



Huish Episcopi Academy

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Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7

Spring Term A

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

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Ambition

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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Oliver Twist

Key Terminology		
1	allegory	A story that contains a moral or lesson for its reader.
2	antagonist	The main character that goes against the protagonist (often a villain).
3	protagonist	The main character that the story follows.
4	Implicit characterisation	When a writer creates a fictional character and subtly reveals details that we can infer about the character.
5	Explicit characterisation	When a writer creates a fictional character and tells us explicit and obvious details e.g. appearance, age, occupation.
6	Narrative structure	The structure of the story from beginning to end.
7	exposition	The opening of a story in which the writer establishes character and setting.
8	climax	The peak moment of tension in a story when the protagonist is faced with a problem.
9	resolution	The end of the story when all of the problems are overcome and there are no questions left to be answered.
10	juxtaposition	The placement of two ideas, characters, settings, etc. to compare and contrast the two.
11	Narrative perspective	The point of view that the story is being told from.
12	dialect	A way of speaking and pronunciation that is specific to a region or area.
13	tension	The feeling of uncertainty or anxiety due to moments and events in a story.
14	foreshadowing	When a writer provides hints as to what will happen later in the story.
15	Cliff-hanger	The end of a scene, chapter or story where the events are not resolved and we are left with unanswered questions.
16	Word class	A category to sort words in to their different types e.g. adjectives, verbs, nouns and adverbs.
17	Writer's methods	The language and structural techniques that a writer might use in their writing e.g. metaphor, repetition, characterisation.
18	embedded quotation	A quotation that is introduced and placed in to an analytical paragraph by explaining who said it and when it was said.
19	analytical paragraph	A paragraph that analyses a text by explaining what a writer is showing us, how they choose to show us this and why they show us this in that way.

Key Vocabulary		
1	poverty	The state of being extremely poor, living without the sufficient resources to live a happy and healthy life.
2	corrupt	Using your power for personal gain, often at the detriment/harm of others.
3	vulnerable	Being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed either physically or emotionally.
4	naïve	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom or judgement.
5	malicious	Behaviour that intentionally causes harm to someone or something else.
6	moral	Behaviour that is considered good and noble.
7	immoral	Behaviour that is considered wicked and evil.
8	merciless	Shows no mercy, does not show concern for the effect their actions have on others.
9	exploitation	The act of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit themselves.
10	villainous	Showing behaviour that is associated with a villain: evil, wicked, cruel.
11	unhygienic	Describes somewhere that is lacking the cleanliness we would expect in order to live a healthy life.
12	empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of someone else.
13	orphan	A child whose parents are no longer living.

Key Context		
1	Victorian Era	A period of time in British history when Queen Victoria was on the throne (1837 – 1901).
2	The Poor Law	A law passed by the British government in 1834 that placed poor people who could not afford to live in to workhouses.
3	Workhouse	A place the poor were sent to complete work in return for a bed and a meal.
4	antisemitism	Discrimination or hatred towards Jewish people.
5	transportation	A punishment in which criminals convicted of a crime were sent to other countries within the British colony to work instead of going to prison or be executed.
6	Debtor's prison	A prison specifically for people who owed money or couldn't pay their bills.
7	Pick-pocket	A person (usually a child) who steals by taking things from people's pockets.
8	Overpopulation	When a place has too many people living in it because the number of people exceeds the amount of resources available e.g. food, houses, water, etc.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Science Knowledge Organiser 7.04 Chemical Changes

UNIT 1 CHEMICAL REACTIONS KEYWORDS

1	atom	the smallest particle of matter, which all things are made of.
2	element	a pure substance that is made of only one type of atom.
3	molecule	a small number of atoms chemically joined.
4	compound	made up of two or more different elements chemically joined.
5	chemical bond	a strong force that holds atoms together.
6	chemical reaction	when atoms are rearranged by breaking existing chemical bonds and forming new ones
7	reactants	the chemicals we start with in a chemical reaction; always shown on the left of the arrow reactants → products
8	products	the chemicals we make in a chemical reaction; always shown on the right of the arrow reactants → products
9	chemical formulae	the way that chemical symbols and numbers are written to show how many of each type of atom are present.
10	conservation of mass	atoms are not created nor destroyed during chemical reactions, so in any reaction: total mass of reactants = total mass of products

UNIT 3 PROPERTIES OF METALS KEYWORDS

1	conductor	allows electrical current or thermal energy to flow easily
2	sonorous	makes a ringing sound when hit
3	malleable	easy to reshape without breaking
4	ductile	can be drawn out into long wires

