

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Contents



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Careers

13 Religious Studies

14 Science

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A



Baule Mask



Biombo Mask



Bwa Plank Mask



Dan Mask



Goma Mask



Kota Mask



Kwele Mask



Ligbi Mask

C

- **Symmetry** – When something is the same on both sides, like a mirror image.
- **Mark Making** – Creating lines, shapes, or textures on a surface using different tools.

B Artist Fact File



Name: Mary Sibande

Born: 1982, South Africa

Art Movement: Contemporary African Art

Mediums: Sculpture, Photography, Mixed Media

Famous Works: "Sophie" series (sculptures of female figures in costumes)

Themes: African heritage, femininity, identity, tradition vs. modernity

D

Identify the Masks Origins



Kenya

Handcrafted African warrior mask from Kenya used traditionally to intimidate opponents and signify identity within tribes in Central Africa.



Native American

Potlatch promotes harmony with gifts, performances, and ancestral songs annually.



Japan

In Japanese culture, masks are crucial in ceremonies, dance, Noh theater, and as samurai helmet support.



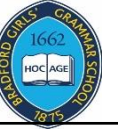
Aztec

Xiuhtecuhtli, Aztec fire god, turquoise mask, cedar base, worn in ceremonies or by effigies, circa 1400-1521 CE.



India

Early Brahmanical mask depicts Bhairava, "terribly fearsome," used in worship, enhancing processions in India, Pakistan.



A Key Terms

Abstraction Identifying and focusing on only the important parts needed to solve the problem.

Accelerometer A sensor that can be used to measure if the micro:bit is moving, in which direction it is moving and how fast it is moving.

Algorithms A set of step-by-step instructions

Bugs An error in a computing program which results in an incorrect output.

Data Information collected for use elsewhere.

Debugging Finding and fixing problems or errors with code.

Decomposition Breaking down a problem into smaller parts.

Execute When the computer reads the program and carries out the instructions

Input Data sent to a computer for processing such as button presses and sensor readings. The micro:bit's buttons are input devices.

C Key Terms

Program A set of instructions written in a language that a computer can understand.

Repetition Telling the computer to do an instruction or a set of instructions more than once.

Count-controlled loops A form of repetition where the instructions are repeated a given number of times.

Infinite loops A form of repetition where the instructions are repeated endlessly.

Selection Making things happen based on different conditions.

Sequence The specific order of instructions.

Variables A container for storing data which can be accessed and updated while a program is running. When the micro:bit counts the steps, you have taken, a variable is being used.

World Wide Web A collection of web pages that use the internet to share information

B Key Terms

Internet A huge network of computers, devices and hardware that allows for information to be shared throughout the world.

LEDs Stands for light-emitting diode. These are the lights on the front of the micro:bit that we can turn on and off to create patterns.

Logic How computers make decisions based on whether things are true or false.

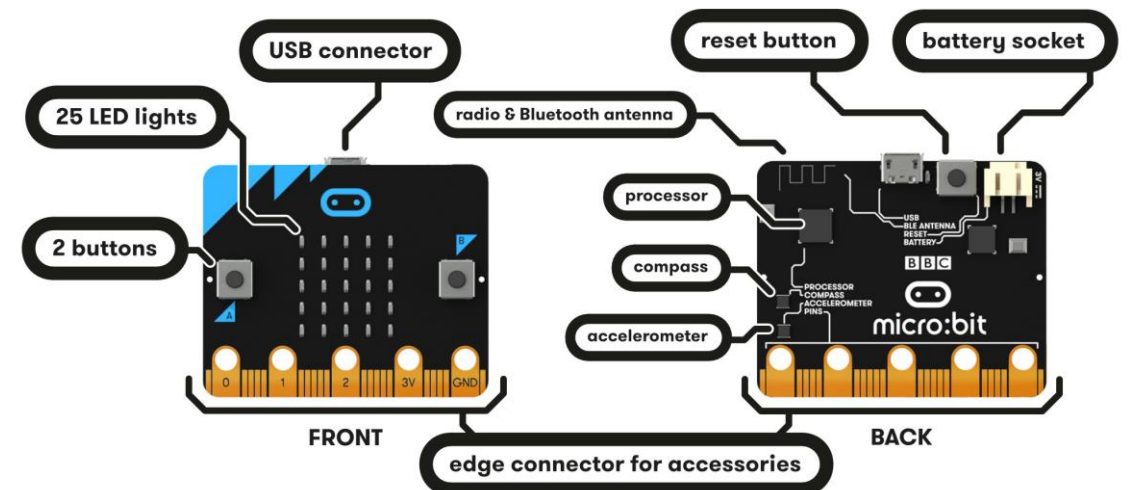
Network When two or more computers are connected so that data can be shared between them.

Output Data sent from a computer such as information shown on the LED display. The micro:bit's LEDs are output devices.

Pattern recognition Spotting similarities and repetition to improve the efficiency of our instructions.

Physical systems A computer that responds to changes in the environment and has a real-world output

D Understanding your Microbit





A Key Words

Musical Theatre – A performance that tells the story through dialogue, music, songs and dance.

Choreography – A sequence of steps and or movements put together to create a routine.

Timing – A performer must know the timing of the movements. They should be in sync with the music as well as all the other performers.

B Characters:

- **Valjean** – Former convict that changes his ways, and fights for good.
- **Javert** – Police officer who hunts Valjean for over 20 years for stealing a loaf of bread.
- **Cosette** – An orphaned girl. Before her mother **Fantine** died she begged **Valjean** to take care of her. Valjean adopts her and brings her up as his daughter.
- **Gavroche** – A street child who is fighting for the revolution. He stands for all the orphaned street children. He is shot and killed on the barricades.

