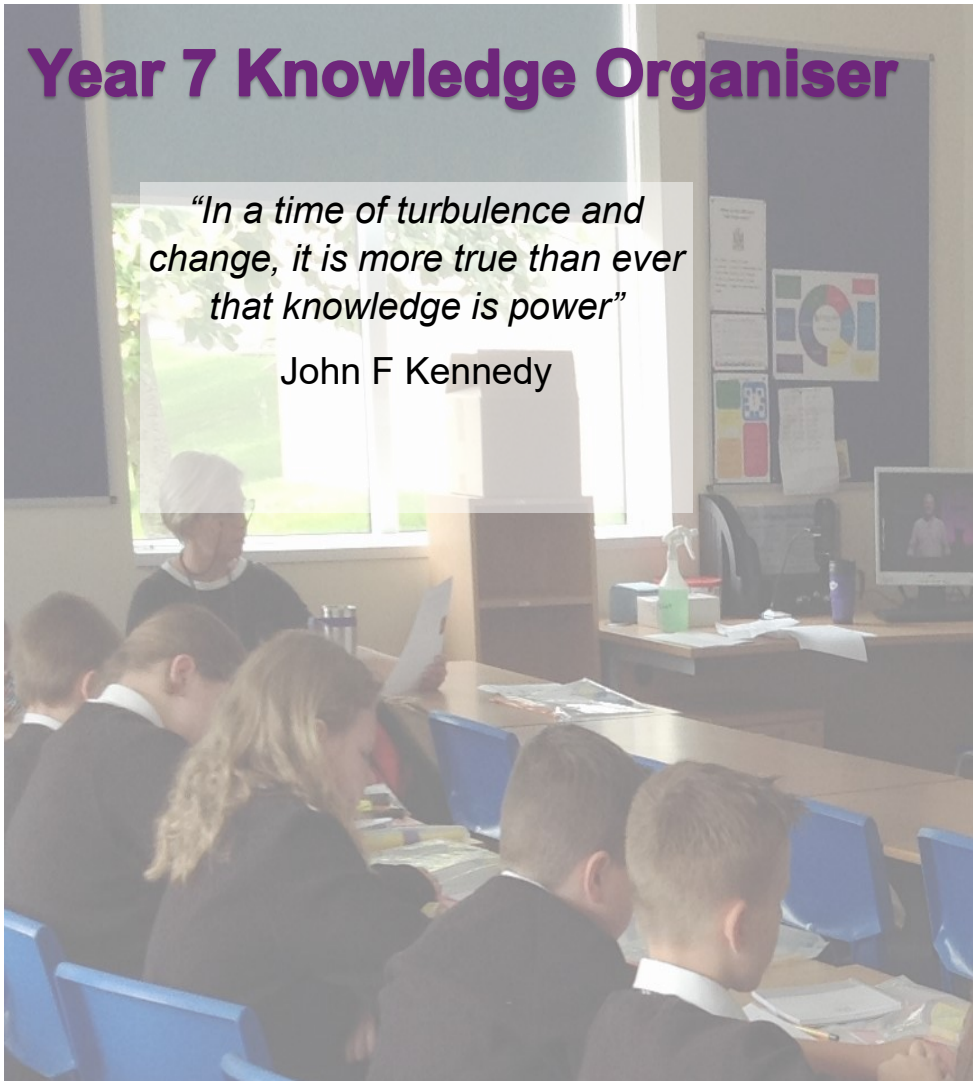


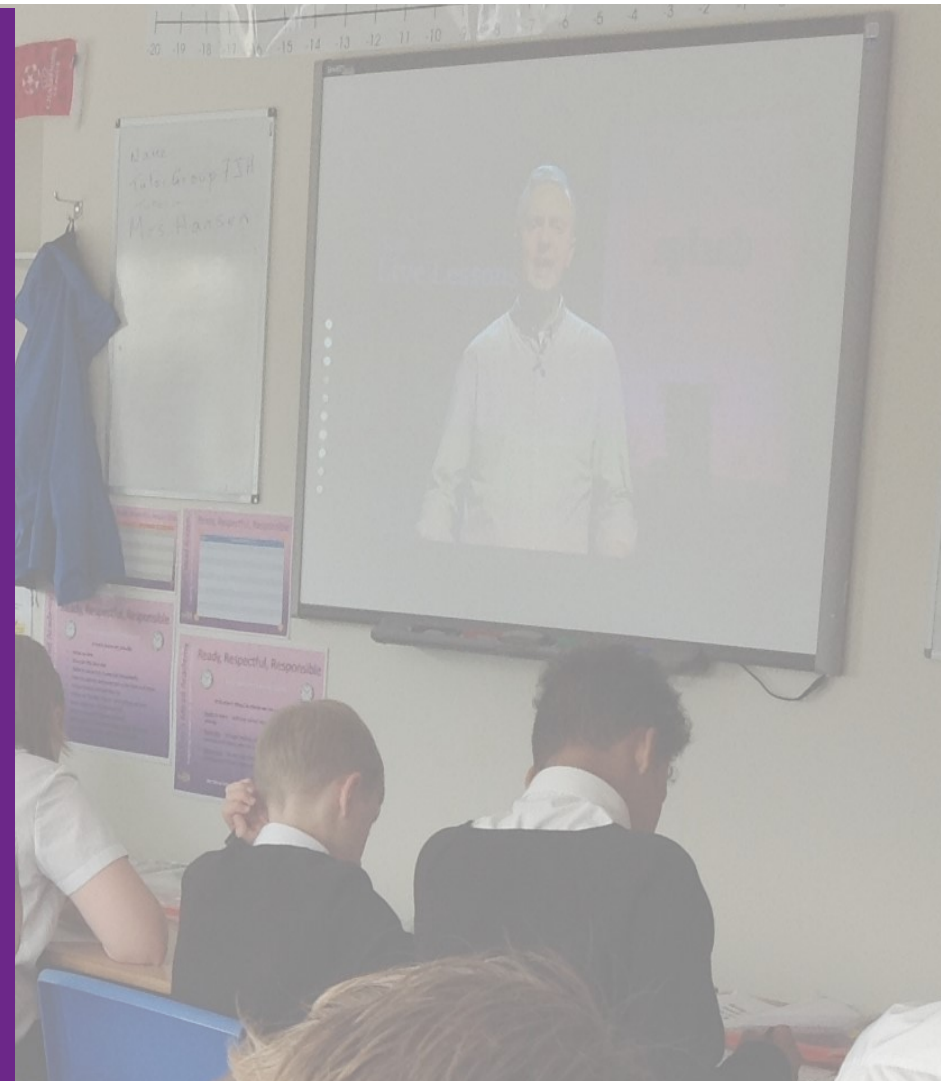
Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

"In a time of turbulence and change, it is more true than ever that knowledge is power"

John F Kennedy

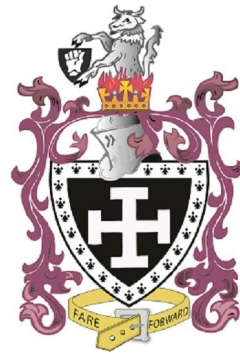


Autumn 2



Inspiring Education for All

**Buckler's Mead
Academy**



Name:

Tutor:

Ready, Responsible, Respect

How to use your knowledge Organiser

Self –Quizzing.

Your knowledge organiser contains all of the key information you need to know for each subject area.

Your Knowledge Organiser will allow you to revise this key information and make sure it is stored and retrieved from your long-term memory.

The best way to use this resource is by self-quizzing through the “**look, cover, write and check**” method.

First look through and read the information on a section of your Knowledge Organiser

Then Cover the section so you can no longer see the information

Next Try and **write out or mind map** the key definitions or facts that you need to know

Now uncover the section of your Knowledge Organiser and check how correct you were

Finally Correct anything that you wrote down that was incorrect

Look



Cover



Write



Check



Year 7 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your insect project

Colour Vocabulary

Primary colours are the 3 main colours. They cannot be made, but are used to make all other colours.

Secondary colours are made by mixing 2 primary colours.

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.

Complementary colours are opposite on the colour wheel.

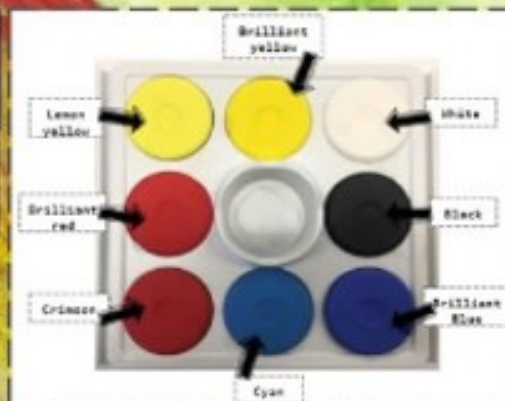


Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.