UNIT 2 TYPES OF REACTION

1	oxidation reaction	when a substance reacts with oxygen and becomes oxidised.
2	combustion reaction	an example of an oxidation reaction where a fuel is burnt in oxygen. Combustion of fuels makes carbon dioxide and water Fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water
3	thermal decomposition reaction	when a substance is broken down with heat to form two or more products.
4	exothermic reaction	when energy is released to the surroundings. Temperature of the surroundings increase.
5	endothermic reaction	when energy is taken in from the surroundings. Temperature of the surroundings decrease.

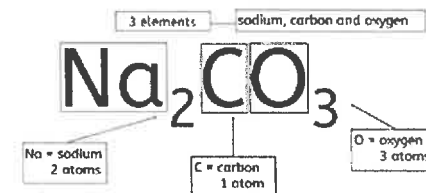
UNIT 4 CHEMICAL LITERACY

A chemical formula uses chemical symbols and numbers to show how many of each atom is present in a compound.

The small numbers (subscript) go at the bottom.

For example: CO₂ is correct;

CO₂ and CO² are wrong.



State symbols: (s) – solid, (l) – liquid, (g) – gas, and (aq) – aqueous solution (dissolved in water).

The state symbol comes after the chemical formula and is written in lower case and in brackets. E.g. CuCO₃(s) → CuO(s) + CO₂(g)

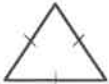

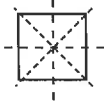
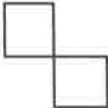

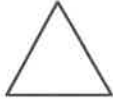
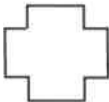

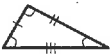

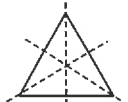

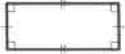
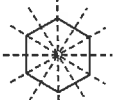

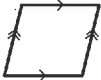

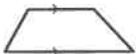



Naming metal and non-metal compounds

The metal element (furthest left on the periodic table) comes first in the name of the compound. The ending for the non-metal is shortened and changed to '-ide'.

E.g. iron + sulfur → iron sulfide

Primes, Factors and Multiples			
1) Factor	Any whole number that divides exactly into another number leaving no remainder is a factor. Factors of 20 are: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20	2) Multiple	The result of multiplying a number with a whole number (all times tables!). The multiples of 7: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70 ...
3) Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The HCF of 2 or more numbers is the largest number that is a factor of each of those numbers. E.g. HCF of 18 and 45 = 9 18: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 45: 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45	4) Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The LCM of 2 or more numbers is the smallest number that is a multiple of each of those numbers. E.g. LCM of 6 and 8 = 24 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60 8: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80
5) Prime Numbers	A prime number only has two distinct factors: 1 and itself. 2 is the only even prime number. 1 is not a prime number. Prime numbers between 1 and 100 are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97		

Expanding and Factorising 1			
1) Expand	Multiply out the bracket(s) in the expression. E.g. $3(5x + 7) = 15x + 21$	2) Factorise	Identify the HCF and rewrite the expression with brackets. E.g. $6x^2 + 9x = 3x(2x + 3)$

Polygons					
1) 3 sides	Triangle	2) 4 sides	Quadrilateral	23) Line symmetry	24) Rotational symmetry
3) 5 sides	Pentagon	4) 6 sides	Hexagon	<p>The mirror lines of a shape. If a polygon is regular, the number of sides is equal to the number of lines of symmetry.</p>	<p>The number of positions in which the rotated object appears unchanged. The number of positions is called the order of the symmetry. For example, Order 3 tells us that a shape can be rotated into three positions where the shape appears unchanged.</p>
5) 7 sides	Heptagon	6) 8 sides	Octagon		
7) 9 sides	Nonagon	8) 10 sides	Decagon		
9) 11 sides	Hendecagon	10) 12 sides	Dodecagon		
11) Equilateral Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 equal angles • 3 equal sides 	12) Isosceles Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 equal angles • 2 equal sides 	<p>Four lines of symmetry</p>  <p>Square</p>	 <p>Order 2</p>  <p>No rotational symmetry</p>  <p>Order 3</p>  <p>Order 4</p>  <p>Order 5</p>
13) Scalene Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All angles are different • All sides are different 	14) Right-angled Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One angle of 90° • Can be isosceles or scalene 	<p>Three lines of symmetry</p>  <p>Equilateral Triangle</p>	
15) Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 right angles • 4 equal sides • 2 pairs of parallel sides 	16) Rectangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 right angles • 2 pairs of parallel sides • 2 pairs of equal sides 	<p>Six lines of symmetry</p>  <p>Regular Hexagon</p>	
17) Parallelogram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 pairs of equal sized angles • 2 pairs of parallel sides • 2 pairs of equal sides 	18) Rhombus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 equal sides • 2 pairs of equal sized angles • 2 pairs of parallel sides 	<p>Five lines of symmetry</p>  <p>Regular Pentagon</p>	
19) Trapezium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 pair of parallel sides 	20) Right-angled Trapezium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 right angles • 1 pair of parallel sides 		
21) Isosceles Trapezium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 pair of parallel sides • 2 pairs of equal sides • 2 pairs of equal sized angles 	22) Kite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 pair of equal sized angles • 2 pairs of equal sides 		

