



# Year 7

## Knowledge Organiser

### M1 2023-2024

*“Knowledge is power” Francis Bacon*

I came to give life - life in all its fullness

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High Expectations - No excuses

RELIGIOUS STUDIES - YEAR 7 - M1 The Big Story			RAG
1.	<b>BCE</b>	A dating term, meaning before the common era. Christians would say 'BC', because they believe that Jesus was the Christ.	
2.	<b>CE</b>	The common era. Christians would say 'AD' as it stands for anno domini, Latin for "in the year of the lord" and refers specifically to the birth of Jesus Christ.	
3.	<b>Symbol</b>	Something that stands for or represents something else.	
4.	<b>Ichthus</b>	The symbol of the fish was used by the early Christians. Using the Greek word for fish it is an acrostic for 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour'.	
5.	<b>Bible</b>	The holy book of Christianity, containing 66 sacred texts or books.	
6.	<b>Old Testament</b>	The Old Testament is the first part of Christian Bible, originally written in Hebrew. There are 39 books in the Old Testament.	
7.	<b>New Testament</b>	The New Testament is the second part of the Christian bible, originally written in Greek. There are 27 books in the New Testament.	
8.	<b>KJV</b>	King James Version	
9.	<b>RSV</b>	Revised Standard Version	
10.	<b>NIV</b>	New International Version	
11.	<b>Literal Understanding</b>	Some Christians believe that the Bible is the absolute word of God, written down exactly as God wanted by humans.	
12.	<b>Liberal Understanding</b>	Someone who understands the Bible in a different way to which it is written (a non-literal understanding).	
13.	<b>Gospel</b>	Gospel means 'good news'. There are four gospels in the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John) that record the good news about Jesus.	
14.	<b>Synoptic Gospels</b>	Matthew, Mark and Luke are known as the Synoptic Gospels because they have similar stories and styles.	
15.	<b>Mark's Gospel</b>	Mark's Gospel was the first gospel to be written, around 70CE. It ends with the women discovering the empty tomb but does not record any appearances of the risen Jesus.	
16.	<b>Epistle</b>	An epistle is a letter. Most of the epistles in the New Testament were written by St Paul and they are the earliest Christian books.	
17.	<b>Evangelist</b>	Has two meanings: a person who seeks to convert someone to Christianity; or the writer of one of the four gospels.	



RELIGIOUS STUDIES - YEAR 7 - M1 The Big Story			RAG
18.	John 10:10	"The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy; I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full." John was the last Gospel to be written, dating from 90-110CE.	
19.	Omnipotent	'Omni' is Latin for 'all'. The belief that God is 'all powerful'.	
20.	Omnipresent	'Omni' is Latin for 'all'. The belief that God is everywhere.	
21.	Omniscient	'Omni' is Latin for 'all'. The belief that God is all knowing.	
22.	Omnibenevolent	'Omni' is Latin for 'all'. The belief that God is all loving and good.	
23.	Genesis	'Genesis' (with a capital): the first book of the Bible. 'genesis' (without a capital): the origin (beginning) of something, e.g. an idea.	
24.	Creation	There are in fact two creation stories in the book of Genesis, written by 2 different authors. The first creation story is about the creation of the world in 7 days, the second creation story is about Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.	
25.	Anthropocentric	Centring on humanity or human beings; regarding humanity as the central or most important element of existence.	
26.	The Fall	The belief that sin has passed down from Adam and Eve giving in to temptation which allowed free will and sin into the world.	
27.	Sin	Behaviour which is against God's laws and wishes/against principles of morality.	
28.	Original Sin	The Christian belief that everyone is born sinful because of Adam and Eve's sin at The Fall.	
29.	The Ten Commandments	The 10 Commandments are found in the book of Exodus and are the most famous set of God's laws in the Old Testament. Jews believe there are a total of 613 laws (mitzvot).	
30.	Decalogue	The ten commandments, in the Septuagint (the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament).	
31.	Justice	Our law is influenced by Christian principles. Most crimes break the Ten Commandments.	
32.	Social Injustice	When society treats people unfairly, e.g. discriminates against people because of gender, race or poverty.	
33.	Exodus	The second book in the Jewish and Christian bible, telling about the exodus (or departure) of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.	



