

1 – Elements of art

Line: A mark made by a brush, pen or stick; a moving point.

Shape: A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions, length and width.

Organic shapes: Organic shapes are irregular and imperfect. They are often curved and flowing and can seem unpredictable.

Value / tone: How light or dark something is. *The difference between values is called contrast.*

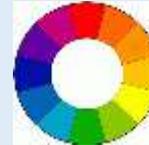
2 – Definitions

Composition: the way the elements of art are arranged on the page.

Patterns: A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.

Harmonious colours: colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel, *for example orange, yellow and green.*

Contrasting colours: colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel, *for example red and green.*



3 – Definitions

Layering: putting one layer on top of another.

Wash: A thin layer of colour diluted with water.

Relief printing: a process consisting of cutting or carving a printing surface in such a way that all that remains of the original surface is the design to be printed.

Polyprinting is a form of relief printing that uses a thin sheet of polystyrene.

We use a pen to gently "carve" the design in the polystyrene.

4 – Printing definitions

Reduction printing: A reduction print is made when an artist creates a multi-coloured, layered print using a single print block.

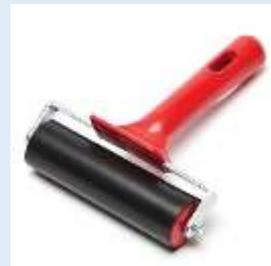
The block could be polystyrene, lino or even wood. The artist repeats the process of carving and printing over and over until the final look is achieved.



5 – Printing definitions

Brayer: a small roller used to apply ink in printmaking.

Printing ink: coloured paste used to print.



6 – Yellena James

Originally from Bosnia, Yellena James is an artist and illustrator based in the USA. She explores organic forms to create an imagined poetic world inspired by nature.



1: Features of a word processor	2: Licensing images	3: Credibility of sources
<p>Software – Programs used on a computer</p> <p>Word processor – A word processor allows you to type letters/symbols/words electronically and save, print, and edit the document.</p> <p>Browser – Software that allows you to access the internet</p> <p>Formatting – Change the appearance of the document</p> <p>Why do we format documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the text easy to read • To make it easy for the audience to extract the information that they need • To highlight the important information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copyright – A law to protect people copying their work • Adaptations – Are changes and modifications • Copyright license – Is an agreement in Copyright law. • Commercial use - Making money from something • Cropped – removing unwanted areas in a picture • Text wrapped - a feature in Microsoft Word that allows you to surround a picture or diagram with text. 	<p>Credibility – Being trusted and believed in</p> <p>Trustworthy – being relied on as honest or truthful.</p> <p>Hyperlink – a link to another location</p> <p>Source – The place or thing where something comes from.</p> <p>Implication – the effect that an action or decision will have on something.</p> <p>Contribute – something that you do to help produce or achieve something.</p> <p>Target Audience – a group of people that something is aimed at.</p> <p>Charity – Giving help to those in need.</p>
4: Research and plan	5: Promoting your cause	6: Example blogs
<p>Blog – A blog is a discussion or informational website published on the World Wide Web</p> <p>Research – To try and find information.</p> <p>Citation – A word or piece of writing taken from a written work</p> <p>Plagiarism – The process or practice of using another person’s ideas or work and pretending that it is your own</p> <p>Paraphrase - To repeat something written or spoken using different words, often in a humorous form or in a simpler and shorter form that makes the original meaning clearer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting – the publicising of cause • Appropriate images – images suitable for the blog. • Attribute to author – stating where you got the information from. • Referenced – Links to where the information was collected from. • Microsoft Word – a word processing software, mainly used to type reports, create tables. • Publisher – is a desktop publishing software used for leaflets, Poster and Menus etc. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-top: 10px;">   </div>	<p>IGN – Video games blogging</p> <p>Huffington Post – A news blog</p> <p>Food 52 – Food blogging</p> <p>Rose and Vintage – Fashion blog</p> 

