

Knowledge Goals Homework Booklet 1 (Autumn Term 2024)

Year 7 and 8

Name: _____



Subject	Page Number
Art and Design	7
Computer Science	9
Design and Technology	11
Drama	13
English	15
Food and Nutrition	23
French	25
Geography	27
History	29
Mathematics	31
Music	33
PSHE	35
Physical Education	37
Religious Studies	39
Science	41
6 Tier 2 words	45

Suggested Homework Schedule
(30 minutes of independent study per subject each week)

	Subjects to Revise	
Monday	English	History
Tuesday	Mathematics	Geography
Wednesday	Science	French
Thursday	Computer Science	Food Technology
Friday	Music	Physical Education
Saturday	Tier 2 Vocab	Drama
Sunday	Design and Technology	Art and Design

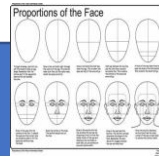
To help you get organised, we have planned out your weekly homework slot for each subject.

Subject Homework Frequency Information

Subject	Homework
Art	Once per half term
Computer Science	Once per half term
Design and Technology	Weekly
Drama	One per half term
English	Weekly
Food Technology	Fortnightly
French	Fortnightly
Geography	Weekly
History	Fortnightly
Mathematics	Weekly
Music	Once per half term
PSHE	Once per half term
Physical Education	One per half term
Religious Studies	One per half term
Science	Weekly

Mind mapping

- Mind mapping is simply a diagram to visually represent or outline information.
- Use information gathered from your Knowledge Goals booklet to create mind maps, make sure to use colour and images and keep writing to the bare minimum.



HOW TO MIND MAP VIDEO

Parent
information
on
knowledge
retrieval:



Flash cards

Use your Knowledge Goals booklet to make flash cards. Write the questions on one side and on the other record the answer.

Test yourself or work with a friend to make sure you know all of the key information for each topic.



HOW TO FLASH CARD VIDEO

How should students use the Knowledge Goals booklets?

Your **Knowledge Goals** booklet provide the essential knowledge that you need to learn in each subject this half term.

You are expected to spend **30 minutes per subject per week** 'learning' the content.

You will be assessed during lessons using 'low stake' quizzing.

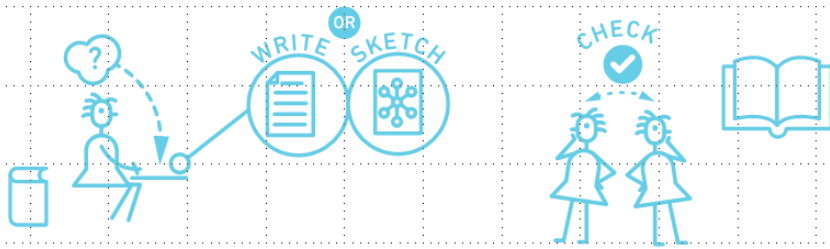
Your teacher may choose to set you additional homework.

How can parents support?

- Read through the booklet with your child – if you don't understand the content then ask them to explain it to you – 'teaching' you helps them to reinforce their learning.
- Test them regularly on the spellings of key words until they are perfect. Get them to make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions or a list of formulae.
- Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases that they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect.

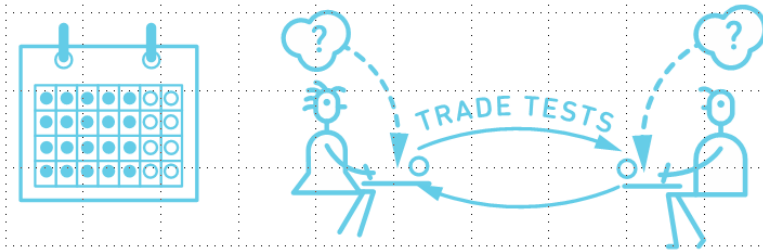
HOW TO DO IT

Put away your class materials, and write or sketch everything you know. Be as thorough as possible. Then, check your class materials for accuracy and important points you missed.



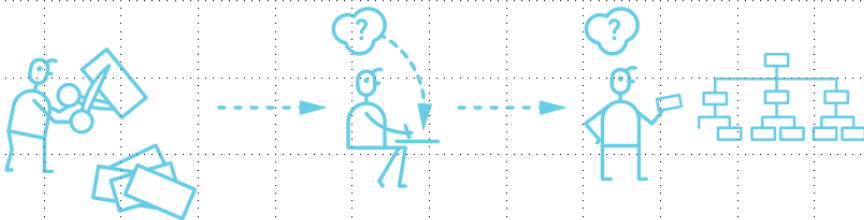
HOW TO DO IT

Take as many practice tests as you can get your hands on. If you don't have ready-made tests, try making your own and trading with a friend who has done the same.



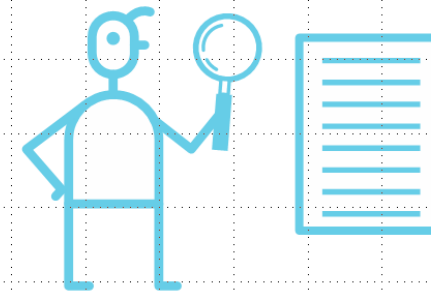
HOW TO DO IT

You can also make flashcards. Just make sure you practice recalling the information on them, and go beyond definitions by thinking of links between ideas.



HOLD ON!

Retrieval practice works best when you go back to check your class materials for accuracy afterward.



Literacy: Tier 2 Vocabulary

Tier 2 Vocabulary		
	Key word	Definition
1	Consistent	Acting or done in the same way over time, especially in a way to be fair to be unchanging over time .
2	Justification	The act of showing something to be right there being good reason for something that exists or has been done.
3	Accumulate	Gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of.
4	Research	the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
5	Evolve	Develop gradually.
6	Components	A part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle

These words are all tier 2 words; in other words, they are seen as ‘academic vocabulary’ and if you know them, can understand them and use them, you will do better in your exams and be able to communicate more precisely and effectively in life.

Colour Theory - Facts

- 1. A colour wheel helps us to organize knowledge about colour.
- 2. Primary colours are: red, yellow & blue. They can't be made by mixing other colours and are used to mix all other colours.
- 3. Secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours. They are green, orange and purple.
- 4. Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.
- 5. Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. They create contrast.
- 6. Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel, they work in harmony. They can be broken down into warm and cool colours.
- 7. A tint is when you add white to a colour to make it lighter.
- 8. A shade is when you add black to a colour to make it darker.
- 9. You can also make a colour darker by adding a small amount of its opposite colour.

Colour Theory - Keywords

Pen	Acrylic paint	Harmonious
Pencil	Watercolour paint	Complementary
Tone	Colour mixing	Hue
Value	Pointillism	Tints
Contrast	Primary	Shades
Brushstrokes	Secondary	Warm colours
Monochromatic	Tertiary	Cool colours

Artist Example



Artist Example



Brushstrokes - Examples

Pointilism	Flat block colour	Broad & chunky	Impasto

Additional Resources



Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Composition	The arrangement of elements within an art work.
2	Colour Theory	Facts about colour & how we can use it.
3	Value	Determines the lightness or darkness of a colour.
4	Tone	(Similar to 'Value') Describes how light or dark something is.
5	Complementary	Complementary colours are opposites.
6	Harmonious	Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel. They are similar to each other.
7	Brushstroke	A mark made by a paintbrush drawn across a surface.
8	Refine	Make changes to improve.
9	Hue	A colour or shade.
10	Texture	The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.
11	Blending	The action of mixing or combining things together e.g. blending one tone into another.
12	Tint/shade	Tint is adding white. Shade is adding black.

Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	COLOUR THEORY QUIZ

Common Formulas/ Functions	=sum	Adds a range of cells together
	=average	Finds an average for a range of cells
	=min	Returns the smallest value in a range
	=max	Returns the highest value in a range
	=count	Counts cells if they meet that condition

If	One of the logical functions, to return one value if a condition is true , and another value if it is false . For example IF(C6>50, “too expensive”, “cheap”)
Count If	=countif(where do you want to look?, what do you want to look for?) For example =countif(C27:C30, “Please”) If in the range it says please, count it
Auto Sum	Excel automatically enters a formula (That uses the Sum function) to sum the numbers

Key stroke shortcuts

(An alternative to the right mouse button):

Ctrl + X – Cut selected data

Ctrl + C – Copy the selected data

Ctrl + V – Paste copied/cut data

Ctrl + A – Select all (entire workbook)

Ctrl + S – Save

Shift + arrow key – selects a single cell at a time in the direction of the arrow key pressed



Golden Rule – Every formula starts with an =

Cell references begin with a letter and finish with a number.
For example C3.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					

A range is a selection of cells.
For example (A1:C3)

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					


Operators	
+	Adds together numbers / cells
-	Subtracts once cell or number from another
*	Multiplies two numbers / cells
/	Divides once cell or number from another
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Less than or equal to



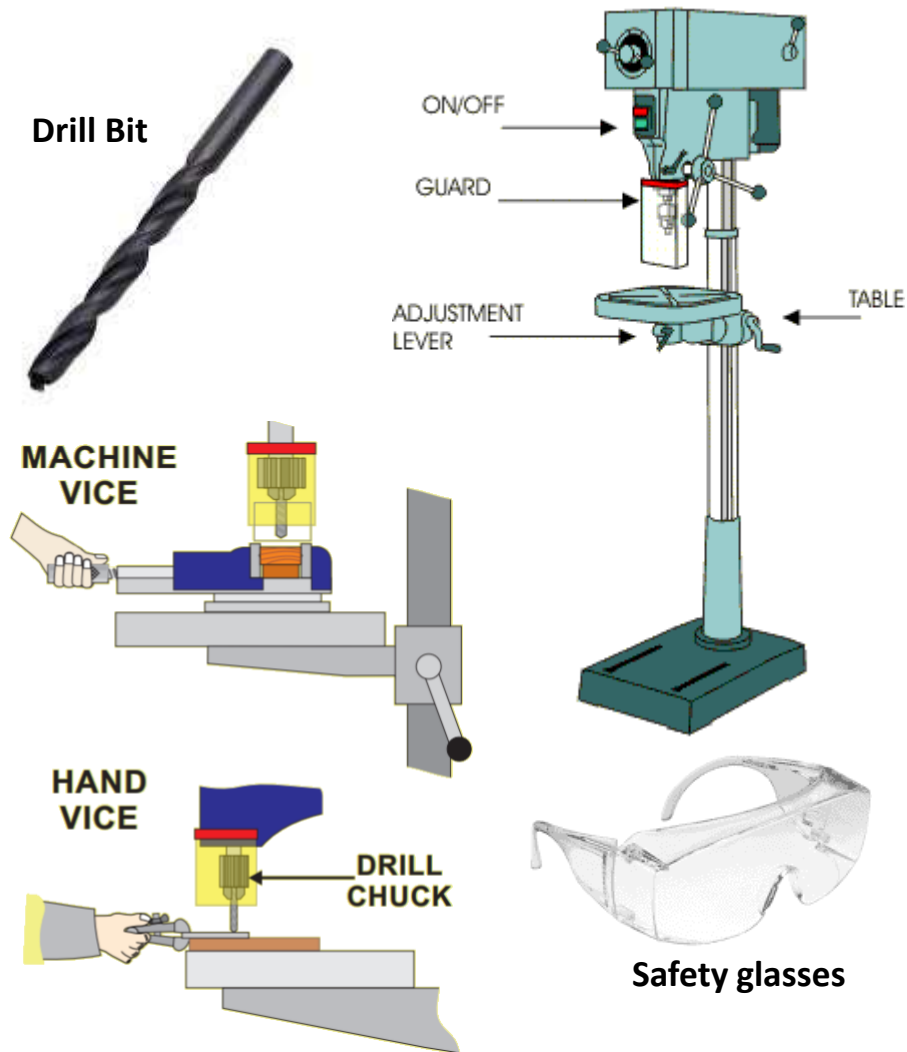
Microsoft Excel is a software program that allows users to organise, format and calculate data with formulas using a spreadsheet system.

Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Spreadsheet	An electronic document in which data is arranged in the rows and columns of a grid and can be used in calculations.
2	Autofill/Fill Handle	A software function that automatically enters data in spreadsheets.
3	Rows	The range of cells that go across (horizontal) the spreadsheet/worksheet.
4	Column Heading	Is the grey coloured row containing the letters (A, B, C, etc.) used to identify each column in the worksheet.
5	Cell	A box in which you can enter a single piece of data.
6	Formatting	To change the appearance, layout or organisation of a spreadsheet.
7	Formula	An expression which calculates the value of a cell.
8	Function	A predefined formula that performs calculations using specific values in a particular order.
9	Columns	A vertical series of cells in a chart, table, or spreadsheet.
10	Sort	The arrangement of data into a specific sequence. E.g. A-Z, smallest to highest.

Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	Quiz Link

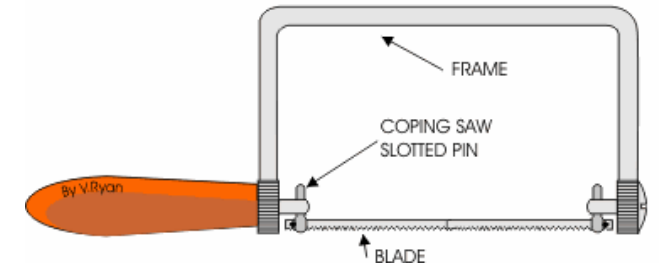
Band Sander and Pillar Drill





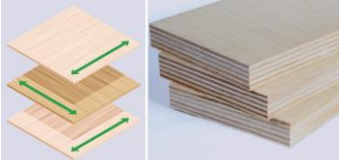

Tenon Saw



Coping saw



Types of wood and manufactured board







Softwood	Hardwood	Plywood	MDF
			

Additional Resources

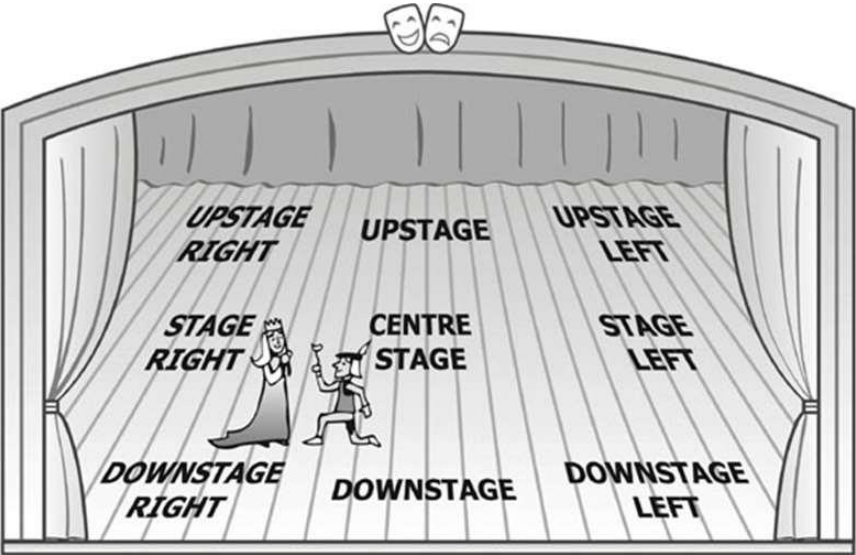
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Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Try square	For marking out angles that are 90 degrees to an edge..
2	Aesthetics	How something looks.
3	Softwood	Fast growing.
4	Jig	A tool used to aid the repetition of a process and/or to hold a work in place.
5	Marking out	Marks made on an item before cutting or forming.
6	Acrylic	A hard plastic substitute for glass.
7	Plank	A piece of timber that is longer and wider than it is thick.
8	Tenon saw	A short straight saw for cutting short pieces of timber.
9	Coping Saw	A thin bladed pull saw used for cutting shapes.
10	Pillar drill	Free standing machine used by engineers that rotate drill bits at varying speed to cut holes.
11	Band sander	A fast rotating band of sandpaper used for smoothing and shaping.
12	Dowell	Short pieces of wooden rod that are used for holding parts of something together.

Skills & Techniques		Techniques		
<div>1. A drama technique is a tool we use make our acting more interesting and engaging to an audience.</div> <div>2. A drama skill is a way of communicating verbal and non-verbal communication skills to portray a character and their ideas and/or feelings.</div>		Examples of drama techniques		
		Angel v's Devils	Narration	Flashback
		click	click	click
				
				
<div>Why do we use them?</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freeze frame – to start and end a performance and to change scene. Also, to mark an important moment.• Angel vs Devil – to show a character’s decision making based on their thoughts and feelings.• Narration – to enhance a story and make it clear to the audience what is happening onstage.• Flashback – used to reveal something important about the characters, something that adds depth to how we understand the story in the present line.</div>		Used to show a characters conscience.	Narrating is adding a spoken commentary to a piece.	A flashback shows an even which happened in the past.

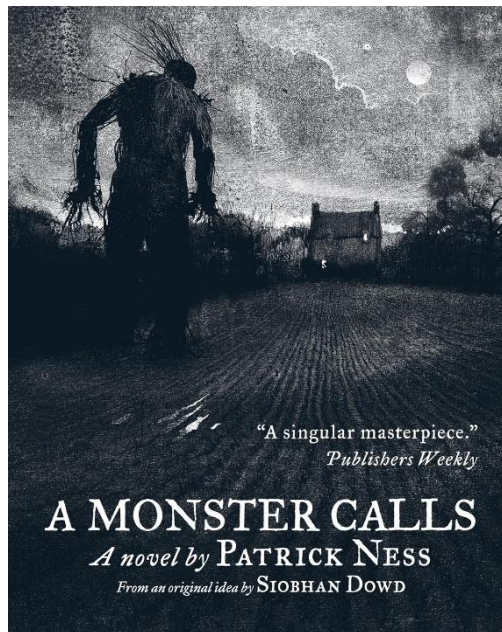
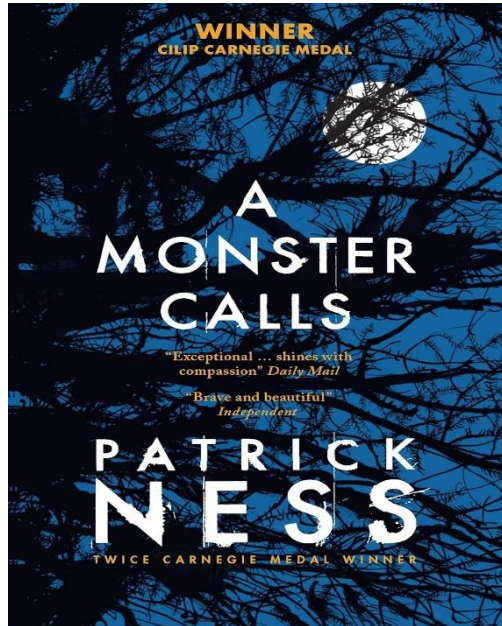
Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Vocal projection	The strength of speaking or singing whereby the voice is used powerfully and clearly.
2	Facial expressions	A way to show emotions and feelings using your face.
3	Body language	A way to show emotions and feelings using your body.
4	Gait	The way you walk.
5	Gestures	Movements of the hands.
6	Posture	The way you stand using your body.








Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	QUIZ LINK

Year 7 and 8 Knowledge Goals : 'A Monster Calls' (English)



1. Themes			2. Context	
1. Grief		The monster's tales help Conor make his way through each of the five stages of grief ; denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance.	1. Yew Trees	Symbolise life and good fortune because of their healing properties. Associated with shelter, wisdom and eternity.
2. Masculinity		Toxic = repressing emotions in the belief that it is 'unmasculine', believing only physical strength is acceptable way of self-expression.	2. Patrick Ness	Lived in America until he was 28 years old. He was bullied and felt like an outcast at school. He wrote <i>A Monster Calls</i> which was published in 2011.
3. Family		We meet the O'Malley family at a difficult time which results in lots of changes in roles and dynamics. Ness presents and explores an untraditional set up.	3. Siobhan Dowd	Dowd came up with the idea for <i>A Monster Calls</i> . She started writing the novel, but passed away before she could finish it.
4. Monsters		Representing Conor's different ways of dealing with his mother's illness, their power seems overwhelming but are arguably purely there to support him through this difficult time.	4. Awards	The Carnegie Medal is awarded to outstanding new books for children. The Greenaway Medal is an award for illustration in children's books. <i>A Monster Calls</i> was the first to win both!
5. Isolation		All the characters suffer from isolation , some from their own choices. The only way they can get through this difficult time is to be open, honest and supportive.	5. Setting	Set in modern England, Ness is highlighting modern problems with illness and mental health. Conor is battling with a difficult truth, which he must eventually come to terms with.
3. Characters			4. Writer's methods and intentions	
1. Conor	The protagonist of the story, Conor is struggling to emotionally cope with his mother's cancer. He is often frustrated and wants to be independent in caring for his mum.		1. Similes and Metaphors	Figurative language (comparing one thing to another) is used throughout to blur the lines between real life and the magical aspects, some things are easier to face or understand when not stated literally.
2. Conor's Mum	She is fearful of her future. Because of her cancer, she is dependent on Conor and his grandma. She tries to protect Conor by hiding the painful truth that must come out somehow.			
3. Grandma	Seems cold and impatient. She wants to take responsibility for Conor and his mum, and is pragmatic .		2. Allegory	A story with a hidden meaning. The monster wants Conor to learn from both hearing and telling stories to help him make sense of the real world that is causing him pain and confusion.
4. The Monster	Intimidating and powerful. He guides Conor through his emotions with stories, acting as a mentor .			
5. Conor's Dad	Distant from Conor, and often seems distracted by his life in America. This leads him to act selfishly.			
6. Harry	Conor's bully. He torments Conor, and is manipulative. He has two 'cronies', Anton and Sully.		3. Pathetic Fallacy	Darkness and turbulent weather are used, in the real and nightmare worlds, to reflect the chaotic mixture of emotions Conor is experiencing but isn't facing.
7. Miss Kwan	A kind teacher, who Conor finds patronising. She tries to provide support for Conor.			
8. The Queen	From the first tale . She is cunning and wants power... but isn't everything she seems.			
9. The Prince	From the first tale . Seemingly the hero at the beginning of the story, but kills the farmer's daughter.		4. Third person narrative	We see everything Conor experiences but with a certain amount of distance so we have an objective view of and can see the help he needs.
10. Apothecary	From the second tale . A miserable man shunned by society. He refuses to save the parson's daughters.			
11. The Parson	From the second tale . He has strong beliefs which he rejects when he thinks it will save his daughters.			

