



BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser 2

Autumn Term: 2023-24

Name: _____

✓Hard Work

✓Discipline

✓Smart Appearance

✓Respect

Bournemouth School

Knowledge Organiser: Year 7 Autumn Term 2

'Knowledge is power' by Francis Bacon

A knowledge organiser provides you with all the most important knowledge you need for each unit of study this half term. Your aim is to transfer all of this information into your long-term memory so you can use it in your lessons and further expand your understanding of this work.

How to use your knowledge organiser (KO)?

1. Ensure you have your KO with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
2. Ensure you have your homework learning journal with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
3. In lessons when you have covered information that appears on your KO your teacher will ask you to put a tick next to that section. This means that is now added to what you must learn for homework.
4. Initially follow your homework timetable to decide what to revise each evening.
5. There are 4 strategies that you can use to revise. They are progressively more challenging so always start with number 1.

a. Look Cover Write Check

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. LOOK carefully at the subject and section of your KO you want to revise and try to remember as much as you can. Remember this should be a ticked section.
- iii. Now COVER this information so you can't read it.
- iv. WRITE out what you can remember word for word in your Homework Learning Journal.
- v. CHECK what you have written by comparing it to your KO. Tick each correct word in green pen and correct any errors you have made.
- vi. Repeat this process until you are confident you can remember everything you need.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote

b. Self or peer quizzing

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. Write out a list of questions you could ask either yourself or a friend about this section of the KO. Write these in your homework learning journal.
- iii. If you are working on your own, cover the KO and write a full answer to each question.
- iv. If you are working with a partner swap books and copy down their questions and have a go at answering them.
- v. Now uncover the KO and with a green pen correct your work.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote but with a good understanding

c. Playing with words and sentences

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.

- ii. You now want to check how well you have learnt the information in your KO.
- iii. Definitions – look at words that are used in this section. Can you write a definition in your own words?
- iv. Rephrasing – can you rewrite the sentences or explanations in your own words
- v. Summary – can you summarise the main points of this section of the KO?
- vi. Synonyms – can you write synonyms for key words and ideas
- vii. New Sentences – Can you write a sentence that includes the key vocabulary or definitions that you have learnt?

AIM

You should be able to use the information in your KO in a flexible and confident way in your writing.

d. Think it, Link it

- i. This is a technique to use towards the end of the half term when you are revising all of the KO.
- ii. Think of the links or connections between different sections of your KO.
- iii. Write these out in your own words in your homework learning journal
- iv. Think about the links between a particular section of you KO and what you have learn in your lessons. Can you expand on this section by linking it to your wider knowledge?
- v. Write this out in your homework learning Journal.

AIM

You should be able to link your homework and your lessons to show a confident understand of the work covered.

Homework Learning Journal

- 1. Always write the subject and the date when you start your homework
- 2. Always write the strategy that you are going to use for your homework
- 3. Use a blue or black pen to complete your homework or a pencil if you need to draw.
- 4. Always use a ruler to underline titles and dates
- 5. Use a green pen to complete corrections of your work

Checking:

Your tutor will check your Homework Learning Journal at least once a week. If they are concerned that you aren't doing your homework properly they will offer support and guidance. If you don't respond to this guidance you will be added to the afterschool 'Success club' where a member of staff will help you complete your homework.

DO NOW tasks:

At the start of every lesson you should expect a Do Now task. This is a low stakes retrieval quiz on what you have learnt so far. If you have completed your homework this should be easy. The aim is to get 100% in each of these. If you miss this target occasionally don't worry. If it happens regularly your teacher will ask your tutor to have a chat and offer you support.

- ❑ **Primary** colours are **red, yellow** and **blue**.
- ❑ They cannot be made by mixing other colours together.

- ❑ **Secondary** colours are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours together:
 - ❑ **Blue** and **red** mixed together make **purple**
 - ❑ **Yellow** and **red** mixed together make **orange**
 - ❑ **Blue** and **yellow** mixed together make **green**

- ❑ A **tertiary** colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together.
 - ❑ There are six tertiary colours. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colour they are mixed from.

- ❑ **Harmonious colours** sit beside each other on the colour wheel. These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye.
- ❑ Harmonious colours may also be referred to as **analogous** colours.
- ❑ A harmonious colour scheme uses three to five colours that are beside each other on the colour wheel.

- ❑ Fauvism is a movement in art that spanned the period from about 1900 to 1910.
- ❑ **Fauves** is a French word that means **Wild Beast**.
- ❑ Fauvism valued individual expression.
- ❑ Fauvism was introduced by a trio of young, Paris-based painters – Henri Matisse, André Derain and Maurice de Vlaminck.

Fauvism use of colour

- ❑ The Fauves' simplified forms and saturated colours
- ❑ They did not concern themselves with using colours that were true but rather used **exaggerated colours**.
- ❑ Colour could project a mood and establish a structure within the work of art without having to be true to the natural world.
- ❑ The fauvists were interested in the scientific colour theories developed in the nineteenth century – particularly those relating to complementary colours.
- ❑ Fauvism can also be seen as a form of expressionism in its use of brilliant colours and spontaneous brushwork.

Tints, shades and tones

- ❑ A **tint** is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. Pink is a tint created by adding white to red.
- ❑ A **shade** is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.
- ❑ A **tone** is where an artist adds grey to a colour.

- ❑ **Warm** colours remind us of things associated with the concept of heat such as summer, beaches, the sun, fire etc. The warm colours are: red-purple, red, red-orange, orange, yellow-orange, yellow
 - ❑ **Cool** colours remind us of things associated with the absence of heat – such as winter, ice, water, etc. The cool colours are: purple, blue-purple, blue, blue-green, green, yellow-green
- Using warm and cool colours in a painting can have different effects.

Viruses		✓
What is a virus?	A software program that can copy itself.	
What harm can computer viruses cause?	They can damage files and data stored on your computer.	
If you do get a virus on your computer, what steps can you take to remove it?	Use anti-virus software. Scan your computer regularly.	

