



# Year 7 Knowledge Organiser HT2

Knowledge is Power

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Form: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Week 1 - Key Terms

Victorian Era	The Victorian era was the reign of Queen Victoria, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901.
Industrial revolution	A sudden improvement in technology. Lots of machines and factories were being made.
Prejudice	Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
Workhouse	An institution where people were offered employment and accommodation.

## Week 2 - Context

The Poor laws	Laws that meant that if poor people wanted any help, they had to live in poor houses, prisons and workhouses and work extremely hard for very little food and poor shelter.
Urbanisation	The move from the countryside to the city.
Poverty	A state or condition where a person lacks financial resources and essentials for a certain standard of living.
Factories	Buildings where goods are manufactured.

## Week 3 - Devices

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 <b>like</b> or <b>as</b> .
Rhetorical question	A question asked in order to get a dramatic effect rather than to be answered.
Pathetic Fallacy	When a character's mood is reflected in the weather/ environment.

## Week 4 - 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 5 - 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.
Emotive Language	Words used to cause an emotional response.
Rising Action	All the events that happen in the story on the way to the climax.

## Week 6 - Key Terms

Perspective	A particular attitude towards something.
Shift in focus	Changes in ideas and perspectives.
Effect on Reader	How a particular piece of language makes a reader feel.
Writers Choices	Why a writer has chosen a certain word or phrase to focus on.

## Week 7 - Steps of an Analytical Paragraph

1. Point – create a point from the evidence, which answers the question directly and has an adjective.
2. Evidence – select a piece of evidence first which helps you to answer the question and is relevant and rich.
3. Explanation – explain what the quote means and zoom into specific words
4. Link to context – Link back to what was happening during the Victorian era.

# Maths

Key Word	Definition
Integer	An integer is a whole number
Ascending Order	Place in order from smallest to largest
Descending Order	Place in order from largest to smallest
Increase	When an amount goes up.
Decrease	When an amount goes down
Decimal	Decimal numbers are numbers that are in-between whole numbers
Negative numbers	Negative numbers are numbers that are less than zero

Rules for Multiplying and Dividing Negative Numbers		
Same signs	$(+) \times (+)$ $(+) \div (+)$	= (+) positive answer
Different signs	$(+) \times (-)$ $(+) \div (-)$	= (-) negative answer
Different signs	$(-) \times (+)$ $(-) \div (+)$	= (-) negative answer
Same signs	$(-) \times (-)$ $(-) \div (-)$	= (+) positive answer

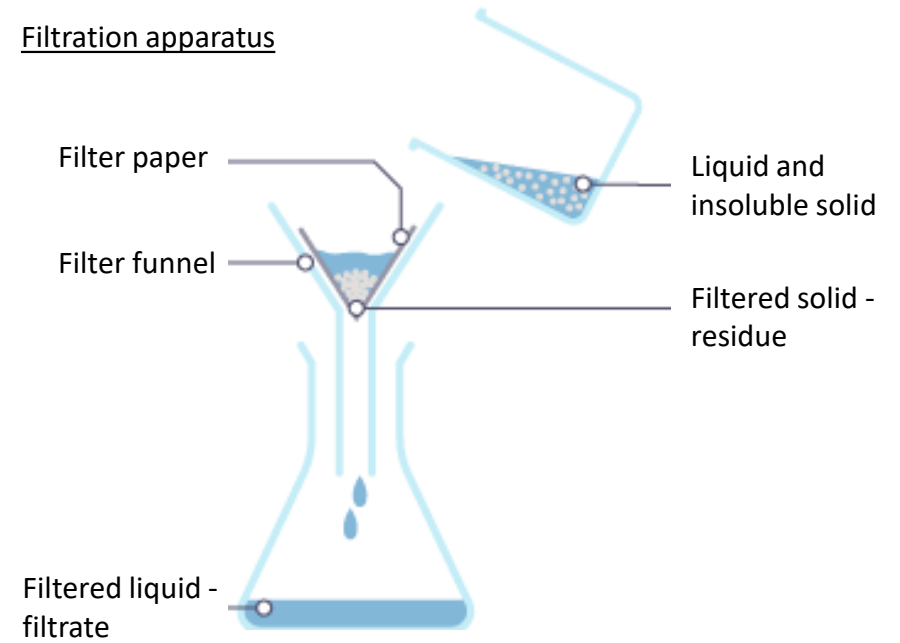
Key Word	Definition
Fraction	A fraction is part of a whole and a way to split up a number into equal parts.
Equivalence	Two fractions are equivalent if one is a multiple of the other
Simplify	Cancel a fraction down to give the smallest numbers possible
Mixed numbers	Mixed numbers are made up of a whole number and a fraction
Numerator	A numerator is the part of a fraction above the line
Denominator	A denominator is the part of a fraction below the line
Improper fraction	An improper fraction is which the numerator is greater than the denominator
Common denominator	A common denominator is when two fractions have the same denominator
Simplest form	A fraction is in simplest form if the top and bottom have no common factors other than 1