Year 7 and 8 Knowledge Goals: 'A Monster Calls' (English)

Writing WHAT? HOW? WHY? paragraphs: a visual guide

Patrick Ness presents the monster as being powerful and intimidating at the start of the novel. The narrator tells us that the monster's voice is "wild and untamed" and he fills the air with "angry bellows". These adjectives suggest that the monster is a timeless force of nature and a voice of authority who should be listened to. He demands attention. However, it is immediately obvious from Conor's reaction to the monster that he is neither intimidated by nor frightened of the monster's might and power despite his "roaring". Nevertheless, by the end of the first chapter, the reader is left with the impression that Conor will be forced to listen to the monster's truths.

WHAT?

1. Mention the author



Patrick Ness presents...

2. Refer to a character's situation or state of mind, rather than their appearance



the monster as being powerful and intimidating at the start of the novel.

HOW?

3. Embed a quotation/s within your own sentence



The narrator tells us that the monster's voice is "wild and untamed" and he fills the air with "angry bellows".

4. Keep your quotation short

" _____ "

" _____ "

WHY?

5. Explain exactly how your quotation supports your point:



These adjectives suggest that the monster is a timeless force of nature and a voice of authority who should be listened to. He demands attention.

6. Make a link to elsewhere in the text:



However, it is immediately obvious from Conor's reaction to the monster that he is neither intimidated by nor frightened of the monster's might and power despite his "roaring".



7. Add further detail and explain the impact on the reader:

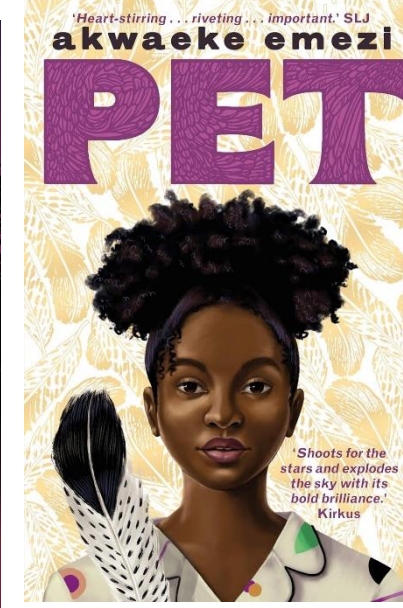
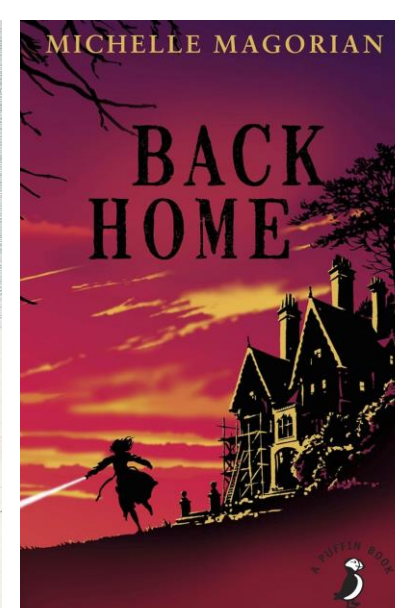
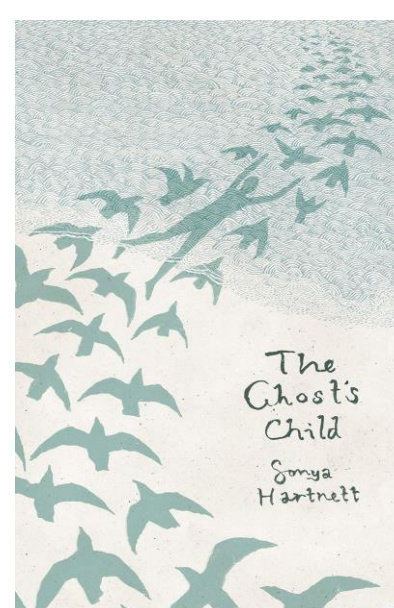
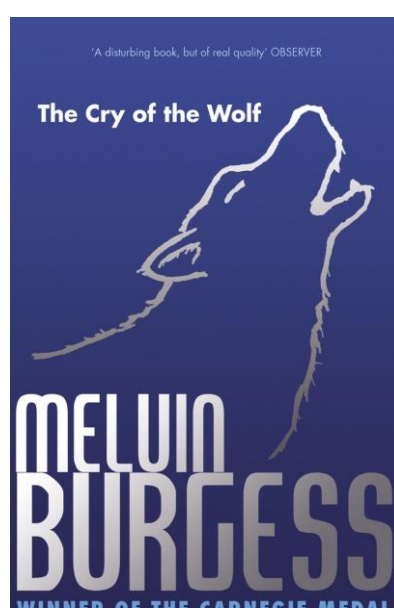
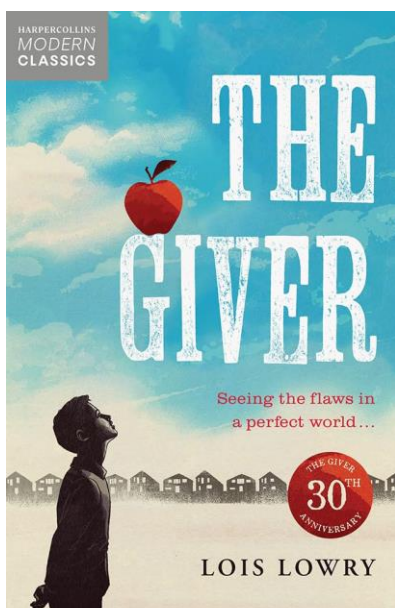
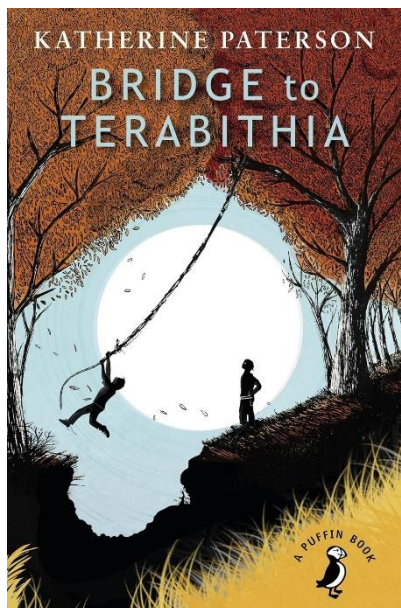
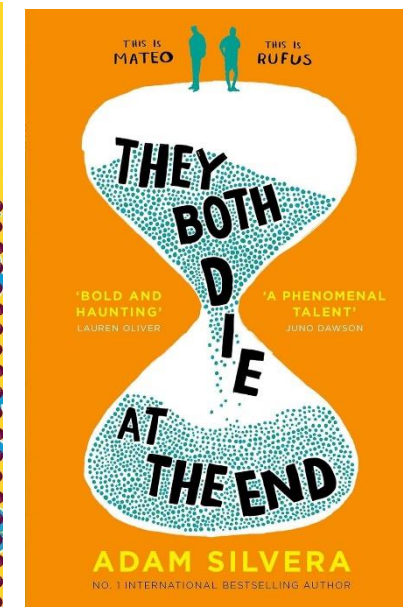
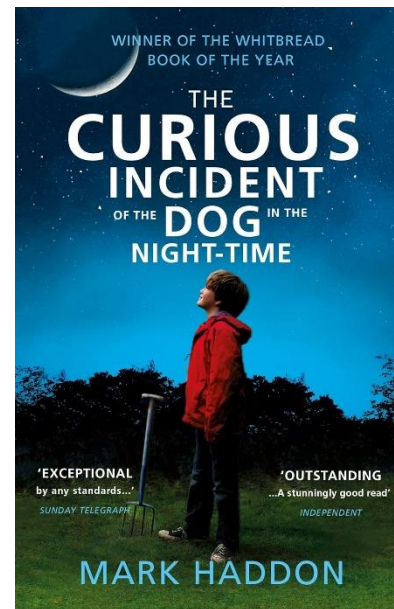
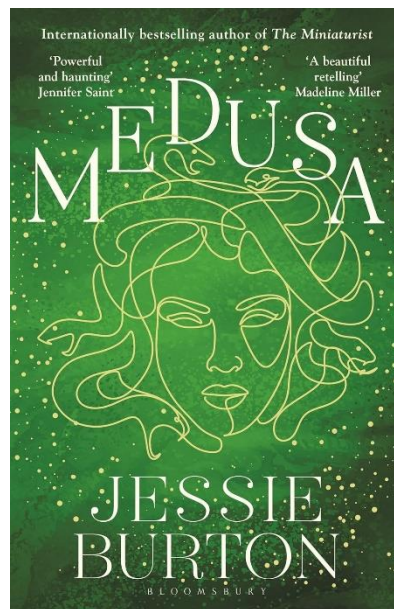
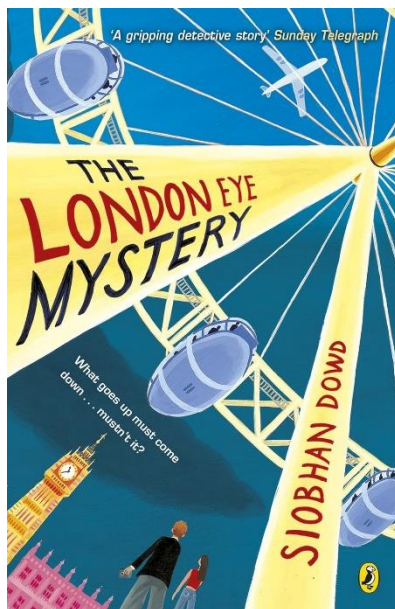
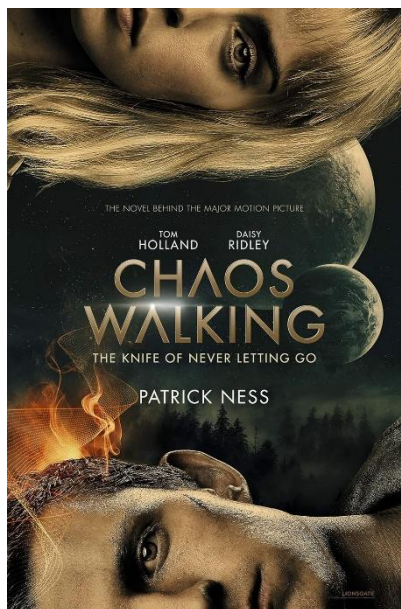
Nevertheless, by the end of the first chapter, the reader is left with the impression that Conor will be forced to listen to the monster's truths.