Passwords		✓
What is a password?	A set of secret characters to authenticate access to a digital system.	
Why should I keep my password safe?	With your password, people can get into your bank accounts, private files and more.	
Password Advice	Don't include information about yourself. Make sure your password is long enough. Use a passphrase instead of a password. Use upper and lower-case letters, numbers and symbols. Use a password manager. Never share your password.	

Digital footprint		✓
What is a digital footprint?	Activities that can be tracked when an individual uses the internet or other online services	
How do you leave a digital footprint?	Using social media. Clicking the like button. Sharing something. Writing a post. Searching the web.	


Critical thinking		✓
What is critical thinking?	The process of thinking carefully about a subject or idea, without allowing feelings or opinions to affect you.	
What is a hidden agenda?	A secret reason. for doing something.	
What is a fact?	A fact is something that can be checked and backed up with evidence.	
What is an opinion?	An opinion is based on a belief or view.	

Propaganda		✓
What is a propaganda?	Information, ideas, opinions or images that are spread with the intention of influencing people's opinions.	
What are some propaganda techniques?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandwagon Passing the blame Youth or slang language Bold statements Association Lesser of two evils 	

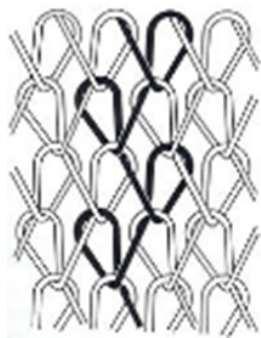
Online Contact		✓
Why might someone try to gain your trust online?	To sell you something. To make you do something. To influence you. To change your views and beliefs.	

Cyberbullying		✓
What is bullying?	Bullying is the repetitive and intentional hurting, either physically or emotionally, of one person or group by another person or group.	
What is cyberbullying?	Part of bullying and includes any actions taken online.	

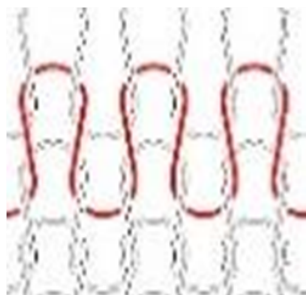


Natural fibres	Properties	Uses
Wool (from animals)	Warm, absorbent, durable, creases drop out, dries slowly, can feel itchy, can shrink when wet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coats Jumpers Blankets Suits Upholstery
Cotton (from plants) 	Cool, absorbent, resists abrasion, durable, dyes well, creases easily, dries slowly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Towels Denim Socks Underwear Bedding T-shirts

Synthetic fibres	Properties	Uses
Polyester (manmade)	Strong when wet or dry, dries quickly, abrasion resistant, crease resistant, low warmth, not breathable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raincoats Fleeces Nightwear Medical textiles Jackets
Acrylic (manmade)	Warm, dries quickly, durable, crease resistant, poor absorbency, can feel stiff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imitation wool and knitwear Upholstery Blankets Sportswear



Warp knit



Weft knit


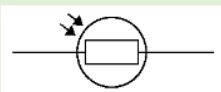



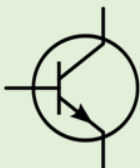

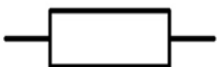

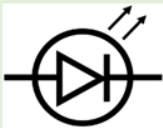



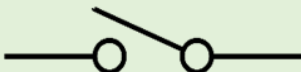
Knit type	Properties	Uses
Warp knit	Fairly stretchy, retains heat, doesn't unravel, curls at the edges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geotextiles Lace Fleece
Weft knit	Stretchy, comfortable, fast to produce, ladders easily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> T-shirts Jumpers Socks

Tick this box once
this has been
covered in lesson



Year 7 Design Technology

Electronic components

Component	Picture	Symbol	Function
LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)			Light on LDR, the resistance changes. More light = less resistance; electricity flows.
Thermistor			Resistance changes with temperature. Hot = low resistance cold = higher resistance.
Transistor			Acts as a tiny electronic switch. It is known as a semi conductor. It can also amplify small currents.
Resistor			Added to a circuit to change the resistance and limit the flow of electricity through part of a circuit.
LED (Light Emitting Diode)			Gives out light when electricity passes through.
Buzzer			Makes a sound when electricity flows through.
Switches			Turns the flow of electricity on in a circuit on or off.

Year 7 English Poetry

Term	Definition	
Protagonist	The main character in a story.	
Sibilance	A sub-category of alliteration. The repetition of the “s” or “sh” sound.	
Enjambment	The continuation of poetry from one line to the next with no punctuation.	
Imagery	Using language to create specific images.	
Caesura	A punctuation mark in the middle of a line of poetry to create deliberate emphasis.	
Onomatopoeia	When a word sounds like its meaning. E.g., “thud” or “buzz”.	
Cyclical structure	When the story appears to form a circle. E.g., the ending reflects the beginning.	
Tone	The mood created by the language used.	
Theme	An idea that is deliberately repeated throughout a story, poem or play.	

Term	Definition	
Anthology	A collection of short stories or poems published together. Usually with a common theme linking them.	
Stanza	Verse or “paragraph” of a poem.	
Narrative/narrator	The story being told through the poem/the character telling us the story.	
Metaphor	Describing something by saying it is something else.	
Extended metaphor	When a metaphor is used across a number of sentences, or entire poem, as a form of comparison.	
Simile	Describing something by comparing it to something else using “like” or “as”.	
Personification	When something that isn’t a person is given human qualities.	
Alliteration	The repetition of the same letter or sound.	
Explicit meaning	When information is clearly stated and there is no room for interpretation or doubt.	
Implicit meaning	When something is suggested but not directly (or explicitly) stated.	

Benjamin Zephaniah – <i>Room for Rent</i>	
He was born in Birmingham in April, 1958, the son of Caribbean immigrants.	
He is dyslexic, and left school at 13, as he couldn't read or write.	
Zephaniah moved to London when he was 22 to spread his poetry.	
Zephaniah is known for his strong and often controversial beliefs and opinions. He has suggested changing the British voting system, and has publicly turned down an OBE medal.	

