



1 - Types of Theatres and Stages

amphitheatre: a semicircular theatre

- It is often found outdoors and built on a hill.
- The performance area is a circle in front of the seats.

thrust stage: the audience sit on 3 sides of the stage

- There are multiple entrances for the actors including through the audience.

theatre in the round: the audience sit all the way around the stage

- This is sometimes called an arena stage.

proscenium arch stage: the stage is framed by the proscenium arch

- The audience sit in rows in front.

2 - Key Vocabulary

stage directions: instructions that are given to the actor

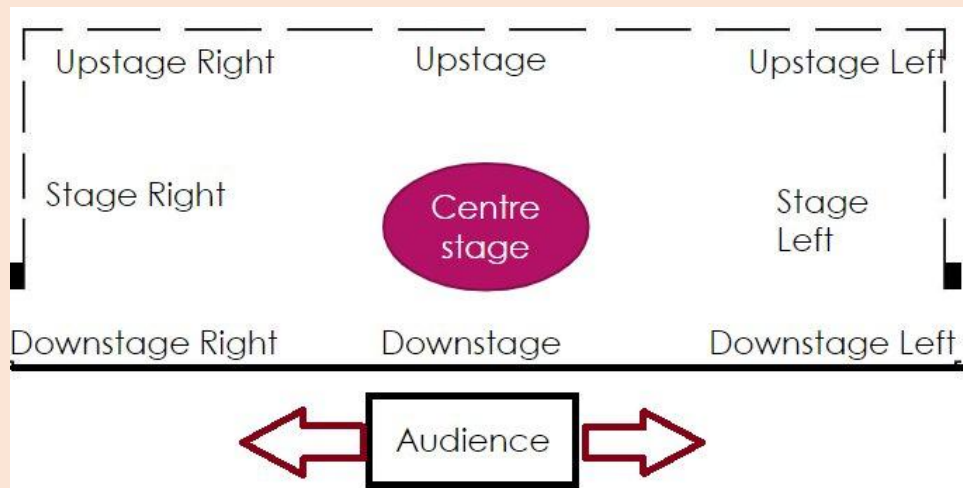
facial expressions: the use of the face to express what a character is thinking and feeling

body language: the use of the body to express the characters personality and how the character is feeling

gesture: a movement of part of the body, to express an idea or meaning

audience etiquette: the way an audience is expected to behave

3 – Areas of the Stage



4 – Theatrical Terminology

masking: blocking the view of the audience of a person or an object

corpsing: when you laugh on stage when you are not supposed to and you kill the atmosphere

wings: the area at the side of the stage that the audience cannot see. It is where the actors wait to make their entrance onto the stage

tabs: these are the curtains on the stage

house tabs: the curtains that open to reveal the stage to an audience



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 - Les Salutations - Greetings

Vocabulary: **bonjour/salut:** hello, **bonjour:** good morning, **bonsoir:** good afternoon/evening, **bonne nuit:** good night, **ça va ?:** how are you?, **Comment ça va ?:** How are you?, **je vais bien:** I am well, **je vais mal:** I am bad, **mal:** bad, **horrible:** awful, **génial:** great, **fantastique:** great, **comme ci, comme ça:** so- so, **je suis fatigué(e):** I am tired, **je suis content(e):** I am happy, **je suis ennuyé(e):** I am bored, **je suis nerveux/nerveuse:** I am nervous.

Introducing yourself: **Je m'appelle:** I am called. **Comment t'appelles-tu?:** What are you called?, **enchanté(e):** nice to meet you.

Sentence example: **Bonjour, je m'appelle Louise et je suis contente.**

3 – Les Anniversaires et L'âge (Birthdays & Age)

Vocabulary: **l'anniversaire:** birthday, **l'année:** year.

Verb avoir (to have): **j'ai:** I have, **tu as:** you have, **il/elle a –** he/she/it has.

Verb être (to be) : **je suis:** I am, **tu es:** you are, **il/elle est:** she/he is.

Sentence example: **Quel âge as-tu ?** How old are you? **J'ai douze ans.** I am 12 years old.

