



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7

Spring Term B

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect ·

· Ambition

· Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Oliver Twist

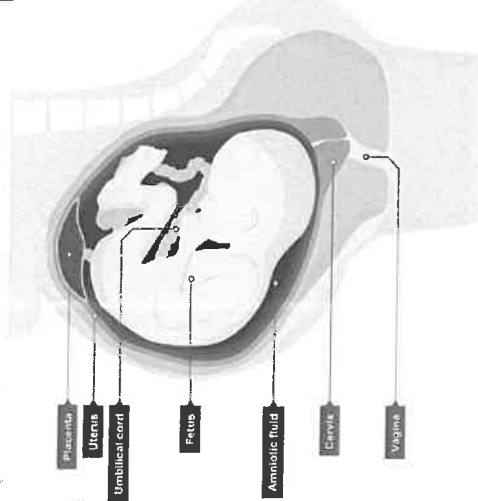
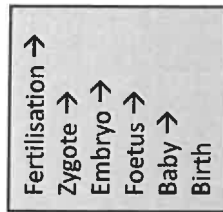
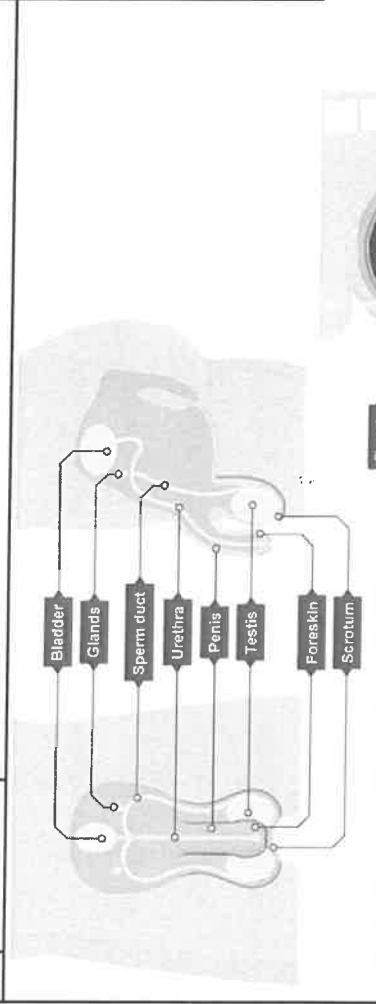
Key Terminology	
1	allegory A story that contains a moral or lesson for its reader.
2	antagonist The main character that goes against the protagonist (often a villain).
3	protagonist The main character that the story follows.
4	Implicit characterisation When a writer creates a fictional character and subtly reveals details that we can infer about the character.
5	Explicit characterisation When a writer creates a fictional character and tells us explicit and obvious details e.g. appearance, age, occupation.
6	Narrative structure The structure of the story from beginning to end.
7	exposition The opening of a story in which the writer establishes character and setting.
8	climax The peak moment of tension in a story when the protagonist is faced with a problem.
9	resolution The end of the story when all of the problems are overcome and there are no questions left to be answered.
10	juxtaposition The placement of two ideas, characters, settings, etc. to compare and contrast the two.
11	Narrative perspective The point of view that the story is being told from.
12	dialect A way of speaking and pronunciation that is specific to a region or area.
13	tension The feeling of uncertainty or anxiety due to moments and events in a story.
14	foreshadowing When a writer provides hints as to what will happen later in the story.
15	Cliff-hanger The end of a scene, chapter or story where the events are not resolved and we are left with unanswered questions.
16	Word class A category to sort words in to their different types e.g. adjectives, verbs, nouns and adverbs.
17	Writer's methods The language and structural techniques that a writer might use in their writing e.g. metaphor, repetition, characterisation.
18	embedded quotation A quotation that is introduced and placed in to an analytical paragraph by explaining who said it and when it was said.
19	analytical paragraph A paragraph that analyses a text by explaining what a writer is showing us, how they choose to show us this and why they show us this in that way.

