

Year 7 Knowledge Book 2025-2026 CORE SUBJECTS



Saint Benedict
A Catholic Voluntary Academy



Love, Belief, Integrity, Knowledge



Your Knowledge Book

Our Values

Equipment List and signatures



Study Skills – Yellow



English – Light Pink



Religious Studies - Dark Orange



Science - Bright Green



Independence Templates - Teal

Knowledge Book for Core Subjects costs just over £8 to make.

If you lose, damage or break your KB, you will need to buy a new one for £8.



MY EQUIPMENT PLEDGE

To succeed you must be prepared. Every night before school, you need to check your school bag to ensure that you have all the correct equipment.

Here is the list of equipment you need for every lesson:

- ☐ Black or blue pens
- ☐ Red pens (one or two)
- ☐ A ruler
- ☐ A pencil
- ☐ A scientific calculator (CASIO)
- ☐ A rubber
- ☐ A protractor
- ☐ Colouring pencils
- ☐ A sharpener
- ☐ Glue stick
- ☐ Your KNOWLEDGE BOOK

I pledge that I will always bring the correct equipment to class so that I can effectively learn.

Your signature:

Parent/carer's signature:

Form tutor's signature:

.....

.....

.....

BE WHO GOD MEANT YOU TO BE
AND YOU WILL SET THE WORLD ON FIRE

ST CATHERINE OF SIENA

Respect

What is Respect?

Showing respect is an important part of life, and how you maintain relationships.

Three types of respect:

- 1. Respect Yourself
- 2. Respect Others
- 3. Respect the Planet

Why is respect important?

Receiving respect from others is important because it helps us to feel safe and to express ourselves. Respecting others helps maintain a peaceful world and encourages others to be better people. Showing respect to our planet allows us to maintain it for future generations.

Key words	Definitions
Respect	Due regard for the feelings, wishes and rights of others
Honour	The quality of knowing and doing what is morally right
Dignity	Sense of pride and self respect
Relationships	The way two or more people or groups connect and behave towards each other
Worthiness	The quality of being good enough

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Kindness

Key word

Empathy	Understand and share feelings of others
Compassion	Concern for misfortune of others
Compliment	Praise or congratulate others
Considerate	Thoughtfulness and sensitivity to others
Generous	Being liberal with things

Treat others how you would want to be treated yourself.

What is Kindness?

The quality of being friendly, generous and considerate

What does it mean to be kind?

To have empathy/sympathy, be compassionate, looking for good in people.

Why is it important to be kind?

Makes you feel happy, feel good about yourself

Builds strong relationships

Inspires others

How can we show kindness?

Smile

Hold the door open for somebody

Say something nice (compliment)

Invite somebody sat on their own to join you

Manners

Listen to somebody

3

Emotions

Key Words

Feelings	An emotional state or reaction.
Relationships	The state of being connected with someone else.
Instinct	A fixed pattern of behaviour.
Intuitive	Using what you feel to be true even without conscious reasoning.
Reaction	Something done, felt or thought in response to a situation or event.
Identification	The act or process of identifying someone or something.

Work and play in harmony

What are emotions?

Emotions are biological states associated with the nervous system.

Thoughts, feelings, behavioural responses, and relationships all generate emotions.

An instinct or, intuitive reaction or feeling can create emotions

Identifying feelings

Making sense of what and how you feel is not always easy. To do this, we need to regularly check in with ourselves, making time to think about the feelings we are having and naming them. To do this, we need to think about our daily lives which may help us to see patterns of behaviour.

Not all feelings or emotions are bad or negative!

It is important to recognise when you feel happy; relaxed and good about yourself. Knowing what has led to these feelings can help us identify things we do not like which may cause us negative feelings.

4

Verbal Communication

Treat each other with dignity and justice

Key Words	
Clarity	Vocal clarity means you do not speak too fast or too slowly. You consider carefully the words you mean and whether your listener can understand you.
Honesty	Honesty is speaking the truth.
Respect	Respect means that you accept somebody for who they are, even when they are different from you or you do not agree with them.
Appropriate	fitting the practical or social requirements of the situation.
Tone	a quality in the voice that expresses your feelings or thoughts, often towards the person being spoken to or the subject being spoken about
Courtesy	politeness, good manners, or consideration for other people.

What is verbal communication?

Verbal communication is the use of words to share information with other people.

What does it mean to communicate effectively?

Every time you verbally interact with someone you are aiming to develop your understanding of the world; you may be wishing to obtain information, respond to a request or offer support or guidance to another. In every one of these exchanges you are representing your tutor, your family and most importantly yourself.

Why is it important to communicate effectively?

All young people need to develop good speech, language and communication skills to reach their full potential.

Speech, language and communication underpin the basic skills of literacy and numeracy and are essential for you to understand and achieve in all subjects.

How can we communicate effectively?

Make eye contact

Speak honestly

Consider your role within the school

Consider the role of the person you are speaking to
Think carefully why you need to speak to the person you are addressing

Where necessary adapt as your conversation develops

5

Manners

Key Words	
Manners	A person's words or way of behaving towards others.
Respect	A regard for the feelings, wishes, or rights of others.
Listen	To take in what you hear.
Harmony	A time of behaving in one way to produce a pleasing effect.
Vocabulary	The range of words that we know and use.
Gratitude	The quality of being thankful; readiness to show appreciation for and to return kindness.

Loving...harmony...dignity

Treat your neighbour as yourself

The way in which we behave and speak towards others, reflects in their actions and words towards us.

Show the best side of yourself

When you speak to others, always show respect; be polite and thankful. Use the words 'please, thank you, sorry and pardon' when communicating with others.

Manners are for every situation

Every interaction has space for the use of manners: speech, emails, messages. Often when we get upset or angry we don't use manners.

However it does calm a situation if you do.

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Change

Key Words	Definition
Change	Make or become different
Organised	Make arrangements or preparations for an event or activity
Opportunity	A time set of circumstances that make it possible to do something
Coping	To deal effectively with something difficult
Embrace	Accept (a belief, theory or change) willingly and enthusiastically
Strategies	A plan of action designed to achieve a long term or overall aim

Develop potential to the full

Find the positive

Don't allow yourself to become negative about the changes in your life. Change is good, keep repeating it.

Feeling vulnerable

Facing change can be very overwhelming, leaving you feeling very emotional. Make it your mission to be proactive and respond to it positively.

Talk about it

It's good to talk about change in your life. Focus on problems, solutions and the positives that change will bring. Try to avoid focussing on the negatives and letting emotions take over.

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Self quizzing (look, cover, write)



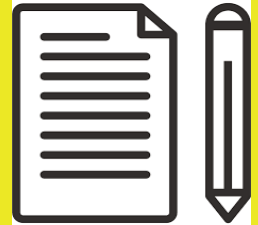
Read through the information in the knowledge book that you want to learn



Cover the information up



Write down as much as you can remember



Use the knowledge book to;

- a) Correct any mistakes
- b) Add any information that you forgot

1

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Spacing



Complete a self quiz of the information you want to learn



Wait for a day or 2 (depending on the deadline)



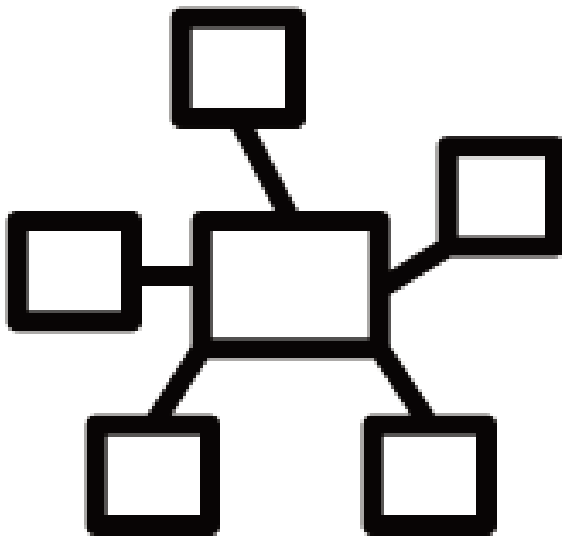
Repeat the self quiz.

The more times you can repeat this process, the more you will be able to remember without the book

2

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Elaboration



Think about the topic that you are studying

Ask questions such as who, what, why, where, when how. Try to find the answers

See how these ideas connect - a mind map will be useful for this

3

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Concrete Examples

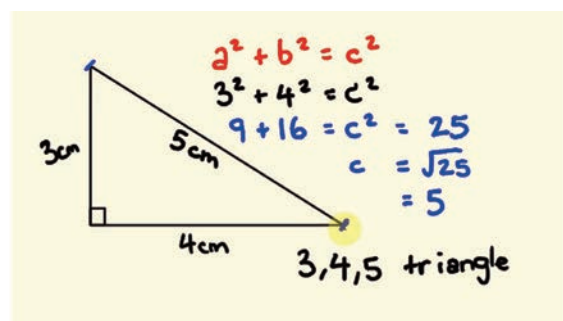


Pythagoras theorem example

If you tried to explain Pythagoras's theorem to someone verbally, it would be quite hard to understand.

By using a concrete example that shows exactly how to use Pythagoras theorem, it is much easier to remember, understand and use

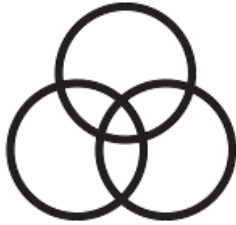
A concrete example is an clear example of an abstract idea



4

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Interleaving



Research says we will actually learn more effectively if we mix our study skills up rather than using the same techniques all the time

1. Try to use different study skills rather than just one technique.
2. When revising for exams, prepare a revision timetable and try to revise more than one subject during a session

5

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Dual Coding



As well as **writing** information down, **create an icon/ drawing** too for individual facts. This helps your brain to remember the information

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Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser

Full academic year

1

Vocabulary



Full academic year

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Page 3	Tier Two Vocabulary- The Romantics
Page 3	Tier Two Vocabulary- Women’s Literature
Page 4	Tier Two Vocabulary- Much Ado About Nothing
Page 5	Tier Two Vocabulary- Trash
Page 6-7	Tier Three Vocabulary

2

TIER TWO VOCABULARY

The Romantics

WORD	DEFINITION
Childhood	The state of being a child.
Industrial	Relating to or characterized by industry.
Inequality	A lack of equality.
Morality	Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.
Revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.
Romanticism	An artistic and philosophical movement that redefined the ways people think about themselves and the world.
Nature	The Physical world and it's phenomena including landscapes.

Women's Literature

WORD	DEFINITION
Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.
Empowerment	The process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's rights.
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
Feminism	The belief in women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
Misogyny	A hatred towards women.
Patriarchy	A society where men have more power than women.
Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
Society's norms	The informal rules that govern behaviour in groups and societies.
Suffrage	The right to vote.

3

TIER TWO VOCABULARY

Much Ado About Nothing

WORD	DEFINITION
Deception	The act of causing someone to accept as true or valid what is false or invalid.
Expectation	A strong belief that something will happen or be the case.
Gender	Gender is the range of characteristics relating to, and differentiating between, femininity and masculinity.
Hierarchy	A system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
Independence	The state of wanting or being able to do things for yourself and make your own decisions, without help or influence from other people.
Maid	A female virgin; a girl or unmarried young woman.

WORD	DEFINITION
Misogyny	A hatred towards women.
Patriarchy	A society in which men hold more power than women.
Renaissance	The revival of European art and literature under the influence of classical models in the 14th to 16th centuries.
Slander	A verbal accusation that is damaging to someone's reputation.
Soliloquy	The act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself, especially by a character in a play.
Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

4

TIER TWO VOCABULARY

Trash

WORD	DEFINITION
Curious	Eager to learn or know more about something; inquisitive.
Anxious	Experiencing worry, unease, or nervousness.
Loyal	Showing firm and constant support or allegiance to a person, group, or cause.
Strategic	Carefully planned to achieve a specific goal; tactical.
Quick-witted	Able to think and respond quickly and intelligently, especially in conversation or challenging situations.

WORD	DEFINITION
Solidarity	Mutual support within a group.
Activist	A person who campaigns for some kind of social, political, or environmental change.
Resilient	Able to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt well in the face of adversity.
Voracious	Having an intense hunger or eagerness, especially for food.
Corruption	Dishonest or unethical behaviour by those in power, typically involving bribery or the abuse of entrusted authority.

TIER THREE VOCABULARY

WORD	DEFINITION
Adjective	A word describing or naming an attribute of a noun e.g Tasty cheese
Adverb	A word that describes how a verb is being done e.g <i>Walked</i> quickly
Alliteration	The repetition of the same sound in a sequence of words beginning with the same letter e.g C autious c at
Allusion	A reference to another literary text, event or person e.g I am the Juliet to your Romeo !
Foreshadowing	A warning or indication of (a future event).
First person narrative	When a narrator recounts events from their own point of view using the first person such as "I", "us", "our" and "ourselves"
Genre	A style or category of art, music, or literature e.g Gothic , Comedy

WORD	DEFINITION
Metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable e.g Love is a battlefield
Noun	A word used to identify a person, place or thing e.g Table , love
Pathetic fallacy	When the weather reflects the mood or tone of a character.
Personification	The attribution of human feelings and responses to inanimate things or animals e.g <i>The clouds</i> cried
Simile	A figuring of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind e.g Love is like a battlefield
Symbolism	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities
Third person narrative	When the poet writes about a character who isn't the speaker
Verb	A word describing an action or how something is done e.g Walking

TIER THREE VOCABULARY

WORD	DEFINITION
Ellipsis	Intentionally leaving out a word, sentence, or whole section from a text without altering its original meaning
Emotive language	Words which elicit a powerful emotional response
Exaggeration	Representing something as being larger, better, or worse than it really is
Direct address	Referring to the reader directly using the pronouns 'we' or 'you'
Facts	Something which can be proven to be true
Knowledge	Knowing the topic/subject you are writing or speaking about
Repetition	The repetition of a word or phrase across the text

WORD	DEFINITION
Onomatopoeia	The process of creating a word that phonetically imitates, resembles, or suggests the sound that it describes e.g 'Zap' 'sizzle' 'Pow'
Opinion	A belief which cannot be proven to be true
Oxymoron	A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction e.g Happy accident
Pun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joke using the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words which sound alike but have different meanings e.g Denial is a river in Egypt.
Archaic pronoun	Archaic pronouns are personal pronouns that were commonly used in Shakespeare's writing e.g Thou, thee, thine, thy

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Grammar



Full academic year

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Complex Sentences

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Semi-Colon
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Apostrophes
Paragraphs

Capitalisation in English means using capital (uppercase) letters in the right places.

Start of a sentence: Always capitalise the first word.

The cat is sleeping.

Names and titles: Capitalise names of people, places, days, months, and specific things.

Sarah, London, Monday, August, the Eiffel Tower.

The word "I": Always capitalise "I" when you talk about yourself.

I went to the park.

Titles of books, films, etc.: Capitalise the main words in titles.

Harry Potter and the **Goblet of Fire**.

Holidays and events: Capitalise special days.

Christmas, Halloween, World Book Day.

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TERM 1



A simple sentence is a complete piece of information. It contains a subject, a verb and sometimes an object.

The pen fell on the floor.



A compound sentence contains two main clauses (like two simple sentences). These are joined with a conjunction: *and*, *but*, *so*, *because*.

Miss Kelly was tired, so she bought a large coffee.



A complex sentence contains a main clause and a subordinate clause.

Whilst it was raining, Mr Thornhill enjoyed a cup of tea in his office.



A comma indicates a pause between parts of a sentence or separates items in a list.

I went to Morrisons and bought linguine, king prawns, garlic and chilli flakes.



A semi-colon can be used between two closely related independent clauses, provided they are not already joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Miss Kureczko was busy; she wouldn't even answer the phone.



A colon is used to precede a list of items, a quotation, or an expansion or explanation.

Monday: the worst day of the week.



ISPACE indicates the various ways you can start a sentence. It stands for –ING verbs, Simile, Preposition, Adverb, Connective, -ED verbs.

–ING verb

-ING verb example: Flying proudly in the wind, the flag reigned over the castle

Simile

Simile example: Like a predator, the child caught the escaping balloon.

Preposition

Preposition example: Turning to my right, I saw the corridor I was meant to walk down.

Adverb

Adverb example: Nervously, the cat padded its way across the room.

Connective

Connective example: Finally, she arrived at her front door.

-ED verb

-ED verb example: Withered, the trees stood like ancient guards.



An apostrophe is used to indicate either possession or the omission of letters.

Apostrophes for possession

Using an apostrophe + s ('s) shows that one person/thing owns or is a member of something.

Recce's ballet class
Iqra's bike
Jake's pen
Jess' room

Apostrophes for contractions

When you combine two words to make a contraction, you will always take out some letters. In their place, use an apostrophe.

they + have = they've
are + not = aren't
they + will = they'll



A paragraph is a distinct section of a piece of writing, usually dealing with a single theme and indicated by a new line.

New paragraphs should start with a topic sentence, and information within the paragraph should stay focused on that topic.

A helpful way to remember when to start a new paragraph is to learn TiPToP.



Ti - stands for **Time**, so start a new paragraph for a different time period.



P - stands for **Place**, so start a new paragraph for each new place.



To - stands for **Topic**, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject.



P - stands for **Person**, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue.

English Skills



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Full academic year

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ORACY - RESPONDING VERBALLY

Practicing oracy means getting better at speaking and listening. It helps you talk clearly, share your ideas, and listen to others. This can make you more confident, help you learn better in all subjects, and prepare you for things like teamwork, debates, and job interviews in the future.

Supporting or agreeing

- I strongly believe that...
- It is my opinion that...

Challenging/ disagreeing

- I have a different idea...
- I disagree...
- I would like to challenge something that X said...
- I would like to respectfully challenge...

Expanding or building on...

- Adding on what X said...
- Building on what X said...
- I have been listening carefully, and I would like to add a new point...

Concluding or end words...

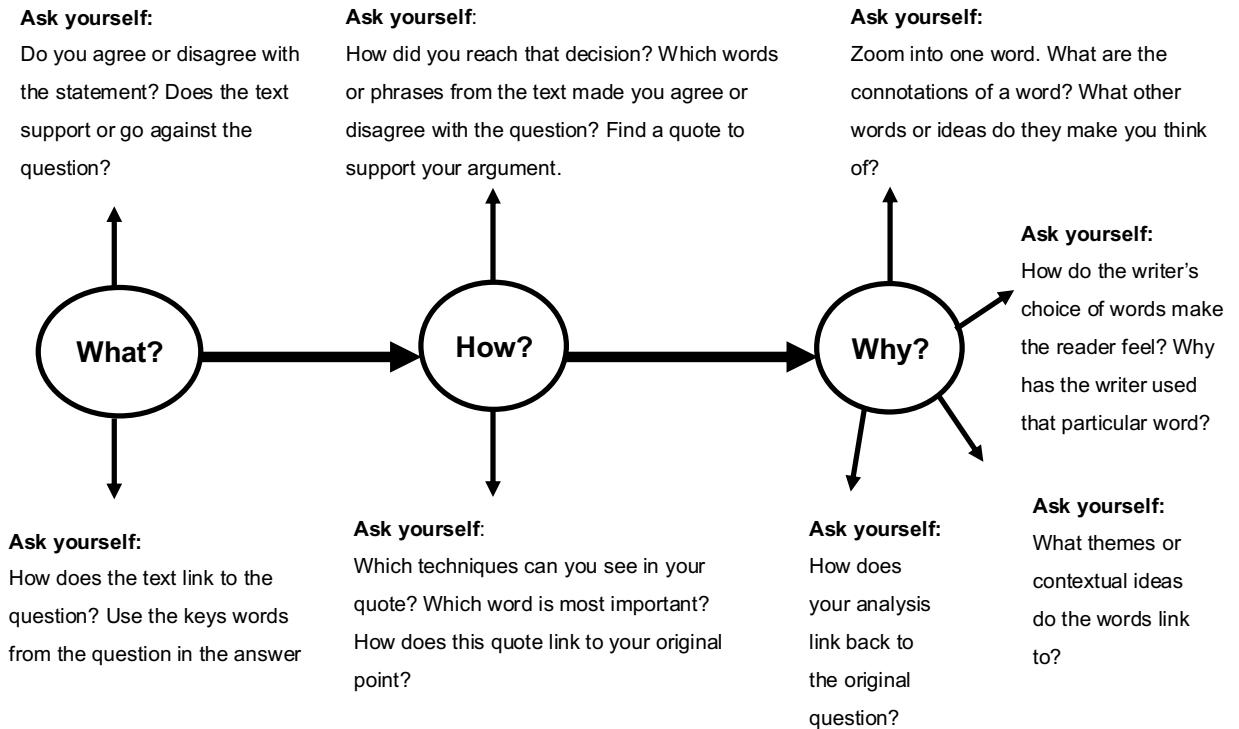
- My final thoughts are...
- There are lots of powerful arguments, but my own opinion is...
- For me, the strongest argument is...

Passing on the dialogue...

- X, what do you think?
- X, what do you think about what I said?
- X, do you agree or disagree?

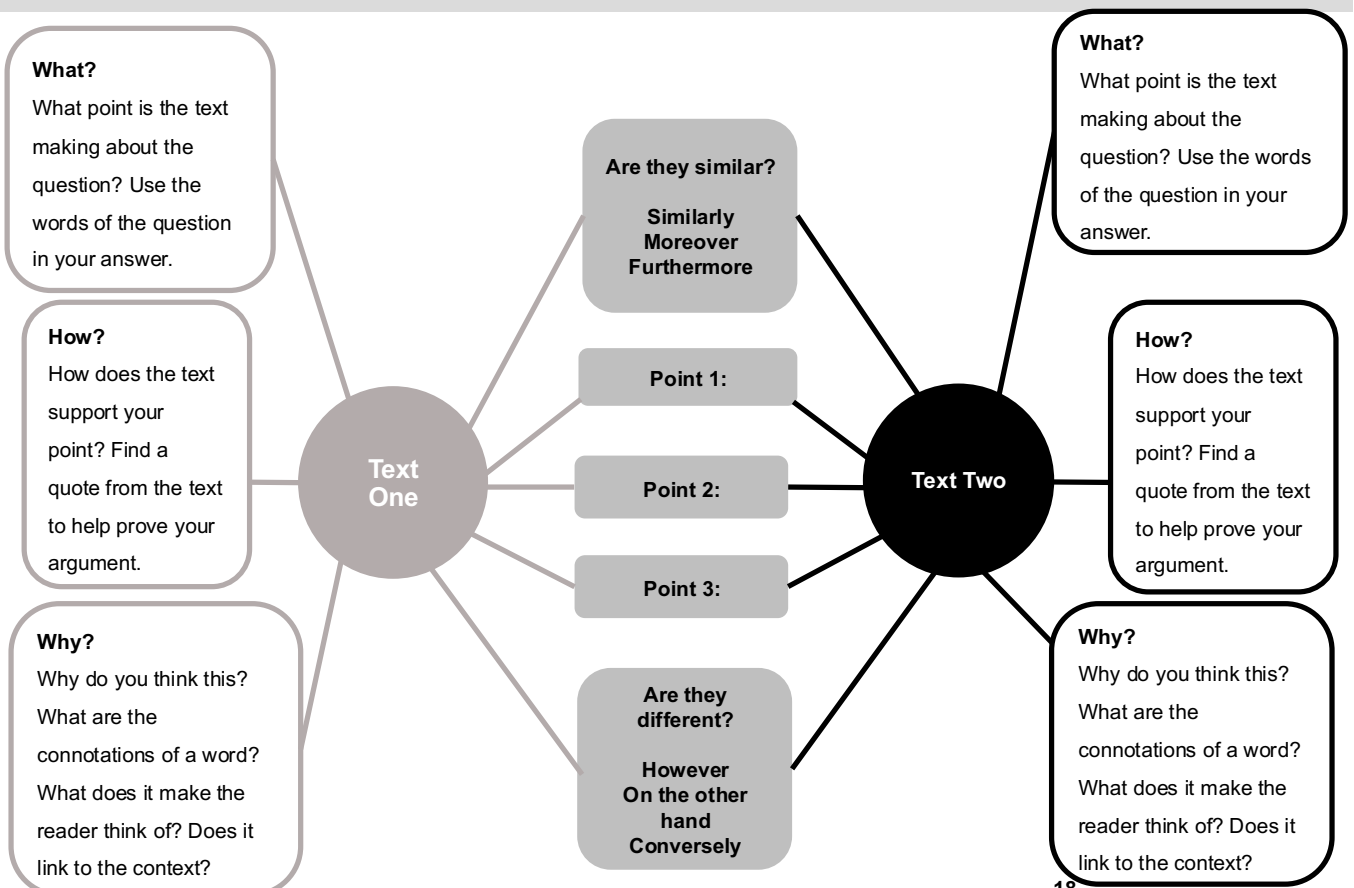
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RESPONDING TO A TEXT

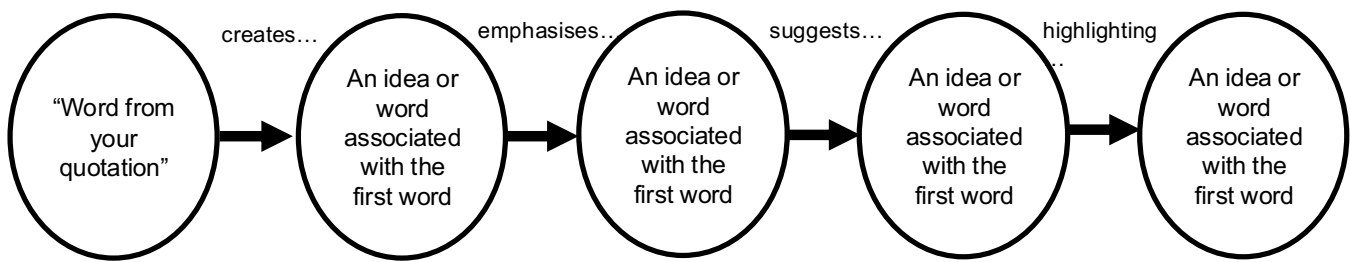


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COMPARING TWO TEXTS



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The word “_____” creates an image of _____.

It emphasises _____ because it suggests _____.

This highlights _____ and therefore makes the reader feel _____ about _____.

Year 7 Texts



Full academic year

Imaginative Writing



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The Five senses

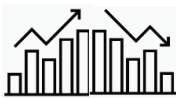



 Sight <p>This is the most used sense in writing because it's how we primarily take in the world.</p> <p>Tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe colours, shapes, sizes, light, shadows, movement, facial expressions.• Use comparisons (similes/metaphors) for clarity and vividness. <p>Example: <i>The sky burned orange and pink, like a watercolour painting come to life.</i></p>	 Hearing <p>Sound can create atmosphere, tension, or peace.</p> <p>Tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include tone, pitch, rhythm, and volume.• Think of environmental sounds, dialogue tones, or even silence. <p>Example: <i>The distant wail of a siren cut through the quiet night, a sharp reminder that the city never really sleeps.</i></p>	 Smell <p>Smell is deeply linked to memory and emotion.</p> <p>Tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be specific—describe smells through associations (e.g., fresh-baked bread, burning rubber).• Use scent to trigger memories or set a mood. <p>Example: <i>The musty scent of old books wrapped around her like a familiar blanket</i></p>	 Taste <p>Taste can be literal (food) or symbolic (bitterness of betrayal, sweetness of success).</p> <p>Tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe flavour, texture, temperature.• Don't overuse it—taste is best in moments of focus (e.g., a meal, a kiss, a memory). <p>Example: <i>The lemonade was a perfect mix of sweet and tart, like summer distilled into a glass.</i></p>	 Touch <p>Touch brings physicality and emotion into scenes.</p> <p>Tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include temperature, texture, pressure, pain, softness.• Can be internal (a chill down the spine) or external (rough bark under fingertips). <p>Example: <i>The rough wool of the blanket scratched her skin, but its weight made her feel safe.</i></p>
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COMMON GENRES

 <p>Overcoming the Monster</p> <p>The protagonist sets out to defeat an antagonistic force (often evil) which threatens the protagonist and/or protagonist's homeland.</p>	 <p>Rebirth</p> <p>An event forces the main character to change their ways and often become a better individual.</p>	 <p>Quest</p> <p>The protagonist and companions set out to acquire an important object or to get to a location. They face temptations and other obstacles along the way.</p>
 <p>Rags to Riches</p> <p>The poor protagonist acquires power, wealth, and/or a mate, loses it all and gains it back, growing as a person as a result.</p>	 <p>Tragedy</p> <p>The protagonist is a hero with a major character flaw or great mistake which is ultimately their undoing. Their unfortunate end evokes pity at their folly and the fall of a fundamentally good character.</p>	 <p>Comedy</p> <p>Light and humorous character with a happy or cheerful ending; a dramatic work in which the central motif is the triumph over adverse circumstance, resulting in a successful or happy conclusion.</p>

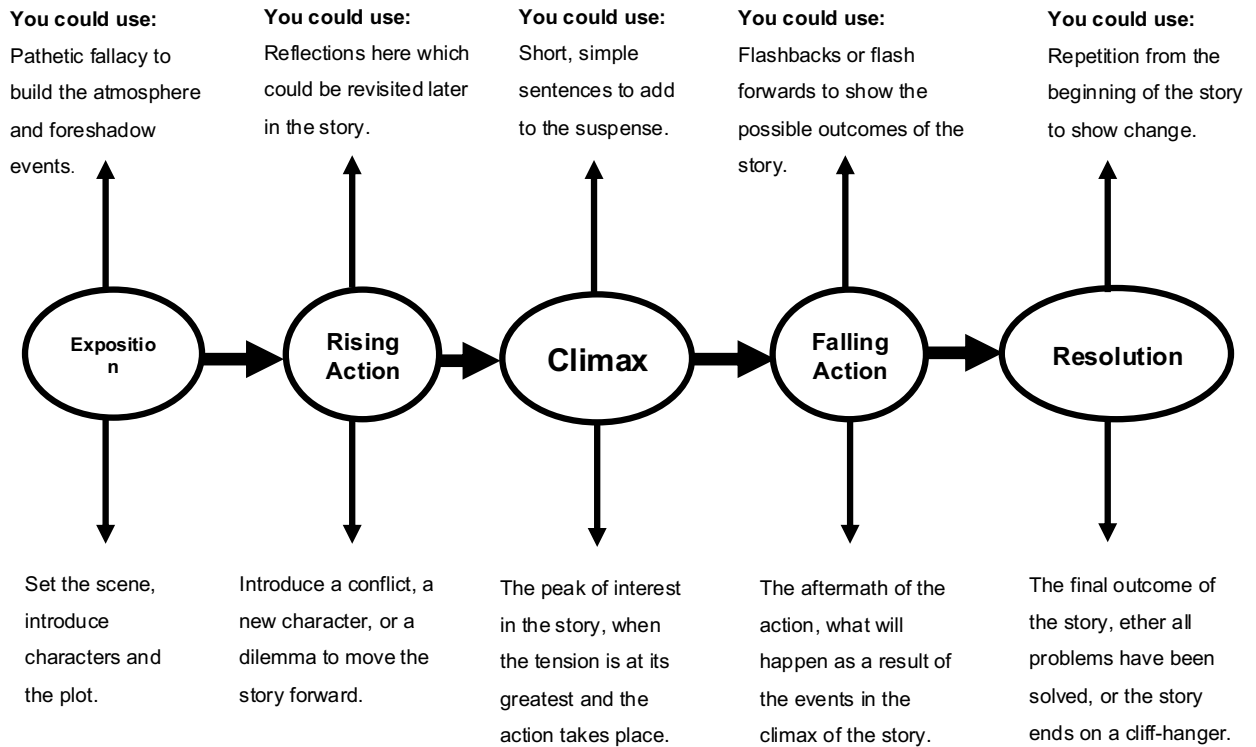
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STRUCTURE GRAPHS

 <p>Freytag's Pyramid</p> <p>Freytag's Pyramid is a paradigm of dramatic structure outlining the seven key steps in successful storytelling: exposition, inciting incident, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution, and denouement.</p>	 <p>Cyclical Narrative</p> <p>Simply enough, a circular plot is a non-linear plot that progresses more or less chronologically and ends with its protagonist returning to a situation similar to the one at the beginning of the story.</p>
 <p>In Medias Res</p> <p>In Medias Res is a Latin term meaning "into the middle of things". Simply put, it's a plot structure that begins in the middle of the story. In Medias Res is best reserved for action-heavy novels like thrillers, mysteries, and horror.</p>	 <p>The Hero's Journey</p> <p>The Hero's Journey operates as a cyclical story structure, meaning that the hero's physical journey will end where it began, though their internal journey as a character will leave them forever changed.</p>

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NARRATIVE STRUCTURE



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STRUCTURAL DEVICES

Foreshadowing Be a warning or indication of a future event

Repetition The action of repeating something that has already been said or written

Perspectives A particular attitude towards or way of regarding something; a point of view.

