

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7 – Term One



Look

Look at the information carefully.
Read it three times.
It may help to say it as you read it.



Cover

Cover it with your hand or a piece of paper.



Write

Write it out, from memory.



Check

Check what you have written matches the information exactly.
Have you got it correct? If so, tick your work to show it is correct. If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it.



Correct

If it doesn't match exactly, use your purple pen to correct it. Repeat.
When you get it 100% correct, move on to the next piece of information.



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Knowledge Organiser

English

Short Stories 20th Century Literature

Who are they?	Answer
1. She is the protagonist of the short story. She is a beautiful young woman when the story begins but yearns for wealth. She is envious of the financially affluent and places a lot of emphasis on material belongings.	Mathilde Loisel
2. He is Mathilde's husband and is happy with his station in life. He is madly in love with her and does his best to please her, despite being unable to understand her. He gives her what he can and sacrifices his wants for her happiness.	Monsieur Loisel
3. She is Mathilde's kind and wealthy friend. She lends Mathilde a necklace to wear to a party and accent her new dress.	Madame Forestier
4. A married couple and hosts of the party, Mathilde attends. They are examples of the wealthy class.	(Madame) George Ramponneau
5. A wealthy woman who lacks remarkable attractiveness. She spends most of her time shopping. This may not be a result of the limitations and expectations that her social station and class impose on her.	Rosemary Fell
6. He is a subject about which little is known. He is Rosemary's husband, and when he sees her having tea with Miss Smith, he draws her aside and informs her that her plan to aid the needy woman would not succeed. He says Miss Smith is attractive, and that makes Rosemary envious.	Phillip Fell

Short Stories 20th Century Literature

Definition	Answer
1. Something the author tells us directly about a character, e.g. their age, appearance, job, address, likes and dislikes.	Explicit Characterisation
2. Something we have to infer about a character through their actions, their dialogue and/or what others say about them	Implicit Characterisation
3. A feeling of unhappiness and anger because someone has something or someone that you want.	Jealousy
4. When someone makes you feel less hostile towards them.	Disarming
5. refers to the part of the story used to introduce background information to the reader about events, settings, characters.	Exposition
6. Believing that having money and possessions is the most important thing in life.	Materialistic
7. The way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted.	Perception

Short Stories 20th Century Literature

Definition	Answer
1. A lack of certainty about whether something is right or wrong.	Moral ambiguity
2. Social, economic, cultural, political or educational status.	Social class
3. How much power and importance the character has.	Status
4. Socially-constructed perceptions of how men and women are expected to behave	Gender
5. A main character in a literary work who, in the face of danger, combats adversity through feats of resourcefulness, bravery or strength	Hero
6. An original or typical version of something.	Archetype
7. The point of view that uses a narrator with access to only one character's perspective, a limited perspective	Third person limited

Short Stories 20th Century Literature

Definition	Answer
1. A literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story.	Foreshadowing
2. A related series of incidents in a literary plot that build toward the point of greatest excitement/interest.	Rising action
3. The point of highest tension in a narrative.	Climax
4. The central character or leading figure in a poem, narrative, novel or any other story.	Protagonist
5. Excessive concern over physical appearance and achievements.	Vanity
6. To rank appearance above everything when establishing value.	Superficial
7. The rank that an individual holds, with rights, duties, and lifestyle, in a social hierarchy based upon honour or prestige.	Social status

Short Stories 20th Century Literature

Definition	Answer
1. The act of hiding the truth.	Deception
2. A person who suffers very much or is killed because of their beliefs and is often admired because of it.	Martyr
3. To give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person.	Sacrifice
4. The time and place of the story, including the physical location, weather and cultural surroundings.	Setting
5. A phrase, with more than one piece of descriptive information, with a noun as its head.	Expanded noun phrase
6. When the weather is used to create a specific mood or tone.	Pathetic fallacy
7. A group of words that are related in meaning, used to create a specific theme or tone.	Semantic field

Short Stories 20th Century Literature

Definition	Answer
1. The feelings or atmosphere perceived by a reader in a piece of literature, established by the writer's methods e.g. through language or setting.	Mood
2. The use of symbols to express ideas or qualities.	Symbolism
3. A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.	Motif
4. Refers to part of the story used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters etc. to the reader.	Exposition
5. A related series of incidents in a literary plot that build toward the point of greatest excitement/interest.	Rising action
6. The point of highest tension in a narrative.	Climax
7. Occurs immediately after the climax, when the main problem of the story has been resolved.	Falling action