1: Context - Elizabethan Theatre	2: Key Characters	3: Theatrical Skills & Elements of Shakespeare
<p>The atmosphere in Elizabethan theatres was very different to how the atmosphere is in theatres today:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The audience would wander about, talk among themselves, shout at and heckle the actors (and throw things if they were really unimpressed). The rich could sit in the best seats, with cushions, and the poor could stand in front of the stage for a penny. There was no curtain, and the audience often surrounded the stage on three sides. There were no intervals, so vendors would come round during the play selling food and drink. Women were not allowed to be actors. Female parts were played by teenage boys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viola/Cesario: Shipwrecked sister to Sebastian, later disguised as Cesario Olivia: A countess in mourning Orsino: Duke of Illyria Sir Toby: Olivia's Kinsman (male relative) Sir Andrew: Friend to Sir Toby, suitor to Olivia Malvolio: Olivia's butler Sebastian: Shipwrecked brother to Viola 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monologue: a long speech by one person, often expressing inner thoughts/ emotions Duologue: a part or all of a play in which the speaking roles are limited to two actors Aside: a comment that a character in a play makes to the audience, which the other characters are supposed not to be able to hear Heightened Language: a formal way of speaking which typically employs more formal words Intonation: the way that your voice rises and falls Dramatic Irony: the irony occurring when the implications of a situation and speech, are understood by the audience but not by the characters in the play
4: Iambic Pentameter	5: NVC Skills	6. Vocal Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iambic Pentameter is made up of two words, where pentameter is a combination of 'pent,' which means five, and 'meter,' which means to measure. Iambic, on the other hand, is a metrical foot in poetry in which an unstressed syllable is followed by a stressed syllable. It means iambic pentameter is a beat or foot that uses 10 syllables in each line. Simply, it is a rhythmic pattern comprising five iambs in each line, like five heartbeats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non Verbal Communication (NVC) relates to the way movements, posture and gestures can show how someone feels without speaking. facial expression: the appearance, mood or feeling conveyed by a person's face posture: the position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing gesture: a movement made by part of the body (e.g. arms, head) to convey a character's emotions gait: a person's manner of walking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume: ensure that your voice reaches everyone in the audience Pace: ensure that your pace of speech is appropriate to your character Pitch: the degree of highness or lowness of the voice Pace: the speed at which someone speaks Tone: a quality in the voice that expresses the speaker's feelings or thoughts Oracy: the ability to express oneself fluently and grammatically in speech Clarity: ensure that you speaking clearly

1: Historical Context

'Romeo and Juliet' was first written by Shakespeare in 1595 during the time that Queen Elizabeth I was Queen of England (1558 – 1603). Both Queen Elizabeth I and the Elizabethan society were supporters of the theatre as this was their main source of entertainment.

However, the majority of society were peasants who had little education, little to look forward to, and very little power. Most of society were unable to read and the theatre was an opportunity for people to hear stories and indulge in fantasy. As the Bible had not yet been translated into English (this happened under the rule of James I), it was also a way for people to hear more about religion and God's power. The poorer audience members were known as The Groundlings.

Women had very little power or status in **patriarchal** Elizabethan society and were seen as possessions: owned by their fathers and then by their husbands. Women weren't even allowed to act on stage; female characters were played by men.

2: Terminology

dramatic irony: occurs when the audience knows something that is going on in a situation but the characters are unaware of what is going on.

foreshadowing: a warning or hint of a future event.

oxymoron: a figure of speech in which apparently opposing terms appear in conjunction.

soliloquy: an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, especially by a character in a play.

tragedy: a play dealing with disastrous events and having an unhappy ending.

3: Vocabulary

archetypal (noun): typical of a certain kind of person or thing.

fate (noun): the development of events outside of a person's control, regarded as determined by a supernatural power.

patriarchal (adj.): a system of society in which men hold the power and women are largely left out.

stereotypical (adj.): a widely held but fixed idea of a particular person or thing.

unrequited (adj.): something that is not returned, e.g. love.

4: Grammar: apostrophes for omission

An apostrophe can be used in **two** ways.

The first way is to replace missing (omitted) letters when words are shortened.

For example:

1. I am — I'm
 2. Can not — Can't
 3. I have — I've
 4. Could have — Could've (Not could **of**!)
 5. Should have — Should've (Not should **of**!)
 6. It's — It is
- They are — They're

1: Town Vocabulary

un centre sportif	a sports centre	j'habite à I live in	
un château	a castle		
un cinéma	a cinema	dans ma ville in my town	
un collège	a school		
un magasin	a shop		
un marché	a market		
un musée	a museum	il y a there is	
un parc	a park		
un stade	a stadium	il n'y a pas de there isn't	
un supermarché	a supermarket		
un théâtre	a theatre		
une bibliothèque	a library		
une cathédrale	a cathedral		le/la/les the
une église	a church		un/une a/(one)
une gare	a train station		des some
une mosquée	a mosque		
une patinoire	an ice rink		
une piscine	a pool		

2: Adjectives

Most adjectives in French come **after** the noun that they are describing, e.g. un chien **brun** = a dog **brown** (a **brown** dog)

Adjective endings must match the gender and number of the noun they are describing (masculine, feminine, singular or plural).

bruyant/e	noisy	moderne	modern
chouette	great	occupé/e	busy
douillet/te	cosy	tranquille	calm
historique	historical	utile	useful

The following adjectives come **before** the noun that they describe:

beau/belle	beautiful	e.g. un grand musée = a big museum
grand/e	big	
petit/e	small	

