



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7

Autumn Term 2

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

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Ambition

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Resilience

1. KEY TERMINOLOGY - STAGECRAFT

1	soliloquy	A speech in a play in which an actor speaks to themselves, often revealing their inner feelings.
2	monologue	A long speech by a single character.
3	stage directions	Instructions written by a playwright for the director and actors to follow when performing the play.
4	dramatic irony	When the audience of a play is aware of the importance of a character's words or actions but the character is not.

2. KEY TERMINOLOGY - POETRY

5	blank verse	Poetry that is written in iambic pentameter, but it does not rhyme.
6	rhymed verse	Poetry where the words at the ends of lines have the same sound.
7	prose	Ordinary writing not organised with rhymes or fixed line lengths. It is the language that people speak in.
8	metre	The rhythmical structure of a line of poetry: the pattern of syllables (or beats) in the line.
9	iambic pentameter	The rhythm or metre in a line of poetry, consisting of five iambs or 'feet'.

3. KEY TERMINOLOGY – GRAMMAR

10	pronoun	A word that you use to refer to someone or something, in place of a noun.
11	modal verbs	Verbs that indicate likelihood, ability, permission or obligation.
12	imperative	A sentence that begins with a verb. A command.
13	relative clause	A clause which gives information about a person or thing. They come after a noun or pronoun and begin with a relative pronoun such as who, which, where, when, whose, or that.
14	appositive phrase	An additional phrase that adds more information to a noun or noun phrase.

4. KEY TERMINOLOGY – LITERARY METHODS

15	metaphor	A comparison in which a person, object or action is used to represent or symbolise another person, object or action
16	imagery	A literary method used to create a particular image to convey the key ideas, messages or themes in a text.
17	setting	The time and place of the story, including the physical location, weather and cultural surroundings.
18	magic realism	A literary genre where magic elements are a natural part in an otherwise ordinary, realistic environment.
19	comedy	A play characterised by its humorous tone and amusing people or incidents, in which the characters ultimately triumph over adversity.
20	hyperbole	Deliberate exaggeration used for effect.
21	tone	The attitude or feelings that a character expresses through their words and the way the actor says those words.
22	simile	A literary method where a writer describes a person or thing as being similar to someone or something else
23	theme	An idea that recurs (comes up again and again) or pervades (spreads through) a work of art or a piece of literature.

5. KEY VOCABULARY

24	defy	Refuse to obey someone.
25	patriarchal	A patriarchal society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance.
26	unrequited love	When someone feels love for another person, but that love is not returned.
27	gender	The state of being male or female in relation to the social and cultural roles that are considered appropriate for men and women.
28	manipulative	Someone who can skillfully force or persuade people to act in the way that they want.
29	submissive	When you obey someone without resisting.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 7.02: Fundamentals of physics

UNIT 1 Forces and their interactions		
1	force	A push or a pull - they cannot be seen but the effects of the force can be seen.
2	newton (N)	the scientific unit of force
3	newtonmeter	equipment used to measure force.
4	interaction	when two objects influence each other and cause a pair of forces to act
5	contact force	act between two objects that are physically touching
6	non contact force	act between two objects that are not physically touching
7	balanced forces	when two forces are equal in size and opposite in direction so produce no change in motion.
8	unbalanced forces	when two forces acting on an object are not equal in size, resulting in a change of speed or direction.
9	resultant force	the overall force acting on the object.
10	force diagram	used to show the size and direction of a force. The length of the arrow is used to represent the size of the force.

UNIT 3 Resultant forces and force diagrams	
Forces can change an objects direction, speed, shape or have no change on the object at all.	
<p>The resultant force is 10N left.</p> <p>Resultant force $15\text{N} - 5\text{N}$ $= 10\text{N Left}$</p> <p>If the object is stationary or moving to the right, it will accelerate. If the object is moving to the left, it will slow down.</p>	<p>The object is moving at a steady speed or at rest.</p> <p>Resultant force $8.5\text{N} - 8.5\text{N}$ $= 0\text{N}$</p>



UNIT 2 Types of forces			
contact forces	1	air resistance (drag)	The force of collisions with the air molecules on a moving object
	2	thrust	The force causing something to move eg rocket engine or muscle
	3	friction	The force created by two surfaces moving against each other
	4	normal contact	The force due to a surface reacting to an object pushing on it. Always at 90° (perpendicular) to the surface
	5	upthrust	The force of a displaced fluid (e.g. water) on an object placed on it e.g. floating objects
	6	drag	The force against motion through a fluid (liquid or gas)
	7	tension	The force transmitted by a rope, string or cable
	8	compression	Occurs when two opposite forces press inward on an object, causing it to become compacted.
non contact forces	9	lift	The force created by a wing that is moving through a fluid e.g. air
	10	weight	The force due to gravity acting on a mass. Always acts downwards to Earth. More mass = more weight.
	11	magnetic force	A force experienced between magnets that can be attractive or repulsive
	12	electrostatic force	A force experienced between charged objects which can be attractive or repulsive

