

Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

®

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7

Summer Term A

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

• Ambition

• Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser Non-Fiction War and Conflict

Key Vocabulary	
1	democracy A country in which power is held by elected representatives.
2	fascism A governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism.
3	patriotism A feeling of attachment and commitment to a country.
4	pacifism The belief that war and violence are unjustifiable.
5	isolation The state of being alone or lonely.
6	persecution The act of treating people in a cruel and unfair way, especially because of their race, religion or political beliefs.
7	refugee A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
8	empathy The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
9	scandal An action or event regarded as morally or legally wrong which can lead to public outrage.
10	sacrifice To give up something valued or important for the sake of something or someone else.

Key Terminology	
1	emotive language Emotive language is word choice which is used to evoke (arouse/bring up) emotion in the reader or listener.
2	personal account When someone recounts something that they have experienced or lived through to give a personal and emotional insight into an issue, problem, or achievement.
3	perspective A particular attitude towards or way of regarding something; a point of view.
4	rhetorical questions A rhetorical question is one for which the questioner does not expect a direct answer.
5	tone The attitude towards a subject or audience in a piece of writing.

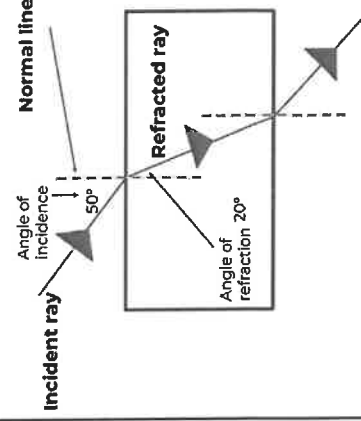
Context	
1	Anne Frank was born in Germany in 1929 and died in a concentration camp in 1945
2	Anne Frank and her family moved to Amsterdam because the Nazi party had taken over Germany and were persecuting Jewish people.
3	Anne Frank and her family went into hiding in Amsterdam, behind a bookcase in the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

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser LIGHT AND SOUND

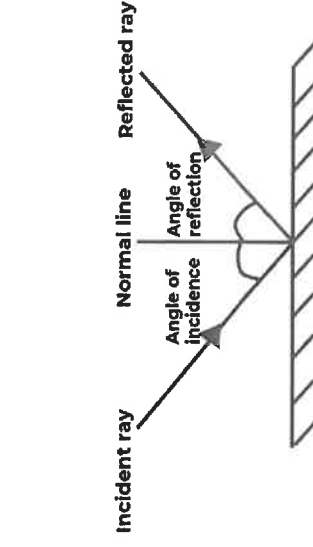
UNIT 1. Light	
1	Shadow Dark area produced by an object blocking light
2	Opaque Light cannot pass through
3	Translucent Allows some light to pass through, objects are unclear
4	Transparent Allows light to pass through so objects can be clearly seen
5	Filter Allows certain colours of light to pass through
6	Absorb Take in
7	Reflect Light bounces off the surface as the same angle
8	Refract Where a ray of light changes direction when entering a different density medium and so changes speed
9	Density How tightly packed particles are
10	Medium Substance the wave is travelling through
11	Spectrum of visible light Band of colours seen in a rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet)
12	Speed of light 300 million m/s (metres per second)
13	Law of reflection Angle of incidence = angle of reflection
14	Electromagnetic spectrum A range of radiation waves with different frequencies and wavelengths

Unit 2. Describing Waves	
1	Amplitude Height from centre line
2	Wavelength The distance from peak to peak
3	Frequency The number of waves passing a point each second
4	Period The time for one wave to pass a given point
5	Oscillation Movement back and forth
6	Wave Transfer of energy with no transfer of particles
7	Transverse wave Oscillations perpendicular to direction of energy transfer (e.g. EM wave, ripples on water)
8	Longitudinal wave Oscillations are parallel to direction of energy transfer (e.g. sound). Show areas of compression and rarefaction (spread out)
9	Range The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set
10	Ultrasound Sound waves with frequencies higher than humans can detect (above 20KHz)