Knowledge Organiser

Geography

Question	Correct answer
1. What do geographers call a drawing of a particular area such as a city, a country or a continent represented on a flat surface?	map
2. What tool is used on a map to identify specific features or symbols?	a key
3. What scale map would display continents and oceans?	global
4. What type of maps could mountains appear on?	physical
5. What are the four compass directions on a four-point compass rose?	north, south, east, west
6. On an OS map, what are the numbers on the vertical axis called?	northings
7. On an OS map, what are the numbers on the horizontal axis called?	eastings
8. Why do OS maps have grid squares?	They allow you to identify a specific area on a map.
9. What is the main rule to remember when reading grid references?	Along the corridor and then up the stairs.
10. What are contour lines used for on 2D maps?	To show height of land

Question	Correct answer
1. Name the seven continents.	North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Antarctica, Oceania
2. Name the five oceans.	Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Southern, Indian
3. What is the capital of Scotland?	Edinburgh
4. What four countries make up the UK?	England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
5. Which ocean is between the UK and USA?	Atlantic
6. What are imaginary horizontal lines across the globe known as?	latitude
7. What are imaginary vertical lines across the globe known as?	longitude
8. Which two hemispheres does the equator separate?	northern and southern hemispheres
9. Is the equator a line of longitude or latitude?	latitude
10. Which two hemispheres does the prime meridian separate?	Eastern and Western Hemisphere

Question	Correct answer
1. Why are sea levels rising?	melting ice caps
2. Why do melting ice caps lead to sea level rise?	meltwater flows into oceans
3. What lines do climate zones roughly follow?	latitude
4. What system is used to identify climate zones globally?	Köppen climate system
5. What is the difference between climate zones and biomes?	Climate zones have the same climate
6. What is the name of the collection of gases around the Earth?	the atmosphere
7. What are greenhouse gases?	gases, such as carbon dioxide, that trap heat within the atmosphere
8. What is the difference between the greenhouse effect and the enhanced greenhouse effect?	Natural vs Human caused
9. Why does the enhanced greenhouse effect occur?	more greenhouse gases
10. Which of these is a naturally occurring greenhouse gas in the atmosphere?	carbon dioxide

Question	Correct Answer
1. Is the greenhouse effect caused by humans?	No - its natural
2. Why do greenhouse gases increase global warming?	They trap thermal energy in the atmosphere.
3. Which human activities contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect?	burning fossil fuels, transport, deforestation, waste disposal, agriculture
4. How does electricity generation contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect?	Carbon dioxide is released when coal, oil and gas are burnt.
5. How does transport contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect?	Carbon dioxide is released when petrol and diesel are burnt.
6. What is deforestation?	cutting down trees
7. How does deforestation contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect?	Less carbon dioxide is absorbed from the atmosphere.
8. How does waste disposal contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect?	Burnt or rotting waste releases greenhouse gases.
9. How does agriculture contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect?	Animals like cow's release greenhouse gases.
10. How does planting trees reduce the enhanced greenhouse effect?	more trees absorbing CO ₂

Question	Correct answer
1. Which term describes countries with lower standards of living, less advanced infrastructure and economies that are growing but not yet strong?	developing countries
2. Which term describes countries transitioning between developing and developed, showing rapid improvements in infrastructure?	emerging countries
3. The standard of living is often lower in.....countries than in emerging countries.	developing countries
4. Which term describes countries with high standards of living, advanced infrastructure and strong economies?	developed countries
5. The quality of healthcare is an example of which type of development factor?	social
6. The quality of education is an example of which type of development factor?	social
7. The quality of public transport is an example of which type of development factor?	economic
8. Income per person is an example of which type of development factor?	economic
9. The quality of infrastructure is an example of which type of development factor?	economic
10. Access to goods from other countries is an example of which types of development factor?	political and economic

Question	Correct answer
1. Which category of development does GNI per capita measure?	economic
2. What does per capita mean?	per person
3. What does GNI per capita tell geographers about a country?	average income per person
4. Why is GNI per capita a useful measurement of development?	It is not opinion-based.
5. What measurement is the Brandt Line based on?	GNI per capita
6. How does the Brandt Line categorise countries?	developed or developing
7. According to the Brandt Line, developed countries are in the...	global north
8. According to the Brandt Line, developing countries are in the...	global south
9. What is a major criticism of the Brandt Line?	oversimplifies development
10. Why do geographers argue that the Brandt Line is outdated?	It is based on data from 1980.

Question	Correct answer
1. What is the only category of development that the Brandt Line measures?	economic
2. How does the Brandt Line fail in representing current economic realities?	It ignores inequalities in countries.
3. What is the key term used to measure the percentage of people who can read and write?	literacy rate
4. Literacy rate is a measure of.....development.	social - education
5. What is the key term used to measure the average number of years a person is expected to live?	life expectancy
6. Infant mortality rate is a measure of.....development.	social - healthcare
7. The process by which money is collected to pay for services and infrastructure is known as...	taxation
8. Who are taxes paid to?	the government
9. Income tax is paid by...	individuals
10. VAT is paid by...	everybody that buys things

