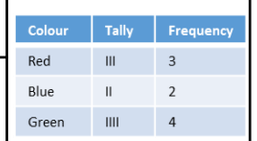
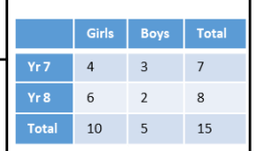
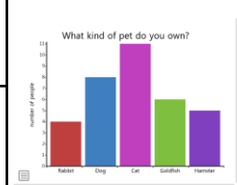
Year 7 – Maths – Summer 2

Unit 18 – pie charts

No.	Question	Answer	Example
18.1	What does qualitative mean?	Data that describes something	Hair colour
18.2	What does quantitative mean?	Data that can be measured or counted	Number of dogs in the park
18.3	What is discrete data?	Data that can only take set values	Shoe size Number of pets you have
18.4	What is continuous data?	Data that can take any value (can be decimal)	Height Weight
18.5	What is primary data?	Data that is collected first hand	Taking a survey
18.6	What is secondary data?	Data that is collected by someone else	The internet
18.7	What is a sample?	A smaller group taken from the total population you are testing	In year 8 there are 200 students, I took a sample of 40 to give my survey.
18.8	What is a tally chart?	A way of collecting data	
18.9	What are three things that tally charts should include?	• The specific category • Tally • Frequency	
18.10	What is a two way table?	Used to represent two sets of data in one table	
18.11	What are three things that two way tables must include?	• One data set along the top row • One data set along the left column • 2 total headings	
18.12	What is a pictogram?	A chart that uses pictures to represent data	
18.13	What three things must a pictogram include?	• A heading column • A sensible picture • A key	
18.14	What is a bar chart?	A way of representing data where the height of each bar represents the frequency	
18.15	What four things must a bar chart have?	• An x-axis representing frequency • A y-axis representing the groups • The bars must be the same width • The axis must go up in equal increments	
18.16	What is a composite bar chart?	A type of bar chart which can represent multiple pieces of data by splitting the bars into sections	
18.17	What is a pie chart?	A way of representing data in a circle out of 360°	
18.18	How do you calculate each angle in a pie chart?	Divide by the total frequency and multiply by 360	

Colour	Tally	Frequency
Red	III	3
Blue	II	2
Green	IIII	4

	Girls	Boys	Total
Yr 7	4	3	7
Yr 8	6	2	8
Total	10	5	15

Unit 19 - %s

No.	Percentage	Fraction	Decimal
19.1	25%	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25
19.2	50%	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5
19.3	75%	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75
19.4	12.5%	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.125
19.5	20%	$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2
19.6	$33.\dot{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$0.\dot{3}$
19.7	$66.\dot{6}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$0.\dot{6}$
19.8	10%	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1
19.9	20%	$\frac{2}{10} = (\frac{1}{5})$	0.2
19.10	30%	$\frac{3}{10}$	0.3
19.11	40%	$\frac{4}{10} = (\frac{2}{5})$	0.4
19.12	50%	$\frac{5}{10}$	0.5
19.13	60%	$\frac{6}{10} = (\frac{3}{5})$	0.6
19.14	70%	$\frac{7}{10}$	0.7
19.15	80%	$\frac{8}{10} = (\frac{4}{5})$	0.8
19.16	90%	$\frac{9}{10}$	0.9
19.17	100%	1 whole	1

Unit 19 - %s (cont.)

No.	Question	Answer	
19.18	How do you find 1% of an amount?	Divide by 100	1% of 70. 70 ÷ 100 = 0.7
19.19	How do you find 10% of an amount?	Divide by 10	10% of 70. 70 ÷ 10 = 7
19.20	How do you find 50% of an amount?	Divide by 2	50% of 70. 70 ÷ 2 = 35
19.21	How do you find 25% of an amount?	Divide by 4	25% of 70. 70 ÷ 4 = 17.5
19.22	How do you express a quantity as a percentage of another?	1. Represent the quantities as a fraction 2. Convert the fraction to decimal	I score 7 out of 25 on a test $\frac{7}{25} = \frac{28}{100}$ $= 28\%$
19.23	How do you compare and order FDP?	Convert them all to be written in the same representation.	20% or $\frac{2}{5}$? 20% = $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5} > 20\%$
19.24	How do you increase by a %?	1. Find the percentage 2. Add it on	Increase £50 by 20% 20% = £10 £50 + £10 = £60
19.25	How do you decrease by a %?	1. Find the percentage 2. Take it away	Decrease £50 by 20% 20% = £10 £50 - £10 = £40

