

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

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

Tutor: \_\_\_\_\_

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Glue your timetable onto this front cover

For each subject, this book contains the knowledge that you must learn by the end of...

## Y7 Homework – Spring 2024-25

# INTRODUCTION

At The Purbeck School, we know completing your home learning is essential to long term academic success. It allows you to extend your learning and to reinforce what has been learnt in class.

Daily home learning will be in three 20-minute parts:

1. **English: Sparx Reader**
2. **Maths: Sparx Maths**
3. Knowledge organiser **self-quizzing**

**ENGLISH:**      [www.sparxreader.com](http://www.sparxreader.com)

Login:	Password:
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Sparx Reader gives all students access to a rich range of books, with quizzes throughout to support engaged reading.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, reading and quizzes should take around one hour.
- You must complete 100% in each task.
- Gold Readers can add any book and earn points by keeping reading logs.

**MATHS:**      [www.sparxmaths.com](http://www.sparxmaths.com)

Login:	Password:
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*Sparx-Maths* provides practice on what you've learnt in class and consolidation what you've learnt through the year.

- Each week, tasks are set Monday to Monday.
- In total, tasks should take around one hour.
- You should show your workings in your orange homework book.
- You must complete 100% in each task.

## SELF-QUIZZING

Your teachers will quiz you regularly on what you are expected to learn.

- On the subject page in this book, organise yourself by noting:
  - The date of your knowledge quiz.
  - What knowledge you need to self-quiz and learn.
- Pick one of our Independent Study Strategies (see next page) and spend at least 20mins revising.
- Bring evidence of your self-quizzing to the lesson.
- On the day of your knowledge quiz, be prepared and attempt every question.

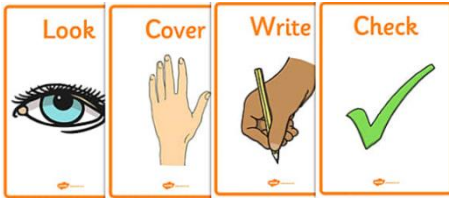
## SUPPORT

If you need help with any aspect of your home learning then...

- Please go and see your subject teacher.
- Extra help is also available at Study Plus, our after-school home learning club, every Tuesday – Thursday 3.10-4.10pm in room E14.

# INDEPENDENT STUDY STRATEGIES

Independent study involves undertaking activities that will help you to improve in that area. There are many effective ways you can study independently – here are a few strategies

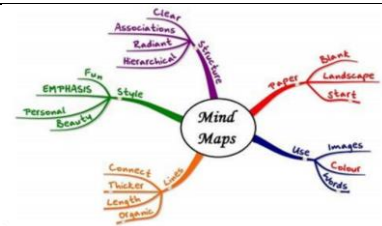


## Self-quizzing – Look, Cover, Write, Check

- LOOK: Read the question and the answer.
- COVER: Cover up the answer column.
- WRITE: Write the answer from your memory.
- CHECK: Finally, mark your work. Correct any mistakes.

## Mind Maps

- Make notes around a key concept or subject.
- Draw lines to link definitions, key ideas and related parts.
- You may find it helpful to use different colours for different ideas.

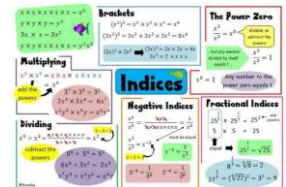


## Flash Cards

- Write key points down on flash cards and carry them around with you – look at them as often as you can!
- Use them as a quiz – write a key word on one side and the definition on the other, then test yourself.

## Posters

- Make your own colourful posters! You can pick any subject as your theme.
- Draw diagrams or pictures to go with your text.
- Display them in a visible place at home.



## Practice Example Questions

- For many subjects a good way to revise is to work through some example questions.
- You can practice these questions over and over to develop your understanding.
- If there are parts of questions that you find hard or think you haven't understood, you can check your notes, search online, or seek advice from your teacher.

## Websites

These websites provide opportunities for students to learn, practise and get feedback:

- Seneca Learning: [www.senecalearning.com](http://www.senecalearning.com)
- BBC Bitesize: [www.bbc.com/bitesize](http://www.bbc.com/bitesize)
- Sparx-Maths: [www.sparxmaths.com](http://www.sparxmaths.com)
- Free Science Lessons: [www.freesciencelessons.co.uk](http://www.freesciencelessons.co.uk)



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER SELF-QUIZZING

This table will help you organise your knowledge organiser self-quizzing.

7X	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	DESIGN SPANISH	SCIENCE (x2) ART <sup>2</sup>	SCIENCE <sup>2</sup> RE <sup>1+3</sup>	GEOGRAPHY HISTORY	ENGLISH MATHS
B	FRENCH	RE <sup>2</sup>		ART <sup>1+3</sup>	ENGLISH MATHS

7Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	ENGLISH <sup>HON</sup> SCIENCE	ENGLISH <sup>ALR+ATT</sup> DESIGN	SPANISH	MATHS GEOGRAPHY <sup>1+2</sup> RE <sup>3</sup>	RE <sup>1+2</sup>
B	ENGLISH <sup>ATT+HON</sup> FRENCH ART <sup>2</sup>	ENGLISH <sup>ALR</sup> ART <sup>1+3</sup>	SCIENCE <sup>3</sup> HISTORY <sup>1</sup>	SCIENCE <sup>1+2</sup> HISTORY <sup>2+3</sup>	MATHS

\* Class numbers noted in subscript

This knowledge organiser example gives an idea on how you can note the date of your quiz and a self-assessment (RAG) of your knowledge...

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE PURBECK SCHOOL

1.	What is The Purbeck School vision statement?	Achieving Excellence Together	1/9/24
2.	What are our three core values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kindness</li> <li>Aspiration</li> <li>Perseverance</li> </ul>	1/9/24
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
4.	Name the four Houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kestrel</li> <li>Kingfisher</li> <li>Skylark</li> <li>Swift</li> </ul>	1/9/24
5.	What time should all students be in school for every day?	8.40am	1/9/24
6.	Where can students buy food at lunchtime?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Y7: cafe</li> <li>Y8/9: canteen</li> </ul>	7/9/24
7.	Based in the Aim High block, where can students go if they are worried, concerned or having difficulties?	The Nest	7/9/24
8.	As part of home learning, state the three 20min activities that all students complete each evening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading Plus</li> <li>Sparx Maths</li> <li>Self-quizzing</li> </ul>	7/9/24
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your subject teacher</li> <li>Home learning club</li> </ul>	7/9/24
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Choir</li> <li>Sports clubs</li> <li>STEM</li> </ul>	7/9/24

1.	What term describes a painting, drawing or sculpture of objects that do not move or are not alive?	A still life	
2.	What is a composition?	The way things are arranged in a work of art.	
3.	What is a viewpoint?	The angle from which an object is viewed.	
4.	Name the two key artists who invented the Cubist art movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pablo Picasso</li> <li>• Georges Braque</li> </ul>	
5.	What did the Cubist artists want to show in their work?	Multiple perspectives in one piece of work.	

6.	What is a single uninterrupted line used to draw an outline of a subject without taking the pencil off the paper?	A continuous line.	
7.	What is the name of the lines that wrap around the surface to show the form of an object?	Contour lines	
8.	Draw a circle and add contour lines to make it look like a 3D form (sphere).		
9.	What term describes the technique of arranging and sticking pieces of paper, photographs, fabric onto a surface?	Collage	
10.	What is mixed media?	An artwork created from a combination of different media or materials.	

11.	Name the term that refers to the Japanese idea of balanced light and dark areas in a composition.	Notan	
12.	What term describes shapes such as triangles, squares, rectangles, pentagons, hexagons and circles?	Geometric shapes	
13.	Draw an organic shape.		
14.	What term describes the background or area that surrounds the subject in an artwork?	Negative space	
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw a 2D box.</li> <li>• Inside the box, draw a geometric shape.</li> <li>• Label the positive and negative spaces on your drawing.</li> </ul>		











16.	What term describes lines, shapes, forms or colours that are repeated?	Pattern	
17.	What term describes the part of the art piece that is repeated?	Motif	
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw and label a regular pattern (all sides are equal)</li> <li>• Draw and label an irregular pattern (all sides are not equal)</li> </ul>		
19.	What term describes a pattern of shapes that fit together perfectly, without any gaps?	Tessellation	
20.	Tessellation techniques can be...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation</li> <li>• Rotation</li> <li>• Reflection</li> </ul>	

1.	Who created the Python Programming Language?	Guido van Rossum	
2.	A digital currency using cryptography to secure transactions?	Cryptocurrency	
3.	What is reformatting a problem, so it becomes solvable by a computer?	Computational Thinking	
4.	When was the first mobile phone call made?	1973	
5.	What is a set of instructions or rules designed to solve a definite problem?	Algorithm	






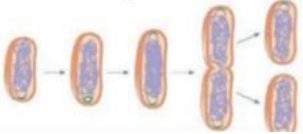




6.	Who was the co-founder of Apple?	Steve Wozniak	
7.	How individuals or businesses reduce the risk of Cyber Attack?	Cybersecurity	
8.	What is the information about a particular person that exists on the internet, as a result of their online activity?	Digital Footprint	
9.	When was Ebay launched?	1995	
10.	What is the process of identifying and removing errors from computer software?	Debugging	

