

A Portraiture

What is meant by the term portraiture?

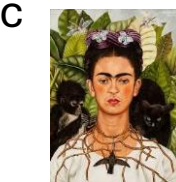
The process of painting a picture or taking a photograph of a person is called portraiture.

What was the purpose of portraiture?

To show the power, importance, virtue, beauty and wealth.

What are the three types of portraiture?

- **a.) Traditional Portraits:** A portrait that shows a person's appearance in a realistic and formal way.
- **b.) Candid Portraits:** A natural portrait capturing a person's genuine expression without posing.
- **c.) Self-Portraits:** A portrait an artist creates of themselves to explore their identity or emotions.



B Julian Opie

Important facts about Artist Julian Opie

What style does the artist use?

Julian Opie's artwork is similar to pop art.

What mediums does Julian Opie use?

The materials Julian uses are pencil, ink, crayon, charcoal, chalk and pastel.

What is Julian Opie well known for?

Julian is a sculptor and digital artist best known for portraits that reduce subjects to essential lines and color planes.

Is Julian Opie colour blind?

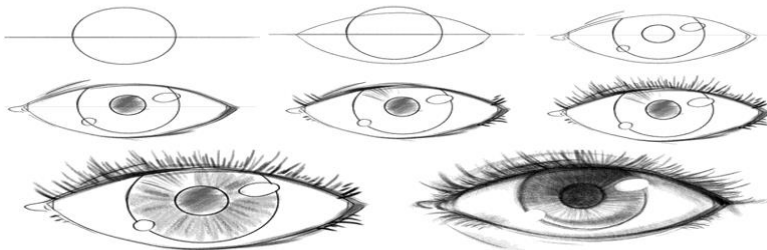
Julian uses a range of different tones and colours in his work, he is actually "really quite colour blind".



C Realistic Drawing

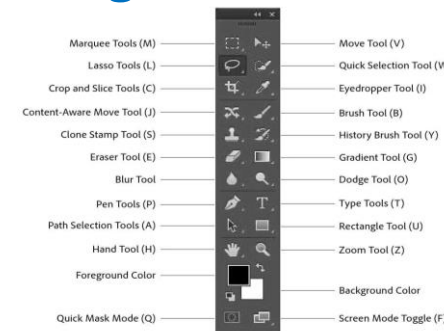
How can you make your drawings look more realistic?

- Define the forms with values rather than outlines.
- Structure your drawing into simple shapes. ...
- Work out the proportions of your drawing accurately by considering perspective and foreshortening. ...
- Find references with good lighting and contrast.



1. **Draw the Outline:** Sketch an almond shape for the eye, add a circle for the iris, and a smaller circle for the pupil.
2. **Add Details:** Draw the eyelids, eyelashes, and light lines in the iris.
3. **Shade and Blend:** Shade the iris and pupil, add shadows to the eye's corners, and blend for a realistic effect.

D Digital Art



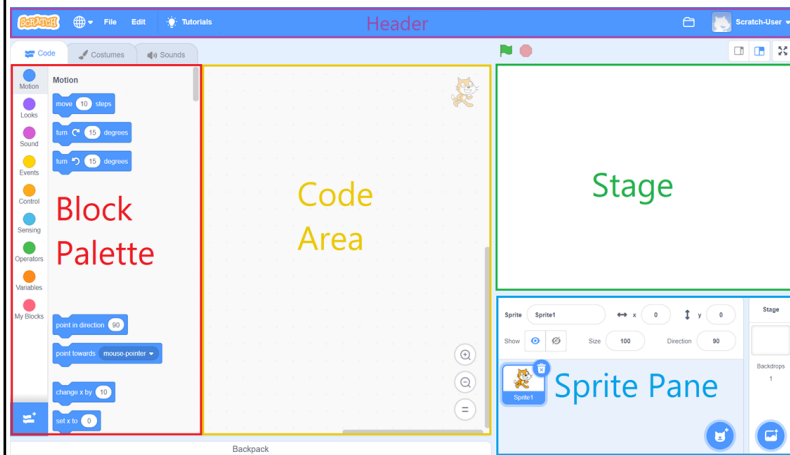
Advantages of using Photopea

1. **Easy to Edit:** You can quickly fix mistakes or change parts of your artwork
2. **Lots of Tools:** There are many brushes and effects to create different styles.
3. **No Mess:** You don't need to clean up or use physical materials.

Tips for using Photopea to draw a self-portrait:

1. **Use the Brush Tool (B):** Select the Brush tool to draw. Choose a soft, round brush for smooth lines and adjust the size with the slider at the top.
2. **Create Layers:** Start by adding a new layer (Layer > New > Layer). Draw the outline of your face and features on this layer, so you can easily adjust it later.
3. **Use the Pen Tool (P):** For cleaner lines, use the Pen tool to create smooth shapes for your eyes, nose, and mouth. Right-click to turn your path into a selection and fill it with colour.
4. **Zoom In & Out (Ctrl + or -):** Zoom in to draw fine details like eyes or hair and zoom out to see your whole portrait clearly.

A Scratch Interface



B Key Terms

Variable A value that can change depending on conditions or information passed to the program.

