



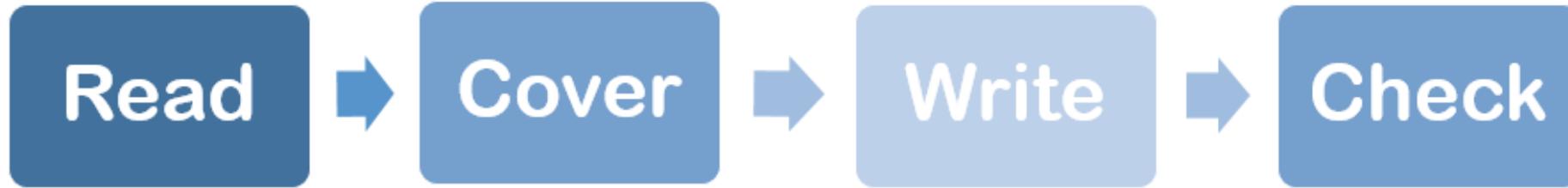
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
'EXCELLENCE FOR ALL'

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

23/04/19 – 24/05/19

NAME _____

FORM ____ FORM TUTOR _____



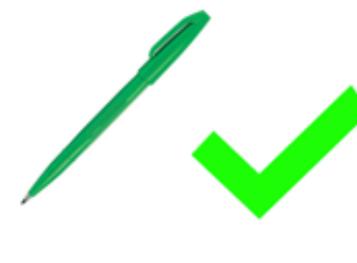
READ a small section of the KO

COVER up the information so you are unable to read/ see it

WRITE out what you can remember into your self-quizzing book

CHECK what you have written and use a green pen to mark and correct

1. Tick in green if it's correct.
2. Write the correction above it in green if it's wrong. (Don't re-write the entire section.)



The Process

1 Copy Key Terms

Similarity and Congruence
4th January 2017

Scale factor

Similar

Congruence

Proving congruency

Title and date underlined

2 Write Definitions from MEMORY

Similarity and Congruence
4th January 2017

Scale factor
The value you get when you divide two corresponding sides.

Similar
One shape is an enlargement of the other, corresponding angles are equal and corresponding sides are all in the same ratio.

Congruence
Congruent shapes have exactly the same size, their angles are the same and corresponding sides are the same length.

Proving Congruency

SSS - Side, side, side
ASA - Angle, side, Angle
SAS - Side, Angle, Side
RHS - Right angle, Hypotenuse, Side

3 CHECK Definitions and CORRECT in green pen

Similarity and Congruence
4th January 2017

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Proving Congruency

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ASA - Angle, Side, Angle
SAS - Side, Angle, Side
RHS - Right angle, Hypotenuse, Side

Reveal definitions and check for perfection, any corrections are made in green pen, a tick shows 100% correct.

4 CHECK Definitions and CORRECT in green pen until 100% perfect

Similarity and Congruence
4th January 2017

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sides are all in
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and shape

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corresponding sides

Tick in green pen if it's correct. ADD any corrections in green pen

Spellings

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Franchise	Suffragettes	Parliament	Revolution	Glorious	Conservative
Tenth	Hundredth	Thousandth	Truncate	Rational	Irrational
Tens	Hundreds	Thousands	Round	Recurring	Division
Sternum	Clavicle	Vertebrae	Scapula	Irregular	Coordination
Tension	Atmosphere	Hyperbole	imprisoned	century	Victorian
Freeze frame	Soundscape	Tension	Storyboard	Narration	Transition
Battery	Resistance	Voltmeter	Ecosystem	Vertebrates	Invertebrates
Evaporation	Condensation	Precipitation	Erosion	Deposition	Transportation
Therefore	Equally	Connotes	Division	Simile	Library
Unfortunately	Contrastingly	Myriad	Likewise	Similarly	Revision

English

Section 1

Elements of analytical writing

Clear point answering the question

Appropriate evidence

Word level analysis (key word and connotations)

Explanation of how the evidence proves the point

Effect of the reader explained

Link back to main point

Section 2

Author	Key facts
Charles Dickens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">When he was 12, his father was imprisoned for debt.While his father was in prison, Dickens was sent to work in a boot-blackening factory.Even when his father came out of prison, Dickens' mother made him continue working in the factory – for which he never forgave her.
Charlotte Brontë	<ul style="list-style-type: none">She was just 5 years old when her mother died.She worked as a governess and a teacher but disliked it.She used a male pseudonym (a made up name) to get her work published.
Robert Louis Stevenson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1850 to a wealthy family.When he was twelve, he visited France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany and Italy.He was a sickly child. He was exceedingly thin and frail, and he suffered with coughs and fevers.

