



CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Name: _____

Home Learning Number: _____

Benton Park School
Year 7 Knowledge Organiser
Semester 2a
2023-2024



Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity

Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity



Endeavour



Resilience



Inspiration

Collaboration

Compassion

All Benton Park students follow three simple expectations:

- Work hard
- Be kind and respectful
- Follow staff instructions first time

To drive students' success, we actively encourage all learners to adopt the Benton Park Values

Student Support Sheet

Organisation and Planning Sheets

Use the organisation and planning sheets to record your home learning each day.

It is your responsibility to solve any issues you may have with your home learning before the due date.

Always have your learning number and full name on your work.

Year 7 Homework Timetable

Day	Homework Due
Monday	English
Tuesday	Humanities
Wednesday	Science
Thursday	Languages
Friday	Maths (Sparx)

Where can I go if I need to do my work or get help?

My Key Stage Leader:
Mrs Collins

My Year Leader:
Mrs O'Donoghue



**Any of my
Subject
teachers or
Subject
Directors or
Leaders**

In the Library you can:

- Access books and resources
- Use the internet to complete any online home learning
- See staff who can give you any advice and guidance you may need
- Study independently in a quiet place

Emails and Passwords

School Email: _____

Password: _____

Other Usernames and Passwords:

Who else can I get support from?

Year Leaders



**Mrs
O'Donoghue**
Year 7



Miss Ratcliffe
Year 8



Mr Nicholls
Year 9

Key Stage Leaders



Mrs Collins
Key Stage 3



Miss Dobby
Key Stage 4

**You can also speak to all of your subject teachers, your
PD teacher and all of your pastoral staff:**

Miss Howe, Miss Leonard, Miss Downing, Mrs Owen, Miss
Moss, Miss Webster, Miss Charlton

Safeguarding



Mrs Howard
Designated
Safeguarding
Lead (DSL)



Mrs Bentley
Deputy
Designated
Safeguarding
Lead (DDSL)

Other support



**Miss
Tizard**
SENDCo

SLT Links

Year 7 – Mr Coltman
Year 8 – Miss Tyldsley
Year 9 – Miss Smith
Year 10 – Mr Bownass
Year 11 – Mr Marsh
KS3 – Miss Taylor
KS4 – Mr Hackshaw

Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity



Organisation, Planning & Home Communication

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Date set	Task/Note	Date due	Tick when complete

Date set	Task/Note	Date due	Tick when complete



Organisation, Planning & Home Communication

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

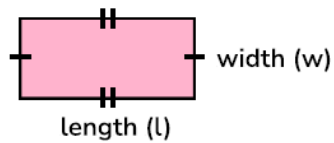
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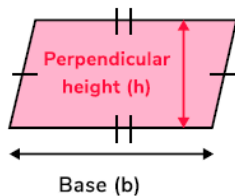
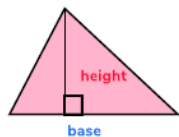
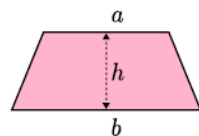
Area

Rectangle

Area = length x width

**Parallelogram**

Area = base x perpendicular height

**Triangle**Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ x base x height**Trapezium**Area = $\frac{1}{2} (a + b)h$ **Multiples and Factors of a Number**

The **multiple** of a number is obtained by multiplying it with another number.

Example:

$1 \times 12 = 12$

$2 \times 12 = 24$

$3 \times 12 = 36$

$4 \times 12 = 48$

The first four multiples of 12 are 12, 24, 36 and 48

Factors are the numbers that are multiplied to get a given number.

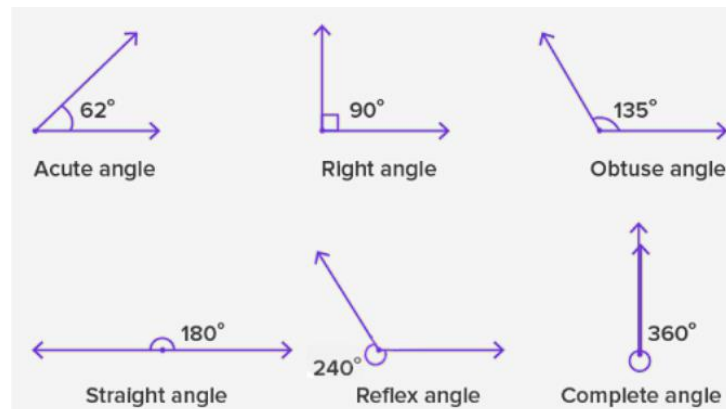
Example:

$1 \times 12 = 12$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12





Word Revolution	Autobiography	A story of someone's life written by themselves
	Biography	A story of someone's life written by someone else
	Chronological	In time order

1:	An autobiography is the story of someone's life, written by themselves. They are written in the first person.
	A biography is a story of someone's life written by someone else. They are written in the third person.
	Some examples of autobiographies include: <i>The Diary of a Young Girl</i> , by Anne Frank; <i>Long Walk to Freedom</i> , by Nelson Mandela, and <i>Boy</i> , by Roald Dahl.
	The purpose of an autobiography is to give an account of your own life, in your own words.

3:	First person: a style of writing when the story is told in the voice of one of the characters. It uses first person personal pronouns, I, me, my. <i>"At three o'clock the doorbell rang, but I didn't hear it, since I was out on the balcony lazily reading in the sun"</i>
	Third person: a style of writing when the story is told by a narrator outside of the story. It uses character names and third person pronouns, he, she, they. <i>"Scrooge had a very small fire, but the clerk's was so much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal-box in his own room."</i>

2:	As well as being written in the first person, autobiographies usually include some similar features:
	The usually refer to other named individuals.
	They contain events linked to specific dates.
	They are written in the past tense.
	They include feelings and are written in an anecdotal (story) style to engage the reader.

Questions	1. What is the difference between a biography and an autobiography?
	2. Give one example of an autobiography.
	3. What is the purpose of an autobiography?
	4. Are biographies or autobiographies written in the third person?
	5. Give one feature of an autobiography.
	6. What is an adjective?



Word Revolution	Tension	The build-up of excitement or fear in a story
	First person	Telling a story from your own point of view, using I and we
	Anecdote	A memory or short story

1:	Roald Dahl's <i>Boy, Tales from Childhood</i> is an autobiography which covers Dahl's childhood.	3:	Word Classes: In English, words are classified into different types depending on what function they have in a sentence. The most important word classes are verb, noun, adjective and adverb.
	One part of the story tells of his experience when he left home in 1925, aged nine, to go to a boarding school called St. Peter's.		Noun: a person, place, thing or idea. Verb: an action or doing word.
	Dahl describes his new school clothes: <i>"Every piece of clothing I wore was brand new and had my name on it. I wore black shoes, grey woollen stockings with blue turnovers, grey flannel shorts, a grey shirt, a red tie, a grey flannel blazer with the blue school crest on the breast pocket and a grey school cap with the same crest just above the peak."</i>		Adjective: gives more information about or describes a noun Adverb: gives more information about or describes a verb
2:	Later in the extract, Dahl describes what children kept in their 'tuck boxes', as well as 'tuck' which was food, snacks and treats.	Questions	1. Define a noun and give an example.
	<i>"As well as tuck, a tuck-box would also contain all manner of treasures such as a magnet, a pocket-knife, a compass, a ball of string, a clockwork racing-car, half a dozen lead soldiers, a box of conjuring-tricks, some tiddly-winks, a Mexican jumping bean, a catapult, some foreign stamps, a couple of stink-bombs, and I remember one boy called Arkle who drilled an airhole in the lid of his tuck-box and kept a pet frog in there which he fed on slugs."</i>		2. Define an adverb and given an example.
			3. Write a sentence in the first person.
			4. Find an adjective that Dahl uses to describe his new school clothes.
			5. Which word class gives more information about or describes a noun?
			6. What is the definition of tension?



