



Year 7 - Unit 1

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

	AMon	ATue	AWed	AThu	AFri
AM					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
PM					

	BMon	BTue	BWed	BThu	BFri
AM					
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YEAR 7 UNIT 1

Each 10 Question Quiz will have both recall and application questions

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

	WEEK 4	
1	Give a reason	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	Justify	Show all working and/or give a written explanation.
3	Prove	More formal than 'show', all steps must be present. In the case of a geometrical proof, reasons must be given.
4	Prime numbers	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	Prime factors	The prime numbers that multiply to make a value.
6	Prime factor decomposition	When a number is broken down into its prime factor.
7	Square Number	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	Cube Number	The result when a number is multiplied by itself three times. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125
	WEEK 5	
1	Write down	No working is needed.
2	Write	No working needed for 1 mark questions. Working may be needed questions with more than 1 mark.
3	equal to	=
4	not equal to	≠
5	bigger than	>
6	smaller than	<
7	bigger than or equal to	≥
8	smaller than or equal to	≤
	WEEK 6	
1	Ascending	Smallest to largest
2	Descending	Largest to smallest
3	Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction. Shows how many equal parts the item is divided into.
4	Numerator	The top number in a fraction. Shows how many parts we have.
5	Proper fraction	The numerator is smaller than the denominator.
6	Improper Fraction	The numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.
7	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fraction combined into one number.
8	Common Denominator	A common multiple of the denominators, i.e. a number into which the denominators will divide exactly.

	WEEK 7	
1	Show	All working needed to get to a given answer or complete a diagram to show given information.
2	Simplify	Simplify the given expression. Answer must be given in its simplest form.
3	Solve	Find the solution of an equation or inequality.
4	Equivalent	Fractions which have the same value.
5	Simplify/cancel a fraction	Reduce a fraction to an equivalent fraction with the lowest possible numbers in both numerator and denominator.
6	Add/subtract fractions	Make the denominators the same then add/subtract the numerators only. NEVER add/subtract denominators.
7	Multiply fractions	Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators.
8	Divide fractions	Invert (flip) the second fraction, then multiply the 2 fractions together.
	WEEK 8	
1	Square Number	Made by multiplying a number by itself
2	Cube Number	Made by multiplying a number by itself twice
3	Prime Number	Has only two factors, one and itself
4	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. The reciprocal is shown as $1/x$, or x^{-1}
5	Decimal Fraction	A fraction written as a decimal. The decimal point separates whole numbers from decimal fractions
6	Terminating decimal	A decimal which has a finite number of digits
7	Recurring Decimal	A decimal which has repeating digits or a repeating pattern of digits.
8	Percentage	A fraction expressed as a number out of 100
	WEEK 9	
1	Integer	A positive or negative whole number, including zero.
2	Simplify	Simplify the given expression. Answer must be given in its simplest form.
3	Mixed Number	A whole number and a fraction combined into one number.
4	Product	A multiplication of two or more numbers.
5	Quotient	A result obtained by dividing one quantity by another.
6	Factor	A number that divides into another without a remainder
7	Factor Pair	Two numbers that multiply to make another.
8	Percentage	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 1			RAG
1	Structure / Construct:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the order and arrangement of ideas and events in a text; how the order and sequencing of ideas and events creates meaning. 	
2	Exposition:	a literary (writing) device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters.	
3	Genre:	a type, style or category.	
4	Generic Patterns:	recognisable or accepted features of a particular genre.	
5	Context:	background information.	
6	Meaning:	what is meant or interpreted by a word, text, concept, or action.	
Week 2			
7	Nostalgia (noun):	a longing for something past.	
8	Morality (noun):	the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong. It's what societies determine to be "right" and "acceptable."	
9	Imperative:	a sentence that gives a command.	
10	Interrogative:	a sentence that asks a question.	
11	Declarative:	a sentence that declares a fact or opinion.	
12	Exclamatory:	a sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.	
Week 3			
13	Monologue:	one person speaking for an extended period.	
14	Perspective:	a point of view.	
15	Infer / inference:	a guess that you make or an opinion that you form based on the information that you have (reading between the lines).	
16	Protagonist:	the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel etc.	
17	Mood:	the feeling or atmosphere in a text.	
18	Foreshadowing:	a literary (writing) device by which an author hints what is to come.	
Week 4			
19	Characterisation::	how the writer shows the character's personality through describing their thoughts, speech, actions or appearance.	
20	Avarice (noun):	extreme greed for wealth or material gain.	
21	Theme:	the THEME of a text is the moral, lesson, or message - the 'big idea'.	
22	Denotation:	the literal meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.	
23	Connotation:	ideas associated with a word or image.	
24	Preposition:	gives information about where or when something happens.	
Week 5			
25	narcissism (noun) narcissist (noun):	An exceptional interest in and admiration for yourself. Someone who is excessively self-centred.	
26	Frame Narrative:	a story set within a story.	
27	Alliteration:	repetition of consonant sounds.	
28	Fricatives	repetition of the 'f', 'v', 'z', 's' and 'th' sounds.	
29	Sibilance	repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds (an acoustic characteristic of soft fricative consonants).	
30	Plosives	repetition of the 'b', 'p', 'd' and 't' sounds.	
Week 6			

