

	<u>Autumn Term</u>	Spring Term	<u>Summer Term</u>
English	To engage in Grammar and Punctuation activities to build vocabulary and strengthen their skills  To examine the nature and structure of poetry with a focus on Ballads and how to respond to them.  Students will be able to identify key technical terms and will become aware of them in their development of this genre. They will be introduced to a variety of poems, limericks and other forms of poetry	Grammar and punctuation will continue to be stressed. Students will focus on various activities that will strengthen their writing and how to respond to a writing exercise Students will read a chosen book to read as a class and then to identify and understand the skill of reading in relation to the written word and how to respond accordingly.	This term will see the students engaged in reading and responding to a play and will become aware of the technical terms.  They will also practice developing speaking and listening skills by writing and performing their own play.
Maths	<ol> <li>Number: Integers         Estimate, add and subtract negative and positive integers; understand lowest common multiple and highest common factor; knowledge of tests of divisibility to find factors; understand the relationship between squares and square roots.     </li> <li>Algebra: Sequences, expressions and formulae</li> </ol>	1. Number: Fractions  Recognise that fractions, terminating decimals and percentages have equivalent values; understand the relative size of quantities to compare and order fractions, using the symbols =, ≠, > and <; estimate and add mixed numbers, and write the answer as a mixed number in its simplest form; estimate, multiply and divide	1. Number: Ratio and proportion  Understand and use the unitary method to solve problems involving ratio and direct proportion in a range of contexts; use knowledge of equivalence to simplify and compare ratios (same units); understand how ratios are used to compare quantities to divide an amount into a given ratio

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Understand term-to-term rules, and generate sequences from numerical and spatial patterns (linear and integers); understand and describe nth term rules algebraically (in the form  $n \pm a$ ,  $a \times n$ where a is a whole number); understand that a function is a relationship where each input has a single output; generate outputs from a given function and identify inputs from a given output by considering inverse operations (linear and integers); understand that letters can be used to represent unknown numbers, variables or constants; understand that a situation can be represented either in words or as an algebraic expression, and move between the two representations; understand that a situation can be represented either in words or as a formula (single operation), and move between the two representations.

Number: Place value, ordering and rounding

Use knowledge of place value to multiply and divide whole numbers and decimals

proper fractions; use knowledge of common factors, laws of arithmetic and order of operations to simplify calculations containing decimals or fractions.

- 2. **Geometry:** Symmetry Identify and describe regular polygons, including reference to sides, angles and symmetrical properties; identify and describe the combination of properties that determine a specific 3D shape; identify reflective symmetry and order of rotational symmetry of 2D shapes and patterns.
- Algebra: Expressions and equations

Understand that the laws of arithmetic and order of operations apply to algebraic terms and expressions (four

with two parts.

2. **Measurement:** Time

Understand and use 12-hour and 24-hour clocks; interpret timetables; calculate time intervals; draw and interpret graphs in real-life contexts involving more than one stage, such as travel graphs; understand and use everyday systems of measuring time.

B. **Handling data:** Probability

Use the language associated with probability and proportion to describe, compare, order and interpret the likelihood of outcomes; understand and explain that probabilities range from 0 to 1, and can be represented as proper fractions, decimals and percentages; identify all the possible mutually exclusive outcomes of a single event, and



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by any positive power of 10; understand the relative size of quantities to compare and order decimals, using the symbols =, ≠, > and <; round numbers to a given number of decimal places; estimate, add and subtract positive and negative numbers with the same or different number of decimal places; estimate, multiply and divide decimals by whole numbers.

Measurement: Length, mass and capacity

Use abbreviations for the metric units of length, mass and capacity; convert between kilometres, metres, centimetres and millimetres; convert between tonnes, kilograms and grams; convert between litres and millilitres; choose suitable units of measurement to estimate, calculate and solve problems in everyday contexts; read the scales on a range of measuring instruments; understand everyday systems of measurement and use them to estimate, measure and calculate.

operations); understand how to manipulate algebraic expressions including collecting like terms and applying the distributive law with a constant; understand that a situation can be represented either in words or as an equation. Move between the two representations and solve the equation (integer coefficients, unknown on one side); understand that letters can represent an open interval (one term).

4. Handling data: Averages
Use knowledge of mode,
median, mean and range to
describe and summarise large
data sets; choose and explain
which one is the most
appropriate for the context;
compare two simple
distributions, using the range
and the mode, median or mean.

recognise when they are equally likely to happen.; understand how to find the theoretical probabilities of equally likely outcomes; design and conduct chance experiments or simulations, using small and large numbers of trials; analyse the frequency of outcomes to calculate experimental probabilities.