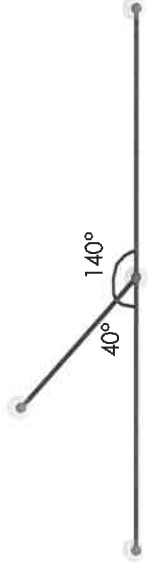
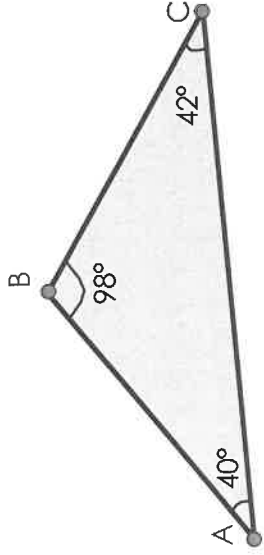
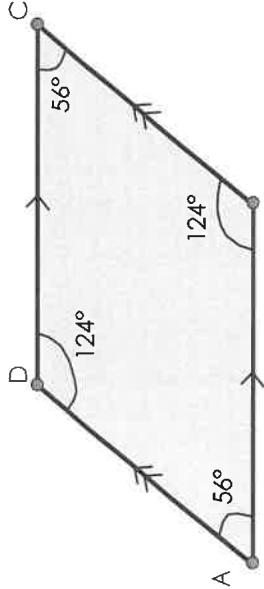
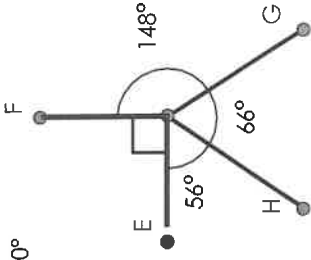
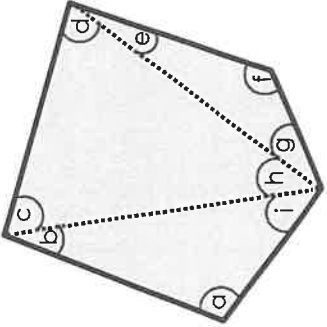
Refraction



Reflection



Fractions	
1) Fraction	<p>Part of a whole.</p> <p>The result of dividing one integer by a second (non-zero) integer.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{3}{4}$ <small>3 ← Numerator How many equal parts do you have?</small> <small>4 ← Denominator How many equal parts is the whole divided into?</small> </div>
2) Proper Fraction	The numerator is smaller than the denominator e.g. $\frac{5}{6}$
4) Mixed number	A whole number combined with a fraction. e.g. $2\frac{1}{3}$
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.
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.
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.
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: $8 \overline{) 3.000}$
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 $\frac{35 \div 7 = 5}{2 \times 5 = 10}$
3) Improper fraction	The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator e.g. $\frac{11}{8}$
5) Simplify a fraction	Divide both the numerator and the denominator of the fraction by their HCF.
E.g. Fractions equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{10}$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{9}{15}$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{12}{20}$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{30}{50}$ </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $3 = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{15}{5}$ <small>(x5) (x5)</small> </div>
$\frac{15}{5} = 2\frac{1}{5}$	
$2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{8}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{11}{5}$	
$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{10}{10} = \frac{14}{14} = \frac{24}{24}$	
$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{5}{5} = \frac{6}{6} = \frac{20}{20} = \frac{25}{25} = \frac{30}{30}$	
$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{4} = \frac{5}{5} = \frac{24}{24} = \frac{30}{30}$	

Angles	
1) Angle	An angle is a measure of turn from one line segment to another. One whole turn is equal to 360 degrees.
3) Acute Angle	Less than 90°
5) Obtuse Angle	Greater than 90° but less than 180°
7) Angles on a straight line	Angles on a straight line sum to 180° 
9) Angles in a triangle	Angles in a triangle sum to 180° 
10) Angles in a quadrilateral	Angles in a quadrilateral sum to 360° 
2) Degree	The most common unit of measurement for angles.
4) Right Angle	Exactly 90°
6) Reflex Angle	Greater than 180°
8) Angles around a point	Angles around a point sum to 360° 
11) Angles in any polygon	Any polygon can be split into several triangles to find the sum of the total interior angles. $a + b + i = 180^\circ$ $c + d + h = 180^\circ$ $e + f + g = 180^\circ$ So, total sum of interior angles = 540° This information allows us to find a missing angle. 

Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 7 - RE – Summer A - Christianity

1	Jesus	The most important figure in Christianity, believed to be the Son of God.
2	Mary	The mother of Jesus.
3	Ministry	The work of a religious person.
4	Crucifixion	The execution of Jesus, by the Romans, on a cross.
5	Resurrection	Jesus rising from the dead three days after his crucifixion.
6	Ascension	Jesus' ascent to heaven, 40 days after his resurrection.
7	Mary Magdalene	A follower of Jesus who witnessed his resurrection.
8	The Great Commission	Jesus' instruction to his followers to spread his teachings to all people.
9	Apostles	The twelve main followers of Jesus who spread his message.
10	St Paul	An early Christian leader who wrote many letters in the New Testament.
11	Phoebe	A deaconess mentioned in the New Testament who helped the early church.
12	Lydia	A businesswoman and early Christian supporter of Paul.
13	Nicene Creed	A statement of Christian faith.
14	Trinity	The Christian belief in one God in three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
15	Reformation	A movement in the 16 th century that led to the creation of Protestant churches.
16	Protestant	A branch of Christianity that broke away from the Catholic Church during the Reformation.
17	Catholic	The largest branch of Christianity, led by the Pope.
18	Pope	The leader of the Catholic Church.
19	Messiah	One expected to save and lead the people. Christians believe this to be Jesus.
20	Salvation	Being saved from sin and its consequences.
21	Sermon on the Mount	A collection of teachings by Jesus covering topics like love, prayer and moral guidance.
22	The Lord's Prayer	A prayer taught by Jesus to his disciples, summarising key beliefs in the Christian faith.
23	Denomination	A specific branch of group within Christianity.
24	Sacrament	An important ritual that represents an important part of the faith.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Mali and the Renaissance

Key Terms	
1	Annexation To add conquered land to your own country
2	Caravan A group of people travelling across a desert together
3	Divine God-like
4	Enslaved Someone who is not free
5	Emperor The leader of an empire
6	Mansa King/Emperor
7	Legacy How someone or something is remembered
8	Mali A country in West Africa

Key Terms	
1	Renaissance A period of new ideas
2	Printing press An invention which enabled mass production of books
3	Humanism The belief that people should think for themselves
4	Heresy A crime against the Church
5	Realism A style of art which attempts to show the world exactly as it is
6	Scribe Someone who writes
7	Parchment Writing material made from animal skin
8	Secular Separate from the Church

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Topic World of Work

1. Employment sectors	
1	Employment When people are in work, receiving a wage and paying tax.
2	Unemployment When people are not in work, therefore do not receive a wage and do not pay tax.
3	Primary industries Industries which collect or extract natural resources from the environment, such as farming or fishing.
4	Secondary industries Industries which manufacture goods into products, such as builders, car manufacturers or food processing
5	Tertiary industries Industries that provide a service, such as teachers and doctors
6	Quaternary industries Industries that involve using technology, design and research

2. Influences on employment structures	
1	Industrialisation A move from primary employment to secondary employment, with a rise in manufacturing.
2	Mechanisation When machinery begins to do the jobs which once required humans.
3	Disposable income The money a person has left to spend after they have paid all their bills.
4	Public services A service that is given or funded for the benefit of the community.

3. Location of Industry	
1	Site The actual place where a settlement first grew up. This refers mainly to its physical setting.
2	Situation The location of a place relative to other features nearby.
3	Footloose Industries which are not tied to a specific location and can operate from anywhere.
4	Raw materials Natural resources that are used to make other things.
5	Labour Workers, employed people.
6	Market A place where things are bought and sold.

4. Trade	
1	Trade The exchange of goods and materials between countries.
2	Import Goods brought into a country.
3	Export Sending goods to another country for sale.
4	Trade bloc An arrangement in which participant countries lower trade barriers with one another.
5	Tariff A tax imposed on goods when they are imported or exported between countries.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Term 5 Where I Live

UNIT 1 . Where I live	
1	Vivo en... I live in
2	Un pueblo A town
3	Un pueblecillo A village
4	Una aldea A hamlet
5	que se llama Which is called...
6	Está en la provincial de Somerset It is in the region of Somerset

