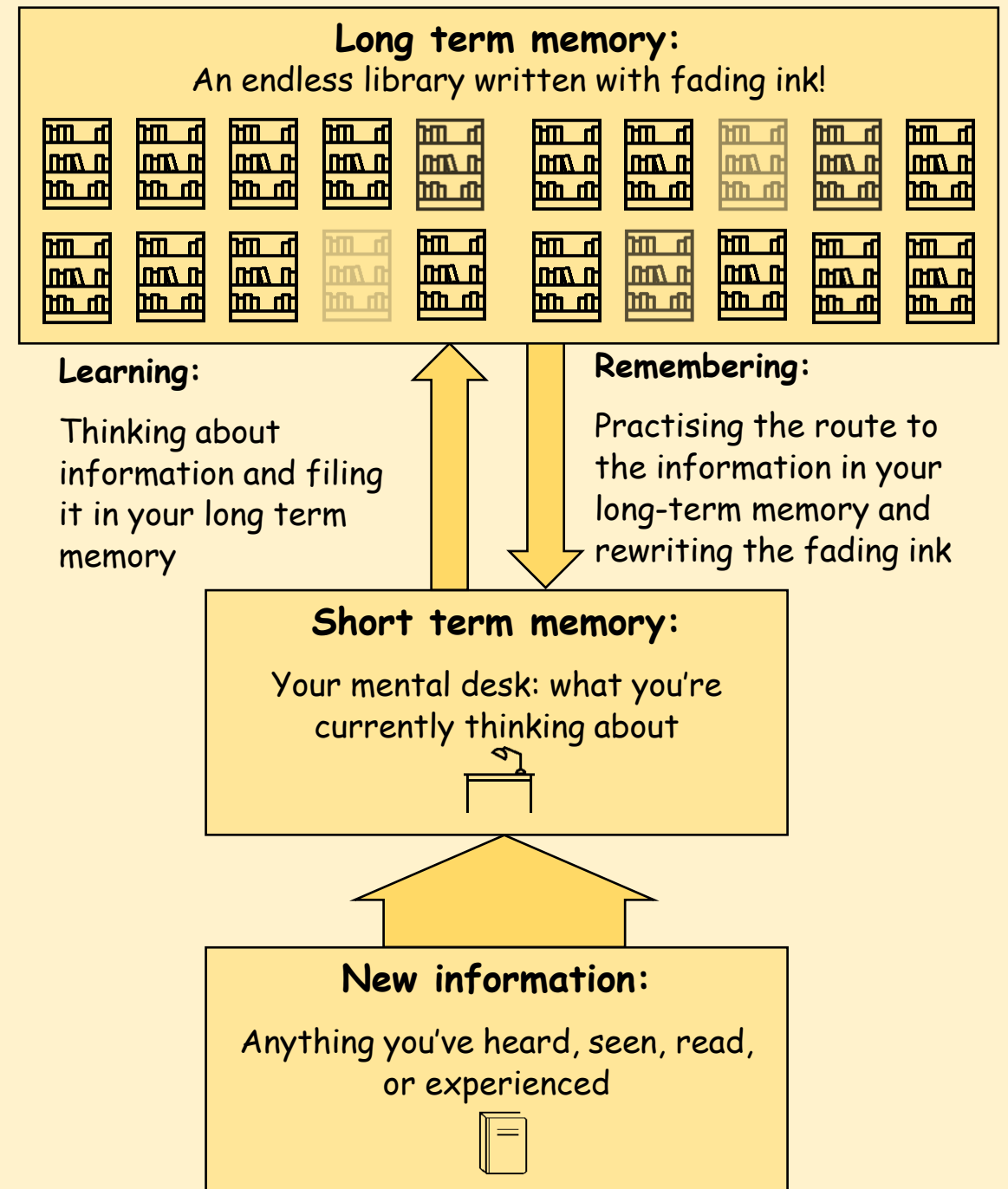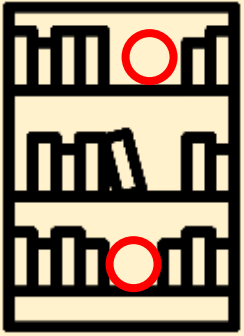# Year 7 - How do I revise?

In exams, you want to be able to remember a lot of knowledge quickly. This knowledge includes facts and methods which you can use to answer exam questions. To remember a lot of knowledge quickly, that knowledge needs to be securely stored in your long term memory.

To make sure knowledge goes into your long term memory, stays there, and to make sure you can find it quickly, you need to spend time thinking hard about that knowledge in your short term memory.