C Chorus: Little People

A worm can roll a stone
 A bee can sting a bear
 A fly can fly around Versailles
 'Cos flies don't care
 A sparrow in a hut
 Can make a happy home
 A flea can bite the bottom
 Of the Pope in Rome

D Chorus: Do You Hear The People Sing

Do you hear the people sing?
 Singing a song of angry men?
 It is the music of a people
 Who will not be slaves again!
 When the beating of your heart
 Echoes the beating of the drums
 There is a life about to start
 When tomorrow comes!



A Themes/Big Ideas

A theme is a big idea or message explored in a text. *Romeo and Juliet* explores the following themes:

- Love and Fate:** Romeo and Juliet's love is intense but doomed due to fate and their families' feud. Shakespeare presents love as both beautiful and tragic.
- Conflict and Family Feud:** The play highlights the destructive nature of hatred between families, particularly between the Montagues and Capulets.
- Youth and Impulsiveness:** Romeo and Juliet act quickly and passionately, showing the intensity of youth and the consequences of impulsive decisions.
- Honour and Revenge:** Characters like Tybalt and Mercutio value honour highly, leading to tragic consequences.
- Death and Tragedy:** The play ends in multiple deaths, showing the devastating effects of miscommunication, fate, and rivalry.

C Key Words

- Tragedy:** A dramatic story that ends in disaster, often due to fate and character flaws.
- Foreshadowing:** Hints at future events, such as when Romeo says he has a bad feeling before the Capulet ball.
- Soliloquy:** A speech where a character expresses their thoughts aloud, e.g., Juliet's famous "O Romeo, Romeo!" speech.
- Dramatic Irony:** When the audience knows something the characters do not, like Juliet not actually being dead when Romeo finds her.
- Conflict:** A struggle or argument between characters, often shown in fights between the Montagues and Capulets.

B Settings

The play takes place in **Verona, Italy**, during the Renaissance period. Key locations include:

- The Streets of Verona:** Where fights between the Montagues and Capulets take place, showing the violence of their feud.
- The Capulet Mansion:** Juliet's home, where she meets Romeo and their love story begins.
- Friar Laurence's Cell:** A place of secret meetings and plans, highlighting the theme of fate and deception.
- Mantua:** Where Romeo is exiled after killing Tybalt.
- The Capulet Tomb:** The tragic final setting where both Romeo and Juliet die

D Speaking and Listening Skills:

- Active Listening:** Paying full attention to dialogue and responding thoughtfully.
- Clear Expression:** Speaking with confidence when discussing key themes and characters.
- Empathy and Interpretation:** Understanding different perspectives in the play, such as Romeo's emotions and Juliet's dilemma.
- Structuring Arguments:** Organising thoughts clearly when analysing Shakespeare's language and themes.

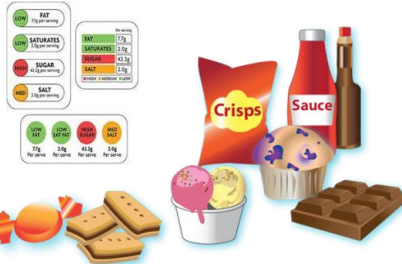
A Reducing fat and sugar in our diets

Foods that are high in fat and sugar contain a lot of energy, especially if they are large portions. This will lead to being overweight or even obese if we eat too much of these foods.

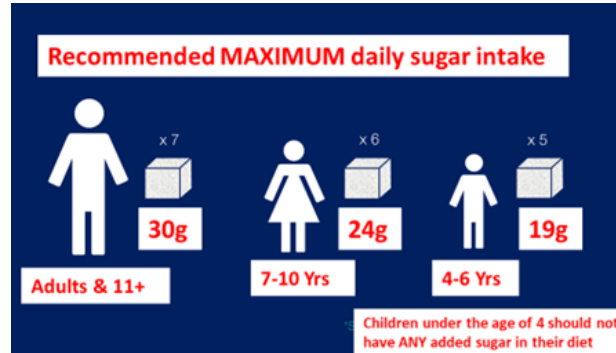
Lots of high sugar foods will cause tooth decay. Even if you clean your teeth well this could still be a problem.

30g sugar max per day

Check food labels to make sure you are not consuming too much.



B How much sugar should you have each day?



Maximum is NOT a target. You CAN have less!

C Problems with eating too much sugar



Keyword	Meaning
overweight	You weigh more than you should for your height.
Coronary heart disease	Narrowed or blocked blood vessels and possibility of a heart attack
sugar	Sweet substance in foods
tooth decay	Dental caries or cavities (holes).
obese	You are very overweight and can have health complications such as Type 2 Diabetes.

D Why we cook food



E Egg production



Free-range Barn Caged

How chickens live affects the size and quality of their eggs. Free range eggs are often bigger and tastier, with darker coloured yolks. However, they are more expensive. Eggs can also be produced organically, which means that no chemical processes were involved in the rearing or feeding of the birds.

F Sensory Testing



Food manufacturers carry out sensory testing on the foods they produce to find out:

- if people like them
- what needs to be improved
- the most popular flavours
- which people prefer
- what people think
- if people would buy the food.