11.	Who Lead the team that programmed the guidance systems for the Apollo moon missions of the 60's and 70's?	Margaret Hamilton	
12.	What is the type of bad software used to infect and/or damage a system?	Malware	
13.	What is an organised collection of instructions, which when executed perform a specific task or function?	Program	
14.	What year was the first home games console released?	1972	
15.	What is an Interactive experience where digital objects are placed in a real-world environment in real time?	Augmented Reality	











16.	Who co-founded Google along with Sergey Brin?	Larry Paige	
17.	The practice of using a network of remote servers, hosted on the internet to store, manage and process data. Rather than the local PC?	Cloud Computing	
18.	What is the science of making machines that can think like humans?	Artificial Intelligence	
19.	What year was Minecraft released?	2009	
20.	When did Apple release their first computer, the Apple 1?	1976	











<p>1. What are the five sections in the 'Eat-Well Guide'?</p>	<p>1. Carbohydrates 2. Protein 3. Dairy 4. Fruit and veg 5. Oil and spreads</p>		
<p>2. Why do we need to drink <b>water</b>?</p>	<p>To prevent dehydration.</p>		
<p>3. Name one <b>dry method of cooking</b>.</p>	<p>Baking, roasting, grilling, dry frying and BBQ.</p>		
<p>4. Name one <b>moist method of cooking</b>.</p>	<p>Stewing, simmering, boiling, poaching and braising.</p>		
<p>5. What <b>temperature</b> should a fridge be kept at?</p>	<p>0°C – 5°C.</p>		
<p>6. What <b>temperatures</b> are the danger zone?</p>	<p>5°C – 63°C.</p>		
<p>7. What are the conditions <b>bacteria</b> need to grow?</p>	<p>Time, warmth, moisture and food.</p>		
<p>8. Why do you use a <b>food probe</b>?</p>	<p>It checks the core temperature of food is at 75°C or above.</p>		
<p>9. What is <b>food seasonality</b>?</p>	<p>The time of the year when a particular food crop is ready to harvest and is best in flavour, colour and texture.</p>		
<p>10. What are <b>food miles</b>?</p>	<p>The miles that food travels from farm to fork.</p>		


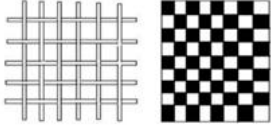








**Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –  
FOOD 2: FOOD FOR YOUR FAMILY**

1.	Name three of the eight government <b>dietary guidelines</b> ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Base your meals on starchy carbohydrate.</li> <li>2. Eat lots of fruit and veg.</li> <li>3. Eat more fish, including a portion of oily fish.</li> <li>4. Cut down on saturated fat and sugars.</li> <li>5. Eat less salt.</li> <li>6. Get active and be a healthy weight.</li> <li>7. Don't get thirsty.</li> <li>8. Don't skip breakfast</li> </ol>		
2.	Name two <b>diseases</b> you could get due to poor diet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obesity</li> <li>• Coronary heart disease</li> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Tooth decay</li> </ul>		
3.	Name the three different <b>parts of the cooker</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hob</li> <li>• Grill</li> <li>• Main oven</li> </ul>		
4.	What is the name of bacteria that causes <b>food poisoning</b> ? How does it happen?	<b>Pathogenic bacteria.</b> Food poisoning can occur if these are not destroyed during cooking.		
5.	What is happening to the bacteria in a fridge between 0 – 5°C?	Bacteria growth is slowed and as a result food lasts longer		
6.	What is happening to the bacteria in the danger zone between 5°C – 63°C?	Bacteria <b>reproduce most actively</b> at this danger zone.		
7.	What is happening to the bacteria from 75°C?	Bacteria start to be <b>destroyed</b> and are not able to reproduce.		
8.	What does <b>food provenance</b> mean?	Where the food and ingredients originally come from.		
9.	What does <b>sustainability</b> mean?	Producing food in a way that can be maintained over a long period of time and protects the environment.		
10.	Name three reasons why households sometimes <b>waste</b> food?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not planning meals properly.</li> <li>• Not storing foods properly.</li> <li>• Misunderstanding the use-by and best before dates on food packaging.</li> <li>• Serving portions that are too large.</li> </ul>		



1.	Why is softwood considered a sustainable product?	New trees can be grown to replace those used for timber and fuel.  To ensure that timber comes from a reputable source, it is vital to know the provenance of the wood.	 <p><b>Sustainable Forestry Carbon Cycle</b></p>	
2.	What is meant by the term softwood?	Wood from evergreen trees that have needles. They do not lose their leaves.		
3.	Name three hardwoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oak</li> <li>• Beech</li> <li>• Teak</li> </ul>		
4.	Name the 6 R's we need to remember as designers and consumers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-use</li> <li>• Recycle</li> <li>• Refuse</li> <li>• Repair</li> <li>• Re-think</li> <li>• Reduce</li> </ul>		
5.	Name three forming processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injection moulding</li> <li>• Blow moulding</li> <li>• Vacuum Forming</li> </ul>		
6.	What does thermoplastic mean?	A substance that can be formed into complex shapes. They can be recycled.		
7.	What is the source of plastic?	Plastics are made from petrochemical sources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil</li> <li>• Gas</li> </ul>		
8.	Why does biodegradable plastic break down so readily when in contact with soil?	They are made from vegetable starches and can be composted. Bio-plastics are non-toxic.		
9.	What are the material stock form of plastics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheet</li> <li>• Rod</li> <li>• Tubing</li> <li>• Granules and powder</li> </ul>		
10.	What is the difference between <b>finite</b> and <b>non- finite</b> resources?	<p><b>Finite resource:</b> Limited supply cannot be reproduced. E.g. oil.</p> <p><b>Non—Finite resource:</b> Unlimited in supply; will not run out. E.g. solar.</p>		

1.	What is a <b>polymer</b> ?	A polymer is a plastic. It is a man-made material and comes from petrochemical sources (oil and gas)		
2.	How are plastics categorised?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermoforming plastics</li> <li>• Thermosetting plastics</li> </ul>		
3.	What is your <b>carbon footprint</b> ?	The amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere during a process. E.g. designing and making a product.		
4.	Explain what <b>social footprint</b> means.	It is a measure of the impact that a company's social policies have on its employees, partners and society as a whole.		
5.	Why is <b>oceanic pollution</b> a major global issue?	Plastic collects forming huge floating rubbish dumps and kills wildlife.		
6.	Name three <b>clean energy</b> sources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar</li> <li>• Wind</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>		
7.	What are the characteristics of a <b>thermoforming</b> plastic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More flexible, especially when heated.</li> <li>• They can be formed into complex shapes multiple times.</li> <li>• They can be recycled.</li> </ul>		
8.	Why is it good to reuse products?	To extend the life of the product and therefore reduce the need for new products. E.g. Plastic milk bottles can be used for a number of different things.		
9.	How does the second-hand market play an important role in reducing demand for new products?	Recycling and reselling products from charity shops reduces the waste of unwanted goods and helps both the environment and charities.		
10.	What is <b>acrylic</b> ?	Acrylic is tough but brittle. It can be easily formed by using heat, such as line bending.		

1.	What is meant by woven fabric?	Fabric that is made by interlacing two sets of yarns to create fabric.		
2.	What is a plain weave?	This is the simplest type of weave.		
3.	What is Felt?	Felt is a textile material that is produced by matting and condensing fibres together.		
4.	What are microfibres?	Micro fibres are a group of synthetic fibres an example of this is a sports towel.		
5.	How is cotton sustainable fabric?	Recycled cotton prevents additional textile waste and requires far fewer resources than conventional or organic cotton. This makes it a great sustainable option. Cotton can be recycled using old garments or textile leftovers.		
6.	What does it mean by 'plant based' natural fibres?	Plant fibres can be spun together to create a yarn. An example of this is Cotton.		
7.	What are the different categories of textiles?	Natural, Synthetic, woven/non-woven and knitted.		
8.	What are the properties of Silk?	Smooth, resistant to shrinking and comfortable to wear. Cool in the summer and warm in the winter.		
9.	How are fabrics woven?	Fabrics are woven using looms.		
10.	What are the two main types of knitted fabrics?	Weft and Warp knitted.		

1.	What is an extreme form of comedy that depends on quick tempo and flawless timing and is characterized by improbable events and farfetched coincidences?	Farce.	
2.	What is the main character or hero in a play, film or book called?	A protagonist.	
3.	What term is used to describe the way an actor portrays a role using voice and physical skills?	Characterisation.	
4.	What term is used to describe the non-verbal way in which a person communicates their feelings through using facial expressions, gesture and posture?	Body language.	
5.	What do you call the physical distance between different performers?	Proxemics.	
6.	What is a collection of sounds created by the actor's voices to create the atmosphere of a scene through sound only? For example, if you were creating a ship at sea you would expect to hear waves, maybe a ships horn, seagulls etc.	A soundscape.	
7.	What term is used to describe a frozen image, like a photograph which shows the action of a scene?	Freeze-frame.	
8.	Which Drama technique helps to tell the audience more about a character and is when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A character speaks out loud their inner thoughts at a particular moment in the drama.</li> <li>• A character speaks out loud their inner thoughts during a freeze frame.</li> </ul>	Thought-tracking.	
9.	What do we call action that is made to look much slower than in real life? It is often exaggerated and the audience is able to see the tiniest of details.	Slow-motion.	
10.	Which drama technique is used to show two or more scenes which are performed on stage at the same time?	Cross-cutting (also called split-screen).	

