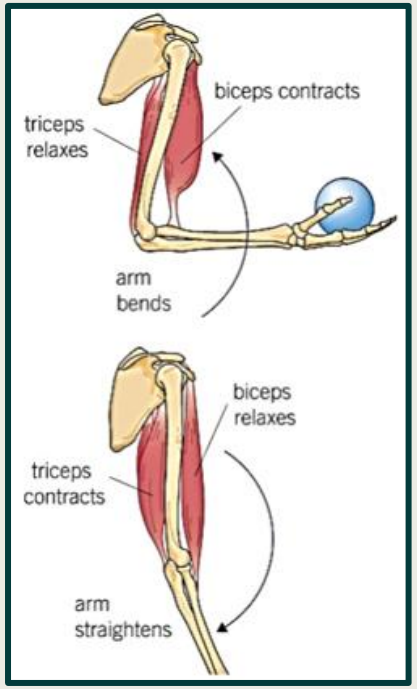
To bend the arm:
- Biceps muscle (front of the arm) contracts
- Triceps muscle relaxes
- Tendons of the biceps is attached to the radius. This allows the biceps to pull the lower arm up.

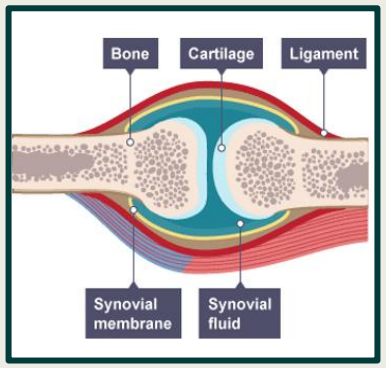
To straighten the arm:
- Biceps muscle relaxes
- Triceps muscle contracts
- Triceps pulls at the back of elbow.

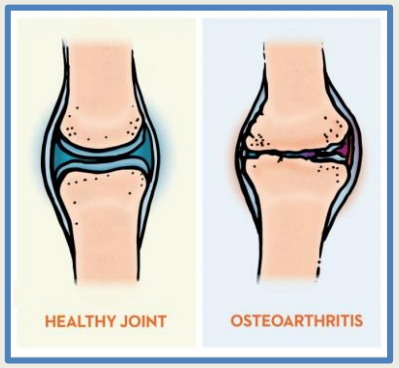
Skeleton



Joints
Most joints are flexible, some are joined rigidly and cannot move.
Hinge joint → movement backward & forwards (knee/elbow)
Ball & socket joint → **f**ree movement in all directions (hip/shoulder)
Fixed joint → do not allow any movement (skull)
If bones were pushed against each other, they would wear away. Joints have cartilage on their ends which stops them rubbing together. A capsule surrounds bones in a joint and contains synovial fluid. The liquid is kept slippery (reduces friction) by a liquid called synovial fluid.







Skeleton and its function
Support → for the body and holds internal organs in place. Hard and strong bones create a framework for muscles and organs.
Protection → 4 vital internal organs from being damaged like skull protects brain.
Movement → when a muscle pulls on a bone. The skeleton moves at joints.
Making blood cells → bone marrow in some bones produce red blood cells and some white blood cells.

Knowledge Goals: Biology - Movement

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	joints	Parts of the skeleton where bones meet
2	ligament	Connect bones in joints
3	tendon	Connect muscle to bones
4	cartilage	Smooth tissue found at the end of bones which reduces friction between them preventing rubbing
5	antagonistic muscle pair	A pair of muscles working together to create movement at a joint – as one muscle contracts, the other relaxes
6	muscular skeletal system	Supports the body and causes movement
7	fracture	Broken bone, identified by X-ray and may be treated using a cast or metal pins - compound fractures break the skin
8	arthritis	Painful disease of joints – cartilage at the ends of bones wears away so bones rub together

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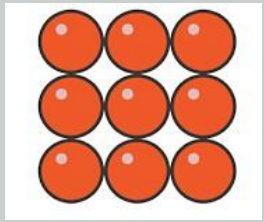
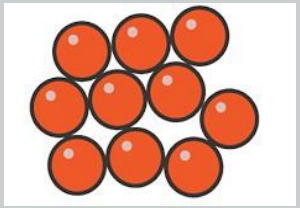
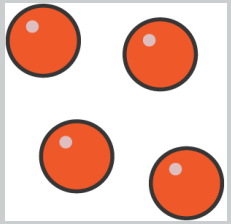
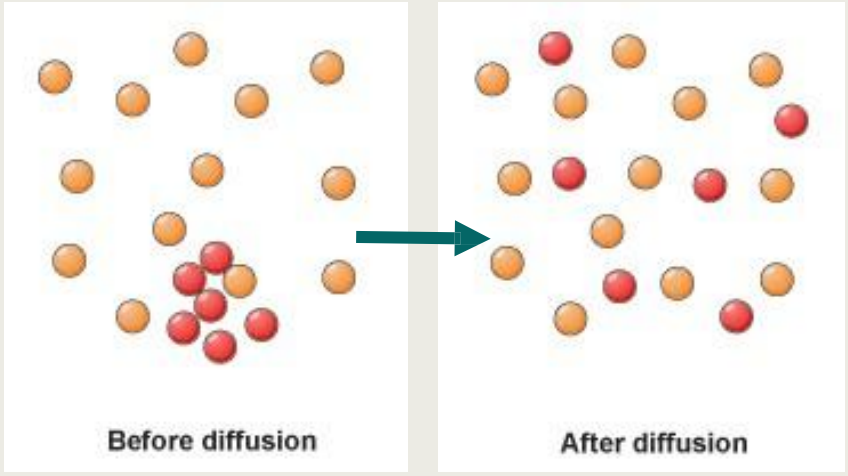
Knowledge Goals: Chemistry – Particle model

State	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Diagram			
Arrangement of particles	Regular arrangement with particles touching	Randomly arranged with particles touching	Randomly arranged with particles not touching
Movement of particles	Vibrate in a fixed position	Move around each other	Move quickly in all directions
Closeness of particles	Very close, all touching	Close, most touching	Far apart
Properties	Fixed volume Fixed shape	Fixed volume Take shape of container	Expand to fill container Take shape of container

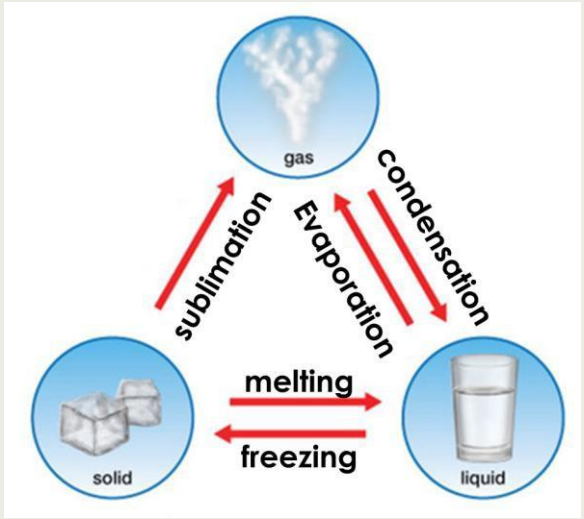
Diffusion
Particles in a liquid or a gas **spread** out from an area of **high concentration** to an area of **low concentration** until the concentrations are equal.

The **higher** the concentration **gradient** the **faster** the net diffusion.

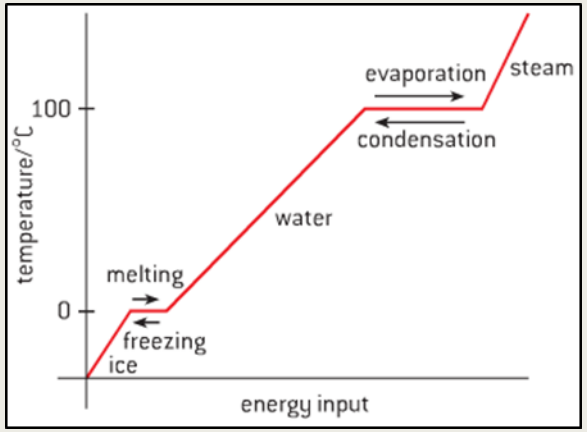
The **higher** the **temperature** the **faster** the net diffusion.



Changes of State



As a substance is heated it gains **energy**. When the particles gain enough energy, they overcome the **forces** between them. Whilst a **change of state** is happening the **temperature** of the substance does not change.



Knowledge Goals: Chemistry – Particle model

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	diffusion	The process in which particles in a liquid or gas move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
2	gas pressure	Caused by collisions of particles with the walls of a container
3	evaporation	Change from a liquid to a gas at the surface of the liquid – such as when water evaporates to form water vapour
4	boiling	When all a liquid changes state to a gas, at the boiling point
5	condensing	Change from a gas into a liquid when the temperature drops to the boiling point – as in water vapour condensing to liquid water
6	melting	Change from solid to liquid when the temperature rises to the melting point
7	freezing	Change from a liquid to a solid when the temperature drops to the melting point
8	sublimation	Process where a solid changes directly into a gas; there is no liquid state

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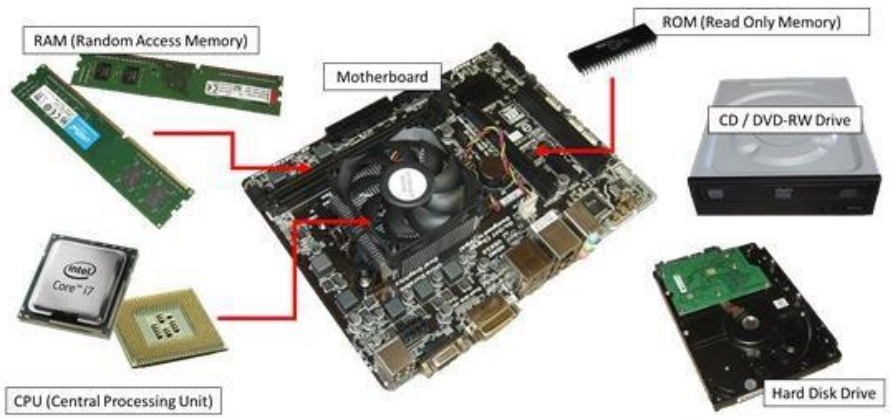
Knowledge Goals: Computer Science – Introduction, what is a Computer?

Internal Components

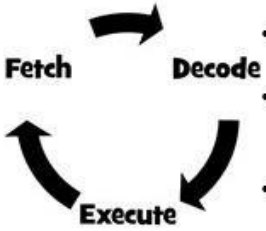


Input Devices
Something that allows you to input data into a computer, e.g. mouse, keyboard, digital camera, scanner etc.

Output Devices
Something that allows you to output information from a computer, e.g. printer, monitor, speakers, headphones, etc.

CPU
This stands for **Central Processing Unit** and is often referred to as the 'brains of the computer'. Its job is to carry out instructions in a computer system.

The Fetch-Execute Cycle



- Fetch an instruction from main memory
- Decode the instruction from coding language to binary.
- Execute the instruction.

Storage

Non-volatile storage means data can be stored permanently, even when the computer is turned off.

Secondary storage

- Optical storage – e.g. Blue-Ray
- Solid state storage – e.g. Memory stick
- Magnetic storage – e.g. Hard disk drive

Embedded Systems

This is a computer system designed to perform only a small number of specific functions. They don't need an operating system (e.g. windows) to run They can be found in many household devices, for example, Washing machine, vacuum cleaner, iron, microwave, etc.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Easier to design and cheaper to produce.	The software cannot be upgraded – need to be replaced.
More reliable as they only have a single task to do.	If something goes wrong with the programming, they can be difficult to fix

What is a network? A network is two or more computers (or other electronic devices) that are connected together, usually by cables or Wi-Fi. Some computer networks will have a server. A server is a powerful computer that often acts as a central hub for services in a network, e.g. emails, internet access and file storage. Each computer connected to a server is called a client

Knowledge Goals: Computer Science – Introduction, what is a Computer?

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	CPU	Central processing unit - the brain of the computer that processes program instructions.
2	RAM	Random access memory. This is volatile memory that is constantly being written to and read from.
3	Secondary storage	Non-volatile memory external to the CPU and used for long-term storage of programs and data.
4	Sever	A computer that holds data to be shared with other computers. Servers require server software.
5	Client	The computer on a network that request data from a server.
6	Volatile	A form of computer memory that does not retain its contents without a constant supply of power.
7	Non-volatile	A form of computer memory that stores data even when not powered

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Knowledge Goals: Drama – *Introduction to Drama*

Key Skills

How to create character in performance using vocal, physical and spatial skills.

