Style

rococo style

Thomas Chippendale

ribbon-backed chair

KEY VOCABULARY

style	how **a piece of art looks**: style is often divided into the style of a period of time in history, a country, a group of artists, art which is about a particular idea or how an artist creates a work of art
technique	a **way of doing** something, like painting a picture
brushstroke	the mark made by a **paintbrush**
rococo	a light-hearted and pretty style of art and design from the 1700s which uses **elaborate decoration**, curvy lines and light colours
asymmetrical	**not symmetrical**: different on one side of the design to the other
modernist	a **style of art and design starting in the 1850s** that rejected previous artistic styles, was often abstract, experimental and focussed on materials
abstract	art that **doesn't try to look like something**, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect
colour theory	information about how to **create different colours by mixing** (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the **effect of different colour combinations** (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other)
complementary colours	any **two colours which are opposite** each other on the colour wheel, e.g. yellow and purple are complementary to each other

modernist style

Marcel Breuer

Wassily Chair (1925-1926)

The Pilgrimage to the Isle of Cythera (1717)

Antoine Watteau

Contra-Composition of Dissonances XVI (1925)

Theo van Doesburg

purple mash 2simple

Key Questions

Key Learning

- To explore different types of quizzes and identify their features, strengths, and weaknesses.
- To explore the features of 2Quiz and experiment with creating quiz questions.
- To explore additional features of quizzes, such as feedback, title screens, and content pages.
- To apply knowledge of 2Quiz to design an educational quiz based on a chosen topic.
- To be able to refine, test and share completed quizzes.

Key Resources

2Quiz

What are the key features that make a quiz engaging and effective?

A quiz is engaging and effective when it includes clear and varied question types, a logical layout, appropriate feedback for answers, and additional features like a title screen and content pages. These features ensure a quiz is fun, informative, and easy to follow.

How does adding feedback improve a quiz for users?

Feedback helps users understand what they got right or wrong and it helps them to learn from their mistakes. It makes a quiz more interactive and engaging, providing a more meaningful experience by giving explanations or additional information related to the answers.

Why is debugging important when creating a quiz?

Debugging is essential to identify and fix errors in a quiz, ensuring it works as intended. It helps improve the quality of the quiz by making it functional, user-friendly, and free of mistakes that could confuse or even frustrate users.

Key Vocabulary

Quiz
A set of questions designed to test knowledge or understanding.

Interactive
Allowing active participation or engagement.

Features
A feature of something is an interesting or important part or characteristic of it.

Simple
Something that tends to be easily understood or done.

Advanced
A level that is beyond the basic, requiring a higher level of skill, knowledge, or understanding.

Debug
To identify and fix errors in a program or application.

Quizzing

purple mash

Themes
- Exploring quizzes
- Using 2Quiz
- Quiz features
- Testing and debugging quizzes

Title Screen

Mapping Skills

Can you answer these questions about maps?

2Quiz

preview question

edit title screen

add question

copy question

Choose what to add

Simple question types
- Multiple choice
- Text entry
- Number — 5 + 10 = ?
- Spelling

Advanced question types
- Table
- Grouping
- Venn diagram
- Carroll diagram
- Sequencing
- Labelling
- Cloze
- Linking

Other
- Content

question types

quiz settings

add content screen

Settings

Choose the type of quiz you would like

Quiz
- Answer questions one by one
- Questions are marked immediately
- Allow users to retry and/or see correct answers

Test
- Answer all questions, then submit
- No retries allowed
- Correct answers are revealed after submission

General settings
- ✓ Allow try again
- Allow revealing the correct answers
- Auto play question audio if available

Quiz time limit
10 mins

Quiz sounds
Correct · Incorrect · Well done · Time up

Feedback

Add feedback

Enter title here...

Add Image/Video

Enter text here...

Feedback

Good Try!

Remember that landlocked means that the country has no coasts and is surrounded by other countries.

