The Purbeck School
Achieving Excellence Together

Achieving Excellence Together

Y7 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Name: _____ Tutor: _____

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

Autumn 2025-26

The Purbeck School
Achieving Excellence Together

TIMETABLE

Glue your timetable onto this page.

A	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

B	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

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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.

MATHS: www.sparxmaths.com

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

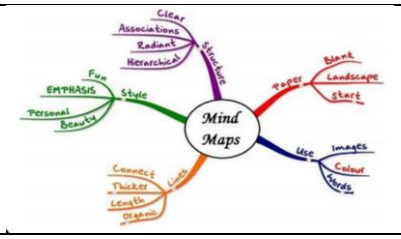
Independent study involves undertaking activities that will help you to improve in that area.
There are many effective ways you can study independently – here are a few strategies

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.

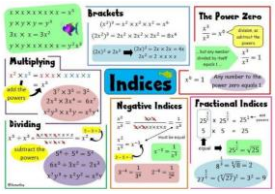


Flash Cards

- 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
- 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	FRENCH HISTORY^{1}		ENGLISH MATHS	DESIGN	HISTORY^{2+3}, RE^{1} ART^{2}, MuDr^{3}
B	SPANISH RE^{2}, SCI^{1+3}	SCIENCE^{2}, RE^{3} ART^{3}, MuDr^{1+2}	ENGLISH GEOGRAPHY	ART^{1}	MATHS SCIENCE

7Y	MON	TUES	WEDS	THURS	FRI
A	SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY^{3}	GEOGRAPHY^{1+2}	FRENCH	MATHS ART^{3}, MuDr^{1+2}	ENGLISH SCIENCE
B	SPANISH ART^{1+2}, MuDr^{3}	ENGLISH	MATHS DESIGN	HISTORY RE	

∗ 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?	• Kindness • Aspiration • Perseverance	1/9/24
3.	Who is the Headteacher?	Mr Darley	1/9/24
4.	Name the four Houses.	• Kestrel • Skylark • 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?	• Y7: cafe • Y8/9: canteen	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.	• Reading Plus • Sparx Maths • Self-quizzing	7/9/24
9.	Where can you go to help and support with home learning?	• Your subject teacher • Home learning club	7/9/24
10.	State three extra-curricular activities that a student can get involved in.	• Choir • Sports clubs • STEM	7/9/24

Y7 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – THE FORMAL ELEMENTS

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
• Line, texture and form		• Line, form, shape and space		• Shape, pattern, tone and form

1.	What are the 8 formal elements?	• Line • Texture • Shape • Form • Space • Colour • Pattern • Tone	
2.	What is mark-making?	Lines, dots, marks to make patterns and/or textures	
3.	What is a specific style of art used by a group of artists for a period of time?	Art movement	
4.	What effect did the invention of the camera have on artists' styles in the late 1800's?	Artists didn't have to paint realistically anymore	
5.	What did the Impressionists want to show in their work?	An impression of everyday life	

6.	What did the Post-Impressionists want to show in their work?	An expression of their emotions	
7.	What is the drawing technique that makes things look 3D on a 2D surface called?	Perspective	
8.	What is the horizontal line drawn to show where the sky meets the ground called?	Horizon line	
9.	What is the point on the horizon line where parallel lines disappear called?	The vanishing point	
10.	What does viewpoint mean?	The angle from which an object is viewed	

11.	What is a single uninterrupted line used to draw something without taking the pencil off the paper known as?	A continuous line	
12.	What is a contour?	The line marking the boundary of a shape or form	
13.	What are the lines wrapping around the surface to show the form of an object called?	Contour lines	

Y7 COMPUTING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – AUTUMN

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
Computational Thinking Coding Concepts using SCRATCH		Spreadsheets Hardware & Software		Coding Concepts using Python Vector Image editing

1.	Who is famous for, amongst other things, his work on decoding the encryption of German Enigma machines in WW2?	Alan Turing	
2.	Where will you find the resources that you need for a lesson?	Content Library	
3.	In Computational Thinking, what term describes the process of breaking down a complex problem or system into smaller, more manageable parts?	Decomposition	
4.	In what year was the first PC launched?	1981	
5.	In Programming, what is a value that can change, depending on conditions or on information passed to the program?	Variable	

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

11.	Who is credited with inventing the World Wide Web?	Tim Berners Lee	
12.	In Computational Thinking, what term describes the focusing on the important information only, ignoring irrelevant detail?	Abstraction	
13.	Where do you find your checklist and learning record?	Your Name	
14.	When was the computer mouse first publicly demonstrated?	1968	
15.	In Programming, what determines the path a program takes when running?	Selection	

16.	Who is credited with inventing the terms ‘bug’ and ‘debugging ‘?	Grace Hopper	
17.	In Computational Thinking, what term describes 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	

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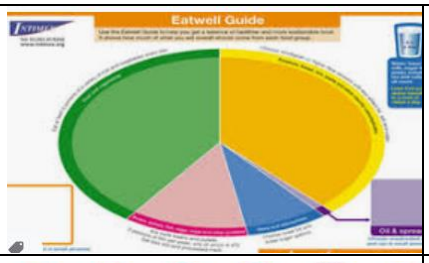
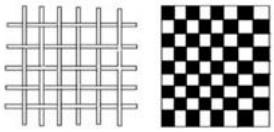
Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – FOOD 1: HEALTHY EATING

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

Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – PRODUCT DESIGN 1: DESK TIDY

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.	
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.	• Oak • Beech • Teak	
4.	Name the 6 R's we need to remember as designers and consumers.	• Re-use • Recycle • Refuse • Repair • Re-think • Reduce	
5.	Name three forming processes.	• Injection moulding • Blow moulding • Vacuum Forming	
6.	What does thermoplastic mean?	A plastic which is formed with heat, they can be re-heated and reformed and are recyclable.	
7.	What is the source of plastic?	Plastics are made from petrochemical sources. • Oil • Gas	
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?	• Sheet • Rod • Tubing • Granules and powder	
10.	What is the difference between **finite** and **non- finite** resources?	**<u>Finite resource:</u>** Limited supply cannot be reproduced. E.g. oil. **<u>Infinite resource:</u>** Unlimited in supply; will not run out. E.g. solar.	

Y7 DESIGN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – TEXTILES: DREAM CATCHER

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.		

Y7 DRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ERNIE'S INCREDIBLE ILLUCINATIONS

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
Ernie's Incredible Illucinations		Ernie's Incredible Illucinations		Zoo

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: • A character speaks out loud their inner thoughts at a particular moment in the drama. • A character speaks out loud their inner thoughts during a freeze frame.	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.