In addition to the self-quizzing questions above students will be required to learn short script extracts. These lines are provided in a separate Drama booklet.

### **How do I learn lines?**

- **Read the lines aloud.** By speaking the lines, you will hear them and they are more likely to stick.
- Ask a friend to help you. Friends can correct you on any mistakes you make, give you the cue lines and go back over any weak areas.
- Little and often. Go over them first thing in the morning, a few times during the day and last thing at night.
- Move around while you are saying your lines. This has been scientifically proven to aid memory.
- Learn the cue lines that lead in to each of your lines. Being prompt with your lines will give you and your fellow actors more confidence.
- In rehearsals, listen to and think about what the other actors are saying. Don't just concentrate on what you've got to say.

**Practise, practise, practise.** This is the only way to make the lines stick.

**Y7 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –**  
**ANIMAL FARM: GRAMMAR & PERSUASIVE WRITING**

1.	What punctuation do you need to use after a rhetorical question?	Question mark	
2.	What punctuation must you have around direct speech?	Speech marks	
3.	When do you start a new paragraph?	When you start to write about a new time, topic, place or person.	
4.	What is the name for the type of words you can use for signposting points in your persuasive writing? <i>E.g. On the other hand, Similarly, Although</i>	Discourse Markers	
5.	What type of sentence do you traditionally use at the start of a paragraph to explain the content of your paragraph?	Topic Sentence	

6.	Name the type of persuasive writing type that includes reference to an audience.	Speech	
7.	Sequencing connectives can be used to structure an argument or a persuasive piece of writing.  Can you give 5 examples of sequencing connectives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firstly,</li> <li>• Secondly,</li> <li>• Finally,</li> <li>• Next,</li> <li>• To conclude,</li> </ul>	
8.	Some phrases can be used to emphasise a point in an argument or a piece of persuasive writing. Can you give five examples of phrases that emphasise?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In particular</li> <li>• Notably</li> <li>• Specifically</li> <li>• Especially</li> <li>• More importantly</li> </ul>	
9.	What is another word for exaggeration and describes how words are used to emphasise how positive or negative something is?	Hyperbole	
10.	What refers to effective or persuasive writing or speaking?	Rhetoric	

11.	What term refers to control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly or dishonestly?	Manipulated	
12.	What term refers to having the same status, rights and opportunities?	Equality	
13.	What term refers to an order given	Commandment	
14.	What term refers to a colleague or a fellow member of an organization?	Comrade	
15.	What term refers to a government where the whole population voted and elected members?	Democracy	

16.	What term refers to presenting and explaining a theory or idea in detail?	Expounded	
17.	What term refers to information, especially of a <u>biased</u> or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view?	Propaganda	
18.	What term refers to not being able to be changed?	Unalterable	
19.	What term refers to a person who <u>opposes</u> a majority or official opinion?	Dissentients	
20.	What term refers to leadership or dominance, especially by one state or social group over others?	Hegemony	

21.	What is the technique that writers often use persuasive writing or speech where examples are grouped in a three? E.g. The streets on Soho in Victorian England were dark, smelly and dangerous.	Triadic structure	
22.	What is the technique called where you try to use words to make your readers or listeners feel some form of emotion?	Emotive language	
23.	What are you using when you try to support your argument with numbers or percentages or figures?	Statistics	
24.	What is the word for a short personal story that you can use to support a particular point of view?	Anecdote	
25.	What is the term for repeating a word or phrase several times to stress its importance?	Repetition	

26.	What is the term for a question that you ask without expecting an answer that is often used to stress a particular point?	Rhetorical questions	
27.	What is the term for when a writer suggests that a problem affects most people, or that most people are concerned?	Generalisation	
28.	What is the term for addressing readers or listeners personally when writing or speaking? E.g. I am sure <b>you</b> all realise in this room that <b>we</b> need to do something about climate change.	Direct address	
29.	What term refers to the formality of a text or speech?	Register	
30.	What is the name of the persuasive technique where you compare two things often to make one thing seem better than the other?	Counter argument	

1.	What form of writing or speaking uses imaginative language and rhythm to express feelings and ideas?	Poetry	
2.	What is the name of the character who recounts the events of a novel or a narrative poem?	A narrator	
3.	What is the name of a grouped set of lines within a poem, usually set off from other grouped sets of lines by a blank line or indentation?	A stanza	
4.	What is the name of the technique where words are repeated to highlight or to strengthen an idea? E.g. <u>Never</u> speak of this, <u>never</u> even breathe a word.	Repetition	
5.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the same sound? E.g. The <b>d</b> aring <b>d</b> onkey ran towards the sea. The <b>f</b> unky <b>p</b> hantom <b>f</b> rightened the children.	Alliteration	

6.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the 'S' sound? E.g. The <b>s</b> lithery <b>s</b> nake <b>s</b> napped threateningly.	Sibilance	
7.	What is the name of the technique writers use to compare something to something else using the words 'like' or 'as'. E.g. The snake moved like a ripple on a pond. It was as slippery as an eel.	A simile	
8.	What is the name of the technique where a writer makes a comparison by saying something <b>is</b> something else? E.g. The storm is an angry bear. Her eyes were starry diamonds in the sky. The road was a twisted serpent.	A metaphor	
9.	What is the name of the technique where a writer gives human feelings or actions to objects E.g. The darkening clouds drooped with <u>sadness</u> . The trees <u>waved</u> in the wind.	Personification	
10.	What is the name for visually descriptive language? E.g. A sea of faces looked on in horror.	Imagery	

11.	What term refers to <i>a flat bobbin lace typically having scroll and floral designs?</i>	Valenciennes	
12.	What term refers to a character who is either a member of the clergy or an educated man who can read and write?	Clerk	
13.	What term refers to an onomatopoeia that refers to chewing, especially by horses and similar animals?	Champed	
14.	What is the name of the technique where a word mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to? E.g. Bang, clang, cuckoo, snore, echo.	Onomatopoeia	
15.	What is the name for a pattern of rhymes at the end of lines of poetry?	A rhyme scheme	

16.	What is the name for the pattern of stresses within a line or stanza?	Rhythm	
17.	What is the name for the emphasis that falls on certain syllables or words and not others?	Stress	
18.	What is the name for a chunk of sound within a word? E.g. Mis-ter Dar-ley.	A syllable	
19.	What form of poetry has fourteen lines with a fixed rhyme scheme?	Sonnet	
20.	What is a type of short form poetry originally from Japan?	Haiku	

21.	What form of poetry is short, fun and has five lines with a distinctive rhythm?	Limerick	
22.	What term refers to the rhythmic structure of a line or verse?	Metre	
23.	What term refers the author's attitude toward the poem's subject, speaker, or audience?	Tone	
24.	What term refers to ending with a sound that corresponds to/sounds like another?	Rhyme	
25.	What term refers to a <u>stanza</u> of four lines?	Quatrain	


26.	What is the name for the pattern of stresses within a line or stanza?	Rhythm	
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31.	What is the name for a pause in the middle of a line in poetry, usually made through punctuation?	Caesura	
32.	What is the name for the technique where a line of poetry does not come to an end at the line break but moves over to the next line? E.g. April is the cruellest month, <b>breeding</b> <b>Lilacs</b> out of the dead land, <b>mixing</b> <b>Memory</b> and desire, <b>stirring</b> <b>Dull</b> roots with spring rain. Winter kept us warm, <b>covering</b> <b>Earth</b> in forgetful snow, <b>feeding</b> <b>A little life</b> with dried tubers.	Enjambment	
33.	What is the name for language that describes sound? E.g. The <b>roar</b> from the crowd drowned out the commentator's <b>excited screams</b> .	Auditory Imagery	
34.	What is the name of the technique where a word mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to? E.g. Bang, clang, cuckoo, snore, echo.	Onomatopoeia	
35.	What is the name for a pattern of rhymes at the end of lines of poetry?	A rhyme scheme	







**Sentence Builder 1 – Where I live**

1. Où habites-tu? Where do you live?								
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
  J'habite <i>I live</i>  Il / elle habite <i>He / she lives</i>	avec <i>with</i>  mon père <i>my dad</i> mon frère <i>my brother</i> mon oncle <i>my uncle</i> mon grand-père <i>my grandfather</i> mon chien <i>my dog</i> mon chat <i>my cat</i>	dans une maison individuelle <i>in a detached house</i>  dans une maison jumelée <i>in a semi-detached house</i>  dans une maison mitoyenne <i>in a terraced house</i>	assez <i>quite</i>  très <i>very</i>  trop <i>too</i>  un peu <i>a bit</i>	grand(e) <i>big</i>  petit(e) <i>small</i>  moderne <i>modern</i>  démodé(e) <i>old-fashioned</i>  vieille <i>old (fem)</i>  vieux <i>old (masc)</i>  neuve <i>new (fem)</i>  neuf <i>new (masc)</i>  moche <i>ugly</i>  joli(e) <i>pretty</i>  confortable <i>comfortable</i>	avec un <i>with a</i>  sans <i>without a</i>	jardin <i>garden</i>  garage <i>garage</i>  escalier <i>stairs</i>  ascenseur <i>lift</i>	au bord de la mer <i>in the countryside</i>  à la campagne <i>in the countryside</i>  à la montagne <i>in the mountains</i>  en ville <i>in town</i>  en banlieue <i>on the outskirts</i>  dans un village <i>in a village</i>	
							On habite <i>We live</i>  ma mère <i>my mum</i> ma sœur <i>my sister</i> ma tante <i>my aunt</i> ma grand-mère <i>my grandmother</i>	dans un appartement <i>in a flat</i>  dans un pavillon <i>in a bungalow</i>