2 simple
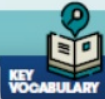
KEY VOCABULARY

prime meridian line	an imaginary line that **divides the earth into two sections** to show the eastern and western hemispheres (it also used as the basis for world time zones)
lines of longitude	imaginary lines that **run from north to south around the globe**: lines of longitude can be used to identify the location of a place as expressed in degrees east or west from the prime meridian line (longitude lines are not parallel to each other)
lines of latitude	imaginary lines that **run parallel to the equator**: like lines of longitude, they can be used to identify the location of a place
co-ordinates	numbers that represent a **location on a map**
Eastern Hemisphere	a term used to describe **places that are east** of the meridian line
Western Hemisphere	a term used to describe **places that are west** of the meridian line
relief maps	a map that uses shading and colours to **indicate the height of the land**

relief map of Wales

geographic coordinate cystem: latitude & longitude

latitude

longitude
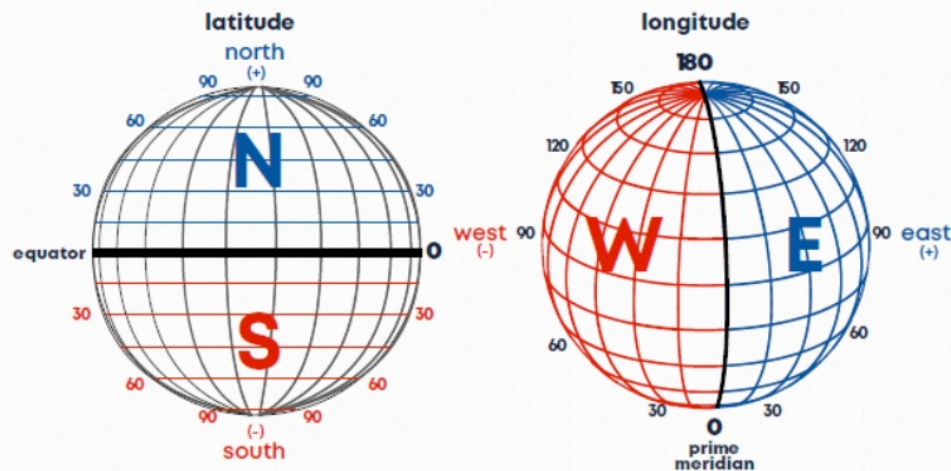
map scale

a)   (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

b)   **1:25 000**

c)

0	1000	2000	3000	4000 meters

John Cabot
an Italian explorer, funded by England, who 'discovered' lands in North America

Timeline

John Cabot went to North America	the Mughal Empire is established in India	Sir Walter Raleigh sets up the first British settlement in North America	Elisabeth I grants royal approval to the East India Company	the Seven Years War begins	Battle of Plassey	the Seven Years War ends and Britain takes land from France
1497	1526	1585	1600	1756	1757	1763

Sir Walter Raleigh
founded a colony in Virginia

Emperor Jahangir
Mughal Emperor who allowed the East India Company to trade in India

Major-General Robert Clive
a military commander who helped secure an Indian empire for Britain

Elisabeth I
Queen of England 1508-1603: she gave royal approval to the East India Company

General Wolfe
he led Britain to victory at the Battle of Quebec
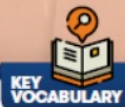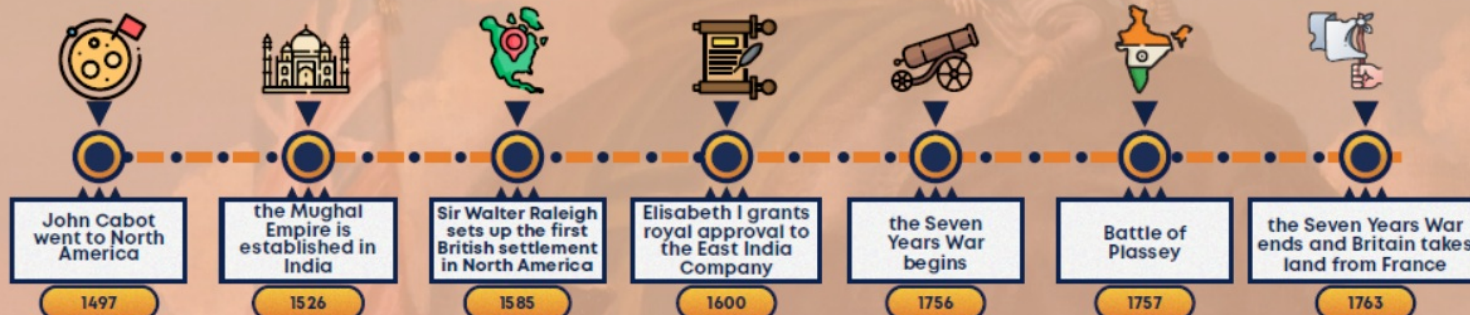
KEY VOCABULARY

