

‘Success is the
sum of small
efforts repeated
day in and out.’



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Name:

Tutor:

Half Term 6 2024-25

History

Computing

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**Modern
Britain**

Geography

8

Spanish

French

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Book Pride

1	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No dates and titles are underlined• Work is very untidy• Extended writing tasks are incomplete• SPaG errors being repeated <p>Show more <u>PRIDE</u> in your learning. Be proud to learn and be proud of your work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some dates and titles are underlined• Work is untidy• Extended writing tasks are short• SPaG errors being repeated
3	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most dates and titles are underlined• Work is usually neat and well presented• Extended writing tasks are good• SPaG is usually correct	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All dates and titles are underlined• Work is exceptionally neat and well presented• Extended writing tasks are outstanding• SPaG is consistently correct <p>You are <u>RESILIENT</u>. You always show <u>PRIDE</u> in your work.</p>

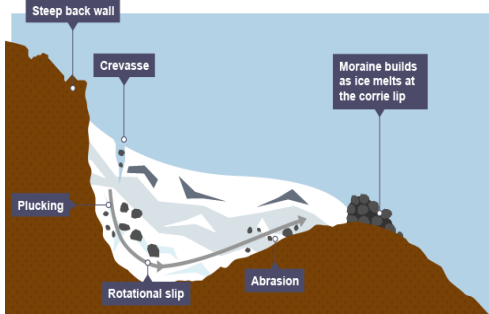
Plan

Year 8 - Half Term 6 (02/06/2025 → 11/07/2025) - Homework Plan


	Online HW	Written HW
Monday	Sparx Maths	Geography
Tuesday	Sparx Science	History
Wednesday	Sparx Reader	Languages/Literacy
Thursday	Sparx Catch Up	Modern Britain
Friday	Sparx Catch Up	Computing

*Students studying Literacy in place of French/Spanish to complete additional set Sparx Reader

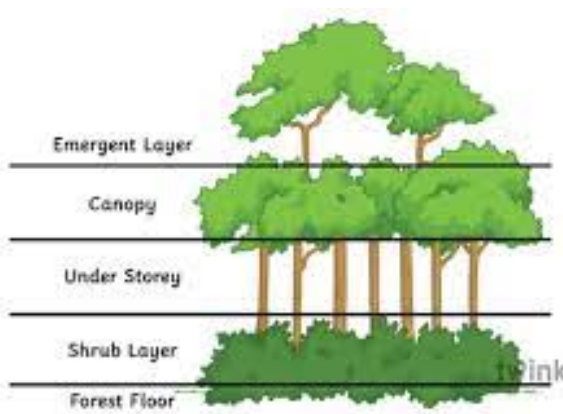
Geography: Half Term Six - Week 1

Geography: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser		
Session	Keyword & Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p style="text-align: center;">Glaciation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What glacial processes have shaped the UK's landscape?</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glacier: a sheet of ice that moves slowly down a river valley. • Ice Age: a period of colder climate when ice sheets form on the land, causing a lowering of sea level • Ice Sheet: huge mass of ice covering the landscape that moves very slowly. • Moraines: frost-shattered rock debris and material eroded from the valley floor and sides, transported and deposited by glaciers. • Plucking - where rocks are pulled from the ground when water freezes onto them • Freeze-thaw weathering is a process of erosion that happens in cold areas where ice forms. A crack in a rock can fill with water which then freezes as the temperature drops. As the ice expands, it pushes the crack apart, making it larger. • Abrasion - loose rocks carried in the glacier scrape along the ground like sandpaper 	<p>What were the British Isles like 20,000 years ago? The last ice age began 110,000 years ago and ended 10,000 years ago. The British Isles was covered by an ice sheet and tundra. Today there are two ice sheets which cover most of Greenland and Antarctica.</p> <p>How and why do glaciers form? A glacier is a slowly moving mass of ice. They cover about 10% of the Earth's surface in cold regions such as Antarctica and the Arctic as well as in high mountain ranges such as The Alps and Himalayas.</p> <p>They form in locations where average annual temperatures are near freezing point. Large amounts of snow will fall during winter months. Temperatures throughout the year are not high enough to melt the previous winter's build-up of snow. Each year, new layers of snow bury and compress the previous layers turning them into ice. Gradually hard dense ice starts to form and flows down-slope under its own weight.</p>
Geography: Week 1 Questions		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a glacier? 2. What are moraines? 3. What is plucking? 4. What is freeze-thaw? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Name the process where loose rocks carried in the glacier scrape along the ground like sandpaper. 6. How long ago did the last Ice Age end? 7. When did the last Ice Age begin? 8. Which two places are still covered by glaciers today? 	
<p>Extended Writing Question: Using full sentences explain how glaciers are formed.</p>		

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 2

Geography: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: Revision Development		
Session	Keyword & Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 2 Revision</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Development Indicators</p> <p>Measuring Development: Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is.</p> <p>Limitations of Development Indicators: A single measure of development can give a false picture as it gives an average of a whole country; The data may also be out of date.</p> <p>Causes and consequences of uneven development: Africa has 1% of World Wealth; North America has 35% of Global Wealth. Causes are the reasons for this uneven development and consequences are the results and what happens because of the uneven development.</p>	<p>Quality of life looks at economic and social measures of a person's well-being.</p> <p>Social indicator: assess how well a country is developing in key areas such as health, education and diet</p> <p>Economic indicator: relating to money</p> <p><u>Development indicators</u></p> <p>GNI: Gross National Income is an economic measure of development</p> <p>HDI: Human Development Index is a social and economic measure that includes GNI, life expectancy and literacy rates.</p> <p>Infant mortality: A social indicator measuring the number of babies that die under the age of one year (per 1000 births).</p> <p>Literacy Rate: Measures the number of people in a country who have basic reading and writing skills (social).</p> <p>Birth Rate: Measures number of babies born per 1000 per year (social).</p> <p>Death rate: Measures the number of deaths per 1000 per year (social).</p> <p>Life Expectancy: The age you can expect to live until (social).</p> <p>Access to safe water: Identifies the percentage of people who have access to safe/clean/potable water (social).</p> <p>People per doctor: Measures the number of doctors per 1000 people.</p>	<p>The Location of Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana is located in West Africa. • Ghana is bordered by the countries of Togo to the East, Ivory Coast to the west and Burkina Faso to the North. • The Greenwich Meridian runs North-South through Ghana • The Equator runs just to the South. • Ghana has a coastline with the Atlantic Ocean. • The capital city is Accra (located in the SE). • The River Volta is located in the west of the Country and has been dammed to form Lake Volta. 
Geography: Week 2 Questions		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does quality of life mean? 2. What does HDI stand for? 3. What is life expectancy? 4. What does literacy rate mean? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What are development indicators? 6. Give 3 examples of development indicators used to compare countries. 7. Where is Ghana located (found)? 8. What is the capital city of Ghana? 	
Extended Writing Question: Explain the causes and consequences of uneven development in places such as Ghana in Africa.		



Geography: Half Term Six - Week 3

Geography: Week 3 Knowledge Organiser:		
Session	Keyword & Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 3 Revision Biomes and tropical rainforests</p> 	<p>A biome is a large scale ecosystem eg desert, polar, tundra, tropical rainforest, coniferous forest, savanna</p> <p>The biome we will focus on is the tropical rainforest. Rainforests are wet with over 2,000 mm of rainfall per year and warm with an average daily temperature of 28°C. Temperatures never drop below 20°C and rarely exceed 35°C.</p>	<p>There are 4 layers to a rainforest Emergent: the tallest section, lots of light. Birds and butterflies live here Canopy: More light here, makes up the most of the rainforest vegetation. In the canopy, tall trees which block most sunlight Under canopy: Some light, new young trees competing to get through the canopy. Monkeys and other animals live here, Lianas and other plants hang down to the floor. Shrub layer: dark damp, lots of tree litter, large tree trunks. Lots of insects.</p> <p>The geographical location of tropical rainforests In a description of location you should include: lines of latitude, continents, countries and oceans. Tropical rainforests (Figure 3) are found in areas near the equator, between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. These countries include northern South America, Central Africa, Indonesia and northern India. An example of a tropical rainforest is the Amazon which is mostly found in Brazil.</p>
Geography: Week 3 Questions		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is a biome? What is the average daily temperature in the Tropical Rainforest? What is the average yearly rainfall in a Tropical Rainforest? What are the 4 layers of the rainforest? 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name the tallest layer in the tropical rainforest. This layer makes up most of the rainforest vegetation (plants/trees). Name the layer where you would find monkeys and other animals. Name the layer close to the ground with lots of litter and which is also dark & damp.
<p>Extended Writing Question: Rainforests provide habitats for what % of the world's plants and animals? Explain how deforestation (cutting down of trees) can affect plants and animals.</p>		