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Y7 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – DESCRIPTIVE WRITING

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
• Descriptive Writing • Animal Farm (Analytical Writing)	→	• Animal Farm (Rhetoric) • Poetry Diverse Voices	→	• Shakespeare's 'The Tempest'

1.	What is the name of the word class that is used to identify people, places or things? E.g. girl, Bournemouth, car, love.	Noun	
2.	What is the name of a word that can replace a noun? E.g. I, You, He, She, It, They, Them, We.	Pronoun	
3.	What is the name of the noun or pronoun that performs the action in the sentence?	Subject	
4.	What is the name of the word class that is used to describe the action in a sentence?	Verb	
5.	What is used at the beginning and end of a sentence?	• Capital letter • Full stop	

6.	What is a term meaning green and lush?	Verdant	
7.	What do we call a sentence that has only one clause, with a single subject and a verb?	Simple sentence	
8.	What are all of the below word's examples of? For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So? (FANBOYS)	Coordinating conjunctions	
9.	What type of sentence has more than one main clause, often joined together with a coordinating conjunction? E.g. 'The girl swam and her dad watched.'	A compound sentence	
10.	What is a term for something beautiful?	Pulchritudinous	

11.	What do we call a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone, having a subject and a verb?	Main clause	
12.	What do we call a clause that does not form a simple sentence by itself and is connected to the main clause?	Subordinate clause	
13.	What is a term meaning bubbly or lively?	Effervescent	
14.	What type of sentence contains a subordinate clause or clauses? E.g. 'The girl swam, showing off her skills to her dad.'	Complex sentence	
15.	What are the four different types of adverbial phrase?	Time, Reason, Manner, Place	

16.	What is a term for something being wise or discerning?	Sagacious	
17.	What term describes the extra information about a noun embedded in a sentence? E.g. 'The man, who was wearing a blue hat, waited for the bus.'	Relative clause	
18.	What is a term meaning something is present everywhere?	Ubiquitous	
19.	Where do you usually embed a relative clause?	Between the subject and the verb	
20.	What punctuation do you need to use when embedding a clause?	Two commas	

21.	What word is known as the definite article?	The	
22.	What words are known as the indefinite article?	A, an	
23.	What is the name of a word that is used to modify a verb? E.g. 'He ran quickly.'	Adverb	
24.	What is the name of a word that is used to modify a noun? E.g. 'The tall teacher talked to the class.'	Adjective	
25.	What is a term meaning gentle and breezy?	Zephyrous	

26.	What can create a series of adjectives before or after a noun? E.g. The crashing, turbulent and violent waves mercilessly hit the sailor.	Expanded noun phrase	
27.	What is the term for a group of words, standing together as a unit?	Phrase	
28.	What is a term meaning a period of time in the past that was calm and peaceful?	Halcyon	
29.	What is a term for enthusiasm?	Zealous	
30.	What type of sentence may not contain a subject or verb? It may contain only one word.	Minor sentence	

31.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers "picture" images?	Visual Imagery	
32.	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.	Simile	
33.	What is the name of the technique where a writer gives human feelings or actions to objects? E.g. The darkening clouds drooped with sadness. The trees waved in the wind.	Personification	
34.	What is the name of the technique where a writer makes a comparison by saying something **is** something else? E.g. Her eyes were starry diamonds in the sky. The road was a twisted serpent.	Metaphor	
35.	What is the name given to language that sparks off the senses helping readers hear sounds in writing?	Auditory Imagery	

36.	What is a term meaning something is intricate and maze-like?	Labyrinthine	
37.	What is the name of the technique where words start with the same sound? E.g. The **d**aring **d**onkey ran towards the sea.	Alliteration	
38.	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	
39.	What is a term meaning harmful and destructive?	Pernicious	
40.	What must you start when you shift focus to a new time, place, person or topic?	A new paragraph	

Y7 ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ANIMAL FARM (ANALYTICAL WRITING)

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER
• Descriptive Writing • Animal Farm (Analytical Writing)	→	• Animal Farm (Rhetoric) • Poetry Diverse Voices	→	Shakespeare's 'The Tempest'

1.	What term is used to refer to the circumstances forming a background to a text that enables readers to understand the narrative or its message?	Context	
2.	What is the term given to writing about a writer's choices and how it affects the reader?	Analytical writing	
3.	When writing analytically, what term is used to refer to what the writer was trying to achieve in their writing?	Intention	
4.	What is the name of the writer of *Animal Farm*?	George Orwell	
5.	What is the name for a story with two levels of meaning? First, there's the obvious main plot. Then there's the deeper meaning behind what the narrative represents.	An allegory	

6.	What is the subtitle of *Animal Farm*?	A Fairy Story	
7.	What is the term for a cruel or oppressive rule?	Tyranny	
8.	Who is the owner of Manor farm that neglects the animals?	Mr Jones	
9.	What is the term for resisting and overthrowing rulers?	Rebellion	
10.	When writing analytically, what do we state in response to a question about a character or theme in a text?	Big idea	

11.	What words can we use to make our big ideas more detailed?	When	
12.	In chapter 1, who gives a speech to the animals, encouraging them to rebel against Jones?	Old Major	
13.	When writing analytically, what do we need to use to support our big ideas?	Evidence	
14.	What refers to a feeling of active opposition or hostility towards something?	Enmity	
15.	In chapter 2, after Old Major dies, who leads and organises the animals?	Napoleon and Snowball	

16.	In chapter 2, what represents the principles of Animalism?	Seven commandments	
17.	What do you call a group of words taken from a text that can be used as evidence?	A quotation	
18.	What punctuation can we use at the end of a big idea sentence to introduce a quotation?	A colon	
19.	What historical event in 1917 did Orwell base Animal Farm on?	The Russian Revolution	
20.	In chapter 3, what do the animals successfully complete?	The harvest	

21.	What is the term for a political and economic system for creating and sharing wealth?	Communism	
22.	What terms refers to dishonest conduct by those in power?	Corruption	
23.	What historical event was occurring when Orwell wrote Animal Farm?	World War Two	
24.	In chapter 3, what is Boxer's moto?	'I will work harder'	
25.	What term refers to having a desire to do good or be kind?	Benevolent	

26.	What is the name for a group of people who are employed for wages, especially in manual or industrial work in a society?	The working class	
27.	What term refers to someone being lively and animated?	Vivacious	
28.	In chapter 3, how does Squealer justify the pigs needing the milk and apples?	For their brainpower	
29.	When writing analytically, what is the term given to a word or technique that writers use to create meanings?	Method	
30.	What refers to the action of misleading someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth?	Deceit	

31.	What phrase can we use to identify a language method?	The use of the **word**…	
32.	When writing analytically, what is the term given to writing about what methods make us think of or feel?	Effects	
33.	In chapter 4, what song spreads the principles of animalism and rebellion to other farms?	Beasts of England	
34.	What modal verbs can we use to comment on the effect of a method?	Might suggest, could imply, may connote	
35.	In chapter 4, following Mr Jones' failure to recapture the farm, what do the animals refer to the event as?	The Battle of the Cowshed	

36.	In chapter 5, who is chased off the farm by Napoleon's dogs?	Snowball	
37.	What refers to a form of government which is characterized by a leader who holds governmental powers with no limits?	A dictatorship	
38.	In chapter 5, what does Napoleon persuade the animals to build?	The windmill	
39.	What term refers to working without payment of your own free will?	Voluntary	
40.	What refers to a person or thing taking the blame for others?	Scapegoat	

Y7 FRENCH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 1: TOUT SUR MOI

LONG TERM PLAN

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

Sentence Builder 1 – My name

1. Comment tu t'appelles? *What is your name?*
2. Comment ça s'écrit? *How is it spelt?*

1	2	3	4	5
Bonjour *Hello* **Salut** *Hi*	**comment tu t'appelles?** *what is your name?* **comment il s'appelle?** *what is his name?* **comment elle s'appelle?** *what is her name?*	**Je m'appelle ...** *My name is ...* **Il s'appelle ...** *His name is ...* **Elle s'appelle ...** *Her name is ...*	**Comment ça s'écrit?** *How is it spelt?*	**Ça s'écrit ...** *It is spelt ...* **a** *ah*, **b** *bay*, **c** *say*, **d** *day*, **e** *ugh*, **f** *eff*, **g** *zhey* **h** *ash*, **i** *ee*, **j** *zhee*, **k** *ka*, **l** *el*, **m** *em*, **n** *en* **o** *oh*, **p** *pay*, **q** *koo*, **r** *err*, **s** *ess*, **t** *tay*, **u** *oo* **v** *vay*, **w** *doo bl vay*, **x** *iks*, **y** *ee-grec*, **z** *zed*