Word Revolution	Anecdote	A short story or memory
	Purpose	The reason for doing something
	Structure	How something (a story) is put together

1:	An anecdote is a short story or memory; an interesting moment that can be used by a writer to engage a reader.	3:	When we are writing our own stories and anecdotes, we can use the acronym TVCOPS to help us remember what to include and focus on.
	In <i>Blabbermouth</i> , the writer tells an anecdote about her first day of a new school and accidentally getting locked in a cupboard.		T – techniques: e.g. similes, metaphors, sensory language
	The tone of a story is the mood or feeling the writer creates through their language and structure choices.		V – vocabulary: ambitious and well-chosen words
	The tone of <i>Blabbermouth</i> is humorous (funny) and entertaining.		C – connectives: carefully linking ideas together O – openers: varied and interesting P – punctuation: use a whole range, accurately S – sentence structure: using different types of sentences makes your writing much more engaging

2:	The writer of <i>Blabbermouth</i> uses a range of language and structural techniques:	Questions	1. What is an anecdote?
	Superlative: a kind of adjective expressing the most of a quality e.g. the highest, the brightest, the best.		2. What is meant by the tone of a story?
	Power of three: using three words or phrases together to make them more powerful and memorable.		3. Give an example of a superlative adjective.
	Sensory language: using the five senses, sight, sound, taste, touch, smell.		4. What is meant by sensory language?
	Repetition: using a word or phrase more than once.		5. What does the T in TVCOPS stand for? Give an example
			6. What does the P in TVCOPS stand for? Give an example



Word Revolution	Posthumous	Something that happens after a person's death but relates to something they did before they died.
	Persecution	Being treated badly or discriminately because of your race / political beliefs / religion / sexual orientation
	Concentration camp	A prison camp where people are kept in exceptionally harsh circumstances. In WW2, concentration camps served to murder Jewish people in their masses.

1:	Anne Frank (12 June 1929 – early March 1945) was a Jewish girl born in Germany.
	She gained international fame posthumously following the publication of her diary which documents her experiences hiding during the German occupation of the Netherlands in World War 2. World War 2 lasted from 1939-1945.
	Anne and her family moved to Amsterdam in 1934 after the Nazis gained power in Germany.
	As persecutions against the Jewish population increased, the family went into hiding in July 1942 in hidden rooms in her father's office building.

3:	In 1942, Anne Frank started to write in her diary:
	"The first thing I put in [my suitcase] was this diary, then hair curlers, handkerchiefs, schoolbooks, a comb, old letters; I put in the craziest things with the idea that we were going into hiding. But I'm not sorry, memories mean more to me than dresses."

2:	After two years in hiding, in 1944, the family group was betrayed and transported to concentration camps.
	Seven months after her arrest, Anne Frank died of typhus in the concentration camp. Her older sister, Margot, died just days later.
	By the time the war ended in 1945, six million Jewish people had been murdered during the war. This was called the Holocaust.
	Her father Otto, the only survivor of the group, returned to Amsterdam after the war to find that her diary had been saved, and his efforts led to its publication in 1947.

Questions	1. What is persecution?
	2. Through which World War did Anne Frank write?
	3. How long did this war last?
	4. What was a concentration camp?
	5. What was the cause of Anne's death?
	6. What is the word that describes her work being published after her death?



Word Revolution	Holocaust	A genocide of European Jews during World War 2.
	Autobiography	A story of someone's life written by themselves
	Chronological	In time order

1: Nazi Rule	On 1 September 1939, when Anne Frank was 10 years old, Nazi Germany invaded Poland, and so the Second World War began.
	Slowly but surely, the Nazis introduced more and more laws and regulations that made the lives of Jews more difficult.
	Jews could no longer visit parks, cinemas, or non-Jewish shops. The rules meant that more and more places became off-limits to Anne.
	Her father lost his company, since Jews were no longer allowed to run their own businesses. All Jewish children, including Anne, had to go to separate Jewish schools.

3: Key quotations from Anne's diary	'The people get almost nothing to eat, much less to drink, as water is available only one hour a day, and there's only one toilet and sink for several thousand people.'
	'We assume that most of them are being murdered'
	'been taken off to a dreadful fate'
	'It's impossible to escape their clutches'
	'my dearest friends are dropping from exhaustion or being knocked to the ground'

2: Anne Frank House	The Frank family's hiding place in Amsterdam is now a museum open to the public and is one of the city's most visited sites.
	The building consists of two parts, the main house and the annex. When it opened as a museum in 1960, the annex stayed empty at Anne's father's request.
	In the Diary Room of the museum, you can see the original red checked diary that Anne wrote in.

Questions	1. When did World War 2 begin?
	2. Write down two things that Jews were banned from doing under Nazi rule.
	3. What does chronological mean?
	4. What is an autobiography?
	5. Which part of the building that Anne Frank and her family hid in remains empty?
	6. What was the holocaust?



Subject: English Topic: The Tempest Revision

Year Semester 2 W6

Word Revolution	Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment
	Protagonist:	The main character or central figure in a story, often the one with whom the reader sympathizes or follows. Example: The protagonist of the short story was a courageous young woman who embarked on a journey of self-discovery.
	Submissive	Readily conforms to the authority of others; obedient

1: Key Characters in <i>The Tempest</i>	Prospero: the play's protagonist. 12 years before the play begins, he is overthrown by his brother, the duke of Milan. He has spent the last 12 years on the island perfecting his magical skills.	3: What happens in Act 1 of the play?	After helping Prospero, Ariel reminds Prospero that he promised him his freedom. Prospero is angered by this and tells him off for being so rude to him. He reminds Ariel about he saved him from the witch Sycorax.
	Miranda: Prospero's daughter. She arrived on the island a small child and the other men she has met are Caliban and her father. Because she has been sealed off from the real world, her judgment of people is often naïve and non-judgemental.		We meet Caliban for the first time and see how he is treated by Prospero and Miranda.
	Caliban: One of Prospero's servants. He is the son of the witch Sycorax. Caliban believes that the island is his, stolen from him by Prospero.		Prospero is cruel to him and threatens him with physical injuries if he does not obey him.
	Ariel: Prospero's spirit helper, his gender and physical form are ambiguous. Rescued by Prospero from a long imprisonment at the hands of the witch Sycorax.		Caliban reminds him that he showed him all the qualities of the island and where to drink water and grow crops.
	Stephano and Trinculo: the comedy characters in the play, they are stranded on the island after the storm.		Prospero sends Caliban away to find more firewood after Caliban reminds him that the only reason he knows how to curse is because Prospero taught him to speak.

2: What happens in Act 1 of the play?	A storm rages in the sea, which has been conjured by Prospero and his spirit helper Ariel.
	The ship sinks and the men are stranded on different parts of the island.
	Prospero and Miranda stand on the shore of the island and watch the storm.
	They have been there for 12 years having been banished there by Prospero's brother.
	Miranda is shocked at the power of Prospero's magic and begs him to stop.

Questions	1. What is a 'protagonist'?
	2. What is the name of Prospero's daughter?
	3. What are the names of his servants?
	4. What is oppression?
	5. Why are they on the island?
	6. How does Prospero treat his servants?



Word Revolution	Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment
	Enslavement	The action of making someone a slave.
	Colonisation	The act of taking a place and establishing control over the indigenous/native people of an area.

1: What happens in Act 3, 4 and 5?	Caliban tells Stephano the island is ruled by 'a <i>tyrant</i> , a <i>sorcerer</i> that by his <i>cunning</i> hath cheated me of the island'.	3: Key quotations	<i>A southwest wind blow on ye And blister you all o'er!</i> (Caliban)
	Ariel tells Prospero that Caliban, Stephan and Trinculo are "red hot with drinking". Prospero sends Ariel to keep an eye on them, and to punish them.		<i>Thou shalt have cramps, Side stitches that shall pen thy breath up</i> (Prospero)
	Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo plot to kill Prospero but do not succeed.		<i>Thou most lying slave!</i> (Prospero)
	Act 5 brings all of the characters together and they all reconcile.		<i>Fetch us in fuel; and be quick</i> (Prospero)
	At the end of the play, Prospero breaks his magic staff and prepares to return to Milan.		<i>I must obey: his art is of such power</i> (Caliban)

2: Summary of the whole play	The play opens with a storm that has been conjured up by Prospero and his spirit helper Ariel. Miranda his daughter begs for him to stop. All the sailors on the ship ended up stranded on the island.	Questions	1. What does Caliban think of Prospero?
	Miranda and Prospero have been stranded on the island or 12 years after being banished by Prospero's brother. They live there with Ariel and Caliban who Prospero treats terribly.		2. What does Prospero call Caliban?
	Caliban and Ariel are frustrated at their treatment from Prospero. He constantly threatens them, and he claims that he has done a lot of good for them and they should be grateful.		3. Find an example of Prospero giving Caliban an order.
	Caliban meets Stephano and Trinculo who also takes advantage of him. And they decide to get revenge on Prospero and decide to try and kill him.		4. Who plots to kill Prospero?
	Act V Ends with Prospero asking the audience to pardon him and release him from the play. He breaks his staff in half (which is said to represent Shakespeare deciding not to write anymore!)		5. Where is the play set?
			6. What happens at the end of the play?



