

Name:

Base Group:



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

Autumn Term

Homework at Ipswich Academy

How to use the Knowledge Organiser

You have been provided with an exercise book and a knowledge organiser. Your knowledge organiser contains everything that you need to learn this term. Each week, you will be asked to learn a set of words, along with their definitions. You will talk about these in class.

In order to learn the words you will be expected to use :

'look, cover, write, check'

You have been given an exercise book to practise your homework in. The expectation is that you will write out neatly the words, along with their definitions. A week later, your teacher will check that you have completed your homework and you will be given a test to check that you have remembered everything.

This will be your homework for: Maths, English, Science, History, Geography and French.

You will need to remember:

- to take your exercise book and knowledge organiser to all lessons;
- to take your exercise book and knowledge organiser home each night;
- to write neatly;
- to practise every night.

If you do all of these, you will learn a lot.

MATHS

Number

1	millions, hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands,	hundreds	tens	ones
2	ones	. tenths	hundreths	thousandths		
3	ascending	getting larger	14	factor	divides into a number	
4	descending	getting smaller	15	even number	divisible by 2	
5	>	greater than	16	odd number	not divisible by 2	
6	≥	greater than or equal to	14	integer	whole number	
7	<	less than	15	multiply by 10	digits moves one place to the left	
8	≤	less than or equal to	16	divide by 10	digits moves one place to the right	
9	less than 5	round down	17	negative number	less than 0	
10	5 or more	round up	18	positive number	greater than 0	
11	prime number	has exactly two factors	19	multiple	in the times table	

12	highest common factor	largest number that divides into a given number (hcf)	20	lowest common multiple	smallest number that is in the times table of two or more numbers (lcm)
----	------------------------------	---	----	-------------------------------	---

<u>MATHS</u>					
Handling Data					
1	frequency	Number of times an item occurs	2	mean	Total \div frequency
Shape & Measure					
1	perimeter	Distance around the outside of a shape	3	area of triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2} bh$
2	dimensions	Length	4	area of a rectangle	Length x breadth
Metric Measures					

1	length	10mm = 1cm 5mm = 0.5 cm 100cm = 1m 25 cm = 0.25 m = 1/4m 50cm = 0.5 m = 1/2 m 75 cm = 0.75m = 3/4 m	3	volume	1000ml = 1 litre 250 ml = 0.25 l = 1/4 l 500ml = 0.5 l = 1/2 l 750 ml = 0.75l = 3/4 l 1cm ³ = 1ml
2	length	1000m = 1km 250m = 0.25km = 1/4km 500m = 0.5 km = 1/2 km 750 m = 0.75km = 3/4 km	4	weight	1000g = 1kg 250 g = 0.25 kg = 1/4 kg 500 g = 0.5 kg = 1/2 kg 750 g = 0.75 kg = 3/4 kg 1000kg = 1 tonne

English Private Peaceful- Michael Morpurgo

	Key quote	Key technique	Key theme	Key idea	Connotation 1	Connotation 2
1	"I could feel I live in his shadows, but I never have and I do not now. I live in his	metaphor/ juxtaposition	brotherhood	Despite Charlie's confidence and popularity, Tommo never felt that he was	Charlie is a role model for Tommo and Tommo is proud not jealous.	The Juxtaposition (contrast) of "shadow" and "glow" shows that their relationship has been difficult at times.

	glow.”			left behind.		
2	'Charlie's done everything and knows everything. He's strong too.'	exaggeration	idealisation	Tommo believes that his brother is perfect.	Repetition of “everything” shows that as a young child, Tommo believed his brother was infallible.	The added short sentences of "he's strong too" suggests a childlike admiration.
3	'I have killed my own father.'	declarative	guilt	Tommo speaks about his father dying and he believes it was his fault.	Declarative makes it seem like he has come to terms with what he thinks he has done.	The word "killed" suggests he feels responsible.
4	'Charlie could have left me there. He could have made a run for it and got clean away, but Charlie's not like that. He never has been.'	foreshadowing	heroism	Charlie waits with Tommo when he is caught poaching.	The repetition of "could" shows that Charlie is selfless when protecting his little brother.	Foreshadows when Charlie stays with Tommo when injured, disobeying orders.