Section 3

Key Term	Definition
Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language
Tension	A sense of heightened involvement, uncertainty, and interest an audience experiences as the climax of the action approaches.
Atmosphere	The tone or mood of a place, situation, or creative work.
Tone	The attitude of a writer toward a subject.

Section 4

Device	Definition
Onomatopoeia	The sound of a word reflects the sound it describes.
Metaphor	Comparing by referring to one thing as another.
Simile	A comparison of two different objects using Like or as .
Personification	Giving an inanimate object human qualities or attributes.
Hyperbole	An exaggerated statement
Pathetic Fallacy	When a character's mood is reflected in the weather/environment.

Section 5

Victorian era context	
Victorian era	The period of Queen Victoria's reign from 1837, until her death in 1901.
Poverty	The Industrial Revolution meant that large numbers of people moved to cities where there was severe overcrowding and poor living conditions for many low paid workers.
Education	At the start of the 19 th century very few children went to school. Most poor children worked. If they went to school, their families lost the money they earned.
Religion	Britain was overwhelmingly Christian. The church dominated religion and the morals of the time.
Social class	In Victorian times, society was strictly layered. People were expected to 'know their place', and the Church taught them to be content in their 'station'.

Maths

Section I

Decimal place value

$$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \text{ read as "one tenth"}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ read as "one hundredth"}$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ read as "one thousandths"}$$

Section IV

Common fraction and decimal equivalents:

Fraction	Decimal
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5
$\frac{1}{3}$	0. $\dot{3}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.125

Section II

All rational numbers can be written in their **expanded form**.

For example:

THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
3	2	1	9

This is the number 3219 which has 3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 1 ten and 9 ones which can be written as:

$$3219 = (3 \times 1000) + (2 \times 100) + (1 \times 10) + (9 \times 1)$$

Similarly:

TENS	ONES	TENTHS	HUNDREDTHS
3	2	1	9

This is the number 32.19 which has 3 tens, 2 ones, 1 tenth and 9 hundredths written as:

$$3219 = (3 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(9 \times \frac{1}{100}\right)$$

Section III

Fractions can be written as decimals.

This is because the fraction symbol represents division.

For example:

$$\frac{3}{2} = 3 \div 2 = 1.5$$

Section V

Decimals use **special notation**.

For example a dot on top of a number means that number is 'recurring'.

This means that number is repeated infinitely.

For example:

$$0.\dot{3} = 0.3333333333333333 \dots$$

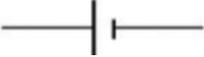
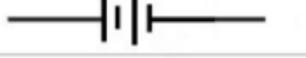
Also we can use the dot to show the beginning and ending of a pattern e.g.

$$\frac{1}{7} = 0.\dot{1}4285\dot{7}$$

$$0.\dot{1}4285\dot{7} = 0.142857142857142 \dots$$

7 Science

Physics - Electricity

1. Circuit components	Cell	
	Battery	
	Light Bulb	
	Switch	
	Wire	

2. Electricity	a. Current	Current is movement of electrons around a circuit
	b. amps	Current is measured in <u>Amps</u>
	c. 	Ammeter – used to measure current
3. Electricity	d. Resistance	Resistance is a measure of how difficult it is for current to flow through the object.
	e. Voltage	Voltage is measured by looking at two points in a circuit and comparing the energy of the electrons. The bigger the difference in energy, the bigger the voltage.
	f. Volts	Voltage is measured in volts
	g. 	Voltmeter – used to measure voltage

Biology - Ecology

4. Classification	a. Eukaryotic cells	Eukaryotic cells contain organelles, including a nucleus.
	b. Prokaryotic cells	Prokaryotic cells do not contain a nucleus or any other organelle.
	c. The Linnaean System	A classification system devised by Carl Linnaeus that subdivides eukaryotes is known as the Linnaean system.
	d. Binomial System	The binomial naming system has a two part Latin name for every organism.
	e. Vertebrates	Vertebrates are animals with backbones. They can be classified according to their features, and include bony fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
	f. Invertebrates	Invertebrates are animals without backbones. They include annelids, nematodes, molluscs and arthropods.