Tint - when you add white to a colour to make it lighter



Shade - when you add black to a colour to make it darker



Making objects look 3D

To prevent your drawings from looking flat, you should use a range of tones and marks. Pressing harder and lighter and layering with your pencil creates different tones. Use the direction of your pencil to help enhance the 2D surface, and you can also include shadows which will also help objects appear 3D.

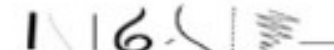
Art Formal Elements

Colour

What you see when light reflects off something. Red, yellow and blue are primary colours.

Line

A mark which can be long, short, wiggly, straight etc.



Tone

How light or dark something is.



Texture

How something looks or feels - eg rough or smooth.



Pattern

A symbol or shape that is repeated.



Shape

A 2D area which is enclosed by a line - eg triangle.



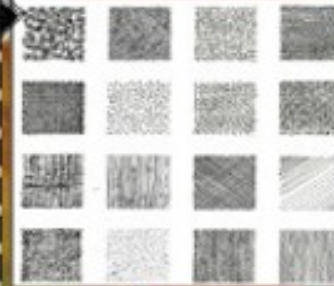
Form

Something which has 3 dimensions - eg a cube, sphere or sculpture.



Markmaking

To make your drawings look more realistic, you should try to use different marks to show textures and surfaces. You can do this by changing the direction, pressure or length of your marks.

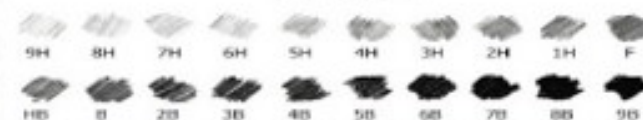


Grades of pencil

Pencils come in different grades, the softer the pencil, the darker the tone.

H=Hard B=Black

In art the most useful pencils for shading are 2B and 4B. If your pencil has no grade, it is most likely HB(hard black) in the middle of the scale.



Art Technique Key Words

Media/Medium	The materials and tools used by an artist to create a piece of art
Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create a piece of art
Composition	Where you place objects on the page
Highlight	The bright or reflective area on an object or piece of art
Shadow/shade	The darker areas within a piece of art or object
Proportion	The size relationship between different parts - eg height compared to width

Art & Photography

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For Sunni Muslims, the supremacy of Gods will is an important article of faith.



Nature of God

Tawhid: the Oneness and unity of God the belief that there is only one God. This makes Islam a monotheistic religion.

No one can describe God or picture him, because there is nothing to compare him to – This is why there are no pictures of God in places of worship.

'There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.' This belief is repeated daily in the Shahadah (Islamic declaration of faith)

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser – Key beliefs of Islam

Angels

Muslims believe that angels, or **malaikah**, were created before humans with the purpose of following the orders of Allah and communicating with humans. Muslims believe that angels, like all other creatures, were created by God. In Islamic belief, angels communicate messages from Allah to humanity.

Angels in Islam have the following qualities:

They are made from light.

They have no **free will**.

They tell Allah about the behaviour of humans.

They are limitless.

They are invisible. However, they may reveal themselves to humans on special occasions. An example is when the Angel **Jibril** revealed himself to Prophet Muhammad.

For Muslims it is not enough to believe in one God; they must show that belief in the way they live their lives, so **ONLY** God should be worshipped. Muhammad is respected as a prophet but **NOT** worshipped. Nothing is more important than God, not family, money or work.

Believing in the supreme power of God's will means that Muslims have to try and accept that even the bad things that happen in life are 'meant to be'. God's plans are mysterious and cannot be fully known by humans.

Muslim: one who has submitted to the will of God and has accepted Islam.

Islam: the name of the religion followed by Muslims; to surrender to the will of God; peace.

Allah: the Arabic name for God.

Tawhid: the Oneness and unity of God

Monotheistic: a religion that believes there is only one God.

Supremacy: a supreme power or authority; a quality of God.

Prophet: a person who proclaims the message of God.

Prophethood: when God makes someone a prophet to communicate his message to people.

Risalah: the belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.

Significance of Muhammad

Muhammad is the last prophet sent by God and is referred to as the **Seal of the Prophets**. This means the Qur'an is the final revelation sent by God. Because the Prophet Muhammad is of such importance to them, Muslims try to live in the ways of the prophet, and the **Hadith** and **Sunnah** are important sources of authority for Muslims to guide their lives.

Message

Muslims believe the Prophet Muhammad has been chosen by Allah to give a universal message to all humanity. The message is that Allah is one and he is the God of all. God is to be worshipped by all. God is the final judge.

Sunni and Shia differences and similarities

The vast majority of the 1.6 billion Muslims in the world are Sunni, between 10% and 13% are Shia Muslims, and 87% to 90% are Sunni Muslims. Sunni Muslims are also present in more countries and regions throughout the world, whereas most of Shia Muslims live in four countries: Iran, Pakistan, India, and Iraq.

The separation of the two groups started after the death of the Prophet Muhammad. The majority believed that his rightful successor was his father-in-law and close friend, Abu Bakr, but a small group believed the Prophet Muhammad's successor should be Ali ibn (son of) Abi Talib, his cousin and son-in-law and father of his grandchildren.

The Key Prophets of Islam

All prophets preached the oneness of God ('Tahwid' in Arabic). A prophet is someone chosen by God to call people to the worship of one God. In the Qur'an only 25 prophets (and messengers) are mentioned.

The main prophets and messengers highlighted in the Qur'an are Adam, Noah, Ibrahim and his son Isaac, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad, who was the last (seal) of the prophets and messengers.

They had important tasks to perform and messages to give humankind. These prophets are the most revered of all the prophets.



Beliefs & Values

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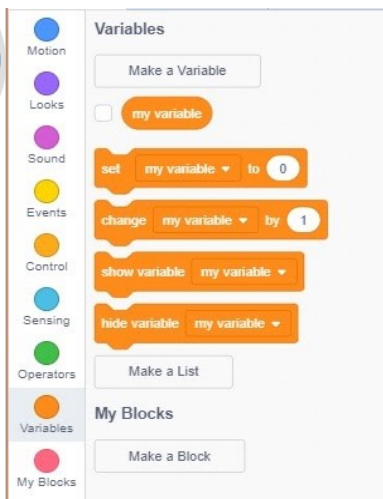
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7.2: Scratch Programming



If we wrote a list of instructions to do one after another in a program we would create a **sequence**.

Variables are a part of a program used to store

Branching is when the program can go off in different directions. Just like a tree, the branches can split and end up at different points.

In a program, this is achieved by saying 'If something happens then do this...'

Key Terms-

Sequence-

Selection-

Iteration-

Variable-

There are three types of repeat available in Scratch

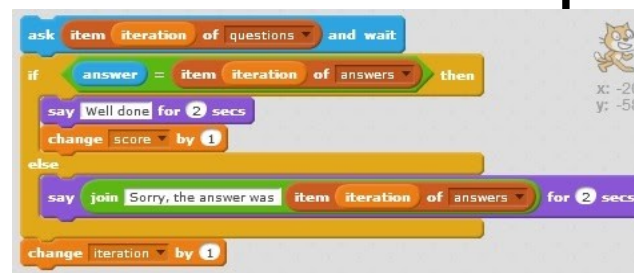
1. Repeat Forever
2. Repeat a number of times

A computer program can store 'lists' and to make things easier, they are called 'lists' too.

To make a list in Scratch, select Variables and then 'Make a list'. You will need to give your list a name that tells you what is stored in it.

The section of code here is the repeated section.

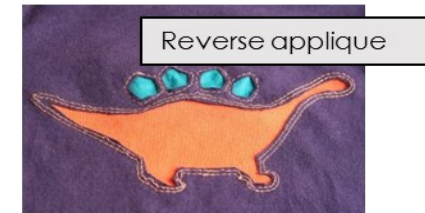
It would be much easier if you could just tell the computer to do all of this rather than having to re-



Computing

Visual Testing

Where a product is checked using the human eye and without measuring instruments. An example could be examining the aesthetics of a product or checking the quality.

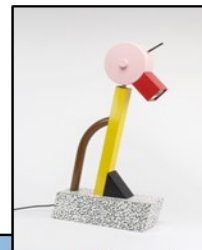


Design and Technology – Year 7

Design Movements

De Stijl (The Style) - 1917

- An art movement founded in the Netherlands.
- Also known as Neo-plasticism or 'The New Plastic Art'.
- Only used primary colours, black and white.
- Based on a strict geometry of horizontals and verticals.
- Inspired the development both of abstract art and modern architecture and design.
- Inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright.
- Gerrit Rietveld was a furniture designer and architect who used this style.