Geography: Half Term Six - Week 4

Geography: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser:		
Session	Keyword & Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 4 Revision Urbanisation</p>	<p>Rural - A countryside area, from isolated houses to a large village.</p> <p>Urban - A built up area from a town to a mega city.</p> <p>Urbanisation - The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.</p>	<p>Urbanisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas. • Urbanisation is happening all over the world but in Low Income Countries (LIC) and Newly Emerging Economies (NEEs) rates are much faster than High Income Countries (HICs). This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing. • The rapid urban growth has resulted in the growth of megacities. • More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs (India) and LICs (Ghana). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030. • Mumbai in India is an example of a mega city.
Geography: Week 4 Questions		
<p>1. What is the word used to describe a countryside area?</p> <p>2. What does the word urban mean?</p> <p>3. The word used to describe the process where a large proportion of people move to live in towns and cities is _____.</p> <p>4. What % of people lived in towns and cities in the year 2007?</p>		<p>5. Urbanisation is happening fastest in HICs. True or False?</p> <p>6. Rapid urban growth resulted in the growth of what type of cities?</p> <p>7. What proportion of megacities are found in NEEs?</p> <p>8. Name an example of a megacity in India.</p>
<p>Extended Writing Question:</p> <p>Explain the challenges created by urbanisation (when cities expand and get larger with more people) in a megacity like Mumbai.</p>		

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 5

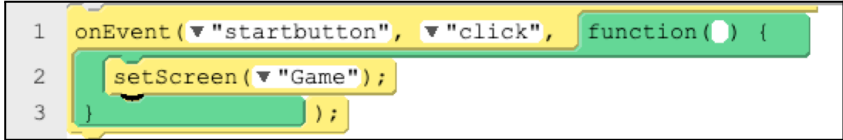
Geography: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser:		
Session	Keyword & Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 5 The Physical Geography of Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Saudi Arabia is a country in western Asia (an area also known as the Middle East). It Makes up most of an area of land called the Arabian Peninsula.</p> 	<p>Peninsula - a long piece of land that sticks out from a larger area of land into the sea</p> <p>Urbanisation - The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saudi Arabia occupies about 80% of the Arabian Peninsula. • Saudi Arabia is divided into 13 provinces/states. With the exception of the province of Asir on the south western coast, Saudi Arabia has a desert climate. • In most areas of the country, there is extreme heat during the day (about 45°C in the summer) and much cooler nights, and very low annual rainfall. • The topography of Saudi Arabia is lower and flatter in the west, gradually becoming higher and more mountainous towards the east. • The highest peak in Saudi Arabia is generally considered to be Jabal Sawda near the Yemeni border, but its official height of 3,133 metres is disputed. • Due to the extreme heat, Saudi Arabia does not have permanent large rivers.
Geography: Week 5 Questions		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a peninsula? 2. Where is Saudi Arabia? 3. What does urbanisation mean? 4. What percentage of the Arabian Peninsula does Saudi Arabia occupy? 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. How many provinces make up Saudi Arabia? 6. What is Saudi Arabia's climate like? 7. How hot does it get in Saudi Arabia during the summer months? 8. True or false? Saudi Arabia has no rivers.
<p>Extended Writing Question: Explain why there are no rivers in Saudi Arabia. <i>(make sure you use keywords such as evaporation, extreme heat, condensation, precipitation in your answer)</i></p>		

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 6

Geography: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser:		
Session	Keyword & Knowledge	Geographical concepts
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 6 The Line, Saudi Arabia: A sustainable city!</p>  	<p>Linear - Is the shape of an almost straight line</p> <p>GDP - measures the total value of all of the goods made, and services provided by a country, during a specific period of time.</p> <p>Renewable energy - is energy that comes from a source that won't run out.</p> <p>Infrastructure is the set of facilities and systems that serve a country, city, or other area.</p> 	<p>The Line is a linear smart city under construction in Saudi Arabia in Neom, which is designed to have no cars, streets or carbon emissions.</p> <p>The city is one of the nine announced regions of Neom and is a part of Saudi Vision 2030 project, which Saudi Arabia claims will create around 460,000 jobs and add an estimated \$48 billion to the country's GDP. The Line is planned to be the first development of a \$500 billion project in Neom.</p> <p>As part of the construction process, at least thousands of people have been forcibly moved to make way for the project and villages have been destroyed.</p> <p>The original plans were for the city to be 110 miles long and accommodate a population of 9 million (25% of Saudi Arabia's 2022 population of 35.5 million) by 2030. According to a 2024 Bloomberg report, this was later scaled down to a population of 300,000, housed in 1.5 miles by 2030. However, Saudi officials denied this claim, saying that the project will continue as planned.</p> <p>The plan is for the city to be powered entirely by renewable energy. It will consist of three layers, one on the surface for pedestrians, one underground for infrastructure, and another underground for transportation.</p>
Geography: Week 6 Questions		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What term describes the shape of an almost straight line? 2. What does GDP measure? 3. What type of energy can be replaced naturally over time? 4. What word is used to describe the facilities and systems used in a country, city, or area? 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What is the name of the linear smart city under construction in Saudi Arabia? 6. What is unique about The Line in terms of transportation and environmental impact? 7. How many jobs is The Line expected to create according to Saudi Vision 2030? 8. What is the projected contribution of The Line to Saudi Arabia's GDP?
<p>Extended Writing Question: Explain how The Line will become a sustainable city.</p>		

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 1

Computing: Week 1: Project Testing and Evaluation

Keywords	Knowledge
Debugging - This is the process of looking through a program and looking for errors.	<p>When projects come to the finishing stages, it is important to evaluate them. This is where the strengths and weaknesses will be highlighted and the project will be compared to the success criteria. If projects have achieved the success criteria, then they can be classed as a success.</p> <p>Projects will also need to be debugged in order to make sure that there are no problems before it is released to the public. This saves developers time in the long run as they would not need to release any updates or patches to fix problems.</p> <p>AppLab uses a 'Blocks Based' programming environment. This is where, instead of remembering key commands and typing them, programmers can use pre-written code (that has been written already) and modify it. This means that programmers don't need to remember all the commands and type them correctly. As a result, this reduces errors when programming.</p>  <pre> 1 onEvent (▼ "startbutton", ▼ "click", function() { 2 setScreen (▼ "Game"); 3 }); </pre>

Computing: Week 1 Questions

1: What is meant by the term 'Debugging'? 2: What should be included in a project evaluation? 3: What should you compare your finished app to when evaluating? 4: Why should you debug your apps?	5: In app development, what are updates or patches for? 6: What should you do when you evaluate your project? 7: In lessons, we've been using AppLab to create mobile apps using a 'blocks based' programming environment. What does 'Blocks Based' mean? 8: What are the advantages of using 'Blocks Based' programming environments?
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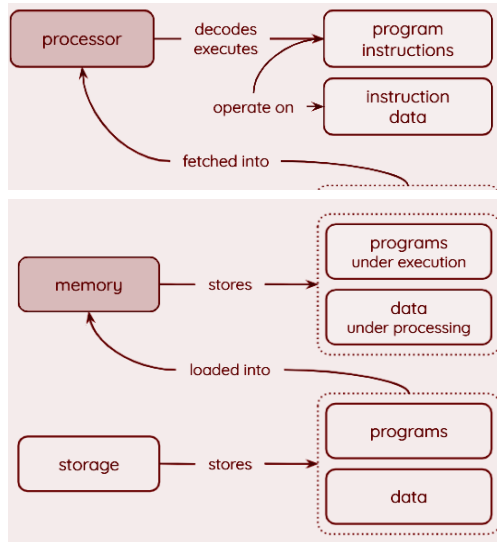
Extended Writing Question:

Often when new apps or computer programs are released, shortly after the developers release updates or patches? What are these used for and what are the benefits and drawbacks of using this approach?

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 2

Computing: Week 2: Half-Term 4 Revision

Concepts



Knowledge

A component is a **part of a larger system**. A computing system is made up of many **components**:

Component	Purpose	Example
Storage	Used to store programs and data. Is persistent - it keeps the contents, even when the computer is switched off.	Hard Disk Drive (HDD) Solid-State Drives (SSD)
Memory	Stores programs and data currently in use. Memory is volatile - its contents are lost when the power is off.	Random Access Memory (RAM) Read Only Memory (ROM)
Processor	The processor is the component that executes program instructions.	Intel Core i5 AMD Ryzen

Other components of some computer systems could include the Motherboard, Power Supply and Graphics Card
Components that can be attached to a computer system are sometimes called peripherals. For example:

- Keyboard, Mouse, Display (Monitor / Screen), Printer, Speakers, etc.

