



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser HT4

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

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New!

Week 1 – Key Words

Villain	The main antagonist in the story.
Antagonist	A person who competes with another person.
Protagonist	The main character who drives the story forward.
Hero	A hero is someone who is good. They act with pure intentions, help people
Anti-Hero	Someone who is neither a hero or a villain. They may do good, but also hurt others.
Moral	Standards of behaviour. Principles of right and wrong.

Week 2 – Stereotypes of a Villain

Stereotype	Judgement about another person based on their character.
Desire	A strong feeling or want for something.
Malicious	Intending to do harm.
Wicked	Evil and morally wrong.
Immoral	Behaviour that goes against the accepted morals.

Week 3 - 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 4 – Context/ Victorian Fears

1. Fear of the supernatural
2. Fear of the unknown
3. Fear of the other
4. Fear of evil
5. Fear of superstition

Week 5 – Structural Devices

Hook openings	The start of the text must interest the reader.
Order of ideas	Writers may choose to start the text at the beginning, middle or end.
Foreshadowing	Giving the reader an indication of future events.
Focus shift	When the writers focus changes within as the text progresses.

Representing Data

Discrete data	Data that can only take certain values. These values do not have to be whole numbers, but they are fixed values. e.g. shoe size, number of goals
Continuous data	Data that is measured and can take any value e.g. Height, time, temperature
Frequency	How many times an event occurs
Tally chart	A tally chart is a way of recording data by counting the amount of something (frequency).
Two way tables	A two-way table is one way to display frequencies for two different categories collected from a single group of people.
Frequency Trees	A frequency tree can be used to record and organise information given as frequencies. This can then be used to calculate probabilities.
Bar graphs	A bar graph is the representation of numerical data by bars of equal width and varying height.
Pictograms	A type of graph that uses pictures or symbols to represent frequencies or compare data.

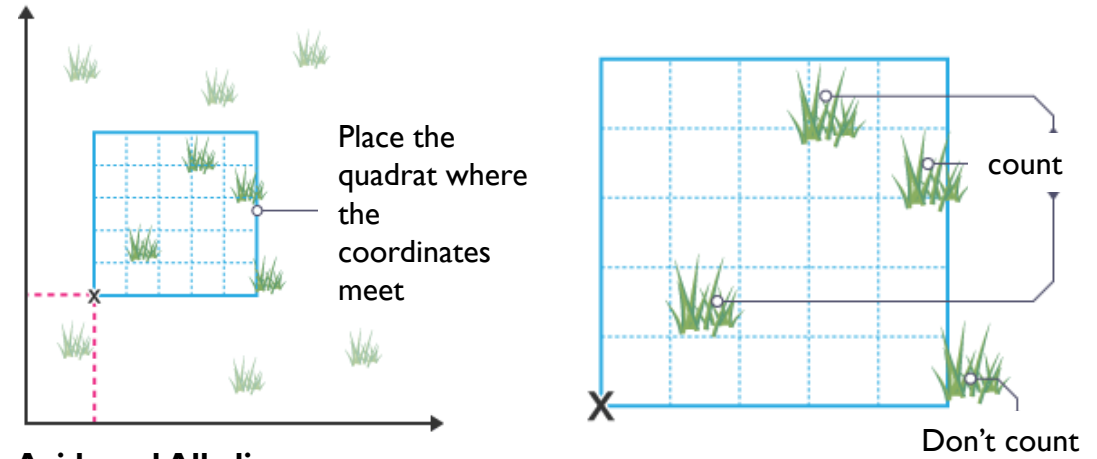
Ratio

Ratio	Relationship between two or more numbers
Proportion	A comparison of two numbers that each represent the parts of a whole
Part	One 'part' of the ratio is how much one is worth
Share	Divide an amount into a ratio
Simplest form	Divide all numbers by the same amount until you cannot simplify further
Total	The whole amount (add)
Difference	Gap between two numbers (subtract)

