

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



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

Name:

Tutor:

Half Term 6 2024-2025

History
Computing

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**Modern
Britain**

Geography

7

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

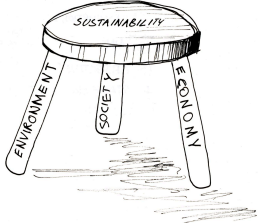
	Online HW	Written HW
Monday	Sparx Maths	Geography
Tuesday	Sparx Science	History
Wednesday	Sparx Reader	Languages/Literacy
Thursday	Sparx Catch Up	Modern Britain
Friday	Sparx Catch Up	Computing

*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: Revise fantastic places	
<p>The location of Svalbard</p> <p>Svalbard is a group of islands (archipelago) located in the continent of Europe.</p> <p>The islands are found north of the Arctic Circle and belong to Norway. The largest island is called Spitsbergen and the capital city is Longyearbyen.</p> <p>Interesting facts about Svalbard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ The average summer temperature is 5 degrees C, the average winter temperature is -15 degrees C.→ There is good access to Wifi→ 3000 polar bears live on Svalbard→ You are not allowed pets except working dogs→ The population of Svalbard is 2400→ You are not allowed to leave the town without a guide or a gun.	<p>The location of Tuvalu</p> <p>Tuvalu is located in the continent of Oceania just south of the Equator. It is east of Australia, north of Fiji in the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>The capital of Tuvalu is Funafuti.</p> <p>The population of Tuvalu is 11,500 (it is the 4th smallest country in the world).</p> <p>Tuvalu is an Atoll</p> <p>An atoll surrounds a body of water called a lagoon. Channels connect the lagoon to the open ocean or sea,</p>
Geography: Week 1 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the special name for a group of islands?2. What continent is Svalbard on?3. What country does it belong to ?4. Is Svalbard inside or outside the Arctic Circle?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. What is the average summer temperature?6. What is the average winter temperature?7. How many polar bears live there?8. How many people live there?
<p>Extended Writing Question:</p> <p>Compare the Island of Svalbard to the Island of Tuvalu</p>	

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 2

Geography: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: Revise sustainability	
<p>Sustainability Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <p>In Sustainability there are three different areas that need to be considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People (social): Improve quality of life, provide a safe and healthy environment • Planet (environmental): Reduce waste and recycle when possible, making sure that the impact on plants and animals is low. • Profit (economic): Money must be made or available for something to be sustainable 	<p>Reducing: Using less plastic when possible stops more plastic getting into the world.</p> <p>Reusing: Using plastic objects more than once means less have to be made</p> <p>Recycling: Plastic can be melted and remade into other useful things.</p> <p>Alternatives to plastic: The best solution to the plastic problem would be to reduce the use of plastic altogether. Using alternatives would do this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cotton or paper bags 2. Refillable water bottles + coffee cups 3. Cardboard packaging <p>Kenya's response to the plastic problem</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flipflop Dhow - 10 metre long boat built out of flip flops made of recycled products 2. Banning plastic bags - Banned use of plastic bags. Fined with fines of US\$38,000. 3. Beach clean up - One lady started beach clean ups and started the 'Shela Environmental Residents group'
Geography: Week 2 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is sustainability? 2. What are the three P's of Sustainability? 3. What is meant by social sustainability? 4. What is meant by environmental sustainability? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What is meant by economic sustainability? 6. What is meant by reducing? 7. What is meant by reusing? 8. What is meant by recycling?
<p>Extended Writing Question: Explain Kenya's response to the world plastic problem</p>	

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 3

Geography: Week 3 Knowledge Organiser: Why did the Aral Sea dry up?

Why has the Aral sea dried up?

- In the 1960s the Soviet government decided to divert the rivers that feed the rivers so that they could irrigate the desert region in order to grow cotton.
- Evaporation causes the water level to decrease by the same amount that flows into the Sea, making it sustainable as long as water flowing into the river is equal to evaporation on average.
- The diversion of rivers caused the sea to slowly dry up over the 4 decades.
- As the sea level decreased the level of salt rose from approximately 10g/l to often more than 100g/l.
- The fish died leaving unemployment and the abandoned fishing boats which are now rusting on the dry sea bed.
- The cotton industry also suffered as the water from the rivers ran dry. Cotton is a crop that requires an especially large amount of water to survive.
- Eventually those that could, left Kazakhstan for jobs overseas.

The Kokaral Dam

In 2005, the World Bank invested £66 million into creating a 7.5mile dyke (dam) across the narrow channel. This led to an increase in water levels by 3.3 metres in 7 months!

Geography: Week 3 Questions

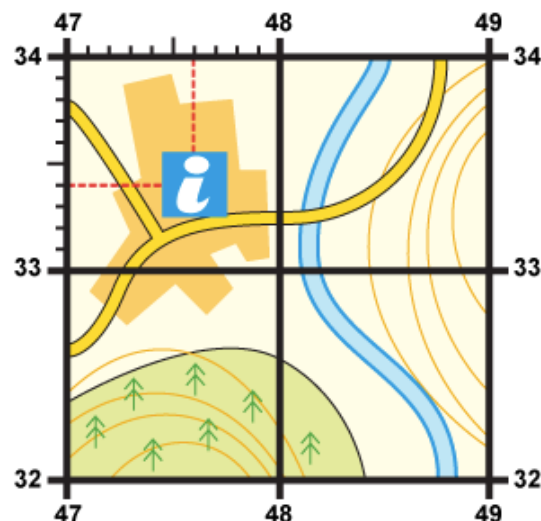
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. In what decade did the Soviet government start diverting the rivers? | 5. What happened to salt levels in the Aral Sea? |
| 2. What crop were they trying to grow? | 6. What happened because the fish died? |
| 3. What process caused the water level to drop? | 7. Does Cotton require much water to grow? |
| 4. How long did it take for the area to dry up? | 8. Which country did people leave to find work? |

Extended Writing Question:

Explain the World Bank's solution to the issue of the Aral sea drying up.

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 4

Geography: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser: Revise Grid references



4 Figure grid reference

The vertical lines are called **eastings**. And increase as to go east. The horizontal lines are called **northings** and increase in a northerly direction.

Six-figure grid references

Sometimes it is necessary to be even more accurate. In this case you can imagine that each grid is divided into 100 tiny squares. The distance between one grid line and the next is divided into tenths.

2 golden rules:

- Always go to the bottom left corner of the square you are looking for!
- 'Along the corridor and up the stairs!'




Finding a 4:

1. Start on the left and go east until you get to the **bottom-left-hand corner** of the square you want. Write this number down.
2. Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want. Write it down after the number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference. In this case, the tourist information office is in grid square **4733**.

To find the 6 figure grid reference after the 4 figure

1. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits.
2. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the last two digits. In this instance, the tourist information office is located at **476334**.

Geography: Week 4 Questions

1. What is a 4 figure grid reference?
2. What is a northing?
3. What is an Easting?
4. What are the two golden rules?
5. How many tiny squares do we divide a grid into for a 6 figure reference?
6.  What does this blue line represent on the map?
7.  What does this symbol mean on an OS map?
8.  What does this symbol mean?

Extended Writing Question:

Explain the process of generating a 6 figure grid reference.

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 5

Geography: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser: Revise UK Climate

Prevailing Wind: The direction the wind usually blows from.

Depression: An area of low air pressure, i.e. rising air.