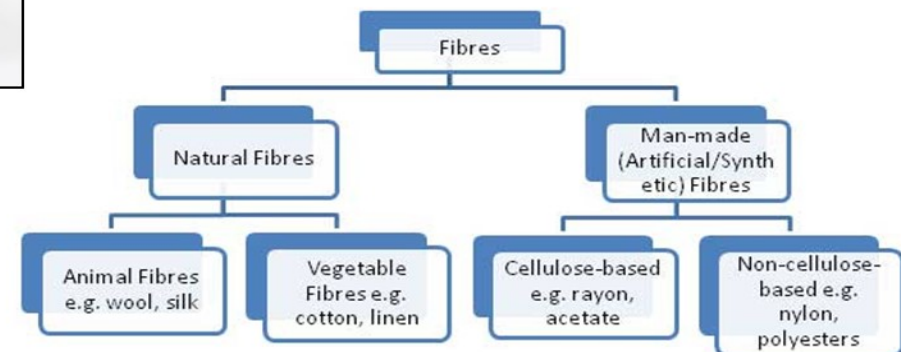


Memphis – 1981

- Began in Milan, Italy by Ettore Sottsass
- A colourful geometric style which became most popular and widely accepted in the 1990s
- Bright, multi-coloured objects with a rejection of typical shapes. For example, instead of chair legs being rectangular, they'd be circles or triangles.
- Influenced the design of furniture, architecture, household items, and clothes.



Embroidery	The art of decorating fabric with thread. Embroidery can be hand-stitched or machine stitched.
Couching	Thread or materials such as yarn are laid on the surface of a fabric and fastened into place using small stitches,
Applique	Combines smaller pieces of fabric which are layered together to form a pattern or picture. Applique is often completed on a sewing machine or by hand to adhere the multiple layers together and to add accents or detail.
Reverse Applique	Two pieces of fabric are sewn together, with the top layer then cut to reveal the fabric layer underneath. The fabric edge can be left raw or turned under and stitched.



Design & Technology

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KEY WORDS OR PHRASES:

Mime: Action without words

Physical Theatre: Theatre which emphasizes the use of physical movement for expression.

Suspension of disbelief: Logically you understand that the drama is not real but you override this reaction and believe in it anyway.

Empathy: The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.

Character: Playing someone different from yourself. A person in a novel, play or film.

Character Motivation: the reason behind a character's behaviours and actions.

Stereotype: a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

Cliché: overused and unoriginal.

Spontaneous Improvisation: completely unplanned

Polished Improvisation: refinement through rehearsal, of characters, scenarios, and dialogue without a script.

Genre: A style or category of drama.

Proscenium Stage: Where curtains are used to separate the stage and the audience.

Blocking: Where an actor stands in front of another actor and blocks the audience's view.

It also means when the Director organises the precise movement of actors on a stage.

Profile: to stand side on to the audience so that they see

Rapport: a close and harmonious relationship in which the people or groups concerned understand each other's feelings or ideas and communicate well with each other.

It is when the performers 'connect and communicate' with an audience and the audience are interested in and engaged with the performance.

Script: The written text of a play, film, or broadcast.

Stage Direction: an INSTRUCTION in italics and often found in brackets.

Monologue: a long speech by one actor in a play or film

Duologue: speaking roles for only two actors.

Narration: Explaining the action in a play.

Teacher in role: Teacher playing a character.

Movement Skills:

Posture, Angle, Walk Speed, Body & facial gestures

**Vocal Skills:**

Tone, Tempo, Volume, Accent, Emphasis, Pitch

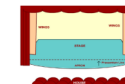
Drama

ASSESSMENT STRANDS:

GROUP WORK: Your ability to respond, collaborate, develop, and refine work.



KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING: Use of drama techniques and theatre vocabulary.



PERFORMANCE SKILL: your ability to apply a range of theatrical skills when performing both script and devised drama.

Key Terminology & Definitions

Aetiological	A type of myth that gives a reason or cause for an event.	AG. aitia 'a cause' +logy 'the study of'
brooded	Thought for a long time about things that make you sad, angry or worried.	OE. meaning 'to sit on eggs with the purpose of hatching them'. The figurative use comes from 'nursing' your anger, the way a mother hen 'nurses' her young until they hatch.
ethereal	Light and delicate, especially in an unnatural way.	AG. aithēr 'ether' meaning 'upper air' + -al 'relating to'
historical	A type of myth that recalls and recounts an event in history to make sure it is remembered.	AG. historikos 'narrative'
immortal	Living or lasting forever.	L. im- 'not', mort- 'death'
mortal	Unable to continue living forever.	L. mort- 'death'
prophecy	A statement that says what is going to happen in the future.	AG. prophēteia. Pro 'before', phētēs 'speaker'
psychological	A type of myth that explains, or tries to influence, people's behaviour.	AG. psukhē 'breath, soul, mind', -logy 'the study of'
quest	A long search for something that is difficult to find.	L. quaerere 'to ask/seek'
relic	An object or tradition from the past that continues to exist.	L. reliquiae 'remains'
sacred	Considered to be holy and deserving respect, especially because of a connection with God.	L. Sacr- 'holy'
warrior	A soldier, usually one who has both experience and skill in fighting.	F. guerrei- 'to make war'

SPaG

Apostrophe for possession	An apostrophe is used before the S to show the possession of one person, 'Thor's hammer' An apostrophe is used after the S to show an object belonging to more than one person, 'Asgard is the gods' home'
Apostrophe for omission	An apostrophe is used to replace a missing letter when two words are pushed together to form a contraction. Examples: Do not = don't Have not = haven't Could have = could've

Roots and Stems

Hydr- meaning 'water.' Greek root.
-ology meaning 'the study of.' Greek root.
Mort- meaning 'death'. Latin root.

Spellings

Abandoned, distressed, wretched, obeyed, wondered, incensed, deceived, rejected, embittered, diabolical, quest, challenge

Context

Myths & Legends are stories, mostly passed down verbally, that were used to explain events, document history and influence the way people behaved.

Ancient Greeks: About 2,500 years ago, Greece was the most important place in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. The Greeks believed that gods and goddesses watched over them. These gods lived forever and were much more powerful than humans. They felt human emotions, like love and anger. Greeks thought the gods lived above Mount Olympus, in a palace in the clouds and kept an eye on life below. From time to time, they would interfere in what was going on. They could send storms if they were angry and decide who was victorious in wars. Sometimes they even played tricks on humans too.

Romans: Around 2,000 years ago, the city of Rome was at the centre of a huge empire that stretched from Scotland to Syria. At the peak of its power, Rome ruled more than 45 million people across Europe, North Africa and Asia. Its army was the most powerful in the world, and as it conquered more land, Rome grew from a town into an enormous capital. The Romans had lots of different gods and goddesses. There were gods for almost everything, like thunder, love, war, wisdom and even the sewer in Rome. The Romans were always trying to keep on the good side of their gods. They made offerings at temples and shrines to make them happy. Later on the Romans became Christians.

Norse: Norsemen are a group of people from the Middle Ages, from where we now call Scandinavia. The Old Norse language was spoken by Vikings. They believed in gods and goddesses. The Norse gods belong to two major clans: Æsir and Vanir. Odin, Frigg, Thor, Loki, Balder, Hod, Heimdall and Tyr are the most elevated representatives of Æsir and are known as the main gods. The second clan, Vanir, contains the fertility gods and count Njord, Freyr, and Freyja as their most notable members. Despite the antagonism between them, it was necessary for the two families to combine their powers and ideals for all to prosper.

King Arthur: The beginning of the stories of King Arthur are hard to date as he seems to be a figure that has existed for thousands of years. Unlikely to be just one person, his story is made up of mentions from poetry and accounts that span a large amount of time. He is imagined to be a great King and warrior, whose life was guided by the Wizard Merlin and who became king after pulling the Sword from the Stone. He is believed (by his believers) to be buried in Glastonbury.

Terminology	Definition
Alliteration	A series of words starting with the same letter.
onomatopoeia	Words that represent sounds.
simile	A way of comparing one thing to another using 'like' or 'as'.
personification	Giving human qualities to non-human objects.
metaphor	A way of comparing one thing to another by saying it IS that thing.
prefix	A group of letters added to the start of a word to affect the meaning.
suffix	A group of letters added to the end of a word that affect the meaning.