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

Science – Year 7 – Unit 1

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Excretion	Getting rid of waste. All organisms excrete.	
2.	Growth	Increase in size. All organisms grow.	
3.	Life process	A process that something does in order for it to be alive. There are seven in total.	
4.	Movement	Going from place to place. All organisms can move themselves or parts of themselves.	
5.	Nutrition	Substances that help organisms respire and grow. All organisms need nutrition.	
6.	Organism	A living thing.	
7.	Reproduction	A process in which organisms make more organisms like themselves. All organisms reproduce.	
8.	Respiration	A process in which substances release energy for an organism to use. All organisms respire. There are, however, different forms of respiration.	
9.	Sensitivity	The ability to detect things in the surroundings. All organisms can sense certain changes in their surroundings.	
10.	Leaf	Plant organ used to make food by photosynthesis.	
Week 2:			
11.	Photosynthesis	Process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work.	
12.	Tissue	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.	Magnification	How much bigger a microscope makes something appear.	
14.	Specimen	The object you look at using a microscope.	
15.	Breathing system	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.	Circulatory system	Organ system that carries oxygen and food around the body.	
17.	Digestive system	Organ system that breaks down food.	
18.	Nervous system	Organ system that carries signals around the body.	
19.	Organ system	Collection of organs working together to do a very important job.	
20.	Urinary system	Organ system that cleans the blood and removes the wastes in urine.	
Week 3:			
21.	States of matter	There are three different forms that a substance can be in: solid, liquid or gas. These are the three states of matter	
22.	Gas	Something that does not have a fixed shape or volume, and is easy to squash.	
23.	Liquid	Something with a fixed volume but no fixed shape.	
24.	Solid	Something with a fixed shape and volume.	
25.	Particle theory	Theory used to explain the different properties and observations of solids, liquids and gases.	
26.	Particles	The tiny pieces that everything is made out of.	
27.	Brownian motion	Erratic movement of small specks of matter caused by being hit by the moving particles that make up liquids or gases.	
28.	Diffusion	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.	
29.	Air pressure	The force on a certain area caused by air molecules hitting it.	
30.	Vacuum	A completely empty space, containing no particles.	
Week 4:			
31.	Nanoscale	Scale for measuring very small particles: 1 nanometre (nm) = 0.000 000 001 metre (m)	
32.	Nanometres	unit of length: 1 nanometre = 0.000 000 001 metre	
33.	Joule (J)	The unit for measuring energy.	
34.	Kilojoule (kJ)	There are 1000 joules in 1 kilojoule.	
35.	Nutrient	Substance needed in the diet.	
36.	Chemical energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in chemicals. Food, fuel and batteries all store chemical energy	

37.	Elastic potential energy	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.	Gravitational potential energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in objects in high places that can fall down.	
39.	Kinetic energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in moving things.	
40.	Law of conservation of energy	The idea that energy can never be created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another	
Week 5:			
41.	Nuclear energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored inside materials.	
42.	Thermal energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in hot objects. The hotter something is, the more thermal energy it has.	
43.	Transfer	When energy is moved from one store into another or from one place to another we say it is transferred.	
44.	Fossil fuel	Coal, oil and natural gas – all fuels that were formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.	
45.	Fuel	A substance that contains a store of chemical or nuclear energy that can easily be transferred.	
46.	Non-renewable	Any energy resource that will run out because we cannot renew our supplies of it (e.g. oil).	
47.	Renewable	An energy resource that will never run out (e.g. solar power).	
48.	Geothermal power	Generating electricity using heat from rocks underground.	
49.	Hydroelectric power	Generating electricity by letting moving water (usually falling from a reservoir) turn turbines and generators	
50.	Efficiency	A way of saying how much energy something wastes.	
Week 6:			
51.	Extinct	No longer exists.	
52.	Reproduce	When organisms reproduce, they make more organisms like themselves.	
53.	Egg cell	The female sex cell (gamete).	
54.	Fertilisation	Fusing of a male gamete with a female gamete.	
55.	Internal fertilisation	When fertilisation happens inside the body of a parent.	
56.	External fertilisation	When fertilisation happens outside the bodies of the parents.	
57.	Gamete (sex cell)	A cell used for sexual reproduction.	
58.	Offspring	The new organisms produced by reproduction.	
59.	Parent	An organism that has produced offspring	
60.	Sperm cell	The male sex cell (gamete).	
Week 7:			
61.	Cervix	Ring of muscle at the bottom of the uterus in females.	
62.	Cilia	Small hairs on the surface of some cells.	
63.	Oviduct	Carries egg cells from the ovaries to the uterus in females. Fertilisation happens here.	
64.	Foreskin	A covering of skin protecting the head of the penis.	
65.	Glands	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.	Menopause	When the ovaries in women stop releasing egg cells.	
67.	Ovary	Female reproductive organ. Produces egg cells.	
66.	Puberty	Time during which big physical changes happen in the body	
68.	Reproductive organs	Organs used in sexual reproduction.	
69.	Sperm duct	Tube that carries sperm cells from the testes to the urethra.	
70.	Semen	Mixture of sperm and special fluids released by males during ejaculation.	

Week 8:		
71.	Testis	Male reproductive organ. Produces sperm cells. Plural = testes.
72.	Urethra	Tube that carries sperm cells from the testes and urine from the bladder.
73.	Uterus	Organ in females in which a baby develops.
74.	Vagina	Tube in females leading from the cervix to the outside. The penis is placed here during sexual intercourse.
75.	Amniotic fluid	Liquid surrounding the growing embryo and protecting it.
76.	Embryo	Tiny new human life that grows by cell division from a fertilised egg cell.
77.	Foetus	An embryo is known as a foetus once it has developed a full set of organs.
78.	Placenta	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.	Menstruation	When the lining of the uterus and a little blood pass out of the vagina as part of the menstrual cycle.
80.	Ovulation	Releasing of an egg cell from an ovary.
Week 9:		
81	Excretion	Getting rid of waste. All organisms excrete.
82	Breathing system	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.
83	Diffusion	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.
84	Law of conservation of energy	The idea that energy can never be created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another
85	Efficiency	A way of saying how much energy something wastes.
86	Offspring	The new organisms produced by reproduction.
87	Menopause	When the ovaries in women stop releasing egg cells.
88	Menstruation	When the lining of the uterus and a little blood pass out of the vagina as part of the menstrual cycle.
89	Joule (J)	The unit for measuring energy.
90	Kilojoule (kJ)	There are 1000 joules in 1 kilojoule.

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

	Week 1: Bonjour!	Hello!	RAG
1.	Bonjour!	Hello!	
2.	Comment t'appelles-tu?	What's your name?	
3.	Je m'appelle (Nadia)	My name is (Nadia)	
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's today	
	Week 2: Les jours ET dans mon sac	Days AND In my bag	
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	
	Week 3: Les opinions	Opinions	
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)	
	Week 4: Tu as un animal?	Do you have a pet?	
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	
	Week 5: Ma famille	My family	
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	
Week 6: Où habites-tu?		Where do you live?	
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	in the countryside	
58.	dans une ville	in a town	
59.	dans un village	in a village	
60.	à la montagne	in the mountains	
Week 7: A table!		Food is ready!	
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	
Week 8: Mon pays et la météo		My country and the weather	
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	
Week 9: Revision		- La révision	
81.	My name is (Nadia)	Je m'appelle (Nadia)	
82.	I love sport	J'adore le sport	
83.	I don't like tennis	Je n'aime pas le tennis	
84.	I like skateboarding	J'aime le skate	
85.	I have a dog	J'ai un chien	
86.	I don't have any pets	Je n'ai pas d'animaux	
87.	I live	J'habite	
88.	in a small house	dans une petite maison	
89.	I eat	Je mange	
90.	I drink	Je bois	

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

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

	Longitude		
24.	Aerial photography	Photos taken from above using aircraft or other flying objects.	
25.	Satellite images	Photos of the Earth taken by powerful cameras in space.	
26.	Vertical photo	Provide a view looking straight down on an area of land.	
27.	Oblique photo	Provide a view looking down at an angle on an area of land.	
28.	Drone	Unmanned aircraft that can be remotely controlled - used to take photos of the land from above.	
29.	Urban	Towns, cities and built up areas.	
30.	Rural	The countryside.	
Week 4			
31.	How many countries are in Africa?	There are 54 countries in Africa.	
32.	Choropleth map	Thematic maps used to represent statistical data through various colours, shading or patterns on geographic areas (e.g. countries).	
33.	Topographic map	Maps that illustrate the shape and elevation of the land's surface.	
34.	Physical Geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.	
35.	Human Geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.	
36.	Country	A nation with its own government, occupying a territory.	
37.	Name the world's 7 continents.	North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania, Antarctica.	
38.	Name the world's 5 oceans.	Pacific, Arctic, Atlantic, Southern, Indian.	
39.	What is a map?	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea.	
40.	Compass	A piece of equipment used to find out the direction.	
Week 5			
41.	Terrain	The shape of the land.	
42.	Contour lines	Lines on OS maps that join places of the same height.	
43.	Layer Shading	Using colours to shade areas of land at different heights.	
44.	Biome	A global ecosystem.	
45.	Distribution	The way in which something is spread over an area.	
46.	Climate	The state of the atmosphere over a long period of time.	
47.	Climate graph	Graphs that show the average rainfall and temperatures typically experienced in a particular location.	
48.	Tropical rainforest	Forests in areas where the climate is hot and wet all year.	
49.	Hot desert	A part of the world that has high average temperatures and less than 250mm of rainfall per year.	
50.	Savanna grassland	A tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees and drought-resistant undergrowth.	

Week 6			
51.	Arid	Land or climate that has little / no rain, making it extremely dry.	
52.	Equator	A line of latitude that divides the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres.	
53.	Hadley Cell	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.	Adaptation	Where plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
55.	Nocturnal	Active at night.	
56.	Transpiration	Loss of a plant's water to its environment through evaporation.	
57.	Natural resources	Materials or substances in nature (e.g. water) which can be exploited to make money.	
58.	Trade	The action of selling and buying goods and services.	
59.	Population	The total number of people living in a particular area.	
60.	Poverty	The state of being extremely poor.	
Week 7			
61.	Climate change	A long-term change in the earth's climate (temperature).	
62.	Soil erosion	Where the upper layer of soil is displaced / worn away.	
63.	Desertification	Where the land is gradually turned to desert due to overgrazing or stripping of vegetation.	
64.	The Sahel	A semi-arid region of Western and North-Central Africa, stretching across 6 countries.	
65.	Burkina Faso	An LIC in West Africa, facing the threats of desertification.	
66.	LIC	Low income country (poor).	
67.	Drought	A prolonged period of unusually low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.	
68.	Famine	Severe or prolonged hunger in a population.	
69.	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another, with intentions of settling.	
70.	Refugees	People who have been forced to move away from their home country to seek safety in another country.	
Week 8			
71.	Vegetation	A group of plants / trees.	
72.	Water scarcity	The lack of freshwater resources to meet the standard water demand.	
73.	Tree planting in Senegal	Acacia trees have been planted in Senegal as part of The Great Green Wall to reverse the effects of desertification.	
74.	Magic stones in Burkina Faso	Stones are placed to trap water, reducing erosion too.	
75.	Push factors	Push factors are things that make people want to leave an area.	
76.	Pull factors	Pull factors are things that attract people to a new place.	
77.	Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of people moving to cities.	
78.	Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to towns and cities within a country.	
79.	Lagos	A city located in the south-west of Nigeria.	

80.	Sanitation	The process of keeping places clean and healthy.	
Week 9:			
81	Arid	Land or climate that has little / no rain, making it extremely dry.	
82	Equator	A line of latitude that divides the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres.	
83	Hadley Cell	A large-scale atmospheric convection cell in which air rises at the equator and sinks at medium latitudes, typically about 30° north or south.	
84	Adaptation	Where plants and animals change to suit their environment.	
85	Nocturnal	Active at night.	
86	LIC	Low income country (poor).	
87	Drought	A prolonged period of unusually low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.	
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**Subject: History Year: 7
Unit 1: Medieval England**

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Anglo-Saxon King who died in 1066 with no clear heir	Edward the Confessor	
2.	Anglo-Saxon Earl who was crowned following the death of the King	Harold Godwinson	
3.	An area of south and south west England	Wessex	
4.	An area in northern France – William was Duke	Normandy	
5.	William was promised the throne by Edward	1051	
6.	The person who sent a banner to William showing support for his cause	The Pope	
7.	Viking King of Norway who also claimed the English throne	Harald Hardrada	
8.	Man who betrayed Harold Godwinson by joining the Vikings	Tostig (his brother)	
9.	The time the Anglo-Saxon army took to march to meet the Vikings, once they had invaded north east England	Four days	
10.	The battle where the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Vikings in September 1066	Stamford Bridge	
Week 2:			
11.	Date the Battle of Hastings took place	October, 1066	
12.	The thing that suddenly changed at the end of September, allowing William's Norman army to invade	The wind	
13.	William's heavily armoured soldiers on horseback	Knights	
14.	Harold's force of 3 000 professional soldiers and body-guards	Huscarls	
15.	A 70m long embroidered cloth depicting the Norman Conquest of England	Bayeux Tapestry	
16.	A hill on top of which Harold's army positioned themselves at the start of the battle	Senlac Hill	
17.	Harold's army formed this to protect themselves	Shield-wall	
18.	What the Normans did to tempt the Anglo-Saxons away from their high ground	A fake retreat	
19.	The method of Harold Godwinson's death, according to the Bayeux Tapestry	An arrow to the eye	
20.	Harold Godwinson's death according to the first account of the battle	Disemboweled	
Week 3:			
21.	The date when William the Conqueror was crowned King of England	Christmas Day, 1066	
22.	The place where William the Conqueror was crowned King of England	Westminster Abbey	
23.	The first castles built by Norman nobles after the invasion	Motte and bailey castles	
24.	A collection of nobles and clergymen to advise the king	Royal court	
25.	The events of 1069, following an Anglo-Saxon rebellion in Durham	The Harrying of the North	
26.	The highest rank in society, ruling land on behalf of the king.	Baron	
27.	War between two sides from the same nation.	Civil war	

