



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7

Autumn Term 1

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

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Ambition

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Resilience

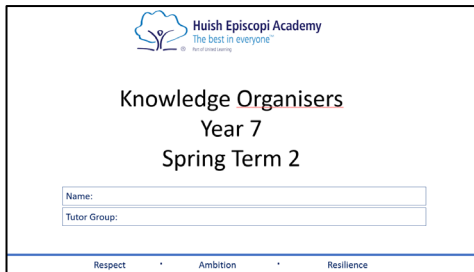
What are knowledge organisers? How will they help me?

Your knowledge organisers contain all the critical knowledge you must know. This will help you revisit and revise knowledge you have learned in lessons, so that you can remember it in the long term. Research has shown that students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning; this is why we set homework using the self-quizzing ('look, cover, write, check') method. We have set all our knowledge organisers out into sections, so that you can see how topics are ordered. Every knowledge organiser is set out in the same format, to reduce distractions and so that you know what to expect. We have used tables to make it easier to self-quiz, with concise definitions so that they are easier to learn.

Please note:

1. You must have your knowledge organiser booklet with you every day, for every lesson.
2. You must keep your knowledge organiser booklet, even after you have finished the topic or year.

You will need...

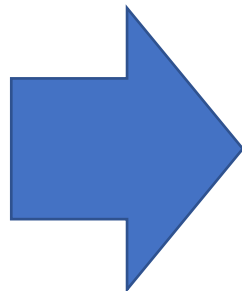
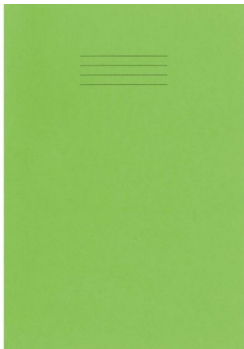


Huish Episcopi Academy
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Knowledge Organisers
Year 7
Spring Term 2

Name: _____
Tutor Group: _____

Respect • Ambition • Resilience



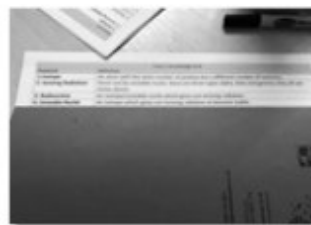
1) Write today's date and the title from the knowledge organiser and underline with a ruler



2) Write out the **keywords** leaving two lines between each word



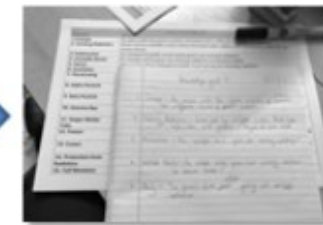
3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read it, cover it, say it in your head, check it**



4) If you got it right, move on and **quiz yourself** on the rest in your head, one by one



5) Cover up **all** the definitions and write them out **from memory**



6) Check your answers using green pen

- **Tick** any definitions which are correct
- **Correct** any definitions not completely correct

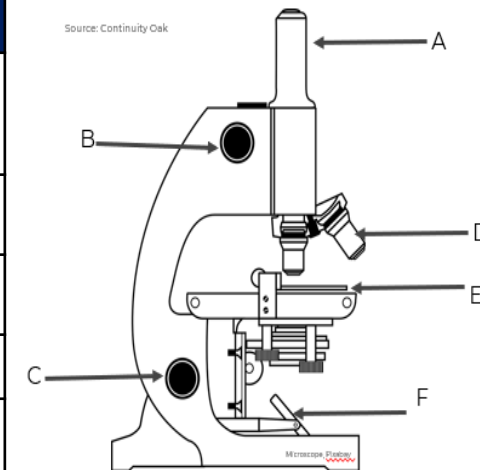
Key Terminology		
1	Bildungsroman	A novel that concerns itself primarily with the educational, emotional and moral development of the main character, from youth into adulthood.
2	magic realism	A literary genre where magic elements are a natural part in an otherwise ordinary, realistic environment.
3	quest narrative	A story structure where the protagonist goes on a journey in search of something. The quest usually involves several hurdles and challenges, which the character must overcome.
4	narrative structure	exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, dénouement
5	tension	A feeling of nervousness or uncertainty leading up to a significant or challenging moment or event.
6	cliffhanger	A plot device in which the end of a chapter ends in a moment of suspense when characters are left in a difficult situation without offering any resolution.
7	foreshadowing	When the writer gives advance hints of what is to come later in the story.
8	explicit characterisation	Something the author tells us directly about a character e.g. their age, appearance, job, address, likes, dislikes.
9	implicit characterisation	Something we have to infer about a character through their actions, their dialogue, what others say about them.
10	protagonist	The central character or leading figure in a poem, narrative, novel or any other story.
11	antagonist	The character who opposes the protagonist.
12	hero	A main character who, in the face of danger, combats adversity through feats of resourcefulness, bravery or strength.
13	theme	An idea that recurs or pervades a piece of literature.
14	personification	A type of metaphor in which something that is not human is given human traits.
15	pathetic fallacy	When a writer gives human emotions and traits to nature, particularly the weather. It's often used to make the environment reflect the feelings of a narrator or other characters.
16	dynamic verb	Indicates an action or process.
17	stative verb	Indicates a state of being or emotion.
18	appositive phrase	An additional phrase that adds more information to a noun or noun phrase, verb or verb phrase.
19	participle phrase	A type of modifier that uses the participle form of a verb to describe a noun.