Key Terms	
Island	Piece of land surrounded by water
Inhabited	A group of people with a strong sense of identity
Nation	A group of people with a strong sense of identity
Region	A large area, often part of a country e.g. the south west of England
County	Historical administrative area such as Somerset
Economy	Money
Manufacturing	
Continent	a large landmass, for example Europe or Asia
European Union	a group of European countries whose governments work together
Trade	buying and selling goods
Imports	goods and services that enter a country
Exports	goods and services that leave a country
Local Environment	a small area such as a housing estate or park
Mental Map	a personal memory map of an area
Sketch Map	a map of an area that has not been drawn to scale
Redevelop	improve a run-down area, usually in a town or city
Re-wilding	restoring and protecting natural processes and ecosystems/ habitats
Urban	in towns or cities
Rural	countryside
Rain garden,	an area of grassland, flowers and trees that stores and uses up water to reduce the risk of flooding
Guerrilla Gardening	converting a derelict or abandoned area into a garden, often without legal permission to do so
Ordnance Survey (OS)	maps – very detailed maps of Great Britain available at different scales
Island	Piece of land surrounded by water

Year 7 Topic 1 Introduction of the UK

1.1 Our Island Home

- ✓ The British Isles is a group of islands, the largest of which are Great Britain and Ireland, separated from the rest of Europe by sea.
- ✓ The UK is made up of four nations: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each nation is further divided into regions and counties.



- ✓ The UK has a huge variety of landscapes, traditions and cultures, which make it very popular with visitors from around the world.

1.2 The UK in Europe

- ✓ The UK is part of Europe.
- ✓ Many of the countries in Europe belong to the European Union. These countries have close economic, scientific and cultural links with one another.
- ✓ The UK trades with a whole range of countries both within the Europe and outside.
- ✓ Having links with Europe, the UK has many benefits such as tourism and trade
- ✓ Following a referendum in 2016, the UK voted to leave the European Union in 2019.



1.3 Exploring the local environment

- ✓ Local environments can be redeveloped to make them more attractive places to live.
- ✓ If there is an old factory like the Old Glove Factory in Yeovil it can be redeveloped to make it useful and better for the environment
- ✓ The environment is currently at risk at being destroyed through new housing, laying patios in gardens instead of grass, new roads etc.
- ✓ Adding rain gardens to land will help improve the local environment as there will be somewhere for water to soak into and provides a habitat for animals and insects such as bees that are essential for life.
- ✓ Helps reduce flooding in areas as rain gardens absorb the water.

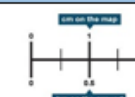
Learning about the UK using OS maps

- ✓ Four and Six Figure Grid References
- ✓ Measuring distance on a map using the scale line



Measuring Distance: Scale and distance

- ✓ Example of a scale bar with one two cms for every one km.
- ✓ Most maps have a scale. These help us to work out distances on maps. This is given by the scale statement (eg 1:25,000) and/or by showing a scale bar.
- ✓ The scale shows how much bigger the real world is than the map.



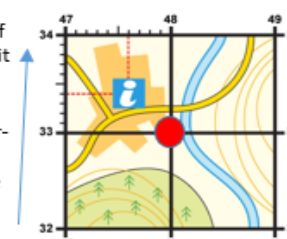
Grid References: Things to remember:

Four Figure Grid References

When you give a grid reference, always give the easting first: "Along the corridor and up the stairs".

1. Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want (red circle). Write this number down.
2. Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want.
3. Look at the number of this grid line and add it to the two-digit number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference.

In this case, the four figure grid reference is 48,33.



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.

Six Figure Grid References

Give the six figure grid reference for the Information Centre (i)

1. First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits.
2. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the first two digits.
3. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. Write this number after the last two digits.
4. You now have a six figure grid reference. In this instance, the tourist information office is located at 476334.

Geography

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Key Terms	
Atmosphere	the layer of air around Earth
Weather	the day-to day condition of the atmosphere (eg temperature, wind, rainfall)
Climate	the average weather conditions over a long period of time usually 30 years
Precipitation	water falling from the atmosphere to Earth's surface (eg rain, snow)
Air mass	a large body of air that travels from one area to another
Prevailing wind	the most common wind direction
Ocean current	a flow of warm or cold water in the ocean
Reservoir	a large lake where water is stored
Water cycle	the cycle of water between the oceans, atmosphere and land
Surface runoff	water flowing over the ground (eg rivers)
Evaporation	water changing from a liquid to a gas (water vapour)
Groundwater	water held underground in soil or in rock
Transpiration	water released from plant leaves into the atmosphere
Condensation	water changing from a gas to a liquid (water droplets)
Relief rainfall	warm moist air forced to rise over mountains, cools and condenses to form cloud and rain
Microclimate	weather and climate conditions in a small area such as a city or forest
Smog	a combination of smoke (pollution) and fog
Pollution	harmful substances entering the environment
Urban heat island	concentration of high temperatures recorded in a city
Isotherm	a line on a map joining points with the same temperature
Isoline	a line on a map joining points of equal value
Isohyet	a type of isoline joining points having the same amount of rainfall
Dredge	to clear the bottom of an area of water by scooping out mud, rocks and rubbish

3.1 Recording the Weather

- ✓ The UK sometimes experiences unusual or extreme weather events.
- ✓ Weather conditions can be recorded by measuring temperature, precipitation, wind direction, wind speed and cloud cover.
- ✓ The weather is important to many groups of people for different reasons, for example farmers, sportspeople, shop and cafe owners or tourists.
- ✓ Scientists use powerful computer models to help forecast the likely weather conditions in the next few days and weeks.

Element	Instrument
Temperature	Thermometer
Precipitation	Rain gauge
Wind direction	Wind vane
Wind speed	Anemometer
Cloud cover	Satellite

Year 7 Topic 2 Weather and Climate in the UK

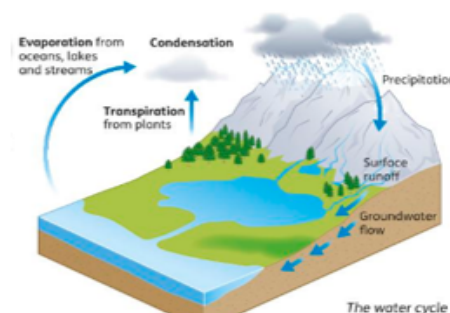
3.2 Why is our weather so changeable?

- ✓ In March 2018 a blast of bitterly cold weather swept across the UK and Europe from Siberia, causing severe disruption and many deaths. It became known as 'The Beast from the East'.
- ✓ Weather in the UK is very changeable, due mainly to the effect of several air masses that come from different directions.
- ✓ Most of the time in the UK, a prevailing wind blows from the south-west across the Atlantic Ocean, bringing mild, cloudy and wet conditions.
- ✓ North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current that transfers warm water across the Atlantic from the Caribbean and brings warmer weather and rain to the UK, especially the south-west coast.



3.3 Rain

- ✓ The water cycle describes how water is constantly being recycled between the atmosphere, the land and the oceans. Rain (precipitation) is an important part of the water cycle, transferring water from the atmosphere to the ground.
- ✓ Rain is formed when air-cools and condenses, turning water vapour into water droplets (which turn into clouds). As these droplets become larger and heavier, they fall to the ground as rain.
- ✓ Short periods of very heavy rainfall can sometimes cause widespread and devastating flooding in the UK.



3.4 Urban microclimates

- ✓ Urban microclimates are characterised by higher temperatures, windy conditions, higher night-time temperatures, and a higher chance of storms, fog and smog.
- ✓ Urban microclimates are caused by the heat from buildings, roads, vehicles and industry, and by higher temperatures, pollutants and a lack of vegetation.
- ✓ An urban heat island is a concentration of higher temperatures in a city.

3.5 Extreme weather in the UK

- ✓ Recent examples of extreme record-breaking weather in the UK include the hot, dry summer of 2018 and the heavy rainfall in December 2015.
- ✓ The village of Glenridding, in the Lake District, suffered devastating floods when heavy rain caused the local river to burst its banks, damaging houses, shops, roads and bridges.



Geography

"Inspiring Education for All"

How did William conquer England?

Key Figures

Edward the Confessor – King of England, died in 1066, left no clear heir to the Throne of England.

William the Conqueror – Duke of Normandy, promised throne in 1051. Became King of England after the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Started Norman control of England.

Harald Hardrada – Viking warrior and King of Norway. Believed he had right to the Throne, led invasion in 1066 when he lost the Battle of Stamford Bridge

Harold Godwinson – Powerful Saxon lord, had links to Edward. Chosen by the Witan to be King in 1066. Lost Battle of Hastings.

Edgar the Aethling – Closest male relative to Edward the Confessor, very young, supported by some Northern English lords.