Warm Front: the leading edge of a warm mass of air.

Cold Front: the leading edge of a cold mass of air

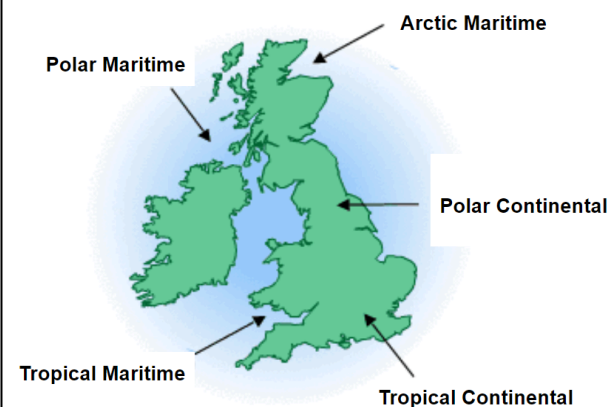
Polar Maritime: Cold wet weather.

Arctic Maritime: Very cold, clear weather, as well as rain.

Polar continental: Very cold, dry weather from Siberia.

Tropical Continental: Warm dry summer weather.

Tropical Maritime: Warm, wet weather (The Prevailing condition).



Geography: Week 5 Questions

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What word is used for explaining the normal direction of the wind. 2. Define Depressions 3. What is the leading edge of a mass of warm air? 4. Define cold front? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What type of weather is associated with Polar Maritime? 6. What direction does Arctic Maritime air come from? 7. What type of weather is associated with Tropical Continental 8. What direction does Tropical Maritime air come from? |
|---|---|

Extended Writing Question:

Explain how change in wind direction can bring different weather to the UK

Geography: Half Term Six - Week 6

Geography: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser: Microclimates

Rural the countryside

Urban built up human dominated areas, towns and cities.

Suburbs Residential areas on the edges of towns/ cities.

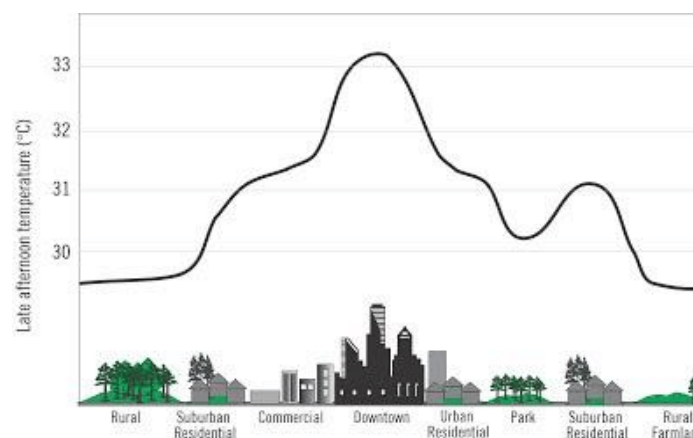
Leeward Area is an area sheltered from the wind.

Microclimates occur when the climate in a small area is different to the general surroundings.

Physical features such as water areas can have a cooling effect on the land. Trees can shade the land, also making it cooler.

Human features such as walls and buildings will shelter against the wind, making it warmer. Buildings which are heated may also give out heat (radiate), which again makes it warmer than the surrounding landscape. Due to human activity, the temperature in an urban microclimate is higher than that of the surrounding areas. Urban areas are said to be urban heat islands as under calm conditions, temperatures are highest in the built-up city centre and decrease towards the suburbs and countryside.

Urban heat islands occur when cities replace natural land cover with dense concentrations of pavement, buildings, and other surfaces that absorb and retain heat.



Geography: Week 6 Questions

1. What does Rural mean?
2. What does Urban mean?
3. What is a suburb?
4. What does Leeward mean?

5. What is a Micro climate?
6. What effect can physical features have on a microclimate?
7. How do buildings affect the wind?
8. How do buildings affect the temperature?

Extended Writing Question:

Describe how the climate might change as you drive from one side of a city to another

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 1

Computing: Week 1: Data Analysis							
Keywords	Knowledge						
<p>Conditional Formatting - Changing the way a cell looks, based on the content of the cell</p> <p>Sorting - Re-organising data into a specified order</p> <p>Filtering - Temporarily removing data so that you only see data that matches the specified criteria</p>	<p>When sorting in ascending size, numbers will go from smallest to biggest, letters will go from A-Z When sorting into descending size, numbers will go from biggest to smallest, letters will go from Z-A</p> <p>Data Analysis is a vital skill when using spreadsheets. Analysing the data allows you to use it to find out information and make decisions based on it.</p> <p>Data analysis involves using all of your spreadsheet skills to pick the most appropriate ones to manipulate and allow you to learn something from the data</p> <p>Charts allow you to show lots of information in an easily understandable format</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Pie Chart</td><td>Allows you to compare totals out of a whole</td></tr> <tr> <td>Line Graph</td><td>Allows you to see trends and patterns over time</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bar Chart</td><td>Allows you to easily compare totals against each other</td></tr> </table>	Pie Chart	Allows you to compare totals out of a whole	Line Graph	Allows you to see trends and patterns over time	Bar Chart	Allows you to easily compare totals against each other
Pie Chart	Allows you to compare totals out of a whole						
Line Graph	Allows you to see trends and patterns over time						
Bar Chart	Allows you to easily compare totals against each other						
Computing: Week 1 Questions							
1: What is conditional formatting? 2: What is the difference between sorting into ascending size and descending size? 3: What is involved in data analysis? 4: Why is data analysis useful?	5: Which chart is most suitable for comparing totals against each other? 6: When is a pie chart the most suitable type of graph? 7: Which chart is most suitable for looking at trends over time? 8: What is the difference between sorting and filtering?						
<p>Extended Writing Question: Imagine you are analysing the data for a class of students in year 7. You are trying to look at their attendance each week throughout the year. Which graph would you use and why?</p>							

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 2

Computing: Week 2: Half-Term 4 Revision

Keywords	Knowledge
<p>Algorithm - A set of instructions for carrying out a task</p> <p>Computer Commands - Instructions given to a computer in order to complete tasks.</p> <p>Programming - Creating an instruction for a computer to follow.</p> <p>Execute - to carry out a set of instructions</p> <p>Variable - A variable is a name that refers to data being stored by the computer</p> <p>Storage - Where all data and programs are kept.</p>	<p>Computers will follow a series of instructions. Everytime a program is loaded, instructions are passed to the CPU in order to be carried out.</p> <p>When you create a program for a computer, you give it a set of commands to execute. It will execute these commands precisely.</p> <p>Sequencing is the process of making sure that all instructions are written and executed in the correct order.</p> <p>If instructions are in the wrong order, this will cause the program to not work, crash or perform an incorrect action. If instructions are written incorrectly, the program will also not work correctly</p> <p>Variables are values that are stored in memory and can be changed. A variable can only store one value at a time and is only stored while the program is in use.</p> <p>Variables are used to store values that are going to be used somewhere within a sequence.</p> <p>User input can be stored within a variable so that what the user has written can be included within a computer program.</p>

Computing: Week 2 Questions

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1: What are computer commands?</p> <p>2: When a program is loaded, what happens to the instructions?</p> <p>3: What is programming?</p> <p>4: What is meant by sequencing?</p> | <p>5: What happens if instructions are in the wrong order?</p> <p>6: What is a variable?</p> <p>7: Where are variables stored?</p> <p>8: How many values can a variable store at a time?</p> |
|---|--|

Extended Writing Question:

If you are creating a game you might use the variable 'score'. Why is it important that 'score' is a variable?