Autumn Term: Tier 3 Vocabulary

Key word		Definition
1	Prose	The ordinary language people use when speaking or writing. Not poetry.
2	Narrative	A story.
3	Narrator	A person or character who recounts the events of a story or narrative.
4	Plot	The main events of a story or narrative.
5	Setting	The place or surroundings where events take place in a narrative.
6	Theme	Ideas or concepts that recur throughout a narrative.
7	Protagonist	The main character or hero in a novel.
8	Antagonist	The enemy of the main character.
9	Genre	A style or category of literature.
10	Hybrid	A novel which combines two different genres. E.g. fantasy/teen reality.
11	Allegory	A story that contains a hidden moral or political meaning.
12	Motif	A recurring object, image, sound or word in a novel.
13	Metaphor	A metaphor is a figure of speech which states one thing IS another thing in order to make a comparison.
14	Pathetic fallacy	Describing the weather or the seasons using human emotions to reflect the mood of a character

Autumn Term: Tier 2 Vocabulary

Key word		Definition
1	Adversity	A difficult or unpleasant situation.
2	Benevolent	well-meaning, kindly, generous.
3	Malevolent	Someone who wants to do evil to others.
4	Duality	Having two parts (dual) often with opposite meanings. E.g. good and evil. Two sides of the same coin.
5	Grief	Intense sadness especially when someone dies.
6	Inevitable	Certain to happen, unavoidable.
7	Intimidating	Having a frightening effect on someone.
8	Isolation	Being isolated or lonely.
9	Mentor	A trusted advisor or guide.
10	Pragmatic	Dealing with things sensibly and rationally, practical.
11	Subvert	To disrupt or undermine. In literature it is presenting a character in a way which is unexpected.
12	Turbulent	A state of conflict, disorder or confusion. Stormy, wild, violent.
13	Catharsis	A release of strong emotions. From the Greek 'cleanse'
14	Vulnerable	At risk or in danger of harm either physically or emotionally.



Grammar: Word Class

- **Adjective** – a word used to describe a noun e.g. 'mysterious castle'
- **Adverb** – a word used to add description to a verb e.g. 'running nervously'
- **Verb** – a word that conveys an action e.g. 'run' or 'hide'

Grammar: Sentence Construction

- **Repetition** of a word or phrase within a sentence for a particular effect e.g. 'Fog covered the fields. Fog covered the streets. Fog covered the yard.'
- **Punctuation** • **Semi-colon** – used to link two main clauses e.g. 'The day was hot; the boy was tired.'
- **Speech** - e.g. "What time is it?" the girl asked.'
- **Dash** – can be used in place of a colon in a sentence e.g. 'After hours of deliberation, the child came to a decision – hide the key.'

Linguistic & Literary Devices

- **Motif** – a dominant or recurring idea.
- **Symbol** – the use of a symbol to represent something or someone else.
- **Narrative perspective** – the point of view of a character in a text.
 - **Semantic field** – a set of words or ideas linked by meaning.
- **Tense change** – a change in tense e.g. from past to present

Language techniques

Adverb: Words which describe verbs

Alliteration: repeating the same consonant sound multiple times.

Contrast: description which emphasises the different between two things.

Metaphor: Saying one thing is something that it is not.

Onomatopoeia: Words which imitate sounds.

Pathetic fallacy: when the weather reflects the atmosphere.

Personification: giving an inanimate object human characteristics.

Semantic field: words that can be grouped together.

Sibilance: when a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.

Simile: making a comparison using "like" or "as"

Narrative Essentials

- **Create a basic plot**
Make something happen to someone
- **Hook & satisfy readers**
Start & end the story intentionally
- **Sequence time & events**
Connect action with transitions
- **Describe the action**
Use sensory details to develop key moments
- **"Show" close-up details**
Describe main character(s) & setting(s)
- **Set the right mood**
Reveal character feelings & setting tone

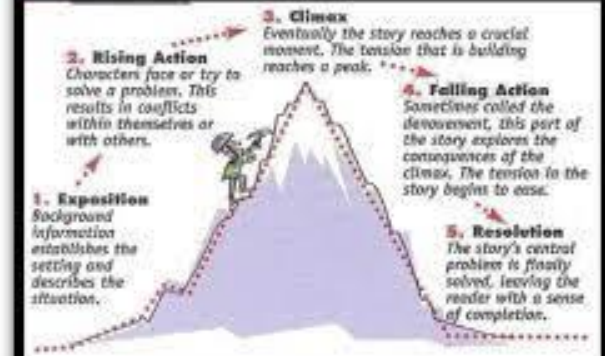
Narrative structure.

Exposition – background information about setting/character.

Rising Action – a series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest, and tension.

Climax – turning point of a narrative work is its point of highest tension and drama.

Falling Action – occurs right after the climax, when the main problem of the story begins to resolve. Resolution – the main problem is resolved or worked out.

THE STRUCTURE OF A STORY**Characters**

2

Characters are the lifeblood of creative writing, driving the plot and representing the human interest element for the reader to care about.

There are two forms of characterisation:

Direct – the narrator explicitly tells the reader details about the character; i.e.:

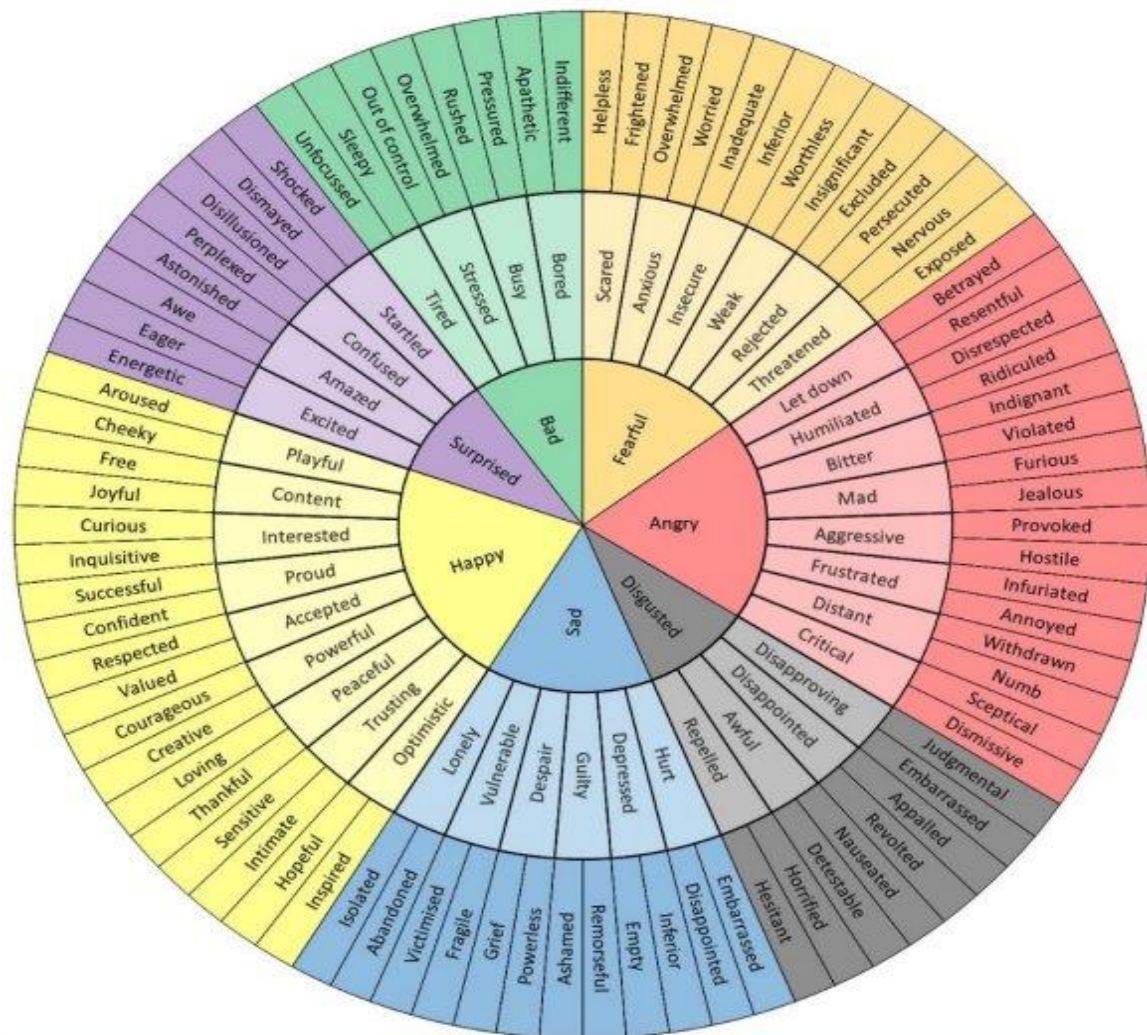
'Mr. Ramsay – he is absorbed in himself, he is tyrannical, he is unjust...'

Indirect – the narrator implicitly reveals (shows) the reader the character's traits

'He dragged the last smoke from his ravelling cigarette and then, with callused thumb and forefinger, crushed out the glowing end.'

Indirect is always preferable because it involves the reader, forcing them to draw their own conclusions

Ambitious



Paragraphs and Sentences

2

Effective, engaging writing is not thoughtless. Paragraphs and sentences must be used for effect: to guide the reader and develop the narrative through action (shorter sentences, faster pace) or description (longer for slower rhythm), dialogue (its own paragraph), and for single, sudden ideas meant to give the reader pause (a single sentence or single word paragraph). Adapt your use of both.

TiPToP Paragraphing

3

Paragraphs are just a group of sentences sharing the same idea. They structure your writing to make it easier for readers to follow. Always start a new paragraph when you change the focus of your writing.

When writing about a new TIME period or about a different PLACE.



When writing about a new **TOPIC** or about or as a new **PERSON**.



Ideas for learning

Read some short stories and identify the narrative structure and linguistic devices used by the authors.

BBC Radio 2 - 500 Words - Top 50 Stories
2020: Age 10 to 13


[Descriptive writing guide for English students - KS3 English - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Best Short Stories for Middle Schoolers,](http://www.weareteachers.com/best-short-stories-for-middle-schoolers/)
[As Chosen by Teachers](http://www.weareteachers.com/best-short-stories-for-middle-schoolers/)
([weareteachers.com](http://www.weareteachers.com))



Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Exposition	Background information about setting/character.
2	Status Quo	The protagonists ‘normal life’ usually described at the start of the story.
3	Rising Action	a series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest, and tension.
4	Catalyst	The moment that determines the beginning of the action.
5	Climax	The turning point of a narrative the point of highest tension and drama.
6	Falling Action	Occurs right after the climax, when the main problem of the story begins to resolve.
7	Denouement	The drawing together of the plot.
8	Resolution	The main problem is resolved or worked out.
9	Flashback	A scene that takes the story back in time.
10	Dialogue	Narrative conveyed through speech

Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	Quiz Link

Personal Hygiene

Short finger nails

Wear clean apron

No jewelry



Wash hands before cooking, after blowing nose, visiting toilet or touching face

Cover cuts with a plaster

1. Wash up in hot soapy water.
2. Do not put hot food in the fridge.
3. Do not run.
4. Turn saucepan handles to the side.
5. Do not touch electrical appliances with wet hands
6. Store high risk foods in the fridge.
7. Use oven gloves

Colour coded chopping boards.