RELIGIOUS STUDIES - YEAR 7 - M1 The Big Story			RAG
34.	Israelites	The Jewish people in the Bible are known as the Israelites. In the twentieth century after the Holocaust, Israel became the Jewish homeland again.	
35.	King David	An important king of Israel. In Jewish and Christian traditions the Messiah is going to be a descendent of King David.	
36.	David and Bathsheba	A story about how even important people can sin, even though they are favoured by God.	
37.	Atonement	'To be made at one with God by covering sin'. Christians believe that Jesus' death brings about their reconciliation with God.	
38.	Prophet	A prophet is a person chosen by God to be God's messenger.	
39.	Exile	The condition or period of being forced to live away from one's native country or home, especially as a punishment. After the Temple was destroyed in 586 BCE the Jews were taken into exile in Babylon.	
40.	Messiah	'Anointed One'. 'Messiah' is the Hebrew and 'Christ' is the Greek term. In the Old Testament kings were anointed with holy oil by the prophets as a sign that they had been chosen by God.	
41.	The Greatest Commandment	In the New Testament Jesus sums up all the laws as 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and soul and mind, and love your neighbour as yourself'.	
42.	Sermon on the Mount	Found in the Gospel of Matthew and is a collection of sayings and teachings of Jesus that emphasizes his moral teaching, e.g. on murder, adultery, divorce and the use of violence.	







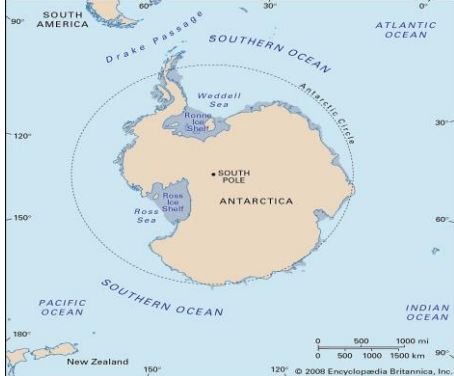


John 10:10

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High Expectations – No Excuses








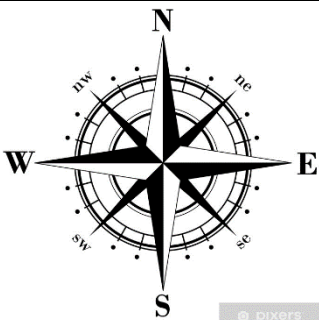
Sapere Aude

GEOGRAPHY - YEAR 7 - M1 Introduction to Geography			RAG
1.	Geography	The study of the Earth's landscapes, people, places and environment.	
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.	Environmental Geography	How people can harm or protect the environment.	
5.	Equator	An imaginary line across the middle of the earth separating the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.	
6.	Northern Hemisphere	The Northern Hemisphere is the half of the earth that is north of the equator.	
7.	Southern Hemisphere	The Southern Hemisphere is the half of the earth that is south of the equator.	
8.	Continent	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land. There are 7 in total, these include: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia, Antarctica.	
9.	Ocean	An ocean is a large area of water between continents. There are 5 oceans in total, these include: Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Southern and Indian.	
10.	North America	 <p>North America is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest continent, it consists of 23 countries including the United States, Canada and Mexico.</p>	
11.	South America	 <p>South America is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest continent with a total of 14 countries, including Brazil, Argentina and Peru.</p>	

GEOGRAPHY - YEAR 7 - M1 Introduction to Geography			RAG
12.	Europe		Europe is the 6 <sup>th</sup> largest continent, with 44 countries including the UK, France and Italy.
13.	Africa		Africa is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest continent with 54 countries including Egypt, South Africa and Kenya.
14.	Antarctica		Antarctica is the 5 <sup>th</sup> largest continent, it has no countries and no permanent residents. Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.
15.	Asia		Asia is the largest continent and has a total of 48 countries, including Russia, China and India.
16.	Australasia/Oceania		Australasia is the smallest continent with a total of 14 countries, including Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.



