

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser



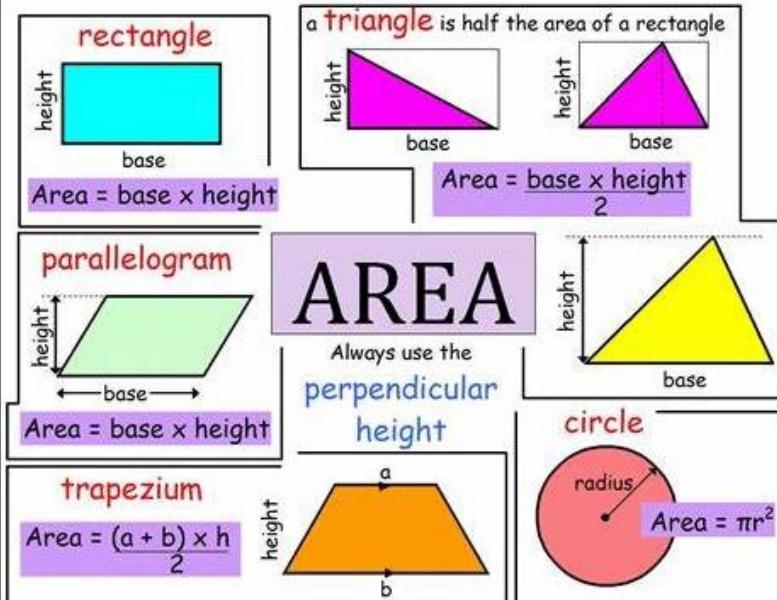
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Maths





Division-

$$186 \div 6 =$$

0	3	1
6	1	8
$1 \times 6 = 6$		

no groups of 6 can be made
 $3 \times 6 = 18$

Multiplication-

Multiply the ones first.

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

Then multiply the tens and place the result underneath. Remember, the 3 in 34 is signifying 30.

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 20 \\ 150 \end{array}$$

$$5 \times 30 = 150$$

Then add.

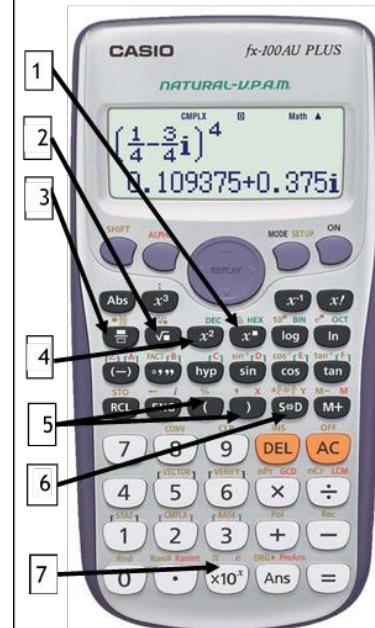
$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 20 \\ + 150 \\ \hline 170 \end{array}$$

Prime numbers:
2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19
,23,29

Square numbers:
1,4,9,16,25,36,49,6
4,81,100,121,144,1
69,196,225

Important vocabulary	
Factor	Numbers we can multiply together to get another number
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer (not by a fraction).
Prime	A number which is divisible by 1 and itself. A Prime number has 2 factors, itself and 1.
Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The highest number that divides exactly into two or more numbers.
Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The smallest positive number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

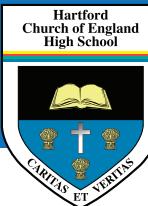
3. Using a calculator



1	Indices or Root (shift +button)
2	Square root
3	Fraction
4	Square
5	Brackets
6	SD button (changes from decimal to fraction)
7	Pi (shift + button)

English





English - Descriptive Writing



Word Class	Sentence Type	Language Techniques	Structural Techniques
<p>Noun: A word that identifies a person, place or thing – <i>teacher/school</i></p> <p>Adjective: A word that describes a noun – <i>beautiful/adorable</i></p> <p>Main verb: A word which identifies a movement – <i>run/walk</i></p> <p>Auxiliary verb: Used to help make the meaning of main verbs clear - <i>be (is/was), have (has/had), do (does/did)</i></p> <p>Modal verb: used to show the possibility or necessity of something - <i>will, must, should, would, can, could, may, might</i></p> <p>Adverb: A word which describes a movement or gives more information about a verb adjective – <i>slowly/lazily</i></p> <p>Personal Pronoun: used as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person – <i>he/she/they/we/I</i></p> <p>Preposition: to give information about where or when something happens – <i>around/beneath/within</i></p> <p>Conjunction: A word that connects phrases or sentences – <i>because/and/or</i></p> <p>Determiner: Used before a noun and any adjectives that modify the noun to tell us which specific thing is being referred to, the quantity of things being referred to, or who owns it – <i>those/several/much</i></p>	<p>Clause: must contain a verb and a subject - <i>She ran = subject+verb</i></p> <p>Subject: performs the verb in a clause – <i>I/you</i></p> <p>Object: has verb in a clause performed to it -<i>She ran the tap</i></p> <p>Phrase: a group of connected words (<i>the fluffy white dog / far too fast / has been swimming</i>)</p> <p>Simple sentence: contains one clause with a subject and verb – <i>the train was late.</i></p> <p>Compound sentence: contains two independent clauses that are related and joined with a conjunction – <i>I like coffee and she likes water</i></p> <p>Complex sentence: contains one or more subordinate clause – <i>Although I enjoy Maths, English is my favourite subject.</i></p>	<p>Simile: A comparison of two things using the key words like or as. <i>The world is like a stage</i></p> <p>Metaphor: A direct comparison of two things which is not literal. <i>The world is a stage</i></p> <p>Emotive language: Words which elicit an emotional reaction. <i>Defeated and heartbroken, the team left the pitch</i></p> <p>Pathetic fallacy: When nature reflects human emotion (we often see this in the weather) <i>The sun shone in the cloudless sky as the friends were reunited</i></p> <p>Imagery: Creating a mental picture for the reader through appealing to the senses (smell, touch, taste, see, hear). <i>The smell of freshly cut grass filled the air</i></p> <p>Personification: the giving of human characteristics to a non-human object <i>The rain tapped against the window</i></p> <p>Alliteration: the same letter or sound at the start of adjacent words <i>The books burst with magical worlds of fantasy</i></p>	<p>Flashback/flash forward: set earlier or later than the main narrative</p> <p>Repetition: a word or phrase that is used more than once</p> <p>Chronological structure: arranged in the order of time</p> <p>Listing: a number of connected items written one after the other to emphasise a particular quality</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Upgrade your sentence type</p> <p>Triple noun colon: <i>Dirt, oil and grease: the boy's face was smeared with remnants of his day of toil.</i></p> <p>Simile start: <i>Like an urban fox, the filthy boy rummaged desperately through the mountain of rubbish.</i></p> <p>Not only but also: <i>Not only were the boy's eyes transfixed on the ground, but his face was also covered in a mixture of mud and grease.</i></p> <p>Double adjective start: <i>Abject and alone, the boy peered into the distance, desperately searching for aid.</i></p>