Question	Correct answer
1. Asia is the largest.....by land mass.	continent
2. What is the approximate population of Asia?	4.6 billion
3. Asia is a continent made up of...	48 different countries
4. The capital city of Nepal is...	Kathmandu
5. Kathmandu is known for its...	history and buildings
6. How would you describe the population distribution of Nepal's capital city of Kathmandu?	densely populated
7. Nepal is surrounded by other countries. This means...	Nepal is landlocked.
8. In which category of human factors affecting development does 'uneven distribution of income' fit into?	economic
9. In which category of human factors affecting development does 'corruption' fit into?	political
10. In which category of human factors affecting development does 'debt' fit into?	economic

Question	Correct answer
If tourists travel to 'take a break', they are travelling for...	leisure
If tourists travel to see new sights, their primary purpose of travel is...	leisure
If tourists travel to attend a business meeting, they are travelling for...	business
If tourists travel to visit a famous historic monument, their primary purpose of travel is...	culture
If tourists travel to volunteer in a wildlife charity, this is known as...	ecotourism
If tourists travel to hike famous mountain trails, their primary purpose of travel is...	adventure
Africa is the second largest.....by land mass.	continent
What is the approximate population of Africa?	1.4 billion
Africa is a continent made up of...	54 different countries
The capital city of the DRC is...	Kinshasa

Question	Correct answer
1. Top-down development projects, decisions are made by...	large organisations
2. Top-down development projects aim to improve...	infrastructure and services
3. Top- down development projects are funded by...	large organisations
4. Top-down development projects are managed by...	large organisations
5. Aid given over a prolonged period of time to support a country's development is...	long-term aid
6. Which word describes a country that receives aid?	recipient
7. Which of these is not a type of long-term aid?	food parcels
8. Long-term aid conservation projects increase..... development.	environmental
9. Long-term aid supporting small businesses increases.....development.	economic
10. Long-term aid education projects increase.....development.	social

Knowledge Organiser

History



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The Middle Ages – Empires East & West

Question	Answer
What word describes a period of 100 years?	Century
What is meant by the term 'dynasty'?	A sequence of rulers from the same family.
Which trade route connected China, the Middle East and Europe?	The Silk Road
Which religion did the people of China follow in c.1000?	Buddhism
Name one innovation / invention of the Song dynasty.	Movable type printing / Gunpowder / Compass
People living during the Song dynasty believed disease was caused by an imbalance in what?	Yin and Yang
When was the Roman Empire at its largest?	117 A.D.
What language did the Romans speak?	Latin
What was the capital of the Byzantine Empire?	Constantinople
Who ruled the Byzantine Empire in the 11 th Century?	Empress Zoe

The Middle Ages – Empires East & West

Question	Answer
Which key term is used to describe the leader of the Islamic Empire?	Caliph
When did Al-Mansur start building Baghdad?	762 A.D.
Where in Baghdad did scholars translate ancient Greek and texts	House of Wisdom
What is the name for schools that were built in Baghdad?	Madrassas
What invention helped travellers to find their position using stars?	Astrolabe
What religion was Constantinople by the 12 th Century?	Christian
When was the Holy Roman Empire officially established?	962 A.D.
Who was the first Holy Roman Emperor?	Charlamagne
Who is the head of the Catholic Church?	The Pope
When did the Holy Roman Empire end?	1806

The Norman Conquest – Normans 1

Question	Answer
Which Anglo-Saxon king died in 1066 leaving no clear heir?	Edward the Confessor
Which Anglo-Saxon earl was crowned by the Witan following the death of the king?	Harold Godwinson
Of which part of northern France was William the Duke?	Normandy
Which important Christian figure supported William's claim?	The Pope
Which Viking warrior king was a contender for the throne?	Harold Hardrada
Who invaded England in September 1066?	Harold Hardrada
What battle did Harold's army fight in the north?	Stamford Bridge
How many miles did Godwinson's army march to Stamford Bridge? And in how many days?	185 miles in 4 days
What suddenly changed in September and allowed William to sail the Channel and invade?	The wind.
In what month and year did the Battle of Hastings take place?	October 1066

The Norman Conquest – Normans 2

Question	Answer
Why did Harold hurry into fighting the Normans?	He wanted to catch them by surprise.
What was Harold's force of 3,000 professional soldiers called?	Huscarls
What were William's heavily armoured soldiers on horseback called?	Knights/Calvary
Who had the stronger army at the start of the Battle of Hastings?	William
What did Harold's army form that William's army could not break through?	Shield wall.
What tactic did William use to get the Saxons off from the top of the hill?	A false retreat
What did William and his troops do on their way to London after the Battle of Hastings?	Burnt crops and villages
When was William crowned king of England?	Christmas day 1066
What did William and his nobles build across England?	Motte and bailey castles
Where was a powerful castle built near Barnsley?	Pontefract