3: Aller (to go)

The verb 'aller' (to go) is an **irregular** verb. This means that, like with 'avoir' and 'être', you just have to learn its pattern by heart.

aller	to go	
je vais	I am going	I go
tu vas	you are going	you go
Il va	he is going	he goes
elle va	she is going	she goes
on va	we are going	we go
nous allons	we are going	we go
vous allez	you are going (pl)	you go (pl)
ils vont	they are going (m)	they go (m)
elles vont	they are going (f)	they go (f)

4: Prepositions

To say 'to the' or 'at the' in French, we use: **à + le/la/l' / les**

à + le	au
à + la	à la
à + l'	à l'
à + les	aux

Before a **masculine** noun, use **au**
e.g. je vais **au** parc = I go **to the** park.

Before a **feminine** noun, use **à la**
e.g. je vais **à la** gare = I go **to the** train station.

Before a **noun which starts with a vowel**, use **à l'**
e.g. je vais **à l'**église = I go **to the** church.

Before a **plural** noun, use **aux**
e.g. je vais **aux** magasins = I go **to the** shops

5: Directions

To give an instruction or a command to somebody, we use the **imperative** voice. The imperative is formed using the '**vous**' part of the verb. For example:

allez	go
arrêtez	stop
continuez	continue
prenez	take
suivez	follow
tournez	turn

où est...?	where is...?	le nord	the North
à gauche	to the left	le sud	the South
à droite	to the right	l'est	the East
tout droit	straight on	l'ouest	the West
dans	in		

6: The Weather

There are some differences in French and English when it comes to talking about the weather.

For example, 'it's windy' translates to 'there is some wind'.

il y a du vent	it is windy
il y a du brouillard	it is foggy
il y a du soleil	it is sunny

We don't use '**c'est**' (it is) to talk about the weather, instead we use '**il fait**' (it makes/it does).

il fait froid	it is cold
il fait chaud	it is hot
il fait beau	it is nice (weather)
il fait mauvais	it is bad (weather)
il neige	it is snowing
il pleut	it is raining

1: What is a hazard?

- **Hazard:** an event that puts humans, wildlife and the environment at risk of being hurt.
- A **natural hazard** is caused by **natural processes**, such as a **volcanic eruption** or heavy rain, **causing damage** to people and nature.
- A **man-made hazard** is caused by **people**, such as a problem with a nuclear **power plant**, putting people and nature at risk of damage.
- Both types of hazard cause harm to people, the wildlife and the environment.
- **Natural hazards** include floods, cyclones, hurricanes, volcanoes, acid rain, landslides.
- **Man-made hazards** include oil spills, forest fires started from cigarettes, and terrorist explosives.

2: Tectonic plates

- **Tectonic:** relating to the structure of the earth's crust and the processes which take place in it.
- Earth's structure has **4** main parts. The **inner core, outer core, mantle and the crust.**
- They were once all together, creating a super continent called **Pangaea.**
- Over time the plates have moved, to create separate continents and oceans.
- **Convection currents:** movement within the earth's mantle caused by the heat of the core.
- Where convection currents **diverge** near the Earth's crust, plates move apart.
- Where convection currents **converge**, plates move towards each other.
- Plate tectonics cause earthquakes and **volcanoes.**

3: Earthquakes and Tsunamis

- **Earthquakes:** is a sudden violent movement in the Earth's crust
- Earthquakes happen when two plates moving next to each other get stuck.
- The pressure builds up as the plates try to continue to move forwards.
- The area where the plates eventually push past where they were stuck on each other.
- When the plates move the friction releases pressure known as **seismic waves.** This causes an earthquake. If this happens underwater, a tsunami forms.
- Japan Tsunami 2011: **120,000** buildings were destroyed. The cost of the disaster is estimated to be about **\$199 billion**
- The number of confirmed deaths is **15,894.**

4: Volcanoes

- **Volcano:** is an opening in the earth's crust which allows hot lava, volcanic ash and gases to escape.
- Volcanoes occur close to tectonic plate boundaries.
- There are **no active volcanoes** in the UK as there are no plate boundaries near to us.
- The nearest active volcanoes to the UK are in Iceland and Italy.
- There are two types of volcanoes. **Composite** and **Shield.**
- Composite volcanoes are **steep sided** and cone shaped, and are made up of layers of ash and lava. The lava is sticky and doesn't flow far.
- Shield volcanoes are **gently sloped**, and are made form layers of lava. The lava is runny.