Chronological Following the order in which they occurred

Flashback A scene in a film, novel, etc. set in a time earlier than the main story

Echo A close parallel to an idea, feeling, or even

Location The place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place

Climax The most intense, exciting, or important point of something; the culmination

Conclusion The end or finish of an event, process, or text

Links A relationship between two things or situations, especially where one affects the other

Focus The centre of interest or activity







Anaphora The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses

Changes An act or process through which something becomes different

Introduction The action of introducing something

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CHARACTER TYPES

 <p>Protagonist (the main character)</p> <p>Every story has this type of character and evolves around it. It appears in the story from the start to end. It is the one who fights with the situations and antagonist characters and takes the story to the happy (or unhappy) ending.</p>	 <p>Static or flat character</p> <p>Flat characters don't have strong characteristics or reveal much about the self, but play an important role in helping the main character in his or her intention. They do not change throughout the story and fills the gaps. Such characters often have a very short role to play.</p>	 <p>Changing or dynamic character</p> <p>The dynamic character plays a role that develops and changes during the events in the story. This character may change positively or negatively depending on the need of the story. This type of character often rises from a normal non-important person to an important one and makes a significant effect on the story.</p>
 <p>Antagonist (opposing the main character)</p> <p>The antagonist plays against this heroic character and tries to stop him by posing threats to his and others' lives. An antagonist is usually a negative influence within a story, but doesn't always need to be a person. It can also be a difficult situation or accidental event that works against the protagonist.</p>	 <p>Stock character</p> <p>Unlike other characters, the characters of this type are of no much value in a story. They are usually stereotypical and don't have any impact on the plot. They are generally not recognized by the readers.</p>	 <p>Round character</p> <p>This is the character which contributes the most in making the story interesting and keeps the reader confused about the person's actual nature. This type of character acts subtly and makes it difficult for the readers to fully understand and identify how the person will act in the story until the end of the story. 27</p>

Romantic Poetry

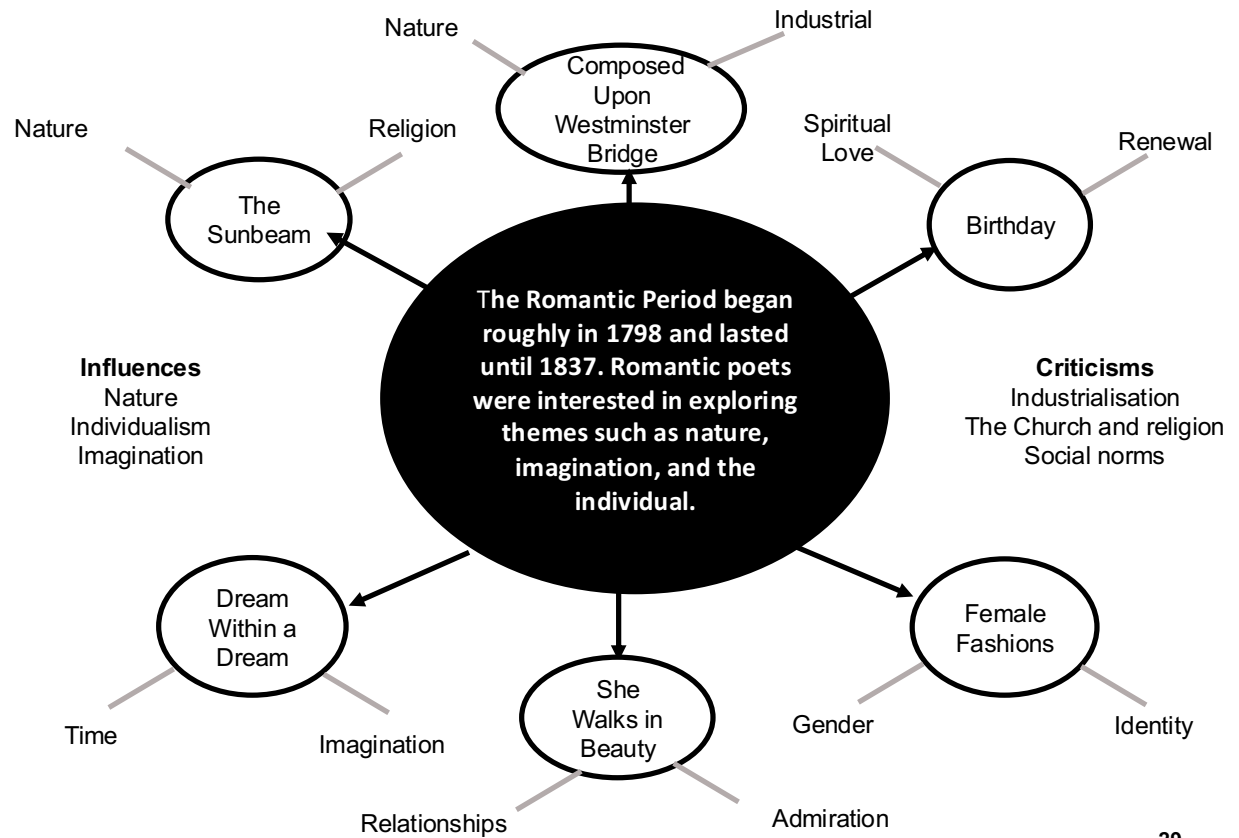


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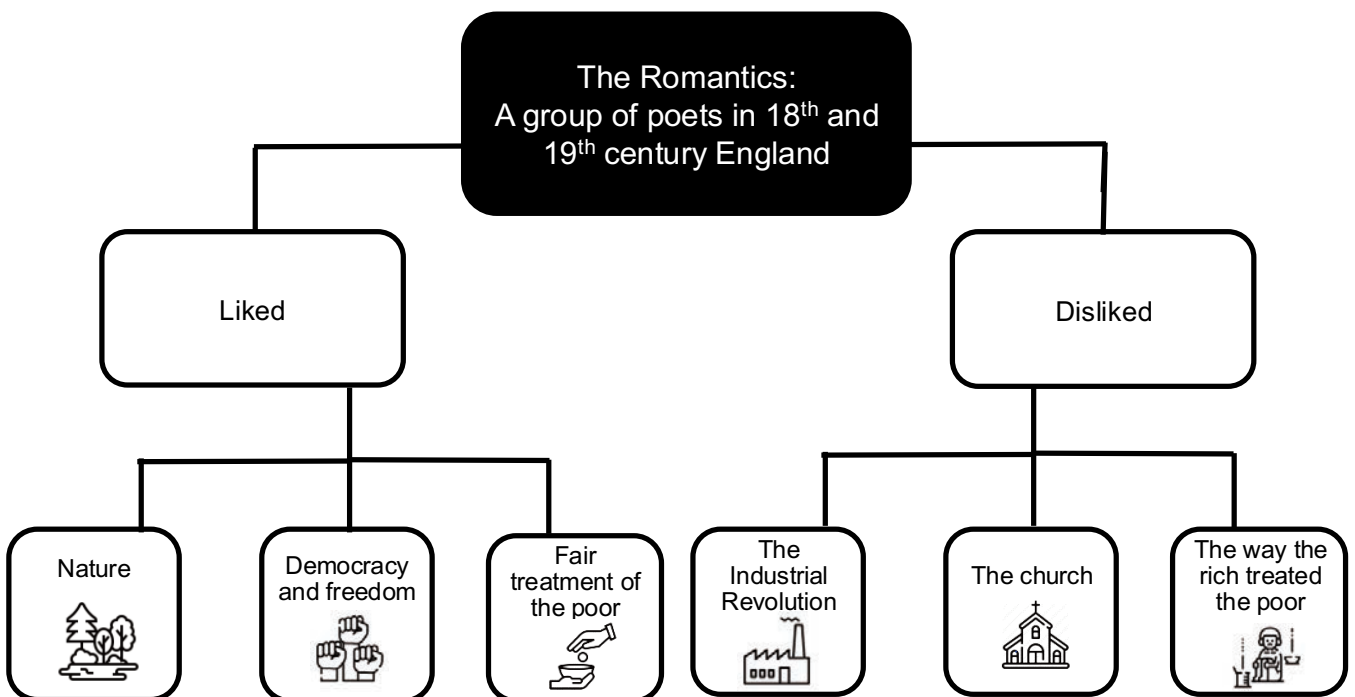
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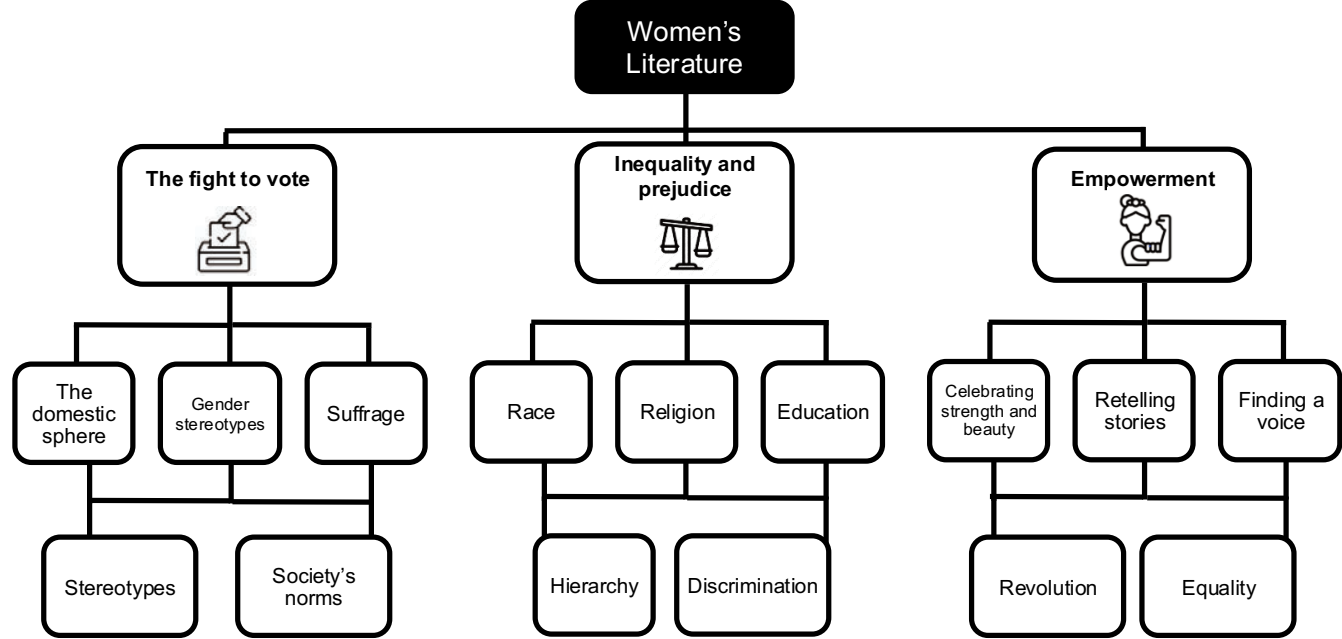
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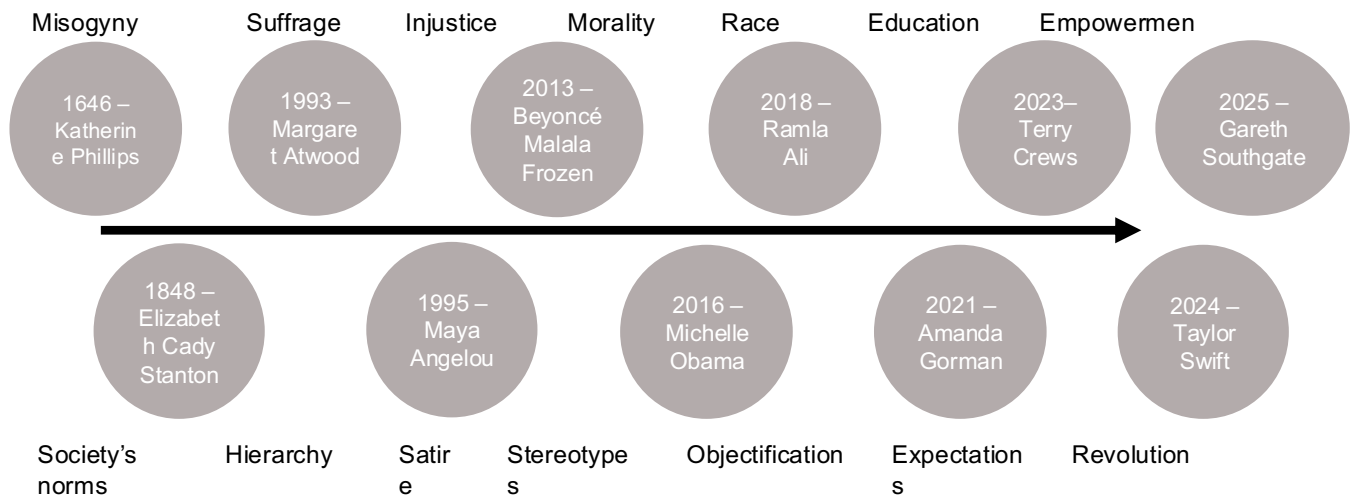
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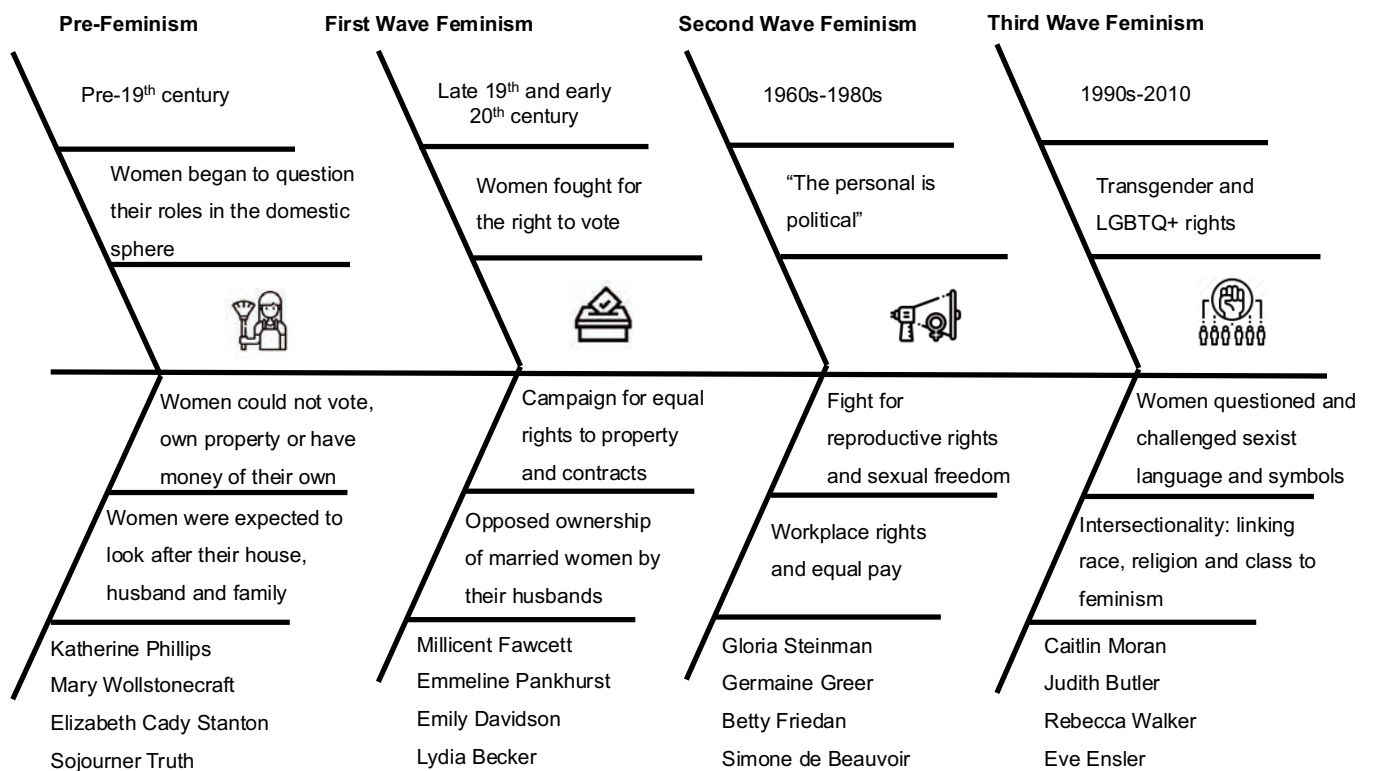


Women's Literature Themes and Influences





FEMINISM TIMELINE



Much Ado About Nothing



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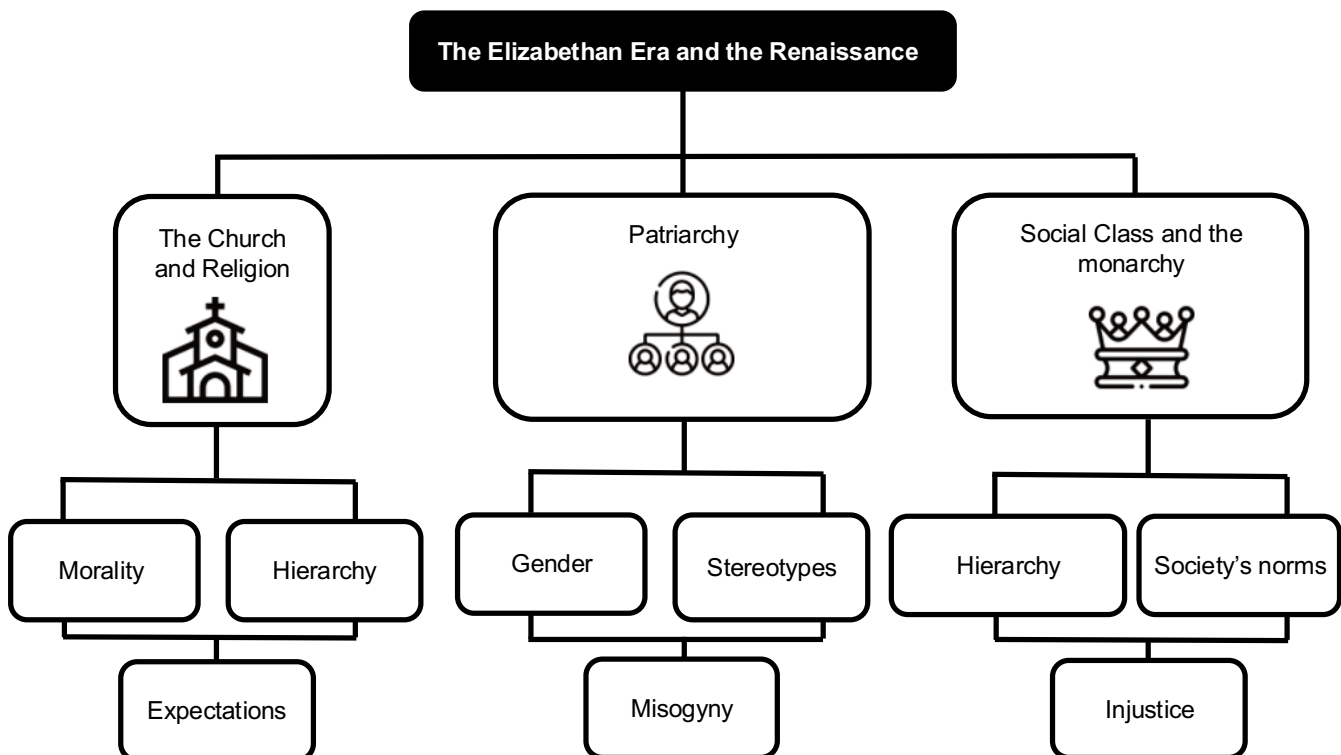
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Deception and disguise



Truth and lies are explored in key scenes in Much Ado About Nothing.

In Act 2, there is a masquerade party, in which all the characters wear masks. Some of them use the opportunity to create mischief: Beatrice pokes fun at Benedick, while Don John (half-brother to Don Pedro) tries to cause trouble between Don Pedro and Claudio. Although the misunderstanding is cleared up quickly, it allows Don John to see that Claudio will easily believe the worst of people, and so Don John begins to plot an even worse deception!

This deception unfolds in Act 4, resulting in a terrible injustice against Hero, whose reputation is ruined by a false accusation. To give her friends time to clear her name, Hero's death is faked. And so the lies continue to pile up until everything is finally resolved in Act 5.

Men and women



The relationships between men and women are presented as ongoing battles in the play.

The Elizabethans lived in a patriarchal society, in which women were expected to obey first their fathers and then their husbands. Another expectation was that women would choose to marry, and that they would be guided by their fathers when choosing (or being chosen by) a husband.

There are two main sets of lovers in the play. Benedick and Beatrice, the main characters, have had a past romance that ended badly. As a result, they have both sworn that they will never marry. Claudio and Hero are younger, and they represent first love, which is very innocent and idealised. But when Hero is accused of unfaithfulness, her accusers are believed over her – because they are men! Even her own father rejects her until another male character steps in to defend her.

Messina



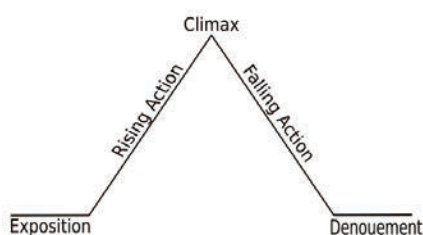
Messina is a port in north-eastern Sicily. At the time Shakespeare wrote Much Ado About Nothing, Messina was a beautiful city with graceful architecture and lush gardens.

Much Ado About Nothing is a romantic comedy centring around two groups of people. First, we are introduced to the citizens of Messina, led by their kindly governor, Leonato. Then a group of soldiers arrive, on leave after successfully fighting a war with the French. They are led by Don Pedro, the Prince of Aragon. Aragon, in Spain, ruled over Sicily from the thirteenth century through to the seventeenth. Don Pedro is therefore the highest-ranking character in the play, with authority over everyone else.

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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING STRUCTURE AND THEMES

Much Ado About Nothing follows a traditional 5 act structure. The storyline follows Freytag's Pyramid.



Exposition: Don Pedro of Aragon arrives in Messina with his company of soldiers for a month of shore leave.

Rising Action: Claudio, Don Pedro's favourite officer, proposes marriage to Hero, daughter of the governor of Messina, and is accepted; Benedick (another officer) and Beatrice (Hero's cousin) are each tricked into believing that the other has declared love for them; Don John (Don Pedro's jealous half-brother) plots to destroy Claudio's happiness.

Climax: Claudio, tricked by Don John, accuses Hero of unfaithfulness in a brutal rejection at their wedding ceremony. Hero's death is faked.

Falling Action: Benedick and Beatrice grow closer as Hero's friends work to clear her name.

Denouement: Don John's deception is uncovered. Claudio and Hero are reunited. Benedick and Beatrice confess their love for one another. Everyone dances!

THEMES



Love

Two types of **love** are explored in the play. Benedick and Beatrice symbolise experienced, mature love. They know it's important to see each other's faults and not expect perfection! Claudio and Hero represent first love, with all its mistakes and too-high expectations. This almost leads them to tragedy!



Patriarchal society

Men hold all the power in the play. It is a man who sets Hero up to be accused of unfaithfulness; and because it is men who accuse her, they are automatically believed! As a woman, Beatrice feels unable to defend her cousin's honour, and she depends on Benedick to do it for her.



Deception

Benedick is tricked by his friends into believing that Beatrice is desperately in love with him; Beatrice is tricked by her friends into believing that Benedick wishes to marry her. Claudio is tricked into believing that Hero has been unfaithful to him.








Marriage

Marriage is a key theme in the play. Benedick and Beatrice are viewed as unusual because they have each sworn never to marry. Their friends work hard to change their minds! Claudio and Hero rush into marriage before getting to know each other, which leads to disaster!






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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING ACT 1

					
PLOT	In Messina, a letter announces the arrival of Don Pedro and his company of soldiers. The people of Messina are excited, particularly Hero, who caught the eye of Claudio, a young soldier, the last time the company visited. Beatrice is less happy because her romance with Benedick, another soldier, ended badly.	Don Pedro and his company arrive and are greeted warmly. Benedick and Beatrice immediately start arguing. Claudio tells Benedick and Don Pedro that he wishes to marry Hero. Don Pedro tells Claudio that he will disguise himself and court Hero in Claudio's name.	Leonato is informed by his brother Antonio that Claudio has been overheard talking to Don Pedro about how he intends to propose marriage to Hero, Leonato's daughter. Leonato declares that he will tell Hero so that she can prepare herself.	Don John, Don Pedro's half-brother, is talking to Conrade. Don John resents his brother and recently spoke out against him. Don Pedro has taken him back into his company, but Don John is still bitter about having to keep quiet and pretend to get along with everyone.	Borachio, another of Don Pedro's henchmen, arrives and tells him about Claudio's intention to marry Hero. Don John decides to use this information to try to create trouble for Claudio, whom he resents for being his brother's favourite.
KEY QUOTES	"There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick and her" Leonato Act 1 i	"I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow than a man swear he loves me." Beatrice Act 1 i	"Can the world buy such a jewel?" Claudio Act 1 i	"I had rather be a canker in a hedge than a rose in his grace" Don John Act 1 iii	"If I can cross him any way, I bless myself every way." Don John Act 1 iii






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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING ACT 2

					
PLOT	Leonato holds a celebration, in which the guests are all masked. Don Pedro takes Hero aside to propose to her on Claudio's behalf. Beatrice and Benedick, pretending that they don't know who they're talking to, insult one another.	Don John approaches Claudio, and tells him that Don Pedro is courting Hero for himself. Beatrice brings Claudio to Don Pedro, who assures him that he wooed Hero on his behalf. Don Pedro proposes marriage to Beatrice but she gently refuses. Don Pedro decides to try to get Beatrice and Benedick together.	Don John is infuriated that Claudio is still set to marry Hero. Borachio, one of Don John's henchmen, reveals that he is involved with Margaret, Hero's waiting gentlewoman. He has a plan to arrange for Claudio to see Borachio and a partly-concealed Margaret in Hero's bedchamber window. It will look as if Hero is being unfaithful to Claudio.	Benedick, walking alone, complains about how love turns men into fools. Don Pedro, Claudio and Leonato arrive and have a loud conversation (for Benedick's benefit) about how Beatrice is secretly in love with Benedick.	After the others have gone, Benedick joyfully declares his intention to return Beatrice's love. When Beatrice appears, sent to call Benedick in to dinner, Benedick decides that he can tell she is in love with him.
KEY QUOTES	"[Benedick] is the Prince's jester, a very dull fool" Beatrice Act 2 i	"If we can do this, Cupid is no longer an archer; his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods." Don Pedro Act 2 i	"What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage?" Don John Act 2 ii	"Bait the hook well, this fish will bite." Claudio Act 2 iii	"I will be horribly in love with her" Benedick Act 2 iii






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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING ACT 3

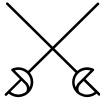




					
PLOT	Hero and Ursula lie in wait for Beatrice, then have a loud conversation (for Beatrice's benefit) about how Benedick is secretly in love with Beatrice. After they have gone, Beatrice joyfully declares her intention to return Benedick's love.	Benedick's friends tease him about the changes they have noticed in him because he is in love. Don John approaches Don Pedro and Claudio, and tells them he knows Hero is being unfaithful to Claudio. He asks them to follow him so that he can show them proof.	Members of the Watch encounter Borachio telling Conrade about how he has manipulated Margaret to make Claudio and Don Pedro believe that they were seeing Hero being courted by Borachio. An enraged Claudio has declared his intention to shame Hero at the wedding. The Watch arrest the two henchmen.	The following morning, Beatrice, Margaret and Ursula keep Hero company as she prepares for her wedding to Claudio. They are all unaware of what has taken place the night before. Margaret teases Beatrice about the changes she has noticed in her because she is in love.	The constable, Dogberry, arrives to inform Leonato about the two men the Watch has arrested. He asks Leonato to interrogate the men. Unfortunately, his stupidity means that he fails to get the importance of his message across. As Leonato leaves for the wedding, Dogberry returns to the jail to interrogate Borachio and Conrade.
	KEY QUOTES "Some Cupid kills with arrows, some with traps." Hero Act 3 i	"Leonato's Hero, your Hero, every man's Hero" Don John Act 3 ii	"...away went Claudio enraged" Borachio Act 3 iii	"...methinks you look with your eyes as other women do" Margaret Act 3 iv	"...our watch, sir, have indeed comprehended two auspicious persons" Dogberry Act 3 v

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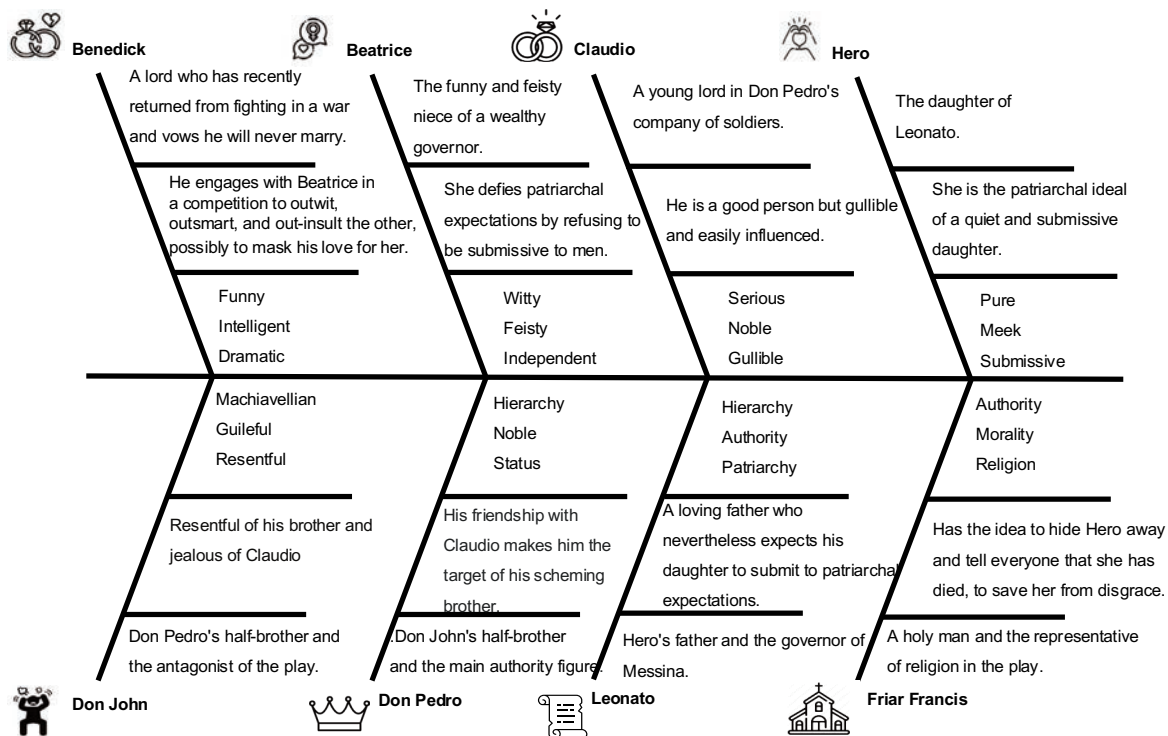
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING ACT 4

