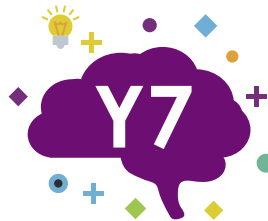




**Sheffield Park Academy**

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# Knowledge Organiser

## Term 2

Name: .....

Tutor Group: .....

Tutor & Room: .....

**AMBITION • KNOWLEDGE • DETERMINATION**



Stick your Timetable here

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How do I complete Knowledge Organiser homeworks?	2
Your Knowledge Organiser and Self-Quizzing Book	3
Art	4
Computer Science	5
Drama	6
English	7
Food	9
French	10
Geography	11
History	14
Literacy	16
Maths	18
Music	20
Oracy	22
Religious Education	23
Resistant Materials	24
Science	25
Textiles	39
Notes	40
Home Learning Priorities Planner	41
Values	54

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# How do I complete Knowledge Organiser homeworks?

You will be set a MINIMUM of 2 Knowledge Organiser homeworks in every subject each half term

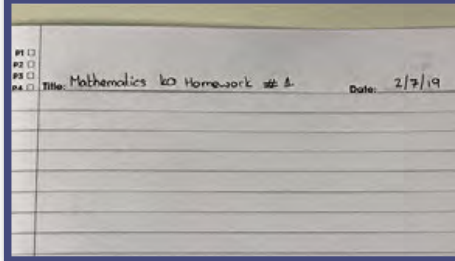
## STEP 1

Identify what words/ definitions/facts you have been asked to learn.



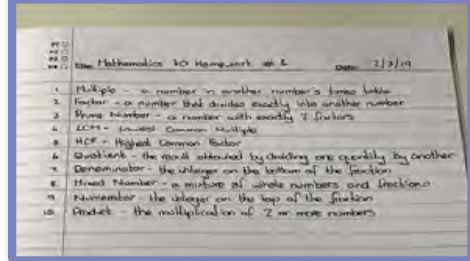
## STEP 2

Write today's date and the title from your Knowledge Organiser.



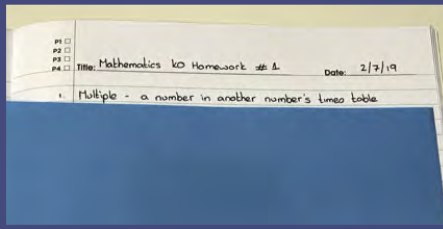
## STEP 3

Write out the keywords/definitions/facts you have been set in FULL.



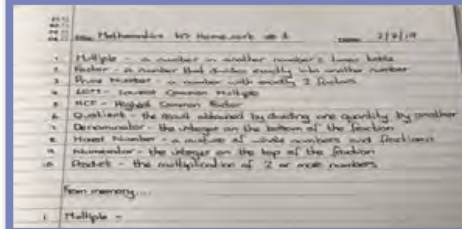
## STEP 4

Cover the definitions in your SELF-QUIZZING BOOK, apart from the first. **Read it, Cover it, Say it** in your head, check it... REPEAT until confident.



## STEP 5

Cover up ALL the definitions/facts and write them out from memory in your SELF-QUIZZING BOOK.



## STEP 6

Check your answers and correct where required. Repeat Steps 4 to 6 until you are confident.

You will be tested on the words/definitions/facts as a starter activity in your lesson on the day that the homework is due.

This will be completed in your normal exercise book and you will mark it in class.

# Your Knowledge Organiser and Self-Quizzing Book



## Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge Organisers contain critical, fundamental knowledge that you **MUST** know in order to be successful in Year 7 and subsequent years.

They will help you recap, revisit and revise what you have learnt in lessons in order to move the knowledge within from your short-term memory to long-term memory.

## Self-Quizzing Book

This is the book that all Knowledge Organiser homework is to be completed in. You must follow the simple rules as to how they are to be used.



You **must** bring your Knowledge Organiser and Self-Quizzing Book to **every** lesson and place it on your desk at the beginning of each lesson.

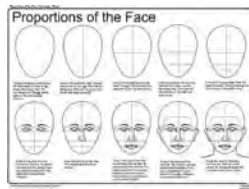
You **must** keep all of your Knowledge Organisers and Self Quizzing Books because the fundamental knowledge required in Year 7 will also be required in Year 8.

Knowledge Organisers are **NOT** a replacement for revision guides but they include the fundamental knowledge that ALL students in Year 7 require.



## Y7 Art and Design – Portraiture

	Key Words	
1	<b>Line</b>	The path made by a moving point.
2	<b>Tone</b>	The lightness or darkness of something.
3	<b>Colour</b>	There are 2 types including primary and secondary.
4	<b>Primary Colours</b>	Blue, Yellow and Red. They cannot be made, but are used to make all other colours.
5	<b>Secondary Colours</b>	Green, Orange and purple. These can be made by mixing two primary colours.
6	<b>Texture</b>	The surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels.
7	<b>Proportion</b>	Is largely about the relationship of the size of one element when compared to another.







	Techniques	
8	<b>Composition</b>	The arrangement or layout of parts of a picture/piece of art.
9	<b>Observational drawing.</b>	Drawing or painting of something in front of you.
10	<b>Directional Shading</b>	Shading that follows the contours of the shape to make it look 3D.
11	<b>Mark Making</b>	Is a term used for the creation of different patterns, lines, textures and shapes.
12	<b>Self Portrait</b>	A portrait that an artist produces of themselves.
13	<b>Artist Analysis</b>	The result of looking closely at artists work of art, which is made up of such things as line, shape, colour, texture, composition.
14	<b>Grid Drawing</b>	To reproduce and/or enlarge an image that you want to paint or draw.



**Year 7**  
**Computer Science Term 2 Knowledge Organiser**

Computational Thinking		
1	<b>Computational Thinking</b>	Computational Thinking (CT) is a problem solving process that includes 4 main parts
2	<b>Decomposition</b>	Breaking down a complex task into smaller parts
3	<b>Pattern recognition</b>	Identifying patterns and similarities
4	<b>Abstraction</b>	Removing unnecessary detail
5	<b>Algorithm design</b>	Make steps/ rules to complete a task
6	<b>Logic</b>	Making calculated prediction and analysing
7	<b>Evaluation</b>	Making judgments
8	<b>Debugging</b>	Finding and fixing errors
9	<b>Collaborating</b>	Working together
10	<b>Tinkering</b>	Changing things to see what happens

Algorithms		
1	<b>Pseudo Code</b>	Textual based algorithm
2	<b>Flow Chart</b>	Graphical based algorithm using symbols
3	<b>Start/ Stop Symbol</b>	
4	<b>Decision Symbol</b>	
5	<b>Input/ Output Symbol</b>	
6	<b>Process Symbol</b>	

## Y7 Shakespeare & A Midsummer Night's Dream- Term 2

### Areas for Assessment

<b>1. Creating</b>	The ability to work within a group to create and develop performance work.
<b>2. Performing</b>	The ability to present a character using physical and vocal skills.
<b>3. Evaluating</b>	The ability to discuss the qualities of a performance using dramatic language.

### Shakespeare & A Midsummer Night's Dream

<b>4. Playwright</b>	A person who writes plays
<b>5. Theatre</b>	A venue where a play is performed to an audience.
<b>6. Soliloquy</b>	A speech in a play that the character speaks to himself or herself or to the audience, rather than to the other characters.
<b>7. Severe</b>	Very strict or harsh
<b>8. Conflict</b>	A serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas
<b>9. Unrequited love</b>	If a person loves someone who doesn't love them back, the person's love is unrequited
<b>10. To mock</b>	To mock someone is to make fun of them
<b>11. Chaos</b>	A situation where there is no order, and everyone is confused

## English – Year 7 A Midsummer Night's Dream

Key Terminology		
	Word / Term	Definition
1	<b>magic realism</b>	A literary genre when magic elements are a natural part in an otherwise ordinary, realistic environment.
2	<b>Play within a play</b>	A literary device in which an additional play is performed during the performance of the main play.
3	<b>soliloquy</b>	A speech or passage in a drama when a character on stage speaks to himself or herself, expressing their inner thoughts and feelings.
4	<b>blank verse</b>	Unrhymed lines written in a poetic meter and usually written in iambic pentameter ( <i>see below</i> ).
5	<b>rhymed verse</b>	Poem or verse having a regular correspondence of sounds, especially at the end of lines.
6	<b>prose</b>	Ordinary writing not organised with rhymes or fixed line lengths. It is the language that people speak in.
7	<b>rhyming couplets</b>	Two successive lines of verse of which the final words rhyme with another.
8	<b>iambic pentameter</b>	A line of verse consisting of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable, with the accent (or emphasis) placed on the second syllable.
9	<b>stage directions</b>	Instructions written into the script of a play, indicating stage actions, movements of performers, or production requirements.
10	<b>setting</b>	The time and place in which the story takes place in a piece of literature.

