



# Unit 1, Year 7

## Knowledge Organiser



<b>Name</b>	
<b>Tutor</b>	

	<b>AMon</b>	<b>ATue</b>	<b>AWed</b>	<b>AThu</b>	<b>AFri</b>
<b>AM</b>					
<b>1</b>					
<b>2</b>					
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<b>PM</b>					

	<b>BMon</b>	<b>BTue</b>	<b>BWed</b>	<b>BThu</b>	<b>BFri</b>
<b>AM</b>					
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<b>PM</b>					

## YEAR 7 UNIT 1

Each 10 Question Quiz will have both recall and application questions

	WEEK 2	
1	<b>Calculate</b>	A calculator and some working will be needed.
2	<b>Change</b>	Usually convert from one unit to another; either using known metric unit conversions or the use of a conversion graph.
3	<b>Complete</b>	Fill in missing values.
4	<b>Digit</b>	Individual numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
5	<b>Integer</b>	A positive or negative whole number, including zero.
6	<b>Place value</b>	The numerical position of a digit within the number - eg. hundreds, tens, units etc.
7	<b>Ascending</b>	Write numbers in order smallest to largest.
8	<b>Descending</b>	Write numbers in order largest to smallest.
	WEEK 3	
1	<b>Sum</b>	Two or more numbers added together.
2	<b>Difference</b>	Two numbers subtracted.
3	<b>Product</b>	A multiplication of two or more numbers.
4	<b>Quotient</b>	A result obtained by dividing one quantity by another.
5	<b>Divisible by 2</b>	The last digit is even.
6	<b>Divisible by 3</b>	The digits sum to a multiple of 3.
7	<b>Divisible by 5</b>	The last digit is 0 or 5.
8	<b>Divisible by 10</b>	The last digit is 0.
	WEEK 4	
1	<b>Explain</b>	Write a sentence or a mathematical statement to show how you got to your answer or reached your conclusion
2	<b>Express</b>	Re-write in another form, some working may be needed.
3	<b>Find</b>	Some working will be needed to get to the final answer.
4	<b>Factor</b>	A number that divides into another without a remainder
5	<b>Factor Pair</b>	Two numbers that multiply to make another.
6	<b>Highest Common Factor (HCF)</b>	The highest number that can be divided exactly into each of two or more numbers.
7	<b>Multiple</b>	A number in its times table.
8	<b>Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)</b>	The lowest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

	WEEK 5	
1	<b>Give a reason</b>	Must be clear and accurate reasons. If the reasons are geometrical then make sure you: - provide a reason for each stage of working (if required), - use correct geometric terminology
2	<b>Justify</b>	Show all working and/or give a written explanation.
3	<b>Prove</b>	More formal than 'show', all steps must be present. In the case of a geometrical proof, reasons must be given.
4	<b>Prime numbers</b>	An integer with exactly two factors: one and itself. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47
5	<b>Prime factors</b>	The prime numbers that multiply to make a value.
6	<b>Prime factor decomposition</b>	When a number is broken down into its prime factor.
7	<b>Square Number</b>	The result when a number is multiplied by itself. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225.
8	<b>Cube Number</b>	The result when a number is multiplied by itself three times. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125
	WEEK 6	
1	<b>Write down</b>	No working is needed.
2	<b>Write</b>	No working needed for 1 mark questions. Working may be needed questions with more than 1 mark.
3	<b>equal to</b>	=
4	<b>not equal to</b>	≠
5	<b>bigger than</b>	>
6	<b>smaller than</b>	<
7	<b>bigger than or equal to</b>	≥
8	<b>smaller than or equal to</b>	≤
	WEEK 7	
1	<b>Ascending</b>	Smallest to largest
2	<b>Descending</b>	Largest to smallest
3	<b>Denominator</b>	The bottom number in a fraction. Shows how many equal parts the item is divided into.
4	<b>Numerator</b>	The top number in a fraction. Shows how many parts we have.
5	<b>Proper fraction</b>	The numerator is smaller than the denominator.
6	<b>Improper Fraction</b>	The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.

7	<b>Mixed Number</b>	A whole number and a fraction combined into one number.
8	<b>Common Denominator</b>	A common multiple of the denominators, i.e. a number into which the denominators will divide exactly.
WEEK 8		
1	<b>Show</b>	All working needed to get to a given answer or complete a diagram to show given information.
2	<b>Simplify</b>	Simplify the given expression. Answer must be given in its simplest form.
3	<b>Solve</b>	Find the solution of an equation or inequality.
4	<b>Equivalent</b>	Fractions which have the same value.
5	<b>Simplify/cancel a fraction</b>	Reduce a fraction to an equivalent fraction with the lowest possible numbers in both numerator and denominator.
6	<b>Add/subtract fractions</b>	Make the denominators the same then add/subtract the numerators only. NEVER add/subtract denominators.
7	<b>Multiply fractions</b>	Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators.
8	<b>Divide fractions</b>	Invert (flip) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together.
WEEK 9		
1	<b>Square Number</b>	Made by multiplying a number by itself
2	<b>Cube Number</b>	Made by multiplying a number by itself twice
3	<b>Prime Number</b>	Has only two factors, one and itself
4	<b>Reciprocal</b>	The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. The reciprocal is shown as $1/x$ , or $x^{-1}$
5	<b>Decimal Fraction</b>	A fraction written as a decimal. The decimal point separates whole numbers from decimal fractions
6	<b>Terminating decimal</b>	A decimal which has a finite number of digits
7	<b>Recurring Decimal</b>	A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits.
8	<b>Percentage</b>	A fraction expressed as a number out of 100

