Key Stage 3: Year 7 Cycle 1
Core Knowledge Booklet

Student Name: _____

Form Group: _____

Our Core Knowledge Booklet

At Windsor High School and Sixth Form, our core aim is to unlock both the academic and personal potential of every single student, preparing you for success both inside the classroom and within the wider world. While our school community is dedicated to your complete personal development, this specific booklet will focus on the academic side of your journey.

It is designed to support you throughout Key Stage 3 (Years 7, 8, and 9) and prepare you for your future examinations.

Inside, you will find your examples and evidence-based strategies you need to become a proud, independent, and successful Windsor learner.

Why We Value Homework and Revision From Year 7

Starting your journey at Windsor High School brings exciting new opportunities. One of the biggest changes from primary school is the increase in the number of subjects you will study.

To excel across all these new areas and demonstrate The Windsor Way, building a consistent routine of deliberate homework and step-by-step revision right from Year 7 acts as the ultimate foundation for your future GCSEs, Sixth Form, and beyond. By taking ownership of your independent learning early, you are developing the Responsibility and Resilience needed for long-term academic success.

Ultimately, homework at Windsor is never just about keeping you busy; it is purposefully designed to glue what you learn in class into your long-term memory, build the independence of a true Windsor Learner, and show your teachers exactly where you are thriving or where you might need a little extra support.

The Importance of Revision from Year 7

Revision is a long-term habit because the human brain naturally forgets up to 80% of new information within a single week, regular revision is essential to lock knowledge into your long-term memory. By building these strong "revision muscles" right from Year 7, active study becomes second nature long before you reach your final exams.

Our Expectations of You

To maximise your potential and establish great learning habits, we expect all Key Stage 3 students to commit to regular independent study during the evenings and weekend. Taking ownership of your learning is key. Staff will refer to the key terms within your booklet during lessons

What Qualifies as Independent Study?

- **Homework Tasks:** Completing tasks set by your teacher(s) or revision activities.
- **Active Learning:** Embedding your knowledge using the **3 Strategies** in this booklet (Flash cards, Mind Maps and Self-Quizzing) to help information stick.
- **Subject Prep:** Reviewing your class notes and reading ahead to prepare for upcoming topics.

Your Support Systems

Learning can be challenging, and it is completely normal to need a helping hand. If you are stuck on a topic or unsure how to start your homework or revision, be proactive and ask for help straight away.

- **Teacher Guidance:** Speak to your subject teachers or your Form Tutor during Form Time or after class.
- **Extra Help:** Attend lunchtime homework clubs or scheduled after-school support sessions.
- **Quiet Study Spaces: Utilise** the school library or designated quiet areas at break or after school for a distraction-free environment.

Working Together: Parents/Carers and Students

Your academic success is a team effort between you, your teachers, your family and your friends. Your parents and carers do not need to be experts in every subject to help you thrive. Instead, their most important role is to provide a quiet space for you to work, help you stay on track, and encourage you to complete your independent learning. We are all working together, supporting you every step of the way.

Introducing Your Core Knowledge Booklet

Within this booklet, you will find all the essential information for every subject you study during this cycle.

Each subject includes a dedicated list of key terms and core concepts for you to revise. Your teachers will regularly check your understanding of these terms through interleaving starters, Assessment for Learning (AfL) activities, classroom questioning, or during lesson discussions. It is therefore important that you revise these terms regularly using our three main study strategies to support and deepen your knowledge.

To help you deepen your learning further, staff have also provided additional tasks designed to challenge you and deepen the work you are studying within this cycle. For Maths and Science, this includes completing your weekly Sparx assignments.

Revision Strategies:

To help you study effectively, we focus on three proven learning strategies across the school - Flashcards, Mind Maps, and Quizzing - which will help you master your subjects and build independent learning habits for life. At the end of this booklet there are some examples of blank templates.

Strategy 1: Mind Mapping

A mind map is a visual way to organise a big topic, spot connections, and see how ideas fit together.

How to Build a Windsor Mind Map:

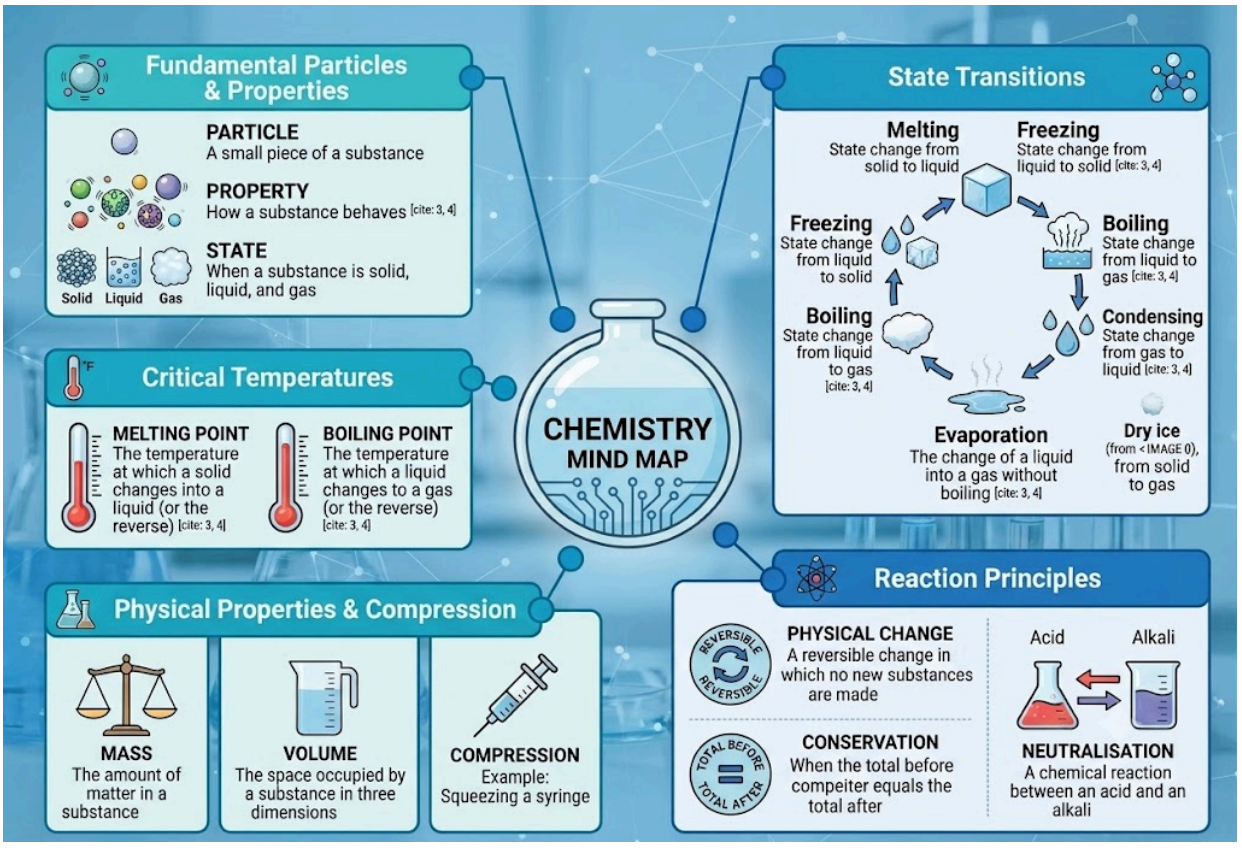
1. **The Core**: Turn a blank piece of paper sideways (landscape). Write your main topic right in the middle in big, bold letters, or draw a picture of it.
2. **Main Branches**: Draw thick lines shooting out from the centre for your main sub-topics. Label them with just one or two words.
3. **Sub-Branches (Twigs)**: Draw thinner lines off your main branches for extra details, facts, or definitions.

4. **Use Color and Pictures**: Use different colors for different topics. Your brain remembers colors and quick sketches much better than boring blocks of black ink.

Mind Map Top Tip:

Never just copy words directly out of a textbook. That doesn't trigger your brain! Read your notes, close the book, and try to draw the mind map completely from memory. Then, open your notes and use a different colour pen to add anything you forgot.

Science Example: Physical Change



Strategy 2: Revision Cards (Flashcards)

Flashcards are a tool for memorising facts, key vocabulary, dates, and formulas. They are easy to carry around with you, making them ideal for quick retrieval practice activities.