Key Vocabulary	
1	poverty The state of being extremely poor, living without the sufficient resources to live a happy and healthy life.
2	corrupt Using your power for personal gain, often at the detriment/harm of others.
3	vulnerable Being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed either physically or emotionally.
4	naïve Showing a lack of experience, wisdom or judgement.
5	malicious Behaviour that intentionally causes harm to someone or something else.
6	moral Behaviour that is considered good and noble.
7	immoral Behaviour that is considered wicked and evil.
8	merciless Shows no mercy, does not show concern for the effect their actions have on others.
9	exploitation The act of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit themselves.
10	villainous Showing behaviour that is associated with a villain: evil, wicked, cruel.
11	unhygienic Describes somewhere that is lacking the cleanliness we would expect in order to live a healthy life.
12	empathy The ability to understand and share the feelings of someone else.
13	orphan A child whose parents are no longer living.
Key Context	
1	Victorian Era A period of time in British history when Queen Victoria was on the throne (1837 – 1901).
2	The Poor Law A law passed by the British government in 1834 that placed poor people who could not afford to live in to workhouses.
3	Workhouse A place the poor were sent to complete work in return for a bed and a meal.
4	antisemitism Discrimination or hatred towards Jewish people.
5	transportation A punishment in which criminals convicted of a crime were sent to other countries within the British colony to work instead of going to prison or be executed.
6	Debtor's prison A prison specifically for people who owed money or couldn't pay their bills.
7	Pick-pocket A person (usually a child) who steals by taking things from people's pockets.
8	Overpopulation When a place has too many people living in it because the number of people exceeds the amount of resources available e.g. food, houses, water, etc.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser - Reproduction and Variation

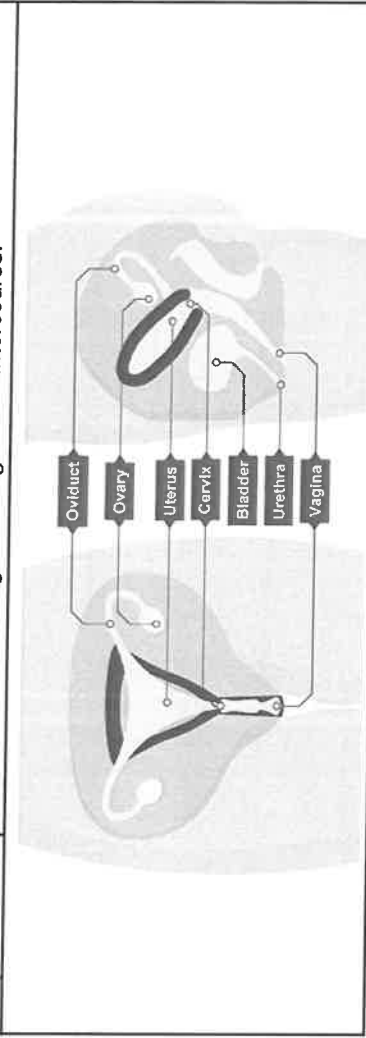
1. Sexual Reproduction - Males

1	Testes	Produces gametes (sex cells) called sperm; make male sex hormones
2	Glands	Produce a fluid which is mixed with sperm. The mixture of sperm and fluid is called semen .
3	Sperm ducts	Takes the sperm from the testes to the penis
4	Urethra	semen passes through here during ejaculation ;
5	Penis	passes urine out of the man's body; passes semen out of the man's body.



2. Sexual Reproduction - Females

1	Ovaries	Contain hundreds of undeveloped female gametes (sex cells) called ova (egg cells).
2	Oviducts	Connect the ovary to the uterus; lined with cilia . Every month, an egg develops, becomes mature and is released from an ovary to the uterus;
3	Uterus	A muscular bag with a soft lining; where a baby develops until birth;
4	Cervix	A ring of muscle at the lower end of the uterus; keeps baby in place during pregnancy;
5	Vagina	Muscular tube leading from cervix to the outside of a woman's body. The penis goes into the vagina during sexual intercourse.