English – Year 7 – Unit 1 – Morality: Myths/Poetry

*Driving question: What does it mean to be human?*

Week 2:			RAG
1	Structure / Construct:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the <b>order and arrangement</b> of ideas and events in a text;</li> <li>how the <b>order and sequencing</b> of ideas and events creates meaning.</li> </ul>	
2	Exposition:	a literary (writing) device used to <b>introduce background information about events, settings, characters.</b>	
3	Genre:	a <b>type, style or category.</b>	
4	Generic Patterns:	<b>recognisable</b> or <b>accepted features</b> of a <b>particular genre.</b>	
5	Context:	background information.	
6	Meaning:	what is <b>meant or interpreted</b> by a word, text, concept, or action.	
Week 3:			
7	Nostalgia ( <i>noun</i> ):	a longing for something past.	
8	Morality ( <i>noun</i> ):	the <b>belief</b> that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong. It's <b>what societies determine</b> to be “right” and “acceptable.”	
9	Imperative:	a sentence that <b>gives a command.</b>	
10	Interrogative:	a sentence that <b>asks a question.</b>	
11	Declarative:	a sentence that <b>declares a fact or opinion.</b>	
12	Exclamatory:	a sentence that expresses strong feelings by <b>making an exclamation.</b>	
Week 4			
13	Monologue:	<b>one person speaking</b> for an extended period.	
14	Perspective:	a <b>point of view.</b>	
15	Infer / inference:	a guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information that you have ( <b>reading between the lines</b> ).	
16	Protagonist:	the <b>leading character</b> or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel etc.	
17	Mood:	the <b>feeling or atmosphere</b> in a text.	
18	Foreshadowing:	a literary (writing) device by which an author <b>hints what is to come.</b>	
Week 5			
19	Characterisation::	how the writer <b>shows the character's personality through describing their thoughts, speech, actions or appearance.</b>	
20	Avarice ( <i>noun</i> ):	<b>extreme greed for wealth or material gain.</b>	
21	Theme:	the <b>THEME</b> of a text is the moral, lesson, or message - the ‘big idea’.	
22	Denotation:	the <b>literal</b> meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.	
23	Connotation:	<b>ideas associated</b> with a word or image.	
24	Preposition:	gives information about <b>where or when something happens.</b>	
Week 6			
25	narcissism ( <i>noun</i> ) narcissist ( <i>noun</i> ):	An exceptional interest in and admiration for yourself. Someone who is excessively self-centred.	
26	Frame Narrative:	a <b>story set within a story.</b>	
27	Alliteration:	<b>repetition of consonant sounds.</b>	
28	Fricatives	<b>repetition</b> of the ‘f’, ‘v’, ‘z’, ‘s’ and ‘th’ sounds.	
29	Sibilance	<b>repetition</b> of the ‘s’, ‘sh’ and ‘ch’ sounds (an acoustic characteristic of soft fricative consonants).	
30	Plosives	<b>repetition</b> of the ‘b’, ‘p’, ‘d’ and ‘t’ sounds.	

Week 7			
31	Rhetoric:	language used by the writer to <b>persuade the reader of a particular point of view.</b>	
32	Rhetorical question	a <b>question designed to provoke thought rather than elicit an answer.</b>	
33	Ideology:	a set of <b>opinions or beliefs</b> of a group or an individual.	
34	Logos:	using rationality and logic to persuade the audience to agree with your point of view.	
35	Pathos:	an appeal to the audience's emotions, usually using emotive language.	
36	Ethos:	<b>ethos</b> or the <b>ethical</b> appeal, means to convince an audience of the author's <b>credibility</b> or character.	
Week 8			
37	Flaw ( <i>noun</i> ):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a mistake in something that means that it is not correct or does not work correctly</li> <li>• a weakness in someone's character</li> </ul>	
38	Contrition ( <i>noun</i> ):	a very sorry or guilty feeling about something bad you have done, or the act of showing that you feel like this.	
39	Caesura:	a <b>midline pause</b> , often <b>marked with punctuation</b> / A pause within a line of poetry.	
40	Enjambment:	when a sentence or phrase <b>runs onto the next line</b> (no punctuation at the end of the line).	
41	Volta:	a <b>turning point</b> in the poem.	
42	Parenthesis:	adding extra information to a sentence using brackets, dashes or commas.	
Week 9			
43	Stanza:	a <b>group of lines in a poem</b>	
44	Subvert ( <i>verb</i> ): Subversion ( <i>noun</i> ):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>overthrow</b> or destroy completely - cause the downfall of; of rulers.</li> <li>• the <b>act of subverting.</b></li> </ul>	
45	Semantic Field	a set of words <b>related in meaning.</b>	
46	Juxtaposition:	<b>contrasting</b> elements put together for effect.	
47	Ambiguity:	a word or phrase or structure that has <b>more than one meaning - (polysemic).</b>	
48	Superlative	Adjective to imply the <b>highest or lowest quality. E.G. Greenest</b>	
Week 10			
49	Symbolism:	when an <b>object or image indirectly stands for something else</b> (ideas/qualities/states of mind).	
50	Motif:	a <b>repeated line, image or symbol.</b>	
51	Compassion ( <i>noun</i> ):	sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others.	
52	Wrath ( <i>noun</i> ):	Intense anger (usually on an epic scale)	
53	Dilemma ( <i>noun</i> ):	a situation in which a <b>difficult choice has to be made</b> between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable.	
54	Repentant ( <i>adj.</i> ):	<b>expressing or feeling sincere regret and remorse; remorseful.</b>	