- Controlled conditions are used-
- Same size samples
 - Identical dishes
 - Identical quantities of food
 - Coded samples
 - Same light conditions
 - Noise free area
 - Smell free area
 - Individual booths for privacy
 - Blind testing/blindfolded
 - Water/cracker to refresh mouth after each tasting

Curriculum Area: French



Half Term: 6



Year: 7



A School items

un sac (bag)
un stylo (pen)
un crayon (pencil)
un bâton de colle (glue stick)
un livre (book)
un cahier (exercise book)
un agenda (planner)
un classeur (folder)
un surligneur (highlighter)
une gomme (eraser)
une règle (ruler)
une trousse (pencil case)
une calculatrice (calculator)
les ciseaux (scissors)

C Possessive adjectives

Mon, ma, mes = my
Ton, ta tes = your
Son, sa, ses = his/her

B Colours

noir (black)
blanc (blancs, blanche, blanches) - white
violet (violets, violette, violettes) - purple
brun/marron - brown
bleu - blue
vert - green
rouge - red
jaune - yellow
rose - pink
gris - grey
orange - orange

foncé - dark
clair - light

D Verbs in present tense

J'ai (I have)
Il y a (There is/are)
Il a/Elle a (He/She has)

A

What is Fieldwork?

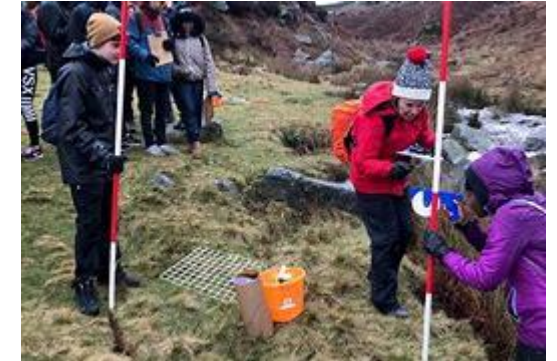
Fieldwork is when you go outside and find out things about a place. You can do this by yourself or with your friends. Before you start your fieldwork, you need to decide what you want to find out. You can do this by thinking of a hypothesis and how you could prove it.

A **hypothesis** is a statement that can be either proved or disproved by what you measure in your fieldwork

B

How do I collect my data

- Field Sketch – Drawings of what can be seen
- Taking measurements- Using instruments such as rulers, thermometers, or measuring tapes for data collection (e.g., measuring river flow or tree height).
- Quality of the environment- Assessing the quality of different characteristics
- Questionnaires and surveys- Gathering opinions from people.
- Counting objects such as cars/pedestrians



C

How do I present my data

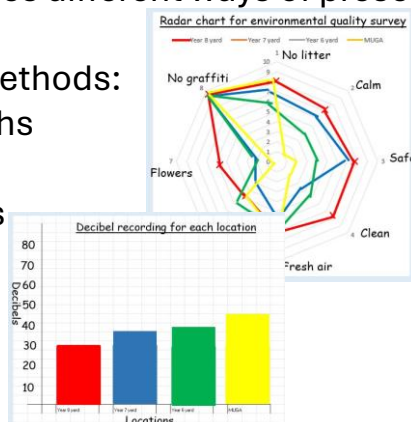
Quantitative data is number based.

Qualitative is mainly word based.

The data requires different ways of presenting them

Quantitative methods:

- Radar graphs
- Bar graphs
- Line graphs
- Pie charts



Qualitative methods:

- Maps
- Photos
- Word-walls

D

How do I analyse my data

How to analyse, present and evaluate

When you **analyse** your findings, you should:

- look at all of them
- try to understand them

When you **present** your findings to others, you should:

- explain things clearly
- add graphs to make it easier to understand
- draw clearly labelled maps
- put notes on photos
- explain what you found out

When you **evaluate** your findings, you should:

- think about how well you carried out your investigation
- think about what you could do better next time

The 7 steps of fieldwork

- Enquiry Question
- Choosing methods
- Data Collection
- Presenting your data
- Analysis
- Conclusions
- Evaluation

A

Key events

1312- 1337 Mansa Musa reigns as Emperor of Mali.

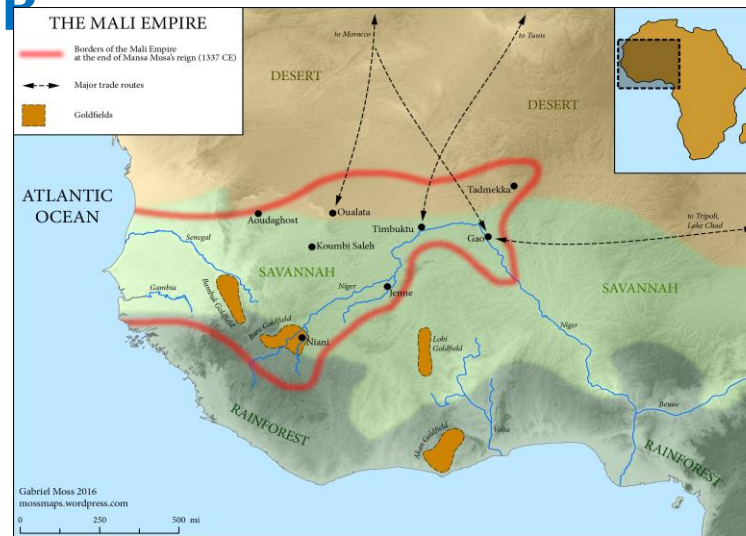
1324- Mansa Musa goes to Mecca on a Hajj.

1327- Mansa Musa has the Djinguereber Mosque created in Timbuktu.

Mali was rich in salt and gold mines.

Mansa Musa developed more trade routes across the Sahara. Silks from China, spices from India, fabrics from Persia and metalwork from Europe were exchanged for gold and copper from Mali. This generated a huge amount of wealth for the kingdom, which Mansa Musa used to increase the size of his army. The army was then used, among other things, to protect the trade routes.

P



C

Key words

Mansa- King or ruler.

