

Achieving Excellence Together

# Y7 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

#### Name:

Tutor:



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

# Summer 2024-25



**TIMETABLE** 

Glue your timetable onto this page.

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

В	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					



### 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	Login:	Password:

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.

Login: Password:

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. .





- 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 •
- BBC Bitesize: www.bbc.com/bitesize .
- Sparx-Maths: www.sparxmaths.com .
- Free Science Lessons: 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
В	FRENCH	DRAMA <sup>3</sup> RE <sup>2</sup>	DRAMA <sup>1+2</sup>	ART <sup>1+3</sup>	ENGLISH MATHS

7Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
А	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>
В	ENGLISH <sup>ATT+HON</sup> FRENCH ART <sup>2</sup>	ENGLISH <sup>ALR</sup> ART <sup>1+3</sup> DRAMA <sup>3</sup>	DRAMA <sup>1+2</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...

#### The Purbeck School

#### 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><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.	Kestrel     Kingfisher     Swift	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><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> <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> <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> <li>Choir</li> <li>Sports clubs</li> <li>STEM</li> </ul>	7/9/24



### <u>Y7 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE FORMAL ELEMENTS</u>

AUTUMN	<b>_</b>	SPRING	_	SUMMER
Formal Elements / Nature		Night Life of Tree and Collagraph	-	Science and Nature
1 When lines, change, forms or		torn		

1.	When lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated, this is known as	Pattern
	a	
2.	What term describes the part that is repeated?	Motif
3.	a. Draw and label a regular pattern.	
	b. Draw and label an irregular pattern.	
4.	What is a pattern of shapes that fit together perfectly, with no gaps?	Tessellation
5.	State the three tessellation techniques.	Translation
		Rotation
		Reflection

6.	What term describes circles that are on top of each other, changing in size as you draw another but always having the same centre axis?	Concentric circles
7.	List the 3 primary colours.	<ul><li>Red</li><li>Yellow</li></ul>
8.	List the 3 secondary colours.	Blue     Orange     Green     Durrele
9.	What term describes colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel, that go nicely together?	Purple Harmonious colours
10.	What term describes colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel and clash to create energy and discord?	Complementary colours

11.	What is a pure hue?	A colour from the colour wheel.		
12.	What do you add to a pure hue to make a tint?	White		
13.	<b>13.</b> What do you add to a pure hue to make a tone?Grey			
14.	What do you add to a pure hue to make a shade?	Black		
15.	List the 3 warm colours from the colour wheel.	Red		
		Yellow		
		Orange		

16.	What term describes the lightness or darkness of a colour or 'value' which is the lightness or darkness in an object or area?	Tone
17.	What term describes the range of tone between the darkest and lightest point in an image?	Tonal range
18.	What type of tone blends gradually from light to dark, or dark to light?	Graduated tone
19.	List 2 purposes of adding tone to your work	<ul> <li>Creating depth, form, and distance (important for developing a 3D* effect)</li> <li>Contrasting dark with light</li> <li>Establishing an atmosphere</li> </ul>
20.	What term describes the process of adding colour, tone and texture to an image to show its realistic qualities?	Rendering



# The Purbeck School Achieving Excellence Together Y7 COMPUTING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – SUMMER

	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
Cc	Computational Thinking oding Concepts using Scratch	] →	Spreadsheets Coding Concepts using Python	] →	Image Editing Computer Hardware
1.Who was the co-founder of Apple?Steve Wozniak				ve Wozniak	
2.	<b>2</b> . How individuals or businesses reduce the risk of Cyber Attack?				persecurity

2.	How individuals or businesses reduce the risk of Cyber Attack?	Cybersecurity	
3.	What is the information about a particular person that exists on the internet, as a result of their online activity?	Digital Footprint	
4.	When was Ebay launched?	1995	
5.	What is the process of identifying and removing errors from computer software?	Debugging	

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

11.	Who is considered to be the first ever computer programmer and was born in 1815?	Ada Lovelace
12.	In Computational Thinking, what term describes looking for similarities among and within problems?	Pattern Recognition
13.	Where do you place the screenshot of you work to record your progress?	Learning Record
14.	What year was Creeper, the first Computer Virus, developed?	1971
15.	In Programming, what is the term for a set of instructions carried out in order?	Sequence

16.	Who is credited with inventing the terms 'bug' and 'debugging '?	Grace Hopper
17.	In Computational Thinking, what term describes developing a step-by- step solution to the problem, or the rules to follow to solve the problem?	Algorithm
18.	Where do you record when you have completed a task?	Checklist
19.	What year was the first email sent?	1971
20.	In Programming, what term describes the repeated execution of a section of code when a program is running?	Iteration/Looping



#### <u>Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> FOOD 2: FOOD FOR YOUR FAMILY

	ROTATION 1				ROTATION 2
	Food 1: Healthy Eat		→ [	Food 2	: Food for your family
1.	Name three of the eight government <b>dietary guidelines</b> ?	2. Eat lots of fruit and	d veg uding atec a hea	g a portion of oily fish. I fat and sugars.	
2.	Name two <b>diseases</b> you could get due to poor diet.	<ul> <li>Obesity</li> <li>Coronary heart dise</li> <li>Diabetes</li> <li>Tooth decay</li> </ul>	ease	2	
3.	Name the three different <b>parts</b> of the cooker.	<ul><li>Hob</li><li>Grill</li><li>Main oven</li></ul>			Hob Grill
4.	What is the name of bacteria that causes <b>food poisoning</b> ? How does it happen?	Pathogenic bacteria. Fo occur if these are not de cooking.			
5.	What is happening to the bacteria in a fridge between 0 – 5°C?	Bacteria growth is slo food lasts longer	owe	d and as a result	South State From La
6.	What is happening to the bacteria in the danger zone between 5°C – 63°C?	Bacteria <b>reproduce mo</b> s danger zone.	ost a	<b>ctively</b> at this	
7.	What is happening to the bacteria from 75°C?	Bacteria start to be <b>des</b> t able to reproduce.	stroy	<b>/ed</b> and are not	RIP
8.	What does <b>food provenance</b> mean?	Where the food and ing come from.	gred	ients originally	
9.	What does <b>sustainability</b> mean?	Producing food in a way maintained over a long protects the environme	per		2
10.	Name three reasons why households sometimes <b>waste</b> food?	<ul> <li>Not planning meals</li> <li>Not storing foods p</li> <li>Misunderstanding t before dates on foo</li> <li>Serving portions the</li> </ul>	orop the od p	erly. use-by and best backaging.	WHY DO CONSUMERS WASTE FOOD?



