



Need ● ● ●
toKNOW
LOOE COMMUNITY ACADEMY

Year 7
Summer 2

Be the
BEST
you can be

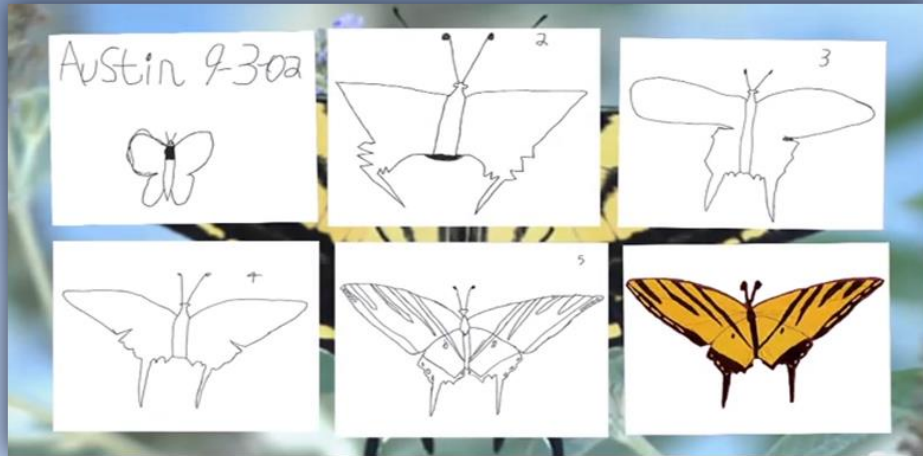




Need to KNOW
LOOE COMMUNITY ACADEMY

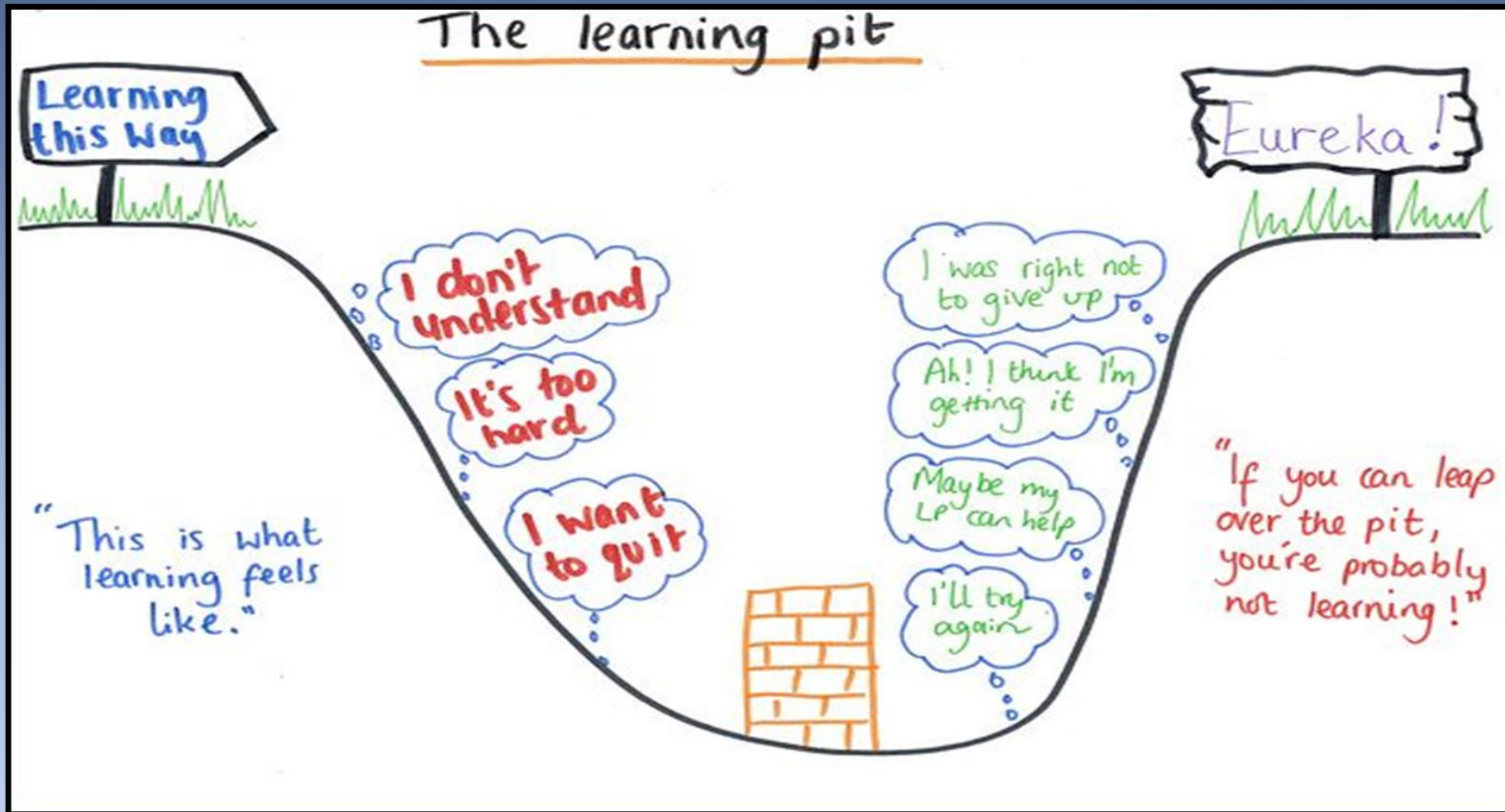
To become an **expert learner** you need to have the right mindset and understand the **'Power of YET'**!

Check out Austin's butterfly picture below and learn how he seeks feedback to improve his work to achieve the most amazing results!





The Learning Pit is a picture to help you remember that you are constantly going to be challenged and confused when you learn something new, but it's about knowing what to do in order to overcome these challenges to get to the other side of the pit!



1

Magnificent Metacognition



Plan

Is this similar to a previous task?
What do I want to achieve?
What should I do first?

Monitor

Am I on the right track?
What can I do differently?
How can I ask for help?

Evaluate

What worked well?
What could I have done better?
Can I apply this to other situations?

2

Marvellous Memory



My memory and learning improves when I learn through spaced, retrieval, interleaved, elaborated, and use of concrete examples in practice.

I must use the best learning strategies above when using my 'Need to Know' to complete pre and post learning tasks.

During lessons I am a responsible Lead Learner, I teach my self and peers through mini tests, flashcards and look/cover/write/check/review, this help me and my peers learn quickly.

3

Love My Learning



I have a growth mindset and believe I can be as SMART as I want to be! My brain is a muscle and it will growth bigger with the amount of effort I put into practice.

I seek feedback and enjoy acting on it. I see 'EBI' and 'T' from my teachers / peers as opportunities to improve, by acting on feedback I experience success as a learner

I can be my own teacher and can articulate what I am learning and why. I know my mastery goals and I seek errors as opportunities. I aspire to challenges and have no fear of failure!

4

Literacy for Life



Every hour I read is an hour improving my writing. Time is worth investing in my books and Accelerated Reader.

I always check my grammar, spelling and punctuation, this will help me to achieve the highest SPAG marks in my GCSE exams.

Practicing my reading skills and literacy will improve choice in job/career prospects. Success is when preparation makes opportunity and when practice makes permanent!

I NEED TO KNOW:

How to keep my body healthy as I grow up.

This includes the dangers of smoking and vaping, dental hygiene and the changes during puberty.

Vaping – breathing in a steam-like fume designed as a replacement for tobacco smoking, still containing nicotine in many cases.

Smoking – breathing in smoke from a cigarette, cigar or roll-up (usually for tobacco smoke) or spliff, joint or bong (usually for cannabis) to gain pleasure from the chemicals.

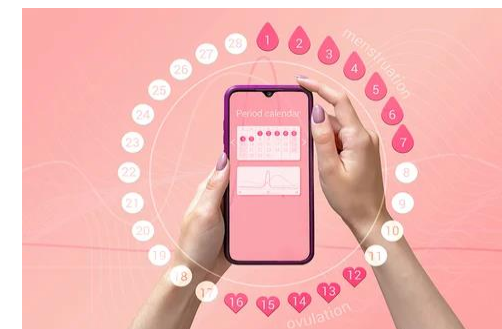
Dental hygiene – looking after your teeth and gums.

Puberty – a time when adolescents' bodies start to change in order for them to become capable of reproduction.

PMS – Pre-Menstrual Syndrome, the name given to the collection of emotional and physical symptoms biological females encounter on the days leading to their periods.

Period – when the lining of the uterus breaks down and sheds through a female's vagina. It usually happens around once a month if a female is fertile but is not pregnant.