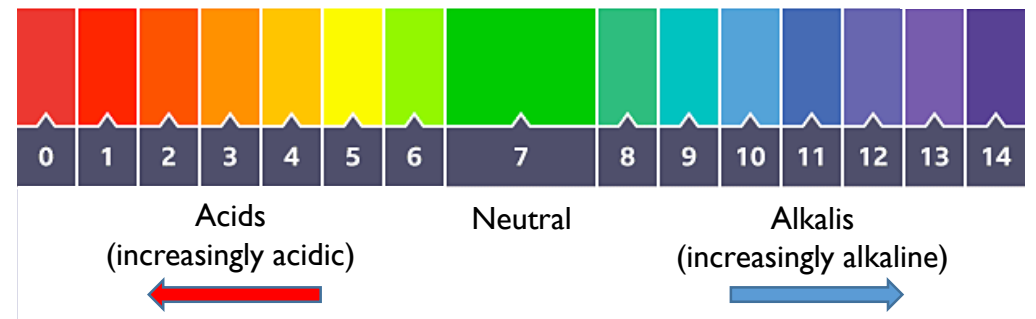
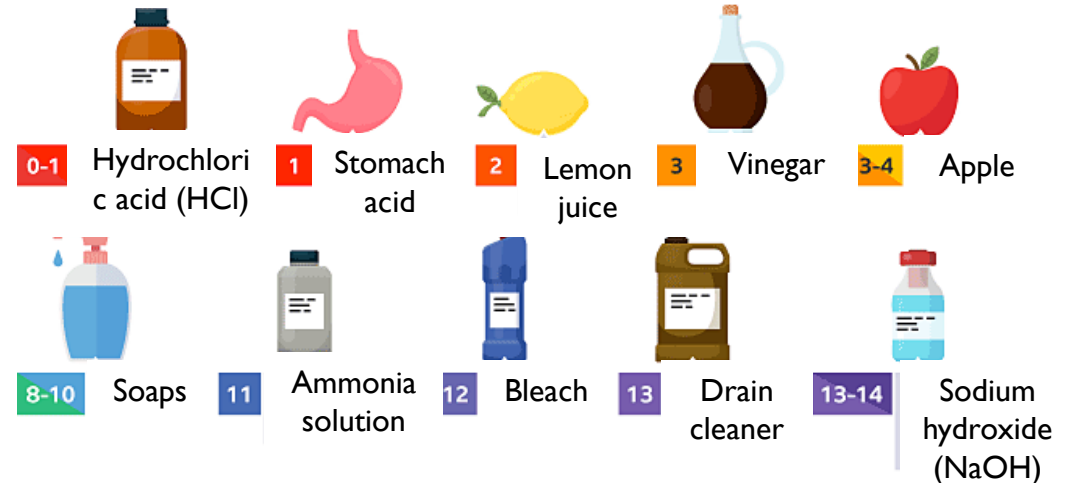
Science

Key Word	Definition
Extinction	When there are no remaining individuals of a species alive
Biodiversity	The variation between all living things
Quadrat	A square frame used to sample slow-moving animals and plants
Population	The number of individuals of a species in a given habitat
Habitat	The area where an organism lives
Acid	A chemical with a pH between 1-6
Alkali	A chemical with a pH between 8-14
Neutral	A chemical with a pH of 7
Neutralisation	The chemical reaction between an acid and a base, which forms water and a salt
Displacement	When a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound
Metal oxide	A metal bonded to oxygen
Metal carbonate	A metal bonded to carbon and oxygen
Electrical conductor	When a material can carry charge
Malleable	A material that can be hammered into shapes
Ductile	A material that can be drawn into wires
Sonorous	A material that makes a ringing sound when struck
Indicator	A chemical that tells you how acidic or alkaline a substance is