English Private Peaceful- Michael Morpurgo

	Key quote	Key technique	Key Theme	Key idea	Connotation 1	Connotation 3
5	'Day by day I was	repetition	growing up	Shows that as Charlie	Repetition in "day by	"Painfully" is emotive and shows

	becoming ever more painfully aware of how far behind them I was.'			becomes close to Molly Tommo feels left out.	day" suggests that it gets worse and worse - emphasising Tommo's isolation.	how hurt he is that Charlie is growing up without him.
6	'I was so filled with anger and resentment towards him that I never wanted to speak to him again"	emotive language	jealousy	When Tommo finds out Charlie and Molly have been having a relationship in secret he feels betrayed.	The childlike attitude of never wanting to speak to him again, shows this is an immature reaction.	"Anger and resentment" seems extreme for the situation, suggesting an affection for Molly too.
7	'It's still there, softly slicing away the seconds, then the minutes, then the hours.'	metaphor	sibilance	Tommo is counting down the time until dawn.	The sibilance of "s" sounds, makes a smooth sound mimicking inevitability of time passing - you cannot stop it.	The metaphor of "slicing" suggests that time passing is painful and he does not want dawn to come.
8	"I must survive. I have promises to keep."	short sentences	promises	Tommo will be brave to help his brother.	"Survive" suggests that it is hard to stay alive during war time.	The short sentences demonstrate Tommo's determination.

Literacy: vocabulary							
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
1	ability	achieve	accuse	accepted	abuse	absolutely	Learn the spellings using

2	active	admit	administration	address	addition	activity	look, cover, write, check.
3	adopt	affair	advice	advantage	advance	adult	
4	affect	ahead	agreement	agent	agency	afternoon	
5	aim	album	alarm	airport	airline	aircraft	Look up definitions to find out the meaning of each word.
6	alive	anger	amount	alternative	alone	ally	
7	angle	anyway	anyone	anybody	annual	angry	
8	anywhere	appearance	appeal	apparently	apartment	apart	
9	apple	aren't	April	approve	approach	apply	Write a sentence for each word. Make sure you use the vocabulary words correctly.
10	argue	argument	artist	article	arrive	arrest	
11	arrange	assess	attend	assume	association	assist	
12	asset	attention	aunt	August	audience	attract	
13	attitude	author	await	avoid	average	autumn	
14	auto	award	badly	backing	background	awful	
15	aware	balance	baseball	bargain	bare	ban	

Literacy: vocabulary

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	
1	balloon	basic	bean	beach	battle	bathroom	Learn the spellings using look, cover, write, check.
2	basis	bear	benefit	bend	behaviour	behave	
3	behalf	bet	bitter	birth	billion	bid	
4	beyond	blame	Blast	bomb	boil	board	
5	blood	blind	bond	bore	border	boot	
6	boom	bone	born	bottom	bottle	bother	Look up definitions to find out the meaning of each word.
7	boss	borrow	bound	brave	brand	branch	
8	brain	bowl	bread	brief	bridge	breath	
9	breast	breakfast	bright	burn	bunch	budget	
10	brush	broad	burst	button	butter	busy	
11	businessmen	bury	bye	camp	camera	calm	Write a sentence for each word. Make sure you use the vocabulary words correctly.
12	cable	cabinet	cancer	caring	career	caption	
13	captain	candidate	cash	cast	challenge	chairman	
14	chain	catch	castle	champion	chart	character	
15	chapter	channel	championship	chase	chemical	cheese	