					
PLOT	The characters assemble for the wedding of Claudio and Hero. In front of everyone, Claudio savagely rejects Hero, accusing her of being unfaithful to him.	Despite Hero's protests that she is innocent, Claudio and Don Pedro continue to abuse her in front of her friends. Leonato declares that he wants to die of shame. Hero collapses into a faint. Don John, Don Pedro and Claudio leave.	As Beatrice tries to comfort Hero, Leonato declares that Hero would be better off dead. The friar who was to conduct the wedding has been watching Hero closely and declares that he believes her to be innocent. He has a plan: they will tell everyone that Hero has died, and hide her away until the truth can be uncovered.	Benedick and Beatrice are left alone. Benedick tries to comfort a weeping Beatrice, who is angry that, as a woman, she cannot challenge Claudio in defence of Hero. Benedick declares his love for Beatrice and reluctantly agrees to challenge Claudio to a duel.	The Sexton, Dogberry, and his constable Verges, interrogate Borachio and Conrade. Members of the Watch recount what they heard on the night before the wedding – that Borachio and Don John had schemed to disgrace Hero. The Sexton tells them that Hero has died of grief, and he orders the henchmen to be brought before Leonato.
	KEY QUOTES "Give not this rotten orange to your friend" Claudio Act 4 i	"...fare thee well, most foul, most fair! Farewell, thou pure impiety and impious purity!" Claudio Act 4 i	"Would the two princes lie, and Claudio lie, who loved her so, that, speaking of her foulness, wash'd it with tears?" Leonato Act 4 i	"O God that I were a man! I would eat his heart in the marketplace." Beatrice Act 4 i	"Thou wilt be condemned into everlasting redemption for this." Dogberry Act 4 ii

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PLOT	Leonato and his brother, Antonio, angrily confront Claudio and Don Pedro, who both refuse to listen to them about Hero, whom they now believe to be dead. Benedick arrives and issues his challenge to Claudio.	The constables and the Watch arrive with Borachio and Conrade. Borachio admits what he has done. A devastated Claudio throws himself on Leonato's mercy. Leonato tells Claudio that he must visit Hero's tomb and also agree to marry a niece of Leonato's. Claudio agrees.	Benedick is trying to compose a love song for Beatrice when she enters. They playfully but lovingly tease one another. Ursula arrives and tells them that Hero has been proven to be innocent.	A grieving Claudio visits what he believes to be Hero's tomb. He hangs an epitaph upon it and swears that he will visit the tomb every year in penance.	The characters gather again for the wedding. Hero is veiled until Claudio promises to marry her, and then she reveals herself. The two lovers are reunited. Benedick makes peace with Claudio. Beatrice and Benedick admit their love for each other publicly. Benedick declares that they will all dance before a double wedding.
KEY QUOTES	"You have killed a sweet lady, and her death shall fall heavy on you." Benedick Act 5 i	"Give her the right you should have giv'n her cousin, and so dies my revenge." Leonato Act 5 i	"Thou and I are too wise to woo peaceably." Benedick Act 5 ii	"Done to death by slanderous tongues was the Hero that here lies" Claudio Act 5 iii	"One Hero died defil'd, but I do live" Hero Act 5 iv "...for man is a giddy thing" Benedick Act 5 iv

Much Ado About Nothing CHARACTERS





Trash



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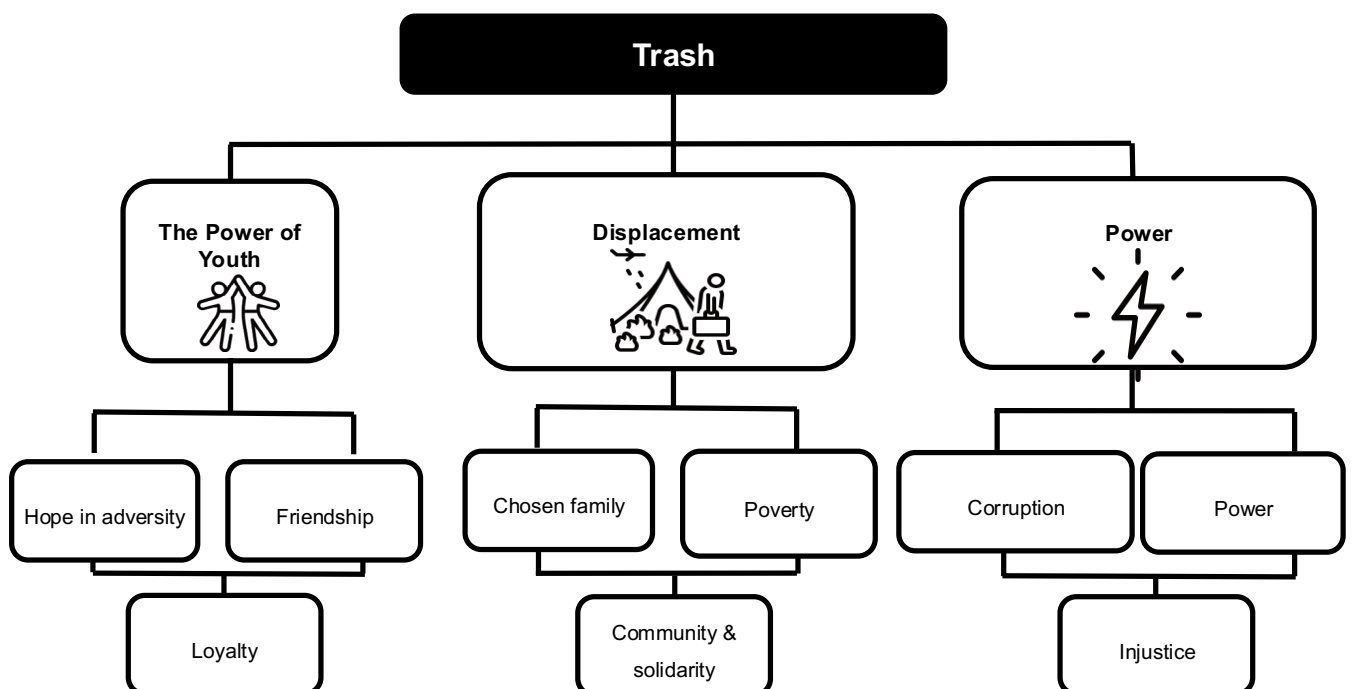
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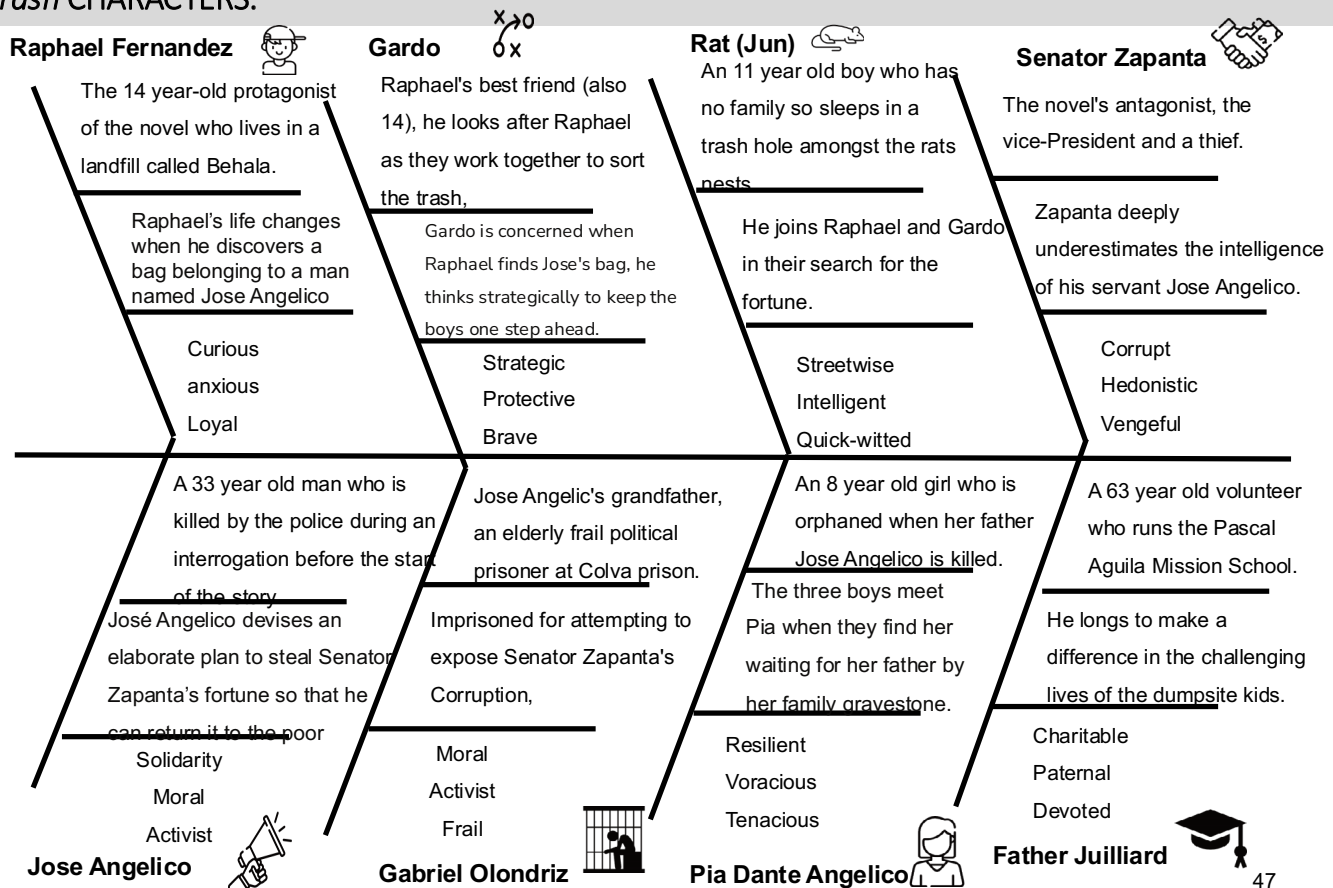
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TRASH THEMES AND INFLUENCES



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Trash: historical context.



Smokey Mountain

Trash is inspired by 'Smokey mountain'; A slum/ dumpsite in Manila (Philippines). There were many people and children living in extreme poverty around the outskirts of the dumpsite.

The site was originally named 'The Promised Land' as the government promised housing for those in poverty.

In July 2000, the dumpsite collapsed and killed hundreds of families.



Slums

Slums usually arise due to rapid urbanisation and migration. In slums, there is inadequate housing, poor sanitation, and no access to clean water.

To survive, people would search the dumpsite amongst the trash for things they could sell or keep. These people were often called 'slumdwellers'.



Corruption

Senator Zapanta is at the center of the novel's main mystery involving the theft of a large sum of money. He stole millions of pesos, which were originally intended for public aid, and kept the money hidden instead of using it for the people.

Zapanta uses his political influence to control the police and the legal system. When a boy named José Angelico, who worked for him, tries to expose the theft by smuggling evidence out, Zapanta has him arrested and beaten, ultimately leading to his death.








Chosen family

Raphael and Gardo do not have traditional families. Raphael and Gardo represent characters who are not related by blood but choose each other to be their family. They show loyalty and solidarity as they protect each other.





Their bond highlights the importance of love beyond blood relations. Their resilience despite harrowing living conditions in extreme poverty insight empathy and perspective.

Trash: Exposition (part 1)






					
PLOT	The dumpsite of 'Behala' is introduced by the novel's first narrator, Raphael. The city has no running water or toilets so there is 'stupp' (human waste) all over. Raphael and his best friend Gardo search the dumpsite every day.	Raphael and Gardo find a small leather bag containing a wallet, ID, a key and a photo of a small girl. The wallet belongs to José Angelico. In the wallet is 1100 pesos which they split between them.	Raphael begins to panic when the police show up offering a reward in search of a missing bag. Skeptical of the police, he is reluctant to hand over the bag he found.	Knowing that they could get in trouble for lying, Raphael and Gardo decide to hide the bag with Rat. Rat agrees to hide the bag. He wonders who the man in the photo is and he recognises the key: it's for a locker in Central	The next day, the three boys go to the station and they retrieve an envelope from the locker: it contains a cryptic letter addressed to a Gabriel Olondriz at Colva Prison and a slip of paper with numbers, dots, and slashes on it.
KEY QUOTES	"Well, you can smell Behala before you see it." (CH 1)	"There were eleven hundred pesos inside, and that – let me tell you – is good money." (CH 2)	"I'd never had any trouble with the police before then...but everyone knows not to trust them too far." (CH 3)	"What if he's been murdered?...Maybe they're looking for his body – for the murderers too." (CH 4)	"One page, and a little slip stuck to it, with just a line of numbers, making no sense" (CH 6)

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Trash: Rising Action (Part 2)






					
PLOT	One Thursday, Jun offers to pay if he, Raphael, and Gardo can use the school's computer to research some information. The boys lie and say it's for a newspaper quiz.	As Gardo predicted, four vans of police come to Behala that night; the officers search everyone's homes and they arrest Raphael. The police interrogate Raphael using violence.	He realizes that the police had nothing if he was their only clue, and he feels pretty proud of himself, a "garbage boy", for outsmarting the "garbage police."	Raphael tells the reader about Jose Angelico: it turns out the man was killed in a police station during an interrogation. He had been arrested on suspicion of robbing \$6,000,000 from the vice-President	Previously the boys learned that José Angelico was an orphan who'd been adopted by the son of Gabriel Olondriz. Grace begins narrating so she can share Angelico's nature as a man.
KEY QUOTES	"They're taking part in a quiz, said Jun." (CH 1)	"They had flashlights and batons..." (CH 2)	"I'm going to kill you liar!" (CH 2)	"He had died whilst police were interrogating him." (CH 3)	"Jose Angelico was the most trustworthy man" (CH 4)

Trash: Climax (Part 3)






					
PLOT	Jun explains to Olivia that Gardo has no family; he will lose his home unless he gets papers to his grandfather in prison; Olivia agrees to take the boys. It's a scam.	As Olivia and Gardo enter the prison they're both scared. Olivia is shocked to see a maze of small cages stacked on top of one another like a towering, "oven-hot" warehouse holding emaciated people.	A frail Gabriel Olondriz greets Olivia happy for the company. Olondriz is shocked that Olivia has no idea who she's visiting. He explains that he brought corruption charges against Senator Zapanta.	Gabriel Olondriz discovered that Zapanta had siphoned money off and stockpiled it in a vault in his home. Olondriz worked meticulously to gather a mass of evidence.	but Zapanta's house and all the evidence was burned down, killing two of his servants. Zapanta charged Olondriz with murder. Rat decides they should go to Zapanta's house; it's a
	"My grandfather's in prison mam and I want to go and see him" (CH 1)	"What if something goes wrong and they won't let me out?" (CH 3)	"The man was not simply weak, he was dying" (CH 4)	"It seemed he had many more friends that me and infinitely more powerful." (CH 5)	"The same night there was a terrible fire at the house." (CH 7)
KEY QUOTES					

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Trash: Falling Action (Section 4)

					
PLOT	Right after Gardo returns to Behala, the police arrive. The boys grab Rat's money and flee. The boys know they need Olondriz's Bible so Gardo returns to the prison.	Rat feels awful about stealing money over the years from the mission school; the boys agree to return it if they can decode the Bible and find the stolen money. They are pursued by the police.	Re-united, the boys know the code's numbers match the text; Midnight strikes, it's the Day of the Dead. They realise that the slashes mean to turn a page. They decode the message, it reads...	Rat remembers from school that "map ref" meant they had to find coordinates on the map. Then Gardo remembers that Olondriz's prisoner number on José Angelico's letter is wrong. It works: the coordinates point to a graveyard.	Rat's quick thinking leads them to a shack where a hundred or so street boys sleep; they escape. Newspaper reports show the Zapanta investigation continues. They reach the graveyard.
	" We made off, no time to say goodbye." (CH 1)	"We knew most of all that everything depended on that dam Bible" (CH 1)	"Go to the map ref where we lay look for the brightest light my child." (CH 4)	"the trash boys were ahead of the trash police." (CH 5)	"Then just like birds, we were all gone, spreading out and ducking..." (CH 6)
KEY QUOTES					

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KEY QUOTES	PLOT	Raphael knows that the police wouldn't have buried Jose Angelico, so they look for a family grave instead. Then the boys see "the brightest light": thousands of poor people's candles from the other side of a wall	People live in shacks on the other side of the graveyard among the poor people's graves. Finally, Gardo finds the Angelico grave. Pia Dante's grave is stacked on top. A tiny girl appears.	Rat asks who the girl is, and she responds, "Pia Dante." Raphael goes cold . He thinks they're looking at Pia Dante's ghost. Pia was brought to the area by her host family, who left her there when her father didn't show up.	They go into the graveyard, feeling ghosts all around, and pry open Pia Dante's grave with a broken knife and a spike. They return to Behala. The group stuffs four backpacks with money for themselves.
		"The whole cemetery is glittering with the candles CH 1)	"It was a small voice calling down to us." CH 2)	"I went stone-cold all over and nearly fell down." (CH 3)	" I tell you, six million dollars in a box is heavy" (CH 4)
					Wearing donated school uniform, they unfurl the rest into the typhoon wind, which scatters money like a storm all over Behala. They board a train to Sampalo looking identical to the other schoolchildren; starting a new life.
					"It was a hurricane and a hurricane of money" (CH 5)

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Creation and Covenant

Key Terms

These words will form part of your assessment:
It is important you learn them and their meaning.

Catholic Social Teaching	Teachings that the Catholic Church has given on how things should be in society.
Compatibilism	The belief that science and faith can both be accepted because they are compatible.
Conscience	The ability to know right from wrong. The conscience is a God-given gift.
Creation	The production of material and spiritual things in their whole substance, done by God and of nothing.
Creationism	The belief that the world was created exactly as it says in Genesis.
Dignity	The belief that every person is precious because they are made in God's image.
Ex nihilo	Latin for 'out of nothing'. Catholics believe God created the whole world 'out of nothing'.
God	The one Supreme and Infinite Personal Being, the Creator and Ruler of the universe, to whom man owes obedience and worship.

3

Creation and Covenant

Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Imago dei	the Latin for 'image of God'. Catholics believe God created humans in 'the image of God.'
Literal sense	The meaning of the text as the author intended it to be
Literary form	Different types of writing, for example, poetry and letters
Prayer	A way for believers to communicate with God.
Mass	The central act of Catholic worship; one of the sacraments
Mystery	A truth whose meaning will never be fully understood.
Revelation	How God makes Godself known to human beings
Sanctity of life	Life is sacred and deserves dignity as we are made in the image of God,
Scientism	The belief that science has all the answers
Stewardship	The God-given duty to take care of the earth that God created.

4

Creation and Covenant

Revelation

What is revelation?

The way in which **God makes himself known to humans**. For Catholics this is mostly done through Jesus.

How does God reveal himself?

Understanding the mystery of God can be done in some or all of the following ways: -

- **Our own reason** – we can use **our thinking** to help us understand what it **means to be human**. We can look at a beautiful sunset and see that this must have been **designed by God**.
- **Divine revelation** – through **reading the word of God in the Bible** or through the **teachings of the church**.

Our human words always fall short of the mystery of God .
Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC) 42

How does the Bible help us understand about God?

The authors of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit to write the truth. This means that all the words of the Bible should be trusted. The Bible is the best place for Christians to learn about God. Both the Old and the New Testament speak about how God tried to make connections with humans.

How is the Bible structured?

- Old Testament – **before Jesus**, includes many **Prophets** that God spoke to, to try to bring people back to him.
- New Testament – **after Jesus** – his life and sacrifice for humanity.

When can the Bible be heard?

The Bible is used **during prayer**. Also, during **Mass** sections of the Bible are read and the priest will base his **sermon** on a teaching from the Bible.

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Creation and Covenant

The Bible

What is the Bible?

The Bible is a **library of books** with a variety of different types of books. This selection of books contain different styles ranging from **poetry, history, letters to words of wisdom**. **These writing styles influence** how the words it contains are read and interpreted.

What does this mean to say it has many authors?

The authors have all drawn on different sources of information to write the content. This explains why sometimes there are **different accounts of the same thing** – two creation stories.

Our human words always fall short of the mystery of God
.Catechism of the Catholic Church (CCC) 42

Do all Catholics read the Bible in the same way?

Catholics do not read the Bible '**literally**', this means **word-for-word true**. They believe its words **contain great truths** that reveal some aspects of the **mysteries of God**.

Catholics believe that it is **important to understand the world that the Bible writers lived in**, this will have shaped the way they wrote about God. For Catholics by reading the Bible in a **literal sense** they can **understand what God inspired the writers to communicate**.

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Creation and Covenant

The Creation accounts

The Creation accounts

There are two creation accounts in the Bible.

Most **Biblical scholars** believe they are written by two different authors or groups of authors.

The two accounts have different focuses.

Genesis 1

An author named P is thought to have written Genesis 1.

Genesis 1 is well organised and scholars believe it was originally written as a poem.

The poem follows a format of showing what happens over six days.

The author writes about God being transcendent – outside of time and space.

Genesis 1-2:4

In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, the earth was a formless void and darkness covered the face of the deep, while a wind from God swept over the face of the waters. Then God said, “Let there be light”; and there was light. And God saw that the light was good; and God separated the light from the darkness. God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And there was evening and there was morning, the first day.

And God said, “Let there be a dome in the midst of the waters, and let it separate the waters from the waters.” So God made the dome and separated the waters that were under the dome from the waters that were above the dome. And it was so. God called the dome Sky. And there was evening and there was morning, the second day.

And God said, “Let the waters under the sky be gathered together into one place, and let the dry land appear.” And it was so. God called the dry land Earth, and the waters that were gathered together he called Seas. And God saw that it was good.

Creation and Covenant

Genesis 1

Then God said, “Let the earth put forth vegetation: plants yielding seed, and fruit trees of every kind on earth that bear fruit with the seed in it.” And it was so. The earth brought forth vegetation: plants yielding seed of every kind, and trees of every kind bearing fruit with the seed in it. And God saw that it was good. And there was evening and there was morning, the third day.

And God said, “Let there be lights in the dome of the sky to separate the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons and for days and years, and let them be lights in the dome of the sky to give light upon the earth.” And it was so. God made the two great lights—the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night—and the stars. God set them in the dome of the sky to give light upon the earth, to rule over the day and over the night, and to separate the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good. And there was evening and there was morning, the fourth day.

And God said, “Let the waters bring forth swarms of living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth across the dome of the sky.” So God created the great sea monsters and every living creature that moves, of every kind, with which the waters swarm, and every winged bird of every kind. And God saw that it was good. God blessed them, saying, “Be fruitful and multiply and fill the waters in the seas, and let birds multiply on the earth.” And there was evening and there was morning, the fifth day.

And God said, “Let the earth bring forth living creatures of every kind: cattle and creeping things and wild animals of the earth of every kind.” And it was so. God made the wild animals of the earth of every kind, and the cattle of every kind, and everything that creeps upon the ground of every kind. And God saw that it was good.

Then God said, “Let us make humankind in our image, according to our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the wild animals of the earth,

Creation and Covenant

Genesis 1

and over every creeping thing that creeps upon the earth.” Then God said, “Let us make humankind in our image, according to our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the wild animals of the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps upon the earth.” So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them. God blessed them, and God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing that moves upon the earth.” God said, “See, I have given you every plant yielding seed that is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree with seed in its fruit; you shall have them for food. And to every beast of the earth, and to every bird of the air, and to everything that creeps on the earth, everything that has the breath of life, I have given every green plant for food.” And it was so.

God saw everything that he had made, and indeed, it was very good. And there was evening and there was morning, the sixth day.

Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all their multitude. And on the seventh day God finished the work that he had done, and he rested on the seventh day from all the work that he had done. So God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it, because on it God rested from all the work that he had done in creation.

These are the generations of the heavens and the earth when they were created.

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Creation and Covenant

Genesis 1 Creation

Genesis 1:1-24

God creates everything over six days and rests on the seventh.

The days represent six stages of creation.

The days are **symbolic** and not 24 hour blocks of time.

The story is written using verses and choruses, like a hymn.

The account builds up over time, showing how the earth was prepared for humans.

Catholics do not regard this as a literal or factual account of creation.

Genesis 1 and the nature of God

'In the beginning' shows that God existed before time itself. God is **eternal**.

God was outside of the creation, showing that God is **transcendent**.

There was nothing that existed before God began creation. God created everything from nothing. This is called **creation ex nihilo**.

God is omnipotent as God was able to create everything from nothing.

Creation and Covenant

Genesis 2

In the day that the LORD God made the earth and the heavens, when no plant of the field was yet in the earth and no herb of the field had yet sprung up—for the LORD God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was no one to till the ground; but a stream would rise from the earth, and water the whole face of the ground—then the LORD God formed man from the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and the man became a living being. And the LORD God planted a garden in Eden, in the east; and there he put the man whom he had formed. Out of the ground the LORD God made to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food, the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

A river flows out of Eden to water the garden, and from there it divides and becomes four branches. The name of the first is Pishon; it is the one that flows around the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold; and the gold of that

land is good; bdellium and onyx stone are there. The name of the second river is Gihon; it is the one that flows around the whole land of Cush. The name of the third river is Tigris, which flows east of Assyria. And the fourth river is the Euphrates.

The LORD God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to till it and keep it. And the LORD God commanded the man, “You may freely eat of every tree of the garden; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat of it you shall die.”

Then the LORD God said, “It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper as his partner.” So out of the ground the LORD God formed every animal of the field and every bird of the air, and brought them to the man to see what he would call them; and whatever the man called every living creature, that was its name. The man gave names to all cattle, and to the birds of the air, and to every animal of the field; but for the man there was not found a helper as his partner. So the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall upon the man, and

Creation and Covenant

Genesis 2

he slept; then he took one of his ribs and closed up its place with flesh. And the rib that the LORD God had taken from the man he made into a woman and brought her to

the man. Then the man said,

“This at last is bone of my bones

and flesh of my flesh;

this one shall be called Woman,

for out of Man this one was taken.”

Therefore a man leaves his father and his mother and clings to his wife, and they become one flesh. And the man and his wife were both naked, and were not ashamed.

Creation and Covenant

Genesis 2 Creation

Genesis 2:5-25

Genesis 2 focuses on the creation of humans.

It was written 500 years before Genesis 1.

This account shows that all life comes from God.

God breathed life into humans, showing their importance.

God wanted to give the man a companion to help him on earth.

Woman was made from man's rib to show that all humans are connected.

Creation as symbolic

Both creation accounts are symbolic stories.

They aim to get across that God is the creator.

Humans can never fully understand what God is like, so we have to write stories to help us express who God is.

We learn about God's power and love for creation.

The stories are not untrue, as they teach important truths, but these accounts are metaphors to help us understand God.

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Creation and Covenant

Scientific theories of creation

Creation of the universe

The Big Bang theory attempts to explain how the universe came to exist.

15 billion years ago, a hot, dense singularity rapidly expanded .

This energy cooled and went through a series of changes.

The theory was suggested by Georges Lemaitre, a Catholic priest, who noticed that stars and galaxies seemed to be moving away from one another.

If the process is reversed, they must have started at a particular point.

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Creation and Covenant

Scientific theories of creation

Creation of humans

Charles Darwin suggested from studying fossils that he examined that living things changes.

Living things adapt to their surroundings and develop to become better suited to their environment.

Darwin noticed that species evolved to allow them to survive.

On the Galapagos islands, the same species of bird had different beaks depending on the food that was found on each island.

Evolution applied to humans suggests that the species homo sapiens did exactly the same – mutated and adapted to suit the environment.

Are Genesis and Evolution compatible?

Genesis is not a scientific answer to creation.

Genesis puts forward that God is in control of creation.

The Universe exists because God wants it to.

Evolution can be compatible with Genesis because God could control evolution.

God created evolution and designed the universe in this way.

It could be argued that God oversees the process of natural selection.

Some Christians believe in **intelligent design** - the idea that everything has been put into place by God.

Every change that takes place is God's direct involvement with God's creation.

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Creation and Covenant

Scientism

Scientism

Science is not the same as scientism.

Science means knowledge.

Science studies the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world.

Science relies on observations, experiments and testing theories to come to conclusions.

Scientism is the view that science is the only way to know what is true.

Scientism rejects any situations that science cannot explain, such as God or religion.

Catholic rejection of scientism

"Though faith is above reason, there can never be any real discrepancy between faith and reason. Since the same God who reveals mysteries and infuses faith has bestowed the light of reason on the human mind, God cannot deny himself, nor can truth ever contradict truth." "Consequently, methodical research in all branches of knowledge, provided it is carried out in a truly scientific manner and does not override moral laws, can never conflict with the faith, because the things of the world and the things of faith derive from the same God... for it is God, the conserver of all things, who made them what they are."

CCC 159

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Creation and Covenant

Creationism

Creationism

Creationism is the belief that all life was created by God's actions.

Every life form that exists today is the result of God's actions.

Only God can produce new forms of life.

Genesis is the explanation of creation that Creationists believe to be true.

Some modern creationists use scientific evidence to support the Bible.

Catholic rejection of creationism

The question about the origins of the world and of man has been the object of many **scientific studies which have splendidly enriched our knowledge** of the age and dimensions of the cosmos, the development of life-forms and the appearance of man. These discoveries invite us to **even greater admiration for the greatness of the Creator**, prompting us to give him thanks for all his works and for the understanding and wisdom he gives to scholars and researchers.

CCC 283

Catholics do not oppose scientific theories.

Science gives Catholics more knowledge of **how** God created.

Catholics believe that science allows us to appreciate more fully what God has done.

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Creation and Covenant

Imago Dei

The Catholic Church teaches that human beings were created in the likeness and image of God.

Humans are not like God in appearance.

Humans have been given the same mental, moral and social qualities of God.

Humans are given a higher status than other parts of God's creation.

God singled out humans as a special part of creation.

Catholics will often use the Latin term '**imago dei**' to describe this unique relationship between God and humans.

Then God said, 'Let us make mankind in our image, in our likeness, so that they may rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky, over the livestock and all the wild animals, and over all the creatures that move along the ground.' So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.

Genesis 1

For Catholics this belief in 'imago dei' gives them a special responsibility to treat all humans and the natural world with dignity and respect. Many Catholics will give up their time or make donations to CAFOD (the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development). This charity aims at helping communities in the poorest of countries gain access to life-changing support, such as education and healthcare.

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Creation and Covenant

Catholic Social Teaching

Catholic Social Teaching (CST) is the part of Catholic teaching that addresses matters of social, economic and ecological justice in the world.

CST is how Scripture is put into practice in the modern world.

CST focusing on human dignity and the common good in society.

All humans were made in the image of God, therefore should be treated with respect.

Catholic Social Teaching help them to fulfil their special role as **stewards** of the world. Catholics believe that they are acting as good stewards when they work together to protect peoples dignity and God's creation.

Creation and Covenant

Stewardship

Christians believe that God appointed human beings to be in charge of creation.

Christians should take care of the world as responsible custodians.

Then God said, 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness. And let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the heavens and over the livestock and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.'

Genesis 1:26

This teaching suggests that humanity's purpose is to look after God's creation. This is known as **stewardship**

The Four Core Principles of Catholic Social Teaching

The dignity of the person

All people are made in the image of God. God is the creator and loves creation.

The common good

The fruits of the earth belong to everyone. Resources must be shared fairly and not used wastefully.

Subsidiarity

Communities are the focus of this principle.

Decision making should happen at the most appropriate level so all those affected can contribute.

Solidarity

Catholics must stand together with other humans.

The principle encourages thought and care for the poor.

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Catholics should be concerned about looking after the environment and the planet.

Catholics need to work to protect the planet, cutting down on pollution, caring for animals and making sure that the world is in the best shape to pass on to future generations.

Pope Francis wrote an encyclical called 'Laudato Si' in 2015, which focuses on 'Care for our Common Home'.

Jesus identified the two greatest commandments: love of God and love of neighbour.

Neighbour means not just those close to us, but people in different countries.

Pope Francis wrote that Catholics should be concerned about those who suffer badly from climate change.