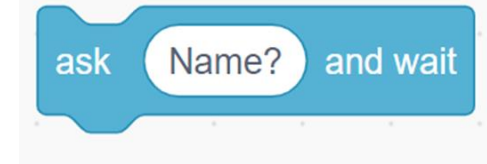
Boolean expression An algebraic expression which has a Boolean value

Comparison operator Used to compare two expressions
Computer bug Code that causes your computer to behave in an unexpected way

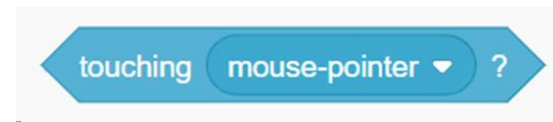
Subroutine A block of code within a program that is given a unique, identifiable name. Supports code reuse and good programming technique.

Decomposition Breaking down a problem into smaller, more manageable parts in order to make the problem easier to solve.

C Sensing Blocks



Used when you want the user to enter some information



Checks if the sprite is touching an object

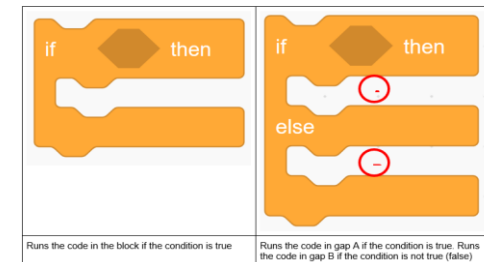
D Variables

Used to set the value of a variable.	Used to change the value of a variable.
Adds an item to a list variable	Deletes all the items in a list variable
Deletes a certain item in a list variable	Checks if an item is in a list variable

E Operators

Comparison operators. Used to make a comparison between two values or variables.	Logical operators. Used to create boolean expressions.
Joins together (concatenates) two strings into a single string.	Finds the length of a string.

F Selection & Iteration



Count-controlled iteration - code inside the block repeats a set number of times	Condition-controlled iteration - code inside the block repeats until the condition is met (true)	Infinite iteration - repeats the code inside the block until the program is stopped by the user



A. Key words.

- **Stage Directions** – Stage directions are instructions given to an actor when preparing to perform a role. They can be written in a script by the playwright or they could be given to the actor by a director.
- **Proxemics** – This is the distance between actors or an actor and an object.
- **Tableau** – This is a freeze frame image that captures a moment in time.
- **A Devised performance** – This is a performance created from a stimulus.
- **Collaboration** – working together as a group and sharing ideas.

B. Technical abbreviations

- **SFX** – Sound Effects
- **SM** – Stage Manager
- **ASM** – Assistant Stage Manager
- **DSL** – Downstage Left
- **USL** – Upstage Left
- **DSR** – Downstage Right
- **USR** – Upstage Right.

C. Careers in Theatre

Wardrobe Assistant – This job includes looking after the costumes that are being used in a performance. They will need to make sure that they are in the correct places. They will need to check the costumes making sure that they are not damaged. If they need a repair they will have the skills to fix it

Stage Manager – A Stage manager is responsible for the running of all things technical in the theatre. They act as a right hand to the director; oversee sets, props, lights, and sound; and call all technical cues during

D. What are performance skills?

These are a **combination** of techniques that an actor will use to play the character on stage. These include:

- **Vocal Skills:** These skills are anything to do with how the voice is used. They include Pitch, pace, volume, emphasis, pause, accent, and tone
- **Physical Skills:** These skills are anything to do with how an actor uses movement of any kind. They include gesture, facial expressions and body language.

A Themes/Big Ideas

A theme is a big idea or underlying message in a piece of writing, like a book, poem, or play. It's what the author wants to convey about life, human nature, or society.

Themes in *Ruby in the Smoke*

- **Family and Friendship** Many of the characters in the novel don't have a conventional family life. Pullman explores how people can find friendships which are like family and that not all blood relatives have close relationships.
- **Revenge** Revenge is when someone gets back at another person who has hurt or wronged them and is an emotion that motivates some characters
- **Gender** Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, and identities that society links to being male or female. Sally and Mrs Holland don't behave in the way a typical Victorian woman was supposed to.

B Settings

The novel is set in Victorian London, and most of the action happens in the East End of London, specifically the Docklands. London's docks at the time were incredibly busy with imported goods arriving from China and India among other places. The areas of Shadwell and Wapping are recognisable, through Pullman's detailed description, as areas of extreme poverty with high levels of crime.

**C Repeated ideas/ motifs**

The **ruby** in the story is a key motivation for some of the characters. It symbolises greed and obsession but could also be a metaphor for the abuse of lands colonised by the British.



Smoke could refer to the opium that Matthew Bedwell is addicted to. It could also symbolise the secrecy and mystery in the novel. As it is set in Victorian London, it may also be linked to the Industrial Revolution.

D Analysis words: The How of What How Why

When we analyse texts, we are explaining how the writer uses words and/or methods to create meaning. Instead of 'shows' we could use other analytical verbs:

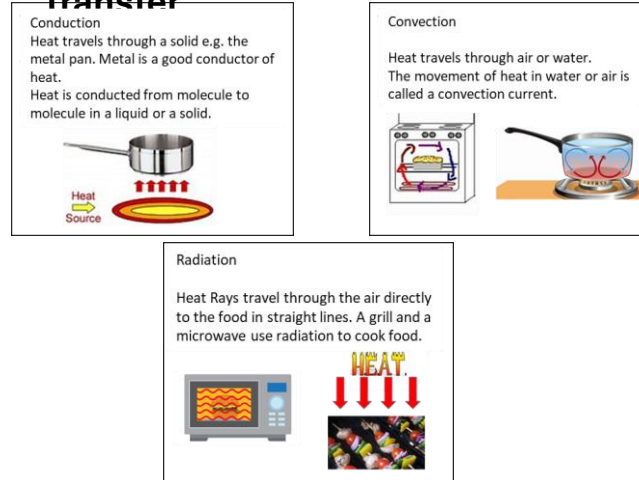
implies
Connotes
Conveys
suggests
establishes
emphasises

What
What is the writing about?