3. Ça va? *Are you well?*

1	2	3	
Ça va? *Are you well?*	**Oui ça va très bien.** *Yes I am very well.* **Oui ça va bien.** *Yes I am well.* **Pas mal.** *Not bad.* **Non ça ne va pas.** *No, I am not well.*	**Au revoir.** *Goodbye.* **À plus.** *See you later.*	

Sentence Builder 2 – My nationality

4. Tu es de quel pays? *What country are you from?*
5. Tu es de quelle nationalité? *What nationality are you?*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mon pays c'est *My country is* **Ton pays c'est** *Your country is* **Son pays c'est** *His/ her country is*	**la France** *France* **la Grande-Bretagne** *Great Britain* **l'Angleterre** *England* **l'Écosse** *Scotland* **l'Irlande** *Ireland* **le Pays de Galles** *Wales* **l'Italie** *Italy* **l'Espagne** *Spain* **l'Allemagne** *Germany* **les États-Unis** *The United States* **l'Inde** *India* **la Chine** *China* **la Pologne** *Poland*	**je suis** *I am* **tu es** *you are* **il est** *he is* **elle est** *she is* **Je parle anglais** *I speak English* **Je parle français** *I speak French*	**français(e)** *French* **britannique** *British* **anglais(e)** *English* **écossais(e)** *Scottish* **irlandais(e)** *Irish* **gallois(e)** *Welsh* **italien(ne)** *Italian* **espagnol(e)** *Spanish* **allemand(e)** *German* **américain(e)** *American* **indien(ne)** *Indian* **chinois(e)** *Chinese* **polonais(e)** *Polish*	**et** *and* **mais** *but* **aussi** *also*	**j'habite** *I live* **tu habites** *you live* **il habite** *he lives* **elle habite** *she lives*	**en France** *in France* **en Grande-Bretagne** *in Great Britain* **en Angleterre** *in England* **en Écosse** *in Scotland* **en Irlande** *in Ireland* **au Pays de Galles** *in Wales* **en Italie** *in Italy* **en Espagne** *in Spain* **en Allemagne** *in Germany* **aux États-Unis** *in the United States* **en Inde** *in India* **en Chine** *in China* **en Pologne** *in Poland*

Sentence Builder 3 – My age and birthday

6. Quel âge as-tu? *How old are you?*
7. Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? *When is your birthday?*

1	2		3	4	5			
J'ai *I am (I have)* **Il a** *He is (He has)* **Elle a** *She is (She has)*	**un an** *one* **deux ans** *two* **trois ans** *three* **quatre ans** *four* **cinq ans** *five* **six ans** *six* **sept ans** *seven* **huit ans** *eight* **neuf ans** *nine* **dix ans** *ten*	**onze ans** *eleven* **douze ans** *twelve* **treize ans** *thirteen* **quatorze ans** *fourteen* **quinze ans** *fifteen* **seize ans** *sixteen* **dix-sept ans** *seventeen* **dix-huit ans** *eighteen* **dix-neuf ans** *nineteen* **vingt ans** *twenty* **vingt-et-un ans** *twenty one*	**et** *and* **aussi** *also*	**mon anniversaire c'est le** *my birthday is the* **son anniversaire c'est le** *his/her birthday is the*	**premier** *first* **deux** *second* **trois** *third* **quatre** *fourth* **cinq** *fifth* **six** *sixth* **sept** *seventh* **huit** *eighth* **neuf** *ninth* **dix** *tenth*	**onze** *eleventh* **douze** *twelfth* **treize** *thirteenth* **quatorze** *fourteenth* **quinze** *fifteenth* **seize** *sixteenth* **dix-sept** *seventeenth* **dix-huit** *eighteenth* **dix-neuf** *nineteenth* **vingt** *twentieth*	**vingt-et-un** *twenty first* **vingt-deux** *twenty second* **vingt-trois** *twenty third* **vingt-quatre** *twenty fourth* **vingt-cinq** *twenty fifth* **vingt-six** *twenty sixth* **vingt-sept** *twenty seventh* **vingt-huit** *twenty eighth* **vingt-neuf** *twenty ninth* **trente** *thirtieth* **trente-et-un** *thirty first*	**janvier** *January* **février** *February* **mars** *March* **avril** *April* **mai** *May* **juin** *June*	**juillet** *July* **août** *August* **septembre** *September* **octobre** *October* **novembre** *November* **décembre** *December*

Sentence Builder 4 – My appearance

8. Comment es-tu? *What are you like?*
9. Comment sont tes cheveux? *What is your hair like?*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
J'ai *I have*	**les yeux** *eyes*	**bleus** *blue* **verts** *green* **marron** *brown* **noisette** *hazel* **noirs** *black* **gris** *grey*	**et j'ai** *and I have*	**les cheveux** *hair*	***très*** *very* **trop** *too* **un peu** *a bit*	**bruns** *brown* **foncés** *dark* **clairs** *light* **noirs** *black* **roux** *ginger* **blonds** *blond* **châtains** *light brown* **courts** *short* **longs** *long* **mi-longs** *medium length* **en brosse** *spiky* **bouclés** *curly* **raides** *straight* **ondulés** *wavy* **courts** *short*	**aussi j'ai..** also I have	**une barbe** *a beard* **une moustache** *a moustache* **des lunettes** *glasses*
Mon ami(e) a *My friend has*			**et il a** *and he has* **et elle a** *and she has*				**mais je n'ai pas de ...** *but I don't have any...* **mais il / elle n'a pas de ...** *but he / she doesn't have any...*	**barbe** *a beard* **moustache** *a moustache* **lunettes** *glasses*
							Je suis chauve *I am bald* **Il/elle est chauve** *He/she is bald*	