Date (week commencing)	Numbers to learn
3rd Jun	18.1 – 18.7
10th Jun	18.1 – 18.17
17th Jun	18.17 – 19.17
24th Jun	19.1 – 19.17
1st Jul	19.18 – 19.25
8th Jul	19.18 – 19.25

1. 1582
First English Slavery voyage to Africa

2. 1787
Thomas Clarkson set up the Abolition of Slavery Committee

3. 1789
Olaudah Equiano publishes autobiography.

4. 1791
The slave rebellion on St Domingue

5. 1804
The slaves on St Domingue win the rebellion and re name the island Haiti

6. 1807
The Slave Trade is abolished in Britain

7. 1831
'The History of Mary Prince a Slave' published in Britain.

8. 1833
Slavery is abolished in the British Empire

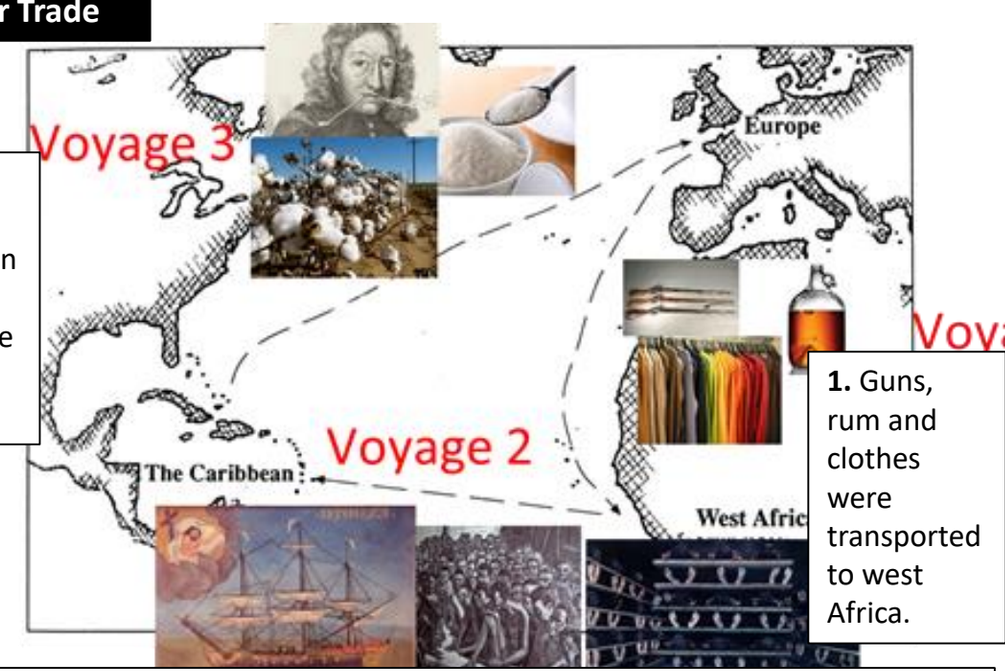
Key Words

1.Slavery	*A slave is a person who is owned by another person. Slaves are forced to work and are not paid.*
2.Abolished	*Abolish means stop something happening by making it illegal.*
3.Triangular Trade	*The Triangular trade was three voyages. A voyage is s trip on a ship. Voyage 1 was from Britain to West Africa. Voyage two was from West Africa to the West Indies. Voyage 3 was from the West Indies to Britain.*
4.Middle Passage	*The Middle Passage was the second voyage of the Triangular Trade. It went left from Africa to the West indies.*
5.Plantation	A plantation had many fields where crops were grown. Crops grown on plantations include tobacco, cotton and sugar cane.
6.West indies	The West Indies are a group of islands. The West Indies are also called the Caribbean Islands.
7.Member of Parliament	Someone who works for the government. Votes for changes and helps the Prime Minister to run the country.
8.Slave Auction	slaves were paraded in front of a buyer and buyer would bid fro them. They were sold to the person who paid the most.
9.Scramble	The slave trader would set a fixed price for his slaves. At a given signal, buyers would rush to the cage and grab a slave they liked best.
10.Voyage	A long journey involving travel by sea in a boat
11.Labour	Physical work done by people. Usually done outside.
12.Quaker	A Christian group
13.Petition	A written request made to an official person such as the government asking for change
14.Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or queen and a large amount of land is ruled by them

Key People

1.Thomas Clarkson	Clarkson founded The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. This helped to persuade MP's to pass the Slave Trade Act of 1807, which abolished British trade in slaves.
2.Olaudah Equiano	An Ex-Slave who moved to England and wrote a book about being a slave. Many people became aware of how terrible slavery was.
3.Toussaint L'Ouverture	In 1791 there was a slave rebellion on St Domingue. He was the leader and eventually won and abolished slavery there in 1804.
4.William Wilberforce	Wilberforce was persuaded to try and convince parliament to abolish the slave trade and for 18 years he regularly introduced anti-slavery laws in parliament. In 1807, the slave trade was finally abolished

Triangular Trade



3. Sugar, tobacco and cotton were transporte d to Britain.

1. Guns, rum and clothes were transported to west Africa.

2. African people were transported to the West Indies (The Middle Passage).

Year 7- Who is responsible for the death of Jesus? Summer

No.	Question	Answer