Griots- Storyteller. West African story has been preserved through story telling and performances of historical songs.

The Catalan Atlas- A map of the world that was important to Medieval Europe. From 1375 it included Mali with Mansa Musa sat on the throne with a golden crown, extending a golden nugget to a North African trader.

Hajj- Hajj is a sacred pilgrimage (religious journey) that is required of every Muslim at least once in their lifetime – it is one of the five pillars of Islam. Each year, millions of Muslims from across the world travel to and perform Hajj in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

D

▼ **SOURCE D** A modern photograph of Djinguereber Mosque, which was built by Mansa Musa in Timbuktu in 1327.



E

Before Mansa Musa got to Mecca, he visited Cairo, Egypt. His journey to Mecca shows how wealthy, ambitious and religious he was. While in Cairo he gave out so much gold that it caused a crash in the price in gold in Egypt.

Mansa Musa is known to be one of the richest people



F

▼ **SOURCE E** A modern photograph of Sankore University, which still exists today as a school for young people to learn about Islam.



A – Politics and Parliament

General election: The people of the UK vote for the political party that they want to run the country.

Prime Minister: This is the head of the government. He is the leader of the political party that the public chooses to run the country.

The opposition: These are the other political parties in parliament that can challenge decisions of the government on behalf of the public

B The Houses of Parliament



C Political parties



D Who's Who



Sir Kier Starmer,
Prime Minister

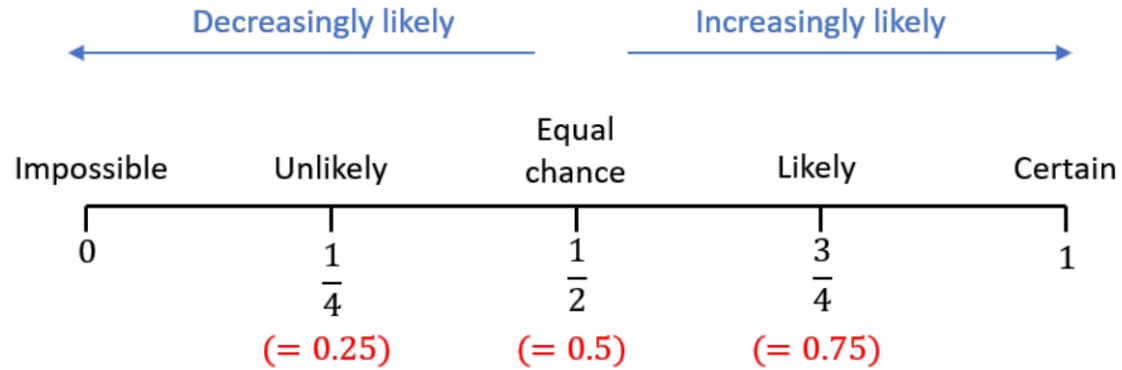


Kemi Badenoch
leader of the
Conservative
Party



King Charles III.
Monarch

A Probability scale



B Sets & Probability

Venn diagram: A diagram that shows relationships among a collection of sets (Diagram shows an example)

Set: A collection of things

Outcome: A possible result of an experiment

Fair: Equal chance of each outcome occurring

Independent event: Each event is not affected by other events

Dependent event: Outcome is affected by other events

Biased: Favours one outcome

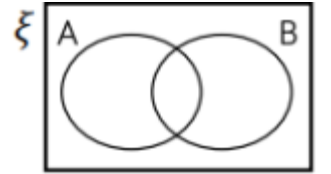
Mutually exclusive: Events that cannot happen at the same time

Random: You cannot predict the next value

Universal set: The set that has everything

Union: When it is in either set

Intersection: When it must be in both sets



C Sieve of Eratosthenes

The numbers highlighted are all prime

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

D Prime numbers and proof

Multiples: Multiples are what we get after multiplying the number by an integer

Factor: Factors are what we can multiply to get the number

Divisible: when you divide one number by another the result is a whole number

Reminder: An amount left over after division, which happens when the first number does not divide exactly by the other.

Divisor: A number that divides the integer exactly (no remainder)

Prime number: A number with exactly two factors, 1 and itself

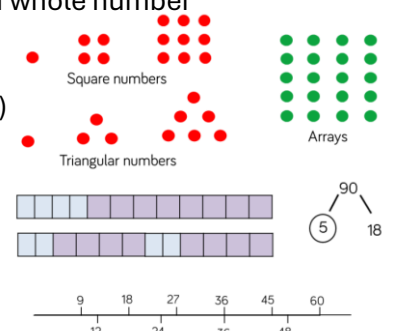
Prime factor: finding which prime numbers multiply together to make the original number

Product: To multiply

Conjecture: A statement that might be true (based on some research or reasoning) but is not proven.

Proof: Logical mathematical arguments used to show the truth of a mathematical statement.

Systematic: Done or acting according to a fixed plan or system





A Music Theatre

Key terms

Musical- a play with music and singing throughout

Composer- a creator of music

Lyricist- someone who writes words for musicals and songs

Duet- two performers

Ensemble- a group of singers

Underscore- music played during dialogue to create atmosphere

Ballet- some of the earlier musicals had ballet scenes

B Famous musicals

1950s-60s: *The Sound of Music, Oklahoma, South Pacific* - Rodgers and Hammerstein

1970s-80s: *Joseph, Jesus Christ Superstar, Cats, Evita and Phantom of the Opera*-Andrew Lloyd Webber

1980s: *Les Miserables and Miss Saigon*- Schonberg

2000s: *Wicked*- Schwartz and *Frozen* -Lopez

2020s: *Six*- Marlow and Moss

C Famous theatres

The most famous shows are performed on **Broadway** in New York City and in London's **West End**.

