



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser HT3

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

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Week 1 – Sentence openers

Verb Opener	An 'ing' word that starts a sentence
Adverb Opener	A 'ly' word that starts a sentence
Place Phrase	A sentence starter that tells us the location of something.

Week 2 - Devices

Device	Definition
Personification	Giving human characteristics to a non human object.
Metaphor	Comparing by referring to one thing as another.
Simile	A comparison of two different objects using like or as .
Hyperbole	The use of obvious exaggeration for effect.
Emotive language	Language intended to create an emotional response.
Onomatopoeia	A word that imitates the sound it represents.

Week 3 - Key Terms

Setting	Setting is the place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place.
Structure	Structure refers to the order of ideas in a piece of writing.
Tone	Tone is the general character or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation.
Imagery	Imagery is visually descriptive or figurative language.

Week 4 - Key Terms

Show, Not Tell	A technique used to allow the reader to experience the story.
Sensory Imagery	Words and phrases which appeal to the five senses.
Shift in Focus	The change of focus between different paragraphs.
Zooming In	When the reader is guided to a particular aspect of the text

Week 5 – Criteria for creative writing

1. Use ambitious adjectives (find these in the thesaurus)
2. Use sensory description (see, hear, touch, smell, taste)
3. Varied sentence openers
4. Varied sentence types (simple, short, complex)
5. Write in paragraphs

Week 6 – Sentence stems

- Despite the time....
- A glance around served to show that...
- Elegantly the...
- The aroma of flowers loitered...

Week 7 – Word classes

Noun	A word used to name a person, place or thing.
Adjective	A word that describes a noun
Verb	A word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence.
Adverb	Describes how the verb is being done.

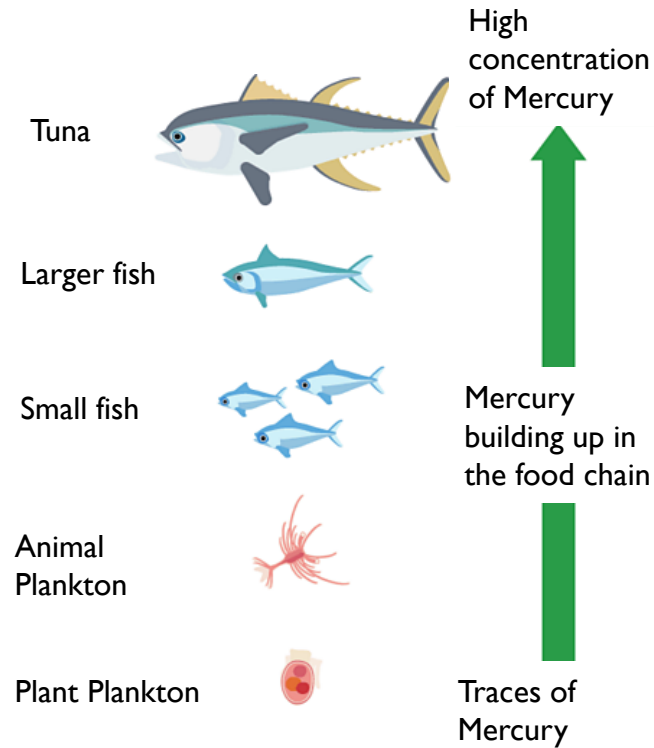
Algebra (nouns)	
Algebra	The part of maths in which letters are used to represent numbers
Variable	A letter that represents a specific number
Term	A number, letter or combination of both which forms part of an expression
Expression	An expression is a group of mathematical symbols representing a number or quantity. Expressions never have an equals sign (=)
Equation	An equation is a mathematical statement that shows that two expressions are equal. It always includes an equals sign
Formula	A formula is a rule written using symbols that describe a relationship between different quantities. It always includes an equals sign
Inverse operation	Applying the opposite operation to a calculation in order to balance (solve) an equation
Coefficient	The number that multiplies the variable

Algebra (verbs/command words)	
Solve	An instruction used in algebra telling you to find the value of the variable in the equation
Simplify	Write an expression in its most compact or efficient way without changing the value of the expression
Collect like terms	Collect terms with the same letter together by adding or subtracting them as indicated
Expand	Remove the brackets, by multiplying everything inside the brackets by what is on the outside
Factorise	Factorising is the inverse of expanding, by taking out the highest common factor and introducing brackets
Substitute	Replace the letter with a given value in order to solve an equation

