



Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone

Part of United Learning

Knowledge Organisers

Year 7

Spring Term A

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

•

Ambition

•

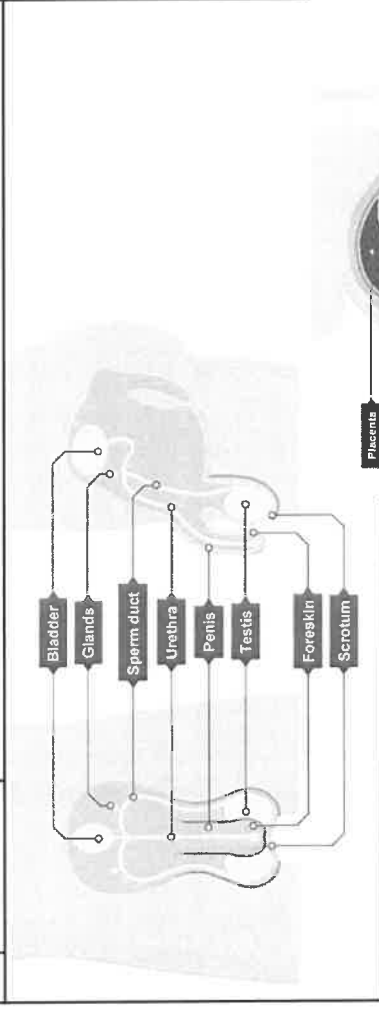
Resilience

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 English Knowledge Organiser – Oliver Twist

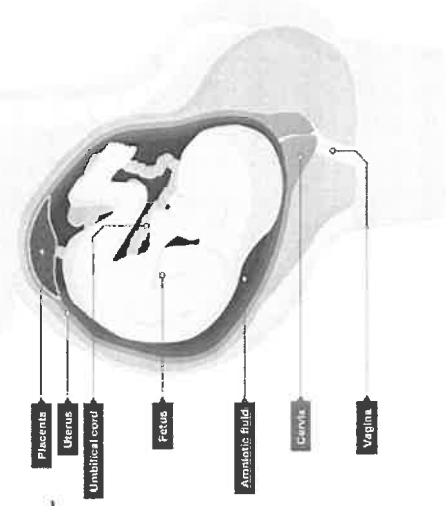
Key Terminology		Key Vocabulary	
1	allegory	1	poverty
	A story that contains a moral or lesson for its reader.		The state of being extremely poor, living without the sufficient resources to live a happy and healthy life.
2	antagonist	2	corrupt
	The main character that goes against the protagonist (often a villain).		Using your power for personal gain, often at the detriment/harm of others.
3	protagonist	3	vulnerable
	The main character that the story follows.		Being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed either physically or emotionally.
4	Implicit characterisation	4	naïve
	When a writer creates a fictional character and subtly reveals details that we can infer about the character.		Showing a lack of experience, wisdom or judgement.
5	Explicit characterisation	5	malicious
	When a writer creates a fictional character and tells us explicit and obvious details e.g. appearance, age, occupation.		Behaviour that intentionally causes harm to someone or something else.
6	Narrative structure	6	moral
	The structure of the story from beginning to end.		Behaviour that is considered good and noble.
7	exposition	7	immoral
	The opening of a story in which the writer establishes character and setting.		Behaviour that is considered wicked and evil.
8	climax	8	merciless
	The peak moment of tension in a story when the protagonist is faced with a problem.		Shows no mercy, does not show concern for the effect their actions have on others.
9	resolution	9	exploitation
	The end of the story when all of the problems are overcome and there are no questions left to be answered.		The act of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit themselves.
10	juxtaposition	10	villainous
	The placement of two ideas, characters, settings, etc. to compare and contrast the two.		Showing behaviour that is associated with a villain: evil, wicked, cruel.
11	Narrative perspective	11	unhygienic
	The point of view that the story is being told from.		Describes somewhere that is lacking the cleanliness we would expect in order to live a healthy life.
12	dialect	12	empathy
	A way of speaking and pronunciation that is specific to a region or area.		The ability to understand and share the feelings of someone else.
13	tension	13	orphan
	The feeling of uncertainty or anxiety due to moments and events in a story.		A child whose parents are no longer living.
14	foreshadowing	Key Context	
	When a writer provides hints as to what will happen later in the story.	1	Victorian Era
15	Cliff-hanger		A period of time in British history when Queen Victoria was on the throne (1837 – 1901).
	The end of a scene, chapter or story where the events are not resolved and we are left with unanswered questions.	2	The Poor Law
16	Word class		A law passed by the British government in 1834 that placed poor people who could not afford to live in to workhouses.
	A category to sort words in to their different types e.g. adjectives, verbs, nouns and adverbs.	3	Workhouse
17	Writer's methods		A place the poor were sent to complete work in return for a bed and a meal.
	The language and structural techniques that a writer might use in their writing e.g. metaphor, repetition, characterisation.	4	antisemitism
18	embedded quotation		Discrimination or hatred towards Jewish people.
	A quotation that is introduced and placed in to an analytical paragraph by explaining who said it and when it was said.	5	transportation
19	analytical paragraph		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.
	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.	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

