



Minsthorpe Community College

Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 – Autumn Term 1

Name:

P&A group:

Knowledge Assessment: Thursday 22nd October 2026 – Period 1

Vision

Minsthorpe Community College: A place where everyone plays a part in strengthening our learning community through motivation, commitment and care.

Motivation ♦ Commitment ♦ Care



Subject: Personal Development

Week 2 & Week 3: Fundamental British Values

Fundamental British Values (FBV) are a set of **five** core **standards** defined by the UK government to promote a **safe, inclusive** society and **prepare** citizens for life in modern Britain

	Democracy – in the UK all citizens over the age of 18 have the right to vote in local and national elections to elect our representatives in the Council or Government. For example: although, you are not yet old enough to vote in elections, you are openly invited to take part in local Youth Parliament. At MCC you will take part in student voice where you are able to share views.
	Mutual Respect – to always be polite, kind and respectful to others regardless of differences. For example: you may disagree with another about the best film, song, food but can discuss this in a polite and sensitive way.
	Tolerance – to recognise that other individuals may have different traditions, interests and views and to accept this. For example: one person may be an avid fan or supporter of one sporting team and another the rival team without it causing any upset, tension or issue, they can continue to be friends.
	Individual Liberty – in the UK we have the freedom to make choices and have viewpoints different to others. For example: you can decide if you wish to attend a place of worship or choose not to eat meat and become a vegetarian.
	Rule of Law – laws that are in place to keep citizens safe and maintain order. For example: school rules – BE FAIR EVERYWHERE to prevent accidents and help everyone to stay safe.

Week 4 & Week 5: FBV in action and BE FAIR

At MCC the rules are in place to ensure that the **5 British Values** are clear.

BE FAIR EVERYWHERE

Follow instructions first time

Be polite to others

No mobile phones



Arriving at leaving college

Do not gather at the front of site



Toilets

One person in a cubicle



Canteens and social areas

Clear your table



Moving around the college site

Walk quietly and safely

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Every student Every lesson Every day

RULE of LAW – the expectations that we have around site and in classrooms to keep everyone **safe** and **able to learn**. Ensuring that mobile phones do not disrupt learning and **reduce** online risks to students.

BE FAIR

Be here & on time
If late, apologise and sit down silently.

Equipment
Pencil case on your desk immediately.

Follow instructions
First time: Listen, write, read and speak.

Actively listen
Pens down, eyes forward and sit properly.

Involve yourself
Be ready to respond. Work quietly / silently.

Respect
Silence when others are talking. Wait to be asked to speak.

Start of lessons

1. Enter the room **calmly**
2. Go **directly** to your seat and sit down
3. Begin the **initial learning activity**
4. Answer your name **politely** for the register

End of lessons

1. Return resources to the directed location
2. Stand **silently** behind your chair
3. Once the teacher dismisses you, **calmly** leave the room
4. Do **NOT** take out your mobile phone

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Every student Every lesson Every day

They also ensure that everyone is **RESPECTED** and that this is demonstrated at all times. We expect students to show **Care** and **TOLERANCE** to each other. You will be given opportunities to share your views in a **DEMOCRATIC** way through student voice activities. Your **INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY / rights** are respected and the **RULES** in place ensure that all are **treated equally**.

Revision Strategies

In your Knowledge Organiser P&A curriculum you will learn how to use different revision strategies to complete your Knowledge Organiser home learning.

During the first half term you will be learning the Look, Cover, Write, Check, Correct strategy.

The steps of this strategy are outlined below;

-  **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.
-  **Correct** If it doesn't match exactly, use a different coloured pen to correct it. Repeat. When you get it 100% correct, move on to the next piece of information.

Here is an example of what a box in your workbook should look like when you have completed this strategy.

You can clearly see where the work has been checked and corrections have been made.

English

Heroes and Villains

Hero - a person who is admired for their courage or qualities + or achievements.

Villain - a character whose evil actions or motives are important to the plot.

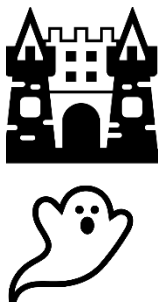
Civilisation - the most advanced way of life for a group of people living together.

Society - a group of people living together + in the same community

Iambic pentameter - a line of verse each consisting of one short syllable + followed by one long syllable.





Subject: English		KPOW: How do writers construct narratives?	Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2: Gothic Conventions		Week 3: Edwardian Context and Foreshadowing	Week 4: Pathetic Fallacy and Foreboding
Narrative: a spoken or written account of connected events; a story. Genre: the type of text or the family of texts it belongs to. Convention: i) a way of behaving considered to be correct or polite in society ii) a traditional style or tradition associated with a text type. The main gothic conventions are: • secluded setting • mystery and suspense • supernatural • omens/visions • women in distress • overwrought emotion • imagery associated with horror. 		Edwardian Context • Highly patriarchal society – women denied rights and the vote. • Pregnancy out of wedlock viewed as sinful and shameful. • Rigid class divides. Stigma: a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality or person. Patriarchal: a system of society in which men typically hold all of the power and women are excluded. Inferno: 1. a large fire that is dangerously out of control. "The inferno had swept through the city." 2.hell (with reference to Dante's <i>Divine Comedy</i>). 	Techniques to create atmosphere through setting: Ominous: adjective (giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen). Pathetic Fallacy: the weather and season can be described with human emotions to reflect the mood of a character or create a tone. Foreboding: a feeling that something bad will happen-fearful apprehension. Foreshadowing: a literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story. Similes: comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid (e.g. as brave as a lion).
Week 5: Word Class		Week 6: Allusions	Week 7 and Week 8: Vocabulary
Word Class: Adjectives: a word describing an attribute of a noun. Verbs: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence Nouns: 'naming words' because they name people, places and 'things.' Abstract noun: a noun denoting an idea, quality, or state rather than a concrete object, e.g. truth, danger, happiness. Adverb: They can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole clause.		Allusion: an indirect or passing reference to another text e.g. to the Bible or mythology. Examples of gothic allusions: • Miss Havisham is a character in the Charles Dickens novel <i>Great Expectations</i> (1861). She is a wealthy spinster, once jilted at the altar, who insists on wearing her wedding dress for the rest of her life. • Allusions to "the raven" in literature, because of its black plumage, croaking call, and diet of carrion (dead animals), the raven is often associated with loss and ill omen.  	Key word definitions Impenetrable- (adjective): impossible to pass through or enter/ impossible to understand. Trauma- (noun) a deeply distressing or disturbing experience. In medicine (physical injury). Reverie (noun): a state of being pleasantly lost in one's thoughts; a daydream. Malevolence: (noun) the state of having or showing a wish for evil to others. Paralysed: (adj) part or wholly incapable of movement. Superiority: (noun) the state or fact of being better, more important, or higher in rank than others. Spectre: (noun) i) a ghost ii) something widely feared as a possible unpleasant or dangerous occurrence.