Sentence example:

Quand est ton anniversaire ? When is your birthday?

Mon anniversaire est le vingt mars. My birthday is the 20th of March.

2 - Dates : Les Mois, Les Jours, Les Saisons

Vocabulary: months: mois: janvier: January, **février:** February, **mars:** March, **avril:** April, **mai:** May, **juin:** June, **juillet:** July, **août:** August, **septembre:** September, **octobre:** October, **novembre:** November, **décembre:** December.

Jours: days: lundi: Monday, **mardi:** Tuesday, **mercredi:** Wednesday, **jeudi:** Thursday, **vendredi:** Friday, **samedi:** Saturday, **dimanche:** Sunday.

Saisons: seasons: printemps: spring, **été:** summer, **automne:** autumn, **hiver:** winter.

Time phrases: aujourd'hui: today, **demain:** tomorrow, **hier:** yesterday.

4 – Les Couleurs et les Opinions

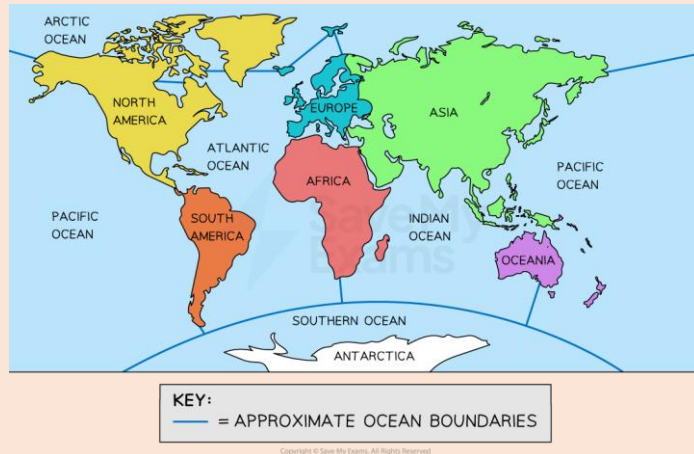
Vocabulary: les couleurs: colours, **rouge:** red, **bleu:** blue, **vert:** green, **jaune:** yellow, **noir:** black, **blanc:** white, **gris:** grey, **rose:** pink, **violet:** purple, **orange:** orange, **marron:** brown.

Opinions: j'aime: I like, **j'adore:** I love, **je n'aime pas:** I do not like, **je déteste:** I hate, **je préfère:** I prefer, **je pense que:** I think that, **c'est amusant:** it is fun, **c'est ennuyeux:** it is boring, **c'est intéressant:** it is interesting, **c'est génial:** it is great.

Sentence example: **Je n'aime pas la couleur grise parce que c'est ennuyeux.** I do not like the colour grey because it is boring.



1 – 7 Continents and 5 Major Oceans



2 – Latitude and Longitude

latitude: a geography coordinate that measures how far a place is north or south of the Equator

longitude: a geographical coordinate that measures how far a place is east or west of the Prime Meridian

equator: the imaginary line that circles the middle of the Earth, dividing the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

Prime Meridian: the imaginary line that runs from the North to the South Pole, dividing the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere



3 – The United Kingdom

The countries that make up the UK:

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

The capital cities:

England: London

Scotland: Edinburgh

Wales: Cardiff

Northern Ireland: Belfast



4 – Map Skills Terminology

grid references: a set of numbers to identify a place on a map

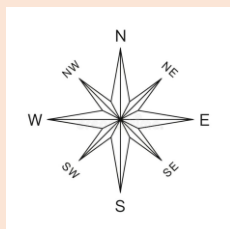
contour lines: lines drawn on a map that connect points of equal height

spot heights: points marked on a map to show how high the exact spot is above sea level

scale: the distance on a map that represents the actual distance on the ground

compass: a navigation tool to show direction

map symbols: pictures, shapes, colours or signs to show a real-life feature on a map