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 3

Computing: Week 3: Half-Term 5 Revision

Spreadsheet- a piece of software with cells arranged in columns and rows which is used for working with data.

Cell- spaces that hold data

Formula - a calculation performed in a spreadsheet

Autofill - A method of automatically copying the contents of a cell into other cells.

Cell Reference: The location of a cell based on its column number and its row letter

Cell borders: A method of adding outlines to cells to make them stand out from the other cells.

Columns: A collection of cells arranged vertically in a single line.

Rows: A collection of cells arranged horizontally in a single line

Formulas - a calculation performed in a spreadsheet

Symbol	Function
=	To start a formula
+	Adding
-	Subtracting
*	Multiplying
/	Dividing

Autofill: Use the autofill tool to automatically copy the contents of cells into adjoining cells without needing to manually repeat data

Data - a collection of numbers and letters without meaning

Information - Data which is organised and has a meaning.

Primary Data: Data that you have collected yourself for your own purposes

Secondary Data: Data that someone else has collected, most likely for a different purpose

Computing: Week 3 Questions

- 1: What is a spreadsheet?
- 2: What is a cell?
- 3: What is a cell reference?
- 4: What is a formula?

- 5: What is the / (slash) symbol used for in a spreadsheet?
- 6: What is the difference between data and information?
- 7: What is primary data?
- 8: What is secondary data?

Extended Writing Question:

Explain why using the autofill tool is useful when working with a spreadsheet

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 4

Computing: Week 4: Half-Term 4 Revision	
<p>Keywords</p> <p>Boolean - Values that can be TRUE or FALSE.</p> <p>IF statement - Used to run a code block based on a condition.</p> <p>Else - The alternative condition to an IF condition.</p> <p>Comparison Operators - This will compare values in an IF statement (<, >).</p> <p>Arithmetic Operators - These are used to work out mathematic calculations (+, -, *, /).</p> <p>AND - Both conditions need to be TRUE.</p> <p>OR - Only one condition needs to be TRUE.</p> <p>NOT - This will not include the value following it. (it will be the opposite)</p> <p>Iteration - Repeating a process.</p>	<p>Knowledge</p> <p>A selection statement in programming allows a computer to evaluate an expression to 'true' or 'false' and then perform an action depending on the outcome. These can be identified by an IF-ELSE statement.</p> <p>Operators are used within a program to get a value returned. They are used to compare values in variables to other values in a condition.</p> <p>Being able to repeatedly execute instructions is commonly referred to in computing as iteration.</p> <p>Count-controlled iteration will execute the commands a set number of times. Example: "Write out lines 100 times"</p> <p>Condition-controlled will execute the commands until the condition you set is no longer being met. Example: "Write out lines until 4pm"</p> <p>Computer programs can also create Computer bugs. A bug in a computer system is code that causes your program to behave unexpectedly. Debugging is the process of finding an error in your code and taking steps to fix the problem.</p>
Computing: Week 4 Questions	
<p>1: What is meant by 'boolean'?</p> <p>2: What is an operator?</p> <p>3: What is a selection statement used for?</p> <p>4: What are the two words used in a selection statement?</p>	<p>5: What is iteration?</p> <p>6: What is count-controlled iteration?</p> <p>7: What is condition-controlled iteration?</p> <p>8: What are comparison operators used for?</p>
<p>Extended Writing Question: If you are writing a program which repeats, explain why you should use iteration rather than just repeating the code?</p>	

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 5

Computing: Week 5: Half-Term 5 Revision

Function - A pre-defined formula in a spreadsheet which is created using a keyword

SUM - A function which adds together the values in the cells selected

Sorting - Re-organising data into a specified order

Filtering - Temporarily removing data so that you only see data that matches the specified criteria

Functions used key words to tell the spreadsheet what task they want to perform

Name	How its used	Function
SUM	=SUM(A1:A25)	A function which adds together the values in the cells selected
MAX	=MAX(A1:A25)	A function which finds and returns the largest value in the cells selected
MIN	=MIN(A1:A25)	A function which finds and returns the smallest value in the cells selected
COUNTA	=COUNTA(A1:A25)	A function which finds the counts the number cells selected which contain text or numbers
AVERAGE	=AVERAGE(A1:A25)	A function which finds the mean average of the values in the cells selected
COUNTIF	=COUNTIF(A1:A25, ">0")	A function which finds how many cells you have selected which meet your criteria
IF	=IF(A1>10, High, Low,)	A function which show different things depending on a criteria

Conditional Formatting - Changing the way a cell looks, based on the content of the cell

Computing: Week 5 Questions

- 1: What is a function?
- 2: How do functions tell the spreadsheet what task they want to perform?
- 3: What does the SUM function do?
- 4: What does the MAX function do?

- 5: What is filtering?
- 6: What is sorting?
- 7: What would you write to find the smallest value in cells B3 to B10?
- 8: What is conditional formatting?

Extended Writing Question:

What is the difference between a formula and a function?

Computing: Half Term Six - Week 6

Computing: Week 6: Assessment Point 2 Feedforward

Keywords	Knowledge
<p>Algorithm - a set of instructions for completing a task</p> <p>Computer Commands - Instructions given to a computer in order to complete tasks.</p> <p>Programming - Creating an instruction for a computer to follow.</p> <p>Sequencing - The order in which instructions are run.</p> <p>Variable - A variable is a name that refers to data being stored by the computer</p> <p>Sorting - Re-organising data into a specified order</p> <p>Filtering - Temporarily removing data so that you only see data that matches the specified criteria</p>	<p>Computers will follow a series of instructions. Everytime a program is loaded, instructions are passed to the CPU in order to be carried out. When you create a program for a computer, you give it a set of commands to execute. It will execute these commands precisely. Sequencing is the process of making sure that all instructions are written and executed in the correct order.</p> <p>Variables are values that are stored in memory and can be changed. A variable can only store one value at a time and is only stored while the program is in use.</p> <p>Examples of variables would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature • Score • Time • Number of users • Name • Age • Height <p>When sorting into ascending size, numbers will go from smallest to biggest, letters will go from A-Z When sorting into descending size, numbers will go from biggest to smallest, letters will go from Z-A</p>

Computing: Week 6 Questions

1: What is an algorithm? 2: What are computer commands 3: What does 'execute' mean? 4: What is sequencing?	5: How many values can a variable store? 6: What is sorting? 7: What is filtering? 8: What is the difference between sorting into ascending size and descending size
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Extended Writing Question:

You have written a program which asks the user to enter their name and age. The users name and age are both stored as variables called 'user_name' and 'user_age'. Why do 'user_name' and 'user_age' need to be variables?