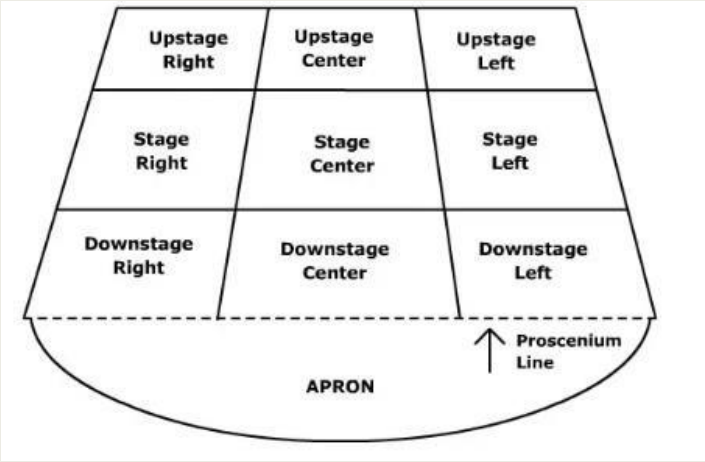
Characterisation in devising, scripted work and improvisation.

Developing ensemble skills and collaboration to scripted and devised performance work.

Performance and confidence skill development.

Narrating a story through movement, soundscape and physical theatre influences (including movement and sequence).

Our three areas of assessment:
Voice, Physicality and Use of Space



ACT I SCENE 1

Set in 1950's style diner, "McDenny's", in the present day England. BERYL is sitting at the back of a "u" shaped booth. She is tucking into a large burger and reading a gas bill

Enter LYNDA, SUSAN and RODERICK

LYNDA: *(speaking to SUSAN and ROD as they make their way over to BERYL)* ...put your back into it man, I said, use some elbow grease, don't just tickle it, I want to see my face in it... Hi Beryl...

BERYL hides the burger under the table

BERYL: Oh hi

SUSAN: *(sits at the table at the left side of BERYL)* He was doing his best.

ROD: Hi

LYNDA: I don't want to see any smear marks and don't bend the aerial or I'll stop it out of your wages.

Given Circumstances: These are the factual information that we know about a character, this could be given to us by the playwright or through analysing what other characters say about who you are playing/reading for.

Dramatic Convention and Storytelling

The first term in Drama is all about Dramatic convention, learning what the areas of the stage are and how we can tell a narrative to the audience with or without words. We develop some basic stagecraft techniques and begin to look at a practical style of theatre to ensure you can both portray a character but also develop your own ideas in response to a given stimulus (such as an image, poem, picture or piece of music). This then lays the foundation for building on these skills and developing performance work and collaborative skills.

Our main practical focus: being able to portray character and a storyline to the audience with a notable change in the actor. We also use this term to educate you how to work in a practical Drama studio space, and how to work as an ensemble to develop your creativity.

Knowledge Goals: Drama - *Introduction to Drama*

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
	Key word	Definition
1	Stagecraft	This is a combination of all the elements that create a performance, this includes stage positioning, rehearsals, performing, lighting, sound and blocking.
2	Physical Theatre	A style of theatre that uses movement and the body as the primary storytelling technique.
3	Ensemble	A group of actors who collaborate to create a performance, or who act as one group.
4	Devising	Creation of your own performance work in response to the stimulus.
5	Scripted	Working on a scripted extract in performance. Using knowledge of time-period and context to create character. Being able to follow stage directions.
6	Stimulus	The starting point or idea, this could be a poem, picture, piece of music, newspaper headline.
7	Characterisation	Creation/portrayal of character using vocal skills, physical skills and adapting our use of space to perform as a person different to ourselves.
8	Improvisation	Being able to react and perform in the moment alongside others with no previous rehearsal to the performance.

Key Areas of the Stage:

Stage – this is where the actors perform, it can come in different layouts.

Wings - this is space either side or behind the stage for Actors to use as entrances and exits within performance. Items of set and costume can be stored here.

Audience – these are the people that watch the performance. Their positioning can change depending on the stage layout.

Apron – A small section of stage that sticks out beyond the main stage into the audience.

Entrances/Exits - Where actors come on and go off during the performance.

Assessment: for this unit you will be assessed on a short practical performance, you will be assessed on your ability to use vocal and physical skills to demonstrate character and to perform/create your own work using your knowledge of dramatic convention/the stage.

Key Practitioners: Physical Theatre companies include DV8 and Frantic Assembly. You can discover more of their work here or through Google: https://www.franticassembly.co.uk/

Knowledge Goals: English Lang

TEXTS COVERED	CORE ASSESSMENT SKILLS AND WHAT STUDENTS ARE AIMING TO BE ABLE TO WRITE:

• First Day at School by Roald Dahl
• First Day at School Poem by R.McGough
• Sweet Shop by R Dahl
• Extracts from Anne Frank's Diary
  • Chinese Cinderalla by Adeline Yen Mah
• School extract by Stephen Fry
  • Can You See Me? by Libby Scott and Rebecca Westcott
• Rylan extract
• Jill Scott article
• Simone Biles: Working towards Success
	(AV) Use ambitious vocabulary
	(ALT) Application of literary devices
	(AP): Use ambitious punctuation
	(SV): Vary sentence structures
	
	But by far the most loathsome thing about Mrs Pratchett was the filth that clung around her. Her apron was grey and greasy. Her blouse had bits of breakfast all over it, toast-crumbs and tea stains and splotches of dried egg-yolk. It was her hands, however, that disturbed us most; they were disgusting. They were black with dirt and grime. They looked as though they had been putting lumps of coal on the fire all day long. And do not forget please that it was these very hands and fingers that she plunged into the sweet jars when we asked for a pennyworth of Treacle Toffee or Wine Gums or Nut Clusters or whatever. The mere sight of her grimy right hand, with its black fingernails, digging an ounce of Chocolate Fudge out of a jar would have caused a starving tramp to go running from the shop. But not us. Sweets were our life-blood. We would have put up with far worse than that to get them. So we simply stood and watched in sullen silence while this disgusting old woman stirred around inside the jars with her foul fingers.

Home Learning Tasks:

1) Complete 15 minutes of reading every night, using your AR book.
2) Complete the vocabulary acquisition quizzes, set on Teams every fortnight.
3) Learn and review elements of autobiography using this knowledge organiser.
4) Pre-read some of the extracts we will cover and look for key features of the genre.
5) Read at least one text from the wider reading list!

Half a Creature From the Sea: a life in stories by David ALLMOND	Alexander the Great & His Claim to Fame (Dead Famous) by Phil ROBINS	D-Day: Lieutenant Andy Pope, Normandy 1944 by Bryan PERRETT	Roald Dahl and His Chocolate Factory (Dead Famous) by Andrew DONKIN	Wartime Princess by Valerie WILDING
The Loch Ness Monster by Catherine CHAMBERS	Count Dracula by Catherine CHAMBERS	Blitz: the diary of Edie Benson, London, 1940 – 1941 by Vince CROSS	Titanic: an Edwardian Girl's Diary 1912 by Ellen Emerson WHITE	Berlin Olympics by Vince CROSS
Andrew Flintoff: a life in pictures by Andrew FLINTOFF	Spy Smuggler: Paul Lelaud, France, 1942-1944 by Jim ELDRIDGE	Princess of Egypt: an Egyptian Girl's Diary, 1490 BC by Vince CROSS	Pompeii by Sue REID	Mill Girl by Sue REID
Desert Danger: Tim Jackson, North Africa WWII by Jim ELDRIDGE	The Hunger by Carol DRINKWATER	Henry VIII & His Chopping Block (Dead Famous) by Alan MacDONALD	Battle of Britain: a Second World War Spitfire Pilot, 1939 – 1941 by Chris PRIESTLEY	Suffragette: the diary of Dollie Baxter, London, 1909 – 1913 by Carol DRINKWATER

Knowledge Goals: Food Technology

Personal Hygeine

Good personal hygiene is vital when cooking to avoid the risk of food poisoning.

- Short Fingernails
- Hair Tied back
- Cuts covered with a BLUE plaster
- Wear clean apron
- Jewellery removed
- Wash hands before cooking, after blowing nose, visiting toilet or touching face or hair

Health and Safety

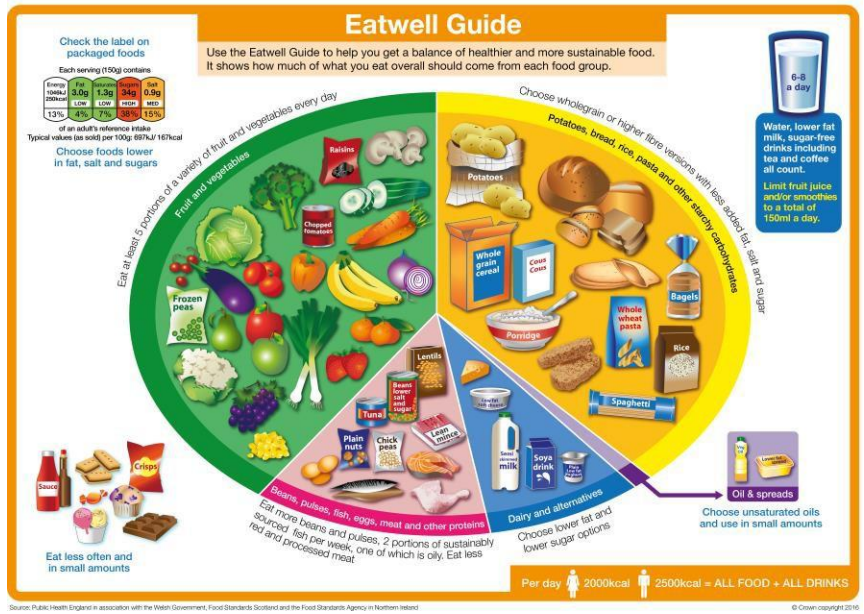
These are essential for everyone's safety

- Wash in hot soapy water
- Don't put hot food in fridge
- Turn saucepan handles when using
- Don't touch electrical appliances with wet hands
- Store high risk food in fridges
- Use oven gloves

Food Senses

taste, smell, touch, sight, hear

Eatwell Guide and the 8 government guidelines



Eight Guidelines for a Healthy Diet

The Balance of Good Health is based on the Government's Eight Tips for Eating Well:

1. Base your meals on starchy foods
2. Eat lots of fruit and veg
3. Eat more fish
4. Cut down on saturated fat and sugar
5. Try to eat less salt – no more than 6g a day
6. Get active and try to be a healthy weight
7. Drink plenty of water
8. Don't skip breakfast

© British Nutrition Foundation 2006

Colour Coded Chopping Boards

Blue – fish
White – bread and dairy
Brown – root vegetables
Red – raw meat
Yellow – cooked meat
Green – vegetables and salad

Knife Skills

Bridge Hold	Claw Hold	Knife pointing down

Knowledge Goals: Food Technology

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	Hygiene	The degree to which people keep themselves or their environment clean, especially to prevent disease
2	Nutrient	A nutrient is an essential substance that the body needs. There are different types of nutrients, such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals
3	Protein	Protein is a macronutrient that we need for growth, repair and maintenance in the body, especially for bones and muscles
4	Carbohydrate	There are two types of carbohydrates: 1. simple carbohydrates or sugars such as biscuits and jam 2. complex carbohydrates or starches such as bread and rice Complex carbohydrates give a steadier source of energy.
5	Fat	There are two types of fat – saturated fat and unsaturated fat, fat is needed in the body to protect internal organs, to provide warmth and energy
6	Mineral	Iron and calcium are examples of minerals which the body needs
7	Hydration	Hydration means adding back water that has been lost.

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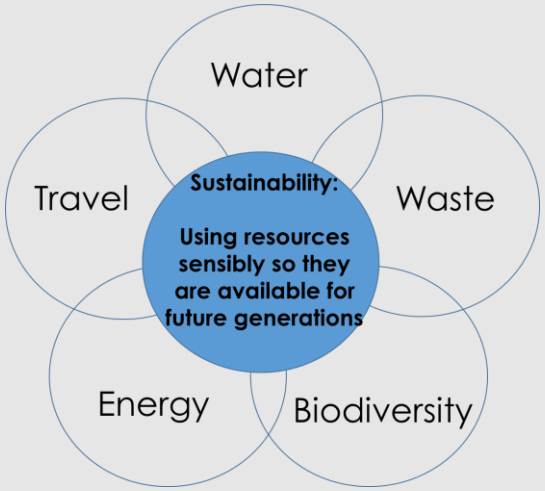
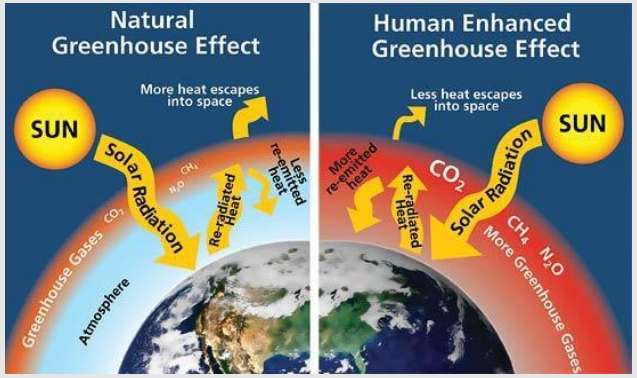
Knowledge Goals: Geography
What will happen to our future world?