Unit 3. Places in the town	
1	El colegio The school
2	La escuela The primary school
3	El ayuntamiento The town hall
4	La cafetería The café
5	El restaurante The restaurant
6	La calle The street
7	Los semáforos The traffic lights
8	La estación de trenes The train station
9	El cine The cinema
10	El polideportivo The sport centre
11	La plaza The square
12	El parque The park
13	El parque infantil The playpark
14	La estación de bomberos The fire station
15	La gasolinera The petrol station
16	Los Correos The Post Office
17	El banco The bank

UNIT 2 . What is in My Town /village	
1	Hay There is.../are...
2	Muchas cosas que hacer Lots of things to do
3	Una tienda A shop
4	Un mercado A market
5	Un supermercado A supermarket
6	Una bolera A bowling alley
7	Una iglesia A church
8	Una mezquita A mosque
9	La comisaría The police station

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Term 5 Where I Live

UNIT 4. Intensifiers	
1	Muy Very
2	Un poco A bit
3	Bastante Quite
4	Demasiado Too
5	Ni...ni... Neither...nor.

Unit 5. What my town is like...	
1	Tranquilo Quiet
2	Concurrido Busy
3	Ruidoso Noisy
4	Sucio Dirty
5	Limpio Clean
6	Seguro Safe
7	Peligroso Dangerous
8	Animado Lively
9	Aburrido Boring
10	Grande Big
11	Pequeño Small
12	Interesante Interesting.
13	Me gustaría vivir en... I would like to live in..
14	Mi pueblo ideal sería... My ideal town would be
15.	Tendría It would have
16.	Un pueblecillo donde se puede... A village where you can
17.	En la foto hay In the photo there is/are
18.	En la foto se ve In the photo you can see

UNIT 5.Where I would like to live and weather	
1	Me gustaría vivir ... I would like to live
2	En las montañas In the mountains
3	En la costa By the sea
4	En el campo In the country
5	En una ciudad grande In a big city
6	Prefiero I prefer
7	Porque es... Because it is...
8	Porque hay... Because there is/are
9	Es.. It is...
10.	Hace sol It is sunny
11.	Hace frío It is cold
12.	Hace viento It is windy

4.1.1 Où habites tu? - Where do you live?	
J'habite dans...	I live in...
Une petite/grande maison	A small/big house
Une maison individuelle	A detached house
Une maison jumelée	A semi-detached house
Un appartement	An apartment
...est situé(e)/...se trouve	...is situated/...is located
Dans le nord/le sud/l'est/l'ouest de l'Angleterre	In the north/south/east/west of England
À la campagne	In the countryside
À la montagne	In the mountains
Au bord de la mer	By the seaside
Dans une (grande) ville	In a town/city
Dans un village	In a village
Près d'un aéroport/d'un centre commercial	Near an airport/shopping centre
J'aime habiter ici	I like living here
On peut (+infinitive)	You can
Il y a...	There is/are...
Beaucoup de choses à faire	Lots of things to do
Opportunités pour les jeunes	Opportunities for young people
Un bon système de transport en commun/transports publics	A good public transport system
J'aime la tranquillité	I like the peacefulness

4.1.2 Décris ta maison - Describe your house	
Ma maison est... Mon appartement est...	My house is... My apartment is...
Il y a... (+ un/une or number)	There is/are...
Il n'y a pas de (+item)	There isn't/aren't...
Un salon	A living room
Un balcon	A balcony
Un garage	A garage
Un jardin	A garden
Un bureau	A study/office
Une cuisine	A kitchen
Une buanderie	A utility room
Une salle de bains	A bathroom
Une salle à manger	A dining room
Une chambre Deux chambres	A bedroom Two bedrooms
La chambre de mes parents/ ma sœur	My parent's/sister's bedroom

4.2 Décris ta chambre - Describe your bedroom	
Il y a... (+ un/une or number)	There is/are...
Il n'y a pas de (+item)	There isn't/aren't...
Un lit	A bed
Un bureau	A desk
Un poster	A poster
Un ordinateur	A computer
Une chaise	A chair
Une armoire	A wardrobe
Une étagère	A bookshelf
Des lits superposés	Bunk beds
Sous	Under
Sur	On top of
Entre	Between
Devant	In front of
Dernière	Behind
À côté du/de la/des	Next to