Themes and Context	The Poor Law	Industrialisation	Social Inequality	Poverty
	<p>The Poor Law</p> <p>1834 law passed ensuring those in poverty were housed in workhouses, clothed and fed. Children who entered the workhouse would receive some schooling. In return for this care people would be put to work- some viewed this as a form of prison.</p>	<p>Industrialisation</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution rapidly gained pace during Victoria's reign because of the power of steam. Victorian engineers developed bigger, faster and more powerful machines that could run whole factories. This led to a massive increase in the number of factories</p>	<p>Social Inequality</p> <p>The Victorian era saw an increased lack of equality as industrialisation made rich people richer and poor people poorer. Women lacked rights to own property and vote, and the working class were looked down on.</p>	<p>Poverty</p> <p>Poverty, in the simplest sense of the word, is a state where one lacks access to basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. It is also used to describe a person whose living conditions prevent them from being able to acquire education, seek medical help, secure a stable job, and participate in recreational activities due to a lack of money.</p>

Science





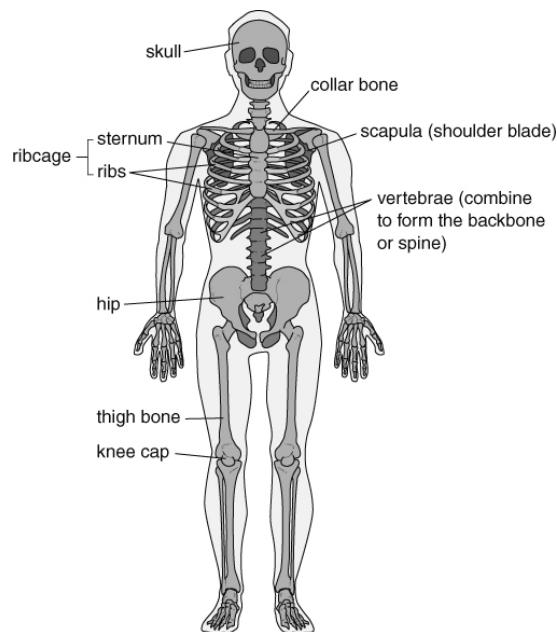
Locomotor system

The **locomotor system** consists of bones and muscles and lets you move.

Bones are organs that form the **skeleton**, which:

- protects some organs (e.g. the **ribs** and **sternum** protect the lungs; the **skull** protects the brain)
- supports your body (e.g. the **vertebrae** in your '**backbone**' hold you up straight)
- allows you to move (using muscles at your **joints**).

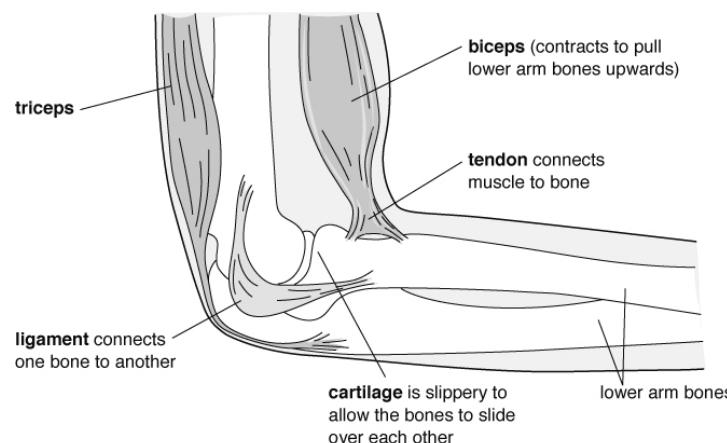
Bones are hard (to withstand knocks and pressure) and light (so they are easy to move). Many have a hollow centre containing **bone marrow**, where **blood cells** are made.



The human skeleton.

Muscle action

Muscles cannot push and so bones need pairs of muscles (**antagonistic pairs**) to pull them in opposite directions. One muscle **contracts** (gets shorter and fatter) to pull a bone. At the same time, the other muscle in the pair **relaxes**.



The elbow joint is a flexible joint (whereas the bones in the skull meet at fixed joints).

Muscles are controlled by the **nervous system**. Impulses from the brain travel down the **spinal cord** and along **nerves** to muscles.

Muscle cells are adapted to their function by containing strands that can shorten to produce a pulling force. This requires energy from **respiration**.

The oxygen and nutrients (from food) required for respiration are carried to the muscles in the blood. Nutrients are carried in the **plasma**, while oxygen is carried on **red blood cells**. Blood also contains **white blood cells**, which attack micro-organisms.



Breathing

The **gas exchange or breathing system** allows air to enter and leave the lungs, so that oxygen can get into the blood and carbon dioxide can leave the blood. Oxygen for respiration leaves the lungs and enters the blood. Carbon dioxide (a waste product from respiration) leaves the blood and enters the air in the lungs. Carbon dioxide is **excreted** when you **exhale**.

Breathing is the movement of the muscles in your **diaphragm** and between the ribs, which cause the changes in the volume of the lungs. **Ventilation** is the movement of air into and out of the lungs as breathing occurs.

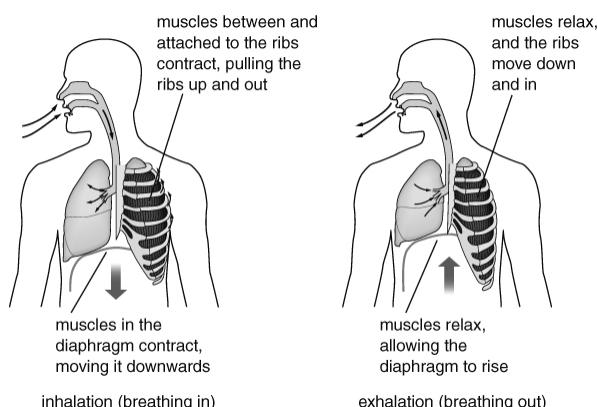
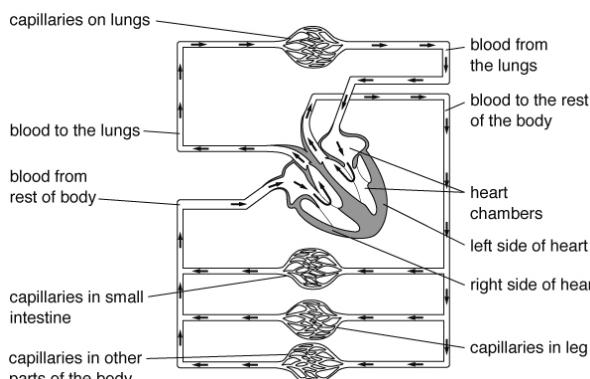


Diagram showing breathing.