How is our school sustainable? How can we be more sustainable?

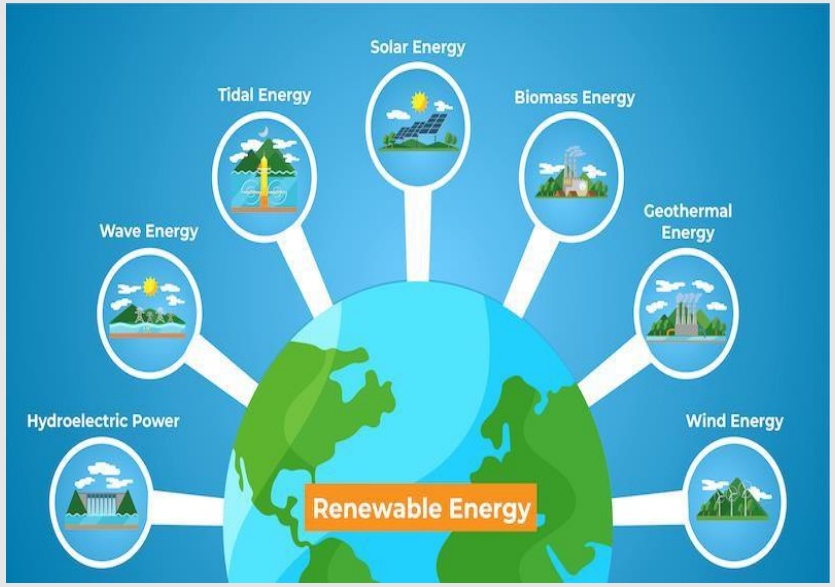


What is climate change and the greenhouse effect?
Climate change is a naturally occurring process where, over time, the Earth's climate changes. Sometimes it has become warmer, others it has become much colder. Our planet has a natural 'blanket' of gasses such as carbon dioxide (CO2) which help to keep us just the right temperature. However, humans have been adding more and more CO2 into the atmosphere through actions such as burning fossil fuels. This has been adding more and more CO2 into the atmosphere, making our 'blanket' too good at holding the heat from the sun in, meaning we are getting warmer!

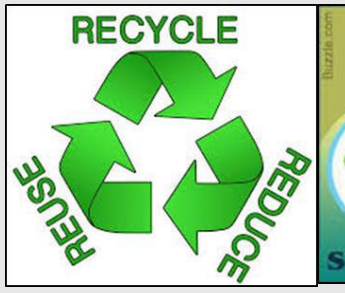


Local actions, global consequences...
Individually, the actions that each of us take to be more sustainable may seem small. If we all do them, they become big! By all making small changes, we can have a big impact.
Making small we can all help to reduce our carbon footprint and help reduce the impacts of climate change on our planet and future.

What is renewable energy?
Renewable energy is energy which comes from renewable sources. Historically, most of our energy has come from burning fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas), which are a finite resource (they will run out!). We now know that this adds huge amounts of CO2 into the atmosphere, which is increasing rate of climate change. Renewable energy comes from sources which don't produce CO2, but are also limitless in their supply. Here are some examples of different types of renewable energy sources.
This will be a great future career as renewable energy becomes the norm!



Find out more!



How can we save energy?
There are many steps each of us can take to reduce the amount of energy which we use. This can include actions such as; using public transport, walking, buying locally produced food, flying less, using less electricity, taking shorter showers, not wasting food and recycling as much as possible. There are many more actions that can be taken on a larger scale, by large multi-national corporations and governments.

Knowledge Goals: Geography
What will happen to our future world?

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	**Key word**	**Definition**
1	Sustainability	Sustainability is using resources responsibly today so that we conserve (look after) our future planet.
2	Resources	Any physical material constituting part of Earth that people need and value.
3	Conservation	Conservation is the act of protecting Earth's natural resources and habitats for current and future generations.
4	Renewable energy	An energy source that cannot be depleted and are able to supply a continuous source of clean energy.
5	Enquiry	An enquiry is a question that you set out to prove or disprove.
6	Pollution	Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials are called pollutants.
7	Climate change	Climate change refers to changes in the climate on a long-term time scale. This includes global temperatures, as well as other climatic components.
8	Environment	Everything that is around us, which includes both living and non-living things such as soil, water, animals and plants, which adapt themselves to their surroundings.
9	Habitats	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
10	Species extinction	Extinction is the complete disappearance of a species from Earth.

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Knowledge Goals: History – Migration

55 BC
Julius Caesar first lands in Britain

43 AD
Emperor Claudius invades Britain

60 AD
Boudican Revolt against Romans

410 AD
Romans are recalled to Rome

410 – c. 625 AD
Movement of Germanic tribes to Britain

793 AD
Vikings ransack Lindisfarne

849 AD
Birth of Alfred the Great

886 AD
Danelaw established

1016 AD
Canute becomes King of England

Who invaded Britain? Roma n's

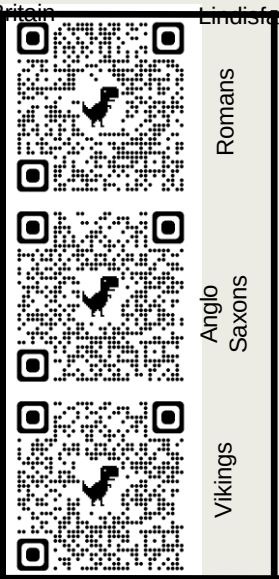
- The R o mans first came to Britain with Julius Caesar in 55BCE, but they were beaten back by the British. They came back in 54BCE and won. They couldn't stay however, as the soldiers were needed back in Europe.
- The Romans did not return to Britain until 43AD. This time, the invasion was launched by Emperor Claudius, who set 25,000 men to invade different areas of Britain. The attack was successful and within 4 years the Romans controlled southern England. They were here until 410AD.
- The Romans had a secure grip on the southern half of Britain, and people there began to live like Romans too, building similar houses. But in Northern Britain people pushed back against the Roman Empire and the area was controlled by the military.
- The Romans brought many new ideas to Britain, including: sanitation, medicine, education, law, public order, irrigation, roads, a fresh water system, and public baths.
- The Roman army was recalled to Europe in 410AD. Roman Britain was then under threat from other groups who wanted to take over. Groups from modern day Scotland, Irish raiders and armies from Scandinavia all wanted some of the many riches of Britain. The people of Roman Britain were worried and sent a message to Rome asking for help. Rome said they had to protect themselves!

Who invaded Britain? Germanic Tribes

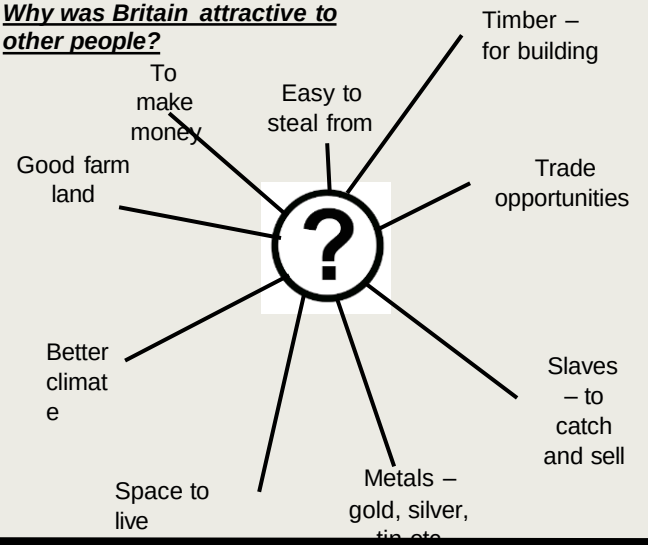
- People from Europe began to move over, including the Jutes, Saxon and Angles. They were looking for new places to live because their land was either too wet, over populated or they wanted some new opportunities. Britain looked like a good place to go.
- These tribes settled in areas near each other, and sent messages home saying it was a good place to live. More of their family and friends came to join them.
- These settlement areas became the earldoms of Mercia, Wessex, Northumberland and East Anglia.

Who invaded Britain? Vikings

- The word Viking is a job description for a Dane who was looking for things to steal in a raid. Vikings came from Scandinavia – for example Norway and Sweden.
- The first big Viking raid was in 793 CE at the monastery of Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumberland. The monks didn't stand a chance and the Vikings took all the gold and other riches, slaughtering the monks.
- There were many more attacks focused on stealing, but then the Danes started to migrate to live in Britain. Norway was becoming crowded and the farm land wasn't rich as it was in Britain.
- The Anglo Saxon Kings tried to pay the Danes to go away, but it didn't work! King Alfred, the famous Anglo Saxon King decided to allow the Danes to stay in



Why was Britain attractive to other people?



Did these different groups of people invade or migrate to Britain?

Fact File: Alfred the Great

1. He had 4 older brothers, who all ruled before him.
2. He went to Rome when he was 4 years old on pilgrimage.
3. Alfred fought lots of battles against the Vikings, winning some, loosing others.
4. He believed all free-born English boys should have an education.
5. He was passionate about people learning to read.
6. It is said that while hiding from Vikings in the Norfolk fens, he hid with a poor family in disguise and burnt their cakes that he should have

Fact File: King Canute

1. He was Danish but ruled England for 20 years.
2. He conquered England in 1016 after defeating King Edmund Ironside.
3. He was also King of Denmark and Norway.
4. He was buried in Winchester Cathedral but after the Civil War his bones were scattered.
5. He probably had 2 wives! One married in Church who lived in southern England and one who was 'handfast' meaning a non religious ceremony, living in norther England.
6. His name can also be spelt Cnut.

Knowledge Goals: History
Migration

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	Angles	One of the Germanic people who settled mainly in East Anglia.
2	Aqueduct	A large system for carrying water from one place to another.
3	Change	to make or become different.
4	Danelaw	The area of England given to the Vikings by Alfred the Great.
5	Invasion	an act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army.
6	Migration	Movement from one area to another area.
7	Paganism	When your religion does not belong to a major religion.
8	Pilgrimage	A journey to a place of religious significance.
9	Sanitation	Providing clean drinking water and removing sewage.
10	Saxons	One of the Germanic people who settled mainly in Essex, Sussex and Wessex.

Notes:

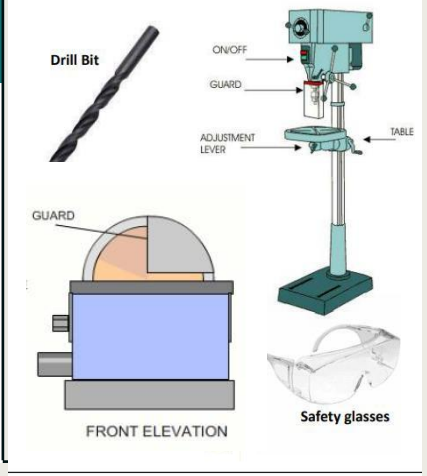
Knowledge Goals: Materials

Health and Safety

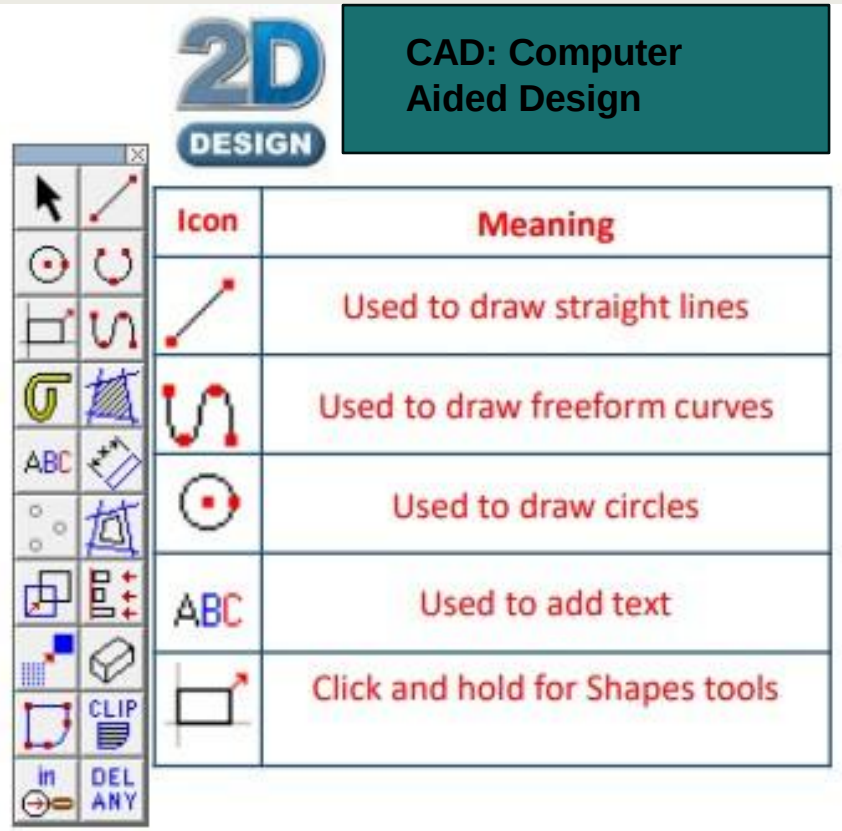
It is really important we ASSESS the RISK and REDUCE the RISK of Injury by LISTENING To the TRAINING and following the correct PPE usage