Subject: Maths

Week 1 & Week 2: Place Value

Key representations

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
4	7	3	2

This number represents the number four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two.
In digits this is 4732.

Decimals

This decimal place value chart is representing the number two point eight tenths and 3 thousandths.

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
2	8	0	3	

Multiplying and dividing by 10 and 100

Use a place value table to multiply and divide by multiples of 10. When multiplying or dividing by ten the digits will move one place and when multiplying or dividing by 100 the digits will move two places.
For example, $50.6 \times 10 = 506$

100s	10s	1s	Tenths
	5	0	6
5	0	6	

$$470 \div 100 = 4.7$$

100s	10s	1s	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
4	7	0	8		
		4	7	0	8

KPOW: Number Sense

Week 3: Properties of Arithmetic

Fact families

Here is a fact family, using the bar model for $7 \times 12 = 84$

84						
12	12	12	12	12	12	12

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

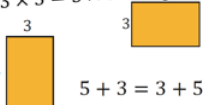
$$84 \div 12 = 7$$

$$7 \times 12 = 84$$

$$84 \div 7 = 12$$

Commutativity

Commutativity is where a different order of the calculation gives the same answer.

Examples	Non examples
$3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$  $5 + 3 = 3 + 5$	$15 \div 3 \neq 3 \div 15$ $5 - 3 \neq 3 - 5$

Associativity

When adding and multiplying numbers you can change the grouping of the numbers in the problem and it will have no effect on the answer. For example:

$$36 \times 5 = 180$$

$$4 \times 9 \times 5 = 180$$

Distributivity

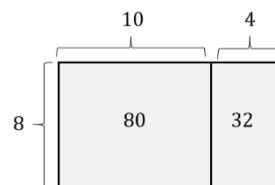
When multiplying an addition by a number it will give the same result as multiplying each number individually then adding the products together.

$$8 \times 14 = 8 \times (10 + 4)$$

$$= 8 \times 10 + 8 \times 4$$

$$= 80 + 32$$

$$= 112$$

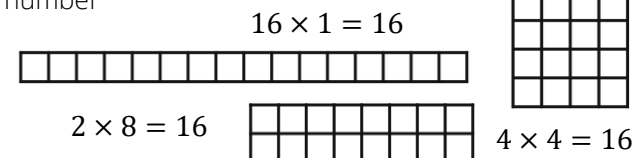


Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 4: Factors and Multiples

Factors

Factors are numbers we can multiply to get the target number



There are 5 factors of 16.

They are: 1, 16, 2, 8 and 4.

There are 4 factors of 10.

They are: 1, 10, 2 and 5.

These are factor pairs

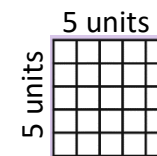
Prime numbers

Prime numbers have exactly 2 factors. The first ten prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, ...

1 is not prime because it has only one factor

Square numbers

A square number is the result of multiplying a number by itself.



$$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$$

The first ten square numbers are:
1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, ...





Subject: Maths

Week 5: Factors and Multiples

Common factors

The factors of 15 are: 1, 15, 3 and 5.

The factors of 40 are: 1, 40, 2, 20, 4, 10, 5 and 8.

The common factors of 15 and 40 are the numbers that are in both lists. They are: 1 and 5.

The **highest common factor** (HCF) of 15 and 40 is 5.

Multiples

Multiples are lots of a number.

For example, the first five multiples of 3 are: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15,

Common multiples

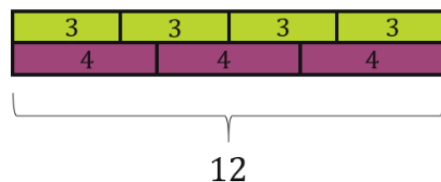
The first five multiples of 3 are: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, ...

The first five multiples of 4 are: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, ...

The common multiples will appear in both lists.

For example, the common multiples of 4 and 3 shown here is 12.

The **lowest common multiple** (LCM) of 3 and 4 is 12.



KPOW: Number Sense

Week 6 & Week 7: Prime Factor Decomposition

Index notation

We use index notation to describe repeated products.
The index of a number is how many times to use the base number in the multiplication.



Key words

Product: The result of multiplying numbers together.

Factor: A number that divides exactly into another number.

Multiple: The result of multiplying a number by an integer.

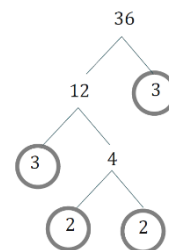
Highest Common Factor (HCF): The biggest number that is a factor of all your chosen numbers.

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM): The smallest number that is a multiple of all your chosen numbers.

Prime factors

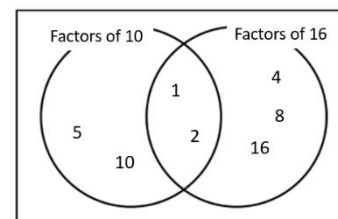
Every number can be written as a product of its prime factors.

36 as a product of its prime factors is $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 3^2 \times 2^2$



Venn diagrams

A Venn diagram can be used to identify common factors.



Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 8: Order of Operations

The order of operations tells you which part of a calculation to do first.

BIDMAS helps us to remember the order of operations.

B	Brackets
I	Indices
D M	Division and multiplication
A S	Addition and subtraction

Division and multiplication have the same priority, so these are completed from left to right.

Addition and subtraction also have the same priority, so they are completed from left to right.

Key examples

$$3 + 5 \times 8 = (2 \times 3) - (5 \times 8) =$$

$$3 + 40 = 43 \quad 6 - 40 = -36$$

$$(3 + 5) \times 8 = 5 + 6^2 \div 9 =$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64 \quad 5 + 36 \div 9 =$$

$$5 + 4 = 9$$





Subject: Biology

Week 2: Introduction and safety

Keyword definitions

Science - Study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experimentation.

Hazard – Something that has the potential to cause harm.

Risk - The chance of something bad happening.

We use labels to indicate how dangerous chemicals are in science, the ones below indicate that a chemical is either:

Toxic



Oxidising



Explosive



Week 3: Scientific apparatus

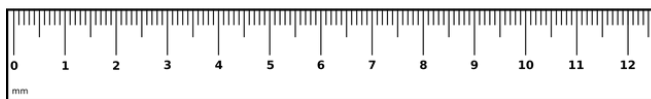
Key word definitions

Apparatus - The necessary pieces of equipment needed to carry out a practical investigation.

Accuracy – Measurements that are close to what they should be.

Precise – Measurements that are close together.

Resolution – The smallest measurement you can make on a piece of equipment.