How to Make Them:

- **One Fact Per Card:** Keep them short. Don't crowd a card with paragraphs of text. Each card must focus on one single fact or question.
- **The Front:** Write a clear question or a single keyword.
- **The Back:** Write the short, sharp answer or definition (or sometimes a diagram).

How to Use Flash Cards:

Some students make the mistake of just reading through the same stack of flashcards over and over again. This wastes time on things you already know. Instead, sort your cards into three separate boxes or piles based on how well you know them:

Don't just flip through your cards randomly. Sort them into three boxes or piles:

1. **Box 1 (Every Day):** Put all your flashcards here to start. Quiz yourself every day.
2. **Box 2 (Every Other Day):** If you get a card *right* in Box 1, move it to Box 2. You only need to test yourself on these every two days.
3. **Box 3 (Once a Week):** If you get a card *right* in Box 2, move it to Box 3. You only need to test these once a week.
4. **The Penalty Rule:** If you get a card *wrong* at any point, it goes **straight back to Box 1** to be checked every single day until it's mastered.

History Example

FLASHCARD FRONT (The Prompt Face)	FLASHCARD BACK (The Answer Face)
HISTORY: CYCLE 1 What is the **Battle of Hastings**?	**Date:** 14th October 1066. **Commanders:** King Harold Godwinson (Anglo-Saxons) vs. Duke William of Normandy (Normans). **Outcome:** William decisively won. Leads to the Norman Conquest and crowning of William I.

Geography Example

FLASHCARD FRONT (The Prompt Face)	FLASHCARD BACK (The Answer Face)
Geography: CYCLE 1 Define **urbanisation**	The growing proportion of people living in towns and cities

Strategy 3: Self-Quizzing (Active Retrieval)

Self-quizzing challenges your brain to actively retrieve information. This simple process helps build strong, long-lasting pathways in your memory.

How to self-quiz:

This sequence below is an example of a structure to support your self-quizzing.

1	**Look**	**Select a small, specific section of your knowledge organiser (about 5 to 8 facts). Read through them with absolute focus for 3 to 5 minutes, trying to understand how they work.**
2	**COVER**	**Flip your knowledge organiser face down, or slide an opaque piece of card over the facts so you absolutely cannot see them. No cheating!**
3	**WRITE**	**On a piece of paper, in your book or on your iPad, write down every single fact, term, date, or definition you just looked at. Do not stop until you have completely emptied your head onto the page.**
4	**CHECK**	**Uncover your knowledge organiser. Go down your written list line-by-line and carefully compare your answers against the master copy to spot any missing words or errors.**
5	**CORRECT**	**Pick up a different colour pen. Explicitly write out the correct versions of any answers you got wrong or missed entirely, right next to your original attempt.**

How Using a Different Colour Pen Helps You Succeed

The exact moment you write down a correction using a contrasting colour pen, your brain flags it as an important note. This alerts your mind to the mistake, ensuring you pay closer attention to that specific fact next time you revise.

French Example

This example shows a student's actual self-quizzing work. It clearly demonstrates how using a green and red pen allows you to record corrections immediately after checking your answers against the Knowledge Organiser.

Fact No.	Student Active Retrieval Attempt (From Memory)	Different Colour Pen Feedback / Correction
1	J'habite = I live	✓ Correct
2	Tu habites = You live (singular)	✓ Correct
3	Il habite = He lives	✓ Correct
4	Nous habitons = We live	✓ Correct
5	Vous habitez = You live (plural)	**➔ Vous habitez = You live (plural AND formal context).** *Missed the formal definition!*
6	Ils habitent = They live (masc)	✓ Correct

Subject Pages

The following pages contain the key terms and additional homework tasks for each subjects:

English

Maths

Science

Computing

Geography

History

Religious Studies (RE)

Physical Education (PE)

Languages: *Students only revise the key terms and tasks for the language they are studying*

French

German

Arts and Technology: *Students only revise the key terms and tasks for the arts subject they are study this rotation*

Art

Drama

Graphics

Music

Product Design

Year 7 English: Cycle 1 Origins of Language Revision Homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
1. Foundations: Creation Stories	Equilibrium	A state of balance, peace, and calm where everything is steady and running exactly as it should be at the start of a story.
	Genesis	The very beginning, origin, or creation of something new. (It is also the name of the first book in the Bible which tells the story of how the world was created).
	Moral	A clear lesson about right and wrong behavior learned as a result of a story or experience
	Resolution	The final part of a story where the main complications or problems are solved, and a new sense of balance is established.
	Temptation	A strong, tricky desire to do or have something that you know you probably shouldn't, often because it is dangerous, forbidden, or wrong.
2. Introduction to Myths	Myth	A traditional story that explains how the world works, teaches a moral lesson, or tracks an ancient event, usually involving supernatural beings.
	Etymology	The study of where words historically come from and how their meanings and structures have changed over time
	Aetiological	A specific type of myth that explains the natural cause or origin of something in the world (e.g., why the crow is black).
	Divine	Relating to, coming from, or being a god or a supreme religious power.
	Humanity	The basic condition of being human, including human nature, kindness, and behavior.
3. Heroes and Monsters	Characterisation	An author's conscious, deliberate choices when building and describing a fictional character.
	Archetype	Being a classic, perfect example of a specific type of person, theme, or object that is copied across literature.
	Transformation	A complete, dramatic, or magical change in someone's appearance, shape, or character.
	Epic	A short, concluding section at the very end of a book that provides closure to the story.
4. Beowulf and the Epic Hero	Protagonist	The main character or leading figure who drives the plot forward (often the hero).
	Antagonist	A character, group, or force that actively works against the protagonist (the villain or obstacle).
	Nemesis	An unavoidable punishment or a long-standing rival that brings about a character's downfall, usually triggered by hubris.
	Vengeance	An act of fierce revenge carried out to punish someone for an injury, insult, or past wrong.
	Monstrous	Something extremely frightening, unnatural, cruel, or repulsive in appearance or actions.
5. Beowulf and the Epic Hero	Malevolent	Having, showing, or being driven by a vicious, deep-seated desire to cause intense harm, pain, or evil to other living things.
	Outsider	A person who does not belong to, or is rejected by, a particular group, society, or community.
	Valiant	To possess and show exceptional courage, determination, and bravery, especially in the face of danger, adversity, or a difficult challenge.
	Dauntless	Showing absolute fearlessness, determination, and bravery, even when facing a terrifying or seemingly impossible challenge.

	Grotesque	Extremely ugly, distorted, or abnormal in appearance in a way that is deeply frightening, repulsive, and unnatural.
6. Creative Writing	Catalyst	A specific event, choice, or discovery that suddenly starts a major change or triggers the main action of a story.
	Formidable	Inspiring fear, awe, or deep respect because someone or something is impressively large, powerful, intense, or highly skilled.
	Talisman	A small physical object, such as a ring, stone, or amulet, that is believed to possess magical powers and bring good luck or protection to the person wearing it.
	Vulnerable	Being exposed, unprotected, and easily open to physical attack, emotional hurt, or failure.
7. Eastern Myth	Identity	The individual characteristics, qualities, or traits that a person or thing has that sets them completely apart from others.
	Cyclical	Moving, developing, or happening in a continuous circle, where the story structure ends up exactly back where it started.
	Envious	Feeling a bitter, painful wish to possess something valuable, powerful, or successful that belongs to someone else.
	Omnipotent	Having ultimate, infinite, or unlimited power and control over absolutely everything.
8. Fairy Tales	Anthropomorphism	A literary technique where animals or non-human objects are given human physical features, clothes, emotions, and behaviors.
	Benevolent	Being completely kind, well-meaning, good-hearted, and generous toward others.
	Didactic	A piece of writing or a story that is explicitly designed, intended, or structured to teach the audience a clear moral lesson or a rule about how to behave correctly.
	Malice	The deep, deliberate desire to cause pain, harm, misery, or humiliation to someone else.
9. Fairy Tales	Adversity	Difficulties, hardships, major obstacles, or misfortune that a character faces along their journey.
	Monolithic	Something that is massive, immovable, completely solid, and incredibly difficult to change or conquer.
	Perilous	Full of immense danger, risk, and extreme hazard.
	Quest	A long, difficult, and dangerous journey made by a protagonist in search of a specific person, a holy object, or a sacred place, which ultimately transforms who they are by the end of the story.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Research Norse mythology and compare those gods with those in Greek mythology.

