







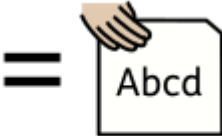
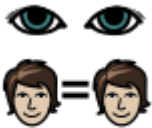
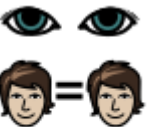




Yr.7 English Autumn Term

 <p>Adjective</p>	<p>A describing word</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Happy, sad, angry, beautiful, serious, dark, tired, scary, frightened.</p>
 <p>Noun</p>	<p>A person, thing or object.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Chair, table, pencil, cup.</p>
 <p>Verb</p>	<p>A doing word.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Walking, stretching, jumping, thinking, eating.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">  Comma </p>	<p>Punctuation used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate items in a list • Separate the subordinate clause (the extrabit of information) in a complex sentence. • A comma can be used after a fronted adverbial • A comma can be used to separate a series of adjectives 	<p>Example:</p> <p>Today I will have pasta, yogurt, an apple and a drink for lunch.</p> <p>Mohammad, a Yr.9 boy, was late for school.</p> <p>Slowly, the sun's rays began to warm her.</p> <p>It was cold, dark, dismal and desolate.</p>
 <p>Inverted Commas</p>	<p>Inverted commas are used in writing to show that someone is speaking. We call this 'dialogue'. The inverted commas can be found at the beginning and end of anything that is spoken in a text.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>"Claire, how are you?" Amanda asked.</p> <p>"I'm really good," she smiled happily.</p>

 Exclamation Mark	Exclamation marks are used in writing to show a strong emotion like anger or excitement.	Example: I cannot wait for my holiday! I think it is absolutely disgusting!
 Question Mark	A punctuation mark used at the end of a sentence to indicate a direct question.	Example: Mr Benn sat on his <u>soft</u> , <u>silky</u> <u>sofa</u> with a <u>big</u> , <u>blue</u> <u>blanket</u> .
 Alliteration	Alliteration is the repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of each or most of the words in a sentence.	Example:
 Synonym	A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.	Example: Said = Replied Shouted = Yelled
 Simile	A comparison between two different things, using the words " <u>like</u> " or " <u>as</u> ".	Example: <u>As</u> green <u>as</u> grass
 Metaphor	When one thing is said to be something that it is not.	Example: It was hot and I was so thirsty. My mouth <u>was</u> a desert.
 Fiction	Fiction refers to books and stories about imaginary people and events, rather than books about real people or events. They are made up stories.	Example: Harry Potter Tom Gates
 Non Fiction	An account of imaginary or real people and events told for entertainment.	Example: Newspapers Autobiographies Diaries



A short description of a book written to make you want to read it.

Example:

On the back of a book!



A person who tells a story or gives an account of something.

Example:

1st Person – main character point of view

2nd Person – when the author uses 'you', 'your' and 'yours'

3rd Person – when the author uses 'he', 'she' or 'it'.

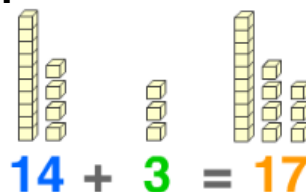
Yr.7 Maths Autumn Term

$$3+1+2=$$

Addition

To join two or more numbers or quantities to get one number called the sum or total.

Example

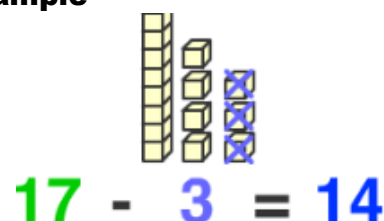


$$3-1-2=$$

Subtraction

To take one quantity away from another.

Example

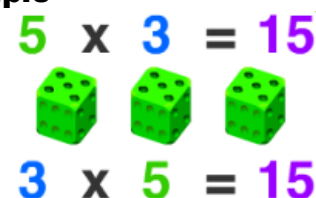


$$3 \times 2 =$$

Multiplication

A mathematical operation where a number is added to itself a number of times

Example

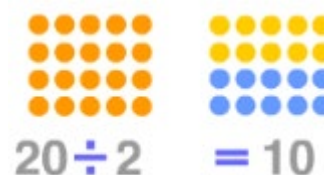


$$4 \div 2 =$$

Division

To divide or division is sharing or grouping a number into equal parts.