Using Quadrats



Acids and Alkalis



Spanish

Spanish	English
Vivo en	I live in
Una casa	A house
Un piso	A flat
Mi casa/piso está en	My house/flat is located in
Un pueblo	A town
Una ciudad	A city
Las montañas	The mountains
La costa	The coast
La habitación	Bedroom
La cocina	Kitchen
El salón	Living room
El estudio	Study
El cuarto de baño	Bathroom
El jardín	Garden
La entrada	Hall
Hay...	There is/are
Un armario	A wardrobe

Spanish	English
Una lámpara	A lamp
Una cama	A bed
Un lavabo	A sink
Una mesa	A table
Un sillón	An armchair
Una silla	A chair
Un sofá	A sofa
Unas cortinas	Some curtains
Un tapete	A carpet
Una mesilla de noche	A bedside table
Arreglo mi habitación	I tidy my room
Cocino	I cook
Paso la aspiradora	I vacuum
Saco la basura	I take out the rubbish
Lavo los platos	I wash the dishes
Pongo/quito la mesa	I set/clear the table
Corto el césped	I mow the lawn

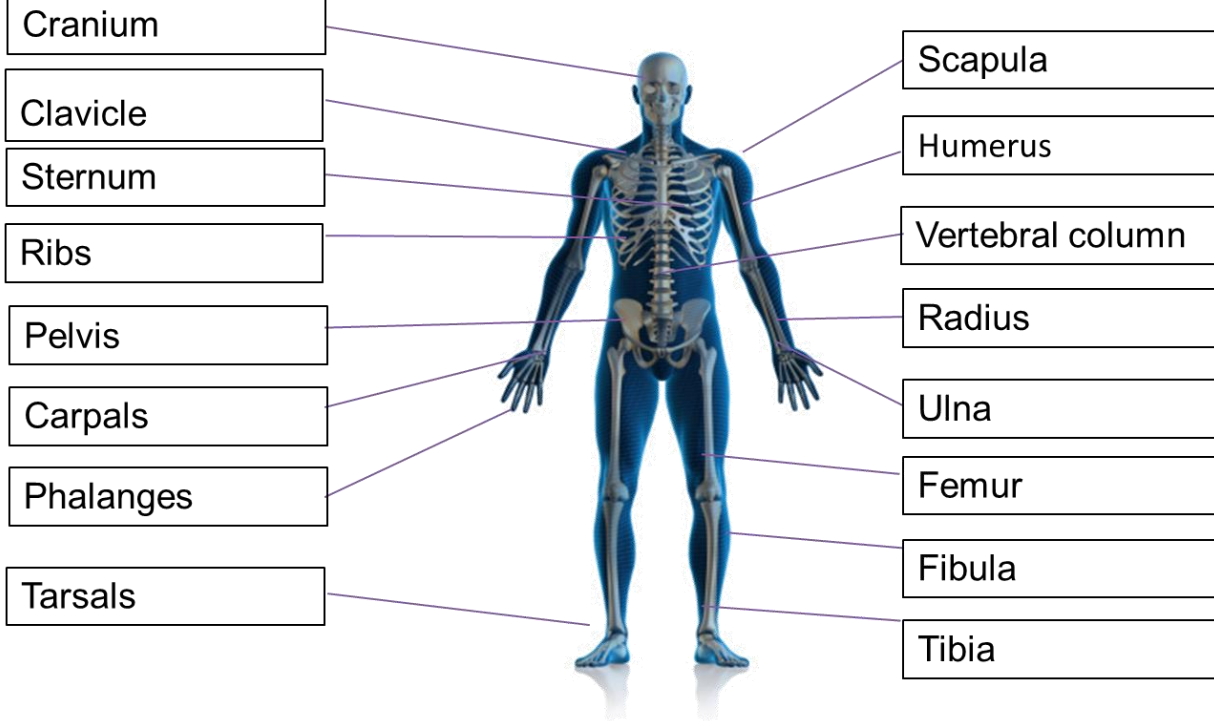
History

Key Events/ Individuals	
Glorious Revolution 1668-1689	The Catholic King James II, was overthrown and replaced by his Protestant daughter Mary and her Dutch husband, William of Orange.
The Stuarts	The Stuarts were the first kings of the UK. This combined the two thrones for the first time.
James VI and I 1566-1625	James VI and I was King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July 1567 and King of England and Ireland as James I from 24 March 1603 until his death.
Charles I	Charles I was King of England, Scotland and Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649.
English Civil War	A series of civil wars and political conspiracies between Royalists and Parliamentarians in the England from 1642 to 1651.
