



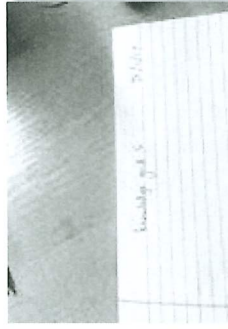
Year 7

Term 1

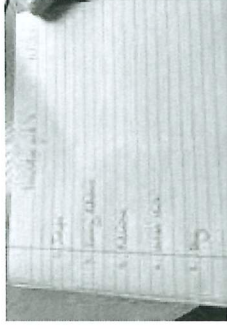
Knowledge Organiser

2024/25

How do I use my KO book for self-quizzing?



1) Write today's date and the **title** from the knowledge organiser



2) Write out the **keywords** you have been asked to learn leaving two lines between each word



3) Cover the definitions apart from the first: **read it, cover it, say it in your head, check it**



4) If you got it right, move on and **quiz yourself** on the rest in your head, one by one



5) Cover up **all** the definitions and write them out **from memory**



6) **Correct** your answers in green pen

7) Repeat the whole process

1. Context

"The Wolves of Willoughby Chase" is a gothic adventure novel written by British author Joan Aiken in 1964. Set in an alternative history of Britain under Good King James III, it imagines a world where King James II was never deposed during the Glorious Revolution. The story is characterized by elements of fear, horror, and extreme emotion typical of gothic literature. Aiken introduces a recently completed Channel Tunnel (which in reality opened in 1994), allowing wolves to invade Britain to escape severe European winters.

2. Key Vocabulary

1	Orphan	A child whose parents have both died.
2	Orphanage	A residential institution for the care and education of orphans.
3	Governess	A woman employed to teach children in a private household.
4	Eerie	Strange and frightening.
5	Suspense	A state or feeling of excited or anxious uncertainty about what may happen.
6	Impetuous	Acting or doing something quickly without thought or care.
7	Rapacious	Aggressively greedy or grasping.
8	Forger	A person who produces fraudulent copies or imitations.
9	Indomitable	Impossible to subdue or defeat.

3. Key Characters

1	Who are the protagonists of the novel?	Bonnie Green is the only daughter of Sir Willoughby & Lady Green and Sylvia Green is Bonnie's cousin and Jane's niece.
2	Who is the antagonist of the novel?	Miss Letitia Slighcarp is the distant cousin (4 th removed) of Sir Willoughby and charged with taking care of the girls while Sir Willoughby and Lady Green are away.
3	Who is the owner of Willoughby Chase?	Sir Willoughby: is the wealthy owner of Willoughby chase, father to Bonnie, younger brother to Jane and married to Lady Green.
4	Who runs the orphanage?	Mrs. Gertrude Brisket is the owner of an orphanage and mother to Diana.
5	Who is the family lawyer?	Mr. Gripe is the Greens' loyal and trusted family lawyer he also helps Bonnie, Sylvia and Simon defeat Miss Slighcarp.
6	Who worked for the family lawyer and later becomes involved with Miss Slighcarp's plans?	Josiah Grimshaw worked for Mr. Gripe until he was sacked; he later helps Miss Slighcarp try to realise her dreams in Willoughby Chase.
7	What are the servants to Bonnie?	Pattern, who is Bonnie's maid and James, a footman at Willoughby Chase.
8	What role does Simon have?	Simon is a boy who is not much older than Bonnie and Sylvia. Simon tends geese and helps the protagonists when they become trapped by Miss Slighcarp's plans.
9	Who helps the children when they are in London?	Dr. Gabriel Field cares for Aunt Jane when she is ill.