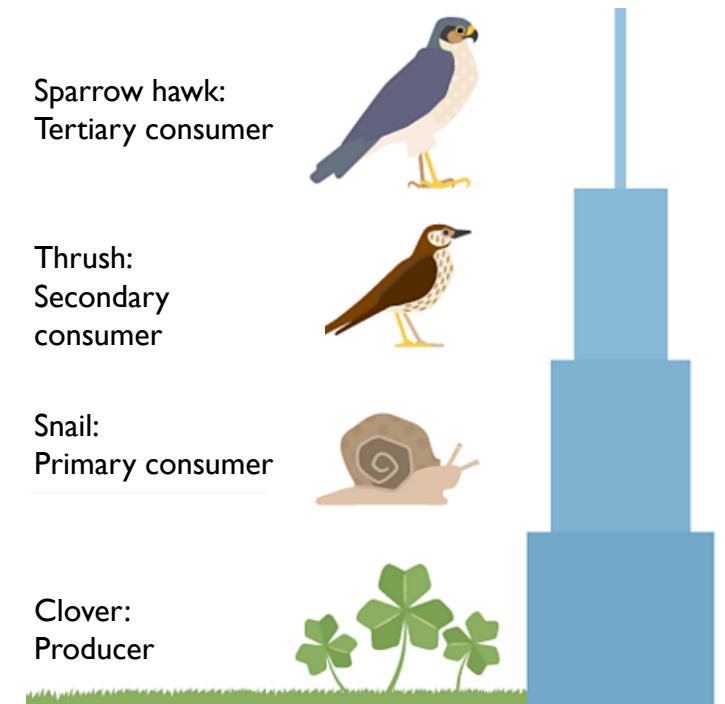
Science

Key Word	Definition
Resultant Force	The sum of the forces acting upon an object (overall force)
Mass	The particles that make up an object
Weight	The force of gravity acting upon your mass
Air resistance	A force that acts on an object which is moving through air. Air resistance acts in the opposite direction to the direction of movement.
Friction	Forces which resist an object moving
Lubricant	Applying a slippery substance to two surfaces to reduce friction.
Food Chain	Shows how organisms get their energy
Food web	more than one food chain interlinked into a food web
Producer	This is an organism that makes its own food.
Consumer	A consumer is a living thing that eats other plants and animals
Predator	A predator is an animal that eats other animals.
Prey	Prey is an animal that is eaten by another animal
Interdependence	How organisms in an ecosystem are dependent upon each other
Population	The number of each species in a particular habitat
Habitat	The area where an organism lives

Bioaccumulation

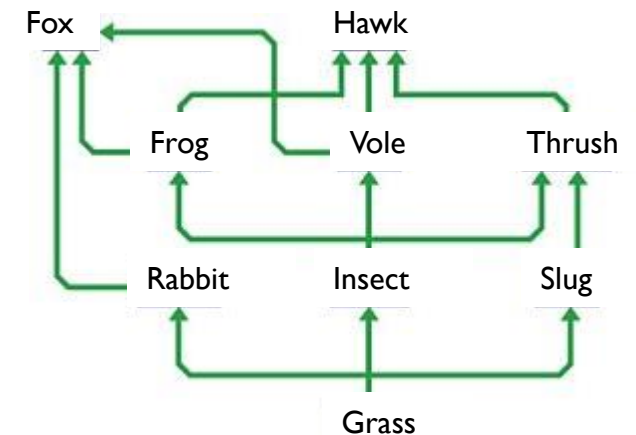


Pyramid of Numbers



Food webs:

- The initial source of energy for all food chains is the sun
- A food chain always starts with a producer – usually a green plant
- The arrows in a food chain show the way in which energy is moving



History

Key Events/ Individuals	
The War of the Roses	Civil war fought over the English throne in 1455 and 1487 between Richard III and Henry VII.
Richard III	King of England from 26 June 1483 until his death in 1485.
Henry VII	King of England and Lord of Ireland from his seizure of the crown on 22 August 1485 until his death in 1509. The first Tudor King.
Henry VIII	King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is best known for his six marriages, and creation of Church of England.
Mary I	Mary I, also known as "Bloody Mary". Queen of England and Ireland from 1553 to 1558. Wife of King Philip II of Spain.
Elizabeth I	Queen of England and Ireland from 1558 to 1603. The last monarch of the House of Tudor.
Edward VI	Edward VI was King of England and Ireland from 1547 until 1553. He was crowned at the age of nine.
Spanish Armada	A Spanish fleet commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. Sent by Phillip II to invade England in 1588.
Phillip II	King of Spain and Spanish Empire. Husband of Mary I until 1558. Rival of Elizabeth and sent Spanish Armada to England in 1588.