The **resolution** of this ruler is 1mm. That means you can measure to the nearest mm leading to **accurate** measurements.

Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 4: Hypothesis

Key word definitions

Hypothesis - An idea or explanation for something that is based on known facts, but has not yet been proved.

Fact – Something that is true and can be proven with evidence.

To test a scientific **hypothesis**, you often need to plan and carry out a scientific **experiment**.

Then you can present your results in a way that either does or doesn't support your **prediction**.



Week 5: Animal cells and organelles

Keyword definitions

All cells contain these organelles:

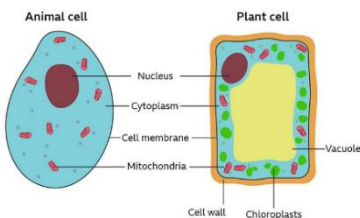
Cytoplasm - It fills the cell, and most chemical reactions take place here.

Cell membrane - Controls movement of substances in and out of the cell.

Nucleus - Contains the DNA and controls the cell.

Ribosomes - Synthesise (make) proteins.

Mitochondria - Release energy.



Plant cells also contain a vacuole and cell wall for structure and chloroplasts so that they can carry out photosynthesis.

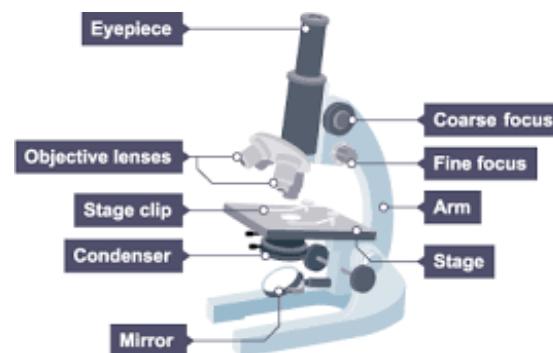
Week 6: Microscopes and making slides

Keyword definitions

Microscope – An optical instrument used for viewing very small objects.

Magnification – The act of making an object appear larger by using lenses.

A microscope is made up of the following parts.



Week 7 & Week 8: Specialised cells

Keyword definitions

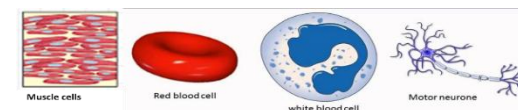
Specialised cells – Cells that have special features to make them good at a particular function (job).

Muscle cells - Contract to cause movement.

Red blood cell - Contain haemoglobin to carry oxygen.

White blood cell - Destroy harmful microbes.

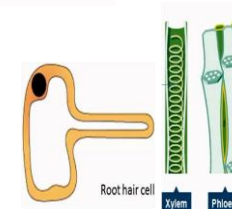
Neurones - (Nerve cells) Carry electrical impulses.



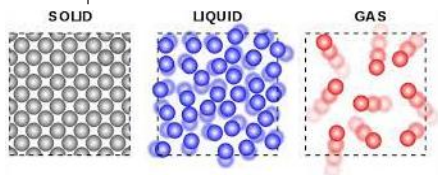
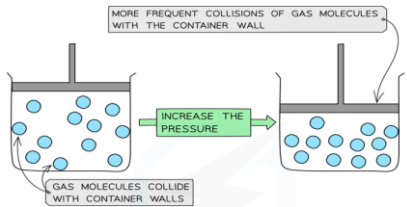
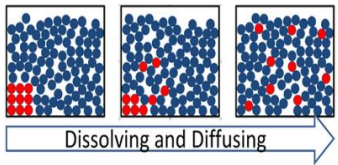
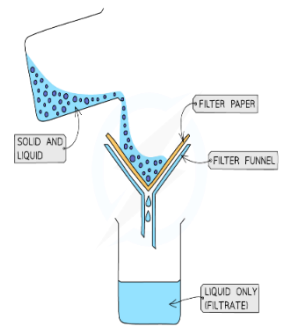
Root hair cell: Absorb nutrients and water from soil.

Xylem: Carry water up the plant.

Phloem: Move sugars around the plant.





Subject: Chemistry		Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2: Solids, Liquids and Gases	Week 3: Changes of State	Week 4: Gas Pressure
Key word definitions Solids - Particles are close together and vibrate about a fixed position. Liquids - Particles are close together and move at random. Gases - Particles are far apart and move at random. Key learning points - All matter, in fact everything is made of particles. - Particles behave differently in solids, liquids, and gases. Liquids and gas particles can flow, solid particles do not. - The particle model explains the differences between solids, liquids, and gases. 	Key word definitions Freezing - A liquid turning into a solid. Melting - A solid turning into a liquid. Evaporating - A liquid turning into a gas. Key learning points - Solids, liquids, and gases change state when they are heated or cooled. - Processes such as evaporation and boiling change the state of substances. - A particle model can be used to show how solids, liquids and gases change state. 	Key word definitions Volume - The amount of space something takes up. Measured in cm³. Compression - The reduction of the volume causes an increase in pressure. Diffusion - Particles moving from a high concentration to a low concentration. Key learning points Gas pressure is increased when the temperature increases or the volume of the container decreases. 
Week 5: Solutions	Week 6: Pure and Impure Substances	Week 7 & Week 8: Separating Mixtures
Key word definitions Solute - A substance that dissolves in a liquid to form a solution, usually a solid. Solvent - A liquid in which other substances dissolve. Solution - A mixture formed when a solute dissolves in a solvent. Key learning points - A solution is made when a solute dissolves into a solvent. - If a substance can dissolve into a solvent, it is soluble. If it cannot dissolve, it is described as insoluble. - Heating, stirring, and using fine powders are all ways to speed up dissolving. 	Key word definitions Pure - A substance is pure if no other substances are mixed with it. Mixture - A lot of different chemicals jumbled up together, but not chemically joined. Key learning points - Most materials that we use are mixtures, and just a few are pure elements or pure compounds. - In chemistry, a pure substance is a single substance made of only one type of particle. - Impurities change the temperature at which a substance melts and boils. 	Key word definitions Dissolving - The process of a solid mixing evenly into a liquid forming a solution. Filtering - Separating things that have not dissolved from a liquid. Evaporating: Removing a liquid by heating. Key learning points Substances can be separated using different methods that include: - Dissolving - Filtration - Evaporation - Crystallisation 