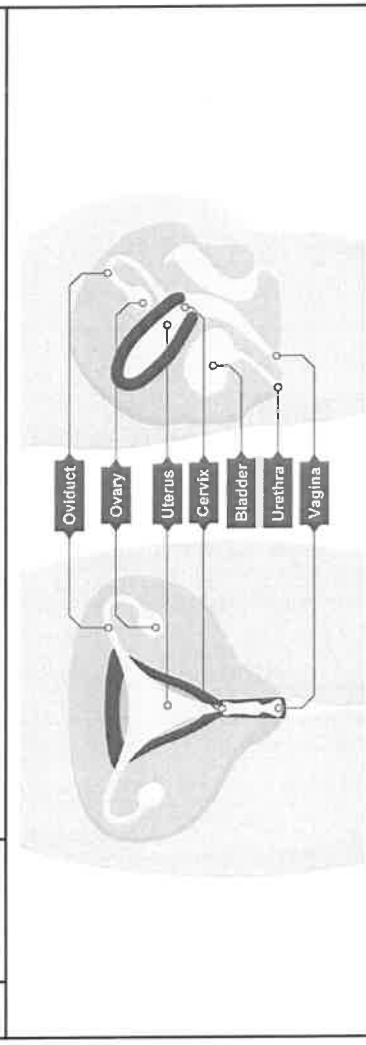
1. Sexual Reproduction - Males	
1	Testes Produces gametes (sex cells) called sperm; make male sex hormones
2	Glands Produce a fluid which is mixed with sperm. The mixture of sperm and fluid is called semen .
3	Sperm ducts Takes the sperm from the testes to the penis
4	Urethra semen passes through here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



Fertilisation →
 Zygote →
 Embryo →
 Foetus →
 Baby →
 Birth



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

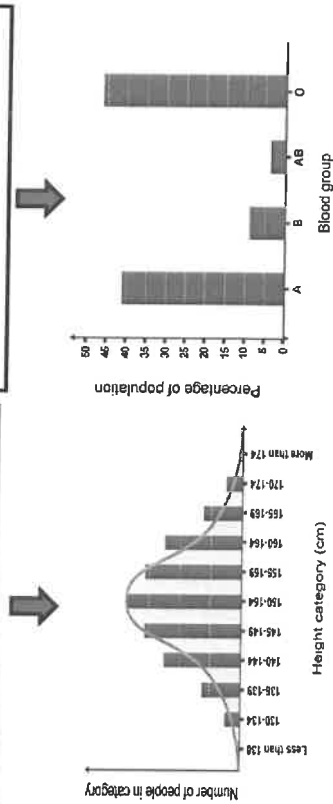
4. The Menstrual Cycle	
1	Periods Period of time where females lose blood from the uterus lining.
2	Menstruation Loss of lining from the uterus wall.
3	Menstrual cycle Reproductive sequence in females lasting about 28 days
4	Ovulation When an egg is released from the ovary and travels through oviduct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