First World War and Wilfred Owen – <i>Dulce et Decorum Est</i>	
World War I (1914-18) started as a result of the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.	
It was mainly fought in trenches. Combat was on the ground rather than biological or air conflict.	
Wilfred Owen was an army officer and had first-hand experience of WWI.	
He died one week before the end of the war.	

John Cooper Clarke – <i>I Wanna Be Yours</i>	
Born in 1949 and known as a “performance poet” – his poems are written to be performed in front of an audience.	
<i>Ford Cortina</i> – the UK's best-selling car in the 1970s.	
<i>Electric meter</i> – coins had to be inserted to pay for supply of electricity in a property.	
<i>Setting lotion</i> – used on hair to stop it from drying out when put in heated rollers or under a dryer.	

Simon Armitage – <i>Clown Punk</i>	
Our current <i>Poet Laureate</i> . A prestigious title decided by the Government. He/she is responsible for writing poems to record important national events.	
The poem is set 25 years after the Punk era was popular in Britain in the mid to late 1970s.	
Shonky = rundown Indelible = permanent Daubed = smeared Mush = face	

Edgar Allan Poe – <i>Annabel Lee</i>	
Annabel Lee was the last poem Edgar Allan Poe wrote before his death in 1849.	
It is thought that he wrote this poem in tribute to his young wife who passed away two years before him.	
The poem tells the story of two young people who are deeply in love. Their love is so great that the angels in heaven are jealous and send a chilling wind, which causes the girl to become ill and die.	

William Blake – <i>Poison Tree</i>	
William Blake was born in 1757 when George II was on the throne.	
Blake was a deeply religious man but he didn't like organised religion or authority figures of any kind.	
Poison Tree is an example of an extended metaphor.	
Blake was a gifted illustrator and painter.	
The poem describes the narrator's repressed feelings of anger towards an individual. It explores themes of indignation and revenge.	

Name:

Date:

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser The Eatwell Guide

- When choosing food and drinks, current healthy eating guidelines should be followed.



Fruit and vegetables

- This group should make up just over a third of the food eaten each day.
- Aim to eat at least five portions of a variety each day.
- Choose from fresh, frozen, canned, dried or juiced.
- A portion is around 80g (3 heaped tbs).
- 30g of dried fruit or 150ml glass of fruit juice or smoothie count as a max of 1 portion each day.

Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates

- Base meals around starchy carbohydrate food.
- This group should make up just over a third of the diet.
- Choose higher-fibre, wholegrain varieties.

Dairy and alternatives

- Good sources of protein and vitamins.
- An important source of calcium, which helps to keep bones strong.
- Should go for lower fat and lower sugar products where possible.

The Eatwell Guide

- Comprises 5 main food groups.
- Is suitable for most people over 2 years of age.
- Shows the proportions in which different groups of foods are needed in order to have a well-balanced and healthy diet.
- Shows proportions representative of food eaten over a day or more.

Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other protein

- Sources of protein, vitamins and minerals.
- Recommendations include to aim for at least two portions of fish a week, one oily, and;
- People who eat more than 90g/day of red or processed meat, should cut down to no more than 70g/day.

Oil and spreads

- Unsaturated fats are healthier fats that are usually from plant sources and in liquid form as oil, e.g. olive oil.
- Generally, people are eating too much saturated fat and need to reduce consumption.

Foods high fat, salt and sugar

- Includes products such as chocolate, cakes, biscuits, full-sugar soft drinks, butter and ice cream.
- Are high in fat, sugar and energy and are not needed in the diet.
- If included, should be had infrequently and in small amounts.

8 tips for healthier eating

These eight practical tips cover the basics of healthy eating, and can help you make healthier choices.

1. Base your meals on starchy carbohydrates.
2. Eat lots of fruit and veg.
3. Eat more fish – including a portion of oily fish.
4. Cut down on saturated fat and sugar.
5. Eat less salt (max. 6g a day for adults).
6. Get active and be a healthy weight.
7. Don't get thirsty.
8. Don't skip breakfast.

Hydration

- Aim to drink 6-8 glasses of fluid every day.
- Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.
- Fruit juice and smoothies also count but should be limited to no more than a combined total of 150ml per day.

Fibre

- Dietary fibre is a type of carbohydrate found in plant foods.
- Food examples include wholegrain cereals and cereal products; oats; beans; lentils; fruit; vegetables; nuts; and, seeds.
- Dietary fibre helps to: reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes and some cancers; help weight control; bulk up stools; prevent constipation; improve gut health.
- The recommended average intake for dietary fibre is 30g per day for adults.

Cutting down on Salt- Reducing the amount of salt we consume can reduce blood pressure, reduce the risk of heart disease, reduce the risk of a stroke. Adults should have no more than 6g of salt a day and children should have less, remember- Salt is added to many of the foods you buy so you need to check labels carefully. It is also used as a preservative in bacon and cheese.

Composite/combination food

Much of the food people eat is in the form of dishes or meals with more than one kind of food component in them. For example, pizzas, casseroles, spaghetti bolognese and sandwiches are all made with ingredients from more than one food group. These are often called 'combination' or 'composite' foods.



Meals and snacks can be sorted into The Eatwell Guide food groups.

Composite/combination food - Lasagne



Pasta (lasagne sheets): Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta or other starchy carbohydrates
Onions, garlic and chopped tomatoes: Fruit and vegetables
Lean minced meat (or meat substitute): Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other protein
Cheese sauce made with milk and cheese: Dairy and alternatives
Olive/vegetable oil used to cook onions and mince: Oil and spreads



Ma vie – My life

Français	Anglais
les animaux	animals/pets
les chats (m pl)	cats
les chiens (m pl)	dogs
le cinéma	cinema
les consoles de jeux	games console
les gâteaux (m pl)	cakes
les jeux vidéo (m pl)	video games
les livres	books
la musique	music

Intensifiers

Français	Anglais
beaucoup	a lot
très	very
assez	quite
un peu	a bit
vraiment	really

Connectives

Français	Anglais
aussi	also
mais	but
et	and
parce que/car	because
avec	with

Opinions

Français	Anglais
Tu aimes?	Do you like it?
Oui j'aime ça	Yes, I like it
Non je n'aime pas ça	No, I don't like it
Ce n'est pas bien	It's not good
Je préfère	I prefer
J'aime	I like
Tu es d'accord?	Do you agree?
Je suis d'accord	I agree
Je ne suis pas d'accord	I don't agree

Photo phrases

Sur la photo	On the photo
Je peux voir	I can see
On peut voir	We/you can see
Il y a	There is/are
De plus, je peux voir	Also I can see
À gauche	On the left
À droite	On the right



Reasons

Français	Anglais
c'est	it is
génial	great
bien	good
essentiel	essential
important	important
cool	cool
amusant	fun

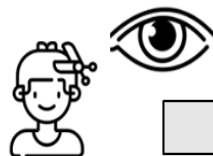
Key verbs

Avoir	To have
J'ai	I have
Oui, j'aime ça	Yes, I like it
Il/elle a	He/she has
Mon ami(e) a	My friend has

Être	To be
Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are
Il/elle est	He/she is
Mon ami(e) est	My friend is

Dans ma trousse – in my pencil case

J'ai...	I have	
une trousse	a pencil case	
un cahier	an exercise book	
un crayon	a pencil	
une règle	a ruler	
un livre	a book	
un agenda	a diary	
une gomme	a rubber	
une calculatrice	a calculator	
un stylo	a pen	
un portable	a mobile phone	
des livres	some books	
Dans ma salle de classe il y a.....		
la salle de classe	the classroom	
la chaise	the chair	
la fenêtre	the window	
la porte	the door	
le professeur / le prof	the teacher	
la table	the table	
l'ordinateur	the computer	
le tableau	the board	
le bureau	the desk	
les élèves	the pupils	



Moi et les autres – me and other people

<u>Français</u>	<u>Anglais</u>	
Je suis	I am	
Je ne suis pas	I am not	
Tu es	You are	
Il/elle s'appelle	He/she is called	
Il/elle est	He/she is	
Les adjectifs		
beau/belle	beautiful	
branché(e)	trendy	
charmant(e)	charming	
curieux/curieuse	curious	
de taille moyenne	medium height	
drôle	funny	
généreux/généreuse	generous	
gentil(le)	kind	
grand(e)	big	
impatient(e)	impatient	
intelligent(e)	intelligent	
modeste	modest	
poli(e)	polite	

Les yeux et les cheveux – Eyes and hair

J'ai les yeux bleus/verts/gris/marron	I have blue/green/grey/brown eyes	
J'ai les cheveux longs/courts/mi-longs	I have long/short/mid length hair	
frisés/raides	curly/straight	
blonds/bruns/noirs/roux	blond/brown/black/ginger	



Topic 2: Rainforests

Section 1: Biomes



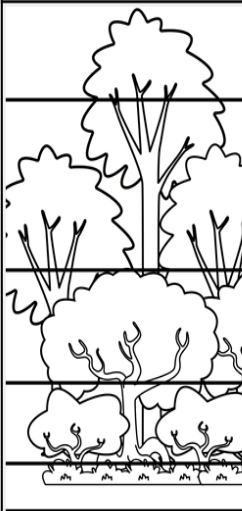
- **Biome:** a large plant and animal community covering a large area of the Earth's surface
- **Abiotic:** non-living thing
- **Biotic:** living thing
- **Biodiversity:** the variety of life in the world or a particular area
- **Ecosystem:** a community of plants and animals that interact with one another and their physical environment
- The main Biomes are, Tropical Grassland, Tropical Rainforests, Tundra, Taiga, Desert, Polar and Temperate Forest.

Section 2: Climate of the Rainforest



- Rainforests have a climate that is **hot and wet**.
- It is hot because the Rainforests are directly facing the sun all year around.
- It is wet because of convectional rainfall.
- Rainforest climates can be shown on a **climate graph**.
- On a climate graph rain is shown as **blue bars** and temperature as a **red line**.

Section 3: The Structure of the Rainforest



- The **Emergent layer** The tallest layer - over 40 metres. Contains only a few tall trees
- The **Canopy** is second highest layer - 30-45 metres. The canopy blocks out the sun and catches rainfall. It contains the most plant species
- The **Under Storey** and **Shrub Layer** have Low light conditions. Plants here have adapted to low light.
- Very little light reaches the **forest floor** - so plants grow slowly. The ground is covered in fallen leaves, rotting branches and twigs

Section 4: Adaptations



• Animal Adaptations

The Sloth - uses camouflage and moves very slowly to make it difficult for predators to spot.



The Spider monkey - has long, strong limbs to help it to climb through the rainforest trees.



The Jaguar - fur keeps it camouflaged and it have developed large claws which enable them to climb small trees and catch their prey



• Plant Adaptations

Lianas - these are woody vines that have roots in the ground but climb up the trees to reach the sunlight.



Drip tips - plants have leaves with pointy tips. This allows water to run off the leaves quickly without damaging or breaking them.



Buttress roots - large roots have ridges which create a large surface area that help to support large trees

Section 5: People of the Rainforest



- They Kayapo are skilled hunters and use blowguns and darts
- They live in a slash and burn culture when farming their land and move every couple of years..
- They live in thatched roof huts, made out of palm tree.
- Their main food source is fruits, vegetable and fish. Medicine is also created from the forest.



Section 6+7 Exploiting the Rainforest

• Causes of Deforestation



Mining, Agriculture, Palm oil plantations, Urban sprawl, Timber.

Cattle ranching is the biggest cause of deforestation in the Amazon **65-70%**.

Logging only accounts for **2-3%** of deforestation in the Amazon.



• Effects of Deforestation

Loss of biodiversity, Species extinction, Leaching of soil, Increased flood risk, Less CO2 absorbed, Climate change, Loss of carbon sink

Section 8: Ecotourism



- Rainforests should be used in a sustainable way.
- Sustainable development involves three factors.

Economic development-Must make money

Social development-Must involve the locals

Environmental development-Must protect the environment.

• Examples include:



Ecotourism: Tourism providing alternative income source for local people

ITTA (international tropical timber agreement): restricts the sale of hardwood to reduce illegal logging

Selective Logging: fell older trees allowing younger trees to grow

Definitions



Adaptation:	where an organism changes to better suit its environment
Deforestation:	the chopping down and removal of trees to clear an area of forest
Exploitation:	The act of taking something
Sustainable:	using a resource now that will still be available in the future
Ecotourism:	Tourism where steps are being taken to protect wildlife and communities



Photoshop is a **photo editing and design software** programme used by photographers, graphic designers, and web designers. It can be used for a variety of tasks such as image editing, photo manipulation, illustrations, basic animations

○

Contrast

Contrast in shape

Contrast in colour

Contrast in scale

Contrast in layout

Keyword	Definition	tick
Contrast	Contrast refers to the arrangement of opposite elements and effects. For example, light and dark colours, smooth and rough textures, large and small shapes. Contrast can be used to create variety, visual interest, and drama.	
Emphasis	Emphasis can be created by size, weight, position, color, shape, and style. Sometimes referred to as dominance, emphasis might seem similar to contrast, but it's not quite the same. Contrast deals with the difference between two objects, and emphasis deals with the impact of an object.	
Proportion	Adjusting size. Larger items appear more important. Spacing of text is important to make text legible. Simply put, it's the size of elements in relation to one another. Proportion signals what's important in a design and what isn't. Larger elements are more important, smaller elements less.	
Negative space	Negative space is also called white space in graphic design, and refers to the empty spaces on your artboard. Negative space in graphic design does not mean emptiness or colourlessness, in fact, negative space leaves room for your design to breathe on its own. The right amount of negative space in your design will separate objects, cushion text to make it more readable and encourage your audience to look at certain elements of your design, helping you to direct their visual flow	

Keyword	Definition – read, cover, write, review	tick
Adjustment Tools	Tools used in Photoshop to adjust, colour, lighting, contrast, exposure etc. to edit images.	
Selection Tools	Tools used to select an area of an image you want to edit. For example, Quick selection tool, Marquee too (has pre-set shapes), Lasso tool or Magic Wand tool.	
Hue and Saturation	Hue is the colour in your image. Saturation is the intensity, richness, of that colour.	
Resolution in Photoshop	The resolution of an image is measured in DPI or PPI (dots per inch or pixels per inch). The more dots (or pixels) you have per inch, the higher the resolution of your image.	
Surreal	Elements of the image or photograph are combined in a strange way that you would not normally expect, like in a dream / nightmare. A juxtaposition of objects/things in a composition.	
Digital Collage	Digital Collage is a form of graphic art, which is created by mixing together different kinds of images, textures, and concepts and composing an entirely new composition.	

○




Emphasis


Creating a focal point

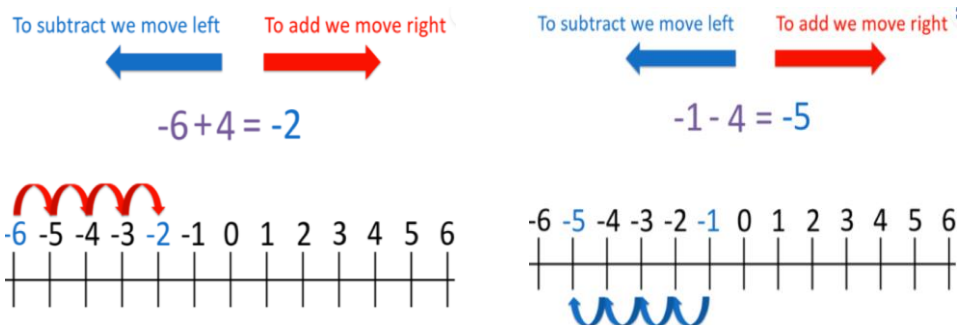


Bournemouth School: History Department: Knowledge Organiser: Year 7: Autumn 2: Medieval Life



History skills: Key terms/definitions			Timeline: Black Death and Peasants' Revolt		✓			
Term	Definition	✓	<p><u>1345</u>: People in China and India were dying.</p> <p><u>1348</u>: The Black Death arrived in Europe</p> <p><u>1349</u>: Between a third to a half of the population had died in Britain</p> <p><u>1355</u>: The war with France resumed and Edward III won against the French at Poitiers</p> <p><u>May 1381</u>: Villagers in Essex refused to pay taxes and attacked the tax collectors.</p> <p><u>13 June 1381</u>: Rebels entered London</p> <p><u>15 June 1381</u>: The King met the rebel's leader Wat Tyler who was then killed.</p>					
Black Death	The disease called the bubonic plague carried by rats							
Peasants' Revolt	The march on London in 1381, protesting against the poll tax.							
Buboes	These blood oozing blisters were a symptom of the Black Death							
Pestilence	The name medieval people gave to the disease killing many people in England							
Plague	Another word to describe the Black Death							
Poll Tax	A tax all adults would have to pay, regardless of income.							
Barber-surgeon	They learned medicine by watching another surgeon. They could perform simple surgery and take blood from another person.							
Stocks	Here people would throw rotten food (or worse at you).							
Villeins	They had to work for the lord and could not leave the village without his permission.							
 <p>A 14th century plague doctor. Some plague doctors wore special clothes, consisting of ankle-length overcoat and a bird-like beak mask. This could be filled with herbs and spices in an attempt to purify the air around them.</p>			Key people					
					✓			✓
				Wat Tyler: led the Peasants' Revolt			Richard II King of England 1377-1399	
			Black Death remedies:					✓
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Placing live chickens and frogs on the buboes to warm the swellings and reduce them- Praying to God for forgiveness- Applying camomile lotion to buboes- Drink a glass of your own urine everyday- Leeches would be used to draw bad blood out of the patient					
			Ordinary and Everyday life in the Middle Ages					✓
			Everyday life in the middle ages varied for people. For fun , football would often be banned by the different kings but the laws didn't work as it was a popular sport. Some kings were often given wild animals as gifts from other rulers. Henry VIII kept leopards, an elephant and a polar bear at the Tower of London. In terms of punishments , the main ones included the stocks, a fine or hanging. There were no paid policemen in the Middle Ages, more village constables. When people got ill , most illnesses would be treated by women and members of the family using herbal remedies. Rich people could see a physician or a barber surgeon.					

Key Term or Notation	Meaning	Example
Positive number	A number that is greater than zero. Positive numbers can be written with a "+" symbol in front of them.	The numbers "+3" and "3" are the same.
Negative number	A number that is less than zero. Negative numbers are written with a "-" symbol in front of them.	Negative 3 is written -3.
Number line	A way of showing ordered numbers on a line. It can help you to compare, order, add and subtract numbers.	
Less than (<)	Less than means one value is smaller than the other.	For example: $-9 < -3$
Greater than (>)	Greater than means one value is larger than the other.	For example: $10 > 6$
Rules for adding and subtracting	Adding a negative number is the same as subtracting that number. Subtracting a negative number is the same as adding that number.	$9 + -3 = 9 - 3$ $9 - -3 = 9 + 3$
Rules for multiplying and dividing	When the two signs are different, the answer will have a negative sign. When the two signs are the same, the answer will have a positive sign.	For example: $-3 \times -4 = 12$ $-3 \times 4 = -12$ $-12 \div 4 = -3$ $-12 \div -4 = 3$



Key Term or Notation	Fact	Example
Variable	A symbol, often a letter, to represent an unknown value.	a, b, c, x, y, θ
Constant	A number on its own.	$2, 17, 2.4, -5$
Coefficient	A number used to multiply a variable.	$2x \rightarrow 2$ is the coefficient $\frac{1}{3}ab \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$ is the coefficient
Term	Either a single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together.	$z, 7, 3a, 12xy$
Expression	A group of terms added together or subtracted from one another.	$2x + 3y$ $4ab - \frac{1}{2}b^2$
Simplify	Rewriting an expression as simply as possible. Multiplication and division symbols should not be included.	$2 \times x = 2x$ $y \div 5 = \frac{y}{5}$ $n \times n = n^2$
Like terms	Terms whose variables, and their indices, are the same.	$5ab$ and $-3ba$ $3x^2y$ and $\frac{7}{5}x^2y$
a^n	a multiplied by itself n times, where a is the base number and n is the index.	$a^3 = a \times a \times a$
Formula	A mathematical relationship that uses more than one variable.	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ $v = u + at$
Substitution	Replacing the variables with known numerical values.	If $y = 3$ then: $2y + 7 = 2(3) + 7 = 13$

Keyword	Definition	Example
Equivalent Fractions	Fractions that represent the same value but look different.	Example: $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{15}$
Simplifying fractions	Dividing the numerator (top of fraction) and denominator (bottom of fraction) by a HCF	Example: $\frac{8}{12}$ can be simplified to $\frac{2}{3}$ by dividing the numerator and denominator by 4.
Fractions in their simplest form	The only common factor of the numerator and the denominator is 1. They are co-prime	Example: $\frac{3}{10}$
Comparing Fractions	A method to discover which fraction is larger or smaller.	Example: Which fraction is bigger: $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$
Methods of comparing fractions	There are two main ways to compare fractions: using decimals or converting to equivalent fractions with the same denominator.	Example: $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ Decimal equivalent: 0.5 or 0.375 (0.5 = $\frac{1}{2}$ is bigger) Fraction equivalent: $\frac{4}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ ($\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ is bigger)
Adding and subtracting Fractions	Addition or subtraction calculations that contain only fractions by finding a common denominator	Example: $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ $= \frac{8}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$
Proper Fractions	The numerator is less than its denominator. It is always less than one whole.	Example: $\frac{3}{5}$
Improper fractions	The numerator is greater than its denominator. It is always greater than one whole.	Example: $\frac{5}{3}$
Mixed numbers	Contain a whole number and proper fraction.	Example: $1\frac{2}{3}$
Mixed numbers into improper fractions	In general: $a\frac{b}{c} = \frac{a \times c + b}{c}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{+} \text{ } 3 \\ 2\frac{}{4} \\ \text{x} \text{ } 4 \end{array} = \frac{(4 \times 2) + 3}{4} = \frac{8 + 3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$ Mixed Number Improper Fraction

Keyword	Definition	Example
Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	Addition or subtraction of mixed numbers by first converting to improper fractions	Example: $3\frac{5}{8} + 1\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{29}{8} + \frac{14}{8} = \frac{43}{8} = 5\frac{3}{8}$
Multiplying fractions	Multiplication calculations that contain only fractions.	Example: $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{4}$ $= \frac{6}{32} = \frac{3}{16}$
Multiplying mixed numbers	Multiplication of mixed numbers by first converting to improper fractions.	Example: $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{7}{4} \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{56}{12} = 4\frac{2}{3}$
Fraction of an amount	To calculate how much that 'part' is worth within the whole.	Example: $\frac{3}{4}$ of £70 $£70 \div 4 \times 3 = £52.50$
Dividing fractions	Division calculations that contain only fractions.	Example: $\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ becomes $\frac{4}{1}$ $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

<p><u>Adding and subtracting fractions</u></p> <p>If the fractions have different denominators, convert to equivalent fractions with the lowest common denominator.</p> <p>You can convert mixed numbers to improper fractions before calculation.</p>	<p><u>Multiplying fractions</u></p> <p>Multiply the numerators (tops) Multiply the denominators (bottoms) Write in its simplest form.</p> <p>Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions before calculation.</p>	<p><u>Dividing fractions</u></p> <p>Turn the second fraction (<i>the one you want to divide by</i>) upside down.</p> <p>This is now a reciprocal. Multiply the first fraction by that reciprocal. Simplify the fraction as simply as possible.</p> <p>Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions before calculation.</p>
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Rhythms of the world

Bass The sound made when a djembe is struck in the centre of the drum skin.