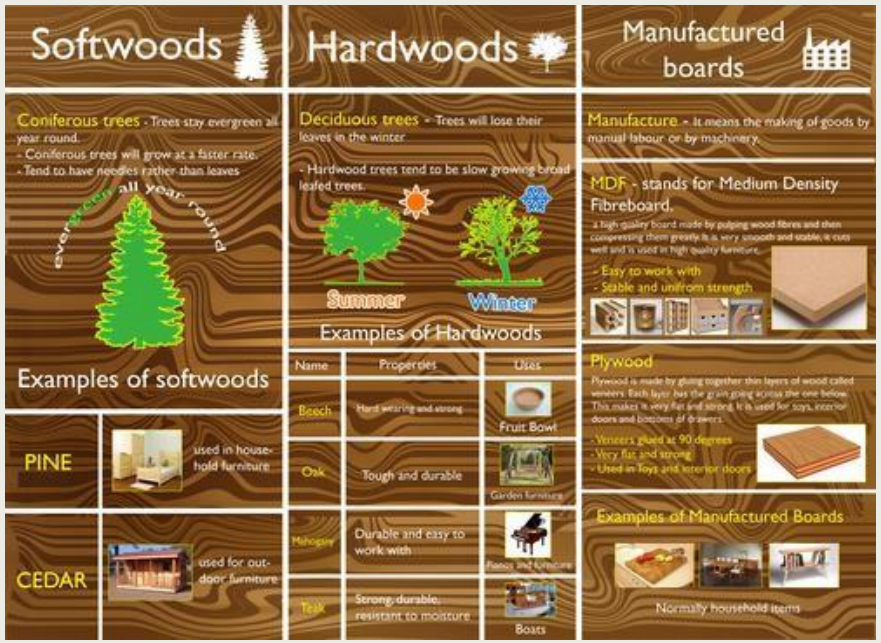
- Hair must be tied up in the workshop
- Blazers and ties must be removed
- Jewellery must be removed
- Only use machines you have been told to use and have been demonstrated to you
- Ensure you know where the emergency stop button is
- Do not eat or drink in the workshop
- No running

Pillar drill and disc sander



CAD: Computer Aided Design





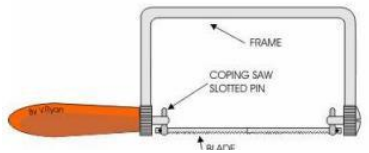
CAM: Computer Aided Manufacture

Laser cutter

Laser cutting works by directing the output of a high-power laser The focused laser beam is directed at the material, which then cuts the material leaving an edge with a high-quality surface finish. In school we mainly cut and engrave on Plywood and Acrylic

Saws

Tenon Saw	Coping Saw
For straight lines	For cutting curves



Knowledge Goals: Materials

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	*Product Analysis*	Investigating existing products in terms of their aesthetics, cost, customer, environment, size, safety and function to determine the advantages and disadvantages of the product as part of research
2	*Aesthetics*	The look of a product e.g. the colour, theme, texture, finish etc
3	*Tessellation*	A tessellation is a pattern of shapes that fit together perfectly, without any gaps or overlaps
4	*Computer Aided Design*	Computer-aided design (CAD) is the use of computers to help in the creation of a design, 2D is a piece of software that can allow designs to be laser cut accurately
5	Timbers	Timbers are different forms of wood that can be used, they are categorised into hardwoods, softwoods and man-made/manufactured boards
6	*Isometric*	A design strategy which shows projection or perspective in which the three principal dimensions are represented by three axes 120° apart. They are are a good way of showing measurements and how components fit together.
7	*Scale Drawing*	A drawing that shows a real object with accurate sizes reduced or enlarged by a certain amount (called the scale).

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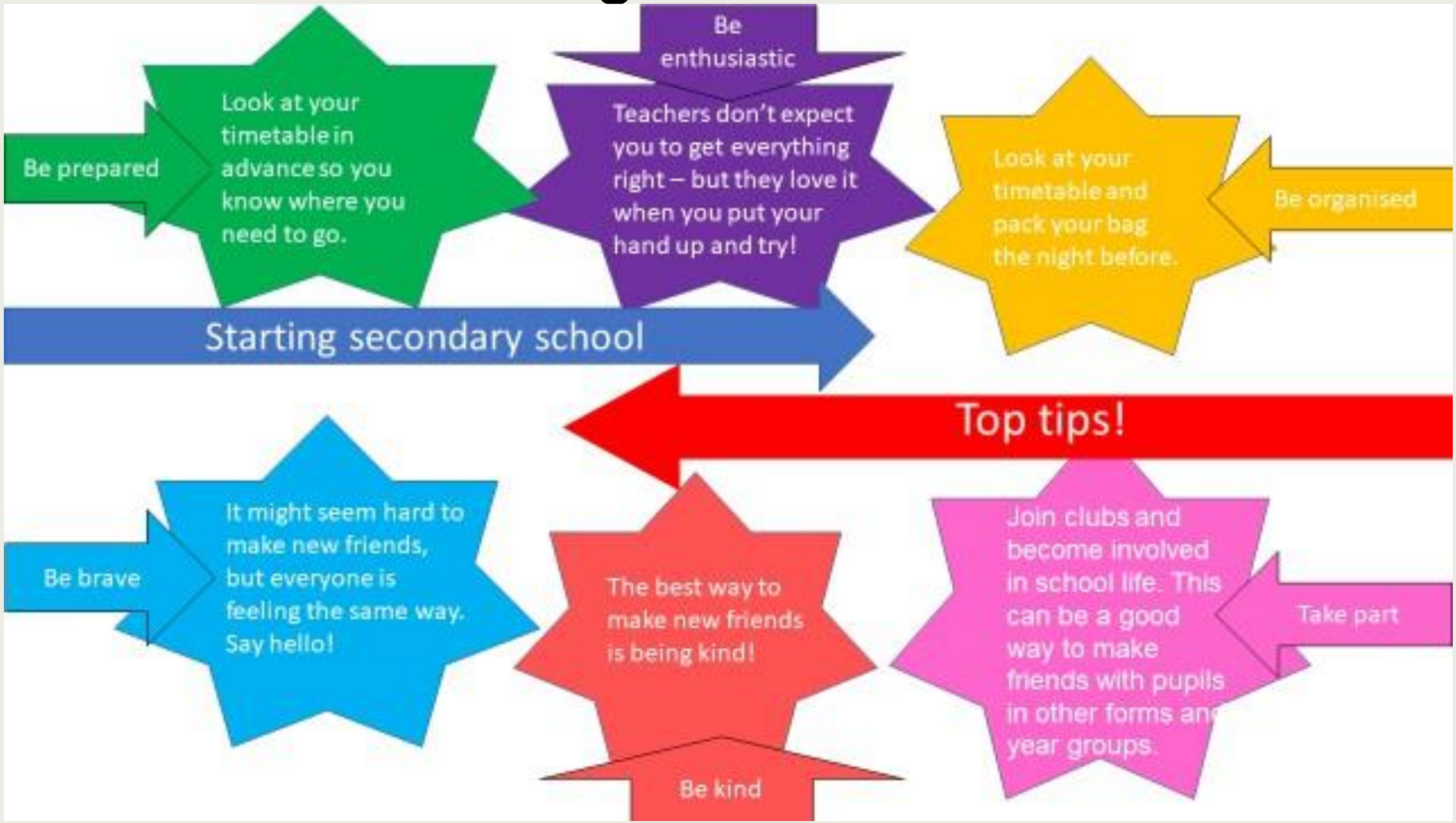
Knowledge Goals: PDEV



Knowledge Goals: PDEV

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	organise	To prepare for something, to make arrangements
2	manage	To take control over, to use sensibly
3	responsibility	To behave correctly, to have control over, to make your own decisions
4	challenge	A task or situation that tests your ability
5	positivity	Looking on the bright side, focusing on the best in a situation
6	role model	A person who is looked upon as someone to be copied
7	media	The mass communication of news and ideas
8	influence	To have an effect on someone or something else in terms of character and behaviour

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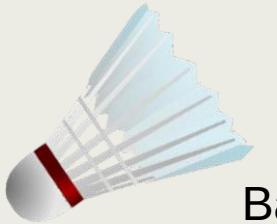
Knowledge Goals: PE



Badminton

- **Serving –** I am able to hold the racket using the correct grip for a forehand + backhand serve
- **The Clears –** To be able to shadow the correct movement and hit the shuttle using an overhead shot, with a forehand grip
- **The Drop Shot –** I can perform a mid court rally with a partner, using overhead shots
- **The Smash –** I can hit the shuttle with power in a downward direction using no net
- **Net Play–** I can hit the shuttle softly over the net
- **Game Play –** I understand which court lines are used for singles and doubles.

Football

- **Ball Control –** I can control the ball when it comes to me using my feet while not under *pressure*.
- **Passing –** I can pass the ball with some accuracy using my inside foot while not under pressure over a short distance.
- **Dribbling –** I can dribble with the ball with some control over a short distance.
- **Defending –** I can successfully tackle an opponent in a 1v1 situation.
- **Shooting –** I can shoot from close range with some accuracy using the inside of my foot.
- **Game Situations –** I understand the importance of getting into space to make myself available for a teammate.

Gymnastics

- **Floor** – I can perform simple movements and balances, rolls and jump movements and include these in a sequence, holding them for 5 seconds with tension.
- **Jumps** – I can recognise the correct take off technique. Perform flight movements (tuck) from the bench and springboard.
- **Apparatus** – I can take off a springboard or trampette with two feet and squat onto a box.
- **Performance** – I can perform a 6 balance routine showing tension and extension.

ENGLAND HOCKEY

Hockey

- **Ball Control –** I can identify the different parts of the stick and how to hold the stick correctly.
- **Passing –** I can execute the sweep pass introducing power and speed but often make mistakes in the accuracy of the pass.
- **Dribbling –** I can dribble the ball on my forehand side quickly. I can also dribble the ball in a zig zag pattern on the forehand side but sometimes lose control of the ball.
- **Tackling –** I understand the rules associated with tackling.
- **Game Situations –** At restarts, I can pass the ball to my own players or when receiving attempt to move to get free from defenders.

Netball

- **Passing –** I am able to chest pass the ball to a partner using the correct technique. I am also able to shoulder pass to a partner with less accuracy.
- **Footwork –** I can recognise which foot I am allowed to move when I have caught the ball and which one I need to keep still.
- **Attacking skills –** I am able to move in to a space and catch a ball in a closed skill situation.
- **Defending skills –** I am able to shadow a player in a closed skill situation.
- **Games Situations –** I can identify all 7 positions on the court.

England Rugby

Rugby

- **Evasion/Support Play –** I can run with the ball and step out of the way of a defender using a lot of space as part of a conditioned drill, working out methods to get past the defence. Demonstrating the 1st 'principle of play' – go forward.
- **Passing & Catching –** I can pass the ball to a teammate whilst moving slowly forward. I can perform the pop pass whilst moving.
- **Tackling/Defensive Strategies –** I can perform a side tackle from my knees or front tackle from crouching.
- **Rucks & Mauls –** I can present the ball safely and correctly during contact.
- **Game Play –** I can perform basic skills in a mini rugby game of 'tag' or 'touch' against players of similar standard.