Circulation

Blood is carried to the heart by veins, where it enters the chambers of the heart. The blood is then forced back out when the heart muscle tissue contracts. The pumping of the heart can be felt in arteries as a **pulse**.

Arteries are connected to **veins** by **capillaries**, which are **blood vessels** with very thin walls that allow oxygen and nutrients to leave the blood to get to the cells in tissues. Carbon dioxide from the cells can easily get into the capillaries.



Some of the circulatory system.

Drugs

Drugs are chemicals that affect how the body works. Some can damage your organs (e.g. the liver), particularly if they are abused. Some drugs are **addictive**.

Medicines (e.g. **antibiotics**) are drugs that can help people who are suffering from diseases. **Recreational drugs** are drugs that people take because they like the effect that they have on their bodies (e.g. **caffeine** in coffee and **alcohol**, which are both **legal** drugs). Some are **illegal drugs** (e.g. **heroin** and **ecstasy**) because they have very harmful **side-effects**.

Drugs that slow down the **nervous system** are called **depressants**. Alcohol is a depressant. It alters behaviour and slows reaction times. Drugs that speed up the nervous system are called **stimulants** (e.g. caffeine).



Science: 7I



Energy from food

Humans and other animals need energy to live. The energy resource for our bodies is the energy stored in food. We need to choose our food so that we get the right amount of energy.

The unit for measuring energy is the **joule (J)**. There is a lot of energy stored in food, so we usually measure the energy in food using **kilojoules (kJ)**. $1 \text{ kJ} = 1000 \text{ J}$.

Energy transfers and stores

Energy can be transferred by:

- heating
- light
- sound
- electricity
- forces.

Energy can also be stored in different ways.

Energy stored in...	Commonly called...
the chemicals in food, fuels and batteries	chemical energy
moving objects	kinetic energy
hot objects	thermal energy
objects that are stretched, squashed or twisted	strain energy or elastic potential energy
objects moved to high places	gravitational potential energy
inside the particles that everything is made up from	nuclear energy or atomic energy

Energy is not used up. It can be transferred and stored in different ways, but it cannot be created or destroyed. This is called the **law of conservation of energy**.

Fuels

Fuels store energy, and this energy is transferred when the fuels burn. Burning fuels are used to heat things.

Fossil fuels:

- are made from plants and animals that were trapped in mud and rocks millions of years ago
- include coal, oil and natural gas
- are non-renewable (they take millions of years to form, and so our supplies will run out)
- produce gases that cause pollution and global warming when burnt
- are relatively cheap to obtain
- originally got their energy from the Sun. The plants that became coal, oil and natural gas got their energy from the Sun, and the animals that became oil and natural gas got their energy from plants, which got their energy from the Sun.

Nuclear fuel is also non-renewable. Nuclear power stations produce dangerous waste materials.

Electricity is not a fuel. It has to be generated using other **energy resources**.



Making fossil fuels last longer

We can make fossil fuels last longer and help to reduce global warming by using less of them. We could walk or cycle whenever we can, or use a bus instead of using a car. Walking and cycling would make us fitter and healthier, and there would be less pollution if there were not as many cars on the roads. We could also save energy by keeping our houses cooler and putting on more clothes if we are cold instead of turning up the heating.

Renewable energy resources:

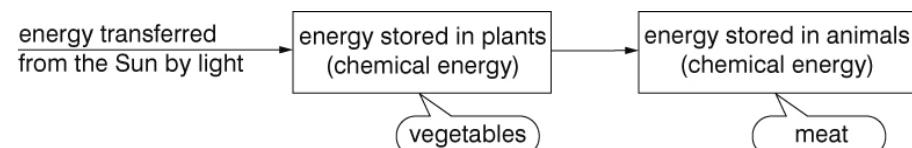
- include solar, wind, tidal, wave, biofuels, geothermal and hydroelectricity
- do not produce harmful gases or contribute to global warming
- are often more expensive than using fossil fuels
- will not run out
- are not always available.

Hydroelectricity, geothermal energy and biofuels are available at any time. Tidal power is not available all the time, but we can predict when it will be available. Energy from solar, wind and waves is only available some of the time.

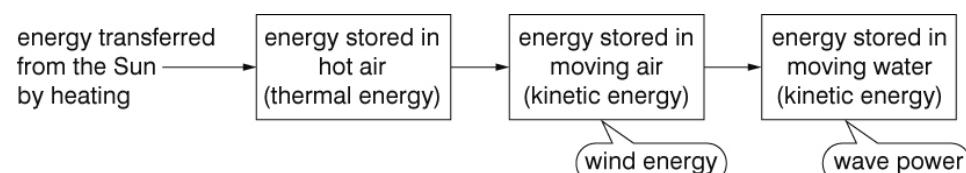
Energy from the Sun

Most of the energy resources we use store energy that originally came from the Sun.
Only geothermal power, nuclear power and tidal power do not depend on energy from the Sun.

How energy is transferred to our food:



How energy is stored in the wind and in waves:



History



History - Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?



Year 7 Medieval history knowledge organiser

Medieval	The period between 1066-1500
Chronology	Putting events in the order that they happened
Century	100 years
Anglo-Saxons	People that lived in England before the Norman Conquest
Normans	People from the Normandy region of France, led by King William
Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidery telling the story of the Norman Conquest
Conquest	Taking an area by using force
Fyrd	Local farmers that fight for Harold Godwinson's army
Housecarls	Paid, experienced soldiers that fought for Harold's army
Cavalry	William's soldiers that fought on horses
Harrying	To completely destroy
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church

Britain before 1066

Anglo-Saxons: People who lived in Britain from the 5th century. They included people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from Europe.

Heir: a person who is legally allowed to take the rank and property of someone who has died.

Witan: Kings Council, made up of powerful Bishops and Earls, helped the king run the country

Edward the Confessor: 1042-1066

- Edward became king of England in 1042 after his half-brother died. Before this he had been living in Normandy.
- Edward married but had no children. It was not clear who Edward wanted to be king after him. **For a king to die without an heir was a disaster!**
- He was made a saint and 'the confessor' means someone that is saint-like but not a martyr.

Key Events leading up to and during the Battle

- 4th January 1066 Edward the Confessor dies with no heir
- 6th January 1066 Harold Godwinson crowned King
- July 1066 Harold prepares his army on the south coast for a Norman invasion
- September 1066 Harald Hardraada and Vikings invade England in the North
- 20th September Battle of Fulford Gate – Vikings defeat Morcar and an English army
- 21st September Harold marches North
- 25th September Battle of Stamford Bridge – Harold defeats Harald Hardraada– English victory.
- 27th September William sets sail for England
- 28th September William lands at pevensey Bay, England
- 29th September William occupies Hastings
- 6th October Harold arrives back in London
- 14th October Battle of Hastings – Norman victory. Harold Godwinson is killed.
- 25th December 1066 William the Conqueror is crowned King of England



Potential heirs to the English throne in 1066: Who should become king?