Task 2: Research the origins of fairy tales and note down popular examples.

Task 3: Look into a fairy tale from a different culture. How do these fairy tales compare to Western ones?

Year 7 Maths: Cycle 1 Number and Algebra Revision Homework

Some of the key terms link to a clip to watch for extra support

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Expressions	Variable	A letter or symbol representing a varying or an unknown quantity. For example, a.
	Term	A single number, variable or combination of numbers and variables multiplied together or divided. For example, 5a.
	Coefficient	A number which multiplies a variable. For example, the coefficient of 5a is 5.
	Expression	A combination of terms within which mathematical operations have been applied. Expressions can be algebraic (involving letters) or numerical (numbers). For example, 5a + 2b or 5a - 8.
	Product	The result when two or more terms or numbers are multiplied.
	Order of operations	Brackets, Indices, Multiplication and Division (have equal priority), Addition and Subtraction (have equal priority). When two or more operations of the same priority appear one-after-another, the operations should be carried out from left to right.
	Substitution	In algebra this involves replacing variables with numbers.
	Like terms	Terms that are exactly the same, except for their coefficient.
	Simplifying	Involves adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing terms; collecting like terms together, multiplying terms or cancelling down terms.
Proof	Expand	To remove the brackets (by multiplying).
	Integer	A whole number
	Factor	An integer or variable that divides exactly into another integer or variable.
	Factorise	Insert brackets by taking out common factors.
Numeracy	Place value	The value of a digit in a number depends on where it is in the number
	+	**Addition** is the operation (add) **Sum** or **total** is the answer
	-	**Subtraction** is the operation (subtract) **Difference** is the answer
	×	**Multiplication** is the operation (multiply) **Product** is the answer
	÷	**Division** is the operation (divide) **Quotient** is the answer
	Square	To square a number means to multiply it by itself (squaring). For example $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$

	Cube	To cube a number means to multiply it by itself and then by itself again (cubing). For example $5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$
Approximations	Rounding	To change a number to a more convenient value. A rounding instruction tells you how many digits to keep.
	Significant figures	Are the digits that give the most meaning to a number. The most significant digit in an integer is the number furthest to the left. The most significant digit in a decimal number is the first non-zero number after the decimal point.
	Approximate	To estimate a number, amount or total, rounding each number within the calculation to a sensible, convenient value.
	Estimate	To make an approximate calculation, often based on rounding.

Homework is set weekly on Sparx Maths (every Thursday) and should be completed by all students (due Wednesday). Access is made easy by clicking the blue button that says, login with Google.

Sparx is designed to personalise online learning with appropriately challenging questions. We expect students to complete 100% of all assigned tasks. It is well researched that actively working on Sparx Maths, for one hour a week over the course of a year, can increase a predicted GCSE grade by 30% and improve long-term memory! Students should work independently on tasks; getting help from parents, siblings, friends or AI will directly impact the algorithm making future homework too difficult. As it stands, students get immediate feedback on their work and teachers get insights, enabling them to help students.

Students who use Sparx Maths consistently and repeatedly overtime should see sustained improvement in their Maths.

Additional Homework Tasks that are set in Sparx each week for you

Task 1: Personal practice has now been created for you after you start your homework in the independent learning area. You can click a button and it will generate an extra 10 questions that are personalised to you. You can do this as many times as you want each week.

Year 7 Science: Cycle 1 Chemical and physical change Revision Homework

Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Chemical change	A change in which new substances are made
Oxidation	A chemical change that involves adding oxygen
Acids	A chemical with a pH of less than 7
Alkali	A chemical with a pH greater than 7.
Base	A chemical that can neutralise an acid
Neutralisation	A chemical reaction between an acid and an alkali
Particle	A small piece of a substance
State	When a substance is solid, liquid and gas
Melting	State change from solid to liquid
Melting point	The temperature at which a solid changes into a liquid (or the reverse)
Freezing	State change from liquid to solid
Condensing	State change from gas to liquid
Boiling	State change from liquid to gas
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas (or the reverse)
Evaporation	The change of a liquid into a gas without boiling
Compression	Reduce to a smaller volume
Volume	The space occupied by a substance in three dimensions
Property	How a substance behaves
Mass	The amount of matter in a substance
Conservation	When the total before equals the total after
Physical change	A reversible change in which no new substances are made
Pure	Substance made of a single type of particle
Mixture	An impure substance that is made of more than one substance
Filtration	A way of separating insoluble solids from liquids
Dissolve	The process of mixing a solute into a solvent
Solution	A mixture of solvent and solute
Solute	A soluble substance
Soluble	A substance that can dissolve in a solvent

Insoluble	A substance that cannot dissolve in a particular solvent
Solvent	A liquid that a solute dissolves in
Saturated	A solution that cannot dissolve anymore solute.
Chromatography	A way to separate solutes with different solubilities
Distillation	A way to separate substances with different boiling points
Observation	Something we notice during an investigation
Independent variable	A variable you alter
Dependent variable	A variable that is measured each time the independent variable is changed
Control Variable	A variable that is kept the same (constant)
Accuracy	Close to the true value
Precision	Very little spread about the mean value
Repeatability	If the same person repeats the investigation using the same method and equipment and obtains the same results
Reproducibility	If another person repeats the investigation or uses different equipment or techniques, and the same results are obtained
Resolution	The smallest change able to be measured with a measuring instrument
Plot	Place a point on a graph using X and Y coordinates
Prediction	A statement suggesting what will happen in the future, based on observation, experience or a hypothesis
Conclusion	A judgement from the findings of an investigation

All students should complete the weekly homework set on **Sparx science**. This is set on Wednesday and due on Wednesday each week. You do not need a separate login or password simply press the blue button that says login with google.

Sparx is an adaptive, personalised online homework platform designed to tailor the questions to each student's unique learning pace. It adapts over time to make sure work is challenging but achievable, with the primary goal of 100% completion of all assigned tasks.

The homework tasks set, sit alongside what they have learnt in lessons a week or two ago to support retrieval, Sparx will also direct you to work it knows you have previously struggled with.

Independent work is key, getting outside help from parents, siblings or AI can throw off the platform's algorithm, causing future homework to become too difficult. If a student gets a question wrong three times, the platform provides video help and flags the issue for the teacher.

Year 7 Computing: Cycle 1 Digital Literacy Skills Revision Homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Digital Literacy Skills	App (Application)	A specialised software program downloaded onto your iPad designed to perform a specific task, like writing or video editing.
	Cloud Storage	A way of saving files and data on the internet instead of directly on your iPad, so you can access your work from any device.
	Collaboration	Working together with other students at the same time on the same digital document or project.
	Digital Literacy	The ability to safely find, use, summarise, and share information using digital technology and the internet.
	Email Attachment	A computer file (like a photo, document, or video) sent along with an email message.
	Gmail	A free email service provided by Google that allows you to send and receive digital messages and schoolwork.
	Google Docs	A free, web-based word processor app used for typing, editing, and formatting text documents.
	Google Slides	A presentation app that allows you to create slideshows with text, images, and shapes to present information to an audience.
	iMovie / Clips	Video-editing applications on the iPad that allow you to combine video clips, photos, and sound to create your own movies.
	Search Engine	A web-based tool (like Google) that searches the internet for information, websites, and images based on keywords you type in.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Students visit the **BBC Bitesize (**https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zj68h4j/articles/zf88jsg#zvjj2v4 **)** and read the short guide on *Introduction to Digital Literacy* or *Using Devices*. At the bottom of the page, complete the multiple-choice quiz

Task 2: Open the Clips app (or iMovie) on iPad. Your task is to take a 5-second video of something at home (like a pet, some food, or a book), add a text title over the top of the video using your new skills, and apply a filter (like comic book or black-and-white

Task 3: Open Google Slides and create a single blank slide. Search the internet for an image of tyour favorite hobby, sport, or game character, insert it onto the slide, and then create a factfile about it.

