



Year 7 Unit 4

Homework Booklet

Be curious always!
For knowledge
will not acquire
you: you must
acquire it.

- Sudie Back

Name	
Tutor	

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Self-Quizzing Homework Timetable:

Each evening you will self-quiz using your Subject Knowledge Organiser for 30 minutes. Below you will find information about which Subject Knowledge Organiser you need to self-quiz from on which evening. Each subject has divided their Knowledge Organiser(s) into 9 'segments': these are the 9 pieces of Knowledge Organiser Homework you will complete for the relevant subjects. You have been set a different segment of the Subject Knowledge Organiser to complete each week, clearly labelled on each Knowledge Organiser. Your teacher will test you on this segment of information each week after your Subject Knowledge Organiser Homework, to assess how well you have learnt the information. The 'mark' box allows you to record your score out of 10 from your end of week quiz.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Weekend
	Maths	English	Science	History	French	Geography
Week 1 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 2 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 3 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 4 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 5 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10
Week 6 Mark		/10	/10	/10	/10	/10

English - Year 7 - Unit 4

Week 1 - Narrative Structure		
1.	Freytag's Pyramid Structure	A modification of Aristotle's narrative structure where he transformed the triangle into a pyramid.
2.	Exposition	A literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters.
3.	Conflict (problem:	The inciting incident ; a moment in the story where the main character is faced with a decision or event that changes the course of their story.
4.	Rising Action	A series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest, and tension in a narrative.
5.	Climax	A Greek term meaning "ladder," is the particular point in a narrative at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point.
6.	Falling Action	The part of the plot in a work of literature that follows the climax and diminishes the tension before the denouement/resolution.
7.	Denouement	The resolution of the issue of a complicated plot in fiction. Denouement is usually driven by the climax.
Week 2: Sentence Types		
8.	Declarative	A sentence that declares a fact or opinion.
9.	Interrogative	A sentence that asks a question.
10.	Imperative	A sentence that gives a command.
11.	Exclamatory	A sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.
12.	Simple	A sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate.
13.	Compound	A sentence with more than one subject or predicate.
14.	Complex	A sentence containing a subordinate clause or clauses.
15.	Syndetic listing	Using conjunctions (joining words) to create a list.
16.	Asyndetic listing	A list omitting (leaving out) conjunctions between words, phrases or clauses.
Week 3: Language		
17.	Oxymoron (noun)	Two words that apparently contradict each other. E.G. <i>'easy challenge, deliberate mistake'</i> .
18.	Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else. E.G. <i>'One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind'</i> .
19.	Juxtaposition / Juxtaposing	Contrasting elements put together for effect.
20.	Ambiguity / Ambiguous	A word or phrase or structure that has more than one meaning - (polysemic).
21.	Semantic Field	A set of words related in meaning.
22.	Effect	How the writer wants the reader/audience to think, feel, imagine or respond.
23.	Connotation	The ideas associated with a word or image.
24.	Imagery	Language used to create an image in order to convey (show) a theme or idea.
25.	Sensory Detail: Gustatory image Auditory image Tactile image Olfactory image	<u>Imagery related to.....</u> taste sound touch smell