Blue – fish
White – bread and dairy
Brown – potatoes
Red – raw meat
Yellow – cooked meat
Green – vegetables and salad



Kitchen equipment

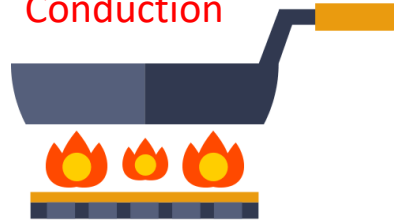


colander

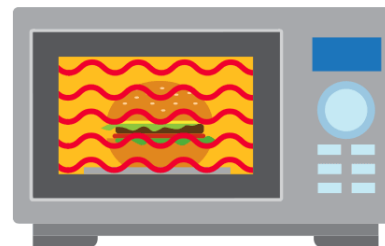


spatula

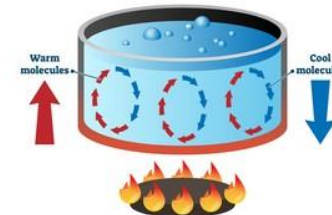
Conduction



radiation



CONVECTION



shutterstock.com · 1636131082



More info on
heat transfer



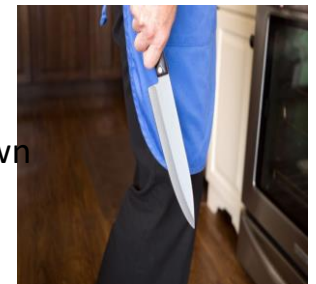
Claw hold



Bridge hold



Knife pointing down



Secure chopping
board with paper
towel



Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Claw hold	Holding hand in shape of an eagles claw to secure food when chopping
2	Bridge hold	Holding food with finger and thumb across the food
3	Recipe	A list of ingredients needed to make a dish
4	Personal hygiene	How we make sure we keep food safe by keeping ourselves clean and hygienic
5	evaluation	How we look at the dish for what went well and what went not so well
6	Food hygiene	How we make sure food is safe to eat
7	Enzymic browning	Enzymic browning is a reaction which requires the action of enzymes and oxidation in order to occur. What happens during enzymic browning? Oxygen in the air can cause sliced fruit to brown, a process called enzymic browning

Claw Hold



Bridge Hold



Notes:

Quiz QR Code



Quiz Link

[QUIZ LINK](#)

PAST TENSE

1. What is a cognate?

2. Give an example of a verb in the infinitive IN ENGLISH?

3. In French the infinitive of a common verb ends in

a. FR b. AR c. ER

5. These are called ER verbs
TRUE or FALSE ?

6. To put these into the PAST TENSE what are the steps

STEP 1

STEP 2

Step 3

7. NOW put these into the past. Look at the pattern in the example

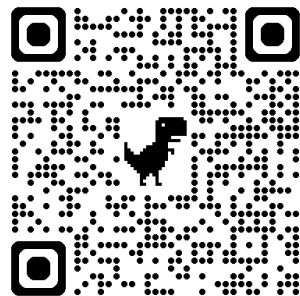
example jouer = j'ai joué

regarder = _____ texter = _____


manger = _____ téléphoner = _____

Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Phonics	A method of teaching people to read by correlating sounds with symbols in an alphabetic writing system.
2	Pronunciation	The way in which a word is pronounced
3	Cognate	A word that can be recognised in another language due to its similarity to our language.
4	Stem	The root or main part of a word, to which inflections or formative elements are added.
5	Infinitive	The basic form of a verb, without an inflection binding it to a particular subject or tense.
6	Past particle	The Third part of the past tense eg visité

[Languagenut](#)
Grammar gaming

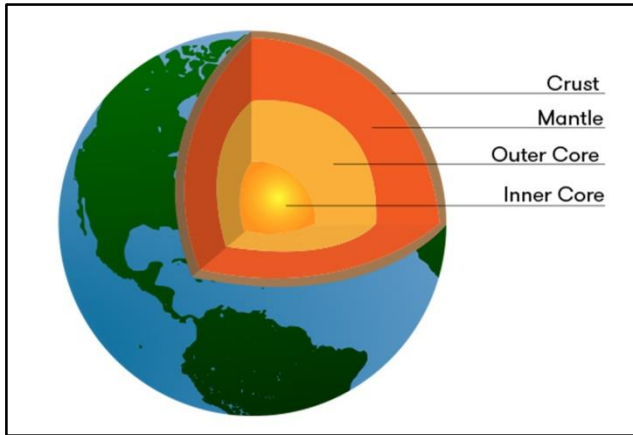


Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	Quiz Link

Year 7 and 8 Knowledge Goals: Geography (Restless Earth)

Layers of the Earth



Earthquakes

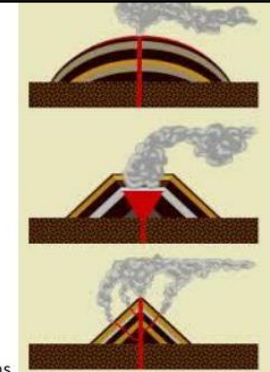


Richter Scale

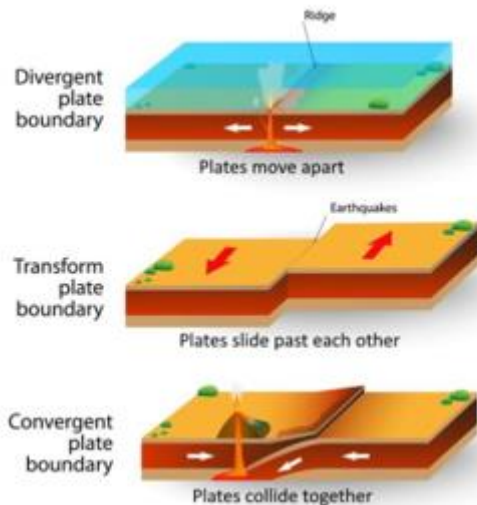
Magnitude	Effect
0-2	Not felt by people
2-3	Felt little by people
3-4	Ceiling lights swing
4-5	Walls crack
5-6	Furniture moves
6-7	Some buildings collapse
7-8	Many buildings destroyed
8-up	Total destruction of buildings and roads

Three types of volcanoes

- Shield
 - Forms on hot spots
 - Broad base, small incline
 - Enormous height (including base below sea level)
 - Thin lava makes it the least explosive
 - EX: Mauna Loa in Hawaii
- Cinder
 - Cone-shaped mound of ash
 - Smallest
 - Forms on sides of other volcanoes
 - Forms in groups
 - EX: Capulin in New Mexico, Mount Paricutin in Mexico
- Composite (Stratovolcano)
 - Creates lahars (mudflows/landslides)
 - Forms from layers of lava (from many eruptions)
 - May remain dormant for long periods between eruptions
 - Thick lava makes it the most explosive
 - EX: Mount St. Helen's in Washington, Mount Vesuvius in Italy




Three types of plate boundaries



Haiti Earthquake	Social impact	Economic impact	Environmental impact
Short term impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People were killed • Homes were destroyed • Transport and communication were disrupted • Water pipes burst 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shops and businesses were destroyed • Looting from shops took place • Damage to transport and communication links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built landscape was destroyed • Fires were spread due to gas pipes damaging woodland • Landslides • Flooding
Long term impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease spread • People were rehoused in more affordable accommodation (refugee camps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of rebuilding was high • Investment in Haiti was focused on repairing damage not business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important natural landscapes were destroyed • Famous man-made structures were destroyed

Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Crust	Outer layer of the earth; cool and solid.
2	Mantle	Layer of the earth, 1000 to 3000 degrees Celsius and liquid molten rock and metals.
3	Inner core	Inner most layer of the earth; solid iron and nickel 7000-10,000 degrees Celsius.
4	Outer core	Layer of the earth between the inner core and mantle; liquid iron and nickel, 3,000-5,000 degrees.
5	Divergent boundary	A boundary between two or more tectonic plates which are moving away from each other.
6	Convergent boundary	A boundary between two or more tectonic plates which are moving towards from each other.
7	Transform boundary	A boundary between two or more tectonic plates which are moving alongside each other.
8	Richter scale	How the power of an Earthquake is measured, on a scale of one to nine.
9	Fissure volcano	A volcano formed with a split in the earths crust, known for lava fountains.
10	Composite volcano	A cone shaped volcano made up of layers of ash and lava, can be very explosive.
11	Shield volcano	A sloping wide volcano with extremely hot runny lava, they usually form over hotspots.
12	Earthquake	Shaking of the earth as a result of sudden tectonic movement.
13	Pyroclastic flow	Collapsed ash cloud the flows down the side of a volcano, extremely hot and fast, very deadly.
14	Lahar	Liquid ash and water mixed together flowing down the side of a volcano, sets like cement, extremely deadly.

Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	Quiz Link

Summarise your learning

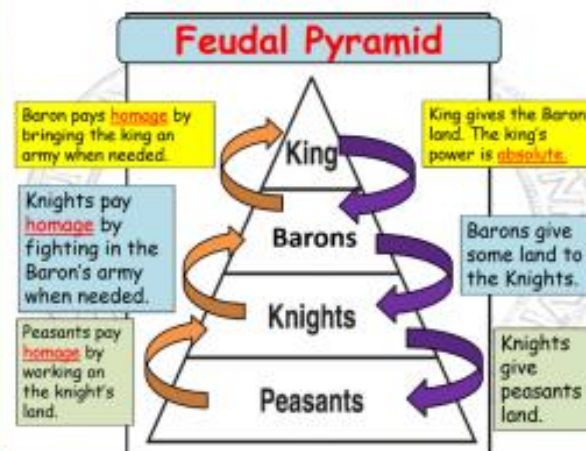
Anglo-Saxon society	Anglo-Saxons England was a largely peaceful and prosperous kingdom.
Claimants	William of Normandy, Harold Hardrada, and Harold Godwinson all claimed the throne.
Battle of Stamford Bridge	Harold's army marched north to defeat the Viking army of Harald Hardrada
Battle of Hastings	Harold force-marched his army from the North to confront William's invasion. William defeated Harold, who was killed in the battle
Taking control	William's policies were conciliatory to begin with, but Anglo-Saxon rebellions forced him to reconsider this strategy and led to the Harrying of the North
Cultural changes	There were changes such as the Feudal System, ending slavery and the language of the ruling class, but there was continuity from Anglo-Saxon times.

Chronology: what happened on these dates?

1043	Edward the Confessor crowned King of England
1064	Harold's embassy to Normandy
Jan 1066	Death of Edward the Confessor
20 Sept 1066	Battle of Fulford gate
25 Sept 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge
14 Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings
1069 /70	Northern Revolt and Harrying of the North
1085	Surveying for the Domesday Book begin

Who or what were these people/events?

Normans	People from Normandy, in Northern France.
Anglo-Saxons	People who lived in England. Their ancestors had arrived from northern Europe from the 5th century.
Vikings	Men from Norway. England had previously had Viking Kings
The Godwins	The most powerful Anglo-Saxon family. Harold Godwinson became King. Edith Godwindattter married King Edward the Confessor.
Domesday Book	A survey to determine how wealthy the Kingdom was, and how much the king could raise through taxes.
Harrying of the North	William's response to a rebellion in the North was to destroy the crops and damage the land.



5. Harrying of the North



The Domesday Book is a detailed survey of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of **King William the Conqueror**, the earliest surviving public record, a hugely important historical resource. It contains records for 13,418 settlements in the English counties.



William the Conqueror

I will learn:

- What life was like pre-1066.
- Why there was a succession crisis in 1066.
- The 3 main contenders for the throne: Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada, William of Normandy
- The events of the 3 main battles: Gate Fulford, Stamford Bridge, Hastings.
- The effects of the Norman Conquest including the Harrying of the North

Greater Depth Challenge

How important was Tostig?
Tostig Godwinson: brother of Harold Godwinson and Earl of Northumbria. He lost his Earldom because of his tyrannical rule and joined Hardrada.

Further Reading

Fact: <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zsjnb9q/revision/1>
Fiction: 1066 (I was there) by Jim Eldridge

Key Words

Cavalry	Mounted soldiers on horseback
Claimant	Someone believing they should be king
Feigned Retreat	Pretending to run away so that enemy is tricked into following
Feudal System	Hierarchy of society, with the King at the top
Fyrd	Anglo-Saxon soldiers who joined the army at times of trouble. They were usually farmers and were poorly trained.
Housecarls	Full-time, well-trained Anglo-Saxon warriors
Oath	A very serious promise
Shield Wall	Overlapping shields in battle for protection

Notes:



Edward the Confessor died in 1066 with no heirs, leaving a disputed succession and 3 main claimants for the throne. This led to 3 battles taking place that year.