Key Vocabulary		
A	myth	A traditional story, often associated with a particular place or group of people, usually featuring supernatural or fantastical elements.
B	colonialism	A practice by which one country controls people or areas in another country, often by establishing colonies.
C	callous	Not caring about other people's feelings, pain or problems.
D	subjugated	Being controlled or dominated.
E	ruthless	Hard and cruel; determined to get what you want - not caring if you hurt other people.
F	coercion	Using force or the threat of force to make someone do something they don't want to do.
G	redemption	1. You do something that makes people have a good opinion of you again after you have behaved badly. 2. In many religions, redemption means when you are forgiven by God for the wrong you have done.
H	fate	A power that some people believe controls and decides everything that happens, in a way that cannot be prevented or changed.
I	sacrifice	Give up something valuable or important, usually to obtain something else for yourself or for other people.
J	integrity	The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles that you refuse to change.
K	archetype	A very typical example of a certain person or thing.
L	resourceful	Able to deal with situations by finding ways to succeed.
M	gender	Being male or female in relation to the social and cultural roles that are considered appropriate for men and women.

UNIT 1. Sub-cellular structures		
1	Nucleus	Controls the cell's activities and contains genetic material
2	Cell membrane	Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell
3	Cytoplasm	A jelly-like substance where most of the chemical reactions happen
4	Mitochondria	The site of respiration
5	Ribosome	Site of protein synthesis
6	Cell wall	Strengthens the cell and supports the plant, made of cellulose
7	Chloroplast	Site of photosynthesis (contains chlorophyll, a green pigment which absorbs light)
8	Permanent Vacuole	Filled with cell sap to help keep the cell turgid (stiff) to provide support

UNIT 2. Key words and definitions		
1	Magnification	Magnification = size of image ÷ size of real object
2	Diffusion	The movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	Specialised cell	Cell that is adapted to do a specific job e.g. sperm
4	Unicellular	Organism made of only one cell e.g. bacteria
5	Multicellular	Organism made of many cells e.g. human

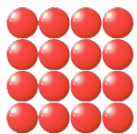


UNIT NUMBER.3		
A	Eyepiece lens	Where the viewer looks through to see the specimen
	Clips	Keep the specimen secure on the stage
B	Coarse focus	Moves the stage up and down
C	Fine focus	Used to make the image clearer
D	Objective lens	Changes the magnification of the image
E	Stage	Where the specimen is placed
F	Light	Produces light to see the specimen