Homework Book Questions

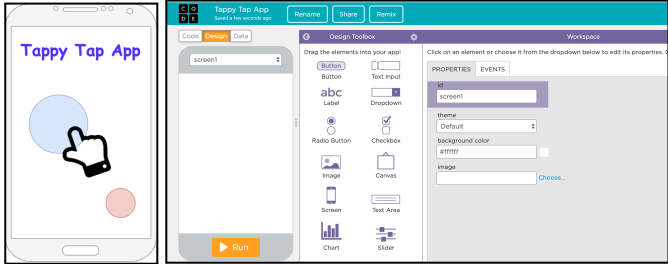
Q1	What is storage used for in a computer system?	Q5	Give an example of a type of storage device .
Q2	What is memory used for in a computer system?	Q6	Give an example of a type of memory
Q3	What is a processor used for in a computer system?	Q7	Give an example of a type of processor
Q4	What is a computer program?	Q8	Describe what is meant by the term, 'Input'.

Extended Writing Question

Using the concept diagram provided, explain how storage, memory and the processor interact with programs and data.

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 3

Computing: Week 3: Half-Term 5 Revision

Keywords	Knowledge
<p>Decomposition is breaking a problem down into more manageable chunks.</p> <p>Success Criteria - These are the specific items that need to be included in the project.</p> <p>Graphical User Interface (GUI). A type of user interface which uses windows, icons, menus and pointers to allow users to control a computer system.</p> <p>Command Line Interface (CLI) A type of interface where the user has to type text commands to run computer programs.</p>	 <p>In today's app stores, there will be an application that can complete nearly every job that software can do. Making an app will require the developer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think of an overall problem • Break that problem down into smaller problems • Work on each problem one by one. <p>Developers will create success criteria so that they know what to include. This will be how they measure their progress and whether the task has been completed or not.</p>

Computing: Week 3 Questions

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe what is meant by the term: Decomposition 2. Describe what is meant by the term: Success Criteria 3. What is the first stage of app development? 4. What is the second stage of app development? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What is the third stage of app development? 6. What will app developers use to make sure they know what to include? 7. What does the success criteria allow developers to measure? 8. What is a GUI and what is a GUI used for?
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Extended Writing Question:

Explain the difference between a Graphical User Interface and a Command Line Interface.

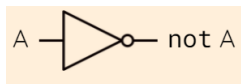
Computing: Half Term Six - Week 4

Computing: Week 4: Half-Term 4 Revision

The Central Processing Unit (CPU) in a computer can perform **arithmetic** and **logic** calculations. There are three logical gates that we can use when designing circuits in a computer system in order to allow it to make decisions:

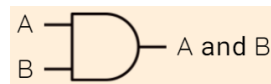
not (inversion)

go out	
raining	not raining
false	true
true	false



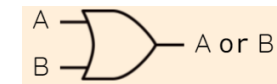
and (conjunction)

open		
motion	activated	motion and activated
false	false	false
false	true	false
true	false	false
true	true	true



or (disjunction)

open		
left	right	left or right
false	false	false
false	true	true
true	false	true
true	true	true



Homework Book Questions

Q1	What are the three logical operators?	Q5	What is another term for an OR operation?
Q2	What two types of calculation can the CPU perform?	Q6	What is the result of the expression: False AND True?
Q3	What is another term for a NOT operation?	Q7	What is the result of the expression: True OR True?
Q4	What is another term for an AND operation?	Q8	What is the result of the expression: NOT False

Extended Writing Question

A student is making a logical decision. They have decided that they will get the bus to school if the temperature is below 2 degrees (A) and it is raining (B). Draw the logic gate for this. Use the inputs: A and B, in your diagram.

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 5

Computing: Week 5: Half-Term 5 Revision

Keywords	Knowledge
<p>Errors - When an application (app) or program doesn't work correctly.</p> <p>Variables - Locations in memory where data is stored. This data might change while the program is running.</p> <p>Iteration (or loop) When instructions in a computer program are followed repeatedly.</p>	<p>When writing programs to create an app, there will be different errors that appear. They can be syntax (spelling) or logic (operators) errors.</p> <p>Syntax errors can be detected when the run button is selected because they will stop the program from running.</p> <p>Logic errors will need to be spotted by the programmer because the program will still run, but not always do as expected. This is because the program will still run but not as it should.</p> <p>Finding and fixing errors in code is referred to as debugging.</p> <p>Programs will follow sets of instructions in an order. It is important to make sure that the instructions are in the correct sequence (order). This helps create the desired end goal.</p>

Computing: Week 5 Questions

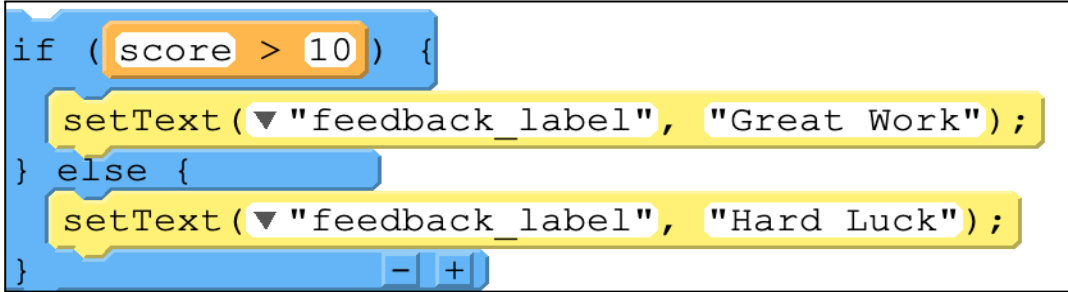
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is an error? 2. What is a variable? 3. What is meant by the term 'Iteration'? 4. What are two types of errors that can occur when writing programs? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What term is used to mean 'finding and fixing errors'? 6. Describe what is meant by the term: Decomposition (See Week 1) 7. Describe what is meant by the term: Success Criteria (See Week 1) 8. You create an interface that allows the user to type text commands to carry out different tasks, what type of interface is this? (See Week 1)
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Extended Writing Question:

Explain the difference between a syntax error and logic error.

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 6

Computing: Week 6 Assessment Point 2 Feedforward

Keywords	Knowledge
<p>Selection (or Program Branch) - This is where a True / False test is carried out. If the test is 'True' some code will run. However, if the test is 'False' other code will run.</p> <p>Boolean - True/False values.</p>	 <p>Events in an app will work based on True or False (Boolean) conditions happening. If one event takes place, then this will lead to another event running.</p> <p>We can use variables within selection statements to keep track of values being stored in the app. These values can then be used to decide which command to execute next. For example, if the variable score was 12, the label is set to great work in the example above.</p>

Computing: Week 6 Questions

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is meant by the term: Selection? 2. What is another term for 'Selection'? 3. What values can be stored in a boolean variable? 4. Is the 'If' block in the example above an example of Sequence, Selection or Iteration? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. In the example code above, give an example of a value for score that will mean the app would display the message 'Hard Luck' 6. In the example code above, give an example of a value for score that will mean the app would display the message 'Great Work' 7. Describe what is meant by the term: Decomposition (Half-Term 5) 8. What is a syntax error? (Half-Term 5)
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Extended Writing Question:

Rewrite the block of code above so that 'Great Work' will only be output if the score is greater than or equal to 15.

French: Half Term Six - Week 1

French: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser: Dans ma ville

sentence starter	verb phrase	noun - places in town	connective + opinion phrase	adjective	connective + verb phrase
<p>Dans ma ville,</p> <p>Dans mon village,</p> <p>Dans mon quartier,</p>	<p>il y a</p> <p>il n'y a pas de (take away UN/UNE/DES)</p>	<p>un café <i>the cafe</i></p> <p>un château <i>the castle</i></p> <p>un stade <i>the stadium</i></p> <p>un jardin public <i>the public garden (park)</i></p> <p>un (super)marché <i>the (super)market</i></p> <p>un musée <i>the museum</i></p> <p>un restaurant <i>the restaurant</i></p> <p>un théâtre <i>the theatre</i></p> <p>une piscine <i>the pool</i></p> <p>une plage <i>the beach</i></p> <p>des sites historiques <i>the historic sights</i></p> <p>des magasins <i>the shops</i></p>	<p>et je pense que c'est... <i>and I think that it is...</i></p>	<p>historique <i>historic</i></p> <p>moderne <i>modern</i></p> <p>calme <i>quiet</i></p> <p>unique <i>unique</i></p> <p>populaire <i>popular</i></p> <p>agréable <i>pleasant</i></p> <p>ennuyeux <i>boring</i></p>	<p>mais il y a beaucoup de... <i>but there is/are a lot of...</i></p> <p>gens <i>people</i></p> <p>bruit <i>noise</i></p>

French: Week 1 Questions - Dans ma ville

Translate in English:

- Dans ma ville, il y a un château et un jardin public.
- Dans mon village, il n'y a pas de plage.
- Je pense que c'est agréable.
- Il y a beaucoup de bruit.