GEOGRAPHY - YEAR 7 - M1 Introduction to Geography			RAG
17.	Atlantic Ocean	 <p>The Atlantic Ocean ranges through the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, extending between Europe and Africa to the east and North and South America to the west</p>	
18.	Indian Ocean	 <p>The Indian Ocean is found mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, with Asia to the north, Africa to the west and Australasia to the east.</p>	
19.	Pacific Ocean	 <p>The Pacific Ocean is found over both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. It lies between Asia and Australasia on the west and North and South America on the east.</p>	
20.	Southern Ocean	 <p>The Southern Ocean is at the very bottom of the Southern Hemisphere and surrounds the continent of Antarctica, the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans all border the Southern Ocean.</p>	
21.	Arctic Ocean	 <p>The Arctic Ocean is at the very top of the Northern Hemisphere, it is the smallest ocean that has North America and parts of Asia to the south.</p>	
22.	Compass	An instrument used for navigation and orientation.	

GEOGRAPHY - YEAR 7 - M1 Introduction to Geography			RAG
23.	Compass Rose	 <p>A device printed on a map showing the points of a compass.</p>	
24.	Direction	The way something is facing.	
25.	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land.	
26.	Map Symbol	Using a symbol to represent something on a map.	
27.	Map Key	Shows the meaning of map symbols.	
28.	Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.	
29.	Calculate	Work out the value of something.	
30.	Estimate	To roughly calculate or judge the value or number. E.g. I will estimate the distance on the map.	
31.	Ordnance Survey	The national mapping agency of the UK.	
32.	Grid Square	Ordnance survey maps are made up of squares of blue lines, each representing 1 square kilometre.	
33.	Golden Rule	When working out 4 and 6 figure grid references use the rule: "Along the corridor and up the stairs"	
34.	Four figure grid reference	Shows the place on a map to the nearest square kilometre.	
35.	Six figure grid reference	Shows the place on a map to the nearest 100 square meters.	
36.	Height on a map	Height on a map represents the height above sea level in meters.	
37.	Contour lines	Brown lines on a map joining places of equal height.	
38.	Spot Height	The height of the land shown at a specific point on a map.	
39.	Layer Shading	Using colours to shade areas of land at different height.	
40.	Atlas	A map of a large area.	
41.	Lines of Latitude	Lines on an atlas that run from East to West.	
42.	Lines of Longitude	Lines on an atlas that run North to South.	



History - YEAR 7 - M1 Life in Britain before 1066			RAG
1.	<b>Chronology</b>	The order that things happen in time. Putting things in chronological order is putting things in the order they happened.	
2.	<b>Century</b>	A period of 100 years.	
3.	<b>Decade</b>	A Period of 10 years.	
4.	<b>Contemporary Sources</b>	Contemporary sources are pieces of evidence created around the time of the event being studied.	
5.	<b>Interpretation</b>	A historical interpretation is the process by which we reflect on past events and explain what happened. A historian will look at different sources to create their interpretation of the past.	
6.	<b>Causes</b>	Things that directly lead to another event.	
7.	<b>Consequence</b>	A result or effect.	
8.	<b>Significance</b>	The importance of something.	
9.	<b>Inference</b>	A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.	
10.	<b>Evidence</b>	The available facts or information indicating whether a belief is true.	
11.	<b>Hypothesis</b>	Proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence.	
12.	<b>Culture</b>	An accumulation of customs and beliefs, art, how people live, and social organisation of a group in a particular country, or area.	
13.	<b>Society</b>	A large group of people who live together in an organised way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done.	
14.	<b>Economic</b>	If something is economic it is about money. E.g. An economic cause would be a cause relating to money.	
15.	<b>Prehistory</b>	The period of time before written records:	
16.	<b>Iron Age Britain</b>	The years 1200-300BC.	
17.	<b>Tribes</b>	People living in Iron Age Britain were divided into groups of people, called tribes. Each tribe was led by a chief.	
18.	<b>Archaeologists</b>	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.	
19.	<b>Hillfort</b>	Hillforts are defended places, surrounded by one or more circuits of banks and ditches, and generally placed on hilltops.	
20.	<b>Roundhouse</b>	Houses made during the Iron age made from straw, wood and stone.	
21.	<b>Crannogs</b>	Conical dwellings built on wooden piled platforms over water.	
22.	<b>Torcs</b>	Gold neck ornaments.	