Word Revolution	Inferior	Lower in rank or status
	Superior	Higher in rank or status
	Defiance	Refusal to obey something

1: DAFOREST persuasive techniques	D – Direct address & personal pronouns
	A – Anecdotes, alliteration
	F – Facts
	O – Opinions
	R – Rhetorical questions, repetition
	E – Emotive language
	S – Statistics
	T - Tripling

3: When can you use persuasive techniques?	Speeches
	Articles
	Letters
	Presentations
	Posters / advertisements

2: Examples of persuasive techniques	How can you be so cruel, rude and oppressive? (Emotive language and tripling)
	For 24 hours a day, for 12 years I have suffered (Statistic)
	You have no idea how your actions can impact others; we must be kind to each other (Direct address & personal pronouns)
	In my view, this is an excellent step forward. (Opinion)
	This needs to change and change now. (Repetition)

Questions	1. What does the R stand for in the DAFOREST acronym?
	2. Give an example of tripling.
	3. What does the S stand for in DAFOREST?
	4. Where might you find persuasive language used?
	5. What does inferior mean?
	6. What does defiance mean?



Subject:

Topic: Biographies

Year Semester 2 W9

Word Revolution	Prohibit	Formally forbid (something) by law, rule or other authority.
	Enforce	Compel compliance with a law, a rule or obligation.
	International	Existing, occurring or carried on between nations. Involving more than one country.

1: Malala Yousafzai early education	Malala Yousafzai was born on Jul 12 th , 1997, in Mingora, northwest Pakistan. Pakistan is a country in South Asia.
	Her father ran a girls' school in their village and Malala loved going to school and learning.
	The Taliban took control of Malala's town in Swat Valley. The extremists banned many things like owning a television and playing music — and enforced harsh punishments for those who defied their orders.
	The Taliban also said girls could no longer go to school. Malala then started to keep a diary.

3: Malala's Autobiography	Malala's autobiography, <i>I am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up For Education And Got Shit By The Taliban</i> , was published in 2013.
	Her autobiography details her early life, the attack she suffered and her recovery, and how she settled in the UK and continued her education.
	Her autobiography has been banned in some places.

2: Malala Yousafzai overcomes tragedy	Malala's diary was published by BBC Urdu. This made her a target for the Taliban.
	The Taliban shot Malala in the head on the bus. She was airlifted to the UK for treatment. She now lives here permanently with her family.
	She gave a speech in 2016 on her 16 th birthday to the United Nations in which she called for girls to have an equal right to education, all over the world.

Questions	1. What does it mean to prohibit something?
	2. What did the Taliban prohibit?
	3. How did Malala keep a record of her experience living under the Taliban?
	4. When was Malala's autobiography published?
	5. What is the name of Malala's autobiography?
	6. What does international mean?



Word Revolution	Compounds	A pure substance that is made from more than one element. These elements are chemically bonded together.
	Combustion	When a fuel is heated and it reacts with oxygen. Another word for burning.
	Oxides	Made when metals or non-metals react with oxygen.

1: Oxidation	A substance that is oxidised gains oxygen atoms. Rusting is an example of oxidation reaction.
	Oxidation occurs when a substance reacts with oxygen.

3: Combustion	Combustion , or burning, is an example of an oxidation reaction. This is because a fuel reacts with oxygen to release energy.
	COMPLETE combustion is when the reaction has plenty of oxygen. The products are carbon dioxide and water. Fuel + Oxygen → Carbon Dioxide + Water
	INCOMPLETE combustion is when the reaction does not have enough oxygen. The products are carbon monoxide and water. Fuel + Oxygen → Carbon Monoxide + Water

2: Oxidation in real life.	The Angel of the North has been deliberately made to go rusty. The iron it is made from has reacted with oxygen. Iron + oxygen → Iron oxide
	The statue of liberty is made from copper. Over time the copper has reacted with oxygen to make copper oxide. Copper + oxygen → copper oxide

Questions	1. What element is involved in oxidation?
	2. What is the word equation for iron rusting?
	3. What is oxidation?
	4. What word is used to describe an oxidation reaction of a fuel which releases useful energy?
	5. Bunsen burners used in the school lab use methane as fuel, which burns with oxygen in the air. The equation is: $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ Can you write the word equation?
	6. Describe the difference between complete combustion and incomplete combustion.



Word Revolution	Displacement	When a more reactive metal replaces a less reactive metal in a compound.
	Observations	What you see happen during a reaction. E.g. Production of bubbles, change in colour or change in temperature.
	Mnemonic	A very short poem or a special word used to help a person remember something using the first letter of each metal.

1: Reactivity series	A reactivity series of metals can be created using the observations of their reactions with oxygen, water and acid.
	The metals which show the fastest and most violent reactions are the most reactive.
	Those which show no visible change are the least reactive.
	In the reactivity series, the metals are in the order of reactivity, with the most reactive metals at the top.
	The reactivity series is important as it can tell us whether or not a metal will react with another metal compound. It helps us predict if a reaction will take place.

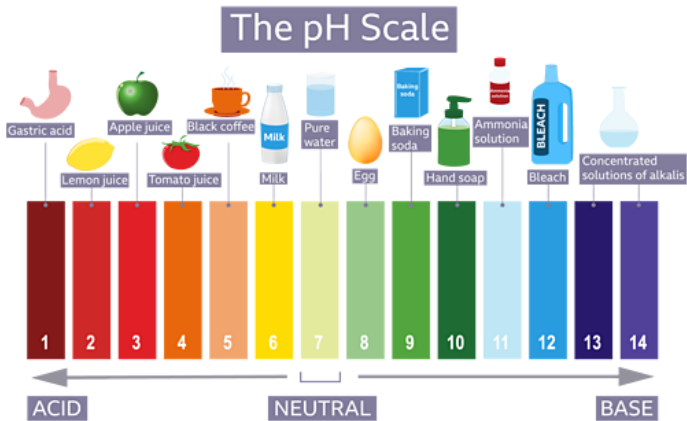
3: The reactivity series	<p>potassium sodium calcium magnesium aluminium zinc iron lead copper silver gold</p>
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2: Displacement reactions	Displacement reactions involve a metal and the compound of a different metal.
	A more reactive metal will displace or push out a less reactive metal from its compound in a displacement reaction. The less reactive metal is left uncombined after the reaction. It is no longer chemically bonded to any other elements. It is now a pure element.
	Magnesium is more reactive than copper. When a piece of magnesium is dipped into blue copper sulphate solution, a displacement reaction occurs. Magnesium + Copper Sulphate → Magnesium Sulphate + Copper
	If a compound is put with a less reactive metal then no reaction will happen.

Questions	1. Give 3 observations (what you would see) that tell you a reaction is happening.
	2. Why is the reactivity series important?
	3. Use the reactivity series to identify if iron is more reactive than copper
	4. Use the reactivity series to copy and complete the word equation for the following displacement reaction: Magnesium + copper sulfate →
	5. Use the reactivity series to copy and complete the word equation for the following displacement reaction: Silver + copper nitrate →
	6. Identify the top three most and bottom three least reactive metals, using the reactivity series above.

Word Revolution	Aqueous solutions	When a solid (solute) is dissolved in water (solvent) e.g. salty water.
	Concentration	How many particles there are in a known volume.
	Indicators	A substance that changes colour when it is added to acidic or alkaline solutions.

1: The pH Scale	The pH scale is a number scale from 0 to 14. It tells us how acidic or alkali an aqueous solution is. The pH scale is used to classify solutions as acidic, alkaline or neutral.
	Neutral solutions (e.g. water) are exactly pH7.
	Acidic solutions have pH values less than 7. The closer to pH 0, the more acidic a solution is.
	Alkaline solutions have pH values more than 7. The closer to pH 14, the more alkaline a solution is.

2: Universal indicator	Universal indicator is a special indicator because it turns into a different colour at many different pH values. The colour of universal indicator at different pH values is shown further below.
	 <p>The diagram shows the pH scale from 1 to 14. Above the scale, various substances are plotted: Gastric acid (pH 1), Lemon juice (pH 2), Apple juice (pH 3), Tomato juice (pH 4), Black coffee (pH 5), Milk (pH 6), Pure water (pH 7), Egg (pH 8), Baking soda (pH 9), Hand soap (pH 10), Ammonia solution (pH 11), Bleach (pH 12), and Concentrated solutions of alkalis (pH 13-14). The scale is divided into three regions: ACID (pH 1-6), NEUTRAL (pH 7), and BASE (pH 8-14).</p>

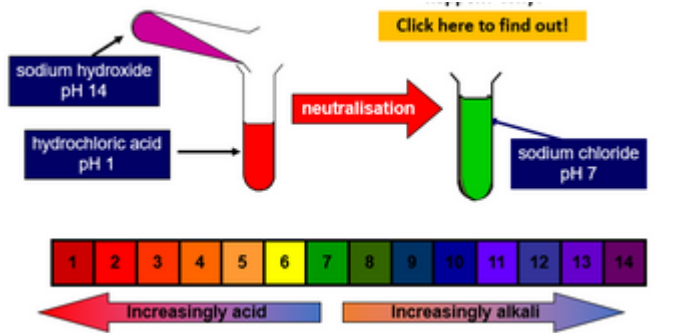
3: Acids and alkalis	<p><u>ACIDS</u></p> <p>Acids are substances that have a pH of 1-6 and contain hydrogen ions (H^+).</p> <p>Strong Acids have a higher concentration of hydrogen ions and has a pH 1-3.</p> <p>Weak Acids have a lower concentration of hydrogen ions and has a pH 4-6.</p>
	<p><u>ALKALIS</u></p> <p>Alkalis are substances that have a pH of 8-14 and contain hydroxide ions (OH^-).</p> <p>Strong Alkalis have a higher concentration of hydroxide ions and has a pH 12-14.</p> <p>Weak Alkalis have a lower concentration of hydroxide ions and has a pH 8-10.</p>

Questions	1. What is the scale called for measuring how acidic or alkaline a solution is?
	2. What solution has a pH of exactly 7?
	3. What does a universal indicator show us?
	4. Which pH value is the weakest of the alkalis?
	5. An indicator is added to a solution. It turns orange. What is the pH of the solution?
	6. What ions do acids contain?

Word Revolution	Base	A base neutralises an acid. Alkalis are soluble (dissolves in water) bases.
	Salt	A compound made of a metal and a non-metal (s).
	Neutralisation	When an acid reacts with a base in equal amounts and it makes compounds (Salt and Water) that are not acidic or alkaline.

1: Neutralisation

A neutralisation reaction is where an acid reacts with a base/alkali to produce a neutral solution of a salt and water.



Click here to find out!

Questions

1. What are the names of the two substances formed in a neutralisation reaction?
2. Which part of the salt's name comes from an alkali/base?
3. Which part of the salt's name comes from an acid?
4. Copy and complete the following neutralisation reaction:
potassium hydroxide + hydrochloric acid →
5. Copy and complete the following neutralisation reaction:
lithium hydroxide + nitric acid →
6. Copy and complete the following neutralisation reaction:
calcium hydroxide + sulphuric acid →

2: Universal indicator

Salts have specific names. For example, the scientific name for table salt is sodium chloride.

Names of salts can be worked out from the names of the acid and the alkali that react to make them. There are two parts to a salt name:

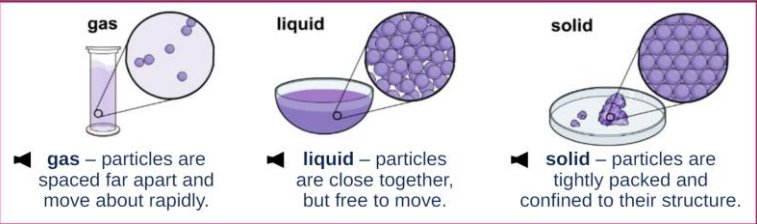
- 1) The metal (taken from the alkali).
- 2) The ending of the second word "-ide" or "-ate" (taken from the acid).

Hydrochloric acid makes a salt ending in chloride.
Nitric acid makes a salt ending in nitrate.
Sulphuric acid makes a salt ending in sulphate.

Table salt (sodium chloride) is produced when hydrochloric acid reacts with sodium hydroxide.
The full neutralisation reaction is
hydrochloric acid + sodium hydroxide → sodium chloride + water

Word Revolution	Vibration	When particles move side to side really fast (shakes).
	Vacuum	A space with no particles in it.
	Speed	How far (distance) an object travelled in a certain amount of time.

1: Sound	Sound is made when an object vibrates. The vibrating object causes the particles around it to vibrate, then the vibrating particles cause their neighbouring particles to vibrate and so on.
	The series of vibrates creates a sound wave that travels through the air.
	Sound doesn't only travel through air; it can travel through other gases as well as liquids and solids. However, since sound requires particles to travel, it cannot travel through a vacuum.

3: Speed of sound in different states of matter.	 <p> gas – particles are spaced far apart and move about rapidly. liquid – particles are close together, but free to move. solid – particles are tightly packed and confined to their structure. </p>
	The closer the particles, the faster sound travels. So, sound travels fastest through solids and slowest through gases.

2: Measuring the speed of sound	Speed = distance ÷ time and is measured in m/s.
	To measure the speed of sound two people stand at least 100m apart on a field. Person 1 claps their hands. Person 2 times how long it takes to hear the sound. You can then use the speed equation to find the speed of sound in air.
	In air, the speed of sound is 330m/s.

Questions	1. How fast is the speed of sound in air?
	2. Space is a vacuum, can sound can travel through space? Explain.
	3. What equation can you use to calculate speed of sound?
	4. Describe the particle structure of a liquid.
	5. Which object would the speed of sound be the fastest in: a brick wall or the air outside? Explain why.
	6. Explain how sound is created.



Word Revolution	Force	A push or a pull that acts on an object due to the interaction with another object. Force is measured in Newtons (N).
	Gravitational force	The universal force of attraction, which is acting between objects with mass. Known as Gravity.
	Non-contact force	A force that acts between two objects that are not physically touching e.g. gravity.

1: Key ideas	Gravity is a force between objects that have mass and acts to pull them towards each other.
	The strength of gravitational attraction (gravity) depends on the mass of the objects and the distance between them.
	Gravity is what makes objects fall to Earth and prevents objects in orbit from flying into space.

3: Mass v weight	Mass is the amount of matter in an object. It is measured in kg. It has the same value anywhere in the Universe.
	Weight is the pull force due to gravity acting on an object. It is measured in Newtons. It has different values on different planets because they have different gravitational fields.

2: Sir Isaac Newton	Sir Isaac Newton was a physicist who lived in England from 1643 to 1727.
	Newton realised that the motion of falling objects and objects orbiting in space must be caused by the same force – gravity. He calculated gravitational field strength on Earth to be 9.81 m/s^2 .

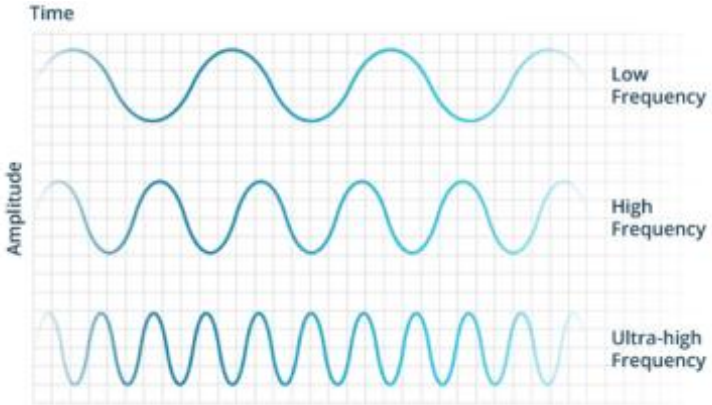
Questions	1. What is gravity?
	2. Which two things is gravity dependent on?
	3. What was the main discovery of Sir Isaac Newton?
	4. Explain how mass is different from weight.
	5. True or False: the larger the mass, the greater gravity acts on the object. Say why you have chosen your answer.
	6. True or False: if there was no gravity from the sun, the planets would crash into the sun. Say why you have chosen your answer.