Y7 GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – VICIOUS VOLCANOES

LONG TERM PLAN

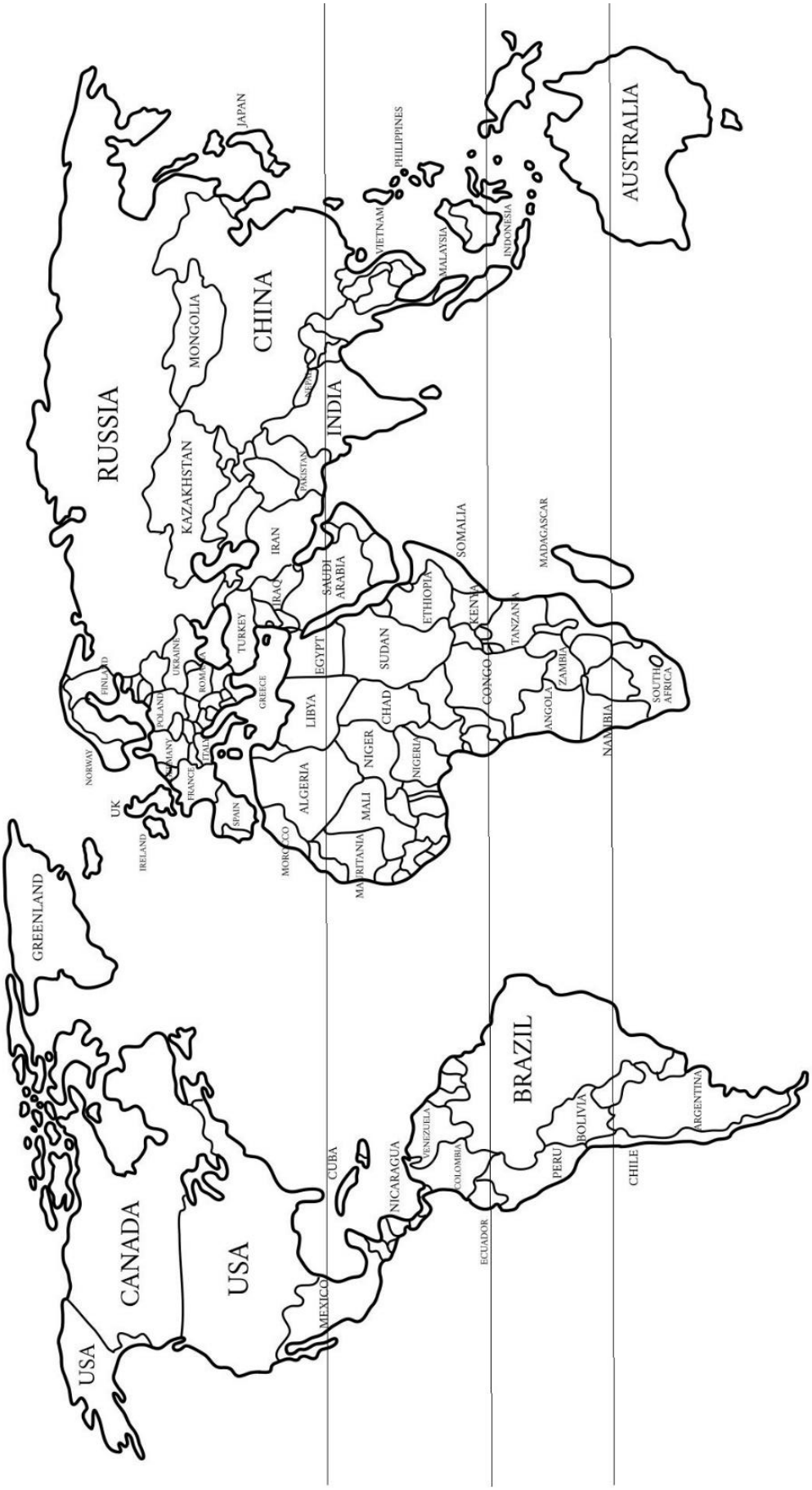
AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
Welcome to Geography Brazil		World Cities		Volcanoes

1.	What is the term for understanding **natural** processes that shape our planet? E.g. Rivers	Physical geography	
2.	What is the term for understanding the impacts that **people** have on our planet? E.g. migration	Human Geography	
3.	What is the name of the lines that run in an **east-west** direction on a map? E.g. the Equator	Lines of latitude	
4.	What is the name of the lines that that run in a **north-south** direction?	Lines of longitude	
5.	State the structure that you should use to describe resources e.g. graphs/maps etc.	• Trend • Exception • Figure	

6.	**Where** is Brazil?	North East of South America	
7.	Where is the Amazon **rainforest** located?	North west Brazil	
8.	What is the name of the highest layer of the rainforest, where the trees are the tallest?	The Emergent	
9.	What is the name of the rainforest layer which is where 90% of the animals live?	The Canopy	
10.	What is the name of the rainforest layer which receives only 2-15% of sunlight so not many trees grow here?	The Under Canopy	

11.	What is the name of the bottom layer of the rainforest?	The Forest Floor	
12.	Explain one reason why the rainforest is important.	It provides many habitats for a variety of species of animals	
13.	What word is defined as the permanent destruction of forests? (chopping down trees)	Deforestation	
14.	What word is defined as the overall movement of people?	Migration	
15.	What is a favela?	A Brazilian slum	

Y7 GEOGRAPHY – WORLD MAP



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

LONG TERM PLAN

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 is **chronology**?	• Putting things in time order • Using the right names for time periods	
2.	What is a **source**?	Evidence from the time you are studying	
3.	What is an **interpretation**?	• One person's view of the past • Shaped by their lives, experiences and when they are writing	
4.	What does **political** mean?	To do with power and leaders, government and monarchs	
5.	What does **social** mean?	To do with peoples' daily life	

6.	What does **economic** mean?	To do with money, jobs and taxes	
7.	What does **technology** mean?	To do with machines and science	
8.	What does **continuity** mean?	Things that are staying the same	
9.	What is **parliament**?	Where laws are made by Members of Parliament	
10.	What is a **monarch**?	A king or a queen	

11.	Who had invaded the North of England in the 800s?	The Vikings	
12.	Who was the **King of Wessex** who defended England?	Alfred the Great	
13.	State three ways Alfred changed England.	• Improving the navy • Translating important books from Latin • Setting up burhs (walls around towns)	
14.	Who were the three claimants to the throne in **1066**?	• William, Duke of Normandy • Harold Godwinson • Harald Hardrada	
15.	What were two consequences of the **Battle of Hastings**?	• William and the Normans conquered England • The end of Anglo-Saxon England	

Y7 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – HOW DID POWER CHANGE IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND?

1.	What is the **church**?	• A religious building • A word to explain the organisation of the religion	
2.	State four ways William controlled England.	• Castles • The Domesday Book • The Feudal System • The Harrying of the North	
3.	What was **nobility**?	The wealthy landowners, who got their land from the monarch	
4.	What is **anarchy**?	Disorder because of a lack of rules	
5.	Who was the civil war called '**the Anarchy**' between?	Empress Matilda and King Stephen.	

6.	When was **Thomas Becket** murdered in Canterbury Cathedral?	1170	
7.	What is the **Archbishop of Canterbury**?	The most senior member of the church in England	
8.	Who was **Eleanor of Aquitaine**?	• Wife of Henry II of England and Louis VII of France • Mother of King Richard I and John	
9.	State two ways Eleanor challenged the power of kings	• She ended her marriage to Louis • She joined her sons' rebellion against Henry	
10.	What was **King John** forced to sign in **1215**?	The Magna Carta	

11.	Give two consequences of the **Magna Carta**?	• The barons went to war with John over following the Magna Carta • People had the right to a fair trial with a jury	
12.	What is a **pandemic?**	An outbreak of a disease across multiple countries	
13.	Which pandemic struck England in 1348?	The Black Death (bubonic plague)	
14.	What event challenge the power of the monarch in 1381?	The Peasants' Revolt	
15.	Give two consequences of the **Peasants Revolt**.	• The monarchs had the rebels executed • The poll tax was abolished	

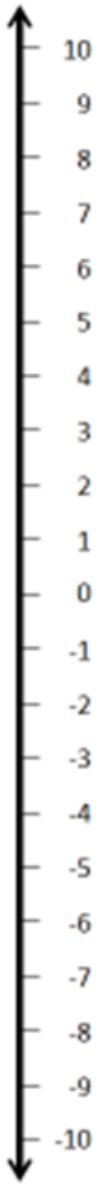
Y7 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

LONG TERM PLAN

AUT1		AUT2		SPR1		SPR2		SUM1		SUM2
Number 1	→	Number 2 Algebra	→	Fractions Probability	→	Ratio and Proportion	→	Geometry	→	Perimeter, Area and Volume

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



Y7 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – NUMBER

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 an **integer**?	A positive or negative whole number, including zero.	
2.	What are **even** numbers?	Numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.	
3.	What are **odd** numbers?	Numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.	
4.	How do I work out the **place value** of a digit in a number?	Starting from the units, write the number in groups of three digits. Trillions: H T U; Billions: H T U; Millions: H T U; Thousands: H T U; H T U	
5.	How do I work out the **place value** of a digit in a **decimal**?	Unit, decimal point, tenths, hundredths, thousandths.	