Science - Energy transfers

1	balanced diet	Eating a variety of foods to provide all the things the body needs.	11	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.
2	diet	The food that you eat.	12	chemical energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in chemicals. Food, fuel and batteries all store chemical energy.
3	energy	Something that is needed to make things happen or change.	13	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.
4	joule (J)	The unit for measuring energy.	14	gravitational potential energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in objects in high places that can fall down.
5	kilojoule (kJ)	There are 1000 joules in 1 kilojoule.	15	kinetic energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in moving things.
6	nutrient	Substance needed in the diet.	16	law of conservation of energy	The idea that energy can never be created or destroyed, only transferred from one store to another.
7	biofuel	A fuel made from plants or animal droppings.	17	nuclear energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored inside materials.
8	coal	A fossil fuel made from the remains of plants.	18	strain 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 elastic potential energy.
9	electricity	A way of transferring energy through wires.	19	efficiency	A way of saying how much energy something wastes.
10	fossil fuel	Coal, oil and natural gas – all fuels that	20	renewable	An energy resource that will never run out (e.g. solar power).

were formed from the remains of dead plants and animals.

Science - Electricity

1	power pack	A source of electricity with a low voltage, that is safe to use in schools.	11	resistance	A way of saying how difficult it is for electricity to flow through something.
2	ammeter	A piece of equipment that measures how much electricity is flowing around a circuit.	12	resistor	A component that makes it difficult for electricity to flow – resistors are used to reduce the size of the current in a circuit.
3	amp (A)	The unit for measuring current.	13	variable resistor	A resistor whose resistance can be changed.
4	battery	Two or more cells used together.	14	voltage	A way of saying how much energy is transferred by electricity.
5	cell	A source of electricity with a low 'energy' (low voltage). Cells push electrons around a circuit.	15	voltmeter	A piece of equipment that measures how much energy is being transferred by a current.
6	component	Something in a circuit, such as a bulb, switch or motor.	16	volt (V)	The unit for voltage.
7	current	The flow of electricity around a circuit.	17	earth wire	The green and yellow wire in a cable or plug. It is there for safety.
8	filament	The thin piece of wire inside a light bulb that glows when the bulb is on.	18	live wire	The brown wire in a cable or plug.
9	parallel circuit	A circuit with two or more branches that split apart and join up again.	19	neutral wire	The blue wire in a cable or plug.
10	series circuit	A circuit in which there is only one	20	risk	How likely it is that a particular hazard will cause a danger.

	loop of wire.			
--	---------------	--	--	--

HISTORY

General

1	archaeologist	A person who studies the past by digging up objects from the past.	3	chronology	The arrangements of dates or events in the order they happened, starting with the earliest.
2	AD	'Anno domini'; used for dates after the birth of Jesus Christ.	4	timeline	A diagram showing events or dates in chronological order.
3	BC	'Before Christ'; used for dates before the birth of Jesus Christ.			

The Norman Conquest

1	Anglo Saxons	People who lived in England before the Normans arrived.	7	motte and bailey	An early castle that featured a fort on a hill surrounded by a fence or wall.
2	concentric castle	A castle with several walls of decreasing heights, so soldiers could shoot attackers more effectively.	8	Norman Conquest	The invasion and settlement of England by the Normans, starting with the Battle of Hastings.
3	feudal system	The way in which people received land in return for some sort of work.	9	Normans	People from Normandy, France, who invaded Britain in 1066 and were led by William of Normandy.
4	housecarl	A type of well- trained warrior who used battle axes and fought for Harold at the Battle of Hastings.	10	nobleman	A powerful lord such as a baron.
5	invasion	Coming into another, normally with an armed force, with the intention to take over.	11	Vikings	People from Denmark, Norway or Sweden.
6	lord	An important person such as a baron or knight.			