Menstruation Lining of the uterus builds up Lining maintained (menstruation) Lining breaks down (menstruation)
 Day 1 Day 7 Day 14 Day 21 Day 28
 Uterus lining

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

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

7. Variation	
Differences between living things is called variation .	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.
Continuous variation can be any value in a range , eg height or weight	



Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 RE Knowledge Organiser – Judaism

Knowledge Organiser Judaism		
1	Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Coming of age ceremony for Jewish boys and girls at age of 12 or 13; a boy or girl becomes a Jewish adult.
2	Abraham	In Judaism, he is the founder of the faith.
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.
4	Torah	The law of God as revealed to Moses and recorded in the first five books of the Hebrew scriptures.
5	Mitzvot	The 613 rules outlined for Jewish people in the Torah.
6	Tanakh	The Jewish Scriptures comprising the books of law, the prophets, and collected writings.
7	Talmud	The body of Jewish civil and ceremonial law and legend.
8	Orthodox Judaism	A major branch within Judaism which teaches strict following of Jewish law and its traditional observances.
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.
10	Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.
11	The Western Wall	The holiest site where Jews are allowed to pray, it is all that remains of the first Jewish temple.
12	Shema	Centerpiece of daily morning and evening prayer services; the essential prayer in all of Judaism.
13	Shabbat	The Jewish day of rest.
14	Pesach (Passover)	Jewish celebration which remembers the Hebrews' freedom from slavery in Egypt.
15	Seder	A Jewish ritual service and ceremonial dinner for the first night or first two nights of Passover.
16	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	The holiest day of the year where Jews spend most of the day in the Synagogue.
17	Anti-Semitism	Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.
18	Tikkun Olam	(Hebrew for "world repair") has come to refer to social action and the pursuit of social justice.
19	Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs; oppression
20	Haredi	An ultra-orthodox branch of Judaism.

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Religion

Key Terms		Key Terms	
1	Excommunication	To be thrown out of the Church	
2	Clergy	Someone who works for the Church	
3	Laity	The local community who go to Church services	
4	Archbishop	The most senior bishop in a country	
5	Monastery	A community of monks	
6	Abbey	An important monastery	
7	Tithe	A tax paid to the Church	
8	Confession	To tell a priest about your sins so that you can be forgiven	
9	Salvation	Being saved from Hell	
10	Damnation	Punished in Hell	
11	Purgatory	A place where sinners go after death until their sins have been forgiven	
12	Anti-Semitism	The hatred of Jewish people	
13	Jew	A person who is descended from Jews and/or believes in the Jewish faith	
14	Relic	An object of religious importance such as saints' bones	
15	Crusade	A holy war fought in the Middle East	
16	Martyr	Someone who dies for their beliefs	
17	Mass	A Church service performed in Latin	
18	Persecution	Treating someone badly because of their identity	
19	Pilgrimage	A religious journey	
20	Benefit of the Clergy	The right for a clergyman accused of a crime to be tried in a Church court	
21	Galen	An Ancient Greek doctor who believed in the Theory of the Four Humours	

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Monarchs

Key Terms		Key Dates	
1	Henry II	King of England from 1154	13 1154
2	Eleanor of Aquitaine	Queen of England and wife of Henry II	14 1170
3	John I	An unpopular king who ruled England from 1199	15 1215
4	Richard II	King of England during the Peasants' Revolt	16 1348
5	Wat Tyler	The leader of the Peasants' Revolt	17 1381
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	

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 4 Topic Rivers

The Hydrological Cycle	
1	Hydrological cycle Movement of water between the atmosphere land and oceans
2	Precipitation Water droplets fall as rain, snow, hail or sleet
3	Evaporation Water is heated and turns to water vapour
4	Condensation Water vapour cool and turns back into water droplets
5	Transpiration Evaporation from plants and trees
6	Infiltration When water sinks into the ground
7	Throughflow When water travels through the soil
8	Groundwater Water which is stored underground in rock
9	Percolation Water slowly sinks into rocks