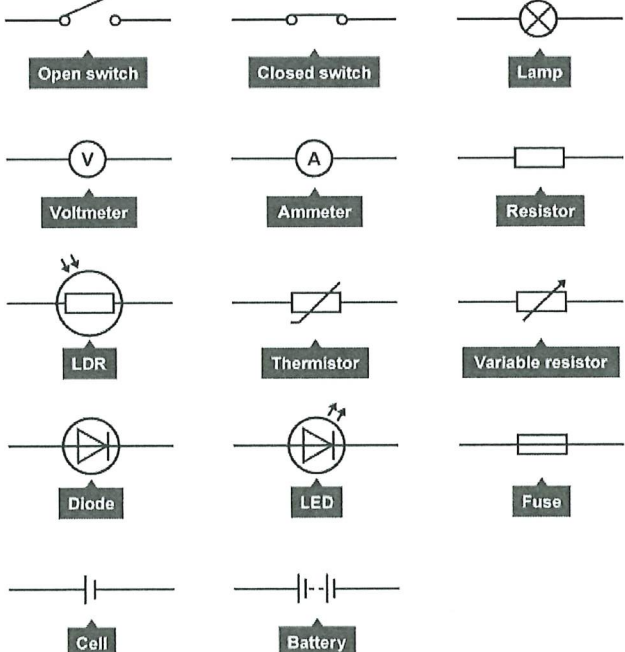
4. Key Terminology

1	Simile	An indirect comparison that uses the words 'like' or 'as' to compare two different things to each other.
2	Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named
3	Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of closely connected words.
4	Personification	Attributing a human characteristic to a non-human object.
5	Metaphor	A direct comparison making a non-literal contrast between two unlikely things.
6	Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning.
7	Pathetic fallacy	The weather and season can be described with human emotions to reflect the mood of the text.
8	Zoomorphism	Attributing an animal characteristic to a non-animal.

Year 7 - Science Knowledge Organiser – Term 1 – Particles and Fundamentals of Physics

	Question	Answer
Week 1	1. State 3 properties of a solid.	• Fixed shape • Particles in neat rows • Cannot be compressed
	2. State 3 properties of a liquid.	• Fixed volume • Can flow • Cannot be compressed
	3. State 3 properties of a gas.	• Particles are spread out • Can flow • Can be compressed
	4. Which state has the most energy?	Gas
	5. How do you calculate a mean?	Add up all the numbers and divide by how many numbers there are.
Week 2	6. What is it called when a solid changes to a liquid?	Melting
	7. What is it called when a liquid changes to a gas?	Evaporation
	8. What is it called when a gas changes to a liquid?	Condensation
	9. Which variable always goes on the x (horizontal) axis of a graph?	The independent variable and its units (taken from left hand heading on a table of results.
Week 3	10. What is it called when a solid changes to a gas?	Sublimation
	11. What piece of apparatus is used to measure the volume of a liquid?	Measuring cylinder
	12. What is density? 13.	The number of particles within a given area
	14. What is the equation to calculate density?	$\text{Density (g/cm}^3\text{)} = \frac{\text{Mass (g)}}{\text{Volume (cm}^3\text{)}}$

Year 7 - Science Knowledge Organiser – Term 1 – Particles and Fundamentals of Physics

Week 4	15. Identify and draw the circuit symbols	 Open switch Closed switch Lamp Voltmeter Ammeter Resistor LDR Thermistor Variable resistor Diode LED Fuse Cell Battery
Week 5	16. Name the eight energy stores	• Chemical • Kinetic • Gravitational potential • Elastic potential • Magnetic • Electrostatic • Internal (thermal) • Nuclear
	17. Define 'repeatable'?	The same experiment can be repeated by the same person and get the same results.
Week 6	18. Define a renewable energy resource	An energy resource that can be replaced and will not run out.
	19. What are the units of energy?	Joules (J)
	20. What is the unit of weight?	N (Newton)
	21. What is the resultant force?	The resultant force is the overall force acting on an object. If the forces are balanced, this is zero.
	22. Define a non-contact force	A force between objects that are not physically touching.