5. Habitats	a. Habitat	A habitat is the place where an organism lives
	b. Population	The population is all the members of a single species that live in a habitat
	c. Community	A community is all the populations of different organisms that live together in a habitat
	d. Ecosystem	An ecosystem a community and its habitat
	e. Abiotic factors	The abiotic factors are non-living factors of the environment e.g temperature
	f. Biotic factors	The biotic factors are the living factors of the environment e.g food

History

In this political history unit, you will learn how Parliament grew in power and developed into the law-making institution we know today. You will look at some of the main individuals and events that changed the face of Britain forever.

1 – Key words

Parliament	Parliament is a group of elected politicians who make the laws in a country.
House of Commons	The House of Commons is an elected branch of the UK's parliament. These politicians are called MPs.
House of Lords	The House of Lords is the un-elected branch of the UK's parliament. These politicians are called Lords.
Franchise	The franchise is the right to vote in an election to elect a representative, usually to a parliament.
Suffragettes	Suffragettes were women who campaigned for the right of women to vote.

2 – Key People

William and Mary of Orange	William and Mary of Orange were the Rulers of the Netherlands who became King and Queen of England in 1689.
George I	George I was the German Prince who became King of England in 1714 when the Stuart dynasty died out.
George III	George III was a British King, also known as Mad King George due to his mental illness.
Emily Wilding Davison	Emily Wilding Davison was a famous suffragette who threw herself under the King's horse to protest the lack of political rights for women.
Sir Robert Walpole	Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister of the UK and the longest serving ever.

3. Key Dates

28th December 1688	The end of the Glorious Revolution which saw William and Mary of Orange become Monarchs of England
1st August 1714	King George I becomes the first Hanoverian King.
6th February 1918	Women over 30 were given the right to vote for the first time.
2nd July 1928	Women over 21 given the right to vote. The same right as men at the time.
17th April 1969	Representation of the Peoples Act – Lowered the voting age to 18 for men and women.