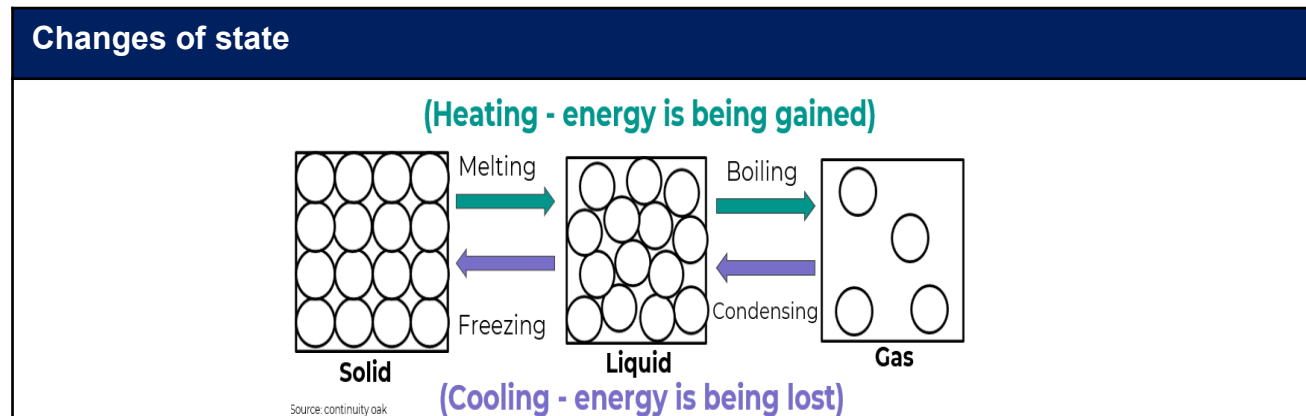
Animal and Plant cells

Source: Continuity Oak

UNIT 1 Key definitions		
1	Boiling point	A fixed temperature at which a pure substance changes from a liquid to a gas
2	Melting point	A fixed temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid
3	Temperature	How hot or cold a substance is
4	Expand	To increase in size
5	Contract	To decrease in size
6	Random	No pattern
7	Pressure	The amount of force being applied to an area

Particle model					
Particle diagram	Name	Arrangement of particles	Movement of particles	Attraction between particles	Properties
	Solid	Neat rows and all touching	Vibrate around a fixed position	Strong	Solids cannot be compressed
	Liquid	Randomly arranged and touching neighbouring particles	Particles can move around each other (flow)	Weaker than in solid	Liquids take the shape of the base of the container They cannot be compressed
	Gas	Randomly arranged and far apart	Move rapidly in all directions	Weak	Can be compressed No fixed volume

UNIT NUMBER.2 Key definitions		
1	Melting	A solid becoming liquid by the addition of heat energy, e.g. ice becoming water.
2	Evaporating	A liquid becoming a gas by the addition of heat energy, e.g. water becoming water vapour.
3	Condensing	A gas becoming a liquid by removing heat energy, e.g. water vapour becoming water.
4	Freezing	A liquid becoming a solid by removing heat energy, e.g. water becoming ice.
5	Soluble	Able to dissolve
6	Insoluble	Not able to dissolve
7	Solute	A substance that dissolves in a solvent
8	Solvent	Liquid in which a solute dissolves
9	Solution	A solute dissolved in a solvent



Section 1: Key Vocabulary

1	allegory	Story that contains hidden meaning; characters, events and objects have symbolic function.
2	atonement	The action of making up for a sin.
3	blasphemy	Offence of speaking against or insulting God.
4	covenant	A conditional promise between God and humanity.
5	Literal view	Accept something as factually true, without need for interpretation.
6	monotheism	The state of believing in one God.
7	polytheism	The state of believing in more than one God.
8	prophet	Someone who receives messages or revelations from God.
9	ritual	A religious ceremony that involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order.
10	sacrifice	Giving something up as an offering to God/ a god.
11	salvation	To be saved from evil.
12	sin	An act that goes against God or His laws.
13	worldview	The way a person sees or thinks about the world (influenced by religion, upbringing and society).

Section 2: Origins of Abrahamic faith

1	Abraham	The common founder of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
2	Adam and Eve	The first human beings created by God.
3	Days of Creation	God created the universe in 6 days and rested on the 7th.
4	Ex Nihilo	Latin for 'out of nothing'.
5	The Fall	Human's lose their state of innocence and adopt a state of sin.
6	The Flood	God's decision to return the earth to it's pre-creation state.
7	Genesis	The first book of the Jewish and Christian scriptures (containing the story of creation).
8	Imagio Dei	Latin for 'image of God'.
9	Noah	The hero of the biblical flood story in the book of Genesis.
10	Pinnacle	The most important part of something.

Section 3: Important ideas

1	God's punishments	Adam had to work the ground for food. Eve had to obey her husband and experience pain in childbirth. Humans would die and 'return to dust'.
2	Murder of Abel	Cain sins by being jealous of his brother because prefers Abel's offering over his.
3	Original sin	Christian idea that all humans have inherited sin from Adam and Eve.

Word processors

1. Word processors

A word processor is a computer program that helps you create, edit, and print text documents.

2. Formatting techniques

A way to change the styling of text and images.

3. Appropriate images

Appropriate images match the tone and purpose of the document. Using the right search terms can help you find the right images for your work.

Referencing; Copyright

4. Referencing techniques

A way of showing where you found your information and giving credit to the person who created it.

5. Copyright

A form of legal protection for people who create things like software, websites, and video games. Helps prevent others from using their work without permission.

6. Credibility of digital sources

Credible sources are ones that you can trust to be correct and accurate.

Creative Commons; blogs; plagiarism

7. Creative Commons

A set of rules that help people share their creative work with others, whilst still having the benefits of Copyright protection..

8. Making a blog

A blog is a web page that you can edit.

9. Paraphrasing

Repeating something using different words, often in a simpler and clearer way.

10. Plagiarism

Using another person's ideas or work and pretending that it is your own.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Drama – Section A

Section A

1	Still Image	A frozen picture created by actors using their bodies to show a scene, idea, or moment
2	Transition	Movement from one scene to next without breaking flow of action
3	Thought Track	Character steps out of scene to share with audience how they are feeling
4	Monologue	An extended speech by a single character
5	Reaction	The response of an actor to an event, line, or action in a scene
6	Narration	Spoken commentary for the audience
7	Soundscape	Use of sounds to create an atmosphere or setting in a performance
8	Body Propping	Using your body to create and 'become' an object
9	Devising	Creating a performance without a script - improvising, brainstorming and experimenting
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

Greetings and introductions	
Bonjour!	Good morning/ good afternoon
Bonsoir	Good evening
Salut	Hi! / Bye
au revoir	goodbye
à bientôt	see you soon
Bonne journée!	Have a nice day!
Comment tu t'appelles?	What's your name?
Je m'appelle	My name is ...

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?	When is your birthday?
C'est le	It is the
Je suis né(e) le	I was born the
janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
Mai	May
Juin	June
juillet	July
Aout	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?	
J'aime	I like
J'adore	I love
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Je déteste	I hate
Je préfère	I prefer

Instructions in the classroom	
Ecoutez	listen
Regardez le tableau	Look at the board
Ecrivez la date et le titre	Write the date and the title
trois.,deux, un silence ,merci	3,2,1 silence, thank you
Traduisez	translate
Je voudrais de l'aide	I would like some help
S'il vous plait	please

Quelle est ta nationalité?	What is your nationality?
Je suis	I am
Je ne suis pas	I am not
Anglais/anglaise	English
Irlandais/ irlandaise	Irish
Écossais/écossaise	Scottish
Gallois/galloise	Welsh
français/française	French
Italien/italienne	Italian
Espagnol/ espagnole	Spanish
Polonais/polonaise	Polish
Allemand/allemande	German
suisse	Swiss
belge	Belgian
Portugais/portugaise	portuguese

Les activités	
Jouer sur ma Xbox	Play on my Xbox
Faire du sport	To do sports
danser	To dance
chanter	To sing
Regarder la télé	To watch TV
Écouter de la musique	To listen to Music
Lire un livre	To read a book
Sortir avec mes amis/mes copains	To go out with my friends
Aller sur instagram/snapchat	To go on Instagram/ Snapchat
Aller au parc	To go to the park
Faire du shopping	To go shopping
Discuter en ligne avec des copains	To chat online with friends

Parle moi de ta famille	
Dans ma famille il y a	In my family there are
Mon père	My father
Ma mère	My mother
Mes parents	Mes parents
Mon frère/ demi-frère	My brother/ half-brother
Ma soeur/ma demi soeur	My sister/ my half-sister
Ma grand-mère	My grandmother
Mon grand-père	My grandfather
J'ai	I have

Tu es comment physiquement?		
1	Je suis/ je ne suis pas	I am / I am not
2	Il est/elle est/ils sont	He is/she is/they are
3	Petit/petite	small
4	De taille moyenne	Medium height
5	Grand/ grande	tall
6	Mince	slim
7	Gros/grosse	fat
8	J'ai/ il a / elle a les yeux....	I have/ he has/she has the eyes...
9	Bleus/verts/gris/marron/noisette	Blue/green/grey/brown/hazel
10	J'ai/ il a/elle a les cheveux	I have/ he has /she has the hair
11	Blonds/bruns/chatains/gris/noirs/blancs	Blonde/ dark brown/light brown/grey/black/white
12	Courts/ mi-longs/longs	Short/mid-length/long
13	Raides/ondulés/frisés	Straight/wavy/curly
14	J'ai/ il a /elle a	I have /he has/she has
15	Des taches de rousseur	freckles
16	Des lunettes	glasses
17	Une moustache/ une barbe	A moustache/ a beard

personnalité		
1	Je suis (très/assez /un peu)	I am (very/quite/a little)...
2	Je ne suis pas	I am not
3	Il est/ elle est	He is /she is
4	Ils sont/ elles sont	They are
5	Intelligent/ intelligente	intelligent
6	Bavard/bavarde	chatty
7	calme	calm
8	Travailleur/travailleuse	hardworking
9	Gentil/ gentille	kind
10	sympa	Friendly/nice
11	Généreux/genereuse	generous
12	Amusant/amusante	funny
13	Paresseux/paresseuse	lazy
14	Agaçant/agaçante	annoying
15	Sportif/sportive	sporty

Qu'qu'est-ce qu'il aime faire?	
Il aime/elle aime	He likes/she likes
Il adore/elle adore	He loves/she loves
Il n'aime pas/elle n'aime pas	He doesn't like/ she doesn't like
Il déteste/elle déteste	He hates/she hates
il préfère / elle préfère	He prefers/she prefers

UNIT NUMBER 1: MAP SKILLS

1	Continent	One of the seven large land masses on Earth
2	Longitude	The lines down the earth showing east or west
3	Latitude	The lines across the earth showing north and south
4	Eastings	The grid reference along the bottom
5	Northings	The grid reference up the side
6	Contour Lines	Brown lines on a map that show height
7	Relief	The height of the land
8	Topography	The shape and physical features of an area
9	Altitude	Height above sea level (measured in metres).
10	OS map	Ordnance Survey is a map of areas of the UK








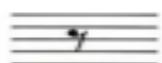


UNIT NUMBER 2: Introduction to global climate

1	Greenhouse gases	Gases such as carbon dioxide that trap heat within the atmosphere
2	The greenhouse effect	The natural warming of the planet, caused by trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere
3	The enhanced greenhouse effect	The unnatural warming of the Earth due to increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
4	Global warming	The increase of average temperatures on Earth
5	Climate change	The change in the Earth's long-term weather patterns, including precipitation, wind and temperature
6	Fossil fuel	A store of energy formed over millions of years from dead plants and animals
7	Agriculture	The practice of farming
8	Adaptation	A plant or animals changes to become more suited to the environment
9	Biodiversity	The variety of living things in an area
10	Deforestation	Cutting down trees
11	Extreme weather	Severe or usual weather conditions such as a flood
12	Habitat	The environment where a species lives and thrives
13	Migration	The movement of people or animals from one place to another
14	Economic effects	Effects on money, the economy or jobs
15	Social effects	Effects on people, communities and health

Key Terms		
1	AD	'Anno domini' (time of our lord)
2	Apothecary	Medicine-maker
3	Anatomy	The study of the body
4	Ancient period	3000 BC – AD 500
5	Astrolabe	An instrument that measures the position of the moon and stars
6	Astronomy	The study of space
7	BC	Before Christ
8	Caliph	Leader of an Islamic Empire
9	Caliphate	An area ruled by a caliph
10	Century	100 years
11	Chronology	Arrangement of events in the order that they happened
12	Circa	Roughly
13	Decade	10 years
14	Dynasty	Rulers from the same family
15	Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single leader

Key Terms		
16	Gunpowder	An explosive mixture used in early rockets and bombs
17	House of Wisdom	Centre of learning in Baghdad
18	Innovation	Creation of something new
19	Inference	Drawing a conclusion from a piece of evidence
20	Islam	The religion of Muslims
21	Madrasa	A school for Muslims
22	Middle Ages	AD 500 – 1500
23	Millennium	1,000 years
24	Movable type printing	Innovation of the Song Dynasty
25	Pilgrimage	A religious journey to a holy place
26	Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
27	Scholar	An expert in a field of study
28	Silk Roads	A network of routes that connected Asia, North Africa and Europe
29	Translation	Changing words from one language to another
30	Taxation	Money that people pay to the government

Section 1		
1	Pulse	The steady beat to a piece of music
2	Ostinato	Repeated rhythm
3	Duration	How long or short the notes are
4	Metre	Organisation of pulse (in 3, in 4)
5	Time signature	This shows how many beats are in a bar
6	Phrase	Musical sentence
7	Call and response	Rhythm that is played by one person and responded to by another like a musical conversation
8	Canon	Playing the same music, starting at different times
9	Rest	A silence
10	Samba	Carnival music from Brazil featuring large ensemble percussion
11	Ensemble	Playing together as a group

Section 2			
Note	Rest	Name	Value (beats)
		Semibreve	4
		Minim	2
		Crotchet	1
		Quaver	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Semiquaver 12	$\frac{1}{4}$

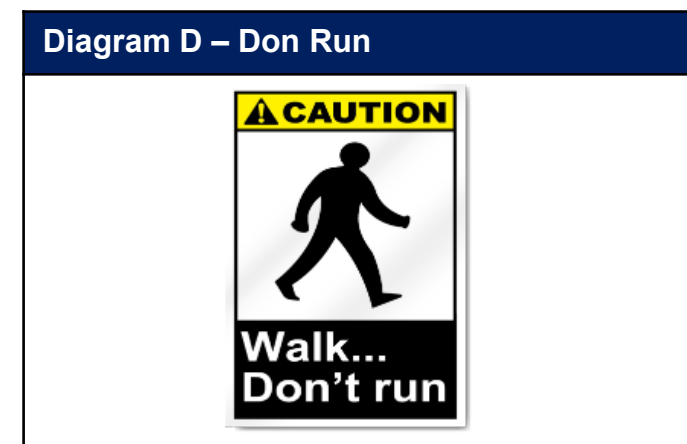
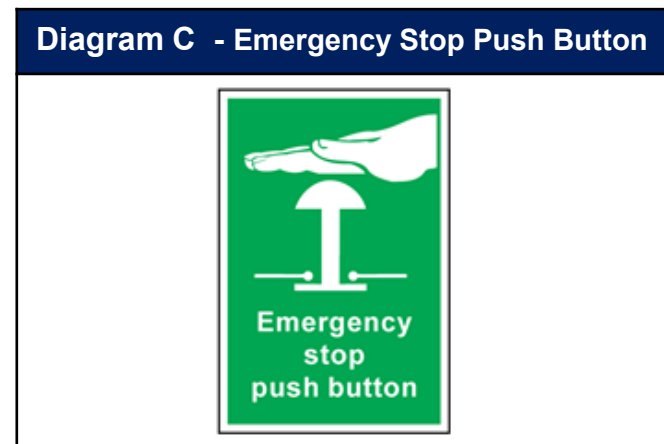
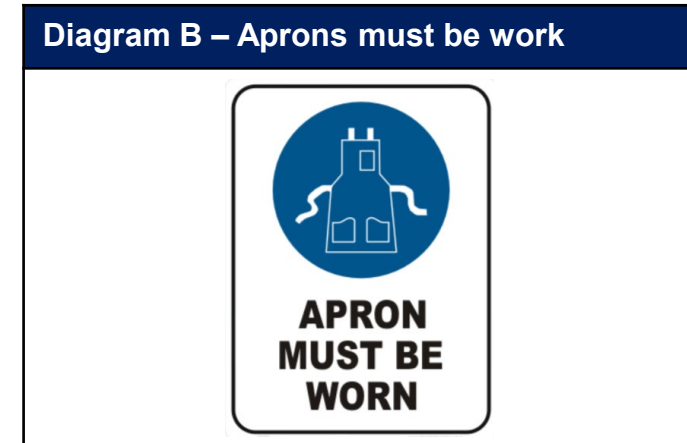
Section 3				
1	Melody	The series of different notes or sounds that make a tune		
2	Articulation	The way that the notes are played	Legato	Smooth
			Staccato	Short and spiky
			Accent	Stronger note with more emphasis
3	Dynamics	The loudness/softness of the music	Forte	Loud
			Piano	Quiet
4	Tempo	Speed of the music	Allegro	Fast
			Adagio	Slow
5	Structure	The order of different sections of a song or a piece of music		
6	Harmony	The sound created when two or more sounds of different pitches are played at the same time		
7	Instrumentation	The use of different musical instruments		
8	Rhythm	Length of notes and how they are organised		
9	Texture	How layers of sound interact within a piece of music		

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tea Light Project

1 Sketching/Templates		
1	Presentation / sketch	Drawings that should be as well thought out that shows your ideas clearly
2	Annotate	Fully explained design ideas
3	Templates	A shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for processes such as cutting out, shaping, or drilling.

2 Materials & Equipment		
1	Softwoods	Softwood is wood from trees such as conifers. Softwoods trees have resin canals but lack pores.
2	Manufactured boards	Comprise a range of sheet materials produced by pressing and bonding together wood particles, fibres or veneers to achieve particular characteristics. Examples include MDF & Plywood
3	PVA glue	Glue used to glue the wooden parts together
4	Danish oil	Danish oil is a wood finishing oil, added to a product to preserve and enhance it
5	Coping Saw	Used to cut wood along curved lines
6	Pillar Drill	Used with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic
7	Bench Vice	Used to securely clamp work together when it is gluing

3 Health & Safety		
1	Safety Goggles	Protects your eyes from dust and wood chips
2	Aprons	Wear these to protect your clothes
3	Emergency stop button	Used to switch of the power to help stop accidents on the machines
4	Don't run	Don't run
5	Safety rules	Rules that keep us all safe in the workshop



UNIT 1 . Hola ¿Qué tal?		
1	Hola	Hello
2	Buenos días	Good morning / hello
3	Buenas tardes	Good afternoon / evening
4	Buenas noches	Good night
5	Adiós	Good bye
6	¡Hasta luego!	See you later
7	¿Qué tal?	How are you?

UNIT 2 . En el aula		
1	Hay	There is / are
2	Necesito	I need
3	Un libro	A book
4	Un lápiz	A pencil
5	Un bolígrafo	A pen
6	Una puerta	A door
7	Una ventana	A window
8	los estudiantes	Students
9	El profesor	Teacher (male)
10	La profesora	Teacher (female)

¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Cómo estás? ¿Qué quieres hacer?		
1	Me llamo	I am called
2	Se llama	S / he is called
3	Vivo en...	I live in
4	Tengo once años	I am 11 year old
5	Soy	I am
6	Inglés /inglesa	English (male) English (female)
7	¿Cómo estás?	How are you ?
8	Muy bien ¿Y tú?	Very well and you?
9	Fenomenal	Great
10	Regular	Okay
11	Mal	Bad
12	Fatal	terrible
13	¿Puedo ...?	Can I?
14	Ir al servicio	Go to the toilet
15	Abrid los cuadernos	Open your exercise books
16	Cerrad los cuadernos	Close your exercise books
17	Escuchad	Listen
18	Repetid	Repeat
19	Hablad	Speak
20	¡Pizarritas!	Mini Whiteboards!

Connectives		
1	y	and
2	o	or
3	Porque	because
4	Pero	but
5	Aunque	although

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?		
1	Mi cumpleaños es	My birthday is...
2	El dos de julio	The 2 nd of July
3	Hoy	Today
4	Hoy es viernes	Today is Friday

Phonics (sounds I should know)		
1	ñ	Like in años
2	ll	Like in me llamo
3	B and V	Both sound like B
4	J	Like in jueves

¿ Qué (no) te gusta hacer?		
1	(No) me gusta (n)	I (don't) like
2	Me encanta (n)	I like
3	Odio / Detesto	I hate
4	Me interesa (n)	I am interested in
5	Me apasiona (n)	I am passionate about
6	Me aburre (n)	I am bored by
7	Me chifla (n)	I like
8	Me molesta(n)	I am annoyed by
9	Jugar al fútbol	To play football
10	Ver la televisión	To watch tv
11	Escuchar música	To listen to music
12	Bailar	To dance
13	Cocinar	To cook
14	Practicar deporte	To play sport
15	Jugar a los videojuegos	To play computer games
16	Charlar con mis amigos	To chat with my friends
17	Chatear en línea	To chat on line
18	Hacer la natación /equitación	To go swimming/ horse-riding