28.	Being forced to live outside your country.	Exile	
29.	A person set to inherit property or a title when someone dies.	Heir	
30.	A Medieval landowner or a member of the peerage today.	Lord	
Week 4:			
31.	Where were peasants in the feudal system?	The lowest member of medieval society.	
32.	Anyone who was below you in medieval society, and had to call you 'my lord'.	Vassal	
33.	What year did Edward the Confessor become king?	1042	
34.	What did William claim Edward the Confessor had done in 1051?	Promised William the throne	
35.	What year did Harold and Tostig fall out?	1065	
36.	What happened in January 1066?	Edward the Confessor died	
37.	When was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	September 1066	
38.	When was the Battle of Hastings?	October 1066	
39.	A 70m long embroidered cloth depicting the Norman Conquest of England	Bayeux Tapestry	
40.	Why was Senlac Hill significant in the Battle of Hastings?	It was where Harold's army positioned themselves at the start of the battle	
Week 5:			
41.	What form of social organisation ranks people according to status or power?	Hierarchy	
42.	What did you call anyone below you in the feudal system?	Vassal	
43.	What was the role of the Barons in the Feudal System?	They were just below the king and ruled land on his behalf?	
44.	Roughly how many people of this rank existed in medieval England?	200	
45.	What did this rank of people have to do for the king, in return for being granted land?	Fight	
46.	What term describes a title that is passed through a family, from parents to their children?	Hereditary	
47.	What pledge of loyalty would a vassal have to swear to their lord?	Falty	
48.	What rank, usually a farm labourer, was at the bottom of medieval society?	Peasant	
49.	What vitally important book did William the Conqueror commission in 1086?	The Domesday Book	
50.	For what primary purpose did William the Conqueror have this book written?	Taxation	
Week 6:			
51.	When was William the Conqueror crowned king of England?	Christmas Day, 1066	

52.	What type of castles did Norman nobles first build on their newly acquired English land?	Motte and Bailey Castle	
53.	What event took place in 1069, following an Anglo-Saxon rebellion in Durham?	The Harrying of the North	
54.	How many people are claimed to have starved to death following this event?	100 000	
55.	What did William force all surviving Anglo-Saxon nobles to do?	Swear him an oath of loyalty	
56.	What did you call anyone below you in the feudal system?	Vassal	
57.	Which rank came just below the king in the feudal system, and ruled land on his behalf?	Barons	
58.	Roughly how many people of this rank existed in medieval England?	200	
59.	What vitally important book did William the Conqueror commission in 1086?	The Domesday Book	
60.	For what primary purpose did William the Conqueror have this book written?	Taxation	
Week 7:			
61.	Who became king of England after the death of William the Conqueror in 1087?	William II	
62.	Where did this king die?	The New Forest	
63.	Who killed him with a stray arrow?	Walter Tirel	
64.	Who became king of England from 1100 to 1135?	Henry I	
65.	Which of his brothers did the new king of England defeat and imprison in 1106?	Robert	
66.	What area of land, formerly ruled by his father, did victory in 1106 give him?	Normandy	
67.	What boat sank in 1120, killing the king's heir and many Anglo-Norman nobles?	White Ship	
68.	Who became king of England in 1135?	Stephen	
69.	Who also claimed the throne, leading to a 19-year civil war?	Empress Matilda	
70.	What name is used to describe the lawlessness and disorder of this civil war?	The Anarchy	
Week 8:			
71.	What proportion of people worked the land as peasants during the medieval period?	90 percent	
72.	What was the average age of death for a medieval peasant?	30	
73.	What house stood at the centre of a medieval lord's lands?	Manor	
74.	What form of farming divided large fields into sections to be worked by different peasants?	Strip farming	
75.	What was the lord's land, which had to be worked by peasants each week, called?	Demesne	
76.	What medieval tax involved paying one tenth of all farm produce to the church?	Tithe	

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