The Magna Carta

1	charter	A statement of a group of people's right, written by the king.	4	monarch	A king or queen.
---	----------------	--	---	----------------	------------------

2	Magna Carta	A document setting out people's rights; the barons made king John sign it in 1215.	5	rebel	Someone who fights (in a rebellion) against the person who rules over him.
3	military	To do with the army.			
The Black Death					
1	apothecary	A person who prepared and sold medicines.	3	blood letting	The practices of making someone bleed to help cure illness.
2	Black Death	A killer disease that wiped out millions in Europe.	4	bubonic	One of the two types of plague carried in the Black Death; carried by fleas.
The Peasants' Revolt					
1	archbishop/ bishop	A very important church leader.	5	peasants' revolt	An uprising where peasants, led by Wat Tyler, marched on London in 1381.
2	freeman	A person who is free to look for work.	6	protestor	Someone that takes part in a protest.
3	manor	An area of land controlled by a knight.	7	tenant	A person who receives land or property in return for work.
4	peasant	A poor farm worker.	8	villein	A peasant who worked for a lord.
the war of the roses					
1	coronation	The ceremony of crowning a king or queen.	4	siege	An attempt to force a town or castle to surrender surrounding it.
2	coat of arms	A distinctive design belonging to a knight or family, often used on shields, flags and clothing.	5	War of the Roses	A series of battles between the English houses of York and Lancaster.
3	heir	The person who is next in line to the throne.			
Key Dates					
1	1066	Battle of Hastings	4	1346-1353	Black Death
2	15th June 1215	Magna Carta	5	1381	Peasants' Revolt
3	1337-1453	Hundred Years War	6	1445-1485	War of the Roses

Geography

Weather, climate and natural environments

abiotic	Relating to non-living things
active layer	The top layer of soil in an area where permafrost is present. Each summer the icy soil briefly melts before refreezing.
adaptation	Actions taken to adjust to natural events, such as climate change, to reduce potential damage, limit the impacts, or take advantage of the opportunities or cope with the consequences.
aeroponics	Growing plants in an air or mist environment without the use of soil.
arctic circle	A major circle of latitude that runs 66° north of the equator.
arid	A climate where there is not enough precipitation to support vegetation growth. An arid climate receives less than 250mm of rain annually. The definition encompasses both hot deserts and some polar regions (cold deserts).
biodiversity	The variety of life in the world or a particular habitat.
biome	A large plant and animal community covering a large area of the Earth's surface.
biotic	Relating to living things.
conservation	Managing the environment in order to preserve, protect or restore it.
decomposer	An organism such as bacterium or fungus, that breaks down dead tissue, which is then recycled into the environment.
deforestation	The chopping down and removal of trees to clear an area of forest.
desertification	The process by which land becomes drier or degraded, as a result of climate change or human activities, or both.
diurnal temperature range	The difference between the highest and lowest temperatures in a 24 hour period.
drought	A long period of low rainfall.
ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with one another and their physical environment.
enhanced greenhouse effect	The warming of the Earth's atmosphere due to human activity increasing the later of greenhouse gases.

Geography

Weather, climate and natural environments

environment agency (EA)	The organisation responsible for tackling environmental threats like pollution in the UK.
environmental impact	The effect of an event on the landscape or ecology of the surrounding area.
fragile environment	An environment that is both easily disturbed and difficult to restore if disturbed.
global ecosystem	Very large ecological areas on the Earth's surface (or biomes), with fauna and flora (animals and plants) adapting to their environment.
hot desert	Parts of the world that have high average temperatures and very low precipitation.
permafrost	Permanently frozen ground, found in polar and tundra regions.
photosynthesis	The process by which green plants create food for themselves by converting sunlight, water and carbon dioxide into sugars.
pioneer species	Simple, tough plants that can survive in places where most others cannot due to a lack of soil or extreme climate.
polar	The regions of the Earth surrounding the north and south poles. These regions are dominated by Earth's polar ice caps, the northern resting on the Arctic Ocean and the other on the Antarctic continent.
precipitation	Moisture falling from the atmosphere as rain, hail, sleet or snow.
reforestation	The replanting and restocking of existing forests and woodlands that have been depleted, usually through deforestation.
semi-arid	A semi-arid climate receives between 250mm and 500mm of rain annually.
soil erosion	Removal of topsoil faster than it can be replaced, due to natural (water and wind action), animal and human activity. Topsoil is the layer of soil and is the most fertile because it contains the most organic, nutrient-rich materials.
temperature range	The difference between the lowest and highest temperature over a period of time.
thermal growing season	The period of time when temperatures are above 6°C and plants can grow.
wilderness area	A natural environment that has not been significantly modified by human activity. Wilderness areas are the most intact, undisturbed areas left on Earth – places that humans do not control and are not developed.