1	What are the gospels?	The books in the New Testament that teach about Jesus' life. Written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
2	What is crucifixion?	Killing someone by nailing them to a cross
3	What is resurrection?	Coming back to life after you have died
4	What is a disciple?	One of the followers of Jesus
5	Who is Jesus?	A Jewish man who lived 2000 years ago.
6	What did Jesus do?	He taught people about God and performed miracles for people
7	Why is Jesus important to Christians?	A- Christians believe Jesus is God in human form.
8	Why is Jesus important to Christians?	B- He is a role model for Christians and shows them how to behave
9	Why is Jesus important to Christians?	C- He died to save people from their sins
10	Why is Judas responsible for Jesus' death?	A- Made a deal with the chief priests that he would give them Jesus and he would get 30 pieces of silver.
11	Why is Judas responsible for Jesus' death?	B- Greets Jesus with a kiss as a signal to the guards to arrest him
12	Why is Judas responsible for Jesus' death?	C- Hanged himself when he realised Jesus was going to be killed
13	What is the biblical evidence for Judas being guilty?	*"What are you willing to give me if I deliver him over to you?" So they counted out for him thirty pieces of silver*
14	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus' death?	A- His decision what to do with Jesus now he has been arrested
15	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus' death?	B- Asks the crowd who they would rather have feed, Jesus or Barabbas.
16	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus' death?	C- Warned by his wife not to punish the innocent man.
17	Why is Pilate responsible for Jesus' death?	D- Knows he is innocent but puts the blame on the crowd
18	What is the biblical evidence for Pilate being guilty?	*Pilate washes his hands and says 'I am innocent of this man's blood…it is your responsibility'*
19	Why is the crowd responsible for Jesus' death?	A- Answer Pilate saying Barabbas should be freed.
20	Why is the crowd responsible for Jesus' death?	B- Tell Pilate to crucify Jesus
21	What is the biblical evidence for the crowd being guilty?	*'Crucify him, crucify him'*
22	Why are the soldiers responsible for Jesus' death?	A- Soldiers take Jesus away, put a crown of thorns on him and then mocked him.
23	Why are the soldiers responsible for Jesus' death?	B- Soldiers crucify him on the cross
24	What is the biblical evidence for the soldiers being guilty?	*'They struck him on the head with a staff and spat on him'*
25	Why is Jesus responsible for Jesus' death?	A-Know that one of the disciples has betrayed him- why doesn't he run away?
26	Why is Jesus responsible for Jesus' death?	B- Wanted to fulfil the prophecy that said he needed to die to save the people
27	What is the biblical evidence for Jesus being guilty?	*'No one takes (my life) from me, but I give it of my own accord'*
28	Why are the chief priests responsible for Jesus' death?	A- Some Jews didn't trust Jesus, they were jealous of him and wanted to get rid of him.
29	Why are the chief priests responsible for Jesus' death?	B- They schemed to arrest Jesus.
30	Why are the chief priests responsible for Jesus' death?	C- They offered money to Judas to betray Jesus
32	What is the biblical evidence for the chief priests being guilty?	'They schemed to arrest Jesus secretly and kill him'