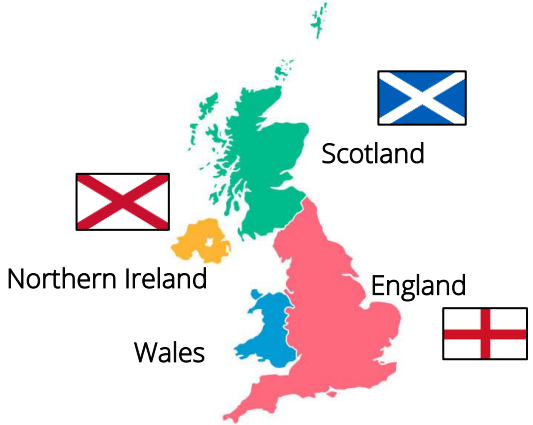
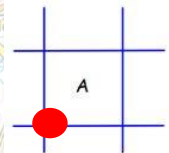




Subject: French	KPOW: Je me présente	Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2: Greetings	Week 3: Introductions	Week 4: Pencil Case Items
Bonjour [Hello] Salut [Hi / Bye] Coucou [Hi / Hey] Au revoir [Goodbye] À plus [tard] [See you later] À bientôt [See you soon] À tout à l'heure [See you later]	Comment t'appelles-tu? [What are you called?] Je m'appelle ____ [I'm called ____] Ça va? [How are you?] Quoi de neuf? [What's up?] Ça va bien merci [I'm good/well thanks] Non ça ne va pas [No I'm not good] Oui pas trop mal [Yes not too bad] Bof! [Ok] Et toi? [And you?]	Dans mon sac [in my bag] un agenda [a planner] un cahier [an exercise book] un crayon [a pencil] un dictionnaire [a dictionary] un feutre [a felt tip pen] un livre [a book] un stylo [a pen] un taille-crayon [a pencil sharpener] un tube de colle [a gluestick] une calculatrice [a calculator] une gomme [a rubber] une règle [a ruler] une trousse [a pencil case] des ciseaux [some scissors]
Week 5: Key Verbs and Connectives	Week 6: Numbers and Ages	Week 7 & Week 8: Months, Birthdays and Revision
J'ai [I have] Je n'ai pas de/d' [I don't have] J'ai besoin de/d' [I need] Je n'ai pas besoin de/d' [I don't need] Je m'appelle ____ [I am called ____] Mon frère s'appelle ____ [my brother is called ____] Ma sœur s'appelle ____ [my sister is called ____] Mon meilleur ami s'appelle ____ [my best male friend is called ____] Ma meilleure amie s'appelle ____ [my best female friend is called ____] et [and] mais [but]	un [1] deux [2] trois [3] quatre [4] cinq [5] six [6] sept [7] huit [8] neuf [9] dix [10] onze [11] douze [12] treize [13] quatorze [14] quinze [15] seize [16] dix-sept [17] dix-huit [18] dix-neuf [19] vingt [20] vingt-et un [21] vingt-deux [22] vingt-trois [23] vingt-quatre [24] trente [30] trente-et un [31] J'ai ____ ans [I am ____ years old] Il a ____ ans [He is ____ years old] Elle a ____ ans [She is ____ years old] 	Once you have learnt the months and birthday sentences below, revise everything from weeks 1-5. janvier [January] février [February] mars [March] avril [April] mai [Mai] juin [June] juillet [July] août [August] septembre [September] octobre [October] novembre [November] décembre [December] Mon anniversaire est le ____ [My birthday is the ____] Son anniversaire est le ____ [His/her birthday is the ____] premier [1st]

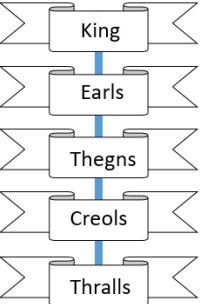




Subject: Geography	KPOW: An introduction to the UK.	Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2: Our island home.	Week 3: Land's End to John o' Groats.	Week 4: The UK in Europe
You live in the United Kingdom, which is made up of 4 other countries. 	The Land's End to John o' Groats route stretches the whole length of the British Isles, starting in Land's End in the south-west of Cornwall and ending in John o' Groats in the north-east corner of Scotland.  Many people choose to either walk, cycle or run the 1407 km challenge, raising money for charity. The route travels through a variety of diverse rural and urban landscapes, including 4 National Parks; Dartmoor, The Lake District, Loch Lomond, and the Cairngorms. These spectacular landscapes attract tourists who enjoy outdoor activities such as walking, climbing and water sports.	The UK is located mainly between 50°N and 60°N. The UK has many links with Europe. These include food, energy and tourism. The most popular destination for UK holiday makers is Spain (10 million per year).   Cheap flights in the past have led to the increase in travel to European countries. The UK's links with Europe are vital for us to maintain our quality of life (health and happiness). Without these links our lives would be very different.
Week 5: Our local environment	Week 6: The UK through Ordnance Survey maps	Week 7 & Week 8: The People of the UK
Our local area is a small area that surrounds us. It consists of human and physical features.  Fieldwork is when you go outside the classroom and find things out for yourself. Skills used: Data collection techniques - this is what we do to collect the information we need.  Data presentation techniques - this is when we return to the classroom and graph or map our information. Evaluation skills - what went well about the fieldwork and what we could improve if we did it again.	Maps come in lots of varieties and can be used by lots of groups of people. With maps we need to know: • The 8 points of the compass. • That OS maps show an area in lots of detail. • OS maps use grid lines and symbols to help find places easier. • 4 figure grid references make finding a specific place on a map easier. • The rule for 4 figure grid references is along the corridor and then up the stairs.  	Week 7: An Introduction to the UK KPOW Week 8: New Topic - The People of the UK Diversity means a wide variety. The UK has a diverse population which includes a wide range of ethnic groups that make up our population. Immigration is largely responsible for our diverse population and many groups of people have migrated to the UK throughout time for lots of reasons.  Birmingham is one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the UK. Choropleth maps of the area show how these groups of people are distributed within the city.





