



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser HT5

Knowledge is Power

Name: _____

Form: _____

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Week 1 – Key Words

Culture	The ideas of a particular people or society.
Poetry	Literature that helps evoke the readers emotions or feelings.
Stanza	A group of verses
Couplet	A pair of lines which rhyme
Rhythm	The beat and pace of a poem
Verse	One line of poetry

Week 2 – Themes

Identity	Poetry about family and community
Conflict	Poetry about the struggle between people or forces
Love	Expressing emotions of love through poetry
Cultural experiences	Cultural awareness and knowledge of customs
Loss	Poetry about losing someone / something close to you.

Week 3 - Devices

Device	Definition
Rhyme	2 or more words with similar sounding syllables.
Metaphor	Comparing by referring to one thing as another.
Repetition	Repeating words, phrases or lines.
Caesura	A pause or a stop in the line
Emotive Language	Language intended to create an emotional response.
Colloquial language	Informal words/phrases or slang

Week 4 – Steps of Analytical Paragraph

1. Identify quote
2. Explain the quote
3. Identify the poetic device
4. Zoom into key words
5. Effect on the reader

Week 5 – Key Features of a Poem

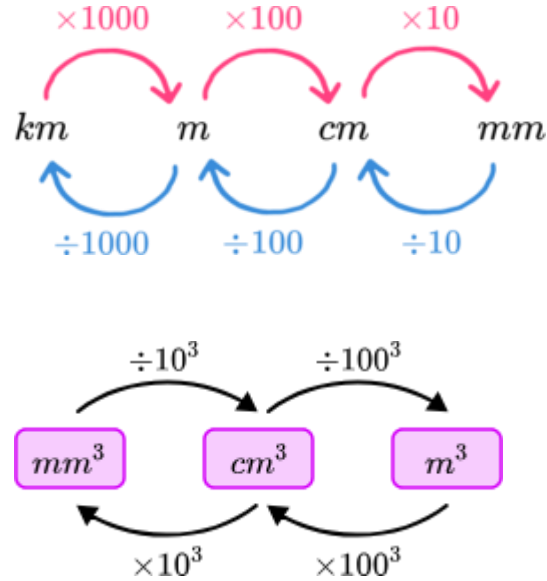
Title	Does the title give you any clues of what the poem may be about?
Ideas/themes	What are the key ideas of the poem? (what is it about?)
Language	Are there any poetic devices which are particularly effective?
Structure	Is there anything interesting about how the poem is structures?

Week 6 – Poem Structures

Sonnet	A 14 lined love poem
Ballad	A poem that tells a story
Free verse	A poem with no rhyme or rhythm
Blank verse	A verse with no rhyme

Maths

Time Conversions	
Minutes	Hours
30 minutes	0.5 hours
45 minutes	0.25 hours
15 minutes	0.75 hours
20 minutes	0.33333 hours
40 minutes	0.66666 hours
x minutes	(x ÷ 60) hours



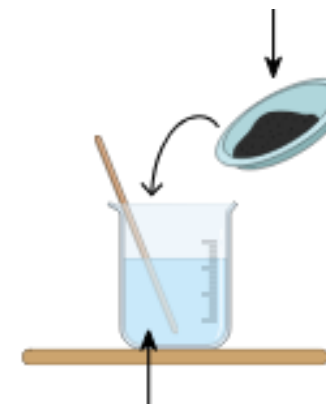
Angles	
Straight line	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°
Triangle	Angles in a triangle add up to 180°
Isosceles Triangle	Base angles in an isosceles triangle are equal
Intersecting lines	Vertically opposite angles are equal
Quadrilaterals	Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°
Parallelograms	Diagonally opposite angles in a parallelogram are equal
Kites	One pair of opposite angles in a kite are equal

Probability	
Key Word	Definition
Event	An event is something that happens that is recorded. For example throwing a coin is an event.
Outcome	An outcome is the result of an event.
Probability scale	The probability scale is a number line from 0 to 1 where we can place the probability of events occurring. Events can range from impossible to certain.
Experimental probability	This is the probability calculated from an experiment
Relative Frequency	The probability of something relative to a number of trials or an experiment that has happened.
Mutually exclusive	an event that has two or more outcomes that cannot be true at the same time
Product rule for counting	To find the total number of outcomes for two or more events, multiply the number of outcomes for each event together.