Keywords

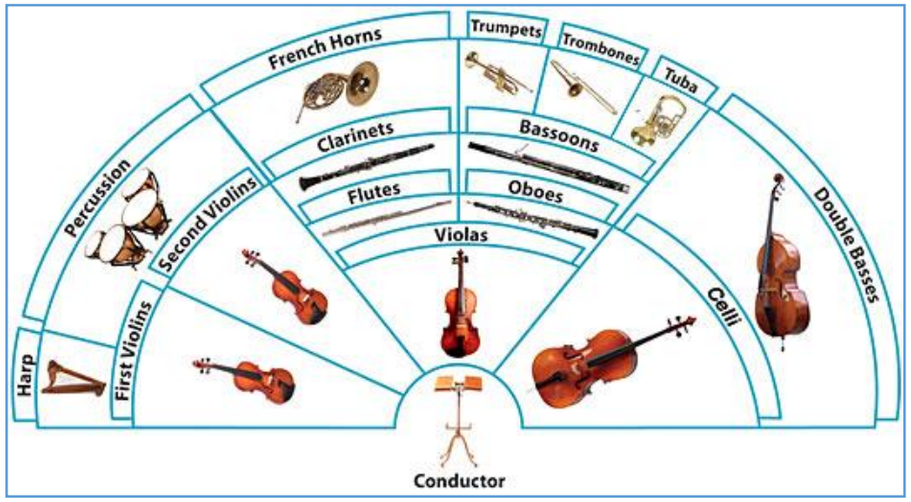
Treble Clef 	A Symbol at the start of the music that tells us to play with our Right Hand (high pitch)
Bass Clef 	A Symbol at the start of the music that tells us to play with our Left Hand (low pitch)
Sharp	A symbol that changes the note from the original white note to the black note to the right of it. E.g. A -> A#
Flat	A symbol that changes the note from the original white note to the black note to the left of it. E.g B -> B*b*
Dynamics	How loud of soft the music is
Melody	The main tune in a piece of music
Rhythm	The (pattern of) beats in a piece of music
Ensemble	A pair or group of people playing music together (e.g. duet, choir, orchestra, band)
Instrumentation	Which instrument you can hear (e.g. piano, flute, strings)

Composers of Music

Mozart, Beethoven, Vivaldi, Grieg, Bach

The Orchestra

String	High Pitch: Violin, Viola Low Pitch: Cello, Double Bass
Brass	High Pitch: Trumpet, Cornet, French Horn Low Pitch: Trombone, Tuba
Percussion	Instruments that you hit or shake! Timpani, triangle, snare drum, cymbals, triangle
Woodwind	High Pitch: Piccolo, Flute, Clarinet, Oboe Low Pitch: Bassoon