Example



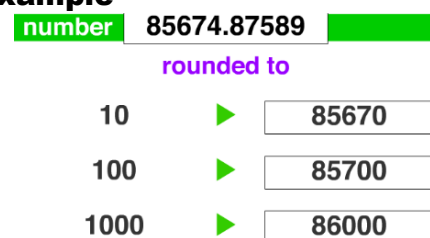
$$8.34 \xrightarrow{\text{rounding}} 8.3$$

$$9.38 \xrightarrow{\text{rounding}} 9.4$$

Rounding

To change a number to a more convenient value.

Example

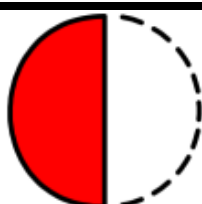
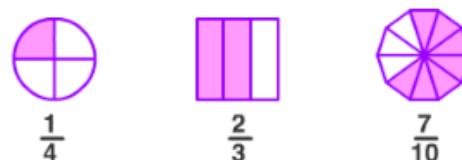


$$\frac{7}{10}$$

Fraction

Any part of a group, number or whole.

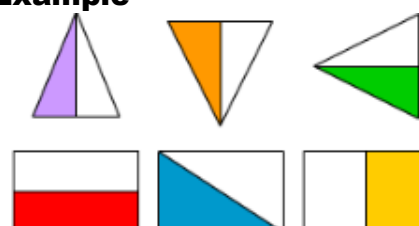
Example


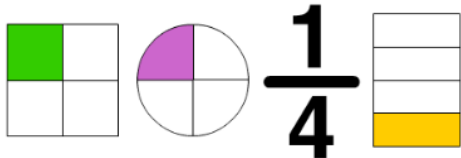
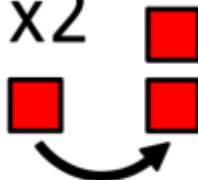

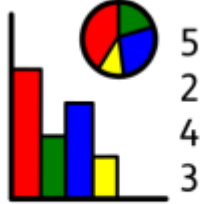
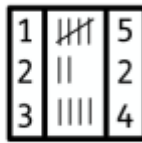
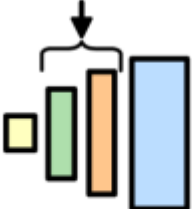


Half

One of two equal parts.

Example



 <p>Quarter</p>	One of four equal parts.	Example 																				
<p>x2</p>  <p>Double</p>	Multiplied by 2, twice as much.	Example $1 + 1 = 2$ $2 + 2 = 4$ $3 + 3 = 6$ 																				
 <p>Statistics</p>	The collection, organisation, presentation, interpretation and analysis of data.	Example Graphs Pie charts																				
<p>74 83 35</p>  <p>Data</p>	Data is a collection of information gathered by observation, questioning or measurement.	Example Tally chart																				
$\frac{2+4+6+7+7}{5}$ <p>Mean</p>	The mean is the total of all the scores or amounts, divided by, how many scores or amounts there were.	Example $\frac{\text{sum of amounts}}{\text{number of amounts}}$																				
 <p>Average</p>	An average is a measure used to find the location of the middle of a data set.	Example <table><tr><td>Monday</td><td>35°</td></tr><tr><td>Tuesday</td><td>30°</td></tr><tr><td>Wednesday</td><td>32°</td></tr><tr><td>Thursday</td><td>31°</td></tr><tr><td>Friday</td><td>27°</td></tr><tr><td>Saturday</td><td>37°</td></tr><tr><td>Sunday</td><td>32°</td></tr><tr><td>Total:</td><td>224°</td></tr><tr><td>Divide</td><td>224° ÷ 7</td></tr><tr><td>Mean:</td><td>= 32°</td></tr></table>	Monday	35°	Tuesday	30°	Wednesday	32°	Thursday	31°	Friday	27°	Saturday	37°	Sunday	32°	Total:	224°	Divide	224° ÷ 7	Mean:	= 32°
Monday	35°																					
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Sunday	32°																					
Total:	224°																					
Divide	224° ÷ 7																					
Mean:	= 32°																					

Yr.7 Science Autumn Term



Hazard

Something that causes a danger or risk.

Example

**Broken Glass
Liquid on the floor**



Corrosive

Could burn the skin and damage the eyes. Avoid breathing in vapours

Example

Acids



Explosive

May explode when dry or exposed to heat or flames.

Example

**Acids
Dynamite**



Flammable

May catch fire when exposed to oxygen and a heat source.