River landforms	
1	Upper course The top of the river in highland
2	Waterfall A drop when rivers flow over hard and soft rock
3	V-Shaped valley The shape of the valley in the upper course
4	Meander A bend in the river
5	Ox Bow lake When a bend is cut off a meander
6	Levee Natural banks on the side of the river
7	Floodplain The flat land beside of the river that floods
8	Estuary Where the river meets the sea

River Processes	
1	Erosion Material is removed from the river bed and banks
2	Transportation Sediment is moved by the river current
3	Deposition Sediment is dropped by the river when it loses energy
4	Attrition Rocks collide and become smaller
5	Abrasion Rocks scrape along the bed and banks
6	Hydraulic action The force of the water, forces air into cracks
7	Solution Soluble particles are dissolved
8	Suspension Small material floats
9	Traction Large material rolls
10	Solution Very small material is dissolved
11	Saltation Medium sized material bounces

River flooding	
1	Urbanisation When fields are covered with urban surfaces
2	Deforestation Cutting down trees
3	Hard engineering Man-made structures built to stop flooding
4	Soft engineering Natural approaches to stop flooding
5	Dams Large walls which block a rivers flow
6	Dredging Removing sediment to make the river deeper
7	Afforestation Planting trees
8	Flood plain zoning Using land next to the river for recreation or grazing

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Mi Colegio

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

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Mi Colegio

¿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	Participo 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 arteLos 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

3.1.1 Quelles matières as-tu le lundi? - What lessons do you have on Mondays?

Le lundi j'ai...	On Mondays I have...
Le lundi on a...	On Mondays we have...
L'anglais	English
L'informatique	ICT
L'EPS (éducation physique et sportive)	P.E.
L'allemand	German
L'espagnol	Spanish
L'instruction civique	Citizenship
L'histoire	History
La religion	R.E.
La géographie	Geography
La musique	Music
La technologie	Technology
Le théâtre	Drama
Le français	French
Les maths	Maths
Les sciences	Science
Les arts plastiques	Art
Le matin	In the morning
L'après-midi	In the afternoon
À ... heures	At ... o'clock
À ... heures et demie	At half past ...

3.1.2 Quelle est ta matière préférée? - What is your favourite subject? Quelles matières aimes-tu? - Which subjects do you like?

Ma matière préférée est...	My favourite subject is...
Parce que/car c'est...	Because it's...
Ce n'est pas...	It isn't...
Compiqué	Complicated
On a beaucoup de devoirs	We get lots of homework
J'aime/Je n'aime pas le/la prof	I like/I don't like the teacher
Je préfère...	I prefer...
Plus intéressant/e(s) que...	More interesting than...
Moins intéressant/e(s) que...	Less interesting than...

3.2 Décris-moi les profs - Describe your teachers to me

Mon/ma prof préféré(e) s'appelle...	My favourite teacher is called...
Mon/ma prof de/d'...	My ...(subject) teacher
Elle/Il est grand(e)/ petit(e)/de taille moyenne	S/he is tall/small/average height
Elle/Il a les cheveux courts/longs/blonds/ gris/ noirs/bruns/raides/frisés	S/he has short/long/blonde/grey/ black/ brown/straight/curly hair
Elle/Il porte des lunettes	S/he wears glasses
Elle/Il est...	S/he is...
Elle/Il nous aide	S/he helps us
Elle/Il explique des choses bien	S/he explains things well
Elle/Il n'explique pas bien	S/he doesn't explain well
Elle/Il crie	S/he shouts



3.3 Décrits ton collège - Describe your school

Mon collège est...	My school is...
Il y a ... bâtiment(s)	There are ... buildings
Dans mon collège il y a...	In my school there is/are...
Les salles de classe	Classrooms
Les laboratoires de sciences	Science labs
Un court de tennis/de basket	A tennis/basketball court
Un terrain de sport	A playing field
Un gymnase	A sports hall
Un théâtre	A theatre
Une cantine/une cafétéria	A canteen
Une salle informatique	A computer room
Une salle des profs	A staffroom
Une bibliothèque	A library
Une piscine	A swimming pool
Je voudrais...	I would like...
Un/une autre...	Another...
Plus de/d'...(ordinateurs/salles de classe)	More (computers/classrooms)
Une salle de danse	A dance studio
Une salle de jeux	A games room

3.4 Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire après le collège/l'école aujourd'hui? - What are you going to do after school today?