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Creation and Covenant

Laudato Si'

It needs to be said that, generally speaking, there is little in the way of clear awareness of problems which especially affect the excluded. Yet they are the majority of the planet's population, billions of people. These days, they are mentioned in international political and economic discussions, but one often has the impression that their problems are brought up as an afterthought, a question which gets added almost out of duty or in a tangential way, if not treated merely as collateral damage. Indeed, when all is said and done, they frequently remain at the bottom of the pile. This is due partly to the fact that many professionals, opinion makers, communications media and centres of power, being located in affluent urban areas, are far removed from the poor, with little direct contact with their problems. They live and reason from the comfortable position of a high level of development and a quality of life well beyond the reach of the majority of the world's population.

This lack of physical contact and encounter, encouraged at times by the disintegration of our cities, can lead to a numbing of conscience and to tendentious analyses which neglect parts of reality.

At times this attitude exists side by side with a "green" rhetoric. Today, however, we have to realize that a true ecological approach always becomes a social approach; it must integrate questions of **justice** in debates on the environment, **so as to hear both the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor.**

Pope Francis, Laudato Si' 49

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Creation and Covenant

Prayer in Christianity

Prayer

Prayer is the way that humans communicate with God.

Prayer can be mental or spoken.

The Catholic Church sees prayer as the way that humans respond to God's self-revelation.

There are many prayers Catholics say, such as the Mass, the Lord's Prayer, the Rosary.

Religious orders pray five times per day.

Prayer is lived in the first place beginning with the realities of creation... as "walking with God".

CCC 2569

Prayer is the raising of one's mind and heart to God or the requesting of good things from God.

CCC 2559

Noah, like Enoch before him, "walks with God." This kind of prayer is lived by many righteous people in all religions. In his indefectible covenant with every living creature, God has always called people to prayer.

CCC 2569

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Creation and Covenant

Prayer in Abrahamic faiths

Judaism

Prayer helps a person to build their relationship with God.

Jewish people have three set prayer times; morning, afternoon, and evening.

The Shema is prayed twice a day.

Hear O' Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One
Deuteronomy 6:5

Jewish prayers follow the themes of thanksgiving, adoration and petition.

Jewish people believe God will take action to respond to prayers.

When I call, answer me, O God of my righteousness; in my distress You have relieved me, be gracious to me and hearken to my prayer

Midrash Tehillim 4:3

Prayer enhances a person's relationship with God and other Jewish people.

Prayer takes a person into a state of being that is different from their everyday awareness

Regular, formal prayer helps Jewish people to remember their Jewish beliefs and find new insights into their relationship with God and with each other.

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Creation and Covenant

Prayer in Abrahamic faiths

Islam

Prayer in Islam is called **Salah**.

Salah is one of the **Five Pillars of Islam**.

Prayer is a daily obligation for all mature Muslims.

Salah is defined as the act of offering prayers to Allah.

The act of salah itself is a conversation between the believer and God, for nobody else's benefit but their own.

Muslims must be wearing specific types of clothing which keep areas of their body covered.

Muslims must also face Mecca, the holiest place in Islam.

Phrases and passages from the Qur'an are recited at certain points throughout the prayer.

The five obligatory prayers are performed at certain times of the day.

Fajr is performed before sunrise.

Zohr is performed at midday.

Asr is performed between Zohr and sunset.

Maghrib is performed at sunset.

Isha is performed between Maghrib and midnight.

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Creation and Covenant

LiveSimply Award

In response to Laudato Si, the LiveSimply award was created.

The LiveSimply award is an opportunity for Catholic communities to “work with generosity and tenderness in protecting this world which God has entrusted to us”.

Communities and schools earn the award if they can show they have been living simply.

Their community must show **solidarity with people in poverty**.

Communities must live **sustainably with creation**.

The award celebrates what communities have already done and inspires them to do more.

It helps communities to live, not just more simply, but also more fully.

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Creation and Covenant

Sister Dorothy Stang

Sr. Dorothy Stang chose to live in **extreme poverty** in order to help others living in poverty.

She had a passion for people of all cultures, for social justice, peacemaking, fairness, and respect for the environment.

Sr. Dorothy was keen to protect the environment, in particular the deforestation that was occurring in Brazil.

Her frustration grew as she witnessed the destruction of this natural resource so vital to her people's and the planet's future.

Sr. Dorothy tried to protect the environment and the surrounding people to the best of her ability, but was identified by local businessmen as a problem for them.

On February 12, 2005, two hired gunmen fired six shots and killed Sr. Dorothy.

She was murdered because she had put into place programs that created self-sufficient communities of people committed to their own independence as well as to the sustenance of the rain forest.

As the gunmen approached Sister Dorothy, she took her Bible from her bag and began to read the Beatitudes.

Following Sister Dorothy's death, Brazilian President Luiz Inacio da Silva put nearly 20,000 of the Amazon's 1.6 million square miles under environmental protection.

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Prophecy and Promise

Key Terms

These words will form part of your assessment:
It is important you learn them and their meaning.

Key Term	Definition
Authoritative	Having the power, knowledge, or right to give orders, make decisions, or be respected and trusted
Baptism	How people become members of the Christian family. In the early Church, they were submerged fully under the water as a sign of washing away sins.
Canon	The books accepted as sacred scriptures by the Christian church
Dei Verbum	Translated as 'The Word of God' from the Latin, this is a document which explains the relationship between sacred scripture and sacred tradition.
Inspiration	From the Latin 'inspirato', which means 'God-breathed'. God influenced the writers of the Bible to write what is good and true.
Liturgy of the Word	The community listens to scriptures to hear what God has done and what they are called to do.
Magisterium	The teaching authority of the Catholic church, made up of the pope, bishops and clergy

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Prophecy and Promise

Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
New Testament	God's revelation to humanity as written in the books of the Bible from the Gospels to the book of Revelation.
Old Testament	God revealing Himself to humanity as written in the books before the birth of Jesus, from Genesis to Malachi.
Revelation	The way God is shown through scripture and the person of Jesus.
Rosary Beads	A string set of beads used as an aid of prayer
Salvation	Being saved or rescued from sin or evil and having a close, loving relationship with God. It often includes the promise of eternal life or happiness after death.
Scripture	All religious writings are scripture. The sacred writings of Christianity written in the Bible.
Tanakh	The Jewish scriptures. Tanakh is an acronym for the three texts that make up the Hebrew bible – Torah, Nevi'im and Ketuvim.
Tradition	Tradition is the living transmission of the message of the Gospel in the Church

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Prophecy and Promise

The Bible

What is it?

The source of Christianity's main beliefs

Writings that were inspired by God

Written over thousands of years by several authors, written in many languages, eventually completed by the 5th century.

Passed down by word of mouth then written so as not to forget it.

Canon means measuring rod, or rule.

Books that were put into the final version of the Bible all had to meet the standard of the canon.

The canon of scripture is the phrase used to describe the books included in the Old and New Testament.

The Old Testament

The Old Testament is similar to the Hebrew Bible, the sacred scriptures of the Jewish faith.

The Old Testament is made up from 39 texts, written at different times between about 1200 and 165 BC.

The Old Testament is the literary archive of the ancient nation of Israel.

The New Testament

The New Testament has 27 books written between 50 and 100 AD.

The New Testament tells of the life, ministry and death of Jesus, the early Church and prophecy.

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Prophecy and Promise

How to use the Bible

How to use the Bible?

The Bible is split into the Old and New Testaments.

The Testaments are made up of different books from a variety of authors.

Testament means covenant. The Old Testament is about the old covenant with Abraham and Moses, the New Testament is about the new covenant with Jesus.

The books are made up of chapters, like any other book, numbered from 1 onwards.

The chapters are then made up of verses, which are numbered.

Bible references

To make it easier to find a particular passage in the Bible, references can direct a person to the correct place.

The shortest Bible passage is found in the Gospel of John, chapter eleven, and the fifth verse.

References are always written in the same format to help locate text more easily:

Book Chapter: Verse

So, John chapter eleven verse five is written as

John 11:5

Any passages that include multiple verses looks like:

Exodus 20:2-17

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Prophecy and Promise

Translations of the Bible

Translations

The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek.

The Torah, Nevi'im and Ketuvim was mostly written in Hebrew. Some books were written in Aramaic.

The Hebrew Bible was then translated into Greek. This book is known as the **Septuagint**.

The New Testament books were written in **Greek**.

The Bible was collated in 382 AD by the **Council of Rome**.

Between 382 and 405 AD, Saint Jerome translated the Bible texts into Latin. This book is known as the **Vulgate**.

Modern translations of the Bible

The Bible is the most translated book in the world.

It is available in 438 languages.

In 1999, Vision 2025 was created to begin translating the Bible into every remaining language by 2025.

Bible translation is currently happening in 2,846 languages in 157 countries.

This translation effort will affect 1.11 billion people across the world.

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Prophecy and Promise

Literary forms in the Old Testament

The Law

The first five books of the Bible are known as the Law.

The first five books are known as the Torah in Judaism and are believed to have been written down by Moses.

Christians and Jewish people share this religious text.

Genesis is a book of stories that tells of creation and the lives of the early People of God.

Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy contain community laws as well as narratives.

The Hebrew word for Law ('Torah') means 'guidance' or 'instruction'.

These books were later called the '**Pentateuch**'.

Poetry

These include Psalms (songs, prayers and liturgies for worship), Proverbs (sayings of wisdom).

Poetry books were written by authors inspired by God.

Wisdom books are also considered poetry.

The Prophets

The Prophets is the largest section of the Hebrew Bible and has two parts .

The books of prophets remind people of the social values that would reflect the character of God.

These were the sound bites of their day, which made it easy for others to remember them and then write them down.

Prophets are split into major and minor due to the size of the texts produced.

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Prophecy and Promise

Literary forms in The New Testament

Gospels

The Gospels were written to present the life and teachings of Jesus.

The authors targeted different audiences so they are not the same.

They were not intended to be biographies of Jesus, but selective accounts that would demonstrate his significance for different cultures.

The first three are known as the '**synoptic gospels**'.

The writer of Luke also wrote the **Acts of the Apostles**.

Acts tells the story of how Christianity spread from being a small group of Jewish believers in the time of Jesus to becoming a worldwide faith in less than a generation.

Letters (Epistles)

Letters were how leaders of the early church communicated with each other and converts.

The earliest letters were written before the Gospels.

The Letters offered advice to people who were working out how to express their commitment to Jesus in ways that would be relevant within their culture

Paul wrote the most letters, but he was not the only author.

Revelation

The final book of the New Testament is a series of letters that offer a visionary presentation of the meaning of all things, from creation to the end of the world.

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Prophecy and Promise

The Tanakh

The Hebrew Bible

The Jewish holy scripture is made up of three texts.

The **Torah** scroll, the Law given to Moses by God.
These five books are the same in the Christian Bible.

The **Nevi'im** are the writings of prophets.
God sends messengers to Israel to warn them of the consequences of breaking God's laws, but the people, for the most part, ignore them.

The **Ketuvim** are works of wisdom, poetry, and narratives.

They helped ancient Jews make decisions, worship God, remember their history.

Why do Jews and Christians use the same books?

The first five books of Moses are shared by both Jews and Christians: - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.

These book prophecies about a Messiah who will come and bring peace to the world. For Christians these predict the coming of Jesus, which is outlined in the New Testament. However, for Jews they do not believe that Jesus is this Messiah and they do not accept that a New Testament has been given. They are waiting for the Messiah to still come.

Prophecy and Promise

Inspiration

Why is the Old Testament important for Catholics?

"Christians therefore read the Old Testament in the light of Christ crucified and risen.... the Old Testament retains its own intrinsic value as Revelation reaffirmed by our Lord himself. Besides, the New Testament has to be read in the light of the Old. Early Christian catechism made constant use of the Old Testament. As an old saying put it, the New Testament lies hidden in the Old and the Old Testament is unveiled in the New."

Catechism of the Catholic Church 129

The Old and New Testaments are tightly connected. The New Testament shows the promises and teachings of the Old Testament being fulfilled. Jesus and the early Church used the Old Testament as the foundation of their teachings, which they then developed further. Jesus did so when he delivered the Sermon on the Mount.

Prophecy and Promise

Sacred scripture and tradition

What is Sacred Tradition and Sacred Scripture?

Sacred Tradition – original actions and teachings from Jesus passed to his Apostles through generations of the church. Also known as **Apostolic Tradition** as these go back to the Apostles.

Sacred Scripture - a collection of special, holy writings, inspired by God or have a deep spiritual meaning. They help guide people on how to live, worship, and understand their faith.

Biblical Inspiration

Christianity teaches that the writers of the Bible were led by God.

The Biblical texts are considered the Word of God.

All scripture is inspired by God and is useful for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, so that everyone who belongs to God may be proficient, equipped for every good work.

2 Timothy 3:16-17

Scripture is inspired and contains no errors.

God reveals Himself through the Bible.

35

Are both scripture and tradition important?

Catholics believe both scripture and tradition are **authoritative** as they both come from God. *Dei Verbum*, the document 'Word of God', states,

"For both of them, flowing from the same divine wellspring, in a certain way merge into unity and turn towards the same end.... it is not from Sacred Scripture alone that the Church draws her certainty... both Sacred tradition and Sacred Scripture are to be accepted and venerated with the same sense of loyalty and reverence."

Dei Verbum 9

Catholics believe that, together, scripture and tradition help them to understand God and live faithfully so that they can achieve salvation.

36

Prophecy and Promise

Apostolic Succession and Tradition

Apostolic Succession

Jesus chose Saint Peter to be the leader or 'foundation' of his Church.

Peter is considered to be the first Pope.

Every Pope since Peter has inherited the authority given by Jesus.

This means that they can faithfully guide the Church.

Apostolic Tradition

The original teaching and actions of the apostles is known as Apostolic Tradition.

Jesus chose 12 followers and gave them authority to teach on his behalf.

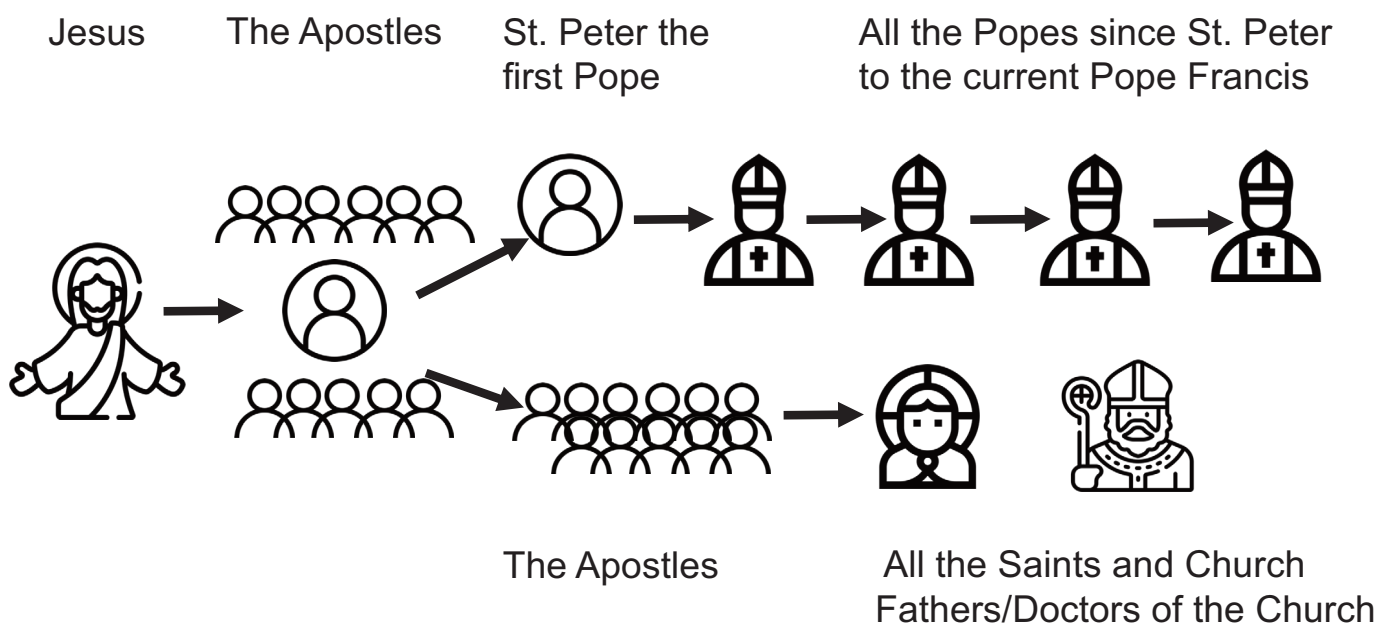
At Pentecost, the apostles received the Holy Spirit and this gave them more divine authority.

Some teachings were written down and some were passed down by word of mouth.

37

Prophecy and Promise

Tradition and Apostolic Succession



38

Prophecy and Promise

The Magisterium

The Magisterium is the teaching authority of the Catholic Church.

The Magisterium has the authority to interpret the Bible and apply it to today's society.

The Magisterium is made up of Bishops, Cardinals and the Pope.

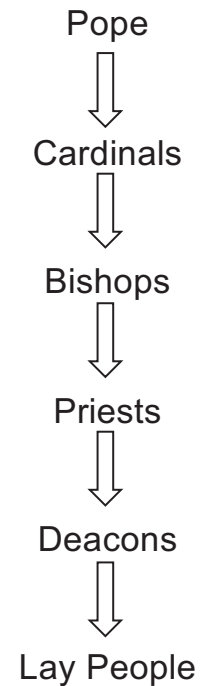
The Pope is the head of the Church.

Cardinals are the elected government.

Bishops are responsible for large areas, known as a diocese

Dioceses are made up of smaller areas called parishes. A priest is responsible for the lay people within the diocese.

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39

Prophecy and Promise

Dei Verbum

Dei Verbum 9

Hence there exists a close connection and communication between sacred tradition and Sacred Scripture. For both of them, flowing from the same divine wellspring, in a certain way merge into a unity and tend toward the same end. For Sacred Scripture is the word of God inasmuch as it is consigned to writing under the inspiration of the divine Spirit, while sacred tradition takes the word of God entrusted by Christ the Lord and the Holy Spirit to the Apostles, and hands it on to their successors in its full purity, so that led by the light of the Spirit of truth, they may in proclaiming it preserve this word of God faithfully, explain it, and make it more widely known. Consequently it is not from Sacred Scripture alone that the Church draws her certainty about everything which has been revealed. Therefore both sacred tradition and Sacred Scripture are to be accepted and venerated with the same sense of loyalty and reverence.

Summary of the text

Scripture and traditions are closely linked because they both come from God.

Scripture is revealed and inspired by God.

Jesus and the Holy Spirit impart the Word of God.

Jesus passed on his authority to his Apostles to continue to teach.

This teaching became known as tradition.

Meaning for Christian life

Christians should accept both the scripture as the Word of God, as well as Tradition.

The Church relies not just on the Bible, but also teachings of the Church passed down from the Apostles.

All teachings have as much value as the others.

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Prophecy and Promise

Dei Verbum

Dei Verbum 11

Those divinely revealed realities which are contained and presented in Sacred Scripture have been committed to writing under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. For holy mother Church, relying on the belief of the Apostles, holds that the **books of both the Old and New Testaments in their entirety**, with all their parts, are sacred and canonical because written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, they have **God as their author** and have been handed on as such to the Church herself. In composing the sacred books, God chose men and while employed by Him they made use of their powers and abilities, so that with Him acting in them and through them, they, as true authors, consigned to writing everything and only those things which He wanted.

Therefore, since **everything asserted by the inspired authors or sacred writers must be held to be asserted by the Holy Spirit**, it follows that the books of Scripture must be

acknowledged as teaching solidly. Therefore, since everything asserted by the inspired authors or sacred writers must be held to be asserted by the Holy Spirit, it follows that the books of Scripture must be acknowledged as teaching solidly, faithfully and without error that truth which God wanted put into sacred writings for the sake of salvation. Therefore **"all Scripture is divinely inspired and has its use for teaching the truth and refuting error, for reformation of manners and discipline in right living, so that the man who belongs to God may be efficient and equipped for good work of every kind"**.

Both the Old and New Testament were revealed through the Holy Spirit.

God inspired the authors to write.

Everything that is in the Bible should be treated as the Word of God.

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Prophecy and Promise

Bible and prayer

The Bible and worship

Many Catholics will have the majority of their interaction with scripture through worship and ceremonies.

Scripture is used as a basis for the prayers and the entire Mass.

In each Mass there are readings from both the New and Old Testament.

The consecration of bread and wine uses the words that Christ used at the Last Supper.

The Bible plays a key role during rites of passages and ceremonies.

The scripture passages chosen will link the ceremonies to the life and teaching of Christ.

During baptisms, the story of Jesus' baptism will be read.

In the sacrament of matrimony, passages about love and honouring your husband or wife are often read,

At funerals, passages from the Bible are read.

These provide comfort to the loved ones of the deceased.

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Prophecy and Promise

Scripture in Mass

How is scripture used in Mass?

Mass – The central act of worship for Catholics; where Catholics receive the body and blood of Christ and remember his sacrifice.

There are many times during Mass that the Bible is used and referred to allowing Catholics to be brought closer to God.

These are: -

Liturgy of the Word – the part of Mass where the word of God is proclaimed (announced).

Liturgy of the Eucharist – The part of Mass where Catholics received the body and blood of Christ.

Why is scripture so important during Mass

Mass is entirely connected to sacred scripture. The words it contains connects Catholics to God and help them to understand what his expectations are of them.

During the Liturgy of the Word, God speaks to them and the Holy Spirit opens their hearts to help them put these words into practise in their daily lives. Words from both testaments are read which spiritually feeds those who are listening.

The liturgy of the Eucharist links Catholics backs to when Jesus shared his last supper with his disciples, where he said - "Do this is remembrance of me" (Luke 22:19). This was just before he decided and remind Catholics of the sacrifice he made on their behalf.

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Prophecy and Promise

The Structure of the Mass

Introductory Rites

- Greeting
- Penitential Rite
- Kyrie
- Gloria

Liturgy of the Eucharist

- Offertory
- Eucharistic Prayer
- Communion Rite

Liturgy of the Word

- Readings
- Gospel
- Homily
- Creed
- Intercessions

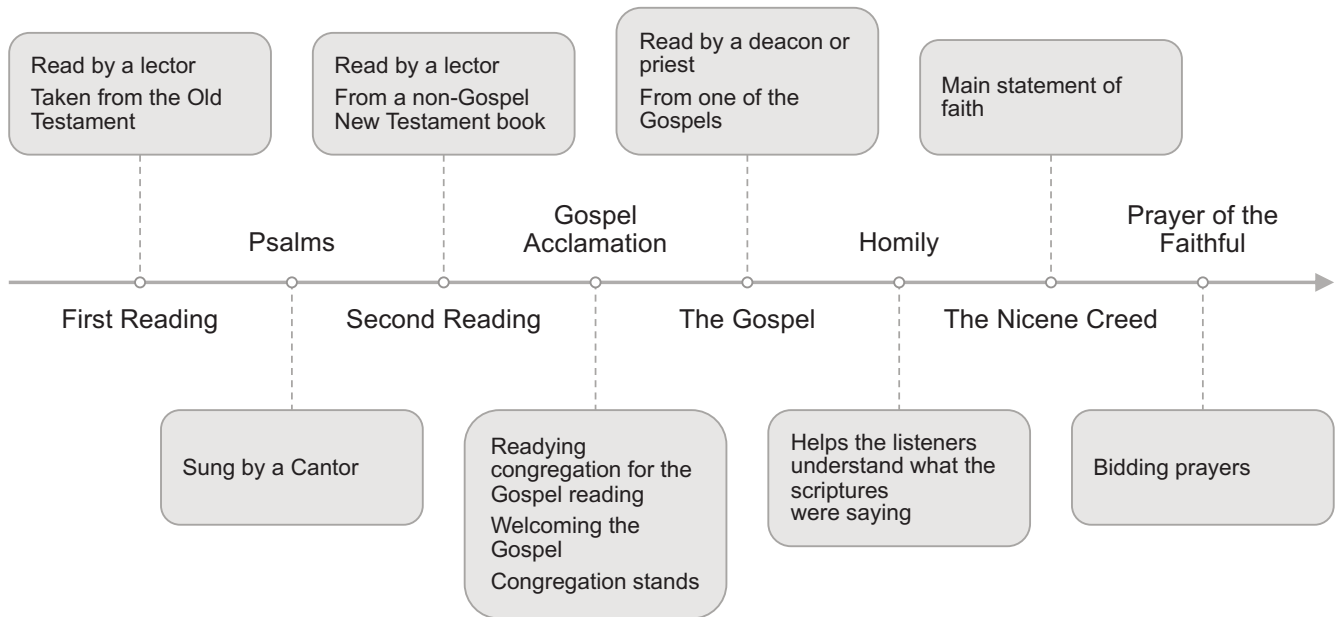
Concluding Rites

- Blessing
- Dismissal

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Prophecy and Promise

The Liturgy of the Word



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Prophecy and Promise

The Rosary

This is a prayer of devotion to Mary said by Catholics.

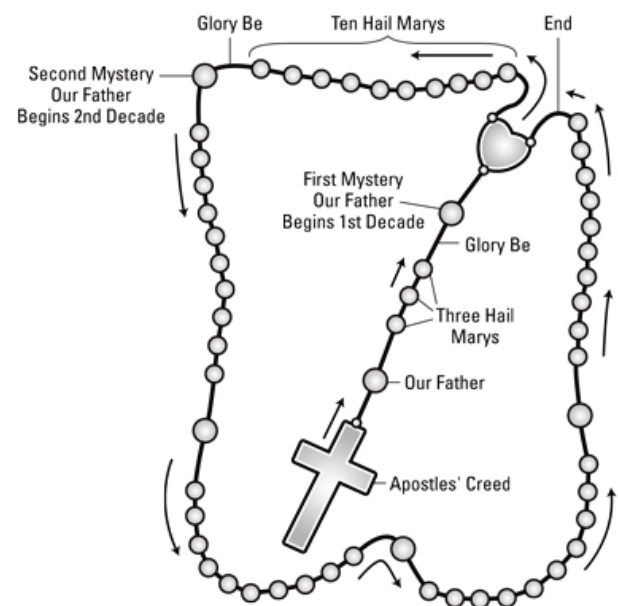
They use a set of beads to help them to meditate and stay focused on the prayers of the Rosary.

These have one set of five beads followed by five sets of ten beads called decades. Each of the ten beads is divided by a single bead, and there is a crucifix or cross.

We remember four sets of mysteries as we say the Rosary:

- **The Sorrowful (sad times in Jesus' life)**
- The Joyful (happy times in Jesus' life)
- The Glorious (events that reveal the glory of God)
- The Luminous (events that show us more clearly who Jesus is)

Thinking about scripture during the Rosary deepens a person's understanding of that part of the Bible, the important link to Jesus and Mary's lives. Using the Rosary can help a person connect to Mary and become a good disciple like her and following what God says completely.



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Prophecy and Promise

Artistic presentations of the Bible

The Bible in Art

The Bible has been the subject of artistic interpretations.

To the left is a decorated version of the Gospels, called the Book of Kells.

This was created in the 9th century.

It is an example of **illuminated manuscript**.

An illustrated manuscript is a formally prepared document where the text is decorated with items such as borders and miniature illustrations.

This artwork is considered a form of reverence to God and was created through prayers.



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Galilee to Jerusalem

Key Terms

These words will form part of your assessment:
It is important you learn them and their meaning.

Key Term	Definition
Arianism	A heresy that denies Jesus as the Son of God. Arius believed Jesus was not a divine being.
Christ	The title given to Jesus. The word means Messiah.
Heresy	A belief that goes against the official position of the Church. Arianism is an example of an heresy
Incarnation	Meaning 'made flesh', Jesus is God made man.
Kingdom	The spiritual realm which God resides over.
Lex orandi, Lex credendi	A Latin phrase, which translates to 'the law of prayer ("the way we worship") is the law of belief ("what we believe")', linking Catholic action with Catholic faith.
Lord	A title that refers to rulers. In Hebrew, it is the most sacred name for God. Jesus as Lord means that Jesus possesses authority and control.
Messiah	Means 'anointed one'. For Christians, the Messiah is Jesus; the word 'Christ' is the Greek form of the word Messiah.

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Ministry	The work a person does that is based on their religious beliefs.
Miracle	An action or event unexplained by human or scientific means
Parable	A story told by Jesus to teach humans how to live. Parables have deeper meanings that guide human behaviour.
Service	Service is helping those who need assistance. For Christians, service is modelling the attitude of Jesus in service to God's creation without receiving reward or payment.
Son of God	The status of Jesus as the divine son of God the Father. The Son of God is the second person of the Holy Trinity.
Son of Man	A name used by Jesus to describe himself as a human. The name that suggests Jesus was the Messiah.
Trinity	The Christian belief in one God; the unity of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. The three persons in one Godhead.

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Galilee to Jerusalem

The Incarnation

What does the incarnation mean?

John's Gospel begins with Jesus dwelling with God before time began.

God was physically present on earth in Jesus.

Jesus was not a separate being sent to earth by God: he is God.

When Christians worship Jesus, they are worshipping God. He is worthy of all the adoration of God because he *is* God.

This is the **incarnation**.

Incarnation means 'made flesh'.

Christians believe that the incarnation happened because God loved humans and wanted to repair their broken relationship.

Jesus came to share God's message on earth and offered the chance of salvation.

The Old Testament speaks regularly about the coming of the **Messiah**, Jesus was the Messiah they were waiting for to save the world.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made. In him was life, and that life was the light of all mankind. The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it.

John 1:1-5

The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory, the glory of the one and only Son, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth.

John 1:14

Jesus is called the Word, because he reveals God.

He communicates, he speaks, and he spoke and all things were made by him (vs. 3).

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Galilee to Jerusalem

The Nicene Creed

The Nicene Creed

Creeds express and make clear the most important Christian beliefs, including about the nature of God.

The Nicene Creed was a creed created in 325 AD. It expresses detail on the following beliefs:

One God

The Trinity, three persons in one God

The **incarnation** of Jesus Christ

The meaning of the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Jesus

The Holy Spirit

The Church as the **Body of Christ**

The **Communion of Saints**

The **forgiveness of sins**

Eternal life

I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ,
the Only Begotten Son of God,
born of the Father before all ages.
God from God, Light from Light,
true God from true God,
begotten, not made, consubstantial with the Father;
through him all things were made.
For us men and for our salvation
he came down from heaven,
and by the Holy Spirit was incarnate of the Virgin Mary,
and became man.

Excerpt from the Nicene Creed

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Galilee to Jerusalem

True God and True Man

Fully Divine and Fully Human

The Church has tried to express the relationship between the divinity and humanity of Jesus.

Jesus is fully God and fully human.

God took on human form through Jesus and the Virgin Mary.

There are not two persons of Christ.

Jesus can only be understood as a mystery.

The unique and altogether singular event of the Incarnation of the Son of God does not mean that Jesus Christ is part God and part man, nor does it imply that he is the result of a confused mixture of the divine and the human. He became truly man while remaining truly God. Jesus Christ is true God and true man.

CCC 464

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Arian Heresy

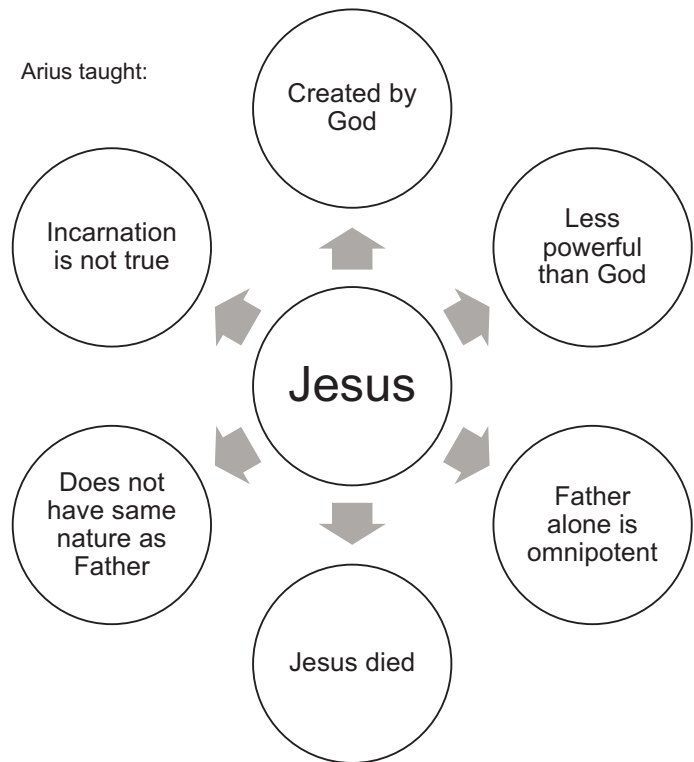
The Arian Heresy

A heresy is an opinion or belief that goes against Church teaching.