Word Revolution	Frequency	Number of complete wave cycles per second.
	Amplitude	Maximum displacement of a particle from it's equilibrium position.
	Wavelength	Distance between two identical points on two consecutive waves.

1: Frequency

The frequency of a waves is the number of complete wave cycles per second. The unit of frequency is hertz (Hz).

Frequency is linked to pitch. The higher the frequency, the higher the pitch.



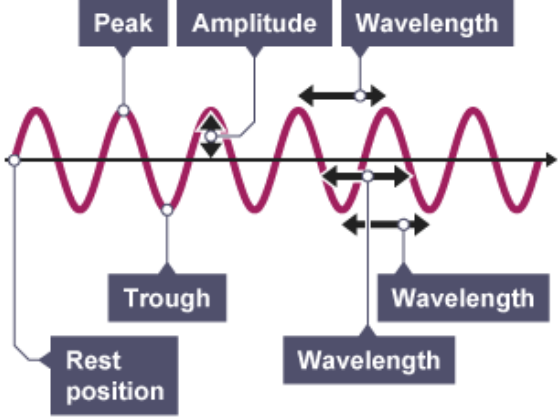
2: Amplitude

Amplitude is the **maximum displacement** of a particle from it's equilibrium (starting / at rest) position. Amplitude is measured in meters (m).

The larger the amplitude, the louder (more intense) the sound.

The loudness of a sound is measured using a sound intensity meter. The units are decibels (dB).

3: Wave diagram



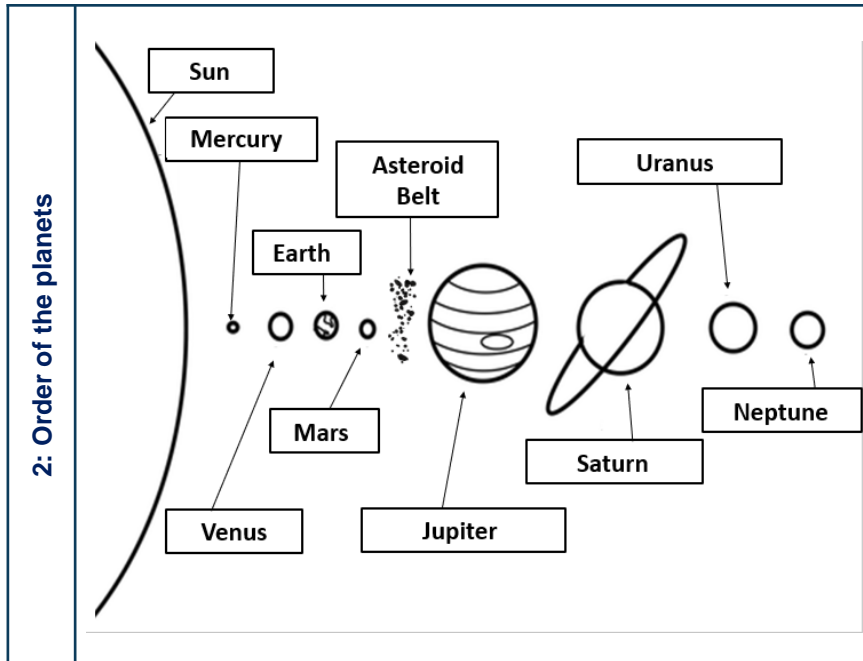
Questions

1. What is frequency?
2. What are the units for frequency?
3. What is amplitude?
4. What are the units for measuring amplitude?
5. What affects how loud a sound is?
6. Draw and label a diagram of a wave.

Word Revolution	Planet	A celestial object that orbits the Sun.
	Orbit	The path of an object around another object e.g. the Sun.
	Galaxy	A massive system of stars, their planets, dust and gas held together by gravity.

1: The solar system	The solar system is made up of various celestial objects including the sun (a star), the planets, moons, asteroids and comets.
	The sun is a star and is a ball of hot glowing gas. It has a strong gravitational field (the strongest in the solar system). All other celestial objects orbit the sun.

3: Comets and Asteroids	Comets are balls of rock and ice. The ice melts as the comet gets closer to the Sun producing a "tail". Many comets pass far outside of the solar system.
	Asteroids are large rocks that are mainly found in a belt between Mars and Jupiter. A dwarf planet called Ceres can be found in this asteroid belt.



Questions	1. Name the parts of the Solar system?
	2 Name the planets in the correct order.
	3. Between which two planets is the asteroid belt found?
	4 Which is the largest planet?
	5. What is a Comet?
	6. What is an asteroid?

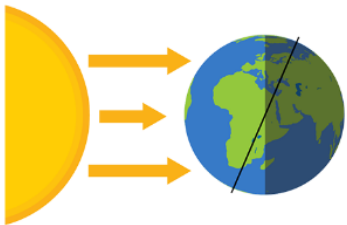
Word Revolution	Rotate	The circular motion of an object around its axis.
	Axis	An imaginary line that a planet spins around.
	Orbit	A regular repeating path that one object in space takes around another one.

1: Day and night

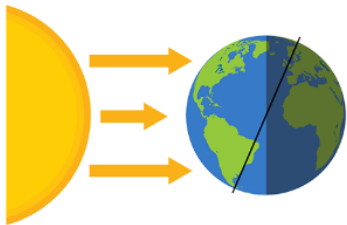
As Earth orbits the Sun, it rotates on it's axis. Each rotation of Earth on it's axis takes 24 hours. This period of time is called a day.

As Earth rotates on its axis, the side of Earth facing towards the Sun is lit and this side experiences daytime. The opposite side of the Earth faces away from the Sun, into space, and experiences night. The tilt of the Earth causes different lengths of day and night in most places on the planet.

Day in the UK



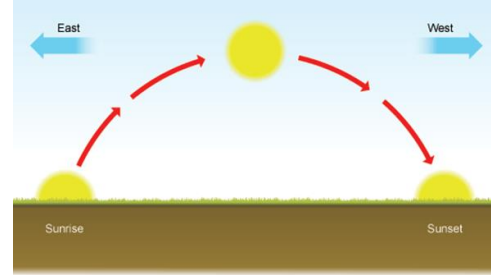
Night in the UK



2: Path of the sun

During the day, the Sun appears to move through the sky. Remember that this happens because the Earth is rotating about it's axis.

In the UK if we look south and follow the path of Sun in the sky during the day, it looks like this. It rises in the East and sets in the West.



Questions

1. What does the Earth do as it orbits the Sun?
2. How long does each rotation of the Earth on its axis take?
3. What causes people living on the Earth to experience day?
4. Which way is the part of the facing when people there experience night?
5. Why is day and night not equal lengths in most places on the planet?
6. Where does the sun rise and set?

25

Word Revolution	Climate	Long term average weather conditions
	Pope	The head of the Catholic church
	Religion	A set of beliefs a group of people follow

1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weather refers to the day-to-day changes in the atmosphere. It differs from climate, which is the average <i>atmospheric</i> conditions found in a given area. Weather measurements can be used to create <i>forecasts</i>. •The UK's weather forecasts are put together using <i>data</i> collected from lots of different locations. UK weather forecasts are becoming more accurate. •There are many instruments that are used to collect weather data. These include rain gauges, <i>thermometers</i> and <i>anemometers</i>.
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2:	<p>Henry wanted a son to reign after his death, but he and his first wife's only surviving child was a daughter, Mary. In the 1520s, Henry attempted to have his marriage <i>annulled</i> by the <i>Pope</i>. The Pope allowed Henry to put his marriage on trial in England. The Pope sent a representative, Cardinal Campeggio, to help give a judgment on the marriage. After months of deliberations, the Pope refused to grant Henry his annulment.</p> <p>Henry was disappointed and still wanted a male heir. Henry he was eager to act. He formally married Anne Boleyn in January 1533 and then created the Church of England. Henry made himself, not the Pope, the head of the English Church.</p>
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3:	<p>There are three main beliefs about God. An Atheist is someone who does not believe in God, an Agnostic is someone who is unsure of God's existence and a Theist is someone who believes in God. A person does not have to follow a religion to be a Theist, but many Theists do follow the religion of Islam, Christianity or Judaism. There are many reasons for different beliefs about God such as being brought up in a religious family or someone good or bad happening to someone. An individual may also change their beliefs about God over time.</p>
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Questions	1. How is climate different to weather?
	2. Give one instrument used to collect weather data?
	3. Why did Henry want to have his marriage annulled (cancelled)?
	4. What did Henry make himself head of?
	5. What does an agnostic believe?
	6. What does a theist believe?