The Norman Conquest – Normans 3

Question	Answer
What did William do with the land belonging to Anglo-Saxon nobles?	Gave it to the Norman knights
What happened in 1069, following a revolt in Durham?	The harrying of the north
Who was at the top of the Feudal System	The King
Were barons or knights higher in the Feudal System?	Barons
What important book was written in 1086?	Domesday Book
In what order do historians put historic dates into?	Chronological
What century was the Battle of Hastings in?	11 th Century
What do we call a period of 10 years?	Decade
What does BC mean?	Before Christ
What do we call a period of 100 years?	A century

Medieval Religion and the Church

Question	Answer
What religion was England?	Christian – specifically Catholic
Who is the head of the Christian church in the West?	The Pope
Who is the head of the church in England?	The Archbishop of Canterbury
Who had the power to excommunicate, even kings?	The Pope
How much land did the church control in England?	One third
Who did English kings believe had chosen them for their role?	God
What observance were ordinary parishioners expected to attend every Sunday?	Mass
What did people do to be forgiven of sin, cured of disease or receive good fortune?	Go on pilgrimage
What is a large impressive church that contains the seat of the bishop called?	Cathedral
What was the name of a 10% tax on income paid to the church?	A tithe

Medieval Religion and the Church

Question	Answer
Who did the church say caused disease?	God (as punishment for sin)
Who had the power to legally punish sinners, such as adulators and gamblers?	The church courts
Who were under a religious duty to care for the sick and terminally ill?	Monks and nuns provided a place for the sick to recover
What were the paintings called that represented the Day of Judgement?	Doom paintings
Which place between heaven and hell did medieval people believe they would go in the afterlife?	Purgatory
In what language was Mass told?	Latin
What vows did monks have to make?	Poverty, chastity, obedience
Who called for the First Crusade?	Pope Urban II
Which Holy city were the Crusades fought about?	Jerusalem
Who did William the Conqueror invite to live in England?	Jews

Challenges to Medieval Monarchs

Question	Answer
What position did Henry II give to Thomas Becket?	Archbishop of Canterbury
How did Becket change when he was appointed?	Becket became intensely religious
Who murdered Becket?	Four knights
How did Henry II cause the murder?	He cried out 'will no one rid me of this troublesome priest?'
When was Becket killed?	1170
What did Becket become on his death?	A martyr
What nickname was given to King John?	Bad King John
How did John pay for his failing wars in France?	By increasing taxes on the nobility
How did John try to run the country?	On his own without the advice of his nobility – a tyrant
What promise was made to freemen in the Magna Carta in 1215?	No imprisonment without a proper trial by jury

Challenges to Medieval Monarchs

Question	Answer
Which group were not promised any rights in the Magna Carta?	Peasants
The King needed to get agreement from the Great Council to do what?	Raise tax
When was the Magna Carta passed?	1215
When did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
What did most medieval people think had caused the Black Death?	God
Why did doctors use herbs when treating the plague?	To prevent miasma (bad air)
Which group whipped themselves to try and avoid plague?	Flagellants
What proportion of England was killed by the Black Death?	Over one third of the total population
What happened to peasant wages after the Black Death?	They increased due to the decrease in labour
Why was the Statute of Labourers passed in 1351?	To limit wages to peasants to pre Black Death levels

Challenges to Medieval Monarchs

Question	Answer
What tax was demanded in 1381 to pay for wars in France?	The Poll Tax
What happened in Essex when a royal official attempted to collect tax?	Peasants refused to pay, killed the clerks and sent the official fleeing back to London
Who was the leader of the Peasants revolt?	Wat Tyler
When was the Peasants Revolt?	1381
What did Richard do to John Ball and the rebellious peasants?	He had them all hung, drawn and quartered as an example
In the long-term, historians have said the revolt led to what crumbling?	The Feudal System
What happened to the poll tax?	It was never enforced again (until 1989)
What is it called when Kings believed they had been appointed by God?	Divine right of Kings
Putting events in date order is known as what?	Chronological order
What century is 1450 in?	15 th

Medieval Mali

Question	Answer
When was Mansa Musa born?	1280
Which empire did Mansa Musa rule?	Mali Empire
When did Mansa Musa go on Hajj to Mecca?	1324
Where did he build an intellectual centre of trade?	Timbuktu
Which river did Mansa Musa extend his empire around?	River Niger
What Islamic building of worship did he build on Hajj?	Mosque
Which Medieval map had Mali at the centre?	Catalan Atlas
What resources helped make Mali wealthy?	Copper mines, gold mines and salt.
How many slaves did Mansa Musa take on Hajj?	Over 12,000
What religion did Mansa Musa follow?	Islam

Medieval Gender

Question	Answer
Who was Matilda's father?	Henry I
How was Stephen influential to Matilda's father?	Knight, ally and friend
When did Henry die?	1135
How long did the Anarchy last?	17 years
Who were the two husbands of Eleanor of Aquitaine?	Louis VII of France and Henry II of England
How do we know Eleanor's father valued her?	Gave her a good education
During which event did Eleanor present herself as the Duke of Aquitaine?	Second Crusade
For how many years was Eleanor imprisoned?	16
What was William Marshalls job?	Knight
During what event did William Marshall protect England?	French Invasion