There are other theatres throughout the UK such as The Palace Theatre, Manchester, Liverpool Empire and Bradford Alhambra.

Some musicals have been made into films such as *Wicked*, *Cats* and *Les Miserables*

D Famous songs

Every musical that has been successful has showstopping songs. Examples are *I Dreamed a Dream*- (*Les Mis*), *Defying Gravity*-(*Wicked*) and *Music of the Night*- (*Phantom*)

Popular chorus numbers are *Tonight Ensemble* from *West Side Story*, *One Day More* from *Les Mis* and *Any Dream Will Do* from *Joseph*

Curriculum Area: PE

Half Term: 6

Year: 7



Components of Skill Related Fitness

POWER: Is a combination of speed and strength. High power is needed for explosive movements (quick movements that use a lot of force.

AGILITY: Is the ability to change direction quickly without losing balance

REACTION TIME: The time it takes for a sports performer to react to a stimulus and start their response.

BALANCE: the ability to keep your centre of mass over a base of support. It can be static or dynamic.

COORDINATION: the ability to move two or more body parts at the same time, smoothly and efficiently.

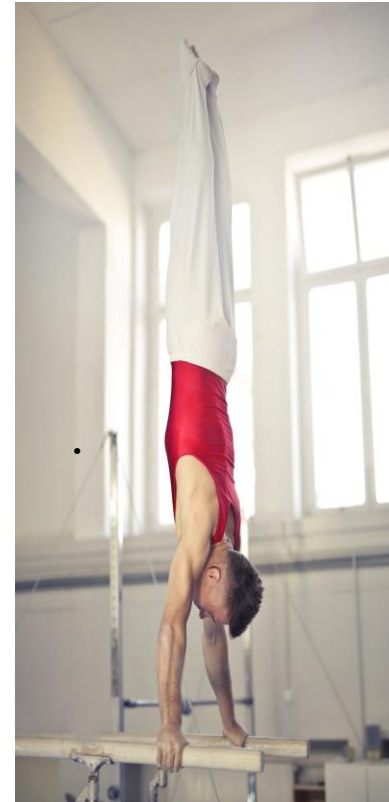
Examples of fitness tests, used to test the components of fitness:

ILLINOIS AGILITY TEST measures how good your **agility** is.

STANDING LONG JUMP measures how good your leg **power** is.

STANDING STORK TEST measures how good your **balance** is.

Types of sports that benefit from Skill Related Components of Fitness



SPORTING EXAMPLES:

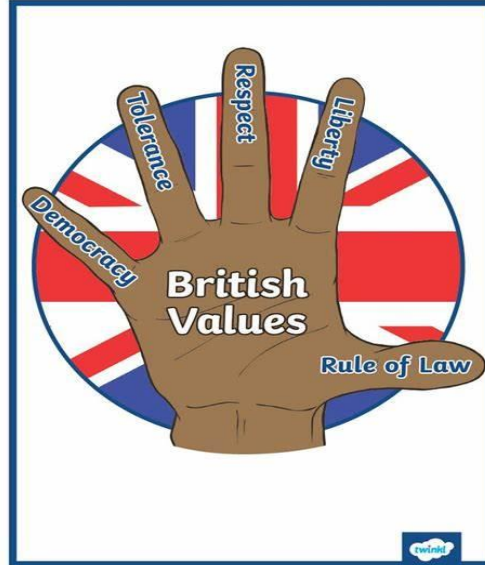
Gymnast demonstrating **STATIC BALANCE** on the parallel bars

Tennis player demonstrating **HAND/EYE COORDINATION**

Sprinters demonstrating **REACTION TIME** as they respond to the starting gun.

A British Values

- Democracy
- Rule of Law
- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect
- Tolerance of other beliefs or faiths.



B: The Law

- **The Equality Act 2010:** This legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.
- **The age of criminal responsibility** in the England and Wales is 10 Years old. This means that a child aged 10 and over can be convicted of a crime. A custodial sentence (time in prison) can be awarded depending on how severe the crime is.
- **Possession of a knife or blade:** It is an offence to carry a knife or weapon in a public place, even if the person carrying it claims they were not intending to use it.

C Employability Skills

1. Resilience
2. Multitasking
3. Communication
4. Collaboration
5. Listening
6. Problem solving
7. Organisation
8. Adaptability.
9. Creativity
10. Commitment

D: 4 of 9 the Protected Characteristics

- gender reassignment



- pregnancy and maternity



- religion or belief



- sexual orientation.



A: Judaism - Fact file

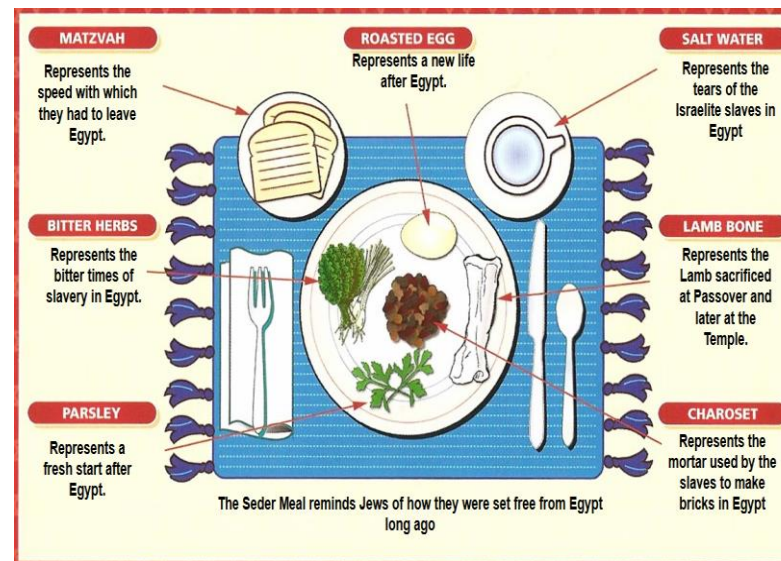
Founded:	1800BC
Founder:	Abraham
Holy Book:	Torah
Place of worship:	Synagogue
Leader:	Rabbi
Symbol	Star of David

B: Abraham and the Covenant

- **Abraham** lived over 4000 years ago.
- He lived in a land of polytheists- in fact, his father used to make **idols** that people worshipped.
- Abraham thought this was wrong and that there was one true G-d. This was why G-d made a **covenant** with him.
- Abraham is considered the founder of Judaism (and Christianity and Islam.)
- Jewish people know him as a man who did everything G-d asked – including being prepared to sacrifice his Son.
- They try to be as obedient as he was to G-d.
- His story shows Jewish people that G-d is always faithful.
- **G-d promised to make Abraham and his descendants into a great nation and give them the promised land. In return, he must worship only one God and circumcise every male who is 8 days old or older.**

C: Jewish artefacts

TORAH	Holy book (scroll)
YAD	Silver pointer used to read the Torah
TALLIT	Jewish prayer shawl (613 tassels)
TEFILLIN	Leather and two black boxes worn on the head and arm
MENORAH	7 branched candlestick
MEZUZAH	On the door post of Jewish houses. Contains the Shema prayer

D: Passover – The Seder Meal**E: The Ten Commandments**

10 rules for living given to Moses by God.

**F: Jewish food laws**

The book of **Leviticus** in the bible contains food laws called **Kashrut**.

Kosher Permitted food	Treifah Forbidden food
Animals with cloven hooves and chew the cud	Pork and any pig produces
Fish with fins/scales	Shellfish
Meat 1 hour after milk. Milk 3 hours after meat.	Meat and milk together
Insects that hop	Winged insects
Domestic birds	Birds of prey

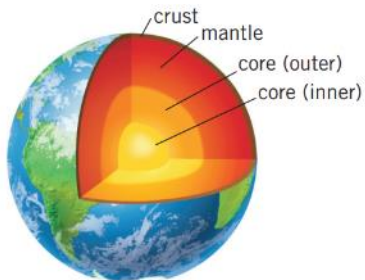
Curriculum Area: Science

Half Term: 6

Year: 7



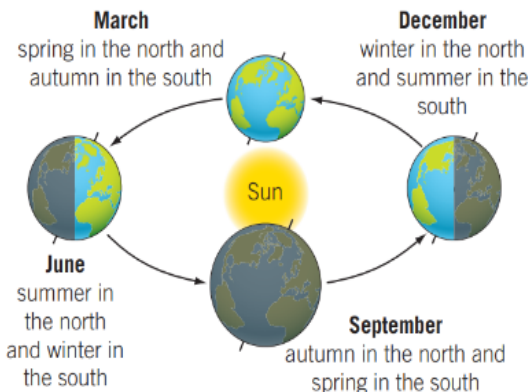
A: The Earth and Rocks



The Earth has three main layers:

- The **crust** is rocky and solid
- The **mantle** is made from mainly solid rock but this can flow
- The **outer core** is liquid metal and the **inner core** is solid

- The Earth takes 365 days to **orbit** the Sun, this is one Earth **year**
- The Earth takes 24 hours to spin on its axis, that is why we have day and night
- The Earth's **axis** has a tilt of 23.4° which gives rise to our **seasons**



Sedimentary rock:

- Formed from layers of sediment (bits of rock that have broken away from their original rock), sticking together following compaction and cementation.

Igneous rock:

- Formed when liquid rock (lava or magma) cools and freezes into crystals.

Metamorphic rock:

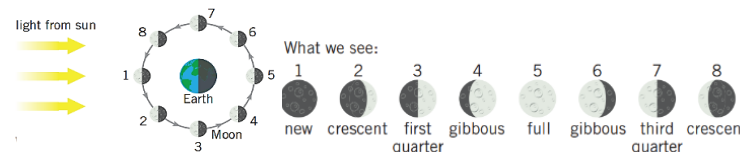
- Formed from existing rocks exposed to heat and/or pressure over a long time.

Rock cycle:

- Shows how rocks change and are recycled over millions of years.

B The Moon, the Night Sky and the Solar System

- The **moon** is a **natural satellite** which orbits the Earth, taking 27 days and 7 hours for one orbit. The different **phases of the moon** are caused by different parts of the moon being lit by the Sun.



- A **galaxy** is a collection of stars. **Stars** produce their own light. **Planets** do not produce their own light.
- There are **natural** satellites (EG: moons) and **artificial** (man-made) satellites which orbit planets.
- Our **solar system** has 8 planets which orbit the Sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
- Between Mars and Jupiter is the **asteroid belt**.

The Universe

contains billions of

Galaxies

contain billions of

Stars

are orbited by

Planets, asteroids, and comets

planets may have

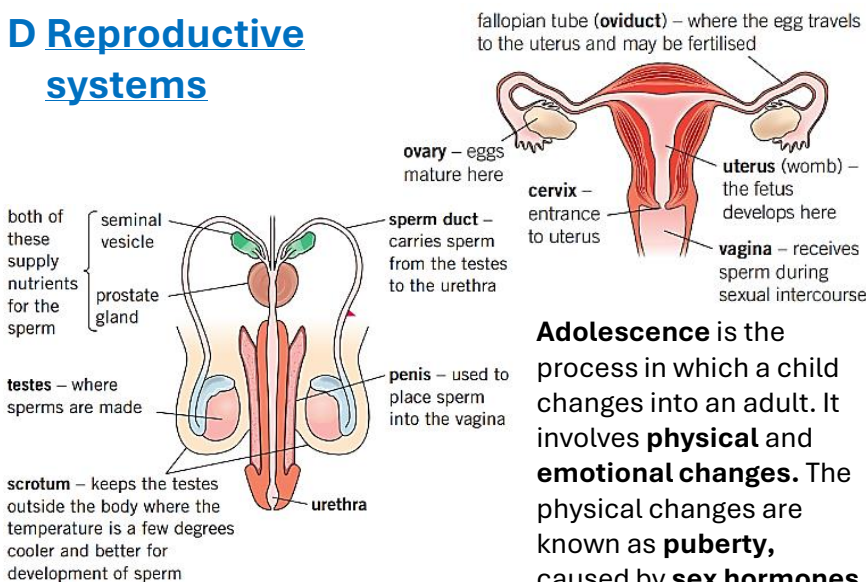
Moons

C Variation

Variation is the differences within and between species. It may be:

- **Inherited** – caused by genetic factors (inherited from parents) EG: natural eye colour.
- **Environmental** – caused by your surroundings and lifestyle, EG: having tattoos.
- Or caused by a combination of both inherited and environmental factors, EG: your height is impacted by the genes you inherit and by your lifestyle, as poor diet can stunt growth.
- **Adaptations** are characteristics that an organism develops to best survive in its environment.

D Reproductive systems



Adolescence is the process in which a child changes into an adult. It involves **physical** and **emotional changes**. The physical changes are known as **puberty**, caused by **sex hormones**.

E Menstrual cycle

The **menstrual cycle (period)** is the process in which an egg is released from an ovary and leaves through the vagina. It is a **monthly cycle** during which the **uterus** lining thickens and then breaks down. The loss of lining is known as **menstruation**. The release of the egg is known as **ovulation**. If the egg is **fertilised**, the cycle stops.

F Fertilisation

Fertilisation is the joining of the nucleus from the male (sperm) and female (egg) sex cells (**gametes**). The fertilised egg (**zygote**) may then **implant** in the uterus lining, becoming attached and forming an **embryo** (a ball of cells). This is followed by **gestation**; the process of the embryo developing into a **fetus** (an unborn baby) and then developing into a baby when born. This process takes about 40 weeks. During gestation, the developing fetus relies on its mother for oxygen, nutrients, protection and for removal of waste. In this, the **placenta**, **umbilical cord** and **amniotic sac** play important roles.

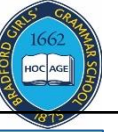
Curriculum Area: Spanish



Half Term: 6



Year: 7



1W Las asignaturas

estudiar

Present Tense Indicative

yo	estudio
tú	estudias
él, ella, usted	estudia
nosotros, nosotras	estudiamos
vosotros, vosotras	estudiáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	estudian

Las asignaturas = school subjects

las ciencias	sciences
la educación física	PE
el español	Spanish
el francés	French
el alemán	German
la geografía	Geography
la historia	History
la informática	ICT
el inglés	English
las matemáticas	Maths
la música	Music
la religión	RE
la tecnología	Technology
el dibujo/el arte	Art
la biología	Biology
la química	Chemistry
la física	Physics
el teatro	Drama
el recreo	break
la hora de comer	lunch
el horario	timetable

2W Opiniones

me encanta(n) - I love
odio - I hate
prefiero - I prefer
me chifla(n) - I really love
me interesa(n) - I'm interested in
me fascina(n) - I'm fascinated by
no me gusta(n) - I don't like
detesto - I detest (really hate)
me aburre(n) - I'm bored by
me entretiene(n) - I'm entertained by
me da(n) igual - I'm not bothered about
me apasiona(n) - I'm passionate about

Tell the time:

Es la una - it's one o'clock
Son las dos - it's two o'clock



3-4W

el instituto - school
el colegio - school
el horario - timetable
las clases - lessons
la universidad - university
el/la maestro/a - teacher
el aula - classroom
el recreo - break
el/la estudiante - student
hacer la tarea - to do a task
hacer los deberes - to do homework
sacar malas notas - to get bad marks
sacar buenas notas - to get good marks
tomar una prueba - to do a quiz

Formula: Near future tense

Voy + a + estudiar
I am going + to + study

- I am going to study: Yo voy a estudiar.
- You are going to study: Tú vas a estudiar.
- He's going to study: Él va a estudiar.
- She is going to study: Ella va a estudiar.
- It's going to study: Ello va a estudiar.
- We are going to study: Nos. vamos a estudiar.
- You are going to study: Vos. vais a estudiar.
- They are going to study: Ellos van a estudiar.

5W Objetos de la clase y actividades

la mesa - table
el pupitre - desk
el uniforme - uniform
el proyector - projector
la pizarra interactiva - Interactive whiteboard
el pegamento - glue

Verbs

durar - to last
empezar - to start
terminar - end
comer - to eat
usar - to use
ir - to go
tener - to have

Objetos de la clase



6W Profesiones

EL- masculine, La - feminine

el/la oficinista - (office worker)
el/la dependiente (shop assistant)
el/la peluquero/a (hairdresser)
el/la ingeniero/a (engineer)
el/la mecánico/a (mechanic)
el/la contable (accountant)
el/la enfermero/a (nurse)
el/la granjero/a (farmer)
el actor/la actriz (actor)
el/la dentista - (dentist)
el/la veterinario/a - (vet)
el/la cocinero/a (cook)
el/la fontanero (plumber)
el/la médico/a (doctor)
el/la abogado/a (lawyer)
el/la profesor/a (teacher)

Ser	
Yo soy	Nosotros(as) somos
Tú eres	Vosotros(as) sois
Él es	Ellos(as) son
Ella es	Ustedes son
Usted es	

Ser and Estar

In Spanish There are two verbs that mean to be: **ser** and **estar**. They are not interchangeable. Mostly, **ser** expresses invariable characteristics, while **estar** expresses location, variable qualities, or changing states.

Use **ser**:

- to define someone or something
- to say what someone or something is like
- to say where someone is from, also nationality
- to give the date or the time
- to say what belongs to someone
- to say where something takes place

Use **estar**:

- to talk about states or feelings
- to say where something or someone is
- to say what is going on right now

Esta es mi madre.
Es bastante seria.
Es de Caracas.
Hoy es lunes.
Esta es mi casa.
El concierto es aquí.
Pablo está enfermo.
Está en la cama.
Está descansando.

7W Lugares donde voy a trabajar

un colegio (a school)
un garaje (a garage)
una granja (a farm)
un hotel (un hotel)
una oficina (an office)
un mercado-market
un taller - (a workshop)
un teatro - (a theatre)
una tienda - (a shop)
un restaurante (a restaurant)
una empresa - (a company)
un supermercado (a supermarket)

Near future tense:

ir+a+trabajar = to be going to work

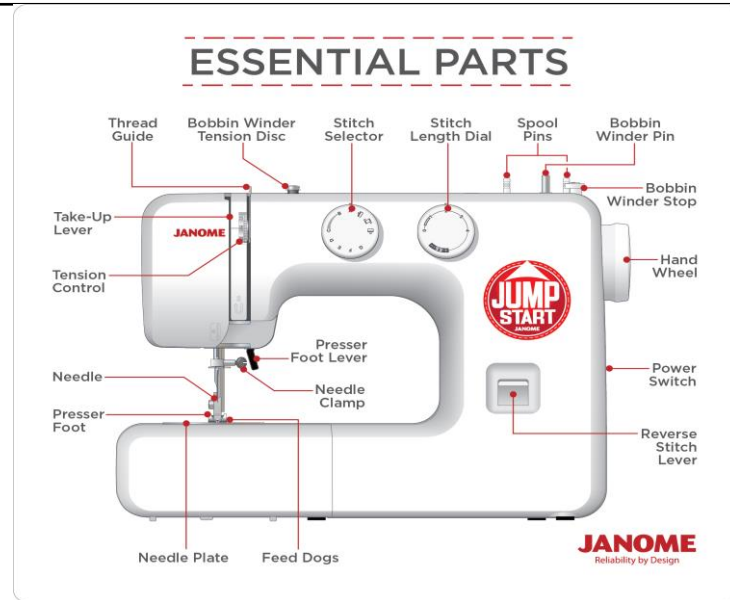
Yo voy a trabajar
Tu vas a trabajar
El/ella va a trabajar
Nosotros vamos a trabajar
Vosotros vais a trabajar
Ellos/ellas van a trabajar

trabajar

Present Tense Indicative

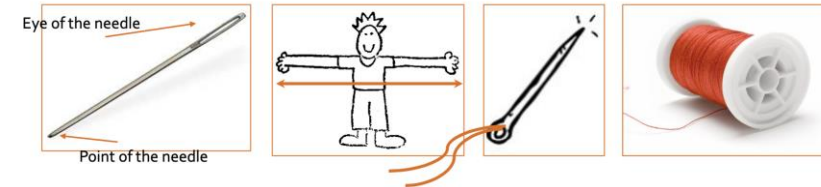
yo	trabajo
tú	trabajas
él, ella, usted	trabaja
nosotros, nosotras	trabajamos
vosotros, vosotras	trabajáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	trabajan

A



B Embroidery

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

How to thread a needle :

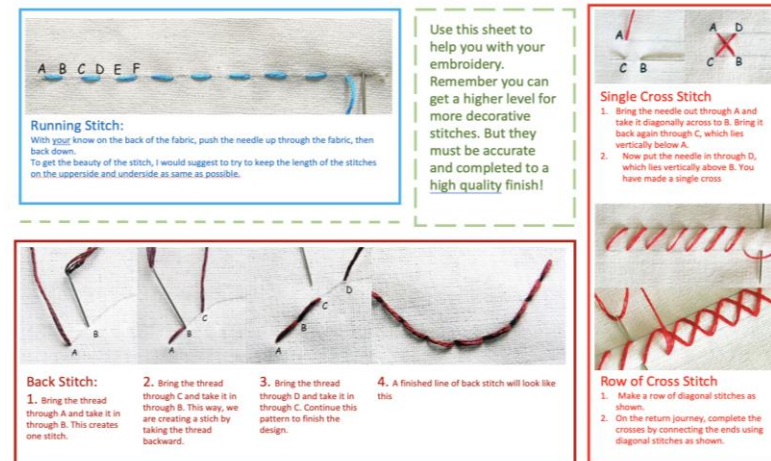
1. **Prepare the Thread:** Cut a piece of thread about as long as your arm. Trim the end to make it smooth.
2. **Thread the Needle:** Hold the needle steady. Push the trimmed end of the thread through the needle's eye until a small part comes out the other side.
3. **Tie a Knot:** Hold both ends of the 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 Couching

**Definition:**

Couching is an embroidery technique where a thread or yarn is stitched onto fabric using small securing stitches.

D Embroidery



Intervals: The spaces between the stitches

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