6.	How do I write **one million**?	1 000 000 (1 with six zeros)	
7.	How do I write **one billion**?	1 000 000 000 (1 with nine zeros)	
8.	What does **ascending** mean?	Write numbers in order smallest to largest.	
9.	What does **descending** mean?	Write numbers in order largest to smallest.	
10.	What is a **sum**?	Two or more numbers added together.	

11.	What is a **difference**?	Two numbers subtracted.	
12.	What is a **product**?	A multiplication of two or more numbers.	
13.	What is a **quotient**?	Two numbers divided.	
14.	What do the equality and inequality symbols **=,** $\neq, <, \leq, \geq$ mean?	= means equal to $\neq$ means not equal to < means smaller than > means bigger than $\leq$ means smaller than or equal to $\geq$ means bigger than or equal to	
15.	What is a **negative** number?	These are numbers less than zero.	

16.	What does **divisible** mean?	A number divides to give an integer with no remainder.	
17.	How do I tell if a number is **divisible by 2**?	The last digit is even.	
18.	How do I tell if a number is **divisible by 3**?	The digits sum to a multiple of 3.	
19.	How do I tell if a number is **divisible by 5**?	The last digit is 0 or 5.	
20.	How do I tell if a number is **divisible by 10**?	The last digit is 0.	

21.	What is a **factor**?	A number that divides into another without a remainder. Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12.	
22.	What is the **HCF** (highest common factor)?	The largest positive integer that divides into two or more numbers.	
23.	What is a **multiple**?	A number from its times table.	
24.	What is the **LCM** (lowest common multiple)?	The smallest positive integer that is divisible by two or more numbers.	
25.	What is a **prime** number?	An integer with exactly two factors: one and itself.	

26.	What are the **first 15 prime numbers**?	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47	
27.	What is a **square** number?	A number multiplied by itself. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.	
28.	What is a **cube** number?	A number multiplied by itself and then the same number again. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125.	
29.	How do I **calculate a power**?	A power is a repeated multiplication. $2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$	
30.	What is a **square root**?	A number that produces a specified value when multiplied by itself. $\sqrt{9} = 3$ because $3^2 = 9$.	

Y7 MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ALGEBRA

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 word describes a letter that represents an unknown number?	Variable	
2.	What are the rules for writing algebra?	• Write the number first a x 3 = 3a • If this is 1, then omit it. 1 x b = b • Omit the multiplication sign. • Write the letters in alphabetical order. c x d = cd	
3.	What word describes the short 'bits' of algebra, a number or variable, in an expression which are separated by a '+' or a '−'?	Term	
4.	What word describes a collection of terms connected by operation signs '+' or '−'?	Expression	
5.	What word describes the number in front of a term?	Coefficient	

6.	What process involves replacing the letter in the expression with the assigned number?	Substitution	
7.	What word describes terms with the same combination of variables raised to the same powers?	Like term	
8.	What process involves… • Adding or subtracting the coefficients of like terms? • Keeping the variables/powers the same?	Collecting like terms	
9.	When raising a number to a power, what word is used for the number?	Base	
10.	What is the multiplication law of indices?	• Keep the base the same • Add the powers $a^5 \times a^2 = a^7$	

11.	How do I multiply terms?	• Multiply the coefficients • For each type of variable, add the powers. $3f^2g \times 4fg^3$ $= (3 \times 4) \times (f^2 \times f) \times (g \times g^3)$ $= 12f^3g^4$	
12.	What is the power law of indices?	• Keep the base the same • Multiply the powers $(a^3)^4 = a^{12}$	
13.	What is the factor law of indices?	• Raise the coefficient by the power. • For each type of variable, multiply the powers. $(5a^4b^2)^3$ $= 5^3 \times (a^4)^3 \times (b^2)^3$ $= 125a^{12}b^6$	
14.	What is the division law of indices?	• Keep the base the same. • Subtract the powers. $a^5 \div a^2 = a^3$	
15.	What process involves multiplying each term inside the bracket by the value on the outside of the bracket?	Expanding brackets.	

Y7 MUSIC KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 7.1 WAKE ME UP; INTRODUCTION TO PERFORMANCE

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	**SPRING**	→	**SUMMER**
Wake Me Up Introduction to Performance		Baroque Melodies		Composition Foundations

1.	How do you work out where notes are on the keyboard?	Find C, which is to the left of the two black keys then use the alphabet to find the other notes.	
2.	Which three notes are highlighted here? 	A C E	
3.	What is a bassline?	The lowest pitched part of a piece of music. Sometimes played by a bass guitar, a synthesizer or the left-hand part of a piano.	
4.	What is harmony?	Two or more notes played at the same time.	
5.	a) What is a root note? b) What would be the root note of the chord F minor?	a) The note that the chord has been named after. b) The root note of F minor is F.	

6.	What does tempo mean?	How fast or slow a piece of music is going.	
7.	a) What is a chord? b) Is it part of the harmony, melody or rhythm?	a) A chord is two or more notes played at the same time. b) Harmony.	
8.	What's the difference in sound between a major chord and a minor chord?	A major chord will sound happier and a minor chord will sound sadder.	
9.	Which notes are in the chords (Am/F/C/G)?	Am = A C E F = F A C C = C E G G = G B D	
10.	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.	

Y7 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 1: WHO AM I?

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
Who am I? The influencers		Judaism		Christianity

1.	What is the word for something proven to be true?	Fact	
2.	What is the word for a view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge?	Opinion	
3.	What is the word for an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof?	Belief	
4.	What are the **six major world faiths**?	• Christianity • Islam • Hinduism • Buddhism • Sikhism • Judaism	
5.	What are the **religious symbols** for these world faiths?	• Christianity: Cross • Islam: Star & Crescent Moon • Hinduism: Om • Buddhism: Dharmachakra • Sikhism: Khanda • Judaism: Star of David	

6.	What is the word for having a secure relationship with or a connection with a particular group of people?	Belonging	
7.	Explain the term **pilgrimage**.	Special journey to a holy or special place.	
8.	What is the Muslim pilgrimage to **Mecca** called?	Hajj	
9.	What will Muslims walk around 7 times anti-clockwise during **Hajj**?	Kaaba	
10.	What is celebrated as a festival of **sacrifice**?	Eid-Al-Fitr	

11.	What **parable** do Christians believe shows them to be kind to others?	Parable of the Good Samaritan	
12.	What happened in the **Parable of the Good Samaritan**?	• Many people ignored a man who had been beaten and robbed. • A Samaritan helped him by cleaning him up and paying for him to stay somewhere.	
13.	What Christian teaching does the Parable of the Good Samaritan link to?	Love Thy	
14.	What does **Love thy neighbour** mean?	Be helpful and kind to all	
15.	Who is my **neighbour**?	Everyone	

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Y7 PRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – UNIT 2: THE INFLUENCERS

1.	Explain what a **leader** is.	A person who leads or commands a group, organization, or country.	
2.	Who is the **King of England**?	King Charles	
3.	State two qualities of a good leader.	• Considerate • Kind • Good communication skills • Hardworking • Compassionate	
4.	Where is the story of **Moses** found?	Exodus	
5.	What does **Exodus** mean?	Mass departure of a group of people	

6.	Why did Moses grow up as an **Egyptian**?	His mother sent him down the river in a basket to protect him from the Pharaoh	
7.	What is a **Prophet**?	A messenger of God	
8.	How did God speak to Moses?	In a burning bush	
9.	What is a **covenant**?	A religious agreement/promise	
10.	How many **plagues** were sent upon Egypt?	10	

11.	Who do Christians believe **Jesus** is?	The Son of God	
12.	What does the word **incarnate** mean?	God in flesh	
13.	How did Jesus die?	By crucifixion	
14.	What does **resurrection** mean?	The act of a dead being coming back to life	
15.	What do Christians believe Jesus' death allows?	To go to heaven	

16.	Where was the **Prophet Muhammad** (pbuh) born?	Mecca	
17.	Who did the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) receive messages from?	Allah	
18.	What religion is the Prophet Muhammad the founder of?	Islam	
19.	What does **Islam** mean?	Submission to God	
20.	What **holy book** was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad?	Quran	

Y7 SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	• SCIENCE Safety, weights and measures • B1,2,3 Living things and the environment • C1,2,3 Atoms, acids and alkalis • P1,2,3 Forces, Energy and electricity
SPRING	• P1,2,3 Forces, Energy and electricity • P4,5,6, Energy resources, motion and magnets • C1,2,3 Atoms, acids and alkalis • C4,5,6 Mixtures compounds and reactions
SUMMER	• B4,5,6 Classification, photosynthesis and digestion • C1,2,3 Atoms, acids and alkalis • C4,5,6 Mixtures compounds and reactions • P4,5,6, Energy resources, motion and magnets

Y7 SCIENCE – SAFETY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1.	When entering a science classroom, what equipment do you need out?	• Stationary • Knowledge Organiser • Whiteboard and pen	
2.	Name the three main safety precautions for using Bunsen burners?	• Hair tied back • Goggles on • No sitting down	
3.	What colour is a Bunsen burner safety flame?	Yellow	
4.	What is the name of the hottest part of a Bunsen burner flame?	Inner core	
5.	What position should the air hole be in to light and turn off your Bunsen burner?	Closed	
6.	What is the name of the part of the Bunsen burner used to open and close the air hole?	Collar	

7.	How should you look at a thermometer to make sure you get the right reading?	At eye level	
8.	What is the name of the thin metal sheet that goes on a tripod to support what you are heating?	Gauze	
9.	What do we put under Bunsen burners to protect the desk?	Heat proof mat	
10.	What do we use to weigh chemicals with?	Balance	
11.	What do we use to put chemicals in so they can be weighed?	Weighing boat	

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Y7 BIOLOGY 1-3: LIVING THINGS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1.	Name the 3 main parts of all cells	• Nucleus • Cell membrane • Cytoplasm	
2.	Name the 3 main parts of a cell only found in plants	• Chloroplasts • Cell wall • Vacuole	
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	

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Y7 CHEMISTRY 1 – 3: ATOMS, ACIDS AND ALKALIS

1.	Which state of matter has particles arranged regularly, in rows and close together?	Solid	
2.	Which state of matter has particles arranged randomly and close together?	Liquid	
3.	Which state of matter has particles arranged randomly and spread out?	Gas	
4.	What do we call the state change from solid to liquid?	Melting	
5.	What do we call the state change from liquid to gas?	Evaporating or boiling	

6.	What do we call the state change from gas to liquid?	Condensing	
7.	What do we call the state change from liquid to solid?	Freezing or solidifying	
8.	What do gas particles colliding with the walls of a container cause?	Gas pressure	
9.	What is a measure of how concentrated the mass of a substance is?	Density	
10.	What do we call the smallest building block of all substances in chemistry?	Atoms	

11.	What do we call a pure substance that is made up of one type of atom only?	An Element	
12.	What do we call a substance where more than one type of atom is bonded together in a fixed ratio?	A compound	
13.	What do we call it when non-metal atoms join together and make bigger particles?	A Molecule	
14.	What do we call the subatomic particle that is found inside the atom with charge of +1 and mass of 1?	Proton	
15.	What do we call the subatomic particle found inside the atom with a charge of 0 and a mass of 1?	Neutron	

16.	What do we call the subatomic found inside the atom with a charge of -1 and a mass of 1/2000?	Electron	
17.	Where can you find a list of all the known elements in the world?	In the periodic table	
18.	What should Element symbols always start with?	A capital letter	
19.	Where do you find the metals in the periodic table?	On the left-hand side.	
20.	What do we call a substance with a pH between 0 and 7?	Acid	

21.	What do we call a substance with a pH between 7 and 14?	Alkali	
22.	What do we call a substance with a pH of 7?	Neutral	
23.	What do we call a chemical that changes colour, depending on whether it is in acid or alkali?	Indicator	
24.	What colour is universal indicator in strong acids?	Red	
25.	What colour is universal indicator in strong alkalis?	Purple	

26.	What colour is universal indicator in neutral substances?	Green	
27.	What do we call an acid or alkali with a large amount of water added?	Dilute	
28.	What sort of reaction happens when an acid reacts with an alkali?	Neutralisation	
29.	Acid + alkali → ?	Salt + water	

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Y7 PHYSICS 1 – 3: ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

1.	What name is given to the ability to do work?	Energy	
2.	What is the law that states 'Energy cannot be created or destroyed'?	Conservation of energy	
3.	How do you calculate Work done?	Force x Distance	
4.	How do you calculate Gravitational Potential Energy?	Mass x Gravity x Height	
5.	What are the units of Work done?	Joules (J)	

6.	What do we call the amount of energy transferred per second?	Power	
7.	What are the units of energy?	Joules (J)	
8.	What are the units of power?	Watts (W)	
9.	What name is given to all types of pushes and pulls?	A force	
10.	What force always acts downwards?	Gravity	

11.	What name is given to forces that do not need to touch objects to affect them?	Non-contact forces	
12.	What name is given to a material that can stretch and return to its original shape?	Elastic	
13.	What do we call it when the forces on an object cancel out?	Balanced	
14.	What name is given to the single total force on an object?	Resultant force	
15.	Which force always acts against the motion of an object?	Friction	

16.	What name is given to a circuit with only one loop?	Series	
17.	What name is given to circuits involving more than one loop?	Parallel	
18.	What is pushed around a circuit by a battery?	Electrons	
19.	What name is given to the flow of charge around a circuit?	Current	
20.	How should an ammeter be wired into a circuit?	In series	

21.	How should a voltmeter be wired into a circuit?	In parallel	
22.	What do you need to increase if you need to reduce the current in a circuit?	Resistance	
23.	What equation links current, voltage and resistance?	Voltage = current x resistance	

Y7 SPANISH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – ALL ABOUT ME

LONG TERM PLAN

AUTUMN	→	SPRING	→	SUMMER
All About Me		My Free Time		My Home

Sentence Builder 1 – Name and age

Introductions / Introducciones

Hola. – Hello.