French: Half Term Six - Week 1

French: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser: les vacances

Time phrases	verb	places	noun phrases (family members)
Normalement, <i>Normally,</i>	je vais (en vacances) <i>I go (on holiday)</i>	à Paris <i>to Paris</i>	
		à Londres <i>to London</i>	
		en Angleterre <i>to England</i>	avec ma famille <i>with my family</i>
		en France <i>to France</i>	avec mes parents <i>with my parents</i>
		en Espagne <i>to Spain</i>	avec mes grands-parents <i>with my grandparents</i>
		en Afrique <i>to Africa</i>	avec mes copains <i>with my friends</i>
D'habitude, <i>Usually,</i>		en Amérique <i>to America</i>	avec mes amis <i>with my friends</i>
		en Asie <i>to Asia</i>	avec mon collègue <i>with my school</i>
		en Europe <i>to Europe</i>	seul(e) <i>alone</i>
Quelquefois, <i>Sometimes,</i>		au Royaume-Uni <i>to the UK</i>	
Parfois, <i>Sometimes,</i>		aux États-Unis <i>to the USA</i>	
	verbs	nouns (transport)	reasons (verb + adjective)
De temps en temps, <i>From time to time,</i>	je voyage <i>I travel</i> nous voyageons <i>we travel</i>	en voiture <i>by car</i>	parce que... <i>because</i>
		en car <i>by coach</i>	
		en train <i>by train</i>	+
		en bateau <i>by boat</i>	c'est rapide <i>it's fast</i>
		en avion <i>by plane</i>	c'est confortable <i>it's comfortable</i>
		en bus <i>by bus</i>	c'est loin <i>it's far</i>
		en métro <i>by metro/tube</i>	c'est proche <i>it's near</i>
Souvent, <i>Often,</i>		à pied <i>on foot</i>	c'est mieux pour l'environnement <i>it's better for the environment</i>

French: Week 1 Questions - **les vacances**

Translate in English:

1. Normalement, je vais en vacances...
2. Souvent, je voyage en voiture
3. Je vais en vacances avec mes copains.
4. Nous voyageons en avion parce que c'est rapide.

Translate in French:

5. Sometimes, I go on holidays in Asia.
6. From time to time, I travel on foot.
7. Usually, I go to Europe alone.
8. Often, we travel by car because it is near.

Extended Writing Question:

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

Où vas-tu en vacances et comment voyages-tu?

Where do you go on holiday and how do you travel?

French: Half Term Six - Week 2

French: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: mes activités

Frequency phrases	verbs	noun phrases - places	noun phrases - places
S'il fait beau, <i>If it's nice weather,</i>		du vélo <i>cycling</i>	à l'hôtel <i>at the hotel</i>
S'il fait mauvais, <i>If it's bad weather,</i>	je fais <i>I do</i>	du shopping <i>shopping</i>	à la plage <i>at the beach</i>
S'il fait chaud, <i>If it's hot,</i>	nous faisons <i>we do</i>	du tourisme <i>tourism</i>	à la piscine <i>at the swimming pool</i>
S'il fait froid, <i>If it's cold,</i>		de la natation <i>swimming</i>	à la campagne <i>in the countryside</i>
		de la lecture <i>some reading</i>	à la montagne <i>in the mountains</i>
		de la danse <i>dancing</i>	au centre-ville <i>in the city centre</i>
		une visite en bateau <i>a boat trip</i>	au bord de la mer <i>at the seaside</i>

French: Week 2 Questions - mes activités

Translate in English:

1. S'il fait beau, je fais du tourisme.
2. S'il fait mauvais, nous faisons de la danse.
3. S'il fait chaud, je fais de la natation.
4. S'il fait froid, nous faisons du shopping.

Translate in French:

5. If it is hot, I do cycling.
6. If it is cold, we do some shopping.
7. If it's bad weather, I do some reading.
8. If it's nice weather, we do a boat trip.

Extended Writing Question: Que fais-tu en vacances?

Use your sentence builder to help you answer the following question **IN FRENCH:**
What do you do on holiday?

French 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.

French: Week 3 Questions - revision

Translate in English:

1. J'habite à Londres dans une grande maison.
2. Je dirais que j'aime les informations.
3. Deux fois par semaine, je regarde des films.
4. Malheureusement, il n'y a pas de banque.

Translate in French:

5. My village is very quiet.
6. In my town, there is a museum.
7. I prefer music programs because I find them fun.
8. My favourite subject is French and it is useful.

Extended Writing Question:

Qu'est-ce qu'il 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 4

French: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser: AP2

Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.

J'habite à Plymouth qui se trouve dans le sud-ouest de l'Angleterre. Ma ville est très historique et moderne. Mais elle n'est pas du tout ennuyeuse. Dans ma ville, il y a un cinéma et une piscine mais malheureusement, il n'y a pas de château ou de patinoire.

D'habitude, je regarde des comédies à la télé. De temps en temps, j'aime regarder des films policiers en streaming. Cependant, je ne regarde pas de films d'horreur. Je préfère regarder des comédies au cinéma ou chez moi.

Mon école s'appelle SDCC et c'est un grand collège. Il y a beaucoup de profs mais nous avons trop d'examens.

J'étudie le français, l'art, la technologie et la religion mais ma matière préférée est l'histoire car je pense que c'est utile et génial. Nous étudions les sciences trois fois par semaine. Dans mon collège, il y a beaucoup de règles et je pense que c'est fatigant mais utile.

LUCIE

French: Week 4 Questions - AP2

Answer in English:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Plymouth situated? 2. What 3 adjectives does Lucie use to describe her town? 3. What does Lucie prefer to watch and where? 4. How does Lucie describe her school? (3 details) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What 5 subjects does Lucie mention? 6. What is her favourite subject and why? 7. How often does she study science? 8. What does she say about the school rules? (2 details) |
|--|---|

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

Quelle est ta matière préférée et pourquoi?

What is your favourite subject and why?

French: Half Term Six - Week 5

French: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser: DIRT

Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.

J'habite à Newcastle qui se trouve dans le nord-est de l'Angleterre. Ma ville est très propre et calme mais mon quartier est carrément unique. Mais elle n'est pas du tout ennuyeuse.

Dans ma ville, il y a un supermarché, une bibliothèque et un port mais malheureusement, il n'y a pas de jardin public ou de piscine. C'est dommage!

Trois fois par mois, nous regardons des films policiers chez mon copain. Cependant, nous ne regardons pas de films d'horreur.

SDCC est un petit lycée mais on a plein de cours. Il y a aussi beaucoup de règles et je trouve ça inutile. Nous avons tellement de terrains de sport; on joue au foot, au tennis et au netball. J'adore ça. J'étudie les langues et à mon avis, c'est utile et très pratique. Mais ma matière préférée est les sciences. Nous étudions l'art tous les jours. Je pense que c'est un peu nul.

PAUL

French: Week 5 Questions - DIRT

Answer in English:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where is Newcastle situated? 2. What 3 adjectives does Paul use to describe his town? 3. What can you find in Paul's town? (3 details) 4. What isn't there in his town? (2 details) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What type of school does Paul attend? 6. What does Paul say about school rules? 7. What subjects does Paul mention? 8. What does he say about the subject he studies everyday? |
|--|--|

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

Quel genre d'émission de télé préfères-tu et pourquoi?

What type of TV programs do you prefer and why?

French: Half Term Six - Week 6

French: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser:

What is the Bastille?

The Bastille was a fortress for the people of Paris. It was built in the 1300s during a war against the English. It was designed to protect the eastern entrance of Paris.

It had eight towers that were 100 feet (30 metres) high, all connected by walls, making it hard to break in or out. There was also a moat around it that was more than 80 feet (24 metres) wide so no one could get inside without being seen first. It also was guarded by regular soldiers and Swiss mercenaries. It became a French State prison and place for important people to be held who were charged with various things in the 17th and 18th centuries. Some people in the prison were writers and thinkers. The king locked them up without a trial, but then the king decided to take it down because there weren't many prisoners left by 1789.