5: Comparing Volcanoes

<p><u>Iceland Volcano 2010</u> Eyjafjallajokull erupted between from March to May 2010. Cause: The North American Plate and Eurasian plates moved apart – constructive Effects: Ash blocked out the sun, airlines lost \$130 million per day, no deaths, sports cancelled, trade stopped and water was contaminated.</p>	<p><u>Indonesia Volcano 2018</u> Anak Krakatoa erupted on the 22nd December 2018. Cause: The Pacific, Eurasian and Philippine plates converging – destructive Effects: 437 died, tourism severely damaged, 600 homes damaged, tsunami created, farmland was infertile, all biodiversity was wiped out on Anak Krakatoa</p>
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6. Living near a volcano

- People live near volcanoes for numerous reasons including:
- Geothermal energy – energy created from the gases underneath areas of volcanic activity.
- **Fertile soil** – soil that is good for growing food.
- **Sentimental** – they may live there for family reasons or because it is tradition
- If people are going to live near a volcano. They can do this by using the 3 Ps.
- **Prediction** - monitoring ground tremors using a seismometer, monitoring gases in air and water
- **Planning** – hazard maps show likely areas that will be effected.
- **Protection** – Little can be done. Divert lava flow using explosives.

1 – Henry VIII & his Wives

- Henry VIII became king in 1509.
- He was a religious man and followed the Roman Catholic Church.
- Henry aimed to be remembered as 'Henry the Great', but failed. Instead, he is best known for his six wives and the significant changes he made to the church.
- To help you remember their fate, there is a rhyme – Divorced (Catherine of Aragon), Beheaded (Anne Boleyn), Died (Jane Seymour), Divorced (Anne of Cleves), Beheaded (Catherine Howard), Survived (Catherine Parr).

Key Date:

1509 - Henry VIII becomes King of England

heir – an heir is someone who has the right to inherit a person's money, or title when that person dies

2 – Reformation

- Henry III's first wife, Catherine of Aragon, was unable to give him a male heir and only gave birth to a daughter, Mary.
- Henry was displeased with this and wanted to divorce her. He had also fallen in love with a new woman – Anne Boleyn.
- Henry asked the Pope for a divorce.
- The Pope refused the divorce but Henry ignored him, giving himself the title 'Head of the English Church' in 1531. This is known as the Break from Rome or the Reformation.

Key Dates:

1531 – Henry made himself 'Head of the English Church'.

1533 – Henry divorces Catherine of Aragon and marries Anne Boleyn.

reform – to make changes to something

3 – Pilgrimage of Grace

- In 1536, rebellions took place asking Henry VIII not to dissolve the monasteries.
- It began with the Lincolnshire Rising, on the 1st October but this failed as crowds left when Henry's army arrived.
- On 13th October, 30,000 Yorkshire people rebelled. Led by Robert Aske, they went to York, and reopened the monasteries Henry had closed.
- At first Henry negotiated with the rebels. However, in 1537 he sent a huge army north. Henry ordered the arrest of the leaders and about 200 people were executed for their part in the uprising.

Key Dates:

1536 – Rebellions in the North of England

uprising – when a group go against someone/ something they disagree with

4 –Bloody Mary

- Mary was a strict Catholic and aimed to bring back old Catholic ways that had been removed by her father, Henry and her brother Edward, who had been Protestant.
- Mary's changes did not please the Protestants. Her message was simple – change religion or be punished. This is how she got her nickname – Bloody Mary.
- Those who would not accept Catholicism were sent to prison, tortured and even burned alive.
- Mary died in 1558 – She had no children.

Key Dates

1553 – 1558 – Mary's rule as Queen of England.

heretic – someone who goes against the religion of the country

5 – Queen Elizabeth's Portraits

- Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She became Queen of England when she was just 25 years old.
- Elizabeth used portraits throughout her reign as a propaganda tool. Elizabeth would have portraits made with symbolic objects such as the globe, crowns and swords.
- In later years she would have objects representing her virginity within portraits. This was important, as at the time she was not married.

Key Dates:

1558 – 1603 – Elizabeth I rule as Queen of England.

propaganda – information which is published by an organisation in order to influence people

6 – Queen Elizabeth's Suitors

- Marriages could be used to form alliances and to produce an heir to the throne.
- The three most significant suitors for Elizabeth were:
 - Francis, Duke of Anjou and Alencon. The Duke was the French King's brother and heir to the throne. He was a Catholic.
 - King Philip II of Spain. Philip was one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the world. King Philip was also Catholic.
 - Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Robert was a childhood friend of the queen and a key figure in the royal court.