Translate in French:

- In my village, there is a pool.
- In my town, there isn't a museum.
- There are a lot of people.
- I think that it is boring and quiet.

Extended Writing Question: **Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?**

Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN FRENCH:**
What is there in your town?

French: Half Term Six - Week 2

French: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: Les vacances

time phrases	verb (past tense)	noun phrases (places - rows 1, 3 & 4) (means of transport - row 2)	noun phrases (rows 1 + 3) verb + adjectives (rows 2 & 4)
Récemment, Hier, Le weekend dernier, Le mois dernier, La semaine dernière, L'année dernière, Il y a un an, Il y a deux ans,	je suis allé(e) <i>I went</i>	à Paris <i>to Paris</i> à Londres <i>to London</i> en Angleterre <i>to England</i> en France <i>to France</i> en Espagne <i>to Spain</i> en Europe <i>to Europe</i> au Royaume-Uni <i>to the UK</i> aux États-Unis <i>to the USA</i>	avec ma famille <i>with my family</i> avec mes parents <i>with my parents</i> avec mes grands-parents <i>with my grandparents</i> avec mes copains / amis <i>with my friends</i> avec mon collègue <i>with my school</i> seul(e) <i>alone</i>
Le weekend dernier, Le mois dernier, La semaine dernière, L'année dernière, Il y a un an, Il y a deux ans,	j'ai voyagé <i>I travelled</i> on a voyagé <i>we travelled</i>	en voiture <i>by car</i> en car <i>by coach</i> en train <i>by train</i> en bus <i>by bus</i> en bateau <i>by boat</i> en avion <i>by plane</i> en métro <i>by underground</i> à pied <i>on foot</i>	c'était <i>it was</i> rapide <i>fast</i> lent <i>slow</i> confortable <i>comfortable</i> inconfortable <i>uncomfortable</i> amusant <i>fun</i> ennuyeux <i>boring</i>
	je suis resté(e) <i>I stayed</i> on est restés <i>we stayed</i>	dans un hôtel <i>in a hotel</i> dans un camping <i>in a campsite</i> dans une tente <i>in a tent</i> dans un appartement <i>in a flat</i> dans un logement <i>in an accommodation</i>	près de la plage <i>near to the beach</i> loin de la plage <i>far from the beach</i> au centre-ville <i>in the town centre</i> au bord de la mer <i>at the seaside</i> à la campagne <i>in the countryside</i> à la montagne <i>in the mountains</i>
Tous les jours, Tous les soirs, Chaque jour, Chaque nuit,	j'ai visité <i>I visited</i> on a visité <i>we visited</i>	le café <i>the cafe</i> le château <i>the castle</i> le stade <i>the stadium</i> le jardin public <i>the public garden (park)</i> le marché <i>the market</i> le musée <i>the museum</i> le théâtre <i>the theatre</i> la ville <i>the town/city</i> à la plage <i>the beach</i> les sites historiques <i>the historic sights</i>	c'était... <i>it was...</i> calme <i>quiet</i> unique <i>unique</i> populaire <i>popular</i> agréable <i>pleasant</i> ennuyeux <i>boring</i> il y avait beaucoup de gens / bruit <i>there was/were a lot of people / noise</i>

French: Week 2 Questions - **Les vacances**

Translate in English:

1. Il y a deux ans, je suis allée aux États-Unis.
2. Tous les jours, j'ai visité le château.
3. Le mois dernier, j'ai voyagé en bateau.
4. Chaque nuit, on a visité le marché.

Translate in French:

5. Every day, I visited the museum.
6. Recently, I went to Europe by train.
7. Two years ago, I stayed in a tent in the countryside.
8. Last weekend, I travelled by boat and it was boring.

Extended Writing Question:

Où es-tu allé en vacances?

Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN FRENCH**:

Where did you go on holiday?

French: Half Term Six - Week 3

French: Week 3 Knowledge Organiser: Revision

[All your KOs have been put on Google Classroom - Use them to revise.](#)
[Pay attention to the spelling of words.](#)

French: Week 3 Questions - Revision

Translate in English:

1. Je préfère leurs chansons.
2. Mon meilleur ami écoute du rap.
3. Je suis allée au festival de musique.
4. On a joué des instruments.

Translate in French:

5. My parents say that it was amazing.
6. I strongly believe that it was my worst nightmare.
7. I never listen to the singer Justin Bieber since he is boring.
8. I prefer to listen to pop music since it is amazing.

Extended Writing Question: Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN FRENCH:**
Qu'est-ce que tu écoutes comme musique et pourquoi? *(What music do you listen to and why?)*

French: Half Term Six - Week 4

French: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser: AP2

Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.

Je préfère écouter de la musique électronique parce que j'aime le rythme, mais mon ami écoute de la musique classique parce qu'il admire le son. L'année dernière, je suis allé à un festival de musique avec mon meilleur ami. Le premier jour, nous avons vu nos groupes préférés. Ce que j'ai aimé le plus c'était quand on a dansé. Je dois avouer que c'était cher. Après mes examens, j'étudierai le dessin, ce qui sera amusant. Si je vais à l'université, j'étudierai les langues parce ce qui sera utile et intéressant.

Élodie

French: Week 4 Questions - AP2

Answer in English:

1. What type of music does Élodie's friend like?
2. When did Élodie go to a music festival?
3. What was the best thing about Élodie's festival?
4. What is Élodie going to study after her exams?
5. What is Élodie going to study at university?

Translate into English:

6. Ce que j'ai aimé le plus c'était quand on a dansé.
7. Le premier jour, nous avons vu nos groupes préférés.
8. Je dois avouer que c'était cher.

Extended Writing Question: Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN FRENCH:**
Qu'est-ce que ta mère écoute comme musique? (*What music does your mother listen to?*)

French: Half Term Six - Week 5

French: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser: DIRT

Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.

J'aime la musique pop parce que j'adore ses paroles, mais ma sœur écoute du rock parce qu'elle aime la voix. Le mois dernier, je suis allé à un concert avec mes parents. Le deuxième jour, on a profité de la musique. À mon avis, le festival était extraordinaire et merveilleux.

L'année prochaine, je veux étudier les mathématiques parce que c'est pratique. Si je vais à l'université, j'étudierai la géographie et les sciences parce que je dirais qu'elles sont faciles.

Claude

French: Week 5 Questions - DIRT

Answer in English:

1. What type of music does Claude's sister listen to?
2. When did Claude go to a concert?
3. What did Claude do on the second day?
4. What is Claude going to study next year?
5. What is Claude going to study at university?

Translate into English:

6. Ma sœur écoute du rock parce qu'elle aime la voix.
7. Le deuxième jour, on a profité de la musique.
8. j'étudierai les sciences parce que je dirais qu'elles sont faciles.

Extended Writing Question: Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN FRENCH:**

Qu'est-ce que tu voudrais faire plus tard dans la vie?

What would you like to do later in life?

French: Half Term Six - Week 6

French: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser: Le Louvre

The Louvre Palace in Paris, France, began as a medieval fortress in the 12th century and was later transformed into a royal residence and is now primarily known as the Louvre Museum, one of the world's largest and most visited museums. Here's a more detailed look:

From Fortress to Palace: The Louvre was initially built by King Philip II in the late 12th century as a defensive structure to protect Paris. It served as a royal residence intermittently from the 14th to 18th centuries, with renovations and expansions occurring throughout.

Royal Residence: The Louvre Palace was a significant royal residence, especially during the reigns of Charles V and Francis I.

The Museum: The Louvre Museum opened in 1793 as a public museum during the French Revolution. It houses a vast collection of art, including paintings, sculptures, and other artifacts, from various periods and cultures.

World-Renowned Collections: The Louvre's collection features iconic works like the Venus de Milo, Winged Victory of Samothrace, and Mona Lisa.

Architectural Significance: The palace itself is an architectural marvel, having undergone various transformations over the centuries, reflecting French history.

It's the largest museum in the world, and the glass pyramid marking the entrance has become a global symbol for priceless art.

Millions of tourists flock to the museum every year, many seeking a glimpse of the Mona Lisa. But besides that famous lady and her smile, what do you really know about the Louvre? Here are some surprising facts to know about the Louvre before you visit — or make you sound smart at dinner parties.

1. There's more than one entrance to the Louvre, but you don't have to wait in line.

Yes, the Louvre is known for its impressive glass pyramid (and the very long line that snakes outside of it). But did you know that's not the only entrance? You can also enter the museum underground from the aptly named Metro stop on Lines 1 and 7: Palais Royal Musée du Louvre. Both entrances will have lines, though — after all, this is the Louvre.