Year 7 Geography: Cycle 1 Changing China Revision Homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition/ Key Information
Locational Context & Scale	Human Geography	Studies how people interact with and shape the environment .
	Continent	A large landmass across the world, and there are seven of them across the world.
	Country	A nation with its own government and territory - found within continents.
Physical Landscape & Rivers	Mountain	A large landform that rises prominently above its surroundings, typically having steep slopes and a peak (e.g., the Himalayas).
	Desert	An area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and, consequently, living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life (e.g., the Gobi)
Climate & Biomes	Climate	The average weather conditions of a place recorded over a long period of time, typically 30 years.
	Weather	The day-to-day, short-term conditions of the atmosphere, including temperature, rainfall and wind.
Natural Hazards	Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a severe shortage of water.
	Earthquake	A sudden and violent shaking of the ground, caused by movements within the earth's crust or along tectonic plate boundaries.
	Landslide	The rapid downward movement of a mass of rock, earth, or debris down a slope or mountain side, often triggered by heavy rain or earthquakes.
	Natural Hazard	A natural physical event or process (e.g. an earthquake) that has the potential to cause loss of life, injury, or damage to property and infrastructure.
Population Distribution	Population Distribution	The pattern of where people live across a country or region.
	Densely Populated	An area that is crowded with a high number or concentration of people living there.
	Sparsely Populated	An area with very few people living there, leaving the land mostly empty.
	Hu Line	A geographical line showing an uneven population distribution across China: 94% of the population live to the east of the line, and only 6% live to the west.
Megacities	Megacity	A continuous city area with a total population of over 10 million people e.g. Beijing and Shanghai
Economic Boom & Industry	Quality of Life	The general well-being, happiness, and standard of living for a group of people.
	Regional Inequality	Differences in wealth and development created by factors like climate, accessibility, regions being landlocked, and rugged relief.

	Primary Industry	A job sector involving the collection or extraction of raw materials directly from the earth (e.g., farming)
	Secondary Industry	A job sector involving manufacturing, processing, and making products in factories out of raw materials.
	Tertiary Industry	A job sector involving providing services to people (e.g. education, retail, banking, entertainment).
	Quaternary Industry	A job sector involving high-tech research, design, information technology, and scientific development.
	Transnational Corporations (TNCs)	Large companies that operate in several countries across the world (e.g. Apple and Nike).
Migration	Migration	When people move from one place to live in another. In China, many millions of people have moved from rural villages to live in big cities.
	Push Factors	Negative reasons that make people want to leave the place where they currently live (e.g. lack of jobs).
	Pull Factors	Positive reasons that attract and pull people to a brand new place (e.g. better jobs).
Measuring Development	Development	The process of improving the quality of life and standard of living for people in a country.
	Development Indicators	Specific statistical measures used to evaluate, score, and compare how developed a country is (e.g. Birth Rate, Life Expectancy)

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: The Worlds Workshop

Search YouTube for "China's Economic Boom" or a similar educational video. Watch the clip and answer the following:

- Why is China nicknamed the "World's Workshop"?
- Define what a Transnational Corporation (TNC) is and give an example of one that operates in China.
- Identify the four main industry sectors (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary) and explicitly define each. Which of these has rapidly grown in China while another has decreased?

Task 2: The Hu Line

Imagine a line drawn diagonally across China from Heihe to Tengchong (The Hu Line).

1. Using your knowledge of **population distribution**, describe how the population density differs on the east vs. west side of this line. Include the specific percentages.
2. Explain how physical factors such as **relief**, **water supply**, **climate**, and soils cause people to crowd into certain regions while avoiding others.
3. If a family decides to leave a village in rural western China for a megacity in the east, identify two **push factors** pushing them away from their village and two **pull factors** drawing them to the city.

Task 3: The Future of China

"Human activities are more responsible for flooding than physical geography." Answer the question arguing whether you **agree** or **disagree** with this statement. Use specific examples from your knowledge bank (such as rising wealth and secondary industry factory growth vs. intense air pollution, water pollution, and land degradation) to support your points.

Year 7 History: Cycle 1 Knowledge Revision Homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition
Skills & Migration	Chronological Order	Arranging events in the correct order of time in which they occurred.
	Migration	The movement of people from one place or country to live in another.
	Economic	money, wealth, finance, and trade systems.
Roman Britain	Social	human society, daily lifestyle, and community interactions.
	Power	political control, leadership, governance, and authority.
	Archaeologist	Someone who digs the ground to analyse physical remains and artifacts.
	Inference	The message of a source or interpretation.
The Fall of Rome	Siege	Surrounding a city or castle to cut off supplies and force a surrender.
	Barbarian	A derogatory term used by Romans for tribes living outside their Empire.
	Dark Ages	A term for 400–1500 AD, named for a perceived decline in learning.
Anglo- Saxons	Illiterate	Unable to read or write (most ordinary people in this era).
	Monastery	A building where monks or nuns live, study, and preserve books.
	Eurocentric	Focusing history on European culture, ignoring the wider global context.
Vikings	Scandinavia	The northern European region comprising Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
	Danelaw	The historic area in northeastern England, controlled by Viking laws.
	Hoard	A valuable collection of coins or jewelry hidden in the ground.
	Commodity	A material or product (including enslaved people) that can be traded.
Islam	The Silk Roads	A network of trade routes linking the Middle East and Europe with Asia.
	Scholar	A person who dedicates themselves to study and academic subjects.
	Golden Age	A period of peace, wealth, and achievements in science, maths, and art.
The 1066 Crisis	Succession	The process through which a person inherits a throne.
	Witan	The council of powerful men who helped choose Anglo-Saxon kings.
	Heir	Next in line to the throne.
	Fyrd	An army of untrained Anglo-Saxon soldiers, usually ordinary farmers.
Contenders	Housecarls	Highly trained, professional Anglo-Saxon soldiers acting as bodyguards.
	Cavalry	Elite Norman soldiers who fight mounted on horseback.
	Shield Wall	A defensive formation of overlapping shields used by the Anglo-Saxons.

Topic	Key Term	Definition
Feudal System	Feigned Retreat	A tactic where an army pretends to run away to lure out the enemy.
	Feudal System	A strict hierarchy where the king owns all land and swaps it for loyalty and military service from the nobles, then the knights, then the peasants.
	Baron	A wealthy Norman nobleman who held land, given to them by the king.
	Villeins / Serfs	Unfree peasants bound to work the nobles' land for protection.
Castles	Domesday Book	A massive 1086 land survey used by William to calculate taxes and record wealth.
	Motte & Bailey	A castle with a steep earth mound (**Motte**) and a courtyard (**Bailey**).
	Harrying	To devastate a region; used by William to crush the North in 1069.

Additional Homework Tasks (Optional)

Task 1: Review your knowledge of Lesson 5 (The Islamic Golden Age) and Lesson 3 (Life in Anglo-Saxon Britain). Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the Italian poet Petrarch originally coin the phrase "Dark Ages"?
2. Identify two luxury goods or cultural items traded along the Silk Roads into Baghdad.
3. Contrast the literacy levels of European leaders with the scholars working in Baghdad during the 9th century.

Task 2: *Explain why William, Duke of Normandy, won the Battle of Hastings in 1066.*

- Point: State one clear reason why William won (e.g., military tactics, or Harold's bad luck).
- Evidence: Use specific historical details from your knowledge bank
- Explanation: Explain *how* this evidence allowed the Normans to break the Saxon *shield wall* and win the crown.