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 RE Knowledge Organiser – Judaism

Knowledge Organiser Judaism					
1	Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Coming of age ceremony for Jewish boys and girls at age of 12 or 13; a boy or girl becomes a Jewish adult.	11	The Western Wall	The holiest site where Jews are allowed to pray, it is all that remains of the first Jewish temple.
2	Abraham	In Judaism, he is the founder of the faith.	12	Shema	Centerpiece of daily morning and evening prayer services; the essential prayer in all of Judaism.
3	Moses	In Judaism, he is a prophet who delivered the Torah to the Jewish people and led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt.	13	Shabbat	The Jewish day of rest.
4	Torah	The law of God as revealed to Moses and recorded in the first five books of the Hebrew scriptures.	14	Pesach (Passover)	Jewish celebration which remembers the Hebrews' freedom from slavery in Egypt.
5	Mitzvot	The 613 rules outlined for Jewish people in the Torah.	15	Seder	A Jewish ritual service and ceremonial dinner for the first night or first two nights of Passover.
6	Tanakh	The Jewish Scriptures comprising the books of law, the prophets, and collected writings.	16	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	The holiest day of the year where Jews spend most of the day in the Synagogue.
7	Talmud	The body of Jewish civil and ceremonial law and legend.	17	Anti-Semitism	Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.
8	Orthodox Judaism	A major branch within Judaism which teaches strict following of Jewish law and its traditional observances.	18	Tikkun Olam	(Hebrew for "world repair") has come to refer to social action and the pursuit of social justice.
9	Reform Judaism	A branch of Judaism which has reformed or abandoned aspects of Orthodox Jewish worship and ritual in an attempt to adapt to modern life.	19	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression.
10	Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.	20	Haredi	An ultra-orthodox branch of Judaism.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Monarchs

Key Terms		
1	Henry II	King of England from 1154
2	John I	An unpopular king who ruled England from 1199
3	Richard II	King of England during the Peasants' Revolt
4	Wat Tyler	The leader of the Peasants' Revolt
5	Revolt	A violent attack against authority
6	Rebellion	An organised challenge to authority
7	Monarch	A queen or king
8	High treason	A crime against the monarch
9	Miasma	The belief in a bad smell which caused disease
10	Male primogeniture	The first-born male child who inherits everything from his parents
11	Challenge	To threaten someone's position or authority

Key Dates		
13	1170	Murder of Thomas Beckett
14	1215	Magna Carta
15	1348	Black Death arrive in England
16	1381	Peasants' Revolt

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Religion

Key Terms		
1	Excommunication	To be thrown out of the Church
2	Clergy	Someone who works for the Church
3	Laity	The local community who go to Church services
4	Archbishop	The most senior bishop in a country
5	Monastery	A community of monks
6	Abbey	An important monastery
7	Tithe	A tax paid to the Church
8	Confession	To tell a priest about your sins so that you can be forgiven
9	Salvation	Being saved from Hell
10	Damnation	Punished in Hell
11	Purgatory	A place where sinners go after death until their sins have been forgiven
12	Anti-Semitism	The hatred of Jewish people
13	Jew	A person who is descended from Jews and/or believes in the Jewish faith
14	Relic	An object of religious importance such as saints' bones
15	Galen	An Ancient Greek doctor who believed in the Theory of the Four Humours

Key Terms		
16	Martyr	Someone who dies for their beliefs
17	Mass	A Church service performed in Latin
18	Persecution	Treating someone badly because of their identity
19	Pilgrimage	A religious journey
20	Benefit of the Clergy	The right for a clergyman accused of a crime to be tried in a Church court