2. The Louvre has four floors of art.

Here's a fun fact: Only 5,000 of the Louvre's extensive collection are by French artists. The collection of artwork can be found on four levels: lower ground, ground, first, and second. The exhibits include: French sculptures from the 17th and 18th centuries; European sculptures from the 6th to 17th centuries; Middle Eastern and Egyptian art from 30 B.C. to 1800 A.D.; Islamic art from the 7th to the 19th century; Greek antiquities from 6500 to 500 B.C.; Egyptian antiquities from 4000 to 30 B.C.

3. One of the Louvre's most famous statues is headless.

There are certain relics you have to see when you take a trip to the Louvre. One of these famous works is *Victoire de Samothrace*, a marble sculpture made between 220 to 185 B.C. It portrays a winged Greek goddess who symbolizes victory. Excavators unfortunately never found the head. The sculpture itself was done in a Hellenistic style in which several blocks comprising the statue were carved and then reassembled later.

4. The Mona Lisa is under bulletproof glass.

The most famous artworks at the Louvre is the Mona Lisa. She needs no introduction for your Louvre bucket list, but a fun fact is that the masterpiece — arguably the most recognized painting in the world — is protected by bulletproof glass. And armed guards. Yes, there's a reason. The prized and priceless Leonardo De Vinci painting made headlines after it was stolen in 1911 and recovered two years later. You can't miss the painting — there will be a huge crowd huddled around it.

French: Week 6 Questions - Le Louvre

Answer in English:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. When was the Louvre built? What was its purpose? | 5. What is the Louvre museum known for? You can find it in the courtyard. |
| 2. What 2 royals resided in the Louvre Palace? | 6. How many French artists are represented in the Louvre museum? |
| 3. When was the Louvre first opened as a museum? | 7. What does the <i>Victoire de Samothrace</i> symbolise? |
| 4. The Louvre museum is the largest museum in Europe. True or False? | 8. Why is the Mona Lisa behind bulletproof glass? |

Extended Writing Question:

If you could visit Paris, would you rather go to the Louvre museum or the Eiffel Tower? Why?

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 1

Spanish: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser:

Time phrases	verb	places	noun phrases (family members)
El fin de semana pasado <i>Last weekend</i> El mes pasado <i>Last month</i> El verano pasado <i>Last summer</i> La semana pasada <i>Last week</i> El año pasado <i>Last year</i> Recientemente <i>Recently</i> Hace (dos) años <i>(2 years) ago</i>	fui a <i>I went to</i>	Barcelona <i>Barcelona</i> Buenos Aires <i>Buenos Aires</i> Madrid <i>Madrid</i> Medellín <i>Medellín</i> Bolivia <i>Bolivia</i> Ecuador <i>Ecuador</i> España <i>Spain</i> Francia <i>France</i> Alemania <i>Germany</i> Venezuela <i>Venezuela</i> Reino Unido <i>United Kingdom</i> las Islas Baleares <i>The Balearic Islands</i> las Islas Canarias <i>The Canary Islands</i>	con mi familia <i>with my family</i> con mis hermanos <i>with my siblings</i> con mis padres <i>with my parents</i> con mis amigos <i>with my friends</i> con mi colegio <i>with my school</i> solo / sola <i>alone</i>
	verbs	nouns (transport)	reasons (verb + adjective)
	viajé <i>I travelled</i> viajamos <i>we travelled</i>	en coche <i>by car</i> en metro <i>by tube</i> en avión <i>by plane</i> en autobús <i>by bus</i> en tren <i>by train</i> en barco <i>by boat</i>	en bicicleta <i>by bike</i> a pie <i>on foot</i> + rápido <i>fast</i> lento <i>slow</i> cómodo <i>comfortable</i> incómodo <i>uncomfortable</i> divertido <i>fun</i> aburrido <i>boring</i>

Spanish: Week 1 Questions

Translate in English:

- El mes pasado viajé en metro.
- Recientemente viajamos en bicicleta.
- Fui a las Islas Canarias.
- El año pasado fui con mis hermanos.

Translate in Spanish:

- I went to Spain.
- Last summer, I travelled on foot.
- Last month, I went to France alone.
- Recently, we travelled by car because it is fast.

Extended Writing Question:

Where have you gone on holiday?

Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN SPANISH:**

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 2

Spanish: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser:

Time phrases	verb	places	noun phrases (family members)
El fin de semana pasado <i>Last weekend</i>	fui a <i>I went to</i>	Barcelona <i>Barcelona</i> Buenos Aires <i>Buenos Aires</i> Madrid <i>Madrid</i> Medellin <i>Medellin</i>	con mi familia <i>with my family</i> con mis hermanos <i>with my siblings</i> con mis padres <i>with my parents</i> con mis amigos <i>with my friends</i> con mi colegio <i>with my school</i>
El mes pasado <i>Last month</i>		Bolivia <i>Bolivia</i> Ecuador <i>Ecuador</i> España <i>Spain</i> Francia <i>France</i> Alemania <i>Germany</i> Venezuela <i>Venezuela</i> Reino Unido <i>United Kingdom</i>	solo / sola <i>alone</i>
El verano pasado <i>Last summer</i>		las Islas Baleares <i>The Balearic Islands</i> las Islas Canarias <i>The Canary Islands</i>	
La semana pasada <i>Last week</i>			
El año pasado <i>Last year</i>			
Recientemente <i>Recently</i>			
Hace (dos) años <i>(2 years) ago</i>			
	verbs	nouns (transport)	reasons (verb + adjective)
	viajé <i>I travelled</i>	en coche <i>by car</i> en metro <i>by tube</i> en avión <i>by plane</i> en autobús <i>by bus</i> en tren <i>by train</i> en barco <i>by boat</i>	en bicicleta <i>by bike</i> a pie <i>on foot</i>
	viajamos <i>we travelled</i>		fue <i>it was</i>
			+ rápido <i>fast</i> lento <i>slow</i> cómodo <i>comfortable</i> incómodo <i>uncomfortable</i> divertido <i>fun</i> aburrido <i>boring</i>

Spanish: Week 2 Questions

Translate in English:

- Hace dos años fui solo/a.
- El año pasado viajamos en barco.
- La semana pasada viajé en tren.
- Viajamos a las Islas Canarias.

Translate in Spanish:

- Last weekend I travelled by plane.
- Last week we travelled on foot
- Last summer I went to Spain
- With my School

Extended Writing Question:

Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN SPANISH**:

Can you describe your travel arrangements during a recent holiday?

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 3

All your KOs have been put on Google Classroom - Use them to revise.

Pay attention to the spelling of words.

<u>Translate in English:</u> 1. La semana pasada, fui a un festival de música con mi familia. 2. Lo mejor fue cuando bailamos y bebimos. 3. Un día, quiero ser futbolista. 4. En el futuro, me gustaría ser doctor.	<u>Translate in Spanish:</u> 5. Last year, I went to a music festival with my friends. 6. The second day, we saw our favourite bands. 7. One day, I would like to be a writer. 8. When I'm older, I hope to have a good salary.
Extended Writing Question: In at least 3 SPANISH sentences, write about a festival you have been to recently.	

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 4

Assessment - HT3, HT4 and HT5 vocabulary (Make sure you check your Google Classroom to find the KOs for these half terms.

[Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.](#)

En mi familia, todos tenemos gustos musicales diferentes. Mi madre escucha música clásica porque es relajante y especial. Mi hermano prefiere la música rock, dado que es emocionante y variada. Mis amigos y yo escuchamos música pop porque es divertida y nos gusta bailar.

Mi cantante favorita es Shakira porque admiro su estilo y su voz. Me encanta su ritmo y sus canciones porque sus letras son interesantes. Sin embargo, no soporto sus conciertos en vivo porque el sonido no es perfecto.

El fin de semana pasado, fui a un festival de música con mis amigos. Durante el festival, cantamos, bailamos y comimos. Lo mejor fue cuando vimos nuestras bandas favoritas y tocamos instrumentos. ¡Fue increíble!

Spanish: Week 4 Questions

Translate in English:

1. What type of music does the writer's mother listen to, and why?
2. Why does the writer's brother prefer rock music?
3. What kind of music do the writer and their friends listen to?
4. Who is the writer's favourite singer?

Translate in Spanish:

5. What two things does the writer admire about Shakira?
6. Why does the writer not enjoy Shakira's live concerts?
7. Who did the writer go to the music festival with?
8. What were some of the activities the writer did during the festival?

Extended Writing Question:

In at least 3 SPANISH sentences, write about your music preferences.