Knowledge Organiser

RE

7.01 L1: Religion in Modern Britain

Questions	Answers
Differences between a group or setting is known as...	Diversity
Write the symbol and place of worship for Christians.	Cross, church
Write the symbol and place of worship for Jewish people.	Star of David, synagogue
Write the symbol and place of worship for Hindus.	Aum, mandir
Write the symbol and place of worship for Buddhists.	Dharma Wheel, temple
Write the symbol and place of worship for Muslims.	Crescent Moon, mosque
Write the symbol and place of worship for Sikhs.	Khanda, gurdwara
Write the symbol for Humanists.	Happy Human

7.01 L2: Changes in Religious Belief

Questions	Answers
How often is there a census of England and Wales?	Every 10 years
Information in the form of facts and numbers is known as?	Data
An official survey of the people who live in a country is a?	Census
Which religious group is the largest from the 2021 census?	Christianity
Has the number of non-religious people increased or decreased?	Increased

7.03 L3: Religion in Our Local Area

Questions	Answers
The movement of people from one place to another is known as?	Migration
Unfair or cruel treatment because of race, religion, politics etc	Persecution
Looking into the lived practices and beliefs of religious people.	Social science lens
Understanding and interpreting scripture and religious authority.	Theological lens
Exploring questions on the nature of knowledge, existence and morality	Philosophy lens

8.01 L1: Abraham's Covenant with God

Questions	Answers
What does the term monotheism mean?	A belief in one God
What does the term polytheism mean?	A belief in many gods
What does the term idols mean?	Objects or images that represent gods
What does the term covenant mean?	An agreement between two sides
What sacrifice was Abraham asked to make?	Sacrifice his son

8.02 L2: The Emergence of Judaism- The Exodus

Questions	Answers
Where were the Israelite tribe enslaved?	Egypt
How did God first appear to Moses?	In a burning bush
What was the final plague?	The death of the first-born sons in Egypt
Who was Miriam?	Moses' sister
Which of Abraham's sons was Moses a descendant of?	Isaac

8.03 L3: The Emergence of Judaism- Leviticus

Questions	Answers
What language was the Torah written in?	Hebrew
That does the word "Torah" mean?	The Law
Who was the Torah given to?	Moses
What does the term commandment mean?	A rule to follow
What does the term sin mean?	When one of God's laws is broken

8.04 L4: The Emergence of Christianity- Jesus' Teachings

Questions	Answers
What religion was Jesus' family?	Jewish
What empire ruled the land where and when Jesus was born?	Roman Empire
What does the term disciple mean?	A close follower of Jesus
What does the term sermon mean?	A talk about religious matters
Jesus said he had to come to fulfil the...	Torah/the law

8.05 L7: The Emergence of Christianity- Jesus' Death and Resurrection

Questions	Answers
What was the Last Supper?	The last meal Jesus had with his followers before his arrest and death.
Why was Jesus in Jerusalem in the week he was killed?	To celebrate the festival of the Exodus Story
What day of the week was Jesus killed?	Good Friday
What does the term resurrection mean?	To come back to life after death
Which of Abraham's sons was Jesus a descendant of?	Isaac

8.06 L6: The Emergence of Islam- Ibrahim in Arabia

Questions	Answers
What city is in the place Hajar and Ismail travelled to?	Makkah
What does the term prophet mean?	A messenger from God to humans
What did Ibrahim and Ismail build?	The Kaaba
What does the term pilgrimage mean?	To journey to a special place for religion
In what Pilgrimage do people re-enact Hajar and Ibrahim's actions?	Hajj

8.07 L7: The Emergence of Islam- Muhammad and Revelations of the Qur'an

Questions	Answers
Which of Ibrahim's sons is Muhammad a descendant of?	Ismail
What had been put into the Kaaba at the time of Prophet Muhammad?	Idols
What does the word "Qur'an" mean?	Recite
Complete this phrase, it was the "Time of...."	Ignorance
Who was the first convert to the message revealed to the Prophet Muhammad?	Khadija

RETRIEVAL 8.02 L1 + L2

Questions	Answers
What does the term monotheism mean?	A belief in one God
What does the term polytheism mean?	A belief in many gods
Where were the Israelite tribe enslaved?	Egypt
How did God first appear to Moses?	In a burning bush
What was the final plague?	The death of the first-born sons in Egypt

RETRIEVAL 8.02 L1 & L2

Questions	Answers
What does the term idols mean?	Objects or images that represent gods
What does the term covenant mean?	An agreement between two sides
What sacrifice was Abraham asked to make?	Sacrifice his son
Who was Miriam?	Moses' sister
Which of Abraham's sons was Moses a descendant of?	Isaac