Subject: History		KPOW: What impact did settlers have on England?	Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2: Who were the early settlers?		Week 3: What impact did settlers have on Britain?	Week 4: How was Anglo Saxon England ruled?
The British Isles = the islands that make up what most people call Britain today. Most evidence comes from artefacts. People originally arrived from Europe via a land bridge. 8500BC - the climate warms, the water rises, the land bridge disappears, and Britain became an island. More settlers arrived by boat. The Bronze Age: 2500BC – new settlers arrived who could make tools from bronze. The Iron Age: 800BC – people learned how to make tools from iron. Artefact = an object made by a human being, often used to find out about the past.  		Celts: Arrived from central Europe. Farmed, built forts, and held yearly assemblies to settle disputes. Romans: Arrived from Italy, invaded Britain in AD43. Many Roman towns are still important today such as York and Lincoln. Anglo Saxons: Came from modern day Denmark and Germany. They gave England its name – Angle Land. Vikings: Arrived from Scandinavia. After years of fighting, they made an agreement to split England into two. Saxons in the south and Vikings in the north.    	In 1042 there was a new King – Edward the Confessor. He ruled the land peacefully (for the most part). He was helped by a group of advisors called the Witan. Society was split into a hierarchy of groups: Earls = heads of important families. Thegns (pronounced thane) = Local landowners. Ceorls (pronounced churl) = Ordinary villagers. Thralls = Slaves, prisoners captured during war, law breakers and people unable to pay off debts – the very bottom of society. 
Week 5: Why was England attractive to invaders?		Week 6: KPOW	Week 7 & Week 8: Claimants to the throne
Coins: Produced their own coins to make trading easier. Crafts: Were highly skilled craft workers making tools, pots, jewellery, musical instruments and even board games. Writing: Some educated Saxons communicated with the rest of Europe using letters. Buildings: Wooden buildings were gradually replaced by reusing the stone from Roman buildings. Goods: The Saxons had many valuable goods to trade such as tin, wool, honey, copper, wheat, and salt.  		Inhabitants = a person or animal who occupies a place. Settlers = people who move from one area to another and stay. Earl = The heads of important families who helped the king to rule. Natural resources = materials from the earth used to support life and people's needs. Trade = Buying and selling goods and services. Craft workers = Highly skilled workers who can make things.  Explain = give reasons. Impact = influence or effect.	Edward the Confessor: Dies in January 1066 leaving no heir. Harald Hardrada: Viking. His ancestor Canute had been King of England 1016-1035. Parts of the north still supported the Vikings. Harold Godwinson: English. Claimed Edward had promised him the throne. He was an important Earl with a lot of support in England. William Duke of Normandy: Norman. Claimed Edward had promised him the throne. Said that Harold Godwinson had promised to support him. 





Subject: DT - Food

Week 2 & Week 3

Key terms in cooking:

Simmering- cooking a product then reducing the heat to low, e.g. curry.

Boiling- cooking a product in bubbling water, e.g. pasta.

Frying- cooking something in a small amount of fat, e.g. onions.

Chopping- using a knife to cut a product into small chunks, e.g. peppers.

Peeling- taking the skin off a product, e.g. apple.

Knife safety

Bridge method- when the hand is curled and shaped like a bridge for knife to go under- rounded products, like apple, strawberries, and onion.

Claw method- when a product is gripped by the fingertips in a claw shape and the fingertips are pulled back for safety before cutting- long products such as cucumber and leeks.



Practical planning

You will plan to make fruit kebabs that will be garnished by using the bridge and claw method.

Simple method

1. Wash and chop fruit into even pieces.
2. Slide onto skewer through the centre.
3. Melt chocolate in 30 second bursts in the microwave and drizzle over.
4. Present on a plate.



KPOW: Healthy Eating

Week 4 & Week 5

Practical Planning

You will make a hot sandwich by showcasing skills in knife safety, time management, using a sequence of work and health and safety as well as using a hob and managing pan handles safely to the side.

Simple method

1. Put pan on heat and add a small amount of oil.
2. Add bacon or sausage and cook until crispy and brown.
3. While meat is cooking butter bread & place on serving plate.
4. Add cooked bacon/sausage to bottom slice of bread and place another slice on top.
5. Add sauce and cut in half.
6. Present and enjoy!



Nutrients and Eatwell

Nutrient	Function	Where from?
Carbohydrate Fast release- sugars Slow release- starches	Gives us energy	Starches- cereal, potatoes, pasta, rice Sugars- white sugar, sweets, honey
Fat Saturated- bad Unsaturated- good	Keeps us warm and insulated	Processed meat- meatballs, burgers, fried food-chips, junk food-biscuits, cakes Avocado, coconut, plant oils, olives, nuts
Vitamins and Minerals	Prevent illness	Any fruit, vegetable or salad item
Protein	Helps bodies to grow and repair	Lean meat- chicken, steak, fish, eggs, milk
Fibre	Helps our digestion	Brown bread, brown rice, brown pasta ie wholewheat items- cereals such as Weetabix, bran flakes

Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8

Practical Planning

You will plan to make Spaghetti Bolognese, this will showcase you using a hob as well as following a plan of making, using time management, and following health and safety rules.



Half of the group will make Spaghetti Bolognese and the other half will be the sous chef (helper).

Simple method

1. Put water in a saucepan up-to the half-way mark and get onto boil.
2. Chop up onion and crush garlic- use bridge or claw method.
3. Fry off in a wok pan until soft.
4. Add mince and cook until brown.
5. Add tomatoes, herbs, spices and leave to simmer for 10 minutes.
6. Drain pasta and plate up pasta on the base and meat sauce on top.

Food provenance and seasonality

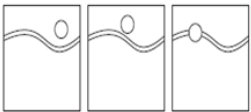
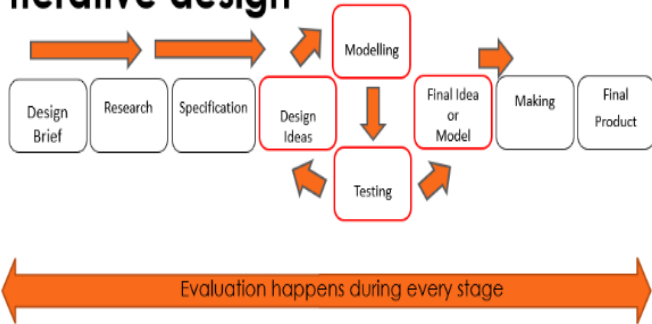
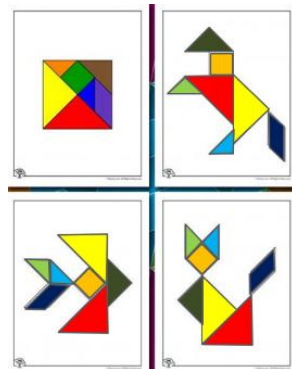
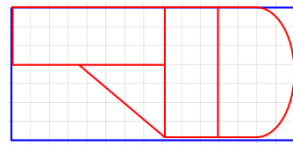
You will learn where food comes from and where in the world fruit and vegetables grow.

Food provenance- where food is grown raised or reared.

Seasonality- when food is harvested and grown at specific times of the year, e.g., strawberries in the UK in June/July.