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 5

DIRT + HT3, HT4 and HT5 vocabulary (Make sure you check your Google Classroom to find the KOs for these half terms)

[Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.](#)

El año próximo, voy a estudiar español, historia y matemáticas porque son interesantes y educativos. Sin embargo, no voy a estudiar religión ni tecnología porque son aburridas y difíciles. Después de mis exámenes, me gustaría ir a la universidad para tener una buena educación.

En el futuro, quiero ser profesora porque es un trabajo útil y emocionante. También, espero ganar mucho dinero y tener un buen trabajo. Cuando sea mayor, me gustaría ser feliz y tener una buena carrera. También quiero tener una buena carrera, un buen salario y ganar mucho dinero.

Spanish: Week 5 Questions - DIRT

Translate in English:

1. What subjects is the writer going to study next year?
2. Why has the writer chosen to study those?
3. Which two subjects does the writer not want to study, and why?
4. What does the writer want to do after their exams?

Translate in Spanish:

5. What kind of education does the writer want to have?
6. What job would the writer like in the future?
7. What are two goals the writer mentions for the future?
8. What does the writer want when they are older?

Extended Writing Question:

In at least 3 SPANISH sentences, write about what job you want in the future

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 6

[Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.](#)

Spain is famous for its vibrant festivals, each with unique traditions. Here are some of the most popular ones:

1. San Fermín (Pamplona, July 7–14) – Known for the *Running of the Bulls*, where people dash through the streets ahead of charging bulls. Fireworks and music fill the week-long celebration.
2. Las Fallas (Valencia, March 15–19) – Giant papier-mâché sculptures (*fallas*) are displayed before being burned in a spectacular bonfire. Fireworks light up the sky nightly.
3. La Tomatina (Buñol, late August) – The world's biggest tomato fight! Thousands throw over 150,000 kg of tomatoes in a messy, fun battle.
4. Feria de Sevilla (Seville, April) – A week of flamenco dancing, bullfights, and horse parades. Streets are lined with decorated tents (*casetas*).
5. Hogueras de San Juan (Alicante, June 19–24) – Bonfires blaze on beaches to celebrate the summer solstice. People jump over flames for good luck.
6. Els Enfarinats (Ibi, December 28) – A chaotic flour-and-egg fight where a mock "government" takes over the town, fining citizens playfully.
7. Día de los Muertos (Mexico/Latin America, November 1–2) – Though not Spanish, it's celebrated by many. Families build altars (*ofrendas*) with flowers, food, and photos to honor the dead.

Spanish: Week 6 Questions

Answer in English:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Where does the Running of the Bulls take place? | 5. Why do people jump over fires in Alicante? |
| 2. What happens to the fallas sculptures in Valencia? | 6. What do Els Enfarinats use in their battle? |
| 3. How many kilograms of tomatoes are thrown in La Tomatina? | 7. When is Día de los Muertos celebrated? |
| 4. Name two activities at the Feria de Sevilla. | 8. What do families place on ofrendas? |

Extended Writing Question: (at least 3 full sentences)

Which two festivals would you like to experience and why?

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 1

Modern Britain: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser: Christianity World Religion

Keywords

Ascension - Jesus ascended to heaven after 40 days of his resurrection

Resurrection - Jesus rose from the dead

Crucifixion - sentenced to death on a cross

Key information

The resurrection of Jesus.

According to accounts Jesus died on the cross on Good Friday. When Jesus was dead, Mary and her friends took his body and wrapped him in muslin cloth. They buried his body in a cave - like tomb and they covered the tomb with a big boulder and it was guarded by two Roman guards. When Mary and her friends returned a few days later, the big boulder had been removed, the Roman guards were nowhere to be seen and the body of Jesus was no longer in the cave-like tomb. It was then that the story says that Jesus had 'rose from the dead' on Easter Sunday which is known as the 'Resurrection'.

The ascension of Jesus.

Just as the resurrection is a matter of faith and interpretation, so is the ascension.

There are other explanations but if Jesus had the special power of God to rise from the dead, it is equally possible that this same power means he was able to leave the earth physically and return to heaven. Whilst Jesus was walking around his people and spreading the word of 'God' he was also making his people see that he was real again and he was Jesus. It was seen on Jesus's hands and feet that the holes of the nails that pinned him to the cross were visible for all to see, proving that he was resurrected.

Only Mark's and Luke's gospels finish off their story by telling their readers that, after meeting his disciples and asking them to carry on his good work, spreading the word of God, Jesus left them for the last time.

Modern Britain: Week 1 Questions

1: What does ascension mean?

2: What does resurrection mean?

3: What day did Jesus rise from the dead?

4: Who was guarding the tomb?

5: What does crucifixion mean?

6: Who ascended back up into heaven?

7: Which gospels finish off their story about Jesus leaving them for the last time?

8: where was Jesus put to rest after his death?

Extended Writing Question: How do we know that Jesus was walking amongst the people after the resurrection?

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 2

Modern Britain: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: Christianity World Religion - Revision

Keywords

Worship - the act of religious praise or devotion

Prayer - communicating with God

Sacraments - holy rituals through which believers receive a special gift of grace (a gift from God)

Festivals - a day or period of celebration for religious reasons

The Church - is the holy people of God

A church - a building in which Christians worship

Key Information

There are 4 types of worship, liturgical is a church service that follows a set structure or ritual; non liturgical is a service that does not follow a set structure or ritual; Informal worship is type of non liturgical worship that is spontaneous or charismatic in nature; Private worship is when you worship by yourself in your own space.

Prayer is really important to Christians - this is when they are communicating with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession or request for God's help or guidance. Christians may have set prayers like the Lord's Prayer which is written down and said lots of times by lots of people in the church. Christians have the Lord's Prayer which is seen as a good model of a good prayer given by Jesus to his disciples so they may remember him.

Sacraments in Christianity are holy rituals which include baptism, Holy communion, marriage. They all have a special gift from god which states an outward showing of an inward grace. Baptism allows a baby or person to become a member of the Church and it uses water to wash away the sins.

Festivals are a day or period of celebration like Christmas and Easter for Christians. Christmas commemorates the birth of Jesus on the 25th December and the celebration lasts 12 days. Easter is the most important Christian festival which celebrates the death of Jesus on the cross but then the resurrection (rising from the dead) of Jesus from the dead.

The Church has a special role which supports local projects such as food banks, social services and schooling for children. People of the Church help those in need and also campaign for justice. Individual churches

Modern Britain: Week 2 Questions

1: What is the meaning of prayer?

2: How many festivals are there?

3: What does 'Church' mean?

4: What came first, Easter or Christmas?

5: Identify 3 sacraments for Christians

6: Prayer is important to Christians but how do they do this?

7: Which prayer is used for Christians to remember Jesus by?

8: How many types of worship are there?

Extended Writing Question: Explain the two meanings of the word 'church and 'Church'

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 3

Modern Britain: Week 3 Knowledge Organiser: Christianity World Religion - Teachings and Beliefs - Revision

Keywords

Nature of God - Only one God; creator and sustainer of all that exists; God is loving, giver of justice and all powerful.

Trinity - 3 persons in one; God the Father; God the Holy Spirit and God the Son.

Creation Story - Creation by God, the act by which God brought the universe into being.

Incarnation - becoming flesh and taking on human form.

Crucifixion - a punishment of death when you are fixed to a cross

Resurrection - rising from the dead.

Key Information

Christianity is the main religion in the UK. Christianity has 3 main traditions, Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox. Christianity is a monotheistic religion, which means they believe in one God.

God is all powerful (all mighty with unlimited power) and all loving (all good and shows his love by creating humans and cares for them) and just (the perfect giver of justice - right and fair). We know he is the creator of the universe and everything in it. God uses his power to create the universe in 7 days. He showed his love by creating Adam and Eve (creation story) and he will never support injustice, ill treatment, prejudice or oppression.

Trinity - 3 persons in one, which means at some point God took on human form as the Son of God; He then entered history as Jesus and we have the Gospel 'John' in the new testament to tell us the story of the 'word'.

Creation - Two books in the holy Bible for Christians which give an account of creation from Genesis 1 in the old testament and 'John 1' from the Gospel, New Testament. It shows that the trinity was involved from the beginning and the creation.

Incarnation - This means that God was able to take on human form and become flesh by making himself the Son of God, named Jesus. Mary conceived her baby by the Holy Spirit and not by the normal means of biology. The Holy Spirit, part of the holy Trinity, spoke to Mary and Joseph and said that this child is no ordinary child. Through the Incarnation, God showed himself as a human being for around 30 years until he was crucified on the cross. Christians believe that Jesus was fully God and fully human, which explains his miracles and resurrection (rising from the dead) and that he can do anything that he wants, showing the power that he has as God, creator of the universe and everything in it.

Modern Britain: Week 3 Questions

1: What does incarnation mean?

2: Who is God?

3: Who are the 3 persons in the trinity?