3. Development of the baby

1	Fertilisation	Egg cell and sperm cell meet and form zygote
2	Uterus	Where the foetus develops provides protection
3	Amniotic fluid	Liquid surrounding the baby to provide protection
4	Placenta	Provides oxygen and nutrients and removes waste e.e. carbon dioxide
5	Umbilical fluid	Joins the placenta to the foetus and transfers substances between the two

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser - Reproduction and Variation

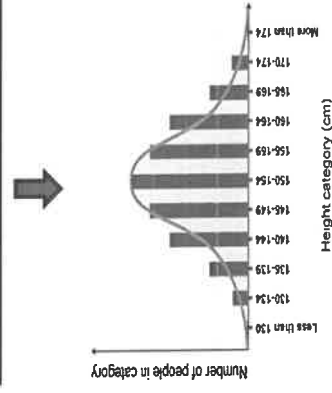
6. Seed Dispersal			
1	Wind	Seeds have lightweight parts, wings or parachutes	Dandelion sycamore
2	Animals (inside)	Brightly coloured and tasty fruits contain seeds with indigestible coats, so that the seeds pass through the animal's digestive system undamaged	Tomato, plum, raspberry, grape
3	Animals (outside)	Fruits have hooks that attach them to the fur of passing animals	Goose grass, burdock
4	Self-propelled	Have a pod that bursts open when ripe, throwing the seeds away from the plant	Pea pod

5. Plant Reproduction	
1	Sepals Protect the unopened flower
2	Petals May be brightly coloured to attract insects
3	Stamens The male parts of the flower (each consists of an anther held up on a filament)
4	Anthers Produce male sex cells (pollen grains)
5	Stigma The top of the female part of the flower which collects pollen grains
6	Ovary Produces the female sex cells (contained in the ovules)
7	Nectary Produce a sugary solution called nectar, which attracts insects

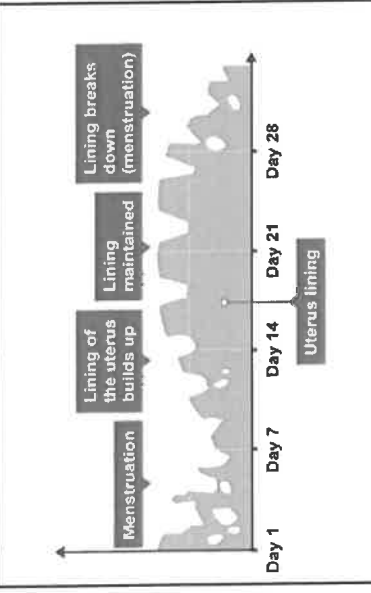
Differences between living things is called **variation**.

Continuous variation can be any value in a range, eg height or weight

Discontinuous variation has values that are one thing or another but have no values in between.
eg blood group, gender (male or female), eye colour.



4. The Menstrual Cycle	
1	Periods Period of time where females lose blood from the uterus lining.
2	Menstruation Loss of lining from the uterus wall.
3	Menstrual cycle Reproductive sequence in females lasting about 28 days
4	Ovulation When an egg is released from the ovary and travels through oviduct to uterus. Day 14 of cycle.
5	Hormones Chemical messengers in blood that control biochemical processes.



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Religious Education Organiser – Judaism

1	Judaism	An ethnic religion made up of the collective religious, cultural, and legal tradition and civilization of the Jewish people.	11	The Western Wall	The holiest site where Jews are allowed to pray, it is all that remains of the first Jewish temple.
2	Abraham	In Judaism, he is the founder of the faith.	12	Monotheism	The belief in one God
3	Moses	In Judaism, he is a prophet who delivered the Torah to the Jewish people and led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt.	13	Shabbat	The Jewish day of rest.
4	Torah	The law of God as revealed to Moses and recorded in the first five books of the Hebrew scriptures.	14	Pesach (Passover)	Jewish celebration which remembers the Hebrews' freedom from slavery in Egypt.
5	Mizvot	The 613 rules outlined for Jewish people in the Torah.	15	Seder	A Jewish ritual service and ceremonial dinner for the first night or first two nights of Passover.
6	Tanakh	The Jewish Scriptures comprising the books of law, the prophets, and collected writings.	16	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	The holiest day of the year where Jews spend most of the day in the Synagogue.
7	Talmud	The body of Jewish civil and ceremonial law and legend.	17	Anti-Semitism	Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.
8	Orthodox Judaism	A major branch within Judaism which teaches strict following of Jewish law and its traditional observances.	18	Christ-Killer Myth	The anti-Semitic belief that the Jewish people were collectively responsible for the death of Jesus.
9	Reform Judaism	A branch of Judaism which has reformed or abandoned aspects of Orthodox Jewish worship and ritual in an attempt to adapt to modern life.	19	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression.
10	Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.	20	Haredi	An ultra-orthodox branch of Judaism.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Monarchs