1 – History

history: the study and record of past events and people

historian: a person who studies and explores the past, learning about how people lived, what they did and why events happened

chronology: events in time order, in the order they happened, from the earliest date to the most recent

primary source: evidence that has been made at the time of the event

interpretation: evidence that has been made after the time of the event and/or written by a historian

archaeology: learning about people from long ago by finding and studying objects they left behind

2 – Key Vocabulary

significance: something very important or worthy of attention

change: making something different from what it was before

continuity: something that stays the same

cause: the reason why something happens

consequence: the impact of an event, what has happened after the event

before common era: the years before year 1 on our calendar

common era: the years after year 1 on our calendar

3 – The Silk Roads

- The Silk Roads were not actually roads made of silk.
- They were a network of trade routes stretching from China across Asia, Africa and into Europe.
- Things such as silk, fine china, tea, cotton, spices and ivory were traded along the Silk Roads.



cotton

ivory



4 – The Silk Roads Chronology

- 130 BCE: the start of the Silk Roads.
- 8th - 13th centuries: the Islamic Golden Age: major improvements are made in science, medicine, maths, astronomy, and literature.
- 830 CE: the House of Wisdom is created in Baghdad, becoming a famous centre for learning. The Silk Roads gave many people access to Baghdad.
- 13th century: the Mongols take control of the Silk Roads.
- 1258 CE: the Siege (surrounding) of Baghdad takes place. The Mongols take over Baghdad, destroying much of the city.
- Mid-1300s: the Mongol rule breaks down, making Silk Road trade less secure.
- 1453: the Silk Roads are taken over by the Ottomans (Türkiye) and closed the Silk Roads.

1 – Key Words

password: a secret word or phrase which allows access to a computer system or service

screen time: time spent using a device such as a computer, television, or games console

email: a message sent using the internet

etiquette: the way you behave online

cyberbullying: being unkind to someone online

2 – Rules of a Computing Lab

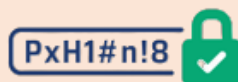
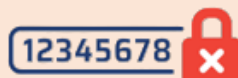
- No food
- Drinks are allowed, if they are in no-spill containers
- Keep your password safe
- Computers and peripherals are not to be moved around
- Do not install software on the computers
- Do not show, share or look at inappropriate pictures or videos or other content
- No mobile phones



3 – Characteristics of a Strong Password

Characteristics of a strong password:

- include at least 8 characters - the more characters, the better.
- should avoid words that are in the dictionary
- should avoid things that are easy to guess e.g. birthdays, names, qwerty
- should include a mixture of both uppercase and lowercase letters.
- should include a mixture of letters and numbers.
- should include at least one special character, e.g., ! @ # ?]



4 – Reporting Abuse Online

- Talk to a trusted adult
- Tell a teacher
- Report abuse on the ceop site
- Call Childline on 0800 1111
- Report behaviour to the social media site



1 – 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

linear: sequence where you add or subtract the same amount each time

common difference: the difference between each number in a sequence

geometric: sequence where we multiply the previous term by something to get the next term

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

2 – Algebraic Notation and Substitution

function: calculations that you apply to an input

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)

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

substitute: replace the letter with a number

3 – Expressions and Equations

equality: of equal value

equation: says that two things are equal (it will have an equals sign)

solve: to find a value (or values)

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 by collecting like terms together

Like terms	Unlike terms
$5a, 6a$	$5a, 5b$
$10t, -3t$	$-10t, -3$
$2xy, 4xy$	$2xy, 4xz$
$10, -7$	$10, 7a$
$3a^2, 7a^2$	$3a^2, 7b^2$

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



1 – Sequences

term: each number in the sequence

term-to-term: how we get from one term to the next

common difference: what we add or take away to get to the next term

ascending: getting bigger (smallest to largest)

descending: getting smaller (largest to smallest)

5, 10, 15, 20, 25
+5 +5 +5 +5

Common difference

Term

Sequence Example

5, 10, 15, 20, 25

A sequence is an ordered list of numbers following a particular pattern or rule.