The menstrual cycle – the monthly process of eggs being released (ovulation), having a chance to be fertilized and then being discarded with uterus lining if not fertilised



#	Question	Answer
1	What is vaping and is it safe?	
2	Why is smoking bad for you?	
3	How can I keep my teeth and gums healthy?	
4	What is puberty?	
5	When does puberty usually start?	
6	What is PMS?	
7	What is a period?	
8	What is the menstrual cycle?	
9	What should I do if I get my period at school?	
10	Is it normal to feel nervous about all these changes?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is vaping and is it safe?	Vaping means breathing in vapor from a vape pen. It often contains nicotine, which is harmful and addictive. Vaping is not safe, especially for teens.
2	Why is smoking bad for you?	Smoking can cause lung disease, cancer, and heart problems. It also stains teeth and makes it hard to breathe. It's very addictive.
3	How can I keep my teeth and gums healthy?	Brush twice a day, floss daily, avoid sugary snacks, and visit the dentist regularly.
4	What is puberty?	Puberty is when your body starts to change into an adult body — you grow taller, get body hair, and may start periods or grow facial hair.
5	When does puberty usually start?	Puberty usually starts between ages 8 and 14. Everyone starts at a different time, and that's completely normal.
6	What is PMS?	PMS stands for Premenstrual Syndrome. It's when some people feel moody, tired, or have cramps before their period starts.
7	What is a period?	A period is when blood comes out of the vagina for a few days each month. It's a natural part of the menstrual cycle.
8	What is the menstrual cycle?	The menstrual cycle is the monthly process where the body prepares for pregnancy. If not pregnant, the lining of the uterus is shed as a period.
9	What should I do if I get my period at school?	Stay calm. Ask a teacher or nurse for help. Keep a pad or tampon in your bag just in case. Schools usually have supplies and are ready to support you.
10	Is it normal to feel nervous about all these changes?	Yes! Everyone goes through changes at their own pace. It's okay to ask questions and talk to a trusted adult or teacher.

I NEED TO KNOW:

How do I write in a particular genre? How do I describe using effective language and punctuation?
How can I debate and be persuasive?

Week 1

What are the conventions of gothic horror?
Settings: castles, dungeons, haunted houses, rugged landscapes, bad weather
Characters: tyrants, villains, ghosts, monsters, romantic heroes
Plot: supernatural, curses, secrets, fear, horror, death

Week 2

What is Pathetic Fallacy?
Can you use it in your writing?

Pathetic Fallacy is when the weather reflects the mood of the speaker or the tone of the writing.

Week 3

Can you describe effectively?
What words would you use to describe a monster?

Adjectives	Verbs
Fleshless	Thrashed
Scaly	Ripped
Enormous	paralysed
Venomous	crushed
Powerful	severed

Week 5

Can I use persuasive devices to convey my point of view?

A lliteration
F orest
O pinion
R hetorical Question/Repetition
E motive
S tatistics

Week 4

'I' before 'E', except after 'C'
Or when sounded like 'A',
As in neighbour and weigh.

Prejudice: to have a preconceived idea about something that's not based on actual experience or reason.
Moral: Concerned with whether behaviour is right or acceptable.
Dilemma: A situation in which a choice has to be made between alternatives that are equally difficult or unpleasant.

Week 6

Writing Success Criteria:

- Discourse markers: eg, because, when
- First or third person narrator
- Present tense or past tense
- Figurative language
- Use your five senses

#	Question	Answer
1	What are the typical settings in Gothic Horror?	
2	What kinds of characters are found in Gothic Horror?	
3	What themes or plots are common in Gothic Horror?	
4	What is Pathetic Fallacy?	
5	Can you use Pathetic Fallacy in your writing?	
6	What adjectives could you use to describe a monster?	
7	What verbs could describe a monster's actions?	
8	What narrative techniques can be used in Gothic writing?	
9	How can figurative language help in Gothic Horror?	
10	How can the five senses improve your Gothic writing?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What are the typical settings in Gothic Horror?	Castles, dungeons, haunted houses, dark forests, rugged landscapes, and stormy or gloomy weather.
2	What kinds of characters are found in Gothic Horror?	Tyrants, villains, ghosts, monsters, mysterious figures, and romantic or tragic heroes.
3	What themes or plots are common in Gothic Horror?	Supernatural events, ancient curses, family secrets, fear, death, horror, and suspenseful mysteries.
4	What is Pathetic Fallacy?	Pathetic Fallacy is when the weather or setting reflects the mood or tone of the story — like a storm during a scary scene.
5	Can you use Pathetic Fallacy in your writing?	Yes! It adds atmosphere. For example, “The wind howled as fear gripped her heart.”
6	What adjectives could you use to describe a monster?	Fleshless, scaly, enormous, venomous.
7	What verbs could describe a monster’s actions?	Thrashed, ripped, paralysed, crushed.
8	What narrative techniques can be used in Gothic writing?	Use of first or third person narrator, past or present tense, discourse markers like "because" and "when", and strong structure.
9	How can figurative language help in Gothic Horror?	It makes descriptions more vivid. Use metaphors, similes, and personification (e.g., “The shadows crept across the wall like silent thieves”).
10	How can the five senses improve your Gothic writing?	Describing what characters see, hear, smell, taste, and feel makes the setting scarier and more real for the reader.

GEOMETRY 1

What do I need to be able to do?
By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- Solve simple two-step equations
- Confidently name angles using traditional conventions
- Measure and draw angles up to 360°
- Understand and apply basic angle facts
- Identify polygons and their properties
- Find missing angles in triangles and quadrilaterals


Solving One-Step Equations There is more to this than just spotting the answer

$x \cdot 16 = 31$ $x \cdot 16 \div 16 = 31 \div 16$ $x = 31 \div 16$ $x = 1.9375$	$\frac{x}{3} = 16$ $\frac{x}{3} \cdot 3 = 16 \cdot 3$ $x = 48$	$\frac{m}{4} = 3$ $\frac{m}{4} \cdot 4 = 3 \cdot 4$ $m = 12$	$3 = \frac{f}{7}$ $3 \cdot 7 = \frac{f}{7} \cdot 7$ $21 = f$
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Solving Two-Step Equations

$2x + 8 = 18$ $2x + 8 - 8 = 18 - 8$ $2x = 10$ $2x \div 2 = 10 \div 2$ $x = 5$	$\frac{x}{4} + 2 = 5$ $\frac{x}{4} + 2 - 2 = 5 - 2$ $\frac{x}{4} = 3$ $\frac{x}{4} \cdot 4 = 3 \cdot 4$ $x = 12$	$11 = \frac{z}{5}$ $11 \cdot 5 = \frac{z}{5} \cdot 5$ $55 = z$
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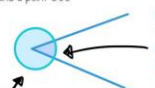
Angles as Measures of Turn



North to East is a quarter turn clockwise.
North to South is a half turn clockwise.

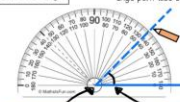
 Quarter Turn 90° Clockwise	 Half Turn 180° Clockwise	 Three-Quarter Turn 270° Clockwise	 Full Turn 360° Clockwise
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Angles over 180°
Use your knowledge of straight lines 180° and angles around a point 360°



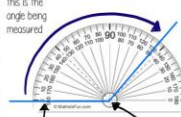
360° - smaller angle = reflex angle

Draw Angles to 180°
Draw a 45° angle



make a mark of 45° with a pencil and join to the angle point (use a ruler)
make sure the cross is at the end of the line (where you want the angle)

Measure Angles to 180°



read from 0° on the base line
this is the angle being measured
the base line follows the line segment
make sure the cross is at the point the two lines meet

Basic Angle Rules & Notation

<p>Acute Angles 0° < angle < 90°</p> <p>Obtuse Angles 90° < angle < 180°</p> <p>Reflex Angles 180° < angle < 360°</p>	<p>Right Angles 90°</p> <p>Straight Line 180°</p> <p>Angles Around a Point 360°</p>	<p>Angle Notation The letter in the middle is the angle. The arc represents the part of the angle.</p> <p>Angle Notation three letters ABC This is the angle at B = 102°</p> <p>Line Notation two letters DC The line that joins D to C</p> <p>Vertical Opposite Angles Equal</p>
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Triangles

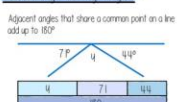
All interior angles in a triangle add up to 180°

Dash notation indicates equal length sides

<p>Isosceles Triangles two sides are the same length base angles the same size</p>	<p>Equilateral Triangles all sides are the same length all angles the same size</p>	<p>Scalene Triangles all sides are the different lengths all angles different sizes</p>
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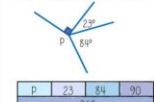
Calculating Missing Angles

Adjacent angles that share a common point on a line add up to 180°



$q + 71 + 44 = 180$
 $q + 180 - 71 - 44 = 180$
 $q = 65^\circ$

The sum of angles around a point is 360°



$p + 23 + 84 + 90 = 360$
 $p + 23 + 84 + 90 = 360$
 $p = 163^\circ$

Quadrilaterals

All interior angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°

<p>Square all sides are equal all angles 90° opposite sides are parallel</p>	<p>Rectangle opposite sides are equal opposite angles are equal all angles 90° opposite sides are parallel</p>	<p>Rhombus all sides are equal opposite angles are equal</p>	<p>Parallelogram opposite sides are parallel opposite angles are equal opposite sides are equal in these angles</p>	<p>Trapezium one pair of parallel lines</p> <p>Kite no parallel lines two pairs of equal sides one pair of equal angles</p>
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#	Question	Answer
1	What is a triangle?	
2	How many degrees are in a triangle?	
3	What is a right angle?	
4	What is the name of a 4-sided shape?	
5	What is a perpendicular line?	
6	What is a parallel line?	
7	How many degrees are in a straight line?	
8	What is the name of a triangle with all equal sides and angles?	
9	What do we call a shape with 5 sides?	
10	What tool is used to measure angles?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is a triangle?	A triangle is a 3-sided shape.
2	How many degrees are in a triangle?	180 degrees.
3	What is a right angle?	An angle that measures exactly 90 degrees.
4	What is the name of a 4-sided shape?	A quadrilateral.
5	What is a perpendicular line?	A line that meets another line at a right angle (90°).
6	What is a parallel line?	Lines that never meet and are always the same distance apart.
7	How many degrees are in a straight line?	180 degrees.
8	What is the name of a triangle with all equal sides and angles?	An equilateral triangle.
9	What do we call a shape with 5 sides?	A pentagon.
10	What tool is used to measure angles?	A protractor.