Après le collège	After school
Je vais...(+infinitive) Retrouver mes amis/ Faire mes devoirs	I'm going to meet my friends/ to do my homework
Je ne vais pas...(+infinitive) Promener mon chien	I'm not going to walk my dog

3.5 Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant la récré? - What do you do during break?
Qu'est-ce que tu fais après le collège généralement? -
What do you do generally after school?

Pendant la récré	During break
Je mange à la cantine/On mange à la cantine	I eat in the canteen/we eat in the canteen
Un sandwich	A sandwich
Un casse-croûte	A snack
Du chocolat	Chocolate
Des fruits	Some fruit
Des chips	Crisps
Je bois (de l'eau, du coca)/On boit	I drink (water/coke)/we drink
Je lis/On lit	I read/we read
Je joue au foot/au basket/On joue au foot/au basket	I play football/basketball/ we play football/basketball
Je bavarde avec mes amis/On bavarde	I chat with my friends/we chat
Je vais dehors/ On va dehors	I go outside/we go outside
Après le collège	After school
Je vais au parc	I go to the park
Je retrouve mes amis	I meet my friends
Je fais du sport/du vélo/de la danse/mes devoirs	I do sport/ ride my bike/dance/do my homework
J'écoute de la musique dans ma chambre	I listen to music in my bedroom
Je joue aux jeux vidéo	I play video games
Je regarde la télé/ Netflix	I watch television/Netflix

AVOIR – to have

J'ai – I have
Tu as – You have
Il / Elle a – He/She has

ÊTRE – to be

Je suis – I am
Tu es – You are
Il / Elle est – He/She is

JOUER – to play

Je joue – I play
Tu joues – You have
Il / Elle joue –
He/She plays



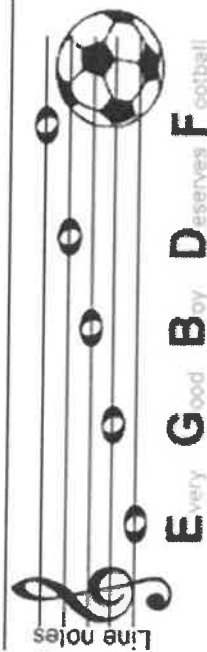
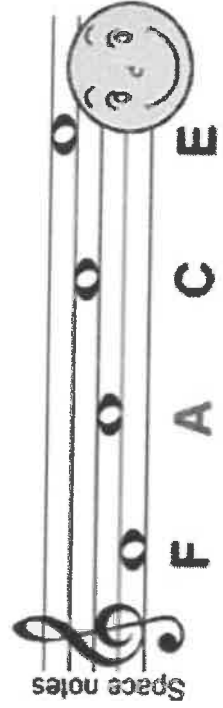
Huish Episcopi Academy

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Melody

Section 1	
1	Pitch High or low
2	Scale Pitches moving by step
3	Melody The tune
4	Accompaniment Musical background
5	Stepwise movement Moving to an adjacent note
6	Octave The distance between two musical notes that are eight notes apart:
7	Ostinato Repeated pattern
8	Pedal Sustained note
9	Musical score Notation of combined instruments / voices

Section 2	
Treble Clef – Lines notes	 <p>Line notes</p>
Treble Clef – Spaces notes	 <p>Space notes</p>

Section 3

Treble clef notation

Treble Clef Symbol

etc. ←

→ etc.