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 4 Topic Rivers

The Hydrological Cycle

1	Hydrological cycle	Movement of water between the atmosphere land and oceans
2	Precipitation	Water droplets fall as rain, snow, hail or sleet
3	Evaporation	Water is heated and turns to water vapour
4	Condensation	Water vapour cool and turns back into water droplets
5	Transpiration	Evaporation from plants and trees
6	Infiltration	When water sinks into the ground
7	Throughflow	When water travels through the soil
8	Groundwater	Water which is stored underground in rock
9	Percolation	Water slowly sinks into rocks

River landforms

1	Upper course	The top of the river in highland
2	Waterfall	A drop when rivers flow over hard and soft rock
3	V-Shaped valley	The shape of the valley in the upper course
4	Meander	A bend in the river
5	Ox Bow lake	When a bend is cut off a meander
6	Levee	Natural banks on the side of the river
7	Floodplain	The flat land beside of the river that floods
8	Estuary	Where the river meets the sea

River Processes

1	Erosion	Material is removed from the river bed and banks
2	Transportation	Sediment is moved by the river current
3	Deposition	Sediment is dropped by the river when it loses energy
4	Attrition	Rocks collide and become smaller
5	Abrasion	Rocks scrape along the bed and banks
6	Hydraulic action	The force of the water, forces air into cracks
7	Solution	Soluble particles are dissolved
8	Suspension	Small material floats
9	Traction	Large material rolls
10	Solution	Very small material is dissolved
11	Saltation	Medium sized material bounces

River flooding

1	Urbanisation	When fields are covered with urban surfaces
2	Deforestation	Cutting down trees
3	Hard engineering	Man-made structures built to stop flooding
4	Soft engineering	Natural approaches to stop flooding
5	Dams	Large walls which block a rivers flow
6	Dredging	Removing sediment to make the river deeper
7	Afforestation	Planting trees
8	Flood plain zoning	Using land next to the river for recreation or grazing

3.1.1 Quelles matières as-tu le lundi? - What lessons do you have on Mondays?

Le lundi j'ai...	On Mondays I have...
Le lundi on a...	On Mondays we have...
L'anglais	English
L'informatique	ICT
L'EPS (éducation physique et sportive)	P.E.
L'allemand	German
L'espagnol	Spanish
L'instruction civique	Citizenship
L'histoire	History
La religion	R.E.
La géographie	Geography
La musique	Music
La technologie	Technology
Le théâtre	Drama
Le français	French
Les maths	Maths
Les sciences	Science
Les arts plastiques	Art
Le matin	In the morning
L'après-midi	In the afternoon
À ... heures	At ... o'clock
À ... heures et demie	At half past ...

3.1.2 Quelle est ta matière préférée? - What is your favourite subject? Quelles matières aimes-tu? - Which subjects do you like?

Ma matière préférée est...	My favourite subject is...
Parce que/car c'est...	Because it's...
Ce n'est pas...	It isn't...
Compiqué	Complicated
On a beaucoup de devoirs	We get lots of homework
J'aime/Je n'aime pas le/la prof	I like/I don't like the teacher
Je préfère...	I prefer...
Plus intéressant/e(s) que...	More interesting than...
Moins intéressant/e(s) que...	Less interesting than...

3.2 Décris-moi tes profs - Describe your teachers to me

Mon/ma prof préféré(e) s'appelle...	My favourite teacher is called...
Mon/ma prof de/d'...	My ...(subject) teacher
Elle/il est grand(e)/ petit(e)/de taille moyenne	S/he is tall/small/average height
Elle/il a les cheveux courts/longs/blonds/ gris/ noirs/bruns/raides/frisés	S/he has short/long/blonde/grey/ black/ brown/straight/curly hair
Elle/il porte des lunettes	S/he wears glasses
Elle/il est...	S/he is...
Elle/il nous aide	S/he helps us
Elle/il explique des choses bien	S/he explains things well
Elle/il n'explique pas bien	S/he doesn't explain well
Elle/il crie	S/he shouts



3.3 Décris ton collège - Describe your school

Mon collège est...	My school is...
Il y a ... bâtiment(s)	There are ... buildings
Dans mon collège il y a...	In my school there is/are...
Les salles de classe	Classrooms
Les laboratoires de sciences	Science labs
Un court de tennis/de basket	A tennis/basketball court
Un terrain de sport	A playing field
Un gymnase	A sports hall
Un théâtre	A theatre
Une cantine/une cafétéria	A canteen
Une salle informatique	A computer room
Une salle des profs	A staffroom
Une bibliothèque	A library
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Je voudrais...	I would like...
Un/une autre...	Another...
Plus de/d'...(ordinateurs/salles de classe)	More (computers/ classrooms)
Une salle de danse	A dance studio
Une salle de jeux	A games room

3.5 Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant la récré? - What do you do during break? Qu'est-ce que tu fais après le collège généralement? - What do you do generally after school?