Key Terms and Definitions	
Reformation	The split of Protestantism from the Catholic Church beginning with Martin Luther in 1517; the English Reformation refers to Henry VIII's break from Rome.
Protestant	General term describing Christians that left the Catholic Church.
Catholic	To do with the religion of Roman Catholicism.
Dynasty	A succession of people from the same family who play a prominent role in business, politics, or another field.
Privateer	A private person authorised by a country's government to attack foreign shipping.
Galleons	A large, multi-decked sailing ship.
Dissolution	To close something down (e.g. monasteries).
Monastery	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Regent Council	A group of experienced nobleman appointed to rule on before of a monarch until they reach 18.
Pilgrimage	A journey undertaken for a religious motive. Pilgrims commonly seek a place associated with a divinity or other holy personage.
Heir	The person legally entitled to inherit/claim the property or rank of another on that person's death.

Geography

Key Word	Definition
Geological time period	A unit of geological time where new rock is made.
Inner core	The core is the innermost part of the Earth which is solid.
Outer core	The outermost part of the core which is a liquid
Mantle	A zone of hot rock in the interior of the earth located between the outer crust and the molten core. It has the properties of a solid, although it can also flow, very slowly.
Crust	The outer layer of the Earth on top of the mantle.
Tectonic plates	Large slabs of the Earth's crust.
Plate boundary	A plate boundary is where two tectonic plates meet.
Tsunami	Tsunami is a Japanese word which means 'harbour wave'. A tsunami is a large sea wave caused by the displacement of a large volume of water. They can be caused by earthquakes triggered by moving sections of the Earth's crust under the ocean.
Magma	Magma is the name of hot, molten rock beneath the surface
Lava	Lava is the name of hot, molten rock above the surface
Igneous rock	Cooled and solidified magma or lava.
Constructive plate boundary	A constructive plate boundary occurs when two tectonic plates move away from each other. Magma rises from the mantle to the surface and cools to create new land.
Destructive plate boundary	A destructive plate boundary occurs when two tectonic plates are forced towards each other and one is forced under the other. As the bottom plate moves into the mantle it is melted and destroyed.
Conservative plate boundary	A conservative plate boundary is when two tectonic plates run side by side of each other.
Focus	The focus is the point where energy is released in the earths crust to form an earthquake.
Epicentre	The epicentre is the point on the earths surface above the focus.

Spanish

Spanish	English
Odio	I hate
Prefiero	I prefer
(no) me gusta	I (don't) like
Me encanta	I love
Bailar	To dance
Cantar	To sing
Charlar	To chat
Cocinar	To cook
Descansar	To relax
Escribir	To write
Jugar	To play
Leer	To read
Pasear	To walk
Viajar	To travel
Porque es	Because it is
Aburrido	Boring
Divertido	Amusing

Spanish	English
Emocionante	Exciting
Malo	Bad
Genial	Great
Interesante	Interesting
Horrible	Terrible
Juego	I play
Al baloncesto	Basketball
al fútbol	Football
Al tenis	Tennis
Al rugby	Rugby
Al voleibol	Volleyball
Hago	I do
Artes marciales	Martial arts
Atletismo	Athletics
Equitación	Horse riding
Gimnasia	Gymnastics
natación	swimming

Spanish	English
Nunca	Never
Casi nunca	Almost never
A veces	Sometimes
De vez en cuando	From time to time
A menudo	Often
Normalmente	Normally
Los lunes	On Mondays
Los martes	On Tuesdays
Todos los días/cada día	Every day

Health and Fitness

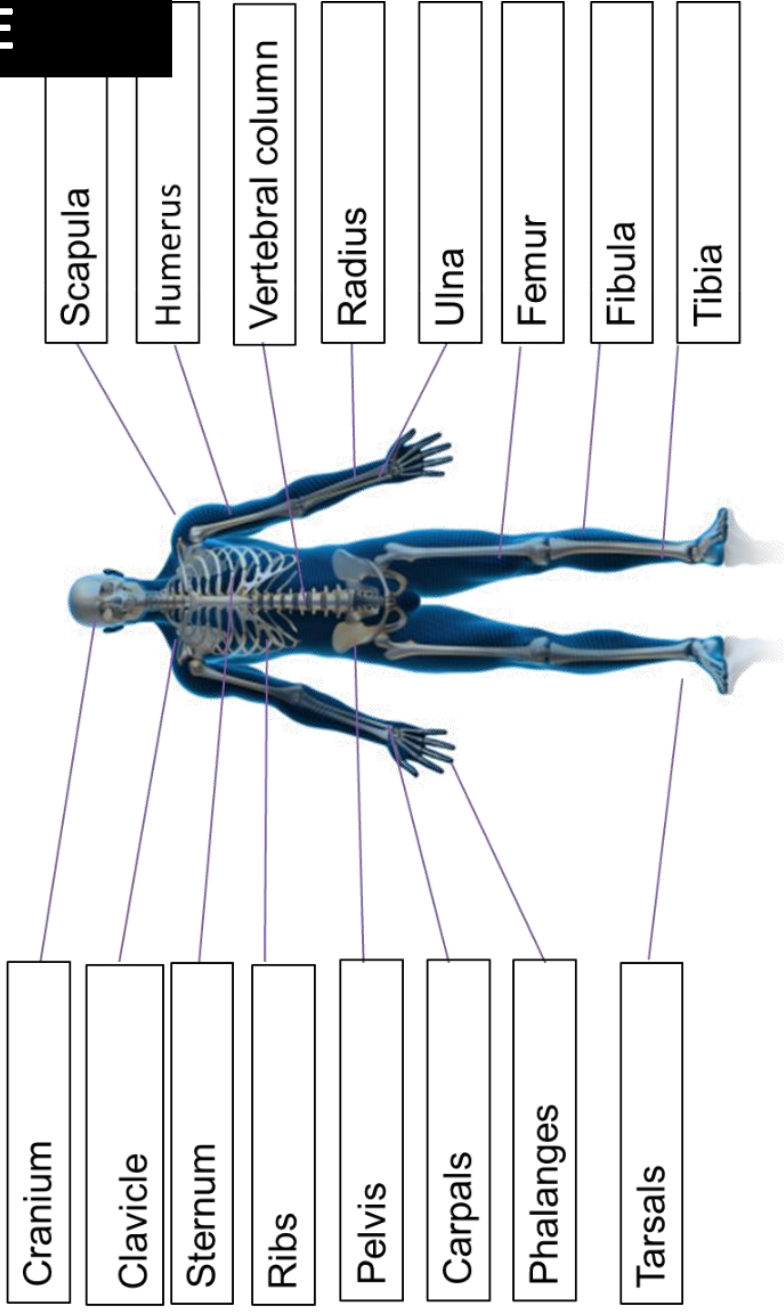
Muscular Strength	The amount of the force muscles can generate against a resistance
Muscular Endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles, over long periods of time without getting tired
Flexibility	The range of movement at a joint
Cardiovascular Fitness (Aerobic Endurance)	The ability of the heart and circulatory system to meet the demands of the body for a long period of time
Body composition	The percentage of a body that is fat, muscle, bone and water
Coordination	The ability to move two or more body parts at the same time
Reaction Time	The time taken for a response to occur after a stimulus
Agility	The ability to change direction at speed
Balance	The ability to keep the body steady when in a static position or when moving
Speed	The time taken to cover a set distance/complete a movement
Power	The ability to combine speed and strength

Principles of training

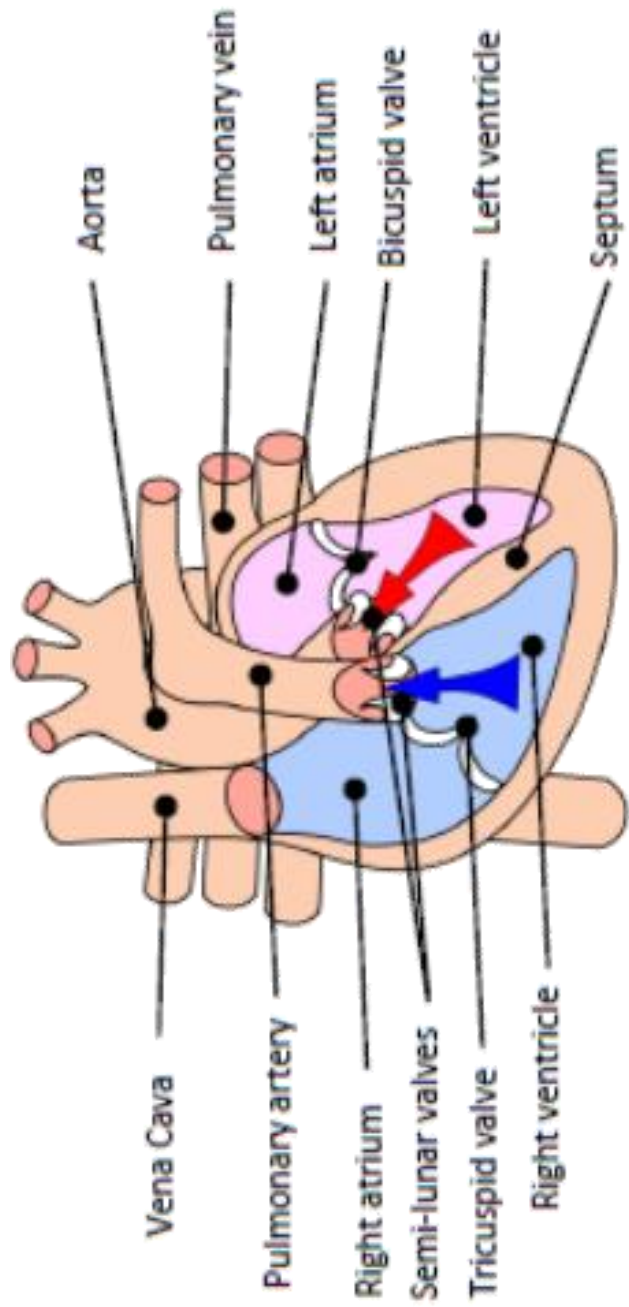
Progressive Overload	Working the body harder than normal/gradually increasing the amount of exercise you do
Reversibility	If training is not regular, adaptations will be reversed. This can happen when suffering from illness, injury or after an off season
Specificity	Training should be matched to the requirements of the sport or position the performer is in. Training must be specifically designed to develop the right muscles, type of fitness or skills
Individual needs	All PEP's would differ depending on performers goals/target, strengths /weaknesses, age/gender and current health/fitness levels
Overtraining	Occurs when you train too hard and do not allow the body enough rest/recovery time Signs include extended muscle soreness, frequent illness & increase injuries

Skeletal System

PE

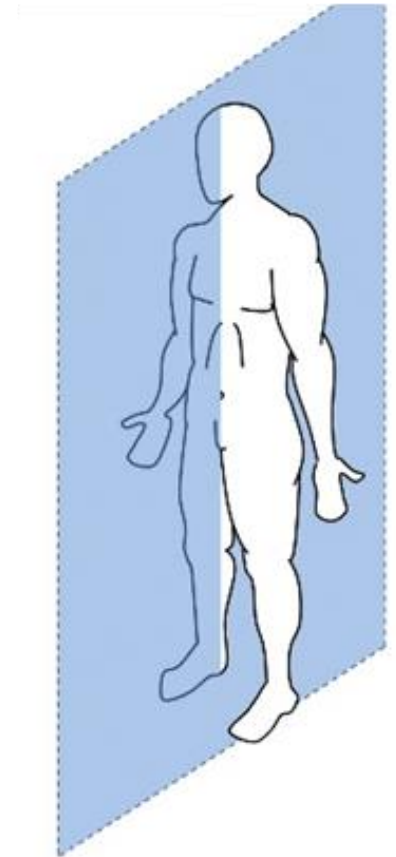
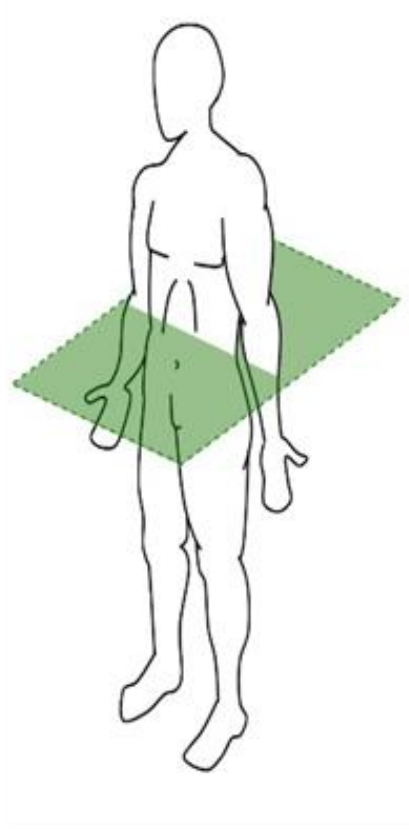
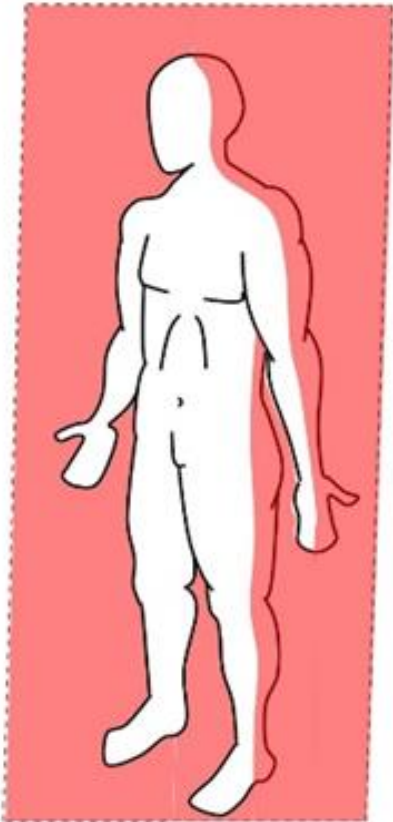


Cardiovascular System



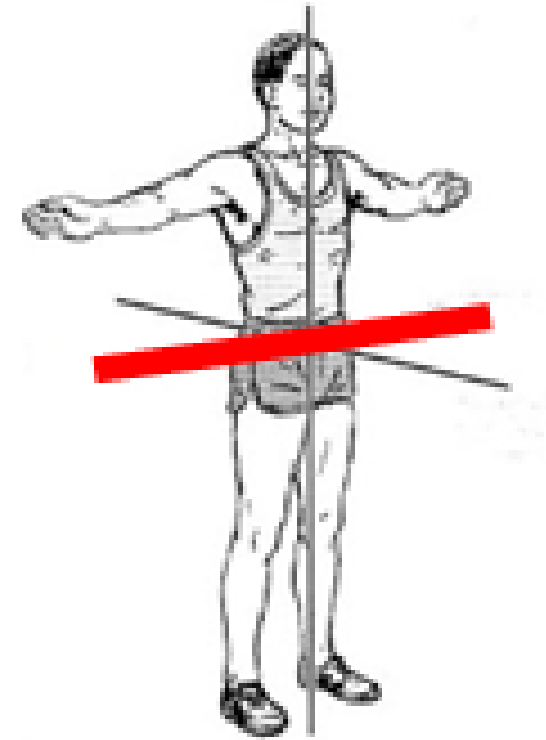
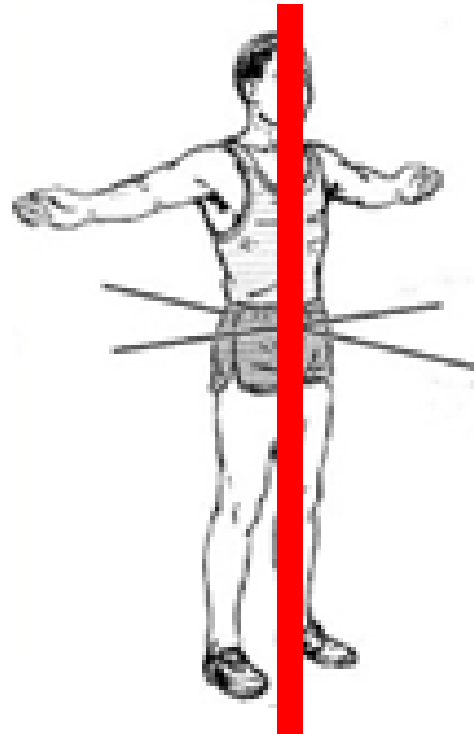
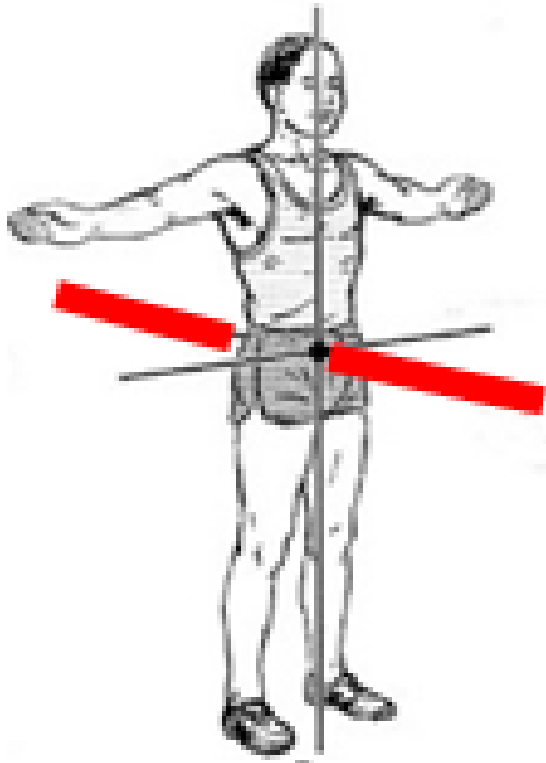
BIOMECHANICS - Planes and axes for movement

Plane	An imaginary line that divides the body into two
Frontal Plane (left picture)	A vertical plane that divides the body into front and back.
Transverse plane (middle picture)	A horizontal plane that divides the body into upper and lower halves.
Sagittal plane (right picture)	A vertical plane that divides the body into right and left sides.



BIOMECHANICS - Planes and axes for movement

PAxes for movement	An axis is an imaginary line at right angles to the plane
Sagittal axis (left picture)	Runs through the body horizontally from the back to front.
Vertical axis (middle picture)	Runs through the body vertically from the top to bottom.
Frontal axis (right picture)	Runs through the body horizontally from the left to right.



Space	
Levels	Give a stage more visual interest, and the various levels can be useful, as they allow different characters the opportunity to communicate different status
Audience Awareness	Consider where the audience is, explore eye contact and ensure your back is not towards the audience
Posture	Ensuring your body language matches your character. E.g bent over back - old woman, chest out – high status king.
Characterisation	
Facial Expression	Using your face to communicate a emotion/feeling.
Body Language	Explore the change of movement using your body and space.
Exaggeration	High energy and commitment to communicating a character.
Staying in Role	Sustaining a character with complete focus and commitment.

Drama Techniques	
Still Image	Is a frozen picture which communicates meaning.
Conscious Alley	A 'thought tunnel' providing the opportunity to explore a decision, problem or dilemma.
Soundscape	Using voices (and body percussion if appropriate) to create a particular theme or mood, for example the seaside, a city, a jungle.
Physical Theatre	Uses techniques such as gesture and dance and can be used to explore complex social and cultural issues.
TiR (Teacher in role)	The teacher becomes a character to inform students of information or to model an example of quality work.
Body Propping	The actor creates the shape and form of a prop or object. This replaces the use of set/props and/or physical objects on stage.
Horror	Horror is a genre of fiction which is intended to, or has the capacity to frighten, scare the audience.

Computing

Input, Output and storage	
Input	Input refers to any information or data that is sent to a computer for processing
Processing	Computer processing refers to the actions that a computer takes to execute commands a user makes
Output	When the computer has processed the information and carried out the task it sends it back out
Storage	storage is the component within your computer that allows you to store and access data
Hardware and Software	
Hardware	External and internal devices and equipment that enable you to perform major functions
Software	A set of instructions, data or programs used to operate computers and execute specific tasks
Peripherals	Are divided into three kinds: input devices, output devices, and storage devices
Binary	A number system that only uses two digits: 1 and 0

Computer Components	
RAM	Stores data being used by the CPU - temporary
ROM	Stores the initial basic program when the computer first starts
CPU	Central Processing Unit – The brains of the computer. Controls all tasks
MOTHERBOARD	Main board of the computer - connects all computer parts together
HARD DISK	Stores data permanently – where files are saved to
GRAPHICS CARD	Outputs data to graphics devices such as monitors
POWER SUPPLY	Provides power to all parts of the computer

Key Word	Definition
Tint	a shade or variety of a colour.
Shade	a colour, especially with regard to how light or dark it is or as distinguished from one nearly like it.
Blend	mix (a substance) with another substance so that they combine together.
Limited colour palette	it means limiting the number of colours you use in the painting to the bare essentials. A limited colour palette removes confusion as you only use the colours that you have chosen such as 3 colours, 4 colours etc. For example, if you're using a limited colour palette of blue, white and red, you only have these three colours to choose from – making it simpler.
Natural	existing in or derived from nature; not made or caused by humankind.
Organic	Organic shapes are irregular and imperfect. Naturally these shapes will all be slightly different from one another. They are often curved and flowing and can seem unpredictable.
Wet into wet	Wet-on-wet is a direct painting technique that can be used with all wet paint mediums: watercolour, gouache, acrylic, and oil paints.
Burnishing	enhance or perfect (something such as a reputation or a skill).
Transparent	See-through (washes that are thinly applied).
Wash	A very watery mix applied with a large brush.
Harmonious colours	Harmonious colours sit beside each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. Harmonious colours may also be referred to as analogous colours.
Complimentary colours	is particular colour scheme draws from two colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel. When you do this, the result is a high-contrast colour combo that's bright and that pops. Examples of complementary colour combinations are: Red and green; yellow and purple; orange and blue; green and magenta.
Primary colours	any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing
Secondary colours	a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours
Tertiary colours	A tertiary colour or intermediate colour is a colour made by mixing one part of a primary colour with half part of another primary
The Colour Wheel	a circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours

Cooking and Nutrition

Key Word	Definition
Hazard	Anything that is dangerous
Kitchen Hygiene	Ensuring that everything is clean when preparing food
Kitchen Safety	Being safe in the kitchen
Cross contamination	Transfer of bacteria from one person, object or place to another
Eat Well Guide	A pictorial food guide showing the amounts and types of foods that are needed to make up a healthy balanced diet
Claw grip	A method of cutting food that ensures that the finger tips are tucked out of the way and will not get caught by the knife
Food poisoning	An illness caused by eating contaminated food
Bacteria	Microscopic living organisms which can be found everywhere
Salmonella	Food poisoning bacteria found in chicken, some dairy products and raw eggs
Food provenance	The origin of food. Knowing how food is grown, reared and caught
Recipe	A set of instructions used for preparing a food product
Food Miles	The distance food travels from the farm to the fork

Music

Key Word	Definition
Call and response	Call and response is a musical or verbal interaction where a leader makes a call and the group or audience responds with a specific phrase or action. This can be seen in various forms of music, such as gospel, jazz, and traditional African music, as well as in verbal communication and public speaking.
Unison	is when 2 or more singers (or instruments or a combination of both) sing the same melody line, or tune. They follow the same notes exactly all the time with exactly the same rhythm. Unison singing can be done on different pitches an octave apart - or 2 or 3 octaves apart.
A Cappella	A Cappella music is group or solo singing without instrumental accompaniment, or a piece intended to be performed in this way.
Pitch and SATB	The highness or lowness of a sound is called Pitch. Generally speaking, men have Low pitch voices whilst women have High pitch voices. The highest-pitched woman's voice is called a Soprano and a lower-pitched woman's voice is called an Alto . A high-pitched man's voice is called a Tenor and a low-pitched man's voice is called a Bass .
Dynamic	The volume of a sound or piece of music – loud/soft
A Round/Canon	A round , also called canon, is a musical composition with a minimum of three voices sing exactly the same melody at the unison (and may continue repeating it indefinitely), but with each voice beginning at different times so that different parts of the melody coincide in the different voices, but nevertheless fit harmoniously together.
Timbre	Each instrument own unique 'tone quality' and the voice as an instrument had different Timbre
The diaphragm	The diaphragm is basically the muscle below the human lungs and slightly above the stomach responsible for controlling inhalation and exhalation of breath. Most people have heard singers being advised to breathe using their diaphragm every time they sing
Texture	Sometimes voices sing different parts at the same time creating Harmony . Not all vocal music is accompanied by instruments, unaccompanied singing is called A Cappella .
Rhythm	Rhythm is the pattern of sounds and beats in music that creates a sense of movement and flow. It is like the heartbeat of a song that helps us feel the music and dance or sing along. Rhythm can be fast or slow, simple or complex, and is created by combining different beats and notes in a particular order. It is an essential element of music that makes it enjoyable and exciting to listen to.
Tempo	Tempo refers to the speed of music. It's how fast or slow a song sounds.