Quiz QR Code



Quiz Link

[Quiz Link](#)

Information

- 1. **Place Value** is the numerical value that a digit has by virtue of its position in a number
- 2. Numbers can be compared by using the signs $=, \neq, <, >, \leq, \geq$
- 3. The **Range** is the difference between the lowest and highest values.
- 4. The **Median** is the "middle" of a sorted list of numbers.
- 5. 10, 100, 1000...etc. can be written as powers of ten.
- 6. The following are different representations of the same parts of a whole:
 - **Fractions** are represented as one integer being divided by another
 - **Decimals** are numbers that are not whole. Decimal numbers are 'in between' integers.
 - **Percentages** represent a number as having a 'whole' of 100. One percent (symbolized 1%) is a hundredth part of that number.
- 7. **Fractions, Decimals** and **Percentages** can all also be used to describe a part that is larger than the original 'whole'

Examples

Decimal Place Value Chart												
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths	ten thousandths	hundred thousandths	millionths
M	Hth	TTh	Th	H	T	O	t	h	th	tth	hth	m

$10 = 10^1$
 $100 = 10 \times 10 = 10^2$
 $1000 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^3$

1,3,3,6,7,8,9
When placed in ascending order, 6 is the median.

1,3,3,6,7,8,9
The range is 8 (9-1).

Fraction: $\frac{16}{25}$
Decimal: 0.64
Percentage: 64%

Sign	Meaning
$<$	Less than
$>$	Greater than
\leq	Less than or equal to
\geq	Greater than or equal to
\neq	Not equal to
$=$	Equal to

Additional resources

Corbett Maths



BBC Bitesize




Oak Academy



Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Numerator	The top number on a fraction.
2	Denominator	The bottom number on a fraction.
3	Improper fraction	A fraction where the Numerator > Denominator.
4	Mixed Number	A combination of a whole number and a fraction.
5	Multiple	In the times table of...
6	Ascending	In order from lowest to highest.
7	Descending	In order from highest to lowest.

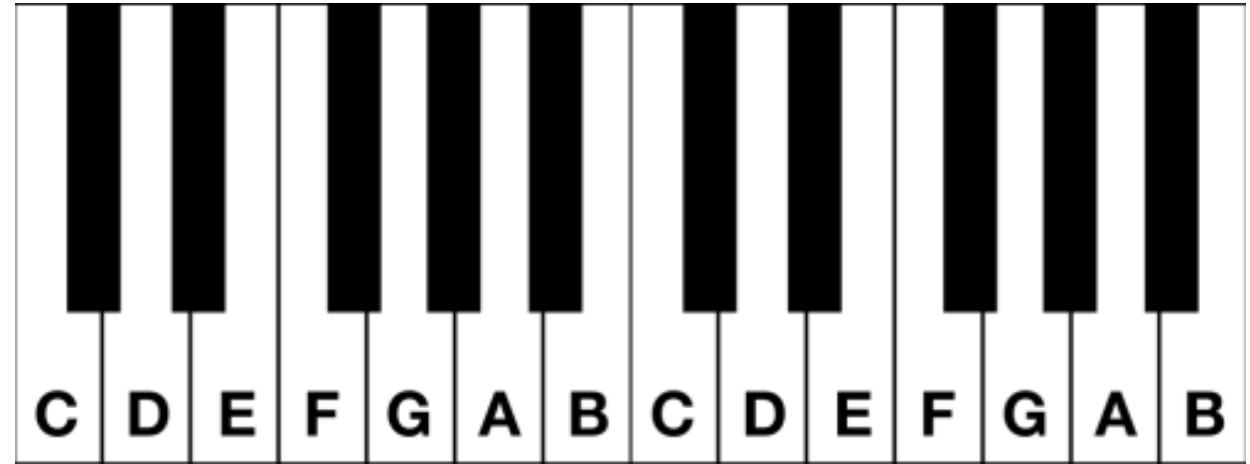
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Rhythm and Chords

1. A note is a single sound, or 1 note on the keyboard.
2. A chord is 3 or more of these notes played at the same time.
3. The notes in music go from A to G. After G they start again at A.
4. On a piano keyboard the most important note is 'C'. You can find 'C' by looking for 2 black notes, then press the white key to the left of it.
5. You can play simple chords on the keyboard playing 3 white notes together with a gap of 1 note in between.
6. A steady beat means playing music without getting faster or slower.
7. Playing and changing chords to a steady beat, e.g. 4 times for each chord helps to improve keyboard and musicianship skills.

Identifying the white notes on a keyboard



Identifying Keyboard Chords



Additional Resources

[Piano Chords for Beginners: What You Need to Know | School of Rock](#)

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Key word		Definition
1	Note	An individual musical sound or pitch.
2	Chord	3 or more notes played at the same time.
3	Block Chord	All notes in the chord are played together.
4	Broken Chord	Notes in the chord are played one at a time.
5	Melody	1 note played at a time to make a tune.
6	Rhythm	A musical pattern using time.
7	Sharp	A black note on the keyboard higher than the original note.
8	Flat	A black note on the keyboard lower than the original note.
9	Tempo	The speed of the music.
10	Dynamics	The volume of the music.
11	Steady Beat	Playing music without the tempo getting faster or slower.
12	Melody	1 note played at a time to make a tune.

Notes:

Quiz QR Code



Quiz Link

[Quiz Link](#)

LOVE

is patient.
is kind.
does not envy.
does not boast.
is not proud.
does not dishonor others.
is not self-seeking.
keeps no record of wrongs.
does not delight in evil.
rejoices with the truth.
always protects.
always trusts.
always hopes.
always perseveres.

1 Corinthians 13:4-7

self-love

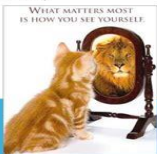
noun \,self-'lav \

1. an appreciation of one's own worth or virtue
2. proper regard for and attention to one's own happiness or well-being

I
WON'T
APOLOGIZE
FOR
WHO I AM
@LOVEPROUDSHOP

WHAT IS SELF-ESTEEM?

Self-esteem is a measure of how much you value, respect, and feel confident about yourself.



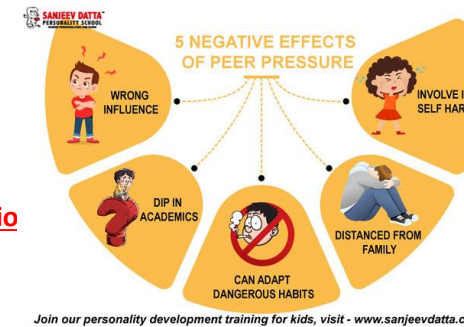
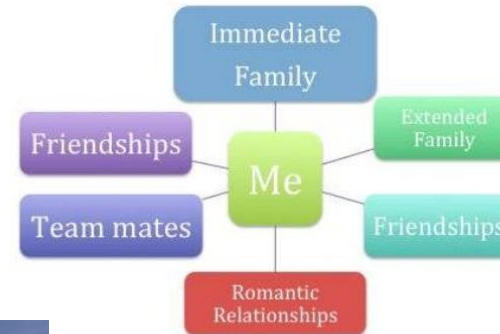
Your aspirations are
your possibilities.

~Samuel Johnson

How to cope if feeling overwhelmed, anxious or depressed

1. Breathe deeply
2. Acknowledge your feelings
3. Gain perspective
4. Remember strengths when things go wrong.
5. Remember a time when this has happened before and was ok
6. Talk
7. Use positive role models.
8. Smile and try to remain positive.
9. Refrain negative thoughts.

Types of Relationships



Join our personality development training for kids, visit - www.sanjeedatta.com



childline


ONLINE, ON THE PHONE, ANYTIME
childline.org.uk | 0800 1111

Watch this video on self-esteem

<https://youtu.be/E8R27mqUQK8>

Tier 3 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Love	A strong feeling of warm personal attachment or deep affection, such as for a parent, child, friend, or pet.
2	Self esteem	how He value and perceive ourselves.
3	Self Love	When you accept yourself fully, treat yourself with kindness and respect, and nurture your growth and wellbeing.
4	Compliments	An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration.
5	Relationships	Tend to be categorized as acquaintances, friends, family, romantic partners, sexual partners, work colleagues, or situational relationships.
6	Aspirational	A target is that is very ambitious.
7	Peer Pressure	A feeling that one must do the same things as other people.
8	Media	Outlets or tools used to store and deliver content, such as print, broadcasting, digital, and social media.
9	Boundaries	Boundaries are personal limits that individuals set for themselves to protect their own well-being, values, and sense of self within a relationship.
10	Consent	To give assent or permission (to do something); agree.
11	Personal Space	The distance from another person at which one feels comfortable when talking to or being next to that other person.

Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	Quiz Link

Year 7 and 8 Knowledge Goals: Physical Education

Invasion Games

- Invasion games** are team games in which you try to attack the other teams space.
- There is normally two teams and two goals. The aim is to try and score the most goals in a set time period.
- Success in invasion games is about;
 - Using the space available for you.
 - Passing to teammates in a better position than you.
 - Moving into space or creating space for your teammates.
 - Marking your opponents.
- You should begin to learn the **rules and regulations** of this term's invasion games: Football, Netball & Hockey.
- Good **sportsmanship** is fair and generous behavior or treatment towards others in a sporting context.
- The roles of different **officials** within the listed sports for this term.
- Learn the skills of invasion games and transfer them to over sports.

Invasion Games – Autumn Term Focus Sports Star

Football		Netball		Hockey	
Georgia Stanway- Born in Barrow		Helen Housby Born in Carlisle		Fiona Crackles- Born in Kirkby Lonsdale	
					
Positions: Attacking midfielder First National team- England U15'S 2014 UEFA Women's Championships 2022- Winners		Positions: GA & WA First senior international Debut: 2015 Netball world cup 2019- Bronze Won BBC sporting moment of the year- 2019 Commonwealth games 2018- Gold		Position: Defender First senior international Debut: 2020 Olympic 2020- Bronze Captained England's U18 team to bronze in the EuroHockey Youth Championships- 2018	
Football: Sedbergh wanderers		Football: Kendal United		Netball: Kirkby Lonsdale	
					
				Hockey: Kendal	
					

Year 7 and 8 Knowledge Goals: Physical Education

Autumn Term: Tier 3 Vocabulary

	Key word	Definition
1	Agility	The ability to move and change direction quickly whilst maintaining control.
2	Passing	To give the ball to another member of your team using power whilst maintaining accuracy.
3	Receiving	Take possession of the ball from a teammate.
4	Intercepting	To gain possession of the ball during a pass by the opposition.
5	Defending	Protect your goal/area. Stop the other team from scoring.
6	attacking	To try and score a goal/point in the other teams area.
7	coordination	The ability to use different parts of the body together smoothly and efficiently.
8	creating Space	To pull a defender away to create a open area for a team-mate to move though to pass the ball into.
9	set plays	Pre-designed movements used by a team when the ball is put into play.
10	maintain possession	When the team in attack has control of the ball.
11	cardiovascular endurance	The ability of the heart, lungs and blood vessels to get oxygen to the muscles and the ability of the body to use the oxygen.
12	teamwork	Collaborative effort of a group to achieve a goal in the most effective and efficient way.