**Sentence Builder 2 – My house**

2. Chez moi, il y a... In my house, there is...								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
  Chez moi, <i>At home,</i>  Dans ma maison, <i>In my house,</i>	au rez-de-chaussée <i>on the ground floor</i>  au premier étage <i>on the first floor</i>  au deuxième étage <i>on the second floor</i>  au sous-sol <i>in the basement</i>	il y a <i>there is / there are</i>  j'ai <i>I have</i>  on a <i>we have</i>	une salle de bains <i>a bathroom</i>  une salle de bains attenante <i>an en-suite bathroom</i>  une salle de douche <i>a shower room</i>  une cuisine <i>a kitchen</i>  une chambre <i>a bedroom</i>  une entrée <i>an entrance</i>  une salle à manger <i>a dining room</i>  une salle de jeux <i>a playroom</i>  une buanderie <i>a utility room</i>  une cave <i>a cellar</i>  un salon <i>a sitting room</i>  un bureau <i>a study</i>  un grenier <i>an attic</i>  un jardin <i>a garden</i>  un garage <i>a garage</i>	assez <i>quite</i>  très <i>very</i>  trop <i>too</i>  un peu <i>a bit</i>	grand(e) <i>big</i>  petit(e) <i>small</i>  moche <i>ugly</i>  joli(e) <i>pretty</i>	mais <i>but</i>  en revanche <i>however</i>  cependant <i>however</i>	il n'y a pas de/d' <i>there isn't any / there aren't any</i>  je n'ai pas de/d' <i>I don't have any</i>  on n'a pas de/d' <i>we don't have any</i>	salle de bains <i>bathroom</i>  salle de bains attenante <i>en-suite bathroom</i>  salle de douche <i>shower room</i>  cuisine <i>kitchen</i>  chambre <i>bedroom</i>  entrée <i>entrance</i>  salle à manger <i>dining room</i>  salle de jeux <i>playroom</i>  buanderie <i>utility room</i>  cave <i>cellar</i>  salon <i>sitting room</i>  bureau <i>study</i>  grenier <i>attic</i>  jardin <i>garden</i>  garage <i>garage</i>  toilettes <i>toilets</i>
			des toilettes <i>toilets</i>					grands <i>big</i> petits <i>small</i> moches <i>ugly</i> jolis <i>pretty</i>

### Sentence Builder 3 – My bedroom

3. Dans ma chambre, il y a... In my bedroom, there is...					
1	2	3	4	5	6
 Dans ma chambre, In my bedroom,	il y a <i>there is / there are</i>	une table <i>a table</i> une lampe <i>a lamp</i> une armoire <i>a wardrobe</i> une commode <i>a chest of drawers</i>	sous <i>under</i> sur <i>on</i>	la <i>the (fem)</i>	table <i>table</i> lampe <i>lamp</i> commode <i>chest of drawers</i> télévision <i>television</i> console de jeux vidéo <i>game console</i> chaise <i>chair</i>
		une chaise <i>a chair</i> une télévision <i>a television</i> une étagère <i>a shelf</i>	devant <i>in front of</i> derrière <i>behind</i>	le <i>the (masc)</i>	lit <i>bed</i> bureau <i>desk</i> placard <i>cupboard</i> canapé <i>sofa</i> fauteuil <i>armchair</i> tapis <i>rug</i>
		une console de jeux vidéo <i>a game console</i>	à côté <i>next to</i>	l' <i>the (in front of vowels)</i>	armoire <i>wardrobe</i> ordinateur <i>computer</i> étagère <i>shelf</i>
		un lit <i>a bed</i> un bureau <i>a desk</i> un placard <i>a cupboard</i> un ordinateur <i>a computer</i> un canapé <i>a sofa</i> un fauteuil <i>an armchair</i> un tapis <i>a rug</i>	à gauche <i>to the left of</i> à droite <i>to the right of</i> en face <i>opposite</i>	de la <i>the (fem)</i> du <i>the (masc)</i> de l' <i>the (in front of vowel)</i>	table <i>table</i> lampe <i>lamp</i> commode <i>chest of drawers</i> télévision <i>television</i> console de jeux vidéo <i>videogame console</i> chaise <i>chair</i> lit <i>bed</i> bureau <i>desk</i> placard <i>cupboard</i> canapé <i>sofa</i> fauteuil <i>armchair</i> tapis <i>rug</i> armoire <i>wardrobe</i> ordinateur <i>computer</i> étagère <i>shelf</i>

### Sentence Builder 4 – My dream house

4. Décris la maison de tes rêves. Describe your dream house.					
1	2	3	4	5	6
 Si j'étais riche <i>If I were rich</i> Si j'avais de l'argent <i>If I had money</i> Si je gagnais à la loterie <i>If I won the lottery</i>	je voudrais <i>I would like</i> j'aimerais <i>I would like</i>	acheter <i>to buy</i> faire construire <i>to build</i> avoir <i>to have</i>	une grande maison <i>a big house</i> un chalet à la montagne <i>a chalet in the mountains</i> une maison sur la plage <i>a house on the beach</i> une villa dans la banlieue de Paris <i>a villa on the outskirts of Paris</i> une ferme à la campagne <i>a farm in the countryside</i> un loft en ville <i>an apartment in town</i> un château <i>a castle</i>	avec <i>with</i> et <i>and</i>	cent chambres <i>a hundred bedrooms</i> un grand jardin <i>a big garden</i> une piscine <i>a swimming pool</i> une vue sur la mer <i>a sea view</i> une vue fantastique/ une vue imprenable <i>a fantastic view</i> un cinéma privé <i>a private cinema</i> une plage privée <i>a private beach</i>

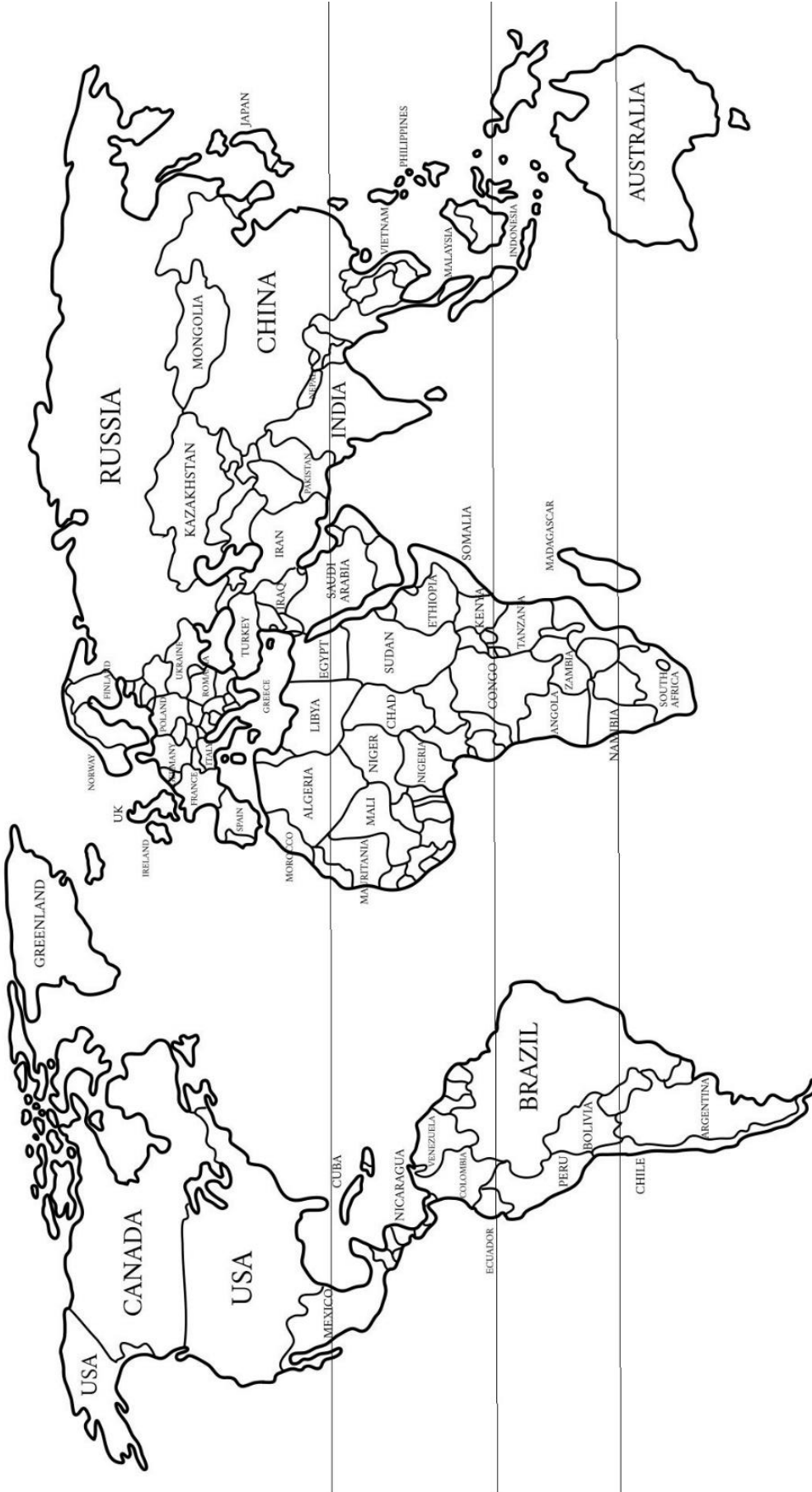
1.	State TWO reasons why settlement grow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Near water for trading</li> <li>Relief – flat land needed</li> </ul>	
2.	Define the term <b>Megacity</b> .	A city with a <b>population of over 10 million</b>	
3.	What is the term for a city that is a major centre of finance, trade, business and science?	<b>A World City</b>	
4.	Give an example of a world city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London</li> <li>Hong Kong</li> <li>Sydney</li> </ul>	
5.	What is the name for a country that has a wide range of jobs, services and money?	<b>Advanced Country (AC)</b>	

6.	What is the name for a country that is poor and has a narrow range of jobs and services?	<b>Low Income Developing Country (LIDC)</b>	
7.	What is the name for a country that is transition between an LIDC and an AC?	<b>Emerging and Developing Country (EDC)</b>	
8.	Give an example of an LIDC.	Ethiopia	
9.	What is the term used to describe the growth of cities?	Urbanisation	
10.	Give TWO examples of a push factor (a reason to leave somewhere).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unemployment</li> <li>High crime rate</li> <li>Poor access to education</li> </ul>	

11.	Give TWO examples of a pull factor (a reason to move to somewhere).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good infrastructure</li> <li>More stable jobs</li> </ul>	
12.	Name THREE consequences of urbanisation in LIDCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overpopulation</li> <li>High crime rate</li> <li>Slum development growth/urban sprawl</li> </ul>	
13.	Name an example of an EDC, you have studied in lessons.	Mexico	
14.	Describe the location of Mexico City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North America</li> <li>On the Tropic of Cancer</li> <li>The Gulf of Mexico is east of Mexico City</li> </ul>	
15.	Name THREE challenges of living in Mexico City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congestion (lots of traffic)</li> <li>Unemployment</li> <li>Overpopulation</li> </ul>	

16.	Name THREE solutions to problems in Mexico City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mexicable</li> <li>Housing Project</li> <li>Production of water tanks</li> </ul>	
17.	Define the term sustainability.	Meeting the needs of people today without comprising the needs of future generations. E.g. Mexicable	
18.	Describe the location of Birmingham.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central England (Midlands)</li> <li>North west of London</li> <li>South of Manchester</li> </ul>	

# Y7 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP



## Y7 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – WHAT DO SOURCES TELL US ABOUT DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

1.	What does source content refer to?	Words or images in the source.	
2.	What does source origin refer to?	Who made it, when and where.	
3.	What does source purpose refer to?	Why the source was made.	
4.	What were the main killers in the Middle Ages?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Famine</li> <li>• War</li> </ul>	
5.	Who was Hippocrates?	A physician (doctor) who lived in Ancient Greece.	

6.	What were the Four Humours?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood</li> <li>• Phlegm</li> <li>• Black Bile</li> <li>• Yellow Bile</li> </ul>	
7.	What percentage of rural families had enough land to support themselves?	25%	
8.	In the 14 <sup>th</sup> century, what percentage of the population died from famine?	15%	
9.	What term did people use to describe foul-smelling air which might spread disease?	Miasma	
10.	Some medieval physicians (doctors) believed that wrapping a baby too tightly could cause what?	Disability	

11.	Medieval physicians (doctors) only treated which group of people?	The wealthy	
12.	What type of medical practitioner was responsible for amputations?	Barber-surgeon	
13.	What institutions were built to provide long-term care to the disabled and elderly?	Almshouses	
14.	What religious institutions provided care to the elderly and the vulnerable?	Monasteries	
15.	Give one example of a medieval device which was designed to improve mobility for disabled people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hand-trestles</li> <li>• Knee-brace</li> </ul>	

## Y7 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW DID THE ISLAMIC GOLDEN AGE SHAPE EUROPE?

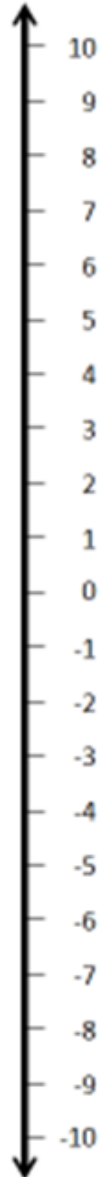
1.	When did the Islamic Golden Age occur?	Between the 8 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	
2.	Give an example of one of the leading Islamic cities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baghdad</li> <li>• Cairo</li> <li>• Cordoba</li> </ul>	
3.	What was the major intellectual centre in Baghdad?	The House of Wisdom	
4.	What branch of mathematics was founded by Al-Khwarizmi?	Algebra	
5.	What field of study did Ibn Sina revolutionise?	Medicine	

6.	Give one example of a characteristic of Islamic art.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calligraphy</li> <li>• Geometry</li> <li>• Intricate designs</li> </ul>	
7.	What two themes did Islamic architecture emphasise?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symmetry</li> <li>• Beauty</li> </ul>	
8.	What European style of architecture was influenced by Islamic buildings?	Gothic	
9.	What term is used to describe the Islamic region of medieval Spain?	Al-Andalus	
10.	Which Spanish city was the centre of Islamic culture and learning?	Cordoba	

11.	Give one example of how knowledge spread from the Islamic world to Europe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• War</li> <li>• Translation of texts</li> </ul>	
12.	What navigation device was created by Islamic scientists and spread to Europe?	Astrolabe	
13.	What were Bimaristans?	Advanced Islamic hospitals	
14.	What area of medicine did Al-Zahrawi advance?	Surgery	
15.	Before the 21 <sup>st</sup> century, who underplayed Islamic contributions to European development?	Historians	

In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz. Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher. Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

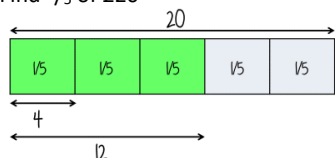

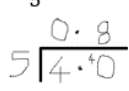
X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144





In Maths, all lessons begin with a Knowledge Quiz.

Lessons held earlier in the week provide opportunities to practice the skills and receive feedback from your teacher.

Always mark your practice quizzes thoroughly and glue them into your self-quizzing exercise book.

1.	What is a <b>fraction</b> ?	A fraction is a part of a whole. A quantity is split into equal parts.	$\frac{2}{3}$ means 'two in every three'.					
2.	What is the top number of the fraction called?	Numerator.						
3.	What is the bottom number of the fraction called?	Denominator.						
4.	What is an <b>improper</b> fraction?	A fraction where the numerator is more than the denominator.	E.g. $\frac{10}{7}$					
5.	What is a <b>mixed number</b> ?	A whole number and a fraction together.	E.g. $1\frac{3}{7}$					
6.	How do I <b>calculate a fraction of an amount</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Divide by the denominator</u> to find the value of one part.</li> <li>• <u>Multiply by the numerator</u> to find the value of multiple parts</li> </ul>	Find $\frac{3}{5}$ of £20  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <math>20 \div 5 = 4</math></li> <li>○ <math>3 \times 4 = 12</math></li> </ul>					
7.	What are <b>equivalent fractions</b> ?	Fractions that look different but have the same value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same value.</li> </ul>	 $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{4}{12}$					
8.	How do I <b>simplify/cancel</b> fractions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divide both the numerator and denominator by their HCF.</li> </ul>	Simplify $\frac{18}{24}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ HCF(18,24) = 6</li> <li>○ <math>\frac{18}{24} = \frac{18 \div 6}{24 \div 6} = \frac{3}{4}</math></li> </ul>					
9.	How do I <b>compare</b> or <b>order</b> fractions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use equivalence to make each fractions denominators the same.</li> <li>• Compare/order the numerators.</li> </ul>	Compare $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <math>\frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{15}</math>; <math>\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}</math></li> <li>○ <math>\frac{10}{15} &gt; \frac{9}{15}</math></li> <li>○ <math>\frac{2}{3} &gt; \frac{3}{5}</math></li> </ul>					
10.	How do I <b>add</b> or <b>subtract</b> fractions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use equivalence to make each fractions denominators the same.</li> <li>• Add/subtract the numerators.</li> </ul>	Calculate $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{4}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <math>\frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{20}</math>; <math>\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{20}</math></li> <li>○ <math>\frac{4}{20} + \frac{15}{20} = \frac{19}{20}</math></li> </ul>					
11.	How do I <b>multiply</b> fractions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiply numerators.</li> <li>• Multiply denominators.</li> </ul>	Calculate $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <math>\frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 4} = \frac{3}{20}</math></li> </ul>					
12.	How do I <b>divide</b> fractions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Keep</u> the first fraction.</li> <li>• <u>Change</u> the <math>\div</math> to <math>\times</math></li> <li>• <u>Flip</u> the second fraction.</li> </ul>	Calculate $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{3}{4}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <math>\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{15}</math></li> </ul>					
13.	How do I <b>divide</b> fractions by integers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiply the fraction by the reciprocal of the integer.</li> </ul>	$\frac{2}{5} \div 7 = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{7}$					
14.	How do I <b>express one quantity as a fraction of another</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first quantity becomes the numerator, the second quantity becomes the denominator.</li> <li>• Simplify.</li> </ul>	24 out of 80 = $\frac{24}{80} = \frac{3}{10}$					
15.	How do I <b>convert fractions to decimals</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divide the numerator by the denominator.</li> </ul>	$\frac{4}{5} = 4 \div 5$ 					
16.	How do I <b>convert decimals to fractions</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <math>0.1 = \frac{1}{10}</math></li> <li>• Use <math>0.01 = \frac{1}{100}</math></li> <li>• Use <math>0.001 = \frac{1}{1000}</math></li> <li>• Simplify</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <math>0.3 = \frac{3}{10}</math></li> <li>○ <math>5.13 = 5\frac{13}{100}</math></li> </ul>					
Fraction	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
Decimal	0.5	0. $\dot{3}$	0.25	0.2	0.125	0.1	0.05	0.01