Oliver Cromwell	An English general who led armies against King Charles I during the English Civil War. He ruled as Lord Protector from 1653 until his death in 1658.
Charles II	Charles II was King of Scotland from 1649 until 1651, and King of England, Scotland and Ireland from 1660 until his death in 1685.
James II and VII	James was King of England and Ireland as James II, and King of Scotland as James VII from the death of his elder brother, Charles II, on 6 February 1685.
Gunpowder Plot	The conspiracy of English Catholics to blow up Parliament and King James I on November 5, 1605.

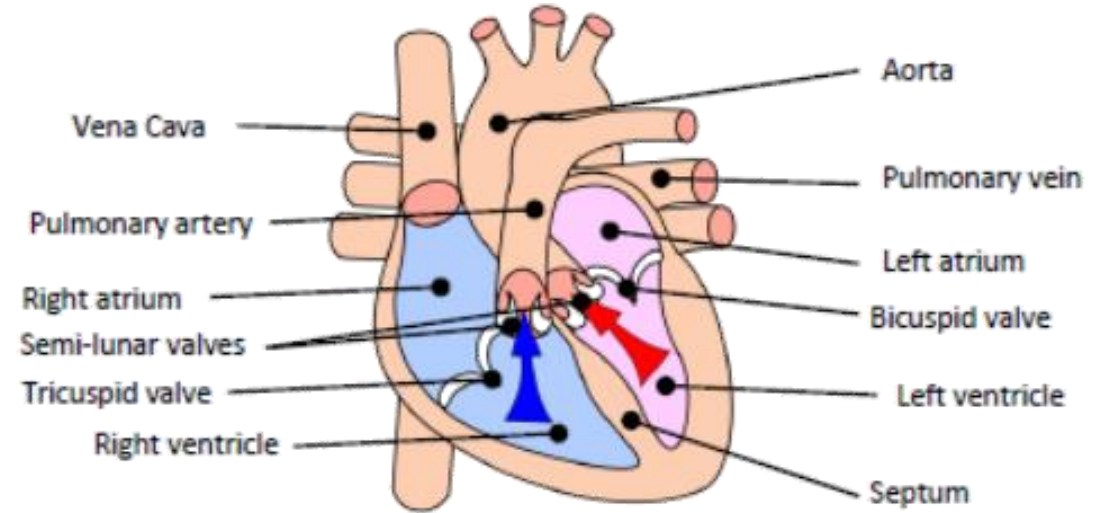
Key Terms and Definitions	
Civil War	When a country goes to war with itself.
Parliament	This is where the Prime Minister and MP's (Members of Parliament) meet to run the country.
Commonwealth	A Political association of 54 member states, almost all of which are former territories of the British Empire.
Monarchy	A countries King or Queen.
Revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government in favour of a new system.
Royalist	A supporter of the King against Parliament in the English Civil War.
Parliamentarians	A supporter of Parliament in the English Civil War.
Royalist	A supporter of the King against Parliament in the English Civil War.
Conspiracies	A secret plan by a group to do something harmful.
Lord Protector	A person acting on behalf of an absent monarch.
Ship Tax	This tax was paid by counties with a sea border in times of war. It was used to strengthen the Navy.
Death Warrant	Something that leads to someone's death.
Tyrant	A cruel and unfair ruler.