Long term memory:
An endless library written with fading ink!

Learning:
Thinking about information and filing it in your long term memory

Remembering:
Practising the route to the information in your long-term memory and rewriting the fading ink

Short term memory:
Your mental desk: what you're currently thinking about

New information:
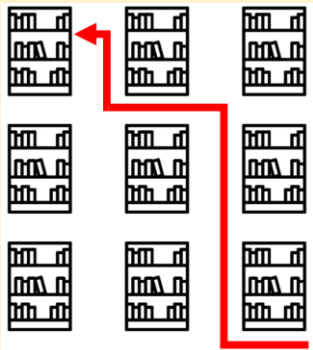Anything you've heard, seen, read, or experienced

Whenever you revise, you are doing one of three things:

1. Finding and closing gaps in your knowledge.

2. Strengthening fading knowledge in your long term memory.

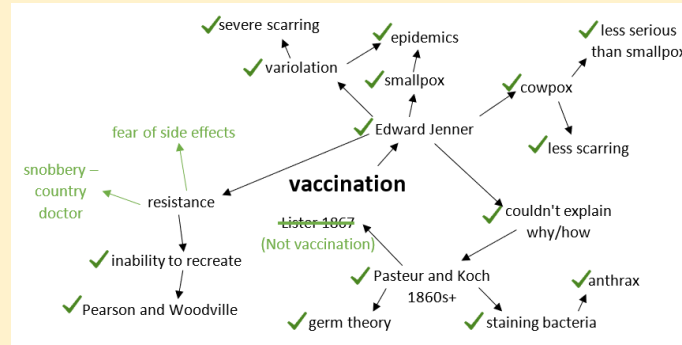3. Practising recalling knowledge quickly.

Revision strategies to try:

Use your exercise book to help create these revision resources.

Self-quizzing:

Topic
Question 1   Answer 1
Question 2   Answer 2
Question 3   Answer 3
Question 4   Answer 4
Question 5   Answer 5
Question 6   Answer 6

Writing a concept map:
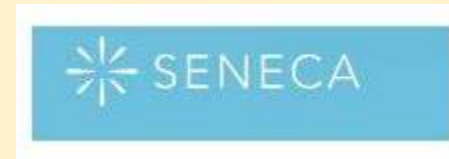

Watch videos:

Flashcards:

osmosis

Net movement of water from a high concentration to low concentration across a partially permeable membrane

Practising exam questions:

Online platforms:

Key Stage 3 Testing Week – English

As part of testing week, you will complete a Multiple-Choice Quiz and a creative writing task.

Year 7 Testing Week – Key Assessment 1

Multiple Choice Quiz:

You will be asked to answer a range of questions linked to your Story of Stories and Al Capone does my shirts schemes of work.

Use your exercise book and completed homework to revise the following:

Language and structural devices (pages 65 and 66 of your exercise book)
Word classes
Punctuation and grammar
AAFP
Park Reading Process
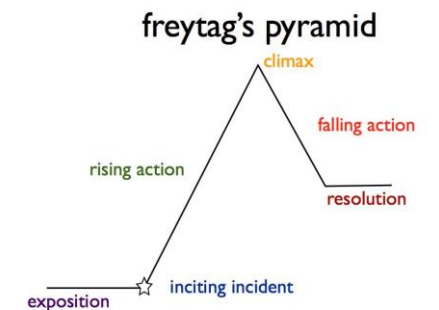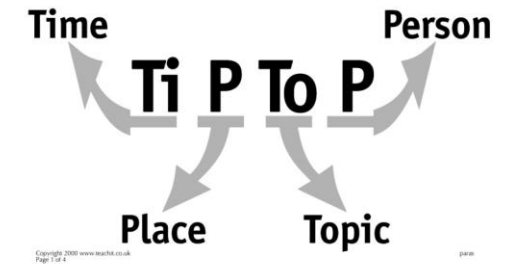Al Capone does my shirts – plot and characters

Creative writing:

Write the opening of a story that takes place on an island

or

Write a description as suggested by the picture

How to have TiPToP paragraphing skills
Time Person
Ti P To P
Place Topic

freytag's pyramid
climax
rising action
falling action
resolution
exposition
inciting incident

Mathematics Year 7

Algebraic notation

In algebra, we use particular notation for different calculations.