Knowledge Goals: PE

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	Receiving	Getting the ball quickly into a position to execute the next skill. With good receiving players are able to set-up the next play efficiently and easily.
2	Sweep Pass	The stick comes parallel to the ground, only to swing and hit the ball with an arc-like motion.
3	Ready Positions	Players can react more quickly and with more power to their opponent's hits. To perform a proper badminton stance, the body should be turned to face the opponent's side of the court with the non-racket leg forward and legs at a shoulder width apart
4	Pressure/Pressing	Pressing is when pressure is applied on the player or the team that's in possession. It's a skill used in all areas of the pitch – to win the ball back, dictate play, or delay the opposition.
5	Possession	Control of the ball or other implement of play by one team, which typically gives that team the opportunity to score
6	Tension	Gymnasts can control the action of their body more easily when their body is held tight than when it is a loose collection of individual parts
7	Extension	pointing toes and fingers, keeping the head up and making the limbs long.
8	Kick offs/Restarts	Kick-offs are used to start each half of the match or period of extra-time. Restart kicks are used to resume play. 22-drop out
9	Off-loading	An off load is when a tackled player passes the ball to a teammate before the tackle is completed.
10	Scrum	The scrum is a means of restarting play after a stoppage which has been caused by a minor infringement of the Laws (for example, a forward pass or knock-on)

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Badminton

Football

Hockey

Netball

Rugby Union

Knowledge Goals: Physics - Speed

Calculating speed

- The speed of an object is worked out from how far it has travelled and how long it took.
- When you are travelling fast your speed is high. You cover a longer distance in a certain time.
- We use a formula to calculate speed.

speed = distance ÷ time

- The formula can be rearranged in three ways:

speed = distance ÷ time

distance = speed × time

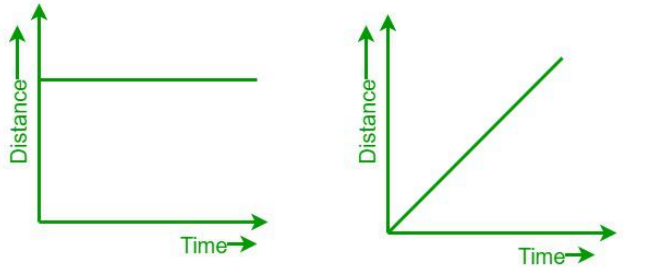
time = distance ÷ speed

- Speed can be measured in many units such as metres per second (m/s), miles per hour (mph), kilometres per hour (km/h).
- Speed may change during a journey. The average speed is the total journey distance divided by the total journey time.

Distance	Time	Speed	Unit
40 m	60 s	40÷60 = 0.67	m/s
52 cm	640 s	52÷640 = 0.08	cm/s
20 km	2 hours	20÷2 = 10	km/hour

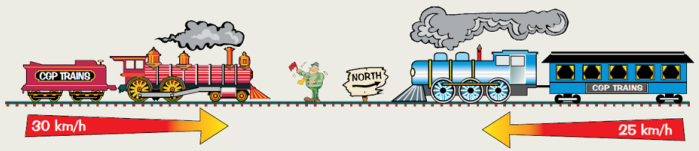
Distance-time graphs

- Shows the distance that an object has travelled at different times in a journey.
- A horizontal straight line means an object is stationary (stopped).
- A straight sloped line means the object is travelling at constant speed. The steeper the line the greater the speed.
- A curved line means the object is speeding up or slowing down. When an object changes speed like this, it is called acceleration.



Relative motion

- When scientists compare the movement of two objects they talk about relative motion.
- When two objects are heading towards each other, the relative speed is the sum of the speeds of the two objects.



Relative speed
add the speeds

30 + 25 = 55 km/h

- When objects are travelling in the same direction, the relative speed is the fastest speed subtract the slowest speed.

Relative speed
fastest – slowest

30 - 20 = 10 mph

Knowledge Goals: Physics - Speed

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	distance	Length of a path covered in a journey
2	speed	How fast something is travelling – how much distance is covered on how much time
3	unit	Standard amount used to measure a physical quantity e.g. metre, kilogram, and second
4	formula	In Physics, equations that show the relationship between different quantities using words or symbols
5	average speed	The total distance travelled divided by the total journey time
6	accelerate	To change speed (speed up or slow down)
7	stationary	Still, not moving

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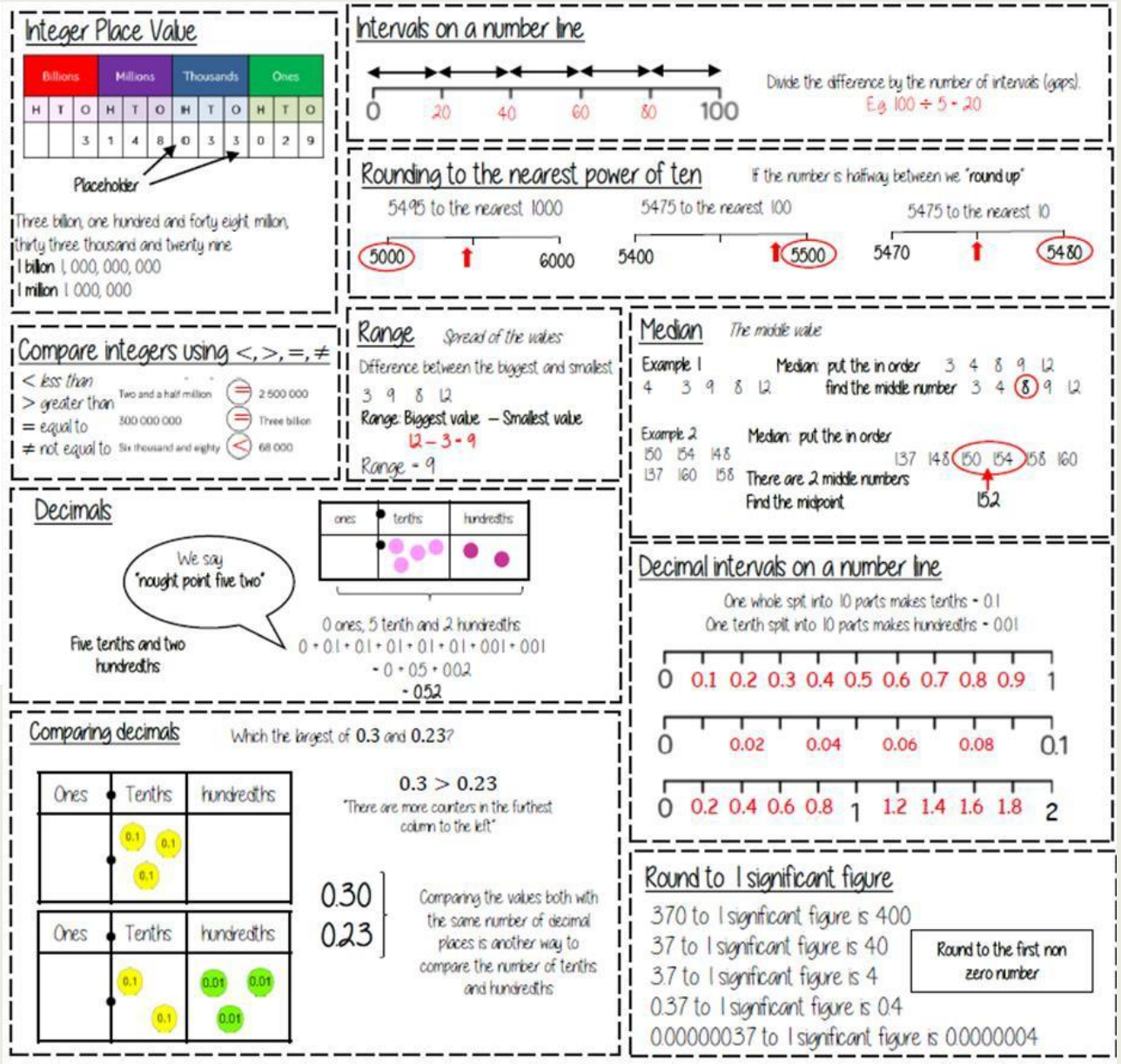
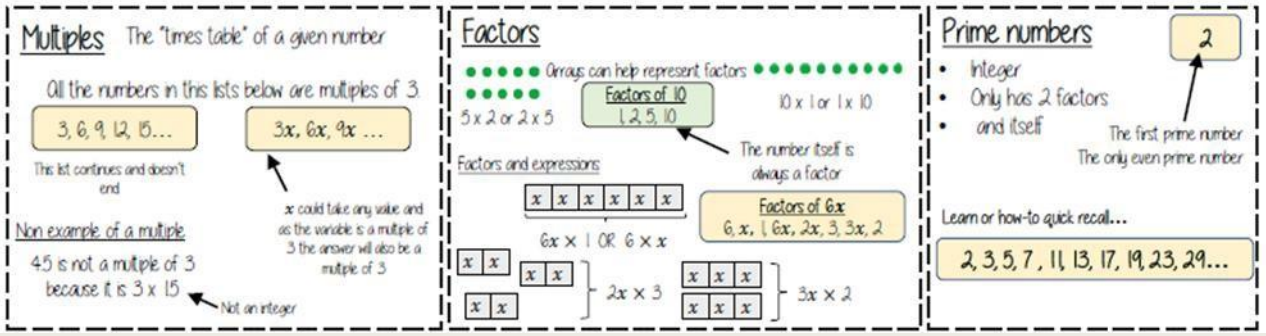
Knowledge Goals: Maths

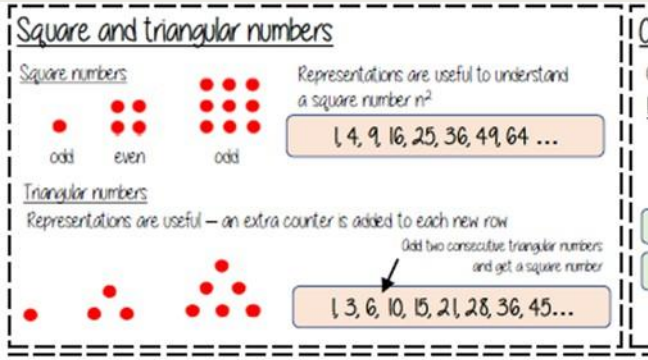
Unit 1 – Place Value		
Topic	Video	Resource
Ordering numbers	Watch this	Complete Q1 & 2 Check your work
Greater than and less than < >	Watch this	Complete Q3 Check your work
Multiplying & dividing decimals by 10, 100 & 1000	Watch This Multiply Watch This Divide	Multiply Worksheet Check your answers Divide Worksheet Check your answers Online Quick Practice
Round to the nearest integer, 10, 100 & 1000	Watch This 10 Watch This 100	Bitesize Activities
Round to decimals places	Watch This	Online 1dp practice Online 2dp practice

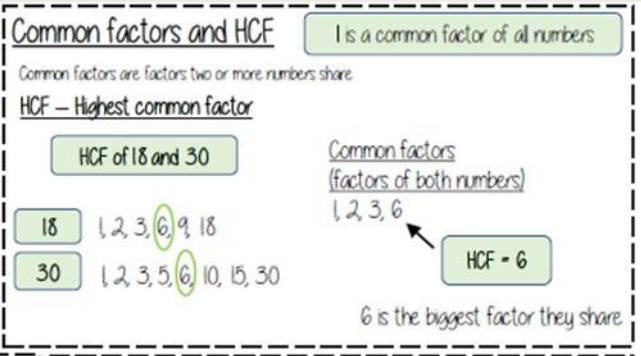


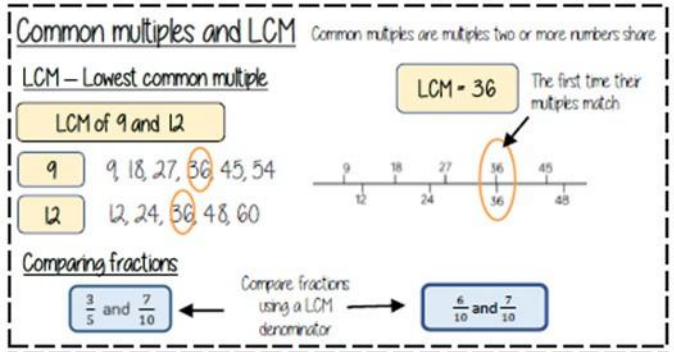
Knowledge Goals: Maths

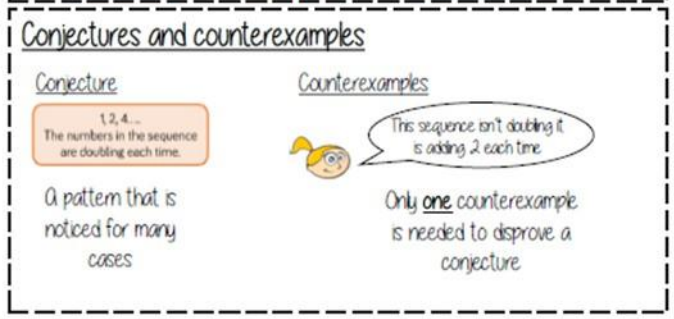
Unit 2 – Number Properties		
Topic	Video	Resource
Listing factors	Watch this	Complete this Check your work
Listing multiples	Watch this	Complete this Check your work
Finding HCF	Watch this	Complete this Check your work
Finding LCM	Watch this	Complete this Check your work
Prime numbers	Watch this	Complete this Check your work
Powers and roots	Watch this	Complete this Check your work