Word Revolution	Land use	The function of an area – what activities are done on it
	Heir	Next in line to the throne
	Deity	A god or goddess

1:	<p>Land uses in the Yorkshire Dales:</p> <p>Farming: <i>sheep grazing</i> on the uplands, <i>dairy cattle</i> fed from <i>pasture</i> in the valley floors and a landscape of dry stone walls and stone barns.</p> <p>Quarrying: Around 4.5 million tonnes of rock are quarried each year. The main rocks quarried are limestone and gritstone.</p> <p>Tourism: Visitors go to the Yorkshire Dales to admire the distinctive scenery and landscape, such as Malham Cove, Gordale Scar and the waterfalls at Aysgarth and Ingleton.</p>
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3:	<p>Monotheism means belief in one God. Christianity Islam and Judaism are all <u>monotheistic</u> religions. These religions are called the Abrahamic religions as a man called Abraham is an important figure in all three of these religions. He was the first man to believe in one God and he was chosen by God to start the Jewish religion.</p> <p>Polytheism means belief in many gods. Hindus believe that Brahman is the one true ultimate being (God). However, they also believe that there are many deities. (a god or goddess,) there are thousands of deities in Hinduism.</p>
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2:	<p>Henry VIII is famous for having six wives, three of whom gave birth to heirs to the throne. Henry was cruel to his wives. This inspired the rhyme about their fates: 'divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived'. His wives were: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr.</p>
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Questions	1. What are the 3 main land uses in the Yorkshire Dales?
	2. What are the main rocks quarried in the Yorkshire Dales?
	3. How many wives did Henry have?
	4. What is the famous rhyme called which talks about the fates of his wives?
	5. What does monotheism mean?
	6. Give two examples of a monotheistic religion



Word Revolution	National Park	An area of land protected by the government
	Dissolution	To close down
	Creation	The act by which Christians and Jews believe God created the world

1:	<p>The UK's national parks take in some of the country's most beautiful natural landscapes, including coasts, mountains and forests. In 1949 the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act was passed in order to protect the UK's areas of natural beauty and ensure that everyone could enjoy them today and in the future.</p> <p>There are currently 12 national parks across England and Wales including Dartmoor, the New Forest, the Lake District, the Peak District, the Yorkshire Dales and Snowdonia.</p>	<p>Christians and Jews believe that God created the world and everything in it. The creation story can be found in Genesis in the Old Testament of the Bible, which is the same as the Jewish Torah. Christians and Jews believe that God created the world in 6 days and rested on the seventh day. Some believe that the 6 days were 6 periods of time (which could have been thousands of years) rather than 6 actual '24 hour' days. Many Christians and Jews believe in something called 'Theistic evolution'. This is the idea that God was involved in the process of evolution,</p>
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2:	<p>Henry and Cromwell sent men to strip the monasteries of their treasures, and established a new part of the government called the Court of Augmentations. Its job was to organise the selling of the monasteries and their land to noblemen and the gentry. The profits went to the king. It was one of the largest changes of land ownership in English history. Henry gained immense wealth, and his nobles bought up monasteries and their lands, converting them into grand homes. This was called the Dissolution of the Monasteries.</p>	<div>Questions</div> <div><div>1. What is the purpose of National Parks?</div><div>2. How many National Parks are there in England and Wales?</div><div>3. What was taken off the monasteries?</div><div>4. Where did the profits go?</div><div>5. Where can the Christian creation story be found?</div><div>6. What is 'theistic evolution'?</div></div>
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Subject:

Year 7 Semester 2 W4

Word Revolution	Tourism	People visiting a location for pleasure
	Middle Way	A strategy used by Elizabeth to bring unity to Catholics and Protestants
	Ten Commandments	10 rules to live by, written in the Old Testament

1:	<p><i>Mass tourism</i> occurs when large numbers of people visit the same place at any one time. This includes sunbathing on a beach, eg the Costa del Sol (Spain), skiing in the mountains such as the Swiss Alps, visiting a <i>national park</i> such as Loch Lomond and the Trossachs (Scotland), or travelling to a theme park, eg Disney World in Florida. Governments and local people often favour mass tourism as it generates a lot of income. Mass tourism is often the most popular form of tourism as it is usually the cheapest way to go on holiday by booking a <i>package deal</i> using the internet or through a <i>travel agent</i>.</p>
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3:	<p>The Ten Commandments are ten rules for living which can be found in the Christian Bible and the Jewish Torah. But did you know that the Ten Commandments form the basis of many laws in legal systems around the world such as 'do not murder' and 'do not steal'? The Ten Commandments are not just religious rules but are rules about how humans should treat one another such as 'honour your other and father' (honour means to respect them and do what they ask) and 'do not commit adultery' (adultery is the act of cheating on your husband or wife).</p>
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2:	<p>Henry VIII, had broken from the Catholic Church in Rome. Henry remained a Catholic until the end of his life. Edward VI built on the changes that his father had started, and became a devout Protestant. Mary I restored Catholicism to England, attempting to make the country's religion the same as it had been at the beginning of Henry's reign. At first, Elizabeth I attempted to forge a 'middle way' for religion in England. She wanted to create an inclusive Protestant Church that allowed her to be in a position of authority, while enabling former Catholics to feel that they could follow the new approach to religious worship.</p>
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Questions	1. What is mass tourism?
	2. Why do governments and local people favour mass tourism?
	3. Who restored Catholicism to England?
	4. How did Elizabeth try to unify Protestants and Catholics?
	5. What are the Ten Commandments?
	6. Name one of the Ten Commandments?

Word Revolution	Environment	An area's surroundings, often to do with nature
	Armada	A Fleet of Warships
	Charity	The act of helping others

1:	<p>Tourism can have both positive and negative impacts on the environment:</p> <p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many tourists are more <i>environmentally conscious</i> and can have a positive impact on the landscape by donating money to local <i>nature reserves</i>. • Beaches can be cleaned up to ensure they are safe enough for tourists to use, through initiatives like <i>Blue Flag</i>. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is lost from farming for tourist developments. • Increased air travel contributes to <i>global warming</i>. • <i>Traffic congestion</i> increases air and noise pollution. • Many tourist facilities spoil the look of the natural environment.
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2:	<p>In the summer of 1588, Philip II attempted to launch an invasion of England. This was one of the largest attempted invasions England had seen. 130 Spanish ships were sent to invade.</p> <p>There were a couple of main factors in the defeat of the Armada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth's naval commanders were highly skilled. • Strong storms scattered, and sank, many of the Spanish ships. • The English ships were designed for battle. Many of the Spanish ships were not warships, and were generally used for transporting soldiers and supplies.
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3:	<p>Helping others is an important part of every religion. One of the pillars of Islam which is specifically about helping others/charity is called Zakat. All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to give 2.5% of their wealth to help those in need.</p> <p>In Judaism, helping others/doing acts of charity is called Tzedakah. It is an important duty of every Jewish person to perform Tzedakah. People can either give money or carry out acts of loving kindness.</p>
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Questions	1. How can tourism benefit the environment?
	2. How can tourism have a negative impact on the environment?
	3. How many ships invaded England in 1588?
	4. Name 1 reason why the Spanish Armada was defeated?
	5. What is the pillar of charity called in Islam?
	6. How much of their wealth do adult Muslims have to give for zakat?