4: What does resurrection mean?

5: What does crucifixion mean?

6: Who is the Son of God?

7: How did God become human?

8: Name the two books in the creation story

Extended Writing Question: Explain how God is all powerful by giving an example of his power.

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 4

Modern Britain: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser: Christianity World Religion - Assessment Point 2

Keywords to learn

Ascension - Jesus ascended to heaven after 40 days of his resurrection

Resurrection - Jesus rose from the dead

Crucifixion - sentenced to death on a cross

Nature of God - Only one God; creator and sustainer of all that exists; God is loving, giver of justice and all powerful.

Trinity - 3 persons in one; God the Father; God the Holy Spirit and God the Son.

Creation Story - Creation by God, the act by which God brought the universe into being.

Incarnation - becoming flesh and taking on human form.

Worship - the act of religious praise or devotion

Prayer - communicating with God

Sacraments - holy rituals through which believers receive a special gift of grace (a gift from God)

Festivals - a day or period of celebration for religious reasons

The Church - is the holy people of God

A church - a building in which Christians worship

Holy Spirit - Spirit of God, one person in the holy trinity

God the Father - one person in the holy trinity, Father of Jesus

Jesus son of God - one person in the holy trinity

Virgin Mary - chosen to be Jesus' mother

Joseph - chosen to be baby Jesus' father

Modern Britain: Week 4 Questions

1: What does worship mean?

2: What does the word Church mean?

3: Who was Jesus' father whilst he was alive?

4: What does resurrection mean?

5: What does prayer mean?

6: What was the role of the virgin Mary?

7: Give an example of the nature of God

8: What does incarnation mean?

Extended Writing Question: Explain the role of 3 key people in Jesus' life whilst he was alive.

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 5

Modern Britain: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser: Christianity World Religion - Dirt Week

Key words

The Trinity - 3 persons in one

Incarnation - becoming human flesh

Resurrection - rising from the dead

Key Information = possible misconceptions

The Trinity - How can God be three persons in one?

The Holy Spirit was already there in the darkness and when the world was formless. God, the Father said 'Let there be light, and there was light' which he then according to the holy book the Bible created the universe and everything in it within 7 days. The 7th day God rested and said 'all is good'.

The Son of God was called Jesus who was born on Christmas day, 25th December. This is a festival for all Christians who attend mass on Christmas Eve and give presents to family and friends. This represents the Three Wise Men who came from afar and gave to the new baby, God, Frankincense and

Myrrh. **Incarnation - How is it possible for God to take on human form?**

Christians believe that Jesus was God in human form, a belief known as 'incarnation' (becoming flesh, taking on human form) and so was part of the trinity. Jesus was fully God and fully human which is why his miracles like the resurrection is explained. He is all powerful, supreme being and can do anything that he wants. **Resurrection - Why can't humans rise from the dead?**

Jesus' resurrection assures Christians that they too will rise and live on after death. Christians have differing views about what happens when a person who has died is resurrected. Belief in the resurrection affects the way Christians live their lives today. Some believe that it will be spiritual and not physical. Others believe that your body can be restored and transformed into a new spiritual body. Some Christians believe that there would be no Christian faith without the crucifixion, resurrection and the ascension (showing Jesus is with God in heaven).

The resurrection gives Christians hope that when they die they will be received in heaven by God and they are not afraid and have the confidence in the face of death. Some say this is a comfort and they are not scared of dying.

Modern Britain: Week 5 Questions

- 1: How many persons in the trinity are there?
- 2: What does resurrection mean?
- 3: When was Jesus born?
- 4: Who will live on after death?

- 5: Who was Jesus the Son of God?
- 6: What does the resurrection give Christians?
- 7: Who was already there in the darkness of the universe?
- 8: There would be no Christian faith withoutwhat?

Extended Writing Question: Explain how God can take on human form, using which powers?

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 6

Modern Britain: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser: World Religions - Judaism

Key words

Judaism - A religion of the ancient Hebrews on the belief of one God.

Monotheistic - believe in one God

Star of David - the symbol used for the religion of Judaism

Key Information

The Star of David

This Jewish symbol and it is the standard symbol in synagogues. It is named after King David of ancient Israel.



The Torah - The Torah is the most important document in the Jewish religion. It is written in Hebrew.

Jewish people treat the Torah with the greatest respect and is the foundation of their faith.

It contains God's laws and instructions which are sacred. The scrolls are kept in cabinets in Synagogues.

The Menorah - The Menorah is a seven branched candelabrum and is the oldest symbol of the Jewish people. It is said to represent the burning bush as seen by Moses on Mount Sinai.

Praying Clothes - Jews have to wear special clothes when they go to the Synagogue to worship God.

They wear a **Yarmulke** which is a cap worn on the head. It is worn by Jewish males to show that they respect God.

A **Tallit** which is a tasselled shawl which Jewish men wear.

A **Tefillin** which is ribbons with small boxes attached to it. Jews attach a box near the head to show they are thinking about God.

Modern Britain: Week 6 Questions

- 1: What is the Torah?
- 2: What is the tallit?
- 3: Which symbol is used for Judaism?
- 4: Identify the King of ancient Israel

- 5: What is the standard symbol in synagogues?
- 6: What do Jews believe in?
- 7: What are praying clothes?
- 8: What is a yarmulke?

Extended Writing Question: Explain the importance of the Torah for Jews.

History: Half Term Six - Week 1

History: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser: Fun Through Time Gladiator Fights	
<p>Key Words Polytheistic: people worship more than one God</p> <p>Amphitheatre: an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events.</p> <p>Background The Roman Empire (at its peak) spanned across huge areas of modern day Europe and parts of modern day Africa and Asia. Romans are known for being innovators and are credited with lots of the things we use today Life was very different for people depending on their social status The Roman Empire was extremely religious and had a polytheistic view. Gladiator fights were originally named <i>munera</i> and they were a way to appease the Gods with offerings of blood. They first started in 264 BC The God the Underworld (Hermes) would often be present with someone dressed as him</p>	<p>Fights Gladiator games were a way for the emperor (ruler of the Roman Empire) to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Display their wealth 2. Commemorate military victories 3. Mark visits from important officials 4. Celebrate birthdays 5. Distract the populace from problems of the day <p>Gladiators were mainly from slave or criminal backgrounds but some prisoners of war were forced to fight They would train in special schools, the most known was Capua, where conditions would be much like prisons (small cells, shackles and barely any food) They would train and fight in amphitheatres, the most known being the coliseum in Rome There could be up to 50,000 spectators! The losing Gladiator (if not killed) would try and appeal for mercy! The audience would judge if this would to be granted- raised thumbs would mean 'let him go' but thumbs down 'execute him'! Victors became favourites of the crowds and sometimes received gifts like a crown or money</p>
History: Week 1 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where was the Roman Empire? 2. What did your lifestyle depend on? 3. What does polytheistic mean? 4. What was the original aim of the gladiator fights? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. When did these fights first start? 6. Who was the God of the Underworld? 7. Give one reason the Emperors used Gladiator fights 8. Who were the gladiators?
<p>Extended Writing Question: Explain what a Gladiator fight would have been like</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 2

History: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: Roman Mythology	
<p>Key Words</p> <p>Roman mythology was highly influenced by Greek mythology but was still made to be their own .Myths attempt to define the relationship between the gods and humans .Myths made life more bearable by providing security They dealt with important issues such as the creation of the world, good and evil and the afterlife</p> <p>There are lots of gods: Mars (God of War), Minerva (Goddess of reason and Jupiter's daughter), Venus (Goddess of Love) and many more!</p>	<p>How Rome was founded</p> <p>Romulus and Remus were the sons of mortal Rhea Silvia and God of war Mars .Rhea was the daughter of a king who already had a son, Amulius Amulius wanted the throne so ordered for Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the river Tiber. They were saved by a wolf (sacred animal of Mars) and they were later adopted by a village man</p> <p>They wanted to build a new city on a hill and didn't know which one to build their city on. They settled on Palatine Hill and named it Rome.</p> <p>BUT</p> <p>While they were deciding where to build this city they got into a fight and Romulus killed Remus</p> <p>Romulus went onto rule Rome for 40 years</p>
History: Week 2 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What do myths try to do?2. What topics did myths deal with?3. Who was the Goddess of reason?4. Who was the goddess of love	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Who were Romulus and Remus?6. What happened to them?7. Who rescued them?8. Where did they build their city?
<p>Extended Writing Question:</p> <p>Why did the Romans have to make up myths to explain things?</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 3

History: Week 3 Knowledge Organiser: Recap Term 4

Background to Racism

- Lynched = group of people kill someone for an alleged offence without a legal trial, especially by hanging
- Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in 1865 under the 13th Amendment
- Ex slaves became citizens (14th amendment) and could vote (15th amendment)
- The white supremacist group the KKK formed after the abolition of slavery in the USA
- Slavery was abolished to stop slaves being used in the Civil War
- Many ex slaves turned to sharecropping which led to continuous debt
- The Jim Crow laws came in which made segregation legal if facilities were 'separate but equal'

Little Rock

- In 1951 Oliver Brown filed a lawsuit against the board of education in Kansas after his daughter Linda was denied entry to an all-white school.
- He eventually won his fight after four years and segregated schools were declared illegal
- Little Rock Nine were the group of black children who tried to attend Little Rock High a previously all white high school
- The school's principal Orval Faubus brought in the National Guard to stop the Little Rock 9 joining
- When the children arrived they were spat on, shouted at and mistreated by other students and their parents.
- Eventually US president Dwight Eisenhower stepped in and used the National Guard to help the Little Rock 9 enter the school
- They faced violence and abuse for the entire school year including being kicked down stairs and regularly bullied.