Key Vocabulary		
		Definition
11	<b>Patriarchy</b>	A system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.
12	<b>Cupid</b>	Ancient Roman God of Love.
13	<b>Changeling</b>	A child believed to have been secretly replaced for the parents' real child at birth.
14	<b>Elope</b>	To run away secretly in order to get married.
15	<b>Unrequited</b>	When one person feels love for another but the other person does not return their feelings, or does not realise they feel that way about them.

Key Information	
16	Shakespeare was a prolific writer who is said to have written at least thirty-seven plays, as well as narrative poems and a collection of sonnets.
17	The play is one of Shakespeare's comedies.
18	The play is inspired by various tales and has its origins in Greek and Roman drama.
19	The play takes place in a distant, ancient time when Athens was ruled by the mythological hero Theseus.
20	The play is set in the city of Athens and the forest just outside the city.

## English – Year 7 Conflict Non-Fiction

Key Vocabulary		
	Word / Term	Definition
1	sacrifice	To give up (something valued) for the sake of something or someone else.
2	concentration camp	A place in which large numbers of people are imprisoned, sometimes to provide forced labour or to await mass execution.
3	patriotism	A feeling of attachment and commitment to a country.
4	refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
5	democracy	A country in which power is held by elected representatives.
6	fascism	A governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism.
7	nationalism	An extreme form of patriotism involving a feeling of superiority over other countries.
8	the Holocaust	A genocide during World War II in which Nazi Germany murdered six million European Jews.
9	genocide	An intentional action to destroy an ethnic, national, racial, or religious group.
10	occupation	A place being taken over through the use of military force.

Form		
		Definition
11	Bias	An inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group.
12	Tone	Attitudes toward the subject and toward the audience implied in a literary work, for example: formal, informal, sarcastic, etc.
13	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
14	View	A particular attitude towards or way of regarding something; a point of view.
15	Imperatives	Verbs used to give orders, commands, warning or instructions.

Key writer: Anne Frank	
16	Anne Frank was born in Germany in 1929 and died in a concentration camp in 1945.
17	Anne Frank and her family moved to Amsterdam because the Nazi party had taken over Germany and were persecuting Jewish people.
18	Anne Frank and her family went into hiding in Amsterdam, behind a bookcase in the building where her father worked.
19	Anne Frank kept a diary for two years which she was given as birthday present.
20	Anne Frank's father survived the Holocaust and arranged for her diary to be published.

**Year 7 - Food Technology Knowledge Organiser**

1	Units of measurement	Solids are usually weighed in grams and kilograms. Liquids are measured in litres and millilitres
2	Rubbing in method	'Rubbing in' is a technique where flour is rubbed into a fat. It is used to make short crust pastry, crumbles and scones.
3	Breakfast	Name used to describe the first meal of the day which breaks the over night fast.
4	Melting method	In the melting method <b>the fat and sugar are melted together</b> . The dry ingredients are sifted together, then folded into the wet mixture.
5	Eat well Guide	Current government guidelines in healthy eating in the Uk. The 5 food groups are: Fruit and Vegetables /Starchy Carbohydrates/Proteins/ Dairy and alternatives/ Oils and Spreads
6	Aldente	In Italy means ' to the bite'. Pasta should be tender but still firm to the bite, not mushy.

## School

A	School Subjects	
1	J'étudie ...	I study
2	Je n'étudie pas ...	I don't study
3	l'anglais	English
4	Les maths	Maths
5	Les sciences	Science
6	Le théâtre	Drama
7	Le dessin	Art
8	Le français	French
9	l'EPS/le sport	PE
10	Ma matière préférée	My favourite subject

B	Talking About Teachers	
1	Mon/Ma professeur de ...	My ... teacher
2	stricte/sévère	Strict
3	Sympa	Nice
4	Utile	Helpful
5	Il/Elle nous donne trop de devoirs	He/She gives us too much homework

C	Timetables & Times	
1	Tous les jours	Every day
2	À (neuf) heures ...	At (9) o'clock
3	... Et quart	Quarter past
4	... Et demie	Half past
5	... Moins le quart	Quarter to
6	Pendant	During
7	La récréation	Break

D	Different Ways of Asking Questions	
1	Tu aimes (les maths) ?	Do you like (maths)?
2	Est-ce que tu aimes (les maths) ?	Do you like (maths)?
3	Quelle est ta matière préférée ?	What is your favourite subject?
4	Pourquoi ?	Why?

## Year 7 French Knowledge Organiser

E	General Opinions	
1	Je dirais que	I would say that
2	Je pense que	I think that
3	Je crois que	I believe that
4	Selon ...	According to ...
5	J'ai horreur de ...	I hate ...
6	Je ne supporte pas	I can't stand
7	... m'intéresse	... interests me
8	... m'ennuie	... bores me
9	... m'embête	... annoys me

F	Connectives	
1	Par contre	However
2	C'est à dire	That is to say
3	Donc	So
4	Ainsi que	As well as
5	(Mal)heureusement	(Un)fortunately
6	Néanmoins	Nevertheless
7	En revanche	However
8	Car/Parce que	Because
9	Également	Equally
10	Malgré cela	Despite that
11	Sans doute	Without a doubt
12	Peut-être	Perhaps
13	Et	And
14	Mais	But
15	Cependant	However

G	Detail/Intensifiers	
1	Trop (de)	Too (many/much)
2	Beaucoup (de)	A lot (of)
3	Assez	Quite
4	Plutôt	Rather
5	Vraiment	Really
6	Extrêmement	Extremely
7	Très	Very

## Town

H	Introducing the Topic & Places in a Town	
1	Dans ma ville	In my town
2	Il y a	There is
3	Il n'y a pas de	There isn't
4	Un centre commercial	A shopping centre
5	Un centre de loisirs	A leisure centre
6	Un (super)marché	A (super)market
7	Un musée	A museum
8	Un cinéma	A cinema
9	Une piscine	A pool
10	Une mosquée	A mosque
11	Une église	A church
12	Une bibliothèque	A library

I	Activities	
1	On peut	You can
2	On ne peut pas	You can't
3	Aller	To go
4	Visiter	To visit
5	Tous les weekends	Every weekend

J	Directions	
1	Où est ... ?	Where is ... ?
2	Il faut aller ...	You have to go ...
3	à droite	To the right
4	À gauche	To the left
5	Tout-droit	Straight on
6	À côté de	Next to
7	Derrière	Behind
8	Devant	In front of

K	The Future	
1	Dans le futur	In the future
2	Je vais	I am going
3	Je voudrais	I would like
4	Habiter	To live
5	Ce sera	It will be

*Build knowledge and confidence to be a determined and competent linguist via an ambitious curriculum that builds on and develops prior knowledge*

**Year 7: Topic 2 Development**

1. Country classification	
Developed country	Normally has lots of money, many services and a high standard of living.
Developing country	Often quite poor compared to others, fewer services and a lower standard of living.
The Brandt line	An imaginary line dividing the world into developed and developing countries.