Subject: DT - Product Design		Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2 & Week 3	Week 4 & Week 5	Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8
Use the Landscape strategy to create 3 designs for your wooden key ring. This strategy helps you understand how a piece of acrylic can be inlayed (stuck) between two pieces of wood. These designs are to be colour rendered (to look realistic), with the inlayed acrylic having a bright contrasting colour Tools and machinery used to create the wooden keyring: Tenon saw – for cutting straight lines Band facer – for hard sanding Sandpaper – for light sanding Files – for chamfering (removing) the edges of the timber. Pilar drill – to drill the key ring hole Workshop Health and Safety. • Goggles must be worn on all workshop machinery. • Long hair must be tied back on machinery. • Aprons must be worn during all practical lessons.   	Iterative design process is where the designer will test the success of a product throughout, rather than just at the end. This iterative process will help to produce a design for a wooden children's toy that is themed on transport. Woods. Natural wood comes from trees, synthetic wood is man-made. Softwood grow faster than hardwoods, and therefore are less expensive. Coniferous trees – Softwood – Scots pine, parana pine, spruce, cedar. Deciduous trees (grows leaves that are lost in Autumn) – Hardwood – Beech, elm, ash, mahogany, oak. The Design Process Iterative design 	The tangram strategy helps you to create simple ideas using geometric shapes. Tangrams originated in China as a puzzle. Designs produced are in grids of 7cm by 15cm. 15cm = 150mm 7cm = 70mm Man-made boards: MDF (Medium density fibreboard), chipboard, hardboard, blockboard, plywood. Man-made boards are made in factories and generally use the leftovers, such as sawdust and wood chippings. They are less expensive than natural wood but can be more stable.  





Subject: DT - Textiles

Week 2 & Week 3

Sketching – quick, initial ideas drawn in pencil.

Key Word: CULTURE – ideas, customs and social behaviour of a group/society.

Theme – *British Culture*

Cuisine – typical British food, fish & chips, English breakfast, cream tea.

Iconic images – (iconic = Very famous/widely recognised) e.g. Houses of Parliament, London Bus, Union Jack Flag.

Symbolism (use of symbols, in this case pictures, to represent ideas) – **umbrella** because that's what British businessmen carry because it rains a lot; a **crown** for the royal family; a **football** to show a love of sport.



Surface decoration techniques – how you can decorate fabric to enhance (improve) its appearance (how it looks).

Key Word: RESIST – coating/method applied to prevent dye being absorbed (soaked up) by the fabric.

Techniques:

Batik – is a resist method, the resist is the dried wax. Tool used is Tjanting (see pic below).

Tie dye – is a resist method, the resist is the elastic band tied tightly around the material (see pic below).

Stencil – Is NOT a resist method. Cut shape out of card, that becomes your stencil which is a template (see pic below). Dabbing paste on using a sponge.



Theory: Fibres – Thin strands that are joined together to make a yarn.

Key Word: FIBRES

Fibre: hair like structure. **Yarn:** lots of fibres twisted together.

Woven: yarns placed over and under each other to create a fabric.

Table showing **SOURCES** (where they come from) of fibres

Natural		Man-made	
PLANT	ANIMAL	REGENERATED	SYNTHETIC
Flax (grown to make linen)	Wool (from a sheep)	Viscose	Acrylic
Jute (used to make canvas)	Angora (rabbit & goat)	Cellulose acetate	Nylon
Bamboo (in the nettle family)	Horsehair	Rubber	Polyester
Cotton (from seed of cotton plant)	Silk (from a cocoon produced from silk worms)	Tencel (microfibre)	Lycra
Hemp (tall plant with a long stalk)	Cashmere (goat)	Rayon	Tactel (microfibre)

KPOW: Design & make a cushion cover

Week 4 & Week 5

Sewing machine introduction – threading a machine (top thread and bottom thread [spool]).

Key Word: DISRUPT – prevent a system or process from continuing as usual (DO NOT DISRUPT OTHERS).

The sewing machine & the skills to sew around to help develop control (directing the machine) and accuracy (precise and where the stitch should be).

Health and Safety:



Surface decoration technique Applique

Key Word & Technique: APPLIQUE – stitching a small piece of fabric onto a larger piece to make a pattern or design.

Materials & Method: Bondaweb – double sided fabric glue.

1. Iron rough side of bondaweb to the back of the small piece of fabric.
2. Draw image onto tracing paper side.
3. Steps 3,4 & 5 see image below:

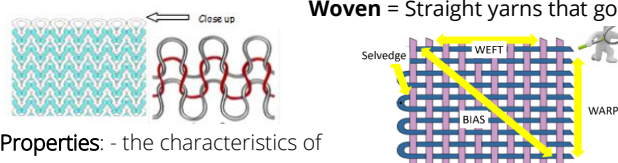


Theory: Fabric Construction methods Woven & Knitted – How yarn is made into fabric.

Key Word: CONSTRUCTION – The process of building something i.e. how it is made.

Knitted = Loops of yarn that interlock.

Woven = Straight yarns that go



Properties: – the characteristics of either a fibre, yarn or fabric:

Properties of knitted fabric – stretchy, doesn't fray, unravels if damaged, drops creases easily

Common knitted products – woolly hats, gloves, scarves, tights, socks, t-shirts.

Properties of woven fabric – strong, frays, creases easily, doesn't stretch.

Common woven products – trousers, shirts, bedding, curtains.

Weft – thread that goes from left to right, right to left & over and under the warp thread.

Warp – threads that are vertical and which are set on the loom (machine you weave on).

Selvedge – the finished edge of the fabric that does not fray.

Bias – is positioned diagonally across the fabric (at 45 degrees), so the fabric is stretchy and then hangs differently.

Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8

Final Idea – a development of the cushion design which evolves from the sketches page ideas, selecting the most suitable images/ideas for each surface decoration technique (Batik, tie dye, stencil, applique).



Key word: SUITABLE – right or appropriate.

Successful colour shading – even use of the pencil to get clear colouring in.



Tonal shading – to add deeper colour on parts of the design by pressing harder to add a more realistic finish.

Representing batik – double line

your design so it remains white, add colour either side of it (see image above).

Annotation of Final Idea – a note of explanation or comment added to a diagram / drawing.

Key Word: CONCISE – giving a lot of information clearly in a few words

Areas to explain:

1. How images link to British Culture –

Reflecting – shows what it is like / **Common** – Found or done often / **Iconic** – famous or popular / **Symbolises** – to represent something / **Monarchy** – country with a king or queen / **Popular** – liked by many / **Recognisable** – capable of being identified / **Represents** – sign or symbol of something / **National** – of a country & its people / **Famous** – known and recognised by many / **Historical** – used to describe something from the past

2. The challenges are:

Curves / fiddly processes / difficult area of ... / complicated ... / complex process of ... / being able to ... / Symmetry of ... / ensuring the accuracy of ...

Theory: Fabric construction methods, Laminated and Bonded & Microfibres

Key words: COMPRESSED – flattened by pressure. **MICRO** – ancient Greek word meaning small.

Laminated Fabric (layers of fabric glued and bonded together).

Bonded Fabric (fibres that are compressed [PRESSURE PRESSED] together using heat, pressure and an adhesive [GLUE]).

Microfibre – less than 1 denier thick which is equivalent to 60/100 times finer than a human hair.

Look like: shaped like a star (snowflake or flower describes them too).