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 7.02: Fundamentals of physics

UNIT 4 Energy stores – energy is transferred between stores

1	chemical	has chemicals that can react (e.g. food, fuel or batteries)
2	kinetic	a moving object
3	elastic	a stretched or squashed object
4	gravitational	an object high up
5	thermal	an object that is hot
6	electrostatic	between charges
7	magnetic	between magnets
8	nuclear	within the nucleus of an atom

UNIT 5 Energy pathways – energy is transferred because of pathways

1	mechanical	because a force has acted on an object, moving it
2	radiation	because a wave is involved (e.g. light, sound)
3	electrical	because an electric current is flowing in a circuit
4	heating	because there is a temperature difference between objects in contact

UNIT 6 Quantities and their standard units (SI units)

1	length	measured in metres (m)
2	mass	measured in kilograms (kg)
3	time	measured in seconds (s)

UNIT 7 Working scientifically - keywords

1	hypothesis	a statement that makes a prediction about an enquiry question
2	variable	a factor that can be changed or measured in an experiment
3	independent variable	the variable you change in an experiment
4	dependent variable	the variable you measure in an experiment
5	control variable	a variable that is kept the same in an experiment
6	repeatability	when the same group of experimenters get similar results with the same method and the same apparatus
7	reproducibility	when a different group of experimenters get similar results with the same method and different apparatus
8	peer review	peers (people of a similar level of knowledge) test the results for quality

UNIT 8 Dealing with data

Hypothesis: smoother surfaces cause less friction to act on an object sliding.

Independent variable on the left (surface)

headings describe variable

Dependent variable on the right (force, N)

Data is repeated by the same group to improve **repeatability**.

IV	Surface	Force to start sliding (N)			DV in columns
		1	2	3	
	Glass	1.4	1.5	1.7	
	Metal	1.5	1.6	1.7	
	Polished wood	2.0	2.3	2.2	
	Plastic	2.9	3.0	2.9	
	Paper	4.5	3.8	4.0	

repeated

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 7.03: Cells and Organisation

UNIT 1 The seven common processes of living organisms

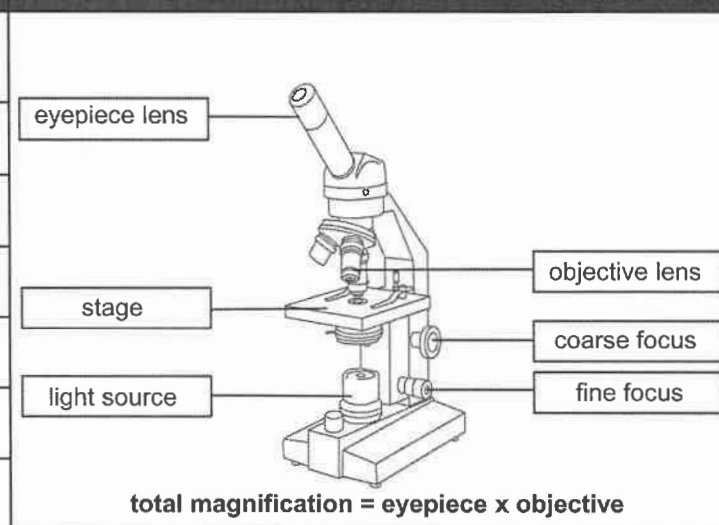
1	movement	moving itself or its parts to change position or location
2	reproduction	producing offspring
3	sensitivity	sensing and responding to changes in their surroundings
4	growth	increasing in size and repairing parts that are damaged
5	respiration	using oxygen and glucose (a sugar) to provide energy
6	excretion	removal of waste substances that are no longer needed
7	nutrition	using food or other nutrients like water to stay alive

UNIT 2 Levels of organisation

<div>cell</div> <div>→</div> <div>tissue</div> <div>→</div> <div>organ</div> <div>→</div> <div>organ system</div>		
1	cell	the smallest living building block of organisms
2	tissue	a group of similar cells that work together to perform a specific function
3	organ	a structure made up of different types of tissues that work together to carry out a specific function
4	organ system	a group of organs that work together to perform a common function