#### <u>Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>PRODUCT DESIGN 1: DESK TIDY</u>

	<b>ROTATION 1</b>		_		ROTATION 2
	Product Design 1: Desk Tic	ly	-		Product Design 2: Maze
1.	Why is softwood considered a sustainable product?	New trees can replace those to and fuel. To ensure that from a reputat to know the pr wood.	timb	for timber er comes urce, it is vital	Sustainable Forestry Carbon Cycle
2.	What is meant by the term softwood?	Wood from ev have needles. their leaves.	-		
3.	Name three hardwoods.	<ul><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> <li>Re-use</li> <li>Recycle</li> <li>Refuse</li> <li>Repair</li> <li>Re-think</li> <li>Reduce</li> </ul>			REVISABLE RECOMPAGE LESS PACKAGING
5.	Name three forming processes.	<ul> <li>Injection m</li> <li>Blow moul</li> <li>Vacuum Fc</li> </ul>	ding	-	
6.	What does thermoplastic mean?	A substance th into complex s be recycled.			
7.	What is the source of plastic?	Plastics are ma petrochemical • Oil • Gas		-	
8.	Why does biodegradable plastic break down so readily when in contact with soil?	They are made starches and ca Bio-plastics are	an be	composted.	
9.	What are the material stock form of plastics?	<ul> <li>Sheet</li> <li>Rod</li> <li>Tubing</li> <li>Granules a</li> </ul>			
10.	What is the difference between <b>finite</b> and <b>non- finite</b> resources?	Finite resource Limited supply reproduced. E. <u>Non—Finite re</u> Unlimited in su out. E.g. solar.	canr g. oil	<u>ce:</u>	



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><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.	Andrew Tangen of the the tangen of tan
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.	<ul> <li>Constanting pathwe effects</li> <li>Constanting pathwe effects</li> <li>Constanting</li> <li>Con</li></ul>
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><li>Solar</li><li>Wind</li><li>Water</li></ul>	
7.	What are the characteristics of a <b>thermoforming</b> plastic?	<ul> <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.	



# The Purbeck School Achieving Excellence Together Y7 DRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ZOO

AUTUMN	_	SPRING	SUMMER
Ernie's Incredible Illucinations	-	Ernie's Incredible Illucinations	Zoo

1.	What are stage directions?	Stage directions are a <b>playwright's</b> descriptive or interpretive comments that provide readers (and actors) with information about the dialogue, setting, and action of a play.
2.	What is a is a monologue?	A speech presented by a single character, most often to express their thoughts aloud.
3.	What is <b>sub-text?</b>	Sub-text is <b>the meaning beneath the lines/text</b> . What the character is not saying but implying?
4.	What is a <b>flashback?</b>	Showing a scene that took place in the past, it can be used to show why a character became the way they are.
5.	What is the <b>climax?</b>	The climax represents <b>the point of greatest tension</b> in the work.

6.	What is <b>articulation?</b>	Articulation is <b>emphasis on consonants or vowels</b> for the formation of <b>clear</b> and <b>distinct sounds in speech</b> .	
7.	What is <b>pitch?</b>	Pitch is the <b>intensity of the vibrations in the voice making it seem</b> <b>higher or lower</b> . Variation in pitch creates inflection.	
8.	What is <b>pace?</b>	Pace is the <b>speed</b> at which someone speaks.	
9.	What is <b>pause?</b>	A planned break in the delivery of a phrase, sentence or passage.	
10.	What is <b>tone?</b>	Tone <b>suggests your mood</b> and your intention towards the listener, eg happy or sad.	

11.	What is <b>emphasis?</b>	Emphasis is <b>pressure on an individual word to make it stand out.</b>
12.	What is <b>volume?</b>	Volume is <b>the power of the voice</b> , how loud or quiet it is.
13.	What is <b>projection?</b>	Projection is <b>the strength or power</b> used when speaking <b>to carry</b> <b>speech to an audience.</b>
14.	What is <b>body language</b> ?	Body language is the non-verbal way in which a person communicates their physical and mental state through using facial expressions, gesture and posture.
15.	Why are <b>facial expressions</b> important in Drama?	Facial expressions can convey emotions and communicate the feelings and thoughts of the characters to the audience.

16.	What are <b>proxemics?</b>	Proxemics are the <b>p</b>	Proxemics are the <b>physical distance between different performers.</b>			
17.	Why are <b>proxemics</b> important in Drama?	<b>Proxemics give the audience information about the characters</b> , their relationship and circumstances e.g. standing close to someone you like, sitting away from someone you dislike.				
18.	What is a <b>freeze-frame</b> ?	A freeze-frame is a <b>action of a scene</b> .	<b>frozen image</b> , like a p	hotograph <b>which</b> s	shows the	
19.	What are the <b>elements</b> of a freeze-frame?	•	eze-frame, it is impoi pressions, proxemics	•	oody	
20.	What are the <b>areas of the stage</b> ?	Stage areas are named so that people can easily say where an actor needs to be. The areas of the stage are always related to the actor, so 'stage left' (SL) would be on the actor's left when facing the audience. The director watching from the audience, would see stage 				
				_		
		USRUSCUSLUpstage RightUpstage CentreUpstage Left				
		CRCSCLCentre RightCentre StageCentre Left				
		DSRDSCDSLDownstage RightDownstage CentreDownstage Left				
		Audience	Audience	Audience		

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.



The Novel:

#### <u>Y7 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> **SHAKESPEARE: THE TEMPEST**

#### LONG TERM PLAN

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AUTUMN		SPRING			SUMMER
<ul> <li>Descriptive Writing</li> <li>The Novel: Animal Farm</li> </ul>	<b>→</b>	<ul> <li>Animal Farm: Grammar &amp; Persuasive Writing</li> <li>Poetry</li> </ul>	<b>→</b>	•	Shakespeare: The

eare: The Tempest

1.	What was the name of the theatre where many of Shakespeare's	The Globe	
	productions were performed?		
2.	Why was the theatre built with a hole in the roof?	To maximise the natural light	
		and acoustics	
3.	What time of day were plays performed?	The afternoon	
4.	Who would sit to watch plays at the Globe Theatre?	Rich people	
5.	Who had to stand to watch plays at the Globe Theatre?	Poor people	

6.	What name was given to the poor people who stood to watch plays?	Groundlings
7.	What was the area called where they stood, under the hole in the roof?	The pit
8.	What genre of writing has a happy ending that usually involves marriages between unmarried characters?	Comedy
9.	What are the other common features of Shakespearian comedy?	Humour, practical jokes and witty banter
10.	What do we call characters who are particular types that often found in plays or novels, such as a romantic couple or a handsome prince?	Stock characters

11.	Who is a magician and the main character in 'The Tempest'?	Prospero
12.	What is the term for someone who has great knowledge or learning?	Erudite
13.	Who is the airy spirit who serves Prospero?	Ariel
14.	What is the name of Prospero's slave who is the son of a witch and the	Caliban
	native inhabitant of the island?	
15.	What is the name of Prospero's daughter who was brought to the island	Miranda
	at an early age and has never seen any men other than her father?	