Example

**Paper
Oil**

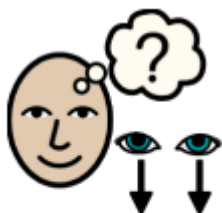


Toxic

Short-term exposure, such as contact with skin, swallowing or inhalation, could cause illness or death.

Example

Poison




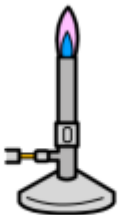




Investigate

To look into carefully and closely so as to learn the facts.

Example

**In science we
investigated what plants
are similar and different**

 <p>Evaluate</p>	<p>To study carefully and judge</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Our teacher evaluated our test results.</p>
 <p>Conclude</p>	<p>To think about carefully and form an opinion.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>We concluded that Sam was a faster runner than Alex.</p>
 <p>Results</p>	<p>The outcome of the investigation.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Our results showed a rise in temperature each day in June.</p>
 <p>Bunsen Burner</p>	<p>A Bunsen burner is a piece of science equipment used in experiments. Using gas, they produce a single open flame which can easily be turned up or down as the experiment requires.</p>	
 <p>Tripod</p>	<p>Something resting on three legs which is placed over the Bunsen burner in science experiments.</p>	
 <p>Heatproof Mat</p>	<p>A heatproof mat is a piece of science equipment used in experiments that involve high temperatures to prevent damage to a surface.</p>	



Beaker

A beaker is a glass container with a flat bottom and a small spout for pouring. It is used in the science experiments for mixing, heating, and stirring liquids.



Connical Flask

A conical flask is a glass container with a flat bottom. It generally has measurement marks on the side. It is similar to a beaker, but has the cone shaped body.



Clamp and Stand

An item of science equipment which has a metal pole with a solid base, used to hold, or clamp, science glassware and other equipment in place, so that they do not fall down or come apart.



Basin

A wide shallow usually round dish or bowl for holding liquids.



Thermometer

A thermometer is an instrument used to measure temperature in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

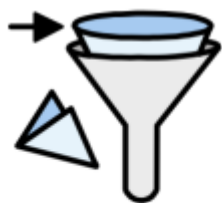
Example

Today' temperature is 23°C



Funnel

A tool shaped like a cone with a narrow tube at the small end. Funnels are used for pouring something into a small opening.



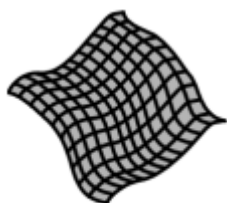
Filter Paper

Paper placed in a funnel used to remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases.



Test Tube

A tube of thin glass closed at one end used in science experiments.



Gauze

A piece of science equipment made up of flat pieces of wire placed on a tripod to give a beaker or flask support.

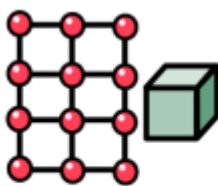


States of Matter

The three main forms of matter are called solid, liquids and gases. Matter is anything that takes up space and has weight.

Example

Solid – chair
Liquid – water
Gas - air

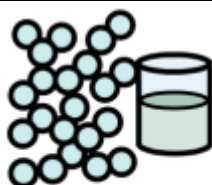


Solid

Solids have a fixed shape and fixed volume, which means they don't move to fill a container when they're placed in it. They hold their own shape and volume.

Example

Bricks
Coins
Sand
Ice


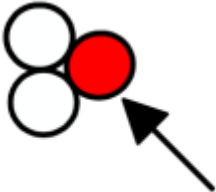
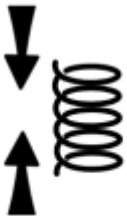


Liquid

Liquids do not have a fixed shape, but they do have a fixed volume. This means they spread out to fill a container when they're placed in it, but they hold their own volume together.

Example

Water
Honey
Blood

 <p>Gas</p>	<p>Gases do not have a fixed shape or volume. This means they fill a container they're placed in, no matter its size or shape. Gases can be squeezed and compressed into a space.</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>Air Helium Water Vapour</p>
 <p>Particles</p>	<p>Particles are tiny bits of matter that make up everything in the universe.</p>	
 <p>Compress</p>	<p>To press into less space; squeeze closely together.</p>	

Yr.7 History Autumn Term



Migration

Movement of people from one area to another.



Invasion

When an enemy army forces its way into another country.



Immigrant

A person who moves from one country to live in another.



Refugee

A person who has to leave their home country to escape danger.