How?
How does the writer present their ideas?

Why?
Why has the writer written their work?

A Food science- methods of heat transfer



B Food Logos

These food logos tell you about the provenance of your food. Remember; provenance means the source of the food, where it comes from. These logos tell you that the food is good quality and is not harming the environment.



Soil Association
This means the food is organic.



Red Tractor
This means that the food has been totally produced in the UK to high standards



Freedom Food
The RSPCA monitors the welfare of reared animals



Marine Stewardship Council
This confirms that fish comes from a sustainable source.

C Food production- Eggs



In Great Britain, eggs that have the Red Lion Mark are guaranteed safe to eat. This is because the hens that lay them have been vaccinated against Salmonella, a microorganism (bacteria) that would give us food poisoning. All eggs can be traced to where they were produced. British eggs are amongst the safest on the world.

D Weighing and measuring in food

These pieces of equipment are used for measuring foods.



Tablespoon	Teaspoon	Measuring jug	Weighing scale
Millilitre	ml	Abbreviations in recipes	
Grams	g	Teaspoon	Tsp
Kilogram	Kg	Tablespoon	Tbsp

Full words for measurements are usually shortened or abbreviated in recipes.

E Fair Trade

Fair Trade is about getting a better deal for disadvantaged farmers and workers in less economically developed countries.

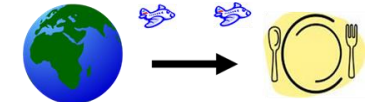


It means they get;
Better prices
Decent working conditions
Local sustainability
Fair terms of trade



This benefits the farmers because:
They can have a better quality of life
They can build a sustainable future for themselves and their families
They are more in control and can invest in their community
Sustainable means making sure they are still able to produce food in years to come.

F Food Miles.



When food is imported from other countries around the world, we say it has food miles.
Remember: imported means to bring from another country.

Key words

Environment	The natural world, especially as affected by human activity.
Seasonal	Foods that are grown at certain times of the year, i.e. spring, summer, autumn, winter.
Local food	Food that is grown or produced near to where you live.
Food miles	The distance that foods have travelled from production to plate.



A In my family

Dans ma famille (In my family)

il y a (there is)

j'ai (I have)

mon père (my grandfather)

mon frère (my brother)

mon cousin (my cousin)

ma mère (my mother)

ma sœur (my sister)

ma cousine (my cousin)



	masculine	feminine	plural
my	mon	ma	mes

B I get on well/ I don't get on with

J'aime (I like)

Je m'entends bien avec (I get on well with)

Je n'aime pas (I don't like)

Je ne m'entends pas avec (I don't get on well with)

Je m'entends mal avec (I get on badly with)

mon grand-père (my grandfather)

mon oncle (my uncle)

ma grand-mère (my grandmother)

ma tante (my aunt)

C Verb être- to be

être	to be
je suis	I am
tu es	you are (singular)
il est	he is
elle est	she is
nous sommes	we are
vous êtes	you are (plural/formal)
ils sont	they are (masculine)
elles sont	they are (feminine)

D Adjectives - masculine

amusant (fun)

beau (handsome)

drôle (funny)

généreux (generous)

grand (tall)

honnête (honest)

intelligent (intelligent)

mince (slim)

patient (patient)

petit (short)

masculine	feminine
amusant	amusante
généreux	généreuse
sportif	sportive
gentil	gentille

E Adjectives – masculine

antipathique (unfriendly), **égoïste** (selfish)

énervant (annoying), **ennuyeux** (boring)

impatient (impatient), **méchant** (mean)

paresseux (lazy), **têtu** (stubborn)

sympa (nice/friendly), **timide** (shy)

F Adjectives - feminine

antipathique (unfriendly), **égoïste** (selfish)

énervante (annoying), **ennuyeuse** (boring)

impatiente (impatient), **méchante** (mean)

paresseuse (lazy), **têtue** (stubborn)

sympa (nice/friendly), **timide** (shy)

intelligente (intelligent), **mince** (slim)

amusante (fun), **belle** (beautiful)

drôle (funny), **généreuse** (generous)

grande (tall), **honnête** (honest)

patient (patient), **petite** (short)

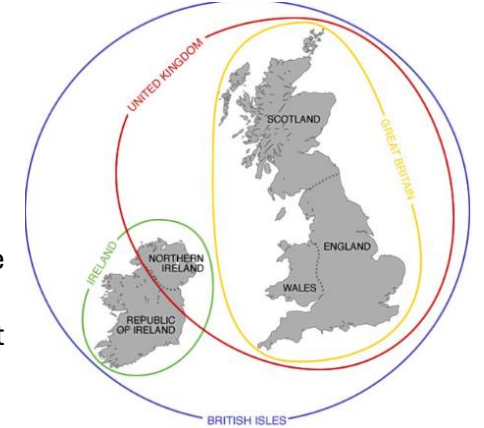
A

- To know the 7 continents and 5 oceans of the world
- Human Geography – the study of where and how people live
- Physical Geography – the study of the Earth's natural features