4.3.1 Décris ta ville ou ton village - Describe your town or village	
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville ?	What is there in your town?
Il y a... (+ un/une or number)	There is/are...
Il n'y a pas de (+item)	There isn't/aren't...
Beaucoup de	Lots of
Un centre commercial	A shopping centre
Un centre de loisirs	A leisure centre
Un parc	A park
Un cinéma	A cinema
Un restaurant (italien/chinois)	A (Italian/Chinese) restaurant
Un café	A café
Un parc d'attractions	A theme park
Un théâtre	A theatre
Un bowling	A bowling alley
Un château	A castle
Un musée	A museum
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Une patinoire	An ice rink
Une bibliothèque	A library

4.3.2 Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire dans ta ville? - What can you do in your town?	
On peut (+infinitive)	You can
On ne peut pas (+infinitive)	You can't
Aller au cinéma	Go to the cinema
Aller à la plage	Go to the beach
Aller au bowling	Go to the bowling alley
Jouer au parc	Play in the park
Manger au restaurant	Eat at a restaurant
Visiter le musée/le château	Visit the museum/the castle
Voir un spectacle	See a show
Faire des promenades	Go for walks
Faire du shopping	Go shopping

4.4.1 Tu aimes habiter ici? Pourquoi/pourquoi pas? - Do you like living here? Why (not)?	
J'aime habiter ici	I like living here
Je n'aime pas habiter ici	I don't like living here
Beaucoup de choses à faire	Lots of things to do
Beaucoup d'emplois	Lots of jobs
Beaucoup d'opportunités pour les jeunes	Lots of opportunities for young people
Beaucoup d'espaces verts	Lots of green space
Trop de pollution	Too much pollution

4.4.2 Où vas-tu habiter plus tard? - Where are you going to live later?	
À l'avent	In the future
Je vais habiter	I'm going to live
Je voudrais habiter	I would like to live
Je veux habiter	I want to live
À (+city name)	In
À la campagne	In the countryside
À la montagne	In the mountains
Au bord de la mer	By the sea
Dans une grande ville	In a city
À l'étranger	Abroad
En France/en Espagne/en Allemagne/en Australie	In France/in Spain/in Germany/in Australia
Au Portugal/au Maroc	In Portugal/in Morocco
Aux États-Unis/aux Caraïbes	In the USA/in the Caribbean
J'aime le soleil	I like the sun
J'adore la culture	I love the culture
J'aime la nourriture	I like the food
J'aime faire du ski	I like skiing
C'est plus intéressant que...	It's more interesting than...



Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 7 - Knowledge Organiser – GERMAN - Term 5 Wo ich wohne (Where I Live)

UNIT 1 . Wo ich wohne - Where I live	
1	Ich wohne in... I live in
2	...einer Stadt A town
3	...einem Dorf A village
4	...einem Dörfchen A hamlet
5	was... heißt. which is called...
6	Er/Sie/Es liegt im Südwestengland It is in South-West England

Unit 3. Orte in der Stadt - Places in the town	
1	die Schule the school
2	die Grundschule the primary school
3	das Rathaus the town hall
4	das Café the café
5	das Restaurant the restaurant
6	die Straße the street
7	die Ampel the traffic lights
8	der Bahnhof the train station
9	das Kino the cinema
10	das Sportzentrum the sport centre
11	der Platz the square
12	der Park the park
13	der Spielplatz the playpark
14	die Feuerwache the fire station
15	die Tankstelle the petrol station
16	die Post the post office
17	die Bank the bank

UNIT 2 . Was gibt es in meiner Stadt? - What is there in my town?	
1	Es gibt... There is/are...
2	viel zu tun lots to do
3	ein Geschäft A shop
4	einen Markt A market
5	einen Supermarkt A supermarket
6	einen Bowlingbahn A bowling alley
7	eine Kirche A church
8	eine Moschee A mosque
9	eine Polizeiwache The police station

Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 7 - Knowledge Organiser – GERMAN - Term 5 Wo ich wohne (Where I Live)

UNIT 4. Verstärkungen - Intensifiers

1	sehr	very
2	ein bißchen	a bit
3	ziemlich, ganz	quite, fairly
4	zu	too
5	weder...noch...	neither...nor

UNIT 5. Wo ich wohnen möchte/Das Wetter - Where I would like to live/

The weather





1	Ich möchte... wohnen.	I would like to live...
2	in den Bergen	in the mountains
3	an der Küste	by the sea
4	auf dem Land	in the country
5	in einer Großstadt	in a big city
6	Ich wohne lieber...	I prefer to live...
7	denn es ist...	because it is...
8	denn es gibt...	because there is/are
9	Es ist..	It is...
10.	sonnig	sunny
11.	kalt	cold
12.	windig	windy

Unit 5. Wie ist meine Stadt? - What is my town like?