We group letters together

| a + a + a means 3 lots of a 3 × a | b + b means 2 lots of b 2 × b |

We use indices/powers

| a × a = a^2 (a squared) | b × b × b = b^3 (b cubed) |

We do not use multiplication signs

| 3 × a = 3a | a × b = ab |
| 5 × b = 5b | a × b × c = abc |

We write division using fraction notation

| a ÷ 2 is written as $\frac{a}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}a$ | b ÷ 3 is written as $\frac{b}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}b$ |

<	≤	>	≥
Less than	**Less than or equal to**	**Greater than**	**Greater than or equal to**
$5 < 10$	$x \leq 10$	$10 > 5$	$x \geq 15$
5 is less than 10	x is less than 10 or equal to 10	10 is greater than 5	x is greater than 15 or equal to 15

Median (Middle)

The number which is in the middle or the middle value.

11 7 11 18 9 7 6 23 7

6 7 7 7 9 11 11 18 23

Median: 9

Mode (Most)

The number that appears the most.

11 7 11 18 9 7 6 23 7

6 7 7 7 9 11 11 18 23

Mode: 7

Mean (Average)

The total of the numbers divided by how many numbers there are.

11 7 11 18 9 7 6 23 7

11+7+11+18+9+7+6+23+7=99

99 / 9 = 11

Mean: 11

Range (Difference)

The difference between the largest and the smallest number.

11 7 11 18 9 7 6 23 7

Large : 23   Small : 6

23 - 6 = 17

Range: 17

k8schoollessons.com

Workings

Show each stage of your working, try not to do too much calculating in your head, we can't mark what isn't written!!

Show off what you know!

Presentation

Present your work logically and in an organized way on the page, sufficient that the order of the process of solution is clear and unambiguous. Work down the page and use bullet points or steps.

Year 7 - Science

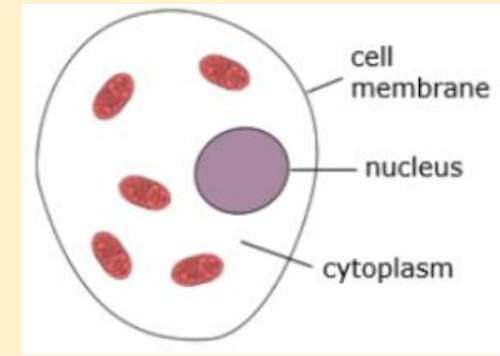1. Read the question carefully
2. Annotate the question

Cells contain 46 chromosomes.
The genome is all the genetic information of a living organism.
DNA has a double helix structure.

Key topics:
- Different characteristics – inherited/environmental
- Fossils
- Inheritance
- Adaptations
- Graphs

Fertilisation:
Nucleus of a sperm and egg cell fuse together

Fossils can be formed by:
- Removing decay conditions (oxygen) e.g. in amber or ice
- Buried in sediment and bones replaced by minerals
- Traces – foot prints in wet mud harden and form an outline of the body part.

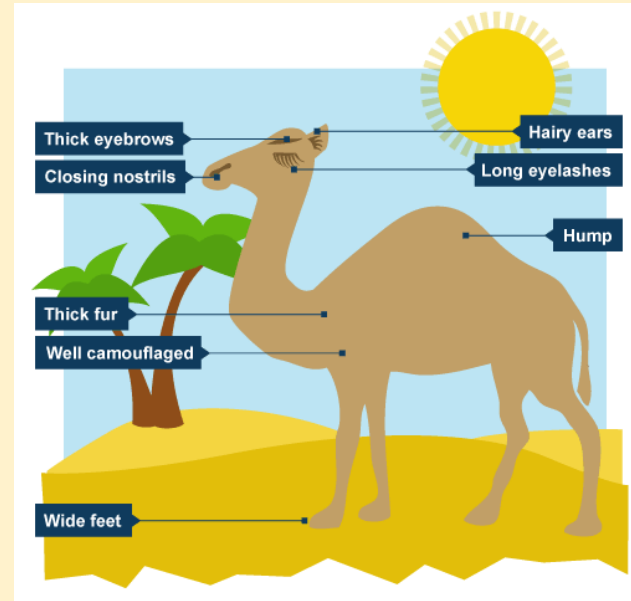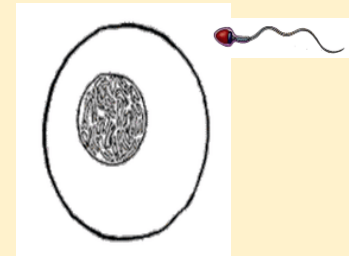**Inherited** characteristics – genes from parents eg blood type, eye colour
Environment characteristics – impacted by where you live eg tattoos, playing instruments
Combination – some characteristics are a combination of both eg height and weight

Year 7 - Computer Science

Collaborating online respectfully

In this unit we spent time familiarising ourselves with the school network. We also investigated the appropriate use of the school network, and discussed important online safety issues. We also learnt how to use presentation software effectively. In terms of online safety, this unit focused on respecting others online, spotting strangers, and the effects of cyberbullying. All of these aspects will be tested in the assessment.

Stay safe online:

1. Don't post personal information online.
2. Think carefully about posting any images or videos of yourself.
3. Keep privacy setting as high as possible.
4. Keep your password safe.
5. Don't befriend people you don't know.
6. Don't meet up with people you have met online.
7. Think before you say.
8. Treat others with respect, don't be rude!
9. If you see something which makes you feel unsafe, scared or uncomfortable, **Report It!**
10. Block any users that you don't want to see content from.
11. Don't put photos of you in your school uniform onto social media – it can make it clear to strangers where you go to school.

E-safety Vocabulary

Term	Definition
File	An object on a computer that stores data, information, settings or commands used with a computer program.
Folder	A way to organise computer files. A folder is a storage space that many files can be placed into to group them together and organise the computer.
Internet	A global computer network made up of interconnected networks via dedicated routers and servers.
E-Safety	Maximising personal safety and minimising security risks to private information and property associated with using the internet and web technologies.
Username	Identification used by a person with access to a computer, network or online service. (e.g. 19b.frost)
Password	A secret word, phrase or string of characters that allows access to a computer, interface or program.
Private information	Information that can be used to identify, contact or locate a person.
Public information	Information that has been made available for anyone to access.
Inappropriate content	Content that is not suitable for its setting, audience or purpose. This could include offensive, illegal or irrelevant images or text.
Social media	Websites and applications that enable users to communicate or share content to participate in social networking.
Privacy settings	Controls available on may social networks and other websites that allow users to limit who can access your profile and information visitors can see.

THINK U KNOW

CLICK CEOP Internet Safety

Modelling Data

This spreadsheet unit takes you from having very little knowledge of spreadsheets to being able to confidently model data with a spreadsheet. In the Key Assessment you will need to know about cell references and the different symbols we use when writing formulae.

Spreadsheets
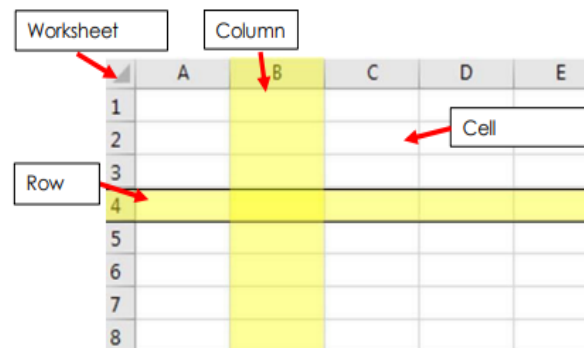
Cell references begin with a letter and end with a number e.g. B3
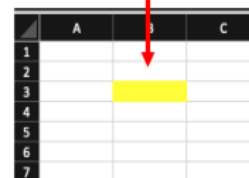
A range is a collection of cells e.g. B2:C6
All cells from B2 to C6 are grouped together.
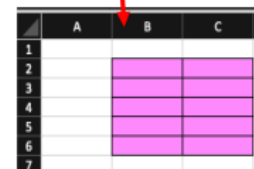
Spreadsheet Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Spreadsheet	An electronic document which is used to stored and arrange data in rows and columns.
Excel	Software which is part of Office 365.
Cell	A cell is a single unit of storage in a spreadsheet program.
Active cell	The currently selected cell.
Row	A horizontal line of cells indicated by numbers in Excel.
Column	A vertical line of cells indicated by letters in Excel.
Range	A cell reference which links to a group of connected cells.
Formula	An expression used in a spreadsheet to perform a calculation.
Data	Facts or values collected which have no meaning on its own.
Information	Data which has had meaning applied to it e.g a list of peoples ages.
Sort	Organising data into a specific order.
Ascending	Sorting data either A-Z or 1,2,3,4,5,6
Descending	Sorting data Z to A or 9,8,7,6,5,4,3
Search	Interrogate data to find a specific value
Filter	Setting conditions so that specific data is ignored
Conditional formatting	Changing the formatting of a cell based on whether a statement is true or false.
Worksheet	An individual page in a workbook
Workbook	A collection of pages in a file that make up a spreadsheet.