Harold Hardrada

Viking King of Norway
Hardrada's family had ruled Britain before, so he felt the crown belonged to him. Most feared warrior in Europe – Hardrada means 'hard ruler' and his nickname was 'the Ruthless'. Harold was supported by Tostig, Harold Godwinson's brother who wanted revenge.

Harold Godwinson

Anglo-Saxon, Earl of Wessex, one of the most powerful men in England
Harold's sister was married to King Edward. Harold was a brave and respected soldier with a tough streak.
The Witan, wanted Harold to be the next king.

William of Normandy

Duke of Normandy, France.
William came from a fighting family. He was a brave soldier. He was Edward's cousin.
Edward had lived in Normandy from 1016-1042. Edward had supposedly promised that William should become King of England

History - Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?



Year 7 Medieval history knowledge organiser

Armies at the Battle of Hastings

William's army	Harold's army
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> His soldiers were well trained and well equipped. They wore chain mail armour which gave them much protection. His army was made up of 3 types of soldiers: infantry, archers and cavalry. His cavalry rode specially bred horses which could carry the weight of these horse soldiers and still ride at speed. They were the elite of William's army. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harold's army was made up of professional soldiers and conscripts, peasant farmers who were forced to join the army and fight. Harold's best professional soldiers were the Saxon Housecarls. They were the king's elite bodyguard. They fought with large axes and round shields.

Key events in the battle:

- The wind changed allowing William to cross the English Channel while Harold's troops were far away in the north.
- The Battle of Stamford Bridge and the march south made Harold's troops very tired. Some of Harold's best troops had died at Stamford Bridge.
- Harold arrived in Hastings and positioned his army at the top of Senlac Hill.
- William's troops struggled to fight Harold's army on top of the hill.
- William's army pretended to retreat and some of Harold's troops chased them down the hill.
- William's men turned around and killed them.
- Harold was killed by an arrow to the eye, leaving William the winner.

Why did William win the battle of Hastings?

Harold's bad luck

- Harold had fought at Stamford Bridge and was not expecting William to launch his invasion this late in the year.
- Harold's conscripted soldiers had to return home for the harvest just before the battle.

Preparations

- William had well trained and professional soldiers. Large parts of Harold's army was untrained and made up of farmers. Many of Harold's men had left the army to collect the harvest in. Harold was not prepared for the battle.
- William's army was fresh and well rested. He had lots of supplies. Harold's was tired and reduced in size following the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

William's good luck

- The weather changed when William was trying to cross the Channel
- Harold had to fight the Vikings first this gave William the advantage.
- The Saxons left the shield wall to chase the Normans down the hill.
- At a key moment in the battle Harold was killed.

Leadership

- William was very brave and led his men very well.
- William showed his face during the battle to keep his soldiers from running away.





History - Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?



Research:

Research what happened at the Battle of Fulford

Can you find out information about Northwich and the surrounding area from the Domesday Book and explain what it tells us about Northwich during the time of the Normans

Can you identify where Motte and Bailey Castles were built in the North West area and explain why they were located in these areas

Geography



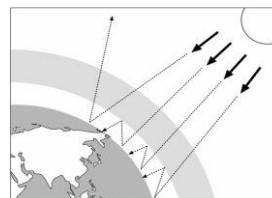
Geography - Climate Change



What is the greenhouse effect?

Climate change is causing the earth's temperature to rise.

The **greenhouse effect** is a natural function, but is affected by human activity.



1. The atmosphere allows heat from the sun to heat the earth.
2. The earth gives off heat.
3. The heat is trapped by greenhouse gases e.g. methane, CO₂ and nitrous oxide.

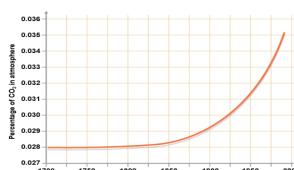
What is the evidence for climate change?

1. **Ice cores**—the snow traps air. The gas in the air can reveal what the temperature was like.
2. **Rising sea levels**—between 1901 and 2010 the sea rose by 0.19m.
3. **Tree rings** - the wider the ring, the warmer and more rain there was that year.

What has happened to the Earth's climate?

The temperatures globally have begun to increase.

Always use data when you have a graph.



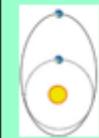
Key Vocabulary: Greenhouse gases, Deforestation, Carbon dioxide(CO₂) Fossil fuels, Renewable, Solar, Drought, Effects, Global, Pollution Flooding, Sea level rise, Methane

Ambitious vocabulary: Mitigation, adaptation, long wave radiation

What causes climate change?

Natural causes

- **Orbital changes**—the Milankovitch cycles bring the earth closer or further from the sun.
- **Volcanic activity**—during a volcanic eruption CO₂ is released into the atmosphere. It can also block the sun causing cooling.



Human causes

- **Burning fossil fuels** e.g. gas, coal and oil which release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
- **Deforestation**—trees absorb carbon dioxide during photosynthesis, if they are cut down it releases CO₂ into the atmosphere
- **Dumping waste in landfill**—when waste decomposes it produces methane
- **Agriculture**—releases nitrogen oxide into the atmosphere



Website Links:

BBC Bitsize:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx38q6f/articles/z773ydm>

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:

<https://www.ipcc.ch/>

NASA:

<https://climate.nasa.gov/>

Geography - Climate Change



What are the global impacts of climate change?

Global positive impacts	Global negative impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy consumption may decrease (because less need for heating) Longer growing seasons for farming (agriculture) Frozen regions such as Canada may be able to grow crops    	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea level rise will affect 80 million people Tropical storms will increase in strength Diseases such as malaria increase, another 280 million people may be affected Species in affected areas (e.g. Arctic) may become extinct  

What are the impacts of climate change on the UK?

UK Positive impacts	UK negative impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops such as oranges, grapes and peaches can be grown in the UK Winter heating costs will be reduced Accidents on roads in winter will be less likely   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea levels rise flooding low areas e.g. east England Scottish ski resorts may have to close due to lack of snow Drought and flooding becomes more likely as extreme weather increases Water supplies under pressure as there is more need for water in hotter summers

How can climate change be managed?

Mitigation is reducing or preventing the effects of something from happening. These strategies are:

- Alternative energy - solar, wind, tidal power reduces the use of fossil fuels, so less CO₂ is produced
- Carbon capture—storing waste gases deep underground
- Planting trees—encouraging **afforestation** reduces CO₂ levels in the atmosphere during photosynthesis
- International agreements - countries sign treaties e.g. the Kyoto Protocol in 2005 to reduce carbon emissions.