There were only seven prisoners in this prison when it was stormed. These seven prisoners were four forgers, two men who were crazy, and one man who was an aristocrat.

July 14, 1789

The summer of 1789 was a time when France was going through the revolution. The military governor of the Bastille fortress, Bernard-René Jordan de Launay, worried that his fort would be attacked by revolutionaries and so requested more men as reinforcements. On July 12th, 250 barrels of gunpowder were transferred to the Bastille and Launay brought his men into it to defend themselves if they needed to. On July 14th, a big crowd of people gathered around the Bastille and were armed with swords and muskets. Launay's men were able to keep them back, but they kept coming more each day.

Launay did not get any orders from the king, but he promised that he would not start shooting.

He invited some of the people inside to have a dialogue with him. Since the talks were taking a

long time, people outside became impatient. They thought their delegates were in prison instead of talking. Tired people tried to break into the Bastille. When the people tried to break a second wall, the Bastille's commander, Launay, ordered his guards to shoot. That is how 100 people were killed and many more were injured. But the commander only lost one of his soldiers, which means he was very good at defending it.

At first, it was not looking good for the revolutionaries. But later that afternoon, some French Guards who were sympathetic to them showed up.

They were in Paris and they had cannons. When they started shooting at the Bastille from a distance. De Launay waved the white flag because he knew he wouldn't be able to keep fighting without enough food and water. De Launay got away and he was alive until he got to the Hotel de Ville. Taken prisoner, Launay was taken to city hall. The mob pulled him away and killed him instead of arresting him like they were supposed to do. The people killed him with a knife and took his head off.



They put it on a stick and showed it to other people. Other royalist soldiers were killed too, which is scary because they had already started murdering people during the French Revolution.

July 14, 1880:

The French Republic made 14th July a national holiday in 1880. People in France thought it was an important idea to have a national day that remembered the Revolution. The law was passed and people started to plan events for the day so that it would be special from the start.

The French people thought that new ceremonies in schools, Republican statues being built, food for the poor, ringing bells, and raising flags were good.

Bastille Day is like the Fourth of July in America. It's a public holiday. Celebrations include fireworks, parades, and parties.

On July 14th, you can have a good time at the Eiffel Tower. The fireworks show is at 11 pm and it's for 30 minutes.

You can get on the Champ de Mars with a blanket and picnic, or go to one of the popular Firemen's Balls. You can also cruise down the Seine river while you eat dinner and watch fireworks that are happening in other places around Paris. Many museums are open for this occasion.

French: Week 6 Questions - Bastille Day

Answer in English:

Q1. Why was the Bastille built?

Q2. Why was a moat built around the Bastille?

Q3. How many prisoners were there in the Bastille when it was stormed?

Q4. What happened on the 12th July 1789?

Q5. Why did De Launey wave the white flag?

Q6. When did the 14th July become a national holiday?

Q7. What happens every year on the 14th July?

Q8. Although it is a bank holiday, what is open on the 14th July?

Extended Writing Question: (at least 3 full sentences)

Why did De Launey think that the Bastille would be attacked and what did he do to get ready to defend it?

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 1

Spanish: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser:

Time phrases	verb	places	noun phrases (family members)
<p>Normalmente <i>Normally</i></p> <p>Generalmente <i>Usually</i></p> <p>A veces <i>Sometimes</i></p> <p>De vez en cuando <i>From time to time</i></p> <p>A menudo <i>Often</i></p>	<p>voy a <i>I go to</i></p>	<p>Barcelona <i>Barcelona</i> Buenos Aires <i>Buenos Aires</i> Madrid <i>Madrid</i> Medellín <i>Medellín</i></p> <p>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></p> <p>las Islas Baleares <i>The Balearic Islands</i> las Islas Canarias <i>The Canary Islands</i></p>	<p>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></p> <p>solo / sola <i>alone</i></p>
	verbs	nouns (transport)	reasons (verb + adjective)
	<p>viajo <i>I travel</i></p> <p>viajamos <i>we travel</i></p>	<p>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></p> <p>en bicicleta <i>by bike</i> a pie <i>on foot</i></p>	<p>porque es... <i>because it is....</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>rápido <i>fast</i> lento <i>slow</i> cómodo <i>comfortable</i> incómodo <i>uncomfortable</i> divertido <i>fun</i> aburrido <i>boring</i></p>

Spanish: Week 1 Questions

Translate in English:

1. A veces viajo en metro.
2. A menudo viajo en bicicleta.
3. Voy a las Islas Canarias.
4. Normalmente voy con mis hermanos.

Translate in Spanish:

5. I go to Spain.
6. From time to time, I travel on foot.
7. Usually, I go to Spain alone.
8. Often, we travel by car because it is fast.

Extended Writing Question:

Where do you go 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)
<div>Normalmente <i>Normally</i></div> <div>Generalmente <i>Usually</i></div> <div>A veces <i>Sometimes</i></div> <div>De vez en cuando <i>From time to time</i></div> <div>A menudo <i>Often</i></div>	<div>voy a <i>I go to</i></div>	<div>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></div>	<div>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></div>
	verbs	nouns (transport)	reasons (verb + adjective)
	<div>viajo <i>I travel</i></div> <div>viajamos <i>we travel</i></div>	<div>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></div> <div>en bicicleta <i>by bike</i> a pie <i>on foot</i></div>	<div>porque es... <i>because it is....</i></div> <div>+</div> <div>rápido <i>fast</i> lento <i>slow</i> cómodo <i>comfortable</i> incómodo <i>uncomfortable</i> divertido <i>fun</i> aburrido <i>boring</i></div>

Spanish: Week 2 Questions

Translate in English:

1. A menudo voy solo/a.
2. De vez en cuando vamos en barco.
3. A veces viajo en tren.
4. Viajamos a las Islas Canarias.

Translate in Spanish:

5. From time to time I travel by plane.
6. Often we travel on foot
7. Normally I go to France
8. With my friends

Extended Writing Question:

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

How do you travel when you go on holiday?

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 3

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

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> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I would say that the news is boring.2. I hate documentaries because they are terrible.3. There are lots of rules4. It's an old primary school	<u>Translate in Spanish:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Tenemos muchos alumnos6. Hay aulas modernas7. En mi opinión, las comedias son alegres.8. A mi hermana le gustan las series porque son especiales.
Extended Writing Question: In at least 3 SPANISH sentences, write about what TV shows you and your family watch.	

Spanish: Half Term Six - Week 4

Read the text carefully and answer the questions in ENGLISH.

¡Hola! Soy Lucía.

Mi rutina:

Normalmente veo películas de amor en Netflix por la noche. A veces veo comedia en la televisión después del colegio. Todos los días veo TikTok en mi casa cuando tengo tiempo libre. Me encanta ver ciencia ficción en el cine con mi amiga los sábados.

Opiniones de mi familia:

A mi padre le gustan las series de historia, pero piensa que son aburridas. Mi madre odia las telerrealidades; no las aguanta. Mis hermanos prefieren los documentales de aventura porque son emocionantes. A mi amiga le encantan las películas de terror, pero yo las encuentro terribles.