Notes

Quiz QR Code



Quiz Link

[Quiz Link](#)

'Virtue' is a Greek word that means **'behaviour showing high moral standard'**. Virtue Theory then is all about developing one's moral character instead of just blindly following our societies ethical codes.

To develop one's **moral character** one must develop **virtuous habits**.

The goal is to develop two types of virtues: **moral** (e.g. temperance, generosity etc.) and **intellectual** (wisdom etc.).

Virtuous habits are learned to perfection so that they become second nature as a result of reasoned reflection on habits and by contemplating the failures and successes human action.

For Aristotle virtuous behaviour is the 'the golden mean' between extremes of excesses; too much or too little E.g., the mean in courage would be being brave enough to challenge a bully but not so brave that you always put yourself in dangerous situations. Aristotle said **'in everything it is no easy task to find the middle'**.

Aristotle's **doctrine of the mean** produces three types of person:

- (1) the sophron who naturally lives in the mean without effort;
- (2) the enkrates who is tempted but strong enough will power to live in the mean;
- (3) the akrates who is weak and cannot live in the mean by overcoming temptation of the vices.

Many commentators on Aristotle identify four key virtues that are of most importance: **temperance (moderation); courage; together with justice; and, wisdom**. These virtues were seen to be the most important for a character to develop, with wisdom being the virtue that manages and drives them all. These **virtues are used in Christianity (Catholic) to combat the 7 deadly sins**.

Greek Gods and Goddesses are deities in Greek Mythology, which a form of polytheism:

- Zeus: God of the sky and thunder, king of the gods
- Hera: Goddess of women and marriage, queen of the gods
- Athena: Goddess of wisdom, war, and strategy
- Ares: God of war and violence
- Aphrodite: Goddess of love, beauty, and sexuality
- Artemis: Goddess of the hunt, moon, and nature

Some see **Jesus' teachings** (Beatitudes) found in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:3-12) **promotes Virtue Theory**.

- They are different and less comprehensive than Aristotle's list.
- Jesus announces that those with such virtues are 'blessed' and will receive a reward.
- Amongst others he highlights the meek, pure in heart, merciful and peacemakers as virtuous characters to be blessed

Challenges to Virtue Theory ■ It is not a precise science so makes it difficult to apply. ■ specific virtues are relative to individuals and cultures ■ Aristotle admitted himself it was difficult to define **the mean (middle ground)**; so how can this be a suitable moral guide for society? ■ one can be virtuous but commit acts which others would find immoral (as illustrated by the Greek Gods and Goddesses).

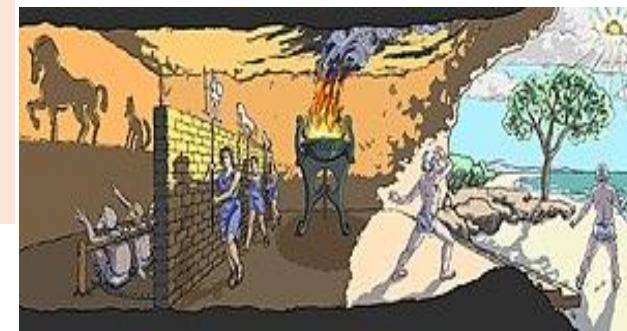
Useful Aristotle quotes:

"Happiness, then, is something final and self-sufficient, and is the end of action."

"It is no easy task to find the middle...wherefore goodness is both rare and laudable and noble."

"Virtue, then, is a state of character concerned with choice, lying in a mean..."

"Moral virtue comes about as a result of habit."




The Allegory Of The Cave – Its main idea is the discussion of **how humans perceive reality** and if human existence has a **higher truth**. It explores the theme of **belief versus knowledge**

In the allegory **"The Cave"**, **Plato** describes a group of people who have lived chained to the wall of a cave all their lives, facing a blank wall. The people watch shadows projected on the wall from objects passing in front of a fire behind them and give names to these shadows. The shadows are the prisoners' reality but are not accurate representations of the real world. **The shadows represent the fragment of reality** that we can normally **perceive through our senses**, while the objects under the sun represent the true forms of objects that we can only **perceive through reason**.

Tier 2 Vocabulary		
Key word		Definition
1	Virtue	Behaviour showing high moral standard
2	Deadly sins	Seven behaviours that create further sin. E.g., pride, greed
3	The golden mean	The middle between two extremes of excess and deficiency
4	Temperance	The quality of moderation
5	Myth	A traditional story that explains something (usually supernatural)
6	Perceive	To think of, judge or consider someone or something a certain way
7	Polytheism	The belief or worship of more than one god
8	Allegory	A story, poem or picture that has a hidden meaning (usually moral)
9	Theory	A system of ideas created to explain something
10	Prudence	Being cautious, thinking about the potential outcome before acting
11	Justice	Fair treatment or behaviour
12	Wisdom	Having experience, knowledge and good judgement

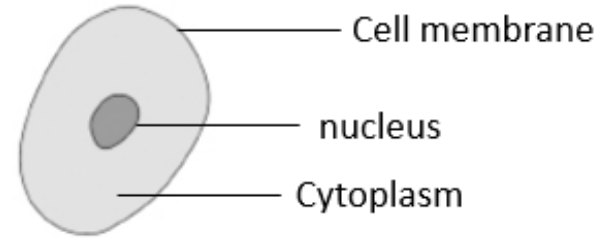
Notes:

Quiz QR Code	Quiz Link
	Quiz Link

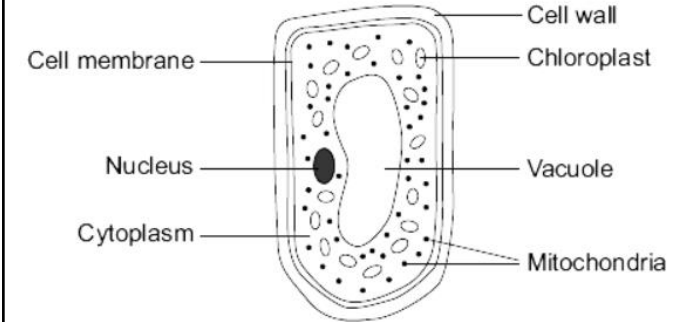
Organelles

1. The **cell membrane** controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell.
2. The **nucleus** carries genetic information and controls what happens inside the cell.
3. The cytoplasm is a jelly-like substance, where chemical reactions happen.
4. The **mitochondria** is where most respiration reactions happen.
5. The **vacuole** contains a liquid called cell sap, which keeps the cell firm.
6. The **cell wall** is made of a tough substance called cellulose, which supports the cell.
7. The **chloroplast** structures which contain the green pigment chlorophyll; the site of photosynthesis.

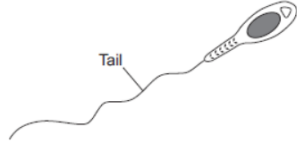
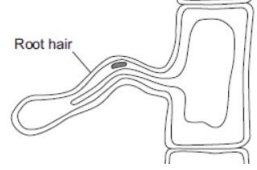
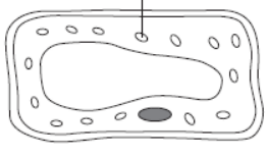
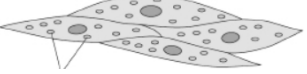
Animal Cell



Plant Cell



Specialised Cells

Sperm Cell	Root Hair Cell	Palisade Cell	Muscle Cell
			

QR Code for Additional Resources



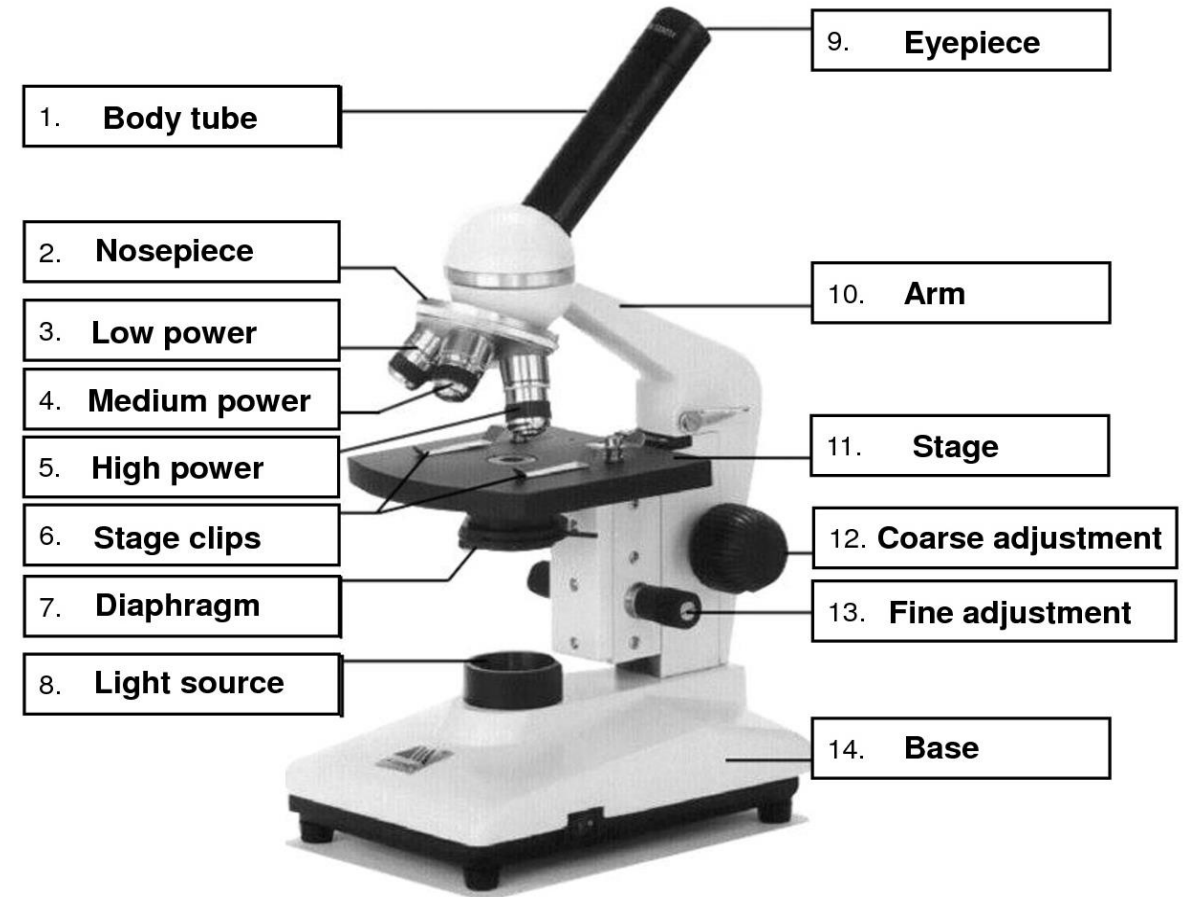
Want to know more about specialized cells
– check out BBC Bitesize

Year 7 and 8 Knowledge Goals: Science - Microscopes

- All living organisms are made up of cells.
- Cells are the smallest part of a living organism and are around 0.01 mm - 0.03 mm long.
- To look at a cell close up a microscope needs to be used.

