



1 – Key Vocabulary

comedy: a type of performance that is designed to make the audience laugh

slapstick: a style of comedy that uses exaggerated physical actions, such as slipping, falling, bumping into things, to create laughter

melodrama: a dramatic style of theatre with exaggerated emotions, clear heroes and villains, and exciting events

Commedia dell 'Arte: a traditional form of Italian theatre that began in the 1500s. It uses stock characters, masks, comedy, and improvisation

mime: a performance where a person tells a story using only body movements, facial expressions, and gestures, without speaking

2 – Behind the Scenes

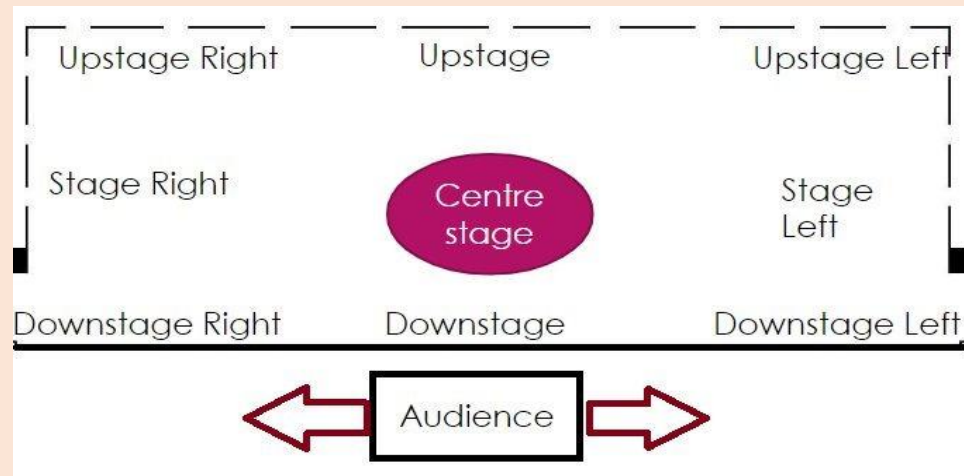
stage manager: the person who makes sure a theatre production runs smoothly.

- They organise rehearsals, communicate with the cast and crew.
- They make sure everything happens at the right time during performances.

wardrobe department: the team responsible for costumes in a theatre production. They make, alter, organise, repair, and help actors with their costumes.

lighting designer: the person who plans and creates the lighting for a theatre production. They choose the colours, and placement of lights to help create the right mood and focus attention on the actors.

3 - Areas of the Stage



4 – Theatrical Terminology

proxemics: the use of space and distance between actors on stage

- Actors can stand close together to show friendship or stand far apart to show conflict, fear, or separation.

blocking: the planning movements and positions of actors on stage during a performance

- Blocking helps tell the story and ensures actors know where and when to move.

levels: the different heights actors use on stage, such as standing, sitting, kneeling, or lying down

- Levels help create interesting stage pictures and can show status, power, or emotion.



1 – Grammar

noun: a word which identifies or names thing, animals, people places, feelings and ideas

adjective: a word which modifies a **noun**, providing more detail to the description

verb: a word which expresses physical actions (e.g. to run), mental actions (e.g. to think) or states of being (e.g. to exist)

adverb a word which modifies a verb.

- Adverbs tell you how, when, where or why something is being done.

2 – Language & Story

imagery: includes any descriptive language which paints an image for the reader with words

- Sensory imagery helps you picture what is happening.
- There are 5 types: visual, sound, smell, taste, tactile.

protagonist: the main character in a text

antagonist: the main enemy in a text

expansion: when you add words, phrases or clauses to sentences to make them complex sentences

inference: when the reader works out information in a text based on clues – reading between the lines

3 – Metaphor vs Simile

metaphor: any description of an object or action in a way that is not literally true

- All metaphors compare a tenor to a vehicle.

simile: a type of metaphor (because it contains a tenor and a vehicle) in which two things are compared using 'like' or 'as'. For example, “his hand was as cold as ice.”

tenor: the thing being described in a metaphor

For example, in the simile “his hand was as cold as ice,” the tenor is his hand.

vehicle: the thing being compared to the tenor.