How can we adapt to climate change?

Adaptation strategies respond to the effects after they have happened

- Agriculture (farming) must adapt as some crops can't grow in warmer temperatures. But other crops can be grown e.g. oranges and grapes
- Water supply - water can be transported
- Reducing risk from sea level rise—using sea defences

Careers

- Environmental consultant
- Energy Efficiency Officer
- Recycling officer
- Climate change analyst
- Renewable energy engineer

Religious Studies





Religious Studies - Christianity



CHRISTIANITY

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Overview

Christianity is one of the world's major religions. It is the **world's largest religion**, with about 2.4 billion followers.

Christians (like Jews and Muslims) believe in one **God**, who created the world and all that is in it.

Christians believe in the teachings of **Jesus Christ**, who was a middle-eastern preacher and healer who lived around 2,000 years ago.

Christians believe that Jesus Christ was sent down to earth to save people, by taking their punishment and dying on the cross.

The holy book in Christianity is called the **Bible**. A church is a building designed for Christian worship.

An artist's image of Jesus Christ giving the 'sermon on the mount.'



Christian Beliefs

God's Creation



- Christians believe that God created the Earth and everything in it in 6 days, resting on the 7th.
- The story of creation tells Christians that at first everything was dark, until God intervened and created matter.
- Details about this are found in the Bible in Genesis 1 and 2.

The Holy Trinity



- Christians believe that God can be seen in three ways, known as the Holy Trinity:
- The Father – Creator of the world;
- The Son – Who came to Earth as Jesus;
- The Holy Spirit – God's power within Christians.

The Ten Commandments



-In the Bible, ten 'commandments' are shared, which Christians should aim to live their lives by:

1. You shall have no other Gods but me.
2. You shall not make for yourself any idol.
3. You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God.
4. You shall remember and keep the Sabbath day holy.
5. Respect your father and mother.
6. You must not commit murder.
7. You must not commit adultery.
8. You must not steal.
9. You must not give false evidence against your neighbour.
10. You must not be envious of your neighbour's goods.

The Life of Jesus Christ



- Christians believe that Jesus was the son of God. He was born to ordinary parents, Mary and Joseph, in Bethlehem. Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus on 25th December – Christmas Day.
- Jesus travelled around, teaching people about God and helping the sick. He chose 12 men to travel with him. They were his special companions and are known as the disciples.
- Jesus was sentenced to death for calling himself the son of God. He had a final meal with his disciples (known as 'The Last Supper') before being crucified. He is said to have died for the sins of man.

Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary

Where do Christians worship God?		-Christians can pray in any place, but the most common location is in a purpose-built building called a church. Churches can be very different – old, new, plain or highly decorated. Often, the floor plans of churches are shaped in a cross. -Church services often include hymns, prayers, and readings from the Bible. -Common church features include altar tables, lecterns, pulpits, fonts and stained glass windows.	Key Vocabulary
What is the Bible?		The Bible is the holy book of Christians. It contains the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament is similar to the Jewish Bible and was written before Jesus' birth. The New Testament contains stories about Jesus, written by those who knew him.	God Jesus Bible Cross/ Crucifix Commandments
How do Christians believe that people should live their lives?		-Christians believe that people should be compassionate to one another, and show respect to God, themselves and one another. -Christians believe that praying to God helps them to say sorry for the things that they have done wrong, and thank them for the blessings given to them. -Christians believe that God wants them to carry on the good work that Jesus did in the world.	Holy Trinity Catholic Protestant Orthodox
How many different types of Christians are there?		-There are many different denominations (types) of Christians. All Christians were once Catholics, but other groups branched off many years ago. -The biggest Christian denomination is still Catholicism. To Catholics, the Pope is Christ's representative on earth. Other major groups include Protestants (including Anglican/ Church of England faiths) and Orthodox.	Disciples Saint Church

Top 10 Facts!

1. Christians believe that God is everywhere and sees and knows everything.
2. About 1/3 of the world's population are Christian.
3. The word Christ comes from the Greek word meaning Messiah – God's chosen one.
4. Although Christmas is celebrated on December 25th, no one knows exactly what date Jesus was born on.
5. Sunday is the holiest day in Christianity – many people meet to worship on Sunday.
6. There is very little written about Jesus before the age of about 30, when he began preaching.
7. Jesus knew that he was going to be betrayed, and that he would die. He tried to warn his disciples of this at the Last Supper.
8. Jesus was buried in a tomb, but the tomb was found later. He then appeared to the disciples.
9. Jesus eventually went back up to heaven to be with God – this is called the ascension.
10. The cross is the symbol of Christianity – a reminder that Jesus was crucified.

Christianity Timeline

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Beginning of time: God creates the world and everything in it. | Around 0 AD: Jesus is born in Bethlehem. | c.28AD: Jesus begins healing and preaching. He chooses 12 disciples. | c.30AD: Jesus feeds 5,000 with 5 loaves of bread and 2 fish! | c.33AD: Jesus holds the Last Supper. He is double-crossed by Judas. | c.33AD: Jesus is executed on the cross and then resurrects days later. | c.40AD: Church of Jerusalem – first Christian church – is founded. | c.1057AD: Orthodox Church breaks from Catholicism. | c.1534AD: Henry VIII forms the Church of England. |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|

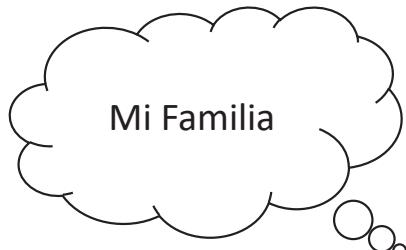


Spanish





YEAR 7 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER (HT2)



Preguntas	
¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia?	How many people are there in your family?
¿Tienes hermanos?	Do you have siblings?
¿Tienes mascotas?	Do you have pets?
¿Cómo es tu madre/ padre/ hermano?	What is your mum / dad / brother like?