UNIT 3 Parts of a microscope

A	eyepiece lens	Where the viewer looks through to see the specimen
B	clips	Keep the specimen secure on the stage
C	coarse focus	Moves the stage up and down to find the image
D	fine focus	Used to make the image clearer at higher magnifications
E	objective lens	Changes the magnification of the image
F	stage	Where the specimen is placed
G	light	Produces light to see the specimen



UNIT 4 Using a microscope

1. Turn the **objective lens** to the **lowest magnification**.
2. Secure the slide on the **stage** using the clips.
3. Move the **stage** up to the **objective lens** by turning the **coarse focus**.
4. Look down the **eyepiece lens**, and move the stage away by turning the **coarse focus** to find the image.
5. Rotate the **objective lens** to get a higher magnification.
6. Use the **fine focus** to make the image clearer

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser 7.03 Cells and Organisation

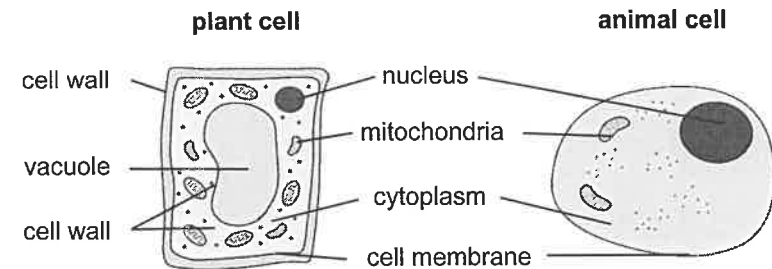
UNIT 5 Cell organelles and their functions

1	nucleus	contains the DNA that controls the cell's activities
2	cytoplasm	where the chemical reactions of the cell take place
3	mitochondria	where energy is released in respiration
4	cell membrane	controls which substances enter or leave the cell
5	vacuole	stores sap and provides support to the cell
6	cell wall	strengthen and support the cell
7	chloroplasts	where light is trapped for photosynthesis to happen
8	ribosome	where proteins are made

UNIT 6 Key words and definitions

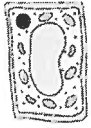
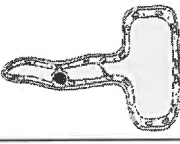


1	magnification	magnification = size of image ÷ size of real object
2	diffusion	the movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
3	rate of diffusion	how fast diffusion happens
4	specialised cell	cell that is adapted to do a specific job e.g. sperm
5	unicellular	organism made of only one cell e.g. bacteria
6	multicellular	organism made of many cells e.g. human
7	respiration	Chemical reaction that releases energy (glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water)

UNIT 5 Animal and Plant cells




Cells are three dimensional (3D).

Unit 7 Specialised cells

	palisade cell	Row of cells at the top of a leaf that has lots of chloroplasts to absorb more light for photosynthesis
	root hair cell	a root hair cell has a long cell membrane that provides a large surface area to absorb more water and minerals.
	muscle cell	a muscle cell has lots of mitochondria to release energy for contraction.
	red blood cell	a red blood cell has no nucleus for extra space to carry more oxygen.

Order of Operations

1) Operation	A rule for combining numbers + - × ÷	2) Evaluate	To work out the value of.
3) Index Notation	The index tells us how many times the base is being multiplied by itself. The plural of index is indices.		
4) Order of Operations	B = Brackets I = Indices and Roots DM = Division and Multiplication AS = Addition and Subtraction	If we have a calculation with multiplication or division only then go from left to right. $8 \times 5 \div 4 \times 10$ $8 \times 5 \div 4 \times 10$ $40 \div 4 \times 10$ $10 \times 10 = 100$	

Introduction to 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 $5x + 3y$.
19) Substitute	Replace a variable with a given value. E.g. if $b = 10$, $2b = 2 \times 10 = 20$ $b - 2 = 10 - 2 = 8$	20) Rearrange	Alter the position of variables using the 4 operations. $5 = \frac{a}{t}$ $t = \frac{a}{5}$ $a = 5 \times t$ $t = \frac{a}{5}$

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 RE Knowledge Organiser Unit 1 Abrahamic religions

Section 1: Key Vocabulary

1	allegory	Story that contains hidden meaning; characters, events and objects have symbolic function.
2	atonement	The action of making up for a sin.
3	blasphemy	Offence of speaking against or insulting God.
4	covenant	A conditional promise between God and humanity.
5	Literal view	Accept something as factually true, without need for interpretation.
6	monotheism	The state of believing in one God.
7	polytheism	The state of believing in more than one God.
8	prophet	Someone who receives messages or revelations from God.
9	ritual	A religious ceremony that involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order.
10	sacrifice	Giving something up as an offering to God/ a god.
11	salvation	To be saved from evil.
12	sin	An act that goes against God or His laws.
13	worldview	The way a person sees or thinks about the world (influenced by religion, upbringing and society).