For example, in the simile “his hand was as cold as ice,” the vehicle is ice.

4 – Form & Genre

text: a piece of writing that can be read and analysed

- There are several forms of text, including poems, short stories, novels and playscripts.

fiction story: any narrative made up by an author

genre: a style or category of literature. Examples of popular genres include fantasy, mystery and the Gothic

supernatural: above or beyond the laws of nature

- Even though some people believe in supernatural beings, they cannot be explained by science.
- Examples include ghosts and vampires.



1 – Key Verbs with je (I), il/elle (he/she), nous (we)

Regular verbs - jouer: to play (je joue, il/elle joue, nous regardons)

regarder: to watch (je regarde, il/elle regarde, nous regardons)

écouter: to listen (j'écoute, il/elle écoute, nous écoutons)

Irregular verbs - faire: to do (je fais, il/elle fait, nous faisons)

aller: to go (je vais, il/elle va, nous allons)

Example sentences: 1. Je joue au foot: I play football

2. Nous regardons la télé: We watch TV 3. Il écoute de la musique: He

listens to music 4. Elle fait de la natation: She does swimming 5. Je vais

en ville: I go to town

2 – More Nouns for Each Key Verb

Jouer: au basket; basketball / au tennis (de table): (table) tennis / du piano: the piano / de la guitare: the guitar / aux échecs: chess / avec des amies: with friends

Faire: du vélo: cycling, du patinage; ice skating, du sport: sport, du shopping: shopping, de la natation: swimming, de la randonnée: hiking, de la danse: dance, de la musculation: weight training, de l'exercice: exercise, mes devoirs: my homework

Aller: au cinéma: to the cinema, au centre sportif; to the sports centre, au parc; to the park, en centre-ville; to the city/town centre,

Regarder: un film, la télévision **Ecouter:** de la musique

3 – Adjectives to Describe What We Do

Use after expressing likes and dislikes

e.g. j'aime jouer au foot; I like playing football

J'adore la natation: I love swimming

Je n'aime pas/Je déteste + noun or verb: I don't like/I hate

e.g. Je n'aime pas faire du sport; I don't like doing sport

Je déteste le basket: I hate basketball

parce que c'est:
because it's

car c'est/as it's

😊 amusant; fun, génial: great, sain: healthy, facile; easy, actif; active

☹ ennuyeux; boring, difficile: difficult, fatigant: tiring, dur: hard

4 – Time Phrases

To say when and how often we do things

Dans mon temps libre: in my spare time

Une/deux/trois fois par semaine: once/twice/three times a week

Chaque; every (e.g. samedi: Saturday. soir:/evening)

Quelquefois: sometimes

Souvent: often

Tous les jours: every day

Negative verbs for things we don't do

Je **ne** fais **pas** de sport: I don't do sport



The ne and pas go around the verb like a sandwich. Then use "de" before the noun

1 – Structure of the Earth

inner core: the hot, solid centre of the Earth made mainly of iron and nickel

outer core: the layer of the Earth between the mantle and the inner core

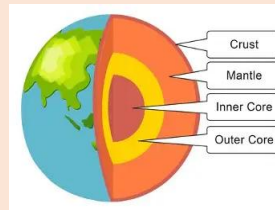
- It is made mostly of liquid iron and nickel and surrounds the solid inner core.

mantle: is the thick layer of hot rock between the Earth's crust and outer core

It is mostly solid, but some parts are soft enough to slowly flow

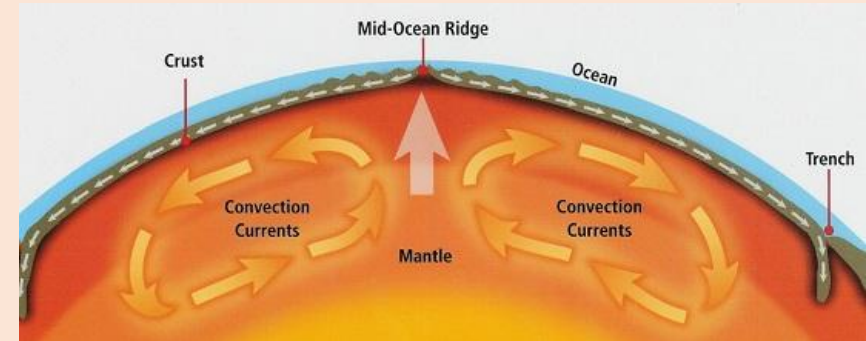
crust: the thin, outermost layer of the Earth

- It is made of solid rock and forms the continents and the ocean floor.