RE

Key Topics:

- Sacred Sites around Britain
- The Red Lady
- Cave Art and its purpose
- Ritual
- Stonehenge
- Solstice celebrations
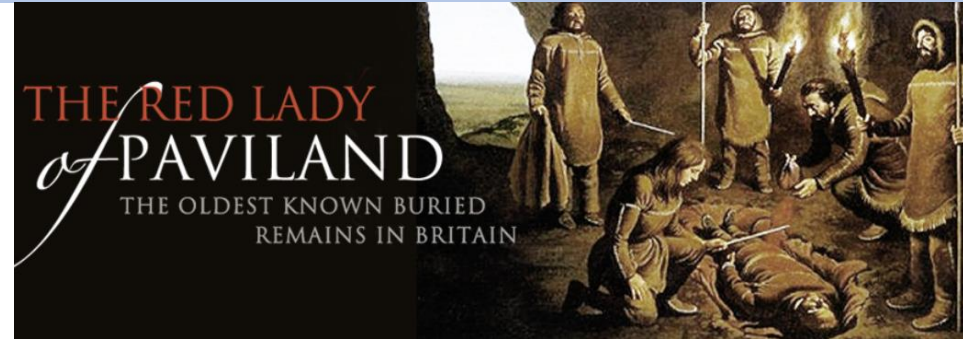- Druids
- Celtic Britain
- Religion in the UK

What you will be asked to do:

- Complete a multiple-choice test across all these topics
- Complete a written task from a choice of options across these topics

THE RED LADY of PAVILAND
THE OLDEST KNOWN BURIED REMAINS IN BRITAIN

At Communicate	… *respond creatively as well as offer explanations for* their response to their own experiences of the concepts/words introduced.
At Apply	… *explain examples of* how their responses relate to events in their own and other people's lives.
At Inquire and Contextualise	… *accurately explain meanings of concepts/words* in the traditions encountered and studied (taught at the **Inquire** step). … *accurately explain* the way the concepts/words in the traditions encountered and studied, impact the lives of those in the traditions with examples (taught at the **Contextualise** step). … *appreciate how the concepts/words interact together* to influence the way people think and speak and act in the world.
At Evaluate	… *discern value* of these concepts/words in the lives of those living in the traditions encountered and studied, as well as recognising some of the issues this might raise articulating the value of their interconnections. … *discern possible value for* their own lives and communities and how this might influence how they speak, think and act in the world (not usually assessed through summative assessment).

Where to find information:

- Your book- this should contain everything you need
- English Heritage- Stonehenge
- BBC Bitesize
- Text books- speak to Mr May for the loan of a text book if you would like further information
- Your class teacher- if you are unsure about anything speak to your teacher

PE End of Term 1 Revision Topics

Park Community School

Warming up
- Stages
- Purpose
- Benefits
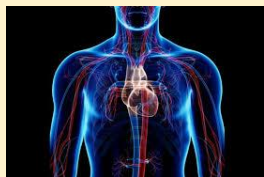
Short term effects of exercise
- Cardiorespiratory system
- Musculoskeletal system
- What and why

Heart rate
- Resting heart rate
- Working heart rate
- Maximum heart rate

Muscles and Bones

Cranium, Latissimus Dorsi, Pectoralis Major, Clavicle, Scapula, Triceps, Deltoid, Sternum, Humerus, Ulna, Vertebral Column, Biceps, Radius, Pelvis, Gluteals, Carpals, Quadriceps, Femur, Metacarpals, Hamstrings, Tibialis Anterior, Patella, Phalanges, Tibia, Fibula, Metatarsals, Phalanges, Gastrocnemius, Tarsals
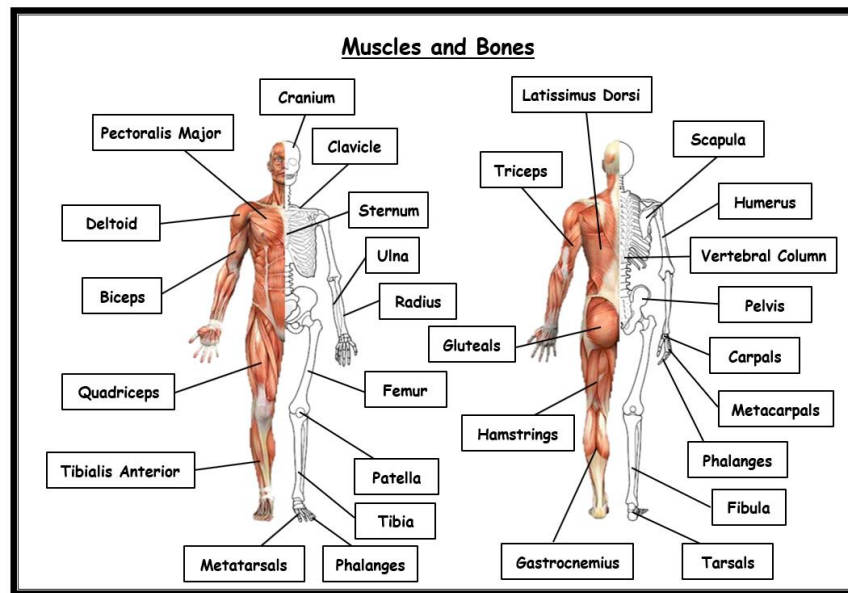
Components of fitness
- Health related components
- Physical components
- Definitions and examples