Section 2: Origins of Abrahamic faith

1	Abraham	The common founder of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
2	Adam and Eve	The first human beings created by God.
3	Days of Creation	God created the universe in 6 days and rested on the 7th.
4	Ex Nihilo	Latin for 'out of nothing'.
5	The Fall	Human's lose their state of innocence and adopt a state of sin.
6	The Flood	God's decision to return the earth to its pre-creation state.
7	Genesis	The first book of the Jewish and Christian scriptures (containing the story of creation).
8	Imagio Dei	Latin for 'image of God'.
9	Noah	The hero of the biblical flood story in the book of Genesis.
10	Pinnacle	The most important part of something.

Section 3: Important ideas

1	God's punishments	Adam had to work the ground for food. Eve had to obey her husband and experience pain in childbirth. Humans would die and 'return to dust'.
2	Murder of Abel	Cain sins by being jealous of his brother because he prefers Abel's offering over his.
3	Original sin	Christian idea that all humans have inherited sin from Adam and Eve.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Religion

Key Terms		
1	The Church	All of the churches and the people that work in them
2	Latin	The language of the Church
3	Clergy	Someone who worked in the Church
4	Excommunication	To be thrown out of the Church
5	Crusade	A war fought between Christians and Muslims
6	Laity	Ordinary people who go to Church
7	Martyr	A person who suffers or is killed because of their beliefs
8	Mass	A Church service
9	Monastery	The place where monks live
10	Persecution	Unfair treatment of someone due to their identity
11	Pilgrimage	A religious journey
12	Purgatory	The place where a soul would stay until all their sins had been forgiven
13	Indulgence	A bought pardon for sins
14	Relic	Part of a saint's body
15	Sin	Breaking a religious law

Key Terms		
16	Jew	Someone from the Jewish race
17	Pope	The head of the Church
18	Archbishop	A very powerful bishop who is in charge of many bishops
19	Bishop	A powerful priest who is in charge of many priests
20	Priest	A member of the clergy who performed mass
21	Monk	A member of a religious community
22	Nun	A member of a religious community
23	Benefit of the Clergy	The right of people who work in the Church to have their own trials
24	Cathedral	The most important church
25	Tithe	A tax paid to the Church
26	Content	What a source tells you
27	Origin	The author of a source
28	Purpose	Why a source was created
29	Confession	Admitting sins to a priest
30	Transubstantiation	The miracle of wine and bread being turned into the body and blood of Christ

Huish Episcopi Academy Year History Knowledge Organiser – Year 7 The Norman Conquest

Key Dates		
1	Migration	Movement of people
2	Invade	To enter an area using force
3	Inherit	To receive something from a person who died
4	Heir	A person who inherits something
5	Succession	The next person to have an important job
6	Senlac Hill	The hill the Saxons stood on at the Battle of Hastings
7	Claimant	Someone who believes they have the right to something
8	Housecarl	A Saxon professional soldier
9	Oath	A serious promise
10	Primogeniture	The right of the eldest child to inherit property
11	Conquer	To take control using force
12	Cavalry	A group of knights on horseback
13	Archer	A soldier with a bow and arrow
14	Infantry	A foot soldier
15	Knight	A soldier on horseback
16	Coronation	The crowning of a monarch
17	Motte and bailey	Norman castle design
18	Harrying	To repeatedly attack
19	Feudal system	Norman social hierarchy
20	Source	Things that people made or wrote during the time in history you are studying

21	Interpretation	An opinion about the past
22	Papal banner	The pope's flag
23	Shield wall	A Saxon defensive battle strategy
24	Feigned retreat	A Norman battle strategy

Key Individuals

1	Edward the Confessor	King of England from 1042-1066
2	Harold Godwinson	Earl of Wessex
3	William of Normandy	Duke of Normandy
4	Harald Hardrada	King of Norway
5	Edgar the Atheling	Edward the Confessor's great nephew

Key Dates

1	5 th January 1066	King Edward the Confessor died
2	6 th January 1066	Harold Godwinson crowned
3	Summer 1066	Harold assembled the largest army in England's history on the south coast
4	8 th September 1066	Harold disbanded his army
5	20 th September 1066	Battle of Fulford Gate
6	25 th September 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge
7	28 th September	William of Normandy landed in Pevensey
8	14 th October 1066	Battle of Hastings
9	Winter 1069	Harrying of the North
10	1086	Domesday Book completed

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Topic Development

1. Country Classification		
1	Developed	Countries with high standards of living, advanced infrastructure and strong economies.
2	Emerging	Countries transitioning between developing and developed, showing rapid improvements in infrastructure.
3	Developing	Countries with lower standards of living, less advanced infrastructure and economies that are growing but not yet strong.