B

- To be able to locate Europe on a map
- We live in the continent of Europe
- Some countries that are in Europe include Spain, France, United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Portugal, Russia (part of Russia – not all), Poland, Sweden, Norway, Ukraine
- We live in the nation of England which is in the country of the United Kingdom
- Republic of Ireland is a country in its own right
- Nations that are part of the United Kingdom include England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales
- London is the capital city of the United Kingdom



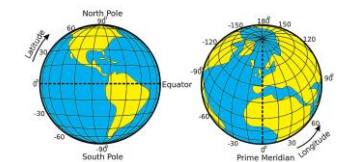
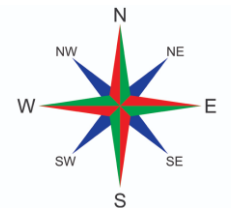
C

- Know where the mountain ranges of the United Kingdom are on a map
- Label the major cities of the United Kingdom on a map
- Population density is how many people per square km
- Densely populated = a lot of people in a sq km
- Sparsely populated = few people in a sq km



D

- Label the 8 points of a compass and to be able to 'talk like a geographer' and give directions using compass points
- The Earth is split into 2 hemispheres – the northern and southern hemisphere
- Longitude are imaginary lines that run over the Earth
- Latitude are imaginary lines that run across the Earth
- To be able to recognise and give a co-ordinate using longitude and latitude eg 30°N and 80°E
- The Equator is the most important line of latitude at 0 degrees across the Earth
- The Greenwich Meridian/Prime Meridian is at 0 degrees over the Earth and is the most important line of longitude



A. Key words

Medieval – The time period between 1000 and 1500

Villeins – peasants who were tied to the land. They could not move to another place or marry without the permission of the Lord who owned the land they lived on

Village – a community of a small number of people, usually in the countryside

Diverse – Having lots of differences

Migrations – people moving from one place to another to live

Invasions – a country being attacked by people from another country who attack and take over the country

Feudal System – The way society in England was organised

Interpretation: This is an educated opinion and explanation of a topic

B. Where did people live?

- Most people in Medieval England lived in **rural** communities – like **villages**.
- Most people in these communities were **villeins** who were tied to the local lord. If they wanted to move, or even get married, they had to ask permission of the lord first.
- **Villeins** performed strip farming (they could use a strip of land) but they had to give a percentage of anything they grew to the Lord as he owned the land.

**C. The English population**

- **England's** population in the medieval period was very **diverse** – most of this was caused by the **invasions** and **migrations** that had happened in the **1000** years before such as: **Roman Empire, Vikings, Angles, Saxons**
- With records showing that **1 in 10** people were 'foreign born' in medieval **England**, it shows us that the **population** was very **diverse**.
- The **Feudal system** shows there were lots of different types of people living in England

**D. What jobs did people do?**

- The different types of jobs you had depended a lot on where you were on the **feudal system**. This is how society was run and it also decided what level of profession you normally had.
- Most peasants or villeins worked as farmers. They grew their own food. They gave some of the food they produced to the Lord as a way of paying rent.
- Knights would own a small area of land which would earn them money in rent. They would fight battles for those higher up the Feudal System
- Lords owned large amount of land. They controlled the area and the people there for the King, making sure everyone obeyed the King's rules

F. Was King John a bad King?

- **King John I** reigned as king of **England** from **1199** to **1216**.
- As a past king of England he is famous for his **particular reputation** and throughout History people have interpreted **King John** in a certain way.
- There are many reasons why **John** gained such a bad reputation – much of it his own fault!
- His brother Richard – the king before him – had been very popular and the choices **John** made left people very upset.

E. What were the rules of the Magna Carta?

- A limit on the tax that barons had to pay
- An heir could not be forced to marry someone of lower class
- Foreign knights would be deported
- No-one could be arrested on the accusation of a woman
- The King could not interfere with the Church
- No royal taxes without permission of the Great Council
- No FREEMAN shall be arrested without a fair trial
- To respect the rights and freedoms of cities, towns and ports.

**A: Identity.**

A person's identity roots are shaped by a complex interaction of various factors, including:

- Genetic inheritance (your DNA)
- Cultural upbringing
- Socialisation experiences
- Family background
- Community norms
- Society values

All of these play a factor in who you are as a person growing up and the personal choices you make.

B: Multicultural Society.

- **Multicultural Society** - A community or nation that is composed of people from diverse ethnic, racial, religious, and cultural backgrounds, who live and interact with each other.
- **Tolerance** - To accept or endure behaviour, opinions, or beliefs which differ from your own, without being hostile or discriminatory towards those who hold them.
- **Emigration** - Involves leaving one's home country and settling in a new country.
- **Immigration** - The process of people moving into a country to live there permanently or for an extended period of time.

C: The Science of Kindness.

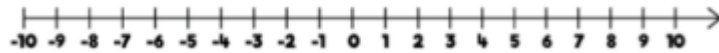
When we perform a random act of kindness, our body releases several chemicals that can have a positive impact on our physical and mental health.

- **Dopamine** associated with feelings of pleasure and reward. This makes us feel good and motivates us to continue with kind behaviours.
- **Serotonin** plays a role in regulating mood, appetite, and sleep. It can have a calming and mood-boosting effect.
- **Oxytocin** is often referred to as the "love hormone", which can strengthen social bonds and increase feelings of trust and empathy.
- **Endorphins** can create a sense of euphoria and reduce feelings of physical pain.