French Unité 1							
Mon autoportrait - My Self Portrait							
les animaux(m pl)	animals	la foot	football	les maths (f pl)	maths	le skate	skateboarding
les araignées(f pl)	spiders	les gateaux (m pl)	cakes	les pizzas (f pl)	pizzas	les spaghetti (m pl)	spaghetti
la capoeira	a brazilian dance	le hard rock	hard rock	la poésie	poetry	le sport	sport
les chats (m pl)	cats	l'injustice (f)	injustice	le racism	racism	la tecktonik	tecktonik (dance)
les chiens (m pl)	dogs	les insectes (m pl)	insects	le rap	rap	la télé	TV
le cinema	cinema	les jeux vidéo (m pl)	video games	le reggae	reggae	le tennis	tennis
les consoles de jeux (f pl)	games consoles	les livres (m pl)	books	les reptiles (m pl)	reptiles	le theatre	theatre, drama
la danse	dancing	la musique	music	le roller	roller-skating	les voyages (m pl)	journeys
		les mangas (m pl)	mangas	le rugby	rugby	la violence	violence
Les opinions- Opinions							
J'aime	I like	Non, je n'aime pas ça	No, I don't like that	Genial	Great	Essential	Essential
Je n'aime pas	I don't like	Tu es d'accord?	Do you agree?	Cool	Cool	Important	Important
Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	Je suis d'accord	I agree	Bien	Good	Ce n'est pas bien	It's not good
Il/elle aime	He/she likes	Je ne suis pas d'accord	I don't agree	Ennuyeux	Boring		
Oui, j'aime ça.	Yes, I like that	C'est..	It's	Nul	rubbish		
Les yeux et les cheveux- Eyes and hair							
J'ai	I have	Mon ami (e) a	My friend has	J'ai les cheveux....	I have...hair	Frisés/raides	Curly/straight
tu as	you have	j'ai les yeux bleus/verts/gris/marron	i have blue/green/grey / brown eyes	longs/courts/mi-longs	long/short/medium-length	blonds/bruns/noirs/roux	blond/brown/black/red
il/elle a	he/she has						

Mon kit de survie- My survival kit							
j'ai	I have	un baton de colle	a glue stick	des kleenex (m pl)	tissues	un portemonnaie	a purse
je n'ai pas de	I don't have	des chips (f pl)	crisps	des lunettes de soleil (f pl)	sunglasses	un paquet de mouchoirs	a packet of tissues
Tu as	you have	des clés (f pl)	keys	un magazine	a magazine	un sac	a bag
il/elle a	he/she has	une clé usb	a memory stick	un miroir	a mirror	des surligneurs fluo (m pl)	fluorescent highlighters
un appareil photo	a camera	une gourde	a water bottle	un portable	a mobile phone	une trousse	a pencil case
une barre de céréales	a cereal bar						
Moi et les autres -Me and other people							
je suis	i am	beau/belle	good-looking	de taille moyenne	average height	impatient (e)	impatient
je ne suis pas	i am not	branché (e)	trendy	drôle	funny	intelligent (e)	intelligent
tu es	you are	charmant (e)	charming	généreux/généreuse	generous	modeste	modest
il/elle s'appelle	he/she is called	cool	cool	gentil (le)	nice	petit (e)	small
il/elle est	he/she is	curieux/curieuse	curious	grand(e)	tall	poli(e)	polite
Les musiciens- Musicians							
Il/elle joue	He/she plays	de la guitare	the guitar	Il/elle chante	He/she sings	Il/elle a beaucoup de talent	He/she has a lot of talent
De la batterie	The drums						
Les mots essentiels- High frequency words							
et	and	mais	but	assez	Quite	Qu'est-ce que?	What...?
aussi	also	tres	very	toujours	always	Qui...?	Who..?