Task 3: Search for "animated Bayeux Tapestry" on Youtube. Watch the video and then use the animation to create your own storyboard / summary of what the tapestry shows

Year 7 RE: Cycle 1 Introduction to Religion revision homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition/ Key Information
Understanding Religion	Religion	The belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a God or gods.
	Secular	Not related to religion
	Worship	How religious believers express their faith
	Scripture	Religious texts / religious writings
	Sin	An act which goes against religious law / teachings
Tolerance and Denominations	Tolerance	A willingness to accept and understand opinions which differ from your own
	Discriminate	An unfair judgement of someone based on their beliefs / appearance / way of life etc
	Denominations	Different branches (sections) of the same religion
	The Six World Religions	Christianity / Islam / Judaism / Hinduism / Buddhism / Sikhism
	Atheist	Someone who does not believe in God
	Theist	Someone who does believe in God
Understanding God	Omnipotent	All powerful
	Omnibenevolent	All loving
	Omniscient	All seeing / all knowing
	Eternal	Lives forever, with no birthday or death day
	Parable	A story with a message behind it
Religious Founders = The Prophet Muhammed	Prophet Muhammed	Human messenger of God who was the first to receive the Quran
	Quran	The Holy book of Islam; written in Arabic
	Mecca	The birthplace of the Prophet; now a site of worship for Muslims
	Surah	Chapters in the Quran
	Angel Jibril	Muslims believe he revealed the Quran to the Prophet Muhammed over 22 years
Religious Founders = Jesus	Jesus	In Christianity = the Son of God who became human and did on the cross for our sins In Islam = a prophet, but not the Son of God
	Incarnate	To become flesh When Jesus came down to earth, he became incarnate
	The Trinity	The belief that God has 3 forms: Father, Son and Holy Spirit
	Disciplies	12 men chosen to journey with Jesus throughout his life on earth. They helped to spread Jesus' teachings
	Crucified	The way Jesus was executed whilst on earth
	Bible	The Holy book of Christianity
Religious Founders = Guru Nanak	Guru Nanak	The founder of the Sikh religion

Additional Homework Tasks

1. Compare the lives of Jesus and the Prophet Muhammed. Watch these two clips and summarise how the lives of the founders of Christianity and Islam were similar and different.
    - Jesus - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfNzS_3Mdg4 (type *The story the changed the World: The Life of Jesus | Animated Bible Stories* into youtube if the link doesn't work)
    - Prophet Muhammed - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDxKxnVZtgo (type *How Islam Began - In Ten Minutes* into youtube if the link doesn't work)

2. Write your own parable. A parable must have an important message hidden within it to help the reader know how to live a good life, Examples are: The Good Samaritan; The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats. Use these to help write your own!

3. Complete the following questions using the PDPD structure (point/develop):
    - Explain two religious beliefs about the Prophet Muhammed
    - Explain two religious beliefs about the God

Year 7 Physical Education: Topic Revision Homework

Please study the key terms linked to the sport you are currently studying in PE

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Fitness	Cardiovascular Endurance	The ability of the heart and lungs to supply oxygen to working muscles during continuous physical activity over an extended period.
	Agility	The ability to rapidly and accurately change the direction of the entire body while maintaining balance and speed.
	Muscular Endurance	The ability of a muscle or group of muscles to perform repeated contractions against resistance without becoming fatigued.
	Speed & Flexibility	**Speed:** Moving the body across a distance quickly. **Flexibility:** The range of movement possible around a specific joint.
Dance	Motif	A sequence of movements that serves as the core choreographic theme or building block of a dance routine.
	Unison	Two or more dancers performing identical movements simultaneously at exactly the same time.
	Canon	Dancers performing the same movement sequence one after another in a continuous, overlapping wave-like pattern.
	Dynamics & Posture	**Dynamics:** The quality, energy, and force of a movement (e.g., fluid or sharp). **Posture:** Body alignment and control.
Rugby	Backward Pass	A fundamental rule stating the ball must only be thrown or passed laterally or backwards to teammates.
	Try	The primary method of scoring, achieved by grounding the ball with downward pressure on or over the opponent's goal-line (5 points).
	Knock-On	An infringement where a player accidentally loses possession of the ball, causing it to travel forward off their hand or arm.
	Tackle & Offside	**Tackle:** Legally wrapping arms around an opponent below the armpits to bring them to the ground. **Offside:** Being ahead of the ball or offside line illegally.
Hockey	Push Pass	A highly accurate passing technique where the stick stays in contact with the ball, moving it along the ground without a backswing.
	Shooting Circle / 'D'	The semi-circular area extending 16 yards from the goal line. Goals can only be scored from inside this zone.
	Foot Foul	A rule violation that occurs when an outfield player blocks, stops, or

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
		propels the ball with any part of their foot or leg.
	Ready Grip & Indian Dribble	**Ready Grip:** Left hand at the top, right hand halfway down the stick. **Indian Dribble:** Rapidly turning the stick over the ball to move it left and right.
Netball	Footwork Rule	Once a player catches the ball, their landing foot must remain anchored to the ground and cannot be dragged or lifted.
	Obstruction	Defenders must stand at least 3 feet (0.9m) away from the landing foot of the player with the ball before deploying their arms to block.
	Chest Pass	A powerful, direct flat pass executed from chest level using both hands, driving through the fingers.
	Contact & Over a Third	**Contact:** Colliding or pushing an opponent illegally. **Over a Third:** Passing the ball completely through a court third without any player touching it.
Badminton	Underarm Service	The mandatory legal serve executed below the waist, striking the shuttlecock diagonally upwards into the opponent's service box.
	Overhead Clear	A high, deep defensive shot struck from the back of the court, landing near the opponent's back boundary line.
	Smash	An aggressive, powerful overhead attacking shot struck with high speed at a steep downward angle into the opponent’s court.
	Drop Shot & Short Serve	**Drop Shot:** A delicate shot hitting the shuttlecock just over the net. **Short Serve:** Serving low and close to the front service line.
Table Tennis	Shakehand Grip	The most common international grip where the handle is held in the palm of the hand as if shaking hands.
	Push	A defensive, control-oriented passive stroke executed with an open bat face to produce backspin and keep the ball low.
	Drive	An attacking, aggressive stroke played with a slightly closed bat angle to impart topspin and speed.
	Legal Service & Let	**Legal Service:** Ball resting on flat open palm, tossed up 16cm, and struck to bounce on both sides. **Let:** Replaying a rally if a serve hits the net cord.
Athletics	Track vs Field	Track events involve running competitions (sprints/distance). Field events involve jumping and throwing competitions.
	Push Technique	The legal method of executing a shot put throw, where the heavy metal ball is pushed out from the shoulder with one hand.

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
	Pacing	The deliberate regulation of running speed to distribute energy efficiently across a middle or long-distance event.
	Baton Changeover	The passing of a baton between teammates during a relay race within a designated 20-meter box.
Striking and Fielding (Cricket & Rounders)	Tactical Alignment	The deliberate positioning of fielders across the open space based on where a specific batter is likely to hit the ball.
	"W" Catching	A secure manual catching position used for high balls, where fingers are splayed out with thumbs touching to form a 'W'.
	Rounders Terms	**Underarm Bowl:** Smooth delivery inside the batter's square without a bounce. **Stumping:** A fielder tagging the post with the ball to run a batter out.
	Cricket Terms	**Overarm Bowling:** Delivering the ball with a straight arm. **Wicket / Crease:** The stumps target and the safety line where a batsman stands.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Core Knowledge Recall

Review the revised matrix table and answer the following questions on paper:

1. Identify two differences in the rules or techniques between Underarm Bowling in Rounders and Overarm Bowling in Cricket.
2. What is a "Let" in Table Tennis, and what happens to the score when it is called?
3. Explain the difference between a "Canon" and "Unison" during a Year 7 Dance routine.

Task 2: Game Situation Application

Imagine you are playing a competitive match of Hockey and you intercept the ball using the correct Ready Grip stance.

1. If you decide to execute a Push Pass to a teammate inside the shooting circle ('D'), describe what technique your stick must use.
2. What foul are you at risk of committing if you accidentally shield the ball with your body or feet to stop a defender from tackling you?

Task 3: Principles of Physical Performance Evaluation

"In striking and fielding sports like Cricket and Rounders, having an excellent tactical alignment is far more important to a fielding team's success than the individual physical fitness of the players."

Write a paragraph explaining whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Support your answer using specific examples of field positioning versus physical attributes like speed and agility to justify your argument.

Languages: *You will complete one of the following for the language you are studying*

Year 7 French: Cycle 1 -Ma Vie de Famille!- Revision Homework

Welcome to your exciting journey into learning a new language! Cycle 1 is all about **you** and how to share your world with others. By the end of Cycle 1, you will understand the concept of verbs, verb conjugation, the Present Tense and gender of nouns.

Click on each Quizlet link for premade flash cards and quizzes to support your learning.