Week 4: (Units 1, 2, 3 + ATL unit 2)		
26.	Rhetoric	Language used by the poet to persuade the reader of a particular point of view.
27.	Perspective	A point of view.
28.	Logos	Using rationality and logic to persuade the audience to agree with your point of view.
29.	Pathos	An appeal to the audience's emotions, usually using emotive language.
30.	Ethos	Ethos or the ethical appeal, means to convince an audience of the author's credibility or character (how much the audience <u>trusts</u> the personal character of the author).
31.	Monologue	One person speaking for an extended period.
32.	Colloquial language	Ordinary everyday speech and language.
33.	Structure	The order and arrangement of ideas and events in a text.
34.	Symbolism	Where an object or image indirectly stands for something else (ideas/qualities/states of mind).
35.	Motif	A repeated line, image or symbol.
Week 5: Persuasive Devices / Techniques (Units 1, 2,3 + ATL unit 2)		
36.	Colloquial language	Ordinary everyday speech and language.
37.	Superlative	Adjective to imply the highest or lowest quality (e.g. greenest).
38.	Intensifier	Used to increase strength or intensify meaning.
39.	Opinion as Fact / Assertion	To present strong beliefs as if they are factual truths e.g. Obviously, hunting is cruel.
40.	Anecdote	A personal, short, real life, relevant story.
41.	Personification	An inanimate (<i>not alive</i>) object is given human qualities.
42.	Emotive language	The deliberate choice of words and phrases to evoke an emotional response to a subject.
43.	Alliteration: Fricatives - Sibilance - Plosives -	The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. Repetition of the 'f', 'v', 'z', 's' and 'th' sounds. Repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds (an acoustic characteristic of soft fricative consonants). Repetition of the 'b', 'p', 'd' and 't' sounds.
44.	Rhetorical question	A question designed to provoke thought rather than elicit (draw out) an answer.
Week 6: Persuasive Devices / Techniques (Units 1,2,3 + ATL unit 2)		
45.	Facts and Statistics	Facts are true things in the world that can be proved. Statistics are facts involving numbers.
46.	Opinion	Stating your own personal views on a topic.
47.	Repetition	Repeating a word or phrase for particular emphasis or effect.
48.	Exaggeration (Hyperbole)	Deliberate exaggeration used for emphasis or effect.
49.	Second Person	Using the personal pronoun 'you' to directly address the reader or listener.
50.	Tricolon / Triplets (pattern of 3)	Writing words, phrases, or even whole sentences in a pattern of 3 for effect.
51.	Flattery	Saying nice things about the reader to get them on your side.
52.	Modal Verbs	The use of words like 'could', 'should' and 'might' to make suggestions to the audience.

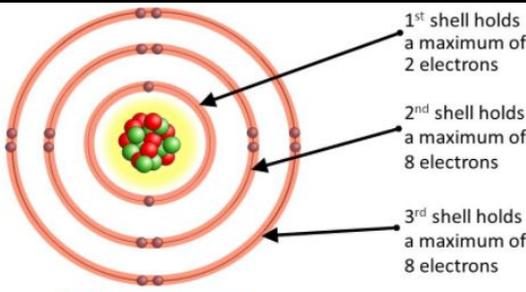
53.	Figurative Language	Uses words or expressions to convey a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.
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Science - Year 7 - Unit 4

Week 1 (Week 9 Unit 3)		
1	Light-emitting diode (LED)	
2	Function of an Light-emitting diode (LED)	As the light level decreases, the resistance decreases. Useful for turning street lights on at night, controlling shutter speed of a camera.
3	Bulb	
4	Resistor	
5	Function of a resistor	Used to control the flow of current to other components.
6	Voltmeter	
7	Ammeter	
8	Fuse	A safety device. If too much current flows through, the metal strip heats up and melts, causing a break in the circuit.
9	Power	Power is the rate at which energy is transferred.
10	Calculation for power	Power can be calculated using watts = amps x volts .
Week 2 (Week 3 Unit 3)		
11	Fertilisation	The process where the nucleus of a sperm cell joins with the nucleus of an egg cell.
12	Implantation	The process where an embryo attaches to the lining of the uterus.
13	Placenta	The organ where substances pass between the mother's and the fetus's blood. It acts as a barrier, stopping infections and harmful substances reaching the fetus.
14	Zygote	After fertilisation, the newly-formed zygote divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells called an embryo
15	Embryo	A ball of cells that forms when the fertilised egg divides.
16	Foetus	The name given to an unborn baby from eight weeks of development.
17	Umbilical cord	Connects the fetus to the mother via the placenta.
18	Amniotic fluid sac	Contains amniotic fluid. This acts as a shock absorber, to protect the fetus from bumps.
19	Contraceptive	A method used to prevent pregnancy.
20	Hormones	Secreted by glands and travel to their target organs in the body.
Week 3 (Week 2 Unit 1)		
21	Microscope	A piece of equipment that allows us to view small objects and cells.
22	Objective Lens	Lens that changes the magnification of the microscope, the higher the power the more magnification.

23	Coarse Focus	A dial that moves the object closer and farther away to the objective lens to put the image in focus.
24	Field of View	The area that can be seen when you look through the eyepiece.
25	Fine Focus	A dial that adjusts the focus in small amounts, used to 'fine-tune' the image or focus on different parts of the object or cell.
26	Light source	Lights up the object so it can be seen clearly through the microscope
27	Magnification	Size of image = Size of object x Magnification
28	Electron Microscope	Fires a beam of particles called electrons to view very small objects and has a magnification power of millions.