empire	an empire is a group of **countries ruled over** by a single monarch or ruler
imperial	belonging or **relating to an empire**
trade	buying, selling or **exchanging goods** between people, companies or countries
colony	a country or **area controlled by another country** that is often far away
slave	a person who is considered to be **owned by another person** and has to obey them
merchant	a person **involved in trading** goods

Year 5

Number and Place Value | Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- millions
- thousands
- hundreds
- tens
- ones
- zero
- place value
- greater than
- less than
- order
- round
- rounded
- negative number
- partition
- digit
- interval
- sequence
- linear sequence

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Compare and Order

equals

$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$

Both calculations have the value 64.

greater than

$23\ 873 > 8256$

The number on the left has 2 ten thousands and the number on the right has 0 ten thousands.

less than

$901\ 198 < 1\ 091\ 098$

The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

smallest | 898 | 6735 | 6835 | 7019 | 9002 | 11 235 | greatest

Negative Numbers

-25 -24 -23 -22 -21 -20 -19 -18 -17 -16 -15 -14 -13 -12 -11 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Counting in Powers of 10

Counting in 10s

365	375	385	395	405	415

The tens increase until 9 tens becomes one more hundred and 0 tens.

Counting in 100s

2841	2941	3041	3141	3241	3341

The hundreds increase until 9 hundreds becomes one more thousand and 0 hundreds.

Counting in 10 000s

276 109	286 109	296 109	306 109

The ten thousands increase until 9 ten thousands become one more hundred thousand and 0 ten thousands.

Counting in 100 000s

2 972 151	3 072 151	3 172 151	3 272 151

The hundred thousands increase until 9 hundred thousands becomes one more million and 0 hundred thousands.

Year 5

Number and Place Value

Numbers to One Million

926 471

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
9	2	6	4	7	1

nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one

926 471 → 900 000, 20 000, 6000, 400, 70, 1

0   500 000   1 000 000

100 00   200 000   300 000   400 000   600 000   700 000   800 000   900 000
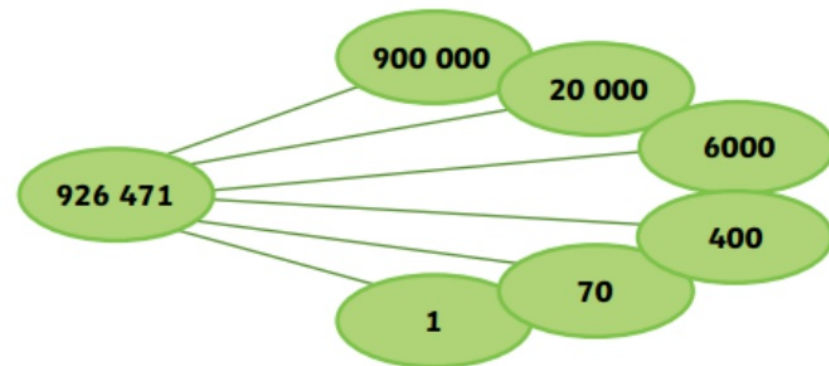
Roman Numerals

	I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	
IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8
IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XX = 20	XXX = 30
XL = 40	L = 50	LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80
XC = 90	C = 100	CL = 150	CC = 200	CCC = 300
CD = 400	D = 500	DC = 600	DCC = 700	DCCC = 800
CM = 900	M = 1000	MC = 1100	MD = 1500	MM = 2000