16.	What is the term for somebody who has high moral standards?	Virtuous
17.	Who is the King of Naples?	Alonso
18.	Who is the son and heir of Alonso who falls in love with Miranda upon first sight?	Ferdinand
19.	What is the name of Prospero's power-hungry brother who steals Prospero's title of Duke of Milan?	Antonio
20.	Who is Alonso's wicked brother who is easily persuaded to kill him?	Sebastian

21.	What is the name of the old, honest councillor who helped Prospero and Miranda escape?	Gonzalo	
22.		Trinculo and Stephano	
	the story?		
23.	What is the term for when the audience knows something that the	Dramatic irony	
	characters don't?		
24.	What word is used for a society in which males hold most power?	Patriarchy	
25.	What is the word for someone who is impossible to subdue or defeat?	Indomitable	

26.	What is the term for a rhyming pair of successive lines of verse?	Rhyming couplet
27.	What is the term for when one character speaks their thoughts aloud on	Soliloquy
	stage?	
28.	What is the dramatic device in which a character speaks to the audience,	An aside
	and the audience realises that the character's speech is unheard by the	
	other characters on stage?	
29.	What is the term for humorous content in a dramatic work that is	Comic relief
	intended to offset more serious episodes?	
30.	What is the term for witty use of words? E.g. puns.	Wordplay

31.	What is the term for someone who shows respect?	Deferential
32.	What is the term for the lead character in a play or novel?	Protagonist
33.	What is the term for the character in a play who is the opposing force	Antagonist
	that brings conflict, and is instrumental in the development of the main	
	character?	
34.	What word class helps express the possibility or necessity of something?	Modal verbs
35.	Name six examples of modal verbs.	Must, shall, will, may, might,
		could.

36.	What is the term for the practice of taking control over another country, occupying it with settlers and exploiting it?	Colonialism
37.		<pre>'could suggest', 'may suggest', 'could imply that', 'may imply that'</pre>
38.	When discussing a writer's intentions for using language, what phrases might you use?	<ul> <li>'Here, the writer seems to be'</li> <li>'Here, the writer could be trying to'</li> <li>'Here, the writer may be stressing'</li> </ul>
39.	What is the term for somebody who is prepared to obey others unquestioningly?	Subservient
40.	<ul> <li>What do we call looking at areas like:</li> <li>A writer's life and influences.</li> <li>The genre of the text.</li> <li>Historical events around the text.</li> <li>What life was like when a text was written?</li> </ul>	Exploring context

41.	What four things must every sentence contain?	<ul> <li>Capital letter at the beginning</li> <li>Subject</li> <li>Verb</li> <li>Full stop at the end</li> </ul>
42.	What are the three main sentences types?	<ol> <li>Simple</li> <li>Compound</li> <li>Complex</li> </ol>
43.	What term means perfectly picturesque and peaceful?	Idyllic
44.	What four types of adverbials are there?	Time; reason; place; manner
45.	Which punctuation mark can be used before lists or before an explanation?	A colon :

46.	What term means magical and captivating?	Enchanted	
47.	Which punctuation mark can be used to break up clauses in a sentence or	A semi colon	
	to break up lists when the items have additional punctuation?	;	
48.	What is the name of the technique where a writer makes a comparison	Metaphor	
	by saying something <u>is</u> something else?		
	E.g.		
	The storm is an angry bear.		
	Her eyes were starry diamonds in the sky.		
	The road was a twisted serpent.		
49.	What term means untouched and unspoiled by human activity?	Pristine	
50.	What is the name of the technique writers use to compare something to	Simile	
	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.		

51.	or actions to objects? E.g. The darkening clouds drooped with <u>sadness.</u>	Personification
52.	The trees <u>waved</u> in the wind. What term means calm and tranquil, offering a sense of peace?	Serene
53.	What is the name for a phrase that is overused and suggests a lack of originality? E.g. the clouds were like cotton wool.	Cliché
54.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers hear sounds in writing?	Auditory Imagery
55.	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>ph</b> antom frightened the children.	Alliteration

56.	What term means resembling paradise, exceptionally beautiful and delightful?	Paradisiacal
57.	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
58.	If you were writing a serious piece of text (such as a letter or report), what type of tone should you use?	Formal
59.	If you were writing a piece of text to a friend or someone that you know, what type of tone would you use?	Informal
60.	What are the four reasons for beginning a new paragraph?	<ol> <li>Time</li> <li>Person</li> <li>Topic</li> <li>Place</li> </ol>

61.	What types of words connect sentences and paragraphs?	Discourse markers
62.	What term means independence or self-governance, free from external control?	Autonomy
63.	List four discourse markers that add information or ideas.	<ol> <li>In addition</li> <li>As well as</li> <li>Furthermore</li> <li>Moreover</li> </ol>
64.	List four discourse markers that help to give order or to sum up your work?	<ol> <li>Firstly</li> <li>Secondly</li> <li>Finally</li> <li>In conclusion</li> </ol>
65.	What term means the process of being freed from legal, social, or political restrictions?	Emancipation

66.	In a letter, where does your address go?	Top right corner
67.	In a letter, where does the recipients address go?	Below your address but on
		the left
68.	For a formal letter, how should you end if you know the recipient?	Yours sincerely
69.	What term means free from restrictions or limitations?	Unfettered
70.	What is another word for exaggeration and describes how words are	Hyperbole
	used to emphasise how positive or negative something is?	

71.	What is the technique called when words next to, or near each other,	Alliteration
	start with the same sound?	
	E.g. He walked through the filth and fog or Cunning Carew	
72.	What term means the right to make one's own choices and govern	Self-determination
	oneself?	
73.	What is the technique that writers often use persuasive writing or speech	Triadic structure
	where examples are grouped in a three? E.g. The streets on Soho in	
	Victorian England were dark, smelly and dangerous.	
74.	What is the technique called where you try to use words to make your	Emotive language
	readers or listeners feel some form of emotion?	
75.	What are you using when you try to support your argument with	Statistics
	numbers or percentages or figures?	