Pendant la récré	During break
Je mange à la cantine/On mange à la cantine	I eat in the canteen/we eat in the canteen
Un sandwich	A sandwich
Un casse-croûte	A snack
Du chocolat	Chocolate
Des fruits	Some fruit
Des chips	Crisps
Je bois (de l'eau, du coca)/On boit	I drink (water/coke)/we drink
Je lis/On lit	I read/we read
Je joue au foot/au basket/On joue au foot/au basket	I play football/basketball/ we play football/basketball
Je bavarde avec mes amis/On bavarde	I chat with my friends/we chat
Je vais dehors/ On va dehors	I go outside/we go outside
Après le collège	After school
Je vais au parc	I go to the park
Je retrouve mes amis	I meet my friends
Je fais du sport/du vélo/de la danse/mes devoirs	I do sport/ ride my bike/dance/do my homework
J'écoute de la musique dans ma chambre	I listen to music in my bedroom
Je joue aux jeux vidéo	I play video games
Je regarde la télé/ Netflix	I watch television/Netflix

3.4 Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire après le collège/l'école aujourd'hui? - What are you going to do after school today?

Après le collège	After school
Je vais...(+infinitive) Retrouver mes amis/ Faire mes devoirs	I'm going to meet my friends/ to do my homework
Je ne vais pas...(+infinitive) Promener mon chien	I'm not going to walk my dog

AVOIR – to have

J'ai – I have

Tu as – You have

Il / Elle a – He/She has

ÊTRE – to be

Je suis – I am

Tu es – You are

Il / Elle est – He/She is

JOUER – to play

Je joue – I play

Tu joues – You have

**Il / Elle joue –
He/She plays**



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

■ Ambition ■ Confidence ■ Creativity ■ Respect ■ Enthusiasm ■ Determination

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 German Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Meine Schule

Connectives

1	und	and
2	oder	or
3	denn	because
4	aber	but

Die Schulfächer: My subjects

1	Deutsch	German
2	Englisch	English
3	Mathe	Maths
4	Naturwissenschaften	Science
5	Informatik	IT
6	Technologie	DT
7	Kunst	Art
8	Erdkunde	Geography
9	Geschichte	History
10	Theater	Drama
11	Musik	Music
12	Sport	P.E.
13	Religion	R.E.
14	Fremdsprachen	MFL (Languages)
15	Mein Lieblingsfach ist...	My favourite subject is...

Was denkst du? – What do you think? Giving opinions

1	Ich liebe	I love
2	Ich mag	I like
3	Ich bevorzuge	I prefer
4	Ich hasse	I hate
5	Ich lerne gern...	I like learning...
6	Ich finde	I find
7	sehr langweilig	Very boring
8	ganz interessant	Rather interesting
9	ziemlich nützlich	Quite useful
10	praktisch	practical
11	total schlecht	Really bad
12	der Lehrer/die Lehrerin	The (m) teacher / (f) teacher
13	hilft mir	Helps me

Mein Stundenplan – My Timetable

1	In der Pause	At breaktime
2	Mittagspause	Lunch break
3	Mein Stundenplan	My timetable
4	Die Schule beginnt um... Uhr	School starts at...o'clock

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Meine Schule

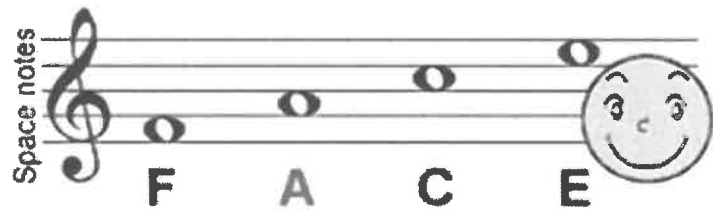
AGs – After school clubs		
1	Ich bin Mitglied im....klub	I am a member of the....club
2	Ich spiele in der (Rugby)mannschaft	I play in the (...)team
3	Chor	Choir
4	Orchester	orchestra