I NEED TO KNOW:

- Describe features of our solar system
- Describe how we have seasons
- Compare natural and artificial satellites



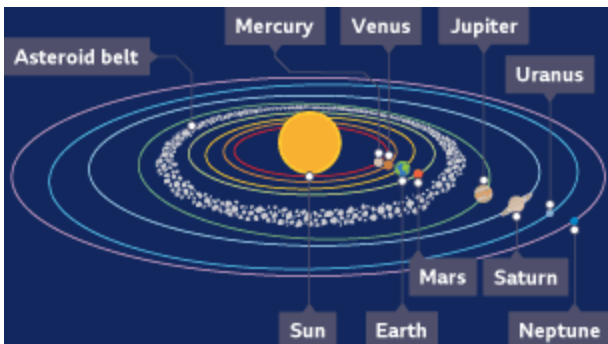
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8c9q6f/articles/zxyw7yc#zd6g8p3>

1. Describe features of our solar system

The term solar system means the Sun and all the objects that orbit around it. This includes:

- eight planets
- many moons
- five dwarf planets
- asteroids
- comets
- gas
- dust

Can you name the planets in order?
 What is the difference between the terrestrial planets and the gas giants?

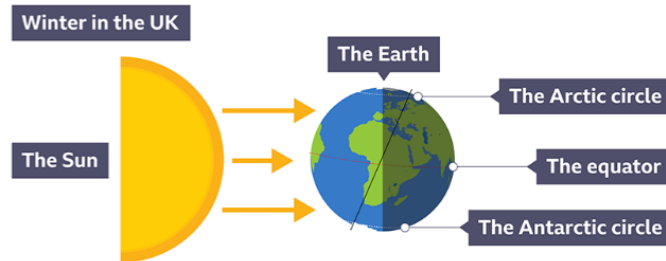
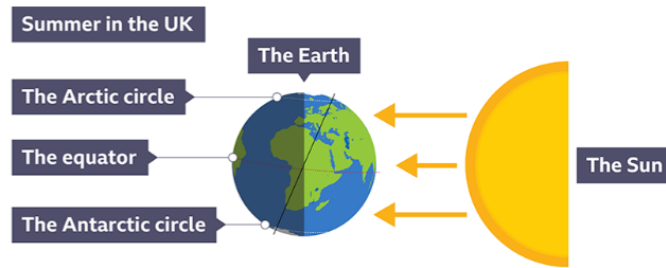


2. Why do we have seasons?

Earth takes approximately 365 days to orbit once around the Sun. This length of time is called a year.

As Earth moves through its orbit around the Sun, different parts of the planet are tilted closer or further from the Sun, because of the tilt in Earth's axis.

It is the angle of the Earth's tilt that causes the seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.



Summer and winter in the UK

3. Satellites: Natural V artificial

Planets	Moons	Artificial Satellites
Natural	Natural	Made by humans
Orbit a star	Orbit a planet	Orbit a planet (usually Earth)
Circular / almost circular orbit	Circular / almost circular orbit	Circular / almost circular orbit

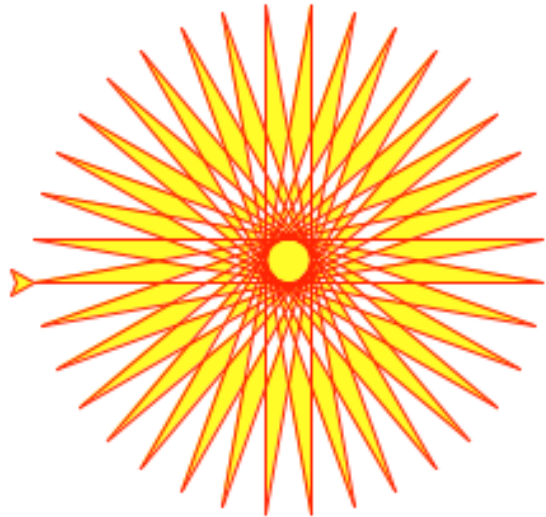
Table 1. Similarities and Differences Between Planets, Their Moons and Artificial Satellites.

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the solar system?	
2	What is the Sun?	
3	Why do we have day and night?	
4	Why do we have seasons?	
5	What shape is the Earth's orbit around the Sun?	
6	What is an orbit?	
7	What is a satellite?	
8	What is a natural satellite?	
9	What planet do we live on?	
10	What do all planets in our solar system orbit?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the solar system?	The solar system is the Sun and all the objects that orbit around it, like planets and moons.
2	What is the Sun?	The Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system.
3	Why do we have day and night?	Because the Earth spins on its axis.
4	Why do we have seasons?	Seasons happen because the Earth is tilted and orbits the Sun.
5	What shape is the Earth's orbit around the Sun?	It's almost a circle (a slightly squashed circle called an ellipse).
6	What is an orbit?	An orbit is the path one object takes around another in space.
7	What is a satellite?	A satellite is something that orbits a planet. It can be natural or man-made.
8	What is a natural satellite?	A natural satellite is a moon — it orbits a planet.
9	What planet do we live on?	We live on planet Earth.
10	What do all planets in our solar system orbit?	They all orbit the Sun.

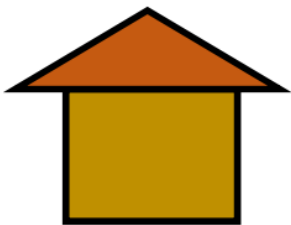
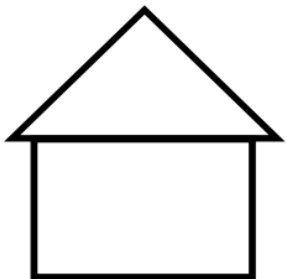
I NEED TO KNOW:

How to code program using sequences of commands to make drawings.



Intermediate commands

```
turtle.penup()  
turtle.pendown()
```



Basic commands

```
turtle.forward(enter pixels here)  
turtle.backward(enter pixels here)  
turtle.right(enter angle here)  
turtle.left(enter angle here)
```

```
turtle.pensize(enter pen thickness size here)
```

```
turtle.color(enter pen colour here. E.g. "blue")
```

```
turtle.color(enter two colours for filling, e.g. "brown", "orange")
```

```
turtle.begin_fill()
```

```
turtle.end_fill()
```

#	Question	Answer
1	What does turtle.penup() do?	
2	What does turtle.pendown() do?	
3	What does turtle.forward(100) mean?	
4	What does turtle.backward(50) do?	
5	What happens when you use turtle.right(90)?	
6	What does turtle.left(45) do?	
7	What is turtle.pensize(5) used for?	
8	What does turtle.color("blue") mean?	
9	What is turtle.begin_fill() used for?	
10	What does turtle.end_fill() do?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What does <code>turtle.penup()</code> do?	It lifts the pen so the turtle moves without drawing.
2	What does <code>turtle.pendown()</code> do?	It puts the pen down so the turtle draws when it moves.
3	What does <code>turtle.forward(100)</code> mean?	It moves the turtle forward by 100 steps (pixels).
4	What does <code>turtle.backward(50)</code> do?	It moves the turtle backwards by 50 steps.
5	What happens when you use <code>turtle.right(90)</code> ?	The turtle turns right (clockwise) by 90 degrees.
6	What does <code>turtle.left(45)</code> do?	The turtle turns left (anti-clockwise) by 45 degrees.
7	What is <code>turtle.pensize(5)</code> used for?	It sets the thickness of the pen to 5.
8	What does <code>turtle.color("blue")</code> mean?	It changes the drawing color to blue.
9	What is <code>turtle.begin_fill()</code> used for?	It tells the turtle to start filling the shape with color.
10	What does <code>turtle.end_fill()</code> do?	It ends the fill and fills the shape drawn since <code>begin_fill()</code> with the chosen colour.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Different techniques used within Fashion & Textiles



**DON'T SAY
NOTHING**

Anthony Burrill

Graphic artist Anthony Burrill combines a knack for simplicity that packs a punch with analogue craft skills and powerful, positive messages. Burrill frequently collaborates with other forward-thinking creatives across disciplines spanning music, architecture, curation, education and more; pushing his traditional discipline of choice, letterpress printing, into bold new territories.