Spanish: Week 4 Questions - **AP2**

Answer in English:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What type of films does Lucía usually watch at night? | 5. How does Lucía's mum feel about reality TV? |
| 2. Where does she watch comedy after school? | 6. Why do Lucía's brothers like adventure documentaries? |
| 3. How often does Lucía use TikTok? | 7. What does Lucía's friend love watching? |
| 4. What does Lucía's dad think about the history series? | 8. Find the Spanish phrase meaning "I can't stand them". |

Extended Writing Question: In Spanish, state what TV shows you watch and why.

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.

¡Hola! Me llamo Jorge.

Vivo en una casa pequeña en Medellín, que está en el noroeste de Colombia. Mi ciudad es moderna y bonita, pero mi barrio es antiguo y pequeño. Hoy en día, mi zona es tranquila y tenemos muchos parques cerca.

Mi instituto se llama Insti-colombiano. Es una escuela grande pero antigua, con demasiados alumnos y pocas aulas. Tenemos bastantes asignaturas interesantes como tecnología y educación física. Las reglas son estrictas, pero los profesores son buenos.

Spanish: Week 5 Questions - **DIRT**

Answer in English:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What type of house does Jorge live in? | 5. Name two problems Jorge mentions about his school. |
| 2. Where is Medellín located in Colombia? | 6. What two subjects does Jorge find interesting? |
| 3. How does Jorge describe his neighborhood? | 7. How are the teachers described? |
| 4. What is the name of Jorge's school? | 8. Find the Spanish phrase meaning "but my neighborhood is old and small." |

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

What is your area like? At least 3 sentences

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:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where does the Running of the Bulls take place? 2. What happens to the fallas sculptures in Valencia? 3. How many kilograms of tomatoes are thrown in La Tomatina? 4. Name two activities at the Feria de Sevilla. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Why do people jump over fires in Alicante? 6. What do Els Enfarinats use in their battle? 7. When is Día de los Muertos celebrated? 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: Islam Practices - Zakah

Key Terms:

Zakah - purification of wealth by giving 2.5% percent of savings each year to the poor

Sadaqah - good actions or voluntary payments that are undertaken for charitable reasons

Khums - a 20 per cent tax paid by Shi'a Muslims on their excess income

The third pillar of Islam is **Zakah**.

This means giving alms (giving money to the poor). For Muslims who have enough savings, it is compulsory to give 2.5 percent of those savings every year to help the poor. Many Muslims will work out how much they owe and live the money at the end of Ramadan.

In addition to giving Zakah, Muslims are encouraged to voluntarily give their money and time to charity at any point of the year. This is called **Sadaqah**.

Khums is an important part of Muslim practice in Shi'a Islam in addition to giving Zakah. It literally means 'fifth'. Originally it referred to a requirement for Muslims to donate 20 percent of the spoils of war to the leader representing the state of Islam. Today, it refers to the excess income or earnings that a Shi'a Muslim makes and is still set at 20 percent. Half of the money collected as Khums goes to Shi'a religious leaders, to be spent on behalf of God on things considered necessary for religious matters, while the rest is given to charity or the poor.

Significance of Zakah

Giving Zakah is a duty imposed by God. The Qur'an (Holy Book of Islam) makes it clear that giving Zakah is a sign of a true Muslim.

Zakah strengthens communities by making the rich support the poor.

Modern Britain: Week 1 Questions

- 1: What is Khums?
- 2: What is the third pillar of Islam called?
- 3: What percentage do you give for Zakah?
- 4: What percentage do you give for Khums?

- 5: What is Zakah?
- 6: Who benefits from alms giving?
- 7: What is the meaning of Sadaqah?
- 8: Which religion follows the Qur'an?

Extended Writing Question: Explain the significance of Zakah to a Muslim.

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 2

Modern Britain: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: Revision - Tolerance

Key Terms:

Terrorism - The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims

Consequences - a result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant or a good result that comes from something bad.

Underground - a railway beneath the surface of the ground. This is normally in London.

MI5 - security service which helps to stop counter terrorism in Britain

Security Service - a service to make Britain safe from terrorist attacks

International Terrorism - terrorist attacks that happen all over the world.

Islam Fundamentalists - This is a revivalist and reform movement of Muslims who aim to return to the founding scriptures of Islam.

Westminster Bridge - A bridge which crosses the River Thames

International Terrorism - terrorism from around the world

Scotland Yard - police authority looking after London

Parliament - where the MP's meet to discuss Government issues

Trafalgar Square - a Place in London where people meet to show respect for those who have died

MI5 - secret security

Vigil - a gathering of people to show respect for those who have died

Cultures - people from different parts of the world

Resilience - the capability to respond to something and recover quickly from difficulties

Police Authority - an area which is protected by the police

CPS - Crown Prosecution Service - a team of people who are proving the people are guilty

Civil Law - private matters

Criminal Law - when someone breaks the law of the land

PCSO - Police Community Support Officer

Community Service - paying back to society for a crime committed against it.

Modern Britain: Week 2 Questions

1: What does terrorism mean?

2: What does MI5 mean?

3: What does culture mean?

4: What is the security service trying to do in the UK?

5: What is a Vigil?

6: What does CPS stand for?

7: What does PCSO stand for?

8: What roles does MI5 play in the country?

Extended Writing Question: Explain two consequences of the Manchester Arena attack

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 3

Modern Britain: Week 3 Knowledge Organiser: Revision - Peace and Conflict

Key Terms:

The Five Pillars - the five most important duties for all Muslims

The Ten Obligatory Acts - ten important duties of a Shi'a Muslim

Shahadah - the Muslim declaration of faith

Salah - prayer with and in worship of God

Wudu - ritual washing before prayer

Mihrab - a niche in the wall that indicates the direction of Makkah (Mecca)

Qiblah Wall - the wall which contains the mihrab

Rak'ah - a sequence of movement for ritual prayer

Recitation - repeating a passage of text from memory

Prostration - kneeling with the forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor in submission to God

Jummah Prayers - a weekly communal prayer performed after midday on Friday, which includes a sermon

Ramadan - the ninth month of the Muslim calendar during which Muslims have to fast from dusk to sunset

Fasting - not eating or drinking for a certain length of time, usually for religious reason

The Night of the Power - the night of revelation of the Qur'an was made to Muhammad

Zakah - purification of wealth by giving 2.5% of saving each year to the poor

Sadaqah - good actions or voluntary payments that are undertaken for charitable reasons

Khums - a 20% tax paid by Shi'a Muslims on the excess income

Islam - means peace and the name of the religion followed by Muslims

Modern Britain: Week 3 Questions

1: What does Ramadan mean?

2: What is Wudu?

3: What is Zakah?

4: What is Rak'ah?

5: What is another name for fasting?

6: What does the Shahadah mean to a Muslim?

7: What is the Night of the Power?

8: What is the meaning of Islam?

Extended Writing Question: Explain the difference between the 5 Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts.

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 4

Modern Britain: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser: Assessment Week

Key Terms:

Justice - making things fair again;

Terrorism - use of violence and threats to intimidate especially for Political purposes to create a state of Fear in a population.

Conflict - a disagreement which escalates to war

Nuclear weapons - weapons that work by a nuclear reaction; they devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people.

Chemical weapons - chemicals used to poison, burn or paralyse humans and destroy the natural environment.

Biological weapons - is a substance that has living organisms for infectious material that can lead to disease or death.

Underground - a railway beneath the surface of the ground. This is normally in London.