1	ruhig	quiet
2	belebt	busy
3	laut	loud
4	schmutzig	dirty
5	sauber	clean
6	sicher	safe
7	gefährlich	dangerous
8	lebhaft	lively
9	langweilig	boring
10	groß	big
11	klein	small
12	interessant	interesting
13	Ich möchte im Ausland wohnen.	I would like to live abroad.
14	Meine perfekte Stadt wäre...	My perfect town would be...
15.	Meine perfekte Stadt hätte...	My perfect town would have...
16.	Ein Dorf wo man... kann.	A village where you can
17.	Auf dem Foto gibt es...	In the photo there is/are
18.	Auf dem Foto sieht man...	In the photo you can see

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 4 Hooks and Riffs

Section 1: Keywords	
1	Hook The 'catchy bit' of the song that you will remember
2	Melodic Hook Based on the instruments and the singers
3	Rhythmic Hook Based on the patterns in the drum and bass parts
4	Lyrical Hook Based on the repeating words of the chorus
5	Riff A repeated musical pattern. (This term is used in pop music)
6	Ostinato A repeated musical pattern. (This term is used in classical / traditional music)
7	Melody The main tune in a piece
8	Bass Line The lowest pitched part of the music
9	Repeat Symbol Shows the performer to go back to the start and play the music again
10	Treble Clef Symbol to show the notes played at a higher pitch
11	Bass Clef Symbol to show the notes played at a lower pitch
12	Time Signature Symbol to show how many beats per bar in a piece of music

Section 2: Signs and Symbols			
1	Repeat marks 	Treble Clef 	Bass Clef 
			Time Signature 

Section 3: Bass Clef

1

Bass Clef Notes

G A B C D E F G A

2

Bass Clef
Notation - Lines

G B D F A

George Buys Doughnuts From Asda



Bass Clef
Notation - Spaces

A C E G

All Cows Eat Grass



Year 7 Drama UNIT 3: 'Genres'

Section A	
1	Genre A category or type of drama
2	TIE (Theatre in Education) – A type of theatre designed to educate and engage young audiences
3	Comedy A type of performance that is meant to be funny and entertain people.
4	Slapstick A kind of comedy that uses exaggerated physical actions, like falling or hitting, to make people laugh.
5	Melodrama A dramatic style that is exaggerated, emotional, and often has clear heroes and villains.
6	Stock Character A common character type that appears in many stories, like the "clown" or the "villain."
7	Physical Theatre A type of performance where actors use their bodies, movement, and gestures to tell a story instead of just words.
8	Body Propping Using your own or others' bodies to create objects, scenery, or effects in a performance.
9	Mirroring Copying another person's movements exactly, often used in acting exercises or dance
10	Balances When performers use control and coordination to stay steady while holding a position or supporting each other.
Section B	
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

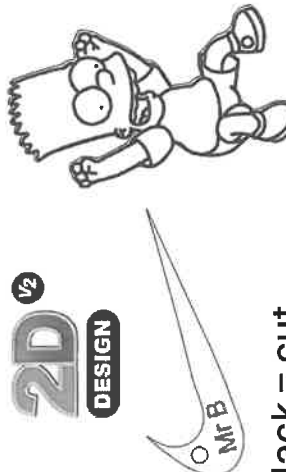
Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 D&T – Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Project 3 - Coat Hooks

1. CAD/CAM	
1	CAD Computer-Aided Design. CAD is the use of computers to create 2D and 3D designs.
2	CAM Computer Aided Manufacture. CAM . This is the use of machines (controlled by computers) to manufacture products.
3	Techsoft 2D Design Techsoft 2D design is a CAD programme.
4	Co2 Laser Cutter A LASER cutter cuts using light. It's power source is electric. It can speed up production and cut very accurately.
5	LASER LASER stands for (Light amplification of simulated emitted radiation).
6	PC We use a PC to do CAD work. We can save / edit and share our work with others more easily.