2. Measuring development	
Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita)	The total number of goods and services sold by a country, divided by its population.
Infant mortality	The number of babies that die per 1000 before their first birthday.
Life expectancy	The average age you are expected to live to in a country.
Literacy rate	The % of people that can read and write.
People per doctor	The number of people to one doctor.
Human Development Index	Combines GDP per capita, life expectancy and education.

3.		Factors influencing development	
Development		How rich or poor a country is compared with other areas.	
Factors which encourage development:		Factors which hinder development:	
1. A strong and stable government. 2. A large coastline for trade. 3. Availability of natural resources e.g. oil, coal, fertile soil etc. 4. A pleasant climate, ideal for growing crops.		1. Colonialism may have led to resources being exploited from the country. 2. The country is landlocked, making trade difficult. 3. Few natural resources to power industry. 4. A harsh climate, so cannot grow crops reliably.	
4.	What is aid?	5.	Aid - advantages/ disadvantages
Donor	A country that gives aid to another country.	Advantages	1. People learn new skills e.g. improved farming techniques; so become independent 2. Can save lives after a natural disaster e.g. supplying clean water, food and medicines. 3. Simple technology e.g. water pumps, are easy for the locals to maintain.
Recipient	A country which receives aid.		
Bilateral	International aid given by one country to another.		
Multi-lateral	Aid given by NGOs (Non-Government Organisations) like the Red Cross or Oxfam.		
Short term aid	Aid given to support a country following a crisis e.g. after an earthquake.	Disadvantages	1. Countries can become dependent upon aid, causing problems if it is removed. 2. Corrupt governments can sell the aid on, so it does not reach those in need. 3. The recipient can end up in debt if loans or deals are made.
Long term aid	Aid given over a prolonged period of time to support a country's development e.g. teaching farmers different farming techniques.		
6.		Fairtrade	
What it is:	Trade which involves giving producers in developing countries a fair price for their goods.		
Advantages		Disadvantages	
1. Farmers receive a fair and decent price. 2. Ensures good working conditions for farmers.		1. Non-Fairtrade farmers may lose out. 2. Sales can often be low as the price of Fairtrade goods can be high.	
7.		Case study: Tree aid	
Where?	In countries along the Sahel across northern Africa e.g. Mali.		
Features		Success	
1. Tree seeds given, so people can develop tree nurseries. 2. Bikes and donkey carts given.		1. Reliable food source e.g. cashew nuts. 2. Money made from the sale of cashew nuts can be used to send children to school.	

## Year 7: Topic 3 Rivers

1. The Hydrological cycle	
Precipitation	Water which falls from the sky in any form e.g., rain or snow
Hydrological cycle	The movement of water on, above and below the Earth's surface
Drainage density	The total length of all the streams in the basin divided by the total area of the basin
Mouth	Where a river ends its journey flowing into a sea or lake
Source	The area in which the river begins
Confluence	Where two rivers join
Watershed	The boundary between two drainage basins marked by a ridge of high land
Tributary	A smaller river that joins a larger river
Drainage basin	The area which is drained by a river and its tributaries
5. Transportation	
Solution	Dissolved material is carried by the river
Suspension	Material is light enough to be always held up by the river
Saltation	Material is bounced along the riverbed
Traction	Large boulders are rolled along the bottom of the riverbed

2. Drainage basin processes	
Surface storage	Water stored on the surface e.g. puddles
Surface run off	The movement of water over the surface of the land
Interception	When leaves on a tree stop water hitting the ground
Infiltration	The movement of water from the surface into the soil
Soil moisture	The storage of water in the soil
Throughflow	The movement of water through the soil back to the river
Percolation	The movement of water from the soil layer into the rock layer
Groundwater	The storage of water in the rock layer
Groundwater flow	The movement of water through the rock layer towards the river
6. River landforms	
Meander	A bend in the river
Gorge	A steep sided valley left behind when a waterfall retreats up stream.
Geology	Different rock types e.g. resistant rock such as igneous rock, and less resistant rock such as sedimentary rocks.
Floodplains	A large area of flat land which often floods
Levees	Raised banks around the river.
7. Causes of floods	
Impermeable	A rock or soil that does not allow water to pass through it.
Permeable	A rock or soil that allows water to pass through it
Saturated	When the ground is holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed.

3. River processes 1	
Long profile	A line which shows how a river changes as it moves from source to mouth
Vertical erosion	Erosion which takes place downwards into the land
Lateral erosion	When erosion moves across the land, causing the bends of meanders to widen.
Deposition	When a river loses energy so drops its load.
4. Erosion	
River load	The material which the river is transporting.
River velocity	The speed at which water moves through the river channel.
River transportation	The movement of material by the river.
Hydraulic action	The sheer force of the water causing the bed and banks to erode
Abrasion	Material carried by the river scrapes along the riverbed and banks, making them wider and deeper
Attrition	Eroded material carried by the river hits into each other and breaks into smaller pieces
Solution	The acids in the water cause erosion to the riverbed and banks
8. Managing floods	
Hard engineering	Human made structures that help to reduce the flood risk.
Soft engineering	Adaptations that work with nature to reduce the flood risk.
Afforestation	The process of planting trees
Insurance	A guarantee of compensation for specified loss/ damage in return for a payment for the cover.



Year 7: Topic 4 World of work	
1.	Employment structures
Primary employment	Collecting raw materials, e.g. farming, fishing and mining.
Secondary employment	Manufacturing of goods from raw materials, e.g. car manufacturing.
Tertiary employment	Providing a service, e.g. doctors, shop assistants and teachers.
Quaternary employment	Jobs in high tech research e.g. chemicals
Mechanisation	The use of machinery for example in farming modern technology means that they now have tractors and harvesters so less workers are needed.
Imports	Goods brought into a country.
Exports	Sending goods to another country for sale.
2.	Industries
Raw materials	Natural resources that are used to make things.
Footloose	Industries which are not tied to a location due to natural resources or transport links.
Subsidies	Money given by a government to help an industry keep down the cost of exports.
Science Park	An area devoted to scientific research or the development of science-based or technological industries.
Greenfield land	Land that has not been built on before
Post industrial	When secondary industries decline

3	Impact of industry	
Habitats		The natural environment (home) of plants and animals.
Aquatic life		Any type of species that inhabits the freshwater or marine environment (oceans, seas etc.).
Visual pollution		The impacts of pollution that ruin a view.
Air pollution		The impact of pollution on the air
Noise pollution		Harmful or annoying levels of noise
4.	Tourism	
Consumer spending		The total money spent on final goods and services by individuals and households for personal use and enjoyment.
Holiday		Where someone visits an area for fun
Positive multiplier effect		The introduction of a new industry in an area also encourages growth in other industrial sectors, leading to further growth.
Life expectancy		The average age you are expected to live to in a country.
Disposable income		Extra money which people have left over after paying for essentials like food.
5.	The Butler Model	
Mass tourism		A form of <b>tourism</b> that involves tens of thousands of people going to the same resort often at the same time of year.
Tourism stagnation		The effect of falling <b>tourism</b> if a resort goes out of fashion leading to economic decline.

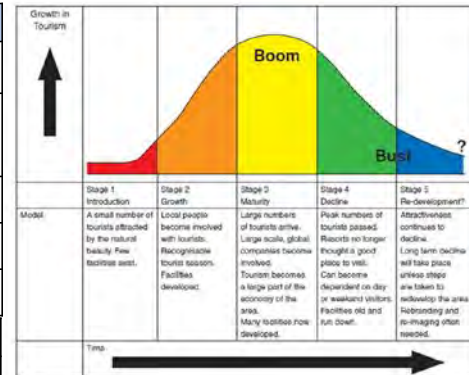


Figure 1. The Butler Model

5.	Ecotourism	
Ecotourism		A sustainable form of tourism aimed at protecting the environment and local cultures. Also called 'green tourism.'
Sustainability		Has futurity (will last a long time) and creates social, economic (money) and environmental benefits for the area.
National reserve		An area of land that is protected and managed in order to <b>preserve</b> a particular type of habitat



## Year: 7 - Knowledge Organiser

### Topic: Medieval Religious Change



#### Areas of our study

1. Importance of the Church
2. Role of the Church
3. Church Organisation
4. Doom Paintings
5. Daily Life of a Monk
6. The Islamic Empire
7. Islamic vs European Medicine
8. Why go on a Crusade
9. The First Crusade
10. Impact of the Crusades
11. Richard vs Saladin

#### Hungry for more?

##### Life of a Medieval Monk

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ewbjWSA VDU>

##### Islamic Golden Age

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WVM1xEdp83Q>

##### Why did the Crusades Fail?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QwTff QY3AFY>

Also go to the LRC and ask for books on this topic.