Buenos días. – Good day.
Buenas tardes. – Good afternoon.
Buenas noches. – Good night.

¿Qué tal? – How are you?

Fenomenal. – Amazing.
Bien. – Good.
Mal. – Bad.
Fatal. – Awful.

¿Cómo te llamas? – What's your name?
¿Cuántos años tienes? – How old are you?

My name and age – Mi nombre y edad

(Yo – I)	**me llamo** – am called	**Alejandro** **Antonio** **Carlos** **Diego** **Emilia** **Felipe** **Isabel** **Maria** **Pedro**	**y** –and	**tengo** – I am *(I have)*	**un** – 1 **dos** -2 **tres** -3 **cuatro** – 4 **cinco** – 5 **seis** – 6 **siete** – 7 **ocho** – 8 **nueve** – 9 **diez** – 10 **once** – 11 **doce** – 12 **trece** – 13 **catorce** – 14 **quince** – 15	**año.** – year old. **años.** – years old.
Mi hermano – my brother **Mi hermana** – my sister **Mi perro** – my dog **Mi gato** – my cat **Mi caballo** – my horse	**se llama** – is called			**tiene** – he/she is *(he/she has)*		

Sentence Builder 2 – My birthday

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? – When is your birthday?
¿De dónde eres? – Where are you from?

Happy Birthday – Cumpleaños Feliz

Me llamo..... – I am called.....	**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	**un** – 1 / **primero** - first **dos** -2 **tres** -3 **cuatro** – 4 **cinco** – 5 **seis** – 6 **siete** – 7 **ocho** – 8 **nueve** – 9 **diez** – 10 **once** – 11 **doce** – 12 **trece** – 13 **catorce** – 14 **quince** – 15 **dieciséis** -16 **diecisiete** - 17 **dieciocho** -18 **diecinueve** – 19 **veinte** – 20 **veintiuno** – 21 **veintidós** – 22 **veintitrés** – 23 **veinticuatro** -24 **veinticinco** – 25 **veintiséis** -26 **veintisiete** -27 **veintiocho** – 28 **veintinueve** -29 **treinta** -30 **treinta y uno** -31	**de** - of	**enero.** –January. **febrero.** – February. **marzo.** – March. **abril.** – April. **mayo.** – May. **junio.** – June. **julio.** –July. **agosto.** – August. **septiembre.** –September. **octubre.** – October. **noviembre.** – November. **diciembre.** – December.
Mi amiga se llama María – my friend is called María **Mi amigo se llama Paco** – my friend is called Paco	**es de Bilbao** – he/she is from Bilbao **tiene X años** –he/she is X years old	**y su cumpleaños es el** – and his/her birthday is the			

Sentence Builder 3 – My hair and eyes

¿Cómo eres? – What are you like?
¿Cómo es tu pelo? – What is your hair like?

Hair and eyes – **el pelo y los ojos**						
	Me llamo..... – I am called.....	**y tengo –** and I have	**el pelo - ...**hair	**castaño** –brown **moreno** –dark **negro –** black **pelirrojo** –ginger **rubio-** blonde **gris** - grey **corto** –short **largo** –long **de media melena –** medium length **en punta** - spiky **rizado –** curly **liso-** straight **ondulado –** wavy **rapado –** very short	**pero no llevo –** but I don't wear **también llevo –** also I wear	**gafas.** –glasses. **bigote.** – moustache. **barba.** – beard.
	Mi hermana se llama Marta – my sister is called Marta **Mi hermano se llama Pablo –** my brother is called Pablo	**y tiene –** and he/she has	**los ojos - ...**eyes	**azules-** blue **verdes –** green **negros –** black **marrones –** brown **grises** - grey	**pero no lleva –** but he/she doesn't wear **también lleva** - also he/she wears	

Sentence Builder 4 – My family

¿Cómo es tu familia? – What's your family like?
¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia? – How many people are in your family?

My family- **Mi familia**					
	En mi familia tengo – In my family I have **En mi familia, hay X personas –** In my family, there are X people **Me llevo bien con** – I get on well with **No me llevo bien con** - I don't get on well with **Me llevo mal con –** I get on badly with	**mi padre–** my dad **mi padrastro –** my stepdad **mi abuelo–** my grandad **mi tío –**my uncle **mi hermano mayor –** my older brother **mi hermano menor –** my younger brother **mi primo –**my cousin (male) **mi perro** – my dog **mi gato** – my cat **mi caballo** – my horse	**y tiene –** and he/she is *(and he/she has)*	**un año**– 1 year old **dos** -2 **tres** -3 **cuatro** – 4 **cinco** – 5 **seis** – 6 **siete** – 7 **ocho** – 8 **nueve** – 9 **diez** – 10 **once** – 11 **doce** – 12 **trece** – 13 **catorce** – 14 **quince** – 15 **dieciséis** -16 **diecisiete** - 17 **dieciocho** -18 **diecinueve** – 19 **veinte** – 20 **veintiuno** – 21 **veintidós** – 22 **veintitrés** – 23 **veinticuatro** -24 **veinticinco** – 25 **veintiséis** -26 **veintisiete** -27 **veintiocho** – 28 **veintinueve** -29 **treinta** -30 **treinta y uno** -31 **treinta y dos** – 32 **cuarenta** -40 **cincuenta** -50 **sesenta** – 60 **setenta** – 70 **ochenta** -80 **noventa** – 90 **cien** - 100	**años.** – years old.
		mi madre– my mum **mi madrastra –** my stepmum **mi abuela–** my grandma **mi tía –** my aunt **mi hermana mayor** - my older sister **mi hermana menor** - my younger sister **mi prima –** my cousin (female)			