Beat One unit of the pulse. Note lengths are measured in beats.

Call and response Two musical phrases, where the second is a direct response to the first. Sometimes the 'call' phrase will be played or sung by a soloist.

Djembe A goblet-shaped drum played with the hands. The Djembe comes from the area of the historical Mali Empire in West Africa — modern Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Gambia, and Senegal

Polyrhythm Using more than one unrelated rhythm at the same time.

Pulse The regular beats of a piece of music that act as a scaffolding for the rhythm. You might not be able to hear the pulse itself in a piece of music, but you will hear rhythms that fit around it.

Rhythm Patterns of longer and shorter sounds.

Slap The sound made when a djembe is struck at the edge of the skin with the fingers separated.

Solo One person performing on their own, or a section of music which highlights a single performer.

Structure The order in which the different sections of a piece of music happen.

Tempo The speed of the pulse, and how it changes.

Tone The sound made when a djembe is struck at the edge of the skin with the fingers together.

TUBS (Time Unit Box System)

A simple way of writing out rhythms. Each box represents a unit of time (a beat or part of one), and a letter or symbol in the box indicates that a sound is made.

1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
B B		T T	T T	B B	- B	S	S S

In this example, each box is half a beat long (the count is written in the top row) and the letters in each box show how the djembe is played (**B**ass, **T**one or **S**lap).

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Rhythm notation

Note	Rest (silence)	Beats	English name	American name
		4	Semibreve	Whole note
		2	Minim	Half note
		1	Crotchet	Quarter note
		$\frac{1}{2}$	Quaver	Eighth note



This QR code will take you to a Spotify playlist with audio examples of many of the concepts covered on this sheet and in lessons. You will find it helpful to listen to these as you learn.

Key word/ terms	Definition	
Address	To address someone correctly when you send an email. E.g., Dear Ms Thorne...	
Sign-off	To end an email in an appropriate way. E.g., Kind regards...	
Managing failure	Keeping failure in perspective and being able to recognise why it happened and how things can be improved.	
Sanction	A consequence of doing something wrong. E.g., the sanction for talking in class, when not directed to by your teacher, is a warning logged on sims.	
Study skills	Different approaches to learning class material.	
Cognitive load	The theory connected to the working part of your memory.	
Schema	The way in which your long-term memory stores information (patterns).	

Success vs failure



- Just because something goes wrong once, doesn't mean you'll never be able to do it.
- What could you do differently to get it right next time?
- Different people have different strengths.
- There will always be someone better than you.
- Can you genuinely say that you tried your best? If so, no one can expect more.

How we learn



- Your working memory can only handle roughly 4-9 items before you stop being able to concentrate.
- Your long-term memory is limitless!
- We can retrieve material stored in our long-term memory by going back over it regularly.
- The "Forgetting Curve" is an illustration of how we forget information if we make no effort to remember it.
- Different techniques, such as self and peer quizzing, can be used to embed knowledge.

How to be disciplined



- Have a pencil case topped up with a number of pens that work.
- Don't talk in a lesson unless directed to do so by your teacher.
- Don't shout out.
- Don't involve yourself in issues which don't involve you.
- Think before you act.
- Be kind.

Communicating with teachers



- Always speak to your teacher in person if possible.
- If writing an email, ensure there is an address, (e.g., Dear Ms Thorne) sign-off and subject line.
- Write in the body of the email.
- Check regularly to see if your teacher has replied. Sending the email is not the end of the issue!
- Many people see what is written on Teams. Ensure it is polite, appropriate and only used when you can't speak to your teacher in person.

How to show respect



- Look smart.
- If you have a question, a problem or need clarification, put up your hand.
- Listen to all instructions before asking questions.
- Think before you speak.
- Treat others as you would like to be treated.
- "Banter" is not funny and if a student feels hurt by comments said to him, there will be a sanction.

Keyword	Learn	✓
Online friendship	A friendship which is based mostly on a relationship within social media, chat rooms or apps. You may not have met the friend face to face.	
Healthy Friendship	A friendship based on trust, respect and honesty.	
Frenemy	Someone who claims to be your friend but is controlling, selfish and untrustworthy.	
Cyberbullying	Bullying that takes place over digital devices like mobile phones, computers, and tablets. Cyberbullying can occur through texts, via apps, through social media, forums, or gaming sites.	
Diet	The range of food and drink we consume.	
Balanced diet	A diet that contains of the correct amount and range of nutrients, vitamins and minerals for you.	
Healthy diet	A healthy diet is a balanced diet.	
Tenacity	The ability to keep doing something even when you find it difficult.	
Comfort zone	A place where you are familiar with the behaviours and routines giving low stress (and little challenge).	
Procrastination	The act of unnecessarily delaying something despite knowing that there will be a negative consequence.	

Never accept cyberbullying, always report it!

Railway safety facts

- Live rails and overhead powerlines are **never switched off**
- A train travelling at **80mph takes 2km** to come to a **stop**
- If someone dies on the railways it is **not just the victim that is affected**
- It could happen here and to you!

Safe travel

- Ultimately you are responsible for your own safety - **hurt is not based on fault.**

Advice about Cyberbullying

- **Report** any incidents you witness (even if you are not the target)
- **Block or unfriend** the perpetrator
- **Remove** yourself from the group, the app, the chat or forum
- **Ask the perpetrator to stop** as assertively and confidently as possible
- **Talk**, in person, to a real friend

Tips for a 'can do' attitude

- Talk about the good stuff
- Frame challenges in terms of the positive outcomes - eg 'it will be great when I achieve....'
- Put effort into seeing the positive - thank others for their effort, respond to 'grumpiness' with a smile and a positive comment, think about the benefits first.

Food groups

Carbohydrates

Our bodies' preferred source of energy
Found in bread, pasta, rice, potatoes and lots of other foods.