Words, gentle humour, no-nonsense communication and people are at the heart of Burrill's practice and his distinctive brand of upbeat messaging: its core DNA is one created through a longstanding passion for creativity without limitations.



Batik

Batik is an Indonesian technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to the whole cloth.

This technique originated from the island of Java, Indonesia. Batik is made either by drawing dots and lines of the resist with a spouted tool called a canting, or by printing the resist with a copper stamp called a cap.

The applied wax resists dyes and therefore allows the artisan to colour selectively by soaking the cloth in one colour, removing the wax with boiling water, and repeating if multiple colours are desired.



Laser Cutting

Laser cutting is a manufacturing process that uses a high-powered laser beam to cut through various materials with exceptional precision. It is commonly used for cutting materials such as metal, wood, plastic, fabric, acrylic, and more.

Laser cutting offers several advantages over traditional cutting methods. It provides high precision, accuracy, and intricate detailing. The non-contact nature of the process minimizes material distortion and reduces the risk of damage. Laser cutting is also fast, efficient, and can easily accommodate changes in designs.



Hemming

Hemming is a sewing technique used to finish the edges of fabric to prevent unraveling and create a neat, clean edge. It involves folding the raw edge of the fabric over and sewing it in place.

Hemming is a crucial step in garment construction. It is used to finish the hems of skirts, dresses, trousers, sleeves, and other clothing items. The type of hem used can vary depending on the fabric weight, garment style, and desired look.

There are several types of hems that can be used depending on the desired finish and fabric type. Common types include single-fold hem, double-fold hem, rolled hem, and bias hem.

#	Question	Answer
1	Who is Anthony Burrill?	
2	What type of printing does Anthony Burrill use?	
3	What makes Burrill's work unique?	
4	What is Batik?	
5	Where did Batik originate?	
6	How is wax applied in Batik?	
7	What happens after wax is applied in Batik?	
8	What is laser cutting?	
9	Why is laser cutting useful in textiles?	
10	What is hemming, and why is it important?	

#	Question	Answer
1	Who is Anthony Burrill?	Anthony Burrill is a graphic artist known for his bold, simple letterpress prints and positive messages.
2	What type of printing does Anthony Burrill use?	He uses letterpress printing , a traditional technique involving pressing inked letters onto paper.
3	What makes Burrill's work unique?	He combines simple design, humour, strong messages, and traditional craft techniques.
4	What is Batik?	Batik is a wax-resist dyeing technique from Indonesia used to decorate fabric.
5	Where did Batik originate?	It originated on the island of Java in Indonesia .
6	How is wax applied in Batik?	Wax is applied using a spouted tool called a canting , or with a copper stamp called a cap .
7	What happens after wax is applied in Batik?	The cloth is dyed, then the wax is removed with boiling water to reveal the pattern.
8	What is laser cutting?	Laser cutting is a precise method of cutting materials using a high-powered laser beam.
9	Why is laser cutting useful in textiles?	It allows for precise, detailed cuts and causes minimal damage to the fabric.
10	What is hemming, and why is it important?	Hemming finishes the edges of fabric to stop fraying and make clothing look neat.

Using the four Cs in food hygiene to prevent Food Poisoning

I NEED TO KNOW:

To work safely in a kitchen and to prevent ill health.



The importance of being prepared for practical lessons and why

The importance of reflecting on the government guidelines for healthy eating. How do we fuel our bodies so that we can function physically and Mentally

Personal Hygiene

- ✓ Hair should be properly tucked inside the cap
- ✓ No earring or necklace/chains
- ✓ No outer pockets
- ✓ Wear neat and clean clothes
- ✓ No wrist watch/rings
- ✓ Cover all wounds
- ✓ Nails should be short and clean
- ✓ Torn clothes should be repaired or replaced
- ✓ Wear clogs and safety shoes
- ✗ Hair coming outside the cap
- ✗ Earring and necklace/chains
- ✗ Outer pocket and contents
- ✗ Dirty clothes
- ✗ Wrist watch/rings
- ✗ Open and bleeding wounds
- ✗ Long and painted nails
- ✗ Torn clothes
- ✗ Bare foot/slippers

SAFE FOOD MAKES HAPPY CUSTOMERS

Eatwell Guide

Use the Eatwell Guide to help you get a balance of healthier and more sustainable food. It shows how much of what you eat overall should come from each food group.

Check the label on packaged foods

Energy (kcal)	3.0g	1.3g	34g	0.9g
200kcal	Fat	Saturated fat	Sugars	Salt
13%	4%	7%	38%	15%
13%	4%	7%	38%	15%

Each serving (150g) contains

of an adult's reference intake
Typical values (as sold) per 100g: 697kJ / 167kcal

Choose foods lower in fat, salt and sugars

Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.
Limit fruit juice and/or smoothies to a total of 150ml a day.

6-8 a day

Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts

Oil & spreads

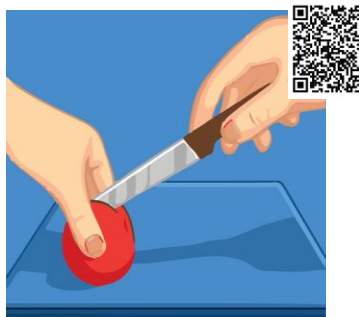
Choose lower fat and lower sugar options

Per day 2000kcal 2500kcal = ALL FOOD + ALL DRINKS



Claw Grip

Bridge Hold



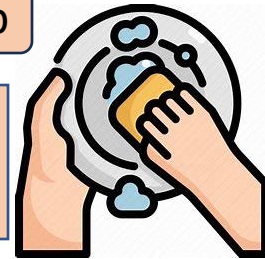
Source: Public Health England in association with the Welsh Government, Food Standards Scotland and the Food Standards Agency in Northern Ireland

#	Question	Answer
1	What is personal hygiene in food preparation?	
2	Why is it important to wash your hands before cooking?	
3	What is the Eatwell Guide?	
4	What are the main food groups in the Eatwell Guide?	
5	What are the Four Cs of food hygiene and safety?	
6	What does “cleaning” mean in the Four Cs?	
7	What does “cooking” mean in the Four Cs?	
8	What is the claw grip used for?	
9	What is the bridge hold used for?	
10	What is cross-contamination?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is personal hygiene in food preparation?	Keeping yourself clean to stop germs spreading when cooking, like washing hands and tying back hair.
2	Why is it important to wash your hands before cooking?	To remove dirt and bacteria that can make people ill.
3	What is the Eatwell Guide?	It shows how much of each food group we should eat to stay healthy.
4	What are the main food groups in the Eatwell Guide?	Fruit & vegetables, carbohydrates, protein, dairy, and oils/spreads.
5	What are the Four Cs of food hygiene and safety?	Cleaning, Cooking, Chilling, and Cross-contamination.
6	What does “cleaning” mean in the Four Cs?	Washing hands, surfaces, and equipment to remove germs.
7	What does “cooking” mean in the Four Cs?	Making sure food is cooked properly to kill bacteria.
8	What is the claw grip used for?	Holding food safely with fingers curled under while chopping.
9	What is the bridge hold used for?	Holding food with fingers in an arch (bridge) while cutting through the middle.
10	What is cross-contamination?	When bacteria spreads from raw foods to ready-to-eat foods, often through hands or equipment.



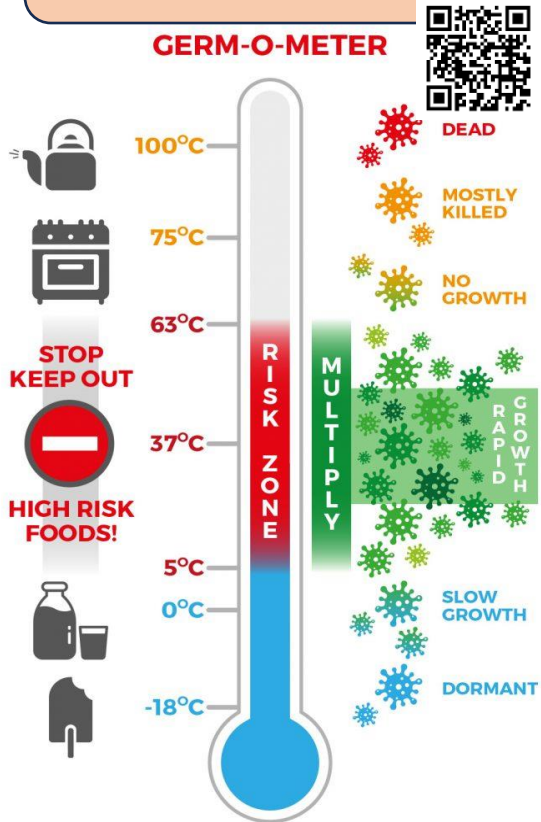
How to wash up



I NEED TO KNOW:

Temperatures to prevent food poisoning Understanding Key equipment and utensil names
 How to wash up Evaluating my practical

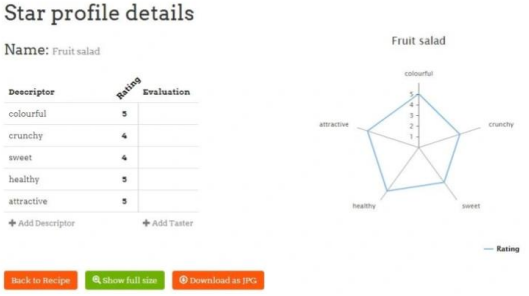
Important temperatures to avoid bacteria growth



Key equipment and utensil names in the kitchen

Food skill	Food skill	Food skill	Food skill	Food skill
Bake	Fry and sauté	Portion / divide		
Beat	Glaze and coat	Prove		
Blitz, puree and blend	Grate	Roast		
Casserole	Grill	Roll-out		
Chill	Juice	Rub-in		
Core	Knead	Sift		
Cream	Layer	Snip		
Crush	Mash	Spread		
Cut out	Measure	Stir-try		
Cut, chop, slice, dice and trim	Melt, simmer and boil	Weigh		
Decorate and garnish	Microwave	Whisk		
Drain	Mix, stir and combine	Zest		

Sensory Analysis



	Tasting vocabulary (sensory attributes)		
Sight	Bubbling	Flaky	Opaque
	Caramelised	Firm	Smooth
	Clear	Heavy	Solid
	Coarse	Icy	Steaming
	Crumbly	Juicy	Sticky
Smell	Dry	Moist	Thick
	Acidic	Fresh	Spicy
	Aromatic	Meaty	Strong
	Bland	Mild	Sweet
	Citrus	Pungent	Tart
Sound	Earthy	Savoury	Weak
	Fragrant	Smoky	Zesty
	Brittle	Crisp	Pop
Taste	Crackle	Crunch	Sizzle
	Bitter	Rich	Strong
	Bland	Salty	Sweet
	Floury	Savoury	Tangy
	Hot	Smoky	Tart
Touch	Mild	Sour	Umami
	Piquant	Spicy	Zesty
	Brittle	Dry	Short
	Bubbly	Goosey	Soft
	Chewy	Granular	Solid
	Close	Greasy	Tacky
	Cloying	Moist	Tender
	Coarse	Open	Waxy

#	Question	Answer
1	Why is temperature control important in cooking?	
2	What is the safe temperature for a fridge?	
3	What is the safe internal temperature for cooked chicken?	
4	Name two pieces of kitchen equipment and their uses.	
5	What is sensory analysis in food technology?	
6	What words can describe the taste of food?	
7	What words can describe the texture of food?	
8	What should you do before tasting food in class?	
9	What are the basic steps to wash up properly?	
10	Why is it important to dry up or leave items to air dry after washing?	

#	Question	Answer
1	Why is temperature control important in cooking?	It helps food cook safely and properly, and prevents bacteria from growing.
2	What is the safe temperature for a fridge?	Between 0°C and 5°C .
3	What is the safe internal temperature for cooked chicken?	At least 75°C in the centre.
4	Name two pieces of kitchen equipment and their uses.	Measuring jug – measures liquids. Peeler – removes skin from fruits and vegetables.
5	What is sensory analysis in food technology?	It's when we taste, smell, look, feel, and sometimes hear food to judge its quality.
6	What words can describe the taste of food?	Sweet, sour, salty, bitter, spicy, savoury.
7	What words can describe the texture of food?	Crunchy, soft, chewy, smooth, moist, dry.
8	What should you do before tasting food in class?	Wash hands, use clean utensils, and avoid double-dipping.
9	What are the basic steps to wash up properly?	Scrape, rinse, wash with hot soapy water, rinse again, dry or leave to air dry.
10	Why is it important to dry up or leave items to air dry after washing?	To prevent bacteria growing on damp surfaces or cloths.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Different joints and how to make them, how to produce 2D drawings, how to safely use different tools

MATERIAL	DEFINITION
Pine	A light coloured softwood with an attractive grain that come from an evergreen tree
Hardboard	Thin board made from wood pulp that is used on the bottom of boxes, drawers and the back of cupboards
Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF)	Board also made from wood pulp than can be thin but also come in a wide variety of other thicknesses
Acrylic	A thermoplastic used for the lid of our boxes
PVA	The best glue to use when gluing wood to wood.



KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Millimetres	A small unit of measurement which enables you to be very accurate
Measurements	A distance between two points
Try square	A tool used to mark a right angle
Coping saw	A saw with a thin blade that allows you to cut curves
Tenon saw	A saw with a thick blade which allows you to cut straight lines
Bench hook	A support that fixes into a vice to help you hold work when cutting
Vice	A clamp fixed to a bench

MACHINERY	DESCRIPTION
Fret Saw	An electronic saw
Disk sander	A disc that rotates with glass paper fixed onto the front
Dust extractor	A large unit that help remove dust that has been created by sanding
Laser cutter	A machine that uses a laser to cut and engrave onto materials

#	Question	Answer
1	What unit of measurement is used in the workshop?	
2	What is a try square used for?	
3	What is a coping saw used for?	
4	What is a tenon saw used for?	
5	What is a bench hook used for?	
6	What is a vice used for in the workshop?	
7	What is a fret saw?	
8	What is a disk sander used for?	
9	What does a dust extractor do?	
10	What is a laser cutter used for?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What unit of measurement is used in the workshop?	Millimetres (mm) are used for accurate measuring in design and tech.
2	What is a try square used for?	To check and mark right angles (90°) on wood or materials.
3	What is a coping saw used for?	To cut curved or detailed shapes in thin wood or plastic.
4	What is a tenon saw used for?	For making straight, accurate cuts in wood, especially for joints.
5	What is a bench hook used for?	To hold wood still while sawing on the bench safely.
6	What is a vice used for in the workshop?	To secure materials firmly while you cut, file or drill.
7	What is a fret saw?	A fine saw used for very detailed, delicate cuts , often in thinner materials.
8	What is a disk sander used for?	To smooth and shape wood or plastic using a rotating sanding disc.
9	What does a dust extractor do?	It removes dust from the air to keep the workshop safe and clean.
10	What is a laser cutter used for?	It uses a precise laser beam to cut or engrave wood, acrylic, and other materials.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Use this sheet to prepare for each lesson and understand the key terminology that you will be learning throughout this topic beforehand. It is recommended that you prepare yourself for each lesson by looking over the information below and develop your skills before hand so you're prepared. You can also read about the inspirations and influences for this topic to get more information. The project will develop your knowledge in the key concepts and skills needed for art to take you through to key stage 4 and beyond.

KEY WORDS	
SHAPE	An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width.
FORM	Connotes something that is three-dimensional and encloses volume, having length, width, and height.
SCALE	The relative size of something.
PROPORTION	Ensuring the correct size of objects/things in a picture in comparison to each other.
HOT COLOURS	Hot colours are those that give the feeling of warmth, such as red, orange, and yellow. These colours are often associated with fire, the sun, and heat.
COLD COLOURS	Cold colours are those that give the feeling of coolness, such as blue, green, and pale purple. These colours are often associated with water, grass, and sky.
TEXTURE	Texture in art concerns the surface quality of a piece of work. In three-dimensional artwork, the term refers to how the piece feels when it's touched. In paintings and other two-dimensional artwork, texture invokes the visual 'feeling' the piece gives off.
BLENDING	Blending is the process of fusing two colours together so that the paint transitions from one colour to another or combines to create a new colour.
STILL LIFE	A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as bowls and glassware.
TERTIARY COLOURS	The resulting colour formed when an equal amount of a primary and a secondary colour are mixed.
COLOUR WHEEL	A circle with different coloured sections used to show the relationship between colours.



#	Question	Answer
1	What is realism in still life art?	
2	What is the difference between shape and form in art?	
3	What does scale mean in a still life drawing?	
4	What does proportion mean in drawing?	
5	What are hot colours ?	
6	What is texture in art?	
7	What does blending mean in drawing or painting?	
8	What is still life in art?	
9	What are tertiary colours ?	
10	What is a colour wheel used for?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is realism in still life art?	Realism is when objects are drawn or painted to look as lifelike and accurate as possible.
2	What is the difference between shape and form in art?	Shape is 2D (flat), while form is 3D (has depth and volume).
3	What does scale mean in a still life drawing?	Scale is the size of objects in your artwork.
4	What does proportion mean in drawing?	Proportion means the correct size relationship between different parts of your artwork.
5	What are hot colours ?	Hot colours are warm colours like red, orange, and yellow that give energy and warmth.
6	What is texture in art?	Texture is how something feels or looks like it feels – rough, smooth, soft, etc.
7	What does blending mean in drawing or painting?	Blending is smoothly mixing colours or tones so there are no harsh lines.
8	What is still life in art?	Still life is a drawing or painting of non-living objects , often arranged on a table.
9	What are tertiary colours ?	Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour , like red-orange or blue-green.
10	What is a colour wheel used for?	A colour wheel shows how colours relate to each other , including primary, secondary, and tertiary.

I NEED TO KNOW:

An exploration of various dance styles from around the global you will learn new movements , ways of working and have a better appreciation of different cultures.

Subject: Dance

Year : 7

Knowledge organiser Curriculum Topic: World Art

Key Concept: Appreciation, Technique and Choreographic

<p>WEEK 1 & 2</p>	<p><u>Own Interpretation - Banksy</u> In the lesson we'll be looking at variety of artists and deciding what those pieces of work mean and how we can express their meaning through movement.</p>
<p>WEEK 3 & 4</p>	<p><u>Own Interpretation – Kandinsky</u> In the lesson we'll be looking at variety of artists and deciding what those pieces of work mean and how we can express their meaning through movement. You will be asked to explore a range of dynamic qualities to express emotion and a range of movement to show originality and interpretation.</p>
<p>WEEK 5 & 6</p>	<p><u>Share ideas, perform and appreciate</u> Perform your completed choreography to another group giving clear examples of how your movements link to the idea of the work. Using dance terminology to provide supportive and constructive feedback to each other and recognise own successes and areas to develop.</p>

Key Words	Definition
Interpretation	Your version of something
Motif or phrase	Short section of a dance that can be repeated with change
Development of motif	Something that can change a motif or movement phrase
Choreographic Devices	Variety of ways of amending a motif for example levels, dynamics, relationships, contact etc.
Characterisation	Showing a character through gestures and facial expressions

KEY CONCEPTS

- Appreciation
- Technique
- Choreographic

#	Question	Answer
1	Who is Banksy?	
2	Who is Kandinsky?	
3	What is a stimulus in dance?	
4	What is a motif in dance?	
5	How can a dancer develop a motif ?	
6	What is a phrase in dance?	
7	What does interpretation mean in dance?	
8	What does it mean to appreciate a dance performance?	
9	What does it mean to perform in dance?	
10	How might an artist like Banksy or Kandinsky inspire a dance?	

#	Question	Answer
1	Who is Banksy?	Banksy is a famous street artist who paints powerful pictures on walls using stencils.
2	Who is Kandinsky?	Kandinsky was an artist who created abstract art using shapes and bright colours to show emotions.
3	What is a stimulus in dance?	A stimulus is something that inspires a dance, like a picture, sound, word, or feeling.
4	What is a motif in dance?	A motif is a short movement or action that is repeated and developed in a dance.
5	How can a dancer develop a motif ?	By changing things like speed, size, direction, level, or emotion .
6	What is a phrase in dance?	A phrase is a group of movements linked together to form part of a dance.
7	What does interpretation mean in dance?	It means showing your own understanding or feelings through your movements.
8	What does it mean to appreciate a dance performance?	To watch and understand what the dance is trying to show or express.
9	What does it mean to perform in dance?	To show your dance to an audience with confidence and expression.
10	How might an artist like Banksy or Kandinsky inspire a dance?	Their images and emotions can give ideas for dance movements, themes, or moods.

I NEED TO KNOW:

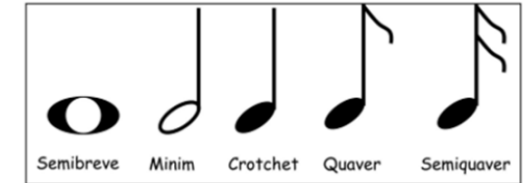
Recap on MUSIC FOUNDATIONS

KEYWORDS











Duration	How long a note lasts for
Pitch	How high or low a note is
Tempo	How fast or slow a note is
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is
Timbre	The quality of sound
Texture	How thick or thin the music is
Structure	How the sections of music are laid out e.g. chorus, verse etc.
Silence	When the instruments stop playing

WEEK 1	<u>Recap on music theory as a base for year 8</u>
WEEK 2-5	<u>UKULELE</u> <u>Playing chords c, Am, G, F to popular songs</u> <u>Strumming, chord transition and tab</u>
WEEK 6	<u>Performance</u> Assessment of practical performance and theory

NOTE VALUES



NOTE AND REST DURATION CHART

NOTES (SOUNDING)	TYPE AND VALUE	RESTS (SILENT)
	Whole (4 Beats)	
	Half (2 Beats)	
	Quarter (1 Beat)	
	Eighth (1/2 Beat)	
	Sixteenth (1/4 Beat)	



NOTES on STAFF

Concepts:
Listening- Creating-Performing

#	Question	Answer
1	What does duration mean in music?	
2	What does pitch mean in music?	
3	What is tempo in music?	
4	What does dynamics mean in music?	
5	What is timbre ?	
6	What does texture mean in music?	
7	What does structure mean in music?	
8	What does silence mean in music?	
9	What are notes and values in music?	
10	Can you name some note values and their lengths?	

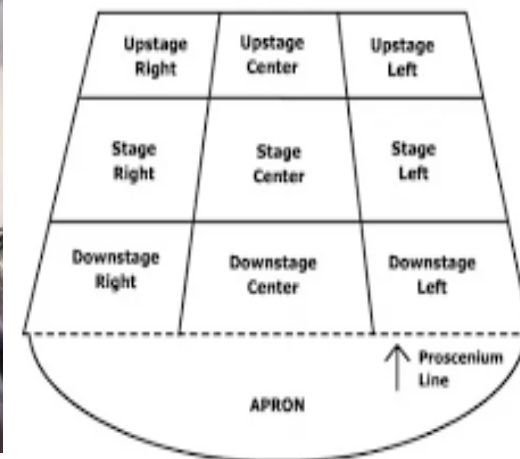
#	Question	Answer
1	What does duration mean in music?	Duration is how long or short a sound or note lasts.
2	What does pitch mean in music?	Pitch is how high or low a sound is.
3	What is tempo in music?	Tempo is the speed of the music – how fast or slow it is played.
4	What does dynamics mean in music?	Dynamics are the volume of the music – how loud or soft it is.
5	What is timbre ?	Timbre is the tone or quality of a sound – what makes one instrument sound different from another.
6	What does texture mean in music?	Texture is how many sounds or instruments are playing at the same time.
7	What does structure mean in music?	Structure is the way a piece of music is arranged (like verse-chorus-verse).
8	What does silence mean in music?	Silence is a pause or break in the music – a moment with no sound.
9	What are notes and values in music?	Notes are symbols for sounds , and values show how long each note lasts .
10	Can you name some note values and their lengths?	Yes – semibreve = 4 beats, minim = 2 beats, crotchet = 1 beat, quaver = ½ beat.

I NEED TO KNOW:

Introducing script work.

Terminology	
Stage Directions	Often presented in brackets or italics. Tells the actor HOW to act, and WHERE they are.
Fairy Tale	A fictional story which contains mythical or magical elements or creatures.
Upstage	At the back of the stage (furthest away from the audience).
Downstage	At the front of the stage (nearest the audience).
Blocking	Marking a script to tell someone where to stand and where to move to.

Week	
Week 1 and 2- What is a script?	https://shorturl.at/ijrRZ
Week 3 and 4- How to create a Fairy Tale.	https://shorturl.at/hlDQ9
Week 5 and 6	



#	Question	Answer
1	What is a stage direction ?	
2	What is a fairy tale in drama?	
3	What does upstage mean?	
4	What does downstage mean?	
5	What does blocking mean in drama?	
6	What is a script ?	
7	What does it mean to work with a script in drama?	
8	What does projection mean in acting?	
9	What is a character in a play?	
10	What is improvisation ?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is a stage direction ?	A stage direction is an instruction in a script that tells actors what to do on stage.
2	What is a fairy tale in drama?	A fairy tale is a story with magical elements , often including princes, witches, or talking animals.
3	What does upstage mean?	Upstage is the part of the stage furthest from the audience .
4	What does downstage mean?	Downstage is the part of the stage closest to the audience .
5	What does blocking mean in drama?	Blocking is where the director decides where actors stand or move during a scene.
6	What is a script ?	A script is the written version of a play that includes dialogue and stage directions.
7	What does it mean to work with a script in drama?	It means to read, understand, and rehearse the lines and actions written in the script.
8	What does projection mean in acting?	Projection is speaking loudly and clearly so the audience can hear you.
9	What is a character in a play?	A character is a person or role played by an actor in the story.
10	What is improvisation ?	Improvisation is when actors make up dialogue and actions without a script.

I NEED TO KNOW:

By the end of this term, you will develop decision making skills under press, how to set targets, and build self esteem and confidence to improve physical mental and social wellbeing. .



Decision making			Setting Personal Bests			Self esteem and confidence and wellbeing		
Thinking Me	In rounders and cricket		Be the Best Me	In Athletics events		Healthy Me	Through athletics and striking and fielding games	
Fielding skills	Bowling	Underarm bowling for rounders	Target setting	Sprinting technique	Targets for sprinting events	Wellbeing	confidence	Know what success is
	Bowling	Overarm bowling cricket		Long distance running	Understating pacing and timings		teamwork	Know what it feels like to be part of a team
	Overarm Throwing	Where to throw the ball over arm and when		Throwing	Techniques for shot and javelin and setting targets for throws		Resilience	Experiencing success and failure
	Underarm Throwing	<i>Where to throw the ball underarm</i>		Jumping?	Techniques for long jump and triple jump and target setting		Competence	Knowing when you have done something well

#	Question	Answer
1	What are fielding skills in sports?	
2	What is sprinting ?	
3	What is long-distance running ?	
4	What is important for throwing in PE?	
5	What should you focus on when jumping ?	
6	What does " Healthy Me " mean in PE lessons?	
7	Why is confidence important in PE?	
8	What does teamwork mean in sports?	
9	What are some keywords used in PE?	
10	Why is it important to warm up and cool down?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What are fielding skills in sports?	Fielding skills are used to catch, throw, and stop the ball in games like rounders or cricket.
2	What is sprinting ?	Sprinting is running at full speed over a short distance.
3	What is long-distance running ?	Long-distance running is running at a steady pace over a longer distance .
4	What is important for throwing in PE?	Good throwing needs power, aim, and technique .
5	What should you focus on when jumping ?	Use your legs for power , and aim to land with control and balance .
6	What does " Healthy Me " mean in PE lessons?	"Healthy Me" is about learning how to stay fit, active, and make good lifestyle choices .
7	Why is confidence important in PE?	Confidence helps you try new skills and take part in activities with a positive mindset.
8	What does teamwork mean in sports?	Teamwork is working together with others to achieve a goal or win a game.
9	What are some keywords used in PE?	Sprint, stamina, strength, balance, agility, teamwork, technique, warm-up, cool-down.
10	Why is it important to warm up and cool down?	To prepare your body for exercise and prevent injuries or soreness afterwards.

I NEED TO KNOW:

The key physical, human and environmental features of China so that I can compare it to the UK

	United Kingdom	China
Population Density	63 million 249 per sq km	1.34 billion 140 per sq km
Area Coastline	243,610 sq km 12,429 km	9,596,961 sq km 14,500 km
Physical Geography	<p>The UK is a small country with a long coastline. Central and South of the UK are flat. Much of Wales and Scotland are mountainous.</p> 	<p>China is a huge country with a wide variety of terrains and climates. Parts in the north of China are covered in deserts whereas the west is much more mountainous.</p> 
Urban / Rural Pop.	80% - 20%	47% - 53%
GDP per Capita	\$33,000	\$6,000
Internet Users	51 million	389 million
Literacy rate	99%	92%
School duration	16 years	12 years

Interesting Facts

- China is officially known as the People’s Republic of China.
- The summit of Mount Everest marks the border between China and Nepal.
- Only 47% of the country’s population live in urban areas.
- The Great Wall of China is the largest man-made structure in the world, stretching for 8,850km.
- The Giant Panda is found around China’s Yangtze River (the fourth longest river in the world).
- China hosted the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in Beijing.
- Each calendar year is represented by a different animal.



Sources: online.wsj.com | acenet.edu | cnn.com | washingtonpost.com | blogs.wsj.com | articles.businessinsider.com

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the full name of China?	
2	What famous mountain marks the border between China and Nepal?	
3	What percentage of people in China live in urban areas (cities)?	
4	What is the Great Wall of China ?	
5	Where can you find Giant Pandas in China?	
6	What major event did China host in 2008?	
7	What is special about China's calendar years?	
8	How does China's population compare to the UK?	
9	What continent is China part of?	
10	What is one famous animal that lives in China?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What is the full name of China?	China is officially called the People's Republic of China .
2	What famous mountain marks the border between China and Nepal?	Mount Everest marks the border.
3	What percentage of people in China live in urban areas (cities)?	About 47% of people in China live in cities.
4	What is the Great Wall of China ?	It is the largest man-made structure in the world, stretching over 8,850 km .
5	Where can you find Giant Pandas in China?	Around the Yangtze River , which is the fourth longest river in the world.
6	What major event did China host in 2008?	The Summer Olympic Games in Beijing .
7	What is special about China's calendar years?	Each year is named after a different animal , like the Year of the Dragon or Rat.
8	How does China's population compare to the UK?	China's population is much larger – over 1.4 billion people , compared to about 67 million in the UK.
9	What continent is China part of?	China is in Asia .
10	What is one famous animal that lives in China?	The Giant Panda .



The Tudors: 1485-1603

Knowledge Organiser



Vocabulary	Definition
carrack	A large merchant ship from the 14th to 17th Centuries
colonisation	The act of taking control of land and its people
circumnavigate	To travel all the way around something (e.g. the world)
dissolution	The act of separating something, or breaking it up
empire	A group of lands or countries ruled by a single monarch
galleon	A sailing ship with a lower bow than a carrack
medieval	Relating to the middle ages (usually 1066-1485)
monarch	A leader of a country, such as a king, queen or emperor
reformation	The act of changing (reforming) something. In this case, the reformation of the church to remove the Pope's control
reign	The period of time while a king or queen is in power

Significant individuals - and ships!



Henry VII



The Golden Hind



Sir Francis Drake



Henry VIII



The Mary Rose



Edward VI



Mary I



Elizabeth I



#	Question	Answer
1	When did the Tudor period begin and end?	
2	Who was the first Tudor king?	
3	Who was Henry VIII?	
4	What was the Reformation ?	
5	What did Henry VIII do to the churches?	
6	Who was Elizabeth I?	
7	What was the Spanish Armada ?	
8	What does empire mean in Tudor history?	
9	What does the word reign mean?	
10	Name one other significant person from the Tudor period.	

#	Question	Answer
1	When did the Tudor period begin and end?	The Tudor period lasted from 1485 to 1603 .
2	Who was the first Tudor king?	Henry VII became king in 1485 after the Battle of Bosworth.
3	Who was Henry VIII?	Henry VIII was a Tudor king known for having six wives and starting the Reformation in England.
4	What was the Reformation ?	The Reformation was a time when people challenged the Catholic Church , leading to new Protestant churches.
5	What did Henry VIII do to the churches?	He closed the monasteries and created the Church of England .
6	Who was Elizabeth I?	Elizabeth I was the last Tudor monarch , ruling from 1558 to 1603 .
7	What was the Spanish Armada ?	A fleet of ships sent by Spain to invade England in 1588. Elizabeth I's navy defeated them.
8	What does empire mean in Tudor history?	An empire is a group of lands ruled by one country – during this time, England started to explore and expand overseas .
9	What does the word reign mean?	A reign is the time a monarch rules as king or queen.
10	Name one other significant person from the Tudor period.	Mary I (Henry VIII's daughter), also called " Bloody Mary ," tried to return England to Catholicism.

I NEED TO KNOW:

How people in Cornwall express their spirituality through art, music

Pagans and druids have long shown their love of Mother Earth and the Cornish landscape through music, art and poetry. **Christian** chapels also used music to bring the village together for a good old sing-song with their Bands of Hope. The lady pictured above is Barbara Hepworth a famous sculptress based in St Ives. She used the shapes and contours of the land as inspiration to create her sculptures. People use the sand on the beach to make a **Buddhist** mandala to show all things are connected. Mandalas are traditionally destroyed to represent the idea that nothing in life is permanent.

Spirituality can be hard to explain, but many people in the UK will describe their beliefs as SBNR. This means "Spiritual but not religious". Remember the video "Nobody stands nowhere"? This means everyone has some sort of worldview or beliefs about SOMETHING.

Cornwall is a place where people feel spiritual, inspired by the landscape. 60% of people in Cornwall said they are Christian in the last census. The next biggest group is "nones"- people who do not belong to a religion. Rememberpeople in this group may still believe in "big ideas" such as what happens when we die.

IDENTITY & COMMUNITY	SPIRITUALITY SBNR WORSHIP
ULTIMATE QUESTIONS	ULTIMATE CONCERN IMPERMANENCE

Methodists were led by the Wesley brothers. They were really popular in Cornwall with many people coming to hear them preach in the open air. John Wesley wanted to help miners who faced danger by teaching them about salvation. Methodism was "born in song" meaning they expressed their beliefs in music.

The third biggest group of believers in Cornwall are Buddhists. Followers of Buddha, they do not believe in a creator God. Buddha said there are 3 universal truths- one is anicca (impermanence). This is the idea that nothing is permanent. (Even the idea of a soul!)

Paganism is a name for lots of different groups who describe themselves as pagan. They are all united through a love of nature, a belief that the seasons mark important stages. These seasons have been celebrated in Cornwall through different festivals eg the `Obby Oss, Golowan....

Impermanence	Nothing stays the same. Nothing is permanent.
Identity	What makes you different from other people
Ritual	Actions carried out with a meaning
Sacred	Religious or coming from God
Salvation	Being saved from the effect of sin.
Sociological	Studying human society and behaviour eg what do people believe
Spiritual	Connected with a person's spirit/ soul /essence
Symbolic	A mark, sign or words that represents a bigger idea
Ultimate concern	Whatever your mind or emotions is most focused on over time.

#	Question	Answer
1	What does SBNR mean?	
2	Who was Barbara Hepworth ?	
3	What is a mandala and what does it represent?	
4	What does the video title " Nobody stands nowhere " mean?	
5	What percentage of people in Cornwall said they are Christian?	
6	Who are the " nones " in the census?	
7	What does salvation mean in religion?	
8	What does sacred mean?	
9	What is a ritual ?	
10	What does symbolic mean?	