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Basic introductions **Alphabet** *Talking about greetings and names*	Noun	A noun is a **person**, a **place** or a **thing**.
	Grammatical Gender	In English, objects don't have a gender. In French , every single noun is treated as either **masculine** (male) or **feminine** (female) This is called **grammatical gender.**
	Singular	**Singular** means **one** of something, eg-I/he/the student
	Plural	**Plural** means **more than one** of something, eg-the students/they/we
	Definite Article	The definite article is the word ***the***
	Indefinite Article	The indefinite article is word ***a*** or ***an***
Quizlet		
Language for the classroom *Talking about classroom items and classroom language*	Verb	A **verb** is an **action word** or a **doing word**. It tells you what someone or something is doing, being, or feeling.
	Verb Conjugation	**Conjugation** is when you **change a verb's ending** or spelling so that it matches the person who is doing the action.
	Regular verb	A **regular verb** follows **predictable grammar rules** when conjugated or used in a different tense.
	Time Phrase	A **time phrase** is a short group of words that tells you **when** something is happening, eg-now/today/from time to time
Quizlet		
Days of the week **Months of the year** *Talking about dates*	The Negative form	The words not/never/no more/nothing
	Conjunctions	Words used to create longer sentences-also, but
Quizlet		
Numbers 1-31 **Birthday** **Age** *Talking about numbers, age and dates*	Verb paradigm	A **verb paradigm** (pronounced *para-dime*) is simply a **complete chart or table** that shows all the different forms of a single verb.
Quizlet		
Personality adjectives *Talking about personality/character descriptions*	Adjective	An **adjective** is a describing word.
	Adjectival agreement	Adjectives agree with the noun they are describing- masculine/ feminine, singular/ plural
	Adjectival position	Most adjectives come after the noun [thing/person] they are describing
	Irregular adjectives	Adjectives that do not follow a regular pattern- spelling and position
Quizlet		
Physical description **Colours** *Talking about appearance*	Possessive Adjective	A **possessive adjective** is a word you put before a noun to show **who owns it** or who it belongs to, e.g. my, your

	Intensifier/ Qualifier	An **intensifier** or **qualifier** is a word used to change the strength of an adjective. It makes a describing word sound stronger or weaker, e.g. very,
	Quizlet	
Family members *Talking about family*	Third Person	The **third person** is the form of language you use when you are talking **about** other people or things, rather than talking about yourself, e.g. he, she, they
	Irregular verb	An **irregular verb** is a word that **breaks the standard grammar rules** when you change its tense or change who is doing the action. Instead of following the normal pattern, it changes its spelling-and is sometimes a completely different word.
	Quizlet	
Pets *Talking about pets*	Plural	**Plural** means **more than one** of something, eg-the cats/dogs/hamsters
	Quizlet	
Opinion verbs - Talking about what you like and dislike *Asking and answering questions*	Verb Inversion	**Inversion** simply means "flipping the order." In grammar, it means **swapping the position of the subject (the person) and the verb (the action)**.
	Question Word	A **question word** is a word used at the start of a sentence to ask for specific information.
	Quizlet	

Task 1: ActiveHub

Link: https://activehub.pearson.com/#/

ActiveHub is an online learning platform used by your school where your teacher will set your official language homework, tasks, and digital textbook practice. By giving you instant feedback on interactive exercises that match your lessons exactly, it helps you and your teacher see where you are smashing it and where you need extra support.

Task 2: Duolingo

Link: https://www.duolingo.com/courses

Duolingo is a free, game-like app and website that makes learning a language fun by turning vocabulary, listening, and speaking practice into bite-sized mini-games. Spending just 5 minutes a day keeping your daily "streak" alive is a brilliant way to supercharge your pronunciation and confidence outside of the classroom.

Task 3: Oak Academy

Link:
https://www.thenational.academy/teachers/programmes/french-secondary-aqa/units?keystages=ks3

Oak National Academy is a free online classroom filled with video lessons, worksheets, and quizzes created by real teachers to support your schoolwork. It is the ultimate tool for catching up or revising at your own speed, allowing you to pause a teacher explaining tricky topics step-by-step whenever you need extra help.

Year 7 German: Cycle 1 - *Das sind wir* - Revision Homework

Click on each Vocabulary/ Quizlet link for premade flash cards and quizzes to support your learning.

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Freut mich *Talking about greetings, names and the German speaking world*	**Grammatical Gender**	In English, objects don't have a gender. But in German, every single noun is treated as either **masculine** (male), **feminine** (female) or **neuter** (neutral). This is called grammatical gender.
	Noun	A noun is a **person**, a **place** or a **thing**. In German, all nouns begin with a capital letter.
Vocabulary		
Wie alt bist du? *Talking about numbers and age*	**Verb**	A **verb** is an **action word** or a **doing word**. It tells you what someone or something is doing, being, or feeling.
	Verb Conjugation	**Conjugation** is when you **change a verb's ending** or spelling so that it matches the person who is doing the action.
	Irregular verb	An **irregular verb** is a word that **breaks the standard grammar rules** when you change its tense or change who is doing the action. Instead of following the normal pattern, it completely changes its spelling.
	Time Phrase	A **time phrase** is a short group of words that tells you **when** something is happening.
Vocabulary		
Wann hast du Geburtstag? *Talking about when your birthday is*	**Regular verb**	A **regular verb** follows **predictable grammar rules** when conjugated or used in a different tense.
Tierisch gut *Talking about pets and colours*	**Qualifier**	A **qualifier** is a word used to change the strength of an adjective. It makes a describing word sound stronger or weaker, e.g. very,
	Adjective	An **adjective** is a describing word.
	Definite Article	The definite article is the word ***the***
	Indefinite Article	The indefinite article is word ***a*** or ***an***
Vocabulary		
Familie und Freunde *Talking about family members and friends*	**Compound Noun**	A **compound noun** is one giant noun made by **joining two or more smaller words together** to create a brand new word.
	Possessive Adjective	A **possessive adjective** is a word you put before a noun to show **who owns it** or who it belongs to, e.g. my, your
Vocabulary		
Wie siehst du aus? *Talking about appearance*	**Plural**	**Plural** means **more than one** of something.
Vocabulary		
Wie bist du? *Talking about personality*	**Third Person**	The **third person** is the form of language you use when you are talking **about** other people or things, rather than talking about yourself, e.g. he, she

Vocabulary		
Alles über mich *Talking about myself*	**Verb paradigm**	A **verb paradigm** (pronounced *para-dime*) is simply a **complete chart or table** that shows all the different forms of a single verb.
	Question Word	A **question word** is a word used at the start of a sentence to ask for specific information.

Task 1: ActiveHub

Link: https://activehub.pearson.com/#/

ActiveHub is an online learning platform used by your school where your teacher will set your official German homework, tasks, and digital textbook practice. By giving you instant feedback on interactive exercises that match your lessons exactly, it helps you and your teacher see where you are smashing it and where you need extra support.

Task 2: Duolingo

Link: https://www.duolingo.com/courses

Duolingo is a free, game-like app and website that makes learning German fun by turning vocabulary, listening, and speaking practice into bite-sized mini-games. Spending just 5 minutes a day keeping your daily "streak" alive is a brilliant way to supercharge your pronunciation and confidence outside of the classroom.

Task 3: Oak Academy

Link:
https://www.thenational.academy/teachers/programmes/german-secondary-aqa/units?years=7&keystages=ks3

Oak National Academy is a free online classroom filled with video lessons, worksheets, and quizzes created by real teachers to support your schoolwork. It is the ultimate tool for catching up or revising at your own speed, allowing you to pause a teacher explaining tricky topics step-by-step whenever you need extra help.

Arts and Tech: *You will complete one of the following for the current cycle you are studying*

Year 7 Art and Design : Cycle 1 Formal Elements Revision/ Homework

Topic	Key Term/	Definition / Key Information
1. Formal/visual elements ART Form…	Line	Line is a mark made by any tool. It can be an outline, sketch, doodle, hatching, bold or light.
	Tone	Shading from light to dark to create realism
	Texture	How a surface looks or feels. There is a difference between actual texture and visual texture.
	Shape	Is the outline of something. A 2D shape like square, triangle, circle or irregular
	Form	A 3D object like sphere, cube or cylinder. Sculptures are 3D forms.
	Pattern	Lines, colours or shapes are repeated in a decorative design.
	Colour	Red, blue, yellow, are primary colours. Secondary colours are green, orange and purple.(2 primaries mixed together) Tertiary colours are a primary and a secondary mixed together.
	Structure	The way something is built, put together or arranged (composition) It can use depth and distance to create the idea of space. Negative space is the background between objects.
2. Art movements, styles and artists	Analysis	Analysis means when looking at artists' work it is the process of studying it in an organised way to learn more about it.
	Characteristics	A feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them
	Neurographic Art	Creative drawing technique that uses flowing lines and shapes to help express ideas, feelings, and imagination. Often creates a network of interconnected lines, similar to pathways in the brain.
	Op Art	Op art is short for 'optical art'. The word optical is used to describe things that relate to how we see. Op art works in a similar way. Artists use shapes, colours and patterns in special ways to create images that look as if they are moving or blurring. Op art started in the 1960s.
	Contemporary	The term contemporary art is used to refer to art of the present day and of the relatively recent past. They are modern and relate to the present time.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Research

Use this website to further explore OP Art examples https://www.optics4kids.org/optical-illusions

Task 2: Research different optical illusions. On paper, create 1 A5 size drawing of an illusion or do 4 small illusions on A4 paper

Task 3: Artist connections Learn the characteristics of these artists and identify the key similarities and differences between Bridget Riley's optical illusions and Yayoi Kusama's infinite patterns- use examples to support.