1.	What is a <b>percentage</b> ?	A quantity where a whole is split into 100 parts.	$27\% = 0.27 = \frac{27}{100}$ 
2.	How do I write <b>percentages as fractions</b> ?	Write the percentage as the numerator and 100 as the denominator then simplify.	$56\% = \frac{56}{100} = \frac{14}{25}$
3.	How do I <b>calculate a percentage of an amount</b> ?	Break the percentage into smaller parts and calculate the value of each part. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find 10%: divide by 10</li> <li>Find 1%: divide by 100</li> </ul>	Find 70% of £30  <input type="radio"/> 10%: $30 \div 10 = 3$ <input type="radio"/> 70%: $3 \times 7 = \text{£}21$
4.	How do I <b>increase/decrease a quantity by a percentage</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculate the percentage of the amount.</li> <li>Add/subtract from the original quantity.</li> </ul>	Increase £30 by 70%. <input type="radio"/> 70% of 30 = 21 <input type="radio"/> $30 + 21 = \text{£}51$
5.	How do I <b>express one quantity as a percentage of another</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divide the first quantity by the second quantity.</li> <li>Multiply by 100.</li> </ul>	Seven balls in a bag of 10 are blue. Express this as a percentage. <input type="radio"/> $\frac{7}{10} \times 100 = 70\%$
6.	How do I <b>calculate a percentage change</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divide the actual change by the original quantity.</li> <li>Multiply by 100.</li> </ul>	An item increases from £10 to £12. Calculate the percentage increase. <input type="radio"/> $\frac{2}{10} \times 100 = 20\%$

7.	What is a <b>ratio</b> ?	Ratio compares multiple parts within a whole. Identify what represents each part and what represents the whole.	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a bag is 7:3. <input type="radio"/> If there are 10 balls, then 7 are blue and 3 are red.
8.	How do I find <b>equivalent ratios</b> ?	Multiply or divide the parts of the ratio by the same value.	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a bag is 7:3. There are 28 blue balls. How many red balls are there? <input type="radio"/> $7:3 = 7 \times 4:3 \times 4 = 28:12$ <input type="radio"/> There are 12 red balls.
9.	How do I <b>simplify ratios</b> ?	Divide all parts of the ratio by the highest common factor	$27:36 = 3:4$
10.	How do I <b>divide a quantity using a ratio</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the number of parts in the whole.</li> <li>Find the value of one part by dividing the quantity by the number of parts.</li> <li>Multiply by the parts.</li> </ul>	The ratio of blue balls to red balls in a bag is 7:3. There are 30 balls in the bag. How many blue and red balls are there? <input type="radio"/> $7 + 3 = 10$ <input type="radio"/> $30 \div 10 = 3$ <input type="radio"/> $3 \times 7 = 21$ blue balls <input type="radio"/> $3 \times 3 = 9$ red balls
11.	What does it mean if two quantities are in <b>proportion</b> ?	The quantities increase/decrease in the same ratio.	12 pencils cost £4.80. Find the cost of 5 pencils? <input type="radio"/> $4.80 \div 12 = \text{£}0.40\text{p}$ <input type="radio"/> $0.40 \times 5 = \text{£}2.00$

12. How do I convert between standard units of measure?			Other conversions:
<i>Kilo</i> means 1000 <i>Centi</i> means $\frac{1}{100}$ <i>Milli</i> means $\frac{1}{1000}$	1 km = 1000 metres 1 metre = 100 cm 1 cm = 10 mm	1 kg = 1000 grams 1 litre = 100 centilitres 1 gram = 1000 milligrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 miles = 8 km</li> <li>1 inch <math>\approx</math> 2.5 cm</li> <li>1 kg <math>\approx</math> 2.2 pounds</li> <li>1 gallon <math>\approx</math> 4.5 litres</li> </ul>

1.	State the names of the four Western Classical periods of music in chronological order starting at 1600.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baroque</li> <li>• Classical</li> <li>• Romantic</li> <li>• 20<sup>th</sup> Century</li> </ul>	
2.	State the names of two famous Baroque composers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J.S.Bach</li> <li>• George Frideric Handel</li> <li>• Antonio Vivaldi</li> </ul>	
3.	Why should you play a bassline with your left hand on the keyboard?	The left-hand side of the keyboard has a lower pitch and basslines should be low pitched.	
4.	Why does Baroque music use harpsichord instead of piano?	The piano was not invented until the end of the Baroque period.	
5.	What does dynamics mean?	How loud or quiet sections of the music are.	

6.	What is melody?	Melody is the main tune of the piece. You should be able to hum or whistle it.	
7.	What is a basso continuo?	A Baroque term for continuous bassline	
8.	What's the difference between pitch and dynamics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pitch is how high or low a note is.</li> <li>• Dynamics is how loud or quiet part of the music is.</li> </ul>	
9.	What is the name of this symbol, used to lower the pitch of a note by 1 semitone for the whole bar?	 Flat	
10.	What is the name of this symbol, used to raise the pitch of a note by 1 semitone for the whole bar?	 Sharp	



1.	When did the Jewish religion start?	Around 4000 years ago	
2.	Where did Judaism start?	Canaan, Israel	
3.	What is Judaism also known as?	An Abrahamic faith	
4.	What are followers of Judaism known as?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jews</li> <li>• Hebrews</li> <li>• Israelites</li> </ul>	
5.	What is the main language of Judaism?	Hebrew	

6.	What is the main religious book for Jews?	The Tenakh	
7.	What is the term for Jews who believe the Tenakh has come from God and should be followed strictly?	Orthodox Judaism	
8.	What is the term for Jews who accept a mix of new and old traditions?	Reform Judaism	
9.	What is the word for the belief in one God?	Monotheism	
10.	What is another Jewish word for G-d?	Yhwh (Yahweh)	

11.	Give two terms that Jews will use to describe God?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lawgiver</li> <li>• Judge</li> <li>• Creator</li> <li>• Merciful</li> </ul>	
12.	What is the Jewish declaration of faith called?	Shema	
13.	In what book can the creation story be found?	Genesis	
14.	How many days did it take for G-d to create the world?	Seven	
15.	Who started Judaism?	Abraham	

16.	What is the name for the promise or agreement between G-d and his people?	Covenant	
17.	What is the name of the man who freed the Jews from slavery in Egypt?	Moses	
18.	What is the name of the Jewish festival that celebrates the Jews being freed by Moses from the Pharaoh in Egypt?	Passover/ Pesach	
19.	What laws was Moses given by G-d on Mount Sinai?	The Ten Commandments	
20.	How many Mitzvots (commandments) are there in total in the Tenakh?	613	

1.	What word describes someone who has faith in something and accepts it is true?	<b>Belief</b>	
2.	What word describes someone who believes in God?	<b>Theist</b>	
3.	What word describes a person who does not believe in God?	<b>Atheist</b>	
4.	What word describes someone who is unsure if God exists or not?	<b>Agnostic</b>	
5.	How many followers does Christianity have in the world?	2 billion	

6.	Who started <b>Christianity</b> ?	Followers of Jesus	
7.	How many years ago did Christianity start?	2000	
8.	Is Christianity an eastern or western faith?	Western	
9.	What country did Christianity start in?	Israel	
10.	What word describes one God?	<b>Monotheism</b>	

11.	What word describes God being all powerful?	<b>Omnipotent</b>	
12.	What word describes God being all loving?	<b>Omnibenevolent</b>	
13.	Who are these beliefs about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creator of the world,</li> <li>• Came down to earth in human form as Jesus to die for human sin so people can get to heaven?</li> </ul>	God	
14.	What word for God has three parts: Father, Son and Holy Spirit?	<b>Trinity</b>	
15.	Where do Christian's worship?	<b>Church</b>	

16.	What do you call a religious leader for Christianity?	<b>Priest</b> or vicar	
17.	State the name of the Christian holy book?	<b>Bible</b>	
18.	What is the word for many books?	Biblica	
19.	Why is the Bible important for Christians?	They believe it is the word and revelation of God	
20.	How many main parts is the Bible split into?	Two	

21.	What is the name for the Jewish part of the Bible?	<b>Old testament</b>	
22.	What is the name for Jesus' teachings and the early Christian stories in the Bible?	<b>New testament</b>	
23.	What is the word which means the good news of Jesus?	<b>Gospel</b>	
24.	How many gospels are there?	Four	
25.	Who was Jesus's father?	<b>God</b> or <b>Joseph</b>	

26.	What religion was Jesus?	<b>Jewish</b>	
27.	Why is Jesus so important?	Christians believe Jesus is God who died to atone for human sin so that humans can have eternal life.	
28.	What does <b>incarnation</b> mean?	God in human form (Jesus)	
29.	What does <b>salvation</b> mean?	To be saved	
30.	Who do Christians believe saved them?	Jesus	

31.	What word means to come back to life?	<b>Resurrect</b>	
32.	What is an event that goes against the laws of nature and is caused by God?	<b>Miracle</b>	
33.	What are three examples of miracles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeding of the 5000.</li> <li>• Curing a man who could not walk.</li> <li>• Resurrecting from the dead.</li> </ul>	
34.	What does <b>creed</b> /credo mean?	'I believe'	
35.	Where can you find the key statements of the Christian belief?	<b>Apostles' creed</b>	

36.	What does the word <b>disciple</b> mean?	Follower of God	
37.	What does <b>Philos/philia love</b> mean?	Friendship love	
38.	What does <b>storge love</b> mean?	Sentimental love	
39.	What does <b>eros love</b> mean?	Love between couples	
40.	What does <b>agape love</b> mean?	Unconditional love	

41.	What does the story of the <b>good Samaritan</b> teach?	Love	
42.	What is the <b>golden rule</b> ?	To 'treat others as you want to be treated'.	
43.	What does <b>beatitudes</b> mean?	Happy or blessed	
44.	What are the four weeks called waiting for Jesus to be born?	<b>Advent</b>	
45.	Give an example of a Christian festival.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christmas</li> <li>• Easter</li> </ul>	

1.	Name the 3 main parts of all cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nucleus</li> <li>• Cell membrane</li> <li>• Cytoplasm</li> </ul>
2.	Name the 3 main parts of a cell only found in plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chloroplasts</li> <li>• Cell wall</li> <li>• Vacuole</li> </ul>
3.	What cell is a specialist cell for carrying electrical impulses over long distances?	Nerve Cell
4.	What cell is a specialist cell for carrying oxygen around the body?	Red blood cell
5.	What cell is a specialist cell in plants for absorbing water from the soil?	Root hair cell

6.	What do we call a group of similar cells all working together?	Tissue
7.	What do we call a group of different tissues working together?	Organ
8.	What do we call a group of different organs working together?	Organism
9.	Which organ produces egg cells?	Ovary
10.	Which organ is where a baby develops	Womb

11.	Which organ produces sperm cells?	Testes
12.	What name is given to the tube that carries sperm from the testes and urine from the bladder?	Urethra
13.	How long is the menstrual cycle?	28 days
14.	What is the scientific name for sex cells (sperm and egg)?	Gametes
15.	What is the name of the process when the sperm and egg cell join?	Fertilisation

16.	What name is given to the fertilised egg for the first 8 weeks?	Embryo
17.	What is the name of the connection that links the mother to the foetus?	Umbilical cord
18.	What is the scientific name for the environment an organism lives?	Habitat
19.	What name is given to specific features of an animal or plant that enable it to perform better at something?	Adaptation
20.	What name is given to the plants that start food chains?	Producer

21.	What name is given to animals within the food chain that feed only on plants?	Consumer
22.	What name is given to animals within the food chain that feed on other animals?	Predator
23.	What name is given to a set of food chains interacting together?	Food Web
24.	What name is given to the increase in concentrations of toxins as you go up a food chain?	Bioaccumulation

**Y7 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –**  
**PHYSICS 4 – 6: FORCES, MOTION AND MAGNETS**





1.	What do you need in order to make something change? E.g. shape, direction, speed	A force
2.	What is the name of the force that always pulls you downwards?	Gravity
3.	What name is given to materials that can deform when a force is applied but the return to their original shape?	Elastic
4.	What name is given to materials that can deform when a force is applied but cannot return to their original shape?	Plastic
5.	What is the name of the variable in an investigation that I change deliberately?	Independent variable

6.	What is the name of the variable in an investigation that DOES change (but we are not in control of it)?	Dependent variable
7.	What do we call variables in an investigation that CANNOT change?	Control Variables
8.	What do you call it when the forces on an object all cancel each other out?	Balanced
9.	What is the force that always opposes motion?	Friction
10.	Where is the strongest magnetic force found on a magnet?	At the poles

11.	What happens when similar poles on a magnet face each other?	They repel
12.	What happens when opposite poles on a magnet face each other?	They attract
13.	What is the name of the region around a magnet that it can affect?	The magnetic field
14.	Name 2 ways to increase the strength of an electromagnet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use and iron core</li> <li>• Increase the supply voltage</li> </ul>
15.	When unbalanced forces act on a car what 3 things can happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change speed</li> <li>• Change direction</li> <li>• Change shape</li> </ul>

16.	How do you calculate the average speed of an object?	$Speed = \frac{Distance\ travelled}{Time\ taken}$
17.	What units do we measure speed in (for science)?	Meters per second (m/s)
18.	What scientific term is used to describe how much of something there is?	Mass
19.	What scientific term is used to describe how much gravity pulls down on an object?	Weight
20.	How do you calculate the weight of an object?	Weight = mass x gravitational field strength

**Sentence Builder 1 – What I like to do in my free time**





 <b>¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre? – What do you do in your free time?</b>  			
 <b>¿Cuáles son tus pasatiempos favoritos? – What are your favorite hobbies?</b>			
<b>En mi tiempo libre..... – In my free time</b>			
My free time– <b>Mi tiempo libre</b>	<b>Suelo</b> – I tend <b>Me encanta</b> – I love <b>Me gusta</b> – I like <b>Me chifla</b> – I’m crazy about <b>Prefiero</b> – I prefer	<b>descansar</b> – to relax <b>hacer deporte</b> – to do sport <b>ir al cine</b> – to go to the cinema <b>leer libros</b> – to read books <b>salir con mis amigos</b> – to go out with my friends <b>ir de compras</b> – to go shopping <b>montar en bici</b> - to ride my bike <b>usar el ordenador</b> – to use the computer <b>ver la tele</b> – to watch tv <b>jugar con los videojuegos</b> – to play video games	<b>porque</b> – because  <b>ya que</b> – as/since  <b>dado que</b> – Given that
	<b>No aguanto</b> – I can’t stand <b>No soporto</b> – I can’t stand <b>No me gusta</b> – I don’t like <b>Detesto</b> – I hate <b>Odio</b> – I hate	<b>divertido</b> – fun <b>entretenido</b> – entertaining <b>relajante</b> – relaxing <b>sano</b> – healthy <b>aburrido</b> – boring <b>malsano</b> – unhealthy	<b>es</b> – it is

**Sentence Builder 2 – Sports**




  <b>¿Qué deportes haces? – What sports do you do?</b>  			
<b>¿Eres deportista? – Are you sporty?</b>			
Sport – <b>Los deportes</b>	<b>Todos los días</b> – Every day  <b>Los lunes</b> – On Mondays <b>Los martes</b> – On Tuesdays <b>Los miércoles</b> – On Wednesdays <b>Los jueves</b> -On Thursdays <b>Los viernes</b> -On Fridays <b>Los sábados</b> -On Saturdays <b>Los domingos</b> -On Sundays	<b>juego</b> – I play <b>mi hermano juega</b> – My brother plays <b>jugamos</b> – We play	<b>al fútbol</b> - football <b>al rugby</b> -rugby <b>al tenis</b> -tennis <b>al béisbol</b> - baseball <b>al balonmano</b> – handball <b>al baloncesto</b> – basketball <b>al voleibol</b> – volleyball
	<b>Los fines de semana</b> – At the weekends  <b>De vez en cuando</b> – From time to time  <b>Nunca</b> - Never	<b>hago</b> – I do <b>mi hermana hace</b> – My sister does <b>hacemos</b> – We do	<b>alpinismo</b> – hiking <b>atletismo</b> – athletics <b>baile</b> – dance <b>ciclismo</b> – cycling <b>equitación</b> – horse riding <b>escalada</b> – climbing <b>natación</b> – swimming <b>vela</b> – sailing <b>patinaje sobre hielo</b> – ice skating <b>piragüismo</b> – canoeing
		<b>divertido</b> – fun <b>entretenido</b> – entertaining <b>relajante</b> – relaxing <b>sano</b> – healthy <b>fácil</b> – easy <b>aburrido</b> - boring <b>emocionante</b> – exciting <b>difícil</b> – difficult <b>lento</b> - slow	<b>me encanta correr...</b> - I love running. <b>me mola marcar un gol</b> - I like to score a goal. <b>mi pasión es participar en campeonatos</b> -my passion is participating in championships. <b>me chifla ganar</b> – I love to win. <b>soy miembro de un club de...</b> - I’m member of a ..... club.



### Sentence Builder 3 – The weather

  ¿Qué haces cuando hace buen/mal tiempo? – What do you do when the weather is good/bad? ¿Qué tiempo hace? – What's the weather like?		 		
Weather forecast- El pronóstico	Si – If  Cuando - When	hace sol – it's sunny hace frío – it's cold hace calor – it's hot hace viento – it's windy hace buen tiempo – the weather is good hace mal tiempo – The weather is bad.	juego - I play mi hermano juega - My brother plays jugamos - We play	al fútbol - football al rugby -rugby al tenis -tennis al béisbol - baseball al balonmano – handball al baloncesto – basketball al voleibol – volleyball
		llueve – it's raining nieva – it's snowing  hay tormenta – it's stormy hay nubes – it's cloudy hay niebla – it's foggy	hago – I do mi hermana hace – My sister does hacemos – We do	alpinismo – hiking atletismo – athletics baile – dance ciclismo – cycling equitación – horse riding escalada – climbing natación – swimming vela – sailing patinaje sobre hielo – ice skating piragüismo – canoeing
			me encanta – I love me chifla – I'm crazy about	descansar – to relax hacer deporte – to do sport ir al cine – to go to the cinema leer libros- to read books salir con mis amigos – to go out with my friends ir de compras – to go shopping montar en bici- to ride my bike usar el ordenador – to use the computer ver la tele – to watch tv jugar con los videojuegos – to play video games

### Sentence Builder 4 – My family's hobbies

 ¿Qué haces los fines de semana? – What do at the weekends? ¿Qué hace tu familia? – What do your family do?				
My family's hobbies- Los pasatiempos de mi familia	Todos los días – Every day  Los lunes – On Mondays Los martes – On Tuesdays Los miércoles – On Wednesdays Los jueves -On Thursdays Los viernes -On Fridays Los sábados -On Saturdays Los domingos -On Sundays  Los fines de semana – At the weekends  De vez en cuando – From time to time	(yo) – I	descanso en casa – I relax at home monto en bici/ a caballo – I ride my bike/ my horse uso el ordenador – I use the computer  leo libros – I read books hago atletismo – I do athletics	  y - and también - also además - furthermore pero - but sin embargo -however no obstante - nevertheless
		mi padre- my dad mi abuelo- my grandad mi tío -my uncle mi hermano mayor/menor – my older/younger brother mi primo -my cousin (male) mi madre- my mum mi abuela- my grandma mi tía – my aunt mi hermana mayor/menor – my older/younger sister mi prima – my cousin (female)	descansa en casa – relaxes at home monta en bici/ a caballo – rides his/her bike/horse usa el ordenador – uses the computer  lee libros – reads books hace atletismo – does athletics	
		Mi hermano y yo – my brother and I	descansamos en casa – (we) relax at home montamos en bici/ a caballo – (we) ride our bikes/horses usamos el ordenador – (we) use the computer  leemos libros – (we) read books hacemos atletismo – (we) do athletics	
		Mis padres – my parents Mis abuelos – my grandparents	descansan en casa – (they) relax at home montan en bici/ a caballo – (they) ride their bikes/horses usan el ordenador – (they) use the computer  leen libros – (they) read books hacen atletismo – (they) do athletics	

# LEARNING TO USE THE LIBRARY

Fiction (story books) are arranged by *genre* – that's the *style* of book.

1. Can you write down three different genres, and an example of a book from each?

Genre	Book

2. What do you notice about how the books are arranged within each genre?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How is this helpful?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many books can you borrow? And for how long?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What will you do if you want to keep your books for longer?

\_\_\_\_\_

You can use the **Web App** to find all sorts of information about the library and to look up books.

Click on the **Windows icon** – then **Library** – then **The Purbeck School AccessIt Library**.

(Or, open Google Chrome and type in <https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/>)

Click on 'Guest' in the top right corner, then the blue box 'Log in with school details'.

Click in the search box and type in 'House with chicken legs'.

Who is the author? \_\_\_\_\_

How many copies are available? \_\_\_\_\_ What genre is it? \_\_\_\_\_

Try another search – choose your own book to look up.

What is the book? \_\_\_\_\_

Do we have it in the library? \_\_\_\_\_

If you have time, you can look at some of the other information on the home screen.

## Tips for a happy library

Read books you enjoy

If you move a chair,  
put it back

Eat your lunch  
somewhere else

Only bring water  
bottles with a lid

Recommend books  
to friends rather than  
passing them your  
library book

Run around in the  
playground  
instead of the  
library

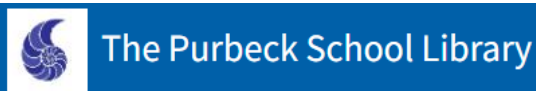
If you don't like  
your book, swap it for  
another



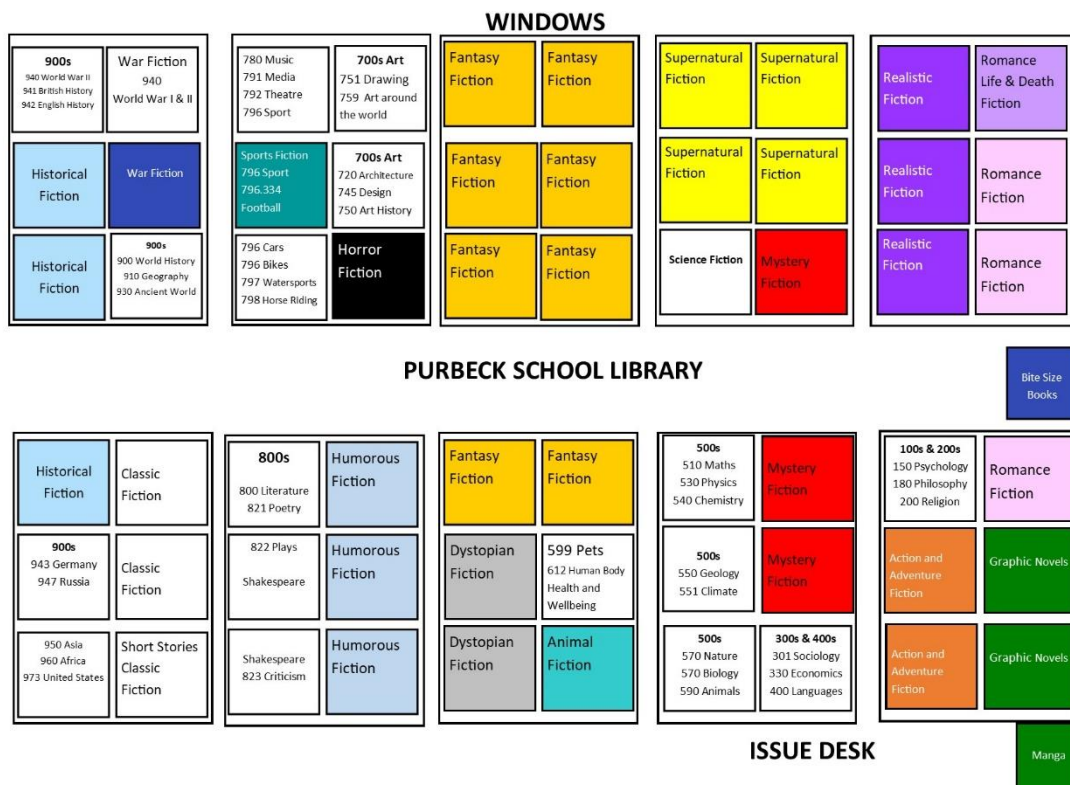
## How to use the Purbeck School Library

- You may borrow up to 3 books at a time for 2 weeks.
- The date a book is due back is stamped in the front of the book
- If you need a book for longer, just come to the library to renew it.
- You can come to the library before school and at any break time.
- Fiction books are arranged by genre (or type of book) – have a look at the map below to see how to find the book you want.

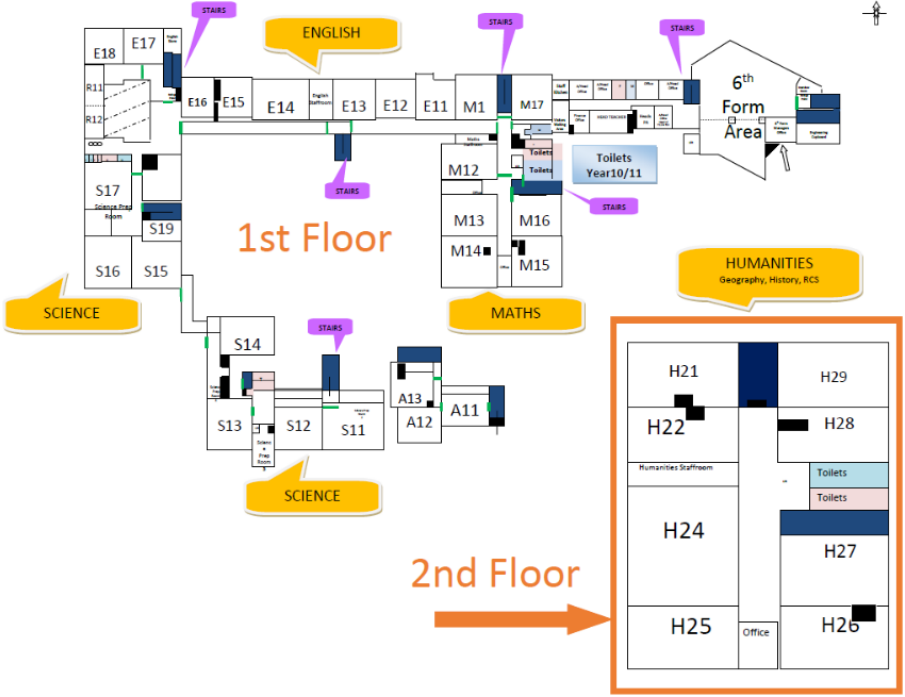
## Using the Library WebApp



Go to <https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/> or scan the QR code to find the library WebApp. You can search for books, see what you have on loan, and find book recommendations under Quicklists and Dashboards.



# SCHOOL MAP



# NOTES

# NOTES

# NOTES



# YEAR 7