Mary Must cAre For Bill Smith
Components of Physical Fitness

P-CRAB
-Components of Skill related fitness

Remember
- Read each question carefully
- Select the correct number of responses

More info at –
BBC Bitesize Home - BBC Bitesize

PE student pages

WTa = 0-30%
WTb = 31-49%
ARE = 50-69%
AGD = 70-100%

Spanish

What you need to know to do well in Key Assessment 1:

	A variety of Spanish greetings.
	Say how you feel and ask the question to someone else.
	Say what your name is and ask someone else what they are called.
	Say how old you are and ask someone else for their age.
	Say when your birthday is and ask someone else for their date of birth. Understanding dates too.
	Say what your favourite colour is and ask someone else what their favourite colour is.
	Giving opinions about colours you like and colours you don't like.
	Apply accurate spellings and punctuation in Spanish.
	Apply knowledge of key Spanish phonics: LL / J / H / C

What ARE looks like in KA1:

¡Hola! ¡Buenos días! ¡Buenas tardes/noches!

¿Qué tal? ¿ Cómo estás?

Estoy (muy) bien/mal, gracias.

¿Cómo te llamas?

Me llamo _____.

¿Cuántos años tienes?

Tengo _____ años.

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

Mi cumpleaños es el _____ de _____.

¿Cuál es tu color favorito?

Mi color favorito es el _____.

Tips to revise for your Spanish assessment:

- use the student page to look at the lessons again and revise from the power points.
- log into MEMRISE (password: Park2023) and complete the revision courses available.
- prepare flashcards with the key vocabulary and ask someone at home to test you.
- attend Spanish KS3 club on Monday after school in C10 to revise with a teacher.
- write a paragraph about yourself and send it to your teacher for feedback.

Revision Topics Year 7

Design and Technology

Catering

1. Health and Hygiene in the kitchen
2. Fridge and freezer temperatures
3. Bacteria Growth
4. 4C's
5. Eatwell Guide

Graphics

1. Measuring
2. Design Movements
3. Visual Elements
4. Drawing equipment
5. Skills application

Product Design

1. Tool identification
2. Materials Identification
3. ACCESS FM
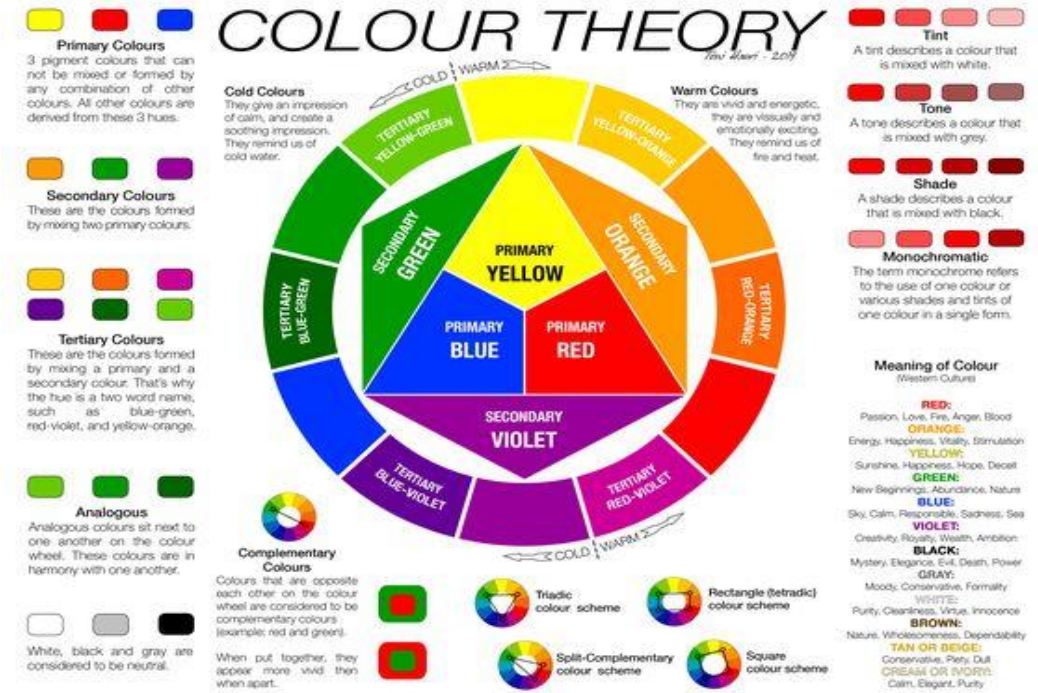4. Environmental Design
5. Design Process