**Science – Year 7 – Unit 1**

<b>Week 2:</b>			<b>RAG</b>
1.	<b>Excretion</b>	Getting rid of waste. All organisms excrete.	
2.	<b>Growth</b>	Increase in size. All organisms grow.	
3.	<b>Life process</b>	A process that something does in order for it to be alive. There are seven in total.	
4.	<b>Movement</b>	Going from place to place. All organisms can move themselves or parts of themselves.	
5.	<b>Nutrition</b>	Substances that help organisms respire and grow. All organisms need nutrition.	
6.	<b>Organism</b>	A living thing.	
7.	<b>Reproduction</b>	A process in which organisms make more organisms like themselves. All organisms reproduce.	
8.	<b>Respiration</b>	A process in which substances release energy for an organism to use. All organisms respire. There are, however, different forms of respiration.	
9.	<b>Sensitivity</b>	The ability to detect things in the surroundings. All organisms can sense certain changes in their surroundings.	
10.	<b>Leaf</b>	Plant organ used to make food by photosynthesis.	
<b>Week 3:</b>			
11.	<b>Photosynthesis</b>	Process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work.	
12.	<b>Tissue</b>	A part of an organ that does an important job. Each tissue is made up of a group of the same type of cells all doing the same job.	
13.	<b>Magnification</b>	How much bigger a microscope makes something appear.	
14.	<b>Specimen</b>	The object you look at using a microscope.	
15.	<b>Breathing system</b>	Organ system that takes oxygen from the air and puts it into the blood. It also gets rid of carbon dioxide from the blood, putting it into the air.	
16.	<b>Circulatory system</b>	Organ system that carries oxygen and food around the body.	
17.	<b>Digestive system</b>	Organ system that breaks down food.	
18.	<b>Nervous system</b>	Organ system that carries signals around the body.	
19.	<b>Organ system</b>	Collection of organs working together to do a very important job.	
20.	<b>Urinary system</b>	Organ system that cleans the blood and removes the wastes in urine.	
<b>Week 4:</b>			
21.	<b>States of matter</b>	There are three different forms that a substance can be in: solid, liquid or gas. These are the three states of matter	
22.	<b>Gas</b>	Something that does not have a fixed shape or volume, and is easy to squash.	
23.	<b>Liquid</b>	Something with a fixed volume but no fixed shape.	
24.	<b>Solid</b>	Something with a fixed shape and volume.	
25.	<b>Particle theory</b>	Theory used to explain the different properties and observations of solids, liquids and gases.	
26.	<b>Particles</b>	The tiny pieces that everything is made out of.	
27.	<b>Brownian motion</b>	Erratic movement of small specks of matter caused by being hit by the moving particles that make up liquids or gases.	
28.	<b>Diffusion</b>	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.	
29.	<b>Air pressure</b>	The force on a certain area caused by air molecules hitting it.	
30.	<b>Vacuum</b>	A completely empty space, containing no particles.	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
31.	<b>Nanoscale</b>	Scale for measuring very small particles: 1 nanometre (nm) = 0.000 000 001 metre (m)	
32.	<b>Nanometres</b>	unit of length: 1 nanometre = 0.000 000 001 metre	
33.	<b>Joule (J)</b>	The unit for measuring energy.	