COMPUTER SCIENCE - YEAR 7 - M1			RAG
1.	<b>Computer</b>	An electronic device for storing and processing data, typically in binary form, according to instructions given to it in a variable program.	
2.	<b>Compute</b>	The verb 'to compute' means to carry out mathematical calculations. Today, with electronic computers everywhere, the term is more commonly defined as 'the use of computers to solve problems'.	
3.	<b>Data</b>	A collection of facts without context, such as values or measurements. On a computer 'data' can be stored as files, emails, video games, songs, pictures, data logged by sensors and calculations carried out by the central processing unit (CPU).	
4.	<b>Sensors</b>	A device which detects or measures a physical property and records, indicates, or otherwise responds to it.	
5.	<b>Hardware</b>	The machines, wiring, and other physical components of a computer or other electronic system.	
6.	<b>Software</b>	The programs and other operating information used by a computer.	
7.	<b>CPU</b>	The part of the computer that processes data according to the instructions it has been given. It provides the user with information.	
8.	<b>Fetch Decode Execute</b>	The cycle which the central processing unit (CPU) follows from boot-up until the computer has shut down in order to process instructions.	
9.	<b>Input</b>	An input device enables the user to 'input' data into a computer.	
10.	<b>Process</b>	This is the instance of a computer program that is being executed by one or many threads.	
11.	<b>Output</b>	An output device enables the user to receive information from a computer.	
12.	<b>Storage</b>	This is where a computer stores files that have been created, as well as software that has been installed, for the longer term.	
13.	<b>Memory</b>	This is where a computer keeps the data that has been input, as well as software applications and the results of any processing it has carried out, for the short term. This memory is lost when the computer is off.	
14.	<b>Storage</b>	This is where a computer stores files that have been created, as well as software that has been installed, for the longer term.	
15.	<b>RAM</b>	The memory or information storage in a computer that is used to store running programs and data for the programs.	
16.	<b>ROM</b>	A type of storage medium that permanently stores data on personal computers (PCs) and other electronic devices. It contains the programming needed to start a PC.	
17.	<b>Virtual Memory</b>	Memory that appears to exist as main storage although most of it is supported by data held in secondary storage, transfer between the two being made automatically as required.	
18.	<b>Cache</b>	This is hardware or software that is used to store something, usually data, temporarily in a computing environment.	
19.	<b>Registers</b>	This is one of a small set of data holding places that are part of the computer processor.	
20.	<b>Volatile</b>	When the computer is switched off, data is lost.	
21.	<b>Non-Volatile</b>	When the computer is switched off, data is saved.	



COMPUTER SCIENCE - YEAR 7 - M1			RAG
22.	<b>Solid State Drive</b>	Is a type of mass storage device similar to a hard disk drive. Unlike hard drives, they do not have any moving parts.	
23.	<b>Magnetic Drive</b>	This is a storage device that uses a magnetization process to write, rewrite and access data. It is covered with a magnetic coating and stores data in the form of tracks, spots and sectors.	
24.	<b>Optical Drive</b>	This is a type of computer disk drive that reads and writes data from optical disks through laser beaming technology.	



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DRAMA - Year 7 - M1			RAG
1.	<b>Drama</b>	The activity of acting.	
2.	<b>Stage</b>	A raised floor or platform, typically in a theatre, on which actors, entertainers, or speakers perform.	
3.	<b>Concentration</b>	The action or power of focusing all one's attention.	
4.	<b>Teamwork</b>	The combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient.	
5.	<b>Audience</b>	The assembled spectators or listeners at a public event such as a play, film, concert, or meeting.	
6.	<b>Imagination</b>	The ability of the mind to be creative or resourceful.	
7.	<b>Movement</b>	An act of moving.	
8.	<b>Feedback</b>	Reactions to a performance.	
9.	<b>Focus</b>	The centre of interest or activity.	
10.	<b>Communication</b>	The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.	
11.	<b>Body Language</b>	The conscious and unconscious movements and postures by which attitudes and feelings are communicated.	
12.	<b>Emotions</b>	A strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.	
13.	<b>Facial Expressions</b>	One or more motions or positions of the muscles beneath the skin of the face. These movements convey the emotional state of an individual to observers.	
14.	<b>Gesture</b>	A movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.	
15.	<b>Improvisation</b>	A piece that is created on the spot.	