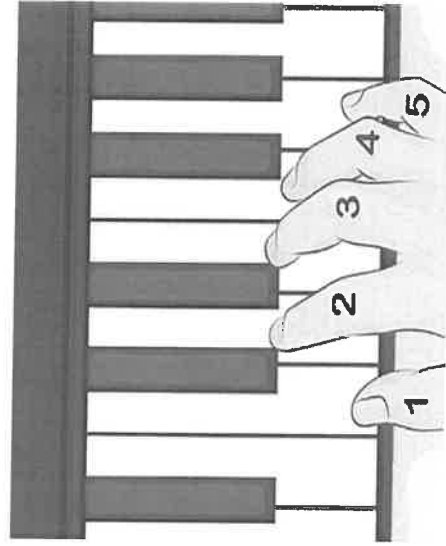
Section 4

Keyboard letter names

D^b E^b C[#] D[#] G^b A^b F[#] G[#] B^b A[#]

C D E F G A B C

Right hand finger positions



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

Section 1. Key Words	
1	Former A former is a shape in which we laminate our wood around to get a desired shape, in this case we are making a curved hook. Shapes can be more complex.
2	Laminate / Lamination Lamination is the process of gluing thin parts of wood together and holding them in the desired shape (using a former) until the glue between them dries. Once dry, the resulting part will pretty much hold its shape forever.
3	CAD Stands for Computer-Aided Design. CAD is the use of computers to create 2D and 3D designs. In this project we will be using Techsoft 2D design.
4	CAM CAM stands for Computer Aided Manufacture. The CAM machine we will use for this project is the Co2 laser cutter.
5	CO2 Laser Cutter Laser stands for (light amplification of simulated emitted radiation) A LASER cutter cuts using light. It's power source is electric. It can speed up production and cut very accurately
6	Plywood Is a man-made wood. Layers of thin wood are glued together in opposite directions to make this sheet material.
7	Mood board A mood board is a collection of images that help you create your design ideas
8	Icons / Iconic If you describe something or someone as an icon/iconic, you mean that they are important as a symbol of a particular thing i.e. A famous person could be considered an icon.

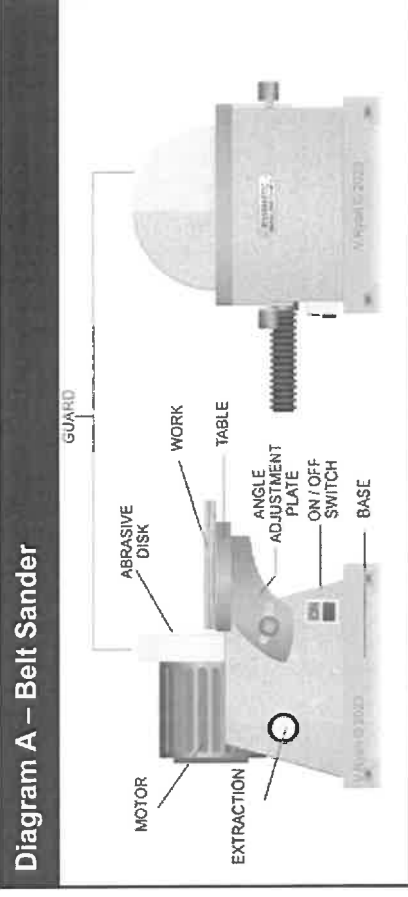


Diagram A – Belt Sander

Section 2. Tools & Equipment	
1	PVA glue PVA is usually colourless or white and is often non-toxic. It is used to glue wooden parts together. PVA stands for Polyvinyl Acetate.
2	Pillar Drill The pillar drill is used to drill holes in materials, with a drill bit in the chuck to drill holes in wood, metal & plastic.
3	Drill bit Drill bits are used to drill holes into materials. Drill bits are made from High-speed steel (HSS).
4	Countersink – part 1 A countersink (symbol: ∨) is an angled chamfer at the top of an existing hole that is cut into a manufactured object, and it is also the name of the cutter used to cut such a feature.
5	Countersink - part 2 A common use is to allow the head of a countersunk bolt, screw or rivet, when placed in the hole, to sit flush with or below the surface of the surrounding material.
6	Chuck A chuck is the part of the pillar drill that holds the drill bit.
7	Chuck key A chuck key is used to change a drill bit. It tightens or loosens the chuck on a drill. Some chucks can also be keyless.
8	Bench vice Used to securely clamp work together when it is gluing or clamp work when cutting or drilling.
9	Belt sander Used to give a clean finish and straight edge on wooden products.
10	PC We use a PC to do our CAD work. We can save / edit and share our work with others more easily using a PC.