2. Measuring Development		
1	GNI per capita	The average income of a country's citizens.
2	Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that do not survive to one year old per 1,000 births.
3	Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live.
4	Literacy rate	The percentage of people who can read and write.
5	Average years of schooling	The average number of years of education that individuals have completed.
6	Human Development Index (HDI)	A development that is used to categorise the development of countries using GNI per capita, life expectancy and average years of schooling.

Factors that hinder development		
1	Relief	The shape of the land
2	Extreme Climate	Places that experience very hot or very cold conditions
3	Corruption	When money is not used where it is meant to
4	Conflict	War
5	Debt	Owing money to other countries
6	Colonialism	The country was once ruled by European powers
7	Low value goods	Goods which are not worth much money when sold
8	Landlocked	A country that has no coastline
9	Civil war	A war between groups of people in the same country.
10	Inequality	Difference or unevenness in terms of value, opportunity or status among groups in a society.

Aid		
1	Aid	Support given to countries to support their economic, social and environmental development
2	Aid donor	A country that gives aid
3	Bottom up project	Often small scale projects run by charities
4	Top Down	Often large scale projects run by government's or large companies
5	Development gap	The gap between the richest and poorest countries in the world

Connectives		
1	y	and
2	o	or
3	Porque	because
4	Pero	but
5	Aunque	although

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?		
1	Mi cumpleaños es	My birthday is...
2	El dos de julio	The 2 nd of July
3	Hoy	Today
4	Hoy es viernes	Today is Friday

Phonics (sounds I should know)		
1	ñ	Like in años
2	ll	Like in me llamo
3	B and V	Both sound like B
4	J	Like in jueves

¿Qué (no) te gusta hacer?		
1	(No) me gusta (n)	I (don't) like
2	Me encanta (n)	I like
3	Odio / Detesto	I hate
4	Me interesa (n)	I am interested in
5	Me apasiona (n)	I am passionate about
6	Me aburre (n)	I am bored by
7	Me chifla (n)	I like
8	Me molesta(n)	I am annoyed by
9	Jugar al fútbol	To play football
10	Ver la televisión	To watch tv
11	Escuchar música	To listen to music
12	Bailar	To dance
13	Cocinar	To cook
14	Practicar deporte	To play sport
15	Jugar a los videojuegos	To play computer games
16	Charlar con mis amigos	To chat with my friends
17	Chatear en línea	To chat on line
18	Hacer la natación /equitación	To go swimming/ horse-riding

¿De dónde eres?		
1	Soy inglés	I am English (m)
2	Soy inglesa	I am English (f)
3	Soy de Inglaterra	I am from England
4	Vivo en	I live in
5	escocés/ irlandés/ /galés	English/ Irish / Welsh

¿Qué día es?				
1	lunes	Monday	5. viernes	Friday
2	martes	Tuesday	6. sábado	Saturday
3	miércoles	Wednesday	7. domingo	Sunday
4	jueves	Thursday		

Phonics (sounds I should know)		
1	-rr- (and r at the beginning of a word)	A very strong rolled R like in perro
2	-z-	Pronounced like a "th" in English
3	-c- (before an e or i)	Pronounced like "th" in English
4	gü	Pronounced like a "gw" in English

Mi familia y mascotas		
1	Madre / mamá	Mother /mum
2	Padre / papa	Father / dad
3	Hermano/a	Brother / sister
4	Hijo/a	Son / daughter
5	Primo/a	Cousin
6	Abuelo/a	Grandad / gran
7	Tío/a	Uncle / aunt
8	Nieto/a	Grandson/granddaughter
9	Una mascota	A pet
10	Tengo	I have
11	Un perro	A dog
12	Un gato	A cat
13	Un hamster	A hamster
14	Un conejo de India	A guinea pig
15	Un ratón	A mouse
16	Una rata	A rat
17	Una serpiente	A snake
18	Un caballo	A horse

YEAR 7 – French – Knowledge Organiser – HALF-TERM 2

Parle-moi de ta famille – Tell me about your family

Dans ma famille...	In my family...
il y a...	there is/are...
ma mère / ma belle-mère	my mum / my step-mum
ma sœur	my sister
ma grand-mère	my grandma
mon père / mon beau-père	my dad / my step-dad
mon frère	my brother
mon grand-père	my grandad
mes frères et sœurs	my brothers and sisters
Elle / Il s'appelle...	She / He is called...
Elle / Il a ... ans	She / He is ... years old

Tu es comment? - What are you like?