D: Prejudice and Discrimination.

- **Prejudice** - A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience. Often leads to thinking negatively about a group of people.
- **Stereotyping** - Putting people into simplified categories over their views, beliefs and, appearance
- **Discrimination** - The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sexuality or gender.
- **Persecution** - Hostility and ill-treatment especially on the grounds of race, religion, sexuality or political beliefs to a person or group of people

A Directed Number



Subtract: take away one number from another

Negative: a value less than zero

Commutative: changing the order of operations does not change the result

Product: multiply terms

Inverse: the opposite function

Square root: the square root of a number is the number when multiplied by itself gives the value (symbol $\sqrt{}$)

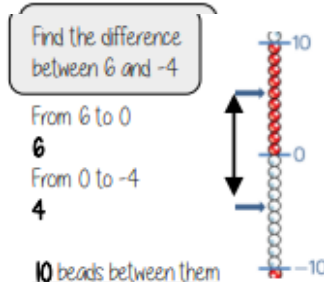
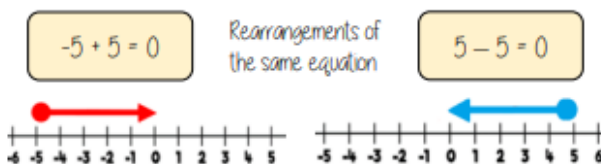
Square: a term multiplied by itself

Expression: a maths sentence with a minimum of two numbers and at least one maths operation (no equals sign)

C Calculations that cross zero

Perform calculations that cross zero


Number lines are useful to help you visualise the calculation crossing 0



B Addition and subtraction of fractions

Numerator: The number above the line on a fraction. Mixed numbers and fractions

The top number represents how many parts are taken  $\frac{7}{5}$ Improper fraction

Denominator: The number below the line on a fraction. The number represents the total number of parts.  $\frac{1}{5}$ Mixed number

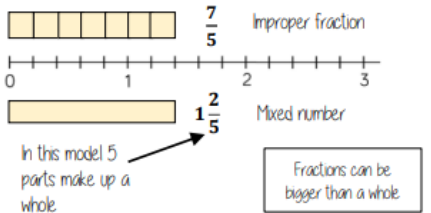
Equivalent: of equal value.

Mixed number: a number with an integer and a proper fraction

Improper fraction: a fraction with a larger numerator than denominator

Substitute: replace a variable with a numerical value

Place value: The value of a digit depending on its place in a number. In our decimal number system, each place is 10 times bigger than the place to the right

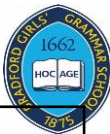


D – Add and subtract fractions

Add/Subtraction any fractions



Use equivalent fractions to find a common multiple for both denominators



A: Key Words

Treble Clef	Placing a treble clef on a stave assigns a particular pitch to one of the five lines or four spaces.	
Stave	The lines that musical notes are written on	
Scale	A scale is a group of 8 notes arranged by ascending or descending order of pitch.	

B: Note Values

S e m i b r e v e	A note worth 4 counts.	
---	------------------------	--

C:

timbre
The quality of sound.
Musical colour

harmony
Extra notes played with the tune.

dynamics
Expression-volume accents, phrasing.

tempo
The speed of the pulse.

chords
Two or more notes played together.

texture
one sound or several sounds

duration
Length of sounds and silences.

rhythm
Patterns of long and short notes in sound and silence.

D:

The C Scale

c
h
e

A Definition of a Cool Down

A **cool down** gets your body back to normal after exercise by gradually lowering your pulse and breathing rate to resting levels .

Gentle exercises like jogging is a good way to cool down.

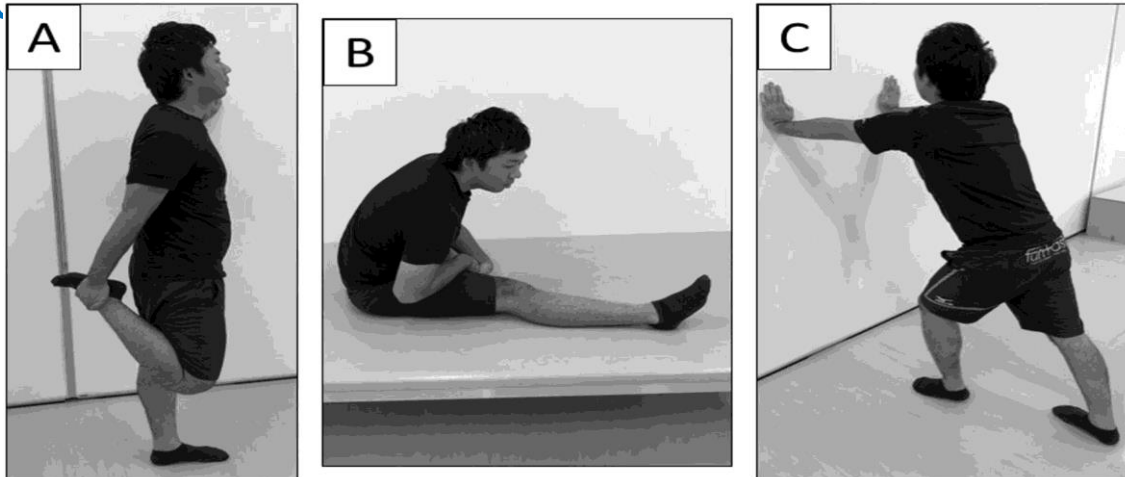
Static stretching of the muscles that have been used during exercise is also a good way to cool down.