Key Points

Battle of Stamford Bridge (Sept 1066) – Fought between Hardrada and Godwinson near York.

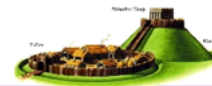
Battle of Hastings (Oct 1066) – Fought between William of Normandy and Godwinson. Resulted in Norman control of England.

Harrying of the North – Brutal method of controlling Northern England, involving murder and destroying land.

Feudal System – Hierarchy to organise society meaning the King had total control.

Domesday Book – A survey to find out who lived in England and how much they owned.

Motte and Bailey Castles – Type of castle built by Normans. Two main parts – a hill section (Motte) and a walled section (Bailey).



Key Words

Heir – Who is next in line to the throne.

Succession – When someone new takes the throne.

Witan – A group of powerful lords and Bishops in England, advised the King and chose the next King.

Cavalry – Soldiers who ride horses in battle

Infantry – Soldiers who fight on foot, normally with sword and shield.

Survey – A way to gather information about people.

Conquest – Taking control of a country by force.

Peasant – Person who works on the land for others, paid very little.

Baron – Rich lord who owned land

Bishop – High ranking member of the church.

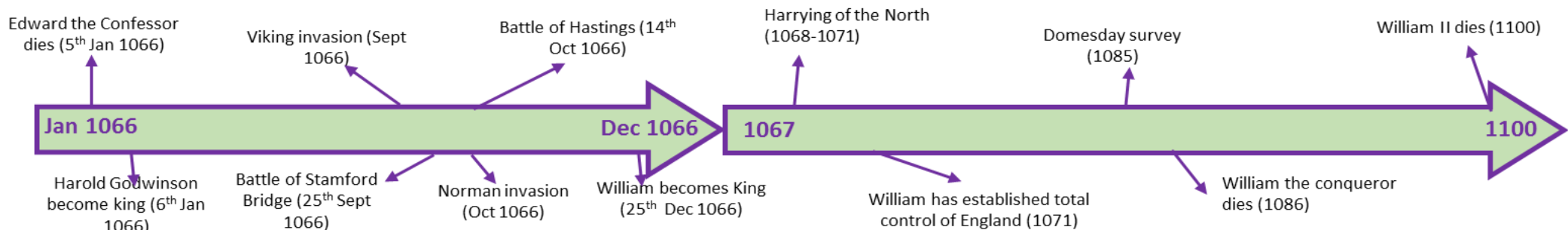


Key Questions

Where is Normandy? Normandy is an area of Northern France, it was a very powerful area in the 11th Century

Who were the Anglo-Saxons? The Anglo Saxons is a term for the English population in 1066. They are named after two German tribes.

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? There are many reasons, these include having well trained soldiers with better equipment and tactics. William used a trick called the false retreat. Also, the Saxons were tired following the Battle of Stamford Bridge.



History

Unit 3: Expressions, functions and Formulae



Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Functions	A function machine is a way of writing rules using a flow diagram. The equation $3j - 6 = 9$ can be shown on a function machine by writing out the functions that have been applied to in the order they happened. BIDMAS means multiplications happen before subtractions.	
2. Simplifying Expressions	Simplifying an expression is just another way to say solving a math problem. When you simplify an expression , you are trying to write it in the simplest way possible. At the end, there shouldn't be any more adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing left to do	
3. Simplifying Expressions	Use brackets and collecting like terms . Expand out bracket first – then collect like terms	
4. Writing Formulae	Substitute letters for words in the question.	<p>Bob charges £3 per window and a £5 call out charge.</p> $C = 3N + 5$ <p>Where N=number of windows and C=cost</p>

Year 7 French Food and drink. Christmas and Celebrations. Year 7 French Knowledge Organiser Nov-Dec 2020

Key Ideas

- La révision
- La nourriture
- Les spécialités régionales
- Les quantités
- Noël en France et dans les autres pays
- Les traditions

Key Vocabulary

Les noms	
Une baguette	A French stick loaf
Une crêpe	A type of thin pancake
Un croque-Monsieur	Cheese and ham on toast
Un croque-Madame	A cheese and ham toastie with a fried egg on top
Une tranche de	A slice of
Une bouteille de	A bottle of
Un kilo de	A kilo of
Je voudrais	I would like
Noël	Christmas
Un sapin de Noël	A Christmas Tree
Les cadeaux	presents
Le Nouvel An	New Year
Joyeux Noël	Happy Christmas
Le Saint-Sylvestre	New Year's Eve

Key Phrases

Je voudrais une baguette au jambon, s'il vous plaît	I would like a ham sandwich please
C'est tout ?	Is that all?
Qu'est-ce que vous désirez ?	What would you like ?
Ça coûte 10 euros	That costs 10 euros
J'adore Noël parce que c'est.....	I love Christmas because it is...
J'aime manger les crêpes parce qu'elles sont délicieuses	I like eating pancakes because they are tasty
Pour Noël on m'a offert un nouveau vélo	For Christmas I received a new bike
Pour célébrer le Nouvel An, je suis allé (e) en ville	For New Year I went into town...
J'ai mangé	I ate
J'ai bu	I drank
J'ai reçu	I received
Je vais prendre...	I am going to have/take



Les verbes

acheter	to buy
commander	to order
faire les courses	to do the shopping
manger	to eat
boire	to drink
prendre	to take/have
fêter	to celebrate

Les adjectifs

délicieux	delicious
dégoûtant	disgusting
content(e)	happy
intéressant	interesting
joli(e)	pretty
ennuyeux	boring
amusant	fun

MFL—French

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Community

Opportunity

Enjoyment

Success

Year 7 German Food and drink. Christmas and Celebrations. Year 7 German Knowledge Organiser Nov-Dec 2020

Key Ideas

- Wieder lernen
- Essen
- Spezialitäten
- Quantitäten
- Weihnachten in Deutschland und in den anderen deutschsprachigen Ländern
- Traditionen

Key Vocabulary

Die Nomen	
Wurst	sausage
Schmalzbrot	Toast with fat/dripping on in
Lebkuchen	gingerbread
Stollen	A spiced Christmas cake
Eine Scheibe	A slice of
Eine Flasche	A bottle of
Ein Kilo	A kilo of
Ich möchte	I would like
Weihnachten	Christmas
Ein Tannenbaum	A Christmas Tree
Die Geschenke	presents
Das Neujahr	New Year
Frohe Weihnachten	Happy Christmas
Silvester	New Year's Eve

Key Phrases

Ich möchte ein Schinkenbrot, bitte	I would like a ham sandwich please
Sonst noch etwas ?	Anything else?
Wie kann ich Ihnen helfen ?	How can I help you ?
Das kostet 10 euros	That costs 10 euros
Ich liebe Weihnachten, weil es.....ist	I love Christmas because it is...
Ich mag Pommes essen, weil sie lecker sind	I like eating chips because they are tasty
Für Weihnachten habe ich ein neues Fahrrad bekommen	For Christmas I received a new bike
Für Silvester bin ich in die Stadt gegangen	For New Year I went into town...
Ich habe.....gegessen	I ate
Ich habe.....getrunken	I drank
Ich habe.....bekommen	I received
Ich werde.....haben	I am going to have





Die Verben

kaufen	to buy
bestellen	to order
einkaufen	to do the shopping
essen	to eat
trinken	to drink
haben	to have
feiern	to celebrate

Die Adjektiven

lecker	delicious
ekelhaft	disgusting
froh	happy
interessant	interesting
hübsch	pretty
langweilig	boring
lustig	fun

KS3 Spanish - Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1							
1: Alphabet and Phonics		3: Asking somebody their age		4: When is your birthday?		5: Do you have siblings?	
Key sounds	Pronunciation	English	Spanish	English	Spanish	Spanish	English
a, b, c, d	ah, beh, theh, deh	1	uno	16	dieciséis	Tengo un hermano	I have a brother
ll	y	2	dos	17	diecisiete	Tengo una hermana	I have a sister
ñ	ny	3	tres	18	dieciocho	Tengo dos hermanos	I have two brothers
ci (i)	thee (ee)	4	cuatro	19	diecinueve	Tengo tres hermanas	I have three sisters
ce (e)	theh (eh)	5	cinco	20	veinte	No tengo hermanos	I don't have siblings
co	koh	6	seis	21	veintiuno	TASK 6: translate the following:	
ca	kah	7	siete	22	veintidós		
cu	koo	8	ocho	23	veintitres	1. Tengo tres hermanos y una hermana (y= and)	
que	keh	9	nueve	24	veinticuatro	2. I have five sisters and a brother.	
qui	key	10	diez	25	veinticinco	3. I have seven siblings.	
rr	rrr	11	once	26	veintiséis	TASK 7: Explain the two possible translations for 'hermanos'	
j	a bit like 'h' or at the back of your throat 'jhu'	12	doce	27	veintisiete		
Rules: most Spanish letters are phonetic. They sound		13	trece	28	veintiocho	Spanish	English
how they are spelt. Remember the rules above to sound		14	catorce	29	veintinueve	soy	I am
like a native Spanish speaker!		15	quince	30	treinta	eres	you are
TASK 1: Read the following words out loud in Spanish:		¿Cuántos años tienes?	How many years do you have?	31	treinta y uno	es	he/she/it is
equitación, cesp��, cinco, cuatro, catorce, educaci��n		tengo tres a��os	I have three years	cumplea��os?	birthday?	simp��tico/a	nice