#	Question	Answer
1	What does SBNR mean?	Spiritual but not religious – someone who believes in something bigger but doesn't follow a religion.
2	Who was Barbara Hepworth ?	A famous sculptor from St Ives , inspired by the shapes of the Cornish landscape .
3	What is a mandala and what does it represent?	A mandala is a pattern made in sand , often by Buddhists, to show that everything is connected and that nothing lasts forever .
4	What does the video title " Nobody stands nowhere " mean?	It means everyone has a belief or worldview , even if they are not religious.
5	What percentage of people in Cornwall said they are Christian?	60% according to the last census.
6	Who are the " nones " in the census?	People who say they have no religion , but might still believe in big questions or ideas.
7	What does salvation mean in religion?	Salvation means being saved from harm or sin , often connected with going to heaven in Christianity.
8	What does sacred mean?	Something that is holy or special , often used in worship or prayer .
9	What is a ritual ?	A repeated action done in a religious or spiritual way, like prayer, meditation or lighting candles.
10	What does symbolic mean?	Something that represents a deeper meaning or belief, like a cross or a mandala.

Les vacances de Noël, Noël, famille

Talking about holidays; getting ready to go out; buying drinks and snacks; holiday plans; saying what you would like to do

Tous les ans...	Every year...	Je me douche	I have a shower
Normalement...	Normally...	Je me fais une crête	I spike my hair
nous allons	we go...	Je me parfume	I put on perfume/aftershave
en France	to France	Je m'habille	I get dressed
en Espagne	to Spain	Je me brosse les cheveux	I brush my hair
en Grèce	to Greece	Je me lave les dents	I clean my teeth
en Italie	to Italy	Je me regarde dans la glace	I look in the mirror
aux États Unis	to the USA	Je me rase	I shave
au Portugal	to Portugal	Je me maquille	I put on make-up
à la mer	to the seaside	Les nombres et l'argent	Numbers and money
à la montagne	to the mountains	quarante	40
à la campagne	to the countryside	cinquante	50
Nous allons au restaurant	We go to a restaurant	soixante	60
Nous visitons les monuments	We visit monuments	soixante-dix	70
Nous faisons du camping	We go camping	quatre-vingts	80
Nous faisons de la rando	We go hiking	quatre-vingt-dix	90
Nous faisons de la natation	We go swimming	Tu as combien d'argent?	How much money do you have?
Nous faisons des activités sportives	We do sports activities	J'ai dix euros cinquante	I've got €10,50

Au café	At the café
J'ai faim et j'ai soif	I'm hungry and thirsty
Vous désirez?	What would you like?
Je voudrais...	I'd like...
un café	a black coffee
un café-crème	a white coffee
un thé (au lait/citron)	a tea with milk/lemon
un chocolat chaud	a hot chocolate
un coca	a cola
un jus d'orange	an orange juice
un Orangina	an Orangina
une limonade	a lemonade
un sandwich au fromage	a cheese sandwich
un sandwich au jambon	a ham sandwich
un croquemonsieur	a cheese and ham toastie
une crêpe	a pancake
une glace à la vanille / à la fraise / au chocolat	a vanilla/strawberry/chocolate icecream

Careers idea! If you enjoy travelling you could combine languages with a career in travel and tourism; working in hotels, for airlines, as a travel agent, tour manager or tour guide.

Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire?	What are you going to do?	Les mots essentiels	High frequency words	Quels sont tes rêves?	What are your dreams?
Pendant les vacances...	During the holidays...	pendant	during	Je voudrais aller...	I would like to go...
Je vais...	I am going to...	combien (de)?	how much/many?	à Paris	to Paris
aller à la pêche	go fishing	à	to/in (+ town or city)	en Australie	T Australia
danser	dance	en	to/in (+ feminine country)	au Canada	to Canada
faire de l'accrobranche	go tree surfing	au	to/in (+ masculine country)	aux États-Unis	to the USA
faire du karaoké	do karaoke	aux	to/in (+ plural country)	Je voudrais...	I would like...
faire de la voile	go sailing	d'abord	first	être footballeur professionnel	to be a professional footballer
faire de la planche à voile	go windsurfing	ensuite	next	être danseuse professionnelle	to be a professional dancer
nager dans la mer	swim in the sea	puis	then	habiter dans une grande maison	to live in a big house
rester au lit	stay in bed	finalement	finally	avoir une voiture très cool	to have a really cool car
retrouver mes copains/copines	get together with my mates	quelquefois	sometimes	faire le tour du monde	to travel around the world
Stratégie 5 Letter and sound patterns Just as in English, many French words contain the same letter patterns. Recognising these patterns will help you to spell and say more words correctly. One way of remembering these is to write lists of words with identical letter patterns. Add to them as you come across more. Here are some from this module: montagne champagne soif voile footballeur danseur				rencontrer mon acteur/actrice préféré(e)	to meet my favourite actor/actress
				rencontrer mon chanteur/ma chanteuse préféré(e)	to meet my favourite singer
				rencontrer mon héros	to meet my hero

Question (French)	Answer (French)	English Translation	Your Own Answer (French)
Où vas-tu en vacances ?	Je vais à la plage.	Where do you go on holiday?	
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire en vacances ?	J'aime nager et jouer au football.	What do you like to do on holiday?	
Comment tu te prépares pour sortir ?	Je me brosse les dents et je m'habille.	How do you get ready to go out?	
Avec qui pars-tu en vacances ?	Je pars avec ma famille.	Who do you go on holiday with?	
Tu préfères la mer ou la montagne ?	Je préfère la mer.	Do you prefer the sea or the mountains?	
Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire demain ?	Je vais visiter un musée.	What are you going to do tomorrow?	
Quel temps fait-il en vacances ?	Il fait chaud et il y a du soleil.	What's the weather like on holiday?	
Qu'est-ce que tu prends dans ta valise ?	Je prends des vêtements et un maillot de bain.	What do you take in your suitcase?	
Tu aimes partir en vacances en été ou en hiver ?	J'aime partir en été.	Do you like going on holiday in summer or winter?	
Où est-ce que tu vas ce week-end ?	Je vais chez mes grands-parents.	Where are you going this weekend?	

I NEED TO KNOW: Describing a past holiday..

De vacaciones	On holiday
¿Adónde fuiste de vacaciones?	Where did you go on holiday?
El año pasado	Last year
El verano pasado	Last summer
Fui a...	I went to...
Escocia	Scotland
España	Spain
Francia	France
Gales	Wales
Grecia	Greece
Inglaterra	England
Irlanda	Ireland
Italia	Italy
¿Con quien fuiste?	Who did you go with?
Fui con...	I went with...
Mi clase	My class
Mi familia	My family
Mis padres	My parents
Mis amigos	My friends

¿Cómo fuiste?	How did you get there?
Fui/Fuimos en...	I went/we went by...
Autocar	Coach
Avión	Plane
Barco	Boat/ferry
Coche	Car
tren	train
Exclamaciones	Exclamations
¡Qué bien!	How great!
¡Qué bonito!	How nice!
¡Qué divertido!	What fun! / How funny!
¡Qué guay!	How cool!
¡Qué rico!	How tasty!
¡Qué suerte!	What luck! / How lucky!
¡Qué aburrido!	How boring!
¡Qué horror!	How dreadful!
¡Qué lastima!	What a shame!
¡Qué mal!	How bad!
¡Qué rollo!	How annoying!

I NEED TO KNOW: Describing a past holiday..

Palabras muy frecuentes	High frequency words
a/al/a la	To (the)
En	By
Con	With
Mi/mis	My
¿Cómo?	How...?
¿Dónde?	Where?
¿Adónde?	Where to?
¡Qué...!	How...!
Además	Also, in addition
Y	And
Pero	But
También	Also
muy	Very
Bastante	Quite
Un poco	A bit

Estrategia 5 Looking up new words

Dictionaries can tell you a lot about new words. Most of them use abbreviations: *nm, nf, adj, vb, prep, adv*.
For example, *nm* tells you a word is a masculine noun; *vb* tells you it's a verb
What do you think the others tell you?
Look up the words below in a dictionary.
Note down what each word means and what sort of word it is.

solamente	
espada	
descansar	
rico	
salir	
sombrero	
ganar	
chocolatina	

Question (French)	Answer (French)	English Translation	Your Own Answer (French)
Où es-tu allé(e) en vacances ?	Je suis allé(e) en Espagne.	Where did you go on holiday?	
Avec qui es-tu parti(e) ?	Je suis parti(e) avec mes parents.	Who did you go with?	
Comment as-tu voyagé ?	J'ai voyagé en avion.	How did you travel?	
Qu'est-ce que tu as fait en vacances ?	J'ai visité des musées et j'ai nagé.	What did you do on holiday?	
Quel temps faisait-il ?	Il faisait chaud et il y avait du soleil.	What was the weather like?	
As-tu mangé quelque chose de spécial ?	Oui, j'ai mangé des fruits de mer.	Did you eat anything special?	
Où as-tu logé ?	J'ai logé dans un hôtel près de la plage.	Where did you stay?	
As-tu fait du sport ou des activités ?	Oui, j'ai fait du vélo et du surf.	Did you do any sports or activities?	
Qu'est-ce que tu as aimé le plus ?	J'ai aimé la plage et les promenades.	What did you like the most?	
Est-ce que tu veux y retourner ?	Oui, je voudrais y retourner l'année prochaine.	Do you want to go back?	