B Effects of a Cool Down on the body systems

1. **Heart rate, breathing rate** and **body temperature** return to normal as a result of gradually reducing the intensity of exercise

2. **Lactic acid**- a waste product that builds up during exercise is removed from the body. This helps to reduce muscle soreness

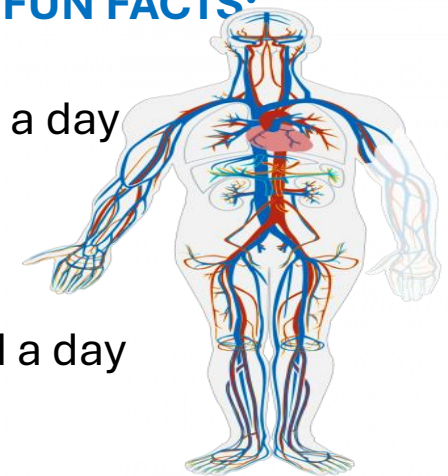
C Examples of exercises used in a Cool Down



D The Cardiovascular system FUN FACTS:

Your heart beats 100,000 times a day

It pumps 2,000 gallons of blood a day



There are 60,000 miles of blood vessels in your body

A: Sikhism (Sikhi) – Fact file

When did it start?	Approx 1500 CE
Where did it start?	The Punjab
Founder?	Guru Nanak
Follower?	Sikh
Place of Worship?	Gurdwara
Religious leader?	Guru/Granthi
Holy book?	Guru Granth Sahib
Symbol?	Khanda



B: Guru Nanak

- Born in Talwandi in the Punjab in **1469**.
- Born into a **High Caste** Hindu family.
- Refused to wear the **sacred thread** because he thought people should be judged by their actions.
- He disappeared for 3 days when he was bathing in the river – when he re-appeared, Nanak said he had been with God (**Waheguru**), stating **‘There is no Hindu nor Muslim’**.



KEY BELIEFS:

There is ONE God

Live honestly and work hard

Treat everyone equally

Be generous

Serve others

D: The 5 Ks

Kesh	Uncut hair. Hair is a gift from God. Males cover their hair with a turban .
Kirpan	Sword – Reminds Sikhs it is their duty to fight against evil/defend the weak.
Kachera	Shorts worn as underwear to show modesty.
Kara	Steel bracelet – reminds Sikhs that God has no beginning or end. Steel = strength and equality.
Kangha	Wooden comb – Reminds Sikhs that their hair, like their lives, should be tidy and organised.

E: Worship in the Gurdwara

There are **four doors** to show that everyone is welcome.

Everyone sits below the Guru Granth Sahib, which is placed on a takht (throne) to show respect.

Everyone sits on the floor in the **Diwan hall** to show equality.A flag called the **Nishan Sahib** flies outside every GurdwaraThe Guru Granth Sahib is treated like a living Guru. It is kept in its own bedroom at night – called the **Sach khand**.Vegetarian food is shared (**Langar meal**) with everyone.

Heads must be covered and shoes removed as a sign of respect.



C: The Khalsa

Guru Gobind Rai (Singh) was the 10th and final human Guru. He is remembered for the formation of the **Khalsa**. This is a group into which committed Sikhs can be initiated through the **Amrit Sanskar** ceremony. It was formed at the festival of **Vaisakhi** in **1699** when five Sikhs, now known as the **Panj Piare**, showed their willingness to die for their faith.

As a sign of their commitment, Khalsa Sikhs today follow rules including: wearing the **Five Ks**, not consuming alcohol and tobacco, and following the key teachings of Sikhism. Men are given the name **Singh (meaning lion)** and women are given the name **Kaur (meaning princess)** to represent equality.

F: Key terms

Sewa	Selfless service to others/the community
Ek Onkar	Symbol to show that Sikhs believe in one God
Waheguru	Sikh name for God
Nishan Sahib	The flag which flies outside every Gurdwara
Sangat	Congregation in the Gurdwara
Khalsa	Literally meaning ‘pure’ – the community of baptised Sikhs
Akhand path	Unbroken reading of the Guru Granth Sahib (it takes 48 hours)

A Chemical reactions

What is a chemical reaction?

A change in which atoms are rearranged to make new substances. They can be represented by a word equation:



What are the signs of a chemical reaction?

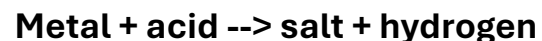
Flames, smells, heat change, loud bangs, fizzing or bubbling.

What does reversible mean?

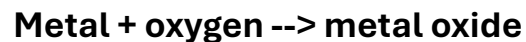
Where the products can react back to get the substances you started with (reactants). Not many chemical reactions are reversible.