Key Terms	
1	Henry II King of England from 1154
2	Eleanor of Aquitaine Queen of England and wife of Henry II
3	John I An unpopular king who ruled England from 1199
4	Richard II King of England during the Peasants' Revolt
5	Wat Tyler The leader of the Peasants' Revolt
6	Revolt A violent attack against authority
7	Rebellion An organised challenge to authority
8	Monarch A queen or king
9	High treason A crime against the monarch
10	Miasma The belief in a bad smell which caused disease
11	Male primogeniture The first-born male child who inherits everything from his parents
12	Challenge To threaten someone's position or authority

Key Dates	
13	1154 Henry II crowned
14	1170 Murder of Thomas Beckett
15	1215 Magna Carta
16	1348 Black Death arrive in England
17	1381 Peasants' Revolt

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 2 Topic World of Work

1. Employment sectors	
1	Employment When people are in work, receiving a wage and paying tax.
2	Unemployment When people are not in work, therefore do not receive a wage and do not pay tax.
3	Primary industries Industries which collect or extract natural resources from the environment, such as farming or fishing.
4	Secondary industries Industries which manufacture goods into products, such as builders, car manufacturers or food processing
5	Tertiary industries Industries that provide a service, such as teachers and doctors
6	Quaternary industries Industries that involve using technology, design and research
2. Influences on employment structures	
1	Industrialisation A move from primary employment to secondary employment, with a rise in manufacturing.
2	Mechanisation When machinery begins to do the jobs which once required humans.
3	Disposable income The money a person has left to spend after they have paid all their bills.
4	Public services A service that is given or funded for the benefit of the community.

3. Location of Industry	
1	Site The actual place where a settlement first grew up. This refers mainly to its physical setting.
2	Situation The location of a place relative to other features nearby.
3	Footloose Industries which are not tied to a specific location and can operate from anywhere.
4	Raw materials Natural resources that are used to make other things.
5	Labour Workers, employed people.
6	Market A place where things are bought and sold.
4. Trade	
1	Trade The exchange of goods and materials between countries.
2	Import Goods brought into a country.
3	Export Sending goods to another country for sale.
4	Trade bloc An arrangement in which participant countries lower trade barriers with one another.
5	Tariff A tax imposed on goods when they are imported or exported between countries.

Connectives	
1	y and
2	o or
3	Porque because
4	Pero but
5	Aunque although

Mi Colegio	
1	Mi colegio My school
2	Mi instituto My school
3	La escuela School (primary)
4	Se llama Is called

Spelling and phonics rules	
1	CaRoLiNa The only consonants which can be doubled
2	PH In Spanish is always F
3	C (before and -e or -i) Sound like "th" in English
4	G (before an -e or -i) Sound like "j" in jueves

¿Qué instalaciones tiene tu colegio? : What facilities does your school have?	
1	El patio Playground
2	El aula. (fem.) Classroom
3	La piscina Swimming pool
4	El gimnasio Gym
5	La biblioteca Library
6	Los laboratorios de ciencia Science labs
7	La cantina Canteen
8	El estudio studio
9	Las canchas de tenis Tennis courts
10	El campo de fútbol Football pitch
11	Los terrenos Fields/grounds
12	La recepción reception
13	El despacho (private) Office/study
14	La oficina Office
15	El centro centre
16	El pasillo corridor
18	El auditorio Main hall