2 – Algebraic Notation and Substitution

function: calculations that you do

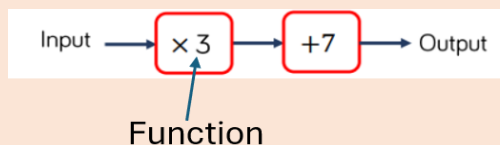
input: the number you put in

output: the number you get out

operation: adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing etc.

inverse: the opposite

substitute: replace the letter with a number



3 – Expressions and Equations

solve: to find a value

unknown: a value that we do not know yet

like term: where the letter (such as x or y) and powers (such as the 2 in x^2) are the same

simplify: to make it easier

Like terms

$5a, 6a$

$10t, -3t$

$2xy, 4xy$

$10, -7$

$3a^2, 7a^2$

Unlike terms

$5a, 5b$

$-10t, -3$

$2xy, 4xz$

$10, 7a$

$3a^2, 7b^2$

4 – 6 Times Table

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1 – Building Bricks

pitch: high and low sounds

tempo: speed

dynamics: loud or quiet sounds

rhythm: long, medium or short sounds

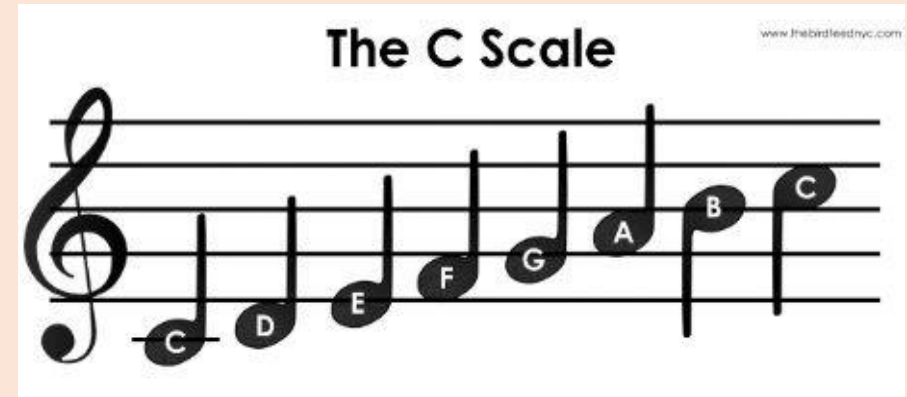
texture: thick or thin layers of sound

timbre: instruments, voices or sonority

structure: how the music is organised

2 – Notes on the Stave

pitch: the notes of the scale



3 – Rhythm



quaver: half a beat

crotchet: one beat



minim: two beats

semibreve: four beats



4 – Structure

- Music is organised like an essay.
- There are pauses, which are like full-stops and commas.
- There are different sections, like sentences and paragraphs, or beginning, middle and end.
- Music has repeated ideas and themes, to bring unity.
- There are musical ideas, which are developed, like points in an essay.
- Popular structures are the **AB** structure- two different sections.
- **ABA**: 3 sections with the first and last alike.

Popular song structure:

intro. verse. chorus. verse. chorus. bridge. outro



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 Testing

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

physical literacy: having the confidence, physical skills and motivation to move your body and stay active for your whole life

physical skills: basic movements like running, jumping, throwing and catching

confidence: feeling sure of yourself and comfortable joining in PE

motivation: having the internal desire and enthusiasm, and fun energy to choose activity over sitting down

understanding: knowing why exercise is good for your health



1 – Key Vocabulary

fact: something that is true and can be proved to be true

belief: something that people accept to be true and have trust or confidence in without having evidence to prove it

theist: a person who believes that God exists

atheist: a person who believes that God does not exist

agnostic: a person who does not believe that there is enough evidence to know whether or not God exists

empathy: being able to understand the thoughts, feelings and emotions of someone else.