Week 2 Box A- Les mois

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1) janvier | January |
| 2) février | February |
| 3) mars | March |
| 4) avril | April |
| 5) mai | May |
| 6) juin | June |
| 7) juillet | July |
| 8) août | August |
| 9) septembre | September |
| 10) octobre | October |
| 11) novembre | November |
| 12) décembre | December |

Year 7 French Term 1 Knowledge Organiser

General Revision- Essential sentence starters

Je m'appelle _____ I call myself _____
J'ai _____ ans I have _____ years
Mon anniversaire est le _____ My birthday is the _____
J'habite à _____ I live in _____ (town) _____
J'habite en/au/aux _____ I live in _____ (country) _____

Week 3 Box B) Les pays

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1) L'Angleterre | England |
| 2) La France | France |
| 3) L'Espagne | Spain |
| 4) L'Allemagne | Germany |
| 5) L'Italie | Italy |
| 6) Le Portugal | Portugal |
| 7) Les États-Unis | United States |

Strategies for successful language learning

- 1) Look, cover, write, check
- 2) Work with a partner to test each other
- 3) Put the words to a tune/song
- 4) Make your own flashcards

Week 4 Box C) Les langues/ les nationalités

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------------|------------|
| 1) Je suis | I am | 6) espagnol | spanish |
| 2) Je parle | I speak | 7) italien | italian |
| 3) français | French | 8) anglais | english |
| 4) espagnol | Spanish | 9) portugais | portuguese |
| 5) allemand | German | 10) néerlandaise | dutch |

Week 7 – Box G Le temps

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1) Quand | When |
| 2) Si | If |
| 3) Il fait beau | It's fine |
| 4) Il fait mauvais | It's bad |
| 5) Il fait chaud | it's hot |
| 6) Il fait froid | it's cold |
| 7) Il y a du soleil | it's sunny |
| 8) Il y a du vent | it's windy |
| 9) Il pleut | it's raining |
| 10) Il neige | it's snowing |

Week 6 Box F) Les infinitifs

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) manger de la pizza | to eat pizza |
| 2) écouter de la musique | to listen to music |
| 3) regarder la télé | to watch TV |
| 4) envoyer des textos | to send some texts |
| 5) télécharger de la musique | to download music |
| 6) nager | to swim |
| 7) jouer au foot | to play football |
| 8) faire du sport | to do sport |
| 9) aller au parc | to go to the park |
| 10) sortir avec mes amis | to go out with my friends |

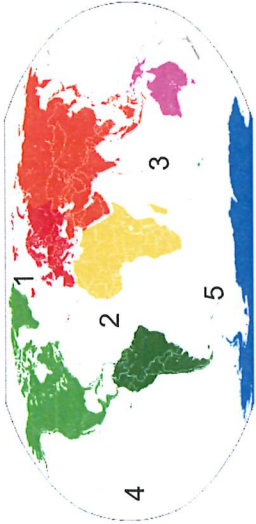
Week 5 Box E) Les opinions

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) J'aime | I like |
| 2) J'adore | I love |
| 3) Je n'aime pas | I don't like |
| 4) Je déteste | I hate |
| 5) Je préfère | I prefer |
| 6) Je m'intéresse à | I am interested in |

0	zéro	11	onze	22	vingt-deux
1	un	12	douze	23	vingt-trois
2	deux	13	treize	24	vingt-quatre
3	trois	14	quatorze	25	vingt-cinq
4	quatre	15	quinze	26	vingt-six
5	cinq	16	seize	27	vingt-sept
6	six	17	dix-sept	28	vingt-huit
7	sept	18	dix-huit	29	vingt-neuf
8	huit	19	dix-neuf	30	trente
9	neuf	20	vingt	31	trente et un
10	dix	21	vingt et un	32	trente-deux

Year 7 Geography: What is a Geography? Term 1

Week 1:		Continents (7) and Oceans (5)		
				
1	North America.	5	Asia.	
2	South America.	6	Oceania.	
3	Europe.	7	Antarctica.	
4	Africa.			

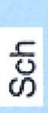
				
1	Arctic Ocean.	4	Pacific Ocean.	
2	Atlantic Ocean.	5	Southern Ocean.	
3	Indian Ocean.			

Week 4:	Grid references (3)		
Eastings	The horizontal lines on an OS map		
Northings	The vertical lines on an OS map		
Compass	Used to show direction on maps.		

Week 2:		Lines of a global maps (6)	
B			
			
Latitude		How far north or south a place is from the Equator.	
Longitude		How far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.	
A	Equator.	C	Tropic of Cancer.
B	Prime Meridian.	D	Tropic of Capricorn.

Week 5:	Parts of a map (2)	
Scale	A length on the map, in real life.	
Distance	How far two places are from one another.	