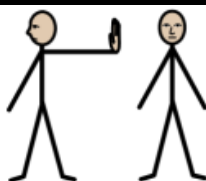
Government

A group of people that have the power to make the rules (law) of the country.



Asylum

A safe place for someone that has left the dangers of their home country.



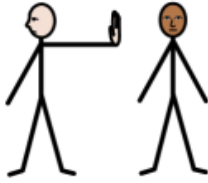
Discrimination

Treating people unfairly because they belong to a specific group.



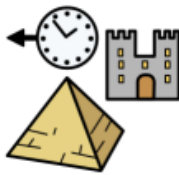
Persecution

Cruel treatment of a person or group.



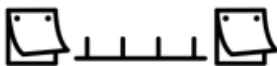
Racism

Treating people unfairly because of the colour of their skin or where they are from.



Ancient

Very old or a long time ago.



Timeline

Shows when events happened and their order.



C.E. Common Era

Used to talk about a year in our time rather than a long time ago.



B.C.E Before
Common Era

Used to talk about a year from a long time ago.

Yr.7 Geography Autumn Term



Maps

A picture showing places in the world e.g. the size and shape of different countries and the distance between places.

Example



Countries

Areas of land that are controlled by one government

e.g. Australia, Brazil

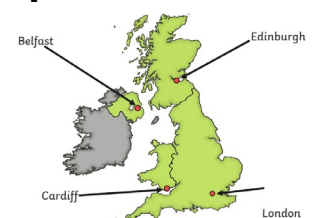
Example



Cities

Places where lots of people live closely together.

Example



Political Map

Political Maps can show:

- Countries
- Cities
- Seas & Oceans

Example



Physical

Physical Maps show:

- Major rivers and lakes
- Deserts
- Landforms such as volcanos

Example

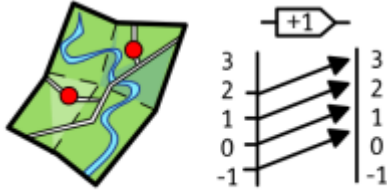


Thematic

Thematic Maps show information about a single topic e.g. climate change.

Example





Topological

Topological Maps show vital information without unnecessary detail.

Example



Road

Road Maps show major and minor roads in an area.

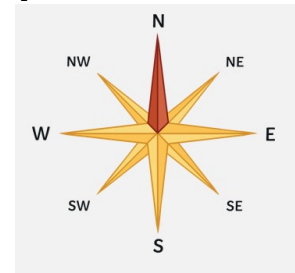
Example



Compass

A tool to help find direction

Example



N



North

One of the four main directions on the compass. Opposite of south.



East

One of the four main directions on the compass. Opposite of west.



S

South

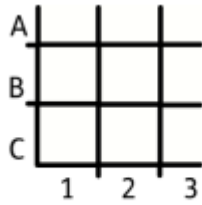
One of the four main directions on the compass. Opposite of north.



W

West

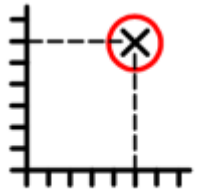
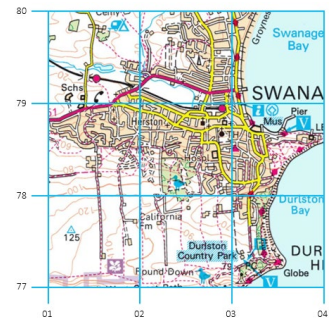
One of the four main directions on the compass. Opposite direction of east.



Grid Reference

Squares that help you find a place on the map

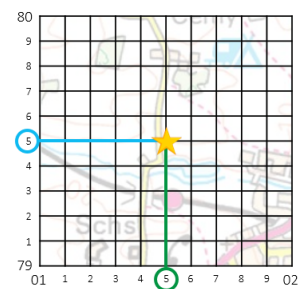
Example



Coordinates

Set of numbers that tell you where a place is on the map

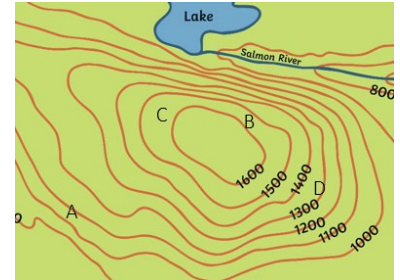
Example



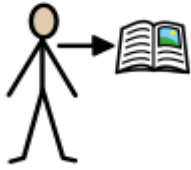
Contour

Lines on maps that show high and low areas of land. These lines join up areas that have the same height. When these lines are close together it

Example



Yr.7 Drama Autumn Term



Character

A person portrayed in a drama, novel, or other artistic piece.