Homework 1:
Using the – look, cover, write and check method complete section 1 and draw diagram A

Homework 2:
Using the – look, cover, write and check method complete section 2 and draw diagram b

Homework 3:
Quiz – your teacher will set this on the google classroom

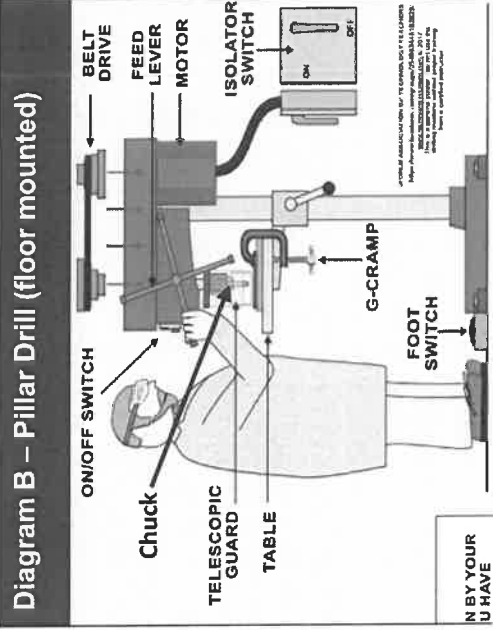


Diagram B – Pillar Drill (floor mounted)

Huish Episcopi Academy Year 7 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Spring 1

1 Networks and protocols	
1	Header A section of data at the beginning of a file or packet that contains important information about the data.
2	HTTP Stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol, which is used for transferring web pages on the internet.
3	HTTPS The secure version of HTTP, which encrypts data for safe transfer over the internet.
4	IP Stands for Internet Protocol, which is a set of rules for sending data over the internet.
5	IP Address A unique identifier for a computer on a network.
6	Protocol A set of rules for transmitting data over a network.
7	Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Allows you to make phone calls over the internet instead of using a traditional phone line.

2 Network hardware	
1	Cable A thick wire that carries electricity or data between devices.
2	Hub A device that connects multiple computers in a network.
3	Mainframe A large, powerful computer used by organisations for bulk data processing.
4	Router A device that directs data between different networks.
5	Server A computer that provides data or services to other computers on a network.
6	WiFi Technology that allows devices to connect to the internet wirelessly.
7	Wired Refers to internet connections that use cables.
8	Wireless Refers to internet connections that use radio waves instead of cables.

3 Wired and wireless networks	
1	3G The third generation of mobile network technology, which allows for faster internet browsing and better call quality compared to older networks.
2	4G The fourth generation of mobile network technology, offering even faster internet speeds and better connectivity than 3G.
3	5G The fifth generation of mobile network technology, providing super-fast internet speeds and the ability to connect many devices at once.
4	Bandwidth The amount of data that can be sent over an internet connection in a certain amount of time.
5	Bit The smallest unit of data in a computer, represented as either a 0 or a 1
6	Broadband A high-speed internet connection that is always on and faster than traditional dial-up access.
7	Gigabit A unit of data equal to one billion bits.
8	Megabit A unit of data equal to one million bits.
9	Name Refers to a unique identifier for a file, device, or user.

4 The internet	
1	Internet of Things (IoT) A network of physical objects, like smart home devices, that connect to the internet to share data and perform tasks automatically
2	Browser A software application used to access and view websites on the internet, like Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.
3	Buffering Buffering happens when a video or audio file is loading. It temporarily stores data to ensure smooth playback.
4	Domain A name that identifies a website, like www.example.com.
5	Email A way to send messages electronically over the Internet.
6	Engine Software that performs a core function, like a search engine.
7	Internet The global network of computers that communicate with each other.
8	ISP (Internet Service Provider) is a company that provides internet access to users.
9	Network A group of connected computers that can share data and resources.
10	Services Functions provided by servers, like web hosting or email.
11	Transmission The process of sending data from one place to another.
12	URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is the address of a web page.
13	World Wide Web A system of interlinked documents and resources on the internet.