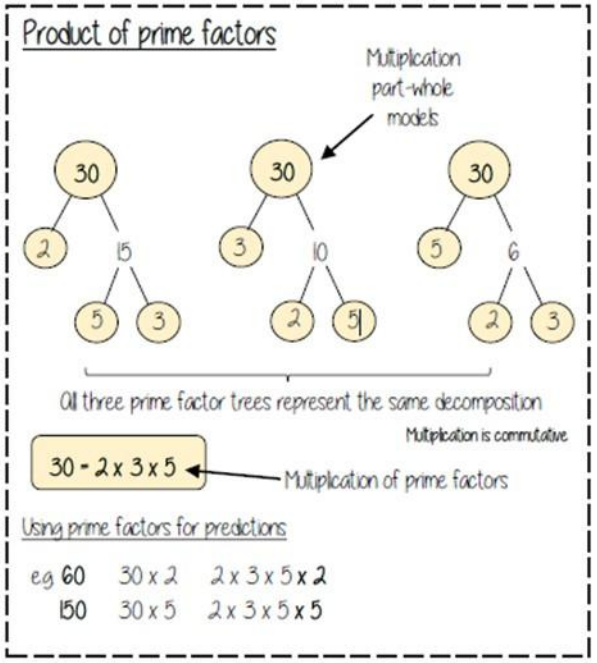












Knowledge Goals: Maths

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	Prime number	A whole number greater than 1 that cannot be exactly divided by any whole number other than itself and 1 (e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11).
2	Factor	A factor is a number that divides another number, leaving no remainder (e.g. 8 is a factor of 24).
3	Multiple	A number that we get when we multiply one whole number by another whole number (e.g. 10 is a multiple of 2).
4	Square number	A square number is the result when a number has been multiplied by itself (e.g. 25 is a square number as it is the answer to 5 x 5).
5	Square root	The square root of a number is the number that, when multiplied by itself, gives the original number (e.g. 4 is the square root of 16).
6	Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The Highest Common Factor (HCF) of two numbers is the highest possible number that divides both the numbers completely(e.g. the HCF of 12 and 16 is 4).
7	Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) is defined as the smallest multiple that two or more numbers have in common (e.g. the LCM of 10 and 4 is 20).

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Knowledge Goals: Music

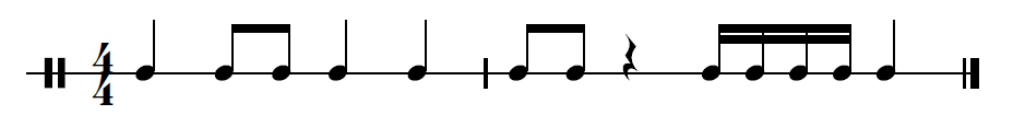
The Elements of Music

Why are the elements of music important?

The pulse and the rhythm are two of the most important ingredients of any piece of music, but there are many more things that can influence how a piece of music sounds. In this unit you will learn about some of the most important elements of music and the impact they can have. You will learn some of the professional terms for these elements and learn to describe them in a piece of music. You will learn how to read and play a simple rhythm using note values, and you will also get the chance to explore the elements of music through the composition of a graphic score.

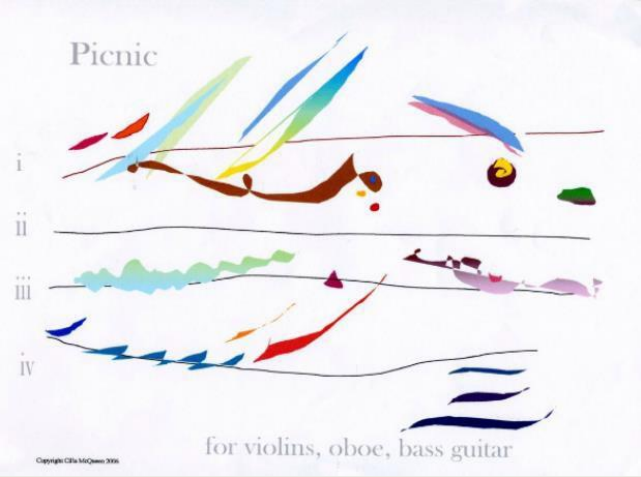
Rhythm and Pulse

The pulse is the constant (like your heartbeat)
The rhythm is made up of long and short notes played in a combination
Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move



Graphic Scores

A graphic score is an alternative way of writing down a piece of music. The idea combines music with art. It is up to the performer to decide how the images or symbols should be interpreted and performed.



Great Composers

György Ligeti
Artikulation

Cathy Beberian
Stripsody

Note Values

NAME	LENGTH	SYMBOL	REST
Semibreve	4 beats	𝅝	𝄻
Minim	2 beats	𝅗𝅥	𝄼
Crotchet	1beat	♩	𝄽
Quaver	½ beat	♪	𝄾
Semiquaver	¼ beat	𝅘𝅥𝅯	𝄿

Dynamic and Tempo Markings

SYMBOL	ITALIAN	ENGLISH
f	Forte	Loud
mf	Mezzo Forte	Moderately Loud
mp	Mezzo Piano	Moderately Quiet
p	Piano	Quiet (soft)
<	Crescendo	Getting Louder
>	Diminuendo	Getting Quieter

Knowledge Goals: Music

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	Pitch	The ‘high’ or ‘low’ of a sound or musical note
2	Rhythm	The combination of note values (rhythm helps your two hips move!)
3	Pulse	The constant beat in a piece of music, like your heartbeat
4	Dynamics	The volume of a sound or musical note
5	Duration	The length of a sound or musical note
6	Melody	The tune of the music
7	Tempo	The speed of the music
8	Timbre/Sonority	The sound or tone quality of different instruments and sounds
9	Texture	The mix and layer of musical sounds (how much we hear)
10	Articulation	How individual notes or sounds are played
11	Harmony	When notes are played at the same time to create chords

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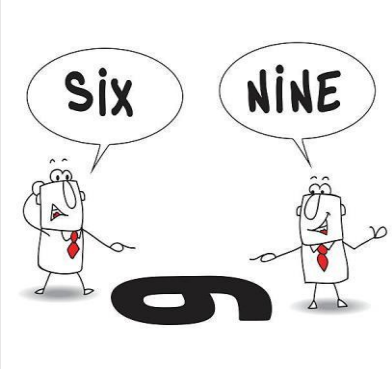
Knowledge Goals: Philosophy, Religion & Ethics PRE and ME

Different ways of seeing

Everybody sees the same things in the world but we perceive the things we see differently. People who believe in different religions have different ideas about the world. In PRE we do not tell people what to see or what to think. We are respectful of different opinions and different views.



What is PRE

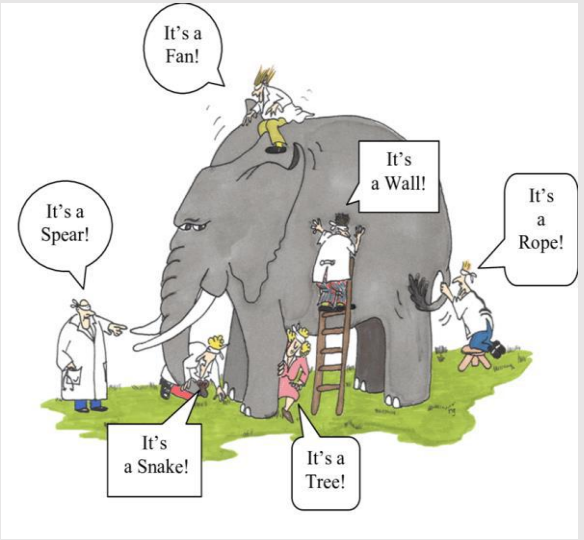
PRE stands for religion, philosophy and ethics. Over the next three years you will study plenty of religions and worldviews including Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, Humanism and Islam. You will also get the opportunity to explore philosophical questions and explore big questions about our purpose and existence, whether God exists and whether there is life after death. We also look at ethical issues ranging across a whole variety of subjects from animal testing to capital punishment where you will have the opportunity to explore your views and form well thought out opinions.

Why is it important to learn about other beliefs?

About 85% of the world's people identify with a religion so PRE is a fantastic opportunity to understand the world we live in a little better. Have a look at these statistics below to see just how significant it is across the world.

- Christianity - 2.38 billion
- Islam - 1.91 billion
- Hinduism - 1.16 billion
- Buddhism - 507 million
- Folk Religions - 430 million
- Other Religions - 61 million
- Judaism - 14.6 million
- Atheist - 1.19 billion

Learning both about and from religion helps us to become more tolerant and more informed in how other people live their lives and what might impact upon their world view.



Find out more!

Why study PRE?

There are loads of excellent reasons to study PRE, here are a few. What other reasons can you think of?

- It is really interesting
- You get to have debates and discussions
- It helps you to form opinions on big topics and questions
- You can learn to see things from other people's points of view

Knowledge Goals: PRE
PRE and ME

Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	**Worldview**	A set of beliefs that influence someone's thinking
2	**Belief**	An acceptance that something exists or is true
3	**Opinion**	A view or judgement formed about something
4	**Tolerance**	Allowing and being understanding of different views or practices
5	**Respect**	Showing consideration for other beliefs and values
6	**Atheist**	A person who does not believe in a God or gods
7	**Theist**	A person who believes in a God or gods
8	**Agnostic**	A person who is unsure whether a God or gods exist
9	**Spirituality**	Looking for a sense of belonging, peace and purpose
10	**Philosophy**	The study of the nature of knowledge, reality and existence

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Knowledge Goals: Spanish

Estrategia

Here are five simple steps to help you learn any word:

1	LOOK	Look carefully at the word for 10 seconds or more.
2	SAY	Practise saying the word to yourself – remember that some letters are pronounced differently in Spanish.
3	COVER	Cover up the word, but only when you think you know it.
4	WRITE	Write the word out from memory.
5	CHECK	Did you write it correctly? If not, what did you get wrong? Repeat the five steps until you get it right – and try not to make the same mistake again.

Saludos	*Greetings*
¡Hola!	*Hello!*
¡Buenos días!	*Good morning!*
¡Buenas tardes!	*Good afternoon!*
¡Buenas noches!	*Good evening!*
¡Adiós!	*Goodbye!*
¡Hasta luego!	*See you later!*

Los meses	*The months*
enero	*January*
febrero	*February*
marzo	*March*
abril	*April*
mayo	*May*
junio	*June*
julio	*July*
agosto	*August*
septiembre	*September*
octubre	*October*
noviembre	*November*
diciembre	*December*
¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy?	*What date is it today?*
Es el uno de agosto.	*It's 1st August.*
Es el dos de mayo.	*It's 2nd May.*

Tú y yo	*You and me*
¿Cómo te llamas?	*What are you called?*
Me llamo Juan.	*I'm called Juan.*
¿Dónde vives?	*Where do you live?*
Vivo en Madrid.	*I live in Madrid.*
¿Qué tal?	*How are you?*
¿Cómo estás?	*How are you?*
Bien, gracias.	*Fine, thanks.*
fenomenal	*great*
regular	*not bad*
fatal	*awful*
¿Y tú?	*And you?*
¿Cuántos años tienes?	*How old are you?*
Tengo 13 años.	*I'm 13 years old.*
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	*When is your birthday?*
Mi cumpleaños es el uno de enero.	*My birthday is 1st January.*
¡Feliz cumpleaños!	*Happy birthday!*

Palabras muy útiles	*Very useful words*
sí	*yes*
no	*no*
y	*and*
pero	*but*
también	*also*
tengo	*I have*
necesito	*I need*
hay	*there is/are*

Los números	*Numbers*
cero	*0*
uno	*1*
dos	*2*
tres	*3*
cuatro	*4*
cinco	*5*
seis	*6*
siete	*7*
ocho	*8*
nueve	*9*
diez	*10*
once	*11*
doce	*12*
trece	*13*
catorce	*14*
quince	*15*
dieciséis	*16*
diecisiete	*17*
dieciocho	*18*
diecinueve	*19*
veinte	*20*
veintiuno	*21*
veintidós	*22*
veintitrés	*23*
veinticuatro	*24*
veinticinco	*25*
veintiséis	*26*
veintisiete	*27*
veintiocho	*28*
veintinueve	*29*
treinta	*30*
treinta y uno	*31*

En clase	*In the classroom*
¿Cómo se escribe … ?	*How do you spell … ?*
Se escribe …	*You spell it …*
Tengo …	*I have …*
No tengo …	*I don't have …*
¿No tienes … ?	*Don't you have … ?*
Necesito …	*I need …*
¿Qué hay en la clase?	*What is there in the classroom?*
Hay …	*There is/are …*
No hay …	*There isn't/There aren't …*

En mi mochila	*In my schoolbag*
un bolígrafo/boli	*a pen*
un cuaderno	*an exercise book*
un libro	*a textbook*
un monedero	*a purse*
un diccionario	*a dictionary*
un lápiz	*a pencil*
un estuche	*a pencil case*
un móvil	*a mobile phone*
un sacapuntas	*a pencil sharpener*
una agenda	*a diary*
una calculadora	*a calculator*
una goma	*a rubber*
una mochila	*a schoolbag*
una regla	*a ruler*

Knowledge Goals: Spanish

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
1	SSC	Symbol-Sound Correspondence: the sound that letters or combination of letters make in a language
2	cognate	A cognate is a word which looks the same or very similar to a word in English. E.g.: le cinéma, le football
3	connective	A word which links sentences together. E.g.: and, but
4	Opinion verb/phrase	A verb or a phrase which you use to give an opinion: I like, I dislike, in my opinion etc...
5	Justifier	A way of giving a reason, a justification of an opinion. I like …. because it is...
6	qualifier	A word which changes the intensity of an adjective: quite, very, extremely...
7	adjective	A describing word: big, small, green, interesting, amusing etc...
8	Time phrase	A phrase used to say when something is happening: normally, on Mondays, yesterday, next weekend...
9	Tenses	Past, present, future
10	Infinitive	A verb as you find it in the dictionary: to play, to eat. This is the form of the verb when it is not used with a pronoun (I, he, she...)