Was machst du? – What do you do?		
1	Ich mache (Hausaufgaben)	I do (homework)
2	Ich spiele (Klavier / ein Instrument)	I play (piano/an instrument)
3	machen	Do
4	spielen	Play
5	essen	Eat

Wie ist deine Schule? What is your school like?		
1	In meine Schule gibt es...	In my school there is...
1	einen Schulhof	A playground
2	ein Klassenzimmer	A classroom
3	ein Schwimmbad	A swimming pool
4	ein Fitnessstudio	A gym
5	eine Bibliothek	A library
7	eine Kantine	A canteen
9	einen Tennisplatz	A tennis court
10	einen Fußballplatz	A football pitch
12	Rezeption	reception
13	ein Arbeitszimmer	(private) Office/study
15	Zentrum	centre
16	Gang	corridor
18	eine Aula	A school hall

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Pitch and Melody

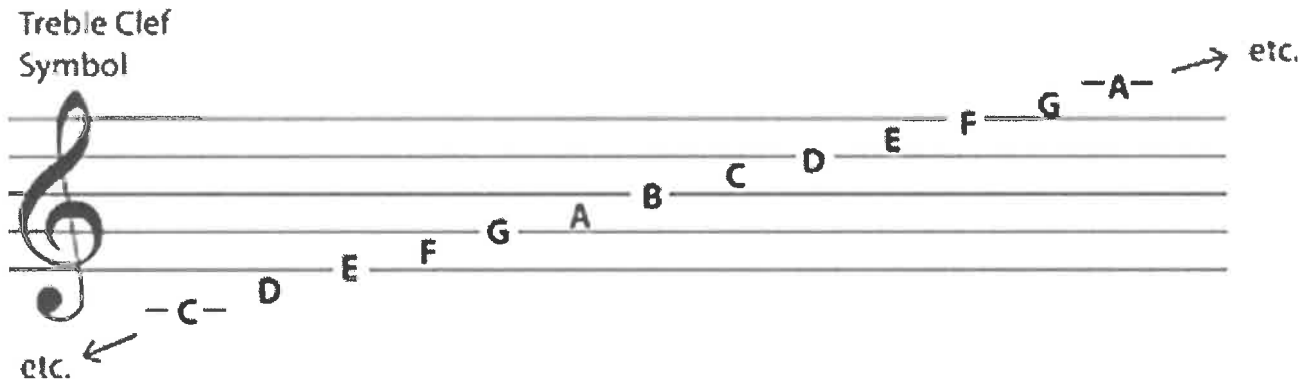
Section 1		
1	Pitch	How high or the notes are
2	Scale	Pitches moving by step
3	Melody	The tune
4	Accompaniment	Musical background
5	Stepwise movement	Moving to an adjacent note
6	Octave	Interval between notes, 8
7	Ostinato	Repeated pattern
8	Pedal	Sustained note
9	Musical score	Notation of combined instruments / voices

Section 2			
Treble Clef – Lines notes	 <p>Line notes</p> <p>E G B D F</p> <p>Every Good Boy Deserves Football</p>	Treble Clef – Spaces notes	 <p>Space notes</p> <p>F A C E</p>