Bridget Riley	● **Geometric shapes** such as lines, circles, curves, and zigzags. ● **Repeating patterns** that cover the whole artwork. ● **Optical illusions** that make the image seem to move, shimmer, or vibrate. ● Strong use of **black and white** in her early work. ● Later artworks include **bright, contrasting colours**. ● Careful arrangement of shapes to create a sense of **movement and rhythm**. ● Very **precise and accurate** designs with clean edges. ● Usually **abstract** (does not show real people, places, or objects).
Yayoi Kusama	Japanese **contemporary** artist known for her colourful, imaginative artworks and her famous use of dots. ● Uses **repeating polka dots** as her signature style. ● Creates **patterns** that seem to go on forever. ● **Bright, bold**, and eye-catching colours. ● Explores ideas of **infinity** and endless space. ● Often uses **mirrors** to create the illusion of infinite reflections. ● Features unusual and imaginative shapes inspired by **nature** and **fantasy**. ● Her work is usually **abstract**, focusing on pattern, colour, and repetition rather than realistic images.

Year 7 Drama: Cycle 1 The Identification/ Peer Pressure Revision Homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
The Identification/ Peer Pressure	Body Language	Using physical postures, stances, and gestures to show a character's attitude and emotions without speaking.
	Characterisation	The way an actor or actress uses their skills to fully develop and portray a distinct, believable character on stage.
	Collaboration	Working together effectively as a team to rehearse, share ideas, and build a successful performance.
	Devising	The process of creating your own original performance from scratch, rather than using a pre-written script.
	Facial Expressions	Using your face to clearly communicate reactions and internal feelings to the audience.
	Still Image	A frozen, silent picture made by actors to communicate a clear meaning or highlight a key moment in a scene.
	Status	The amount of power, authority, or social standing a character has compared to others in a scene.
	Physical Theatre	Where storytelling is driven primarily by human movement and the body rather than spoken dialogue.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Stand in front of a mirror at home and practice your 5 Key Acting Skills (Voice, Facial expressions, Body language, Space, and Movement).

Task 2: Next time you are watching a TV show, movie, or YouTube video, look out for a character who freezes the action or talks directly to the camera (just like a Thought Track), or spot a scene that jumps back in time using a flashback (a Non-Linear Narrative).

Year 7 Graphics : Cycle 1 Revision / Homework

Topic	Key Term/	Definition / Key Information
Key words	Line	Line is a mark made by any tool. It can be an outline, sketch, doodle, hatching, bold or light.
	Gradient	A visual technique where two or more colors smoothly and gradually blend into one another.
	Visual texture	How a surface looks. Qualities like roughness, softness, or glossiness purely through sight or photos. There is a difference between actual texture and visual texture.
	Contrast	The arrangement of opposing visual elements (such as light vs. dark, large vs. small, or smooth vs. rough) to create visual interest, establish a hierarchy, and guide the viewer's eye
	Mixed media	Mixed media refers to artwork or design compositions created using a combination of different materials, tools, or techniques. Rather than sticking to a single medium
	Pattern	Lines, colours or shapes are repeated in a decorative design.
	Colour	A fundamental communication tool in Graphics, used to evoke emotion, shape audience perception, and guide the viewer's eye**.** **Warm Colors (Reds, Oranges, Yellows):** Energetic and advancing. They make elements appear closer to the viewer. **Cool Colors (Blues, Greens, Purples):** Soothing and receding. They convey depth, distance, and tranquility. **Color Schemes:** Harmonious palettes are created using color theory—such as complementary (colors opposite on the wheel) or analogous (colors next to each other)—to balance contrast and accessibility.
	Composition	The way something is built, put together or arranged (composition) Layering and blending supports this.
Techniques	Selecting	Making selections in Photoshop allows you to isolate and edit specific parts of an image.
	Posterize	This reduces the number of colors in your image, creating sharp transitions and a flat, graphic look.
	Blending	Combining multiple photos, smoothing out transitions, or merging digital colors.
	Layering	You will work in layers on Photoshop and Sketchbook. Think of them as a stack of transparent sheets. You can edit, move, or hide the elements on one sheet without affecting the rest of your image
	Drawing	The art or technique of representing an object, idea, or plan through lines on a two-dimensional surface.
	Digital collage	This combines multiple visual elements—such as photographs, illustrations, textures, and typography—into a single cohesive composition using computer software rather than physical cutting and pasting.

Influences	Pop art	Pop art is a vibrant art movement that emerged in the 1950s and peaked in the 1960s. Pop Art is instantly recognizable for its bright, flat colors, bold outlines, and distinct subject matter. Andy Warhol's style, known as Pop Art, celebrated everyday objects, celebrity portraits and icons and challenged art conventions. By employing various techniques like screen printing and hand-painting, Warhol transformed ordinary objects into vibrant, thought-provoking art.
	Illustration	An illustration is a decoration, interpretation, or visual explanation of a text, concept, or process,designed for print and digital media, such as posters, flyers, magazines, books, teaching materials, animations, video games and films. An illustration is created by an illustrator.
	Typography	The art and technique of arranging type to make written language legible, readable, and visually appealing . the art and technique of arranging text, typefaces, and fonts to communicate a message. It establishes visual hierarchy, improves readability, and evokes emotional responses to shape how audiences perceive a design.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Research of the artists below and create a slide related to their work. Include images, a description and techniques they use.

- How would you describe the style?
- What processes / techniques do they use?
- What colour schemes do they use?
- What imagery do they use and why?
- How could you adapt their style to suit your work?

Task 2: Complete questions on the artists on your digital folders when set by the teacher.

Task 3: Photography Take photos of people to draw from or textures to use in your illustrations.

Task 4: Drawing Complete any digital drawings on your ipad for Hattie Stewart or Lauren Child.

Artists

Andy Warhol	Andy Warhol's style, known as Pop Art, celebrated everyday objects, celebrity portraits and icons and challenged art conventions. By employing various techniques like screen printing and hand-painting, Warhol transformed ordinary objects into vibrant, thought-provoking art. *E.g.* Vibrant colour, Pop art, Stencil, Layered, Portraits and Inspirational
Hattie Stewart	Hattie Stewart is an artist and illustrator currently based in London. With a vibrant visual identity, Hattie's unique and playful illustration style extends itself through the worlds of art, design and fashion. E.g. Vibrant colours, Bold patterns, Doodling, Signature style, Portraits and Playful patterns
Lauren Child	**Lauren Child** is an English children's author and illustrator. She is best known for the Charlie and Lola picture book series. E.g. Illustration, Mixed media, Characters, Playful style, Lots of layers and Drawing and collage
Sean McCabe	Sean McCabe is a calligrapher, hand lettering artist and type designer. He hand draws every single one of his typographies, inspired by the nature of the hand drawn and how it can almost look computer generated. E.g. Handwriting, Uses different fonts, Decorative, Shapes, Bold, One colour and Fine lines

Year 7 Music: Cycle 1 Keyboard Skills Revision Homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Rhythm and Pulse	Rhythm	A musical pattern of different note lengths.
	Ensemble	A group of musicians who perform together.
	Call and Response	A musical conversation where one person or group plays a phrase, and another person or group answers.
	Structure	The overall layout or organisation of a piece of music (e.g., verse, chorus).
Notation	Crotchet	A note value that lasts for one beat.
	Minim	A note value that lasts for two beats.
	Quaver	A note value that lasts for half a beat.
	Stave	The set of five horizontal lines and four spaces that music is written on.
	Flat note ♭	The black note to the left of a white note.
Elements of Music	Tempo	The speed of a given piece of music.
	Dynamics	The volume of music, how loud or quiet it is.
	Tonality	The mood of the music, often described as major or minor.
	Texture	How many different music layers are being performed at the same time (thick or thin).
	Harmony	A combination of two or more notes that combine to create a new sound
	Chord	Three notes played together at the same time.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Music Detective For this task, you need to listen to a song of your choice at home. As you listen, identify the different musical instruments you can hear playing. Finally, describe the overall mood of the song and explain why you feel it creates that atmosphere.