2 – The 6 Major World Religions

	Date	Founder	Place of Worship	Holy Book
Hinduism	3000 BCE	unknown	Mandir	Vedas
Judaism	1800 BCE	Abraham	Synagogue	Torah
Buddhism	Approx 500 BCE	The Buddha	Temple	Tripitaka
Christianity	0 AD	Jesus	Church	Bible
Islam	632 CE	Muhammad	Mosque	Qur'an
Sikhism	Approx 500 CE	Guru Nanak	Gurdwara	Guru Granth Sahib

3 – What are Beliefs and Why Do They Matter?

belief: something that people accept to be true and have trust and confidence in without having evidence to prove it

- Beliefs influence people's lives. They change the way they feel, act and think.
- An example is Martin Luther King who was a Christian and believed in non-violence like Jesus. When he campaigned for equal rights, he only used non-violent methods like speeches, marches and boycotts.
- Tolerance and respect of different beliefs is one of our British Values.
- Respect and empathy are two of our school ASPIRE values.

4 – Humanism

humanism: a non-religious worldview – this means that Humanists do not believe in God or the afterlife and do not have a holy book or a place of worship

- Humanists believe we can make our own lives meaningful doing what makes us happy and making other people happy.
- Humanists use science (reason) to explain the world.
- Humanists believe we have responsibility to consider the impact of our actions on other people, animals and the environment.
- The Humanist symbol is the **Happy Human**.

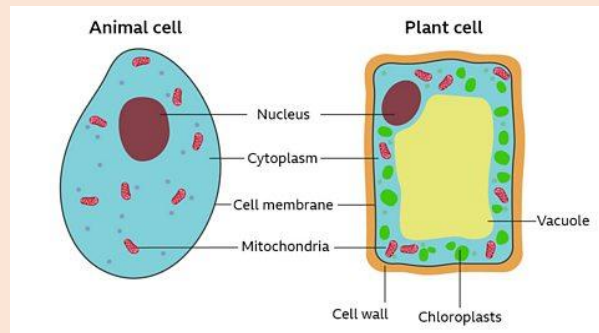


1 – Cells and Organisation

organisms: living things made up of cell

microscope: used to observe cells because they are too small

organelles: structures found inside cells



2 – Movement

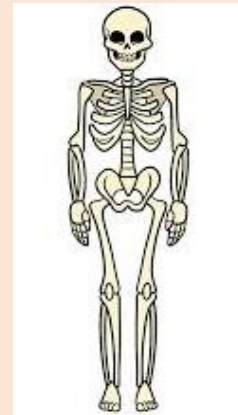
antagonistic pair: a pair of muscles that work to move a joint

bone: a living tissue that makes up our skeleton

muscles: attach to bones to allow bones to move

joint: where 2 bones meet

- There are 3 types of joint: ball and socket, hinge and fixed.
- The skeleton has 3 main jobs: to protect organs, allow movement and provide support.



3 – Forces

newton (N): the unit for force

balanced forces: when forces acting on an object are the same size

unbalanced forces: when forces acting on an object are not the same size

- Forces can be a pull, push or twist and they always work in pairs.

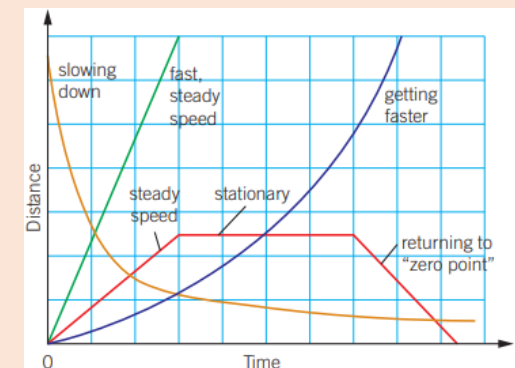


4 – Speed

- We calculate speed using this equation:

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

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





1 – Greetings and Introductions

Vocabulary: **hola:** hello, **buenos días:** good morning, **buenas tardes:** good afternoon, **buenas noches:** good evening/night, **¿Qué tal?:** how are you?, **¿Cómo estás?:** How are you?, **estoy bien:** I am well, **estoy mal:** I am bad, **mal:** bad, **fatal:** awful, **fenomenal:** great, **genial:** great, **regular:** so- so, **estoy cansado/a:** I am tired, **estoy contento/a:** I am happy, **estoy aburrido/a:** I am bored, **estoy nervioso/a:** I am nervous.