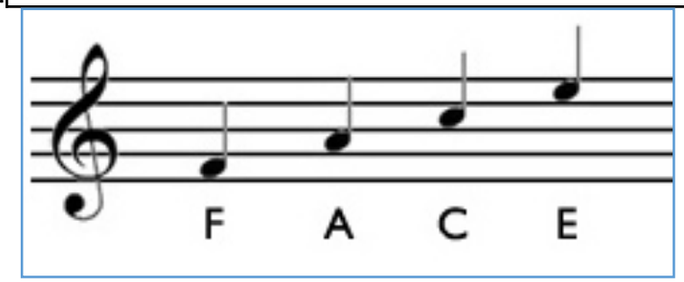


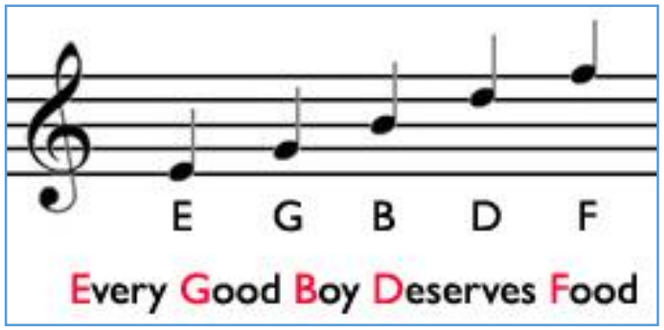
The 'Feel' or 'Mood' of music

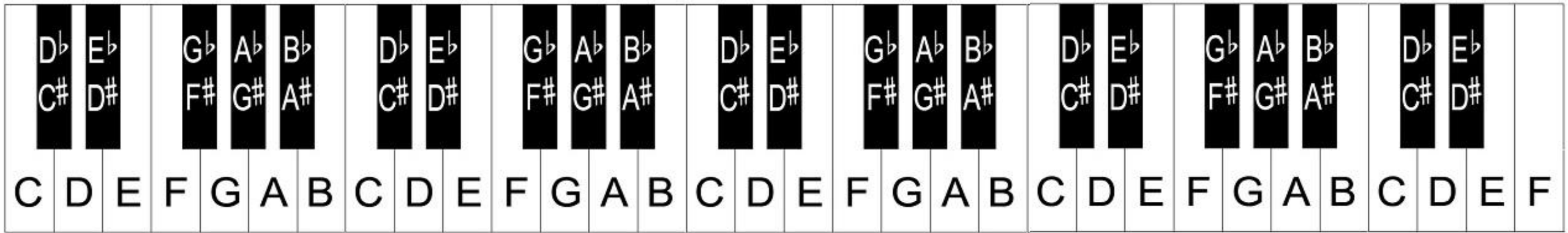
HAPPY/LIVELY
- Fast Tempo
- Major Tonality
- Mid to high pitch
- Mid to loud dynamics

SAD/MOURNFUL:
- Slow Tempo
- Minor Tonality
- Low-pitched notes
- Quiet dynamics

SUSPENSE/TENSION/UNEASE:
- Low-pitched notes
- Sustained (long) notes or chords
  Slow tempo (might speed up)
- Quiet dynamics (might get louder)







Writing Accurately

Writing accurately is a valuable skill and helps you express your ideas clearly and creatively across all subjects. Below are some of the important features of accurate writing for you to master. Remember: once you have mastered the rules, you can break them for your own creative effects.