Week 4 (Week 5 Unit 2)

29	Electronic structure	A description of how the electrons are arranged. It can be shown as numbers or as a diagram.
30	Electron arrangement	 <p style="text-align: center;">This electron arrangement is written as 2,8,8.</p>
31	Word equation	Shows which chemicals reacted together and the new chemicals that were made in the reaction.
32	Symbol equation	Each of the reactants and products is shown as a formula. This formula shows how many atoms of each element are present.
33	Reactants	Chemicals that react together in a chemical reaction.
34	Products	New chemicals that are made in a chemical reaction.

Week 5 (Week 8 Unit 2)

35	Tension	Force that pulls or stretches.
36	Reaction	The support force provided by a solid surface like a floor.
37	Hooke's Law	The law that says that if you double the force on an object the extension will double.
38	Lubrication	A substance that reduces friction between surfaces when they rub together.
39	Water resistance	The force on an object moving through water that causes it to slow down (also known as drag).
40	Drag force	The force acting on an object moving through air or water that causes it to slow down.
41	Streamlined	Shaped to reduce resistance to motion from air or water.
42	Magnetic force	The force between two magnets, or a magnet and a magnetic material.
43	Electrostatic force	The force acting between two charged objects.
44	Field	A region where something feels a force (e.g. magnetic, gravitational and electrostatic fields).

Week 6 (Week 9 Unit 2)

45	Speed	The distance travelled by an object in a given time. The unit of speed is metres per second (m/s).
46	Velocity	Speed at which an object is moving in a particular direction.
47	Distance-time graph	A graph with distance on the y-axis and time on the x-axis. The gradient of a distance-time graph is equal to the speed.
48	Speed, Distance, Time Equation	$speed = \frac{\text{distance travelled}}{\text{time}} \quad v = \frac{s}{t}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed in metres per second (m/s) • Distance in metres (m) • Time in seconds (s)
49	giga- (G)	One hundred million (100,000,000)
50	mega- (M)	One hundred thousand (100,000)
51	kilo - (k)	One thousand (1000)

History - Year 7 - Unit 4

Week 1 (Week 4 Unit 3)		
1.	What proportion of England's population is thought to have died during the Black Death?	One third to one half
2.	In what year did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
3.	What swellings were usually the first symptom of the Black Death?	Buboes
4.	What variant of the plague was named after the swellings on a victims' bodies?	Bubonic plague
5.	What more lethal variant of the plague attacked the lungs of its victims?	Pneumonic plague
6.	The plague was probably spread by what insect, living on what animal?	Fleas living on black rats
7.	The plague was most commonly explained as a punishment from who?	God
8.	What theory suggested the plague was caused by a spreading cloud of 'bad air'?	Miasma
9.	Which country invaded England in 1350, seeing that it was suffering from the plague?	Scotland
10.	What religious sect whipped themselves in punishment for their sins to avoid the plague?	Flagellant
Week 2 (Week 5 Unit 3)		
11.	What 1351 law attempted to fix the maximum wage for peasants at pre-Black Death levels?	Statute of Labourer
12.	What effect did the plague have on land and house prices in England?	Made them much cheaper
13.	What new class of commoners who farmed their own land arose in late medieval England?	Yeomen
14.	What 1363 law established the clothing different ranks in society could wear?	Sumptuary Laws
15.	Which powerful nobleman ruled on behalf of his nephew, Richard II, at this time?	John of Gaunt
16.	What flat rate tax paid by all adults helped to spark the Peasants' Revolt?	Poll tax
17.	In what two counties did the Peasants' Revolt begin?	Essex and Kent
18.	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Watt Tyler
19.	What leading member of the church, named Simon Sudbury, did the peasants execute?	Archbishop of Canterbury
20.	How many participants in the Peasants' Revolt did Richard II execute in retaliation?	200