34.	<b>Kilojoule (kJ)</b>	There are 1000 joules in 1 kilojoule.	
35.	<b>Nutrient</b>	Substance needed in the diet.	
36.	<b>Chemical energy</b>	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in chemicals. Food, fuel and batteries all store chemical energy	
37.	<b>Elastic potential energy</b>	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in stretched or squashed things that can change back to their original shapes. Another name for strain energy.	
38.	<b>Gravitational potential energy</b>	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in objects in high places that can fall down.	
39.	<b>Kinetic energy</b>	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in moving things.	
40.	<b>Law of conservation of energy</b>	The idea that energy can never be created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
41.	<b>Nuclear energy</b>	A name used to describe energy when it is stored inside materials.	
42.	<b>Thermal energy</b>	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in hot objects. The hotter something is the more thermal energy it has.	
43.	<b>Transfer</b>	When energy is moved from one store into another or from one place to another we say it is transferred.	
44.	<b>Fossil fuel</b>	Coal, oil and natural gas – all fuels that were formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.	
45.	<b>Fuel</b>	A substance that contains a store of chemical or nuclear energy that can easily be transferred.	
46.	<b>Non-renewable</b>	Any energy resource that will run out because we cannot renew our supplies of it (e.g. oil).	
47.	<b>Renewable</b>	An energy resource that will never run out (e.g. solar power).	
48.	<b>Geothermal power</b>	Generating electricity using heat from rocks underground.	
49.	<b>Hydroelectric power</b>	Generating electricity by letting moving water (usually falling from a reservoir) turn turbines and generators	
50.	<b>Efficiency</b>	A way of saying how much energy something wastes.	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
51.	<b>Extinct</b>	No longer exists.	
52.	<b>Reproduce</b>	When organisms reproduce, they make more organisms like themselves.	
53.	<b>Egg cell</b>	The female sex cell (gamete).	
54.	<b>Fertilisation</b>	Fusing of a male gamete with a female gamete.	
55.	<b>Internal fertilisation</b>	When fertilisation happens inside the body of a parent.	
56.	<b>External fertilisation</b>	When fertilisation happens outside the bodies of the parents.	
57.	<b>Gamete (sex cell)</b>	A cell used for sexual reproduction.	
58.	<b>Offspring</b>	The new organisms produced by reproduction.	
59.	<b>Parent</b>	An organism that has produced offspring	
60.	<b>Sperm cell</b>	The male sex cell (gamete).	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
61.	<b>Cervix</b>	Ring of muscle at the bottom of the uterus in females.	
62.	<b>Cilia</b>	Small hairs on the surface of some cells.	
63.	<b>Oviduct</b>	Carries egg cells from the ovaries to the uterus in females. Fertilisation happens here.	
64.	<b>Foreskin</b>	A covering of skin protecting the head of the penis.	

65.	<b>Glands</b>	Special tissues that make and release substances. The glands in the male reproductive system add a special liquid to the sperm cells to make semen.	
66.	<b>Menopause</b>	When the ovaries in women stop releasing egg cells.	
67.	<b>Ovary</b>	Female reproductive organ. Produces egg cells.	
66.	<b>Puberty</b>	Time during which big physical changes happen in the body	
68.	<b>Reproductive organs</b>	Organs used in sexual reproduction.	
69.	<b>Sperm duct</b>	Tube that carries sperm cells from the testes to the urethra.	
70.	<b>Semen</b>	Mixture of sperm and special fluids released by males during ejaculation.	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
71.	<b>Testis</b>	Male reproductive organ. Produces sperm cells. Plural = testes.	
72.	<b>Urethra</b>	Tube that carries sperm cells from the testes and urine from the bladder.	
73.	<b>Uterus</b>	Organ in females in which a baby develops.	
74.	<b>Vagina</b>	Tube in females leading from the cervix to the outside. The penis is placed here during sexual intercourse.	
75.	<b>Amniotic fluid</b>	Liquid surrounding the growing embryo and protecting it.	
76.	<b>Embryo</b>	Tiny new human life that grows by cell division from a fertilised egg cell.	
77.	<b>Foetus</b>	An embryo is known as a foetus once it has developed a full set of organs.	
78.	<b>Placenta</b>	Attached to the uterus wall, this takes oxygen and food out of the mother's blood and puts waste materials into the mother's blood.	
79.	<b>Menstruation</b>	When the lining of the uterus and a little blood pass out of the vagina as part of the menstrual cycle.	
80.	<b>Ovulation</b>	Releasing of an egg cell from an ovary.	

**Subject: History Year: 7  
Unit 1: Medieval England**

<b>Week 1:</b>			<b>RAG</b>
<b>1.</b>	Anglo-Saxon King who died in 1066 with no clear heir	<b>Edward the Confessor</b>	
<b>2.</b>	Anglo-Saxon Earl who was crowned following the death of the King	<b>Harold Godwinson</b>	
<b>3.</b>	An area of south and south west England	<b>Wessex</b>	
<b>4.</b>	An area in northern France – William was Duke	<b>Normandy</b>	
<b>5.</b>	William was promised the throne by Edward	<b>1051</b>	
<b>6.</b>	The person who sent a banner to William showing support for his cause	<b>The Pope</b>	
<b>7.</b>	Viking King of Norway who also claimed the English throne	<b>Harald Hardrada</b>	
<b>8.</b>	Man who betrayed Harold Godwinson by joining the Vikings	<b>Tostig (his brother)</b>	
<b>9.</b>	The time the Anglo-Saxon army took to march to meet the Vikings, once they had invaded north east England	<b>Four days</b>	
<b>10.</b>	The battle where the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Vikings in September 1066	<b>Stamford Bridge</b>	
<b>Week 2:</b>			
<b>11.</b>	Date the Battle of Hastings took place	<b>October, 1066</b>	
<b>12.</b>	The thing that suddenly changed at the end of September, allowing William's Norman army to invade	<b>The wind</b>	
<b>13.</b>	William's heavily armoured soldiers on horseback	<b>Knights</b>	
<b>14.</b>	Harold's force of 3 000 professional soldiers and body-guards	<b>Huscarls</b>	
<b>15.</b>	A 70m long embroidered cloth depicting the Norman Conquest of England	<b>Bayeux Tapestry</b>	
<b>16.</b>	A hill on top of which Harold's army positioned themselves at the start of the battle	<b>Senlac Hill</b>	
<b>17.</b>	Harold's army formed this to protect themselves	<b>Shield-wall</b>	
<b>18.</b>	What the Normans did to tempt the Anglo-Saxons away from their high ground	<b>A fake retreat</b>	
<b>19.</b>	The method of Harold Godwinson's death, according to the Bayeux Tapestry	<b>An arrow to the eye</b>	
<b>20.</b>	Harold Godwinson's death according to the first account of the battle	<b>Disemboweled</b>	
<b>Week 3:</b>			
<b>21.</b>	The date when William the Conqueror was crowned King of England	<b>Christmas Day, 1066</b>	
<b>22.</b>	The place where William the Conqueror was crowned King of England	<b>Westminster Abbey</b>	
<b>23.</b>	The first castles built by Norman nobles after the invasion	<b>Motte and bailey castles</b>	

24.	A collection of nobles and clergymen to advise the king	<b>Royal court</b>	
25.	The events of 1069, following an Anglo-Saxon rebellion in Durham	<b>The Harrying of the North</b>	
26.	The highest rank in society, ruling land on behalf of the king.	<b>Baron</b>	
27.	War between two sides from the same nation.	<b>Civil war</b>	
28.	Being forced to live outside your country.	<b>Exile</b>	
29.	A person set to inherit property or a title when someone dies.	<b>Heir</b>	
30.	A Medieval landowner or a member of the peerage today.	<b>Lord</b>	
<b>Week 4:</b>			
31.	Where were peasants in the feudal system?	<b>The lowest member of medieval society.</b>	
32.	Anyone who was below you in medieval society, and had to call you 'my lord'.	<b>Vassal</b>	
33.	What year did Edward the Confessor become king?	<b>1042</b>	
34.	What did William claim Edward the Confessor had done in 1051?	<b>Promised William the throne</b>	
35.	What year did Harold and Tostig fall out?	<b>1065</b>	
36.	What happened in January 1066?	<b>Edward the Confessor died</b>	
37.	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	<b>September 1066</b>	
38.	When was the Battle of Hastings?	<b>October 1066</b>	
39.	A 70m long embroidered cloth depicting the Norman Conquest of England	<b>Bayeux Tapestry</b>	
40.	Why was Senlac Hill significant in the Battle of Hastings?	<b>It was where Harold's army positioned themselves at the start of the battle</b>	
<b>Week 5:</b>			
41.	What form of social organisation ranks people according to status or power?	<b>Hierarchy</b>	
42.	What did you call anyone below you in the feudal system?	<b>Vassal</b>	
43.	What was the role of the Barons in the Feudal System?	<b>They were just below the king and ruled land on his behalf?</b>	
44.	Roughly how many people of this rank existed in medieval England?	<b>200</b>	
45.	What did this rank of people have to do for the king, in return for being granted land?	<b>Fight</b>	
46.	What term describes a title that is passed through a family, from parents to their children?	<b>Hereditary</b>	
47.	What pledge of loyalty would a vassal have to swear to their lord?	<b>Fealty</b>	
48.	What rank, usually a farm labourer, was at the bottom of medieval society?	<b>Peasant</b>	

49.	What vitally important book did William the Conqueror commission in 1086?	<b>The Domesday Book</b>	
50.	For what primary purpose did William the Conqueror have this book written?	<b>Taxation</b>	
<b>Week 6:</b>			
51.	When was William the Conqueror crowned king of England?	<b>Christmas Day, 1066</b>	
52.	What type of castles did Norman nobles first build on their newly acquired English land?	<b>Motte and Bailey Castle</b>	
53.	What event took place in 1069, following an Anglo-Saxon rebellion in Durham?	<b>The Harrying of the North</b>	
54.	How many people are claimed to have starved to death following this event?	<b>100 000</b>	
55.	What did William force all surviving Anglo-Saxon nobles to do?	<b>Swear him an oath of loyalty</b>	
56.	What did you call anyone below you in the feudal system?	<b>Vassal</b>	
57.	Which rank came just below the king in the feudal system, and ruled land on his behalf?	<b>Barons</b>	
58.	Roughly how many people of this rank existed in medieval England?	<b>200</b>	
59.	What vitally important book did William the Conqueror commission in 1086?	<b>The Domesday Book</b>	
60.	For what primary purpose did William the Conqueror have this book written?	<b>Taxation</b>	
<b>Week 7:</b>			
61.	Who became king of England after the death of William the Conqueror in 1087?	<b>William II</b>	
62.	Where did this king die?	<b>The New Forest</b>	
63.	Who killed him with a stray arrow?	<b>Walter Tirel</b>	
64.	Who became king of England from 1100 to 1135?	<b>Henry I</b>	
65.	Which of his brothers did the new king of England defeat and imprison in 1106?	<b>Robert</b>	
66.	What area of land, formerly ruled by his father, did victory in 1106 give him?	<b>Normandy</b>	
67.	What boat sank in 1120, killing the king's heir and many Anglo-Norman nobles?	<b>White Ship</b>	
68.	Who became king of England in 1135?	<b>Stephen</b>	
69.	Who also claimed the throne, leading to a 19-year civil war?	<b>Empress Matilda</b>	
70.	What name is used to describe the lawlessness and disorder of this civil war?	<b>The Anarchy</b>	
<b>Week 8:</b>			
71.	What proportion of people worked the land as peasants during the medieval period?	<b>90 percent</b>	
72.	What was the average age of death for a medieval peasant?	<b>30</b>	

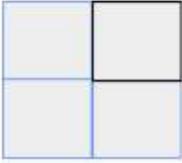
73.	What house stood at the centre of a medieval lord's lands?	<b>Manor</b>	
74.	What form of farming divided large fields into sections to be worked by different peasants?	<b>Strip farming</b>	
75.	What was the lord's land, which had to be worked by peasants each week, called?	<b>Demesne</b>	
76.	What medieval tax involved paying one tenth of all farm produce to the church?	<b>Tithe</b>	
77.	What event would occur in the late summer, and involve the work of the entire village?	<b>Harvest</b>	
78.	What stew, made out of vegetables and grains, was eaten by peasants as their main meal?	<b>Pottage</b>	
79.	What area of land, surrounding their hut, could peasants grow crops or keep livestock?	<b>Croft</b>	
80.	What material, made out of woven sticks and mud, was used to build a peasant's hut?	<b>Wattle and daub</b>	
<b>Week 9:</b>			
81.	From what material were the first motte and bailey castles mainly built?	<b>Wood</b>	
82.	What was the ditch dug to prevent attackers from reaching the walls of a castle called?	<b>Moat</b>	
83.	What were the gaps running along the top of the wall of a medieval castle called?	<b>Crenellations</b>	
84.	What large stone building lay at the heart of a medieval castle?	<b>Keep</b>	
85.	What was a gap in a wall or a line of defence, made by an army attacking a castle, called?	<b>Breach</b>	
86.	What advanced form of catapult used a counterweight and a sling to fire large missiles?	<b>Trebuchet</b>	
87.	What was the practice of surrounding a castle and allowing nobody to come in or out called?	<b>Siege</b>	
88.	What practice involved digging beneath a castle wall, and lighting a fire which causes the walls to fall in?	<b>Undermining</b>	
89.	What form of castle had rings of two or more curtain walls to improve its defence?	<b>Concentric castle</b>	
90.	What new technology led to the castle becoming obsolete towards the end of the medieval period?	<b>Gunpowder</b>	

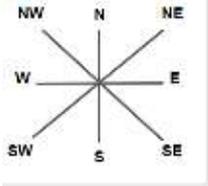
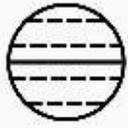
## French - Year 7 – Unit 1 – Foundation knowledge of French

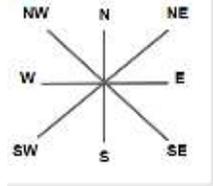
	Week 2: Bonjour!	Hello!	RA G
1.	Bonjour!	Hello!	
2.	Je m'appelle (Nadia)	My name is (Nadia)	
3.	Comment t'appelles-tu?	What's your name?	
4.	Ça va?	How are you?	
5.	Oui, ça va très bien ☺	Yes, I'm really well ☺	
6.	merci!	thank you!	
7.	Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?	
8.	j'ai onze ans	I am eleven ( <i>years old</i> )	
9.	Mon anniversaire	my birthday	
10.	c'est aujourd'hui	it is today	
	<b>Week 3: Les jours ET dans mon sac</b>	<b>Days AND In my bag</b>	
11.	lundi, mardi,	Monday, Tuesday,	
12.	mercredi, jeudi, vendredi	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	
13.	samedi, dimanche	Saturday, Sunday	
14.	dans mon sac	in my bag	
15.	dans ma trousse	in my pencil case	
16.	il y a	there is	
17.	un stylo	a pen	
18.	et	and	
19.	une règle	a ruler	
20.	ma salle de classe	my classroom	
	<b>Week 4: Les opinions</b>	<b>Opinions</b>	
21.	J'adore le sport	I love sport	
22.	Je n'aime pas le tennis	I don't like tennis	
23.	J'aime le skate	I like skateboarding	
24.	Je déteste la danse	I hate dance	
25.	je préfère le rugby	I prefer rugby	
26.	c'est super!	it's great!	
27.	c'est ennuyeux!	it's boring!	
28.	Tu aimes le foot?	Do you like football?	
29.	Je suis sportif (m)	I am sporty (m)	
30.	Je suis sportive (f)	I am sporty (f)	
	<b>Week 5: Tu as un animal?</b>	<b>Do you have a pet?</b>	
31.	Tu as un animal?	Do you have a pet?	
32.	J'ai un chien	I have a dog	
33.	Je n'ai pas d'animaux	I don't have any pets	
34.	Je voudrais un hamster	I would like a hamster	
35.	un cheval	a horse	
36.	un chat	a cat	
37.	un lapin	a rabbit	
38.	un poisson rouge	a goldfish	
39.	une souris	a mouse	
40.	un oiseau	a bird	
	<b>Week 6: Ma famille</b>	<b>My family</b>	