Arius was a Christian elder from 4th Century Egypt

Arius made suggestions about how to understand Jesus.

This is known as Arianism.



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Galilee to Jerusalem

True God and True Man

Arian Heresy

Arius was a Christian scholar who lived in the 4th Century.

All Christians at this time were a member of the same

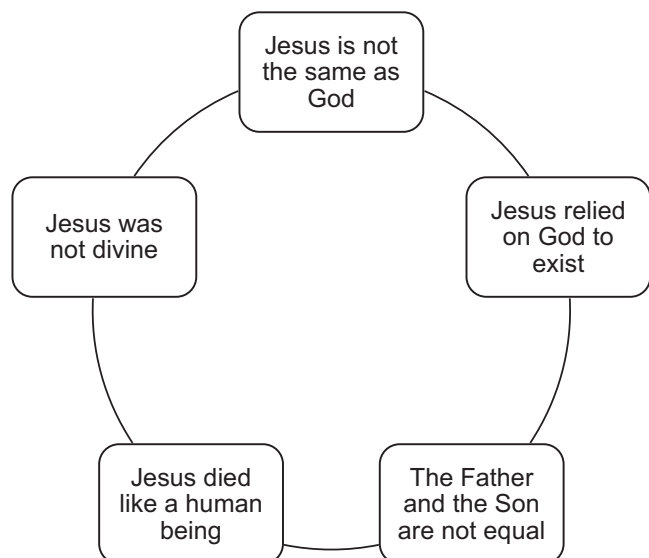
Christian church.

The Church was spread so far around the world that it was difficult for everyone to be taught exactly the same thing.

New Christians had new ideas to share.

Arius came up with some controversial teachings.

A heresy is a teaching that goes against the teaching of the Church



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Galilee to Jerusalem

True God and True Man

The Catholic response to Arian Heresy

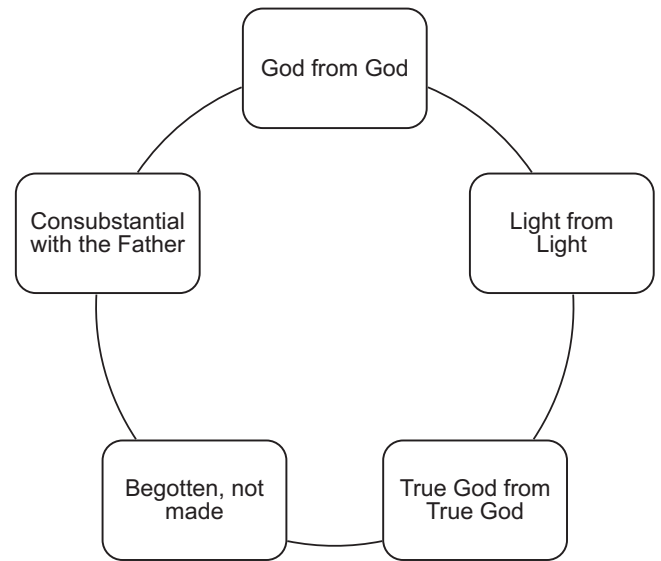
Saint Athanasius and others disagreed heavily with Arius' ideas.

Arius was called a heretic.

Arius did not accept Jesus as God.

Arius was forced to leave Egypt so he would stop teaching people his ideas.

The Church then made the Nicene Creed to show what Christians believed about God.



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Galilee to Jerusalem

Arian Heresy

Athanasius's response

Saint Athanasius disagreed with Arius' heresy.

Arius believed that Christians should still worship the Son and the Father

Athanasius claimed this was the same as worshipping more than one God

Jesus has to be equal to the Father for Jesus' sacrifice to be important

The Nicene Creed

'I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ,

The only Begotten Son of God,

Born of the Father before all ages.

God from God, Light from Light,

True God from true God, begotten not made,

Consubstantial with the Father;

Through him all things were made.

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Jesus, the Son of Man

The Son of Man

'Son of Man' is a title found in the Old Testament and New Testament.

In the New Testament, it is a title for Jesus to show his humanity and divinity.

In the Old Testament, it was a common phrase used for 'human being'.

King David had a vision where it was revealed the 'Son of Man' was coming.

The Son of Man in David's vision mean 'Messiah'.

The Messiah is the anointed one, chosen by God.

For Catholics, these mentions are a reminder of Jesus' humanity but also that Jesus is the Messiah.

James and John

James and John ask if they can be at Jesus' side when he is in Heaven.

Jesus uses 'Son of Man' to show what he expects of his followers.

The 'Son of Man' has come to earth to serve others.

Jesus' service involves him being a **sacrifice** to repair the relationship with God that humans broke.

Jesus uses this title to emphasise that it is important to put other people before yourself.

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Titles of Jesus

Son of Man – Suffering and service

James and John, the sons of Zebedee, came forward to him and said to him, "Teacher, we want you to do for us whatever we ask of you." And he said to them, "What is it you want me to do for you?" And they said to him, "Grant us to sit, one at your right hand and one at your left, in your glory." But Jesus said to them, "You do not know what you are asking. Are you able to drink the cup that I drink, or be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" They replied, "We are able." Then Jesus said to them, "The cup that I drink you will drink; and with the baptism with which I am baptized, you will be baptized; but to sit at my right hand or at my left is not mine to grant, but it is for those for whom it has been prepared."

When the ten heard this, they began to be angry with James and John. So Jesus called them and said to them, "You know that among the Gentiles those whom they recognize as their rulers lord it over them, and their great ones are

tyrants over them.

When the ten heard this, they began to be angry with James and John. So Jesus called them and said to them, "You know that among the Gentiles those whom they recognize as their rulers lord it over them, and their great ones are tyrants over them. But it is not so among you; but whoever wishes to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wishes to be first among you must be slave of all. For the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life a ransom for many."

Mark 10:35-45

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Titles of Jesus

Son of Man - Authority

When he returned to Capernaum after some days, it was reported that he was at home. So many gathered around that there was no longer room for them, not even in front of the door; and he was speaking the word to them. Then some people came, bringing to him a paralyzed man, carried by four of them. And when they could not bring him to Jesus because of the crowd, they removed the roof above him; and after having dug through it, they let down the mat on which the paralytic lay. When Jesus saw their faith, he said to the paralytic, "Son, your sins are forgiven." Now some of the scribes were sitting there, questioning in their hearts, "Why does this fellow speak in this way? It is blasphemy! Who can forgive sins but God alone?" At once Jesus perceived in his spirit that they were discussing these questions among themselves; and he said to them,

"Why do you raise such questions in your hearts? Which is easier, to say to the paralytic, 'Your sins are forgiven,' or to say, 'Stand up and take your mat and walk'? But so that you may know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins"—he said to the paralytic—"I say to you, stand up, take your mat and go to your home." And he stood up, and immediately took the mat and went out before all of them; so that they were all amazed and glorified God, saying, "We have never seen anything like this!"

Mark 2:1-12

Galilee to Jerusalem

Titles of Jesus

Son of Man - Eschatology

They took Jesus to the high priest; and all the chief priests, the elders, and the scribes were assembled. Peter had followed him at a distance, right into the courtyard of the high priest; and he was sitting with the guards, warming himself at the fire. Now the chief priests and the whole council were looking for testimony against Jesus to put him to death; but they found none. For many gave false testimony against him, and their testimony did not agree. Some stood up and gave false testimony against him, saying, "We heard him say, 'I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and in three days I will build another, not made with hands.'" But even on this point their testimony did not agree. Then the high priest stood up before them and asked Jesus, "Have you no answer? What is it that they testify against you?" But he was silent and did not answer. Again the high priest asked him, "Are you the Messiah, the Son of the Blessed One?" Jesus said, "I am; and

'you will see the Son of Man seated at the right hand of the Power,' and 'coming with the clouds of heaven.'"

Then the high priest tore his clothes and said, "Why do we still need witnesses? You have heard his blasphemy! What is your decision?" All of them condemned him as deserving death. Some began to spit on him, to blindfold him, and to strike him, saying to him, "Prophecy!" The guards also took him over and beat him.

Mark 14:53-65

Galilee to Jerusalem

Jesus, the Christ and Son of David

The Christ

Christ is a Greek word, which means Messiah.

Messiah is not used in the Old Testament, but a person like the Messiah was mentioned frequently.

Christ is used by Catholics to show that Jesus was chosen by God and fulfils prophecies in the Old Testament.

Christ is the 'anointed one'.

Christ shows that Jesus is the perfect 'priest, prophet and King'.

Son of David

God made a covenant with David that there will be a descendent who would be the Messiah.

Jesus is called 'Son of David' by a blind man.

This recognises Jesus as the person who has been sent by God to save the people of Israel..

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Titles of Jesus

Son of God

In those days Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee and was baptized by John in the Jordan. And just as he was coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens torn apart and the Spirit descending like a dove on him. And a voice came from heaven, "You are my Son, the Beloved; with you I am well pleased."

Mark 1:9-11

Christ/ Son of David

They came to Jericho. As he and his disciples and a large crowd were leaving Jericho, Bartimaeus son of Timaeus, a blind beggar, was sitting by the roadside. When he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth, he began to shout out and say, "Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me!" Many sternly ordered him to be quiet, but he cried out even more loudly, "Son of David, have mercy on me!" Jesus stood still and said, "Call him here." And they called the blind man, saying to him, "Take heart; get up, he is calling you." So throwing off his cloak, he sprang up and came to Jesus. Then Jesus said to him, "What do you want me to do for you?" The blind man said to him, "My teacher,[a] let me see again." Jesus said to him, "Go; your faith has made you well." Immediately he regained his sight and followed him on the way.

Mark 10:46-52

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Titles of Jesus

Lord

After these things Jesus showed himself again to the disciples by the Sea of Tiberias; and he showed himself in this way. Gathered there together were Simon Peter, Thomas called the Twin, Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, the sons of Zebedee, and two others of his disciples. Simon Peter said to them, "I am going fishing." They said to him, "We will go with you." They went out and got into the boat, but that night they caught nothing.

Just after daybreak, Jesus stood on the beach; but the disciples did not know that it was Jesus. Jesus said to them, "Children, you have no fish, have you?" They answered him, "No." He said to them, "Cast the net to the right side of the boat, and you will find some." So they cast it, and now they were not able to haul it in because there were so many fish. ⁷ That disciple whom Jesus loved said to Peter, "It is the Lord!" When Simon Peter

heard that it was the Lord, he put on some clothes, for he was naked, and jumped into the sea. But the other disciples came in the boat, dragging the net full of fish, for they were not far from the land, only about a hundred yards off.

When they had gone ashore, they saw a charcoal fire there, with fish on it, and bread. Jesus said to them, "Bring some of the fish that you have just caught." So Simon Peter went aboard and hauled the net ashore, full of large fish, a hundred fifty-three of them; and though there were so many, the net was not torn. Jesus said to them, "Come and have breakfast." Now none of the disciples dared to ask him, "Who are you?" because they knew it was the Lord. Jesus came and took the bread and gave it to them and did the same with the fish.

John 21:1-13

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Galilee to Jerusalem

The Trinity

Christian Doctrine about God

Doctrine means teaching.

Christianity is monotheistic. This means they believe in One God.

Christians believe in the doctrine of the Trinity.

The Trinity means there are three divine persons within One God.

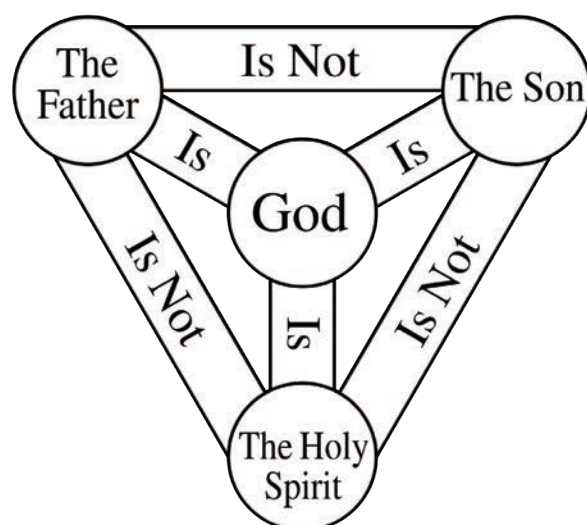
These divine persons are the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

They are all distinct from each other.

They are all fully God.

At the same time, there is only one God.

The Trinity is difficult to understand for humans. It is therefore called a 'mystery'.



Galilee to Jerusalem

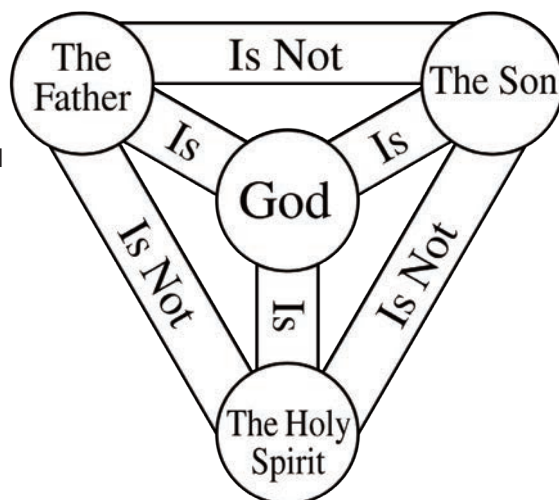
The Trinity

The Father

The first person of the Trinity
Almighty maker of Heaven and Earth
Creator

The Holy Spirit

The third person of the Trinity
The Holy Spirit spoke through the prophets
Empowered apostles at Pentecost to spread the Good News
The Holy Spirit is present in the Church today



The Son

The second person of the Trinity
Jesus is the **incarnation** of God on earth
Jesus is fully human and fully divine
Jesus was born of a human and was God on earth

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Galilee to Jerusalem

The Trinity

Doctrine of the Trinity

The Bible never directly refers to the Trinity.
The Doctrine explains how Jesus can be God on earth and still only be one God.
There is only One God because:

'You shall have no other Gods before me.' (Exodus 20:3)

'And the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters' (Genesis 1:2)

'In the Beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God.' (John 1:1) - Jesus is the Word of God

Jesus' Baptism

Then Jesus came from Galilee to the Jordan to be baptized by John. But John tried to deter him, saying, "I need to be baptized by you, and do you come to me?"
Jesus replied, "Let it be so now; it is proper for us to do this to fulfill all righteousness." Then John consented.
As soon as Jesus was baptized, he went up out of the water. At that moment heaven was opened, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and alighting on him. And a voice from heaven said, "This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased."

Matthew 3:13-17

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Galilee to Jerusalem

The Trinity in Art

Who is Andrei Rublev?

Russian painter who lived 1360-1430. His most famous work is an icon called Trinity. Based on an interpretation of the Old Testament in Genesis 18:1-16. Rublev's icon allows us to understand God's appearance as the Trinity.

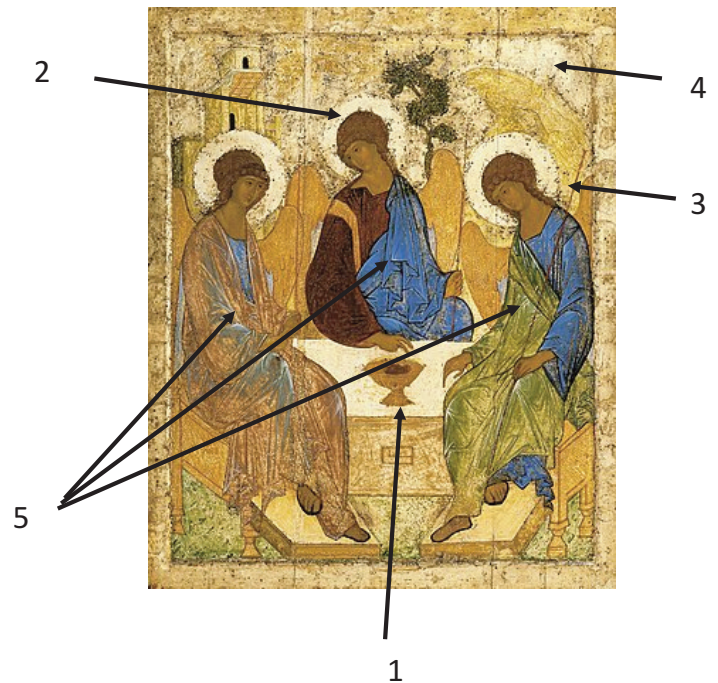
1 – Chalice used during the Eucharist. Represents Jesus sacrifice.

2 – Three angels sitting in a triangle, all the same size, without gender

3 – Angels bowing heads – unity and submission

4 – Picture is made of gold – glory and power of God

5 – Angels wearing particular colours to represent the Trinity



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Galilee to Jerusalem

The Trinity in Worship

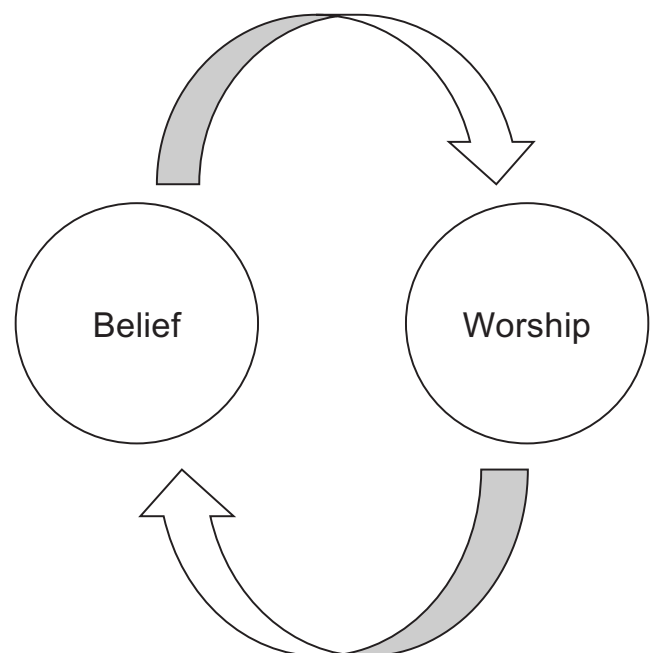
Lex Orandi, Lex Credendi

Lex orandi, lex credendi is a Latin phrase that means 'the law of prayer is the law of belief'.

This means that worship and belief are intertwined.

To pray is to believe, to believe is to pray.

Worship and belief are a never-ending cycle.



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Galilee to Jerusalem

The Trinity in Worship

The Sign of the Cross

Catholics make all of their prayers to the Trinity.

Catholics may use this in times of difficulty or need.

Trinitarian prayer

The Glory Be is a prayer said during the Rosary to praise the Trinity.

Trinity in Mass

The Mass is an experience of God as the Trinity.

The Eucharist is the experience of Jesus' sacrifice to the Father, made present by the Holy Spirit.

The Nicene or Apostles Creed is expressed, which hold the beliefs about the Trinity.

The Sanctus prayer uses the word 'Holy' three times, one for each person in the Trinity.

The Great Amen reminds the congregation that Mass has been offering Jesus, made present by the Holy Spirit, to the Father.

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Jesus as the model of living

Jesus is the perfect human being

'He Who is "the image of the invisible God" (Col.1:15) is Himself the perfect man... For by His incarnation the Son of God has united Himself in some fashion with every [human being]. He worked with human hands, He thought with a human mind, acted by human choice and loved with a human heart. Born of the Virgin Mary, He has truly been made one of us, like us in all things except sin.'

Gaudium et Spes 22

Jesus is the perfect man, but ordinary humans are not perfect.

Adam and Eve were punished for disobeying God.

Jesus came to earth to fix the relationship between humans and God.

Jesus' teachings

Jesus taught many ways to be good.

The Beatitudes were ways in which a person could become a better person and then to go to Heaven.

Jesus endured immense physical and emotional pain during his crucifixion.

Jesus demonstrated a pure, selfless love that humans should try to learn from.

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Galilee to Jerusalem

Father Mychal Judge

Who was Father Mychal Judge?

He was Franciscan Priest who worked in the New York City Fire Department as a Chaplain. He would offer encouragement and prayer at the site of fires, visit the injured in hospital and support their families. He was well known for living out the values of Jesus through his service to others.

Fr Mychal died on the 11th September 2001, when he entered the North Tower to help rescuers and the injured and to pray for those who had died. While there he was struck in the head by flying debris as the second tower collapsed and died.



How did Father Mychal follow Jesus' example?

As a Franciscan his intentions were to uphold the qualities of Jesus: sacrifice, service and respecting the dignity of every individual that God created.

He regularly prayed for others and dedicated his whole life to the service others.

He wrote a prayer that showed his trust in God and his willingness to act as a humble service, just as Jesus did.

"Lord, take me where You want me to go;
Let me meet who You want me to meet;
Tell me what you want me to say;
And keep me out of Your way."

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Desert to Garden

Key Terms

These words will form part of your assessment:
It is important you learn them and their meaning.

Key Term	Definition
Blessed Sacrament	The consecrated elements of the Eucharist, especially the bread or Host
Consecrated	Blessed and made holy.
Denomination	Branches of the Christian Church
Eucharist	Meaning 'thanksgiving', Eucharist is a sacrament that commemorates the Last Supper. It is sometimes known as Holy Communion.
Holy Communion	The service of Christian worship at which bread and wine are consecrated and shared.
Lamb of God	A title given to Jesus linking his sacrifice on the cross to the sacrifice of the Passover lamb.
Lord's Supper	The service that commemorates Jesus' Last Supper with his disciples. The Mass of the Lord's Supper is a Holy Week service celebrated on the evening of Maundy Thursday.
Mystery	A mystery is something "hidden" in the sense that we cannot understand it.

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Desert to Garden

Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Pascall	Relating to Passover or Easter.
Passover	One of the most important festivals in the Jewish year, which commemorates the liberation of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery.
Sacrament	An outward sign of inward grace. A physical action that shows and invisible work of God.
Sacrifice of the Mass	The sacrifice of Christ on the cross is made present and true each time the Eucharist is celebrated.
Transubstantiation	The Roman Catholic belief that the bread and the wine become the actual flesh and blood of Jesus Christ.
Tabernacle	A locked, secure cupboard or box, usually placed on or near the altar, where the consecrated Eucharist (the Body of Christ) is stored in the church.

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Desert to Garden

The Paschal Mystery

The Paschal Mystery is the belief that the death and resurrection of Jesus brings salvation to humans.

As humans are freed from sin, they are able to spend eternal life with God.

Jesus' death and resurrection were part of God's plan to save humanity from sin and evil.

Jesus' death and resurrection is known as 'Good News' because, from this, salvation is available to all.

Jesus' death was not a cruel accident, but a sacrifice made by God out of love for humans.

The Resurrection offers the chance of eternal life for everyone.

What is the Paschal Mystery?

Jesus celebrated the Last Supper at the Jewish festival of Passover.

Passover remembers Moses freeing the Hebrews from slavery in Egypt as a result of God's command.

Jesus, in turn, frees humanity from sin and death.

The Real Presence

The Catholic Church teaches that Jesus' death and resurrection can be experienced today.

Sacraments allow Christians to experience the Holy Spirit on earth.

God's Real Presence can be experienced through the Eucharist. This is the belief that Jesus is really present in the celebration of the Eucharist, when the bread and wine truly become Jesus' body and blood.

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Desert to Garden

The Sacraments

What are sacraments?

According to the Catholic Church, a sacrament is 'an outward sign of inward grace, ordained by God, by which grace is given to the soul'.

A sacrament is a way for someone to openly show their inward faith.

Sacraments are religious ceremonies that use signs and symbols to reveal the hidden love from God that is received.

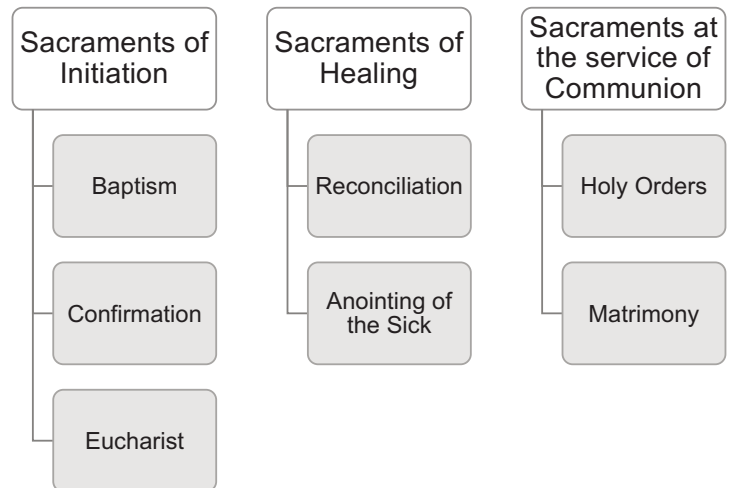
God communicates and shares his love with humans through the sacraments.

Faith is nourished and strengthened through the sacraments.

The Seven Sacraments

There are seven sacraments that a Catholic can receive.

It is not necessary to receive them all, and some of them can be received more than once.



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Desert to Garden

The Importance of Sacraments

Sacraments help to strengthen a person's faith.

Sacraments allow healing, forgiveness, nourishment and strength.

Many of the sacraments are rooted in the Bible.

Catholics believe that during baptism, they are following Jesus' Great Commission.

Jesus commanded his disciples to baptise all nations in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

Desert to Garden

The Sacraments of Initiation

Baptism

Baptism is the first sacrament to be received. It represents new life.

Holy water is sprinkled on a baby's head while the priest says, "**I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit**". The baptised person becomes part of God's family. Baptism takes away Original Sin and gives a new birth in the Holy Spirit.

Confirmation

Confirmation completes the sacrament of Baptism. Confirmation is the sacrament of maturity and coming of age. It gives strength to follow Jesus and to become involved in the mission he left to the Church. Its signs are the **laying-on of hands** on a person's head, most often by a bishop, and the **anointing with oil of chrism**..

Eucharist

Jesus took **bread** and **wine** at the Last Supper and asked his followers to re-enact the meal when they come together. Catholics believe the **Eucharist** is both a **sacrifice** and a **meal**. They believe in the **real presence of Jesus**, who died for humanity's sins. Receiving Jesus' body and blood gives spiritual nourishment.

Symbols of Baptism



Symbols of Confirmation



Symbols of Eucharist



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Desert to Garden

The Sacraments of Healing

Reconciliation

When a Catholic asks for forgiveness and they express sorrow for their sins, they experience God's **forgiveness and healing** through **absolution** by the priest.

The sacrament of Reconciliation repairs the relationship between the person and God. Reconciliation unites the person with the rest of the church.

Catholics believe that Jesus is the one who forgives **through the ministry of the priest**. It is not the priest that forgives.

Symbols of Reconciliation



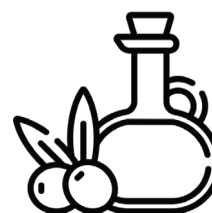
Anointing of the Sick

This unites a sick person's suffering with Jesus and brings forgiveness of sins.

The individual is anointed with oil, a symbol of strength, and receives the laying-on of hands from a priest.

The anointing of the sick contains within it the sacrament of reconciliation. In the past, this sacrament was only given to those close to death, but more recently the Church has encouraged its use for illness which isn't life-threatening.

Symbols of Anointing of the Sick



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Desert to Garden

The Last Supper

Why is the Last Supper so important to Catholics?

The Last Supper was a meal that Jesus shared with his disciples on the night before his death. They were gathered to share the Passover meal which is a Jewish festival. Jesus was a Jew so observed Jewish festivals.

Passover remembers when Moses was sent by God to save the Israelites from Slavery in Egypt. The two main features of the Passover meal are bread and wine. The wine – to celebrate freedom from slavery. The bread – the unleavened bread the Jews had to eat as they didn't have enough time to let it rise before they had to leave.

Jesus took these two items, blessed and them and said of the bread, "This is my body" and of the wine "This is my blood." (Matthew 26:28). Catholics believe that when he says this, he is speaking about the sacrifice of himself on the cross to save humans from their sin.

What does this mean to Catholics today?

The connections between the Passover meal and the actions of Jesus at the Last Supper are not coincidental.

Catholics believe that the Passover foreshadows (predicts) an important event that will happen in the future.

"The entire Old Testament prepares for the Incarnation of God's Son. All of God's promises find their fulfilment in Jesus."

YC 18

By Jesus celebrating the Last Supper he gave the Jewish Passover its "definitive meaning". This means that God showed his complete love by allowing Jesus to die to free humans from being slaves to sin.

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Desert to Garden

Eucharist as the source and summit

For Catholics, the most regularly celebrated sacrament is the Eucharist or the Mass. The Mass is the liturgical service where Catholics gather to recall the Last Supper.

At the Last Supper, Jesus took bread and wine and asked his disciples to remember him when they did the same.

Mass is celebrated every day except Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

Sunday is the most holy day of the week.

To attend Mass on a Sunday and certain holy days is obligatory for all Catholics who are able to do so.

Eucharist is said to be '**the source and summit of the Christian life**', because being unified with God is the most important thing to Catholics.

How is Christ present in the Mass?

Catholics believe that Christ is present in the Mass: In the **consecrated bread and wine**, which are Jesus' body and blood. In the **readings** since Jesus is the Word of God. In the **believers gathered** together because Jesus said, '**Where two or three are gathered in my name, I am there among them**'. In the person of the **priest**.

Why is the Eucharist the most important sacrament?

The Catechism of the Catholic Church calls the Eucharist '**the Sacrament of sacraments**'. (CCC130). The other sacraments revolve around it. Bring humans come as close to God as it possible on earth while receiving it.

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Desert to Garden

Eucharist – many names

Eucharist is referred to by many names: - Mass, Holy Communion the Lord's Supper and The Breaking of the Bread.

Eucharist means '**thanks giving**'

"It is called.... Eucharist, because it is an action of thanksgiving to God."

CCC 1328

An opportunity to give thanks to God for all that was done for them; the creation of the world, allowing them to live a holy life and for Jesus' sacrifice so that all people in the world could be saved. An opportunity to join together as a community to experience God's love and friendship.

The Lord's Supper – Allows Catholics to share at the table of Jesus' Last Supper – providing hope of a life in heaven with Jesus.

The Breaking of the Bread - Reminds Christians that after Jesus's resurrection he broke bread with them and shared a meal. Christians feel united recognising Jesus in one another.

Holy Communion – Catholics remember when joining together they are One Church Community. Celebrates the great gift that the Church is.

Mass – Latin word 'Missio' - mission. To share the love and kindness of God and saving of all.

The Catholic Church teaches that each name reveals something new and different about the Eucharist. .

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Desert to Garden

Eucharist – How is Jesus present?

Catholics believe that Jesus is actually 'present' when they receive Mass. The bread and wine truly become Jesus' body and blood; they are more than just symbols.

"there takes place a change of the whole substance of the bread into the substance of the body of Christ our Lord and of the whole substance of the wine into the substance of his blood."

CCC 1376

Transubstantiation – when the bread and wine change into the body and blood of Jesus.

This happens when the priest speaks the words of the **consecration** ('This is my body.... this is my blood'). Jesus is invisible but actually there.

Other Christians disagree – the bread and wine simply represent Jesus' body and blood.

Jesus is present in Mass in **four ways**: -

Assembly of the faith – When Christians gather together in worship – Church is the Body of Christ.

Reading of the scripture – Liturgy of the word where Catholics hear when Jesus speaks His words directly to them.

In the Priest – Jesus speaks through him when the priest says the words, 'This is my body... this is my blood.'