¿Te gusta ?	
1	Me gusta (mucho) I (really) like
2	Me gustan I like (plural things)
3	Me encanta (n) I love
4	Me chifla (n) I am keen on
5	Detesto/odio I hate

Mis actividades extra extraescolares :My after school clubs

1	Soy miembro del club de...	I am a member of the. ... club
2	Estoy en el equipo de....	I am in theteam
3	El coro	The choir
4	El orquesta	The orchestra

Mis actividades

1	Practico	I practise
2	Juego a	I play (sport)
3	Toco	I play (a musical instrument)
4	Prarticipo en	I participate in

Mis asignaturas : My subjects		
1	El español	Spanish
2	El inglés	English
3	Las matemáticas	Maths
4	Las ciencias	Science
5	La informática	IT
6	La tecnología	DT
7	El dibujo /el arte Los idiomas	Art
8	La geografía	Geography
9	La historia	History
10	El Teatro / el arte dramático	Drama
11	La música	Music
12	La educación física	P.E.
13	La religión	R.E.
14	La tutoría	Tutor group/tutor time
15	El recreo	Break
16	El almuerzo	Lunch
17	El horario escolar	School timetable
18	Los idiomas	Languages

4.1.1 Où habites tu? - Where do you live?	
J'habite dans...	I live in...
Une petite/grande maison	A small/big house
Une maison individuelle	A detached house
Une maison jumelée	A semi-detached house
Un appartement	An apartment
...est situé(e)/...se trouve	...is situated/...is located
Dans le nord/le sud/l'est/l'ouest de l'Angleterre	In the north/south/east/west of England
À la campagne	In the countryside
À la montagne	In the mountains
Au bord de la mer	By the seaside
Dans une (grande) ville	In a town/city
Dans un village	In a village
Près d'un aéroport/d'un centre commercial	Near an airport/shopping centre
J'aime habiter ici	I like living here
On peut (+infinitive)	You can
Il y a...	There is/are...
Beaucoup de choses à faire	Lots of things to do
Opportunités pour les jeunes	Opportunities for young people
Un bon système de transport en commun/transports publics	A good public transport system
J'aime la tranquillité	I like the peacefulness

4.1.2 Décris ta maison - Describe your house	
Ma maison est... Mon appartement est...	My house is... My apartment is...
Il y a... (+ un/une or number)	There is/are...
Il n'y a pas de (+item)	There isn't/aren't...
Un salon	A living room
Un balcon	A balcony
Un garage	A garage
Un jardin	A garden
Un bureau	A study/office
Une cuisine	A kitchen
Une buanderie	A utility room
Une salle de bains	A bathroom
Une salle à manger	A dining room
Une chambre Deux chambres	A bedroom Two bedrooms
La chambre de mes parents/ ma soeur	My parent's/sister's bedroom

4.2 Décris ta chambre - Describe your bedroom	
Il y a... (+ un/une or number)	There is/are...
Il n'y a pas de (+item)	There isn't/aren't...
Un lit	A bed
Un bureau	A desk
Un poster	A poster
Un ordinateur	A computer
Une chaise	A chair
Une armoire	A wardrobe
Une étagère	A bookshelf
Des lits superposés	Bunk beds
Sous	Under
Sur	On top of
Entre	Between
Devant	In front of
Dernière	Behind
A côté du/de la/des	Next to

4.3.1 Décris ta ville ou ton village - Describe your town or village	
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville ?	What is there in your town?
Il y a... (+ un/une or number)	There is/are...
Il n'y a pas de (+item)	There isn't/aren't...
Beaucoup de	Lots of
Un centre commercial	A shopping centre
Un centre de loisirs	A leisure centre
Un parc	A park
Un cinéma	A cinema
Un restaurant (italien/chinois)	A (Italian/Chinese) restaurant
Un café	A café
Un parc d'attractions	A theme park
Un théâtre	A theatre
Un bowling	A bowling alley
Un château	A castle
Un musée	A museum
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Une patinoire	An ice rink
Une bibliothèque	A library