2: Greetings		tienes <u>tengo</u>	you have I have	Mi cumpleaños es el...de... My birthday is the... of...	listo/a <u>tímido/a</u>	clever shy
Spanish	English	Star structure: <u>tengo ganas de cumplir ... años</u>		January <u>enero</u>	tonto/a	silly
<u>hola</u>	hello	 I'm looking forward to turning... years old		February  <u>febrero</u>	<u>divertido/a</u>	fun
¿Qué tal?	How are you?	In Spanish we do not say 'I am eleven years old'.		March <u>marzo</u>	<u>tranquilo/a</u>	calm
<u>fenomenal</u>	great	Instead we say 'I have eleven years.'		April <u>abril</u>	<u>listo/a</u>	clever
<u>bien, gracias</u>	good, thank you	It is important that you know the key verbs I have and		May <u>mayo</u>	<u>serio/a</u>	serious
regular	ok	<u>you have. (tiene = he/she has)</u>		June <u>junio</u>	<u>sincero/a</u>	sincere
fatal	terrible	TASK 3: Translate:		July <u>julio</u>	o at end of adjective	used to describe a female (f)
¿Cómo te llamas?	What's your name?	1. I have fourteen years		August <u>agosto</u>	a at end of adjective	used to describe a male (m)
Me llamo...	I call myself	2. I have ten years.		September <u>septiembre</u>	Soy sincero <u>pero</u> no soy tonto	I am sincere <u>but</u> I am not silly (male talking)
¿Y tu?	and you?	3. You have twelve years.		October <u>octubre</u>	TASK 8: translate:	
hasta <u>luego</u>	see you later/soon	4.Tengo <u>ganas</u> de <u>cumplir</u> quince años		November <u>noviembre</u>	1. Soy <u>divertida</u> y <u>lista</u> .	
adios	goodbye	5. Practise your phonics by reading all numbers out loud		December <u>diciembre</u>	2. <u>Es</u> tonto y <u>generoso</u> .	
TASK 2: Write a dialogue in Spanish of two people meeting, <u>then</u> read out loud to practise your phonics.		in your perfect Spanish accent.		TASK 4: practise your phonics by reading out loud		3. <u>Mi hermano es tranquilo</u> .
				TASK 5:translate the following:		4. <u>Eres simpática y tímida</u> .
				1. <u>Mi cumpleaños es</u> el once de enero.		5. I am serious and nice but my brother is fun

				2. My birthday is the sixteen of July.		
				3. My birthday is the twenty nine of December.		

TASK 9: Bringing it all together. 1. **Read** the parallel texts out loud in both Spanish and English to practise your pronunciation.

Hola, me llamo Juan.   Qu   tal? Tengo diez a  os y mi cumplea  os es el catorce de mayo. Tengo ganas de cumplir doce a  os. Tengo una hermana pero no tengo hermano. Mi hermana tiene catorce

a  os. Es divertida y seria. Soy simp  tica y tranquilo.   Y tu? Hasta luego. Hello, my name is Juan. How are you? I am ten years old and my birthday is the 14th of May.

I am looking forward to turning twelve years old. I have one sister but I don't have a brother. My sister is fourteen years old. She is fun and serious. I am nice and calm. And you? See you later.

Find the Spanish for: I don't have a brother, and you?, she is, she has, I have, I am called, I'm looking forward to

Using the text to help you, translate: I am looking forward to turning fourteen years old.

TASK 10: Using the text from task 9, **write** your own version of this text. It does not have to be factual, simply use what is on this knowledge organiser. Don't forget to use a star structure!

Knowledge Organiser – Digestion

There are 7 different types of nutrients;

1. Carbohydrates; simple carbohydrates provide a quick source of energy. Complex carbohydrates release energy more slowly.
2. Lipids (fats and oils)
3. Proteins
4. Vitamins
5. Minerals
6. Water (needed in all cells and body fluids)
7. Dietary fibre

Food Tests

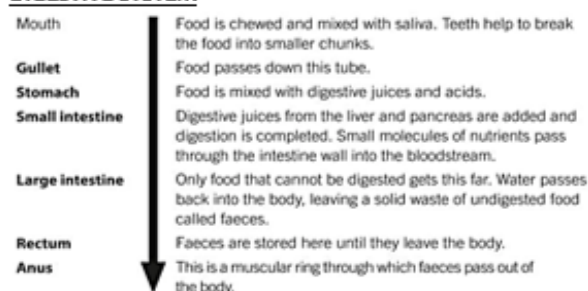
A food solution must be prepared by crushing the food and then adding a few drops of distilled water.

- **Starch** → If iodine is added to starch it will turn blue/black.
- **Sugar** → If Benedict's solution is added to a sugar and heated it will form an orange-red precipitate.
- **Lipids** → To test for fat, mix the substance with a small amount of ethanol and distilled water, if a milky white emulsion appears, then fat is present OR rub solid food into a piece of filter paper, if the paper turns translucent the food contains lipids.
- **Protein** → If Biuret solution is added to protein it will turn purple.

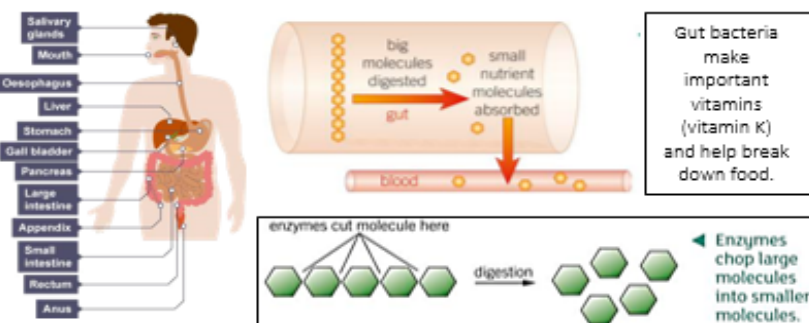
UNHEALTHY DIET

- Energy in food is measure in joules or kilojoules (1 kilojoule = 1000 joules).
- The amount of energy you need depends on your age, body size, gender and fitness.
- If energy in food is less than the energy you use, you will lose body mass (become underweight). Underweight people suffer from health problems, lack energy and are likely to have mineral deficiencies.
- Overweight people have an increased risk of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and some cancers.
- Vitamin and mineral deficiencies can damage a person's health; vitamin D deficiency can lead to weak bones (rickets).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

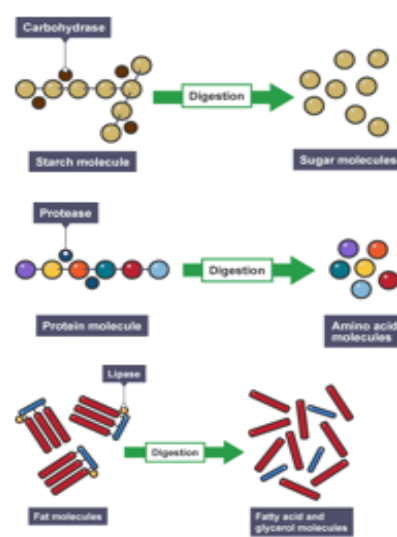


The small intestine has a thin wall, covered in villi. These structures increase the surface area for absorption. They also contain blood capillaries to carry away absorbed food molecules.



Gut bacteria make important vitamins (vitamin K) and help break down food.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENZYMES: different enzymes break down different nutrients.



Carbohydrates are digested in the mouth (saliva), stomach and small intestine.

Proteins are digested in the stomach and small intestine. Acid in the stomach helps digestion and kills harmful microorganisms.

Lipids are digested in the small intestine. It is helped by bile (a substance made in the liver).