Week 6:	Contour Lines (5)	
Spot heights	A point on a map with a number giving its height above sea level in metres	
Relief	The shape of the land surface and its height above sea level	
Contours	Lines that show the height and shape of land.	
Steep hills	Lots of contour lines close together.	
Sloping hills	Contour lines far apart.	

Week 3:	OS maps (12)	
	Bus station	
	Railway (train) station	
	Place of worship	
	Information point	
	Deciduous Trees	
	Coniferous Trees	
	Youth Hostel	
	Museum	
	School	
	Post Office	
	View point	
	Campsite	

Week 7:	Satellite and GIS	
Satellite map	Maps created by combining images of Earth collected by imaging satellites	
GIS map	A geographic information system – a framework for gathering, managing and analysing data on a map	
Site	The actual place where a settlement first grew up	
Situation	The location of a place relative to other features nearby	

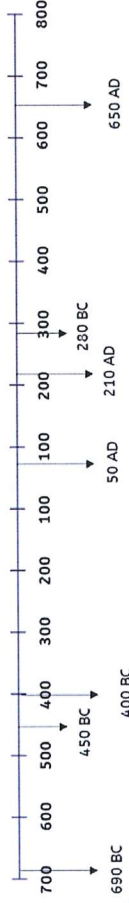
7.01 Empires East and West c.1000

Key Vocabulary Week 1 – 1-5. Week 2 – 6-10.

1 dynasty	(n) a sequence of rulers from the same family.
2 innovation	(n) the process of improving something or creating something that is a new technology.
3 empire	(n) a group of countries ruled by a single ruler.
4 caliph	(n) the ruler of the Islamic Empire.
5 astronomy	(n) the study of space, including stars and planets.
6 madrassa	(n) Muslim school or college.
7 pilgrim	(n) a person who makes a journey, often a long and difficult one, to a special place for religious reasons.
8 apothecary	(n) a person who in the past made and sold medicines.
9 monarch	(n) king or queen.
10 inference	(n) a conclusion drawn from evidence based on what is seen and what is already known.

Chronology Week 3

A chronology	(n) the arrangement of events, or dates, in the order of occurrence.
B millennium	(n) a period of 1,000 years.
C century	(n) a period of 100 years.
D decade	(n) a period of 10 years.



Place

The **Silk Road** was an important trading route for spices, silk and knowledge. The Silk Road connected China with European countries.



Themes and Threads

Power



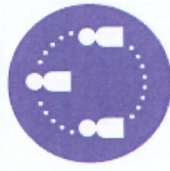
The control a person or group has in a country.
For example, powerful empires which existed c.1000 held power through emperors, empresses and caliphs.
This includes threads such as warfare and empire.

Identity



The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.
For example, religious beliefs such as Buddhism, Islam and Christianity influenced empires and individuals c.1000.
This includes threads such as women and beliefs.

Connectivity



The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.
For example, people, knowledge and beliefs travelled across continents using trade routes, such as the Silk Roads.
This includes threads such as migration, trade, innovation, medicine and knowledge.

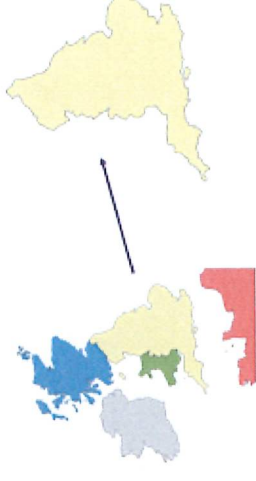
7.02 Norman Conquest

Key Vocabulary Week 4, 1-7. Week 5, 8-18.

1 migration	(n) the movement of people from one place to another.
2 invade	(v) to enter an area by force to take control.
3 succession	(n) the order of taking over an official title or position.
4 inherit	(n) to receive something from a person who has died.
5 claimant	(n) a person who believes they have a right to something.
6 oath	(n) a promise witnessed by God.
7 illegitimate	(n) a child born to parents who are not married.
8 conquer	(v) to take control of a place or people by force.
9 cavalry	(n) a group of soldiers who fight on horses.
10 archer	(n) a person who shoots with a bow and arrow
11 infantry	(n) Soldiers who fight on foot.
12 coronation	(n) a ceremony where the new monarch is crowned.
13 Motte and Bailey Castle	(n) a simple castle with a man-made hill surrounded by a clear defensive area.
14 Harrying	(v) to repeatedly attack somewhere or something.
15 feudal system	(n) system where someone who held land gave land to others on the condition that they serve them.
16 primogeniture	(n) being the first-born child.
17 source	(n) Things that people made or wrote during the time in history you are studying.
18 interpretation	(n) This is an opinion about what the past was like.