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Pitch and Melody

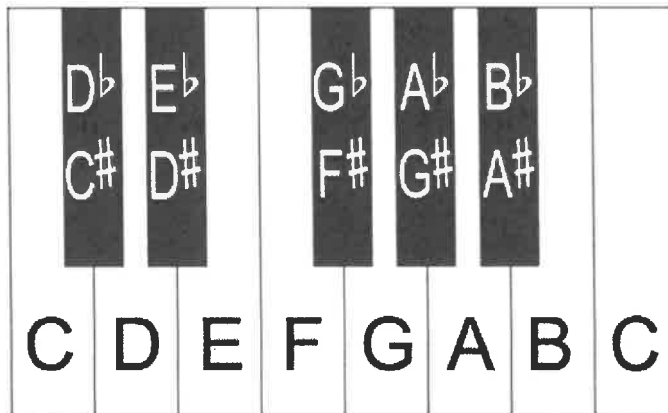
Section 3

Treble clef notation

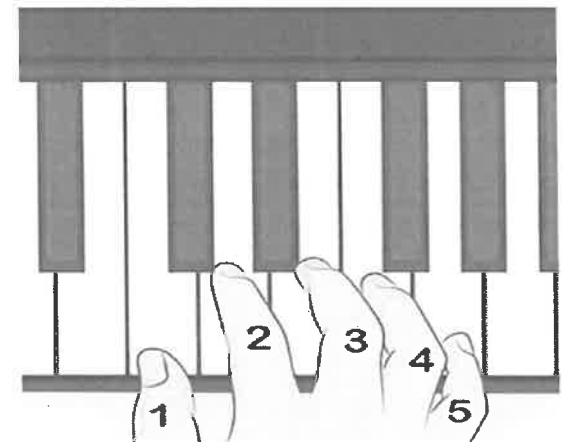


Section 4

Keyboard letter names



Right hand finger positions



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 2: Mime

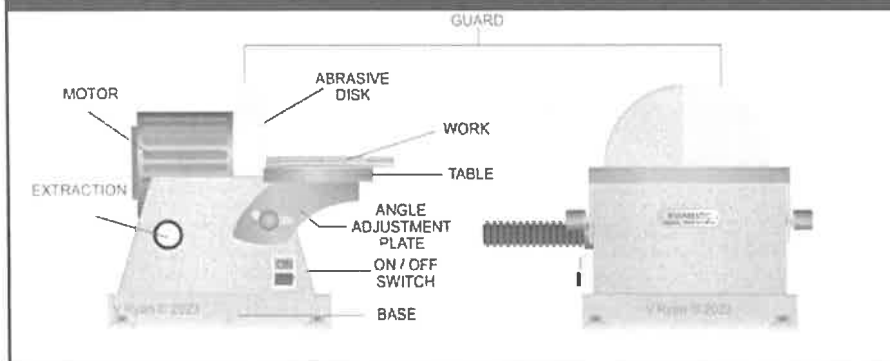
UNIT 2: Mime		
Section A		
1	Miming	Use only movement to act out a play or role, no voice
2	Clarity	To move with purpose so we make our point clearly
3	Exaggeration	Making something seem larger than life
4	Slow Motion	Reduce speed of movement to bring everything into focus
5	Mirroring	Take it in turns with a partner to become their reflection through copying movement
6	Puppetry	Manipulating the movements of a partner by taking the lead
7	Tension State	Exploring the dynamic of a character through different body tensions
8	Tension Arch	Points in a performance that keep an audience hooked to the story of your play
9	Characterisation	An actor considers their voice, movement, body language and mannerisms of a role
10	Rehearsal	The practice and preparation of a performance by actors
Section B		
1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 – Product Design

Section 1. Key Words

1	Former	A former is a shape in which we laminate our wood around to get a desired shape, in this case we are making a curved hook. Shapes can be more complex.
2	Laminate / Lamination	Lamination is the process of gluing thin parts of wood together and holding them in the desired shape (using a former) until the glue between them dries. Once dry, the resulting part will pretty much hold its shape forever.
3	CAD	Stands for Computer-Aided Design. CAD is the use of computers to create 2D and 3D designs. In this project we will be using Techsoft 2D design.
4	CAM	CAM stands for Computer Aided Manufacture. The CAM machine we will use for this project is the Co2 laser cutter.
5	CO2 Laser Cutter	Laser stands for (Light amplification of simulated emitted radiation) A LASER cutter cuts using light. It's power source is electric. It can speed up production and cut very accurately
6	Plywood	Is a man-made wood. Layers of thin wood are glued together in opposite directions to make this sheet material.
7	Mood board	A mood board is a collection of images that help you create your design ideas
8	Icons / Iconic	If you describe something or someone as an icon/iconic, you mean that they are important as a symbol of a particular thing i.e. A famous person could be considered an icon.

Diagram A – Belt Sander



Section 2. Tools & Equipment

1	PVA glue	PVA is usually colourless or white and is often non-toxic. It is used to glue wooden parts together. PVA stands for Polyvinyl Acetate.
2	Pillar Drill	The pillar drill is used to drill holes in materials, with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic.
3	Drill bit	Drill bits are used to drill holes into materials. Drill bits are made from High-speed steel (HSS).
4	Countersink – part 1	A countersink (symbol: √) is an angled chamfer at the top of an existing hole that is cut into a manufactured object, and it is also the name of the cutter used to cut such a feature.
5	Countersink - part 2	A common use is to allow the head of a countersunk bolt, screw or rivet, when placed in the hole, to sit flush with or below the surface of the surrounding material.
6	Chuck	A chuck is the part of the pillar drill that holds the drill bit.
7	Chuck key	A chuck key is used to change a drill bit. It tightens or loosens the chuck on a drill. Some chucks can also be keyless.
8	Bench vice	Used to securely clamp work together when it is gluing or clamp work when cutting or drilling.
9	Belt sander	Used to give a clean finish and straight edge on wooden products.
10	PC	We use a PC to do our CAD work. We can save / edit and share our work with others more easily using a PC.