2 – Convection Currents

convection currents: circular movements of hot and cool material in the mantle, causing the tectonic plates to move



3 – Plate Boundaries

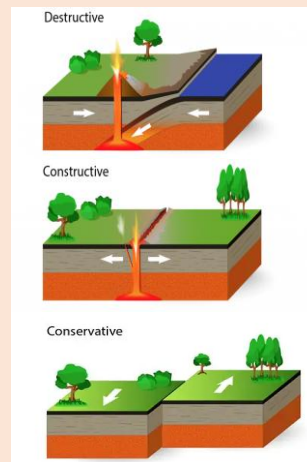
a tectonic plate: a large piece of Earth's crust that slowly moves over the Earth's mantle

a plate boundary: the place where two tectonic plates meet

destructive plate boundary: where two tectonic plates move towards each other

constructive plate boundary: where two tectonic plates move away from each other

conservative plate boundary: plates slide past each other



4 – Tectonic Hazards

earthquake: the sudden shaking of the ground caused by the movement of tectonic plates

volcano: an opening in the Earth's crust where hot melted rock can escape

primary effect: the immediate result of a natural hazard

secondary effect: a result that happens after a natural hazard as a consequence of the primary effect

primary response: the immediate action taken to help people and reduce damage after a natural hazard

secondary response: the long-term action taken after a natural hazard to help people rebuild their lives

1 – Key Events

- 1485** – Henry VII (7th) becomes king.
- 1509** – Henry VII dies and his son, Henry VIII (8th) becomes king.
- 1547** – Henry VIII dies and his son Edward VI (6th) becomes king.
- 1553** – Mary I becomes queen.
- 1558** – Elizabeth I becomes queen.
- 1568** – Mary, Queen of Scots came to England. She had lost control of Scotland and asked her cousin, Elizabeth I, for help.
- 1588** – The Spanish Armada (a war between England and Spain).
- 1603** – Elizabeth I died.

3 – Why did Henry break from Rome?

break from Rome: Henry stopped listening to the Pope

- Henry wanted to end his marriage to Catherine of Aragon as he did not have a son.
- Henry asked the Pope for a divorce (end to the marriage) and the Pope said no. Henry was very angry.
- Henry decided to not follow the Pope anymore and to create his own church known as the Church of England. These churches were Protestant.
- He used the Act of Supremacy (1534) to change the Church.
- The Act made Henry VIII the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

2 – Key Vocabulary

Tudor: the name of the family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603

reformation: changing the church or making it better

Protestant: a new type of Christianity, which followed a simpler worship

Catholic: a person who followed the old Christian faith led by the Pope

excommunicate: to tell someone they are not allowed in the Church anymore

dissolution: to close something down

heresy: ideas the church said were wrong

4 – Religion in Tudor England

- **Henry VIII** – converted the country from Catholic to Protestant (Church of England)
- **Edward VI** – continued Protestantism
- **Mary I** - reformed the country back to Catholicism
- **Elizabeth I** - reformed the country back to Protestantism





1 – Key Vocabulary

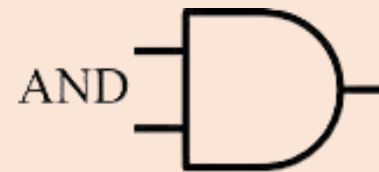
hardware: physical parts of a computer (see Box 3)

software: programs that run on a computer (see Box 4)

input devices: send data **into** a computer

output devices: display or produce results sending data **out** of a computer

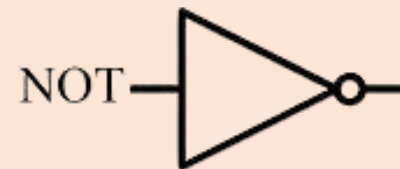
2 – Logic Gates



AND gates send an output when **both** inputs are on



OR gates send an output when **any** input is on



NOT gates output is the opposite of an input

3 – Hardware

Examples of Input Devices

- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Microphone
- Scanner
- Camera