Place

This unit will focus on **England**. The UK was formed in 1801 under the Act of Union



Themes and Threads

Power



The control a person or group has in a country.

For example, the monarch held complete control and needed a clear line of succession to avoid foreign claims to the throne.

This includes threads such as succession, warfare. Protest and class systems.

Identity



The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.

For example, the Normans promoted Christianity in England.

This includes threads such as women and beliefs.

Connectivity



The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.

For example, England was made up of many diverse groups who migrated before 1066.

This includes threads such as migration and medicine.

5th January 1066

Death of Edward the Confessor

6th January 1066

Harold Godwinson crowned King of England

1069

Harrying of North

25th September 1066

Battle of Stamford Bridge

14th October 1066

Battle of Hastings

25th December 1066

William crowned King of England

1090

Domesday Book

1080

1070

1066

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1041



Term 1 – Year 7 – Religious Education Knowledge Organiser – Judaism

Week 5

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

Week 6

Keyword	Definition
Orthodox Judaism	A major branch within Judaism which teaches strict following of Jewish law and its traditional observances.
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.

Week 7

Keyword	Definition
Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.

Week 8

Keyword	Definition
Shabbat	The Jewish day of rest.
Pesach (Passover)	Jewish celebration which remembers the Hebrews' freedom from slavery in Egypt.
Seder	A Jewish ritual service and ceremonial dinner for the first night or first two nights of Passover.
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	The holiest day of the year where Jews spend most of the day in the Synagogue.

Seneca

Week	Seneca Assignment
5	1.1.1 What do Jews believe?
6	1.2.3 Orthodox and Reform Judaism.
7	1.2.4 - The Temple & Synagogues.
8	1.2.5 - What is Shabbat?

Lesson 1

Hygiene & Safety	
Why do we remove blazers/jumpers	To reduce risk of bacteria from outer wear getting into the food.
What is an apron for?	Protects you from spillages and reduces risk of bacteria transferring to food from everyday clothing.
What temperature should food be cooked to?	Food should be cooked to 75°C.
What temperature should the fridge be?	The fridge should be 3-5°C.
How long should food be left out before chilling?	Food should be chilled within 90 minutes of being cooked.

Lesson 3

Hygiene & Safety	
What temperature should food be cooked to?	Food should be cooked to 75°C.
What temperature should the fridge be?	The fridge should be 3-5°C.
How long should food be left out before chilling?	Food should be chilled within 90 minutes of being cooked.
Why do you wear a blue plaster if you cut yourself?	There are no naturally blue foods so the plaster would show up if it fell in the food.
What should be used for washing up/washing hands?	Hot soapy water to remove bacteria.

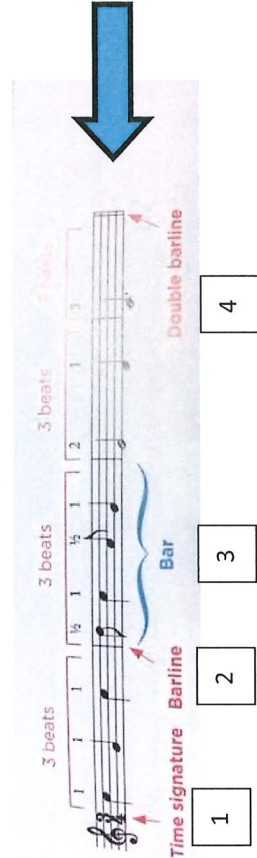
Year 7 Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser (Hex Bug)

Week 1

Key Term	Definition
What is meant by a 'hazard'?	Anything that can cause harm or damage someone or something.
What is meant by a 'risk'?	Risk is the possibility of something bad happening.
What is a Polymer?	A polymer is a material made from chains of similar small chemical units called monomers. Polymers are more commonly known as Plastic
Why are common polymers synthetic?	Polymers manufactured from carbon-based fossil fuels such as oil are referred to as synthetic i.e. not natural.
What is Acrylic?	A thermo-polymer that is available in a variety of colours and forms. Usually used in sheet form in school for laser cutting.