CCXLVIII = 248   DCCLXXXIV = 784   MMXIX = 2019

Rounding

Rounding to the nearest 10

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

round down   round up

Rounding to the nearest 1000

2000 ← 2499 | 2500 → 3000

round down   round up

Rounding to the nearest 100 000

200 000 ← 249 999 | 250 000 → 300 000

round down   round up

Year 6

Number and Place Value | Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- ten million
- millions
- thousands
- hundreds
- tens
- ones
- zero
- place value
- greater than
- less than
- order
- round
- rounded
- negative number
- partition
- digit
- interval
- sequence
- linear sequence

Compare and Order

equals

26 + 38 = 8 × 8

Both calculations have the value 64.

greater than

223 873 > 98 256

The number on the left has 2 hundred thousands and the number on the right has 0 hundred thousands.

less than

901 198 < 1 091 098

The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

smallest | 81 782 | 127 352 | 127 835 | 137 019 | 200 002 | greatest

Negative Numbers

3 - 8 = -5

-5   -3

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

-6 + 11 = 5

+6   +5

-10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The temperature drops by 2°C.
The new temperature is -4°C

Round Any Number

Rounding to the nearest 1000

| 2000 ← 2499 | 2500 → 3000 |
| round down | round up |

Rounding to the nearest 10 000

| 20000 ← 24999 | 25000 → 30000 |
| round down | round up |

Rounding to the nearest 100 000

| 200 000 ← 24 9999 | 250 000 → 300 000 |
| round down | round up |

Rounding to the nearest 1 000 000

| 2 000 000 ← 2 499 999 | 2 500 000 → 3 000 000 |
| round down | round up |

Year 6

Numbers to Ten Million

3 926 471

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	9	2	6	4	7	1

3 926 471	
3 926 000	471

three million, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one

3 926 471
- 3 500 000
- 426 300
- 171

Number line from 0 to 10 000 000:
0   1 000 000   2 000 000   3 000 000   4 000 000   5 000 000   6 000 000   7 000 000   8 000 000   9 000 000   10 000 000
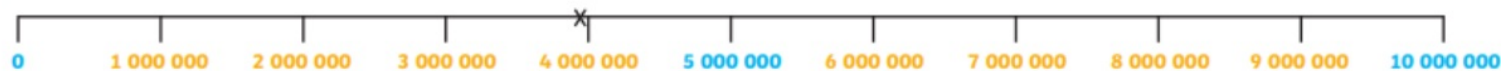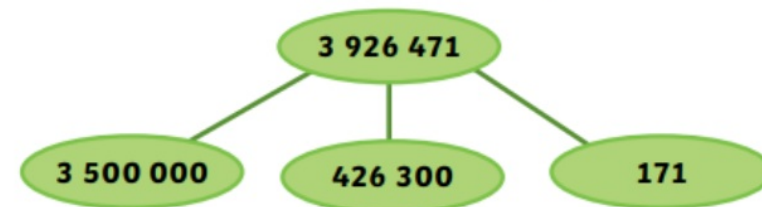
Powers of 10

The Gattegno chart shows that 400,000 is one hundred times bigger than 4,000.

One-thousandth of 4,000 is 4.

1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000	900,000
10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000
1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	700	900
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

KEY VOCABULARY

gestation period	the **time in which a foetus develops**, beginning with fertilization and ending at birth (it lasts nine months in humans)
adolescence	the **period** following the onset of puberty during which **a young person develops from a child into an adult**
puberty	the period during which adolescents **reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction**
hormone	a chemical released in a gland that travels to other parts of the body where it **helps control how cells and organs do their work**
growth stage	**infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood** are human growth stages before old age

changes in puberty

- muscles and bones grow larger
- females develop breasts and their hips widen
- males shoulders widen and their voice deepens
- both females and males grow hair under their arms and around their genitals
- females start menstruating (periods begin)
- males produce sperm in testes
- hormonal changes produce mood swings

human growth stages

gestational periods

mouse	dog	polar bear	human	elephant
20 days	2 months	8 months	9 months	21 months