4.3.2 Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire dans ta ville? - What can you do in your town?	
On peut (+infinitive)	You can
On ne peut pas (+infinitive)	You can't
Aller au cinéma	Go to the cinema
Aller à la plage	Go to the beach
Aller au bowling	Go to the bowling alley
Jouer au parc	Play in the park
Manger au restaurant	Eat at a restaurant
Visiter le musée/le château	Visit the museum/the castle
Voir un spectacle	See a show
Faire des promenades	Go for walks
Faire du shopping	Go shopping





4.4.1 Tu aimes habiter ici? Pourquoi/pourquoi pas? - Do you like living here? Why (not)?	
J'aime habiter ici	I like living here
Je n'aime pas habiter ici	I don't like living here
Beaucoup de choses à faire	Lots of things to do
Beaucoup d'emplois	Lots of jobs
Beaucoup d'opportunités pour les jeunes	Lots of opportunities for young people
Beaucoup d'espaces verts	Lots of green space
Trop de pollution	Too much pollution

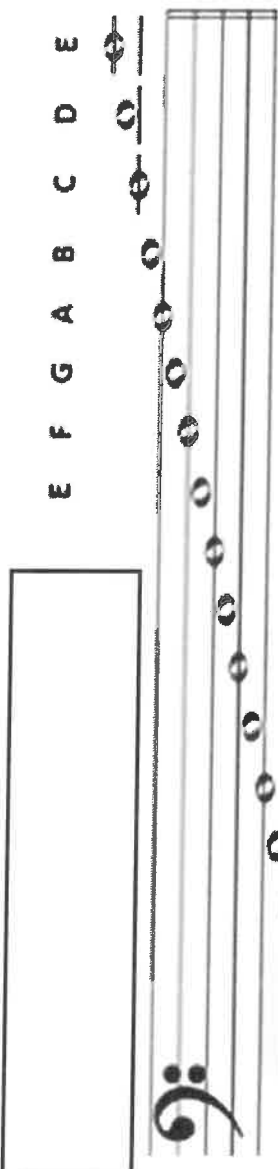

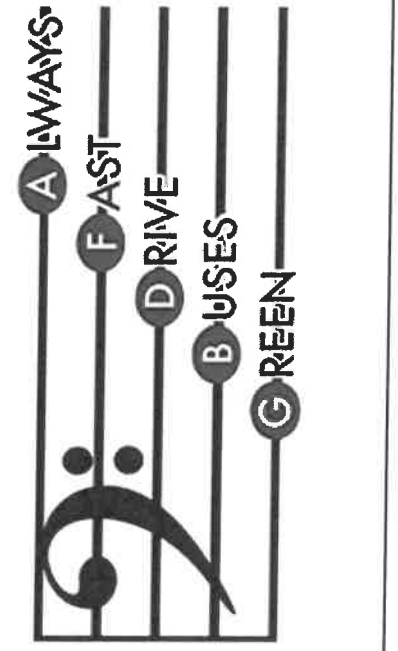
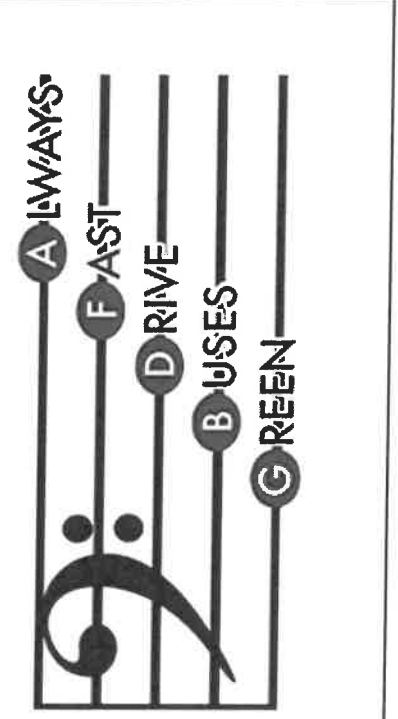
4.4.2 Où vas-tu habiter plus tard? - Where are you going to live later?	
À l'avenir	In the future
Je vais habiter	I'm going to live
Je voudrais habiter	I would like to live
Je veux habiter	I want to live
À (+city name)	In
À la campagne	In the countryside
À la montagne	In the mountains
Au bord de la mer	By the sea
Dans une grande ville	In a city
À l'étranger	Abroad
En France/en Espagne/en Allemagne/en Australie	In France/in Spain/in Germany/in Australia
Au Portugal/au Maroc	In Portugal/in Morocco
Aux États-Unis/aux Caraïbes	In the USA/in the Caribbean
J'aime le soleil	I like the sun
J'adore la culture	I love the culture
J'aime la nourriture	I like the food
J'aime faire du ski	I like skiing
C'est plus intéressant que...	It's more interesting than...



