



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7

Autumn Term **A**

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

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Ambition

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Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – GOIAS

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.

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.



Numerical Skills																								
1) Place Value	The value of a digit relating to its position in a number. In 1482 the digits represent 1 thousand, 4 hundreds, 8 tens and 2 ones.	2) Integer	Whole numbers including zero. -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 ...																					
3) Decimal	A number with a decimal point in it. It can be positive or negative. 0.3, 1.26, -3.4 etc.	4) Positive Number	Any number above zero. 1, 2, 3, 4 ...																					
5) Negative Number	Any number below zero. Always written with a negative sign in front of it: -1, -2, -3 ...	6) Zero Place Holder	A zero that is used as a place holder to denote the absence of a power of 10 E.g. 506 has no tens so there is a 0 in the tens column.																					
7) Even Number	Any integer that can be divided by 2 without leaving a remainder. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ...	8) Odd Number	Any integer that cannot be divided by 2 without leaving a remainder. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 ...																					
9) Square Number	The result of multiplying a number by itself. It will always be positive. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144 ...	10) Square Root	The opposite of squaring a number to find the original factor. E.g. $\sqrt{9} = 3$ or -3																					
11) Inequality	When one number, or quantity, is not equal to another. $a < b$ a is less than b $a > b$ a is greater than b $a = b$ a is equal to b $a \neq b$ a is not equal to b	12) Ascending	Smallest to largest.																					
		13) Descending	Largest to smallest.																					
14) Decimal Place Value	The value of each digit after the decimal point. Tenth, hundredth, thousandth etc.	17) Rounding	<table><tr><th>Round to</th><th>Circle, Underline, Decide</th><th>Answer</th></tr><tr><td>Nearest 1000</td><td>5 <u>7</u> 8 3 . 1 9 9</td><td>≈ 6000</td></tr><tr><td>Nearest 100</td><td>5 7 <u>8</u> 3 . 1 9 9</td><td>≈ 5800</td></tr><tr><td>Nearest 10</td><td>5 7 8 <u>3</u> . 1 9 9</td><td>≈ 5780</td></tr><tr><td>Nearest integer</td><td>5 7 8 3 . <u>1</u> 9 9</td><td>≈ 5783</td></tr><tr><td>1 d.p.</td><td>5 7 8 3 . 1 <u>9</u> 9</td><td>≈ 5783.2</td></tr><tr><td>2 d.p.</td><td>5 7 8 3 . 1 9 <u>9</u></td><td>≈ 5783.20</td></tr></table>	Round to	Circle, Underline, Decide	Answer	Nearest 1000	5 <u>7</u> 8 3 . 1 9 9	≈ 6000	Nearest 100	5 7 <u>8</u> 3 . 1 9 9	≈ 5800	Nearest 10	5 7 8 <u>3</u> . 1 9 9	≈ 5780	Nearest integer	5 7 8 3 . <u>1</u> 9 9	≈ 5783	1 d.p.	5 7 8 3 . 1 <u>9</u> 9	≈ 5783.2	2 d.p.	5 7 8 3 . 1 9 <u>9</u>	≈ 5783.20
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15) Decimal Places	The number of digits after the decimal point. E.g. 14.278 has 3 decimal places.																							
16) Estimate	Find a rough or approximate answer by rounding. e.g. $2.3 \times 18.4 \approx 2 \times 20 = 40$ $\approx$ 'approximately equal to'																							

Addition and Subtraction

1) Addition Plus, add, sum, more than.	To find the total of two or more numbers. The inverse operation is subtraction.	$\begin{array}{r} 1.38 \\ 4.90 + \\ \hline 6.28 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2) Subtraction Subtract, minus, take away, less than.	To find the difference between two numbers. The inverse operation is addition.	$\begin{array}{r} 4.90 \\ 1.38 - \\ \hline 3.52 \\ \hline \end{array}$
3) Commutative	Addition is commutative – the order of addition does not change the result. Subtraction is not commutative.		4) Associative	When you add you can do so regardless of how the numbers are grouped. Subtraction is not associative.	

Multiplication and Division

1) Multiplication lots of, times, product, of	Multiplication is the operation of scaling one number by another. Multiplication is the inverse operation of division. Multiplication is commutative – the order of multiplication does not change the result. E.g. $2 \times 3 = 3 \times 2$. Multiplication is associative – when you multiply you can do so regardless of how the numbers are grouped. E.g. $1 \times (2 \times 3) = (1 \times 2) \times 3$				
2) Multiplying Integers	29×3 29 3 x 87 2	3) Multiplying Decimals	Remove the decimal points Multiply Insert the same number of decimal points in the answer as in the question 0.5×0.3 $5 \times 3 = 15$ $0.5 \times 0.3 = 0.15$		
4) Division	Division can be thought of as sharing. The number being divided is shared equally into the stated number of parts. Division is the inverse operation of multiplication. $D \div \blacksquare = \blacksquare \overline{D} = \frac{D}{\blacksquare}$ E.g. $8 \div 9 = 9 \overline{8} = \frac{8}{9}$ $4524 \div 3$ 1508 3 4524 $3 \div 8$ 0.375 8 3.000				
5) Dividend	The number being divided. $15 \div 3 \rightarrow 15$ is the dividend.		6) Divisor	The number by which another is divided. $15 \div 3 \rightarrow 3$ is the divisor.	

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 7.01 Particles, Substances and Mixtures

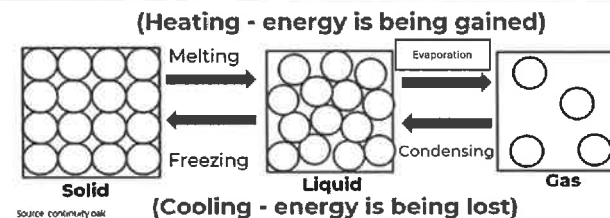
UNIT 1 Definitions

1	matter	Composed of tiny particles that are in constant motion and exist in three states: solid, liquid and gas
2	melting	Changing from solid state to liquid state
3	freezing	Changing from liquid state to solid state
4	evaporation	Changing from liquid state to gas state
5	condensing	Changing from gas state to liquid state
6	physical change	No new substances are formed, and the changes are reversible. Changes of state are physical changes
7	melting point	Specific temperature at which a substance changes from solid to liquid (this is the same as its freezing point). Pure water has a melting point of 0°C
8	boiling point	Specific temperature at which a substance changes from liquid to a gas (this is the same as its condensing point). Pure water has a boiling point of 100°C
9	diffusion	The random movement of particles from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration.
10	gas pressure	When gas particles exert a force on the container walls when they collide.
11	mass	How much matter something contains (measured in grams or kilograms).
12	volume	The amount of space occupied by a substance. It is usually measured in cubic centimetres (cm ³) or millilitres (ml).
13	pure substance	Consists of only one type of substance, with one type of particle throughout.
14	mixture	A material that contains two or more different substances that are not joined together and can be physically separated.
15	dissolving	When the solute particles are separated and fit between the solvent particles to make a solution.

UNIT 2 Particle model

Particle diagram	Name	Arrangement of particles	Movement of particles	Attraction between particles	Properties
	Solid	Ordered in rows, in layers and all touching	Vibrate around a fixed position	Strong	Fixed shape/volume Cannot flow Cannot be compressed
	Liquid	Randomly arranged and touching	Particles can slide past each other	Weak	Take the shape of the base of the container and have a fixed volume Can flow Cannot be compressed
	Gas	Randomly arranged and spread out (not touching)	Move freely and quickly in random directions	Very weak	No fixed shape/volume Can flow Can be compressed

UNIT 3 Changes of state



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 7.01 Particles, Substances and Mixtures

UNIT 4 Definitions

16	solute	A substance that dissolves
17	solvent	A liquid that a solute dissolves in.
18	solution	Formed when a solute dissolves in a solvent.
19	solubility	A measure of how much solute can dissolve in a solvent
20	insoluble	A substance that cannot dissolve in a solvent
21	soluble	A substance that will dissolve in a solvent
22	aqueous solution	A solution where the solvent is water
23	selectively permeable	Something has holes in it that allow the movement of only some substances through whilst preventing the movement of others.

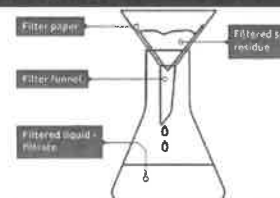
UNIT 5 Working Scientifically

1	variable	A factor that can be changed or measured in an experiment
2	control variable	A variable that stays the same in an experiment
3	independent variable	A variable you change in an experiment
4	dependent variable	A variable you measure in an experiment
5	conclusion	A statement that describes the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable. It should include data to support the description.
6	anomaly	A piece of data that does not fit the pattern

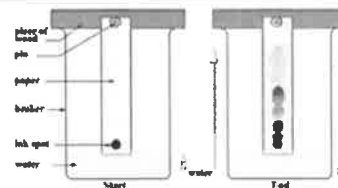
Tables are prepared in advance to capture data about the independent variable, dependent variable and control variable. The independent variable is on the left, and the dependent variable is on the right.

Independent Variable (Unit)	Dependent Variable (Unit)
0.0	0.0
1.0	0.5
2.0	1.5
3.0	1.7
4.0	2.5
5.0	3.1

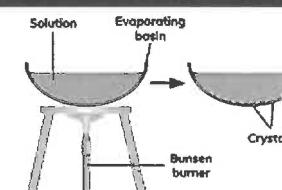
UNIT 6 Separating techniques



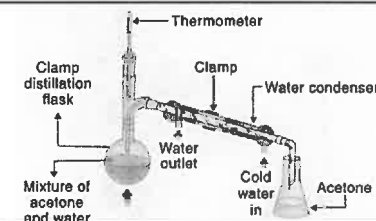
Filtration can be used to separate a liquid from an insoluble solid.



Chromatography is a separation technique used to separate mixtures containing more than one solute based on their solubilities in a solvent.

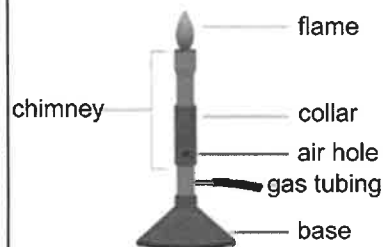


Crystallisation can be used to separate a soluble solid from a solution.



Distillation is a separation technique used to separate a mixture of liquids with **different** boiling points. This involves evaporation and condensation.

UNIT 7 The Bunsen burner



The orange 'safety' flame is produced with the air hole closed. It is more visible in a laboratory;

The blue 'roaring' flame is produced with the air hole open. It is hotter than the orange 'safety' flame; it is used for strong heating.

The blue 'gentle' flame is produced with the air hole half open. It is hotter than the orange 'safety' flame but cooler than the blue 'roaring' flame; it is used for gentle heating.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 RE Knowledge Organiser- Autumn A - Religion locally and nationally

Section 1: Key Vocabulary

1	Diversity	Differences between a group or setting.
2	Christianity	The religion followed by Christians.
3	Islam	The religion followed by Muslims.
4	Judaism	The religion followed by Jewish people.
5	Hindu Dharma	The religion followed by Hindus.
6	Sikhi	The religion followed by Sikhs.
7	Buddhism	The religion followed by Buddhists.
8	Humanism	A non-religious tradition followed by Humanists.
9	Migration	The movement of people from one place to the other.
10	Persecution	Unfair or cruel treatment over a period of time due to race, religion or political beliefs.
11	Census	An official survey of people who live in a country.
12	Social Sciences	A group of subjects that are interested in how people live in society.
13	Social Scientists	People who study how people change society and how society changes them.
14	2001-2021 Census	The number of people reporting Christian decreased; The number of people reporting 'No religion' increased.
15	2021 Census	The largest religious group were Christian; No religion still increasing.

Section 2: Origins of Abrahamic faith

Follower	Symbol	Building
Christian	 Cross	church
Jewish	 Star of David	synagogue
Muslim	 Crescent Moon	mosque
Hindu	 Aum	mandir
Sikh	 Khanda	gurdwara
Buddhist	 Dharma Wheel	temple
Humanist (non-religious)	 Happy Human	(various)



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – East and West & Norman Conquest

Key Terms		
1	Innovation	Improving something or creating something that is a new technology.
2	Apothecary	Medicine-maker.
3	Anatomy	The study of the body.
4	Astronomy	The study of space.
5	Madrasa	Muslim school or college.
6	Caliph	Leader of an Islamic Empire.
7	Monarch	A king or queen.
8	Archer	A person who shoots with a bow and arrow.
9	Cavalry	A group of soldiers who fight on horses.
10	Claimant	A person who believes they have a right to something.
11	Dynasty	Rulers from the same family.
12	Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single leader.

Key Terms		
13	Conquer	To take control of a place or people by force.
14	Coronation	A ceremony where the new monarch is crowned.
15	Feudalism	A system where someone who held land gave land to others on the condition that they serve them.
16	Harrying	To repeatedly attack somewhere or someone.
17	Illegitimate	A child born to parents who are not married.
18	Pilgrimage	A religious journey to a holy place.
19	Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot.
20	Inherit	To receive something from a person who has died.
21	Invade	To enter an area by force to take control.
22	Oath	A promise witnessed by God.
23	Male primogeniture	The practice of giving the inheritance to the eldest son.
24	Succession	The order of taking over an official title or position.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Mapskills and Unit 2 Global climate

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

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Term 1 Me Presento

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!

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Term 1 Me Presento

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

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
août	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	
Écoutez	Listen
Regardez le tableau	Look at the board
Écrivez 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 plaît	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

Les activités	
jouer sur ma Xbox	to 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	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

Les nombres	Numbers
un	1
deux	2
trois	3
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6
sept	7
huit	8
neuf	9
dix	10
onze	11
douze	12
treize	13
quatorze	14
quinze	15
seize	16
dix-sept	17
dix-huit	18
dix-neuf	19
vingt	20
vingt-et-un	21
vingt-deux	22
vingt-trois	23
vingt-quatre	24
vingt-cinq	25
vingt-six	26
vingt-sept	27
vingt-huit	28
vingt-neuf	29
trente	30
trente-et-un	31



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...
Je n'ai pas de... (X mon / ma / mes)	I don't 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/châtains/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

Les connecteurs	
et	and
aussi	also
mais	but
cependant	however
finalelement	finally

Les traits de 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/ gentile	kind
10	sympa	friendly/nice
11	généreux/généreuse	generous
12	amusant/amusante	funny
13	paresseux/paresseuse	lazy
14	agaçant/agaçante	annoying
15	sportif/sportive	sporty

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

Willkommen! - Welcome!	
Hallo	Hello
Guten Morgen	Good morning
Guten Tag	Good day
Guten Abend	Good evening
Gute Nacht	Good night
Tschüs	'Bye
Auf Wiedersehen	Good bye
Wie heißt du?	What are you called?
Ich heiße...	I am called...
Wie alt bist du?	How old are you?
Ich bin... Jahre alt	I am ... years old

Wann ist dein Geburtstag?	When is your birthday?
Mein Geburtstag ist am...	My birthday is on the...
Ich bin am... geboren.	I was born on the
Januar	January
Februar	February
März	March
April	April
Mai	May
Juni	June
Juli	July
August	August
September	September
Oktober	October
November	November
Dezember	December

Was magst du? - What do you like?	
Ich liebe	I love
Ich mag	I like
Ich mag nicht	I don't like
Ich hasse	I hate

Im Klassenzimmer – In the classroom	
Hör zu	Listen
Schau an der Tafel	Look at the board
Schreib das Datum und der Titel	Write the date and the title
Drei, zwei, eins... Ruhe... Danke	3,2,1... silence... thank you
Übersetze	Translate
Ich brauche Hilfe	I need help
bitte	please

Woher kommst du?	Where do you come from?
Ich komme aus...	I come from...
England	England
Irland	Ireland
Schottland	Scotland
Wales	Wales
Frankreich	France
Spanien	Spain
Italien	Italy
Belgien	Belgium
Holland	Holland
Polen	Poland
Deutschland	Germany
Österreich	Austria
der Schweiz	Switzerland

Aktivitäten - Activities	
auf meinem Xbox spielen	to play on my Xbox
Sport machen	to do sport
tanzen	to dance
singen	to sing
fernsehen	to watch TV
Musik hören	to listen to Music
ein Buch lesen	to read a book
mit Freunden ausgehen	to go out with my friends
ins Kino gehen	to go to the cinema
zum Park gehen	to go to the park
einkaufen gehen	to go shopping
schwimmen gehen	to go swimming

Die Zahlen	Numbers
eins	1
zwei	2
drei	3
vier	4
fünf	5
sechs	6
sieben	7
acht	8
neun	9
zehn	10
elf	11
zwölf	12
dreizehn	13
vierzehn	14
fünfzehn	15
sechzehn	16
siebzehn	17
achtzehn	18
neunzehn	19
zwanzig	20
einundzwanzig	21
zweiundzwanzig	22
dreiundzwanzig	23
vierundzwanzig	24
fünfundzwanzig	25
sechszwanzig	26
siebenundzwanzig	27
achtundzwanzig	28
neunundzwanzig	29
dreißig	30
einunddreißig	31



Meine Familie – My family	
In meiner Familie gibt es...	In my family there is/are...
mein Vater	my father
meine Mutter	my mother
meine Eltern	my parents
mein Bruder / Stiefbruder	my brother / step-brother
meine Schwester / Halbschwester	my sister / my half-sister
zwei Brüder	two brothers
drei Schwestern	three sisters
Ich habe (einen / eine / ein) ...	I have (a) ...
Ich habe (keinen / keine / kein) ...	I have (no) ...

Wie siehst du aus? - What do you look like?		
1	Ich bin / Ich bin nicht...	I am / I am not ...
2	Er ist / Sie ist / Sie sind...	He is / She is / They are ...
3	klein	small
4	mittelgroß	medium height
5	groß	tall
6	schlank	slim
7	dick	fat
8	Ich habe...	I have...
9	Er hat / Sie hat / Sie haben...	He has / She has / They have...
10	blaue / grüne / braune Augen	blue / green / brown eyes
11	blonde / braune / schwarze / rote Haare	blond / brown / black / red hair
12	kurze / schulterlange / lange	short / shoulder-length / long
13	glatte / wellige / lockige	straight / wavy / curly
14	Sommersprossen	freckles
15	Ich trage / Er trägt / Sie trägt / Sie tragen...	I wear / He wears / She wears / They wear
16	eine Brille / einen Schnurrbart / einen Bart	glasses / a moustache / a beard

Bindewörter - Connectives	
und	and
auch	also
aber	but
da	because
weil	because

Wie bist du? - What are you like?		
1	Ich bin (sehr / ziemlich / ein bißchen)...	I am (very / quite / a little)...
2	Ich bin nicht...	I am not...
3	Er ist / Sie ist...	He is / She is...
4	Sie sind...	They are...
5	intelligent	intelligent
6	gesprächig	chatty
7	ruhig	calm
8	fleißig	hardworking
9	nett	nice
10	freundlich	friendly
11	großzügig	generous
12	lustig	funny
13	faul	lazy
14	nervig	annoying
15	sportlich	sporty

Was mag er/sie? - What does he/she like?		
Er liebt / Sie liebt	He loves / She loves	
Er mag / Sie mag	He likes / She likes	
Er mag nicht / Sie mag nicht	He doesn't like / She doesn't like	
Er hasst / Sie hasst	He hates / She hates	



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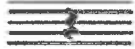
■ Ambition ■ Confidence ■ Creativity ■ Respect ■ Enthusiasm ■ Determination

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Autumn – Rhythm and Pulse

Section 1 – Elements of Music

1	Rhythm	Length of notes and how they are organised
2	Structure	The order of different sections of a song or a piece of music
3	Texture	The layers of sound and how they are organised and interact.
4	Tempo	The speed of the music.
5	Instrumentation	The use of different musical instruments in a piece.
6	Harmony	The sound created when two or more sounds of different pitches are played at the same time

Section 2 – Note / rest names and values

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

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Autumn – Rhythm and Pulse

Section 3 – Key terms		
1	Pulse	The steady beat to a piece of music
2	Ostinato	Repeating musical pattern
3	Duration	How long or short the notes are
4	Metre	Organisation of pulse (in 3, in 4)
5	Time signature	A symbol to show many beats are in a bar
6	Call and response	Music that is played by one person and answered by another like a musical conversation
7	Round (canon)	Playing the same music, starting at different times
8	Rest	A silence
9	Samba	Carnival music from Brazil
10	Un-tuned percussion	Unpitched instruments which are struck with a stick, beater or hands. For example – drums, tambourine and cowbell.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Autumn - Singing and the Elements

Section 1 - Elements of Music			Section 2 – Element related terms	
1	Melody	The tune	Stepwise	The melody moves by step
			Skipwise	The melody moves by leaps / jumps
2	Articulation	The way that the notes are played or sung.	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	The speed of the music	Allegro	Fast
			Adagio	Slow
5	Tonality	The overall sound of the piece as outlined by the key it is in.	Major	Happy / bright / joyful sound
			Minor	Sad / Serious / Gloomy

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Autumn - Singing and the Elements

Section 3 - Singing		
1	Song	A piece of music, performed with the voice (sung)
2	Verse	The part of the song which tells the story.
3	Chorus	The memorable, most repeated part of a song.
4	Breathing	The processes of taking in or removing air from the body through mouth or nose.
5	Larynx	The voice box
6	Diaphragm	A muscle below the lungs, which helps push air through the voice.
7	Phrasing	The shape of the melody, and how it should be sung.
8	Blending	Bringing voices together in equal balance.
9	A cappella	Unaccompanied voices. No background music.
10	Diction	The precise pronunciation of words.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 1: Introduction to Drama

UNIT 1: Intro to Drama

Section A Staging/Sound

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 Acting Terminology

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 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 off 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

Diagram A - Wear Safety Goggles



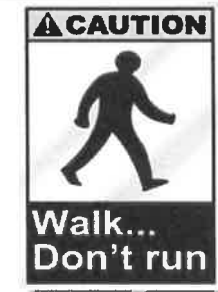
Diagram B – Aprons must be worn



Diagram C - Emergency Stop Push Button



Diagram D – Walk...Don't run



Computer Science

1 - Word processors; referencing; Copyright

1	Word processor	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	Images that match the tone and purpose of the document.
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.
6	Credibility of digital sources	Credible sources are ones that you can trust to be correct and accurate.
7	Creative Commons	A set of rules that help people share their creative work with others.
8	Blog	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

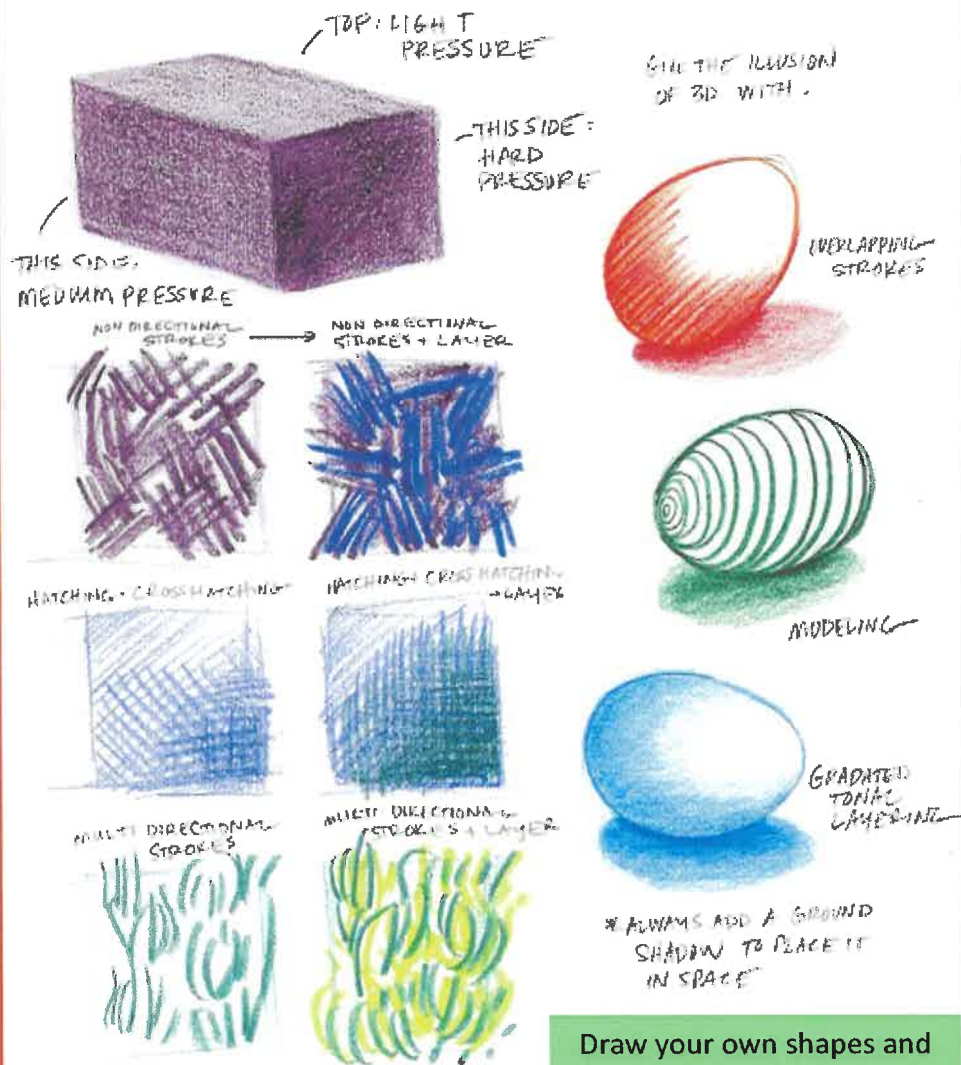
2 – Gaining support for a cause

1	Digital Media	Content like images, videos, and text that is created and shared using computers.
2	Cause	An issue or idea you care about and want to support or raise awareness for.
3	Audience	The people who will read or view your blog.
4	Layout	The way text and images are arranged on a page or screen.
5	Design Principles	Rules that help make your blog look good and be easy to read.
6	Accessibility	Making sure your blog can be used by everyone, including people with disabilities.
7	Feedback	Helpful comments from others to improve your work.

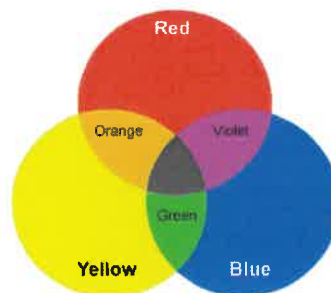
ART

Year 7

Techniques and key words for the Autumn Term



Colour mixing



Primary colours



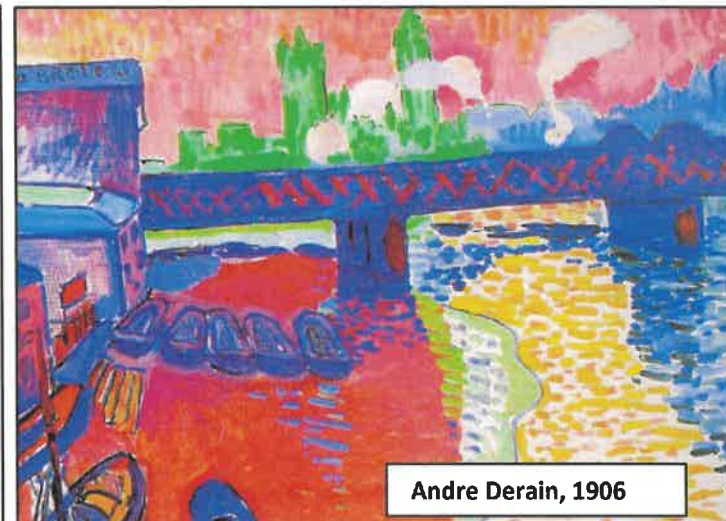
Secondary colours



Complimentary colours



Analysis of a painting – Charing Cross Bridge



Andre Derain, 1906

composition the placement or arrangement of visual elements.	form the visible shape of something.	texture the feel or appearance of a surface.
detail a small part of the picture or painting.	shape the external form or outline of something.	shade how light or dark a colour is.
image representation of a person or thing.	tone the difference in the intensity of colour.	blend a gradual transition of colour.
light how light is used within the picture or painting.	line a continuous mark with greater length than width.	expression showing what the artist thought or felt.