How to use a microscope

1. Move the stage (the flat ledge the slide sits on) down to its lowest position.
2. Place the glass slide onto the stage. Be careful pushing it under the clips that the cover slide doesn't move or crack.
3. Select the lowest power objective lens.
4. Turn the coarse focus knob slowly until you are able to see the cells.
5. Turn the fine focus knob slowly until the cells are in focus and you can see them clearly.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 using the higher power magnification to see the cells in more detail.



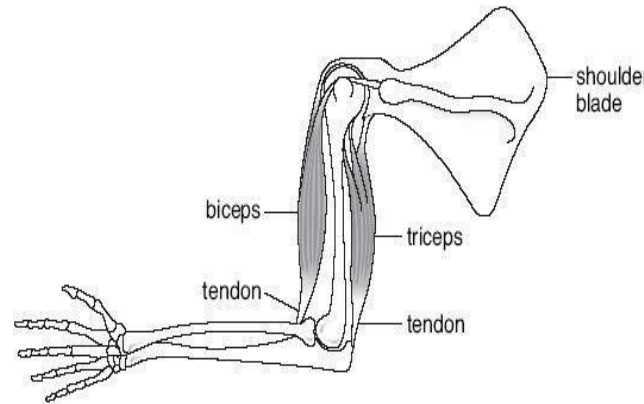
Scan the QR code to learn more about microscopes.

Body Systems

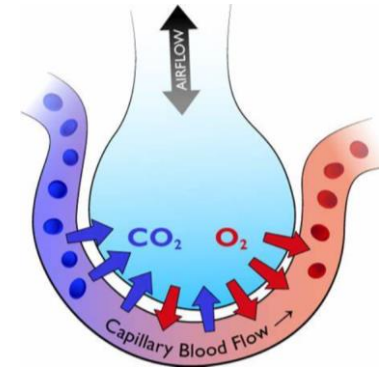
- The **skeletal** system has four functions:
 - Protect
 - Support
 - Movement
 - Produce blood
- The **respiratory** system is adapted to allow air to pass in and out of the body, and for efficient gas exchange to happen
- The **reproductive** system provides a means of making new offspring.
- The **digestive** system comprises of organs which digest (breakdown) and absorb food for our bodies to use in chemical processes.
- The **immune** system is responsible for identifying and removing foreign objects from the body.
- The **muscular** system controls our body and allows movement.

cell → tissue → organ → organ system → organism

Antagonistic Muscles



Gas Exchange



Want to know more? – check out the QR code for body systems

Skeletal	Muscular	Respiratory	Reproductive

Tissues

Group of cells with similar structures, working together to perform a shared function.

Organ

Structure made up of a group of tissues, working together to perform specific functions.

Year 7 and 8 Knowledge Goals: Science

Autumn Term: Tier 3 Vocabulary

	Key word	Definition
1	Cell	A microscopic structure,. The building blocks for living organisms.
2	Organism	An individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form.
3	Multicellular	An organism having or consisting of many cells.
4	Antagonistic	When two muscle work against each other in opposite directions.
5	Contract	The tightening or shortening of a muscle.
6	Relaxed	When a muscle returns to its resting position usually longer.
7	Magnification	The process of enlarging the apparent size of an object.
8	Image	A 2D copy of an object.
9	Resolution	The ability of a microscope to distinguish detail between two separate points.

Notes

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

A blank graphic organizer template for vocabulary study. It features a central rounded rectangle labeled "word". Surrounding this central box are four quadrants, each with a label and horizontal lines for writing:

- definition** (top-left quadrant)
- synonyms** (top-right quadrant)
- sentence** (bottom-left quadrant)
- antonyms** (bottom-right quadrant)

Synonyms are words with the same or similar meaning:

- words such as happy, cheerful and merry.
- words such as sad, miserable and heartbroken.

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings:

- words such as angry and peaceful.
- words such as funny and serious.

You can use a **thesaurus** to find **synonyms** and **antonyms** for words.

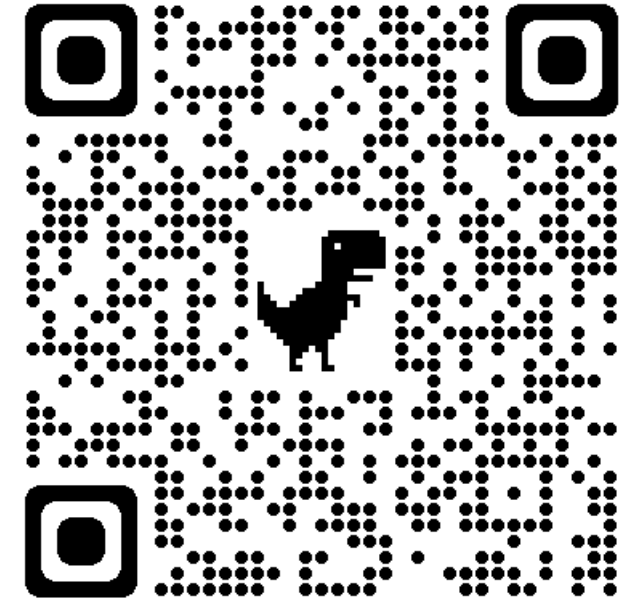
Scan to view thesaurus

[click to view thesaurus](#)

Have a go at creating a Frayer Model for each of the 6 tier 2 words from this term (blank templates are at the back of the booklet for you to complete this activity).

[illegible]

Complete a Frayer Model for the word **consistent**.

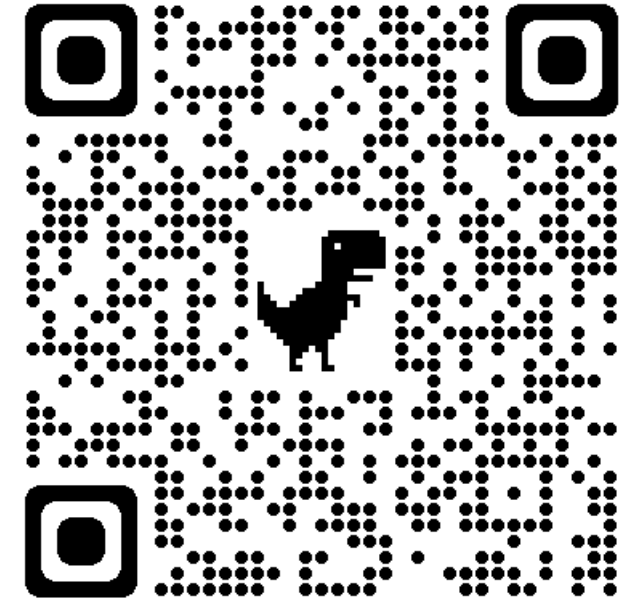


Scan to view thesaurus

[click to view thesaurus](#)

A blank graphic organizer template. In the center is a rounded rectangle labeled "justification". Four lines radiate from this central box to the corners of a larger rounded rectangle, dividing the space into four quadrants. Each quadrant is labeled at its outer corner: "definition" (top-left), "synonyms" (top-right), "sentence" (bottom-left), and "antonyms" (bottom-right). Each of these four quadrants contains several horizontal lines for writing.

Complete a Frayer Model for the word **justification**.

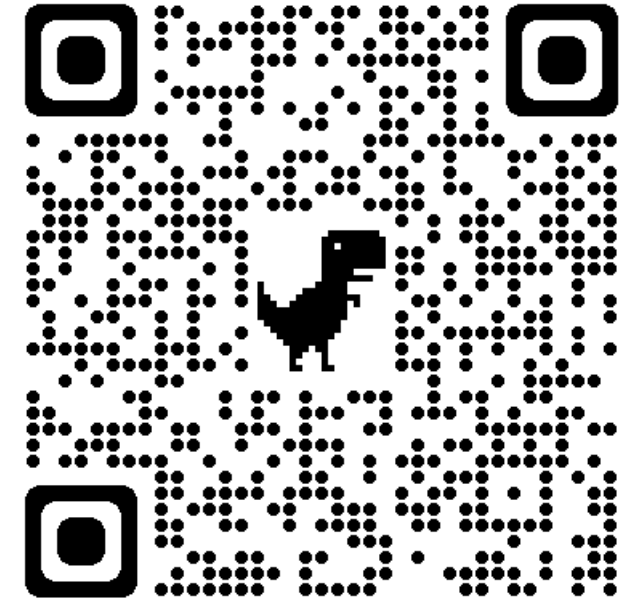


Scan to view thesaurus

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[illegible]

Complete a Frayer Model for the word **accumulate**.

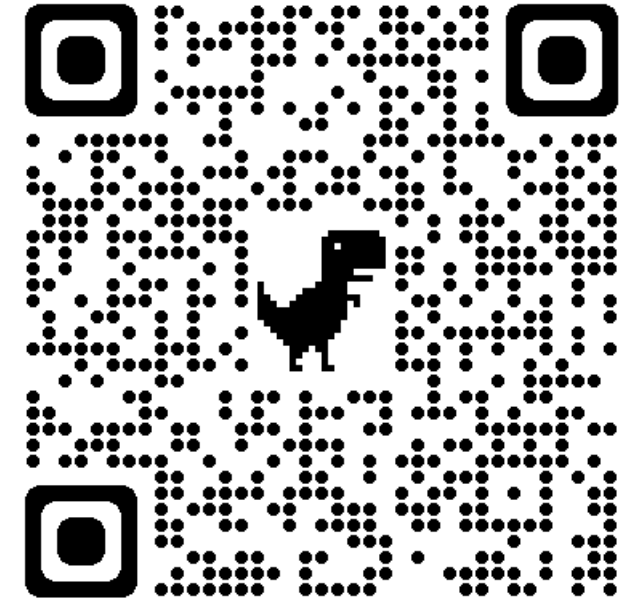


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definition		synonyms
	evolve	
sentence		antonyms

Complete a Frayer Model for the word **evolve**.

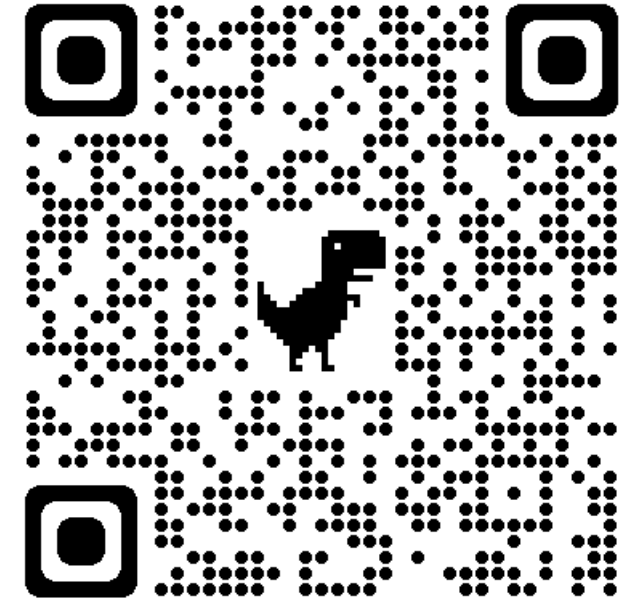


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A blank graphic organizer template. In the center is a rounded rectangle labeled "components". Four lines radiate from this central box to the corners of a larger rounded rectangle, dividing the space into four quadrants. The top-left quadrant is labeled "definition", the top-right "synonyms", the bottom-left "sentence", and the bottom-right "antonyms". Each quadrant contains several horizontal lines for writing.

Complete a Frayer Model for the word **components**,



Scan to view thesaurus

[click to view thesaurus](#)