Emmett Till

- In August 1955 Emmett Till a 14 year old boy, was on holiday visiting family in Missouri.
- During this time he was accused of flirting with and harassing Carolyn Bryant (a white woman).
- Bryant's husband and brother brutally murdered Emmett Till and his body was unrecognisable when discovered.
- Both men were found not guilty by an all-white jury on the 23rd September after less than an hour's discussion.
- Before her death Carolyn Bryant admitted she had lied about the actions of Emmett Till.

Transport

- Claudette Colvin was a 15 year old girl who was arrested for refusing to give up her seat for a white person on a bus, the NAACP did not follow this up as she was pregnant
- In December 1955 Rosa Parks, a seamstress and member of the NAACP, refused to give up her seat on the bus for a white person and was arrested and fined.
- The NAACP used this to fight segregation on buses, black people in Montgomery refused to use buses, some walked and others carpooled, this was called the Bus Boycott
- The black community made up 75% of customers so the bus companies needed their trade.
- The city eventually desegregated buses and the boycott ended after 381 days on the 21st December 1956.
- This was only in state travel and it was not until 1961 through the work of the Freedom Riders that interstate travel became desegregated
- Freedom Riders tried to use "whites-only" restrooms and lunch counters at bus stations in Alabama, South Carolina and other Southern states.

History: Week 3 Questions

1. What does the word Lynched mean?
2. Who abolished slavery?
3. Which high school was first to allow black children to attend?
4. Who did the principal bring in to stop the children coming to school?

5. When was Emmett Till killed?
6. What was Emmett Till accused of?
7. When did Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat?
8. What was the Bus Boycott?

Extended Writing Question: Explain what happened to the Little Rock 9

History: Half Term Six - Week 4

History: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser: Recap Term 3

Diversity and War

Walter Tull was born on 28 April 1888 in Folkestone, Kent- His father was from Barbados and his mother from Kent. Tull played for Tottenham Hotspur At the start of the First World War Tull joined the 17th (1st Football) Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment as a Lance-Corporal.

In 1915 he served in France and was later placed in hospital for shell shock. In 1916, he returned to action in September and fought in the Battle of the Somme Walter Tull is considered the first African-Caribbean mixed heritage man to be commissioned as an infantry officer in the British Army.

Windrush

The British Nationality Act gave British citizenship and British passports to many citizens of the British colonies. People moved to England on board the Empire windrush which landed at Tilbury docks on the 22nd June 1948

The men and women who arrived on the Windrush (ship) helped to rebuild Britain after the war which Britain desperately needed after being bombed in the Blitz. Many of those who arrived came from Jamaica.

1958 Race Riots

Job losses and gangs of Teddy Boys caused racial tension in England. During the 1958 Race Riots Teddy Boys attacked five black men in Shepherd's Bush, London, and Notting Hill, leaving three seriously injured.

Crowds of white youths, reportedly numbering 400, chased the Caribbean population in the area.

Petrol bombs and milk bottles were launched as missiles, and some rioters armed themselves with iron bars and butcher's knives.

140 people were arrested following the Notting Hill Riots.

Politics

1962 - The commonwealth immigration Act Introduced a voucher system , only immigrants with a valuable skill or who could do a job could get a voucher.

1965-66 Race Relations Act. Made it illegal to discriminate (treat differently) against any person because of their colour or race.

1968 Race Relations Act Made discrimination in areas such as housing and jobs illegal

In 1968 conservative MP Enoch Powell delivered a speech called the Rivers of Blood Speech

Enoch Powell's Rivers of Blood speech ended his career, he was sacked from the government by Edward Heath, the speech language that stirred up in the immigration debate turning people more against immigration.

Key People

Jack Leslie scored more than 137 goals for Argyle in 401 appearances and remains the Pilgrims' fourth highest goal-scorer of all time.

It is believed that Leslie was set to become the first black player to represent England but was denied the opportunity when selectors were made aware that he was "a man of colour". It was not until 1978 that the first black player appeared in an England shirt.

Jack Leslie's statue was unveiled in Plymouth in October 2022 and his family received a posthumous honorary cap.

Jimmy Peters moved to Plymouth in 1902 and played for Plymouth RUFC, and the Devon countryside until 1909. It was during this time that he was picked to play for England.

- Peters was the only Black rugby player to play for England until 1988.

History: Week 4 Questions

1. Where did Walter Tull fight during the War?
2. What was Walter Tull the first Afro-Caribbean mixed heritage man to be?
3. What did the British Nationality Act do?
4. Which ship did people arrive on?

5. What are Teddy Boys?
6. When were the Notting Hill Riots?
7. What did the Race Relations Act do?
8. Who gave the Rivers of Blood speech?

Extended Writing Question: Explain the changes the British Government made to Race relations after 1958

History: Half Term Six - Week 5

History: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser: Traditions	
<p><u>Egypt - Tutankhamun 1332 -1327 BC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People settled in Egypt as early as 6000 B.C. Over time, small villages joined together to become states • Around 3100 B.C. a king (later called a pharaoh) united these two lands to be one country • The pharaoh united the small states to become one larger country • Tutankhamun is buried with 1340 walking sticks because of his clubbed foot • No one really knows how Tutankhamun died • He married his half sister 	<p><u>Britain- cheese and Tar</u></p> <p>This competition take place in Gloucestershire EVERY YEAR</p> <p>People throw themselves down a hill after a wheel of Double Gloucester cheese has been rolled - the cheese reaches speeds of up to 80 mph!</p> <p>The winner is the first person to roll themselves down the hill and cross the finish line first</p> <p>No one is sure when this event began - people estimate it to be around 600 years ago!</p> <p>The first known document of this event was in 1826 when the town crier (person who stands in the town shouting the local news) announced the event - even they considered this an old tradition</p> <p>Some say it started to as a pagan event to mark the start of summer</p> <p>People in Ottery used to roll burning tar barrels down hills on November 5th</p> <p>They thought this was too tame so now they carry the burning tar barrels on their shoulders and perform a procession</p>
History: Week 5 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When did Tutankhamun rule? 2. What did he burn? 3. Who did he marry? 4. What was an Egyptian king called? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Where does the Cheese rolling happen? 6. What type of cheese is rolled? 7. When was this event first recorded? 8. Where does the tar barrel rolling happen?
<p>Extended Writing Question:</p> <p>Explain why you think you keep up the ancient traditions of cheese rolling and tar barrel rolling?</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 6

History: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser: Leisure

Cinema

The Kinetoscope was the first moving picture machine

Louis Le Prince made the first ever film in 1888. It only ran for 2.11 seconds and showed the Roundhay Garden Scene which was shot in Yorkshire

Charlie Chaplin was one of the most famous people in the world during the 1910s and 1920s where he created a series of silent films portraying comedy scenes

He began publishing his own films in 1918 and his career continued until 1952

First dialogue film was in 1927 called 'The Jazz Singer'

Color in films was introduced earlier in 1908, the first being 'A Visit to the Seaside'

Dancing!

The Dancing Plague took place in Strasbourg (modern day France) from July - September 1518

Between 50 and 400 people took to dancing for weeks

Some people say it happened because of stress induced mass hysteria and others say ergot (mushrooms)

It was started by a lady called Frau Troffea who started to dance due to extreme hunger in July 1518

Most people just watched but then they started to join in

People did try to stop them dancing by getting other people to join in to tire the dancers out but this didn't work - people danced themselves to death

History: Week 6 Questions

1. What was the name of the first moving picture machine?
2. Who made the first ever film?
3. Who was Charlie Chaplin?
4. When was the first talkie film?

5. When was colour first used?
6. Where did the dancing plague take place?
7. How many people were dancing?
8. Who started it?

Extended Writing Question:

Explain why people believed dancing might help cure their problems

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