Please refer to the big pictures printed in the front of your book for more in-depth topic information

Scan here for extra resources on student portal.

Art

	What you need to know to do well…
1	History of art timeline
2	Cave painting – themes and styles
3	Green man – why was it an important symbol?
4	Clay – how to use it correctly
5	Self portraits

COLOUR THEORY

Primary Colours
3 pigment colours that can not be mixed or formed by any combination of other colours. All other colours are derived from these 3 hues.

Cold Colours
They give an impression of calm, and create a soothing impression. They remind us of cold water.

Warm Colours
They are vivid and energetic, they are visually and emotionally exciting. They remind us of fire and heat.

Secondary Colours
These are the colours formed by mixing two primary colours.

Tertiary Colours
These are the colours formed by mixing a primary and a secondary colour. That's why the hue is a two word name, such as blue-green, red-violet, and yellow-orange.

Analogous
Analogous colours sit next to one another on the colour wheel. These colours are in harmony with one another.

Complementary Colours
Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel are considered to be complementary colours (example: red and green). When put together, they appear more vivid then when apart.

White, black and gray are considered to be neutral.

Tint
A tint describes a colour that is mixed with white.

Tone
A tone describes a colour that is mixed with grey.

Shade
A shade describes a colour that is mixed with black.

Monochromatic
The term monochrome refers to the use of one colour or various shades and tints of one colour in a single form.

Meaning of Colour (Western Culture)
RED: Passion, Love, Fire, Anger, Blood
ORANGE: Energy, Happiness, Vitality, Stimulation
YELLOW: Sunshine, Happiness, Hope, Deceit
GREEN: New Beginnings, Abundance, Nature
BLUE: Sky, Calm, Responsible, Sadness, Sea
VIOLET: Creativity, Royalty, Wealth, Ambition
BLACK: Mystery, Elegance, Evil, Death, Power
GRAY: Moody, Conservative, Formality
WHITE: Purity, Cleanliness, Virtue, Innocence
BROWN: Nature, Wholesomeness, Dependability
TAN OR BEIGE: Conservative, Piety, Dull
CREAM OR IVORY: Calm, Elegant, Purity

Triadic colour scheme

Rectangle (tetradic) colour scheme

Split-Complementary colour scheme

Square colour scheme

Tips to revise for your Art assessment:
- Practice colour mixing with primary colours i.e. blue + yellow
- Research Opie and his work – what is his style of work called? What else has he painted?
- Check out the elements of art here: Elements of Art - GCSE Art and Design Revision - BBC Bitesize
- Attend an after school drop in if you are struggling with anything

Year 7 History Revision

(1) The building of Leigh Park after World War II

(2) How Britain compared to Egypt in the Bronze Age

(3) How Iron Age Britain was primitive compared to the achievements of Hannibal
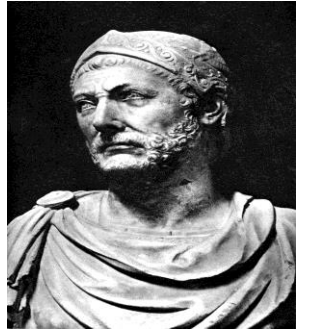
Key terms	
Identity	Who you are
Pre-historic	History before written records
Hunter-gatherers	People who hunted wild animals for food and collected berries and plants to eat
Ancestor	A person from whom you descend
Chronology	Time order
AD	Ano Domini (In the year of Our Lord)
BC	Before Christ

Themes to revise:

(1) How did Leigh Park change over time

(2) How did Britain change over time

(3) How did ancient Britain compare to the wider world?

Geography

Think about all our **mapping skills** we have developed and how we answer questions in Geography.

Using data/evidence and **chains of reasoning!**

Key Questions:

What are glaciers and when and where were they located in the UK?