Key Word	Definition
Weather	The short term day to day conditions in the atmosphere over a small/local area.
Climate	The weather conditions measured over a large region across an average of 30 years.
Precipitation	Water in any form that falls to Earth (eg rain, snow, sleet, hail).
Temperature	Measurement of how hot or cold.
Relief rainfall	Rain caused when air is forced to rise over hills and mountains.
Frontal rainfall	Rain caused when warm air has to rise over cold air to cause rain.
Convictional rainfall	Rain that is produced when air rises due to being heated and evaporated.
Latitude	A measurement of distance north or south of the equator, which has a latitude of 0° .
Altitude	Height above sea level, normally measured in meters.
Ocean Currents	A continuous, directed movement of ocean water that flows in Earth's oceans.
Air pressure	The weight of the air in the atmosphere pushing down to Earth.
Low pressure	Caused by warm, less dense air rising.
High pressure	Caused by cool, dense sinking air.
Microclimate	A very small area which has different weather conditions to the area as a whole.
Tropical storm	A low pressure wind system formed over warm ocean water.
Drought	A long period of time with little to no rainfall, causing water shortages.
Extreme weather	Weather that is unseasonal, unusual or severe.
Mild	not extremely hot or cold, not extremely wet or dry
Temperate	a climate that is usually mild
Maritime	influenced by the sea/ocean
Continental	influenced by the land

Skeletal System



Cardiovascular System



Muscular system - Antagonistic pairs

Tendons connect muscle to bone and ligaments connect bone to bone. Voluntary muscles allow for movement as they produce a force which causes the attached bones to move in a specific direction. Muscles which are attached via tendons work together to create this.

Antagonistic pairs	Is where two muscles work together to create movement. There are two main categories that outline how these muscles work together; agonist and the antagonist.
Agonist	Is the also known as the prime mover. This is the muscle that contracts and causes the movement.
Antagonist	This is the opposite muscle that relaxes and in most cases lengthens as the movement occurs.

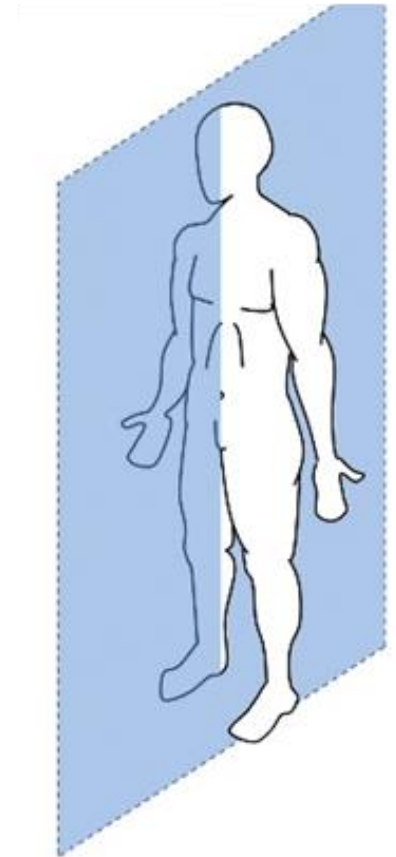
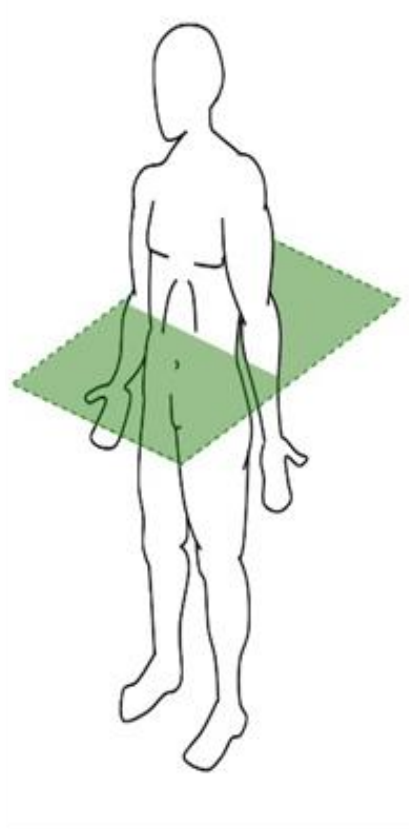
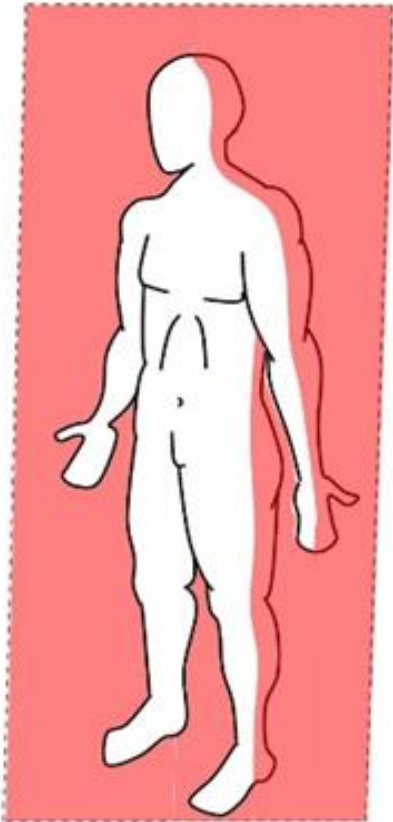
Muscular system – Muscle fibre types

All skeletal muscle contains a mixture of Slow Twitch and Fast Twitch muscle fibres- this is based on their speed of contraction. There are 3 types of muscle fibre.

Fast Twitch	Is broken down into two types; Type 2 x & Type 2 b.
Fast twitch - Type 2 x/2b	Produces highest force, fast contracting, Low endurance, good for short distances – Sprint start
Type 2a	Produce high force, moderate speed of contraction, medium endurance, more resistant to fatigue, Sprinting over longer distances.
Slow Twitch	They contract slowly and with less force. Provide a low speed of contraction, high endurance, can keep going, don't produce much power. These fibres have a rich blood (and oxygen) supply. This makes them red in colour. They are slower to fatigue, and so are used for more endurance events e.g. long distance swimming/ running.

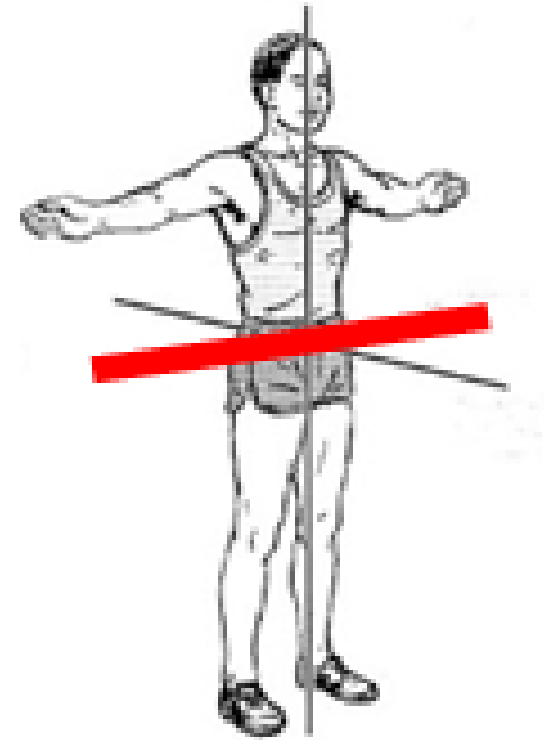
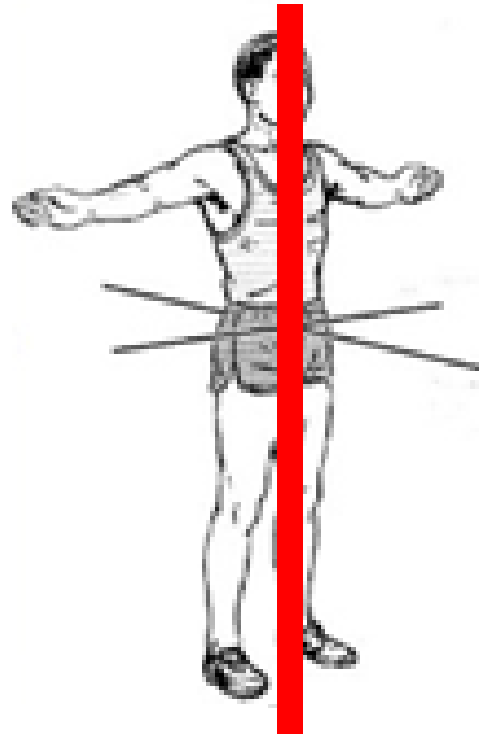
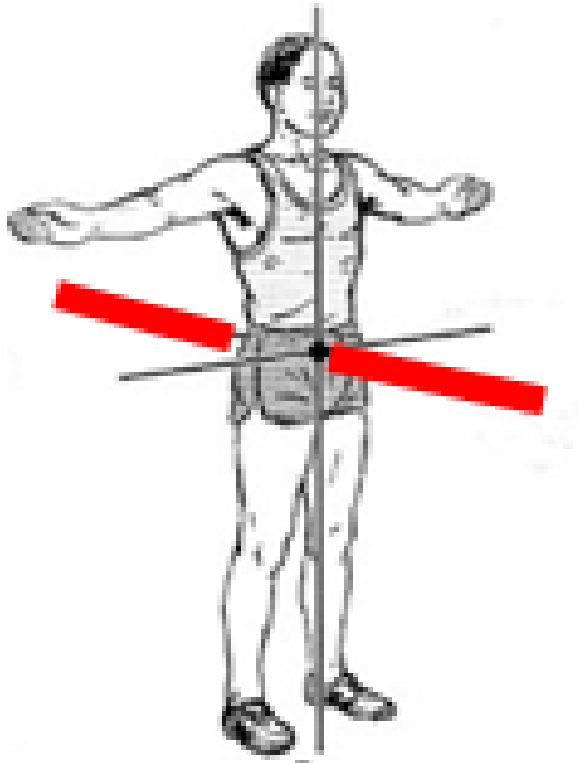
BIOMECHANICS - Planes and axes for movement

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.



Computing

Processes

Decomposition	Breaking down a complex problem or system into smaller part
Algorithm	A step-by-step procedure that is created to solve a problem
Abstraction	Remove specific details and keeping the general relevant patterns.
Computational thinking	Computational Thinking is all about understanding how computers think and make decisions

Programming Features

Block-based programming	Any programming language that allows you to create programs by dragging blocks of scripts. E.g. Scratch
Sprites	A sprite is a character or object in your game or animation.
Stage	The stage is the background of the project. Different backgrounds can be imported or you can create your own.
Block menu	Helps users pick which scripts they need to control various aspects of a program
Variables	Are used to store data for use in your program. Variables can be used to store lots of different types of data such as names, numbers and scores.

Loops	Are used as a way of repeating instructions. Also known as iteration. Can loop a certain number of times or forever.
IF Statements	Can be used to select different scripts of a program depending on a condition.
Operators	Are used for changing or comparing data. They can add, subtract, multiply and divide data. They can also check if values are less than, greater than, or equal to other values.
Interface	What the user will see on screen when using Scratch.
Data	Assigned values which could include text or numbers for example.
Costume	The appearance of the sprite.
Flag	Will start and stop the application.
Sequence	Is the order of blocks of code are executed (run).

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

Glossary

Volume	How loud or quietly someone speaks
Pitch	How high or low someone speaks
Tone	How something is said – sarcastic tone, happy tone, sad tone
Accent	A way of pronouncing a language (country, area or social class)
Timing	Use of pause or silence.
Emotional Range	Happy, sad, scared, shy, nervous (linked with tone)
Working with other actors	Action and Reaction
Phrasing	How something is said/Delivery of lines for dramatic effect (pause, emphasise words)
Pace	How fast or slow someone speaks

Differences between a Novel and a Play

Novel	Play
Meant to be read	Meant to be watched
The stories and characters are presented through the dialogue and descriptions.	The stories and characters are presented through the dialogue and stage directions.
Divided into chapters	Divided into acts and scenes
Characters	
Miss Kay	A kind-hearted and generous teacher of the progress class
Carol	A thoughtful student who seems unhappy with her life in Liverpool
Reilly/Digga	Older students who used to be in the progress class; a bad influence on the others
Andrews	A young student with a difficult home life

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
Cooking utensils	Small items such as bowls, sieves and whisks that are used for preparation and mixing of ingredients
Bridge Hold	A method of cutting food that ensures that fingers are out of the way as the knife cuts through the food
Cooking Equipment	Large equipment such as refrigerators, ovens and hobs. Smaller equipment include saucepans and baking trays.
Weighing	Finding out how heavy an ingredient is

Music

Key Word	Definition
a Cappella	Singing without an instrumental accompaniment
Structure	the order the different sections of a song or piece of music are played in.
Harmony	is the combination of different musical notes played simultaneously.
Unison	To perform together "as one"
Dynamic	How loud or quiet the piece is
Beat	a regular, repeating pulse that underlies a musical pattern
Timbre	Each instrument own unique 'tone quality' and the voice as an instrument had different Timbre
Silence	Absence of sound
Texture	How many layers the piece has
Rhythm	Rhythm is the pattern of sounds and beats in music that creates a sense of movement and flow.
Tempo	Tempo refers to the speed of music. It's how fast or slow a song sounds.
Call & Response	When one phrase is played or sung, and another phrase is played or sung as a direct response. (sometimes a repeat of the call)

Note	European Name	American Name	Value
	Semibreve	Whole Note	4 beats
	Minim	Half Note	2 beats
	Crotchet	Quarter Note	1 beat
	Quaver	Eighth Note	½ beat
	Semiquaver	Sixteenth Note	¼ beat



Thinking definition: *Thinking is making connections, reasoning and asking questions to make the learning stick*

Reflecting on learning behaviours for thinking...	Experience log		
	Successful moment...	In hindsight... <i>An example where you could have done better on reflection</i>	At home...
I gave an idea and reasoned/justified.			
I reflected on my idea and made it better after discussing with others			
I used a revision strategy to help make the learning stick.			
I made connections between what I am learning and the outside world.			

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Reading Log w/c 26th February (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
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Checked by
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 4th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
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Reading Log w/c 11th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Checked by
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Reading Log w/c 18th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
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Reading Log w/c 25th March (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
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Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 1

Cursive handwriting is better
known as joined up
handwriting. In cursive
handwriting, characters are
written joined together in a
flowing manner. Research shows
this style makes oral writing
faster which is really important
in examinations when time is
of the essence. It's therefore very
important that we practice this
skill.

Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 2

Cursive handwriting is better

known as joined up

handwriting. In cursive

handwriting, characters are

written joined together in a

flowing manner. Research

shows this style makes one's

writing faster which is really

important in examinations

when time is of the essence.

It's therefore very important

that we practice this skill.

Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 3

Reading does more than

just help us to learn about

our own personalities. It's

good for our health, too.

Studies show that it can

increase our emotional

intelligence as we

understand a range of

perspectives and

motivations.

Cursive Handwriting Practice – Week 4

There is some evidence

that mental

stimulation is one of

the factors that can

delay the onset of

dementia and reading

is among the activities
that can help to keep

the brain active. It is
far from a passive

pastime. When we read
we create mental