J'ai les yeux... (bleus / verts / noisette / marron)	I have... (blue / green / hazel / brown) eyes.
J'ai les cheveux... (blonds / roux / gris / noirs / bruns)	I have... (blonde / red / grey / black / brown) hair.
longs	long
courts	short
raides	straight
ondulés	wavy
bouclés / frisés	curly
Je suis... / Je ne suis pas...	I am... / I am not...
grand(e)	tall
petit(e)	small
mince	slim
gros(se)	big / fat
drôle / marrant(e)	funny

Decris ton père / ton frère / ta mère / ta sœur – Describe your dad / your brother / your mum / your sister

ton / ta / tes	your	Elle / Il aime... (+ NOUN or INFINITIVE VERB) Elle aime le tennis / Il aime jouer au tennis	She / He likes... She likes tennis / He likes to play tennis
Mon père a...	My dad has...	Elle / Il préfère... (+ NOUN or INFINITIVE VERB)	She / He prefers...
Mon père est... / Mon père n'est pas...	My dad is... / My dad isn't...	Elle / Il porte...	She / He wears
Elle a... / Il a... (...ans / les cheveux... / les yeux...)	She has... / He has... (...years / ... hair / ... eyes)	une barbe	a beard
Elle est... / Il est... grand / grande	She is... / He is... tall	chauve	bald



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

■ Ambition ■ Confidence ■ Creativity ■ Respect ■ Enthusiasm ■ Determination

MA FAMILLE – MY FAMILY

p1/2

YEAR 7 – French – Knowledge Organiser – HALF-TERM 2

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire? Qu'est-ce qu'elle/il aime faire?
What do you like doing? What does she/he like doing?

J'aime... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I like...
Elle / Il aime... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He likes...
J'adore... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I love...
Elle / Il adore... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He loves
Je déteste... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I hate...
Elle / Il déteste... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He hates...
Je n'aime pas... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I don't like...
Elle / Il n'aime pas... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He doesn't like...
Je préfère... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	I prefer...
Elle / Il préfère... (+ INFINITIVE VERB / NOUN WITH ARTICLE)	She / He prefers...

As-tu des animaux? Decris ton animal –
Do you have any pets? Describe your pet

J'ai...	I have...
un chat / deux chats	a cat / two cats
un chien / deux chiens	a dog / two dogs
un lapin / deux lapins	a rabbit / two rabbits
un cochon d'Inde / deux cochons d'Inde	a guinea pig / two guinea pigs
un poisson rouge / deux poissons rouges	a goldfish / two goldfish
un oiseau / deux oiseaux	a bird / two birds
un serpent / deux serpents	a snake / two snakes
un cheval / deux chevaux	a horse / two horses
une tortue / deux tortues	a tortoise / two tortoises
une araignée / deux araignées	a spider / two spiders
qui s'appelle...	who is called...
qui s'appellent...	who are called...
Elle / Il est...	She / He is...

Quels animaux préfères-tu/veux-tu? - What animals do you prefer/do you want?

Je préfère les... (araignées / chats / chiens / chevaux / cochons d'Inde / lapins / oiseaux / serpents / tortues)	I prefer... (spiders / cats / dogs / horses / guinea pigs / rabbits / birds / snakes / tortoises)
car elles / ils sont	because they are...
Mon animal préféré est le...	My favourite animal is...
À l'avenir	In the future
Je veux avoir...	I want to have...