Week 3 (Week 6 Unit 3)		
21.	What did Henry V learn to do, which greatly aided royal administration?	Read and write in English
22.	What conflict between England and France was being fought during Henry V's reign?	Hundred Years War
23.	What was happening in France during Henry V's reign, which gave him the opportunity to invade?	Civil war
24.	In what year did Henry V invade France?	1415
25.	What disease were Henry V's men suffering from following the siege of Harfleur?	Dysentery
26.	What was the name of Henry V's greatest battlefield victory against France?	Agincourt
27.	How many French soldiers did the English face at this battle?	12 000
28.	What did the English make out of sharpened wooden stakes, to defend against French cavalry charges?	Palings
29.	Which part of the English army fired on the French army once they were trapped?	Longbowmen
30.	What did the Treaty of Troyes say would happen when King Charles VI of France died?	Henry V would become King of France
Week 4 (Week 7 Unit 3)		
31.	Henry VI was the first medieval king not to do what?	Lead his army on the battlefield
32.	What happened to Henry VI in 1453, which made him incapable of ruling his country?	He went mad
33.	Which nobleman ruled England on Henry VI's behalf?	Richard, Duke of York
34.	Which side came to be represented by a red rose during the Wars of the Roses?	Lancastrian
35.	Which side came to be represented by a white rose during the Wars of the Roses?	Yorkist
36.	Who led the supporters of King Henry VI during the early stages of the Wars of the Roses?	Queen Margaret (of Anjou)
37.	What setback occurred following the Queen's victory at Wakefield in December 1460?	Refused entry to London
38.	Who was crowned king of England in 1461?	Edward IV
39.	What brutal battle confirmed the new King's rule in 1461?	Battle of Towton
40.	What record does the Battle of Towton hold?	England's bloodiest ever battle
Week 5 (Week 8 Unit 3)		
41.	Which powerful nobleman secured support of Edward IV's reign?	Earl of Warwick
42.	What was this powerful nobleman's nickname?	The Kingmaker
43.	Who did Edward IV marry in 1464?	Elizabeth Woodville
44.	Why was Edward IV's marriage controversial?	His wife was a commoner

45.	How did Edward IV die?	Caught a cold whilst fishing
46.	Who was next in line to the throne following the death of Edward IV?	Edward V, his son
47.	Who seized the throne following the death of Edward IV?	Richard III
48.	Where were Edward IV's two sons imprisoned?	Tower of London
49.	Who wrote a play about these events in 1592?	William Shakespeare
50.	What was found in the building of the prince's imprisonment by labourers in 1674?	The skeletons of two children
Week 6 (Week 9 Unit 3)		
51.	Who did Henry Tudor's grandfather, Owen Tudor, married?	Henry V's widow
52.	What 'House' did Henry Tudor belong to during the Wars of the Roses?	House of Lancaster
53.	Who was Henry Tudor's mother?	Margaret Beaufort
54.	What English king was Henry Tudor's mother descended from?	Edward III
55.	In what year did Henry Tudor invade England to claim the throne?	1485
56.	Who knocked Richard III off his horse during his cavalry charge?	A French pikeman
57.	Who intervened to tip the balance of the battle in Henry Tudor's favour?	Lord Stanley
58.	Who did Henry VII marry having become king?	Elizabeth of York
59.	What symbols was developed to represent the new ruling dynasty of England?	Tudor Rose
60.	In what city was Richard III found buried beneath a car park in 2012?	Leicester

French - Year 7 - Unit 4

Week 1 (Week 3 Unit 2) Qu'est-ce que tu manges?		What do you eat?
1	J'habite au bord de la mer à Weymouth, c'est une petite ville en Angleterre.	I live at the seaside in Weymouth, it's a small town in England.
2	Ma maison est grande et il y a une piscine.	My house is big and there is a swimming pool.
3	Mes grands-parents habitent dans un grand	My grandparents live in a big
4	appartement au centre-ville mais il n'y a pas de jardin.	flat in the town centre but there is no garden.
5	Mon endroit préféré est la campagne parce que J'aime la nature.	My favourite place is the countryside because I like nature.
Week 2 (Week 4 Unit 2) Quel temps fait-il?		What's the weather?
6	Aujourd'hui à Nice il y a du soleil mais il y a aussi du vent.	Today in Nice it is sunny but it is also windy.
7	A Paris il fait chaud et il y a du brouillard.	In Paris it is cold and foggy.
8	Quand il fait chaud je vais à la plage avec mes amis. C'est super !	When it is hot I go to the beach with my friends. It's super!
9	Quand il fait froid je fais mes devoirs et je regarde la télévision.	When it is cold, I do my homework and I watch TV.
10	J'aime beaucoup l'hiver et surtout la neige!	I really like winter and especially snow!
Week 3 (Week 7 Unit 2) Quels sont tes qualités?		What are your qualities?
11	Bonjour ! Je m'appelle Suraya et je pense que je suis sympa et	Hello! My name is Suraya and I think that I am friendly and
12	aussi assez intelligente car je suis travailleuse.	also quite intelligent as I am hardworking.
13	Être intelligent, c'est important pour moi.	To be intelligent, is important for me.
14	Mon ami Nicolas est vraiment gentil et charmant.	My friend Nicolas is really nice and charming.
15	J'aime assez la musique pop mais Nicolas préfère la musique classique.	I quite like pop music but Nicolas prefers classical music.
Week 4 (Week 8 Unit 2) Et les autres?		And others?
16	Mon frère s'appelle Justin. Il a les cheveux noirs et courts.	My brother is called Justin. He has short black hair.
17	Il a les yeux bleus et il est assez grand.	He has blue eyes and he is quite tall.
18	Ma soeur s'appelle Mia. Elle a les cheveux longs, blonds et frisés.	My sister is called Mia. She has long, blond curly hair.
19	Mon frère est intelligent, mais il n'est pas modeste.	My brother is intelligent but he isn't modest.
20	Ma soeur adore les animaux et elle voudrait avoir un cheval et un chien.	My sister loves animals and she would like to have a horse and a dog.
Week 5 (Week 1 Unit 3) Décris ton collège		Describe your school
21	Mon collège s'appelle AAP.	My school is called AAP.
22	C'est un collège pour les étudiants de onze à seize ans.	It is a mixed school for students from eleven to sixteen.