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FOOD TECH - YEAR 7 - M1			RAG
1.	Hygiene	Conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.	
2.	Healthy	Indicating or promoting good health.	
3.	Risk Assessment	Methods used to ensure that food operations are designed to be safe and potential hazards are identified.	
4.	Hazardous	Dangerous and involving risk, especially to someone's health.	
5.	Apron	A garment that is worn over other clothing and covers mainly the front of the body for protection.	
6.	Hand Washing	Prevents the spread of diseases.	
7.	Eatwell Guide	A guide which divides the foods we eat into 5 main groups. Eating a variety of foods from each group helps the body to get the wide range of nutrients the body needs to stay healthy.	
8.	Nutrition	The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.	
9.	Carbohydrate	To provide energy.	
10.	Protein	For growth and repair.	
11.	Calcium	Main mineral in the body, teeth and bones. It needs vitamin D to help absorption.	
12.	Lipids (Fats and Oils)	To provide energy. Also to store energy in the body and insulate it against the cold.	
13.	Sugar	Found in food naturally or added to food during manufacture.	
14.	Water	Needed for cells and body fluid.	
15.	Fruit	Provides vitamins and minerals.	
16.	Vegetables	Provides vitamins and minerals.	
17.	Vitamins	Needed in small amounts to maintain health.	
18.	Minerals	Needed in small amounts to maintain health.	
19.	Five a Day	Campaign to encourage people to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.	
20.	Dietary Fibre	To provide roughage to help to keep the food moving through the gut.	
21.	Oven	An enclosed compartment, usually part of a cooker, for cooking and heating food.	
22.	Hob	The flat top part of a cooker, with hotplates or burners.	
23.	Oven Glove	A padded glove for handling dishes in or from a hot oven.	
24.	Chef Hat	Worn to stop any stray hair from falling into the dish being prepared.	