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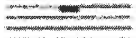

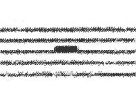

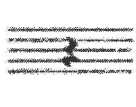

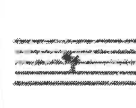

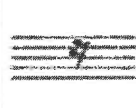
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MA FAMILLE – MY FAMILY

■ Ambition ■ Confidence ■ Creativity ■ Respect ■ Enthusiasm ■ Determination

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 1b Rhythm

Section 1		
1	Pulse	The steady beat to a piece of music
2	Ostinato	Repeated rhythm
3	Duration	How long or short the notes are
4	Metre	Organisation of pulse (in 3, in 4)
5	Time signature	This shows how many beats are in a bar
6	Phrase	Musical sentence
7	Call and response	Rhythm that is played by one person and responded to by another like a musical conversation
8	Canon	Playing the same music, starting at different times
9	Rest	A silence
10	Samba	Carnival music from Brazil featuring large ensemble percussion
11	Ensemble	Playing together as a group

Section 2			
Note	Rest	Name	Value (beats)
		Semibreve	4
		Minim	2
		Crotchet	1
		Quaver	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Semiquaver 12	$\frac{1}{4}$

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 1a Singing and the Elements

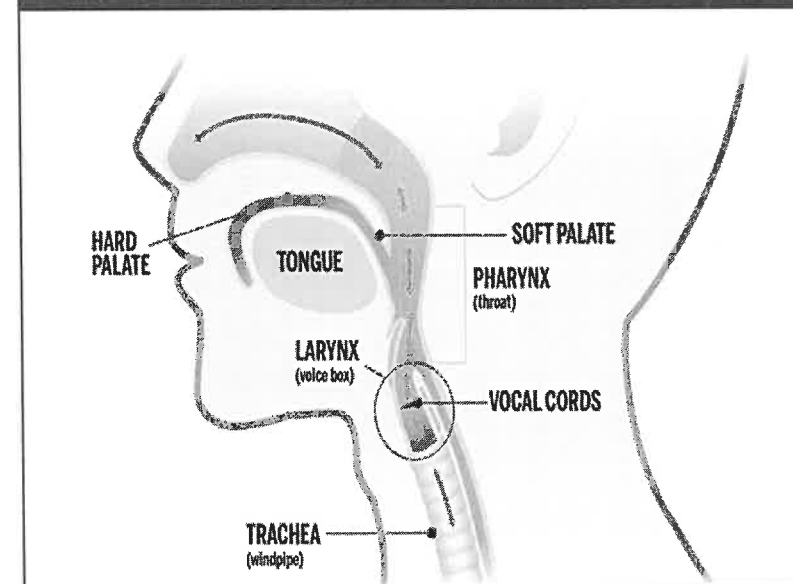
Section 1

1	Breathing	The processes of taking in or removing air from the body through mouth or nose.
2	Larynx	The voice box
3	Diaphragm	A muscle below the lungs, which helps push air through the voice.
4	Phrasing	The shape of the melody, and how it should be sung.
5	Blending	Bringing voices together in equal balance.
6	Song	A piece of music, performed with the voice (sung)
7	Verse	The part of the song which tells the story.
8	Chorus	The memorable, most repeated part of a song.
9	Chant	Singing all together in a free rhythm
10	A cappella	Unaccompanied voices. No background music.
11	Diction	The precise pronunciation of words.

Section 2

Soprano	Higher female voice
Alto	Lower female voice
Tenor	Higher male voice
Bass	Lower male voice

Section 3



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 1a Singing and the Elements

Section 4				
1	Melody	The series of different notes or sounds that make a tune		
2	Articulation	The way that the notes are played or sung.	Legato	Smooth
			Staccato	Short and spiky
			Accent	Stronger note with more emphasis
3	Dynamics	The loudness/softness of the music	Forte	Loud
			Piano	Quiet
4	Tempo	Speed of the music	Allegro	Fast
			Adagio	Slow
5	Structure	The order of different sections of a song or a piece of music		
6	Harmony	The sound created when two or more sounds of different pitches are played at the same time		
7	Instrumentation	The use of different musical instruments or voices.		
8	Rhythm	Length of notes and how they are organised		
9	Texture	How layers of sound interact within a piece of music		

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 1: Introduction to Drama

UNIT 1: Intro to Drama

Section A Staging/Sound

1	Still Image	A frozen picture created by actors using their bodies to show a scene, idea, or moment
2	Transition	Movement from one scene to next without breaking flow of action
3	Thought Track	Character steps out of scene to share with audience how they are feeling
4	Monologue	An extended speech by a single character
5	Reaction	The response of an actor to an event, line, or action in a scene
6	Narration	Spoken commentary for the audience
7	Soundscape	Use of sounds to create an atmosphere or setting in a performance
8	Body Propping	Using your body to create and 'become' an object
9	Devising	Creating a performance without a script - improvising, brainstorming and experimenting
10	Rehearsal	The practice and preparation of a performance by actors

Section B Acting Terminology

1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Tea Light Project

1 Health & Safety		
1	Safety Goggles	Protects your eyes from dust and wood chips
2	Aprons	Wear these to protect your clothes
3	Emergency stop button	Used to switch off the power to help stop accidents on the machines
4	PPE	Personal protection equipment i.e. goggles
5	Safety rules	Rules that keep us all safe in the workshop i.e. wear PPE