Week 3

Key Term	Definition
What is the definition of a Thermo-polymer?	Thermo-setting polymers which soften when heated and can be shaped when hot. When cooled they harden but can be re-shaped again if re-heated.
What is the definition of a Thermo-setting polymer?	Thermosetting polymers which use heat to create a chemical reaction to form a shape but cannot be re-heated and re-moulded.
What is Soldering?	Soldering is a joining process used to join different types of metals together. Mainly used for electronics.
What is a strip heater used for?	A piece of equipment which heat materials (usually polymers) along a small straight area which allows it to be bent at angles.
What is a pillar drill	A pillar drill is a free-standing machine which has a pillar on which a drill is mounted. It can either be fixed to the floor or on a bench. It uses a motor to rotate a drill bit.



Week 5 Music notation	
1	Time signature At the start of the music, it tells us how many beats are in a bar and the type of beats
2	Bar line A vertical line that separates each bar
3	Bar A segment of music that holds a certain number of beats
4	Double bar line Signifies the end of the piece

Week 6 Families of the orchestra (<i>instruments</i>)	
Strings	Violin Viola Cello Double bass
Brass	Trumpet French horn Trombone Tuba
Woodwind	Piccolo Flute Oboe Clarinet Bassoon
Percussion	Tuned percussion: Glockenspiel Xylophone Timpani Untuned percussion Bass drum Snare drum Triangle Tambourine

Week 7—Elements of music	
Term	Definition
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is
Duration	The length of the notes
Melody	The tune
Pitch	How high or low a sound is
Rhythm	The pattern of beats in a piece of music
Tempo	The speed of the music

Week 5

Tone	The lightness or darkness of an object.
Shade	A shade is when black is added to a colour to darken it.
Primary colour	These cannot be created by mixing other colours together (red, yellow, blue)
Secondary colour	These are created by mixing two different primary colours together (orange, green, purple)
Complimentary colour	Complimentary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel, these give a strong contrast when placed next to each other.

Week 7

Background	This is the area furthest away (back)
Midground	This is the area in the middle.
Foreground	This is the area that is closest (front)
Tone	The lightness or darkness of an object.
Shade	A shade is when black is added to a colour to darken it.

YEAR 7 - Computer Studies Knowledge Organiser – Rotation 1			
Week 1			
Word	Definition		
Data	A letter, word, number etc. that has been collected for a purpose, but stored without context		
Information	Data put into a context that provides meaning		
Week 2			
Word	Definition		
Spreadsheet	Used to store information and data. Can run powerful calculations, make graphs and charts and analyse patterns.		
Cell	A reference for space between cells and rows. E.G A3		
Column	A range of cells that go down a spreadsheet		
Row	A range of cells that go across a spreadsheet		
Week 3			
Word	Definition		
Primary Data	data that is collected for the first time through personal experiences or evidence, particularly for research. It is also described as raw data or first-hand		
Secondary Data	Use data already found by other people or organisations that are relevant		
Week 4			
Word	Definition		
Formula	A formula is an expression that is used to calculate the value of a cell.		
Function	A function is a pre-defined formula that are readily available in a spreadsheet software.		
Worksheet	A worksheet is a single spreadsheet made up of rows and columns that meet to create cells.		
Week 5			
Word	Definition		
SUM	Returns the sum of the given range of cells. E.g. =SUM(A1:A10)		
Average	Returns the average of the given range of cells. E.G =Average(A1:Z10)		
COUNT	Counts how many of the selected cells have numbers in them		
Week 6			
Word	Definition		
Autosum	Writes a SUM function for you. Highlight or select the cells you want to add together then click the AutoSum button.		
COUNTIF	adds up cells that meet a certain rule, eg count the number of students that achieved 90%		