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 4 Hooks and Riffs

Section 1: Keywords	
1	Hook The 'catchy bit' of the song that you will remember
2	Melodic Hook Based on the instruments and the singers
3	Rhythmic Hook Based on the patterns in the drum and bass parts
4	Lyrical Hook Based on the repeating words of the chorus
5	Riff A repeated musical pattern. (This term is used in pop music)
6	Ostinato A repeated musical pattern. (This term is used in classical music)
7	Melody The main tune in a piece
8	Bass Line The lowest pitched part of the music
9	Repeat Symbol Shows the performer to go back to the start and play the music again
10	Treble Clef Symbol to show the notes played at a higher pitch
11	Bass Clef Symbol to show the notes played at a lower pitch

Section 2: Signs and Symbols				
1				
	Repeat marks	Treble Clef	Bass Clef	Time Signature

<p>Section 3: Bass Clef</p>	<p>1</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 60px; margin-right: 20px;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>E F G A B C D E</p>  </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>C D E F G A B C D</p>  </div> </div>		
<p>2</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="821 1848 1252 2161" style="width: 48%;"> <p>Bass Clef Notation - Lines</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="821 1108 1252 1848" style="width: 48%;"> <p>Bass Clef Notation - Spaces</p>  </div> </div>			

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 2: Mime

UNIT 2: Mime

Section A	
1	Miming Use only movement to act out a play or role, no voice
2	Clarity To move with purpose so we make our point clearly
3	Exaggeration Making something seem larger than life
4	Slow Motion Reduce speed of movement to bring everything into focus
5	Mirroring Take it in turns with a partner to become their reflection through copying movement
6	Puppetry Manipulating the movements of a partner by taking the lead
7	Tension State Exploring the dynamic of a character through different body tensions
8	Tension Arch Points in a performance that keep an audience hooked to the story of your play
9	Characterisation An actor considers their voice, movement, body language and mannerisms of a role
10	Rehearsal The practice and preparation of a performance by actors
Section B	
1	Projection How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch How high or low your voice is
3	Pace The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 D&T – Product Design Knowledge Organiser – Project 3 - Coat Hooks

1. CAD/CAM	
1	CAD Computer-Aided Design. CAD is the use of computers to create 2D and 3D designs.
2	CAM Computer Aided Manufacture. CAM . This is the use of machines (controlled by computers) to manufacture products.
3	Techsoft 2D Design Techsoft 2D design is a CAD programme.
4	Co2 Laser Cutter A LASER cutter cuts using light. It's power source is electric. It can speed up production and cut very accurately.
5	LASER LASER stands for (Light amplification of simulated emitted radiation).
6	PC We use a PC to do CAD work. We can save / edit and share our work with others more easily.

2. Tools, Materials and Processes

1	Pillar Drill Used with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic.
2	Bench Vice Used to securely clamp work together when gluing, cutting, clamping or drilling.
3	Belt Sander Used to give a clean finish and straight edge on wood
4	PVA Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA) is used to glue wooden parts together
5	Plywood Plywood is a man-made, manufactured wood. Layers of thin wood is glued together to make sheet material.
6	Former A former is a shape in which we laminate our wood around to get a desired shape.
7	Laminate / Lamination Lamination is the process of bending thin parts together and holding them in the desired shape until the glue between them dries.

3. Design Process

1	Design Brief A design brief outlines the requirements of a design project.
2	Design Specification A design specification is a list of criteria your product must have to meet the needs of the user.
3	Mood Board An arrangement of images, intended to evoke a particular style or concept.
4	Design / Initial Ideas Realisation of a concept or idea into a drawing or model.
5	Final Design A final design is a detailed drawing that gives all key details for manufacture (using ACCESSFM to explain).
6	ACCESS FM Makes you think about products in a critical and analytical way. It stands for aesthetics, consumer, cost, environment, size, safety, function and materials.
7	Icons / Iconic Design If you describe something or someone as an icon, you mean that they are important as a symbol of a particular thing (famous designs, buildings or people for example).
8	Evaluation Reviewing the project or product and considering ways to improve it.

Diagram A - Former

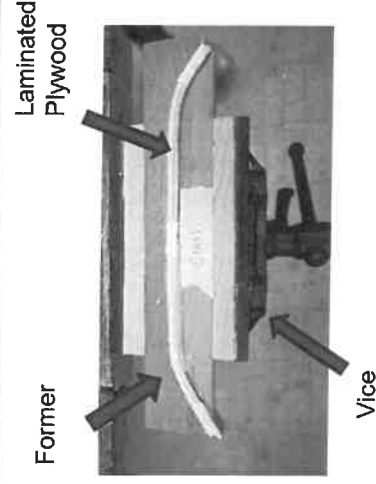
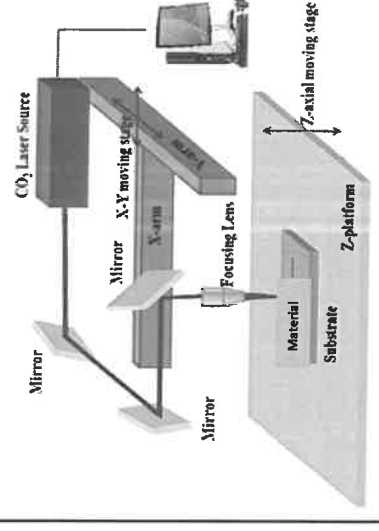


Diagram B - Co2 Laser Cutter



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Spring 2

1 Hardware	
1	Ethernet A type of cable that connects computers to a network for fast data transfer.
2	Modem A device that connects your home to the internet.
3	Firewall A security system that protects your computer from harmful data.
4	Switch A device that connects multiple computers in a network and directs data to the correct destination.
5	Gateway A device that connects different networks so they can communicate.
6	Router A device that directs data between different networks, like your home network and the internet.
7	Server A powerful computer that provides data or services to other computers on a network.

2 Protocols	
1	FTP (File Transfer Protocol) A set of rules for transferring files over the internet.
2	SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) A set of rules for sending emails.
3	POP3 (Post Office Protocol) A set of rules for receiving emails.
4	IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) A set of rules for accessing and managing emails on a server.
5	VPN (Virtual Private Network) A service that creates a secure connection to a private network over the internet.
6	DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) A set of rules that automatically assigns IP addresses to devices on a network.

3 Networks	
1	LAN (Local Area Network) A network that connects computers within a small area, like a home or school.
2	WAN (Wide Area Network) A network that connects computers over large distances, like between cities or countries.
3	Packet A small piece of data sent over a network.
4	Ping A test to see if a computer can communicate with another computer on a network.
5	Port A virtual door through which data enters or leaves a computer.
6	MAC Address A unique identifier for a device on a network.
7	SSID (Service Set Identifier) The name of a Wi-Fi network.

4 The Internet	
8	Bandwidth The amount of data that can be sent over a network in a certain amount of time.
9	Latency The delay before data starts to move after being sent.
10	Traceroute A tool that shows the path data takes to reach a destination on a network.
11	Subnet A smaller network within a larger network.
12	Topology The layout or structure of a network.
13	Node Any device connected to a network.
14	Client A computer or device that uses services provided by a server.