Introducing yourself: **me llamo:** I am called, **¿cómo te llamas?:** what are you called?, **mi nombre es:** my name is, **encantado/a:** nice to meet you.

Sentence example: Hola, me llamo María y estoy contenta.

2 – Fechas: Meses, Días, Estaciones

Vocabulary: **months:** **meses:** **enero:** January, **febrero:** February, **marzo:** March, **abril:** April, **mayo:** May, **junio:** June, **julio:** July, **agosto:** August, **septiembre:** September, **octubre:** October, **noviembre:** November, **diciembre:** December.

Días: **days:** **lunes:** Monday, **martes:** Tuesday, **miércoles:** Wednesday, **jueves:** Thursday, **viernes:** Friday, **sábado:** Saturday, **domingo:** Sunday. **Estaciones:** **seasons:** **primavera:** spring, **verano:** summer, **otoño:** autumn, **invierno:** winter.

Time phrases: **hoy:** today, **mañana:** tomorrow, **ayer:** yesterday.

Sentence example: Hoy es lunes. Today is Monday.

3 - Cumpleaños y Edad (Birthdays & Age)

Vocabulary: **el cumpleaños:** birthday, **el año:** year.

Verb tener (to have): **tengo:** I have, **tienes:** you have, **tiene:** he/she has.

Verb ser (to be permanent): **soy:** I am, **eres:** you are, **es:** he/she is.

Verb estar (to be temporary): **estoy:** I am, **estas:** you are, **esta:** she is.

Sentence example: **¿Cuántos años tienes?** How old are you? **Tengo doce años.** I am 12 years old.

Sentence example:

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? When is your birthday?

Mi cumpleaños es el veinte de marzo. My birthday is the 20th of March.

4 – Colores y Opiniones

Vocabulary: **los colores:** colours, **rojo:** red, **azul:** blue, **verde:** green, **amarillo:** yellow, **negro:** black, **blanco:** white, **gris:** grey, **rosa:** pink, **morado:** purple, **naranja:** orange, **marrón:** brown.

Opinions: **me gusta:** I like, **me encanta:** I love, **no me gusta:** I do not like, **odio:** I hate, **prefiero:** I prefer, **pienso que:** I think that, **es divertido:** it is fun, **es aburrido:** it is boring, **es interesante:** it is interesting, **es genial:** it is great.

Sentence example: **No me gusta el color gris porque es aburrido.** I do not like grey color because it is boring.



1 – Transitioning From Primary to Secondary

transition: moving from one place to another

Key Differences

- You will transition between classrooms instead of staying in one room.
- You will study more subjects with specialist teachers.
- You will study 25 one-hour lessons per week.
- You will be expected to organise your own equipment and homework.
- You will have hundreds of friends to choose from!
- Our motto is 'Aspire, Succeed, Lead.'
- Our ASPIRE values are: Accountability, Self-Confidence, Perseverance, Integrity, Resilience and Empathy.

2 – Healthy Relationships

consent: giving your permission for something

bullying: unwanted aggressive and repeated behaviour

- Positive relationships are based on love, care, respect, trust, and good communication.
- Safe, healthy relationships make you feel valued.
- In a safe relationship you should feel able to express yourself and have disagreements without any fear.
- A safe relationship would never ask you to do something that makes you feel uncomfortable or without your **consent**.
- If you feel you have an unsafe relationship, you should tell a trusted adult e.g. parent, teacher, family friend.
- **Bullying** can be in-person and/or online (cyberbullying).

3 – Families

family: people connected by blood, adoption, or marriage

- There are different types of relationship; **families** can change over time.
- A marriage is the exchange of legally-binding vows in front of witnesses, in either a religious or civil ceremony. The couple are known as spouses.
- A civil partnership involves signing a legal document, but no vows. The couple are known as civil partners.
- A civil partnership provides the same financial and legal protections as a marriage.
- A non-legally binding religious ceremony, cohabitation, or sharing children does not carry the same rights as a marriage or civil partnership.
- Good parents provide a safe and stable home for their children; they model healthy relationship behaviours.

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.