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# The Purbeck School Achieving Excellence Together Y7 FRENCH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 3: MY SCHOOL

#### LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING	SUMMER
Unit 1: All about me	-	Unit 2: Where I live	Unit 3: My school

#### Sentence Builder 1 – In my bag

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ans mon sac	j'ai I have	un crayon de couleur a colouring pencil un crayon a pencil un taille-crayon a pencil sharpener un stylo a pen un stylo a pen un feutre a felt tip un cahier an exercise book un livre a book	bleu blue blanc white rouge red vert green jaune yellow orange orange marron brown noir black rose pink violet purple	mais but cependant however	je n'ai pas de I don't have any il n'y a pas de there isn't any	crayon de couleur colouring pencil crayon pencil taille-crayon pencil sharpener stylo pen feutre felt tip cahier exercise book livre book	bleu blue blanc white rouge red vert green jaune yellow orange orange marron brown noir black rose pink violet purple
	il y a there is	une gomme a rubber une règle a ruler une trousse a pencil case	bleue blue blanche white rouge red verte green jaune yellow orange orange marron brown noire black rose pink violette purple	en revanche however		gomme <i>rubber</i> règle <i>ruler</i> trousse <i>pencil case</i>	bleue blue blanche white rouge red verte green jaune yellow orange orange marron brown noire black rose pink violette purple

#### Sentence Builder 2 – My lessons

2. Qu'est-ce que	tu as? What do you	have?					
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7
Le lundi On Mondays Le mardi On Tuesdays Le mercredi On Wednesdays Le jeudi On Thursdays Le vendredi On Fridays	à six heures at 6 à sept heures at 7 à huit heures at 8 à neuf heures at 9 à dix heures at 10 à onze heures at 11 à midi at 12 à une heure at 1 à deux heures at 2 à trois heures at 3 à quatre heures at 4 à cinq heures at 5	cinq 5 past dix 10 past et quart quarter past vingt 20 past vingt-cinq 25 past et demie half past moins vingt-cinq 25 to moins vingt 20 to moins le quart quarter to moins dix 10 to moins cinq 5 to	j'ai I have il a he has elle a she has on a we have	français French espagnol Spanish théâtre drama anglais English géographie geography musique music technologie DT EPS PE histoire history informatique IT dessin art maths maths sciences science le déjeuner lunchtime la récréation/ la récré	puis then ensuite then et après and after enfin finally	Repeat 3	Repeat 4

#### Sentence Builder 3 – My opinions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
J´adore	le français French							
l love	l'espagnol Spanish					je n'aime pas I don't like		
J'aime I like	le théâtre drama			génial great		1 don tinke		
J'aime	l'anglais English					je n´aime pas beaucoup		
beaucoup I like a lot	la géographie geography	car c'est because it's		cool cool		l don't like a lot		
J'aime bien	la musique <i>music</i>		très	bien good	mais <i>but</i>			ennuyeux boring
l quite like	la technologie DT	parce que c'est	very	intéressant		je n'aime pas du tout <i>I really don't</i>		barbant boring
	PEPS PE	because it's	vraiment really	interesting	cependant however	like	repeat	nul rubbish
II/elle adore He/she loves	l'histoire history			utile		je déteste	3 + 4	inutile useless
II/elle aime	l'informatique <i>IT</i>	puisque c'est <i>as it's</i>	assez quite	useful	en revanche	I hate		difficile difficult
He/she likes	le dessin art			facile	however			
	les maths maths	comme	un peu a bit	easy		il/elle n´aime pas		
Ma matière	les sciences science	c'est as it's		marrant		he/she doesn't like		
préférée c'est	le déjeuner lunchtime			funny				
My favourite subject is	la récréation/ la récré breaktime					il/elle déteste		

#### <u>Sentence Builder 4 – A day at school</u>

4	2			-		7	0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Normalement Normally D'habitude Usually Tous les jours Everyday	les cours commencent à <i>lessons start at</i> les cours finissent à <i>lessons finish at</i>	huit heures <u>et</u> <u>demie.</u> <u>half past</u> 8. 9 heures <u>moins le</u> <u>quart.</u> <u>quarter to</u> 9. neuf heures. 9 o'clock. à neuf heures <u>et</u> <u>quart.</u> <u>quarter past</u> 9. trois heures. <u>3 o'clock.</u> trois heures. <u>3 o'clock.</u> trois heures <u>et</u> <u>quart.</u> <u>quarter past</u> 3. 3 heures <u>et demie.</u> <u>half past</u> 3. à 4 heures <u>moins</u> <u>le quart.</u> <u>quarter to</u> 4.	Le matin in the morning Avant la récré Before break Après la récré After break Avant le dejeuner Before lunch Après le dejeuner After lunch L'après-midi in the afternoon	j'ai I have on a We have	une leçon one lesson deux leçons two lessons trois leçons three lessons quatre leçons four lessons	et and mais but	pendant la récré during breaktime pendant le déjeuner during lunch	on bavarde we chat on rigole we have fun on joue au foot we play football on joue au tennis de table we play table tennis on mange à la cantine we eat in the canteen



	AUTUMN		SP	RING		SUMMER
	Welcome to Geography Brazil	<b>→</b>	Wonderou	us World Cities		Vicious Volcanoes
1.	Name the four layers of the ear	rth.		<ul> <li>Crust</li> <li>Mantle</li> <li>Outer core</li> <li>Inner core</li> </ul>		
2.	Name the two types of crust.			<ul><li>Continental</li><li>Oceanic</li></ul>		
3.	<b>3.</b> What process moves tectonic plates?		Convection currents			
4.	4. Where are most volcanoes located?			Ring of fire		
5.	5. What drives convection currents?		Heat from the inne	er cor	re	

6.	Describe what happens at a constructive plate boundary.	Two tectonic plates move apart	
7.	What term is used to describe two plates that are pushed together and the heavier oceanic crust gets pushed down?	Destructive plate boundary	
8.	Name the word where the heavier oceanic crust is pushed beneath the lighter continental crust.	Subducted	
9.	When did Eyjafjallajökull erupt?	2010	
10.	Name an impact of the Iceland volcano eruption.	<ul><li>Ash</li><li>Flooding</li></ul>	

11.	Name two impacts of the Eyjafjallajökull ash cloud.	<ul><li>Water sources poisoned.</li><li>People had to wear goggles and masks</li></ul>
12.	How many earthquakes occurred since the 2020 Taal eruption?	2,400 earthquakes
13.	Name two impacts of the Taal eruption	<ul> <li>Houses destroyed</li> <li>Roads damaged</li> <li>Electricity and water cut off</li> </ul>
14.	What happens at hotspots?	Magma rises up through thin oceanic crust.
15.	What is the difference between magma and lava?	<ul><li>Magma is in the mantle.</li><li>Lava is on the earth's surface.</li></ul>

16.	How much money did airlines lose each day after	£130 million	
	the Iceland eruption?		
17.	How many people were evacuated in preparation	800 people	
	for the Icelandic volcano?		
18.	How many families did shelter box help after the	2000	
	2020 Taal eruption?		
19.	What are two warning signs of a volcanic eruption?	Smoke	
		Earthquakes	
20.	Two benefits of living near a volcano?	Geothermal energy	
		Fertile soil	



#### Y7 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP





#### Y7 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW HAVE HISTORIANS INTERPRETED THE CRUSADES?

AUT1	What can Dorset tell us about history? Where did England come from?		
AUT2	How did power change in medieval England?		
SPR1	What do sources tell us about disabled people in the middle ages?		
SPR2	How did the Islamic golden age shape Europe?		
SUM1	How have historians interpreted the crusades?		
SUM2	How did the silk roads change the world?		

1.	What were the Crusades?	Religious wars between Christians and Muslims
2.	How many Crusades were there during the Middle Ages?	Seven
3.	Give two reasons why people wanted to go on Crusade.	<ul> <li>Religious devotion</li> <li>Economic gain</li> <li>Social status</li> <li>Political power</li> </ul>
4.	Give one group of people who saw opportunity in going on Crusade.	<ul><li>Knights</li><li>Peasants</li><li>Merchants</li></ul>
5.	How did Muslim chroniclers describe the Crusaders?	Brutal invaders.

6.	Which Christian empire viewed the Crusaders as both allies and threats?	The Byzantine Empire	
7.	What do Christian sources exaggerate?	Crusader heroism	
8.	How can historians confirm or challenge written records?	Archaeological evidence	
9.	Which female monarch played an active role in the Second Crusade?	Eleanor of Aquitaine	
10.	Why did medieval chroniclers often portray her negatively?	They were biased against powerful women	

11.	Who were the two legendary figures of the Third Crusade?	<ul> <li>Richard I (the Lionheart) of England.</li> <li>Salah al-din (Saladin).</li> </ul>
12.	What event during the Third Crusade was demonstrated extreme violence?	The massacre at Acre
13.	How did medieval European chroniclers view the Crusaders?	Holy soldiers
14.	How did enlightenment thinkers view the Crusaders?	Barbaric and superstitious soldiers
15.	How did Victorian historians view the Crusaders?	Noble warriors



#### <u>Y7 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> HOW DID THE SILK ROADS CHANGE THE WORLD?

1.	What were the Silk Roads?	A network of trade routes connecting Asia, the Middle East and Europe.
2.	When did the Silk Roads emerge?	2 <sup>nd</sup> century
3.	When did the Silk Roads decline in importance?	15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> centuries
4.	Give one example of a key group who used the Silk Roads.	<ul> <li>Chinese traders</li> <li>Persian merchants</li> <li>Arab caravans</li> <li>Mongol rulers</li> <li>European explorers</li> </ul>
5.	Give one historical focus that historians use to understand the Silk Roads.	Economy     Culture     Conflict

6.	Which three major religions spread along the Silk Roads?	<ul> <li>Buddhism</li> <li>Islam</li> <li>Christianity.</li> </ul>
7.	What new knowledge spread along the Silk Roads?	<ul><li>Papermaking</li><li>Medicine</li><li>Mathematics</li></ul>
8.	What disease spread along the Silk Roads during the 14 <sup>th</sup> century?	Black Death (bubonic plague)
9.	Who created the largest continuous empire in history?	The Mongols
10.	Give one development they promoted in their empire.	<ul> <li>Trade</li> <li>Cultural exchange</li> <li>Infrastructure improvements</li> </ul>

11.	Which empire controlled access to the Silk Roads from Europe in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century?	Ottoman Empire
12.	What new type of trade routes did Europeans develop?	Maritime (sea routes)
13.	Which continent did Europeans begin travelling to by the 16 <sup>th</sup> century?	North America
14.	How do we see the impact of the Silk Roads today?	Modern globalisation
15.	In the 21 <sup>st</sup> century, which country has a project called the 'Belt and Road Initiative' which is inspired by the Silk Roads?	China



#### Y7 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

#### LONG TERM PLAN



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.

Х	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



# Purbeck School A Specialist Science College Y7 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – GEOMETRY

1.	What word describes a line connecting two points?	Line segment	
2.	What word describes a point halfway between the two points?	Midpoint	
3.	What word describes two lines that never intercept (cross) each other? These are indicated using arrows.	Parallel	
4.	What word describes two lines that intercept or cross at right angles	Perpendicular	
5.	What word describes two identical objects of the same size and same shape?	Congruent	

6.	What word describes a 2D object with any number of straight sides?	Polygon
7.	What type of polygon has equal length sides and equal angles?	Regular polygon
8.	What type of polygon does not have equal length sides and equal angles?	Irregular polygon
9.	What type of triangle contains one 90° angle?	Right angled-triangle
10.	What type of triangle has three equal length sides and three equal angles (all 60°)?	Equilateral triangle

11.	What type of triangle has two equal length sides and two equal angles?	Isosceles triangle
12.	What type of triangle has no equal length sides and no equal angles?	Scalene triangle
13.	What is the name of any four sided shape?	Quadrilateral
14.	What type of quadrilateral has both pairs of opposite sides parallel?	Parallelogram
15.	What type of parallelogram has all sides equal?	Rhombus

16.	What type of parallelogram has four right angles?	Rectangle
17.	What type of parallelogram has all sides equal and four right angles?	Square
18.	What type of quadrilateral has one pair of parallel sides?	Trapezium
19.	What type of quadrilateral has two pairs of equal adjacent sides but unequal opposite sides?	Kite
20.	What word describes the 2D shape that makes up one surface of a 3D object?	Face

21.	What word describes where two faces meet on a 3D object?	Edge	
22.	What word describes the point or corner of a geometric shape?	Vertex	
23.	What type of 3D object has flat sides and each of its ends are the same size and shape?	Prism	
24.	What type of prism has six square faces?	Cube	
25.	What type of prism has all rectangular faces?	Cuboid	

26.	What type of prism has a circular cross section?	Cylinder
27.	What type of prism has a triangular cross section?	Triangular prism
28.	What type of 3D object has four triangular faces and a square base?	Square based pyramid
29.	What type of 3D object has four triangular faces?	Tetrahedron
30.	What type of 3D object has one curved face, with every point on its surface equidistant from its centre?	Sphere

31.	What word describes how a 3D object can be represented in 2D form?	Net	
32.	What word describes the bird eye view of a 3D object?	Plan	
33.	What word describes the side view of a 3D object?	Elevation	
34.	What word describes a measure of turn?	Angle	
35.	What unit are angles measured in?	Degrees	

36.	How many degrees are there is a full turn?	360°
37.	What is the sum of angles around a point?	360°
38.	How many degrees are there is a half turn?	180°
39.	What is the sum of adjacent angles on a straight line?	180°
40.	What type of angle is less than 90°?	Acute

41.	What type of angle is more than 90° but less than 180°?	Obtuse	
42.	What type of angle is more than 180° but less than 360°?	Reflex	
43.	What is the sum of the angles in a triangle?	180°	
44.	What is the sum of the angles in a quadrilateral?	360°	
45.	What type of angle describes opposite angles where two lines intersect?	Vertically opposite	

46.	What word describes a line crossing two or more parallel lines?	Transversal	
47.	What type of equal angles lie on opposite sides of parallel lines and the opposite side of a transversal?	Alternate	
48.	What type of equal angles lie on the same side of parallel lines and the same side of a transversal?	Corresponding	
49.	What type of angle, which sums to 180°, lie on opposite sides of parallel lines and the same side of a transversal?	Allied	
50.	What is the name of the angle between an extended side of a polygon and its adjacent side?	Exterior angle	

51.	What is the name of the angle between two adjacent sides of a polygon?	Interior angle	
52.	What is the sum of exterior angles of any polygon?	360°	
53.	What is the sum of adjacent interior and exterior angles?	180°	
54.	What word describes an angle measured from North, measured clockwise and written using three digits?	Bearing	
55.	What type of drawing reduces all dimensions of an object by the same proportion?	A scale drawing	

# Purbeck School Y7 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PERIMETER, AREA, VOLUME

1.	What term describes the distance around the outside of a 2D shape?	Perimeter
2.	What term describes the space inside a 2D shape?	Area
3.	How do you calculate the area of a rectangle?	A = base x perpendicular height
4.	How do you calculate the area of a parallelogram?	A = base x perpendicular height
5.	How do you calculate the area of a triangle?	A = ½ x base x perpendicular height
6.	How do you calculate the area of a trapezium?	$Area = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$

7.	What term describes a shape made up of more than one common shape?	Composite shape	
8.	What term describes the space inside a 3D object?	Volume	
9.	How do you calculate the volume of a prism?	V = Area of cross-section x length	
10.	How do you calculate the volume of a cuboid?	V = length x width x height	
11.	What term describes the total area of each face of a 3D object?	Surface area	



#### <u>Y7 MUSIC KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> UNIT 7.3: COMPOSITION FOUNDATIONS

AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
Wake Me Up Performance	Baroque Music	Composition Foundations

1.	What is a minor chord?	A chord with three or more notes that sounds sad.
2.	Which three notes are highlighted here and what is the name of the chord?	A C E = Am (A minor)
3.	What is the advantage of making an audio recording rather than a MIDI recording on a Digital Audio Workstation – e.g. Soundtrap?	Some things, like singing, are very hard or impossible to recreate using MIDI
4.	What is the advantage of recording on a MIDI track on a DAW (Digital Audio Workstation)?	You can edit any or all of the notes very easily to correct them or improve them.
5.	Why is it important to listen to a metronome whilst recording your parts?	It will help you to play in time with the beat which makes the music sound much better.

6.	What is dissonance?	Dissonance is when you choose notes that clash together and sound unpleasant rather than creating a nice harmony.		
7.	Name three parts of the music that are classed as a harmony:	Chords Bassline Pedal-note		
8.	Name four string instruments:	Violin Viola Cello Double bass	(will also accept any other valid string instrument answer)	
9.	Name four brass instruments:	Trumpet Trombone French Horn Tuba	(will also accept any other valid brass instrument answer)	
10.	Name four woodwind instruments:	Flute Clarinet Oboe Saxophone	(will also accept any other valid woodwind instrument answer)	
11.	Name four percussion instruments:	Snare drum Crash cymbal Bass drum Timpani	(will also accept any other valid percussion instrument answer)	



# The Purbeck School **Y7 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 4: CHRISTIANITY**

	AUTUMN		SPRING	]	SUMMER
	Who am I? The influencers	→	Judaism	→	Christianity
1.	What word describes someor accepts it is true?	ne wh	o has faith in something and	Bel	lief

	accepts it is true?		
2.	What word describes someone who believes in God?	Theist	
3.	What word describes a person who does not believe in God?	Atheist	
4.	What word describes someone who is unsure if God exists or not?	Agnostic	
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?	Monotheism	

11.	What word describes God being all powerful?	Omnipotent	
12.	What word describes God being all loving?	Omnibenevolent	
13.	<ul> <li>Who are these beliefs about:</li> <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?	Trinity	
15.	Where do Christian's worship?	Church	

16.	What do you call a religious leader for Christianity?	Priest or vicar
17.	State the name of the Christian holy book?	Bible
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?	Old testament
22.	What is the name for Jesus' teachings and the early Christian stories in the Bible?	New testament
23.	What is the word which means the good news of Jesus?	Gospel
24.	How many gospels are there?	Four
25.	Who was Jesus's father?	God or Joseph

26.	What religion was Jesus?	Jewish
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?	Resurrect
32.	What is an event that goes against the laws of nature and is caused by God?	Miracle
33.	What are three examples of miracles?	<ul> <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?	Apostles' creed

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

41.	What does the story of the good Samaritan 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?	Advent
45.	Give an example of a Christian festival.	Christmas
		Easter



#### LONG TERM PLAN

	Safety, Weights and Measures
AUTUMN	Chemistry 1 – 3: Atoms, Acids and Alkalis
	Physics 1 – 3: Energy and Electricity
SPRING	Biology 1 – 3: Living Things and The Environment
SPRING	Physics 4 – 6: Forces, Motion and Magnets
SUMMER	Biology 4 – 6: Classification, Photosynthesis and Digestion
SOIVIIVIER	Chemistry 4 – 6: Mixtures Compounds and Reactions



# The Purbeck School Y7 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – BIOLOGY 4 – 6: CLASSIFICATION, PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND DIGESTION

1.	What term is used for the grouping of organisms based on their similarities?	Classification
2.	What term do we used for the differences between organisms?	Variation
3.	What do we call an animal that has a backbone?	Vertebrate
4.	What type of variation that can NOT be divided into distinct groups?	Continuous
5.	Blood groups are an example of what type of variation?	Discontinuous

6.	What term describes the passing of characteristics from parents to offspring?	Inheritance
7.	What controls the features we inherit from our parents?	Genes
8.	What term is used for variation NOT caused by inheritance?	Environmental
	What is the term we use for organisms that use light energy to produce glucose and are at the start of the food chain?	Producer
10.	What is the term we use for the mass of living tissues that an organism is made up of?	Biomass

11.	What 2 chemical reactants do plants take in for the process of	Carbon dioxide
	photosynthesis?	Water
12.	What are the 2 chemicals made during photosynthesis?	Glucose
		• Oxygen
13.	What type of energy is needed for photosynthesis?	Light
14.	What can glucose be stored as in plants?	Starch
15.	What is the test for starch in leaves?	Iodine turns blue/black

16.	What is the name for the holes in leaves that the gases can pass	Stomata	
	through?		
17.	What is the name of the cells that control the size of the stomata?	Guard Cells	
18.	What food type is the main source of energy?	Carbohydrates	
19.	What food type is needed for growth and repair?	Protein	
20.	What food type is a STORE of energy?	Fats	

21.	Name the chemical used to test for Glucose	Benedict's Solution
22.	Name the chemical used to test for Protein	Biuret reagent
23.	What do we call the chemicals that break down food?	Enzymes
24.	Enzymes speed up chemical reactions and are called?	Biological Catalysts
25.	What are the finger-like projections in the small intestine called?	Villi



# Y7 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CHEMISTRY 4 – 6: MIXTURES COMPOUNDS AND REACTIONS

1.	What do we call different substances that are not chemically joined?	A mixture	
2.	What do we call a substance containing only one type of chemical?	Pure	
3.	What do we call the liquid that a solid can dissolve in?	A solvent	
4.	What do we call the solid that dissolves in a liquid?	The solute	
5.	What do we call a solid that will dissolve?	Soluble	

6.	What do we call a solid that will not dissolve?	Insoluble	
7.	What do we call a mixture of solvent and solute?	A solution	
8.	What do we call a solution that cannot hold any more solute?	Saturated	
9.	How do we separate an insoluble solid from a liquid?	Filtration	
10.	How do we separate and identify a mixture of soluble substances?	Chromatography	
	E.g. inks or dyes		

11.	What do we call the chemicals that react together?	Reactants	
12.	What do we call the new substances formed in a chemical reaction?	Products	
13.	What is a pure substance that consists of only one type of atom?	Element	
	What contains two or more different elements, chemically bonded in a fixed ratio?	Compound	
15.	What do we call a particle formed from 2 or more non-metals bonded together?	Molecule	

16.	What two substances are produced when a hydrocarbon fuel burns completely?	<ul><li>Carbon dioxide</li><li>Water</li></ul>
17.	What gas turns limewater cloudy?	Carbon dioxide
18.	What gas burns with a squeaky pop?	Hydrogen
19.	What gas will relight a glowing splint?	Oxygen
20.	What gas bleaches damp litmus paper?	Chlorine

21.	What contains two or more different elements, chemically bonded in a Compound				
	fixed ratio?				
22.	What is the ending of a compound that only contains two elements?	-ide			
23.	What is the ending of a compound that contains three elements,	-ate			
	including oxygen				
24.	What do we call a reaction where heat is used to break a substance	Thermal decomposition			
	down?				



#### <u>Y7 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –</u> <u>PHYSICS 4 – 6: FORCES, MOTION AND MAGNETS</u>

1.	What do you need in order to make something change?	A force
	E.g. shape, direction, speed	
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	Plastic
	but cannot return to their original shape?	
5.	What is the name of the variable in an investigation that I change	Independent variable
	deliberately?	

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><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><li>Change speed</li><li>Change direction</li><li>Change shape</li></ul>

16.	How do you calculate the average speed of an object?	$Speed = rac{Distance\ travelled}{Time\ taken}$
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
	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



### Y7 SPANISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – MY HOME

LONG TERM PLAN



#### Sentence Builder 1 – Where I live

		<b>BBBBBBBBBBBBB</b>	🏠 🏝 ʻ	Dónde vives? -	Where do you live?	۵	
Donde vivo	Vivo – I live Mi abuelo vive – my grandfather lives Mi familia y	en un piso – in a flat en un chalet - In a bungalow	grande - big pequeño -small viejo - old nuevo - new cómodo – comfortable adosado – semi- detached	. <b>que está –</b> that	<b>en una ciudad –</b> in a city <b>en un pueblo</b> – in a town	en el norte – in the north en el sur – in the south en el este – in the east	de España - of Spain
Where I live -	live gr - o Mis abuelos en	<b>en una granja</b> - on a farm <b>en una casa</b> - In a house	grande - big pequeña -small vieja - old nueva - new cómoda - comfortable adosada - semi- detached	is (located)	en una aldea –In a village en el campo – in the countryside	en el oeste - in the west en las montañas - in the mountains en la costa - on the coast	<b>de Inglaterra</b> – of England

#### Sentence Builder 2 – My house

		čCómo no sería tu casa o	<b>es tu casa? –</b> What is <b>de ensueño? –</b> What w	your house like? vould your dream house be like	4	
	<b>En mi piso</b> – in my flat <b>en mi chalet</b> - In my bungalow		<b>hay –</b> there is	un aseo – a toilet un cuarto de baño – a bathroom un comedor – a dining room un dormitorio – a bedroom un pasillo – a corridor	grande - big pequeño -small viejo - old nuevo - new	
se - Mi casa	En mi casa	en la planta baja – on the ground floor	me gustaría tener – I would like to have	un salón – a lounge un sótano – a basement un jardín – a garden	cómodo – comfortable lujoso – luxury espacioso - spacious	
My House		arriba - upstairs afuera - outside		una cocina – a kitchen una entrada – an entrance	grande - big pequeña -small vieja - old	
	<b>En mi casa de ensueño -</b> In my dream house		<b>habría –</b> there would be	una escalera – a staircase una terraza – a terrace una piscina – a pool	nueva - new cómoda - comfortable lujosa - luxury espaciosa - spacious	

#### Sentence Builder 3 – My bedroom

ł	ਜ਼		¿Qué mue	bles hay en tu casa? – W ¿Dónde están? –		re in your house?	<b>₽</b>
muebles		el aseo – the toilet el cuarto de baño – the bathroom el comedor – the dining room el dormitorio – the bedroom el pasillo – the corridor el salón – the lounge el sótano – the		un césped – a lawn un lavabo – a washbasin un lavaplatos – a dishwasher un ordenador – a computer un sillón – an armchair un sofá – a sofa		al lado - next to cerca - near	del césped – the lawn del lavabo – the washbasin del lavaplatos – the dishwasher del ordenador – the computer del sillón – the armchair Un sofá – the sofa
- Los	<b>En</b> - In	el jardín – the garden	<b>hay –</b> there is	una ducha – a shower una cama – a bed una lavadora – a washing machine	<b>que está –</b> that is (located)	debajo - under delante – in front of detrás – behind encima – on enfrente - opposite	de la ducha – the shower de la cama – the bed de la lavadora – the washing machine
Furniture		la cocina – the kitchen la entrada – the entrance la terraza – the terrace		una lámpara – a lamp una librería – a bookcase una mesa – a table Una puerta – a door una silla – a chair una ventana – a window una cortina – a curtain			de la lámpara - the lamp de la librería - the bookcase de la mesa - the table de la puerta - the door de la silla - the chair de la ventana - the window de la cortina - the curtain

#### Sentence Builder 4 – Putting it all together

	Tengo X años – I'r	Soy de Madrid – I'm from Madrid Tengo X años – I'm X years old y mi cumpleaños es el and my birthday is the									
	<b>En mi familia tengo –</b> In my family I have			mi padre- my dad hermano mayor/menor - my older/younger brother mi madre- my mum		has hair		castaño -brown moreno -dark negro - black pelirrojo -ginger rubio- blonde			
sobre mí				mi abuela- my grandm mi hermana mayor/m older/younger sister		<b>y tiene los ojos –</b> and he/she has eyes	azules- blue verdes - gre negros - bla marrones -		– green – black		
All about me- Todo sol	En mi tiempo libre – In my free time Me gu Me ch		canta – I love sta – I like fla – I'm crazy about ro – I prefer	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		<b>porque</b> becaus		divertido – fun entretenido – entertaining relajante – relaxing			
	<b>Vivo -</b> I live	en un piso – in a flat en un chalet - In a bungalow en una granja - On a farm en una casa - In a house	en un en una	<b>i ciudad</b> – in a city <b>pueblo</b> – in a town <b>aldea</b> –In a village <b>ampo</b> – in the <i>r</i> side	en el sur de In	<b>glaterra –</b> in the south (	of Englar	nd			

## 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 <b>Web App</b> 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 <u>https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/</u> )
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.
- $\circ$   $\;$  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.
- $\circ$   $\;$  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



### The Purbeck School Library



Go to <u>https://uk.accessit.online/thp04/</u> 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.

				WIN	DOWS				
900s 940 World War II 941 British History 942 English History	War Fiction 940 World War I & II	780 Music 791 Media 792 Theatre 796 Sport	700s Art 751 Drawing 759 Art around the world	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Life & Death Fiction
Historical Fiction	War Fiction	Sports Fiction 796 Sport 796.334 Football	<b>700s Art</b> 720 Architecture 745 Design 750 Art History	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Supernatural Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction
Historical Fiction	900 s 900 World History 910 Geography 930 Ancient World	796 Cars 796 Bikes 797 Watersports 798 Horse Riding	Horror Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Science Fiction	Mystery Fiction	Realistic Fiction	Romance Fiction
			PL	JRBECK S	CHOOL LIB	RARY			Bite Size Books
Historical Fiction	Classic Fiction	800s 800 Literature 821 Poetry	Humorous Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	Fantasy Fiction	500s 510 Maths 530 Physics 540 Chemistry	Mystery Fiction	100s & 200s 150 Psychology 180 Philosophy 200 Religion	Romance Fiction
900s 943 Germany 947 Russia	Classic Fiction	822 Plays Shakespeare	Humorous Fiction	Dystopian Fiction	599 Pets 612 Human Body Health and Wellbeing	500s 550 Geology 551 Climate	Mystery Fiction	Action and Adventure Fiction	Graphic Novels
950 Asla 960 Africa 973 United States	Short Stories Classic Fiction	Shakespeare 823 Criticism	Humorous Fiction	Dystopian Fiction	Animal Fiction	500s 570 Nature 570 Biology 590 Animals	300s & 400s 301 Sociology 330 Economics 400 Languages	Action and Adventure Fiction	Graphic Novels

## **SCHOOL MAP**





# **PURBECK AND PROUD**

Moving Around School	Break Time	Kindness	Presentation	In lessons	Behaviour outside of School
We move with <u>purpose</u>	We are <u>safe</u>	We are <u>polite</u>	We are <u>proud</u>	We are <u>punctual</u>	We are <u>safe</u>
<ul> <li>We keep to the left.</li> <li>We do not run inside.</li> <li>We are proud of our site</li> <li>We pick up litter, coats and resources on the floor, if left untidy.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We walk to our areas.</li> <li>We do not hurt others.</li> <li>We are proud</li> <li>We include others.</li> <li>We are kind to all.</li> <li>We collect rubbish.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We say 'please and thank you'.</li> <li>We say 'Good morning and Good afternoon'</li> <li>We are professional</li> <li>We offer to let others through a door way.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We wear uniform correctly in line with the uniform policy.</li> <li>We remove outdoor clothing (coat, hats, gloves, scarves etc.) once inside the classroom.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We line up outside the classroom, with the right equipment, until we are greeted by a member of staff who will welcome us into the room.</li> <li>We are engaged</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We stay safe online and use technology sensibly and safely.</li> <li>We are mindful of pedestrians, cyclists and cars.</li> <li>We are safe on the bus.</li> <li>We know who to go to for help and support.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>We carry our kindness cards at all times. We wear uniform with pride.</li> <li>We are polite</li> <li>We do not shout.</li> <li>We are kind to all.</li> <li>We open doors for others.</li> <li>We knock and wait for permission to enter a room.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We are <u>patient</u></li> <li>We line up calmly for the canteen.</li> <li>We are <u>prompt</u></li> <li>We pack up when instructed.</li> <li>We move with purpose to our lessons.</li> </ul>	• We give eye contact.	<ul> <li>We take <u>pride</u> in our books</li> <li>Titles and dates are underlined.</li> <li>Work should be completed.</li> <li>Worksheets should be glued in.</li> <li>No graffiti.</li> <li>Any crossed out work should be with a single line.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We ask and answer questions.</li> <li>We listen to others.</li> <li>We sit up, face the front and track the speaker.</li> <li>We do not disrupt others</li> <li>We follow instructions at all times.</li> <li>We apologise following a reset.</li> <li>We leave lessons with pride</li> <li>We address uniform.</li> <li>We place chairs under the table.</li> <li>We leave a row one at a time.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We take pride</li> <li>We understand we represent the school when wearing our uniform.</li> <li>We behave responsibly and respectfully.</li> <li>We are considerate of others.</li> <li>We are polite</li> <li>We say thank you to the bus driver and others.</li> <li>We are kind to all on the way home.</li> </ul>