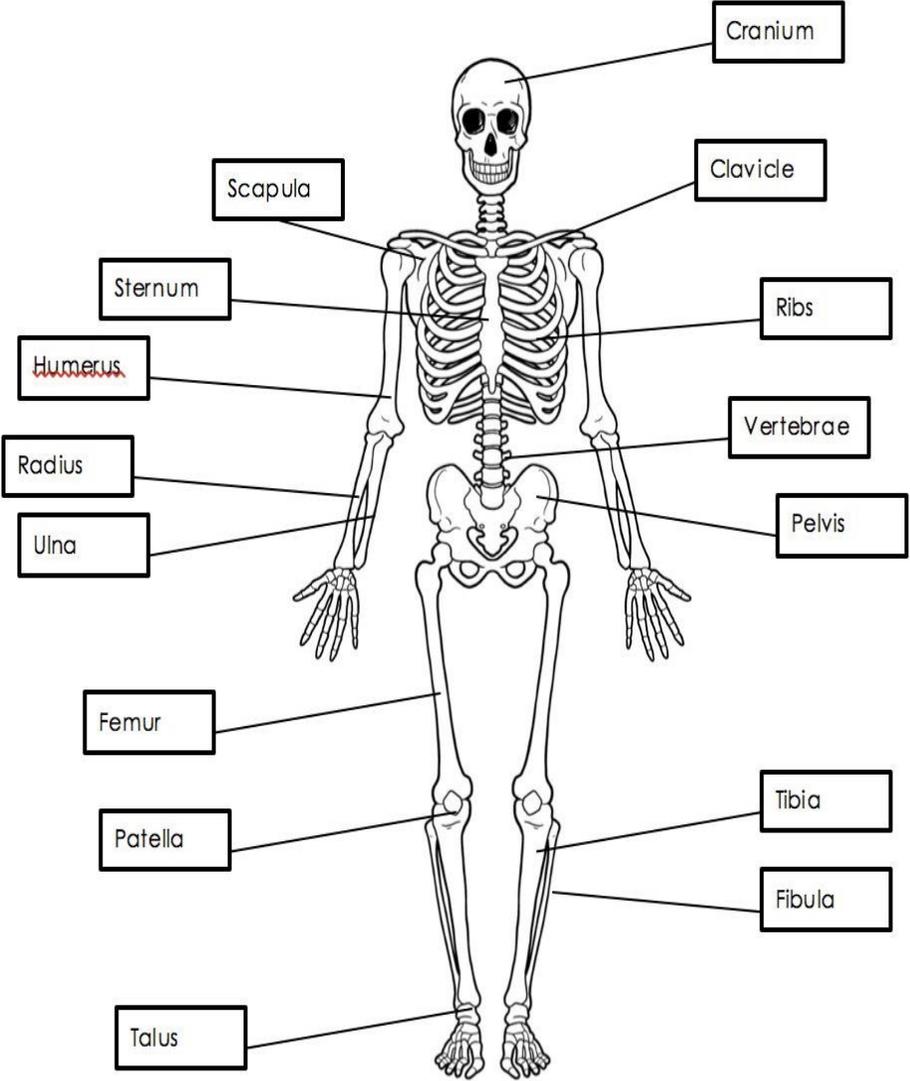
4. Key Events

The Glorious Revolution	The Glorious revolution was the successful, and peaceful, invasion of England by William and Mary of Orange.
The Chartists Protests	The Chartist protest was the 1832 suffrage movement designed to give more working class men the vote.
Act of Union 1707	The Act of Union united England and Scotland to become one united Kingdom, known as Great Britain.
Election of 1979	The Conservatives won the 1979 election which meant that Margaret Thatcher became the first female Prime Minister of the UK.

Y7 Geography – Wonderful Water

1. The Hydrological Cycle		4. River Erosional Processes	
Hydrological Cycle	The hydrological cycle is the process by which water moves from the sea, to the air and then to the land.	Abrasion	Abrasion is when eroded particles in the water scrape and rub against rock in the sea bed, removing small pieces and wearing them away.
Precipitation	Moisture from the atmosphere that falls on the Earth’s surface in the form of rain, hail, frost, fog, sleet or snow.	Attrition	Attrition is when rocks and pebbles in the water smash into each other and break into smaller fragments. They become smaller and rounder.
Condensation	Condensation is the change of water vapour into liquid.	Hydraulic Action	Hydraulic action is when waves crash against rock and compress air into the cracks. The cracks widen and make parts of the rock break off.
Evaporation	Evaporation is the change of water into a gas (water vapour).	Solution	Solution is when rocks such as chalk and limestone are dissolved in the river.
2. Rivers and Glaciers		5. River Transportation Processes	
Upper course of a river	In the upper course of a river, vertical erosion occurs. The gradient here is steep and the river channel is narrow. Landforms include V-shaped valleys, waterfalls and gorges.	Traction	Traction is when boulders and large rocks are slowly rolled along the bed of the river.
Middle course of a river	In the middle course of a river, the river has more energy and volume than in the upper course. Typical landforms include meanders.	Solution	Solution is when the dissolved material in a river is transported.
Lower course of a river	In the lower course of a river, the volume of water is the greatest. The river channel is deep and wide and the land around the river is flat.	Saltation	Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are bounced along the river bed.
Glacier	Glaciers are masses of ice which are made from layers of compressed snow.	Suspension	Suspension occurs when the river water carries along fine, light particles of material.
3. River Processes		6. Water as a Resource	
Erosion	Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock.	Raw Materials	Raw materials are basic materials that goods are made from such as water, metals and wood.
Deposition	Deposition is when material in a river is ‘dropped’ due to the water losing energy.	Water security	Water security is the ability to access sufficient quantities of clean water for food production, sanitation and health.
Transportation	Transportation is the movement of material in water.	Water insecurity	Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient water available to meet the demands of water usage in an area.
Vertical Erosion	Vertical erosion is a type of erosion which deepens a river channel.	Freshwater	Freshwater is water that is usable to support human life and ecosystems.
Lateral Erosion	Lateral Erosion is a type of erosion which widens a river channel.		