Notes:

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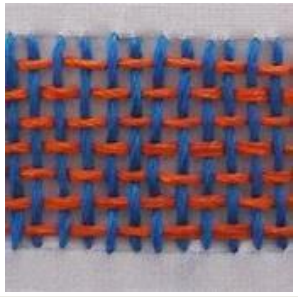
Knowledge Goals: Textiles

Health and Safety

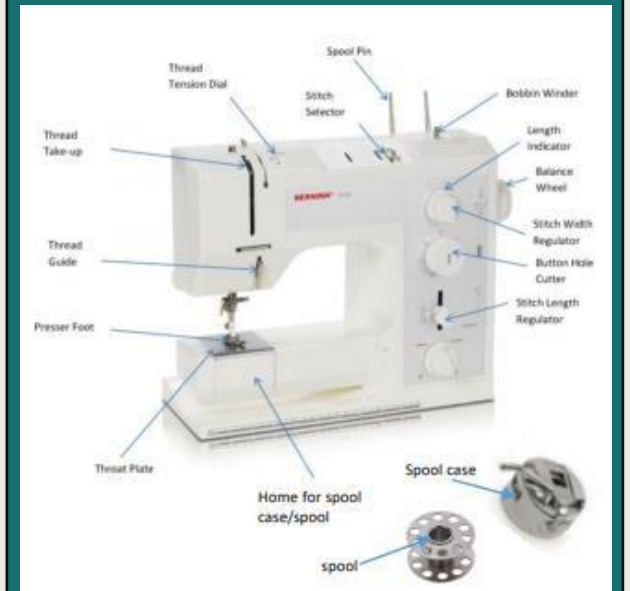
It is really important we ASSESS the RISK and REDUCE the RISK of Injury by LISTENING To the TRAINING and following the correct PPE usage

- You must walk with scissors facing downwards next to your side
- Watch where you are sewing on the machine
- Do not press the foot pedal to the floor when using the sewing machine
- Make sure you had in Bodkin needles at the end of the lessons
- If the sewing machine makes an unusual noise, please stop using it and inform teacher

Technique

Weaving	Embroidery	Applique
		

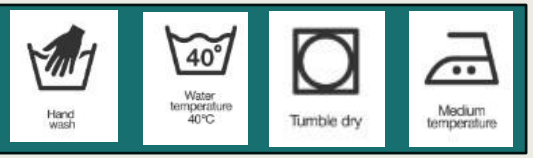
Parts of a Sewing Machine

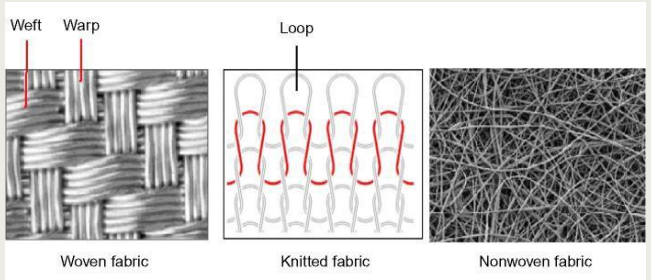


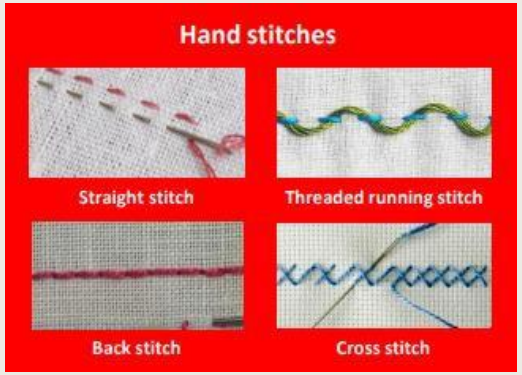
Smart and modern materials

Care Labels

Instructions for laundering







Textile equipment

Binca	Bodkin	Wool	Thread

Knowledge Goals: Textiles

Half Term 1: Tier 3 Vocabulary		
#	Key word	Definition
1	*Properties*	The qualities the fibres/material have e.g. absorbancy, resistant to abrasion, elasticity etc
2	*Natural fibres*	Natural fibres come from plants, animals or insects. They are easily **renewable** and **biodegradable**.e.g. cotton, silk, wool
3	*Synthetic fibres*	Synthetic fibres are made mainly from **non-renewable** coal and oil. They do not **degrade** easily but they can be made into any length (continuous filament) and thickness and for any purpose.
4	*Weft and Warp*	Woven fabrics have warps and wefts. The warp runs from left to right and the weft runs 90 degrees to this. Weft yarns are woven over and under warp yarns, and where the weft yarns loop back to form an edge that doesn't **fray**,
5	*Smart materials*	Smart materials are materials that react to the environment around them, this could be light, temperature, pH level etc
6	*Photochromic*	Photochromic is a smart material that reacts to light
7	*Applique*	Layers of fabric are placed on top of other fabric in a decorative way and stitched in place

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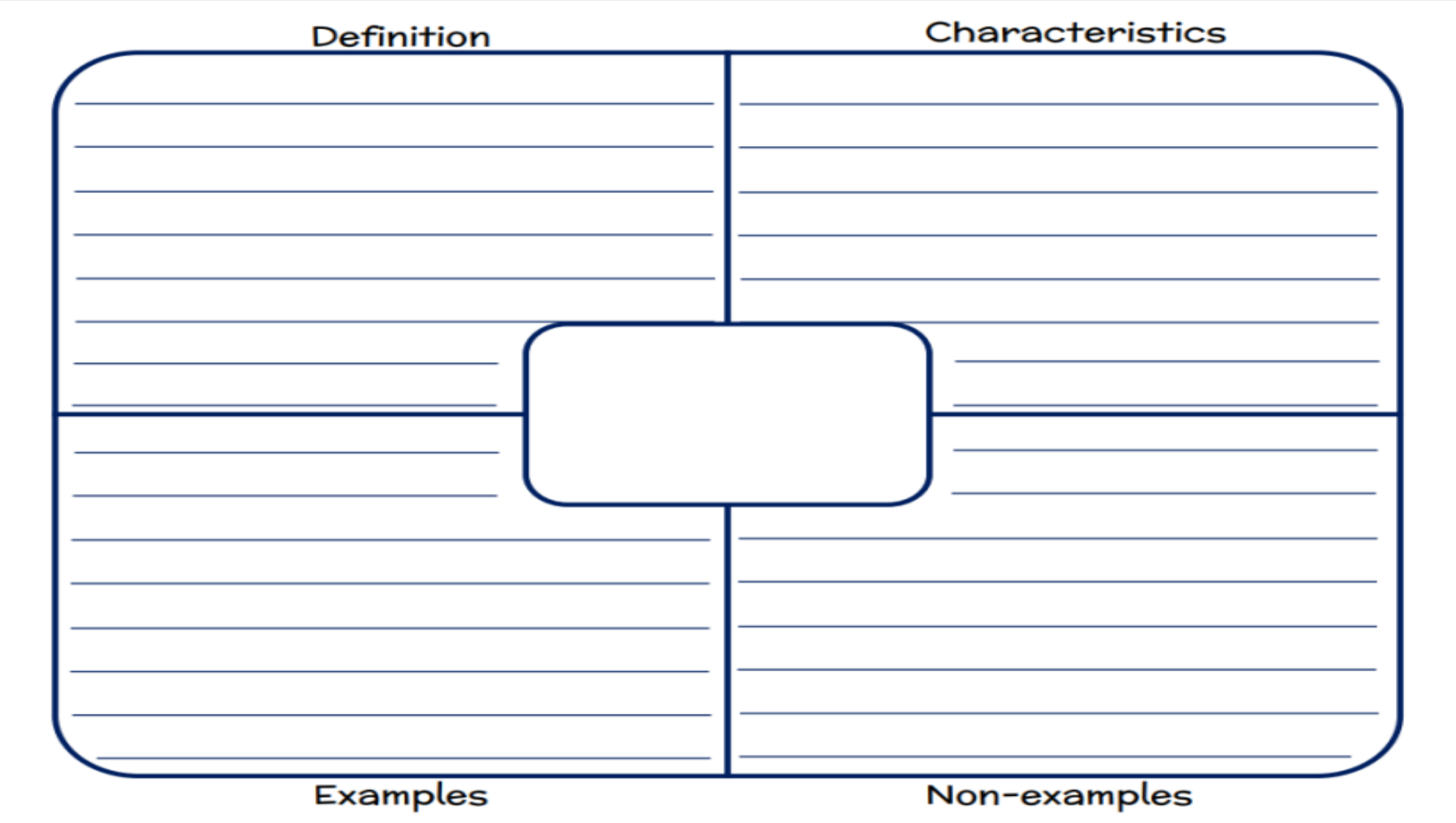
Frayer Model Template



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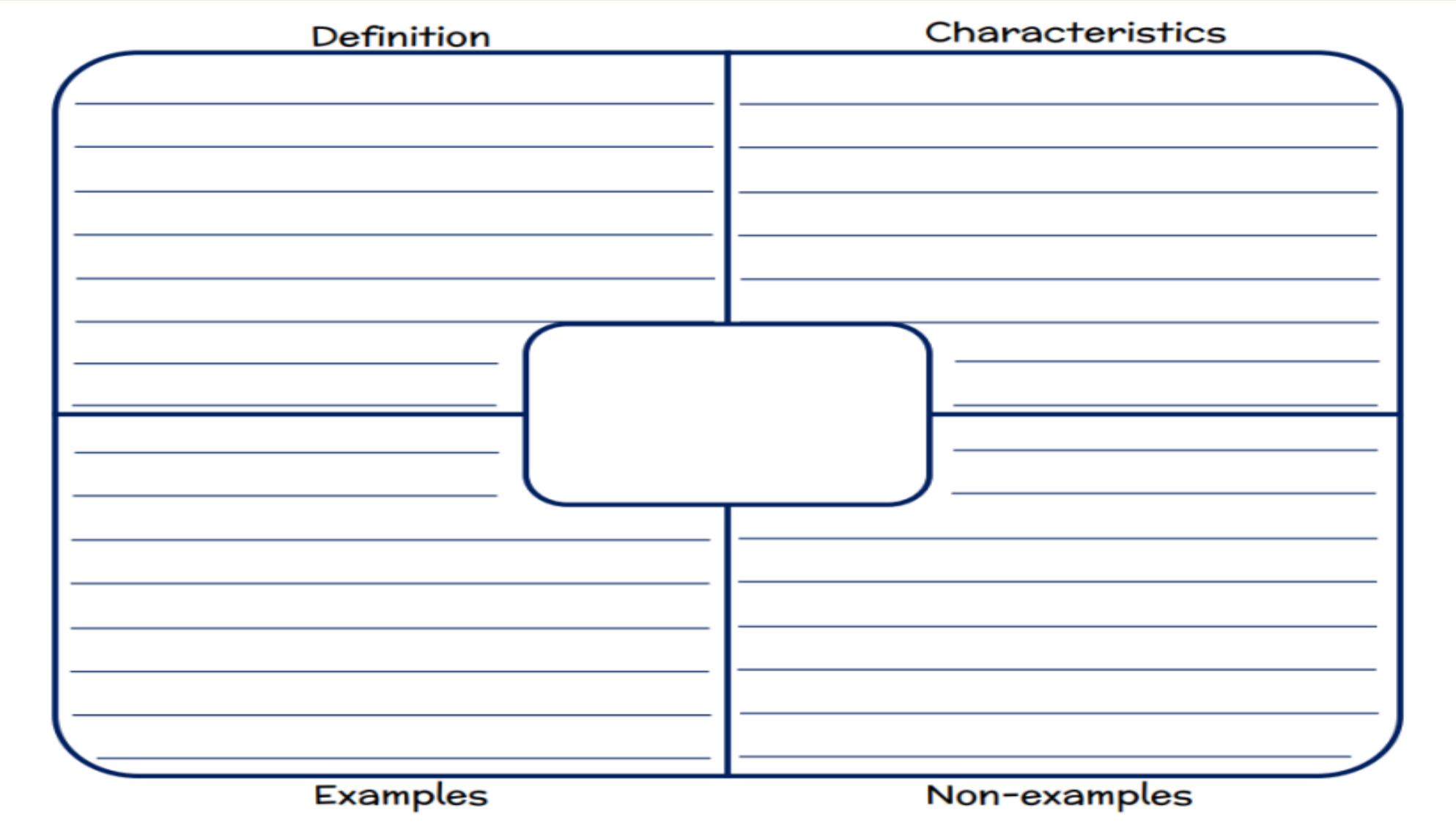

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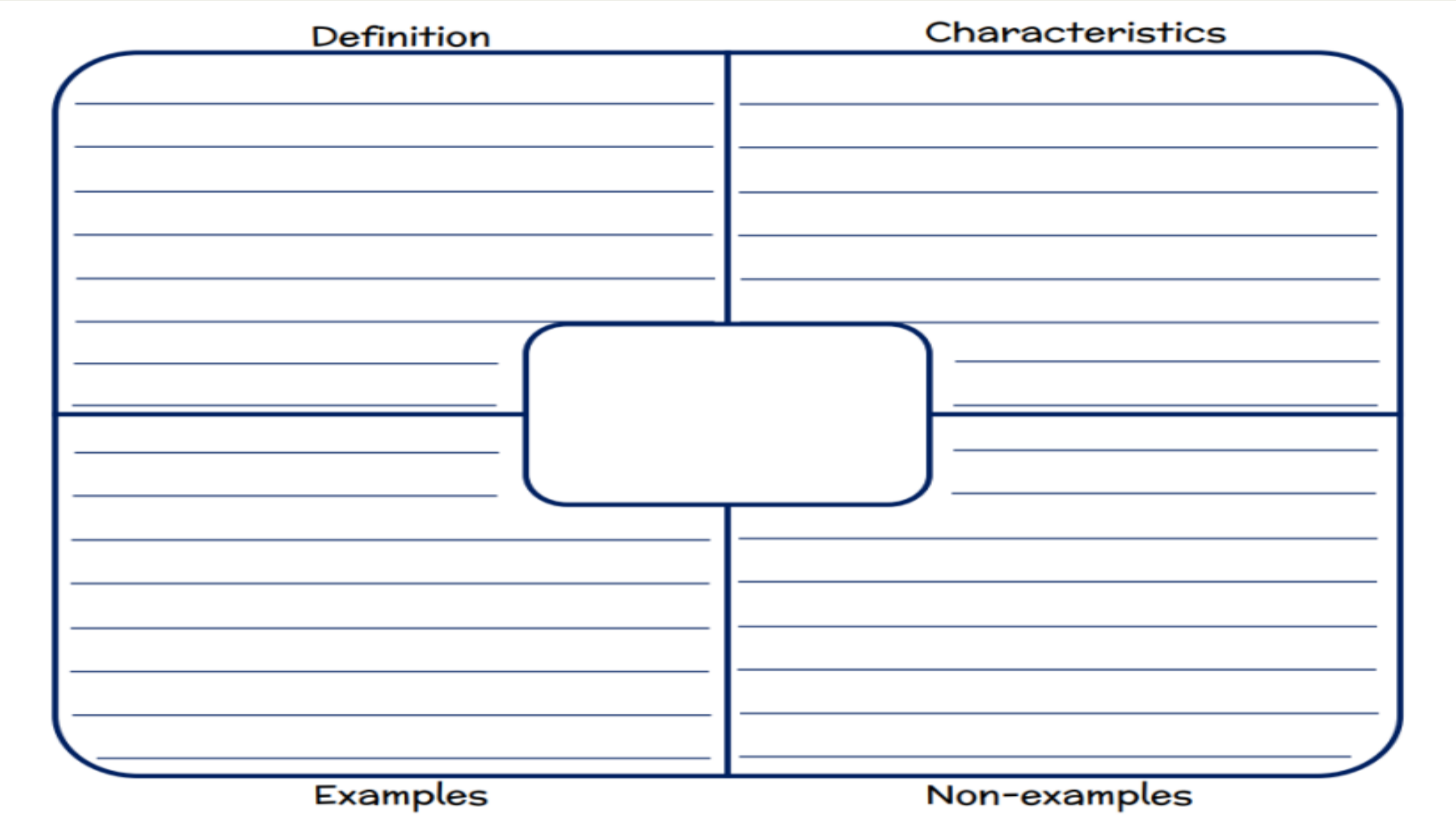

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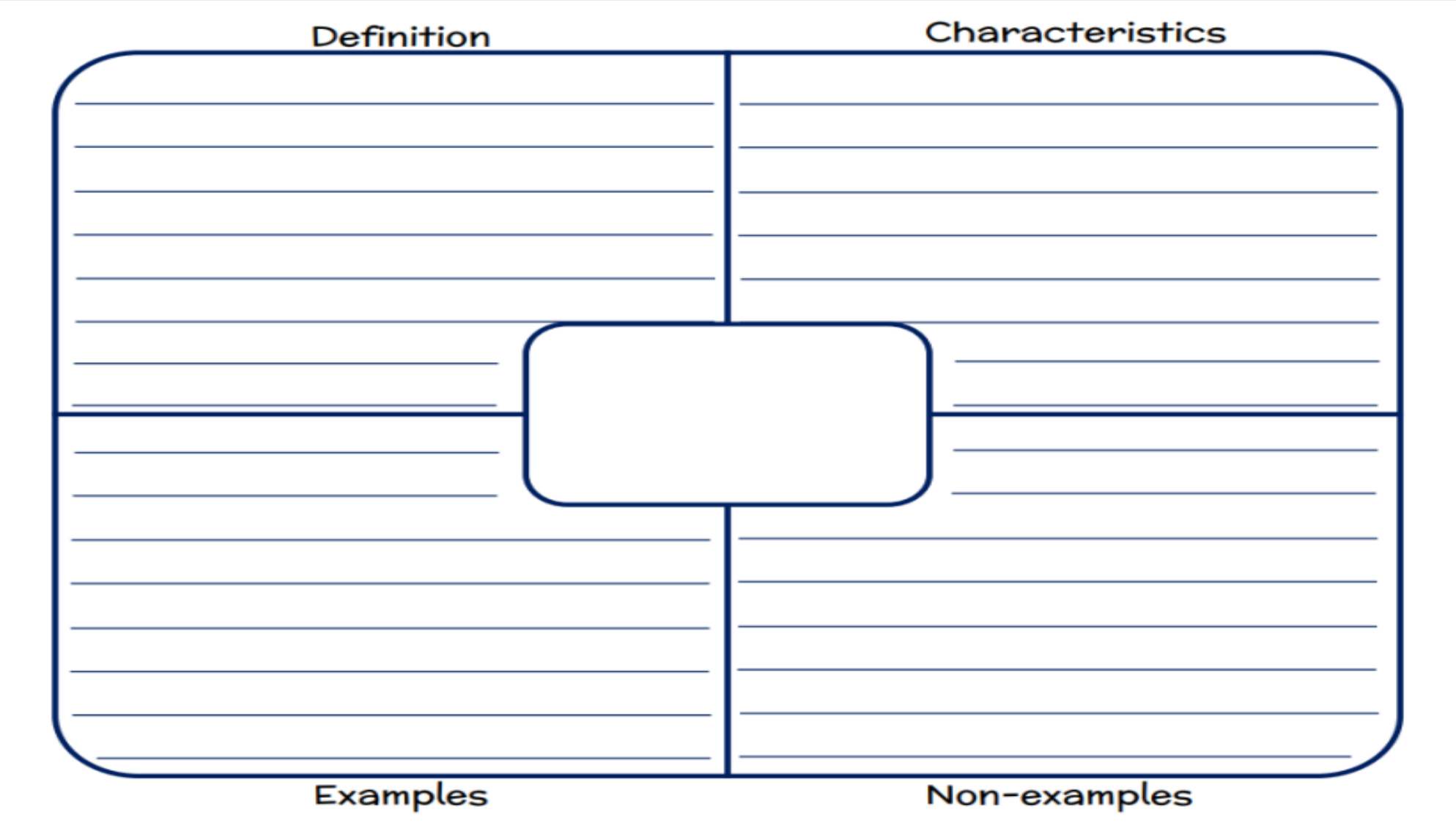
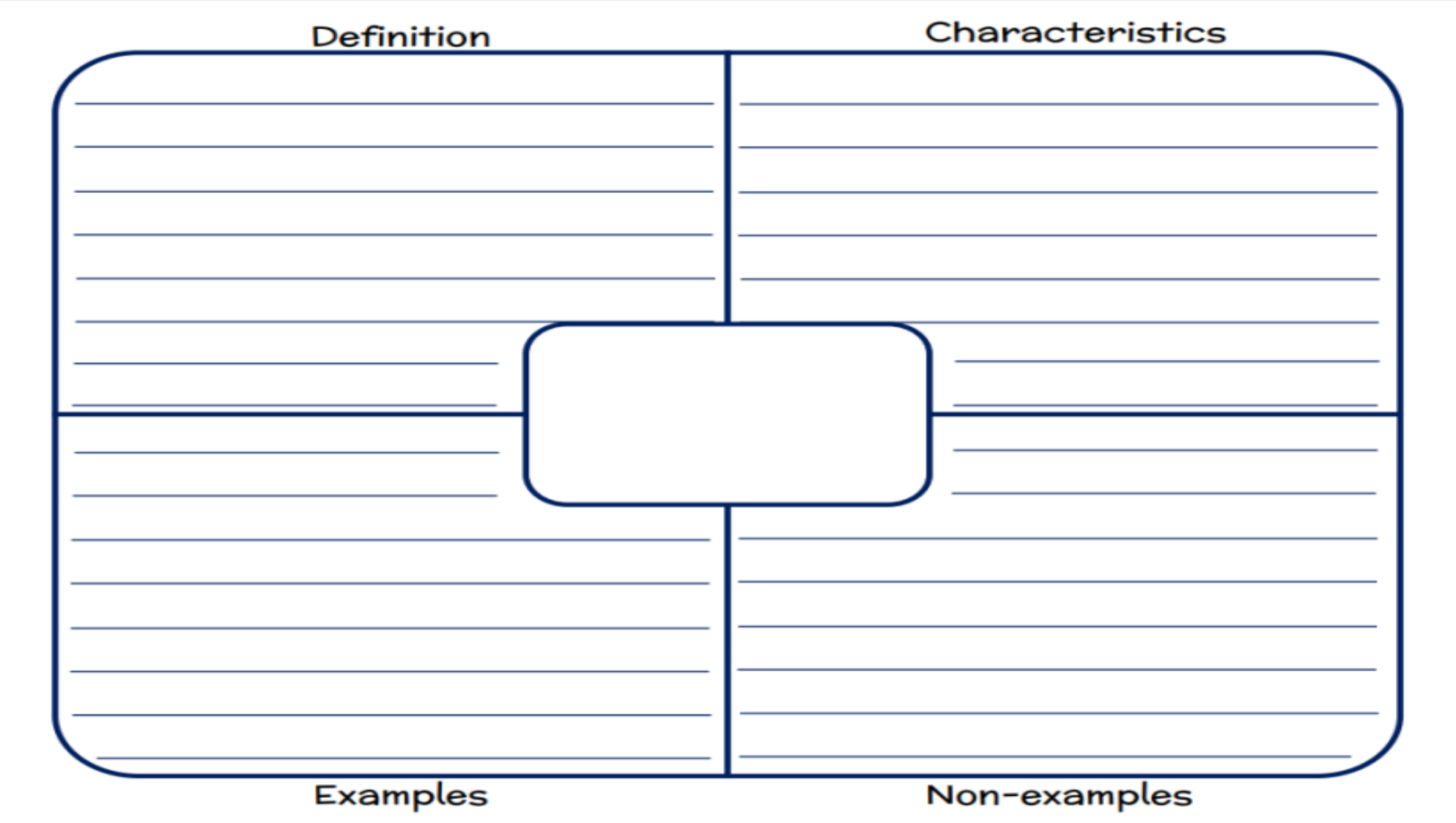
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