Grammar		Punctuation	
Verb	A word used to describe an action, state or occurrence	Capital Letter	An upper case letter used to after a full stop to begin a sentence or to indicate a proper noun.
Auxiliary Verb	A verb used to form tenses, moods and voices of other verbs: be, do, have, can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will would	Full Stop	. Used to mark the end of a sentence.
Finite Verbs	The main verb of the sentence which must change if one of tense, person or number changes.	Exclamation Mark	! Used at the end of an exclamatory sentence to show strong emotion.
Non-Finite Verbs	A secondary verb in a sentence that can always be used even if the tense, person or number in the sentence changes.	Question Mark	? Used to indicate an interrogative sentence or rhetorical question.
Past Participle	A word formed of a verb ending in 'ED' used as an adjective to describe a noun e.g. 'The scared man jumped forward.'	Interrobang	?! Informally used to indicate disbelief.
Present Participle	A word formed of a verb ending in 'ING' used as an adjective to describe a noun e.g. 'The laughing man jumped forward.'	Semi-Colon	; Used to join two related independent clauses.
Gerund	A verb that functions as a noun e.g. 'Swimming is my favourite sport'	Colon	: Used to precede lists, expansions or explanations.
Common Noun	A word that is used to identify a class of people, places or things e.g. children, countryside, chairs	Dash	- Used to separate information from an independent clause or parenthetically.
Proper Noun	A word use to name a particular people, place or thing e.g. Chris, East Anglia, Nimbus3000	Comma – Lists	, Used to separate items in a list.
Adverb	A word that is used to modify a verb e.g. 'He ran quickly.'	Comma – Separating Dependent and Independent Clauses	, Used to separate dependent clauses from independent clauses.
Adjective	A word that is used to modify a noun e.g. 'The tall teacher talked to the class.'	Brackets	() Used to indicate an afterthought which if omitted leaves a grammatically complete sentence.
Subject	The person, place or thing that is carrying out an action or being something e.g. 'The boy shouted loudly.'	Apostrophe – Possessive	' Used to indicate ownership.
Object	The person, place or thing that is having an action done to it e.g. 'The boy shouted loudly into the megaphone.'	Apostrophe – Omission	' Used to indicate a missing letter.
Independent Clause	A clause that can stand alone as a sentence e.g. 'The cat sat on the mat'.	Ellipsis	… Used to indicate a sudden change in topic, omitted words or a long pause.
Dependent Clause	A clause that depends on an independent clause to make sense e.g. 'Without turning around, the cat sat on the mat'.	**Common Errors**	
Embedded Clause	A dependent clause that is embedded within an independent clause e.g. 'The man, who appeared from nowhere, sat next to the cat'.	Fragments	Sentences that do not contain an independent clause.
Declarative	A sentence that makes a declaration e.g. 'She sells sea shells.'	Comma Splices	Two or more independent clauses separated by a comma.

Year 7 – Science – Summer 2 – Reproduction and Variation

Reproduction		
1	Name the 5 key parts of the female reproductive system	Ovary, fallopian tubes, cervix, uterus, vagina
2	Name the 3 key parts of the male reproductive system	Testis, sperm duct, penis
3	Define "gamete"	Sex cells
4	Define "fertilisation"	Nucleus of male and female sex cell joining
5	Define "ovulation"	Releasing an egg
6	Define "menstruation"	Losing uterus lining
7	Define "gestation period"	Time take for a baby to develop from fertilisation
8	Define "placenta"	Organ providing foetus with oxygen and nutrients
9	Define "umbilical cord"	Tube connecting foetus to placenta
10	Approximately how long does human pregnancy last for?	9 months

Reproduction 2		
1	Define "embryo"	A ball of undifferentiated cells
2	Define "foetus"	A ball of undifferentiated cells
3	Define "foetus"	A developing baby in the uterus
4	What is the fluid surround a developing baby called?	Amniotic fluid
5	Define "trimester"	3 month period
6	What 3 developments occur in the baby during the first trimester?	1) All major organs form, 2) fingers, toes and face, 3) heart starts to beat
7	What 3 developments occur in the baby during the second trimester?	1) Baby begins to kick, 2) eyelashes and fingernails form, 3) baby can hear and swallow
8	What 3 developments occur in the baby during the third trimester?	1) Eyes open and close, 2) organs function, 3) baby gains fat
9	What happens to the mother's cervix and uterus walls during birth	The cervix relaxes and muscles in uterus walls contract
10	Define "infertile"	Unable to have a baby

Variation		
1	Define "genetic variation"	Differences caused by your DNA
2	Define "environmental variation"	Differences caused by the environment around you
3	State 2 examples of genetic variation	Eye colour and ear lobe shape
4	State 2 examples of environmental variation	Scars and tattoos
5	State 3 examples of variation caused by environmental and genetic variation	Weight, height, skin colour
6	Define "continuous variation"	A range of differences
7	Define "discontinuous variation"	Differences limited to categories
8	Give 2 examples of "continuous variation"	Skin colour, weight
9	Give 2 examples of "discontinuous variation"	Shoe size, sex
10	Why are we not genetically identical to our parents?	Inherit half of our DNA from each parent

