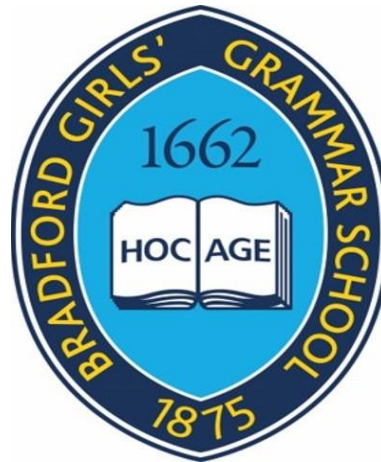


# Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

**Half Term 1**



## A Mark making

**Mark Making:** Mark making is how artists create lines, shapes, or textures in their artwork.

The 4 main mark making techniques are:

- 1.) Hatching and Cross-Hatching
- 2.) Dotting
- 3.) Scribbling
- 4.) line

Experiment with different 'types' of mark making.



## B Frottage

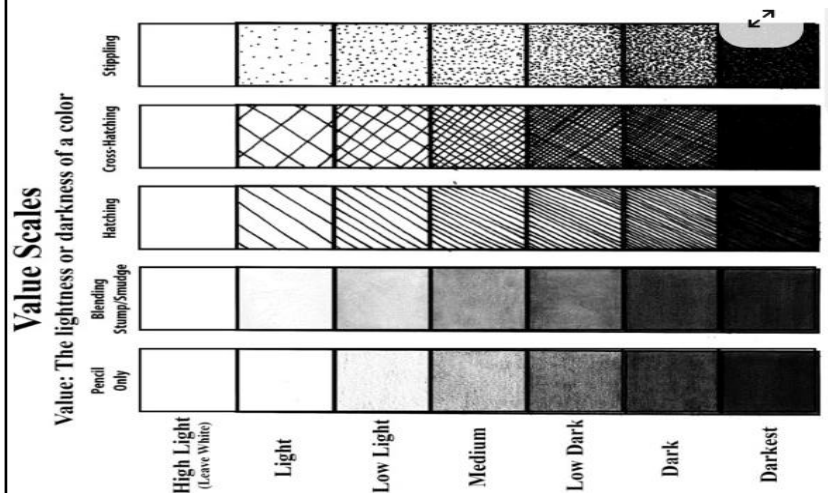
**Frottage:** The technique of creating a design by rubbing (as with a pencil) over an object placed underneath the paper.

The word '**Frottage**' comes from the French word 'Froter' – to rub.

Experiment with different 'types' of mark making



## C Tone & shading techniques



Practice shading techniques combined with different mark making.

Light to dark.  
 OR  
 Dark to light

## D Vincent Van Gogh

**Born:** March 30, 1853, in the Netherlands.

**Famous Works:** *Starry Night*, *Sunflowers*, *The Bedroom*, *Self-Portraits*, *Café Terrace at Night*.

**Art Style:** Post-Impressionism – used **thick paint (impasto)** and expressive, swirling brushstrokes.

**Mental Health:** Struggled with depression, cut off part of his ear, and spent time in an asylum.

**Death:** Died in 1890 from a gunshot wound, believed to be self-inflicted.



## A Keywords

**Password** A secret word or phrase which allows access to a computer system or service.

**Computing Lab** A computer lab is a space which provides computer services to a defined community.

**Screen Time** Time spent using a device such as a computer, television, or games console.

**Email** Messages distributed by electronic means from one computer user to one or more recipients via a network.

**Etiquette** The way you behave online

## B Keywords

**Email Recipient** An email recipient is an individual who has opted-in to receive email from either an individual or a business

**Email Subject** An email subject line should explain what the email is about.

**CC / Carbon Copy (Carbon Copy)** Put the email address(es) here if you are sending a copy for their information

**Sexting** TO send (someone) sexually explicit photographs or messages via mobile phone.

**Audience** A group of people who your presentation would be aimed at

## C Keywords

**Cyber bullying** The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature.

**Digital Footprint** is a trail of data you create while using the Internet. It includes the websites you visit, emails you send, and information you submit to online services.

**Presentation Software** A software application that is specifically designed to allow users to create a presentation of ideas

## D Rules of a computing lab.

- No Food
- Drinks are allowed, if they are in no-spill containers
- Keep your password safe
- Computers and peripherals are not to be moved around
- Do not install software on the computers
- Do not display or print sexually explicit graphics
- No Mobile Phones



## E Characteristics of a strong Password

- At least 8 characters - the more characters, the better.
- A mixture of both uppercase and lowercase letters.
- A mixture of letters and numbers.
- Inclusion of at least one special character, e.g., ! @ # ? ]

12345678

PxH1#n!8

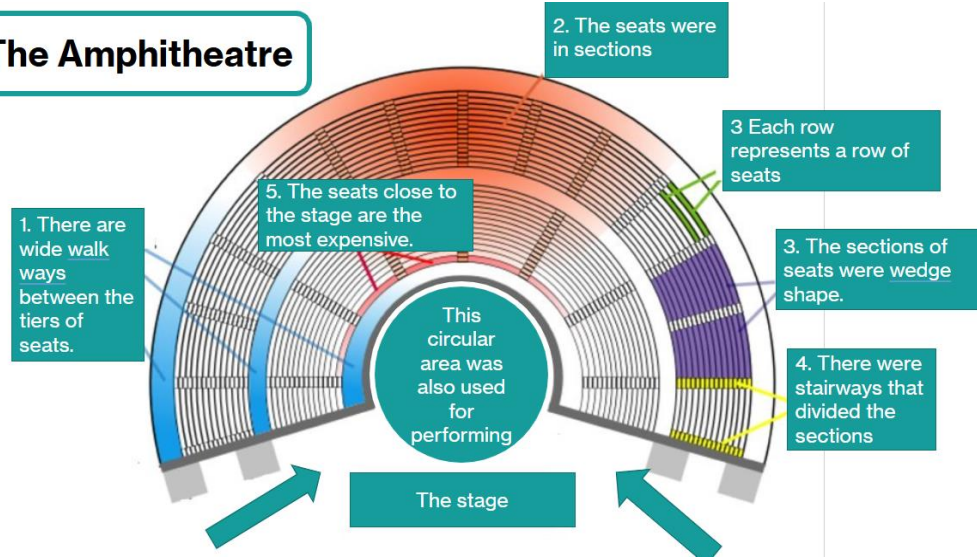
## F Reporting Online Abuse

- Report abuse on the CEOP site
- Child line
- Talk to a trusted adult
- Tell a teacher
- Report behaviour to the social media site

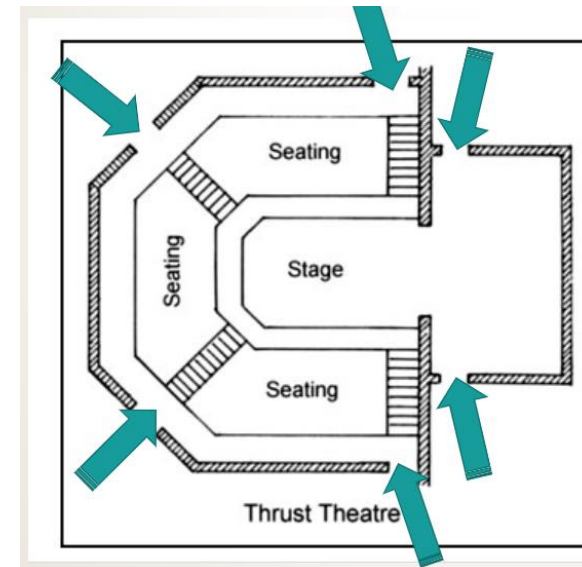


A

### The Amphitheatre



B



### The Thrust Stage

- The audience sit on 3 sides of the stage.
- The actors can use multiple possible entrances and exits.
- This includes walking through the audience

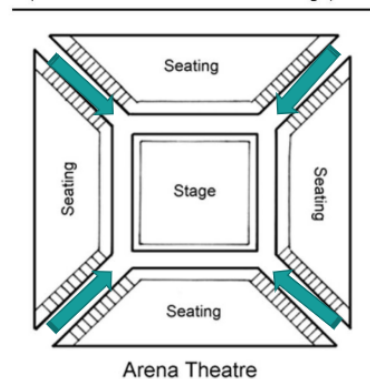
C

### Theatre In The Round

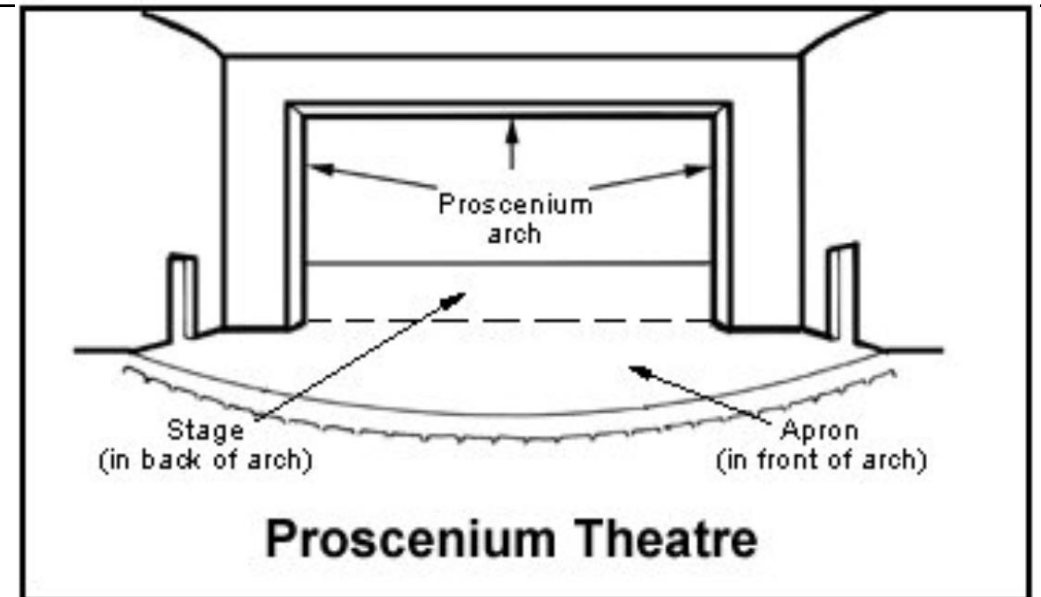
- The audience sit on All side of the stage.
- The actors have multiple possible entrances and exits

#### Arena/Theatre in the Round

(Audience is on ALL sides of the stage)

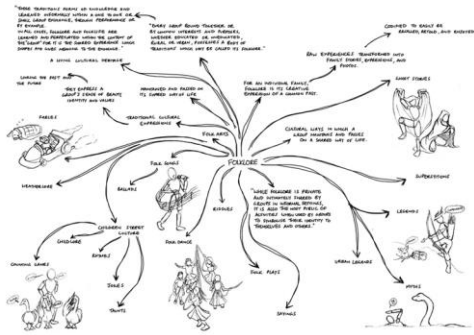


D



## A Organising themes and ideas

A **mind map** is a visual representation of a **theme** and **related groups** and **subgroups** that shows links between them



The word **myth** comes from the Greek word '**mythos**' which means 'to tell a story'

**Archetype** : a universal symbol, pattern, or character type that consistently appears across different stories and cultures, representing basic human experiences and emotions. These recurring elements provide a sense of familiarity and recognition for readers or audiences.

## B Vocabulary

**Epithet**: An adjective used to describe a person's most famous quality – almost like a title

**Crooning** hum or sing in a soft, low voice, especially in a sentimental manner. (verb)

**Plight** a dangerous, difficult, or otherwise unfortunate situation. (noun)

**Stealthily** in a cautious and surreptitious manner, so as not to be seen or heard. (adverb)

**Gorgon**: sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snakes for hair, who had the power to turn anyone who looked at them to stone. (noun)

## C Writing techniques using language

**Pathetic fallacy** is a literary device where human emotions or characteristics are attributed to inanimate objects, nature, or animals. It's a form of personification, but specifically relates to attributing emotions.

**Fragment** an incomplete sentence, missing either a subject, a verb, or a complete thought

**Coordinating conjunctions** connect words, phrases, or clauses. (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so)

## D Writing techniques using structure

**Panoramic to fine details** (zoom in)

**Fine details to panoramic** (zoom out)

**Ethos**: Flatter the reader. Find a way to suggest that, because they're so clever they'd obviously have already thought to do whatever you're suggesting.

**Pathos**: Make your reader feel appropriate emotions in order to get your way.

**Logos**: Use logic by giving facts and statistics where appropriate. You can also appeal to their logical side with "if..." statements.

## A Greetings – Week 1

Bonjour (hello)

Salut (hi)

Ça va? (How are you?)

Bonsoir (Good evening)

Au revoir (Goodbye)

Ça va bien (I'm fine)

Comme ci comme ça (so, so)

Pas mal (not bad)

(Bof)

Ça va mal (I'm not fine)



## B Asking and answering your name – Week 2

Comment tu t'appelles?/Comment t'appelles-tu?

Je m'appelle....

Comment ça s'écrit (how do you spell it?)

Ça s'écrit....(It's spelt...)

Alphabet in French



## C Numbers and age – Weeks 3 & 4

Numbers at least up to 31

un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix  
onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf,

vingt, vingt et un, vingt deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre,  
vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf

Trente, trente et un

Quel âge as-tu? (How old are you?)

J'ai onze/douze ans. (I am 11/12 years' old)

Ma soeur/Mon frère a \_\_\_\_ ans. (My sister/my brother is \_\_\_\_ years' old.)

## D Birthdays – Weeks 5 & 6

Les jours de la semaine (days of the week) – lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche

Les mois (months) – janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre.

Les saisons (seasons) – le printemps (spring), l'été (summer), l'automne (autumn), l'hiver (winter)

C'est quand ton anniversaire? (When's your birthday?)

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? (What is the date of your birthday)

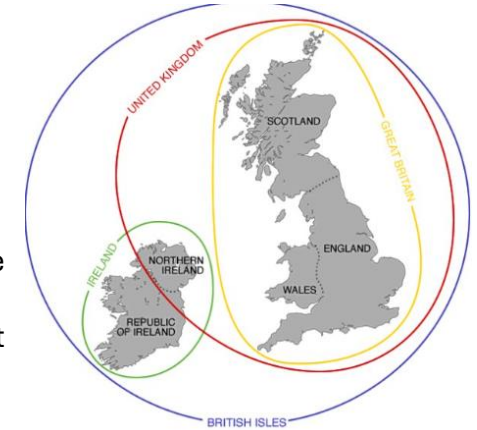
### A

- 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



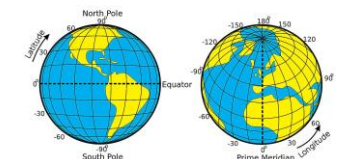
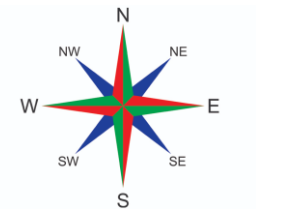
### C

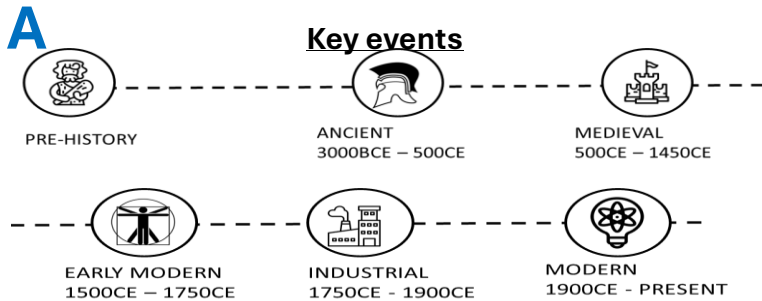
- Know where the mountain ranges of the United Kingdom are on a map
- Label the major cities of the United Kingdom on a map
- Population density is how many people per square km
- Densely populated = a lot of people in a sq km
- Sparsely populated = few people in a sq km



### 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





**2600 BCE-** The Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt was completed.

**776BCE-** The First Olympic Games were held in Greece.

**221BCE-** First complete Great Wall of China is linked together.

**4 BCE-** Birth of Jesus Christ

**570 CE-** Prophet Muhammad is born in Mecca.

**753 CE-** The Vikings launch raids in Britain.

### Key words

**History-**History is the study of and record of past events and people.

**Historian-** is a person who studies and explores the past, learning about how people lived, what they did and why events happened.

**Herodotus-** The 'father' of History, he wrote his book 'Histories' around 430BCE.

**Chronology-** Events in time order, in the order they happened. From the earliest date to the most recent.

**Primary source-**This is a source that has been made at the time of the event.

**Interpretation-**This is evidence that has been made after the time of the event or written by a historian.

**Archaeology-** The scientific study of human past using material remains.

### C

**Significance-** Something very important or worthy of attention.

**Change-** Making something different from what it was before.

**Continuity-** Something that stays the same. The opposite of change.

**Cause-** Something that triggers an event to happen. It is the reason why something happens.

**Consequence-** The impact of an event, what has happened after the event.

### D Case study on the Silk Roads and Islamic Civilisation

**The Silk Roads-** A name given to a large trading network.

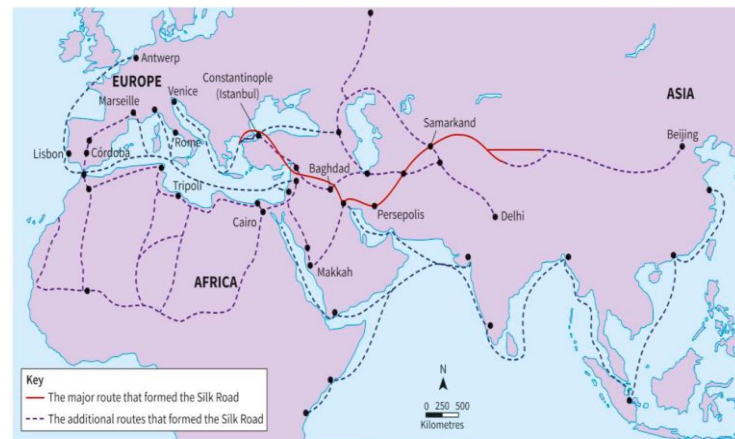
Routes across Asia to Europe and parts of Africa. Things such as silk, fine china, tea, cotton, spices and ivory were traded along the Silk Roads.

**Islamic Golden Age-** the period in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries when developments took place in science and arts in the Middle East.

**SOURCE A** Students in the House of Wisdom in Baghdad, painted by Yahya al-Wasiti in 1237.



### E Case study on the Silk Roads and Islamic Civilisation



### F Different types of sources





### Key Words:

**Resilience** - the ability to bounce back from difficult situations, like a setback in school or a conflict with a friend.

**Trust:** believing that someone is reliable and honest and that you can count on them.

**Multicultural Society:** Made up of a range of people from all different cultural and religious backgrounds.

**Values:** A moral standard of behaviour accepted by society.

**Tolerance:** An understanding and acceptance of others who may hold different views and opinions to our own.

### What Is Positive Wellbeing?

It is state of overall good health in both body and mind and can include:

- ✓ **Intellectual** (cognitive stimulation such as problem solving puzzles)
- ✓ **Spiritual** (understanding sense of purpose and beyond your own existence, can be through prayer or exploration of a higher power, etc)
- ✓ **Social** (building relationships and community support through friends and family and neighbours etc.)
- ✓ **Physical** (Movement, whether in sports or walking, movement that brings joy.)

### Tips for Healthy Sleep

Yes	No
Get up at the same time every day.	Don't do lots of exercise just before bedtime.
The bedroom should be cool and dark.	Blue light from phones and tablets affect how you sleep. Turn them off!
Have the same bedtime routine every night.	Don't have a heavy meal just before you go to bed.

### Positive Character Traits

- **Courage:** being brave and facing your fears, even when you're scared. It's about doing what's right or trying something new, even if it's difficult or makes you nervous.
- **Honesty:** telling the truth in what you say and do. It's about being sincere, not hiding the truth, and acting in a way that is morally right
- **Self-discipline:** having the ability to control your own actions and behaviours, even when you don't feel like it.
- **Gratitude:** Feeling thankful and appreciative for the good things in our lives. It's about recognizing and appreciating the kindness of others and the positive things that happen to us.

# Curriculum Area: Maths

## Half Term: 1

## Year: 7 (new)



### A Sequences

**Sequence:** A list of things (usually numbers) that are in order

**Term:** Each number in the sequence is called a term

**Term-to-term:** How we get from one term to the next

**Position:** Where in the sequence the term lies

**Linear:** Sequence has a common difference (add or subtract the same amount each time)

**Difference:** The result of subtracting one number from another

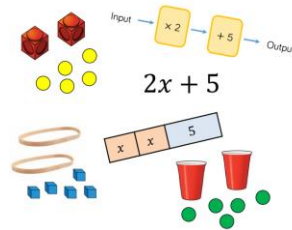
**Common difference:** The difference between each number in a sequence

**Geometric:** Sequence has a common ratio (multiply the previous time by something to get the next term)

**Fibonacci:** The next number is found by adding up the two numbers before it

**Ascending:** Getting bigger (smallest to largest)

**Descending:** Getting smaller (largest to smallest)



### B Algebraic notation and substitution

**Function:** Calculations that you apply to an input

**Input:** The number you apply the function to

**Output:** The result from applying the functions to the input

**Operation:** Adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing etc.

**Inverse:** The operation that undoes what was done by the previous operation (the opposite operation)

**Variable:** A value that we don't know yet

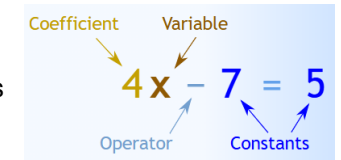
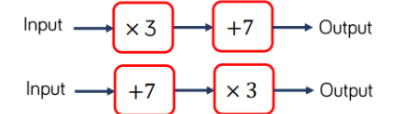
**Coefficient:** A number used to multiply a variable

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

**Evaluate:** To calculate the value of

**Commutative:** Changing the order of the operations does not change the result

**Substitute:** Replace the letter with a number



### C Expressions and equations

**Equality:** of equal value

**Equation:** An equation says that two things are equal. It will have an equals sign

**Solve:** To find a value (or values) we can put in place of variable that makes the equation true.

**Unknown:** A value that we do not know yet

**Like term:** Terms whose variables (such as x or y) with their powers (such as the 2 in  $x^2$ ) are the same

**Simplify:** To make it simpler. This can be done by collecting like terms together

Like terms

$5a, 6a$

$10t, -3t$

$2xy, 4xy$

$10, -7$

$3a^2, 7a^2$

Unlike terms

$5a, 5b$

$-10t, -3$

$2xy, 4xz$

$10, 7a$

$3a^2, 7b^2$

$$4x + 2x + 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$6x + 1$$

### D – 6 Times Tables

TABLE 6			
6 X	1 =		6
6 X	2 =		12
6 X	3 =		18
6 X	4 =		24
6 X	5 =		30
6 X	6 =		36
6 X	7 =		42
6 X	8 =		48
6 X	9 =		54
6 X	10 =		60




# Curriculum Area: Music

## Half Term: 1





## Year: 7











### 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

Semibreve	A note worth 4 counts.	
Minim	A note worth 2 counts	
Crotchet	A note worth 1 count	
Quaver	A note worth 1/2 a count	

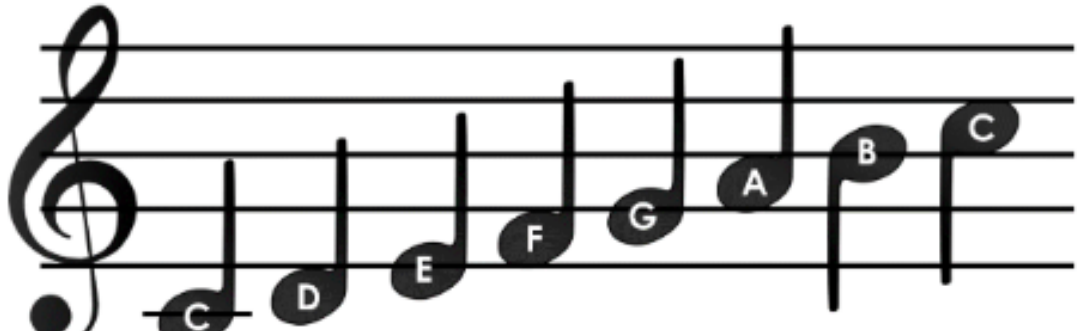
### C: Elements

 <p><b>timbre</b></p> <p>The quality of sound. Musical colour</p>	 <p><b>harmony</b></p> <p>Extra notes played with the tune.</p>	 <p><b>dynamics</b></p> <p>Expression-volume accents, phrasing.</p>
 <p><b>chords</b></p> <p>Two or more notes played together.</p>	 <p><b>tempo</b></p> <p>The speed of the pulse.</p>	 <p><b>duration</b></p> <p>Length of sounds and silences.</p>
	 <p><b>texture</b></p> <p>one sound or several sounds</p>	 <p><b>rhythm</b></p> <p>Patterns of long and short notes in sound and silence.</p>

### D: Pitch

**The C Scale**

www.thebirdfeednyc.com



## A Careers: Employability Skills

- Communication skills
- Teamwork / Collaboration Problem solving skills
- Organisation
- Creative thinking
- IT skills



## B: British Values

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



## C Key Words

- **Discrimination** - The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability
- **Equality** – when all things are equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
- **Prejudice** – This means to pre judge someone. It means to form an opinion about something or someone without having a reason.

## D: 4 of 9 the Protected Characteristics

Age



Disability

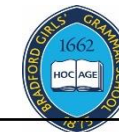


Sex



Marriage and Civil Partnership



**A Muscles**

- **Hamstrings**  
*Muscles at the back of your upper leg – they help you bend your knee.*
- **Quadriceps**  
*Muscles at the front of your upper leg – they help you straighten your leg.*
- **Biceps**  
*Muscles on the front of your upper arm – they help you bend your arm at the elbow.*
- **Triceps**  
*Muscles on the back of your upper arm – they help you straighten your arm at the elbow.*

**B: Bones**

- **Humerus**  
*The bone in your upper arm, between your shoulder and elbow.*
- **Cranium**  
*The bone that protects your brain – also called your skull.*
- **Rib Cage**  
*A group of bones in your chest that protect your heart and lungs.*
- **Scapula**  
*The flat bone in your upper back – also called your shoulder blade.*

**C Netball Key Terms**

- **Chest Pass**  
*A fast and accurate pass that goes straight from your chest to your teammate's chest.*  
 ✓ Use two hands and push the ball forward with power.  
 ♦ Best for short, quick passes.
- **Shoulder Pass**  
*A powerful one-handed pass thrown from above your shoulder.*  
 ✓ Great for longer distances across the court.  
 ♦ Helps when your teammate is further away or on the move.
- **Bounce Pass**  
*A pass that hits the floor once before it reaches your teammate.*  
 ✓ Use two hands and aim the bounce about two-thirds of the way towards them.  
 ♦ Useful when defenders are blocking the direct path.
- **Pivoting**  
*Turning on your landing foot to face a different direction.*  
*It lets you find space or pass the ball without breaking footwork rules.*

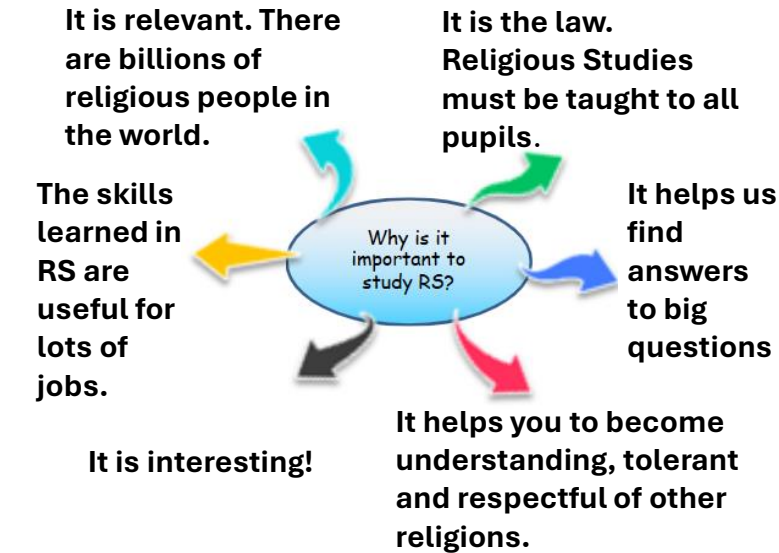
**D: Basic rules of netball**

Rule	Description
<b>3 Seconds Rule</b>	<b>You must pass the ball within 3 seconds</b> of receiving it. ⌚ Don't hold onto it too long!
<b>Footwork Rule</b>	<b>You can't move both feet once you catch the ball.</b> ✓ <b>Keep your landing foot still and pivot to change direction.</b>
<b>No Contact</b>	<b>Stay at least 3 feet away</b> when marking a player with the ball. ✗ No pushing, bumping, or reaching over.
<b>Shooting Rules</b>	<b>Only the Goal Shooter (GS) and Goal Attack (GA)</b> can shoot, and only <b>inside the shooting circle</b> .
<b>Offside Rule</b>	<b>Stay in your position's allowed area.</b> ✗ <b>Going into the wrong zone is called offside.</b>
<b>Over a Third Rule</b>	<b>The ball must not be thrown over two thirds of the court</b> in one pass. ⛔ You can't throw it from your defence third straight to your attacking third.

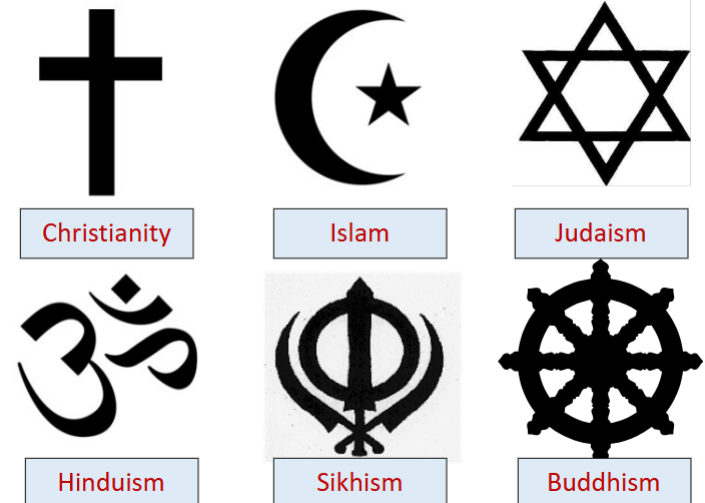
## A: Key terms

<b>Fact</b>	A fact is something that is true and can be proven
<b>Belief</b>	Having confidence or trust in something without having evidence to prove it.
<b>Theist</b>	A person who believes in God
<b>Atheist</b>	A person who does not believe God exists.
<b>Agnostic</b>	A person who does not believe there is enough evidence to know if God exists.
<b>Empathy</b>	Being able to understand the thoughts, feelings and emotions of someone else.

## B: Why is RS important?



## C: Religious Symbols



## D: Humanism

- Humanism is a **non-religious worldview** – this means they do not believe in God or the afterlife and do not have a holy book or a place of worship.
- Humanists believe it is possible to lead a good, happy, and meaningful life without the need for religion. Humanists are therefore **atheist** or **agnostic**.
- Humanist believe we can make our own lives meaningful by seeking happiness and supporting others to do the same.
- Humanists believe we should use our **reason, empathy** and have a **responsibility** to consider the impact of our actions on the welfare of other people and animals.
- The Humanist symbol is the **Happy Human**.

## E: How are people influenced by beliefs?

**Being influenced by your beliefs means that you act in a certain way or do certain things because of what you believe.**

**Martin Luther King Jr** is a famous **Christian** who believed Jesus taught **we should all be treated equally and we shouldn't use violence**. He was influenced by these beliefs to try and change the laws in America that treated black people differently to white people. He used non-violent methods to do this such as marches, speeches and boycotts.



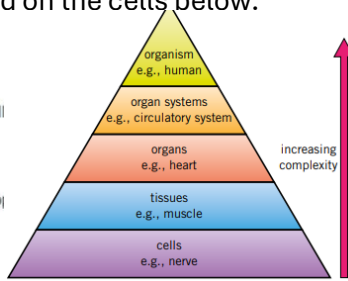
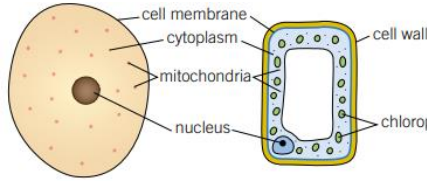
## F: How are people influenced by beliefs?

**Fauja Singh** is a retired **Sikh** marathon runner who has raised money for charity. He believes Sikhism teaches that **we should perform selfless service for others (put other people first and help those less fortunate) and that our bodies are a gift from Waheguru (God.)** These beliefs have influenced him to run multiple marathons being the oldest runner and breaking world records whilst raising money for charity. He also believes that God will always help him which influences him to pray to God for strength when he is struggling.



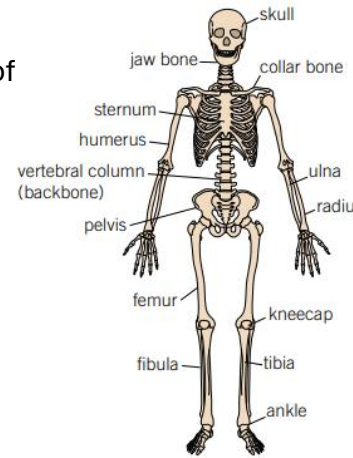
## A Levels of organisation

- All **organisms** (living things) are made of cells.
- We get from cells to organism using the levels shown in the pyramid below.
- We observe cells using a **microscope**- because they are so small.
- Plant and animal cells have structures inside them called **organelles**. These are labelled on the cells below.



## B The skeleton

- The human skeleton has around 206 bones.
- Bones are a living tissue and have a blood supply.
- There are 4 major functions of the skeleton:
  1. **Protect organs**
  2. **Support the body and keep you upright.**
  3. **Movement**
  4. **Make blood cells**

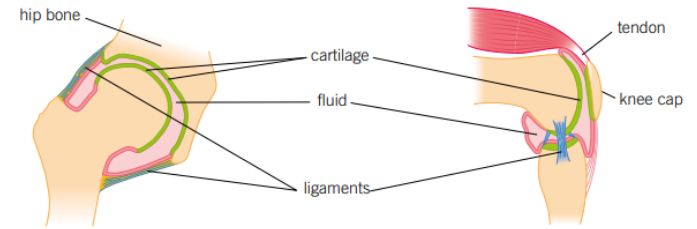


## C Muscles and movement

Muscles allow movement by pulling on **tendons** which in turn pull on bones.

Muscles like the triceps and biceps are known as **antagonistic muscle pairs**, they work together –as one contracts, the other will relax.

**Joints**- where two bones meet. There are 3 types: **ball and socket, hinge and fixed.**



## D What is a force?

A force can be a push or a pull.

A force is measured in **Newtons (N)**.

We measure forces with a **Newton meter**.

Forces explain why objects will **move, change direction and change speed.**

Forces always work in **pairs**.

Contact forces	Non-contact forces
Act when 2 objects touch.	Act when 2 objects are not touching.
E.g. Friction, air resistance	E.g. Gravity, magnetism

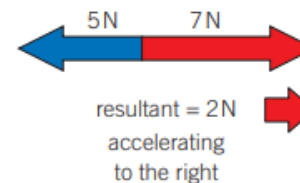
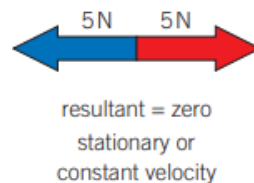
## E Balanced and unbalanced forces

When forces acting on an object are the **same size**, but acting in different directions, we say that they are **balanced**

When forces are balanced, the object is either not moving (**stationary**) or moving at a **constant speed**.

When the two forces acting on an object are **not the same size**, we say that the forces are **unbalanced**.

When forces are unbalanced, the object will either be in **acceleration or deceleration**.



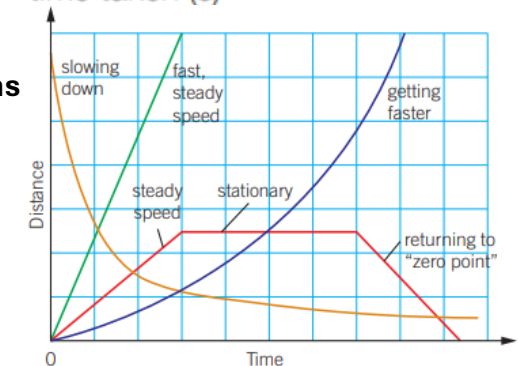
## F Speed, distance and time

**Speed** is a measure of how quickly or slowly that something is moving.

We calculate speed with the following formula:

$$\text{speed (m/s)} = \frac{\text{distance travelled (m)}}{\text{time taken (s)}}$$

**Distance-time graphs** tell the story of a journey





## 1W Introduction

¡Hola! – Hello

¿Qué tal? – How are you?

Bien, gracias – Fine, thanks

Fenomenal – Great

Regular – Not bad

Fatal – Awful

¿Cómo te llamas? – What are you called?

Me llamo... – I am called...

¿Dónde vives? – Where do you live?

Vivo en Bradford – I live in Bradford

¡Hasta luego! – See you later

¡Adiós! – Goodbye

### Los números 1–31 - Numbers 1–31

uno 1	diecisiete 17
dos 2	dieciocho 18
tres 3	diecinueve 19
cuatro 4	veinte 20
cinco 5	veintiuno 21
seis 6	veintidós 22
siete 7	veintitrés 23
ocho 8	veinticuatro 24
nueve 9	veinticinco 25
diez 10	veintiséis 26
once 11	veintisiete 27
doce 12	veintiocho 28
trece 13	veintinueve 29
catorce 14	treinta 30
quince 15	treinta y uno 31
dieciséis 16	

## 2W Cuantos años tienes?

Tengo trece años – I am 13 years old

Tienes trece años – You are 13 years old

Tiene trece años – He/She is 13 years old

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? – When is your birthday?

Mi cumpleaños es... – My birthday is...

¡Feliz cumpleaños! – Happy birthday!

¡Felicidades! – Congratulations!

¿Cómo se escribe? – How do you spell...?

Tu nombre – Your name

Se escribe... – You spell...

## 3W Meses y estaciones

enero (January)

febrero (February)

marzo (March)

abril (April)

mayo (May)

junio (June)

julio (July)

agosto (August)

septiembre (September)

octubre (October)

noviembre (November)

diciembre (December)



## 4W Tener - to have

Tengo los ojos marrones – I have brown eyes.

Tengo trece años – I am 13 years old.

### Los colores - Colours

Blanco/a - white  
amarillo/a - yellow  
negro/a - black  
rojo/a - red  
verde - green  
gris - grey  
marrón - brown  
azul - blue  
rosa - pink  
naranja - orange

### The present tense Tener

I have	tengo
You have	tienes
He / She / It has	tiene
We have	tenemos
You (all) have	tenéis
They have	tienen

## 5W-6W Adjectives

### Masculine ending o

alto (tall)  
bajo (short/small)  
delgado (slim)  
feo (ugly)  
gordo (fat)  
guapo (handsome)  
malo (bad)  
musculoso (muscular)  
viejo (old)

### Feminine ending a

aburrida (boring)  
antipática (unfriendly)  
amable (kind)  
divertida (fun)  
generosa (generous)  
graciosa (funny)  
impaciente (impatient)  
habladora (talkative)  
simpática (nice/friendly)  
terca (stubborn)  
tímida (shy)

## 7W-8W Opiniones

No me gusta(n) nada - I don't like at all

Odio mucho - I hate a lot

Me encanta(n) - I love

Me gusta(n) - I like

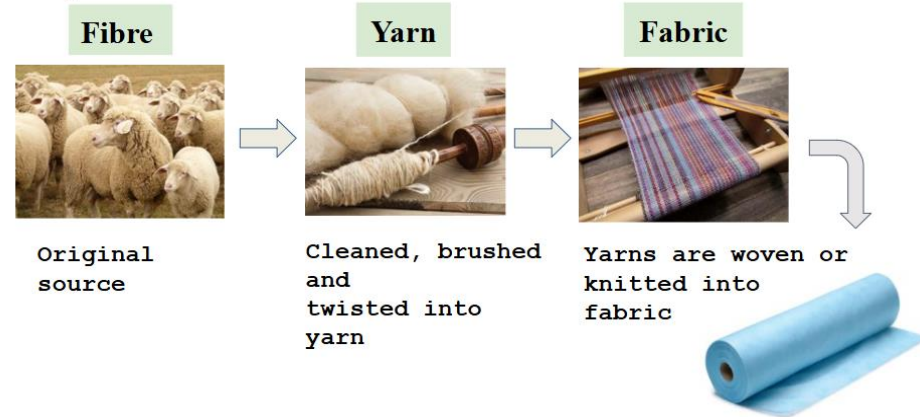
Detesto - I detest

Prefiero - I prefer

A

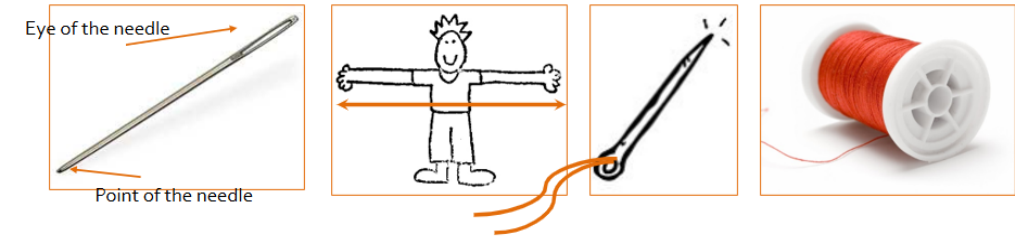
## How are textiles made?

Textiles are flexible materials made from **fibres** that are spun or twisted into yarns.



B

## Threading a needle



**Step one** - Cut a length of thread approximately as long as your arm.

**Step two** - Put the thread through the eye of the needle and hold *both ends together so the thread is doubled.*

**Step three** - Tie a knot in the longest length of thread OR ask how to do a locking stitch

C

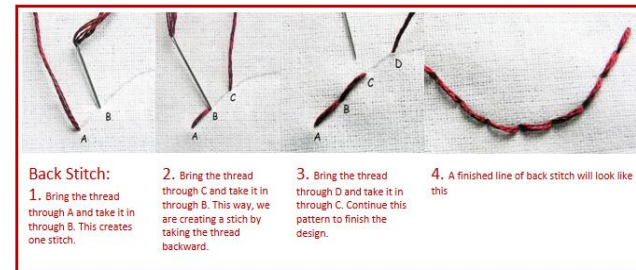
**Embellishment** in textiles is **adding decorative features, like beads, sequins, or stitching, to make fabric look more beautiful.**

**Embroidery** is **the art of decorating fabric with stitches using thread or yarn to create designs or patterns.**

D



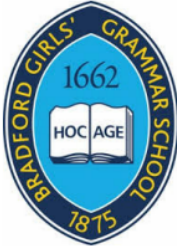
Use this sheet to help you with your embroidery. Remember you can get a higher level for more decorative stitches. But they must be accurate and completed to a high quality finish!



BRADFORD GIRLS'  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL

# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 1



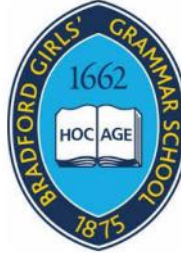
## ***impetuous v.***

*of, or characterised by  
sudden or rash action or  
emotion*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 2



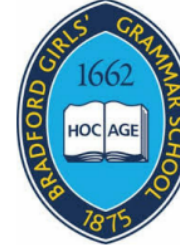
## ***ubiquitous adj.***

*existing or being everywhere,  
especially at the same time*

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL

# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 3



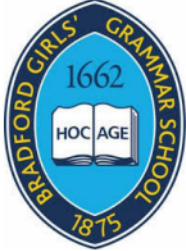
## ***juxtaposition n.***

*an act or instance of placing  
close together especially for  
comparison or contrast*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 4



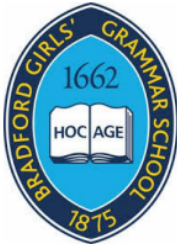
## ***dubious adj.***

*doubtful*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 5



## ***clandestine adj.***

*characterised by or done in  
secret*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 6



## ***alacrity n.***

*cheerful readiness, promptness  
or willingness*

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# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 7



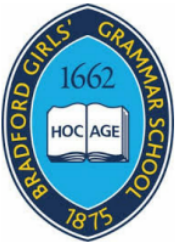
## ***predilection n.***

*a tendency to think  
favourably of something in  
particular*

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL

# WORD OF THE WEEK

HALF TERM 1  
WEEK 8



## ***virulent adj.***

*actively poisonous*