Homework 1



Homework 2

<u>Type of bone</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Function in sport</u>
Long	Femur, humerus	Movement - to generate strength and speed
Short	Carpals, tarsal	Shock absorption - spreading load
Flat	Ribs, cranium	Protection of vital organs, attachment of muscles to help movement
Irregular	Vertebrae, face	Provide shape, protection

Homework 3

Function of the skeleton	
Protection	The cranium protects the brain and the ribs protect vital organs in the chest.
Support	Holds your vital organs in place when playing sport. The vertebral column holds the body upright.
Movement	Muscles are attached to bones, which are jointed. When the muscles contract the bones move.
Blood production	Red blood cells (to carry oxygen) and white blood cells (to protect against infection) are produced in the bone marrow of some bones.
Shape	Gives shape to the body and makes you tall or short.

Drama

For each week, you need to read – cover – write – and check the allocated keyword(s) three times each. I expect the date and title underlined in pencil and three sets of black pen, checked in green pen for each key word.

Week 1	
Freeze Frame	A Freeze Frame is to hold an image still for several seconds to highlight a key moment in the scene.
Soundscape	A Soundscape is a collection of sounds used to create the atmosphere of a scene through sound only.
Week 2	
Tension	Tension is the emotion that is nervous and excitement. Commonly used to build up to a climax in a scene.
Week 3	
Storyboard	A Storyboard is to pre-visualise and plan a performance moment by moment, recording key aspects on paper.
Week 4	
Narration	Narration is adding a spoken commentary for the audience about the action onstage. A narrator is like a storyteller informing the audience about the plot.
Transitions	Transitions are the movement that links one scene or freeze frame to another.

Spanish

Week 1		Spanish		Week 3	
Hay muchos lugares en la ciudad.	There are a lot of places in the city.	Lo bueno de mi ciudad es que hay mucha naturaleza.	The good thing about my city is that there is a lot of nature		
En el centro de la ciudad hay una biblioteca.	In the centre of the city there is a library.	En mi pueblo hay mucho que hacer.	In my town there is a lot to do		
El estadio del Manchester es mi lugar favorito.	Manchester stadium is my favourite place .	El sistema de transporte es muy bueno.	The transport system is very good		
En España hay muchas plazas de toros.	In Spain there are many bull rings.	La contaminación es un problema muy importante.	Pollution is a very important problem		
Al lado del supermercado hay un parque.	Next to the supermarket there is a park	Londres es una ciudad muy estresante.	London is a very stressful city		
No hay una tienda de ropa ni un museo.	There isn't a clothes shop nor a museum.	Lo malo es que no hay aire puro	The bad thing about London is that there isn't pure air.		
Week 2		Week 4			
Me gustaría pasear por la ciudad.	I would like to stroll around the city.	¿Prefieres la ciudad o el campo?	Do you prefer the city or the countryside?		
Voy a pasear al parque de mi pueblo.	I go for a walk the park in my town	¿Cuáles son tus planes para el fin de semana?	What are your plans for the weekend?		
Voy a la estación de autobuses para viajar.	I go to the bus station to travel.	Voy a ver una exposicion de arte en el museo.	I am going to watch and art exposition in the museum		
Voy a la biblioteca para estudiar con mis libros.	I got o the library to study with my books	Voy a bailar salsa en la discoteca.	I am going to dance salsa in the disco		
Quisiera visitar monumentos.	I would want to visit monuments.	Voy a ir de compras en las tiendas de mi pueblo.	I am going to go shopping in my town shops		
Apoyo al Manchester en el estadio.	I support Manchester in the stadium	Voy a viajar en tren de Madrid a Santander.	I am going to travel by train from Madrid to Santander.		

Spanish

Week 1	Spanish	Week 3	
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En el centro de la ciudad hay una biblioteca.	In the centre of the city there is a library.	En mi pueblo hay mucho que hacer.	In my town there is a lot to do
El estadio del Manchester es mi lugar favorito.	Manchester stadium is my favourite place .	El sistema de transporte es muy bueno.	The transport system is very good
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Reading Log w/c 22nd April (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 29th April (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 6th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 13th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 20th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor:

Reading Log w/c 27th May (20 mins reading per day – all five logs MUST be completed)

Date	Title of novel	Number of pages read	Summary about what I have read
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

Checked by
form tutor: