

Fowey River Academy
Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

Summer Quadmester

Fowey River Academy Geography

Knowledge Organiser – Semester 4 – What is weather and climate? Part 1

Key Vocabulary

Weather	The day to day conditions of the atmosphere. Example: wind, rain, snow etc.
Climate	The changes of the atmospheric conditions on a long term scale. They are the average conditions over a number of years. Example: you go Spain in summer because you expect it to be hot.
Precipitation	Any moisture that falls to earth. Example: rain, snow, sleet, hail etc.
Meteorology	The scientific study of weather.
Anticyclone	A weather system that consists of high pressure which circulates slowly in a clockwise (northern hemisphere) or anticlockwise (southern hemisphere) direction. They are associated with calm, fine weather.
Depressions	These have 3 elements: a warm front; a warm sector and a cold front. A depression forms as a result of the warm air mixing and rising above surrounding cold air. This often leads to unsettled weather.

How do we measure weather?

Temperature	Maximum/minimum thermometer, measured in °C.
Sunshine	Campbell Stokes Sunshine Recorder, measured in hours.
Air pressure	Barometer, measured in <u>millibars</u> .
Wind speed	Anemometer, measured in knots.
Wind direction	Wind vane or wind sock, measured using compass directions.
Rainfall	Rain gauge, measured in mm.

Summer Anticyclones

Clear settled conditions bring long, sunny, cloudless days and warm temperatures. The weather is normally dry, although occasionally very hot temperatures can trigger convective rainfall and thunderstorms.

Winter Anticyclones

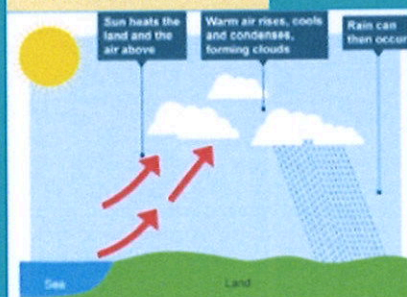
Cold, dry days with light winds. The clear skies allow heat to be lost from the surface. Temperatures can decrease very quickly at night. Water vapour can condense and freeze on ground surfaces causing frost.

Symbols on a weather chart.

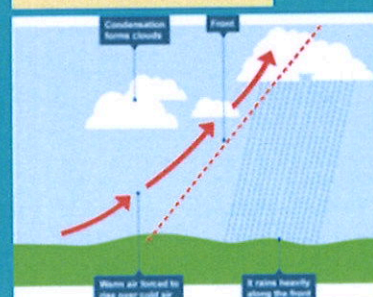
Current Weather	Sky Coverage
• Intermittent Rain	○ No Clouds
•• Continuous Rain	◐ Less than one-tenth or one-tenth
••• Continuous Snow	◑ Two-tenths or three-tenths
••• Continuous Drizzle	◒ Four-tenths
≡ Fog	◓ Five-tenths
⚡ Thunderstorm	◔ Six-tenths
⚡ Thunderstorm with Intermittent Rain	◕ Seven-tenths or eight-tenths
	◖ Nine-tenths or overcast with openings
	◗ Completely overcast
	⊗ Sky obscured

Types of Rainfall

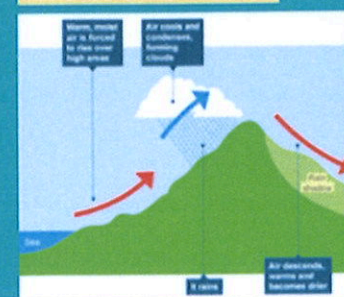
Convective Rainfall



Frontal Rainfall



Relief Rainfall



Fowey River Academy Geography

Knowledge Organiser – Semester 4 – What is weather and climate? Part 2

Key Vocabulary

Climate zone	An area with its own distinctive pattern of temperature and rainfall.
Altitude	A measure of the land's height above sea level.
Prevailing winds	The direction from which the wind usually blows.

Factors Affecting Climate

Latitude - places near the equator are much warmer than places near the poles.

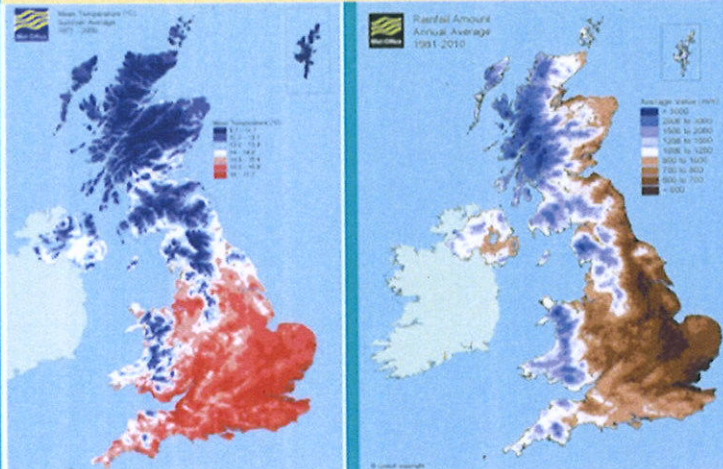
Distance from the sea – land and sea heat up at different rates. The sea takes a lot longer to heat up than the land but keeps its heat for longer as more than just the surface is heated up. In winter the sea keeps coastal areas warm and in the summer cools them down. The further away from the sea the wider the range of temperatures found there.

Altitude – temperatures decrease by around 1°C for every 100m increase in height. Many parts of the Alps mountain range in Europe are over 4,000m above sea level which means they are 40°C colder than coastal areas.

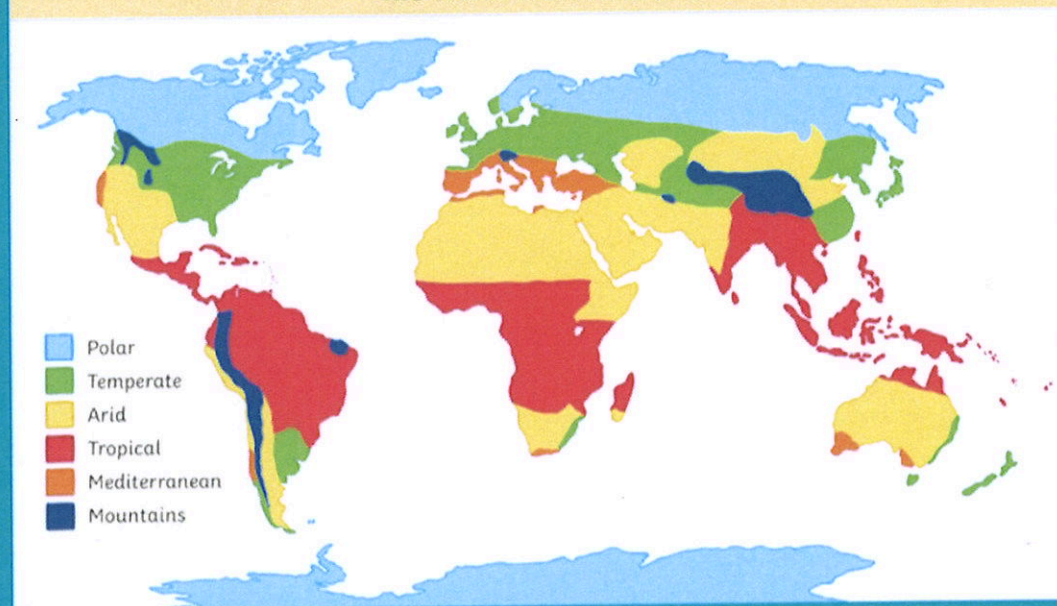
Prevailing winds – the prevailing wind is affected by the area it blows over. The North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current that flows across the Atlantic Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico. It warms the prevailing winds or air masses, making western areas of the UK and Europe warmer than areas inland.

The UK's Climate

The climate in the UK is variable meaning it changes a lot. The UK has cool summers, mild winters and rainfall evenly spread throughout the year. The climate is classified as temperate which means we rarely experience extremes.



The World's Climate Zones



Y7 History Summer Knowledge Organiser

Semester Key Words

Peasant	A person who is bound to the land and owned by the feudal lord.
Epidemic	A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time.
Plague	A very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.
Contagious.	A disease spread from one person to another, typically by direct contact
Buboes	Onion shaped swellings that were usually the first symptom of the Black Death.
Symptom	A physical or mental change that is caused by a disease
Taxation	Money collected by the government from its citizens to pay for things that people need.
Poll tax	A tax where everyone (rich and poor) paid the same amount.
Revolt.	To rise up and fight against the government
Bubonic plague	The most common type of plague, named after the buboes.

Key Ideas: The Black Death

The Black Death killed over $\frac{1}{3}$ of England's population within two years of its arrival in 1348. There were two types of plague. The bubonic plague would start with buboes spreading across the victim's body, followed by blue or black patches of skin and vomiting before (most of the time) killing the victim. The pneumonic plague was spread by breath and attacked the lungs.

What did medieval people think caused the Black Death? Today we know the bubonic plague was spread by fleas living on rats that were moving throughout Europe on merchants' ships. Most medieval people thought God had sent the Black Death as a punishment for their sins. Others believed the alignment of the stars could explain it. Some people believed 'miasma' (bad air) was causing the disease.

Medieval Treatments As there was no real understanding of the cause, treatments were equally as far-fetched, e.g. drinking vinegar, bleeding, 'sweating it out'. Some doctors put frogs on the buboes to absorb the poison. Some doctors realised that draining the buboes could help cure a victim too.

Who and What?

The Black Death	A plague that reached England by ship in 1348, killing almost half of the population.
The Peasants Revolt 1381	A major uprising against the Poll Tax across England in 1381.
King Richard II	The king who introduced the Poll Tax and defeated the Peasants' Revolt.
Wat Tyler	The leader of the Peasants' Revolt, who was killed at Smithfield.
John Ball	A priest who joined the Peasants' Revolt and argued that feudalism was unfair.
The Statute of Labourers (1351)	A law to prevent changes in wages and working conditions for peasants.

When?

June 1348	Black Death arrived in England (Dorset).
1377	The first Poll Tax is introduced, which everyone had to pay.
May 1381	The Peasants' Revolt begins with an attack on tax collectors in Essex.
14 June 1381	The king meets the rebels at Mile End, agreeing to their demands.
15 June 1381	Wat Tyler meets the king and is killed, leaving the revolt leaderless.

Key Ideas: The Peasants Revolt

- As large numbers of people died during the **Black Death**, landowners found it very difficult to find enough peasants to work their land. Peasants knew they were in demand and demanded higher wages. King Edward III tried to stop this with **the Statute of Labourers** (a law) which fixed peasant wages at the pre-Black death rate.
- In 1381, **Richard II** (14 years old) was King but left most of the government to his uncle, John of Gaunt (an unpopular nobleman who didn't care much about peasants). Gaunt raised a **Poll Tax** to help pay for war with France - it was deeply unpopular and when a royal official tried to collect the tax in Essex (May 1381) peasants refused to pay and killed his clerks!
- Wat Tyler** organised 4000 rebels from Kent who joined with the peasants in Essex to march to London and demand that the king change his mind. The rebels burned John of Gaunt's Palace and executed Simon Sudbury (Archbishop of Canterbury). Richard II met with the rebels at Smithfield (15 June 1381); Wat Tyler was killed.
- The King promised to meet the peasants' demands if they returned home. He later went back on his promises and had the leaders tracked down and hanged.
- The Peasants' Revolt failed but feudal England had been challenged!

Y7 French Summer term: En ville

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ... ? ta ville/ton village	What is there in ... ? your town/village
Il y a ...	there is ...
un centre de loisirs	a leisure centre
un centre commercial	a shopping centre
un château	a castle
un marché	a market
un musée	a museum
une mosquée	a mosque
une patinoire	an ice rink

une piscine	a swimming pool
des magasins	(some) shops
Il n'y a pas de café / magasins.	There isn't a café. / There aren't any shops.
Il n'y a pas d'église.	There isn't a church.
le prix	price
un euro	one euro
trois euros cinquante	3,50 € (three euros fifty)
un adulte / un enfant	an adult / a child
moins de 12 ans	less than 12 years old

Unité 1 (pages 108–109) Où vas-tu le weekend?

Où vas-tu le weekend?	Where do you go at the weekend?
Je vais ...	I go ...
au bowling	to the bowling alley
au cinéma / parc	to the cinema / park
au stade	to the stadium

à la piscine	to the swimming pool
à la plage	to the beach
à l'église	to the church
aux magasins	to the shops
le samedi matin / après-midi / soir	on Saturday mornings / afternoons / evenings

Unité 2 (pages 110–111) Tu veux aller au café?

Tu veux aller au café?	Do you want to go to the café?
Tu veux venir?	Do you want to come?
aujourd'hui	today
ce matin	this morning
cet après-midi	this afternoon
ce soir / weekend	this evening / weekend
Rendez-vous à quelle heure?	What time will we meet?
Rendez-vous à ...	Let's meet at ...

Merci. Bonne idée!	Thank you. Good idea!
Oui, je veux bien.	Yes, I want to.
D'accord	OK
Pourquoi pas?	Why not?
Non, merci.	No, thanks.
Désolé(e)!	Sorry!
Je ne veux pas.	I don't want to.
Tu rigoles!	You're joking!

Unité 3 (pages 112–113) Vous désirez?

Vous désirez?	What would you like?
Pardon, madame/monsieur.	Excuse me, madam/sir.
Je voudrais ...	I would like ...
Pour moi ...	For me ...
un Orangina	a fizzy orange
un diabolito menthe	a mint cordial
une grenadine à l'eau	a pomegranate cordial
un café express	an espresso coffee
un café crème	a milky coffee
un chocolat chaud	a hot chocolate
un thé au lait/au citron	a tea with milk/lemon
un jus d'orange	an orange juice
un coca (light)	a (Diet) Coke
une eau minérale	a mineral water

un croquemonsieur	a grilled cheese and ham sandwich
un sandwich au fromage/ au jambon	a cheese/ham sandwich
une crêpe au sucre	a pancake with sugar
une glace au chocolat/ à la vanille/à la fraise/ à la pistache	chocolate/vanilla/strawberry/pistachio ice cream
des frites	chips
Et pour vous?	And for you?
C'est combien, s'il vous plaît?	How much is it, please?
Ça fait ...	It comes to ...
Voilà, merci.	Here you are, thanks.

Unité 4 (pages 114–115) Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire?

Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire à Paris?	What are you going to do in Paris?
Je vais ...	I am going ...
visiter la cathédrale Notre Dame	to visit Notre Dame Cathedral
visiter la tour Eiffel	to visit the Eiffel Tower
aller au musée du Louvre	to go to the Louvre

aller aux Catacombes	to go to the Catacombs
faire une balade en bateau-mouche	to go on a boat trip
prendre des photos	to take photos
acheter des souvenirs	to buy souvenirs
admirer la Joconde	to admire the Mona Lisa
faire un pique-nique	to go on a picnic

Unité 5 (pages 116–117) Je vais visiter Paris!

normalement/d'habitude	usually
le weekend	at weekends
le weekend prochain	next weekend
samedi prochain	next Saturday
Je vais ...	I am going ...
jouer au basket	to play basketball
jouer au foot	to play football
jouer au laser-tag	to play laser-tag

manger un gâteau	to eat a cake
manger une pizza	to eat a pizza
manger une glace	to eat an ice cream
aller au zoo	to go to the zoo
aller au centre de loisirs	to go to the leisure centre
faire un tour en Segway	to go on a Segway tour
faire les magasins	to go shopping

Les mots essentiels High-frequency words

Pronouns

tu	you
(singular and familiar – one person you know well)	
vous	you
(plural – more than one person; or polite – someone older or who you don't know well)	

Connectives

où	where
ou	or
si (s' before a vowel)	if

Time expressions

aujourd'hui	today
ce matin	this morning
cet après-midi	this afternoon
ce soir	this evening
ce weekend	this weekend
normalement/d'habitude	usually
le lundi matin	on Monday mornings
le mardi après-midi	on Tuesday afternoons
le samedi soir	on Saturday nights
le weekend	at weekends
le weekend prochain	next weekend
dimanche prochain	next Sunday

¿Qué hay en tu ciudad? What is there in your town?

Hay...	There is...	una universidad	a university
un castillo	a castle	En...	In...
un centro comercial	a shopping centre	mi barrio	my neighbourhood
un estadio	a stadium	mi ciudad	my town, my city
un mercado	a market	mi pueblo	my village, my town
un museo	a museum	No hay museo.	There isn't a museum.
un parque	a park	No hay nada.	There's nothing.
una piscina	a swimming pool	unos museos	some museums
una plaza	a square	unas tiendas	some shops
un polideportivo	a sports centre	muchos museos	a lot of museums
un restaurante	a restaurant	muchas tiendas	a lot of shops
una tienda	a shop		

¿Te gusta vivir en...? Do you like living in...?

Me gusta mucho vivir en...	I like living in... a lot.	porque hay/es...	because there is/it is...
No me gusta nada vivir en...	I don't like living in... at all.		

¿Qué hora es? What time is it?

Es la una.	It's one o'clock.	Son las ocho menos veinte.	It's twenty to eight.
Son las dos.	It's two o'clock.	Son las nueve menos cuarto.	It's quarter to nine.
Es la una y cinco.	It's five past one.	Son las diez menos diez.	It's ten to ten.
Son las dos y diez.	It's ten past two.	Son las once menos cinco.	It's five to eleven.
Son las tres y cuarto.	It's quarter past three.	Son las doce.	It's twelve o'clock.
Son las cuatro y veinte.	It's twenty past four.	¿A qué hora?	At what time?
Son las cinco y veinticinco.	It's twenty-five past five.	a la una	at one o'clock
Son las seis y media.	It's half past six.	a las dos	at two o'clock
Son las siete menos veinticinco.	It's twenty-five to seven.		

¿Qué haces en la ciudad? What do you do in town?

Salgo con mis amigos.	I go out with my friends.	a la cafetería	to the cafeteria
Voy...	I go...	a la playa	to the beach
al cine	to the cinema	de compras	shopping
al parque	to the park	de paseo	for a walk
a la bolera	to the bowling alley	No hago nada.	I do nothing.

En la cafetería In the café

Yo quiero...	I want...	gambas	prawns
bebidas	drinks	jamón	ham
un batido de chocolate/ de fresa	a chocolate/strawberry milkshake	pan con tomate	tomato bread
un café	a coffee	patatas bravas	spicy potatoes
una Coca-Cola	a Coca-Cola	tortilla	Spanish omelette
una Fanta limón	a lemon Fanta	¿Algo más?	Anything else?
un granizado de limón	an iced lemon drink	No, nada más.	No, nothing else.
un té	a tea	¿Y de beber?	And to drink?
raciones	snacks	¿Cuánto es, por favor?	How much is it, please?
calamares	squid	Son cinco euros setenta y cinco.	That's 5,75 €.
croquetas	croquettes		

¿Qué vas a hacer? What are you going to do?

Voy a salir con mis amigos.	I am going to go out with my friends.	Vamos a jugar al voleibol.	We are going to play volleyball.
Vas a ver la televisión.	You are going to watch TV.	Vais a chatear.	You are going to chat.
Va a ir de paseo.	He/She is going to go for a walk.	Van a hacer los deberes.	They are going to do their homework.

¿Cuándo? When?

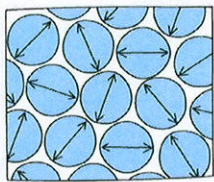
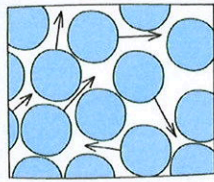
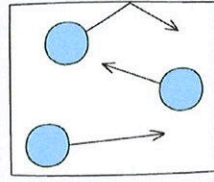
este fin de semana	this weekend	luego	then
el sábado por la mañana	on Saturday morning	finalmente	finally
el domingo por la tarde	on Sunday afternoon/ evening	a las tres de la tarde	at three o'clock in the afternoon
primero	first	(un poco) más tarde	(a little) later

Palabras muy frecuentes High-frequency words

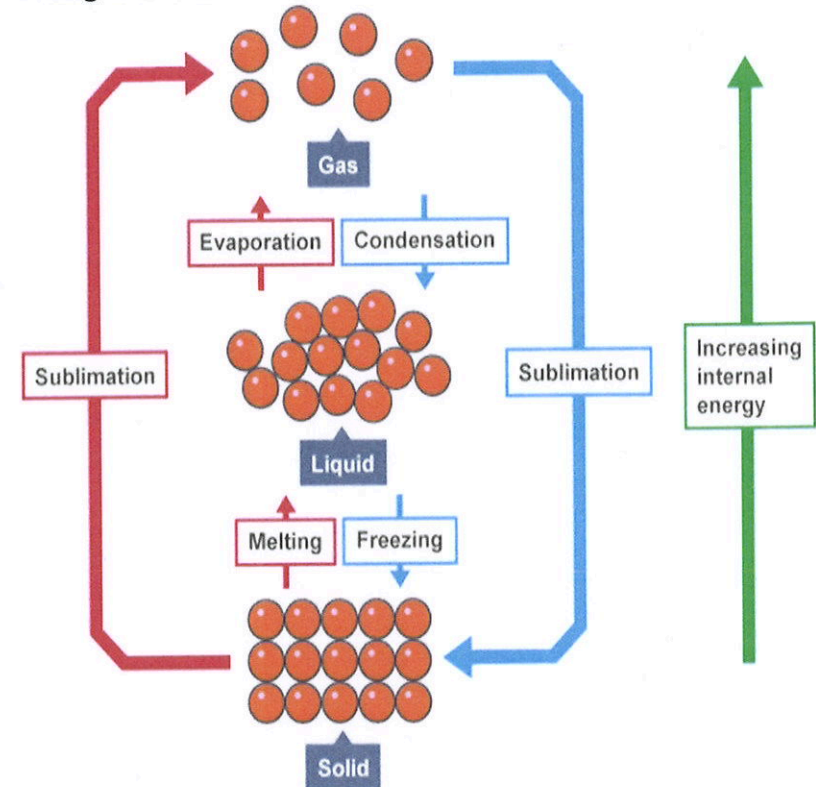
aquí	here	hasta	until
a ver	let's see	más	more
con	with		

Year 7 Science – EQ A world without liquid water...what would happen?

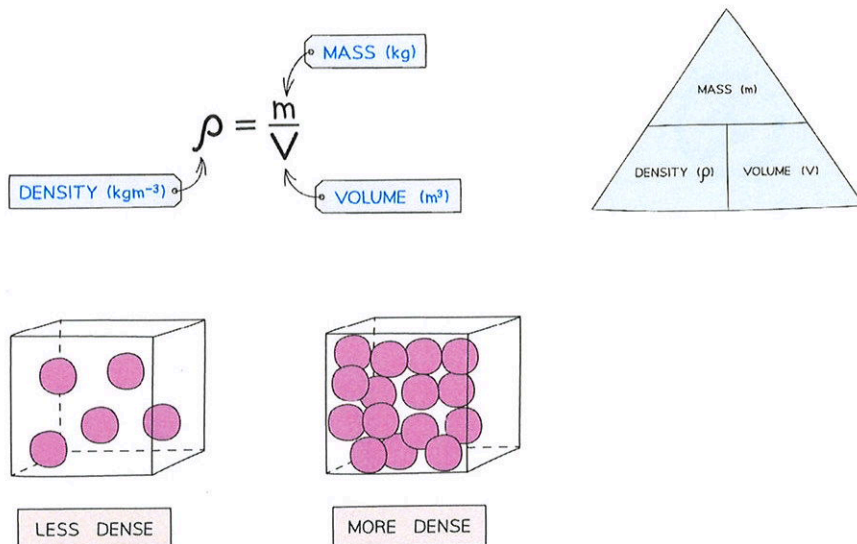
1 Solids, Liquids & Gases

State	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Density	High	Medium	Low
Arrangement of particles	Regular pattern	Randomly arranged	Randomly arranged
Movement of particles	Vibrate around a fixed position	Move around each other	Move quickly in all directions
Energy of particles	Low energy	Greater energy	Highest energy
2D diagram			

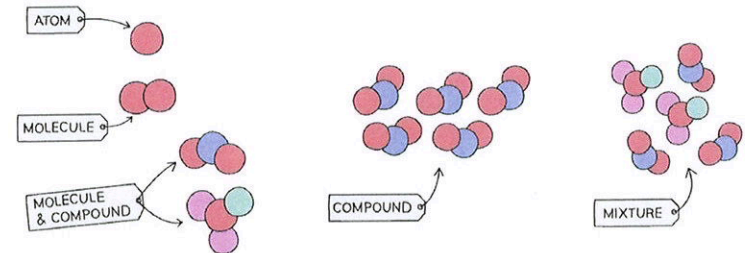
2 Changes of State



3 Density

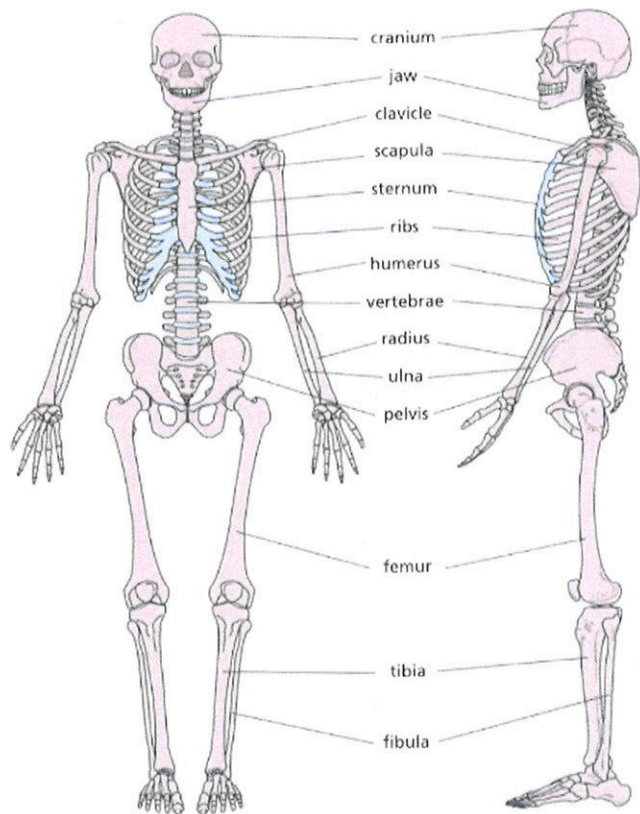


4 Atoms, Compounds & Mixtures

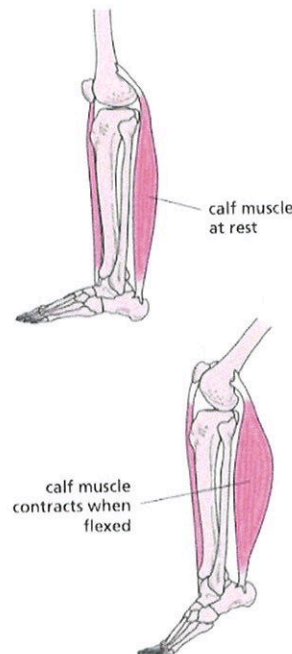


Year 7 Science – EQ A world without liquid water...what would happen?

1 Labelled Skeleton Diagram

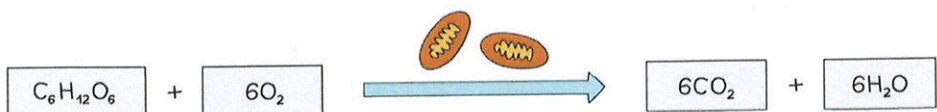
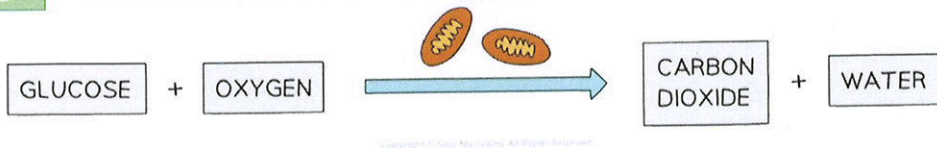


2 Interactive muscle pairs



Muscles can only pull – they cannot push. When a muscle pulls, it is contracted. This means the muscle gets shorter and fatter. When a muscle is not contracted, it is relaxed. When a muscle relaxes, it returns to its original size.

3 Aerobic Respiration (with oxygen)



4 Anaerobic Respiration (without the presence of oxygen)

ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION IN MUSCLES DURING VIGOROUS EXERCISE

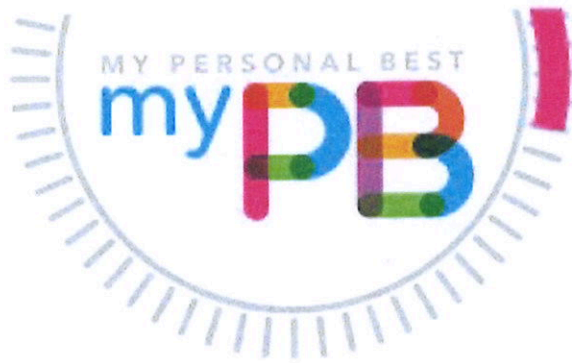


ANAEROBIC RESPIRATION IN YEAST



The process outlined above is the same in plants

COMMUNICATION



READ ALL ABOUT IT

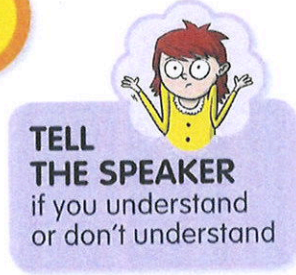
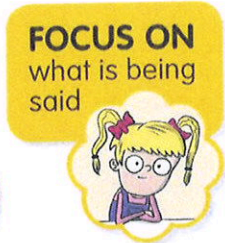
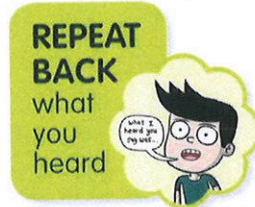
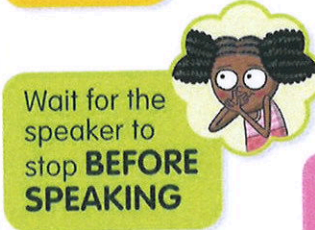
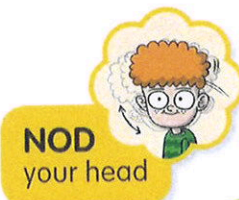
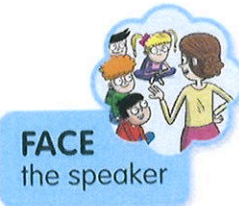
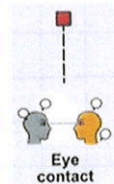
WHAT is VOCAL TONE?

DELIVERED BY Talking Out Loud


Vocal tone, is the emotion we use when speaking to someone. It can determine the overall meaning of a message.

© Talking Out Loud

NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION



Plot Summary	Who loves Whom	Characters
Act 1: Hermia and Lysander love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. Demetrius wants to marry Hermia . Helena loves Demetrius . They follow Hermia and Lysander into the forest.		Theseus The duke of Athens. He is a strong and strict ruler of the city. Hippolyta Theseus's bride. She was a fearless warrior. Egeus Hermia's stubborn father who wants her to marry Demetrius or be put to death.
Act 2: In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees Demetrius and Helena arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with Helena . However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is Lysander , so he puts the love potion on him. Lysander falls madly in love with Helena .		Hermia Egeus's daughter who is in love with Lysander. Lysander He is in love with Hermia and runs away to the forest with her.
Act 3: Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey's head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on Demetrius so that he falls in love with Helena . As a result, both men love Helena so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops a herb in Lysander's eyes to put him back to normal.		Demetrius He wants to marry Hermia and is disgusted by Helena's love for him. Helena Hermia's friend who is desperately in love with Demetrius.
Acts 4 and 5: Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia and Demetrius and Helena .		Oberon The king of the fairies who controls the love potion. Titania The fierce queen of the fairies who falls in love with Bottom when the love potion is put on her. Bottom A weaver and actor who has his head turned into a donkey. Titania falls in love with him when she is under the love potion's influence. Puck Oberon's mischievous servant who puts the potion on people's eyes The Love Potion The love potion is made from a flower in the forest. The flower is magical because Cupid hit it with his arrow when he was aiming at a young girl. When the potion is put on characters' eyes, they fall in love with the first person they see. It is very powerful.

Background Information	Key words
Shakespeare went to a grammar school where he was taught Ancient Greek.	soliloquy - a speech in a play that the character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience, rather than to the other characters
The play is set in Ancient Greece and follows the rules of a comedy from Ancient Greece.	severe - very strict or harsh
When the play was written, Elizabeth 1 st was Queen. She decided not to get married which many people disagreed with.	conflict - a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.
Many Elizabethans believed in and feared magic.	unrequited love - If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is unrequited
Cupid is the ancient god of love. He is usually presented as a baby whose arrows make people fall in love. 	to mock - To mock someone is to make fun of them
	chaos - a situation where there is no order and everyone is confused
	to resolve - to solve a problem or difficulty

'A Midsummer Night's Dream': Knowledge Organiser

E-safety

E-safety refers to staying safe online, this includes the use of the internet, social media sites and gaming.

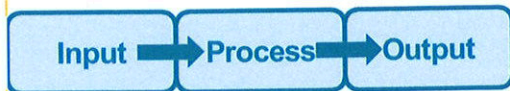
Top tips for staying safe online:

1. Don't talk to strangers
2. Don't give out personal information
3. Make sure all social media accounts are set to private.
4. Don't meet anyone online.

Computer System

A basic, **complete** and **functional** computer.

It will include all the hardware and software required to make it functional.



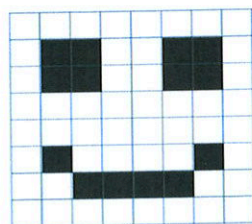
Binary (Base 2)

The only thing that computers understand is Binary.

1 = ON
0 = OFF

0101 = 5

8	4	2	1
0	1	0	1



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

010111 = 94

128	66	32	16	8	4
0	1	0	1	1	1

KODU Tools Bar



KODU

When Programming in KODU remember you are giving WHEN and DO commands. **WHEN** being the **Action**, **DO** being the **Reaction**

Excel (Part 1)

Equations:

Income
=[@[Number of Hours]]*[@[Hourly Wage]]

Expenditure
=SUM(C3:C6)

Balance
=[@Income]-[@Expense]

Excel (Part 2)

Tools:

Wrap Text Tool



Format as Table



Fill Cell

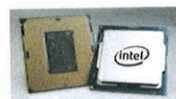


Select All Cells



Computer Components

CPU (Central Processing Unit)



Motherboard



Hard Drive Disk



Fan



PSU (Power Supply Unit)



Schulfächer • School subjects

Deutsch	German
Englisch	English
Erdkunde	geography
Geschichte	history
Informatik	ICT
Kunst	art
Mathe	maths
Musik	music
Naturwissenschaften	science
Sport	sport, PE
Technik	technology
Theater	drama

Meinungen • Opinions

mein Lieblingsfach ist ...	my favourite subject is ...
ich mag ... (sehr)	I like ... (a lot)
ich liebe	I love
ich mag ... nicht	I don't like ...
ich hasse	I hate
gut	good
toll	great
furchtbar	awful
einfach	easy
schwierig	difficult
interessant	interesting
langweilig	boring
nützlich	useful
nutzlos	useless
faszinierend	fascinating
nervig	irritating
supercool	really cool
stinklangweilig	dead boring

Die Wochentage • The days of the week

Montag (Mo.)	Monday
Dienstag (Di.)	Tuesday
Mittwoch (Mi.)	Wednesday
Donnerstag (Do.)	Thursday
Freitag (Fr.)	Friday
Samstag (Sa.)	Saturday
Sonntag (So.)	Sunday
Was hast du am Montag?	What do you have on Monday?
Am Dienstag habe ich ...	I have ... on Tuesday
Am Sonntag haben wir keine Schule.	We have no school on Sunday.

Die Zeit • Time

Wann?	When?
Um wie viel Uhr?	At what time?
Um 8:30 Uhr (acht Uhr dreißig).	At 8:30.
Wie viel Uhr ist es?	What time is it?
Es ist 9:50 Uhr (neun Uhr fünfzig).	It's 9:50.
in der ersten Stunde	in the first lesson
vor der Pause	before break
nach der Mittagspause	after the lunch break

Eigenschaften • Characteristics

Er/Sie ist ...	He/She is ...
alt	old
fair	fair
freundlich	friendly
jüng	young
launisch	moody
lustig	funny
nervig	annoying
streng	strict
unpünktlich	unpunctual

Year 7 German - Summer Schule ist klasse! Essential Question: Wie ist deine Schule?



In der Schule • In school

die Lehrerin(-nen)	teacher (female)
die Deutschlehrerin(-nen)	German teacher (female)
der Lehrer(-)	teacher (male)
der Sportlehrer(-)	sports teacher (male)
Was gibt es?	What is there?
Es gibt einen/eine/ein ...	There is a ...
Es gibt viele ...	There are lots of ...
das Klassenzimmer(-)	classroom
der Tisch(-e)	table
der Stuhl(-e)	chair
der Computer(-)	computer
das Whiteboard(-s)	whiteboard
das Poster(-)	poster
das Fenster(-)	window
die Wand(-e)	wall
die Tür(-en)	door
der Korridor(-e)	corridor

Wo ist das? • Where is it?

in der Schule	in the school
im Klassenzimmer	in the classroom
im Korridor	in the corridor
an der Wand	on the wall
am Fenster	by the window
am Tisch	at the table
auf dem Tisch	on the table
neben der Tür	near/next to the door

Oft benutzte Wörter • High-frequency words

weil	because
sein/seine	his
ihr/ihre	her
zu	too
sehr	very
ziemlich	quite, fairly
ein bisschen	a bit
nicht	not
haben	to have
sein	to be
in	in
an	at, by, on (wall)
auf	on (top of)
neben	near, next to
heute	today
morgen	tomorrow
vor	before
nach	after

Strategie 4

Memory room

To help you remember vocabulary, try associating it with places in a room, such as your bedroom. In your mind, place the words you want to remember in different parts of the room. For example, to learn the school subjects, you might put **Erdkunde** by your computer, **Kunst** on top of the wardrobe, etc. Then you look round the room and say **Erdkunde** when you get to the computer and so on.

Mnemonics

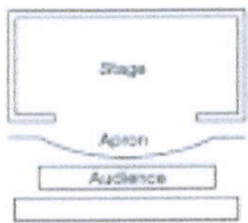
If the spelling of a particular word just doesn't seem to stick, you could invent a mnemonic - a rhyme or saying that sticks easily in your mind. Here's an example, but it's best to make up your own because you'll find them easier to remember.

Sit
Tight
Until
Henry
Leaves

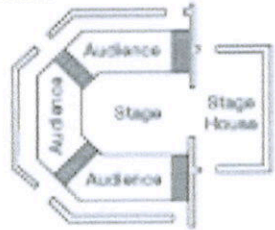
Year 7 Summer : Why are Shakespeare's plays still great?

Four types of stage

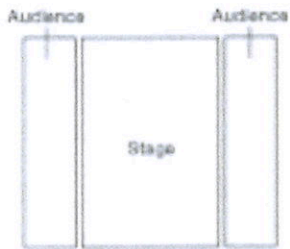
Proscenium arch



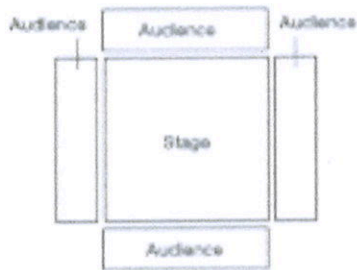
Thrust



Traverse

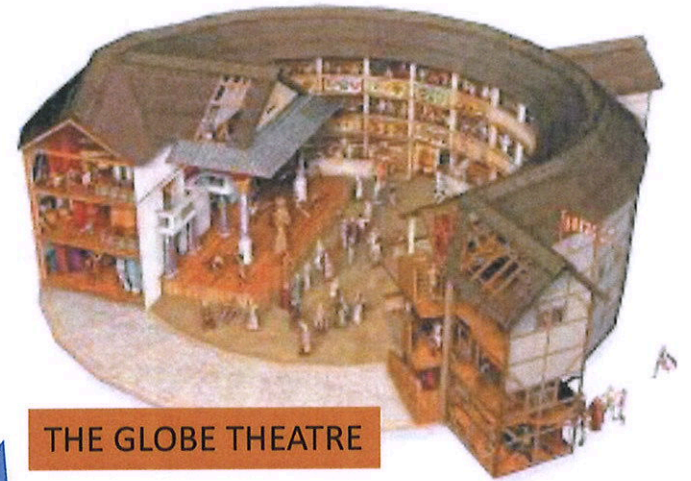


In the round



Methods for learning lines:

- Walk and talk repeatedly
- Link gestures to key phrases
- Break down into units
- Record and relisten
- Use apps such as Line Learner
- Get a friend to test you and read in cues
- Repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat
- Always out loud so you hear the lines



THE GLOBE THEATRE

TECH DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

LIGHTING :

- Colour
- Intensity (brightness)
- Area of stage

SOUND :

- Choice of music
- Volume
- Cues
- Underscoring

PARENT

Out, young baggage!
 My child is yet a stranger in the world.
 She/he will be ruled in all respects by me
 Marry, my child, early next Thursday morn
 I would the fool were married to their grave
 Unworthy as she is!
 I will drag thee on a hurdle thither
 Disobedient wretch!
 Speak not, reply not, do not answer me.

TEEN

I'll no longer be a Capulet.
 What devil art thou, that does torment me thus?
 He shall not make me a joyful bride! OR
 I will not make her a joyful bride!
 Hear me with patience
 Ancient damnation!
 Most wicked fiend!
 I will do it without fear or doubt.

SIGHTLINES: what can the audience see?

INTENTION: What does the character want?

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

FACTORS, MULTIPLES AND PRIMES

Key Concept

Factors:

Find these in pairs

12

1, 12

2, 6

3, 4

Multiples:

Start with the number
itself

7 – 7, 14, 21, 28, ...

Prime Numbers:

Have exactly 2 factors

Square Numbers:

Can create squares

Key Words

Factor: The numbers which fit into a number exactly.

Multiple: The numbers in the times table.

Prime: Numbers which have only two factors which are 1 and itself.

Highest Common Factor: The highest factor which is common for both numbers.

Lowest Common Multiple: The smallest multiple which is common to both numbers.

Tip

There is only one even prime number which is the number 2. This can be used to help solve lots of problems.

Examples

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

Q - Find the LCM of 6 and 7:

6 – 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, **42**, 48, 54, 60, ...

7 – 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, **42**, 49, 56, ...

LCM = 42

Highest Common Factor (HCF)

Q – Find the HCF of 18 and 24

18 – 1, 2, 3, **6**, 9, 18

24 – 1, 2, 3, 4, **6**, 8, 12, 24

HCF = 6

Questions

- 1) List the first 5 multiples of: a) 7 b) 12 c) 50
- 2) List the factors of: a) 12 b) 15 c) 16
- 3) a) Find the LCM of 5 and 7 b) Find the HCF of 20 and 16

ANSWERS: 1) a) 7, 14, 21, 28, 35 b) 12, 24, 36, 48, 60 c) 50, 100, 150, 200, 250
2) a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 b) 1, 3, 5, 15 c) 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 3) a) 35 b) 4

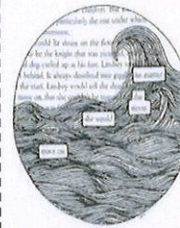
YEAR 7 MIDSUMMERS NIGHT DREAM Memory Mat

TASKS:

- Intro mind map, exploration of ideas.
- Blackout poetry.
- Illustration
- Moodboard from own poetry.
- Own poems written up and illustrated.
- Extension - Digital poster outcome.

What is Blackout Poetry?

Blackout poetry is when you take a piece of text and you select your own words from it to create a beautiful poem.



EXPLOR
E
CREATE
INVENT
DECIDE
DESIGN
UNIQUE

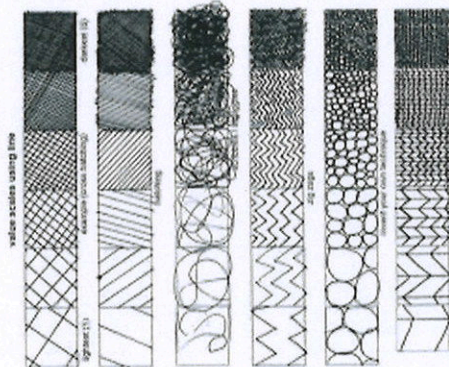
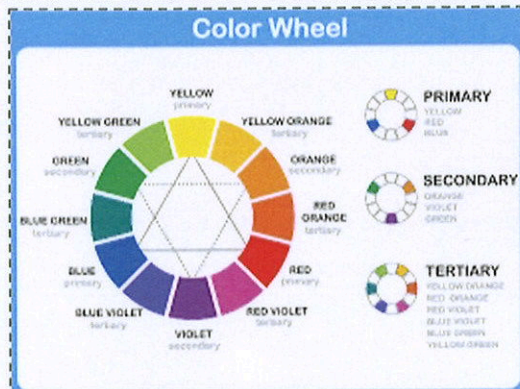
Keywords

Character	Ideas
Play	Development
Shakespeare	Explore
Forest	Design
Dreams	Compose



SYNOPSIS

Four Athenians run away to the forest only to have Puck the fairy make both of the boys fall in love with the same girl. The four run through the forest pursuing each other while Puck helps his master play a trick on the fairy queen. He makes her fall in love with a man with a donkey's head called Bottom. In the end, Puck reverses the all magic, and the two couples reconcile and marry.



Mark making shows tonal ranges through texture.