#### Key Words – Individuals – Religious Change

<b>The Pope</b>	Head of the Catholic Church
<b>Religion</b>	Medieval people were very Religious
<b>Economic</b>	To do with money
<b>Religious</b>	To do with the church
<b>Monastery</b>	Religious building where Monks/Nuns provided Education/Medical care
<b>Cathedral</b>	Large churches that are found in cities and not towns
<b>PEEL</b>	Point- Evidence- Explanation - Link
<b>Supernatural</b>	Things that we cannot prove but many people believe are true.
<b>Bishop</b>	A high level church official, below an archbishop and above a priest
<b>Abbot</b>	Head of a monastery
<b>Monk</b>	A religious person that has devoted themselves to god and lives in a monastery
<b>Islam</b>	The religion that is followed by Muslims
<b>Crusade</b>	Religious War
<b>Malaria</b>	A deadly disease that is spread by a mosquito like bug
<b>Jerusalem</b>	Very holy city that is important to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
<b>Richard I</b>	The Lion Heart – King during the First Crusade
<b>Saladin</b>	(Salah al-Din) The Sultan or leader of Egypt and Syria who launched a campaign to retake Jerusalem during the Crusades
<b>Political</b>	Having to do with power and government



Figure 1: Winchester Cathedral - Norman



Figure 2: Richard and Saladin at Ascalon

#### Key Assessment

The Importance of the Church

#### Key dates – Medieval Religious Change

AD 762	Baghdad built as the capital of the Islamic World
AD 1066	Edward the Confessor Dies
AD 1066	Norman Invasion
AD 1095	Crusades begin – The First Crusade
AD 1147	Second Crusade
AD 1189	Third Crusade – Richard vs Saladin
AD 1347	Population of Europe is around 72 million
AD 1348	Black Death hits England
AD 1352	Population of Europe after Black Death = 50 Million
AD 1517	Protestant Reformation begins – Martin Luther
AD 1533	Henry VIII – Breaks with the Catholic Church and creates the Church of England with the King at its head

#### How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?

Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?

Can you spell them? Can you define them?

## History - Knowledge Organiser

## Y7 - Challenges to Medieval Monarchs

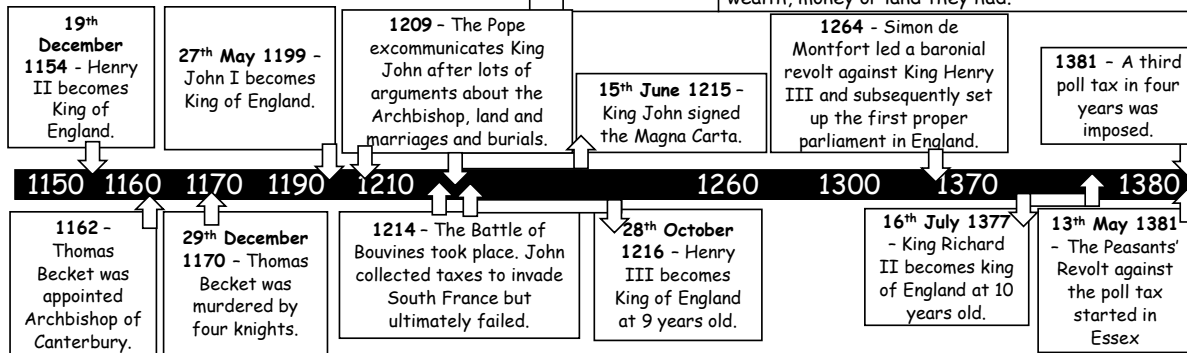
## Key Monarchs

1	Henry II	King of England from 1154 - 1189 - known to quarrel with The Catholic Church and is linked to the death of Thomas Becket.
2	King John I	King of England from 1199 - 1216 - barons rebelled against him and he was forced to sign a document (Magna Carta) limiting royal power.
3	Henry III	King of England from 1216 - 1272 - King John's son. He was captured by Simon De Montfort during a civil war and but made king again after he was killed.
4	Richard II	King of England from 1377-1399 - Introduced a poll tax and the peasants revolted against him.

## Key terms

## Definition

1	Monarch	A king or queen. Sometimes called an emperor or 'sovereign head of state'.
2	Barons	Below the monarch in The Feudal System. A person who held lands or property from the monarch - sometimes advises the monarch.
3	Bishop	A senior member of The Christian Church (clergy).
4	Archbishop	The chief bishop responsible for a large district.
5	Revolt/rebel	To fight against people in charge.
6	Magna Carta	A document that gave certain rights to the English people. King John of England agreed to it on June 15, 1215. It said that the king must follow the law.
7	Pope	The head of The Roman Catholic Church.
8	Excommunicate	Officially exclude (someone) from The Church. Not allowed to take part in ceremonies (eg christenings, weddings and funerals) or services.
9	Peasants	A poor farm worker of low social status.
10	Poll Tax	A tax imposed on every adult, no matter how much wealth, money or land they had.



## Can I write in paragraphs?

### The **TIPTOP** rule

You move onto a new paragraph when you change **t**ime, **p**lace, **t**opic or **p**erson.

1. I always start an essay with an introduction which addresses the question.
2. I finish an essay with a conclusion to summarise the main points of my argument and to address the question again.
3. I use connectives in each paragraph to link my ideas and to put them in a logical order.

Furthermore  
Whereas  
Nevertheless  
Alternatively  
Consequently

But  
Since  
Yet  
Therefore  
Besides

Meanwhile  
Nonetheless  
However  
Although  
Moreover

## Have I used the correct grammar?

*I am aware that I must use language that is appropriate to my reader.*

- ◆ No **slang** that lesson was ~~baagial~~
- ◆ No **informal language** I'm ~~gonna~~ do my homework now

### ◆ Other things to consider:

- ✓ I am clear about the purpose of this piece of writing
- ✓ I know who my audience is
- ✓ I will use a suitable layout and text type

## I am proud of my work because...

- I have written clearly so that my reader can understand my writing easily.
- I have checked my **spelling** and corrected any errors.
- I have used full sentences with a subject and a verb.
- I have used correct **punctuation** and **grammar**.
- I have paragraphed my work using **TIPTOP**.
- My writing is suitable for the person I am writing for

## Can I spell familiar words accurately?

### Common contractions

**We must use an apostrophe to replace any letter(s) we have left out.**

11 o'clock  
Aren't  
Can't  
Couldn't  
Didn't  
Doesn't  
Don't  
Hadn't  
Hasn't  
Haven't  
He'd  
He'll  
He's  
How'd  
How's

I'd  
I'll  
I'm  
Isn't  
It'd  
It'll  
It's  
Mightn't  
Mustn't  
She'd  
She'll  
She's  
Shouldn't  
They'd  
They'll

We'd  
We'll  
We're  
Weren't  
What's  
When's  
Where's  
Where's  
Who'd  
Who'll  
Who's  
Why'd  
Why'll  
Why's

## Can I use different sentence types?

**Simple sentences:** contains a subject and a verb and can contain an object

- Sarah likes to read in the library.
- Tom enjoys reading at home.

**Compound sentences:** joins two simple sentences using the connectives: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.**

- Sarah likes to read in the library but Tom prefers to read at home.

**Complex sentences:** A complex sentence contains a conjunction such as **because, since, after, although, or when**.

- Because Robert felt tired, he only studied for an hour.
- Although the rain had stopped, the pitch was still water-logged.
- Paul enjoys Music, however, he is more proficient in Art.