Examples of Output Devices

- Monitor/Screen
- Printer
- Speakers/Headphones
- Projector

4 – Software

word processing: writing documents

presentation software: creating slideshows

spreadsheet software: handling data and calculations

graphics software: creating/editing images

video editing: editing video clips

web design: building websites



1 – Ratio

ratio: how much of one thing there is compared to another thing (we use a colon :)

proportional: when quantities have the same relative size (the same ratio)

part: the parts in ratio will always be equal parts

multiplier: a number that we multiply by

common factors: a factor that both (all) numbers share

simplify: make it look simpler by dividing by a common factor

2 – Proportion and Scale

scale: ratio of the drawing (map) and actual size/distance

- A scale is written in the form 1:n where n can be any number.

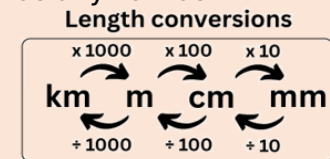
mil: prefix meaning one thousandth

centi: prefix meaning one hundredth

kilo: prefix meaning multiply by 1000

enlargement: all sides have been multiplied by the same scale factor (angles stay the same)

similar: if two shapes are similar, one is an enlargement of the other



3 – Algebraic Manipulation

like term: terms whose variables (such as x or y) with their powers (such as the 2 in x^2) are the same

simplify: makes it simpler by collecting like terms together

inverse: the operation that undoes what was done by the previous operation (the opposite operation)

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)

substitute: replace the letter with a number

4 – 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

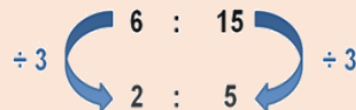
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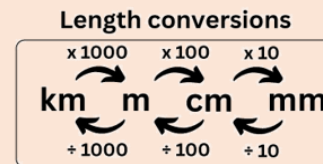
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Like Terms	Unlike Terms
$2x + 19x$	$2x + 19a$
$4w - 10w$	$4w - 10w^2$

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1 - Blues Terminology

call and response: a solo and refrain (answer)

12 bar blues: a chord pattern commonly used in blues

blues scale: a series of notes typical of blues with added flats and sharps

riff: a short musical pattern used in solos

improvisation: a short tune made up on the spot (in style)