RETRIEVAL 8.02 L3

Questions	Answers
What language was the Torah written in?	Hebrew
That does the word "Torah" mean?	The Law
Who was the Torah given to?	Moses
What does the term commandment mean?	A rule to follow
What does the term sin mean?	When one of God's laws is broken

RETRIEVAL 8.02 L4 + L5

Questions	Answers
What religion was Jesus' family?	Jewish
What empire ruled the land where and when Jesus was born?	Roman Empire
What does the term disciple mean?	A close follower of Jesus
What day of the week was Jesus killed?	Good Friday
What does the term resurrection mean?	To come back to life after death

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French



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AMBITION | DETERMINATION | RESPECT

About Yourself

Question	Response
Comment t'appelles-tu? <i>What's your name?</i>	Je m'appelle Georges. My name is George.
Comment ça va? <i>How are you?</i>	Ça va très bien, merci. I'm very well, thanks. Pas mal, merci. Not bad, thanks.
Quel âge as-tu? <i>How old are you?</i>	J'ai douze ans I am twelve years old.
As-tu des frères et sœurs? <i>Do you have any brothers or sisters?</i>	Oui, J'ai une soeur et elle a dix ans. Yes, I have a sister, and she has ten years old.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>What is in the photo?</i>	Sur la photo il y a des élèves In the photo there are pupils.
Tu aimes ça? <i>Do you like that?</i>	J'aime le foot et la danse. I like football and dance. Mais je n'aime pas le cinéma. But I don't like cinema.
Tu es comment? <i>What are you like?</i>	Je suis intelligent et méchant. I am intelligent and nasty/bad. Mais je ne suis pas arrogante. But I am not arrogant.
Qu'est-ce que tu fais? <i>What do you do?</i>	Ma vie c'est retrouver mes amis. My life is meeting up with my friends
C'est quand, ton anniversaire? <i>When is your birthday?</i>	Mon anniversaire, c'est le seize juillet. My birthday is on the 16 th July.

About School

Question	Response
Qu'est-ce que tu penses de tes matières? <i>What do you think of your subjects?</i>	J'adore l'anglais parce que c'est vraiment facile, mais je n'aime pas l'histoire parce que c'est trop difficile. I love English because it is really easy, but I hate history because it is too difficult.
Qu'est-ce que tu portes? <i>What do you wear?</i>	Je porte l'uniforme scolaire. Je pense que c'est démodé. I wear a school uniform. I think that it is old fashioned
Ta journée scolaire est comment? <i>What is your school day like?</i>	J'arrive au collège à huit heures et puis je retrouve mes copains. On commence les cours à neuf heures. I arrive at school at eight o'clock and then I meet up with my friends. We start lessons at 9 o'clock.
Quel est ton jour préféré? <i>What's your favourite day?</i>	Mon jour préféré, c'est le lundi, parce que j'ai un cours de français. C'est ma matière préférée. My favourite day is Monday because I have a French lesson. It's my favourite subject.
Il est comment, ton collège? <i>What is your school like?</i>	Le collège est grand. The school is big. Il y a une piscine, mais il n'y a pas de toilettes sales. There is a swimming pool, but there isn't any dirty toilets.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>What is in the photo?</i>	Sur la photo il y a une fille. Elle porte une jupe bleue. In the photo there is a girl. She is wearing a blue skirt.

About the Weather

Question	Response
Quel temps fait-il? <i>What's the weather like?</i>	En été, il fait chaud et il y a du soleil et je porte un chapeau. C'est génial. In summer the weather's hot and sunny and I wear a hat. It's great.
Tu es sportif? Tu es sportive? <i>Are you sporty?</i>	Je suis très sportif, car je joue au basket. I am very sporty, because I play basketball.
Tu fais quel sport? <i>Which sport do you do?</i>	Je joue aux échecs. I play chess.
Qu'est-ce que tu fais? <i>What do you do?</i>	Je fais de l'équitation tous les jours. I do horseriding every day.
On fait quel sport? <i>What sport do people do?</i>	On fait de l'alpinisme. We do mountaineering.
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire le weekend ? <i>What do you like to do at the weekend?</i>	Le weekend j'aime envoyer des SMS. At the weekend I like to send text messages.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>What is in the photo?</i>	Sur la photo il y a un garçon qui joue au tennis. In the photo there is a boy who is playing tennis.