### Homophones

**I have checked that I have not mixed up my homophones.**

affect/effect  
bare/bear  
brake/break  
buy/by  
grate/great  
hair/hare  
hole/whole  
hour/our  
knight/night  
know/no  
meat/meet

one/won  
passed/past  
peace/piece  
practice (n)/practise (v)  
read/red  
sea/see  
sight/site  
to/too/two  
wait/weight  
weak/week  
wear/where  
witch/which

**Basics:**

- ❑ Every sentence must start with a capital letter.
- ❑ Every sentence must finish with some form of punctuation: .?!
  - ❑ Proper nouns need capital letters. These are **unique** people, places or things e.g. there are many cities so 'city' doesn't take a capital letter. However there is only one London, therefore it takes a capital letter.
- ❑ When writing titles of works such as books, films or plays:
  - Capitalise the first word
  - Capitalise any main/important words
  - Don't capitalise minor words such as 'and', 'of' or 'the' e.g. The Sound of Music, The Wizard of Oz, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire
- ❑ When writing speech:
  - ✓ Go to a new line when a different person speaks e.g. "Good morning" said the Headteacher. "It's the afternoon!" replied the student.
  - ✓ Each person's speech is marked with speech marks e.g. "Walk on the left" said Mr Mathews.

**Can I spell accurately?**

1. Sound out the word
2. Think about how it looks
3. Think about a similar word
4. Is there a memory sentence for this word? (e.g. big elephants cannot always use small exits)
5. Find the word in a list –
  - Key words list
  - Frequently used words list
  - Your own word bank
7. Ask a friend or teacher
8. To learn it: look, cover, write, check
9. Once you've solved it, add the correct spelling to your own word bank.

**Can I use punctuation?****The Apostrophe**

I always aim to use apostrophes correctly.

There are two main reasons why we use **apostrophes**: for possession and to replace a letter or letters

**Note: Apostrophes are NEVER used to denote plurals**

Full stop	.	indicates that a sentence has finished
Comma	,	indicates a slight pause in a sentence, separates clauses in a complex sentence and items in a list
Question mark	?	goes at the end of a question
Exclamation mark	!	goes at the end of a dramatic sentence to show surprise or shock
Apostrophe	'	shows that letter(s) have been left out or indicates possession
Speech marks	" "	indicate direct speech, the exact words spoken or being quoted
Colon	:	introduces a list, a statement or a quote in a sentence
Semicolon	;	separates two sentences that are related and of equal importance
Dash / hyphen	-	separates extra information from the main clause by holding words apart
Brackets	( )	can be used like dashes, they separate off extra information from the main clause
Ellipsis	...	to show a passage of time, to hook the reader in and create suspense

**Apostrophe for Possession**

(To show that something belongs to another)

If a single thing/person owns anything, add an apostrophe + 's'.

- The dog's bone
  - The boy's homework
  - Jones's bakery
  - Yesterday's lesson
- However, if it is plural (more than one), an apostrophe comes after the 's'.
- The dogs' bones
  - The boys' homework
  - Joneses' bakeries (lots of Jones families)
  - Many websites' content is educational

**There/ their/ they're**

**Note:** special care must be taken over the use of **there**, **their** and **they're** as they sound the same but are used quite differently:

- ❖ **There** shows position *Your seat is over there*
- ❖ **Their** shows that **'they' own something** Their blazers are navy blue
- ❖ **They're** is short for **they are** as in *They're revising every day*

**Its**

**Note:** **its**, which shows that something owns something (like our, his etc), **does not** take an apostrophe: *the dog ate its bone and we ate our dinner*

**Your/ you're**

**Note:** special care must be taken over the use of **your** and **you're** as they sound the same but are used quite differently:

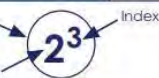
- ❖ **Your** is possessive as in *this is your pen*
- ❖ **You're** is short for **you are** as in *you're coming over to my house*

**Y7 Mathematics** – An ambitious curriculum, rich in skills and knowledge, which prepares you to be future leaders through your learning of problem-solving.

KPI 7.08-7.11 Fractions			
1) Fraction	Part of a whole. The result of dividing one integer by a second (non-zero) integer.	$\frac{3}{4}$ <p><b>Numerator</b> How many equal parts do you have?</p> <p><b>Denominator</b> How many equal parts is the whole divided into?</p>	
2) Proper fraction	The numerator is smaller than the denominator e.g. $\frac{5}{6}$	3) Improper fraction	The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator e.g. $\frac{11}{8}$
4) Mixed number	A whole number combined with a fraction. e.g. $2\frac{1}{3}$	5) Simplify a fraction	Divide both the numerator and the denominator of the fraction by their HCF. $\frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$
6) Writing one number as a fraction of another	Write £15 as a fraction of £25. $\frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5}$	7) Equivalent fractions	Fractions which have the same value. The numerator and the denominator can be multiplied or divided by the same number. E.g. Fractions equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$ : $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{10}$ , $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{9}{15}$ , $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{20}$ , $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{30}{50}$
8) Convert an integer to a fraction	Whole numbers are an integer with a denominator of 1.	9) Converting an improper fraction to a mixed number	Divide the numerator by the denominator. Write down the whole number of the answer and the remainder as the numerator of the fraction. The denominator of the mixed number is the same as the denominator of the improper fraction. $3 = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{15}{5}$
10) Converting a mixed number to an improper fraction	Change the whole number into a fraction (same denominator) and add on the fraction part.	11) Add/Subtract fractions	Make the denominators the same (find the LCM). Use equivalent fractions to change each fraction to the common denominator. Add/subtract the numerators only. $2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$ $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{10}{35} + \frac{14}{35} = \frac{24}{35}$
12) Order fractions	Find the lowest common denominator. Write equivalent fractions with the LCD. Order from the smallest to largest numerator. Rewrite original fractions in the new order.	13) Convert fractions to decimals	Use short division. E.g. to convert $\frac{3}{8}$ to a decimal: $0.375$ $8 \overline{) 3.000}$
		14) Fractions of an amount	We divide the amount by the denominator and then multiply the result by the numerator. E.g. $\frac{2}{7}$ of 35: $35 \div 7 = 5$ , $2 \times 5 = 10$



## KPI 7.12 Order of Operations

1) Operation	A rule for combining numbers + - × ÷	2) Evaluate	To work out the value of.
3) Index notation	<p>The <b>index</b> tells us how many times the <b>base</b> is being multiplied by itself.</p> <p>The plural of index is indices.</p>	<p>Power</p> <p>Index</p>  <p>Base</p>	
4) Order of operations	<p><b>B</b> = Brackets                      <b>DM</b> = Division and Multiplication <b>I</b> = Indices and Roots        <b>AS</b> = Addition and Subtraction</p>		
	<p>If we have a calculation with addition or subtraction only then we calculate from left to right.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>18 - 10 + 2</math> <math>8 + 2</math> <math>10</math></p>	<p>If we have a calculation with multiplication or division only then go from left to right.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>8 \times 5 \div 4 \times 10</math> <math>8 \times 5 \div 4 \times 10</math> <math>40 \div 4 \times 10</math> <math>10 \times 10 = 100</math></p>	

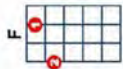
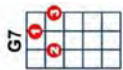
## KPI 7.13 Basic Rules of Algebra

1) $2a$	$2 \times a$	2) $ab$	$a \times b$
3) $a^2$	$a \times a$	4) $3a^2$	$3 \times a \times a$
5) $a$ subtracted from $b$	$b - a$	6) $a$ less than $b$	$b - a$
7) $a$ subtract $b$	$a - b$	8) $a$ reduced by $b$	$a - b$
9) $a$ divided by $b$	$\frac{a}{b}$	10) $b$ divided by $a$	$\frac{b}{a}$
11) 4 times smaller than $a$	$\frac{a}{4}$	12) 4 times larger than $a$	$4 \times a \rightarrow 4a$
13) 5th power of $a$	$a^5$	14) Variable	A letter used to represent any number.
15) Coefficient	The number to the left of the variable. This is the value that we multiply the variable by. $4x \rightarrow$ The coefficient of $x$ is 4. $x \rightarrow$ The coefficient of $x$ is 1.	16) Term	A single number, variable or numbers and variables multiplied together.
17) Expression	A mathematical statement which contains one or more terms combined with addition and/or subtraction signs E.g. $4x + 3y$ .	18) Collecting like terms	Combining the like terms in an expression. $7x + 3y - 2x$ is simplified to $5x + 3y$ .