International Terrorism - terrorist attacks that happen all over the world.

Scotland Yard - police authority looking after London

Trafalgar Square - a Place in London where people meet to show respect for those who have died

Resilience - the capability to respond to something and recover quickly from difficulties

Police Authority - an area which is protected by the police

CPS - Crown Prosecution Service - a team of people who are proving the people are guilty

Civil Law - private matters

The Five Pillars - the five most important duties for all Muslims

The Ten Obligatory Acts - ten important duties of a Shi'a Muslim

Shahadah - the Muslim declaration of faith

Salah - prayer with and in worship of God

Modern Britain: Week 4 Questions

1: What is justice?

2: What is CPS?

3: What is conflict?

4: What is international terrorism?

5: Identify the 5 Pillars of Islam

6: What does Shahadah mean to a Muslim?

7: What is Salah?

8: Who follows the 10 Obligatory Acts in Islam?

Extended Writing Question: Explain two of the Five Pillars of Islam.

Modern Britain Half Term Six - Week 5

Modern Britain: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser:

Keywords

The Five Pillars - the five most important duties for all Muslims

The Ten Obligatory Acts - ten important duties of a Shi'a Muslim

Shahadah - the Muslim declaration of faith

Salah - prayer with and in worship of God

Islam Practices - these are very important to a Muslim to perform on a daily basis. The importance of Prayer to a Muslim means that they are fulfilling their wishes for their God. Shi'a Muslims can pray 3 times a day by combining the midday and afternoon prayers, where a Sunni Muslim will pray up to 5 times a day. Jummah prayers on a Friday is an important day for Muslims to pray, as they receive the prayer call which tells them it is midday and they need to go to the mosque and pray.

Justice - making things fair again;

Terrorism - use of violence and threats to intimidate especially for Political purposes to create a state of Fear in a population.

Conflict - a disagreement which escalate

The Rule of Law - The Home Office of the government is responsible for the safety of the country as well as the people that live in the United Kingdom. Sometimes there are groups of fundamentalist who do not believe what the government are doing is correct or they believe that the government is against them. In rare cases, your country can come under a terrorist attack. We have a security system in the UK that protects us against such attacks so that we can live in peace and harmony with each other.

Modern Britain: Week 5 Questions

1: Why do Muslims pray up to 5 times a day?

2: Name the five pillars in Islam

3: Shi'a Muslims follow which Acts?

4: Identify a Muslim practice?

5: What is justice?

6: What is conflict?

7: What is peace?

8: What is terrorism?

Extended Writing Question: Explain why we have the Rule of Law in modern Britain today.

Modern Britain: Half Term Six - Week 6

Modern Britain: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser: Islam practices - Hajj

Key Terms:

Pilgrimage - a journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons, an act of worship and devotion

Hajj - the annual pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca) that every Muslim should try to make at least once in their life

Ka'aba - the black, cubed shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah (the holiest place in Islam)

Hajj is the fifth pillar in Islam. Muslims believe that around 4000 years ago, the prophet Ibrahim was told by God to take his wife Hajira and son Ishmael to Arabia. He was then told to leave Hajira and Ishmael on their own with some supplies of food and water. Within a few days, the supplies ran out and Hajira and Ishmael were suffering from hunger and dehydration.

Looking for help, Hajira ran up and down two hills called Safa and Marwah before collapsing beside her son. She prayed to God for help. Ishmael struck his foot on the ground which caused water to gush up from the earth. They traded some of the water for food and other supplies. When Ibrahim returned he was told by God to build a shrine dedicated to him, this is known today as the **Ka'aba**.

For many centuries later, the city of Makkah was established and the people journeyed to this holy site - where the black, cubed box was built as a site of religious significance. The story of Ibrahim, Hajira and Ishmael is the story that is reflected in the Hajj.

The **Hajj** is performed with the state of Ihram - ritual washing, praying and putting on special clothing, like white towels for men and long dresses for women. Muslims then circle the Ka'aba in an anticlockwise direction seven times. They then recite the pilgrim's prayer "Here I am Oh Lord, at your service. Praise and blessing to you"

The crowd then walk along a covered walkway linking the hills of Safa and Marwah which feature in the story of Ibrahim. After walking the hills 7 times they collect water from a well called 'ZamZam' at the Ka'aba. Muslims then face the prospect of a 13 mile walk or ride to Arafat, half way there they stop for the night at Muna, where they pray and read the Qur'an. This then becomes a **pilgrimage** for a Muslim at least once in a lifetime.

Modern Britain: Week 6 Questions

- 1: What does it mean by doing a pilgrimage?
- 2: Who is Ibrahim?
- 3: Name the black box
- 4: What is the fifth pillar called?

- 5: What is a Hajj?
- 6: Which two hills did Hajira run up and down?
- 7: Who is Ishmael?
- 8: What is Ihram?

Extended Writing Question: Explain how a Muslim would perform the Hajj.

History: Half Term Six - Week 1

History: Week 1 Knowledge Organiser: Plymouth and the Navy	
<p><u>Navy</u> - The branch of the armed forces dedicated to warfare on water.</p> <p><u>Breakwater</u> - A structure built to protect against tides, waves and storm surges</p> <p><u>Dockyard</u> - A place where ships are built and repaired</p> <p>Devonport Dockyard, now HMNB Devonport, is the largest naval base in Western Europe, located on the Hamoaze (River Tamar) in Plymouth.</p> <p>It played a crucial role in supporting the Royal Navy, particularly during wartime, and has undergone significant expansions and changes throughout its history.</p>	<p>How long has it been there?</p> <p>The base began as a Royal Navy Dockyard in the late 17th century, designed and built on open ground by Edmund Dummer as an integrated facility for the repair and maintenance of warships, centred on his pioneering stone dry dock (one of the earliest stepped docks in the world).</p> <p>In 1824 the town was renamed Devonport, the dockyard following suit in 1843. The Steam Yard built in the 1860s and the new docks of the Keyham Extension in 1907 made it the largest dockyard.</p>
History: Week 1 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the Breakwater? 2. Where is Devonport Dockyard? 3. What is unusual about the dockyard at Devonport? 4. What happens in a dockyard? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. When was the dockyard built? 6. Who designed and built it? 7. When did the town become Devonport? 8. When was the Keyham extension built?
<p>Extended Writing Question: Why do you think the dockyard was built at Devonport?</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 2