41.	ma mère	my mum	
42.	mon père	my dad	
43.	mon frère	my brother	
44.	ma soeur	my sister	
45.	Je suis sympa	I am nice	
46.	J'ai	I have	
47.	J'habite avec ma famille	I live with my family	
48.	Mes parents s'appellent .....	my parents are called .....	
49.	Je pense que	I think that	
50.	ma tante est amusante	my aunt is funny	
<b>Week 7: Où habites-tu?</b>		<b>Where do you live?</b>	
51.	J'habite	I live	
52.	dans une maison	in a house	
53.	dans une petite maison	in a small house	
54.	dans un appartement	in a flat	
55.	dans un château	in a castle	
56.	au bord de la mer	at the seaside	
57.	à la campagne	at the countryside	
58.	dans une ville	in a town	
59.	dans un village	in a village	
60.	à la montagne	in the mountains	
<b>Week 8: A table!</b>		<b>Food is ready!</b>	
61.	Qu'est-ce que tu manges?	What do you eat?	
62.	je mange	I eat	
63.	je bois	I drink	
64.	normalement	normally	
65.	pour le petit déjeuner, je mange	for breakfast, I eat	
66.	un croissant	a croissant	
67.	avec du beurre	with butter	
68.	et de la confiture	and jam	
69.	Je bois un jus d'orange	I drink orange juice	
70.	Ma mère mange des céréales avec du lait	My Mum eats cereals with milk	
<b>Week 9: Mon pays et la météo</b>		<b>My country and the weather</b>	
71.	Je suis anglais(e)	I am English	
72.	Mon pays, c'est l'Angleterre	My country is England	
73.	il fait beau	It is nice weather	
74.	il fait chaud	it's hot	
75.	il fait froid	it's cold	
76.	souvent	often	
77.	de temps en temps	from time to time	
78.	le matin	in the morning	
79.	l'après-midi	in the afternoon	
80.	le soir	in the evening	

## Geography – Year 7 – Unit 1 – Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

Week 2			RAG
1.	<b>Geography</b>	The study of place, people, politics and the environment around the world.	
2.	<b>Physical Geography</b>	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.	
3.	<b>Human Geography</b>	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.	
4.	<b>Island</b>	A piece of land surrounded by water.	
5.	<b>County</b>	A territorial division of a country - e.g. Dorset.	
6.	<b>Country</b>	A nation with its own government, occupying a territory.	
7.	<b>Region</b>	An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries	
8.	<b>What is a map?</b>	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea.	
9.	<b>Ordnance Survey</b>	The national mapping agency of the UK.	
10.	<b>Grid square</b>	Ordnance survey maps are made up of squares of blue lines, each representing 1 square kilometre.	
Week 3			
11.	<b>Map symbol</b>	Using a symbol to represent something on a map.	
12.	<b>Map Key</b>	Shows the meaning of map symbols.	
13.	<b>4 figure grid reference</b>	Used to find a particular place on a map. Method: Along the corridor, up the stairs.  Shows a place on a map to the nearest square kilometre.	
14.	<b>6 figure grid reference</b>	Used to pinpoint a more exact place on a map.  Shows the place on a map to the nearest 100 square metres.	
15.	<b>Scale</b>	The ratio of a distance on a map to the corresponding distance on the ground.	
16.	<b>Distance</b>	The length of space between two points.	
17.	<b>Continent</b>	A large land mass.	
18.	<b>Ocean</b>	A very large expanse of sea.	
19.	<b>What is an atlas?</b>	A book of maps or charts.	
20.	<b>Direction</b>	The way something is facing. N.E.S.W → North, East, South, West.	
Week 4			