What push and pull factors cause people to migrate?

What are the natural causes of climatic change?

What impacts are there for global temperatures changing?

How has Leigh Park changed over time?

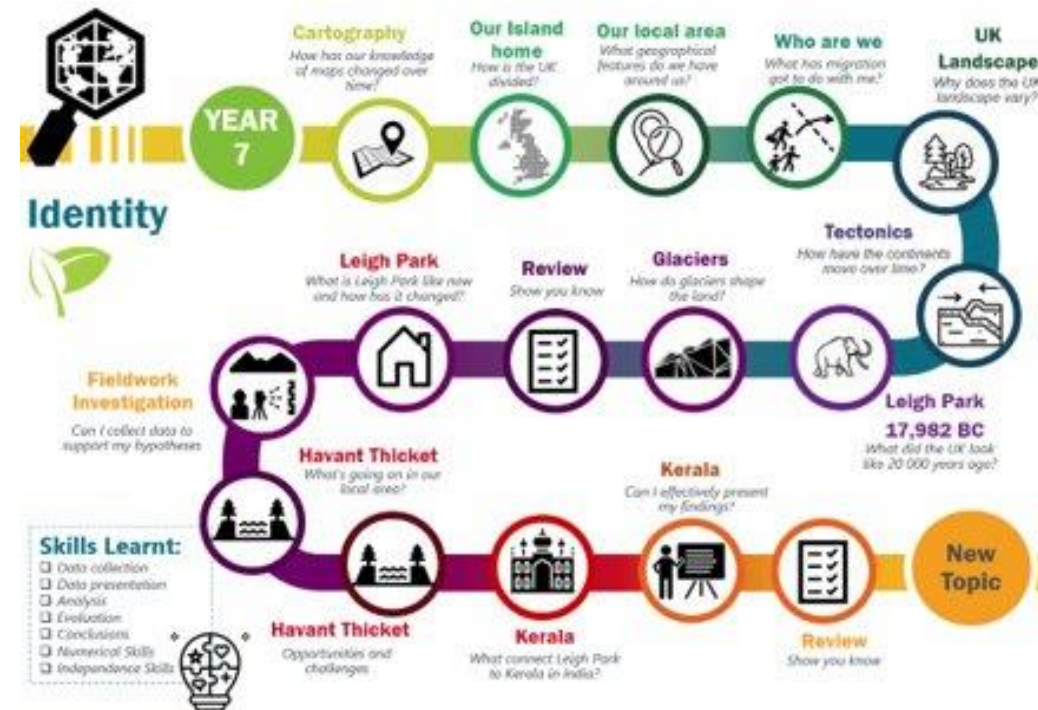# Use the student area to recap and review all our lessons

[Y7 - Identity 1 (sharepoint.com)](sharepoint.com)

[Y7 - Identity 2 (sharepoint.com)](sharepoint.com)

Identity

YEAR 7

Cartography
How has our knowledge of maps changed over time?

Our Island home
How is the UK divided?

Our local area
What geographical features do we have around us?

Who are we
What has migration got to do with me?

UK Landscape
Why does the UK landscape vary?

Leigh Park
What is Leigh Park like now and how has it changed?

Review
Show you know

Glaciers
How do glaciers shape the land?

Tectonics
How have the continents move over time?

Leigh Park 17,982 BC
What did the UK look like 20,000 years ago?

Fieldwork Investigation
Can I collect data to support my hypotheses

Havant Thicket
What's going on in our local area?

Kerala
Can I effectively present my findings?

Havant Thicket
Opportunities and challenges

Kerala
What connect Leigh Park to Kerala in India?

Review
Show you know

New Topic

Skills Learnt:
- Data collection
- Data presentation
- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Conclusions
- Numerical Skills
- Independance Skills

Year 7 Performing Arts

For each subject, please revise the listed knowledge:

Drama

Devising (Creating) Drama
Characterisation
Stage Craft
Physical Skills (Gait, Gesture, Posture)
Vocal Skills (Pitch, Pace, Tone)
Creating an atmosphere
Lighting cue sheets

Music

Tonality (major/minor)
Timbre (sound quality)
Tempo (speed/pace)
Structure (verse-chorus)
Minor triads (1,b3,5)
Performance steps
Critically analyzing/ listening to assessment songs

Dance

Choreographic devices
Key definitions
Basic dance actions
Expressive skills
Stimulus
Motif and development
Warm up/cool down
Transition movements

Phoenix productions

Brands	Product placement
Advertising	Companies
Job roles	Brief
Logos	Qualifications
Slogan	Structures