## KPI 7.14 Expand and Factorise

1) Expand	Multiply out the bracket(s) in the expression. E.g. $3(5x + 7) = 15x + 21$	2) Factorise	Identify the HCF and rewrite the expression with brackets. E.g. $6x^2 + 9x = 3x(2x + 3)$
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## Ukulele - Year 7

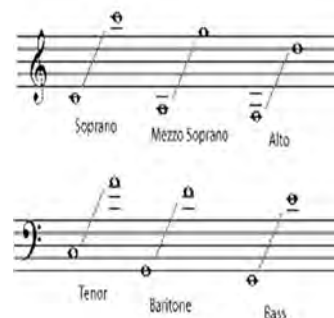


Word	Definition
1.Tuning peg	The pegs used to make the strings higher or lower in pitch
2.Fret	The space where a musician places their finger on the neck to change the pitch.
3.Chord	3 or more different notes played at the same time.
4.G C E A	The name of the 4 strings on the ukulele
5.Rhythm	A pattern of long or short notes.
6.Strum	Using a plectrum or the fingernails to brush up and down the strings to make the sound.
7.Fingerpicking	Using the fingers to pluck the strings
8.Plectrum	A small triangle shape made of plastic, wood metal used to strum or pluck the strings.
9.Tablature	Music notation designed for ukulele, guitar and Bass guitar.
10.Chord box	A diagram of a chord showing a musician where to place their fingers on the frets to make a chord.
11.Dynamics	The volume of the notes being performed
12.Texture	How thick or thin the music is.
13.Pitch	High or low
14.Major chord	A pleasant and happy sounding chord.
15.Minor Chord	A darker and sombre sounding chord.



**Singing - Year 7**

Word	Definition
1.Pitch	High or low
2.SATB	Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass, the full range of pitch used by female and male singers.
3.Soprano	The highest range in singing, A high female (or young boy's) voice.
4.Alto	The second highest vocal range. A low female (or young boy's) voice.
5.Tenor	The third highest range in singing. A high (adult) male voice
6.Bass	The lowest singing range, voiced by males.
7.Falsetto	a method of voice production used by male singers, especially tenors, to sing notes higher than their normal range
8.A Capella	Performing a piece of music using only the voice (no instruments).
9.Choir	A group of singers performing together.
10.Harmony	Two or more sounds sung or played at the same time.
11.Dynamics	The volume of the notes being performed
12.Texture	How thick or thin the music is.
13.Round	In music, a round is a form of composition featuring multiple performers playing the same melody but starting at different intervals.



**Art:**

- ☐ To further develop my idea, I could...
- ☐ In my opinion...
- ☐ I have taken inspiration from...

**Maths:**

- ☐ ... is incorrect because...
- ☐ Another way to work this out is...
- ☐ The mistake is that...

**Science:**

- ☐ I can conclude from the data that ... as ... increases/decreases, ... increases/decreases.
- ☐ The pattern the data shows is...
- ☐ One key fact from the topic was...

**History:**

- ☐ This links to my next point because...
- ☐ The source is a...
- ☐ The source was made in...

**Generic:**

**You can use these in any lesson:**

- ☐ I think...
- ☐ In my opinion...
- ☐ I agree/disagree with ... because...
- ☐ The answer is ... because...
- ☐ Another way of looking at this is...
- ☐ My first/second/third example is ....

**Technology:**

- ☐ The design could do with...
- ☐ Aspects I found difficult were...
- ☐ If I were to do this again I would...

**PE:**

- ☐ This is a strength because...
- ☐ This is a weakness because...
- ☐ I conclude...

**Music:**

- ☐ As I listened to the music, I felt...
- ☐ This sounds like...
- ☐ I would suggest they... to improve their performance

**IT:**

- ☐ I agree/disagree with... because...
- ☐ The answer is ... because...
- ☐ I could have improved my work by...

**Geography:**

- ☐ An example of this is...
- ☐ This means that... One positive/negative reason is...
- ☐ Overall, I believe that... The evidence in the figure/source is...

**EAL:**

- ☐ I like... because...
- ☐ I don't like... because...
- ☐ I think...

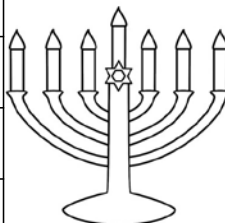
**English:**

- ☐ The writer first establishes the idea that ... when he/she chooses to focus on ...
- ☐ It is clear that...
- ☐ This is established/reinforced/developed through the writer's use of...

**Religious Education**

Beliefs		
1	Judaism	An ethnic religion made up of the collective religious, cultural, and legal tradition and civilization of the Jewish people.
2	Monotheism	The belief in one God.
3	Torah	The law of God as revealed to Moses and recorded in the first five books of the Hebrew scriptures.
4	Tanakh	The Jewish Scriptures comprising the books of law, the prophets, and collected writings.

Persecution		
1	Anti-Semitism	Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.
2	Jewish Deicide	The anti-Semitic belief that the Jewish people were collectively responsible for the death of Jesus.
3	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression.
4	Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group.
5	Holocaust (Shoah)	The genocide of European Jews during WWII, committed by the Nazis, killing six million Jewish people.
6	Holocaust Memorial Day	Holocaust Memorial Day is a national commemoration day in the United Kingdom dedicated to the remembrance of the Jews and others who suffered in the Holocaust, under Nazi persecution.

**Term 2 - Judaism**

Practises		
1	Talmud	The body of Jewish civil and ceremonial law and legend.
2	Orthodox Judaism	A major branch within Judaism which teaches strict following of Jewish law and its traditional observances.
3	Reform Judaism	A branch of Judaism which has reformed or abandoned aspects of Orthodox Jewish worship and ritual in an attempt to adapt to modern life.
4	Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship
5	The Western Wall	The holiest site where Jews are allowed to pray, behind it lies the foundation stone.
6	The Foundation Stone	In traditional Jewish sources, it is considered the place from which the creation of the world began.
7	Shabbat	The Jewish day of rest.
8	Pesach (Passover)	Jewish celebration which remembers the Hebrews' freedom from slavery in Egypt.
9	Seder	A Jewish ritual service and ceremonial dinner for the first night or first two nights of Passover.
10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	The holiest day of the year where Jews spend most of the day in the Synagogue.