French Unité 2

Les matières scolaires-School subjects

le français	French	la musique	music	l'EPS (f)	PE	les arts plastiques (m)	art
le théâtre	drama	la technologie	technology	l'histoire (f)	history	les Mathématique (f)	maths
la géographie/ la géo	geography	l'anglais	English	L' informatiques (f)	ICT	les sciences (f)	science

Les opinions – Opinions

Tu aimes/Est-ce que tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	J'aime beaucoup...	I like ...a lot	Je n'aime pas...	I don't like	moi aussi	me too
		J' aime assez...	quite like	Je déteste	I hate	T'es fou/folle	You're crazy
J'aime...	I like..	j'adore....	I love	C'est ma matière	It's my favourite subject		

Les raisons - Reasons

C'est..	it's..	facile	easy	nul	rubbish	Le/La prof est trop sévère	The teacher is too strict
intéressant	interesting	difficile	difficult	marrant	fun/funny	On a beaucoup de devoirs	We have a lot of homework
ennuyeux	boring	génial	great	Le/La prof est sympa	The teacher is nice		

Quelle heure est-il?- What time is it?

Il est...	it's...	huit heures et quart	quarter past eight	neuf heures moins le quart	quarter to nine	minuit	midnight
huit heures	eight o'clock	huit heures et demie	half past eight	midi	midday	midi/minuit et demi	half past twelve

huit heures dix	ten past eight	neuf heures moins vingt	twenty to nine				
L'emploi du temps- The timetable							
le lundi	on Mondays	le jeudi	on Thursdays	le matin	(in) the morning	La recreation/la récré	breaktime
le mardi	on Tuesdays	Le vendredi	on Fridays	L'après-midi	(in) the afternoon	Le déjeuner	lunch
le mercredi	on Wednesdays	À neuf heures j'ai sciences	At nine o'clock I've got science	Le mercredi apres- midi	On Wednesday afternoon		
La journée scolaire- The school day							
on a cours (le lundi)	we have lessons (on Mondays)	On étudie neuf matières	We study nine subjects	À la récré on bavarde et on rigole	We break, we chat and have a laugh	On finit les cours à	We finish lessons at...
\on n'a pas cours...	We don't have lessons at..	On commence Les cours à	We start lessons at...	On mange à la cantine	We eat in the canteen	On a quatre cours le matin	We have four lessons in the morning
Qu'est-ce que tu manges?							
Je mange..	I eat/I'm eating..	du steak haché	beefburger	de la glace à la fraise	strawberry ice-cream	des frites	chips
du fromage	cheese	du yaourt	yoghurt	de la mousse au chocolat	chocolate mousse	des haricots verts	green beans
du poisson	fiish	de la pizza	pizza	de la tarte au citron	lemon tart	bon appétit!	Enjoy your meal!
du poulet	chicken	de la purée de pommes de terre	mashed potatoes	des crudité	Chopped, raw vegetables		
Les mots essentiels- High -frequency words							
à	at	assez	quite	beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)	merci	thank you
et	and	un peu	a bit	tous les jours	every day	est-ce que (tu)...?	do (you)..?

aussi	also	pourquoi?	why?	aujourd'hui	today	qu'est-ce que (tu)...?	what do (you)..?
mais	but	parce que	because	pardon	excuse me	avec	with
très	very	trop	too				