21.	<b>Compass</b>	A piece of equipment used to find out the direction.		
22.	<b>Lines of Latitude</b>	Lines on an atlas that run from East to West. Example: the Equator.		
23.	<b>Lines of Longitude</b>	Lines on an atlas that run North to South. Example: the Prime Meridian.		
24.	<b>Aerial photography</b>	Photos taken from above using aircraft or other flying objects.		
25.	<b>Satellite images</b>	Photos of the Earth taken by powerful cameras in space.		
26.	<b>Vertical photo</b>	Provide a view looking straight down on an area of land.		
27.	<b>Oblique photo</b>	Provide a view looking down at an angle on an area of land.		
28.	<b>Drone</b>	Unmanned aircraft that can be remotely controlled - used to take photos of the land from above.		
29.	<b>Urban</b>	Towns, cities and built up areas.		
30.	<b>Rural</b>	The countryside.		
<b>Week 5</b>				
31.	<b>How many countries are in Africa?</b>	There are 54 countries in Africa.		
32.	<b>Choropleth map</b>	Thematic maps used to represent statistical data through various colours, shading or patterns on geographic areas (e.g. countries).		
33.	<b>Topographic map</b>	Maps that illustrate the shape and elevation of the land's surface.		
34.	<b>Physical Geography</b>	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.		
35.	<b>Human Geography</b>	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.		
36.	<b>Country</b>	A nation with its own government, occupying a territory.		
37.	<b>Name the world's 7 continents.</b>	North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania, Antarctica.		
38.	<b>Name the world's 5 oceans.</b>	Pacific, Arctic, Atlantic, Southern, Indian.		
39.	<b>What is a map?</b>	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea.		

40.	<b>Compass</b>	A piece of equipment used to find out the direction.		
<b>Week 6</b>				
41.	<b>Terrain</b>	The shape of the land.		
42.	<b>Contour lines</b>	Lines on OS maps that join places of the same height.		
43.	<b>Layer Shading</b>	Using colours to shade areas of land at different heights.		
44.	<b>Biome</b>	A global ecosystem.		
45.	<b>Distribution</b>	The way in which something is spread over an area.		
46.	<b>Climate</b>	The state of the atmosphere over a long period of time.		
47.	<b>Climate graph</b>	Graphs that show the average rainfall and temperatures typically experienced in a particular location.		
48.	<b>Tropical rainforest</b>	Forests in areas where the climate is hot and wet all year.		
49.	<b>Hot desert</b>	A part of the world that has high average temperatures and less than 250mm of rainfall per year.		
50.	<b>Savanna grassland</b>	A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees and drought-resistant undergrowth.		
<b>Week 7</b>				
51.	<b>Arid</b>	Land or climate that has little / no rain, making it extremely dry.		
52.	<b>Equator</b>	A line of latitude that divides the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres.		
53.	<b>Hadley Cell</b>	A large-scale atmospheric convection cell in which air rises at the equator and sinks at medium latitudes, typically about 30° north or south.		
54.	<b>Adaptation</b>	Where plants and animals change to suit their environment.		
55.	<b>Nocturnal</b>	Active at night.		
56.	<b>Transpiration</b>	Loss of a plant's water to its environment through evaporation.		
57.	<b>Natural resources</b>	Materials or substances in nature (e.g. water) which can be exploited to make money.		
58.	<b>Trade</b>	The action of selling and buying goods and services.		
59.	<b>Population</b>	The total number of people living in a particular area.		
60.	<b>Poverty</b>	The state of being extremely poor.		
<b>Week 8</b>				
61.	<b>Climate change</b>	A long-term change in the earth's climate (temperature).		
62.	<b>Soil erosion</b>	Where the upper layer of soil is displaced / worn away.		
63.	<b>Desertification</b>	Where the land is gradually turned to desert due to overgrazing or stripping of vegetation.		
64.	<b>The Sahel</b>	A semi-arid region of Western and North-Central Africa, stretching across 6 countries.		
65.	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	An LIC in West Africa, facing the threats of desertification.		
66.	<b>LIC</b>	Low income country (poor).		
67.	<b>Drought</b>	A prolonged period of unusually low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.		

68.	<b>Famine</b>	Severe or prolonged hunger in a population.	
69.	<b>Migration</b>	The movement of people from one place to another, with intentions of settling.	
70.	<b>Refugees</b>	People who have been forced to move away from their home country to seek safety in another country.	
<b>Week 9</b>			
71.	<b>Vegetation</b>	A group of plants / trees.	
72.	<b>Water scarcity</b>	The lack of freshwater resources to meet the standard water demand.	
73.	<b>Tree planting in Senegal</b>	Acacia trees have been planted in Senegal as part of The Great Green Wall to reverse the effects of desertification.	
74.	<b>Magic stones in Burkina Faso</b>	Stones are placed to trap water, reducing erosion too.	
75.	<b>Push factors</b>	Push factors are things that make people want to leave an area.	
76.	<b>Pull factors</b>	Pull factors are things that attract people to a new place.	
77.	<b>Urbanisation</b>	The increasing percentage of people moving to cities.	
78.	<b>Rural to urban migration</b>	The movement of people from the countryside to towns and cities within a country.	
79.	<b>Lagos</b>	A city located in the south-west of Nigeria.	
80.	<b>Sanitation</b>	The process of keeping places clean and healthy.	