How they work: they trap dust and dirt in their grooves.

Made from: synthetic fibres, normally polyester or nylon.

Common products made from microfibre: sportswear, dusters, sports & dog towels and underwear.

Properties: ultra fine, Washable, high strength, comfortable, high absorption, breathable.





Subject: Core PE	KPOW: Skeletal and Muscular System.	Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2 & Week 3	Week 4 & Week 5	Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8
Name of bone: Cranium Location: Head Type of Bone: Flat Function of Bone: Protection of the brain. Sporting Example: Protects the football player from concussion, when heading the ball, by cushioning the blow. 	Name of bone: Ribs Location: Chest Type of Bone: Flat Function of Bone: Protection of the heart and lungs. Sporting Example: Protects the rugby player from a punctured lung, during a rugby tackle, by cushioning the blow. 	Name of bone: Humerus Location: Upper arm Type of Bone: Long Function of Bone: Major movements of the arm. Sporting Example: Playing a smash in badminton. 
Skill that is being promoted in lessons, that will be an advantage in the world of work: Staying positive at all times.		





Subject: Computing & Digital Media	KPOW: Computer Hardware	Year 7: Autumn Term 1																																																			
Week 2 & Week 3	Week 4 & Week 5	Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8																																																			
Keywords: Online Safety - The safe and responsible use of the internet and the technology you use.	Keywords: Peripheral – A piece of equipment, such as a printer, that can be connected to a computer. Input & Output – An input refers to data being entered into a computer, whereas data generated by a computer is referred to as an output.	Keywords: Storage – Something that holds data. Capacity – The maximum amount a storage device such as a hard drive can hold.																																																			
A password is classed as a strong password if it has the following characteristics: • It is not personal to you. • At least 8 characters long. • Contains a mixture of upper and lower characters. • Contains special characters such as symbols. • Contains numbers. How to spot a spam email: • Too good to be true. • Urgent or threatening language. • Unknown sender or strange email address. • Spelling/grammar mistakes. • Asking for personal info or passwords. • Suspicious links or attachments. Who can you go to if you need help with something that has happened online? • A teacher. • Your parents. • The E-Safety co-ordinator in school. • The Police.	Hardware is any item of a computer that you can physically touch. Example of hardware are: • Motherboard – The backbone of the computer, every other piece of hardware connects to this. • CPU – This is the brain of the computer that processes everything. • RAM - Holds the data and software that is currently being used. Peripheral devices are those that can be plugged into a computer and used as accessories. Each peripheral device is either an input or an output: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Peripheral</th><th>Input</th><th>Output</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Headphones</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mouse</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Keyboard</td><td>✓</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Printer</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr> <td>Monitor</td><td></td><td>✓</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Software is a program that will run on the computer. You can use it and interact with it but cannot touch it physically. Examples of software include: • Microsoft PowerPoint. • Adobe Photoshop. • Microsoft Word. • Google Chrome.	Peripheral	Input	Output	Headphones		✓	Mouse	✓		Keyboard	✓		Printer		✓	Monitor		✓	There are two types of storage that computers make use of- these are primary and secondary storage: Primary storage – is directly accessed by the CPU and is normally the fastest memory in the computer. Primary storage is RAM, ROM and cache (memory inside the CPU). Secondary storage – this is where you can permanently save your files. Secondary storage is split into three different categories. See below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Magnetic</th><th>Solid State</th><th>Optical</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hard disk drive</td><td>USB Flash drive</td><td>CD</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tape drive</td><td>SD Card</td><td>DVD</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>Blu ray</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Storage is measured in Bytes and speed, such as the CPU, is measured in Hertz. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Order</th><th>Hertz</th><th>Bytes</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Smallest</td><td></td><td>Bit</td></tr> <tr> <td>↑</td><td>Hz</td><td>Byte</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>KHz</td><td>KB</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>MHz</td><td>MB</td></tr> <tr> <td>↓</td><td>GHz</td><td>GB</td></tr> <tr> <td>Largest</td><td></td><td>TB</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Magnetic	Solid State	Optical	Hard disk drive	USB Flash drive	CD	Tape drive	SD Card	DVD			Blu ray	Order	Hertz	Bytes	Smallest		Bit	↑	Hz	Byte		KHz	KB		MHz	MB	↓	GHz	GB	Largest		TB
Peripheral	Input	Output																																																			
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Subject: Music

Week 2 & Week 3: Rap and Musical Elements

Rap is a genre of music that started in the **United States of America (USA)**.

It originated in **African American communities** and became popular in the **1990s**.

The words are **spoken** (not sung) in time with a **beat**.

You are creating your own **Rap** using the **musical elements** in a group. These are the musical elements:

Pitch - High or Low

Tempo - Fast or Low

Dynamics - Loud or Quiet

Texture - Thick or Thin

Tonality - Happy or Sad

Ostinato - A pattern that repeats

Timbre - How the music sounds

Melody - The tune

Rhythm - A pattern of notes

Pulse - A steady beat

Structure - The Plan

Here is an example:

Pitch is high and pitch is low.

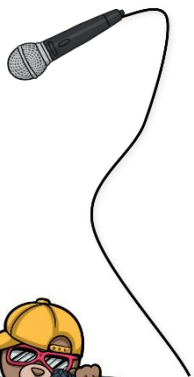
OUCH! I stubbed my toe!

Tempo is fast and tempo is slow.

I'm at a green light I have to GO!

Dynamics are loud, Dynamics are quiet.

Let's go have a musical riot!



KPOW: Rap

Week 4 & Week 5: Rap Retrieval and the Stave

Stave:

A set of **five lines** and **four spaces** that music notes are written on.



Notes in the SPACES of the stave:

The notes that sit in the **spaces** on a stave spell the word **FACE**



Notes on the LINES of the stave:

The notes that sit on the **lines** of the stave are **EGBDF**.

An easy way to remember these is by the acronym **Every Good Boy Deserves Football**.



Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 6 & Week 7 & Week 8: Performance

Eminem:

A famous **rapper** who emerged in the late **1990s**. Eminem's music discusses **personal struggles**, **social issues**, and his own **experiences**.



He was different from the rest as he was a **white rapper** in a predominantly **African American genre**

East Coast vs. West Coast

Rap (USA):

In the **1990s**, rap music had a big **rivalry** between the **East Coast** and **West Coast** of the USA.



The two **most famous** rival rappers were:

The **Notorious B.I.G.** (East Coast).



Tupac Shakur (West Coast)



The rivalry wasn't just about music, it became more **personal** and **intense**. Sadly, both **Biggie** (East Coast) and **Tupac** (West Coast) died in the late **1990s**, which shocked the world and **led to calls for peace** in America





Subject: Art

Week 2 & Week 3

Key words and definitions

Tone/Value – highlight, mid tones and shadow. This is used to make our drawings look realistic and 3D.