Body language

Body language is when people communicate how they are feeling through facial expressions or movements of their body.



Gesture

Any movement of the actor's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg, or foot to convey meaning.



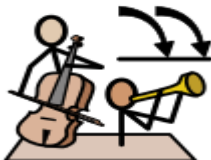
Facial expression

The look on a actor's face which shows emotion. It lets us know how they are feeling.



Projection (vocal)

Speaking in a clear, loud and strong voice, so yhe actor can be heard clearly.



Rehearse

To practice or prepare a drama piece.

Yr.7 Music Autumn Term



Melody

The most important part of the song (the tune).



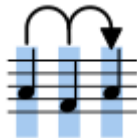
Rhythm

The pattern of sound in time.



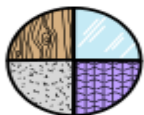
Tempo

Speed of the music



Pulse

The heartbeat of the music.



Texture

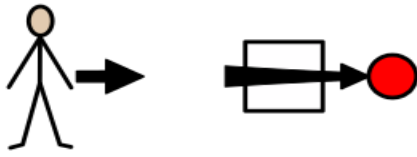
How many parts or instruments are playing at once.



Dynamics

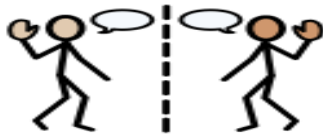
How loud or soft the music is.

Yr.7 Physical Education Autumn Term



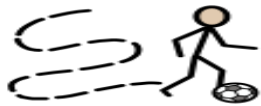
lateral Pass

Passing directly sideways



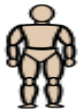
Mirror

Copy exactly what the person is doing



Dribble

Move the ball in and out of the cones



Tension

Hold your body in a specific shape without moving



Agile

Change direction of movement at speed



Intercepting

Stopping an item (football, basketball, Rugby Ball) moving from one person to another



Feint

Pretend to go in one direction but don't and choose another direction.

Yr. 7 Information Technology Autumn Term

$$E=mc^2$$

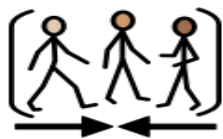
Formula

A formula is a group of math symbols and numbers that show how to work something out.

$$E=mc^2$$

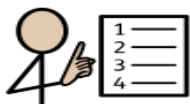
Formulae

Formulae means more than one formula.



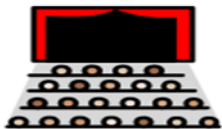
Functions

The action or reason something is designed or used.



Formatting

the way in which something is arranged or set out.



Audience

The people who will see, listen or use a creative product.

Safety Rules - Food Technology

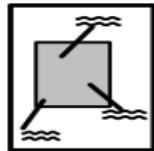


Wash Hands

Wash your hands before and after touching food.



Read



Labels

Read the labels on food products carefully. The label will tell you the safest way to store the product – whether it's in the fridge or in a cool cupboard.



+



Wash Fruit and Vegetables

Wash all fruits and vegetables before eating and preparing



Don't Run

Move carefully in the kitchen –never run.



Wipe



Spills

Wipe up any spillages straight away.



Be Careful of sharp knives



Be careful when using sharp knives or utensils.



Oven Mitts

Always use oven mitts to remove hot food and dishes from the stove and oven.



Wash



Utensils

Wash all of the utensils you have used in hot, soapy water.



Apron

Make sure your clothes are clean and wear a clean apron.

Safety Rules – Resistance Materials



Safety Goggles

Always wear safety goggles to protect your eyes when using machines.

1

One



Person

Only 1 person allowed on a machine at a time.



Don't Run

Move carefully and never run.



Tie



hair

Make sure your hair is tied back.



Tuck



Lanyard

Make sure your lanyard is tucked in so that it doesn't get in the way.



Don't Push

Do not push or touch other people.



Supervision

Do not use machines or tools without an adult



Don't



blow

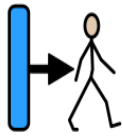


dust

Do not blow dust



Fingers



away from



sharp



objects

Keep your fingers away from sharp objects and equipment.



Listen

to



Teacher

Always listen to the teacher