Word Revolution	Global warming	Average global temperature increase
	Flourished	To grow and develop
	Environment	The plants and animals around us

1:	<p>Global warming is the unusually fast increase in the Earth's average surface temperature and is caused by <i>greenhouse gases</i> like carbon dioxide and methane being released into the atmosphere, known as <i>emissions</i>.</p> <p>Greenhouse gases trap heat escaping from the Earth's surface – some of these are a good thing, but the Earth now has too many.</p>	<p>3:</p> <p>All religions believe that they have a duty to look after the world. Christians are told that they must be 'stewards' of the earth, this means they must look after it and protect it for future generations because it was created by God, They are told to do this in the book of Genesis.</p> <p>Buddhists do not believe in a god and therefore do not believe that God created the world. However they still believe that the world must be cared for. One of the key rules they follow is not to harm any living thing. Many Buddhists are vegetarian for this reason.</p>
2:	<p>The reign of Elizabeth I led to significant changes in culture and society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theatre flourished, with many new plays written and performed. This gave people the opportunity to enjoy going to the theatre, though others were less pleased about this development. They worried about the crowds at the theatre possibly increasing the spread of disease, that pickpockets might steal from the crowds and that people would become distracted from religion. 	<p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What causes global warming? 2. What do greenhouse gases do? 3. What flourished during the reign of Elizabeth I? 4. Why were some people not pleased about this new opportunity? 5. What does a 'steward' of the earth have to do? 6. Why are many Buddhists vegetarian?

Word Revolution	Fossil fuels	Coal, oil and gas – created from the remains of dead animals and plants.
	Westminster	The bustling government area in London
	Hero	An inspirational and courageous person

1:	<p>Some human activities increase the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning fossil fuels, eg coal, gas and oil - these release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. • Deforestation - trees absorb carbon dioxide during photosynthesis. If they are cut down, there will be higher amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. • Dumping waste in landfill - when the waste decomposes it produces methane. • Agriculture - agricultural practices lead to the release of nitrogen oxides and methane into the atmosphere.
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2:	<p>Martin Luther King and Malala Yousafzai are both examples of what we call Religious Superheroes. Martin Luther King was a Christian Pastor who stood up for the rights of black people to be treated equally in 1950's America, Many white people supported him and marched with him alongside him as his supporters. Malala Yousafzai is a Muslim. She was shot in the head by the Taliban for bravely speaking out against them for not letting girls to go to school. She amazingly survived which she puts down to her faith in Allah and the prayers of her family.</p>
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3:	<p>John Blanke was a Tudor musician. Historians believe that he may have come to England alongside Catherine of Aragon, as part of her household staff. Records tell us that John was employed by Henry VII and Henry VIII; there is evidence to show that he performed at both the funeral of Henry VII and the coronation of Henry VIII.</p> <p>John also had an important role in the Westminster Joust of 1511. This joust was a grand spectacle to celebrate the birth of Henry and Catherine's son, Henry, who died shortly afterwards. John would have been part of a large group of trumpeters who announced the entrance of the King at the beginning and end of the joust.</p>
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Questions	1. What greenhouse gas does burning fossil fuels release?
	2. What activities release methane?
	3. Who was John Blanke employed by?
	4. What part did John Blanke play in the Westminster joust?
	5. What did Martin Luther King stand up for?
	6. Who does Malala Yousafzai thank for her survival?

Word Revolution	Renewable	Does not run out
	Free Diver	A mode of underwater diving which relies on breath holding until resurfacing
	Festival	A religious celebration

1:	<p>We can use energy in a more sustainable way by increasing our use of <i>renewable</i> energy or by using <i>non-renewable</i> energy more efficiently. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Using <i>biomass</i> – animal or plant waste that can be burnt to generate electricity. •Generating <i>geothermal power</i> uses the heat stored within the Earth. •Increasing <i>wind turbines</i>, <i>solar panels</i> and <i>hydroelectric power (HEP)</i> stations to generate more renewable energy.
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3:	<p>Festivals are an exciting part of religious life, we all know about celebrating Christmas and Easter in Christianity, but do you know about celebrating Hanukkah in Judaism and Eid In Islam? Hanukkah is the Jewish eight-day, wintertime “festival of lights,” celebrated with a nightly menorah lighting, special prayers, fried foods and exchanging gifts. The word Eid mean 'feast or festival'. Every year Muslims celebrate both Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. Eid al-Fitr takes place at the end of Ramadan, and translates as "the festival of the breaking of the fast".</p>
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2:	<p>Jacques Francis was an expert swimmer and <i>free diver</i>. This meant that he was able to hold his breath for a long time and dive down to the seabed. Jacques was born on the coast of West Africa in a region which, according to Miranda Kaufmann's research, was known for free diving.</p> <p>In the late 1540s, Jacques was employed by a Venetian man, Peter Paolo Corsi. Corsi specialised in recovering goods from sunken and wrecked ships. In 1546, Jacques was part of a group of salvage divers and workers hired to recover guns from the <i>Mary Rose</i> for King Henry VIII.</p>
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Questions	1. What is biomass?
	2. What is geothermal energy?
	3. What were the skills of Jacques Francis?
	4. What did Jacques manage to do for Henry VIII?
	5. What is Hanukkah?
	6. What does Eid mean?

Word Revolution	Environment	An area's surroundings, often to do with nature
	Monasteries	Houses of religion run by monks
	Theist	Someone who believes in God or a divine being

1: Geography	<p>Recap: The UK's national parks take in some of the country's most beautiful natural landscapes, including coasts, mountains and forests.</p> <p>Tourism can have both positive and negative impacts on the environment:</p> <p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many tourists are more <i>environmentally conscious</i> and can have a positive impact on the landscape by donating money to local <i>nature reserves</i>. <p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is lost from farming for tourist developments. • Increased air travel contributes to <i>global warming</i>. 	<p>End of topic Recall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Five Pillars of Islam – foundational principles for how Muslims live their life. The Ten Commandments – a set of rules that form the foundation of many laws and moral guidelines for treating others • Charity – a religious duty/responsibility to help and support others. • Stewardship – the religious idea of looking after the world for those around us/future generations. • Religious Superheroes – historical figures who put their trust and faith in God to help others in challenging situations. • Festivals – an exciting, symbolic, important part of religious life
	<p>2:</p> <p>End of topic recall: There were many significant changes in the Tudor period, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry VIII and Cromwell sent men to strip the monasteries of their treasures. This was called the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It was one of the largest changes of land ownership in English history. Henry gained immense wealth, and his nobles bought up monasteries and their lands. • Mary I changed England back into a Catholic country. • Under Elizabeth I theatre flourished, with many new plays written and performed. This gave people the opportunity to enjoy going to the theatre, though others were less pleased about this development. 	<p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give one positive of tourism. 2. Give one negative of tourism. 3. What did Henry VIII gain from the Dissolution of the Monasteries? 4. What flourished (grew) during the reign of Elizabeth I? 5. What is the Pillar of Islam called that means charity? 6. What is the word for taking care of the environment?



Word Revolution	Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbs of frequency are used to describe how often something happens
		Adverbs are used before or after the verb they modify in Spanish
		Adverbs do not change in form in Spanish

1:	a menudo - often	2:	dos veces por semana – twice per week
	todos los días– every day		una vez al mes – once per month
	por la tarde – in the evening		tres veces por año – three times per year
	por la mañana – in the morning		todo el tiempo – all the time
	el fin de semana – at the weekend		cuando quiero – when I want
	de vez en cuando – from time to time		cuando quieres – when you want
3:	uso mi móvil – I use my mobile phone	Questions	1. Saco fotos al fin de semana.
	saco fotos – I take photos		2. Descargo música por la tarde.
	voy en las redes sociales – I go on social media		3. Veo vídeos todo el tiempo.
	descargo música – I download music		4. Uso mi móvil todos los días.
	veo vídeos– I watch video clips		5. Escribo un blog tres veces por año.
	escribo un blog – I write a blog		6. Voy en las redes sociales cuando quiero.



Word Revolution	Se puede + infinitive	Se puede comes from the verb 'poder', meaning to be able
		Se puede is followed by an infinitive to say what you 'can' do
		An infinitive in Spanish ends in –ar, –er or –ir

1:	poder – to be able (+ infinitive)	2:	publicar comentarios – to post comments
	se puede – you / we are able (+ infinitive)		opinar – to make comments
	puedo – I am able (+ infinitive)		votar por algo – to vote for something
	gracias al móvil – thanks to the mobile phone		unirse a un grupo – to join a group
	gracias a la tecnología – thanks to technology		chatear con amigos – to chat with my friends
	gracias a los redes sociales – thanks to social media		descargar canciones – to download songs

3:	escribir un blog – to write a blog	Questions	1. Se puede escribir un blog.
	compartir fotos – to share photos		2. Se puede jugar por Internet.
	participar en un foro– to take part in a forum		3. Se puede publicar comentarios.
	hacer amigos – to make friends		4. Gracias a la tecnología, se puede compartir fotos.
	comunicarse con amigos– to communicate with friends		5. Gracias al móvil, puedo comunicarme con amigos.
	jugar por Internet– to play on the internet		6. Gracias a los redes sociales, puedo hacer amigos.