2 Materials & Equipment		
1	Softwoods	Softwood is wood from trees such as conifers. Softwood trees have resin canals but lack pores i.e. Pine.
2	Manufactured boards	Comprise a range of sheet materials produced by pressing and bonding together wood particles, fibres or veneers to achieve particular characteristics. Examples include MDF & Plywood
3	PVA glue	Glue used to glue the wooden parts together
4	Danish oil	Danish oil is a wood finishing oil, added to a product to preserve and enhance it
5	Coping Saw	Used to cut wood along curved lines
6	Gentleman's Saw	Used to cut wood in straight lines (smaller projects)
7	Pillar Drill	Used with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic
8	Bench Vice	Used to securely clamp work together when it is gluing

3 Design		
1	Free hand sketching	Quick fast drawings. May look unfinished.
2	Drawing	A more refined piece of work. Considered finished.
3	Construction line	A faint line put onto the paper first that allows you to work on more accurately when you have planned out your drawing
4	Render / Rendering	Render(ing) means to add colour.
5	Thick & Thin Line Technique	A drawing technique used to enhance drawings (thick black line around outside edge of drawings)
6	Annotation	Notes you add to your work to describe something. These should be descriptive or discussing your idea and not just a label .

Diagram A - Pillar Drill

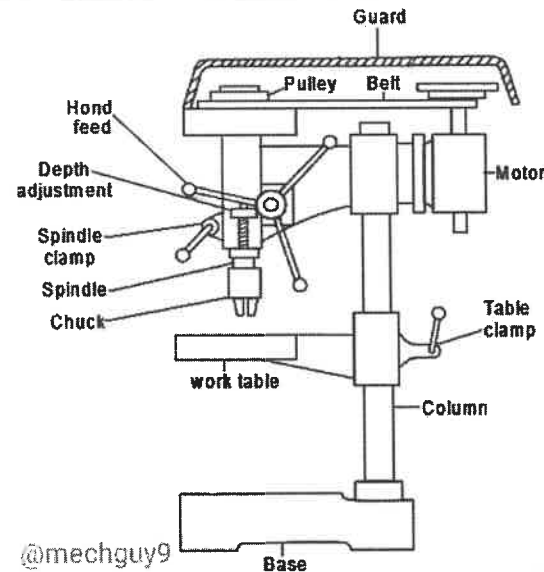


Diagram B - Coping Saw

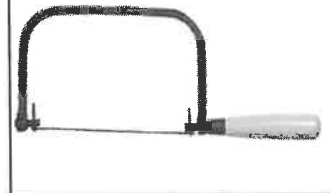


Diagram C - Gentleman's Saw



Part 1

1	Word Processor	A program used to write and format text, like Microsoft Word or Google Docs.
2	Formatting Tools	Tools that help you change how text looks (e.g. bold, colour, size, alignment).
3	Software Application	A type of computer program used to do a specific job (e.g. writing, drawing).
4	Presentation Software	Software used to make slideshows, like PowerPoint or Google Slides.
5	Google Sites / Sway / Wordpress	Tools used to create websites or blogs.
6	Digital Literacy	Knowing how to use technology safely and effectively.
7	Online Content	Anything you find or share on the internet (e.g. videos, images, articles).
8	Credibility of Sources	How trustworthy and accurate the information is.
9	Search Techniques	Smart ways to find good information online.
10	Plagiarism	Copying someone else's work and pretending it's your own.
11	Referencing Techniques	Giving credit to the original author when you use their work.
12	Peer Feedback	Helpful comments from classmates to improve your work.
13	Copyright Law	Rules that protect people's work from being copied without permission.
14	Licensing Issues	Problems that happen when you use someone's work without the right permission.
15	Illegal Downloading	Getting paid content (like music or movies) without paying for it.

Part 2

1	Ownership of Content	Knowing who created and owns the work you find online.
2	Blog Creation	Making a webpage to share your ideas or stories.
3	Digital Artefact	Something made using technology, like a blog, video, or poster.
4	Layout Design	How things are arranged on a page or screen to make them easy to read.
5	Audience Targeting	Making your work suitable for the people who will read or watch it.
6	Combining Applications	Using more than one program together to complete a task.
7	Trustworthiness	How reliable and honest something is.
8	Usability	How easy something is to use.
9	Quality Assurance	Checking that your work is accurate and looks good before sharing it.