Task 2: Rhythm Challenge You will create an eight-beat rhythm using either body percussion or various household objects. Once you have practiced it, perform your rhythm for someone at home or record a video of your performance.

Task 3: Concert Review To complete this task, watch a live musical performance on YouTube. After watching, write a short review describing what you enjoyed about the performance and explain the reasons for your choice.

Year 7 Product Design : Revision Homework

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Drawing & Geometric Construction	Parallel lines	Lines that stay the same distance apart and never cross.
	Perpendicular lines	Lines that intersect and form right angles (90 degrees).
	Isometric construction	A method for the visual representation of three-dimensional objects in two dimensions. The term comes from the Greek for "having equal measurement".
	Proportion	The relationships, or ratios, between the heights, widths, and depths of a subject used to draw a believable likeness.
	Crating	A method of drawing a 3D object in Isometric inside a crate or wireframe. It helps to draw things accurately and consider views that are not visible.
Product Analysis	ACCESSFM	An acronym used to structure product analysis and research: Aesthetics (appearance), Cost (buying price), Customer (user), Environment (impact), Size (dimensions), Safety (standards), Function (how it works), and Material (what it is made from).
Sustainability	Product Life Cycle	The journey of a product from the extraction of raw materials through manufacturing, distribution, use, and final disposal.
	Cradle to Grave	A design concept that considers the environmental effect of a product from its original source through to its eventual disposal.
Technical Processes (CAD/CAM)	CAD	Computer Aided Design : The use of computer software (e.g., 2D Design) to generate and communicate design ideas.
	CAM	Computer Aided Manufacture : The use of computer-controlled machinery, such as a laser cutter, to realise a design.
	Acrylic	A Thermoplastic material that becomes soft and mouldable when heated. This process can be repeated many times without significant chemical change.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Drawing Techniques (Recall) List the three edges that are represented in an **Isometric Pictorial** drawing. Following this, explain the specific purpose of using the **Crating** technique when creating a 3D sketch of an object. Practice your isometric drawing skills; help videos

Task 2: The Plastic Life Cycle (Application) Identify three distinct stages of the **Plastics Product Life Cycle** from the provided Knowledge Organiser. Using the cycle information, explain the difference between "Recycling" a plastic product and "Energy Recovery" (incineration) at the end of a product's life.

Task 3: Workshop Safety (Evaluation) Justify the safety protocols for setting up and using a **laser cutter**. Specifically, explain why the extraction system must be switched on and why the operator must wait until all **smoke and fumes** have been extracted before opening the laser chamber.

Year 7 Textiles : Cycle 1 Day of the Dead

Topic	Key Term	Definition / Key Information
Textiles	Textiles	Textiles Materials made from threads or fibres that are woven, knitted, or pressed together to make fabric. They are used to make items like clothing, blankets, and towels. Fibres can be natural (from plants like cotton or animals like wool) or synthetic (man-made like polyester).
	Functional Textiles	Designed to perform a specific function, such as providing protection, safety, or physical comfort.
	Non-functional Textiles	Used for their decorative (aesthetic) appearance.
Cultural Influence	Day of the Dead (Día de los Muertos)	A joyful Mexican holiday celebrated on November 1st and 2nd to remember and celebrate the lives of deceased loved ones. November 1st honors children, and November 2nd honors adults.
Decorative Techniques	Embroidery	A technique used to decorate fabric by stitching patterns, designs, or words onto its surface using a needle and thread. Common stitches include running stitch, back stitch, and cross stitch.
	Appliqué	A sewing method where smaller pieces of fabric are applied and stitched onto a larger base fabric to create layered, textured patterns or pictures. Derived from the French word meaning "to apply".
Colour Theory	Primary Colours	The base colours (Red, Yellow, Blue) that cannot be created by mixing other colours together.
	Secondary Colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours together (e.g., mixing red and blue creates purple).
	Complementary Colours	Colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel (e.g., Red & Green, Yellow & Purple, Blue & Orange), which create high contrast.
	Analogous Colours	Colours that sit next to each other on the colour wheel (also known as colour neighbours).
Fashion	Sustainability	Sustainability means making and using clothes and textiles in a way that protects the environment and ensures there are enough resources for future generations. This includes reducing waste, saving energy and water, and choosing materials that are better for the planet.
	Recycling	Recycling is the process of turning old or unwanted materials into new products instead of throwing them away. In textiles, this could mean making new fabric from old clothes or using recycled fibres to create new garments.

Additional Homework Tasks

Task 1: Creative Homework Menu Textiles Homework menu
Select one of the creative tasks from the menu to complete over a two-week period.
Once finished, bring your physical project into school or photograph it to upload onto Google Classroom.

Task 2: Artist connections and influences Learn the characteristics of these artists/cultures

Day of the Dead	● **Celebration of Loved Ones** – The festival honours and remembers family members who have died through joyful celebrations, music, food, and decorations. ● **Bright Colours** – Bold colours such as pink, orange, purple, blue, and yellow are used to celebrate life rather than mourn death. ● **Sugar Skulls (Calaveras)** – Colourfully decorated skulls are a famous symbol of the festival. They often include flowers, hearts, swirls, and patterns. ● **Patterns** – Flowers, especially marigolds and roses, are common decorative designs. Also include dots, lines, spirals, hearts, leaves, and geometric shapes to create decorative surfaces. ● **Symmetry** – Many sugar skull designs are symmetrical, meaning both sides match. ● **Handcrafted Decorations** – Many decorations are handmade, showing creativity, craftsmanship, and cultural traditions.
Lucy Sparrow	● Style and Medium: Contemporary art and craft focusing primarily on hand-sewn felt and wool using applique. ● Key Characteristics: Creates life-sized replicas and oversized, cuddly soft versions of everyday real-world items (such as grocery store products). ● Inspired by Pop Art. ● Meaning:Her artwork highlights deeper themes such as the decline of the traditional high street, commercialism, and the fragmentation of local communities.

Blank Templates

Blank Flash Cards

Use this template daily to structure your flash cards. Write your question/ key term or prompt on the front and the answer on the back.

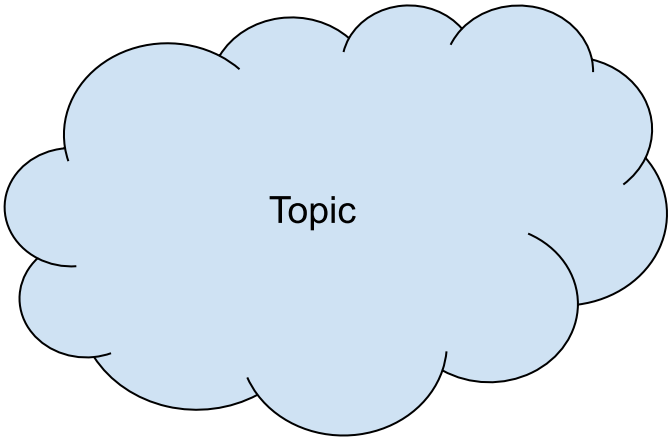
FLASHCARD FRONT (The Prompt Face)	FLASHCARD BACK (The Answer Face)
_____	

FLASHCARD FRONT (The Prompt Face)	FLASHCARD BACK (The Answer Face)
_____	

FLASHCARD FRONT (The Prompt Face)	FLASHCARD BACK (The Answer Face)
_____	

Blank Self-Quizzing Template

Use this template daily to structure your "Look, Cover, Write, Check, Correct" routine with any Windsor Knowledge Organiser.

No.	Active Retrieval Output (Write From Memory)	Green Pen Corrections / Omissions Box
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Blank Mind Map