

Year 7 Independent Study

To be completed during the week commencing 01/07/19

Due dates during the week commencing 08/07/19

Deadline Day	Subject Due	Which Section Do I Need To Learn?
08/07/2019	Monday	English
	Tuesday	Maths
	Wednesday	Science
	Thursday	History
	Friday	Technology

Any aspect of the Twelfth Night knowledge organiser; you have revised it once before. Challenge yourself to think of new and more difficult questions.

Section 6, Metric Units and Conversions

All the section 5s from the 4 knowledge organisers

The Stuarts; key events, key people and key words

If you do CAD/CAM... learn the CAM sections

If you do Energy Generation... learn the renewable sections

If you do Food... learn the nutrients sections

If you do Wood... learn the manufactured boards sections



5. pH Indicators

- Indicators are chemicals that show whether a substance is an acid or an alkali
- There are many different indicators, for example litmus paper and universal indicator
- There are also natural indicators such as red cabbage

Litmus Paper turns Red when dipped in an Acidic Solution. Litmus Paper turns Blue when dipped in an Alkaline Solution.

Section 6 – Metric Units and Conversions

mm	cm	m	km
10 mm = 1 cm	100 cm = 1 m	1000 m = 1 km	

Twelfth Night Knowledge Organiser

"Twice a silly fool than a foolish wit."

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon 'em."

Character	Role	Key Events
Viola/Cesario	Protagonist. A twin. Stripped of her name and sent to a boy. Falls in love with Orsino.	1. Viola and Sebastian are shipwrecked and separated. Both think the other has died. Orsino is in love with Olivia. Olivia is in mourning for her brother and refuses his attentions. Viola disguises herself as a boy (Cesario) and works for Orsino.
Orsino	Protagonist. Duke. In love with Olivia. Loves Viola.	2. Sebastian and Antonio are from Venice. Olivia falls in love with Cesario. Viola falls in love with Orsino. Maria, Sir Toby, Fabian and Sir Andrew play a practical joke on Sebastian by spilling their food.
Fabian	Oliver who serves both Olivia and Orsino.	3. Olivia decides her love for Cesario which is rejected. Malvolio is humiliated by the practical joke and locked up. Sir Andrew prepares to fight Cesario but is interrupted by Antonio who strikes it in Sebastian. Antonio is arrested. Viola realises Sebastian might be alive.
Maria	Servant of Olivia. Comes up with the plan to humiliate Malvolio.	4. Sebastian arrives and fights Sir Toby. Olivia stops the fight and tells Sebastian she loves him, thinking that it is Cesario. She asks him to marry her. He agrees. Meanwhile the others continue to torment Malvolio.
Sir Andrew	Sir Toby's best friend who wants to marry Olivia.	5. Orsino arranges Olivia's marriage with Antonio. Antonio laments end of Cesario thinking it is Sebastian. Olivia and Sebastian appear. True identities revealed. Orsino marries Viola and Malvolio is released.

Conventions of the Comedy Genre

Mistaken identities: The plot of a Shakespearean comedy is often driven by mistaken identity. Characters also play games in disguise and it is not uncommon for female characters to disguise themselves as male characters.

Example plots: The climax of the play always occurs in the third act and the final page has a celebratory feel when the lovers finally declare their feelings for each other.

Lower sets of lovers who, through the course of the play, overcome the obstacles in their relationship and unite.

Comedy through language: Shakespeare's comedies are peppered with clever wordplay, metaphors, and similes. They play a hand in the hero's descent.

Melancholy: a state of being miserable or depressed.

Rhetorical language: speeches used to address someone not there.

Aside: a remark or passage in a play that is only intended to be heard by the audience.

Soliloquy: an act of speaking a character's thoughts aloud for only the audience to hear.

Chorus: a group of people who comment on the action.

Hyperbole: exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.

Oxymoron: a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.

Etymological irony: when the audience knows more than the characters do.

KS3 English

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Stuarts: key events

1603, 24 March	Elizabeth I dies. James VI of Scotland, becomes James I of England as well.
1605, 5 November	Gunpowder Plot to assassinate James I is discovered
1611	'King James Bible' is published
1625, 27 March	Charles I becomes king of England, Scotland and Ireland
1629, 10 March	Charles I dissolves parliament and begins 11 years of personal rule
1642, 4 January	Charles I tries to arrest five leading members of parliament
1642, 22 August	Civil War begins
1649, 30 January	Charles I is executed at Whitehall, London
1651	Charles II is crowned King of Scotland. He raises an army against Oliver Cromwell but is defeated and flees to exile.
1653, 16 December	Oliver Cromwell makes himself Lord Protector
1658, 3 September	Oliver Cromwell dies
1660, 29 May	Charles II is restored to the English throne.

Stuarts: key people

- James Stuart
- Guy Fawkes
- Charles Stuart (I)
- Henrietta Maria
- Oliver Cromwell
- Charles Stuart (II)

Stuarts: keywords

- Protestant
- Catholic
- Civil war
- Republic
- Regicide
- Monarchy
- Divine right of Kings
- Parliament
- Restoration
- Puritan

KS3 History

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Manufactured Board

are made by gluing wood fibres or veneers together.

- The fibres can be waste materials from cutting natural timbers.
- The top layer can be a natural veneer or a plastic laminate.
- They are made in large sheets (usually 2440 x 1220mm) of consistent quality.
- They are available in standard thicknesses (3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18mm).

Examples:

- mdf** - medium-density fibreboard, made from fine particles of timber mixed with glue, smooth, even surface, easily machined, used for furniture and interior panelling.
- Plywood** - made from layers of veneer or plies, glued together with the grain running in different directions - very strong, interior and exterior grades available. Used for furniture.
- Chipboard** - made from chips of wood mixed with glue, rough surface, usually covered with veneer or plastic laminate. Used for floorboards, kitchen work tops and cupboards