swing: dotted rhythms instead of straight rhythm

7th chord: a chord with an added 7th

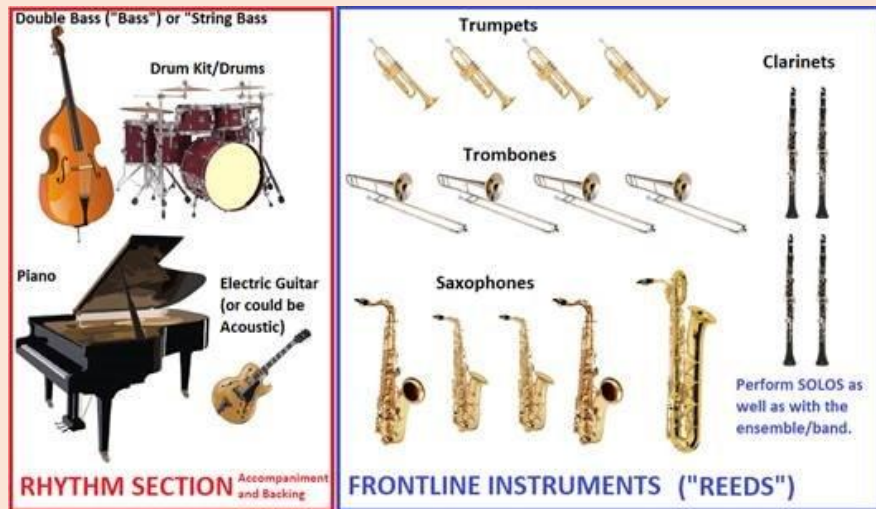
2 - Chord Sequence

12 Bar Blues in C

12 Bar Blues Chord Progression in C

1	C	2	C	3	C	4	C
5	F	6	F	7	C	8	C
9	G	10	F	11	C	12	G

3 - Instruments of Blues and Jazz



4 – Blues History

- Blues came from the music of African slaves.
- It developed from spirituals and work songs sung on plantations.
- It branched off in different styles, such as jazz, swing and ragtime.
- Famous blues singers were Bessie Smith and Ella Fitzgerald.
- Famous traditional jazz performers were Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington.
- Swing bands and dancing grew in popularity throughout America.
- Glenn Miller's *In the Mood* is one of the most famous swing numbers.
- A style called Bebop developed which was faster and complex. Famous artists were Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie.



1 – Component of Fitness

cardiovascular endurance: the ability of the heart, lungs and circulatory system to supply oxygen to working muscles during sustained physical activity

cardiovascular: derived from the Greek word *Kardia* meaning heart and the Latin word *vasculum* meaning small vessel

endurance: originates from the Latin word *indurare* meaning to make hard or last

2 – Fitness Test

multi-stage fitness test (MSFT): the MSFT is a challenge used to measure cardiovascular endurance

- The test is divided up into levels and shuttles.
- The goal is to reach the 20-meter line on or just before the beep.
- The challenge is the time between the beeps gets shorter, so you have to run faster and faster to keep up.

elimination: if you fail to reach the line before the beep twice in a row, you are out

your score: the last level and shuttle you successfully completed before stopping

3 – PE Activities

outwitting opponent: using your brain, skills and tactics to outsmart the other team or player so you can win

Examples of activities:

invasion games: team sports where the main goal is to 'invade' the opponent's space to score points while defending your own space.

- For example: football, netball, basketball

4 – PE Concept

Tactics and Strategies:

strategy (the big plan): a strategy is your big overall plan based on your team's strengths and the opponents' weaknesses

- It is 'what' are you going to do to ensure success.

tactics (the live action): these are the specific, real-time movements or decisions used to respond to what is happening right in front of you.

- This is the 'how' you ensure success.



1 – The nature of God and Islamic art

tawhid: belief in the oneness of God

shirk: the sin of associating anything with God or worshipping idols

- No statues or pictures of living things are allowed in Islam.
- Only God should be worshipped so worshipping idols would be committing the sin of shirk.
- Mosques are decorated with geometric patterns.
- These start with a circle symbolising the oneness of God (tawhid).
- The detailed patterns symbolise the complexity of the world.
- Arabic calligraphy is also used to write passages from the Qur'an.



2 – The Life of Muhammad (pbuh)

570: Muhammad was born in Mecca. He was orphaned at a young age and was raised by his uncle Abu Talib.

595: He married Khadija, a wealthy widow and successful trader.

610: He received his first revelation of the Qur'an from the angel Jibril while meditating in a cave on Mount Hira. He was told to "Read!"

610-622: He preached Islam in Mecca but faced opposition.

622: He migrated to Medina with his followers. (The Hijrah)

630: Muhammad returned to Mecca and established Islam there.

632: He gave his farewell sermon during his last pilgrimage to Mecca.

632: Muhammad died.

3 – Leadership: Sunni and Shi'a

Sunni	Shi'a
'Followers of the Sunnah'	'The party of Ali'
85-90% of Muslims	10-15% of Muslims
The leader after should be a close companion of Muhammad who knows and lives by his teachings.	The leader should be in the bloodline (related to) the Prophet. They believe Muhammad chose Ali.
Abu Bakr was the first of 4 Caliphs	Ali was the first of 12 Imams

4 – Sources of Authority

Qur'an: the Holy book of Islam revealed to Muhammad by angel Jibril

Hadith and Sunnah: the sayings and practice of prophet Muhammad

Ummah: the Muslim community

- Muslims believe the Qur'an is the final, unaltered word of God.
- Qur'an means 'recitation' and a Muslim who learns the Qur'an off by heart is called a Hafiz.
- It is always read and recited in Arabic so the message is not changed.
- Muslims also use the sunnah as a model for how to behave.
- The Ummah helps Muslims apply the Qur'an to modern problems.