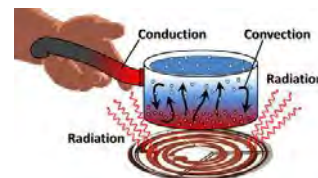
## Knowledge Organisers – Year 7 Resistant Materials




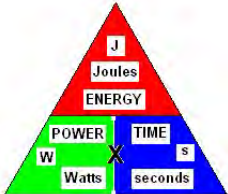
Areas of Assessment	
1. Explore	Understanding, contexts, users and purpose
2. Design	Generating, developing, modelling, and communicating ideas
3. Realise	Planning and sequencing, modelling, prototyping
4. Evaluate	Own ideas and products, other products, prolific designers
5. Technical Knowledge	Making products work
6. Communication	Presenting and sharing ideas






Project	
Word	Meaning
1. Health & Safety	Ensuring that risk is reduced when completing activities
2. PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
3. Marking Out	Transferring a design or pattern on to a work piece
4. Tri Square	A woodworking tool used for marking out or checking 90° angles.
5. Accurate	Quality of measurement and making. Being precise.
6. Softwood	Timber that has been cut from a coniferous or evergreen tree. These have leaves shaped like needles
7. Vice	Tool used for holding wood in place whilst cutting or planning.
8. Tenon Saw	Short, stiff blade which is designed for accurate, straight cuts in wood
9. Waste	Scrap pieces left over after cutting
10. Pillar Drill	A freestanding machine used to make holes in different materials
11. Acrylic	A thermoplastic which is made from a chemical reaction
12. Plywood	A type of manufactured board with glued together layers
13. M.D.F	Medium Density Fibreboard. A type of manufactured board made from small fibres of wood combined with resin and compressed.
14. Belt Sander	A Sander used in the shaping and finishing of wood.
15. Line Bending	This is a process used to bend thermoplastics in a straight line






**Science Year 7 Knowledge organiser - Science**

Energy		
1	Key word Energy stores (eight types)	Definition Chemical, thermal, elastic, potential, electrostatic, nuclear, gravitational potential, kinetic and magnetic.
2	Types of energy pathways	Heating, Lighting, sound, electrical and doing work (forces).
3	Efficiency	Using less energy to perform the same task – that is, eliminating energy waste.
4	Conservation	The law of conservation of energy states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant; it is said to be conserved over time.
5	Energy transfer	The conversion of one form of energy into another.
6	Conduction	Heat transfer from particle to particle by contact.
7	Convection	Transfer of energy by rising hot air or liquids.
8	Radiation	Heat transfer by a wave
9	Insulator	A substance that reduces energy and transfer of heat.



10	Emit	To give out e.g. to give out heat.	
11	Watt	A measurement of power describing the rate at which electricity is being used in a specific moment.	
12	Joules	A measure of the capacity to do work or generate heat. It is equal to the work done by a force of one newton acting through one meter.	
13	Electricity	Electricity is measured in units of power called Watts.	
14	Energy used	Energy = Power x Time	

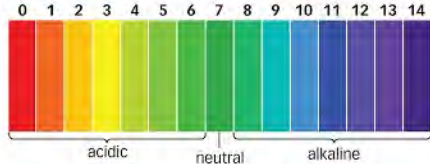

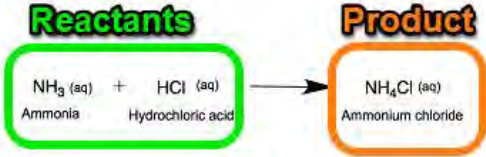

15	Food energy	This is defined as the energy released from carbohydrates, fats, proteins and other organic compounds.			
16	Fossils	A fossil is any preserved remains, impression, or trace of any once-living thing from a past geological age.			
17	Coal	Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock, formed as rock strata called coal seams.			
18	Oil	Oil is a fossil fuel that has been formed from a large amount tiny plants and animals such as algae and zooplankton.			
19	Gas	Gases are air-like substances that can move around freely or they might flow to fit a container.			


20	Renewable energy	Renewable energy is energy that is collected from renewable resources.			
21	Solar power	Solar cells generate electricity from sunlight.			
22	Wind power	Electricity is generated when the wind turns the turbines.			
23	Tidal power	Power is generated using moving water.			
24	Geothermal power	Water is pumped down pipes to hot rocks.			

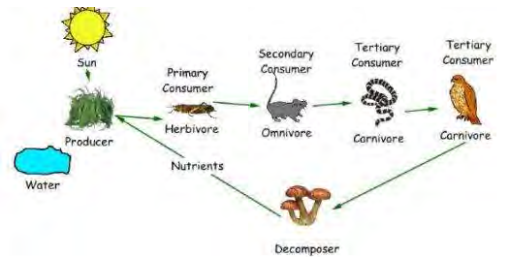
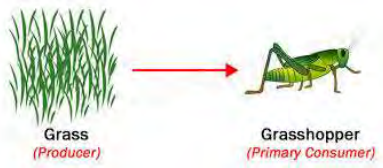




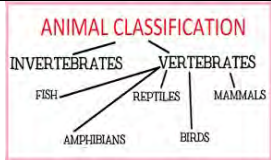

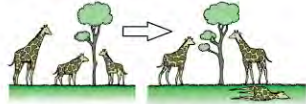
25	Biomass	Biomass fuels come from living things.	
26	Hydroelectric power	Dams and the use of gravitational potential energy.	




Chemical Reactions			
Key word	Definition		
1	Chemical reaction	A process in which one or more substances, the reactants, are converted to one or more different substances, the products.	<p><math>2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}</math></p>
2	Conservation of mass	According to the law of conservation of matter, matter is neither created nor destroyed, so we must have the same number and type of atoms after the chemical change as were present before the chemical change.	
3	Oxidation	Oxidation is the loss of electrons during a reaction by a molecule, atom, or ion.	<p>Reducing agent      Oxidizing agent</p> <p>X loses electrons      Y gains electrons</p> <p>X is oxidized by Y (becomes more positive)      Y is reduced by X (becomes more negative)</p>
4	Reduction	Reduction is the loss of an oxygen atom from a molecule or the gaining of one or more electrons.	





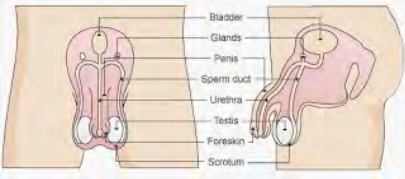
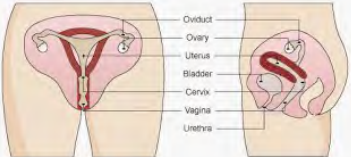
5	Acids	An acid is a molecule or ion capable of donating a proton (hydrogen ion $H^+$ ).	
6	Alkalis	Alkalis contain lots of hydroxide ions, symbol $OH^-$ .	
7	Neutral	Water is neutral because the number of hydrogen ions is equal to the number of hydroxide ions.	
8	Hazard	A hazard is something that can cause harm.	
9	Universal indicator	A universal indicator is a pH indicator made of a solution of several compounds that exhibits several smooth colour changes over a wide range of pH values to indicate the acidity or alkalinity of solutions.	
10	pH Scale	The pH scale measures how acidic or alkali a substance is. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic. A pH greater than 7 is alkaline.	
11	Reactants	A substance that takes part in and undergoes change during a reaction.	
12	Products	Products are the species formed from chemical reactions.	
13	Neutralisation	A neutralization reaction is when an acid and a base react to form water and a salt.	
14	Indicator	Any substance that gives a visible sign, usually by a colour change, of the presence or absence of a threshold concentration of a chemical species, such as an acid or an alkali in a solution.	



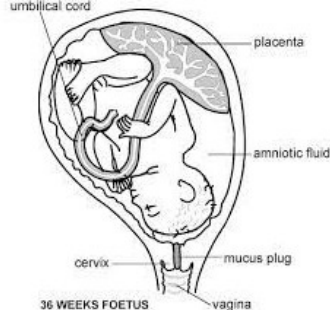
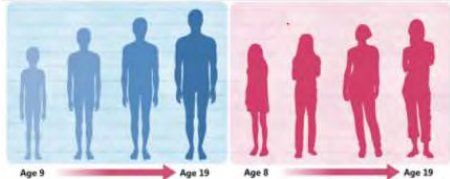
15	Antacids	Antacids are over the counter (OTC) medications that help neutralize stomach acid.	
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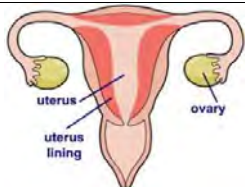
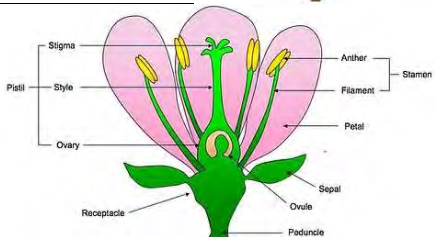


Ecology			
	Key word	Definition	
1	Food webs	Food webs show how plants and animals are connected in many ways. The arrow points from the organism being eaten to the organism that eats it.	
2	Food chains	A food chain only follows just one path as animals find food. e.g. A hawk eats a snake, which has eaten a frog, which has eaten a grasshopper, which has eaten grass.	
3	Producers	Organisms that make their own organic nutrients (food) - usually using energy from sunlight. Green plants make their food by photosynthesis.	
4	Consumers	The other organisms in a food chain are consumers, because they all get their energy by consuming other organisms.	