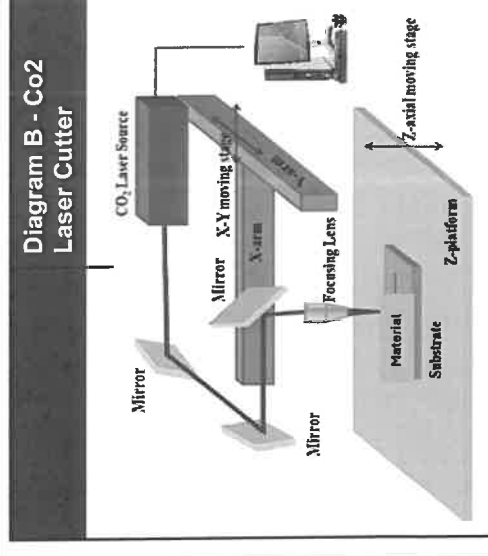
3. Design Process	
1	Design Brief A design brief outlines the requirements of a design project.
2	Design Specification A design specification is a list of criteria your product must have to meet the needs of the user .
3	Mood Board An arrangement of images , intended to evoke a particular style or concept .
4	Design / Initial Ideas Realisation of a concept or idea into a drawing or model.
5	Final Design A final design is a detailed drawing that gives all key details for manufacture (using ACCESSFM to explain).
6	ACCESS FM Makes you think about products in a critical and analytical way. It stands for aesthetics, consumer, cost, environment, size, safety, function and materials.
7	Icons / Iconic Design If you describe something or someone as an icon, you mean that they are important as a symbol of a particular thing (famous designs, buildings or people for example).
8	Evaluation Reviewing the project or product and considering ways to improve it.

2. Tools, Materials and Processes	
1	Pillar Drill Used with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic.
2	Bench Vice Used to securely clamp work together when gluing, cutting, clamping or drilling.
3	Belt Sander Used to give a clean finish and straight edge on wood
4	PVA Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA) is used to glue wooden parts together
5	Plywood Plywood is a man-made, manufactured wood. Layers of thin wood is glued together to make sheet material.
6	Former A former is a shape in which we laminate our wood around to get a desired shape.
7	Laminate / Lamination Lamination is the process of bending thin parts together and holding them in the desired shape until the glue between them dries.

Diagram A – Techsoft 2D



Black = cut
Green/Red = engrave



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Summer A

1 Programming fundamentals	
1	Commands Instructions that tell the computer what to do
2	Conditions Statements that evaluate to true or false
3	If Statements Used to execute a block of code only if a certain condition is true
4	Input Data or information that is provided to the computer
5	Output Data or information that is produced by the computer
6	Process A series of actions or steps taken to achieve a particular result
7	Selection The process of choosing between different options based on conditions

2 Variables and logic	
1	Variables Used to store data that can change during the execution of a program
2	Comparison Checking if values are equal, greater than, or less than each other
3	Debugging The process of finding and fixing errors in a program
4	Expressions Combinations of values, variables, and operators that compute a result
5	Logic The use of reasoning to make decisions
6	Operators symbols that perform operations on values

3 Iteration and selection	
1	Sequencing The order in which commands are executed
2	Condition-Controlled Repeating a set of commands as long as a condition is true
3	Count-Controlled Repeat a set of commands a specific number of times
4	Storage Refers to saving data for later use
5	Subroutines Reusable blocks of code that perform a specific task
6	Tracing The process of following the flow of a program to understand how it works

LetTERING

SERIF ^A **Sans serif**

ART **ART**

YEAR 7 **YEAR 7**



Sans serif (none)

Serif

Square serif (Slab serif)

L L L



Key words

Lettering – The art of drawing letters, instead of simply writing them.

Anchor lines – Are 2 lines that are drawn above and below text, to make sure each letter is the same size.

San Serif – Are plain letters and do not have a stroke at the end. The use of the French word "sans," which means "without."

Serif – A short line at the end of the main strokes of a character.

Home learning tasks - HOMEWORK

1. Draw 'Year 7 Art' in the Serif and San Serif style. A.
2. Practice drawing the alphabet with a pencil by drawing 2 anchor lines with your ruler A, use San Serif and Serif fonts..
3. Create your own sign on 'Huish Episcopi' using either San Serif or Serif fonts. C

Please do these exercises on paper and bring to your art lesson