Number	Fraction	Words
1000	$\frac{1000}{1}$	One thousand
100	$\frac{100}{1}$	One hundred
10	$\frac{10}{1}$	One ten
1	$\frac{1}{1}$	One
0.1	$\frac{1}{10}$	One tenth
0.01	$\frac{1}{100}$	One hundredth
0.001	$\frac{1}{1000}$	One thousandth

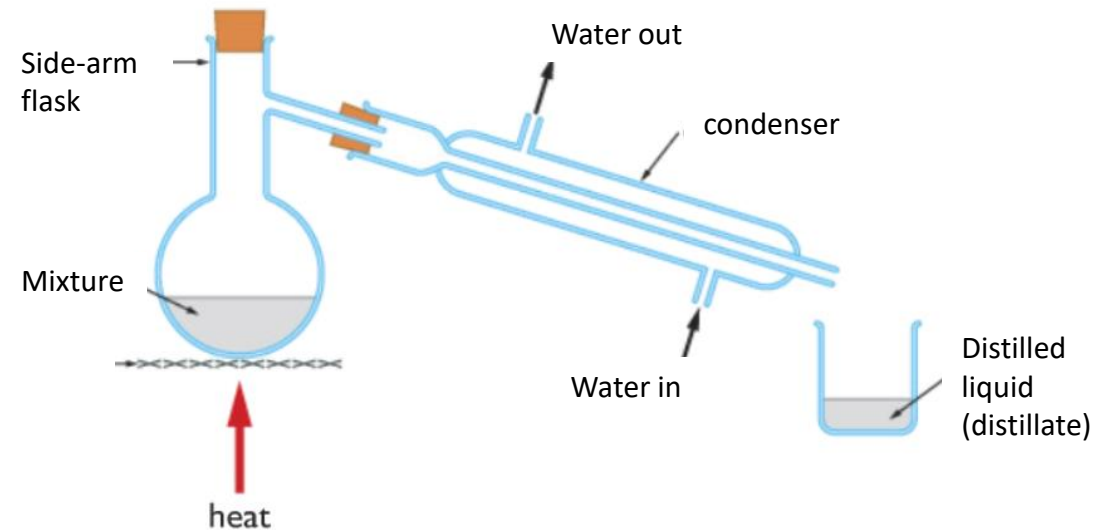
# Science

Key Word	Definition
Atom	The smallest unit of matter of an element
Element	A substance made of only one type of atom
Compound	Two or more different atoms joined by chemical bonds
Mixture	Two or more different atoms or compounds not joined by chemical bonds
Proton	A positively charged subatomic particle
Electron	A negatively charged subatomic particle
Neutron	A subatomic particle with no charge
Nucleus	The centre of the atom
Filtration	A separating technique used to separate a soluble substance from an insoluble substance
Evaporation	Where a liquid turns into a gas
Condensation	When a gas turns into a liquid
Distillation	A separating technique using evaporation and condensation
Solute	A substance being dissolved
Solvent	The liquid doing the dissolving
Solution	When a solute is dissolved in a solvent
Insoluble	When a substance cannot dissolve

Filtration apparatus



Distillation apparatus



# History - Medieval Britain

Key Events/ Individuals	
King Edward the Confessor	His death in 1066 without a child/ heir led to the Norman conquest of England.
Harold Godwinson	From Wessex, in England. He was a wealthy nobleman, and it is claimed that Edward the Confessor named him successor on his deathbed.
William of Normandy	William was a Duke who controlled Normandy, a large region in northern France. William was a distant relative of Edward the Confessor.
Harald Hardrada	Viking and king of Norway. He was also a distant relative of King Cnut, who had previously been a king of England
Battle of Hastings	14 October 1066 between William, the Duke of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson. Normans won decisively.
Magna Carta	Magna Carta was issued in June 1215 and was the first document to put into writing the principle that the king and his government was not above the law.
Black Death	The Black Death was a devastating global epidemic of bubonic plague that struck Europe and Asia in the mid-1300s killing over 1/3 Europe's population.
Peasants Revolt	In 1381, peasants rebelled against King Richard II. The peasants were angry about a range of issues, such as low pay and the introduction of a poll tax.

Key Terms and Definitions	
Heir	Next in line to be King or Queen.
Claimant	Someone who believes they have a right to something and wish to take it.
The Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres (230 ft) long and 50 centimetres (20 in) tall, which depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England.
Domesday Book	A manuscript record of the "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of King William the Conqueror.
Excommunicated	A person excluded from the communion of believers and the rights of church membership.
Doom Painting	A traditional English term for a wall-painting of the Last Judgment in a medieval church. This is the moment in Christian eschatology when Christ judges souls to send them to either Heaven or Hell.
Quarantine	Separating the sick from the healthy to stop the spread of a disease.
Peasant	A poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status.
Poll Tax	Known as a head tax, is a tax levied as a fixed sum on every liable individual. Head taxes were important sources of revenue for many governments from ancient times until the 19th century.

# Geography

Key Word	Definition
Distribution	The way something is spread out or arranged over a geographic area
Population density	The number of people in a given area.
Settlement	Places where people live
Urban	A built environment such as a town or city
Rural	The countryside
Urbanisation	The increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities
Rural to urban migration	People moving from the countryside to cities
Push factor	Forces people away from their home
Pull factor	Encourages people to move
Megacities	A city with a population of over 10 million people
Natural increase	The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths recorded over a period
Opportunity	An occasion or situation that makes it possible to do something
Challenge	A difficult problem which needs solutions
Squatter settlement	Used as a general term to define low-quality housing on land that is usually illegal, occupied by the poor, usually on the edge of cities
Informal sector	Often unskilled and labour intensive, require little money to set up, offer no protection to the workers and they pay no tax
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations
Sustainable cities	Settlements designed to have as little impact on the environment as possible

# Spanish

Spanish	English
El padre	Father
La madre	Mother
El hermano	Brother
La hermana	Sister
El tío	Uncle
La tía	Auntie
El primo	Cousin (male)
La prima	Cousin (female)
el padrastro	Stepfather
La madrastra	Stepmother
El amigo	Friend (male)
La amiga	Friend (female)
La familia	Family
Se llama / se llaman	(s)He is called / they are called
Tiene ____ años	He/she is ____ years old
Cuarenta	40
cincuenta	50

Spanish	English
Sesenta	60
Setenta	70
Ochenta	80
Noventa	90
Cien	100
Los ojos	Eyes
El pelo	Hair
Azul	Blue
Verde	Green
Gris	Grey
Marrón	Brown (eyes)
Rubio	Blonde
Castaño	Brunette
Negro	Black
Largo	Long
Corto	Short
Tiene / tienen	(s)He has/they have



# Spanish

Spanish	English
Y	And
Pero	But
También	Also
Sin embargo	However
Aunque	Although
Además	Furthermore
Así que	So/therefore
Un poco	A little
Bastante	Quite
Muy	Very
Demasiado	Too
Soy	I am
Son	They are
Listo/a	Smart/clever
Sensible	Sensitive
Perezoso/a	Lazy
Nervioso/a	nervous

Spanish	English
Gracioso/a	Funny
Fuerte	Strong
Feliz	Happy
Extraño/a	Strange
Divertido/a	Amusing
Deportivo/a	Sporty
Comprensivo/a	Understanding
Trabajador/a	Hard working
Tonto/a	Silly
Me gusta(n)	I like it/them
Me encanta (n)	I love it/them
Gordo(a) / Delgado(a)	fat / thin
Fuerte / débil	Strong / weak
Alto(a) / bajo(a)	Tall / short
Guapo(a) / feo(a)	Goodlooking / ugly
Bonito/a	pretty

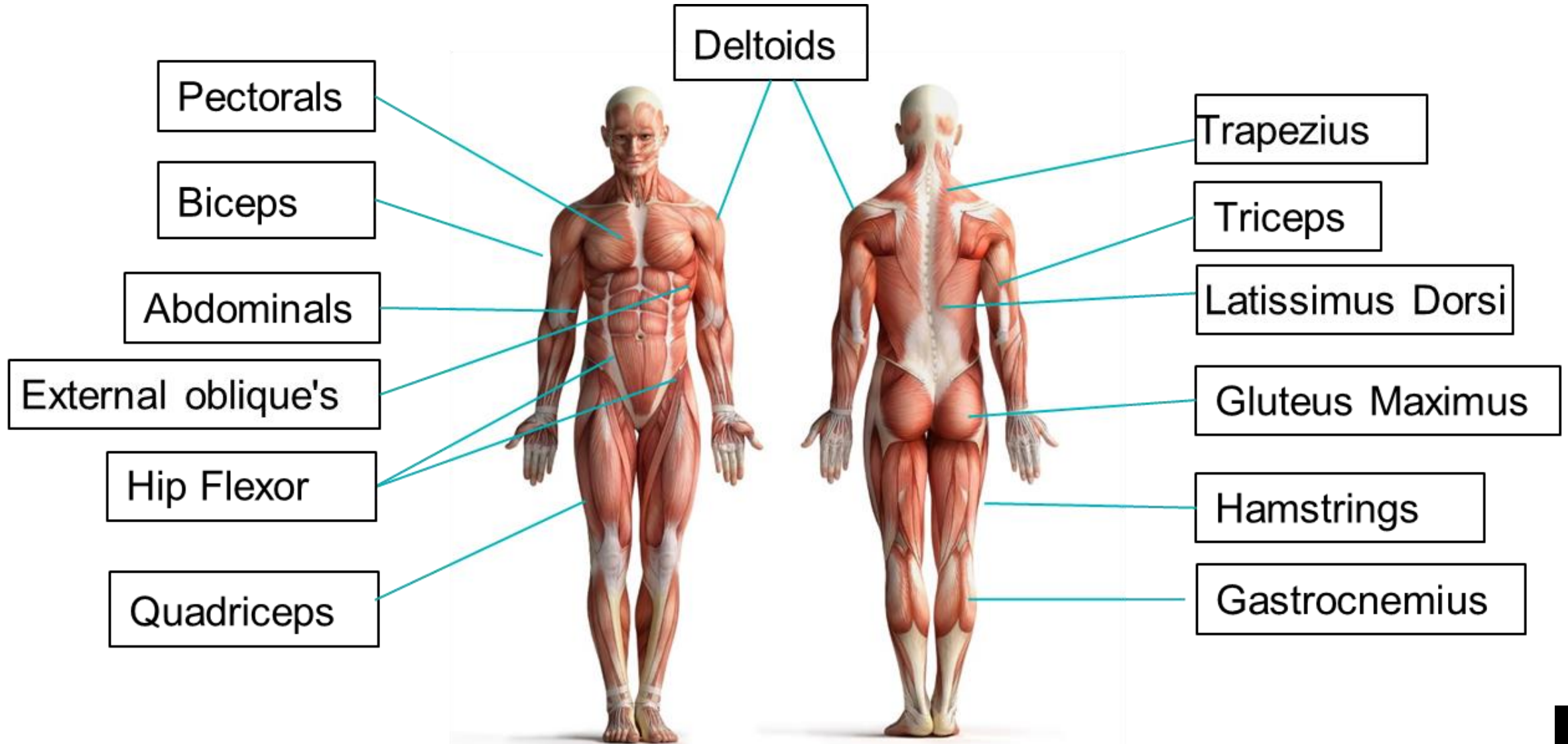
### Health and Fitness

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

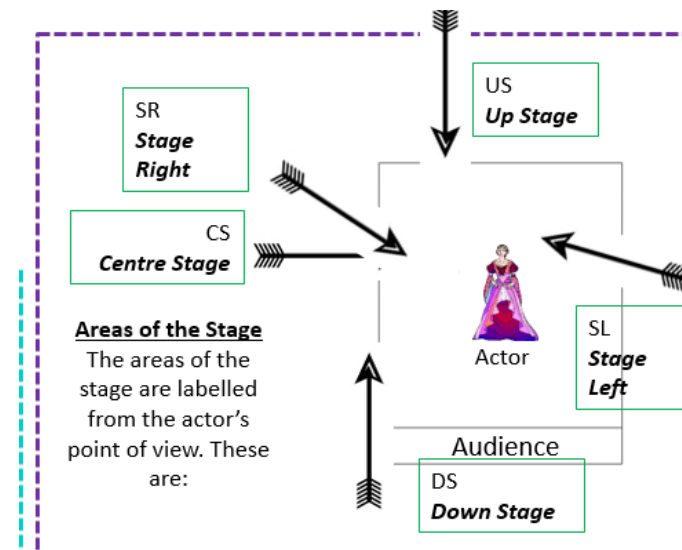
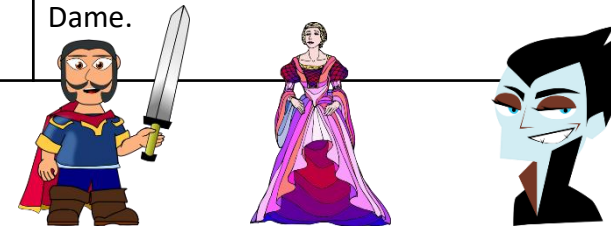
# Muscular System



# Performing Arts

Pantomime Conventions	
<b>Comedy</b>	Verbal jokes and physical slapstick comedy.
<b>Use of Direct Address</b>	This is where the characters speak to the audience.
<b>Audience Participation</b>	The actors encourage the audience to participate in the performance often by booing, cheering or repeating lines back to them. For example, 'It's behind you!'.
<b>Lavish costumes and scenery.</b>	Lavish costumes and scenery.
<b>Singing and dancing</b>	Familiar songs that the audience will recognise are often used to encourage them to sing along.
<b>Special effects</b>	For example, confetti, smoke, crashes and flashes of light.
<b>A simple and familiar plot</b>	These often involve a Princess or Damsel in Distress having to be rescued from an Evil Queen or Villain.
<b>Specific entrances and exits</b>	For example, the evil characters will always use stage left because left is traditionally associated with the devil.

Pantomime Facts	
<b>Fact 1</b>	Pantomimes are mostly performed at Christmas time.
<b>Fact 2</b>	Pantomime's are based on fairy tales and nursery stories.
<b>Fact 3</b>	Pantomime stock characters include: the Evil Villain, the Damsel in Distress, the Hero, The Principle Boy the Pantomime Dame.



# Computing

Network security	
Network	A network is two or more computers linked together so that they can communicate with each other
Topology	Is the word used to describe the shape of a network
Server	A server is a powerful computer which holds the operating system software to run the network
LAN	This is a network within a single building
WAN	This is a network over a wider geographical area such as in different buildings, cities or even countries
Internet	Is a huge world wide network which allows computers to communicate and share information
ROM	The Internal memory that is used to store the programs a computer uses to start up (permanent)
RAM	The internal memory that stores all of the data that is currently being used by the computer (temporary)

IPO Model	
Router	Used to connect two separate networks together across the internet
Hub	Connects a number of computers together. Ports allow cables to be plugged in from each connected computer
Input devices	Are used to put information in to a computer e.g. Keyboard, mouse, microphone
Output devices	Are used to take information out of the computer to the user e.g. monitor, speakers
Network cable	To connect together different devices, you need cables

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.

# Textiles

Key Word	Definition
Filament	A slender threadlike object or fibre, especially one found in animal or plant structures.
Thread	Tightly twisted ply yarn having a circular cross section and used in commercial and home sewing machines and for hand sewing.
Applique	A technique in which fabric shapes are cut out and sewn onto a larger cloth background.
Embroider	To decorate fabric with coloured thread or silk worked in various stitches or patterns.
Fabric pen	A fabric marker contains permanent colour (dye, paint or ink) that is designed to not wash out of clothing or fade with washing.
Target market	A group of customers that the business has decided to aim its product at.
Overlocked seam	A seam that has been produced using a special stitch that is decorative and strong, and prevents fabric fraying.
Woven	Fabric made by interlinking yarns and strips of material together.

# 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