Language of the Lesson:

suitor – a person's suitor is someone who wants to marry them

1: 6 and 7 times table

$1 \times 6 = 6$	$1 \times 7 = 7$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$2 \times 7 = 14$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$3 \times 7 = 21$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$4 \times 7 = 28$
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$5 \times 7 = 35$
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$6 \times 7 = 42$
$7 \times 6 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$
$8 \times 6 = 48$	$8 \times 7 = 56$
$9 \times 6 = 54$	$9 \times 7 = 63$
$10 \times 6 = 60$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
$11 \times 6 = 66$	$11 \times 7 = 77$
$12 \times 6 = 72$	$12 \times 7 = 84$

2: Lines and labelling

Line segment - A straight line between any two points

Vertex - A point where two or more lines meet

Vertices - The plural of vertex

Edge - A line segment connecting two vertices

Length - The distance covered by a line segment

Height - The vertical length between two points

Width - The horizontal length between two points

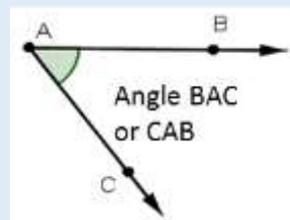
Polygon - A 2D shape made entirely of straight lines

Notation

We use a **single capital** letter to label a vertex

We use **two capital** letters to label a line segment

We use **three capital** letters to label an angle



3: Angles 1

Clockwise - The direction the hands of a clock turn

Anti clockwise - The opposite direction of clockwise

Rotation - A turn around a fixed point

Degrees - The unit of measurement for an angle

Acute angle - Less than 90°

Right angle - Equal to 90°

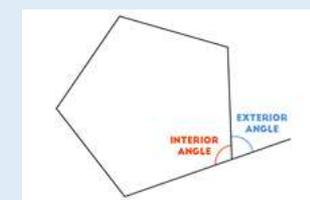
Obtuse angle - Greater than 90° but smaller than 180°

Reflex angle - Greater than 180° but smaller than 360°

Interior angle - An angle inside a polygon at a vertex

Exterior angle - An angle outside a polygon which creates a straight line with an adjacent interior angle

Interior and exterior angles have a sum of 180°



4: Angles 2

Protractor - We can construct and measure angles using a **protractor** and a ruler

There are 90° in a **quarter** turn

There are 180° in a **half** turn

There are 270° in a **three quarter** turn

There are 360° in a **full** turn



Parallel lines which are of equal distance from each other.

Perpendicular - Lines which are at right angles with one another

Intersect - Where two or more lines meet at a point

5: Triangles and polygons

Isosceles triangle - Two equal sides and two equal angles.

Scalene triangle - No equal sides or angles.

Equilateral triangle - Three equal sides and three equal angles always measuring 60°

Right angled triangle - Has one 90° angle

Regular polygons - A polygon with equal sides and equal interior angles

Irregular polygons - A polygon with unequal sides and unequal interior angles

Compound shape - 2D or 3D shape formed from two or more different shapes

Parallelogram - A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides

Rhombus - A **parallelogram** with four equal sides

6: Pie charts and angles

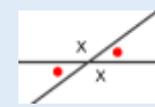
Pie charts are made of sections called **sectors** and show a **proportion**

Sum - The result of an addition of two or more values

Example: The sum of 110, 20 and 50 is 180

Vertically opposite angles - A pair of equal angles within two intersecting lines

Adjacent angles - Have a common side and a common vertex.



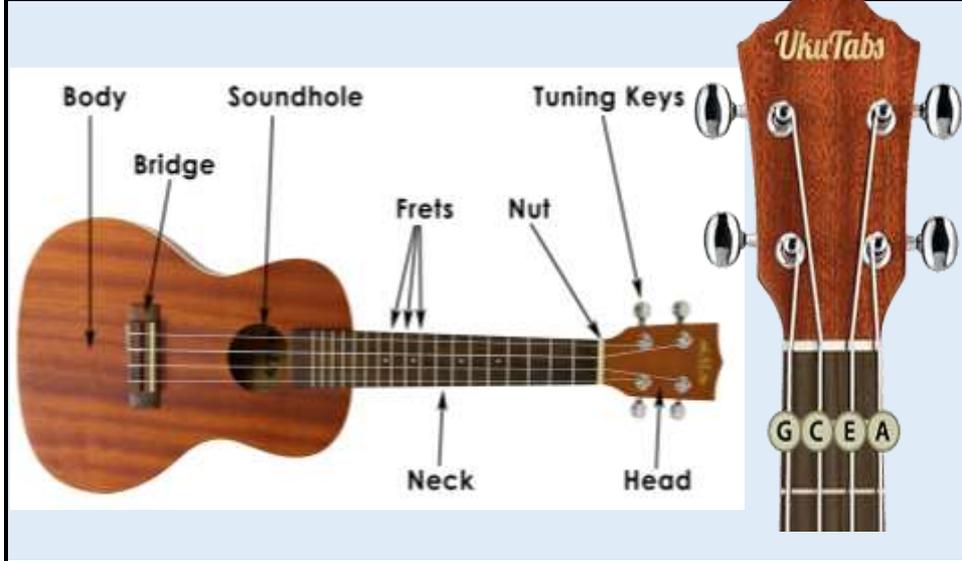
Transversal - A line which crosses at least two other parallel lines



Convex polygon - All interior angles are less than 180° .

Concave polygon - At least one interior angle greater than 180° (reflex)

1: The ukulele



2: Playing the ukulele

chord: when two notes are played together.

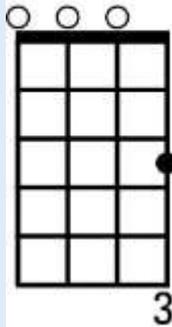
chordal notation: pictures used to represent the chord played on a ukulele or guitar

frets: markers on the neck that help you find the notes

machêtes: small Portuguese string instrument said to be the first ukulele

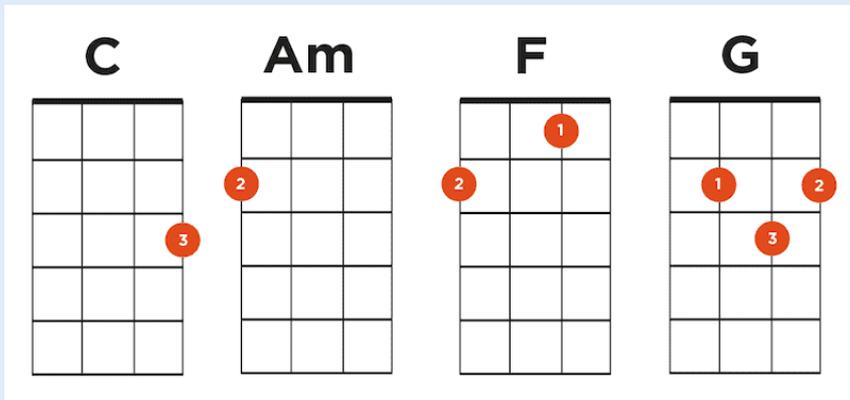
The C chord

C



3: The lion sleeps tonight

The basic chords on the ukulele



4: Riptide lesson 1

major: when music has a happy sound

minor: when music has a sad sound

articulation: when interested is added to a note or group of notes

accompaniment: the music which plays underneath the main melody

structure: how the different sections of the music are put together



Leadership qualities

Qualities and skills of good leadership:

Imaginative – showing creativity

Organised – well prepared

Good communicator – being able to get a message across

Confident – believing in own abilities

Motivator – promotes interest and enthusiasm

Reliable – consistently performs well and is trusted.

STEP Principle

SPACE

As a leader you must consider the space you are working in because it needs to be safe and the correct size for the group and the activity.

TASK

As a leader you must know the task you are delivering. This will come from planning, using your own ideas and knowing what your activity will look like beforehand. You must be organised with equipment and communicate your instructions well.

EQUIPMENT

As a leader you must know what equipment you need for your session. You must use the group to help set up and pack away and you must control the group when they have equipment.

PEOPLE

As a leader you must know how to manage people. You must be able to split a group into teams fairly, efficiently and without bias. You must be able to manage the group during the activity and maintain a fun environment with everyone on task.

Box 1 – Abrahamic Religions

Judaism, along with Islam and Christianity, is known as an **Abrahamic religion**. These three religions originate from the Prophet Abraham, who is known as **Ibrahim** in Islam.

Abraham is believed to have been the first person to teach the idea that there is only one God.

Jews believe that there is only one **God**. They believe they have a special agreement with God called a **covenant**.

Jews promise to obey God's laws to say thank you to him for looking after them.

Box 2 – Abraham

Jews believe a man called Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God.

1. God instructed Abraham to leave his home and travel to Canaan, the Promised Land.
2. In return, God promised to give Abraham and his wife Sarah the child they both longed for.
3. Abraham kept this covenant and his wife, Sarah, gave birth to their son, Isaac.
4. God tested Abraham 10 times and in the final test asked him to kill his Son.
5. Abraham was going to kill his Son until an angel stopped him. He had passed the test.

Box 3 – The Torah

The **Torah** is a very important text and refers to the first five books of Moses. The Torah, which includes the **Laws**, is the first section of the **Tenakh**. The Torah contains the basis of all the Jewish teachings and guidance on how to live a good Jewish life.

Orthodox Jews regard the Torah as the central revelation from God given to **Moses** on **Mount Sinai** in its final form. They try to keep the **commandments** set out in the Torah in every detail. They would not try to modify them considerably to bring them in line with modern life or to reject them altogether because they might no longer be relevant.

Box 4 – Passover

Passover (or **Pesach** in Hebrew) is one of the most important festivals in the Jewish year. This festival celebrates the escape of the Jews, led by Moses, from the Pharaoh that treated them like slaves. On the evening before Passover starts, Jews have a special service called a **Seder** (Order). This takes place over a meal with family and friends at home.