Homework 1:

Using the – look, cover, write and check method complete section 1 and draw diagram A

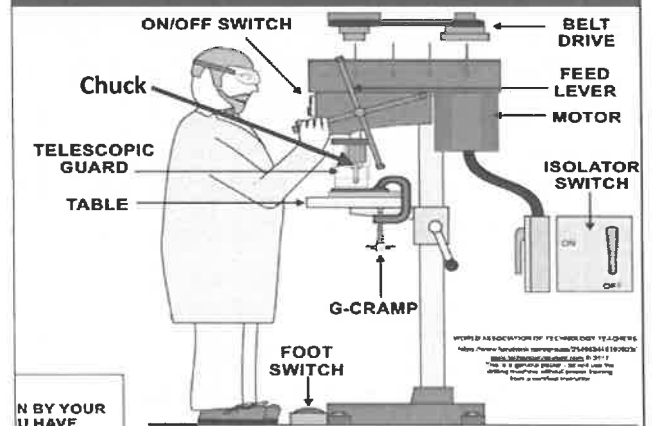
Homework 2:

Using the – look, cover, write and check method complete section 2 and draw diagram b

Homework 3:

Learn the parts of diagram A & B

Diagram B – Pillar Drill (floor mounted)



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Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Spring 1

1 Networks and protocols

1	Header	A section of data at the beginning of a file or packet that contains important information about the data.
2	HTTP	Stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol, which is used for transferring web pages on the internet.
3	HTTPS	The secure version of HTTP, which encrypts data for safe transfer over the internet.
4	IP	Stands for Internet Protocol, which is a set of rules for sending data over the internet.
5	IP Address	A unique identifier for a computer on a network.
6	Protocol	A set of rules for transmitting data over a network.
7	Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)	Allows you to make phone calls over the internet instead of using a traditional phone line.

3 Wired and wireless networks

1	3G	The third generation of mobile network technology, which allows for faster internet browsing and better call quality compared to older networks.
2	4G	The fourth generation of mobile network technology, offering even faster internet speeds and better connectivity than 3G.
3	5G	The fifth generation of mobile network technology, providing super-fast internet speeds and the ability to connect many devices at once.
4	Bandwidth	The amount of data that can be sent over an internet connection in a certain amount of time.
5	Bit	The smallest unit of data in a computer, represented as either a 0 or a 1
6	Broadband	A high-speed internet connection that is always on and faster than traditional dial-up access.
7	Gigabit	A unit of data equal to one billion bits.
8	Megabit	A unit of data equal to one million bits.
9	Name	Refers to a unique identifier for a file, device, or user.

2 Network hardware

1	Cable	A thick wire that carries electricity or data between devices.
2	Hub	A device that connects multiple computers in a network.
3	Mainframe	A large, powerful computer used by organisations for bulk data processing.
4	Router	A device that directs data between different networks.
5	Server	A computer that provides data or services to other computers on a network.
6	WiFi	Technology that allows devices to connect to the internet wirelessly.
7	Wired	Refers to internet connections that use cables.
8	Wireless	Refers to internet connections that use radio waves instead of cables.

4 The Internet

1	Internet of Things (IoT)	A network of physical objects, like smart home devices, that connect to the internet to share data and perform tasks automatically
2	Browser	A software application used to access and view websites on the internet, like Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.
3	Buffering	Buffering happens when a video or audio file is loading. It temporarily stores data to ensure smooth playback.
4	Domain	A name that identifies a website, like www.example.com.
5	Email	A way to send messages electronically over the Internet.
6	Engine	Software that performs a core function, like a search engine.
7	Internet	The global network of computers that communicate with each other.
8	ISP	(Internet Service Provider) is a company that provides internet access to users.
9	Network	A group of connected computers that can share data and resources.
10	Services	Functions provided by servers, like web hosting or email.
11	Transmission	The process of sending data from one place to another.
12	URL	(Uniform Resource Locator) is the address of a web page.
13	World Wide Web	A system of interlinked documents and resources on the internet.