5	Ecosystem	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.	
6	Sampling	A process used to estimate population size. In this procedure, the organisms in a few small areas are counted and projected to the entire area.	
7	Classification	The classification of species allows the subdivision of living organisms into smaller and more specialised groups.	
8	Adaptation	A characteristic of an organism that improves its chances of surviving and/or reproducing. An organism's adaptations are a result of the genes the organism inherits from its parents.	
9	Natural selection	A process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment, or competition between organisms, for the species to survive.	 Natural Selection in action

10	Evolution	This is change in the heritable characteristics of biological populations over successive generations.	
11	Extinction	This is the cessation of existence of a species reducing biodiversity.	
12	Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.	

Reproduction			
	Key word	Definition	
1	Reproduce	Reproduction (or procreation or breeding) is the biological process by which new individual organisms – "offspring" – are produced from their "parents".	
2	Adaptation	The process by which a species becomes fitted to its environment; it is the result of natural selection acting over several generations.	
3	Egg cell	Female sex cell.	
4	Sperm cell	Male sex cell.	
5	Testes	Part of the male reproductive system that makes the sperm cells.	
6	Penis	Part of the male reproductive system which carry sperm cells out of the body.	
7	Ovary	Part of the female reproductive system that makes the egg cells.	
8	Oviduct	Part of the female reproductive system that connects the ovary to the uterus.	
9	Uterus	Part of the female reproductive system where the foetus develops before birth.	

10	Fertilisation	Fertilisation is the process in which gametes (an egg and sperm) fuse to form a zygote. The egg and sperm each contain one set of chromosomes.	
11	Foetus	An unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal, in particular an unborn human more than eight weeks after conception.	
12	Gestation	The time it takes for a foetus develop in the uterus.	 <p>36 WEEKS FOETUS</p>
13	Placenta	An organ responsible for providing oxygen and nutrients, and removing waste substances.	
14	Puberty	Puberty is the time in life when a boy or girl becomes sexually mature. It is a process that usually happens between ages 10 and 14 for girls and ages 12 and 16 for boys.	

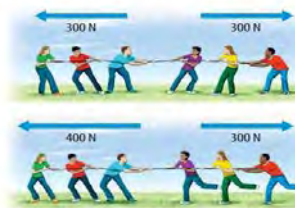
15	Menstruation	Menstruation — aka having your period — is when blood and tissue from your uterus comes out of your vagina. It usually happens every month.	
16	Ovule	A part of a flower which contains the female seed cell, and after pollination becomes the seed.	
17	Pollen grain	The male sex cell.	
18	Pollination	When the pollen grain from the anther lands on the stigma.	
19	Seed	Is formed from the pollen grain and ovule and can grow into a new plant.	
20	Species	Is a group of similar organisms that can breed with one another to produce fertile offspring.	
21	Sexual reproduction	The production of offspring after fertilisation by the sex cells.	



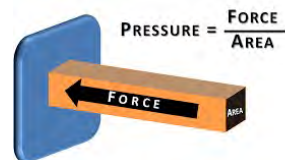
Forces		
	<b>Key word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1	Force	A push or a pull that occurs when two objects interact.
2	Measuring forces	We can measure the size of a force using a newton meter.
3	Units	The units used to measure a force are newtons.
4	Resolution	The smallest possible measurement a piece of measuring equipment can measure.
5	Balanced forces	The opposing forces are equal.
6	Unbalanced forces	The forces acting in one direction are bigger than those acting in the opposite direction.
7	Resultant forces	The difference between the two opposing forces.
8	Gravity	Gravity is the force of attraction between pairs of objects.
9	Newton	The newton (symbol: N) is the International System of Units (SI) derived unit of force.
10	Gravitational field	All objects have a gravitational field around them.



### Balanced and Unbalanced Forces



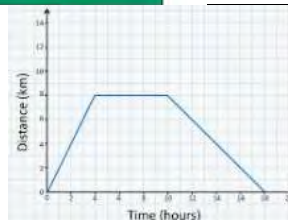
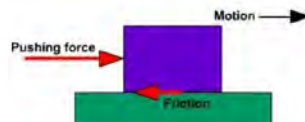
11	Weight	The force of gravity pulling on every kg of mass. It is measured in Newtons (N). We can calculate weight by using $W = m \times g$
12	Mass	A measure of how much matter an object is made up of. It is measured in kilograms (kg).
13	Gravitational field strength(of Earth)	10N/kg
14	Pressure	Pressure is how spread out a force is over an area.
15	Force	Force = Pressure x Area
16	Area	Area = Force ÷ Pressure
17	Speed	Speed is a measure of how quickly an object travels in a given distance.
18	Velocity	The same as speed, but tells us the direction we are travelling in as well (i.e. forwards or backwards).
19	Friction	The resistance to motion of one object moving relative to another.
20	Speed	Speed = distance ÷ time
21	Distance-time graph	This shows how far an object has travelled in a given time.



$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$



**Knowledge Organisers – Textiles Year 7**

<b>Areas of Assessment</b>	
1. Explore	Understanding, contexts, users and purpose
2. Design	Generating, developing, modelling, and communicating ideas
3. Realise	Planning and sequencing, modelling, prototyping
4. Evaluate	Own ideas and products, other products, prolific designers
5. Technical Knowledge	Making products work
6. Communication	Presenting and sharing ideas

<b>Soft Sculpture Project</b>	
<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1. Thread	A long, thin strand of cotton, nylon, or other fibres used in sewing or weaving.
2. Needles	A very fine slender piece of polished metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing.
3. Scissors	A cutting instrument having two blades whose cutting edges slide past each other.
4. Pins	Pins are used for temporary joining.
5. Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres.
6. Stitches	A stitch is a single turn or loop of thread, or yarn. Stitches are the fundamental elements of sewing, knitting, embroidery, crochet, and needle lacemaking, whether by hand or machine.
7. Design Process	The Design Process is an approach for breaking down a large project into manageable chunks.
8. Foot Pedal	When you use a sewing machine, you push the pedal with your foot to make the needle move up and down.
9. Sewing machine	A machine with a mechanically driven needle for sewing or stitching cloth.
11. Ironing	Ironing is the use of a machine, usually a heated tool (an iron), to remove wrinkles from fabric.
12. Presser foot	The footplate of a sewing machine which holds the material down on to the part which feeds it under the needle.
13. Balance wheel	The balance wheel is most often used to sink the needle before you start a seam, or to raise the needle once you have finished a seam.
14. Bobbin case	A bobbin case holds your sewing machine's bobbin into place and guides the bobbin thread to the appropriate position for the sewing machine.
15. Seam Allowance	Seam allowance refers to the area between the stitching and raw, cut edge of the fabric.
16. Pattern	In sewing and fashion design, a pattern is the template from which the parts of a garment/product are traced onto fabric before being cut out and assembled.
17. Evaluation	An Evaluation help determine what works well and what could be improved.
18. Final Product	In production, a final product, or finished product is a product that is ready for sale.





# Home Learning Priorities Planner

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## Ambition . Knowledge . Determination . Leadership

### Ambition

My short, mid term and long term ambitions are:

### Knowledge

The subjects I need to work hardest in this term are:

	Target grade
English	
Maths	
Science	

## Ambition . Knowledge . Determination . Leadership

Determination

One area I need to improve in is:

Leadership

One way in which I will help others to show leadership is:

Sheffield Park Academy  
Beaumont Road North  
Sheffield S2 1SN

Tel: 0114 239 2661  
Email: [info@sheffieldparkacademy.org](mailto:info@sheffieldparkacademy.org)  
**[www.sheffieldpark-academy.org](http://www.sheffieldpark-academy.org)**