During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the **Haggadah** (Narration). Everybody takes part in reading from the Haggadah. Some parts are read in Hebrew and some parts are read in English.

Box 5 - Hanukah

Over 2,000 years ago in Jerusalem, a Syrian king called **Antiochus** banned the Jews from worshipping their God; he put a statue of Zeus (a Greek god) in their temple and sacrificed a pig to him. This was extremely offensive to the Jews because the **Ten Commandments** forbid them to worship anyone else other than God. The Jews refused to obey the king's order, and a small group of Jews called the **Maccabees** fought back against the king's army. After three years, they won the war and recaptured Jerusalem from the Syrians. When the Jews returned to their temple, they found it had nearly been destroyed. They cleaned and repaired the temple and when they had finished, rededicated the temple to God.

Following the re-dedication, the Jews then wanted to light the **menorah** (a candlestick which has seven branches), but they only had enough oil for one day. Miraculously the menorah is believed to have stayed alight for eight days until new oil arrived. Some Jews refer to this as the 'miracle of the oil'. Hanukkah remembers this remarkable event and the re-dedication of the temple to God.

Hanukkah is celebrated in November or December and lasts eight days. Most people believe this

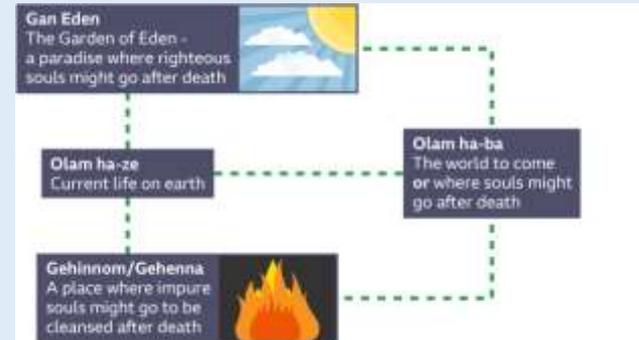
represents how long the oil lasted, although others

Box 6 – Life after Death

Jewish scripture has very little to say on matters of life after death. This is because Judaism puts far greater focus on people's actions and purpose in their earthly lives which they call **olam ha-ze**, than on speculating about what might happen after people die. For many Jews, thinking about whether there is reward, punishment or even any sort of afterlife at all, is unimportant.

Of course, there are views on the afterlife in Judaism, but unlike some other religions, no one view on life after death has ever been officially agreed upon in the Jewish faith.

Many Jewish people also believe in **olam haba** (meaning 'the world to come'). This is a perfect version of the world that will exist at the end of days, **after the Messiah has come** and God has judged the living and the dead.



1: Biology: Structure of a Flower	
flower	where the reproductive organs are found
stamen	the male part of the flower; made up of the anther and filament
anther	produces pollen grains
ovary	produces ova
stigma	collects the pollen during pollination
pollen grain	the male sex cell
ovum	the female sex cell
petals	brightly coloured to attract insects
nectary	produces sweet nectar to attract insects

2: Biology: Pollination	
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pollination	the transfer of pollen to allow fertilisation
insect pollination	flower to flower pollination by insects
wind pollination	flower to flower pollination by the wind
fertilisation	the fusion of sex cell nuclei
fruit	a seed bearing structure that develops from the ovary of a flowering plant
seed	a fertilised ovule
seed dispersal	the movement of seeds away from the parent plant

3: Chemistry: Earth's Structure and Recycling	
crust	the rocky outer layer of the Earth
mantle	the semi-molten layer of rock beneath the crust
outer core	the liquid layer of mainly iron and nickel around the inner core
inner core	the solid centre of the Earth mainly composed of iron and nickel
recycling	converting waste into reusable material

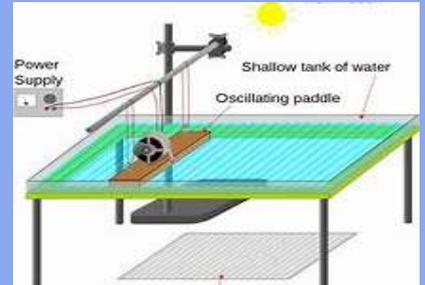
4: Chemistry: The Rock Cycle	
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sedimentary rock	formed when particles of weathered rock join together
metamorphic rock	formed from heat and pressure
igneous rock	formed when molten rock cools and solidifies
porous	fluid can be absorbed and move through a porous object
weathering	the wearing away of rock by animals, plants or the environment
erosion	the movement of rock by wind, ice or water

5: Physics: Water Waves	
wave	something which transfers energy without transferring matter
transverse wave	energy is transferred at a right angle to the movement of the medium. e.g. water and light waves
peak	the highest point of a transverse wave
trough	the lowest point of a transverse wave
medium	the substance that a wave travels through
oscillation	a vibration about a fixed position
reflection	the return of a wave from a surface

6: Physics: The Ripple Tank	
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A ripple tank is a shallow glass tank of water used to demonstrate the basic properties of waves.