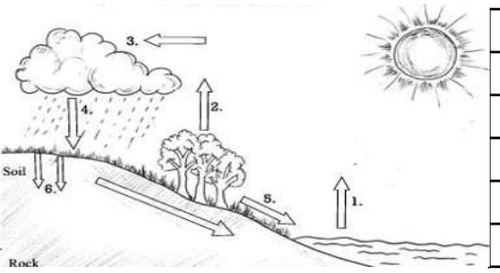
Genetic Cross Diagrams		
1	Name the diagram that is predict genetic characteristics of an organism	Punnett square
2	Define “genotype”	The combination of alleles
3	Define "phenotype"	The characteristic shown e.g. blue eyes
4	Define "heterozygous"	Two different alleles
5	Define "homozygous"	Two of the same alleles
6	Define "offspring"	The organisms produced in reproduction
7	Define "gene"	A section of DNA coding for a protein
8	Define "allele"	A form of a gene
9	Define "dominant allele"	The allele that is always expressed
10	Define "recessive"	The allele that is expressed only if two copies are present

Maths in Science		
1	Which type of average is calculated by adding up all data values and dividing by the number of pieces of data?	Mean
2	Where is the origin on a graph?	0,0
3	Which term means "extending a line of best fit to estimate a value from outside a given data set"?	Extrapolate
4	Which type of average is calculated by putting all of the data into order and then finding the middle number?	Median
5	Which type of average is calculated by putting all of the data into order and then finding the most common number?	Mode
6	What should you do before calculating a mean?	Remove any anomalies
7	How do you calculate surface area of a cuboid?	Sum of all the 2D faces
8	Which term means "estimate a value from within a given data set"?	Interpolate
9	What is calculated by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value?	Range
10	How do you calculate volume of a cuboid?	Area of the cross section x depth

Year 7 – Art – Natural Form

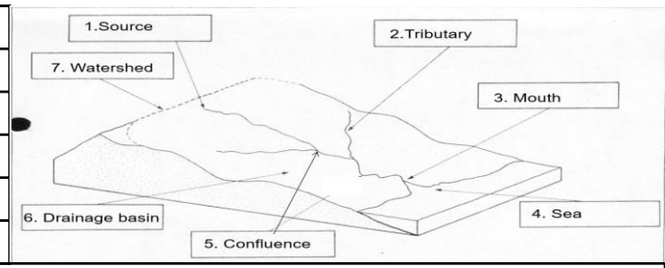
1	What is tone?	Different qualities of darkness and light.	12	What is content?	The imagery contained within the work.
2	What is texture?	The feel of a surface e.g. rough/ smooth.	13	What is context?	Why and when the work was made.
3	What is line?	A mark made by a point moving on a surface.	14	What is mood?	How the work makes you feel.
4	What is form?	The three dimensional quality of an object.	15	What is process?	How the work was made.
5	What is shape?	The outline of an object.	16	What is form?	How and where the formal elements have been used.
6	What is colour?	Different hues caused by light refracting on a surface.	17	What is evaluation?	Your overall opinion of the work.
7	What is positive space?	The space within a painting or sculpture that contains the important objects/ information.	18	What is critical analysis?	A way of breaking down and studying different parts of an artwork.
8	What is negative space?	The space within a painting or sculpture that does not contain the important objects/ information.	19	Who was Giorgia O'Keefe?	An American painter famous for her paintings of skulls and flowers.
9	What is composition?	The arrangement of objects within an artwork.	20	What are primary colours?	RED, BLUE, YELLOW: These colours can be mixed to create all other colours.
10	What is perspective drawing?	A technique used to show different distance on a flat surface.	21	What are secondary colours?	GREEN, ORANGE, PURPLE: These colours are made by mixing together two primary colours.
11	What is juxtaposition?	Placing two or more objects together for a contrasting effect.	22	What are tertiary colours?	A very wide range of BROWN colours. These colours are made by mixing together primary and secondary colours.

Year 7 - The Geography Knowledge - Summer 2



1. Evaporation	When the sun heats up water from the sea and it goes into the air.
2. Transpiration	When the sun heats up water from the leaves of trees.
3. Condensation	When water vapour cools and turns into clouds
4. Precipitation	Rain, hail, sleet and snow that falls from the clouds
5. Surface run-off	When the water runs off the surface of the ground.
6. Groundwater flow	When water goes into the ground (infiltration) and flows through the rocks/soil underground.