Term 1

French

Question	Response
As-tu un animal? <i>Have you got a pet?</i>	J'ai un chien. Il s'appelle Albert. Il est noir et il a sept ans. I have a dog. He is called Albert. He is black and 7 years old.
Elle est comment, ta famille? <i>What is your family like?</i>	Dans ma famille, il y a ma mère. Elle s'appelle Yasmine. Elle est de taille moyenne et a les yeux verts. Elle a les cheveux roux et raides. In my family there is my mother, she is called Yasmin. She is average height and her eyes are green. Her hair is red and straight.
Où habites-tu? <i>Where do you live?</i>	J'habite dans une maison a Barnsley en Angleterre. I live in a house in Barnsley in England.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta maison? <i>What is there in your house?</i>	Dans ma maison il y a une cuisine et aussi une salle de bains. In my house there is a kitchen and also a bathroom.
Qu'est-ce que tu manges au petit déjeuner? <i>What do you have for breakfast?</i>	Normalement je mange du pain et je bois du jus de fruits. Normally I eat some bread, and I drink fruit juice.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville? <i>What is there in your town?</i>	Dans ma ville il y a un marché et une patinoire, mais il n'y a pas d'église. Je n'aime pas habiter ici, parce que c'est nul. In my town there is a market and an ice-rink, but there isn't a church. I don't like living here because it is rubbish.
Où vas-tu le week-end? <i>Where do you go at the weekend?</i>	Le weekend je vais aller aux magasins avec mes copains. At the weekend I am going to go to the shops with my friends.
Tu veux regarder un film? <i>Do you want to watch a film?</i>	Oui, je veux bien merci. Yes, I want to thank you.
Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire à Paris? <i>What are you going to do in Paris?</i>	À Paris, je vais prendre des photos. In Paris I am going to take photos.
Qu'est-ce que tu fais normalement? <i>What do you usually do?</i>	D'habitude je fais des randonnées. Usually I do hiking.
Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire? <i>What are you going to do?</i>	Le week-end prochain, je vais faire la cuisine pour ma famille. Next weekend, I am going to do the cooking for my family.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo? <i>What is in the photo?</i>	Sur la photo il y a quatre personnes et ils mangent des frites. In the photo there are four people, and they are eating chips.

Knowledge Organiser

Creative Art - Flora & Fauna

Watercolour- Flora & Fauna

Questions	Answers
What is being described? 'A two-dimensional enclosed space made up of lines'	Shape
What is being described 'A line to give a guide before drawing'?	Contour Line
What is being described 'Applying dashes, dots, crosses, hatching etc to a surface'?	Mark making
What is being described? 'The three-dimensional quality of objects creating depth'	Form
What is being described? 'The scale of lightness to darkness'	Value
What are the primary colours?	Red, Yellow, Blue
What are the secondary colours?	Orange, Green, Purple
What is being described? 'A mix of primary and secondary colours'	Tertiary Colours
What is being described? 'Capturing the small details and textures of an object'	Macro Photography
What is the metal part of a paintbrush called?	Ferrule
Why is it important to hold your paintbrush by the ferrule?	For control
What is being described? 'How thick or thin paint is depending how much water is added'	Opacity

Acrylic Painting- Still Life

Questions	Answers
What is being described? 'A two-dimensional enclosed space made up of lines'	Shape
What is being described 'A line to give a guide before drawing'?	Contour Line
What is being described 'Applying dashes, dots, crosses, hatching etc to a surface'?	Mark making
What is being described? 'The three-dimensional quality of objects creating depth'	Form
What is being described? 'The scale of lightness to darkness'	Value
What are the primary colours?	Red, Yellow, Blue
What are the secondary colours?	Orange, Green, Purple
What is being described? 'A mix of primary and secondary colours'	Tertiary Colours
What is being described? 'the arrangement of elements in an image'	Composition
What is the metal part of a paintbrush called?	Ferrule
Why is it important to hold your paintbrush by the ferrule?	For control
What is being described? 'How thick or thin paint is depending how much water is added'	Opacity

Knowledge Organiser

BITE

Music Festival

Questions	Answers
What is word processing software used for?	Word processing software is used to create, edit, format, save, and print text documents such as letters, reports, and resumes.
Name two examples of word processing software.	Microsoft Word and Google Docs.
What is the purpose of the “Save” command?	The “Save” command stores the document on a computer or cloud storage for future use.
What does the “Bold” formatting option do?	The “Bold” option makes text darker and thicker to emphasize important words or headings.
Why is spell check useful in word processing software?	Spell check helps identify and correct spelling mistakes in a document.
What is meant by text alignment?	Text alignment refers to how text is positioned on a page, such as left, center, right, or justified.
What is the difference between “Cut” and “Copy”?	“Cut” removes selected text and moves it to the clipboard, while “Copy” duplicates the text without removing it.
What does the “Undo” feature do?	The “Undo” feature reverses the last action performed in the document.
Why are headers and footers used in documents?	Headers and footers are used to display information such as page numbers, titles, or dates at the top or bottom of pages.
What is the purpose of inserting tables in a document?	Tables help organize information into rows and columns for easier reading and comparison.
How can you print a document in word processing software?	You can print a document by selecting the “Print” option from the File menu and choosing a printer.
What is the benefit of using templates in word processing software?	Templates save time by providing pre-designed document layouts for letters, reports, resumes, and other documents.