Risks
Having electrical components near water could cause an electric shock. Ensure electrical components are secured before adding water.

1: Logos and Meanings

Fair Trade Logo- on foods such as coffee, tea, chocolate, sugar, bananas, pineapples and even fresh flowers. The fair trade logo means that the farmers have been paid a fair wage for the product that they have grown or produced allowing them a good standard of education and welfare.



Red Tractor Logo- means that the food inside the packaging has been produced in the UK and can be traced back to the farm. It also gives animal welfare and environmental assurances

Lion Mark- symbol stamped on individual eggs as well as the packaging. It indicates that the hens have been kept in regulated conditions and have been inoculated against salmonella food poisoning bacteria associated with eggs and poultry.



Halal symbol- means that the food has been produced and processed in accordance with the rules of the Muslim faith.



Kosher symbol- means that the food has been produced and processed in accordance with the rules of the Jewish faith.



2: Definitions

Oxidisation- Damaged cell walls of some fruits and vegetables react with oxygen which makes the food turn brown e.g a cut apple or potato.

Specification- a list of 'must haves' when designing an item or product

Pollution- the damage to the land, sea or air caused by transport, production or processes.

Seasonality- when foods are ready naturally at that time of year.

Food miles- the distance a food item has travelled from where it is grown or produced to where it will be eaten

3: Specialist Diets

Kosher- associated with people who follow the Jewish religion. Will not eat pork or pork products, shellfish and cannot have milk and meat in the same meal. Meat is slaughtered in a ritualistic way.

Halal- associated with people who follow Muslim religion. Will not eat pork or pork products. Meat is slaughtered in a ritualistic way.

Hindu- People who follow the Hindu religion will not eat beef or beef products as the cow is considered sacred.

Vegetarian- vegetarian diet excludes meat and fish. A vegetarian will eat milk, cheese, eggs and other dairy products.

Vegan- will not eat or use anything derived from an animal. DOES NOT EAT MEAT, FISH, EGGS, MILK, CHEESE or DAIRY PRODUCTS. Protein is gained by eating a variety of vegetables and Soya items (Quorn) usually at least 2 together to provide all of the necessary amino acids.

1 – Specification and Design Briefs

Design Brief – Short statement given to the designer that outlines what the product should be like.

Design Specification – A list of criteria that the product needs to address.

Client – A person or organisation that wants a product manufactured.

Consumer – A person who uses a product and may also buy it.

Target Market - The group of people a product is made for.

2 – Designing and De Stijl

De Stijl Design – A style of design that used a limited range of colours and horizontal/vertical lines to separate them. 'De stijl' is Dutch for 'the style'.

An example of De Stijl design would be the '**Red and Blue Chair**' by **Gerrit Rietveld**



Isometric drawing - A way of presenting designs in 3D.

Dimensions - The measurement of the length, width, or height.

Millimeter (mm) - There are 10mm in 1 cm.

3 – Workshop Safety

Blue signs show mandatory (must do) actions.

Yellow signs show warnings.

Red signs prohibit actions.

Green signs highlight areas of safety.

You must wear an apron when making in the workshop.

You must wear goggles when using a machine.

You must not run or misbehave in the workshop.



Eye protection
must be worn



No entry

4 – Tools/Equipment

Tenon Saw – A hand saw for cutting straight lines in wood.

Coping Saw – A hand saw for cutting intricate lines in wood.

Band Facer – A machine that uses sandpaper to shape wood.

Pillar Drill – A machine fixed in place that can drill holes in to material.

Bench Hook – A piece of equipment used to hold material against whilst working on it

4 – Woods

Manufactured board – Sheet material formed by gluing together wood particles or layers. Eg. MDF.

Softwood – Wood that comes from a coniferous tree (doesn't lose it's leaves in winter). Eg. Pine.

Hardwood – Wood that comes from a deciduous tree (Does lose it's leaves in winter). Eg. Oak.

Grain – The texture/appearance of the woods fibres.

MDF– A manufactured board that is made from compressed and glued together wood fibres. It is often used in flatpack furniture (IKEA).

5 – The 6 R's

Rethink – Consider something again, especially in order to change it.

Reduce – Make smaller or less.

Repair - Restore (something damaged, faulty, or worn) to a good condition.

Reuse – Use again or more than once.

Refuse – Show that you are not willing to use or do something.

Recycle - Convert a used product into reusable material.