1 – Body Systems

gas exchange: process of exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide

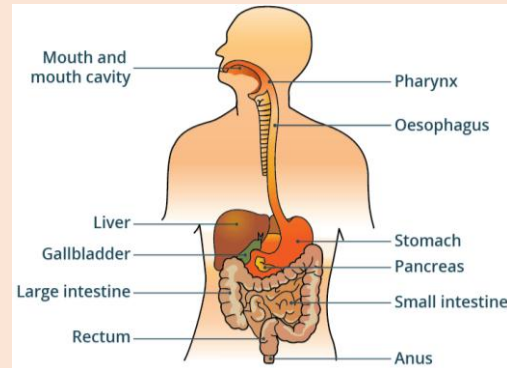
digestion: breaking down large, insoluble molecules into smaller soluble molecules

enzyme: a catalyst that speeds up a reaction

amylase: digests carbohydrates

protease: digests proteins

lipase: digests lipids (fats)



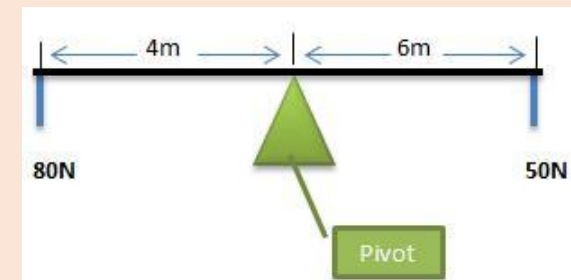
2 – Forces and Friction

friction: a contact force that opposes motion

moment: the turning effect of a force

equilibrium: when opposing forces are balanced

- We calculate a moment using: $\text{moment (Nm)} = \text{force (N)} \times \text{distance from the pivot (m)}$.



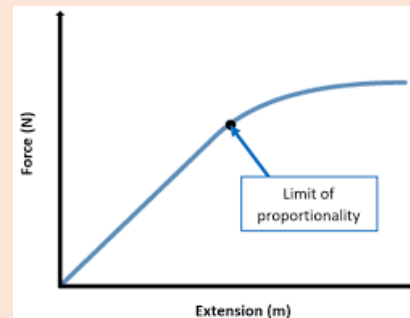
3 – Hooke's Law and Pressure

Hooke's law: if you double the force on an object, the extension doubles

gas pressure: force exerted by air particles when they collide with a surface

stress: the pressure of a force applied to a solid

- We can calculate pressure using the equation: $\text{pressure} = \text{force} / \text{area}$.



4 – Matter

atom: the smallest part of an element that can exist

element: substances made up of only one type of atom

compound: a substance made up of two or more elements, chemically bonded together

the periodic table: a table showing all of the known elements

Group	Examples of Elements	Known As
1	Sodium, Lithium, Potassium	Alkali metals
7	Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine	Halogens



1 – HACER + Deportes (To do sports)

Vocabulary: **hago:** I do, **haces:** you do, **hace:** he/she does, **hacemos:** we do, **hacéis:** you do (plural), **hacen:** they do.

Sports with hacer: **hago artes marciales:** I do martial arts, **hago atletismo:** I do athletics, **hago equitación:** I do horse riding, **hago gimnasia:** I do gymnastics, **hago natación:** I do swimming.

Adjectives: **divertido:** fun, **emocionante:** exciting, **aburrido:** boring, **difícil:** difficult, **entretenido:** entertaining, **interesante:** interesting.

Sentence example: **Hago natación y hago atletismo porque es divertido.** I do swimming and athletics because it is fun.

2 – JUGAR + Deportes y Actividades (To play)

Vocabulary: **juego:** I play, **juegas:** you play, **juega:** he/she plays, **jugamos:** we play, **jugáis:** you play (plural), **juegan:** they play.