Key Word	Definition
Acid	A liquid with a pH of 1-6
Alkali	A liquid with a pH of 8-14
Neutralisation	When an acid and alkali react forming a liquid with a pH of 7
pH	How acidic or alkaline a substance is
Indicator	A substance that tells us how acidic or alkaline a liquid is
Chemical Change	A change that takes place during a reaction, it is usually irreversible and new products.
Physical Change	A change that takes place that is reversible and doesn't make new products.
Displacement	When a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound
Salt	When a metal takes the place of hydrogen in an acid
Malleable	A property that allows for materials to be hammered into shapes
Ductile	A property that allows for materials to be drawn into wires
Metal Oxides	When metals bond with oxygen in a compound
Metal Carbonates	When metals bond with carbon and oxygen in a compound
Current	The flow of charge
Potential Difference	The energy transferred to electrons
Electrical conductor	When a material can easily pass current through it

Making a Salt

1. Add copper oxide to sulphuric acid and stir



Sulphuric acid

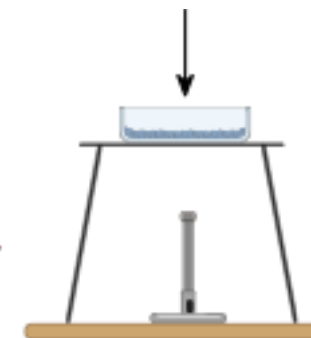
2. Filter the leftover copper oxide



3. Heat the solution over a Bunsen Burner



4. Leave to slowly cool and crystallise



Spanish

Spanish	English
En mi ciudad hay	In my city there is/are
Un aeropuerto	An airport
Una mezquita	A mosque
Una sinagoga	A café
Un castillo	A castle
Un cine	A cinema
Un estadio	A stadium
Un parque	a park
Un instituto	A secondary school
Un mercado	A market
Un museo	A museum
Un restaurante	A restaurant
Una bolera	A bowling alley
Está en el	It is in the
norte	north
sur	south
Este	east

Spanish	English
Oeste	west
antiguo	Old
enorme	Enormous
feo	Ugly
histórico	historic
Industrial	Industrial
Limpio	Clean
Animado	Modern
peligroso	Dangerous
moderno	modern
sucio	Dirty
tranquilo	Quiet
quiero	I want
Puedo	I can
Cuando hace sol / hace calor / hace frío / hace buen tiempo / llueve / hay tormenta / nieva	When it's sunny / hot / cold / it's nice weather / it rains / there is a storm / it snows

History

Key Terms

Conquer	To overcome and take control of a place or people by military force.
Trade	The act of buying and selling goods.
Merchant	A person who buys and sells things.
Charter	A list of conditions.
Empire	A group of countries or states ruled by a single monarch.
Viceroy	A ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf of the King/Queen.
British Raj	The rule by the British Crown in India between 1585-1947.
Empress of India	1877, Prime Minister, Disraeli, gave Queen Victoria this title. It was meant to bind India even closer to Britain
Massacre	An indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of many people.
Inevitable	Certain to happen. The event is unavoidable.
Indian National Congress (INC):	It had over 15 million members and over 70 million participants. It success also influenced other nationalist movements in colonies of the British Empire.
Partitioned	The action of dividing or being divided into two parts.

Key Events

1526 Mughal India	An empire in the Indian subcontinent which consolidated Islam and spread Muslim arts and culture as well as faith. It lasted until 1857.
1857-58	The Indian Rebellion against the British rule. It is also known as the Indian Mutiny or the wars of Independence.
25 th December 1885	The Indian National Congress was created. It played a major role in Indian independence movement.
1914-1918	Troops from all parts of the Empire, including India, fought for Britain and its allies during WWI.
13 th April 1919	The Amritsar Massacre occurred when British troops opened fire on Indian civilians including women and children.
1919 and 1935	Government of India Acts (British) giving Indians more power and control in their country.
1939	2.5 million Indians join up to fight as part of the British force during WWII.
15 th August 1947	Britain stopped ruling India. India is partitioned and Pakistan is created.

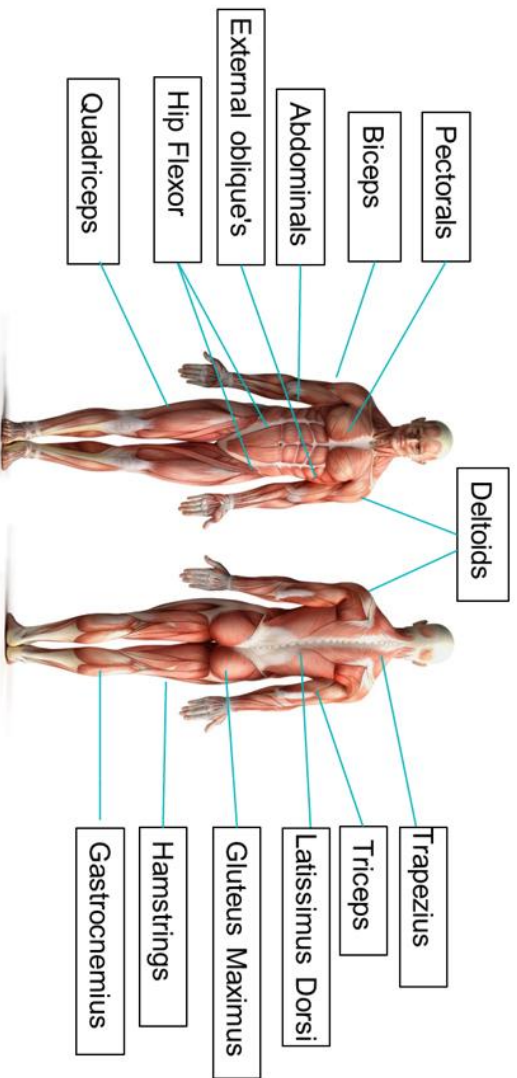
Key Words - Weather and Climate

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).
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.
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.
Drought	A long period of time with little to no rainfall, causing water shortages.
Extreme weather	Weather that is unseasonal, unusual or severe.

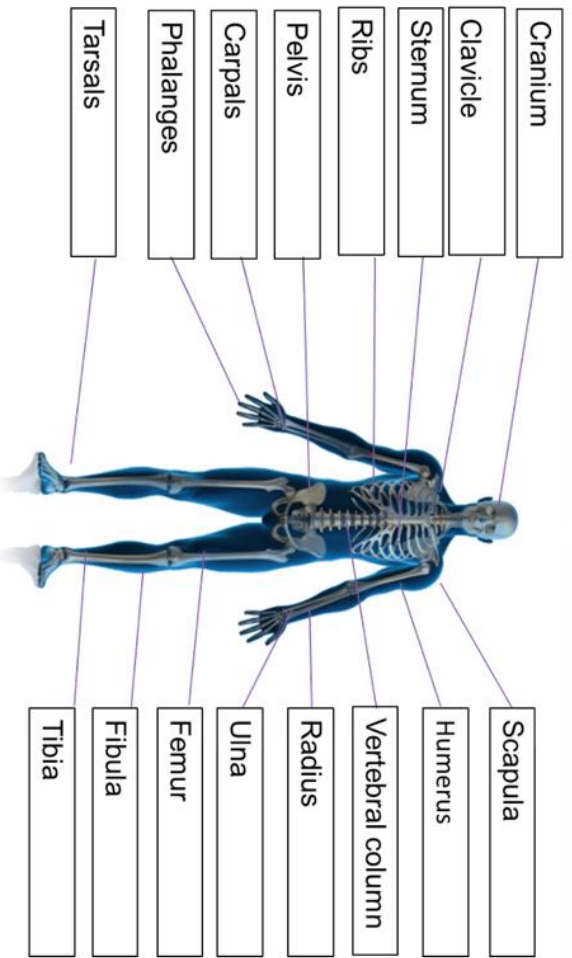
Key Words - Africa

Misconception	A view or opinion that is incorrect as it is based on faulty thinking or understanding.
Natural resources	Resources that exist or occur in nature and are not made or caused by people (e.g. wind, water, oil, metals).
Ethnic group	A community or population made up of people who share a common cultural background or descent.
Arid	Land or a climate that is dry because it receives very little or no rain.
Tourism	Traveling somewhere away from home for fun.
Colonialism	The forced control of one nation by another nation
Stereotype	A stereotype is a fixed set of characteristics that a lot of people believe represent a particular type of person or thing .An over-simplified view about something or someone.

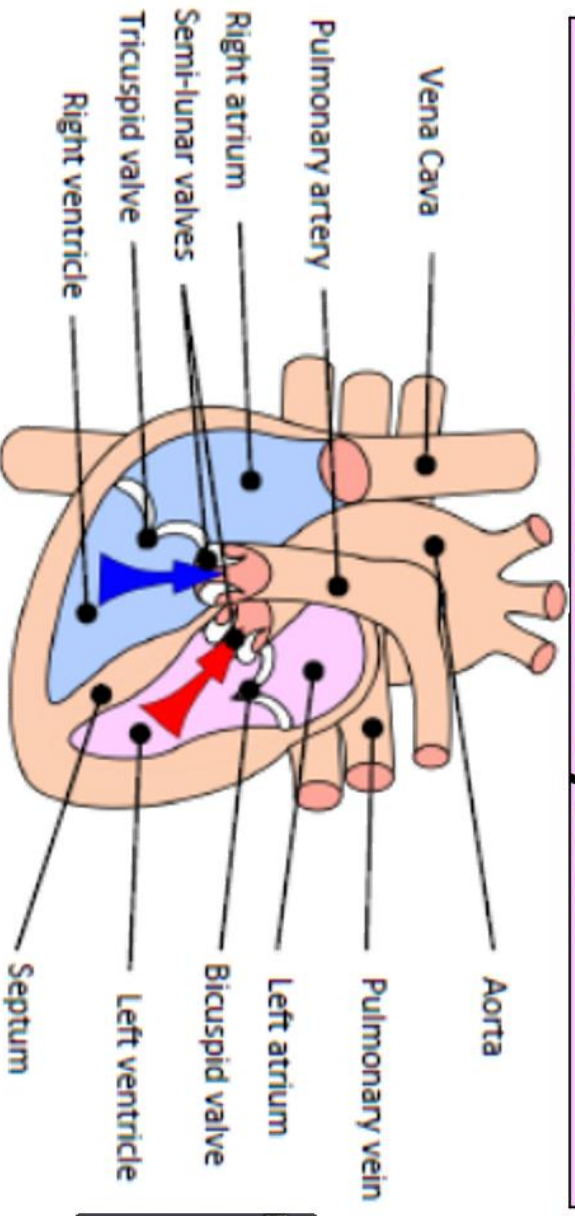
Muscular System



Skeletal System



Cardiovascular System



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

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

Performing Arts

Historical Information

The Blitz	The intense and sudden bombing of British cities during WWII was called the Blitz. Sirens were sounded in the streets to warn civilians.
Evacuation	During WWII, the government decided to evacuate children from the cities to the safer countryside. Children who were evacuated were called evacuees.
Air Raid Shelter	To escape the dangers people went to air raid shelters to take safety.
Propaganda	Posters, radio, films and newspapers were used during the war to keep up peoples spirits, this was called propaganda.
Food Rationing	During the war there was a shortage of some foods so rationing was introduced in 1940, which meant that each person could only buy fixed amounts of certain foods.
RAF	The British Air Force. (Royal Air Force)
Government	A group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.

Historical Drama - Drama Terminology

Historical Drama	Is a dramatic work set in a past time period which presents historical events and characters with varying degrees of fictional elements
Thought Tapping	A thought-track is when a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they're feeling.
Narration	Is a technique whereby one or more performers speak directly to the audience to tell a story, give information or comment on the action of the scene or the motivations of characters.
Split Scene	Cross-cutting (also called split-screen) is a drama technique borrowed from the world of film editing, where two scenes are intercut to establish continuity.
Monologue	A dramatic monologue is any speech of some duration addressed by a character to a second person.
Stimulus	The starting point in a piece of devised drama is known as the stimulus close stimulus. It is something that provokes thought.
Devising Drama	Creating a piece of drama from a starting point/stimulus.

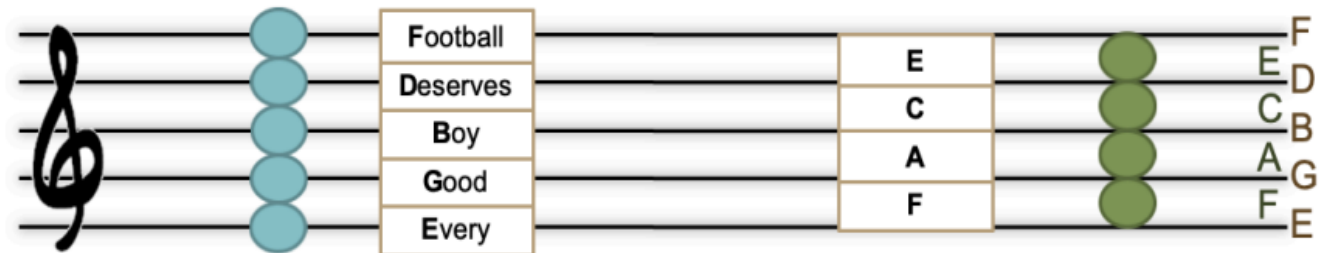
Cooking and Nutrition

Key Word	Definition
Nutrition	A study of what people eat and how all the nutrients in foods work together in the body
Nutrients	Natural chemical substances in foods that are essential for body growth, function and health
Macro Nutrients	Nutrients needed by the body in large amounts
Micro Nutrients	Nutrients needed in the body in smaller amounts
Amino acids	The building blocks of protein
Saturated fats	These fats usually come from animal sources and can be harmful to health
Unsaturated fats	These fats usually come from plant sources and can be good for health
Protein alternatives	Sources of protein other than meat that are suitable for vegetarians
Sensory evaluation	Judging food based on the appearance, taste, aroma and texture
Rubbing in	A technique in which fat is rubbed into flour and traps air in the mixture
pastry	A mixture of flour, fat and liquid which is made into a dough.
Boiling	Cooking in liquid at boiling point
simmering	Cooking food just below boiling point
baking	Placing food in dry heat in a hot oven, which cooks the food through
roasting	Cooking in the oven in hot fat
grilling	Cooking food under direct heat
Deep fat frying	Cooking by covering food in very hot oil

Music

Key Word	Definition
Belt	A bright, powerful vocal sound, high in the chest voice.
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



W/c 15th April

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>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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 22nd April

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>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			
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I made connections between what I am learning and the outside world.			
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W/c 29th April

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>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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 6th May

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>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			
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Reflecting on learning behaviours for thinking...	Experience log		
	Successful moment...	In hindsight... <i>Where you could have done better on reflection?</i>	At home...
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I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

W/c 20th May

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>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.			
I asked questions to deepen my understanding.			

Reading Log w/c 15th April (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
 form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 22nd April (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 29th April (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"> • • •

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Reading Log w/c 6th May (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"> • • •

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Reading Log w/c 13th May (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"> • • •

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Reading Log w/c 20th May (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
 form tutor:

These are a lot of reasons
why you might consider
taking a break from social
media. You might feel
overwhelmed by what's
going on in your feeds and
want to disconnect for a
little while. You might be
experiencing information
overload and need time to
yourself. Or you might

have something important
coming up at school and
you don't want to be
distracted. Or maybe you
just want to be more
intentional about how you
use your time.

Quitting social media for
one week alone increased
people's moods.

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you don't want to be

distracted.

Quitting social media for

one week alone increased

people's moods. Those who

eliminated social media for

a week found their

contentment levels rose

from 7.12 out of 10 to

8.12 out of 10, whereas

those who continued to use

it had their happiness levels

decrease.

Children should have no
more than 24g of sugar a
day (6 sugar cubes).

According to a study,
children are eating about
eight extra sugar cubes a
day or 2,920 cubes too
many each per year.

In the short-term, eating
too much sugar may

contribute to acne, weight gain, tooth decay and tiredness. In the long-term, too much sugar increases the risk of chronic diseases, such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease.

Blank handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.