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Balanced diet	Eating food containing the right nutrients in the correct amounts.
Bile	Substance that breaks fat into small droplets.
Carbohydrase	Enzyme that breaks down carbohydrates into sugar molecules.
Carbohydrates	Nutrients that provide the body's main source of energy. There are two types; simple (sugars) and complex (starch).
Deficiency	A lack of minerals that causes poor growth.
Dietary fibre	Parts of plants and animals that cannot be digested. It helps the body to eliminate waste by providing bulk to keep food moving through the digestive system.
Digestion	Process in which large molecules are broken down into small molecules.
Digestive system	Group of organs that work together to break down food.
Enzymes	Substances that speed up the chemical reactions (biological catalysts) of digestion resulting in large molecules being broken into small molecules.
Food tests	Chemical test to detect the presence of particular nutrients in food.
Gut bacteria	Microorganisms that naturally live in the intestine and help food break down.
Lipase	Enzyme that breaks down lipids into fatty acids and glycerol.
Lipids	Nutrients that provide a store of energy and insulate the body. Sources are butter, milk, nuts.
Minerals	Essential nutrients needed in small amounts to keep you healthy. Sources are fruit and vegetables.
Nutrients	Essential substance that your body needs to survive, provided by food.
Obese	Extremely overweight.
Protease	Enzyme that breaks down protein into amino acids.
Proteins	Nutrient your body uses to build new tissue for growth and repair. Sources are meat, fish, eggs.
Starvation	Extreme case of not eating enough food.
Vitamins	Essential nutrients needed in small amounts to keep you healthy. Sources are fruit and vegetables.

Science

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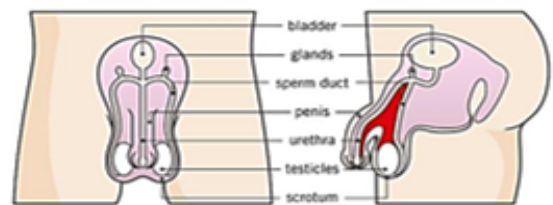
Opportunity

Enjoyment

Success

Knowledge organiser – Human reproduction

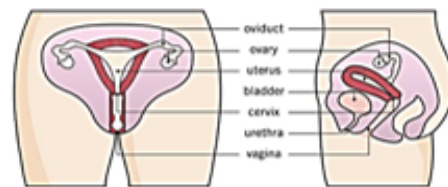
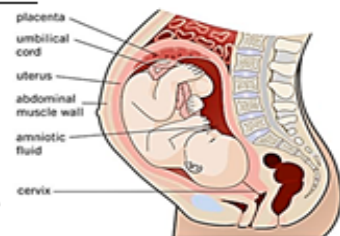
Changes during puberty		
Male	Both	Girls
Voice deepens	Body odour	Breast develop
Testicles and penis develop	Emotional changes	Ovaries start to release eggs
Sperm production starts	Pubic hair & underarm hair grows	Whole body gets curvier
Shoulders widen	Growth spurt	Periods start
Facial and chest hair grows	Sweat glands develop	Hips widen



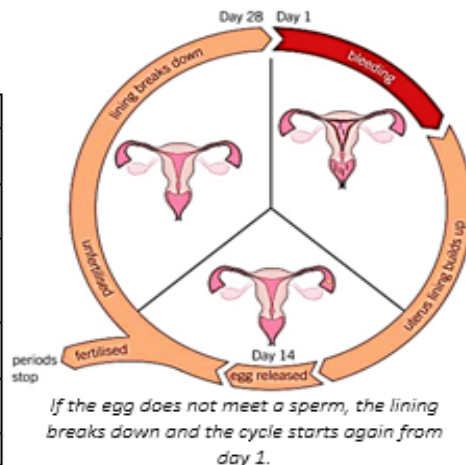
Part	Function
Glands	Produce nutrients for sperm (release semen).
Sperm duct	Tube that carries sperm from the testicles to the penis.
Penis	Carries sperm or urine out of the male's body. It swells with blood and stiffen (erection).
Urethra	Tube that carries urine or sperm out of the body.
Testicles / testes	Where sperm and testosterone are produced.
Scrotum	Skin that contains the testes.

Where does a baby grow?

The blood of the mother and fetus flow closely inside the placenta. Oxygen and nutrients diffuse from the mother to the fetus. Waste substances (carbon dioxide) diffuse from the fetus to the mother.

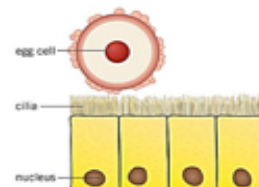


Part	Function
Oviduct	(fallopian tubes) carry an egg to the uterus.
Ovaries	Contains egg cells.
Uterus	(womb) where the baby develops.
Cervix	Ring of muscle at the entrance to the uterus. Keeps the baby in place.
Vagina	Receives sperm during sexual intercourse. Where the male's penis enters the female body.



What happens during birth?

- At around 40 weeks, the cervix relaxes and uterus wall muscles contract. This pushes the baby out.
- The umbilical cord needs to be cut.
- The placenta is then pushed out.



▲ Cilia in the oviduct wall the egg towards the uterus.

How do sperm cells reach the egg cell?

Sperm swims from vagina, through the cervix, into the uterus. Many will die. If it meets an egg, fertilisation can occur. The embryo is then implanted into the uterus lining.

Why do some couples have difficulty getting pregnant?

- Low sperm count / sperm cannot swim properly
- Egg cells are not released monthly / blocked oviduct.

MENSTRUAL CYCLE

- Each period lasts between 3-7 days.
- The cycle is 28 days and is controlled by hormones.
- Ovulation occurs on day 14.
- A woman does not have periods during pregnancy.

CONTRACEPTION

- A condom is a thin layer of latex rubber that fits over an erect penis. It is very effective and protects against STIs.
- The 'pill' is a tablet take a female; it contains hormones. If taken correctly, it is very effective but doesn't protect against STIs.

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Adolescence	The period of time when a child changes into an adult. It involves emotional and physical changes.
Amniotic fluid	Liquid that surrounds and protects the fetus (shock absorber).
Cilia	Tiny hair on the surface of cells.
Condoms	A barrier method of contraception that prevents semen being released into the vagina.
Contraception	A method of preventing pregnancy.
Contraceptive pill	A chemical method of contraception, which prevents ovulation.
Egg cells	The female sex cell.
Ejaculation	When semen is released from the penis.
Embryo	A ball of cells that forms when the fertilised egg divides.
Fertilisation	Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell.
Fetus	The developing baby during pregnancy (from 8 weeks after fertilisation).
Gametes	(sex cells) The male gamete is a sperm and the female gamete is an egg. Join together to create a new organism.
Gestation	Process where the baby develops during pregnancy.
Menstrual cycle/period	The monthly cycle during which the uterus lining thickens and breaks down.
Menstruation	Loss of the lining of the uterus during the menstrual cycle.
Ovulation	Release of an egg cell during the menstrual cycle.
Placenta	The organ that allows transfer of nutrients and waste products between mother and fetus. It also acts as a barrier, stopping infections and harmful substances reaching the fetus.
Puberty	The physical changes that take place during adolescence.
Reproductive system	All the male and female organs involved in reproduction. The organ systems that produce sperm and egg, also where the fetus develops.
Sex hormones	Hormones that are involved in the reproductive system (e.g. testosterone and oestrogen)
Sexual intercourse	The process where the penis releases semen into the vagina.
Sperm cells	Male sex cell containing male genetic material.
Umbilical cord	Connects fetus to placenta.

Science

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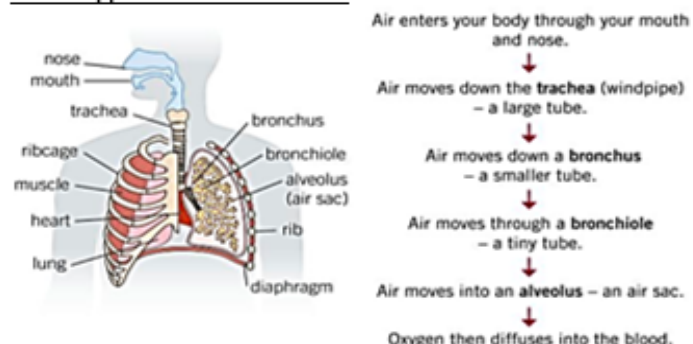
Success

Knowledge Organiser – Breathing

Gas exchange takes place inside your lungs. Lungs are made of elastic tissue and expand when you breathe in. As they are delicate, they are protected by your ribs.