Word Revolution	Justifying opinions	Justified opinions give additional information and allow you to provide more detail
		These can be formed in a variety of different ways in Spanish
		Justified opinions give you the opportunity to use more complex language structures

1:	en mi opinión– in my opinion	2:	peligroso / a - dangerous
	pienso que – I think that		útil – useful
	creo que – I believe that		por otro lado – on the other hand
	tengo la impresión de que – I am under the impression that		una buena idea – a good idea
	me parece que – it seems to me that		porque - because
	diría que – I would say that		por lo tanto – for this reason

3:	las ventajas - advantages	Questions	1. En mi opinión, es peligroso jugar en Internet.
	las desventajas - disadvantages		2. Pienso que es útil tomar fotos.
	hay - there is / are		3. Por otro lado, hay desventajas.
	es - it is		4. Es una buena idea escribir un blog.
	lo que más me gusta es– what I like the most is		5. Creo que es peligroso hacer amigos por Internet.
	lo que no me gusta es – what I don't like is		6. Lo que más me gusta es comunicarme con amigos.



Word Revolution	Using the preterite tense to describe actions in the past	The preterite tense is used to describe finished actions in the past
		The preterite tense sometimes contains an accent on the verb ending in Spanish, which helps us to identify it
		The ending for the verb depends on the form of the infinitive (-er, -ir or -re)

1:	ayer - yesterday	2:	escuchar música– to listen to music
	la semana pasada– last week		jugar por Internet – to play on the internet
	el fin de semana pasado – last weekend		chatear con mi hermana – to chat with my sister
	el martes pasado– last Tuesday		comunicarme con la familia – to communicate with the family
	hace dos días– two days ago		compartir fotos – to share photos
	anoche– last night		vender ropa – to sell clothes
3:	jugué – I played	Questions	1. Ayer, jugué por Internet con amigos.
	me comuniqué- I communicated		2. El fin de semana pasado, me comuniqué con mi hermana.
	escuché – I listened		3. El martes pasado, escuché música.
	compartió - he / she shared		4. Hace dos días, él compartió fotos.
	vendimos – we sold		5. Anoche, vendimos ropa.
	descargó – she downloaded		6. La semana pasada, ella descargó canciones.



Word Revolution	Opinions of singular + plural nouns	In Spanish, you must consider if a noun is singular or plural when giving an opinion
		If the noun is singular, use me gusta / me encanta. For plural nouns, use me gustan / me encantan
		You should include at least two opinions in every piece of writing or speaking task that you complete

1:	el pescado – (the) fish
	el arroz – (the) rice
	la carne – (the) meat
	la sopa – (the) soup
	los legumbres – (the) vegetables
	los fideos – (the) noodles

2:	porque - because
	ya que - since
	es – it is
	rico / a – delicious
	asqueroso / a – disgusting
	sabroso / a – tasty

3:	Me gusta(n) – I like
	No me gusta(n) nada – I don't like at all
	odio particularmente – what I particularly hate
	lo que odio más es – what I hate the most is
	lo que prefiero comer es – what I prefer to eat is
	lo que me encanta(n) comer es – what I love to eat is

Questions	1. Me gusta comer pescado.
	2. Lo que me encantan comer, son los fideos.
	3. Odio particularmente el arroz, porque es asqueroso.
	4. No me gustan nada los legumbres.
	5. Me gusta la carne, porque es rica.
	6. Lo que prefiero comer es la sopa.



Word Revolution	3rd person present tense opinions	The third person refers to someone else (ie, he, she, it or they)
		In Spanish, these are translated as 'él' (he/it), 'ella' (she/it), ellos / ellas (they)
		In front of the verb, we must add the phrases shown below, to make it clear to whom the opinion belongs

1:	bistek y patatas fritas– steak and chips	2:	porque- because
	el queso – (the) cheese		pero - but
	la pizza – (the) pizza		sin embargo- however
	el helado – (the) ice cream		es – it is
	la paella – (the) paella (Spanish traditional dish of rice, meat or seafood and vegetables)		rico / a – delicious
	las patatas – (the) potatoes		asqueroso – disgusting
3:	a él / a ella le gusta – he likes / she likes	Questions	1. A él le gustan el bistek y las patatas fritas.
	a ellos les gusta / a ellas les gusta – they like (m/f)		2. A ellas no les gusta la paella.
	a él / a ella no le gusta – he/she doesn't like		3. A ella le encanta el helado, porque es rico.
	a ellos / a ellas no le gusta– they don't like		4. A ellos no les gusta la pizza.
	a él/ a ella le encanta – he/she/it loves		5. A Tom le encantan las patatas.
	a ellos / a ellas le encanta– they love		6. A Sara y Lisa les gusta el queso.



Word Revolution	Present tense 1 st and 3 rd person verbs	Present tense verbs are used to talk about what we usually do, or are currently doing
		In Spanish, we often don't use pronouns: we change the verb ending to show who is completing the action
		Regular present tense verbs follow specific endings according to whether they end in –ar, -er or -ir

1:	el pescado – (the) fish	2:	como – I eat
	el arroz – (the) rice		bebo – I drink
	la carne – (the) meat		tomo – I drink / have
	la sopa – (the) soup		come – he/ she eats
	los legumbres – (the) vegetables		bebe – he/she drinks
	los fideos – (the) noodles		toma – he/she has
3:	la leche – (the) milk	Questions	1. Como carne.
	el agua – (the) water		2. Él bebe limonada.
	la limonada – (the) lemonade		3. Como fresas.
	las fresas– (the) strawberries		4. Ella come fideos.
	los huevos– (the) eggs		5. Como huevos y mantequilla.
	la mantequilla – (the) butter		6. Come carne y arroz.



Word Revolution	Using 'preferido' y 'favorito' to express favourites	'Preferido' and 'favorito' both mean favourite
		These can be used as an adjective in Spanish to say what your favourite thing is
		As an adjective, it must agree with the noun it describes eg. 'mi helado preferido'(m), but 'mi verdura preferida' (f)

1:	mi plato favorito – my favourite dish (m)	2:	porque- because
	mi bebida favorita– my favourite drink (f)		es – it is
	mis quesos favoritos – my favourite cheeses (mpl)		sabroso/a - tasty
	mis verduras preferidas – my favourite ice creams (fpl)		insípido – bland / tasteless
	es - is		perfecto - perfect
	son - are		raro/a – strange / weird

3:	no es – is not	Questions	1. Mi plato favorito es la pizza.
	no son – are not		2. Mi bebida preferida es la limonada.
	me parece – it seems		3. El helado que me encanta es la vainilla.
	lo que me encanta(n) comer es – what I love eating is		4. Mis helados preferidos son el chocolate y la banana.
	el helado que me encanta es – the ice cream that I love is		5. Mi plato favorito son los fideos, porque son sabrosos.
	el queso que odio – the cheese that I hate is		6. Mis quesos favoritos son el manchego y el queso cheddar.



Word Revolution	Developing justified reasons	Justified opinions give additional information and allow you to provide more detail
		These can be formed in a variety of different ways in Spanish
		Justified opinions give you the opportunity to use more complex language structures

1:	porque - because	2:	bueno/a - good
	más ____ que – more ____ than		salado/a – savoury/salty
	menos ____ que – less ____ than		dulce - sweet
	soy fan de– I am a fan of		horrible - horrible
	lo que más me gusta es – what I like the most is		comí– I ate
	A mi hermano / hermana le gusta – my brother / sister likes		era – it was
3:	que se llama – which is called	Questions	1. Me gusta la pizza más que la carne.
	que contiene – which contains		2. Comí una sopa salada –era horrible.
	que es típico/a de – which is typical of		3. Mi hermano prefiere comer helado de chocolate.
	en nuestra casa – at our house / at home		4. En nuestra casa como particularmente los fideos.
	al restaurante – at the restaurant		5. Prefiero comer al restaurant – es delicioso.
	particularmente – in particular		6. Como un plato que contiene legumbres.

Timetable:

Please stick a copy of your timetable here.



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