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

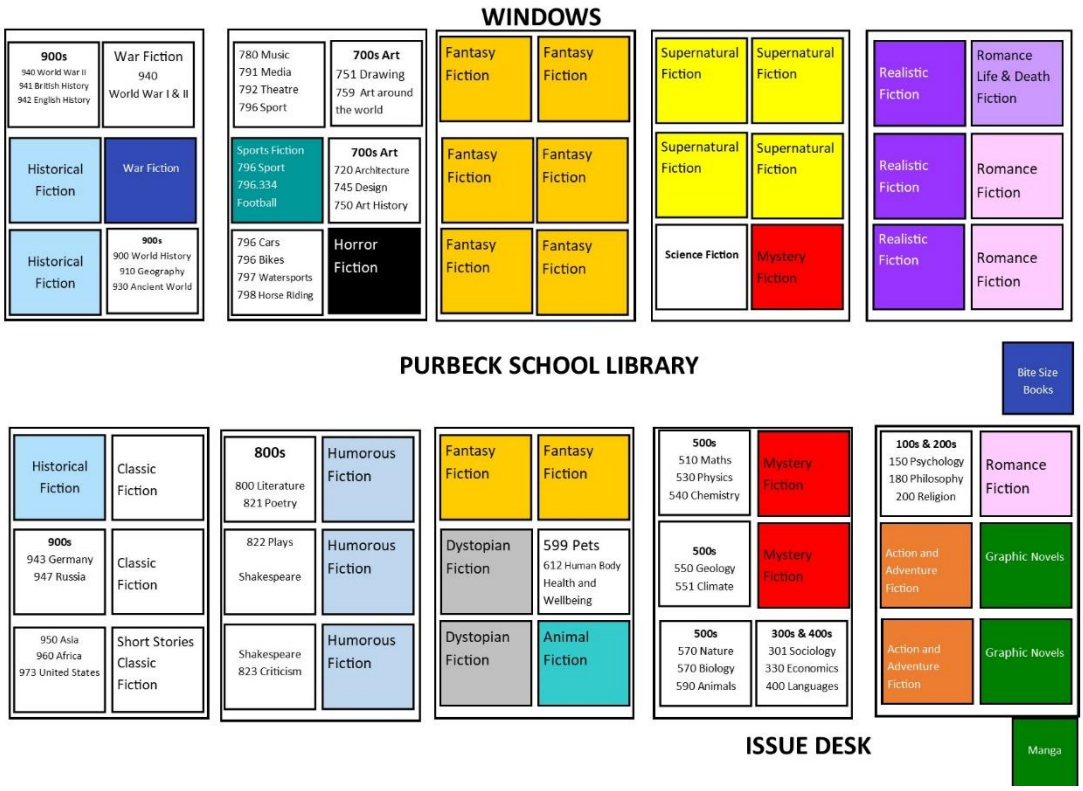
How to use the Purbeck School Library

- 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

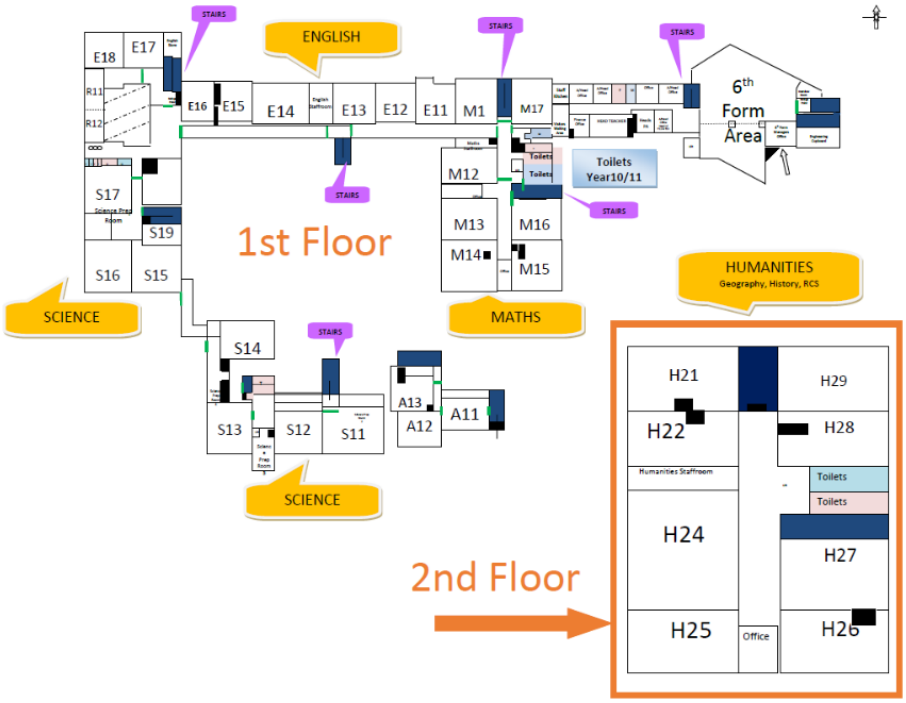
The Purbeck School Library

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

FIRE ASSEMBLY POINT
PLAYGROUND
Year 7
Year 8/9
PLAYGROUND
STAIRS
CAR PARK
LRC
ICT
Year 8/9 Café
Year 7 Café
Student Services/ Medical
Toilets Year 7
Y7-8 Entrance
L6
DRAMA
REPRO
Toilets year 12/13
Reception
MUSIC
LIBRARY LRC
R5ict
S9 ICT
S8
Year 8/9
Main Boiler
L1
Toilets Year 8/9
Year 10/11
Purbeck Hall
P3
MUSIC ICT P1
ICT P2
S7
S6
LANGUAGES
L5
L4
L3
SCIENCE
Year 10/11
DT & Art
CAR PARK
Year 8/9
Tennis courts
S5
S4
S3
S2
S1
A3
A2
LS
THE NEST
Years 10/11 Cafe
D2
D1
D12 ICT
D13
D14
Office
Toilets YR 10/11
Quad
D18
D17 ICT
D23
D24 ICT
D25 ICT
D19 ICT
D22
D21 ICT
D20
Tennis courts
Y 9-11 Entrance


STAIRS
ENGLISH
E18
E17
E16
E15
E14
E13
E12
E11
M1
M17
6th Form Area
Toilets Year10/11
M12
M13
M14
M16
M15
1st Floor
S17
S19
S16
S15
SCIENCE
MATHS
HUMANITIES Geography, History, RCS
S14
S13
S12
S11
A13
A12
A11
SCIENCE
H21
H29
H22
H28
Humanities Staffroom
Toilets
Toilets
H24
H27
2nd Floor
H25
Office
H26

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

The Purbeck School
Achieving Excellence Together

KINDNESS ASPIRATION PERSEVERANCE

Moving Around School

We move with purpose

- *We keep to the left.*
- *We do not run inside.*

We are proud of our site

- *We pick up litter, coats and resources on the floor, if left untidy.*
- *We carry our kindness cards at all times. We wear uniform with pride.*

We are polite

- *We do not shout.*
- *We are kind to all.*
- *We open doors for others.*
- *We knock and wait for permission to enter a room.*

Break Time

We are safe

- *We walk to our areas.*
- *We do not hurt others.*

We are proud

- We include others.
- We are kind to all.
- We collect rubbish.

We are patient

- *We line up calmly for the canteen.*

We are prompt

- *We pack up when instructed.*
- *We move with purpose to our lessons.*

Kindness

We are polite

- *We say 'please and thank you'.*
- *We say 'Good morning and Good afternoon'*

We are professional

- *We offer to let others through a door way.*
- *We give eye contact.*

Presentation

We are proud

- *We wear uniform correctly in line with the uniform policy.*
- *We remove outdoor clothing (coat, hats, gloves, scarves etc.) once inside the classroom.*

We take pride in our books

- *Titles and dates are underlined.*
- *Work should be completed.*
- *Worksheets should be glued in.*
- *No graffiti.*
- *Any crossed out work should be with a single line.*

In lessons

We are punctual

- *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.*

We are engaged

- *We ask and answer questions.*
- *We listen to others.*
- *We sit up, face the front and track the speaker.*

We do not disrupt others

- *We follow instructions at all times.*
- *We apologise following a reset.*

We leave lessons with pride

- *We address uniform.*
- *We place chairs under the table.*
- *We leave a row one at a time.*

Behaviour outside of School

We are safe

- *We stay safe online and use technology sensibly and safely.*
- *We are mindful of pedestrians, cyclists and cars.*
- *We are safe on the bus.*
- *We know who to go to for help and support.*

We take pride

- *We understand we represent the school when wearing our uniform.*
- *We behave responsibly and respectfully.*
- *We are considerate of others.*

We are polite

- *We say thank you to the bus driver and others.*
- *We are kind to all on the way home.*

YEAR 7