Breathed in	Breathed out
21% oxygen	16% oxygen
0.03% carbon dioxide	4% carbon dioxide

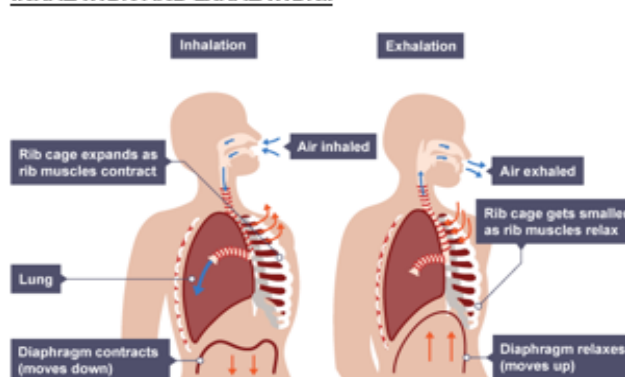
What happens when we breathe?



ALVEOLI; there are millions in your lungs. This creates a large surface area. They have very thin walls (one cell thick). This allows gases to exchange quickly.

Why do we breathe in and out? We inhale to take in oxygen (used in respiration) and exhale to remove carbon dioxide (waste product- turns limewater cloudy). The harder you exercise, the faster your breathing rate and greater your depth of breathing. This allows you to take in more oxygen for respiration (transferring more energy to the muscle cells).

INHALATION AND EXHALATION#



DRUGS change the chemical reactions taking place in your body. Sometimes they are helpful, many times they are not.

- Medicinal** → used to treat symptoms / cure an illness. They are prescribed by a doctor; paracetamol.
- Recreational** → normally have no health benefits and are harmful. Many are illegal (not prescribed); heroin, cocaine and cannabis. Tobacco and alcohol are recreational drugs but are legal.

The body can become dependent on a drug (addiction) and if a person with an addiction tries to stop, they may suffer withdrawal symptoms.

ALCOHOL contains ethanol. Ethanol is absorbed into the bloodstream and travels to the brain where it affects the nervous system. Different alcoholic drinks contain different amounts of alcohol. Excessive drinking leads to stomach ulcers, heart disease and brain and liver damage (cirrhosis). Pregnant women are told not to drink alcohol as it increases the risk of miscarriage and stillbirth (it diffuses into the baby's bloodstream). Alcohol also affects fertility of males and females.



The job of the liver is to break down harmful chemicals into harmless waste products.

SMOKING Tobacco smoke contains many harmful substances.

These include:

- Tar** → Causes lungs, mouth and throat **cancer**. It coats the inside of the lungs, including the **alveoli**, causing coughing. It **damages the alveoli, making it more difficult for gas exchange to happen**.
- Nicotine** → is **addictive** and also increases the heart rate and blood pressure, and makes blood vessels narrower than normal. This can lead to **heart disease**.
- carbon monoxide** → is a gas that takes the place of oxygen in red blood cells, reducing the amount of oxygen that the blood can carry. It means that the **circulatory system** has to work harder, causing heart disease.

It also causes a low birth weight in babies born to mothers who smoke.

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Addiction	A need to keep taking a drug in order to feel normal.
Alcoholic	A person who is addicted to alcohol.
Asthma	A lung disorder in which inflammation (swelling) causes the bronchi to swell and narrow the airways, creating breathing difficulties.
Contract	To get shorter or smaller.
Depressant	A drug that slows down the body's reactions by slowing down the nervous system.
Diaphragm	A sheet of muscle found underneath the lungs which is used in breathing.
Drug	Chemical substance that affects the way your body works.
Ethanol	The drug found in alcoholic drinks.
Exhale	Breathing out, to remove carbon dioxide.
Gas exchange	The transfer of gases (oxygen & carbon dioxide) between an organism and its environment.
Inhale	Breathing in, to take in oxygen.
Lung volume	Measure of the amount of air breathed in or out.
Lungs	The organ in which gas exchange takes place.
Medicinal drugs	Drugs that has a medical benefit to health.
Passive smoking	Breathing in other people's smoke.
Recreational drugs	Drug that is taken for enjoyment.
Respiration	Process that transfers energy in plants and animals. Glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water
Ribs	Bones which surround the lungs to form the ribcage and protect the lungs.
Stimulant	A drug that speeds up the body's reaction by speeding up the nervous system.
Withdrawal symptoms	Unpleasant symptom a person with a drug addiction suffers from when they stop taking the drug (e.g. headache, anxiety and sweating).

Science

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Knowledge organiser – skeleton & muscles

SKELETON AND ITS FUNCTION



- Support** → for the body and holds internal organs in place. Hard and strong bones create a framework for your muscles and organs.
- Protection** → of vital internal organs from being damaged; the skull is protected by the skull.
- Movement** → when a muscle pulls on a bone. The skeleton moves at joints.
- Making blood cells** → bone marrow in some bones produce red blood cells and some white blood cells.

JOINTS

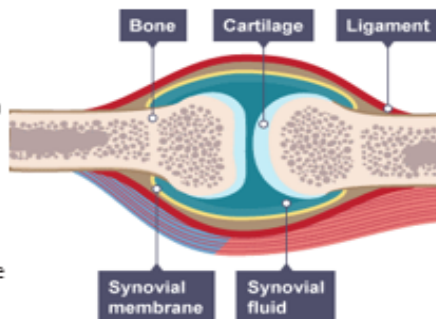
Most joints are flexible, some are joined rigidly and cannot move.

Hinge joint → movement backwards and forwards (knee/elbow)

Ball & socket joint → movement in all directions (hip/ shoulder)

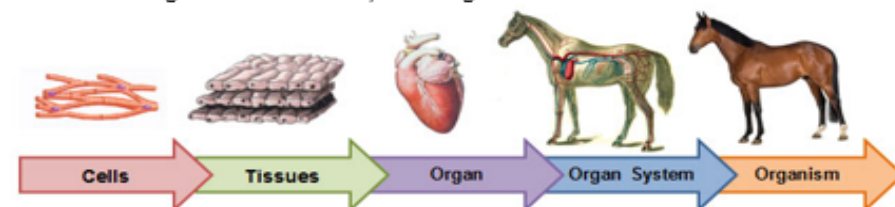
Fixed joint → do not allow any movement (skull)

If two bones just moved against each other, they would eventually wear away. This can happen in people who have a condition called arthritis. To stop this happening, the ends of the bones in a joint are covered with cartilage. This is kept slippery (reduces friction) by a liquid called synovial fluid.



LEVELS OF ORGANISATION

Multicellular organisms have five layers of organisation.



MUSCLES IN THE BODY

Muscles are a type of tissue – lots of muscle cells work together to cause movement. Muscles can only pull – they work by getting shorter (contract). Muscles are attached to bones by tendons. When a muscle contracts, it pulls on a bone. If the bone is part of a joint, the bone will move.



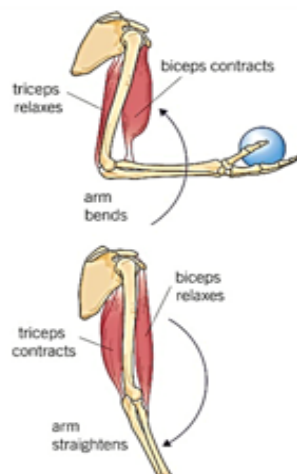
How do muscles work to bend and straighten the arm?

To bend the arm:

- Biceps muscle (front of the arm) contracts
- Triceps muscle relaxes
- Tendons of the biceps is attached to the radius. This allows the biceps to pull the lower arm up.

To straighten the arm:

- Biceps muscle relaxes
- Triceps muscle contracts
- Triceps pulls at the back of the elbow.



KEYWORD	DEFINITION
Antagonistic muscle pairs	A pair of muscles working together to create movement at a joint – as one muscle contracts, the other relaxes.
Bone	A tissue that forms a hard structure, used to protect organs and for movement.
Bone marrow	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made.
Cartilage	Smooth tissue found at the end of bones. This reduces friction between them preventing rubbing.
Cells	The smallest functional unit of a living organism. It contains parts to carry out life processes.
Circulatory system	Transports substances around the body in the blood.
Digestive system	Breaks down and absorbs food molecules.
Immune system	Protects against infections.
Joints	Parts of the skeleton where bones meet.
Ligaments	Connect bones in joints.
Multi-cellular	Living things made up of many types of cells.
Muscular skeletal system	Supports the body and causes movement.
Organ	Group of different tissues working together to carry out a function.
Organ system	A group of organs working together to carry out a function.
Reproductive system	Produces sperm and egg cells for the production of new organisms.
Respiratory system	Takes in oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from the blood.
Skeleton	All the bones in an organism.
Tendons	Connect muscle to bones.
Tissue	Group of cells of one type, working together to perform a function.

Science

“Inspiring Education for All”

Community

Opportunity

Enjoyment

Success