Line - a **line** is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. **Lines** can vary in length, width, direction and shape.

Develop – making progress by refining, improving and exploring.

Observational drawing - to record a subject as accurately as possible.



Week 4 & Week 5

Joseph Amedokpo - Artist page.

Artist research page - show our understanding of the work of others, especially styles, colours and shapes.

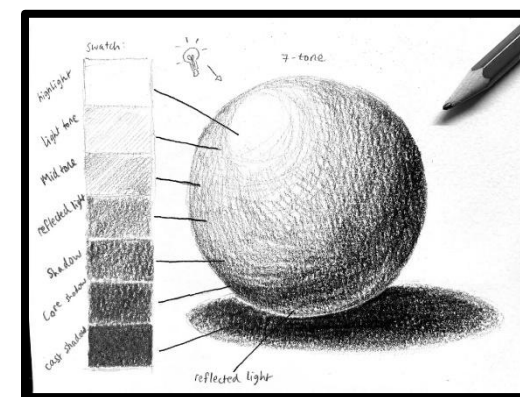
- Born in Togo, West Africa in 1946 and moved to Nigeria for his education.
- Paints using locally available oils and his canvases are recycled flour sacks.
- One of his designs was used by DELL on a limited-edition laptop to raise awareness of the global fight against AIDS.
- Joseph Amedokpo is not a wealthy artist; he lives with his family but does not own a car.



Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8

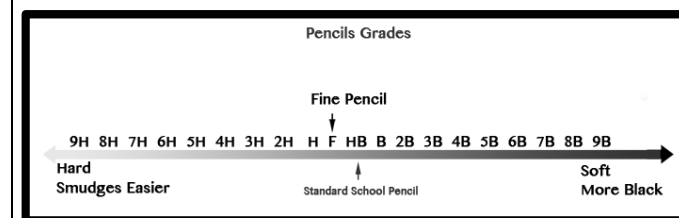
Pencil control - How you hold your pencil and the pressure you use are important factors within drawing and **shading** - the process of adding value to create the illusion of form, space, and most importantly, light in a drawing. Heavy pressure = dark shade and gentle pressure = light shade.



Blending

Moving from one tone to the next smoothly.

Types of pencil.





Subject: Drama	KPOW: Introduction to Drama	Year 7: Autumn Term 1
Week 2 & Week 3: Introduction to Drama	Week 4 & Week 5: Baseline Assessment	Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8:
Health and Safety Expectations in the Drama Studio - You must remove your bag, coats and shoes. - No running in the Drama studio. - No physical contact with other students. - Respect the space and your peers.  Skills Blocking: to stop a conversation from happening by giving one word answers. Accepting: to converse in a conversation allowing the scene to flow. Skills in Drama that will be an advantage in the world of work: Leadership, Speaking, Team work, Creativity, Communication, problem solving. Key Word: Conversation a talk, especially an informal one, between 2 or more people.	Baseline assessment with script Drama Assessment: a practical performance acting on stage. Script: the written text of a play or film.  Skills Spontaneous: the skill of making something up on the spot. Rehearsal: a rehearsal is a practice for a performance done prior to an event or before viewing by an audience. Audience Awareness: the correct positioning on stage. You must be in clear view of the audience. Key Word: Improvisation: created spontaneously or without preparation.	Imagination and Creativity – Sales Pitch Imagination: the ability to think of new ideas.  Skills Persuasive Language: can be used to help to sell products or to convince people to accept a view or idea. Performing: showing your piece of theatre to an audience. Evaluate work: give feedback to peers on their performance that includes strengths and areas for improvement. This will help them improve their work. Key Word: Prop: items held or used by actors onstage to make the action more realistic.





Subject: Learning 4 Life

Week 2 & Week 3: Keywords

Please learn the definitions of the following 12 words:

Hygiene	Maintaining health and preventing disease through cleanliness.
Protein	This is needed to build, maintain, and repair the tissues in our body.
Calories	The amount of energy or sugar in a food is measured by these.
Dairy	Any food made from milk products.
Physical	Relating to the body, not the mind.
Obesity	A medical condition that occurs when a person carries excess weight.
Health	A person's mental or physical condition.
Care	The provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of something.
Guru Nanak	The name of the person who founded the religion of Sikhism.
Langar	A free kitchen found in a Sikh place of worship.
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship.
Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy book.

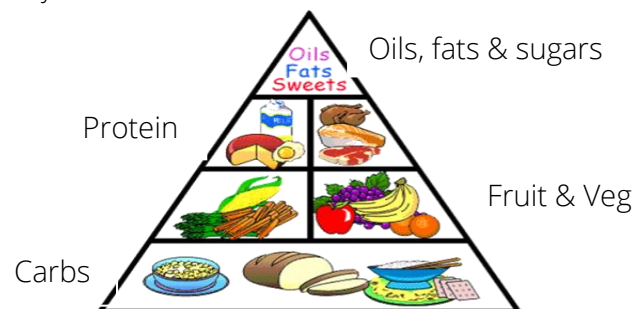
Week 4 & Week 5: Healthy Eating

Please learn these facts about healthy food choices:

- Recommended daily steps: 10,000
- Recommended daily portions of fruit & vegetables: 5
- Recommended daily calories for an adult male: 2,500
- Recommended daily calories for an adult female: 2,000
- Recommended daily sugar for those aged 7-10: 6 teaspoons
- Recommended daily sugar for those aged 11 and over: 7 teaspoons
- Too much sugar softens your teeth by removing the enamel
- Protein: builds muscle
- Carbohydrates: provide energy

The Healthy Eating Pyramid

The smaller the section in the pyramid, the less of that food you should eat each meal:



<https://youtu.be/vADtodHhfKU>

Year 7: Autumn Term 1

Week 6, Week 7 & Week 8: Dental Hygiene

Please learn these key facts about dental hygiene:

- Brush your teeth twice a day
- Use floss to help look after your gums
- Visit the dentist twice a year

How sugary are some drinks (tsp)?

	0		6
	5.5		10
	10		7
	12		29.5

How is smoking linked to dental hygiene?

Smoking can cause:

- bad breath
- stained teeth
- gum disease
- increased plaque
- tartar build up
- increased risk of oral cancer



<https://youtu.be/9Qa2K1CC3Hw>





Sparx Reader

Home Learning Schedule

Day	Subject to Learn	Additional
Monday	English and Learning 4 Life	Sparx Reader 30mins
Tuesday	Maths and Computing & Digital Media	
Wednesday	Science	
Thursday	French, History and Geography	
Friday	Design Technology, PE & Creative	

Home Learning is set every **Monday** and will be submitted in P&A Time every Monday

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