The Blessed Sacrament – the bread and wine really become Jesus' body and blood, so he is wholly and entirely present to the congregation.

Desert to Garden

Effects of receiving the Eucharist

Once have received the Eucharist a Catholic may be effected in the following ways: -

- Feel connected to God
- Stronger faith
- Sins are forgiven
- Protection from future sins – more focused on their own actions
- Closer connection to other Catholics and the whole Church
- Committed to serving the poor.



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Desert to Garden

Why is Mass called a sacrifice?

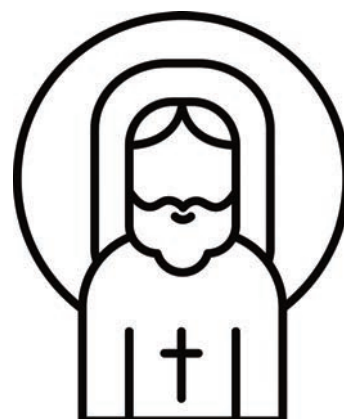
During Last Supper – Jesus and his disciples celebrated the Passover meal. When God saved his people from slavery in Egypt. The blood from a lamb sacrifice was used to protect them from the angel of death, so that they could escape. Jesus chose this time to reveal to his disciples that he was the true Passover lamb.

Jesus died to save people from sin and gives them eternal life.

John the Baptist called Jesus 'the **Lamb of God**'

Just as the lamb was sacrificed to save the Jewish people, Catholics believe that Jesus' death was a sacrifice to free people from the slavery of sin.

Celebrating the Eucharist regularly brings them closer to God and appreciating the sacrifice he made for humanity.



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Desert to Garden

Why is Mass always the same?

The way Mass is celebrated today still reflects traditions and beliefs that can be traced back to the early Church led by St Peter and the apostles. This is important to Catholics as this shows faithfulness to the teachings of Jesus and his Apostles.



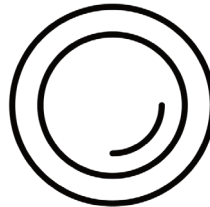
Sunday Mass starts with: -

Liturgy of the Word - scriptures and teachings of apostles are read.

Liturgy of the Eucharist - Christ becomes present in the bread and wine. Three important parts of this are: -

1. Preparation of the gifts
2. Eucharistic prayer
3. Communion rite

Nearly all Churches that celebrate the Eucharist use a chalice (cup) to hold the wine and a paten or diskos (plate) for the bread.



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Desert to Garden

What's the link between Mass and Mission?

The Church teaches that when Catholics receive the body and blood of Jesus, they also receive a mission to share the love of God with the world. The body and blood gives them the strength to carry out this mission faithfully.

The **Acts of the Apostles** is a book in the New Testament that describes how the first Christians devoted themselves to spread the Gospel and help others.



The Church teaches that once you receive the body and blood of Jesus you can see his presence in everyone.

Their mission is the same as his: to show mercy and love through their actions and to share God's message with the poor and needy.

After Catholics receive Mass, they hear the words of dismissal. These command the congregation to go out into the world and carry Jesus with them to show love and kindness to those in need.

- 'Go forth, the Mass is ended'
- 'Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord'
- 'Go in peace'
- 'Go in peace, glorifying the Lord by your life.'

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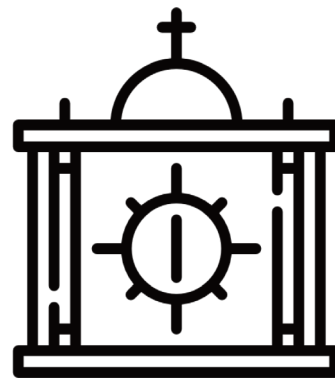
Desert to Garden

Is the Eucharist practised the same by all Christians?

Other denominations within the Church remember the sacrifice Jesus made on the cross, but believe he is present during the Eucharist in a very different way.

Different denominations will celebrate Mass with different regularity: -

- **Catholic** – celebrations of the Eucharist can happen daily, they are encouraged to attend Mass every Sunday.
- **Orthodox** – share the same belief as Catholics that the Eucharist is a central part of worship. They celebrate the sacrament every Sunday
- **Protestant** – will celebrate Eucharist once a week, but this day can vary.
- **Quaker** – do not celebrate the Eucharist.



Orthodox and Catholic Christians believe that Jesus is present in the sacrament and show the importance of this by storing it in a tabernacle (holy cupboard). The Eucharist is placed in here after it has been consecrated (blessed), often used to take to the sick or those who cannot make Mass in person.

Catholics will always genuflect to the tabernacle (bending on one knee to touch the floor) when they enter and leave the church.

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Desert to Garden

What is the link between the Eucharist and world hunger?

Food is important to sustain life – greatly mentioned throughout the Bible: - Creation, Passover, Last Supper. Catholics feel they have a duty to help those struggling with the world food crisis.

Who is Bishop Theotonius Gomes?

Bishop from Bangladesh – aimed at raising awareness of food insecurities. Breaking bread with others is one of the essential part of Catholic life, it is deeply linked with the Eucharist. He says.

"Lack of food for the poor, especially large numbers dying of hunger, is the most "un-eucharistic" situation on earth. This is a darkness on human civilisation in our advanced times."

What can Catholics do to help?

CAFOD is a Catholic charity that aims at tackling the consequences of the global food crisis in the UK.

Individual Catholics could do any of the following things:

- Donate food or volunteer to help the most vulnerable.
- Get involved in campaigns to raise awareness of those affected by the food crisis.
- Pray for those affected by hunger and food insecurity.

CAFOD
Catholic Agency for
Overseas Development

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Desert to Garden

What can art teach us about the Eucharist?

The life of Jesus Mafa: The last Supper

- The Last Supper – series of paintings created in the 1970s in Cameroon by the Mafa people – indigenous people.
- Shows Jesus and his disciples as African men, living and teaching in a way that would be familiar to the Cameroons.
- Jesus is in the centre of the painting wearing a striking red cloak holding a glowing golden bowl – suggests riches and encourages the viewer of Gods glory.
- The communion of the Church – disciples as local members of African community using items such as a drum and water-pitcher – focusing on unity and cohesion.

Last Supper: Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret

- Created in 1869 by French painter Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret.
- Very traditional – Jesus at the centre, surrounded by mysterious light and holding a cup of wine. Disciples sit either side watching the sacrament intently and in wonder.
- Heavenly light shines on Jesus hints the miraculous nature of the event and the importance of Jesus presence at the centre of it all.



To the Ends of the Earth

Key Terms

These words will form part of your assessment:
It is important you learn them and their meaning.

Key Term	Definition
Body of Christ	The Church is called the Body of Christ, as it is a living entity, just as a body is. It is the Body of Christ, as Christ is the head and founder of the Church.
Church	The Church is a community of people who believe in and follow Jesus Christ.
Confirmation	Affirming oneself the promises made for them at baptism. Confirmation is the final sacrament of initiation.
Disciple	A disciple is a follower of a teacher or leader. A personal follower of Christ is called a disciple.
Fruits of the Spirit	Fruit of the Spirit are attributes that surface and mature in the life of people who have the Holy Spirit living in them and transforming them into God's image.
Gospels	First four books of the New Testament in the Bible—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. They tell the story of the life, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
Holy Orders	The sacrament or rite of ordination as a member of the clergy, especially in the grades of bishop, priest, or deacon.
Holy Spirit	The third person of the Trinity; God as spiritually active within the world.
Pentecost	The Christian festival celebrating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the disciples of Jesus after his Ascension, held on the seventh Sunday after Easter.

To the Ends of the Earth

Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
People of God	God's people are those who are associated with God's purposes and promises. God does not belong to any one person or group, because God is the one who calls people to Him. The People of God are those who have been chosen and called by God to Him.
Sponsor	A person who helps guide and support someone receiving the sacrament. They should be a good example of living as a Christian.
Temple of the Holy Spirit	The body should be treated as a place where God resides. Christians should refrain from immoral activity and be the visible presence of God on earth.
Trinity	Christian belief that there is one God in three persons: God the Father, God the Son (Jesus), and God the Holy Spirit.
Vocation	A Calling from God. God calls each of us to a particular vocation in life.

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To the Ends of the Earth

Who was St Luke?

St Luke – The author



- Described as an **evangelist** – as he spread the Good News about Jesus.
- Wrote Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles.
- Luke's Gospel – life, death and resurrection of Jesus.
- Acts of the Apostle – Mary and Jesus' mother received the holy spirit and the growth of the Church.
- He wrote his account using evidence from 'eye-witnesses and ministers of the word' that had been passed to him.
- His Gospels focus on the marginalised of society – those that were rejected – sick, disabled, criminals, women. Luke shows how much Jesus loves everyone and that we should do the same.
- Luke's Gospel and Acts place prominent focus on the role and existence of the Holy Spirit to be a guide the Church community to help it grow and bring the Good News about Jesus to even more people.
- Luke and Acts emphasis that anyone can become a Christian and that many converted to Christianity after the day of Pentecost.

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To the Ends of the Earth

Who is the Holy Spirit?

What is the Trinity

- One God – 3 persons – the Father, the son and the Holy Spirit. Each is God.
- Holy Spirit helps to guide Christians in their daily lives and inspires people to spread the Good News.

What are the symbols of the Holy Spirit?

- **Water** – Baptism to wash away original sin. New clean life with Jesus.
- **Anointing the seal** – Confirmation candidate anointed with oil - called by the Holy Spirit to serve God in their lives and leaves a lasting impression on their lives forever.

- **Fire and wind** – Day of Pentecost appears to disciples and the Holy Spirit touches them with flames on their head. They are blessed and spread the Good News with power and energy.
- **Cloud and Light** – Moses encountered God on Mount Sinai – cloud and light revealing Gods glory (the light) and God's transcendence (the cloud).
- **The hand** – Jesus performed many miracle by laying his hands on them. Instructed apostles to do the same.
- **The finger** – Holy Spirit has the power to change people.
- **The Dove** – Noah – earth is safe, dove appears. Symbol of God's power and purity.

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To the Ends of the Earth

How important was the Holy Spirit to Jesus?

The Holy Spirit is present at key points: -

1 – His birth – Jesus is not conceived like other humans, the Holy Spirit miraculously made Mary pregnant without any human father.

2 – Jesus' baptism -

'the heavens were opened, and the Holy Spirit descended on him in bodily form, like a dove; and a voice came from heaven, "You are my beloved Son, with you I am well pleased."

Luke 3:21-22

God the Father (the voice from heaven), the Son (Jesus) and the Holy Spirit (the dove) are all different persons but also one God.

3 – His Ministry – once baptised Jesus is guided by the Holy Spirit to return to his hometown and begins his ministry. Ready to build Gods Kingdom on earth - the Holy Spirit helping this to happen.

4 – Inspiring Others – After Jesus is crucified he is resurrected. Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead because the Holy Spirit made it possible.

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To the Ends of the Earth

When was the Holy Spirit sent to earth?

The Day of Pentecost

- Opening stories of the Acts of the Apostles outlines the receiving of the Holy Spirit by the Apostles on the Day of Pentecost.



- The disciples were gathered together after Jesus had ascended into heaven to celebrate Shavuot – Jewish festival of harvest.

- Holy Spirit appeared – as wind and tongue of fire.
- This changed them and they could speak in different languages.
- More confidence to spread the Good News to others.
- The crowd were do inspired – three thousand people became baptised – became known as the 'Birthday of the Church'.
- Christianity had started.



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To the Ends of the Earth

What does the Church teach about the Holy Spirit?

The Nicene Creed

- Article 8 states: -

'I believe in the Holy Spirit, the giver of life.'

- By calling the Holy Spirit 'the Lord', Catholics are saying that the Holy spirit is God.
- There are many examples of the Holy Spirit as 'giver of life' - at creation, when God made humans and Jesus' conception.
- Catholics believe that all life depends on the Holy Spirit.
- The Holy Spirit inspires people to speak God's words to others.
- Catholic belief in the Trinity shows the importance of the Holy Spirit.

- Holy S

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To the Ends of the Earth

What are the different ways to describe the Church?

The **Church** is a community open to all people who worship Jesus. This community is made up of all Christians.

Church - The people of God

- This is a term used in the Catechism to the Church is a special nation or community.
- Everyone who has faith in Jesus and has been baptised into the church has three roles: -
- **Priest** – to serve God and others
- **Prophet** – share Gods words with others
- **King** – build the kingdom of God on earth.

Church – The Body of Christ

- After Jesus' ascension to heaven, the Church became his body meaning that his followers should act and speak like Jesus in the world.

- Christians believe that Jesus is the head of the body and that by being a part of the Church they can be filled with the Holy Spirit and grow closer to Jesus.

Church – The Temple of the Holy Spirit

- Rather than the 'temple' being a physical place. The whole community of the Church being a living, breathing worship of God.
- The Holy Spirit comes from the Father through Jesus: the head of the Church, and flows to the body of the Church: its members.
- The Holy Spirit lives in all of the members of the Church and the ways that they live out their faith.

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To the Ends of the Earth

Sacrament of Confirmation



What is Confirmation?

- Sacrament of Initiation after Baptism.
- When a person become a full member of the Church, usually when a teenager.

What preparation is needed?

- Attend confirmation classes to learn about the Catholic faith and the importance of the sacrament.
- Choose a sponsor – supports them with their studies and their spiritual journey.
- May choose a confirmation name linked to an inspirational saint.

What happens at confirmation?

- Bishop confers (gives) Confirmation.
- Held during Mass, after Gospel readings candidate will come forward.
- Renew baptismal promises and agrees to reject sin and have faith in God and the Church.
- Kneels or stands in front of Bishop who lays his hands on the candidate as a symbol of the Holy Spirit.
- Sponsor will place their right hand on the candidate's shoulder – brings the power and blessing of the Holy Spirit to the candidate.
- Bishop make sign of cross on forehead with chrism oil anointing them also with the Holy Spirit.

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To the Ends of the Earth

The importance of Confirmation

Why is it such an important Sacrament?

- Allows the candidate to be sealed with the gifts of the Holy Spirit to be able to live as God calls them to.
- The Holy Spirit helps a person to grow in holiness and become closer to God.
- A person is given gifts of the Holy Spirit at Baptism and these are strengthened at confirmation.

'the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and might, the Spirit of knowledge and fear of the Lord. And his delight shall be in the fear of the LORD.'

Isaiah 11: 2-3

What are these gifts?

- **Wisdom** – make right choices according to Gods word
- **Understanding** – interpreting what God reveals
- **Counsel** – allowing God to guide us.
- **Fortitude** – the strength to overcome obstacles for God
- **Knowledge** – to study and learn what God reveals
- **Piety** – a deep respect for God, living holy and sin free
- **Fear of God** – recognising Gods greatness with awe.

What are the gifts of the Holy Spirit?

- Attitudes and behaviours a person shows who has been filled by the Holy Spirit. Catholics believe the gifts and the fruits of the Holy Spirit help a person to become the person that God created.

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To the Ends of the Earth

How is Pentecost celebrated around the world?

Pentecost in church

- Celebrated on the seventh Sunday after Easter Sunday.
- Sometimes referred to as Whitsunday or White Sunday – links to baptism when the child wears white which is a symbol of purity.
- Priests usually wears red to symbolise the tongues of fire that came to the disciples.



Pentecost in local communities

- **Italy: Pascha Rosatum**
- 'Rose Sunday' - custom to scatter rose petals from the ceiling of the church to symbolise the tongues of fire which came down upon the disciples.
- **Poland: Green Holiday**
- People decorate their houses with greenery in the hope that Gods blessing will come to the family and home of those that are decorated.
- Links back to the welcoming of new life in the spring – doing this brings hope of fertility to crops later on in the year.

Dialogue and Encounter

Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Christian Unity	The unique grace of the Holy Spirit which allows believers from all ethnicities, nationalities, personalities, and backgrounds to be of one heart, mind, and spirit in love for Jesus Christ and in the combined commitment to the gospel.
Dogma	A truth revealed by God that has been declared binding by the Magisterium of the Catholic church
Ecumenical Council	An ecumenical council is a conference of notable and important persons of the worldwide church, along with other theological experts convened to discuss and settle matters of Church doctrine and practice.
Ecumenism	<p>The renewal of the whole life of the church.</p> <p>Ecumenism aims to overcome the divisions among Christians and restore the unity of the church that Jesus founded.</p>
Reform	To make changes in a practice or organisation in order to harmonise it with modern thinking.
Schism	<p>The formal separation of a Church into two Churches.</p> <p>The breakaway of a group owing to doctrinal and other differences.</p>

101

Desert to Garden

The Sacraments of Healing

Matrimony

In matrimony, or marriage, a baptised man and woman are united as a sign of the unity between Jesus and his Church.

Matrimony needs the consent of the couple, as expressed in the marriage vows.

The couple and their wedding rings are the signs of this sacrament.

Symbols of Matrimony



Holy Orders

In Holy Orders, men are ordained as Priests, Deacons, or Bishops.

Candidates make vows to devote his life to the service of God.

Priests serve as spiritual leaders of their communities, and deacons serve to remind us of our baptismal call to help others.

Bishops carry on the teachings of the Apostles.

The signs of this sacrament are the laying on of hands and anointing with oil by a Bishop.

Symbols of Holy Orders



Year 7 Science

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5. Food tests
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16. Solutions
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18. Diffusion, pressure and density
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42. Plant fertilisation and pollination
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44. Maths in science

1. Practical Skills Key Terms

Keyword	Definition
Bar chart	Used for categorical (discontinuous) data.
Categoric data	Has values that are words or discrete numbers.
Continuous data	Has values that can be any number.
Line graph	Used when the data is continuous.
Line of best fit	A straight or curved line drawn to show the pattern of data points
Pie chart	Diagram to show the proportions or percentages that make up a whole.

Keyword	Definition
Anomalous result	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern.
Correlation	A relationship between data where one increases or decreases as the other increases.
Experimental error	Variations in measurements due to the scientist, equipment or readings.
Mean	An average of a set of data, calculated by adding all the values and dividing by the number of values.
Random error	Error when the same thing is measured but different numbers are taken.
Range	The maximum and minimum values of your data.
Repeatable	When repeat readings, carried out by the same person and using the same method are close together.
Systematic error	Error due to a fault with the equipment or experimental set-up used.

2. Hazard Symbols and Equipment

	FLAMMABLE
	OXIDISING
	GAS UNDER PRESSURE
	CORROSIVE
	TOXIC
	MODERATE HAZARD (eg, harmful if inhaled or in contact with skin, causes eye irritation)
	HEALTH HAZARD (eg, sensitisers, carcinogens)
	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Item	Diagram	Purpose
Beaker		Used for holding solids or liquids.
Conical flask		Used for holding liquids.
Test tube and boiling tube		Test tube – holding liquids and solids. Boiling tube – heating them.
Measuring cylinder		Used to measure volumes of liquids.
Bunsen burner, tripod and gauze		Used to heat up items.

2

3. Presenting Data

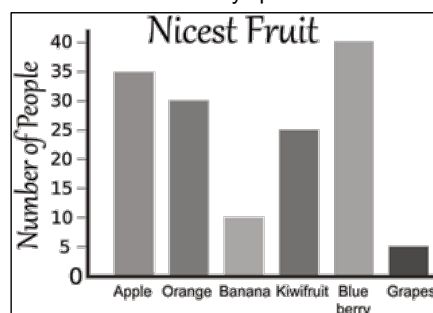
Variables

Independent variable	The variable being changed
Dependent variable	The variable that is measured
Control variable	A variable that must be kept the same.

Presenting data as a graph

The independent variable is always plotted on the X axis.

The dependent variable is always plotted on the Y axis.



Presenting data in a table

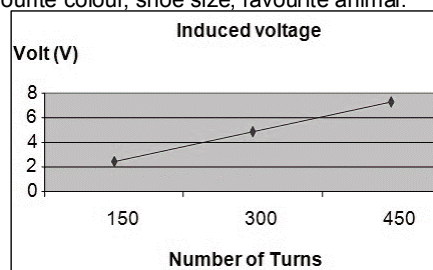
Mass (g)	Extension 1 (mm)	Extension 2 (mm)	Average Extension (mm)
0	0	1	0.5
100	5	6	5.5
200	9	9	9
300	15	15	15
400	20	21	20.5
500	24	25	24.5
600	30	31	30.5

The independent variable is always in column 1.

Units should only be in the column heading.

We use **bar graphs/charts** if our experiment has categories

e.g. favourite colour, shoe size, favourite animal.



We use **line graphs/charts** if the data from our experiment could be any value, height, weight etc.

3

4. Diet

Keyword	Definition
Balanced diet	A diet which contains the right amounts of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins, minerals, dietary fibre and water.
Malnutrition	Eating too much or too little of any nutrient.
Obesity	Taking in too many calories, increasing the risk of health problems such as heart disease, stroke and diabetes.

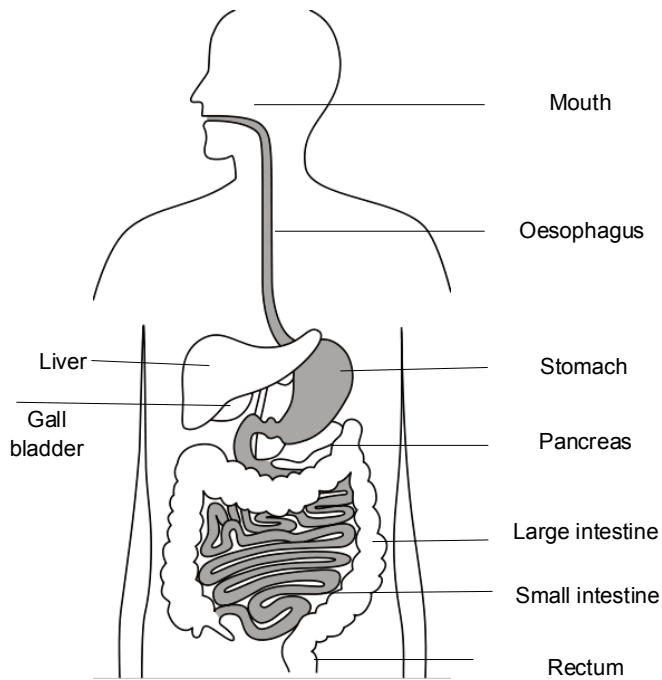
Food group	Why our body needs this food group	Source of this food group
Dietary fibre	Helps to keep food moving along the digestive system at the right speed. Helps to prevent constipation	Vegetables and bran
Carbohydrates	The body's main source of energy. Two types: simple (sugars) and complex (starch).	Bread, fruit, vegetables, pasta
Lipids (fats and oils)	A source of energy.	in butter, milk, eggs, and nuts.
Protein	Used to build new tissue for growth and repair	Found in meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, beans, nuts and seeds.
Minerals	Minerals help to keep us healthy. iron is needed to make new blood cells; calcium is needed to keep our bones and teeth strong	Salt, milk (for calcium) and liver (for iron)
Vitamins	Vitamins help to protect us against disease Example: vitamin C prevents a disease called scurvy	Fruit, vegetables, dairy foods

4

5. Food tests

Food sample	Reagent	Method	Initial colour	Colour of positive result
Glucose	Benedict's	Add Benedict's solution to the food and heat in a water bath.	Blue	Brick red precipitate
Starch	Iodine	Add iodine solution to the food.	Yellow-brown	Blue-black
Protein	Biuret (a mixture of sodium hydroxide and copper sulfate).	Add Biuret solution to the food.	Blue	Lilac/purple
Fat	Ethanol	Add ethanol to the food to dissolve the fat then add water.	Colourless	White emulsion

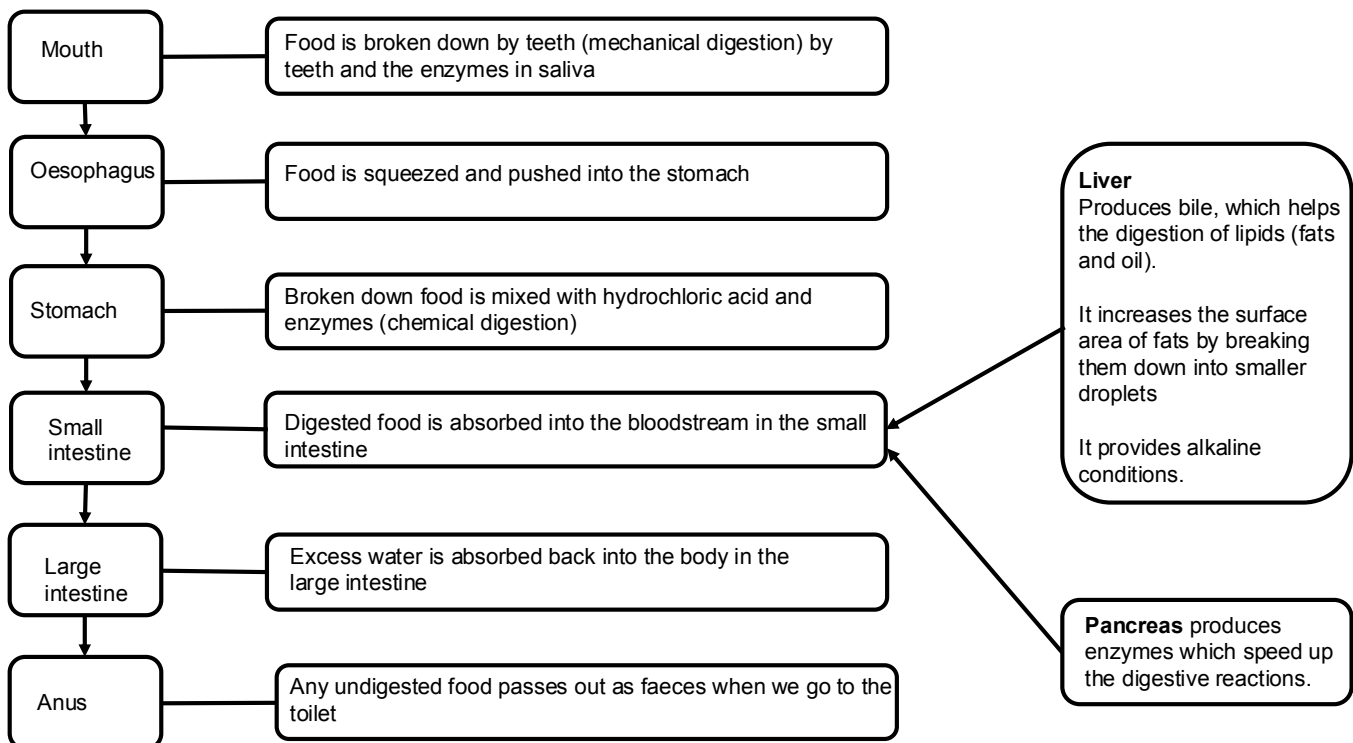
6. Digestive System



Digestion	The breakdown of large insoluble food molecules (e.g. carbohydrates) into small soluble food molecules (e.g. sugars). These small molecules can move into the blood and be taken to cells around the body.
Stomach	A sac containing acid which kills microorganisms and where digestion takes place.
Small intestine	Upper part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed by the blood.
Large intestine	Lower part of the intestine from which water is absorbed and where faeces are formed.
Gut bacteria	Microorganisms that naturally live in the intestine and help food break down.

6

7. How food is digested



7

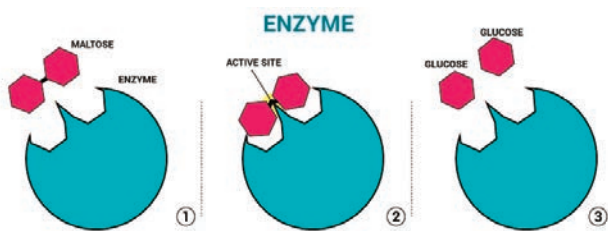
8. Digestive Enzymes

Enzymes are substances that speed up the rate of chemical reactions in the body.

Enzymes are specific.
They only work on one type of molecule.

Different enzymes work in different parts of the body.

Enzyme	Produced by	Converts...	Into...
Amylase	Mouth, small intestine, pancreas	Starch	Sugars: glucose.
Lipase	Small intestine, pancreas	Lipid (fat)	Glycerol and fatty acids.
Protease	Stomach, small intestine, pancreas	Protein	Amino acids.



8

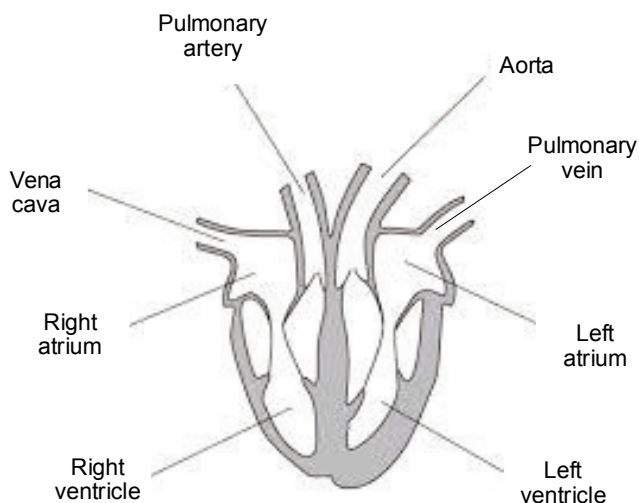
9. The Circulatory System

The heart is an organ

The heart is made of muscle.

It pumps the blood around the body.

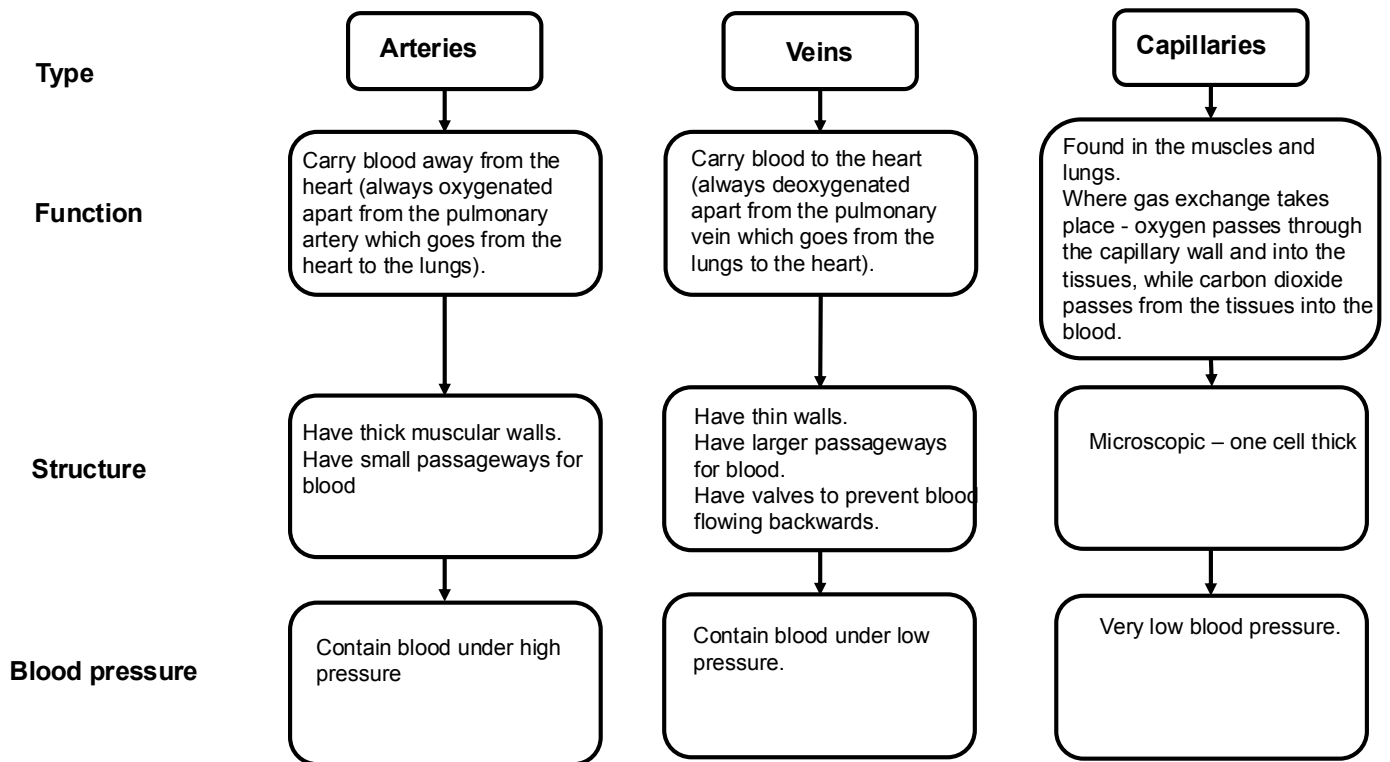
It is connected to arteries and veins.



Part	Role
Artery	Carry blood away from the heart
Atrium	Smaller chambers at the top of the heart. Entrance to the heart
Capillary	Connects arteries to veins Allows materials to move in and out of their thin walls
Valve	Prevents the backflow of blood
Vein	Carry blood towards the heart
Ventricle	Larger chambers at the bottom of the heart. Push blood out of the heart.

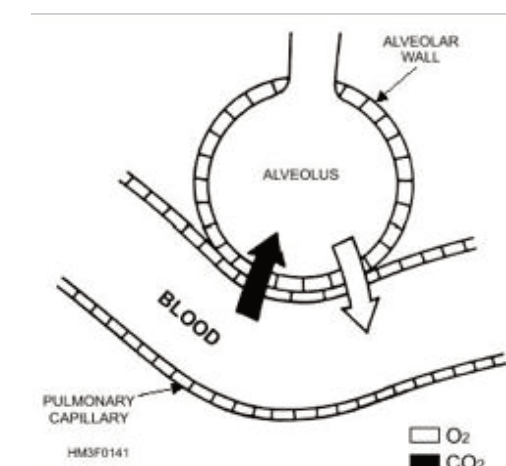
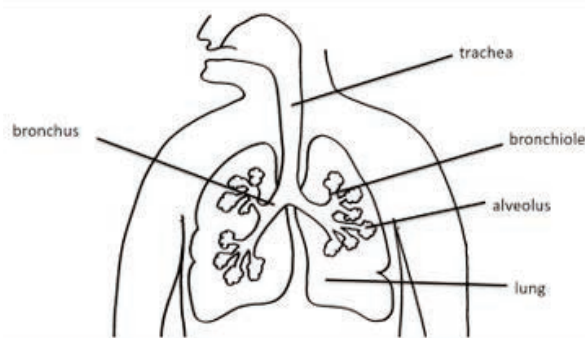
9

10. Different Blood Vessels



10

11. Breathing System



Keyword	Definition
Alveoli (singular: alveolus)	Small air sacs found at the end of each bronchiole that are the site of gas exchange.
Breathing	The movement of air in and out of the lungs.
Bronchi (singular: bronchus)	Tubes which carry air from the trachea to the lungs.
Bronchiole	Small tubes in the lung connecting the bronchi to the alveoli.
Diaphragm	A sheet of muscle found underneath the lungs
Lung volume	Measure of the volume of air breathed in or out.
Trachea (windpipe)	Tube which carries air from the mouth and nose to the lungs.

Features of alveoli

- thin walls
- a large surface area to increase diffusion speed
- a good blood supply

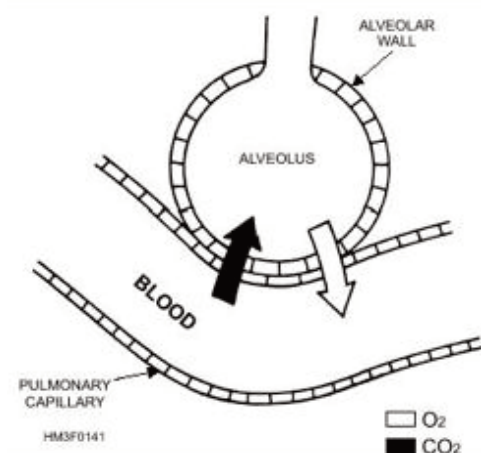
Oxygen is used in cells for aerobic respiration

glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water.

GO → COW

11

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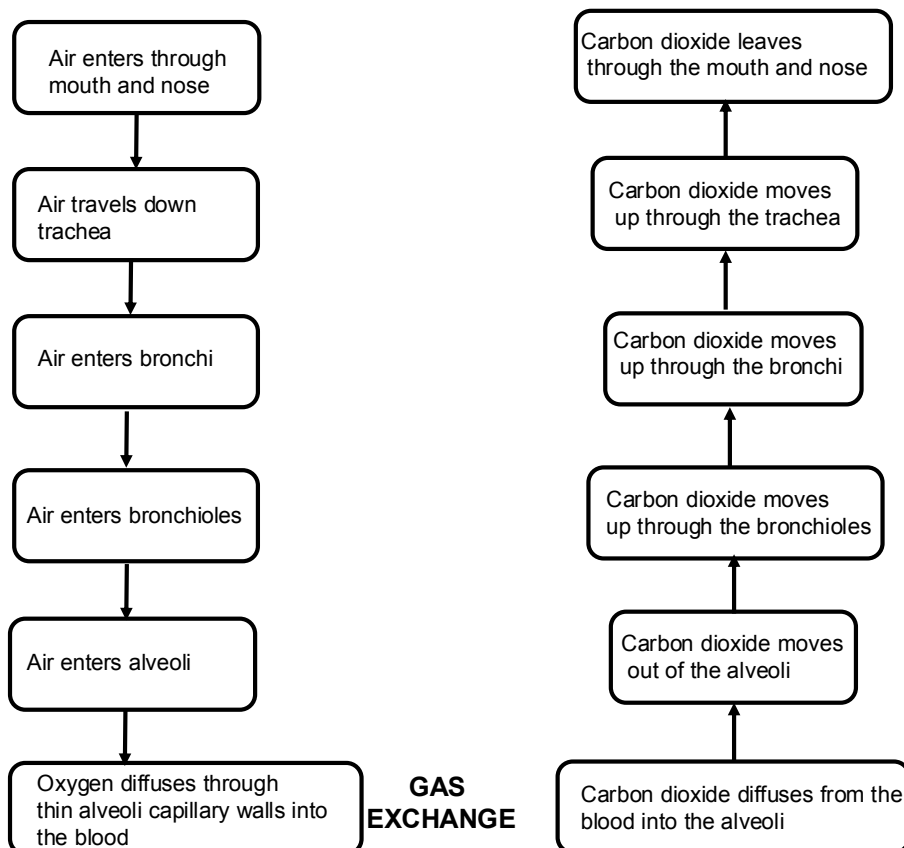
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glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water.

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11

12. Gas exchange processes in our lungs



To breathe in:

- 1) Intercostal muscles contract to pull rib cage upwards and outwards
- 2) Diaphragm contracts and flattens to increase the space inside the chest
- 3) Pressure in the chest decreases and air rushes in from outside.

The reverse is true for breathing out.

The effect of exercise on breathing

Respiration provides energy to move the muscles.

During exercise our breathing increases because our cells need more oxygen and glucose to respire faster.

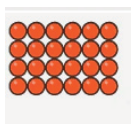
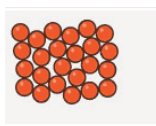
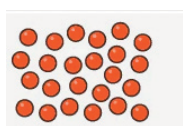
More carbon dioxide is produced in respiration and we need to get rid of this by breathing it out.

12

13. Particles and State

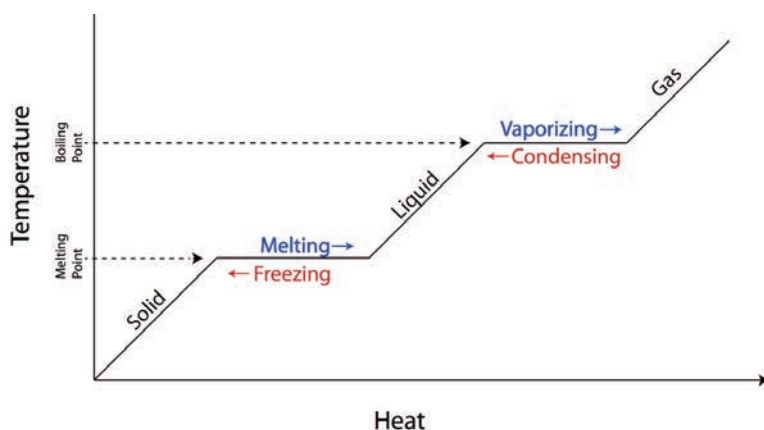
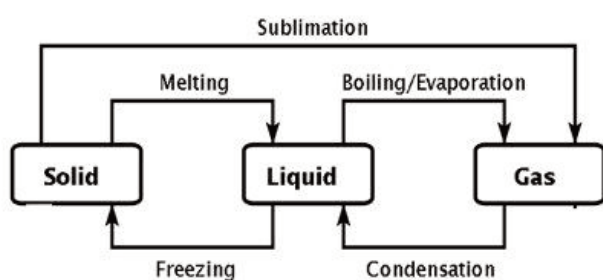
Keyword	Definition
Particle	A tiny object such as an atom or molecule, too small to be seen with a microscope.
Particle model	A way to think about how substances behave in terms of small, moving particles.
Pure substance	Single type of material with nothing mixed in.

States of matter	Solid, liquid and gases
Changes of state	Melting, evaporation, condensing, freezing and sublimation

	Solid	Liquid	Gas
Arrangement of particles	Close together Regular pattern	Close together Random arrangement	Very far apart Random arrangement
Movement of particles	Vibrate on the spot	Move around each other	Move quickly in all directions
Diagram			

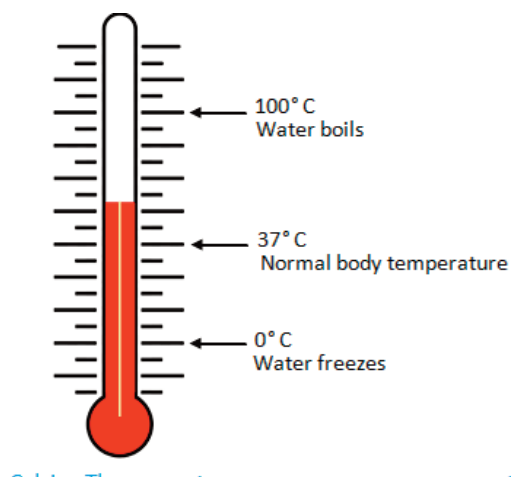
13

14. Changing State



14

15. Predicting the state



Melting point	The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas

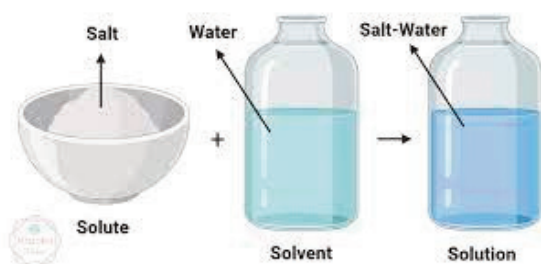
Temperature	Predicted state
Given temperature < melting point	Solid
Given temperature is between melting and boiling points	Liquid
Given temperature > boiling point	Gas

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16. Solutions

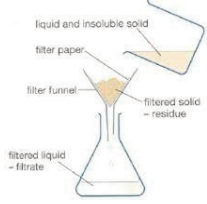
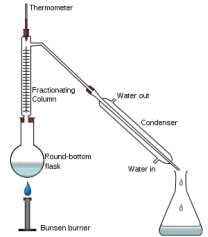
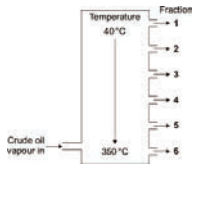
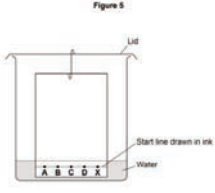
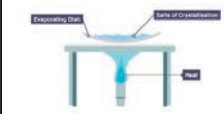
Keyword	Definition
Mixture	The parts can be separated due to differences in the physical properties of each element.
Dissolve	When a solute mixes completely with a solvent e.g. salt dissolves in water
Solvent	A substance, normally a liquid, which dissolves another substance e.g. water
Solute	A substance that can dissolve in a liquid e.g. salt

Keyword	Definition
Solution	Mixture formed when a solvent dissolves a solute e.g. salty water
Soluble	A substance that will dissolve in a liquid e.g. salt is soluble in water
Insoluble	A substance that will not dissolve in a liquid e.g. sand is insoluble in water
Solubility	Maximum amount of solute that dissolves in a certain volume of solvent.



16

17. Separating Techniques

Process	Filtration	Distillation	Fractional distillation	Chromatography	Crystallisation
Diagram					
Physical property	Difference in solubility. An insoluble solid from a liquid.	Difference in boiling points	Difference in boiling points	Difference in solubility	Solubility
Example	Sand and salt	Ink and water	Ink, water and oil	Different colours in inks	A solid from a saturated solution: salt from water

17

18. Diffusion, Pressure and Density

Keyword	Definition
Compound	Made up of two or more elements chemically combined e.g. H ₂ O
Density	Density is the mass per unit volume of any object Density = mass ÷ volume
Diffusion	The movement of a substance from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
Element	Made up of only one type of atom e.g. C
Mass	Amount of matter in an object. Measured in g or kg
Mixture	More than one element, atom, compound or molecule that is not chemically joined together e.g. air, sea water, milk
Pressure	The force acting on the container due to the collisions between gas particles
Volume	The amount of space that an object/substance occupies. Measured in cm ³ or m ³ .

Density calculations. Use the EVERY model to layout the calculation:

Example: What is the density of a metal if 4 cubic metres (m³) of it has a mass of 2,200 kg?

E=equation	density = mass ÷ volume
V = values	mass = 2 200 kg and v= 4 m ³
E = enter results	2 200 ÷ 4
R = result	550
Y = units	kg/m ³

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19. Skills: Using a Bunsen burner

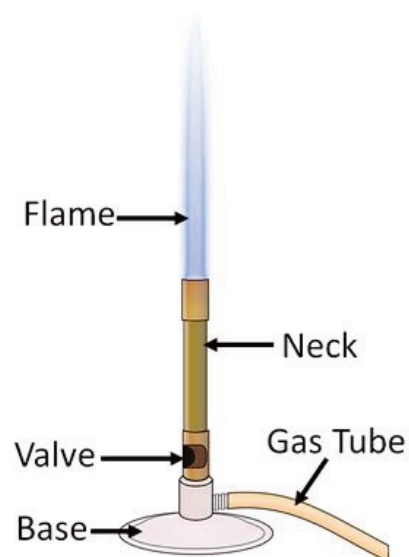
Safety Rules

1. Long hair should be tied back
2. Wear eye protection.
3. Do not leave the gas on for prolonged periods of time.
4. Use a heatproof mat
5. The Bunsen flame should be on the safety flame when not in use.

Turning the collar around the air hole changes the flame from roaring to safety flame.

Safety flame – orange

Roaring flame - blue



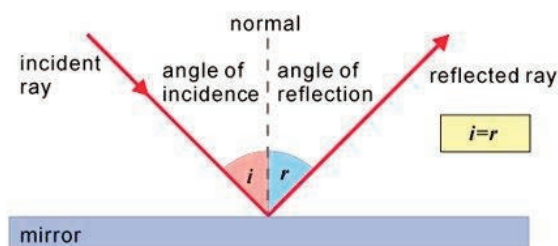
19

20. Reflection of Light

Keyword	Definition
Absorption	When energy is transferred from being light into a material.
Angle of incidence	Between the normal and incident ray.
Angle of reflection	The angle between the normal and reflected ray.
Incident ray	The ray of light coming from the source (e.g. ray box).
Normal line	Always at right angles to the surface of the object the light ray is hitting.
Opaque	A material that allows no light to pass through it.
Translucent	A material that allows some light to pass through it
Transparent	A material that allows all light to pass through it.
Scattering	When light bounces off an object in all directions.

Law of Reflection

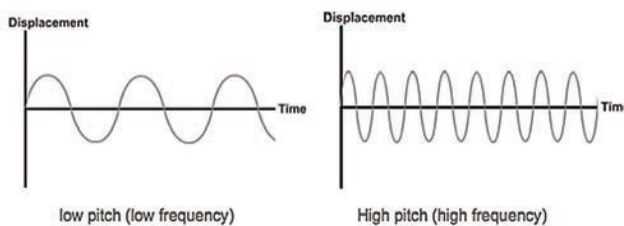
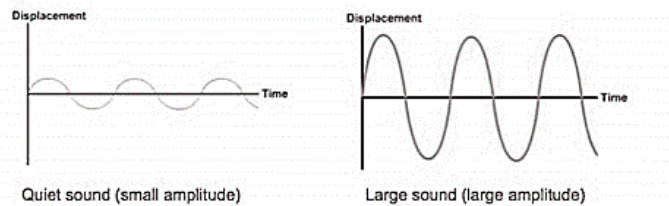
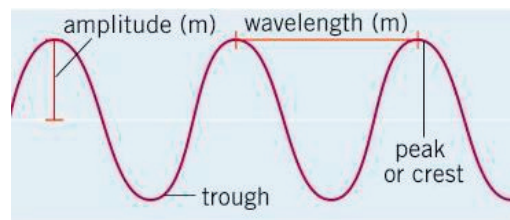
Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection



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21. Sound Waves

Keyword	Definition
Amplitude	The maximum amount of vibration, measured from the middle position of the wave, in metres.
Frequency	The number of waves produced in one second, in hertz (Hz)
Medium	A material for waves to travel through e.g. water, light
Pitch	How low or high a sound is. A high pitch sound has a high frequency.
Retina	The back of the eye where an image is formed. It contains light detecting cells.
Speed of light	300 million m/s
Speed of sound	330 m/s
Vacuum	A space with no particles of matter in it
Vibration	A back and forth motion that repeats.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is, in decibels (dB).
Waves	Vibrations that transport energy from place to place through particles.
Wavelength	Distance between two corresponding points on a wave, in metres.



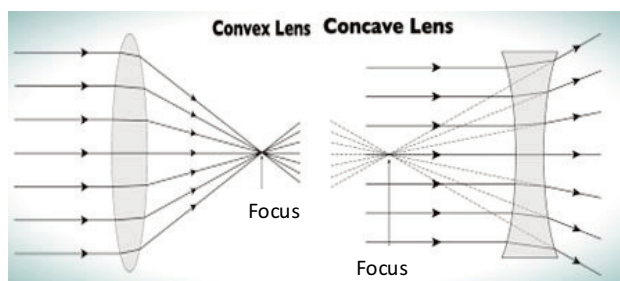
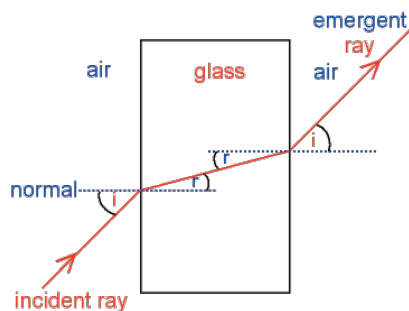
21

22. Refraction and Lenses

Refraction: Light waves change speed when they pass across the boundary between two substances with a different density, such as air and glass.

Light **slows** down going into a denser substance, and the ray bends **towards** the normal.

Light **speeds up** going into a less dense substance, and the ray bends **away** from the normal.

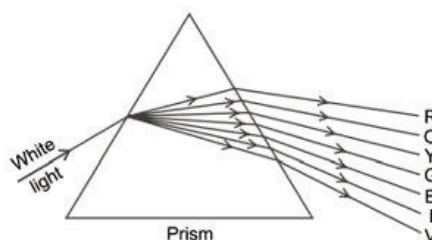


Convex lens

A lens that is thicker in the middle which bends light rays towards each other.

Concave lens

A lens that is thinner in the middle which spreads out light rays.

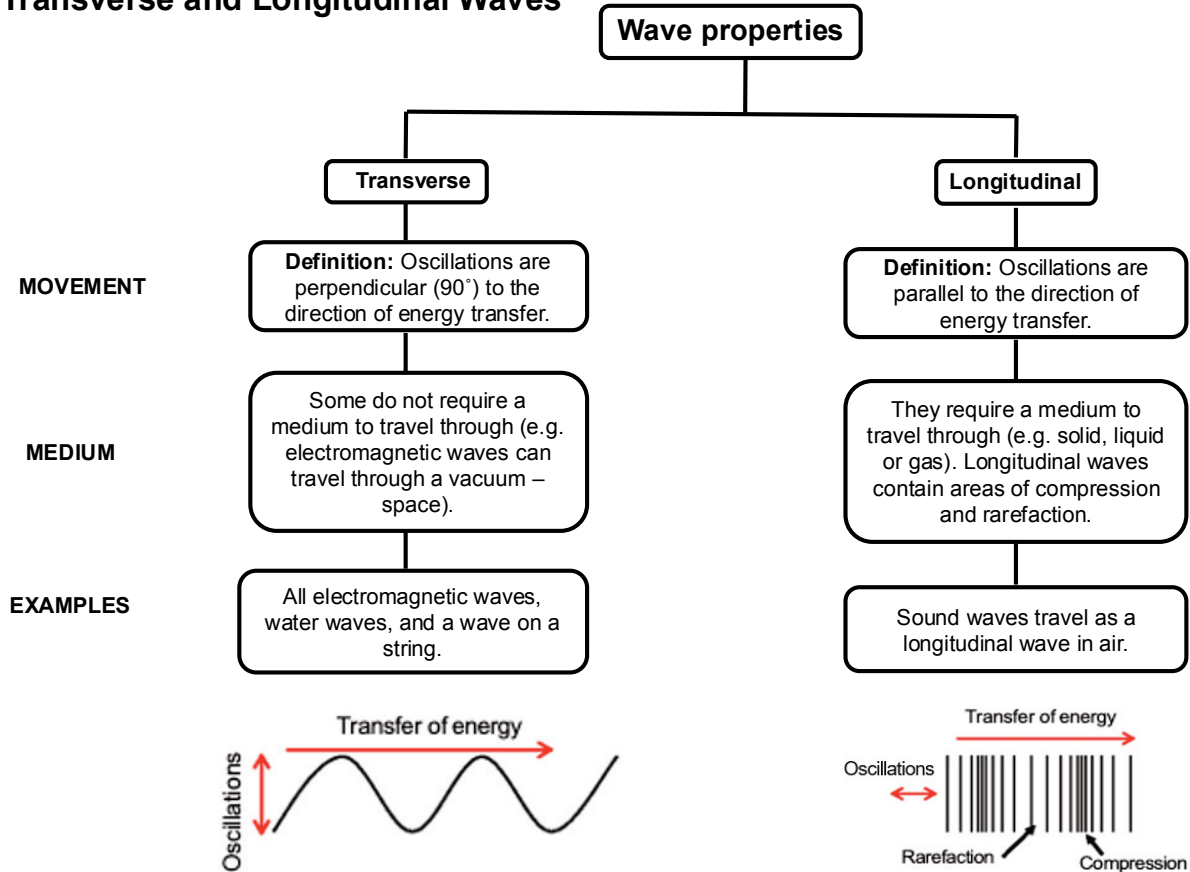


Different colours of light have different frequencies,

A prism can be used to separate light into the 7 colours of the rainbow: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet

22

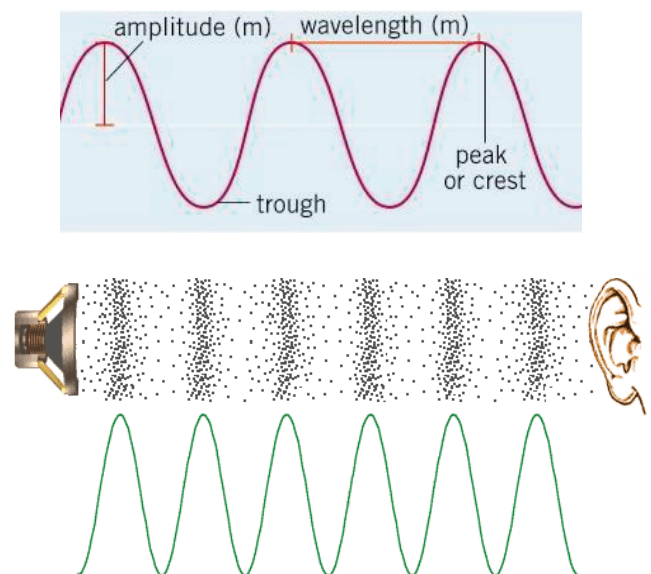
23. Transverse and Longitudinal Waves



23

24. Wave Effects

Keyword	Definition
Absorption	When energy is transferred from sound to a material.
Auditory range	The lowest and highest frequencies that a type of animal can hear
Echo	Reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener.
Loudspeaker	Turns an electrical signal into a pressure wave of sound.
Microphone	Turns the pressure wave of sound hitting it into an electrical signal.
Oscilloscope	Device able to view patterns of sound waves that have been turned into electrical signals.
Pressure wave	An example is sound, which has repeating patterns of high-pressure and low-pressure regions.
Ultrasound	Sound waves with frequencies higher than the human auditory range.
Ultraviolet (UV)	Waves with frequencies higher than light, which human eyes cannot detect.



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25. Skeleton

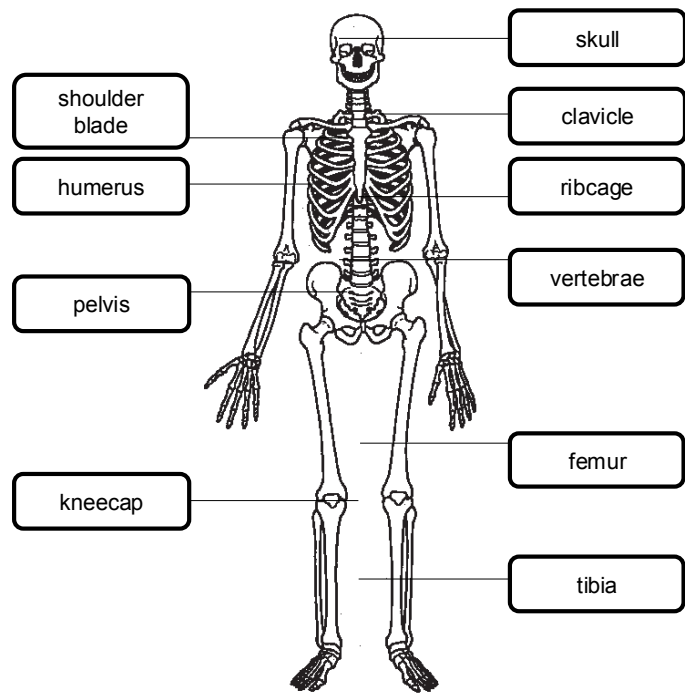
Bones are hollow which makes them light and strong.

Bones need calcium to grow and stay strong.

The human skeleton has 4 roles:

1. Support
2. Protection
3. Movement
4. Making new blood cells.

Keyword	Definition
Bone marrow	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made.
Cartilage	Tissue at the end of bones, which reduces wear.
Joints	Places where bones meet.
Ligaments	Connect bones to bones in joints and provides structural support.



25

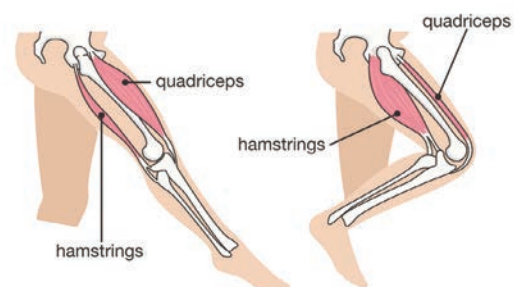
26. Movement

Antagonistic pairs of muscles cause movement.

When one contracts and the other relaxes.

The biceps and triceps work antagonistically to move the arm.

The quadriceps and hamstrings work antagonistically to move the leg.

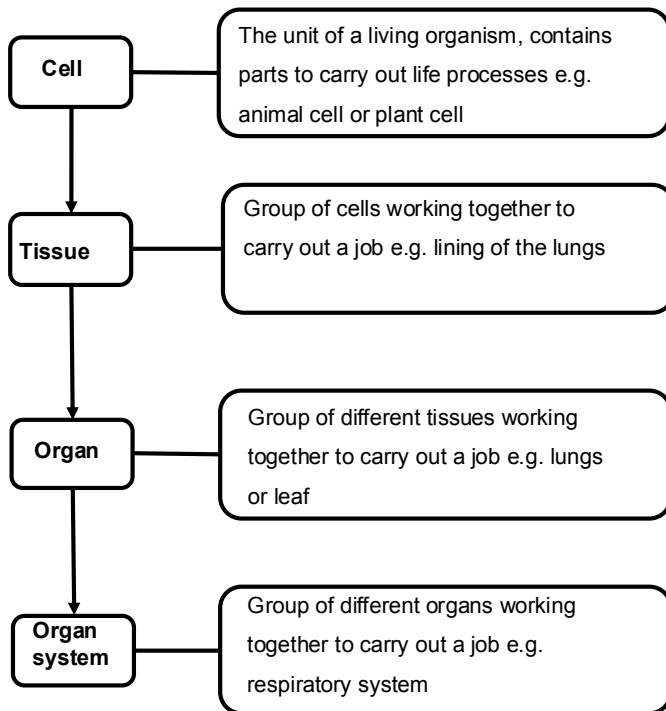


Tendons are fibres that connect muscles to bones to allow the movement to happen.

Ligaments are tough, fibrous and slightly elastic connective tissue that connect bone to bone and help keep the joint together.

26

27. How is our body organised?

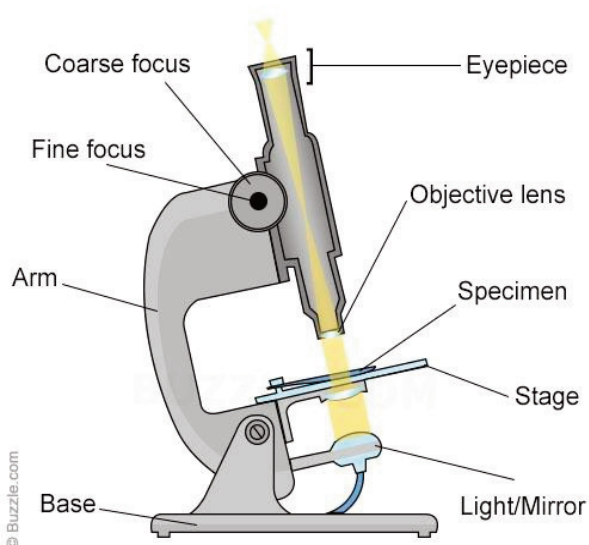


Organ system	Role
Digestive	Breaks down and then absorbs food molecules.
Muscular skeletal	Muscles and bones working together to cause movement and support the body
Circulatory	Transports substances around the body.
Reproductive	Produces sperm and eggs and is where the foetus develops.
Immune	Protects the body against infections.
Respiratory	Replaces oxygen and removes carbon dioxide from blood.

Unicellular	Living things made up of one cell e.g. a euglena.
Multicellular	Living things made up of many types of cell e.g. human, rabbit, tree
Diffusion	One way for substances to move into and out of cells. Substances move from high concentration to low concentration.

27

28. Using a Microscope



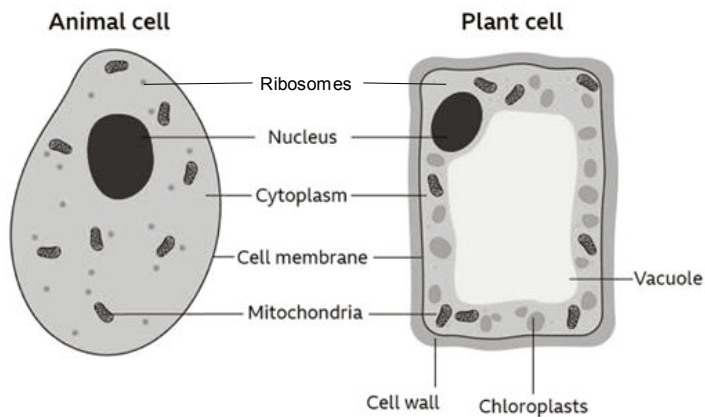
Microscopes are used to see objects in detail or to see objects we can't see with our eyes alone.

How to observe the best image:

1. Use the lowest magnification first (select the smallest objective lens)
2. Place the slide in the centre of the stage
3. Use the larger focusing wheel to move the stage upwards, as far as it will go (but don't force it beyond the brake mechanism)
4. Look down the eyepiece lens
5. Use the larger focusing wheel to focus on the slide
6. Use the smaller focusing wheel to finely focus the slide.
7. Increase the magnification by turning the objective lenses, then repeat stages 2 and 3.

29. Plant and animal cells

(eukaryotic cells)



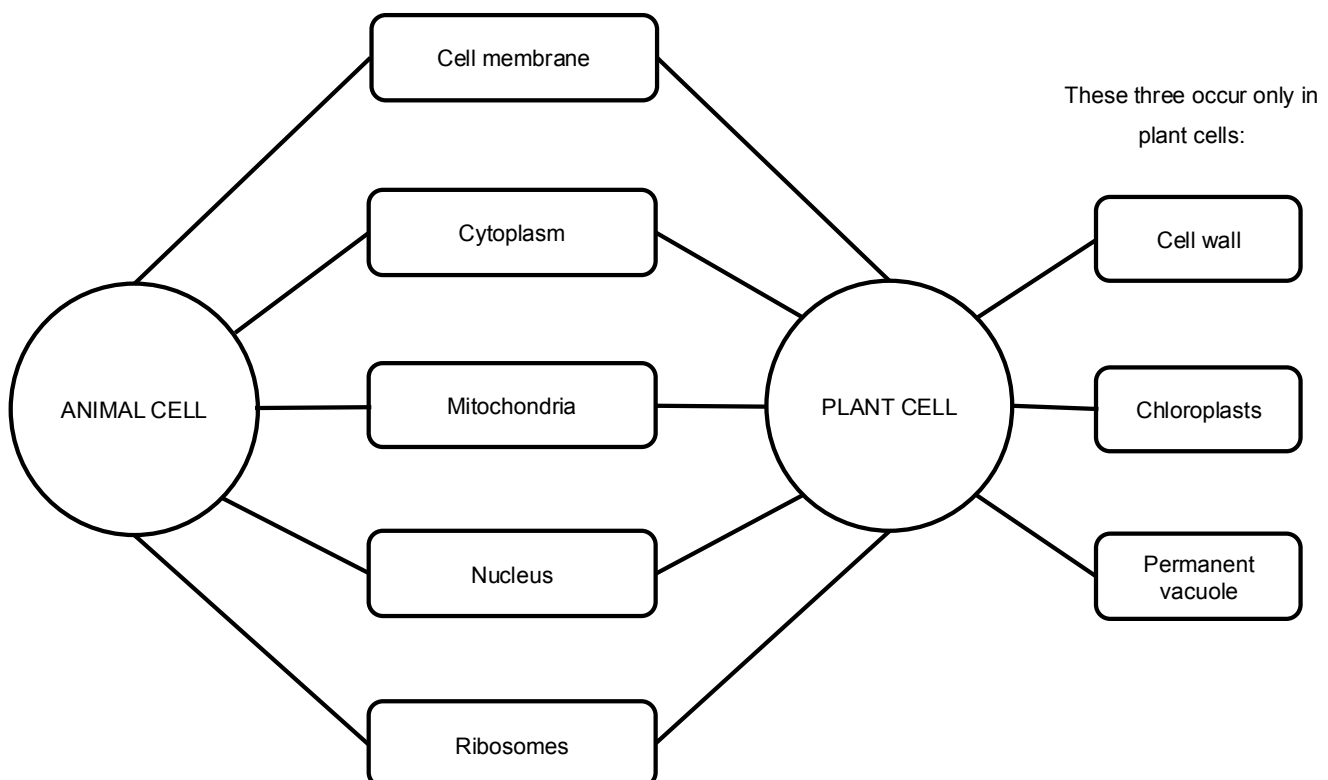
There are many types of cell e.g. egg cell, sperm cell, red blood cell, muscle cell.

Each has a different structure or feature so it can do a specific job.

Cell organelle	Description
Cell membrane	Controls the movement of substances in and out of the cell.
Cell wall	Made of cellulose, to strengthen the cell.
Chloroplast	The site of photosynthesis. Contains chlorophyll to absorb light
Cytoplasm	The site of chemical reactions.
Mitochondria	To release energy during respiration.
Nucleus	Contains genetic material (DNA) which controls the cell's activities.
Permanent vacuole	Contains cell sap to make the cell rigid and store substances
Ribosomes	The site of protein synthesis (where proteins are made).


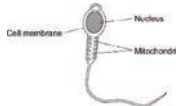
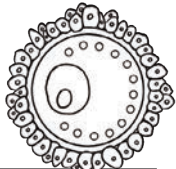
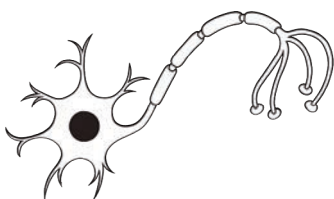
29

30. Comparing plant and animal cells



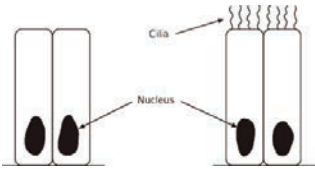
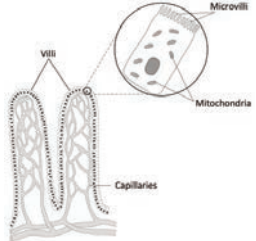
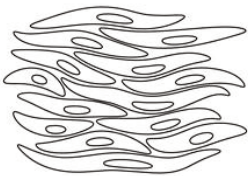
30

31. Specialised cells 1

Specialised cell	Function	Adaptation
	Red blood cells carry oxygen around the body, which is needed for respiration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They don't have a nucleus, allowing more space to carry oxygen. They are a flat disc shape with dips on both sides (biconcave). This gives them a large surface area, and the best chance of absorbing as much oxygen as they can in the lungs.
	Sperm are the male sex cell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tail moves them towards an egg cell. Many mitochondria release energy for movement.
	Eggs are the female sex cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The egg cell's cytoplasm contains nutrients for the growth of the early embryo. The cell membrane changes after fertilisation by a single sperm so that no more sperm can enter.
	Nerve cells transmit electrical signals in the nervous system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are thin, and can be more than one metre long in your spinal cord. This means they can carry messages up and down the body over large distances very quickly. Nerve cells have branched connections at each end. These join to other nerve cells, allowing them to pass messages around the body.

31

32. Specialised cells 2

Specialised cell	Function	Adaptation
	Ciliated cells are found in the airways and in the oviduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have tiny hairs on their tops called cilia which beat in a rhythm. These hairs move mucus containing dust and other particles upwards and out of the airways.
	Villi are structures about one millimetre long in the small and large intestines. Millions of them poke out to absorb digested food and water into the blood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have a large surface area. They have thin walls which are only one cell thick. The cells of the lining have tiny hairs to absorb more food and water.
	Muscle cells are found in bundles which make up our muscles. These cells are able to contract (get shorter) and relax (return to original length).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiac (heart) muscle cells contract and relax to pump blood around our bodies for our entire lives. They never get tired. Smooth muscle cells make up thin sheets of muscle, such as the stomach lining. They can also be arranged in bundles, or rings, like that in the anus. Skeletal muscle is joined to bones. Its cells contract to make bones move and joints bend.

32

33. Metals and Non-metals

Keyword	Definition
Displacement reaction	Reaction where a more reactive metal takes the place of a less reactive metal in a compound.
Metals	shiny good conductors of electricity and heat malleable and ductile usually solid at room temperature
Non-metals	dull poor conductors of electricity and heat brittle usually solid or gases at room temperature.
Oxidation	Reaction in which a substance combines with oxygen
Reactivity	The tendency of a substance to undergo a chemical reaction.
Thermal decomposition	The breakdown of a compound using heat

Oxidation

Metals and non-metals react with oxygen to form oxides.

Metal oxides (e.g. magnesium oxide) are alkali.

Non-metal oxides (e.g. carbon dioxide) are acids.

Reactivity

Metals can be arranged in order of how readily they react with other substances. Those metals at the top will **displace** those at the bottom.

potassium	most reactive	K
sodium		Na
calcium		Ca
magnesium		Mg
aluminium		Al
carbon		C
zinc		Zn
iron		Fe
tin		Sn
lead		Pb
hydrogen		H
copper		Cu
silver		Ag
gold		Au
platinum	least reactive	Pt

Iron, nickel and cobalt are magnetic.

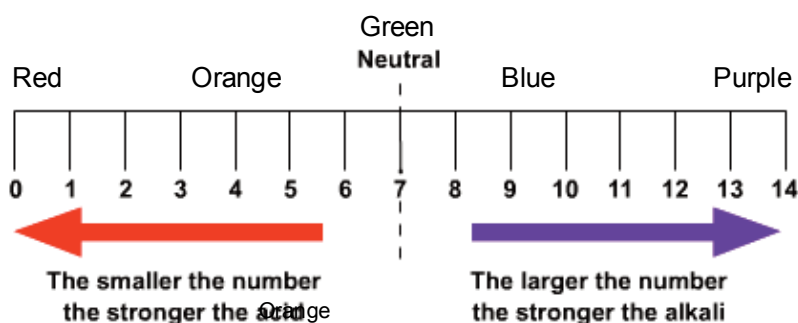
Mercury is a metal that is liquid at room temperature.

33

34. Acids and Alkalis

Keyword	Definition
Alkali	A base that has dissolved in water
Base	A substance that neutralises an acid
Concentration	A measure of the number of particles in a given volume.
Indicators	Substances used to identify whether unknown solutions are acidic or alkaline e.g.6 universal indicator, litmus paper
pH scale	Scale of acidity and alkalinity from 0 to 14.

Acid	Alkali
Hydrochloric acid	Sodium hydroxide
Nitric acid	Potassium hydroxide
Sulfuric acid	
Citric acid	
Ethanoic acid	



34

35. Reactions with Acids

Metal oxides	Compounds of metal that contain oxygen atoms. They are usually alkali e.g. magnesium oxide
Neutralisation	The reaction between an acid and a base. It forms a salt and water. Acid + alkali → salt + water
Salt	A substance produced from a neutralisation reaction between an acid and a base. The salt is named after the acid.

Reactions with acids

Metal + Acid → Salt + Hydrogen

Test for hydrogen: Lit splint

Observation: squeaky pop

Test for carbon dioxide: Bubble through limewater

Observation: Limewater turns milky/cloudy

Acid used to make the salt	Ending of salt name	Example
Hydrochloric acid	- Chloride	Zinc + hydrochloric acid → zinc chloride + hydrogen
Sulfuric acid	- Sulfate	Zinc + sulfuric acid → zinc sulfate + hydrogen
Nitric acid	- Nitrate	Zinc + nitric acid → zinc nitrate + hydrogen

35

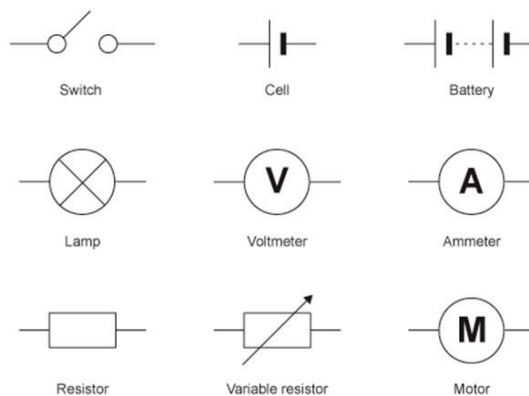
36. Electrical Circuits

Keyword	Definition
Ammeter	Device used to measure current in Amps. It is connected in series.
Electrical conductor	A material that allows current to flow through it easily.
Electrical insulator	A material that does not allow current to flow easily.
Electrons	Tiny particles which are part of atoms and have a negative charge.
Series circuit	Components in a circuit are on the same loop.
Parallel circuit	Some components are on separate loops.
Voltmeter	Device used to measure potential difference (voltage) in Volts. It is connected in parallel.

Drawing electrical circuits

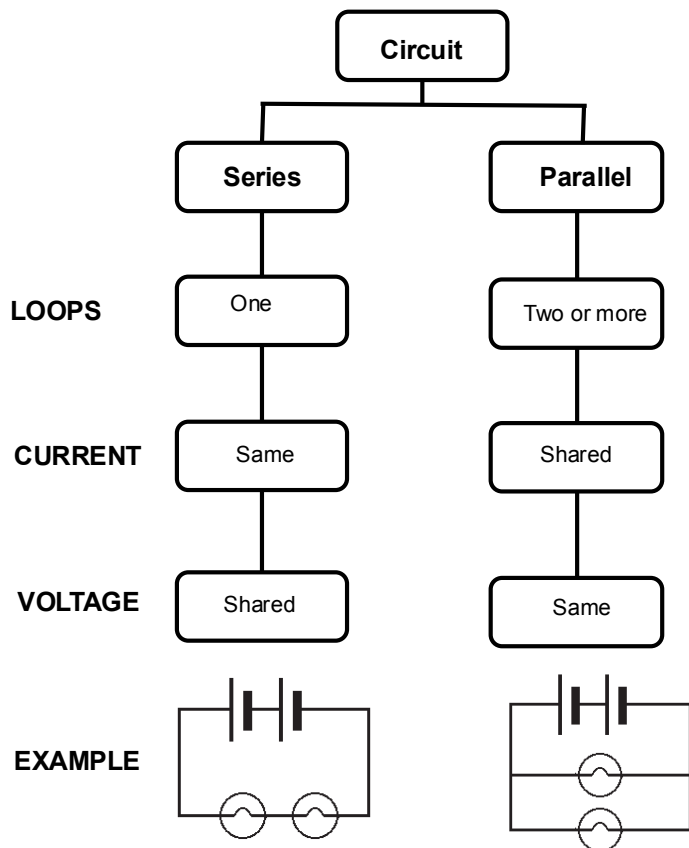
We use special symbols to represent different components, so that all circuit diagram symbols will look the same.

Always use a ruler and pencil to draw the wire in an electrical circuit.



36

37. Series and Parallel circuits



	Potential difference	Current
What is it?	The amount of energy passed from the energy source to the moving electrical charge; or transferred from the charge to other parts of the circuit. Like an electrical push from the cell. It provides energy to the electrons.	Flow of electric charge.
Component	Voltmeter	Ammeter
Measured in	Volts (V)	Amps (A)
Component within a circuit	In parallel (in an extra loop)	In series (within the loop)

37

38. Resistance and Electrostatics

Resistance operates against the flow of electrical charge and makes it hard for charge to pass through.

Measured in ohms (Ω).

Components with resistance reduce the current flowing and shift energy to the surroundings.

resistance (Ω) = potential difference (V) \div current (A).

Electrostatics

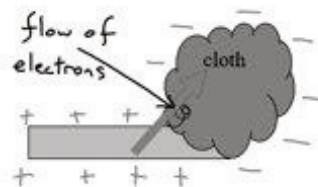
Keyword	Definition
Electrostatic force	A non-contact force between two charged objects.
Negatively charged (-)	An object that has gained electrons.
Positively charged (+)	An object that has lost electrons.

Around a charged object, the electric field affects other charged objects, causing them to be attracted or repelled.

Like charges repel.

Opposite charges attract.

The field strength decreases with distance.



Static electricity is caused when electrons are rubbed from a material (an insulator) and moved onto another material.

One surface gains electrons and becomes negatively charged.

One loses electrons and becomes positively charged.

38

39. Human Reproduction

Keyword	Definition
Fertilisation	Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell..
Gamete	A sex cell. In human males it is a sperm. In females it is an egg.
Menstruation	Loss of the lining of the uterus during the menstrual cycle.
Ovary	Female organ which contains eggs.
Oviduct, or fallopian tube	Carries an egg from the ovary to the uterus Where fertilisation occurs.
Ovulation	Release of an egg cell during the menstrual cycle
Penis	Male organ which transports sperm out of the male's body.
Sperm duct	Transport sperm from testes to penis
Testis (plural testes)	Male organ where sperm are produced.
Uterus or womb	Where an embryo develops in a pregnant woman.
Vagina	Where the penis enters the female's body and sperm is received.

A **sperm** cell is specialised for its job.

It has a pointed head and a tail for swimming.

An **egg** cell is specialised.

It is large and has a protective layer that only allows 1 sperm to get through.

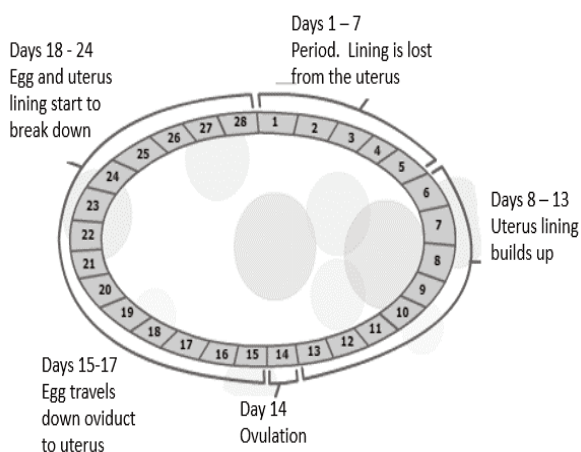
Puberty is the process when by the body undergoes changes to start the process of becoming an adult.

Changes include:

- Growth of underarm and pubic hair
- Growth of facial hair in males
- Development of sperm in testes of males
- Voice gets deeper in males
- Periods (the menstrual cycle) start in females
- Breast development in females

39

40. The Menstrual Cycle and Pregnancy



Pregnancy

A normal human pregnancy lasts for 9 months/40 weeks and the baby develops inside the uterus.

The developing foetus relies on the mother to provide it with oxygen and nutrients, to remove waste and protect it against harmful substances.

Smoking and drinking alcohol can damage the health of the baby.

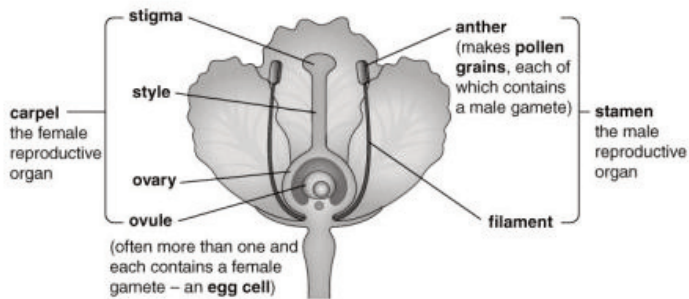
Birth

At the end of pregnancy the baby is born and leaves the female's body through the vagina, or through a cut in the abdomen called a caesarean.

Keyword	Definition
Amniotic fluid	Liquid that surrounds and protects the foetus.
Embryo	A developing baby before organs develop (up to week 8 of pregnancy)
Foetus	A developing baby after 8 weeks of pregnancy
Placenta	Organ that gives the foetus oxygen and nutrients and takes away waste.
Zygote	A fertilised egg cell

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41. Plant Reproduction

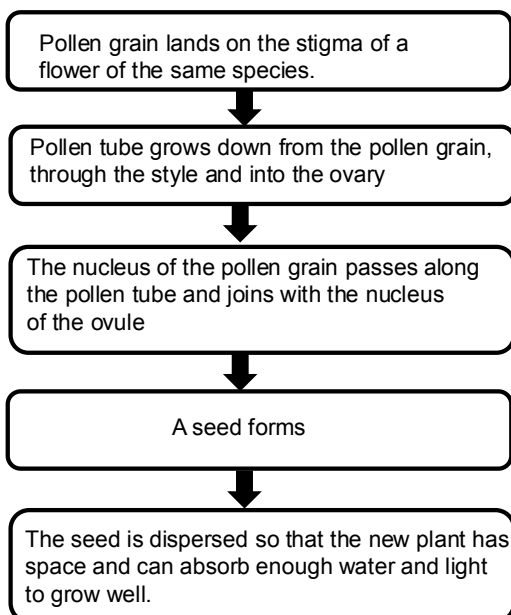


Male parts of the flower	Female parts of the flower
Stamen Each consists of an anther held up on a filament	Stigma The top of the female part of the flower which collects pollen grains
Anthers Produce male sex cells (pollen grains)	Ovary Produces the female sex cells (ovules)
Pollen grain Contains male sex cell	

Structure	Function
Sepal	Protect the unopened flower
Petal	May be brightly coloured to attract insects
Nectary	Produce a sugary solution called nectar, which attracts insects

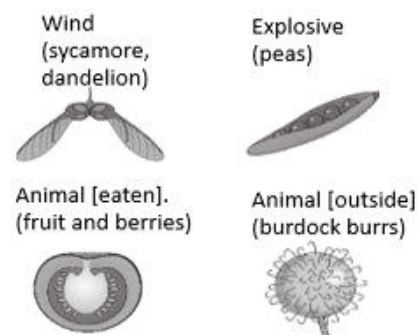
41

42. Plant Fertilisation and Pollination



Pollination

Pollen can be carried by the wind, or by pollinating insects such as bees or other animals.



42

43. Maths in Science

Anomalous result	A number that does not fit the pattern.
------------------	---

Mean
Adding up a list of numbers and dividing by how many numbers are in the list. Exclude any anomalous results.

Median	The middle value when a list of numbers is put in order from smallest to largest.
--------	---

Mode
The most common value in a list of numbers.
If two values are tied then there are two modes.
If more than two values are tied then there is no mode.

Person	Heart rate after 10 star jumps (bpm)	Heart rate after running 200 metres (bpm)	Heart rate after 10 squats (bpm)
1	98	104	87
2	102	107	91
3	96	105	94

Calculating a mean:

Adding up a list of numbers and dividing by how many numbers are in the list.

Example from above: Calculate the mean heart rate in bpm for person 1 over the 3 exercises.

$$98 + 104 + 87 = 289.$$

$$289 \div 3 \text{ (as we have 3 results)} = 96.33 \text{ bpm.}$$

Rounded to 96.3 (1d.p.)

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44. Maths in Science

Calculating percentage:

$$(\text{Part} \div \text{whole}) \times 100$$

e.g. Out of 90 insects, 40 of them were ladybirds.

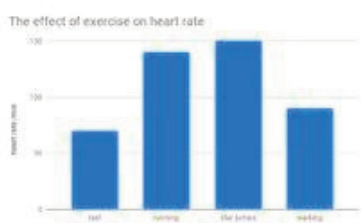
What is the % of ladybirds?

$$(40 \div 90) \times 100 = 44 \%$$

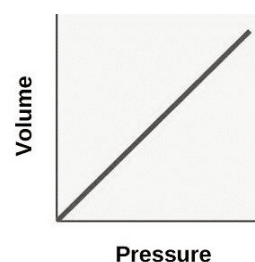
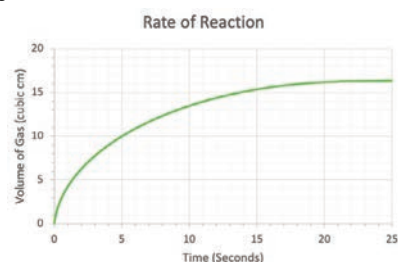
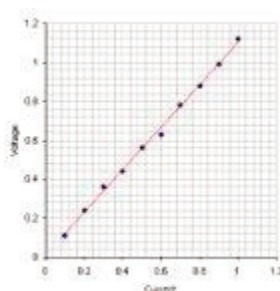
x - axis = left hand column in results table = independent variable

y - axis = right hand column in results table = dependent variable

Categoric data: data put into groups e.g. colour of eyes
Draw a bar chart



Continuous data: data that can take any value e.g. current
Draw a line graph.
Line can be straight OR curved



44

1	2											3	4	5	6	7	0					
<div>Key</div> <div>relative atomic mass atomic symbol name atomic (proton) number</div>																	<div>1 H hydrogen 1</div>		<div>4 He helium 2</div>			
<div>7 Li lithium 3</div>	<div>9 Be beryllium 4</div>																<div>11 B boron 5</div>	<div>12 C carbon 6</div>	<div>14 N nitrogen 7</div>	<div>16 O oxygen 8</div>	<div>19 F fluorine 9</div>	<div>20 Ne neon 10</div>
<div>23 Na sodium 11</div>	<div>24 Mg magnesium 12</div>																<div>27 Al aluminium 13</div>	<div>28 Si silicon 14</div>	<div>31 P phosphorus 15</div>	<div>32 S sulfur 16</div>	<div>35.5 Cl chlorine 17</div>	<div>40 Ar argon 18</div>
<div>39 K potassium 19</div>	<div>40 Ca calcium 20</div>	<div>45 Sc scandium 21</div>	<div>48 Ti titanium 22</div>	<div>51 V vanadium 23</div>	<div>52 Cr chromium 24</div>	<div>55 Mn manganese 25</div>	<div>56 Fe iron 26</div>	<div>59 Co cobalt 27</div>	<div>59 Ni nickel 28</div>	<div>63.5 Cu copper 29</div>	<div>65 Zn zinc 30</div>	<div>70 Ga gallium 31</div>	<div>73 Ge germanium 32</div>	<div>75 As arsenic 33</div>	<div>79 Se selenium 34</div>	<div>80 Br bromine 35</div>	<div>84 Kr krypton 36</div>					
<div>85 Rb rubidium 37</div>	<div>88 Sr strontium 38</div>	<div>89 Y yttrium 39</div>	<div>91 Zr zirconium 40</div>	<div>93 Nb niobium 41</div>	<div>96 Mo molybdenum 42</div>	<div>[98] Tc technetium 43</div>	<div>101 Ru ruthenium 44</div>	<div>103 Rh rhodium 45</div>	<div>106 Pd palladium 46</div>	<div>108 Ag silver 47</div>	<div>112 Cd cadmium 48</div>	<div>115 In indium 49</div>	<div>119 Sn tin 50</div>	<div>122 Sb antimony 51</div>	<div>128 Te tellurium 52</div>	<div>127 I iodine 53</div>	<div>131 Xe xenon 54</div>					
<div>133 Cs caesium 55</div>	<div>137 Ba barium 56</div>	<div>139 La* lanthanum 57</div>	<div>178 Hf hafnium 72</div>	<div>181 Ta tantalum 73</div>	<div>184 W tungsten 74</div>	<div>186 Re rhenium 75</div>	<div>190 Os osmium 76</div>	<div>192 Ir iridium 77</div>	<div>195 Pt platinum 78</div>	<div>197 Au gold 79</div>	<div>201 Hg mercury 80</div>	<div>204 Tl thallium 81</div>	<div>207 Pb lead 82</div>	<div>209 Bi bismuth 83</div>	<div>[209] Po polonium 84</div>	<div>[210] At astatine 85</div>	<div>[222] Rn radon 86</div>					
<div>[223] Fr francium 87</div>	<div>[226] Ra radium 88</div>	<div>[227] Ac* actinium 89</div>	<div>[261] Rf rutherfordium 104</div>	<div>[262] Db dubnium 105</div>	<div>[266] Sg seaborgium 106</div>	<div>[264] Bh bohrium 107</div>	<div>[277] Hs hassium 108</div>	<div>[268] Mt meitnerium 109</div>	<div>[271] Ds darmstadtium 110</div>	<div>[272] Rg roentgenium 111</div>	<div>[285] Cn copernicium 112</div>	<div>[286] Uut ununtrium 113</div>	<div>[289] Fl flerovium 114</div>	<div>[289] Uup ununpentium 115</div>	<div>[293] Lv livermorium 116</div>	<div>[294] Uus ununseptium 117</div>	<div>[294] Uuo ununoctium 118</div>					



INDEPENDENCE: DIAGNOSIS – THERAPY - TEST	
NAME:	CLASS:
TOPIC:	
DIAGNOSIS: The thing I don't understand	
THERAPY: Where am I going to learn about this?	
Which of the templates will I use to transform the information?	
TEST: 5 questions someone can ask me about my new understanding.	



INDEPENDENCE: DIAGNOSE	
NAME:	CLASS:
SUBJECT:	

Be clear about what you know and what you don't know before you begin.

First, use a contents page or a topic list for the subject you are going to revise.

Then, fill in the following table – the topics, and how well you know them.

Next, prioritise. Which topics will you revise first? Spend time studying the topics which will make the biggest difference to your results.

Topic	Knowledge	Priority
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	

Finally, use the **diagnosis – therapy – test** worksheet to plan your independent study.



INDEPENDENCE: PRIORITISE, REDUCE, CATEGORISE, EXTEND

NAME:

CLASS:

TOPIC:

Take a section of text and do the following:

Prioritise: write out the three most important sentences. Rank 1-3 in terms of importance. Justify your decision.

Reduce: reduce the key information to 20 words.

Categorise: sort out the information into three categories. Give each category a title which sums up the information.

Extend: write down three questions you would like to ask an expert in this subject.



INDEPENDENCE: RANKING TRIANGLE

NAME:

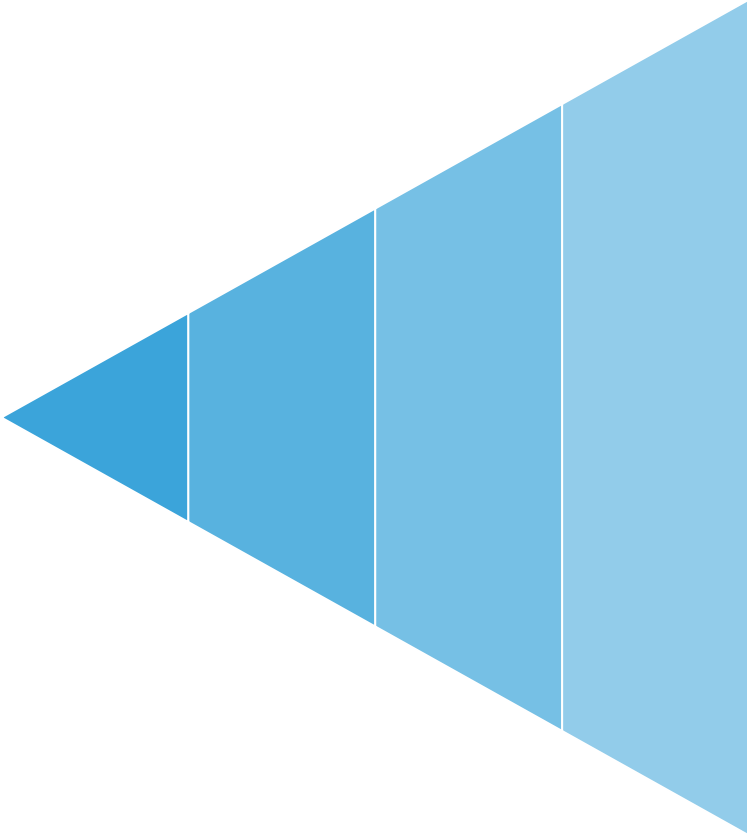
CLASS:

TOPIC:

The most important information goes at the top.

The least important information goes at the bottom.

Justify WHY. Why is it the most important? Why is it the least important?





INDEPENDENCE: QUIZZING

NAME:	CLASS:
TOPIC:	

Read the text and transform it into 10 questions to ask someone.

Question	Answer
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Question stems:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| State... | Explain... | Suggest... |
| Describe... | Evaluate... | Compare... |



INDEPENDENCE: BOXING UP

NAME:	CLASS:
TOPIC:	

Take a section of text. Read it and put your thoughts about the text into different boxes.

Needs a boost: 3 things I did not know:
Almost there: 3 things I understand better now:
I've got these: 3 things I already knew:



INDEPENDENCE: OTHER IDEAS

Steps → flow chart Transform a sequence of steps into a flow chart or a diagram.

Flow chart → steps Transform a flow chart or a diagram into a sequence of steps.

Look, cover, write, check Cover a list of key words. Write them down. Check which ones you have got right. Repeat until you get them all right.

Link key words Take three words from a topic. Link them together in a sentence or a diagram. Repeat until all the key words have been linked.



INDEPENDENCE: Pictionary

NAME:

CLASS:

TOPIC:

Transform the material into 6 pictures – one per paragraph or one per key piece of information. The pictures should represent the information so that they can act as a reminder of what the text said. Underneath each picture, explain your thinking.

1.	2.	3.

4.	5.	6.