4. **Geometry:** Position and movement

Use knowledge of translation of 2D shapes to identify the corresponding points between the original and the translated image, without the use of a grid; reflect 2D shapes on coordinate grids, in a given mirror line (x- or y-axis), recognising that the image is congruent to the object after a reflection; rotate shapes 90° and 180° around a centre of



#### Geometry: Angles

Recognise the properties of angles on parallel lines and transversals, perpendicular lines, and intersecting lines; know that the sum of the angles around a point is 360° and use this to calculate missing angles.

6. **Handling data:** Planning and collecting data

Select and trial data collection and sampling methods to investigate predictions for a set of related statistical questions, considering what data to collect (categorical, discrete and continuous data); understand the effect of sample size on data collection and analysis; record, organise and represent categorical, discrete and continuous data; choose and explain which representation to use in a given situation from Venn diagrams, tally charts, frequency tables and two-way tables, frequency diagrams for continuous data, line graphs, scatter graphs, info-graphics.

Number: Percentages
 Recognise percentages of shapes
 and whole numbers, including

percentages less than 1 or greater than 100.

6. **Geometry:** Constructions

Draw parallel and perpendicular lines, and quadrilaterals; sketch regular polygons.

7. **Algebra:** Graphs

Understand that a situation can be represented either in words or as a linear function in two variables (of the form y = x + c or y = mx) and move between the two representations; recognise straight-line graphs parallel to the x- or y-axis; read and interpret graphs related to rates of change and explain why they have a specific shape. rotation, recognising that the image is congruent to the object after a rotation; understand that the image is mathematically similar to the object after enlargement. Use positive integer scale factors to perform and identify enlargements.

Measurement: Area, perimeter and volume

Understand the relationships and convert between metric units of area, including hectares (ha), square metres (m²), square centimetres (cm²) and square millimetres (mm²); derive and know the formula for the area of a triangle; use the formula to calculate the area of triangles and compound shapes made from rectangles and triangles; use knowledge of area, and properties of cubes



			and cuboids to calculate their surface area; derive and use a formula for the volume of a cube or cuboid; use the formula to calculate the volume of compound shapes made from cuboids, in cubic metres (m³), cubic centimetres (cm³) and cubic millimetres (mm³).  6. Handling data: Interpreting
Russian	develop the ability to listen to and     he able to give answers to simple listen.		and discussing results Interpret data, identifying patterns, within and between data sets, to answer statistical questions. Discuss conclusions, considering the sources of variation, including sampling, and check predictions.
NON-NATIVE	<ul> <li>read and respond to different type.</li> </ul>	me help and begin to develop ideas	

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	<ul> <li>number of phones, address</li> <li>food and drink</li> <li>colors</li> <li>members of the family</li> <li>direction of movement</li> <li>time-of-day, days of the week, timetable</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>answer the question «where? »</li> <li>answer the question «where to go? »</li> <li>answer the question «when»?</li> <li>answer the question «How much many»?</li> <li>indicate to the missing object</li> </ul>	•count money and pay at the store •city museum •seasons and months •numbers to 2000 •go shopping •food, dishes •cook food •tableware
Russian native	Students will be able:		
	• to improve on grammar and writing skill	s	
	• to improve on spelling skills and self-cor		
	<ul> <li>to improve on reading and analysis skills</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>to enrich their vocabulary</li> </ul>		
	Spelling (revision):	Lexis (revision):	<u>Verb:</u>
	<ul> <li>Unstressed vowels, paired</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Polysemantic words</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tense, infinitive, aspect</li> </ul>
	consonants, unsounded	<ul> <li>Direct meaning and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Verb conjugation and</li> </ul>
	consonants, Ъ and Ь	figurative meaning of	spelling of verbs'
	<ul> <li>Unstressed noun-endings</li> </ul>	words	personal endings
	<ul> <li>Case endings of adjectives</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Homonyms, Synonyms</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Negative particle HE</li> </ul>
	Syntax and Punctuation:	and Antonyms	<ul> <li>TCЯ and ТЬСЯ</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Types of sentences</li> </ul>	Spelling:	<ul> <li>Soft sign at the end of</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Principal and Secondary Sentence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Letters A-O in roots ЛАГ-</li> </ul>	verbs
	Parts	ЛОЖ, РАСТ – РОС	



	<ul> <li>Dash between Subject and</li> </ul>	• Letters Ë-O after Ж, Ч, Ш,	
	Predicate	Щ and Ц	
	<ul> <li>Coordinate parts of the sentence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Letters Ы-И after Ц</li> </ul>	
	and punctuation marks between	Parts of speech (revision):	
	them	• Noun	
		Adjective	
Science	Physics	Chemistry	Biology
	A) Energy Transformations	A) States of Matter	A) Cells and Organisms
	<ul><li>Ideas about energy</li></ul>	Specific Objectives	Structure of cells and
	<ul> <li>Exploring energy transformations</li> </ul>	Describe a simple particle model	organisms
	<ul> <li>Wasted energy</li> </ul>	for matter, recognizing:	<ul> <li>Characteristics of cells</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Conservation of energy. Energy</li> </ul>	• the size, arrangement,	<ul> <li>Micro-organisms- use of</li> </ul>
	efficiency	proximity, attractions, and	bacteria, yeast
	<ul><li>Energy in food</li></ul>	motion of particles in solids,	B) Variation and Classification
	<ul> <li>Producing electricity</li> </ul>	liquids and gases	• The naming of
	<ul> <li>The future of energy sources</li> </ul>	• the relationship between	organisms according to
		heating and movement of the	characteristics
	B) Forces and their effects	particles.	Animal kingdom-
	<ul><li>What are forces?</li></ul>	Here the estimate and talk and delite	Vertebrate and
	<ul> <li>Frictional forces</li> </ul>	Use the simple particle model to	invertebrate
	<ul> <li>Dealing with friction</li> </ul>	<ul><li>explain:</li><li>why solids and liquids are</li></ul>	Plant Kingdom
	<ul> <li>Forces in balance</li> </ul>	much less compressible than	<u>C)Plants and Human as</u>
	<ul><li>Gravity and weight</li></ul>	gases	<u>Organisms</u>
	<ul> <li>Moving through fluids</li> </ul>	why heating causes expansion	The human body
	<ul> <li>Stretching and squashing</li> </ul>	in solids, liquids and gases	Functions and structure
	<ul> <li>Measuring density</li> </ul>	in solids, liquids dila gases	of organs and systems

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<ul> <li>Up-thrust, floating and sinking</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>why diffusion occurs in liquids</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Plants and their</li> </ul>
	and gases	structures
C)The Earth and beyond	<ul> <li>why air exerts a pressure</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Movement of the Earth</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>why changes of state occur</li> </ul>	Exam preparation
<ul> <li>Planetary motion</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Famous scientists</li> </ul>	<b>B) Simple Chemical Reactions</b>	
	• identify that some new	
	materials are formed	
	during a chemical reaction	
	<ul> <li>generalize that hydrogen is</li> </ul>	
	formed when	
	acids react with metals,	
	carbon dioxide when acids react	
	with	
	carbonates,	
	and oxides when materials burn	
	<ul> <li>describe tests for carbon</li> </ul>	
	dioxide and	
	hydrogen	
	<ul> <li>describe burning as a reaction</li> </ul>	
	with oxygen.	
	C)Acids and Alkalis	
	• name some common acids and	
	alkalis and	
	classify solutions as acidic,	

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alkaline or



		neutral, using indicators and pH	
		values	
		describe what happens to the	
		pH of a	
		solution when it is neutralized	
		describe some everyday uses	
		of acids, alkalis	
		and neutralization.	
ICT	1. Clear messaging in digital media	3. Using media - gaining	5. Modelling data using
	This unit requires students to use a	support for a cause	spreadsheets
	range of different skills across several	Students will develop a deeper	Students are introduced to the
	pieces of software. Students will work	understanding of information	wonderful world of
	between different applications to create	technology and digital literacy by	spreadsheets and the concept
	a poster and slides on a given theme.	using their skills across the unit	of cell referencing. They will
	The unit is designed so that students can	to create a blog post about a	learn how to collect, analyse,
	concentrate on applying skills that they	real-world cause that they are	and manipulate data, before
	learned in the unit. Students are given	passionate about and would like	turning it into graphs and
	clear tasks for which they need to first	to gain support for.	charts. Data is beautiful!
	plan and then implement a solution. A		
	rubric is used to help students focus on	4 Drogramming assentials in	6 Drogramming assentials in
	specific aspects of their work.	4. Programming essentials in scratch - part 1	6. Programming essentials in scratch - part 2
		The aim of this unit is to build	Students will build on their
	2. Networks from semaphores to the	students' confidence and	understanding of the control
	Internet	knowledge of the key	structures' sequence, selection,
	Imagine a world without computer	programming constructs.	and iteration (the big three),
	networks: there would be no more	Importantly, this unit does not	and develop their problem-

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		YouTube, Google, instant messaging,	assume any previous	solving skills. Students will learn
		online video gaming, Netflix, and iTunes;	programming experience, but it	how to create their own
		no online shopping; no file sharing; and	does offer students the	subroutines, develop their
		no central backups of information. This	opportunity to expand on their	understanding of
		unit begins by defining a network and	knowledge throughout the unit.	decomposition, learn how to
		addressing the benefits of networking,	The main programming concepts	create and use lists, and build
		before covering how data is transmitted	covered in this unit are	upon their problem-solving
		across networks using protocols.	sequencing, variables, selection,	skills by working through a
			and count-controlled iteration.	larger project at the end of the
			All of the examples and activities	unit.
			for this unit use Scratch 3.	
	PSHE	Citizenship education helps to provide pupils with knowledge, skills and understanding to prepare them to		
		play a full and active part in society. PSHE	lessons are aimed to equip pupils w	ith the skills and knowledge to
		explore political and social issues critically,	to weigh evidence, debate and ma	ke reasoned arguments. The
		discussions should also prepare pupils to t	ake their place in society as respons	ible citizens, support them
		making right decisions, to be safe, healthy	and prepared for life's opportunitie	es.
		During the year, we discuss a number of to	ppics to enable students to gain con	fidence in sharing beliefs and
		opinions within a safe and happy environn	nent.	
		Some discussions during the year include,	but are not limited to:	
		<ul> <li>Our Classroom and Tutor group</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Friendships</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Personal safety</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Substance use and misuse</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Young people's health</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>School Politics</li> </ul>

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History	Students will be introduced to William	Students will examine how the	The peasants revolt. A look at
	the Conqueror and his impact on the	peasants lived and worked.	the measure of discontent in
	country.	A look at medieval medicine.	medieval England and what
	They will look at the Battle of Hastings.	They will create a timeline of all	happened and who was
	Create a Bayeux Tapestry. Vote for a	the monarchs from William 1 to	involved.
	King and write a speech to be performed	Charles III and identify their	A look at England after the
	during assembly on one of the four	principal achievements done as	revolt and we will examine
	candidates and it is considered as good	an informative poster/leaflet	whether the revolt achieved
	preparation for persuasive writing later.	Midterm assessment	anything?
	The focus will also be on the Feudal		Preparation for assessment will
	System and Castles.		include aspects of the course
			throughout the year.
Geography	1. Weather and Climate	1. Geography of Russia	1. Map reading and skills
	Explain the difference between climate	Demonstrate an understanding	
	and weather.	of where Russia is and be able to	Know what a map is
		compare it with other places	
	-Explain the factors that determine	·	Explain the purpose of maps
	weather and climate.	-Identifying physical features in	
		Russia	Explain types of map scales
	-Explain how some of these factors work	Nassia	
	together to determine regional climates	-Demonstrate an understanding	List and identify the features of
	together to determine regional climates		a map including the title,
	And a shalata salkasaa 199	of Russian population compared	compass rose, map key, map
	-Apply symbols to weather conditions	to other countries	scale, inset map, and lines of
			latitude and longitude
		Demonstrate an understanding	
		of Russian weather, climate, and	Demonstrate an understanding
		natural hazards	how to locate areas in a map by

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		2. Rainforest Know what a rainforest is Outline key facts about rainforests Identifying layers and characteristics of a tropical rainforest	using grid references, compass rose, latitude, and longitude  Demonstrate an understanding how to measure distance in a map by using a piece of paper or a thread  Demonstrate an understanding of how to draw a cross section in a map
Music	<ul> <li>Understand and recognise the Elements of Music: PITCH, TEMPO, DYNAMICS, DURATION, TEXTURE,</li> <li>Draw on the Elements of Music as a resource when composing, creating, and improvising and use the Elements of Music effectively when performing and singing.</li> <li>Recognise the Elements of Music when listening to and appraising music from different times and different places.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Navigate basic functions around a keyboard e.g., mains power, on/off switch, connecting headphones and splitters, keyboard hygiene etc.</li> <li>Play simple warm-ups, scales and melodies which has the pitch or note names written on the music</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recognise Folk Music as a genre distinct from other styles and genres of music.</li> <li>Understand the structure of simple Folk Songs: Intro, Verse, Chorus/Refrain.</li> <li>Perform and sing simple Folk Song melodies in unison.</li> </ul>



game situation.

Drama	themselves creatively, perform confidently life-long social skills such as cooperation a and opinions whilst developing understand	In Year 7 pupils will develop a range of skills through the medium of drama. They learn how to express themselves creatively, perform confidently, understand commitment to their role and to others and develop life-long social skills such as cooperation and communication. Through role-play they explore their own beliefs and opinions whilst developing understanding and empathy towards others. Pupils also learn about the history of theatre and how to enjoy drama and theatre as an art form, through script and the appreciation of the work of others.		
	The 5 Elements of Drama Students will be introduced to 5 elements of Drama: form, structure, characterization, convention and acting skills. They will be focusing on characterization and acting skills in the first term. Exploring different forms of role playing, character development and improvisation.	Fairy Tales The students will be looking at classic tales but with a twist! Using their knowledge of building and developing characters to present small shows within the classroom. Students will also analyze and adapt stories to explore the motions of story-telling and creative writing.	Greek Theatre Students will gain an understanding of Greek theatre practices and style by participating in various exercises and culminating in a performance in the Greek style. Students will also explore the Aristotelian plot structure, as well as showing their knowledge of the Aristotelian plot structure through performing a fairy tale.	
PE	<ul> <li>Handball</li> <li>Students should be able to perform a basic pass and taking the ball on the run technique and</li> </ul>	Football  To be able to rally cooperatively with a partner.	Volleyball     To perform a basic setshot accurately and perform the shot in a	

be able to apply these to small -



- sided competitive games and use them to begin to attack.
- Rallies should be started with a basic receiving-catching and students should understand ruled regarding the scoring of points.
- Ball handling · Distribution passing (analyses throwing action: use of chest, overhead, bounce, one handed shoulder pass.

- To be able to perform a technically correct basic skill.
- To be able to perform teamwork
- To be able to basic the rules/regulations and safety procedures.
- Studying rules of safety in the lessons of Football.
- Studying and developing dribbling,
- inside -the foot pass, long pass, foot trap, passing, outside the foot pass,
- ball control; tackling
- goalkeeping, kicking goals, kick-off
- team play and strategy
- defensive maneuvers, football rules, game
- Improving stamina, agility, strength.

- To perform volleyball,
   Dig shot technique
- To understand the scoring system in Volleyball.
- To be able to perform the underarm and overhand serve
- To develop and accurately replicate a spike shot
- To analyse performance in Volleyball
- To use the three-touch idea in game situation
- To use a variety of tactics to outwit opponent
- To be able to perform teamwork
- To be able to basic the rules/regulations and safety procedures.



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#### Art Language of Art

This scheme of work introduces learners to the foundations of Art and Design, the Formal Elements of Art. They will develop skills in recording from observation using line, shape, space and tone along with color mixing and painting skills.

Students will develop their abilities to record with increasing levels of accuracy.

record with increasing levels of accuracy
To be able to refine and develop
personal ideas and to show an
understanding of visual communication
through appropriate media, materials,
techniques, and processes.
Language of Art has been designed to

encourage students in becoming independent learners through a structure, which focuses on active learning. Students will participate in many projects and activities, which will provide them with a sound sense of enjoyment and fulfilment.

#### **Jungle Paintings**

This scheme of work introduces learners to the foundations of Art and Design, Perspective. They will continue to develop their skills in recording from observation using, line, shape, space and tone along with color mixing and painting skills. Students will be able to value the process of experimentation and risk taking during this project and be able to refine and develop personal ideas. Leading the students to create their own unique jungle landscape using watercolors.

#### **Mythical Creatures**

This scheme of work provides the students with a deeper knowledge of Color theory. The students will enhance their knowledge on which colors can be mixed, how to create tones, tints and shades as well as hot and cold color tones. The students will be able to develop their own unique ideas in a group whilst continuing to develop their recording skills through drawing and sculpture. This project encourages students to strive for excellence in both the classroom, their neighborhood and in the global community. By speaking and listening to other's views and opinions about their and other artworks through class discussion that will allow for interaction with peers and the sharing of ideas.

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