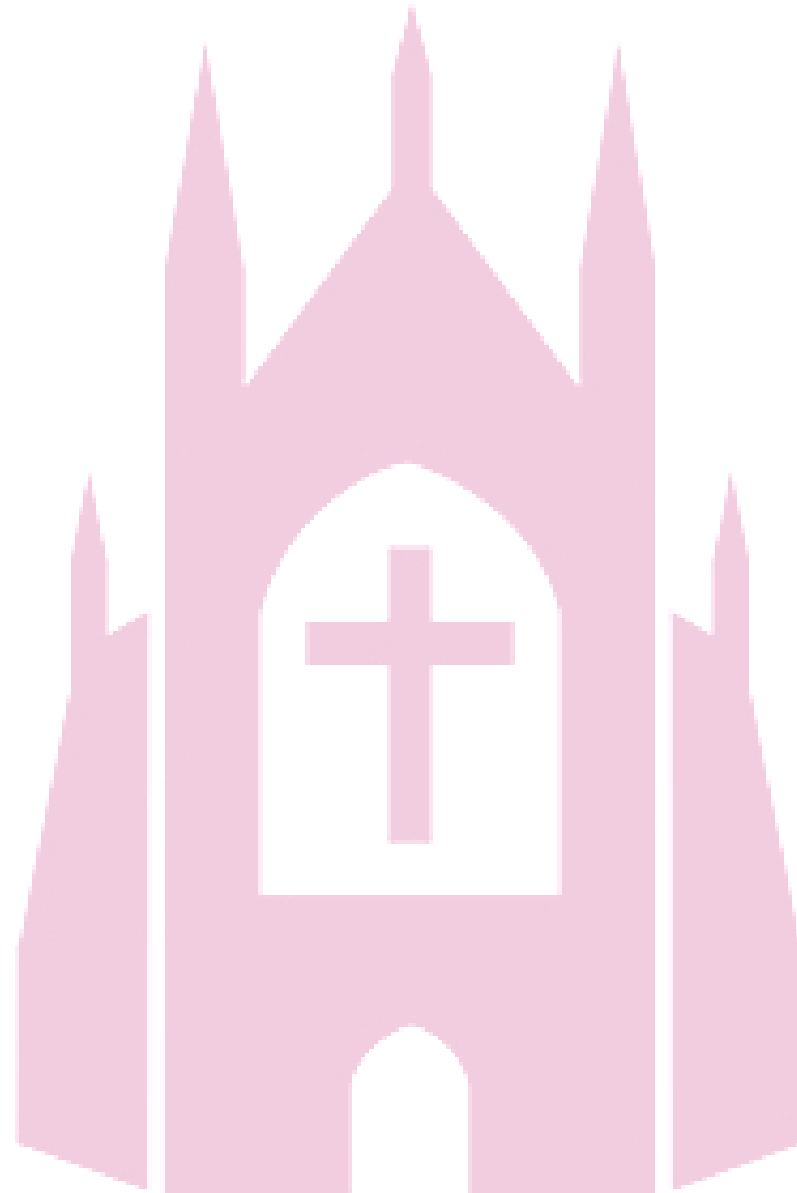
HEALTHY LIVING - YEAR 7 - M1 Healthy Lifestyles			RAG
1.	Health	A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease.	
2.	Fitness	To be able to carry out life's activities without getting tired. The ability to meet the demands of your environment.	
3.	Well-being	A state of being comfortable, healthy and happy. These can be divided into the 3 areas of physical well-being, emotional/mental well-being and social well-being.	
4.	Physical well-being	Being able to complete daily tasks without tiring.	
5.	Social well-being	Being able to interact with a range of people and having a sense of belonging. Having respect, empathy and tolerance of others.	
6.	Emotional/mental well-being	Having good self-esteem and self-respect Being able to recognise and express feelings	
7.	Sedentary Lifestyle	A lifestyle that is inactive and involves sitting down.	
8.	Obesity	The state of being grossly fat or overweight. Above 30 on the BMI scale.	
9.	Heart disease	Flow of oxygenated blood to the hearts muscle is blocked or reduced.	
10.	Hypertension	High blood pressure.	
11.	Diabetes	A person's blood sugar level becomes too high.	
12.	Depression	Feeling persistently sad for weeks or months.	
13.	Balanced Diet	Ensuring you have a balance of all the nutrients needed to maintain good health. This should include carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins & minerals, good fats, fibre and water.	
14.	Regular Exercise	The UK government recommends children aged 5-18 should participate in moderate to vigorous exercise for 60 minutes every day.	
15.	Smoking	Smoking can harm your heart, lungs, blood circulation and can cause cancer.	





MUSIC - Year 7 - M1			RAG
1.	<b>Beat</b>	The ongoing pulse of a piece of music, what you would dance or move your feet to	
2.	<b>Pulse</b>	Another word sometimes used instead of beat	
3.	<b>Rhythm</b>	A pattern of sounds, short and long	
4.	<b>Accuracy</b>	Performing rhythms that fit with the music's beat and the other performers	
5.	<b>Call and Response</b>	One person plays or sings a musical phrase, and another person (or group) answer with a musical phrase or rhythm, which can be the same or different to the first	
6.	<b>Djembe</b>	A goblet-shaped hand drum originating in West Africa	
7.	<b>Bass</b>	A note played in the centre of the djembe with the full flat of the palm and relaxed hand	
8.	<b>Tone</b>	A note played with the fingers together, about 2/3rds of the way to the edge of the drum	
9.	<b>Slap</b>	A note played at the edge of the djembe using the tips of the fingers	
10.	<b>Duration</b>	How many beats - or fractions of a beat - a note lasts for	
11.	<b>Texture</b>	How the different layers of a piece of music are combined to produce the overall sound	
12.	<b>Polyrhythm</b>	When two or more different rhythms that follow the same basic pulse are played at the same time	
13.	<b>Notation</b>	Musical ideas written in a common language so that others can understand and play them back	
14.	<b>Crochet</b>	A musical note with a duration of 1 beat	
15.	<b>Rest</b>	A pause, or silence in the music	





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