C Metal reactions

When a metal reacts with an acid it will produce a salt and hydrogen gas:



When a metal reacts with oxygen, a metal oxide is formed in a process called oxidation:



When a metal reacts with water it forms a metal hydroxide and hydrogen gas:



When a more reactive metal reacts with a compound containing a less reactive metal, it can take its place. **This is called a displacement reaction.**

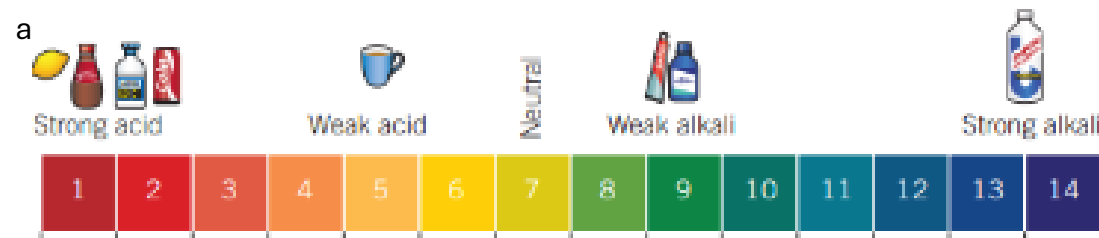
B Acids and alkalis

Acids and alkalis are the chemical opposites of each other.

Both acids and alkalis can be corrosive and irritants.

Indicator: shows whether a substance is an acid or an alkali. E.g. Universal indicator.

PH scale (shown below): when indicator is used, it will turn one of the colours on the scale below. Each colour refers to which pH a substance is, and whether it is an acid or an alkali.

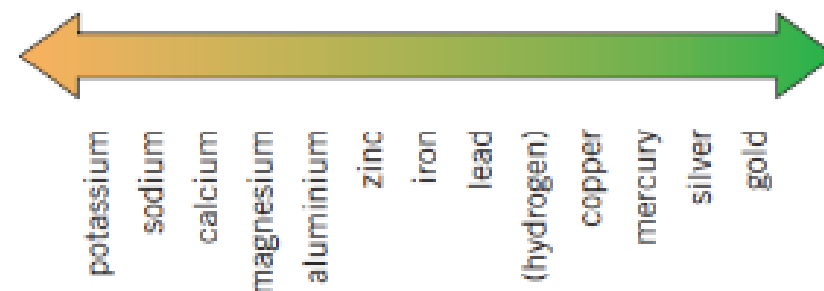


Neutralisation: when acids react with a base to cancel out the effect of an acid.

Base: any substance which neutralises an acid.

D – The reactivity series

The reactivity series: a list of metals arranged in order of reactivity, from most reactive to least reactive. The more reactive a metal is, the more it will react with another.



The higher up a metal is in the reactivity series, the more reactive it will be. This means it will react much more vigorously.



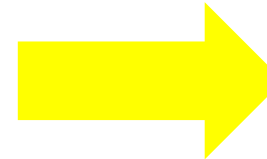
A Weather conditions:

Cuando está despejado (When the sky is clear)
 Cuando está nublado (When it is cloudy)
 Cuando hace buen tiempo (When the weather is good)
 Cuando hace mal tiempo (When the weather is bad)
 Cuando hay tormenta (when it is stormy)
 Cuando hace viento (When it is windy)
 Los fines de semana (At the weekend)
 Cuando hay niebla (When it is foggy)
 Cuando hace sol (When it is sunny)
 Cuando hace calor (When it is hot)
 Cuando hace frío (When it is cold)
 Cuando llueve (When it rains)
 Cuando nieva (When it snows)
 Entre semana (During the week)



B to go – ir

(yo) voy (I go)
 (tú) vas (you go)
 (él) va (he goes)
 (ella) va (she goes)
 (nosotros) vamos (we go)
 (vosotros) vais (you all go)
 (ellos) van (they go) (m pl)
 (ellas) van (they go) (f pl)



C to go to – ir...

al campo (to the countryside)
 al centro comercial (to the shopping centre)
 al cine (to the cinema)
 al colegio (to school)
 al gimnasio (to the gym)
 al parque (to the park)
 al polideportivo (to the sports centre)
 al restaurante (to the restaurant)
 a la montaña (to the mountains)
 a la piscina (to the swimming pool)
 a la playa (to the beach)
 a casa de un amigo (to a friend's houses)

D Quedar – to stay

(yo) me quedo (I stay)
 (tú) te quedas (you stay)
 (él) se queda (he stays)
 (ella) se queda (she stays)
 mi amigo/a se queda (my friend stays)

en casa (at home)
 en mi habitación (in my bedroom)
 en tu habitación (in your bedroom)
 en su habitación (in his/her bedroom)

E to do- hacer

(yo) hago (I do)
 (tú) haces (you do)
 (él) hace (he does)
 (ella) hace (she does)
 (nosotros) hacemos (we do)
 (vosotros) hacéis (you all do)
 (ellos) hacen (they do) (m pl)
 (ellas) hacen (they do) (f pl)

ciclismo (cycling), deporte (sport), escalada (climbing)
 esquí (skiing), equitación (horse riding), footing (jogging)
 natación (swimming), pesas (weight training)
 senderismo (hiking), los deberes (the homework)

F to play – jugar

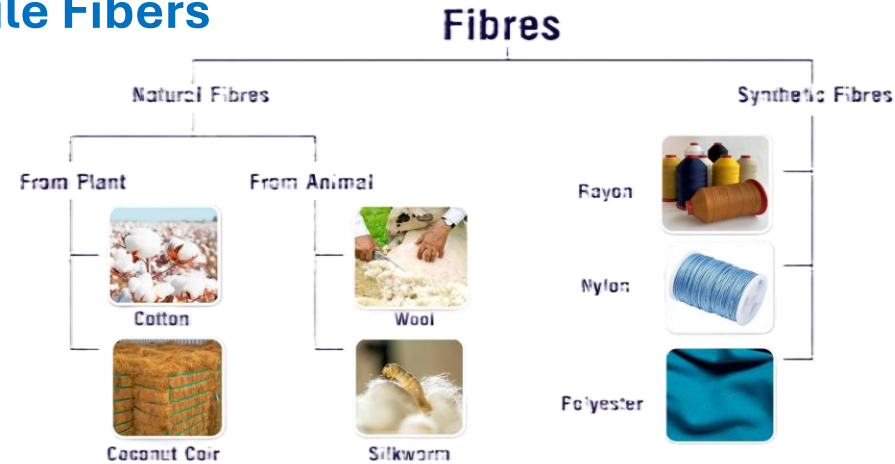
(yo) juego (I play)
 (tú) juegas (you play)
 (él) juega (he plays)
 (ella) juega (she plays)
 (nosotros) jugamos (we play)
 (vosotros) jugáis (you all play)
 (ellos) juegan (they play) (m pl)
 (ellas) juegan (they play) (f pl)

¿Cuál es tu deporte favorito?



al ajedrez (chess), al baloncesto (basketball)
 al fútbol (football), al golf (golf), al rugby (rugby), al tenis
 de mesa (table tennis), a la PlayStation (PlayStation), a las
 cartas (cards), a los bolos (bowling)

A Textile Fibers



Textile fibers, whether natural or synthetic, are materials that can be spun into yarn and then woven, knitted, or bonded to create fabric.

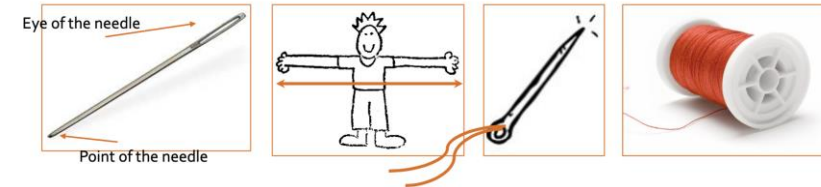
Natural Fibers: Made from animals or plants

Synthetic Fibers: Man Made Fibers

B Embroidery

Embroidery: The art of decorating fabric with stitches using thread or yarn to create designs or patterns.

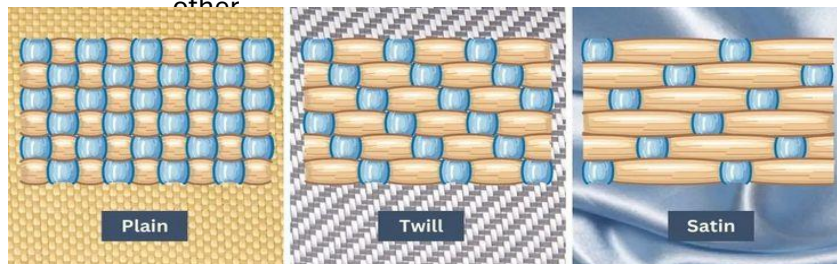
How to thread a needle :



- Prepare the Thread:** Cut a piece of thread about as long as your arm. Trim the end to make it smooth.
- Thread the Needle:** Hold the needle steady. Push the trimmed end of the thread through the needle's eye until a small part comes out the other side.
- Tie a Knot:** Hold both ends of the thread together. Wrap them around your finger to make a loop. Roll the loop between your fingers 2 to 3 times, then pull the thread tightly to form a knot at the end

C Weaving

Weaving: Making fabric by crossing threads over and under each other.



Plain Weave: Threads go over and under each other in a simple crisscross pattern, like a basket.

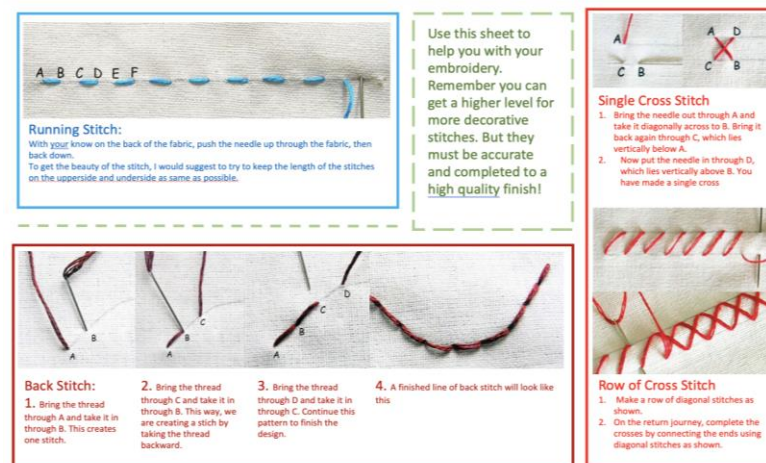
Twill Weave: Threads are woven in a way that makes diagonal lines, like in jeans.

Satin Weave: Threads float over each other to make the fabric shiny and smooth.

Warp: The vertical paper strips or threads that stay in place as the base for weaving.

Weft: The horizontal strips or threads woven over and under the warp to create the pattern.

D Embroidery



Intervals: The spaces between the stitches

Embellishment : Adding decorative features, like beads, sequins, or stitching, to make fabric look more beautiful.