Describiendo a otras personas		
Yo	Mi madre (singular)	Mis amigos (plural)
Tengo – I have	Tiene – she has	Tienen – have
El pelo largo / corto/ rizado/ liso	Long/short/curly/straight hair	
El pelo castaño/marron/ negro/ rubio/pelirojo	Brown/ brown/ black/blond/ ginger hair	
Los ojos grandes/ pequeños	Big/small eyes	
Los ojos azules/verdes/castaños/ marroes	Blue/green/brown/brown eyes	

Common mistakes to avoid:
Make sure the adjectives agree:
Mi madre es guapa y mi padre es alto. Mi hermana tiene los ojos marrones
y el pelo castaño
Care with **mi/ mis (my) ; Es – he /she is - Son – they are**

Los animales	
Mi perro	My dog
Mi gato	My cat
Mi cobaya	My guinea pig
Mi pez	My fsh
Mi tortuga	My tortoise
Mi pájaro	My bird
Mi ratón	My mouse
Mi rata	My rat
Mi conejo	My rabbit
Mi araña	My spider
Mi serpiente	My snake
Mi caballo	My horse

En mi familia hay....	
Mi familia	My family
Mi madre / Mi padre	My mum/ my dad
Mis padres	My parents
Mi hermano menor	My younger brother
Mi hermana mayor	My older sister
Mi hermanastro/a	My stepbrother/sister
Mi mejor amigo	My best friend
Mi abuelo/a	My grandfather/mother
Mi tío/a	My uncle /auntie
Mi primo/a	My cousin
Mis hermanos gemelos	My twin brothers

Colores	
Azul	Blue
Verde	Green
Rojo	Red
Gris	Grey
Marrón	Brown
Amarillo	Yellow
Negro	Black
Blanco	White
Naranja	Orange
Rosa	Pink
Morado	Purple

Los adjetivos	
Bien	Good
Mal	Bad
Fenomenal	Great
Regular	OK / Regular
Fata	Awful
Simpatico/a	Nice
Antipatico/a	Nasty
Feo/a	Ugly
Guapo/a	Pretty
Alto/a	Tall
Bajo/a	Short
Delgado/a	Slim
Gordo/a	Fat
Travieso/a	Naughty
Inteligente	Intelligent
Trabajador/a	Hard working
Hablador/a	Talkative
Tímido/a	Shy
Divertido/a	Fun
Tonto/a	Silly
Generoso/a	Generous
Valiente	Brave
Amable	Kind

IT





IT - Word Processing

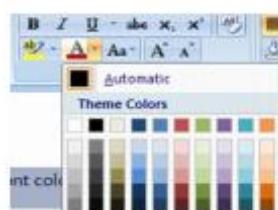


Text can be manipulated in multiple ways:

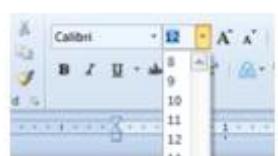
Font (font, **font**, FONT, **font**)



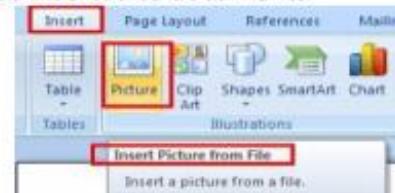
Colour (Colour, Colour, Colour)



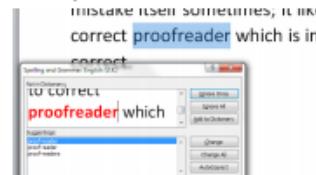
Size (size, Size, Size)



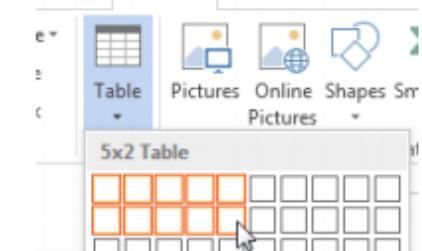
Images can be inserted to documents.



Spell check can be used to correct misspelled words.



Tables can be inserted to present text information and/or numerical data.



Order Date	Region	Rep	Item	Units	Unit Cost	Total
1/23/10	Ontario	Kivell	Binder	50	19.99	999.50
2/9/10	Ontario	Jardine	Pencil	36	4.99	179.64
2/26/10	Ontario	Gill	Pen	27	19.99	539.73
3/15/10	Alberta	Sorvino	Pencil	56	2.99	167.44
4/1/10	Quebec	Jones	Blender	60	4.99	299.40
4/18/10	Ontario	Andrews	Pencil	75	1.99	149.25
5/5/10	Ontario	Jardine	Pencil	90	4.99	449.10
5/22/10	Alberta	Thompson	Pencil	32	1.99	63.68

Keyboard Shortcuts

A keyboard shortcut is a combination of keys that allows the user quick access to a particular function.

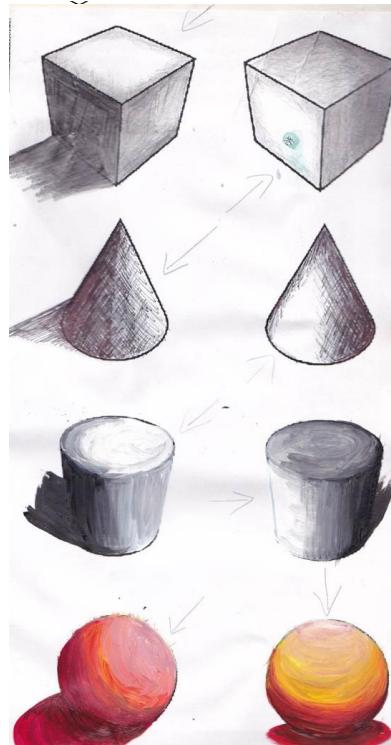
Keyboard Shortcuts

Ctrl + A	= Select All	Ctrl + U	= Underline
Ctrl + C	= Copy	Ctrl + I	= Italics
Ctrl + X	= Cut	Ctrl + K	= Hyperlink
Ctrl + V	= Paste	Ctrl + S	= Save Post
Ctrl + B	= Bold	Ctrl + Z	= Undo

Art



ART - Tone / Form



Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.

Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called **highlights** and the darker areas are called **shadows**. There will a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows.

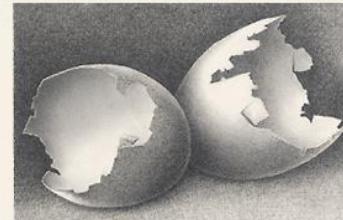
Deliberate Practice-

- Watch the video from the link below have a go at shading your own shapes. Practising your drawing skills regularly will improve your hand eye coordination.

<https://youtu.be/vMr6eimcolc>

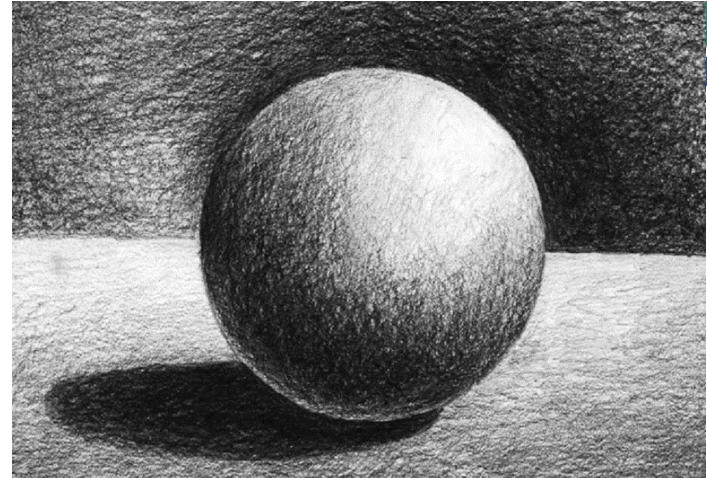


Susannah Blaxhill is a botanical artist who specialises in pencil, watercolour and charcoal



Keywords

Tone Value Gradient Highlight Shadow Light Dark Range
Form Shape Space 3-Dimensional Rounded Curved Illusion



Form in drawing painting and sculpture refers to the 3-Dimensional quality of an object. You will be learning how to make flat shapes appear more rounded and curved.