Knowledge Organiser

Music



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AMBITION | DETERMINATION | RESPECT

Kodaly

Kodaly sound	Symbol	Number of beats
Ta_____		4
Two____		2
Ta		1
Te		$\frac{1}{2}$
Te-te		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Rests

Kodaly sound	Symbol	Number of beats
Ma_____		4
Moo____		2
Ma		1
Me		$\frac{1}{2}$
What is a rest?		A duration of silence

Notes on the Stave

Question	Answer
What is the phrase for notes on the lines?	Every Green Bus Drives Fast
What is the phrase for notes on the spaces?	FACE in the space
What is the name of this symbol? 	G-Clef/ Treble clef
What is the name of the five lines that musical notes are written on?	Stave
What is the name of this note? 	G

Violin basics

Question	Answer
What are the names of the open strings on violin?	G D A E
Which string is this?	 G
Which string is this?	 D
Which string is this?	 A
Which string is this?	 E

Flute basics

Question	Answer
What note is this? 	C
What note is this? 	B
What part of the flute is this? 	Head joint
What part of the flute is this? 	Body
What part of the flute is this? 	Foot joint



Kodaly sound	Rhythm Name	Symbol	Number of beats
Ta_____	Semibreve		4
Two____	Minim		2
Ta	Crotchet		1
Te	Quaver		$\frac{1}{2}$
Te-te	Pair of quavers		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

Time signatures

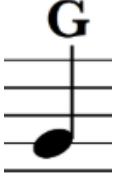
Question		Answer
What is the name of a symbol that shows how many beats are in a bar?		Time signature
Where does the time signature go in the music?		At the start
What does the top number in a time signature show?		How many beats are in the bar
What does the bottom number in a time signature show?		The type of beat
What does this time signature show?	$\frac{4}{4}$	There are four crotchet beats in a bar
What does this time signature show?	$\frac{3}{4}$	There are three crotchet beats in a bar
What does this time signature show?	$\frac{2}{4}$	There are two crotchet beats in a bar

TEMPO

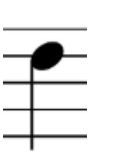
Term	Definition
Tempo	The speed of the music
Lento	Very Slow
Largo	Slow
Adagio	Leisurely
Andante	Walking pace
Vivace	Lively
Allegro	Running pace
Presto	Sprinting pace

How do you play this note?	Answer
	
	
	
	



How do you play this note?	Answer
D 	0 fingers on D string
E 	1 finger on D string
F# 	2 fingers on D string
G 	3 fingers on D string

How do you play this note?	Answer
	
	
	
	

How do you play this note?	Answer
A 	0 fingers on A string
B 	1 finger on A string
C# 	2 fingers on A string
D 	3 fingers on A string

Knowledge Organiser

Hospitality & Catering – Year 7



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AMBITION | DETERMINATION | RESPECT

Food Hygiene and Health and Safety	Answer
What colour chopping board for raw meat	Red
What colour chopping board for salads and fruits	Green
What are the 4C's	Cooking, cleaning, chilling, cross-contamination
What colour chopping board for dairy	White
Why should you tie your hair back when cooking	To prevent it falling into food
What colour chopping board for root vegetables(grown in soil)	Brown
What should you use when taking anything out of the oven	Oven gloves
What colour chopping board for fish	Blue
How should you carry a knife	By the handle and pointing down
Name 2 injuries you can have in a kitchen	Burns/scalds or cuts

Nutrition and The Eatwell Guide	Answer
What are the 3 MACRONUTRIENTS	Protein, Carbohydrates and Fats
What are the 2 MICRONUTRIENTS	Vitamins and Minerals
What else does the body need to stay healthy	Water and Fibre
How many glasses of water should you drink in a day	6-8 glasses
What are the 2 largest parts of the Eatwell Guide	Fruit and Vegetables, bread, pulses starchy carbs
What is the smallest part of the Eatwell Guide	Fats and Spreads
What are the 2 types of Carbohydrates	Starch and Sugars
Which is the mineral needed for strong bones and teeth	Calcium
What is the function of protein in the body	Growth, repair and maintenance of the body
What foods are an alternative to meat if you are a vegetarian	Pulses, nuts, seeds, Quorn or soya

Food Safety and Temperatures	Answer
What is the boiling point of water	100 C
What is the temperature danger zone	5 C-63 C
What must the temperature be in the centre of cooked meat	75 C or above
What is the hot holding temperature for food	Above 63 C
What is the ideal temperature for a fridge	0 C-5 C
What should be the temperature for a freezer	-18 C
What happens to bacteria in a freezer	They are dormant (asleep)
What is the name given to the multiplication of bacteria	Binary Fission
What is the legal maximum temperature for a fridge to operate at	8 C
What is the temperature that bacteria grown the best	37 C (body temperature)