Sports with jugar: **juego al baloncesto:** I play basketball, **juego al fútbol:** I play football, **juego al tenis:** I play tennis, **juego al voleibol:** I play volleyball, **juego al ajedrez:** I play chess, **jugar a los videojuegos:** to play video games.

Opiniones: **me encanta:** I love, **me chifla:** I love, **me gusta:** I like.

Sentence example: **Me encanta el fútbol porque es emocionante pero no me gusta el tenis.** I love football because it is exciting but I don't like tennis.

3 – Actividades y Justificaciones

Vocabulary: **activities:** **chatear:** to chat online, **escribir correos:** to write emails, **escuchar música:** to listen to music, **leer los libros:** to read books, **mandar mensajes** – to send messages, **navegar por internet:** to surf the internet, **salir con mis amigos:** to go out with my friends, **ver la television:** to watch TV, **canto karaoke:** I sing karaoke, **hablo con mis amigos:** I talk with my friends, **monto en bici:** I ride my bike, **saco fotos:** I take photos, **toco la guitarra:** I play the guitar.

Puedo + infinitive: I can + inf = puedo ver la televisión – I can watch TV.

Justifications: **porque es:** because it is, **porque no es:** because it is not, **va que:** since, **así que:** so, **pero:** but, **además:** moreover

4 – Expresiones de Tiempo y Estaciones

Vocabulary: **una vez a la semana:** once a week, **dos veces a la semana:** twice a week, **una vez al mes:** once a month, **dos veces al mes:** twice a month, **por la mañana:** in the morning, **por la tarde:** in the evening, **los fines de semana:** at the weekend, **nunca:** never.

Seasons: **la primavera:** spring, **el verano:** summer, **el otoño:** autumn, **el invierno:** winter.

Weather clauses: **cuando hace sol:** when it is sunny, **cuando llueve:** when it rains, **cuando hace buen tiempo:** when the weather is good.

Sentence example: **Los fines de semana monto en bici.** In summer I ride my bike



1 – Staying Safe in the Community

peer pressure: when other people try to influence your behaviour

Road + Railway Safety

- Walk on the inside of the pavement.
- Only cross the road using pedestrian crossings; never cross between parked vehicles.
- Avoid using your phone whilst you're walking; watch where you're going.
- Never walk across railway tracks; use designated crossings.

The Water Safety Code:

Stop and Think (is it safe?), Stay Together, Call 999 (if someone is in trouble), Float (avoid thrashing about).

- Never risk your life because of peer pressure.

2 – Online Safety

- The Online Safety Act (2023) makes online services legally responsible for reducing illegal and harmful content.
- Online service must provide protections for children; you should always report harmful content to a trusted adult or directly to the service e.g Instagram
- From Spring 2027, social media for under 16-year olds will be banned.
- Personal information should never be shared online; it puts you at risk.
- Clickbait uses false headlines and images to persuade people to click on a link.
- Misinformation is false or inaccurate information that is shared online or in person.
- Social media accounts can be fake or exaggerated, especially as AI advances.

3 – The Rule of Law

consent: giving your permission for something

explicit: highly unsuitable sexual content

- Never share material you would not consent to be distributed further.
- It is illegal to create or share **explicit** images of anyone under 18-years old, including yourself.
- Sharing images of someone over 18-years old, without their **consent**, is a crime.
- If you receive illegal material, or have explicit images of yourself shared, you should report it to a trusted adult.
- Online sexual harassment includes: sending sexual messages, images, comments, or pressuring someone for sexual content.
- Grooming is when someone builds trust with a child to exploit them.

4 – British Values + Protected Characteristics

values: the moral principles, standards, or core beliefs of a group

characteristics: the traits, qualities, or features of someone

In Britain, we have 5 **Values:**

- Democracy – the right to be represented
- Individual Liberty – the right to freedoms
- Mutual Respect – behaving politely towards each other
- Rule of Law – the rules of the country
- Tolerance – acceptance and support

The Equality Act 2010 protects the following nine **characteristics:** Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Marriage and Civil Partnership, Pregnancy and Maternity, Race, Religion or Belief, Sex, and Sexual Orientation.