Deliberate Practice

- Select a piece of fruit or a vegetable to draw in detail, you could cut it in half to make a more interesting drawing.
- Complete the Tone section of your key skills booklet.



Design Technology

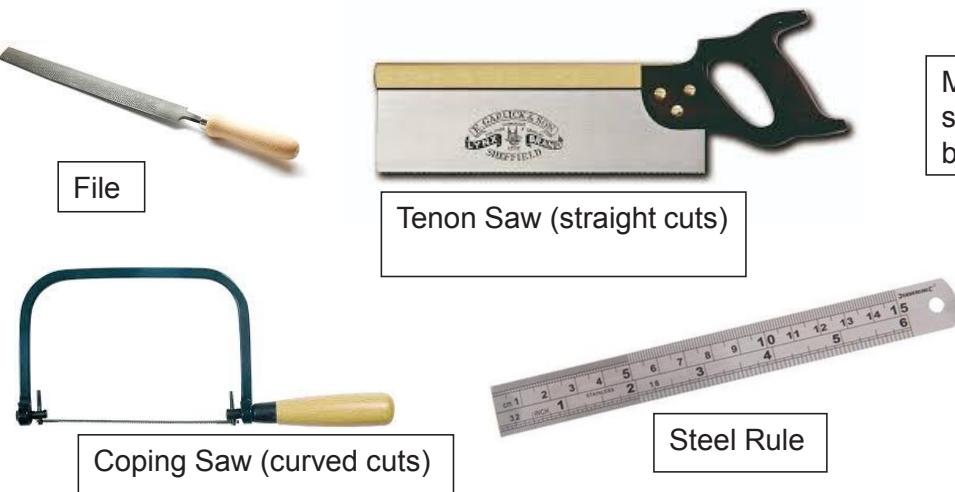


Design & Technology - Control



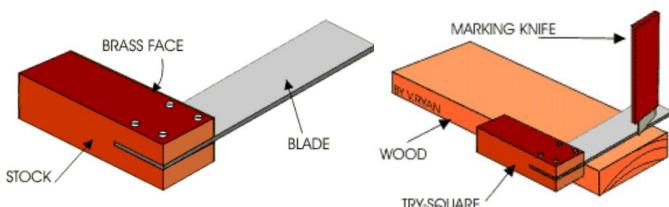
Design & Technology Knowledge Organiser – Y7 Control

Machines & Tools

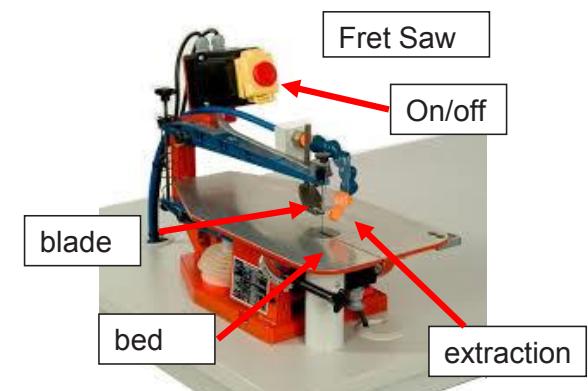


Using a TRI-SQUARE

The try-square is pushed against the straight edge of a piece of wood and a pencil or marking knife is then used to mark a straight line across the material. The line is continued all the way round the wood (all four sides are marked). This type of marking materials helps if a joint is to be cut or the end of the material is simply to be sawn away.



Safety PPE



Design & Technology - Resistant Materials



1: Joining Methods

Wood joints can be either permanent or temporary depending on the type and if glue is used.

Permanent:	Temporary:
When we do not want to take the pieces apart again	When we will, or might need to take pieces apart again
Glues, welding, rivets	Screws, bolts, nails



3. Adhesives

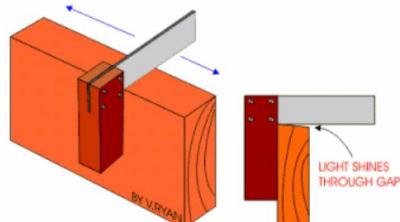
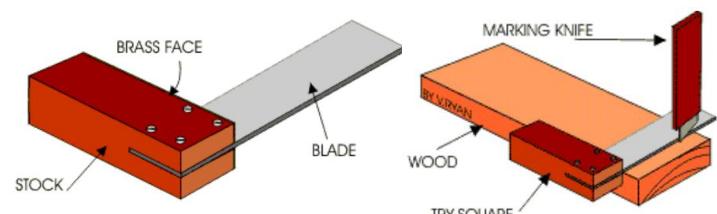
P.V.A. – Poly Vinyl Acetate – best for joining 2 pieces of wood together

Epoxy – a *thermosetting* resin that can be used to bond most types of material

Contact Adhesive – a glue type that creates a tacky bond on both surfaces to be joined. It can be used with most materials.

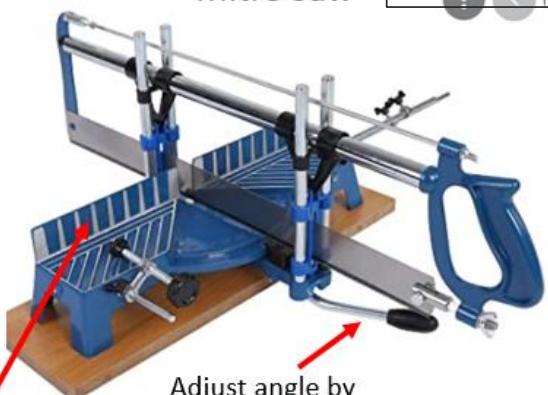
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An alternative use of a try-square is to test the edge of a piece of wood to check how square it is (has it got a 90 degree angle along its length?). The try-square and material are held up to the light and the try-square is moved along the length of the wood. If light shines through any gaps between the blade and the wood, then the edge is not square.