Drainage Basin	The area of land in which water drains into a specific river.
Watershed	The boundary of a drainage basin. It separates one drainage basin from another. It is usually high land.
Source	The point where the river begins.
Tributary	A stream or small river that joins a larger stream or big river.
Confluence	A point where two streams or rivers meet.
Mouth	The point where the river meets the sea or ocean.



Embankment (levees)	High banks built on or near riverbanks. Raising the riverbank allows the river to hold more water. Sometimes they can be ineffective after very heavy rainfall.
Flood Relief Channel	A man-made river channel connected to the main river channel to divert water after heavy rain. Controls the amount of water in the main river = control flooding. Unnatural and expensive.
Channelisation	Deepening and/or straightening the river. The water moves through the channel more quickly = the water never has time to build up and flood. More water is taken downstream = flooding downstream. Unnatural and expensive.
Afforestation	Trees are planted in the drainage basin. Trees intercept and store water = reduces the amount of water in the river channel. They are environmentally friendly. Land cannot be used for other activities (e.g. farming)
Land Use Zoning	Land is allocated for different uses according to the risk of flooding. *Land closest to the river, at high risk, is used as parkland/playing fields. Land further from the river is used for housing and industry.* Reduces cost of flood as less expensive land is destroyed. Flood still occurs. Land value next to rivers is less.
Flood Warning System	Rivers are carefully watched and if the water level rises, an alarm is sounded. People can prepare for the flood or evacuate. Flood still occurs. People don't always have enough response time.

TEWKESBURY FLOODS

Where: Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, West England

When and why: On July 21st 2007, 83mm of rain fell in just a few hours, leading to the River Severn bursting its banks.

SOCIAL EFFECTS	ECONOMIC EFFECTS	ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
• *50,000 homes were flooded and 850 families moved into temporary housing* • *13 people died.* • *140,000 home lost water services for up to 2 months.* • *Homes and hospitals lost electricity for 48 hours.*	• *9000 businesses were flooded.* • *The flood cost local councils £140 million.* • *Floodwater (containing sewage) flooded agricultural fields (farm land) and destroyed crops*	• *Habitats were flooded, affecting wildlife.* • *Floodwater (containing sewage) flooded agricultural fields (farm land) and destroyed crops*

Erosion	The wearing away and removal of material due to fast flowing water.
Transportation	The river carries the eroded material downstream.
Deposition	The river drops the material it is carrying when it loses energy (slower)

Meander – a bend in the river

1. It starts with a slight bend. Water moves faster on the outside of the bend and slower on the inside.
2. The fast water erodes the outside of the bend. The slower water deposits material on the inside of the bend.
3. Continued erosion and deposition makes the bend bigger.

Oxbow Lake – a U shaped lake near a river

1. Over time erosion makes the meander bend larger and the neck narrows.
2. Eventually the neck breaks through and the water takes the most direct route, avoiding the meander.
3. As less water is flowing through the meander, the energy is reduced = deposition. The meander is blocked off and an oxbow lake is created.

Year 7 – Summer 2 - Spanish - Film

1	pelear	to fight	16	vamos a nadar	we are going to swim
2	capturar	to catch	17	van a nadar	they are going to swim
3	viajar	to travel	18	nadé	I swam
4	encontrar	to meet	19	nadó	he / she swam
5	engañar	to trick	20	nadaron	they swam
6	tocar	to play (music)	21	me gusta	I like
7	montar	to climb	22	no me gusta	I don't like
8	escapar	to escape	23	creo que	I believe that
9	enamorarse	to fall in love	24	pienso que	I think that
10	torturar	to torture	25	sin embargo	however
11	descubrir	to describe	26	me hace reír	it makes me laugh
12	nadar	to swim	27	me hace sonreír	**it makes me smile**
13	pasar	to happen	28	me hace sentir feliz	it makes me feel happy
14	voy a nadar	I am going to swim	29	me hace sentir triste	it makes me feel sad
15	va a nadar	he / she is going to swim	30	me vuelve loco/a	it drives me crazy