History: Week 2 Knowledge Organiser: Drake and the Armada	
<p>Armada - a large fleet of ships, particularly warships</p> <p>Circumnavigate - sail, or travel, all the way around the world</p> <p>Pirate - a person who attacks and robs ships at sea.</p> <p><u>Attitudes to Drake</u></p> <p>As far as the English were concerned, he was a fearless adventurer and war hero – the favourite of Queen Elizabeth I herself.</p> <p>To the Spanish, however, he was 'El Draque', the dragon – a pirate who ruthlessly pillaged his way across the globe. He took gold, silver and other treasures. Pillaging other lands was very much the aim of Drake's famous voyage around the world from 1577 to 1580.</p> <p>For some people today they want to see statues of him ripped down due to his link to slavery.</p>	<p>The English view</p> <p>To the English, at the time, he was seen as a hero: 'A Patriotic Pirate One of his greatest prizes was a Spanish galleon that was sailing from Peru to Panama when Drake's Golden Hind intercepted it. The galleon was laden with a dazzling trove of money and jewels, equivalent to hundreds of millions of pounds today. The circumnavigation then took Drake across the Pacific to islands in Indonesia where he traded with a sultan and came away with heaps of precious spices like nutmeg and cloves. On landing at Plymouth after this trip, Drake was hailed as the first Englishman to sail across the world (1577-1580). His cargo of treasures and spices led to wealth for the Queen that she herself could never have imagined.</p> <p>Naval hero</p> <p>Stealing from Spanish colonies helped lead to the Anglo-Spanish War in 1585. However these wars made Drake look like a hero to the British again as Drake proved to be a legendary naval officer. He led preemptive strikes He destroyed so many Spanish ships that the Spanish had to postpone the planned future English invasion. He captured £1 million in treasure</p>
History: Week 2 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is an Armada? 2. What does circumnavigate mean? 3. What do the English think about Drake? 4. What do the Spanish call Drake? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What was the name of Drake's ship? 6. What did Drake take from the Spanish? 7. What did he find in the Pacific? 8. What was Drake the first Englishmen to do?
<p>Extended Writing Question:</p> <p>Explain why Drake can be seen as a naval hero</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 3

History: Week 3 Knowledge Organiser: Plymouth and the Civil War	
<p>Troops from Plymouth were sent to fight against Spain as a result of Charles I declaring war in 1625. 90 ships and 100,000 soldiers from Plymouth were used. The problem was they were inadequately equipped and ill-fed. The King gave no support to the soldiers in Plymouth. This led to Plymouth joining Parliament against the King.</p> <p><u>The Defence of Plymouth</u></p> <p>Plymouth was the only port on Parliament's side during the Civil War. Cornwall was Royalist and so was most of Devon! A line of outer-fortifications was installed. It was about 4 miles long. It went from Stonehouse Creek to Lipson and Tothill. Every man, woman and child was forced to work to build the fortifications Every man in Plymouth was forced to sign an oath to die in defence of the town rather than see it taken by the King..</p>	<p><u>Conditions in Plymouth</u></p> <p>Plymouth took in refugees from other towns taken over by Royalists. This created overcrowding in Plymouth as the population grew to 10,000. Living conditions became unbearable as only the port could provide resources.</p> <p>The King's men blocked clean water supplies to Plymouth coming from Dartmoor. This led to an increase in diseases (Plague and Typhus). Firewood became unobtainable.</p>
History: Week 3 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where had troops from Plymouth been sent to fight in 1625? 2. What problems did they have? 3. Why did Plymouth troops not fight for the king? 4. What was interesting about Plymouth in the Civil War? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. What was built to defend Plymouth? 6. What made Plymouth overcrowded? 7. What did the King do which made things worse? 8. What were the results of the King's actions?
<p>Extended Writing Question: Do you think Plymouth would be able to survive an attack? Explain your answer</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 4

History: Week 4 Knowledge Organiser: Plymouth and the Blitz	
<p>Key words</p> <p>Blitz - Sort for Blitzkrieg. A German word meaning lightning war.</p> <p>Luftwaffe - The German version of the RAF.</p> <p>Incendiary Bombs - Bombs designed to start fires when dropped</p> <p>The Blitz</p> <p>The Blitz was a series of bombing raids carried out across British cities by the German Luftwaffe from Autumn 1940 to May 1941.</p> <p>During this time the Luftwaffe dropped three main types of bombs; High explosives, parachute mines and incendiaries.</p> <p>Throughout the Blitz British cities such as London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Southampton, Portsmouth and Plymouth were attacked.</p>	<p>Between July 1940 and April 1944, the people of Plymouth experienced 602 alerts and 59 bombing raids.</p> <p>The city experienced mass devastation resulting in the deaths of 1174 civilians.</p> <p>A further 3209 were injured.</p> <p>More than 4000 properties were completely destroyed with a further 18,000 damaged</p> <p><u>Charles Cross Church</u></p> <p>During the nights of 21 and 22 March 1941, the church was entirely burned out by incendiary bombs during the Plymouth Blitz. When World War II ended it was decided not to rebuild the church. In 1958, at a service conducted by the vicar of the parish, J Allen James, the church was dedicated as a memorial for the 1,200 civilian deaths in air raids.</p>
History: Week 4 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who was the Luftwaffe?2. What is an incendiary bomb?3. When did the Blitz happen?4. What cities were bombed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. How many civilians were killed in Plymouth?6. How many bombing raids were there?7. When was Charles Cross Church bombed?8. What type of bomb destroyed the church?
<p>Extended Writing Question:</p> <p>Explain why they decided not to rebuild Charles Cross Church</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 5

History: Week 5 Knowledge Organiser The Falklands War and Plymouth	
<p>The Background</p> <p>The Falkland Islands are 480 kilometres from Argentina in the southern Atlantic Ocean. In 1982, the population of 1,800 islanders were mainly involved in agriculture and sheep farming. A large majority of these people were descended from British settlers who'd arrived in the previous century. Although eight thousand miles away from Britain, the Falkland Islands were and still are a British overseas territory – however in late April 1982 Argentina had occupied and stationed thousands of troops on the island. The British government headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher strongly believed Falkland Islanders, who were predominantly descendants of 19th century British settlers, favoured British rule.</p>	<p>During the War</p> <p>Devonport Dockyard and Royal William Yard worked around the clock equipping these ships with weapons, rations and equipment. In Devonport the SS Atlantic Conveyor was converted for helicopter operations within 9 days. Anticipating the need for a highly trained landing force, 3 Commando Brigade Royal Marines stationed in Stonehouse Barracks, Commando Royal Engineers at Crownhill Fort, the Citadel based Royal Artillery Regiment and even the Royal Marines Band, who were experienced medical assistants, were mobilised in and around Plymouth. All commandos were trained in Arctic warfare and so well equipped for the mountainous and barren terrain of the Falkland Island.</p>
History: Week 5 Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where are the Falklands?2. Who lived on the Falklands?3. Who owned the Falklands?4. Who invaded in April 1982?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Who was the British Prime minister?6. What did the dockyard and the Royal William yard do?7. Which armed forces got ready for war?8. Why were these forces well prepared for the Falklands?
<p>Extended Writing Question: Explain how Plymouth was important for the Falklands war</p>	

History: Half Term Six - Week 6

History: Week 6 Knowledge Organiser: Royal William Yard

The Yard was once a vitalling yard. The Yard is steeped in history, stories and amazing architecture. It's an important heritage site, with the largest collection of Grade I listed military buildings in Europe. This year, the Yard celebrates its 200th anniversary. Named after King William IV, it was a hive of activity from its construction in 1825; keeping our naval fleet supplied and afloat.

This collection of Grade I listed buildings have been re-imagined by Urban Splash as Plymouth's best place to live, work, stay, play and relax.

The Urban Splash vision was design-led, with the company committing to an ambitious regeneration programme. The result is a buzzing new neighbourhood filled with homes, restaurants, bars, galleries, a cinema, offices, retail, artists spaces and a boutique hotel.

History: Week 6 Questions

1. What type of buildings are in the Royal William Yard?
2. What anniversary is the yard celebrating this year?
3. Who was the yard named after?
4. When was it built?

5. Who has updated the Royal William Yard?
6. What was the aim of the project?
7. What is it used for now?
8. What was its original role?

Extended Writing Question:

Explain how the Royal William Yard has changed

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire Achieve Thrive