Natural Timbers		Manufactured Boards
Hardwood 	Softwood 	
Hardwoods are usually obtained from deciduous trees, which lose their leaves in autumn. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> usually grow in warmer more humid climates, mainly in South America and Asia <input type="checkbox"/> grow slowly (80+ years) <input type="checkbox"/> are more difficult to sustain than softwoods <input type="checkbox"/> are more expensive than softwoods <input type="checkbox"/> are strong and hardwearing. 	Softwoods are usually obtained from coniferous trees, which keep their leaves in winter and are also known as evergreens. These grow quickly which makes them sustainable as they are renewable. This also makes them cheaper when compared to hardwoods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually grow in colder climates and are mainly grown in Scandinavia and Northern Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Grow thin, needle-like leaves <input type="checkbox"/> Grow relatively quickly (30 years) <input type="checkbox"/> Are easier to sustain than hardwood trees <input type="checkbox"/> Are easy to cut and shape <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually cheaper than hardwoods 	Manufactured boards are made from the waste sections of felled trees – the parts which are of little use as planks. The wood is reduced to pulp, particles or thin strips and bonded together using special adhesives or resins. Manufactured boards are made as alternatives to natural timber. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Come in sheet form (usually 1.2 x 2.4m) <input type="checkbox"/> Are extremely stable and of uniform thickness <input type="checkbox"/> Are less expensive than laminating planks of timber <input type="checkbox"/> Can be covered with veneers <input type="checkbox"/> Are available in a variety of thicknesses (3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22mm)



Place work against the support and hold tightly
Adjust angle by lifting the handle and rotating

Food Technology





Food Technology



KS3 Y7 Food Tech Knowledge Organiser



Hazards in the food room

1. Physical hazard

Physical hazard: can cause harm with contact. A door left open, spill on floor



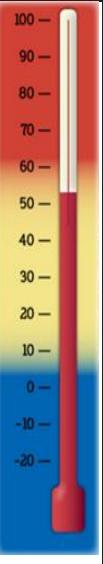
2. Hygiene hazard

Hygiene Hazard: microorganisms' (tiny living things) e.g. bacteria/germs



3. Infestation hazard

Infestation Hazard: Food left out could encourage pests e.g. mice or ants



The **Eatwell Guide** is based on the 5 food groups and shows how much of what you eat should come from each group.

The 5 different groups are:

Fruit & Veg (F&V) – Starchy Carbs SC) – Protein (P)
– Dairy & Alternatives (D&A) – Oils & Spreads (O&S)



See FoodTech 101 for all KS3 practicals



5 Things bacteria need to thrive:

- Plenty of moisture
- Plenty of food
- Warm temperature
- Correct PH (not too acidic or too alkali)
- Enough time

Allergies and Intolerances:

- Dairy
- Eggs
- Peanuts
- Shellfish
- Gluten
- Yeast



Nutrient Dense Foods=	Energy Dense Foods=

F&V Vits. & Minerals	SC Energy	P Build & Repair muscles	D&A Calcium	F&O Fat soluble vitamins. Insulation
----------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------------	----------------	---

SDN=Special Dietary Needs & Restrictions: Vegetarian, Vegan, Pescatarian, Lacto Vegetarian, Lactose Intolerance, Kosha, Halal

Music



Music - Indian Music - Topic Two



Knowledge Organiser Indian Music



Tabla drums
Plays the tal

Sitar
Plays the drone

Bansuri
Plays the rag

Youtube: watch C is to the left of the two black keys

All of these are 60 beats per minute (same tempo as a second) however which part would sound fastest and why?

ALAP	JHOR	JHALLA
Slow - largo	Moderate	Fast (Allegro)
Irregular pulse	Regular pulse	Regular pulse
Drone	Drone	Drone
Rag	Rag	Rag
	Tal basic rhythms	Tal complex rhythms

EXAMPLE ONE An example of a notated ALAP in Indian Music

Bansuri

Sitar

EXAMPLE TWO

An example of a notated JHOR

B.

S

Tal

EXAMPLE THREE

An example of a notated JHALA

B.

S

Tal



Music - Indian Music - Topic Two



Word	Definition	In a sentence	Synonyms
Accompany	Verb: occurs at the same time	The drone accompanies the rag	Backing
Accurately	Adverb: in a way that is correct in all details; exactly.	The melody was accurately performed as it had a steady pulse.	Correctly
Drone	Noun: two notes performed together at the same time	This piece of music uses the 1 st (tonic) and 5 th (dominant) note of a scale to create a drone	Homophonic texture
Improvised	Adjective: created spontaneously, made up on the spot	The melody is improvised based on the notes of the rag	Invent
Instrumentation	Noun: the particular instruments used in music	The instrumentation of this music consists of strings, brass, wind and percussion	Scoring, orchestration
Rag	Noun: a sequence of notes which sound pleasing to the ear used in Indian classical music	The melody is improvised on a sitar	Tune
Structure	Verb: a plan or pattern	The music is structured in three sections. The alap, the jhor and the jhalla.	Arranged, organised
Tal	Noun: the tal is improvised on a table drum	The tal plays a simple 4 beat rhythm using the table	Rhythm
Tempo	Noun: the speed at which a passage or music is or should be played.	The tempo starts off largo (slow tempo) and accelerates to allegro (fast tempo)	Speed

Drama





Drama - Pantomime



HT2 – Pantomime		
The origins of Theatre:	Key Conventions:	Definition:
The History of Pantomime: Pantomime is often believed to something quintessentially British but it actually originates from Italy! Commedia dell'arte is a style of Italian street theatre that originated in the 16th Century. This style was famous for its use of stock characters, comedy and use of exaggeration as was a significant influence on the pantomimes that we know and love today. Pantomimes are mostly performed at Christmas time and are usually based on fairy tales and nursery stories.	Exaggeration	Exaggeration means making an action or gesture even bigger than it is in real life.
	Comedy	Comedy is a genre of Drama consisting of verbal jokes and sometimes physical slapstick comedy intended to make the audience laugh.
	Singing and Dancing	Familiar songs that the audience will recognise are often used to encourage them to sing along.
	Direct Address	This is where the characters speak to the audience.
	Audience Participation	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!'.
Stock Characters: Stock characters are characters that are specific to a particular style of theatre. In Pantomime these include; the Evil Villain, the Damsel in Distress, the Hero, the Principle Boy (a male character played by a female. This is often the Prince or the Protagonist (main character) -for example, Aladdin is often played by a female actor), and the Pantomime Dame (a female character played by a male. This is often a mother, Evil stepmother, stepsister or fairy).	Special Effects	For example, confetti, smoke, crashes and flashes of light.
	Costume	Lavish costumes in bright colours
	A simple or familiar plot	These often involve a Princess or Damsel in Distress having to be rescued from an Evil Queen or Villain.
	Specific entrances and exits	For example, the evil characters will always use stage left because left is traditionally associated with the devil.
	Projection	The strength of speaking or singing whereby the voice is used powerfully and clearly.