Protein

Mainly used in our body to build and repair muscle and tissue.
Found in meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, beans, pulses and nuts.

Water

Is used by our bodies in many important processes.

Fats

Are not all bad, they are an important part of our diet. Used by the body as energy, for storing vitamins, producing hormones and protecting organs.
Found in dairy products, all oils, meat fat, most cakes and biscuits.
Can be saturated or unsaturated.

Sugar

The generic name for sweet-tasting, soluble carbohydrates.
Found in chocolate, fruit, cakes, drinks and many other foods

Biology A – Movement

Keyword	Learn	
4 functions of the skeleton	Support, protection, movement and the production of new blood cells.	
Joints	Places where bones meet.	
Bone marrow	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made.	
Ligaments	Connect bones in joints.	
Tendons	Connect muscles to bones.	
Cartilage	Smooth tissue found at the end of bones, which reduces friction between them.	
Antagonistic muscle pair	Muscles working in unison to create movement.	
Muscles	Create movement by contracting.	

Biology C – Human Reproduction

Keyword	Learn	
Gamete	The male gamete (sex cell) in animals is a sperm, the female an egg.	
Fertilisation	Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell.	
Ovary	Organ which contains eggs.	
Testicle	Organ where sperm are produced.	
Oviduct / fallopian tube	Carries an egg from the ovary to the uterus and is where fertilisation occurs.	

Biology C – Human Reproduction

Keyword	Learn	
Uterus, or womb	Where a baby develops in a pregnant woman	
Ovulation	Release of an egg cell during the menstrual cycle, which may be met by a sperm.	
Menstruation	Loss of the lining of the uterus during the menstrual cycle.	
Reproductive system	All the male and female organs involved in reproduction.	
Penis	Organ which carries sperm out of the male's body	
Vagina	Where the penis enters the female's body and sperm is received.	
Foetus	The developing baby during pregnancy.	
Gestation	Process where the baby develops during pregnancy	
Placenta	Organ that provides the foetus with oxygen and nutrients and removes waste substances.	
Amniotic fluid	Liquid that surrounds and protects the foetus.	
Umbilical cord	Connects the foetus to the placenta.	
Menstrual cycle	Prepares the female for pregnancy and stops if the egg is fertilised by a sperm.	

Chemistry A – Particle Model

Keyword	Learn	
Particle	A very tiny object such as an atom or molecule, too small to be seen with a microscope.	
Particle model	A way to think about how substances behave in terms of small, moving particles.	
Gas pressure	Caused by collisions of particles with the walls of a container	
Density	How much matter there is in a particular volume, or how close the particles are.	
Evaporate	Change from liquid to gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature.	
Boil	Change from liquid to a gas of all the liquid when the temperature reaches boiling point.	
Condense	Change of state from gas to liquid when the temperature drops to the boiling point.	
Melt	Change from solid to liquid when the temperature rises to the melting point.	
Freeze	Change from liquid to a solid when the temperature drops to the melting point.	
Sublime	Change from a solid directly into a gas.	

Chemistry A – Particle Model

Keyword	Learn	
Solid	Particles closely spaced and vibrating.	
Liquid	Particles in random motion but in contact.	
Gas	Particles in random motion and widely spaced.	
Diffusion	The process by which particles in liquids or gases spread out through random movement from a region where there are many particles to one where there are fewer.	

Chemistry B – Separating Mixtures

Keyword	Learn	
Solvent	A substance, normally a liquid, that dissolves another substance.	
Solute	A substance that can dissolve in a liquid.	
Dissolve	When a solute mixes completely with a solvent.	
Solution	Mixture formed when a solvent dissolves a solute.	
Soluble (insoluble)	Property of a substance that will (will not) dissolve in a liquid.	
Solubility	Maximum mass of solute that dissolves in a certain volume of solvent.	

Chemistry B – Separating Mixtures

Keyword	Learn	
Pure substance	Single type of material with nothing mixed in.	
Mixture	Two or more pure substances mixed together, whose properties are different to the individual substances.	
Filtration	Separating substances using a filter to produce a filtrate (solution) and residue.	
Distillation	Separating substances by boiling and condensing liquids.	
Evaporation	A way to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid by the liquid turning into a gas.	
Chromatography	Used to separate different coloured substances.	

Physics A – Speed

Keyword	Learn	
Speed	How much distance is covered in how much time.	
Average speed	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.	
Relative motion	An object's speed relative to the observer's speed.	
Acceleration	How quickly speed increases or decreases.	

Physics B – Gravity and Contact Forces

Keyword	Learn	
Newton	Unit for measuring forces (N).	
Weight	The force of gravity on an object (N).	
Friction	Force opposing motion which is caused by the interaction of surfaces moving over one another. It is called 'drag' if one is a fluid.	
Tension	Force extending or pulling apart.	
Compression	Force squashing or pushing together	
Mass	The amount of matter in an object (kg).	
Contact force	One that acts by direct contact.	
Non-contact force	One that acts without direct contact.	
Gravitational Field	The area where other objects feel a gravitational force.	
Gravitational field strength, g	The force from gravity on 1 kg (N/kg).	
g on Earth	9.8 N/kg	
g on the Moon	1.6 N/kg	
Equilibrium	State of an object when opposing forces are balanced.	
Deformation	Changing shape due to a force.	

How long should I spend on my homework?

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
Maths	15	Science	15	Free choice	15	Maths	15	Free Choice	15
English	15	Free Choice	15	Free Choice	15	English	15	Free Choice	15
Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30

- You should spend a maximum of 30 minutes revising each day.
- You should spend a maximum of 30 minutes Reading each day.
- You can decide what you revise in each slot that is called Free Choice. You can do this at the start of the year and have a fixed plan or you can decide on each day based on how well you feel you know your Knowledge Organisers. An example is provided below.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
Maths	15	Science	15	RS / Personal Dev	15	Maths	15	Art / Tech	15
English	15	History / Geography	15	Computing / Music	15	English	15	French	15
Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30	Reading	30

NOTES:

Timetable

[illegible]