23	On étudie neuf matières y compris	We study nine subjects including
24	l'anglais, le français, la musique, les maths et les sciences.	English, French, music, maths and science.
25	Je n'aime pas la géographie mais j'aime assez l'histoire.	I don't like geography but I quite like history.
26	Je pense que les maths, c'est vraiment intéressant!	I think that Maths is really interesting!
Week 6 (Week 3 Unit 3) - Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire pendant la pause-déjeuner? What do you like to do at lunchtime?		
27	Normalement, j'aime aller à la cantine pour manger.	Normally, I like to go to the canteen to eat.
28	D'habitude, Je mange du poisson avec des frites	Usually, I eat fish with chips
29	et des légumes. C'est délicieux.	and vegetables. It is delicious.
30	Je suis végétarien, donc	I am vegetarian, so
31	je ne mange jamais de viande.	I never eat any meat.
32	Cependant, j'adore manger les sucreries.	However, I love to eat sweet things.

Geography - Year 7 - Unit 4

Week 1 (Week 1 Unit 1)		
1	Physical Geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features
2	Human Geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
3	Map	A diagrammatic representation of an area of land.
4	Ordnance Survey	The national mapping agency of the UK.
5	Map Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance in real life.
6	Grid square	Ordnance survey maps are made up of squares of blue lines, each representing 1 square kilometer.
7	Four figure grid reference	Shows a place on a map to the nearest square kilometer.
8	Six figure grid references	Shows the place on a map to the nearest 100 square meters.
9	Map symbol	Using a symbol to represent something on a map.
10	Map Key	Shows the meaning of map symbols.
Week 2 (Week 2 Unit 1)		
11	Sketch map	A hand drawn map of a place.
12	Direction	The way something is facing.
13	Compass	A piece of equipment used to find out the direction.
14	Contour	Brown lines on a map joining places of equal height.
15	Spot Height	The height of the land shown at a specific point on a map.
16	Layer Shading	Using colours to shade areas of land at different heights.
17	Cross Section	The side view of a physical feature.
	Atlas	A map of a large area.
19	Lines of Latitude	Lines on an atlas that run from East to West.
20	Lines of Longitude	Lines on an atlas that run North to South
Week 3 (Week 3 Unit 1)		
21	Field Sketch	A geographical sketch that can be used to show evidence.
22	Aerial photos	Photos taken from above.
23	Oblique photos	Photos taken facing down but at an angle.
24	Vertical photos	Photos taken straight down.
25	Command words	Words that tell you how to answer a question.
26	Describe	Give an account of the main features.

27	Explain	Give reasons why something happens.
28	Assess	Make an informed judgement, for example put things in order of importance.
29	Calculate	Work out the value of something.
30	Complete	Finish a task by adding given information.
Week 4 (Week 1 Unit 2)		
31	Crust	The solid upper layer of the earth's structure.
32	Mantle	The semi molten layer of the earth underneath the crust. The thickest layer.
33	Inner core	The solid layer at the center of the earth, made of iron and nickel.
34	Outer core	The liquid layer below the mantle, made of iron and nickel.
35	Convection currents	Heat rising through the earth's mantle, causes tectonic plates to move.
36	Tectonic plate	Large pieces of the earth's crust.
37	Oceanic crust	Heavier, thinner crust, made of basalt, can be made and destroyed.
38	Continental plate	Lighter, thicker crust, made of granite. The oldest type of crust.
39	Plate margin	Where 2 tectonic plates meet.
40	Destructive plate margin	Where oceanic and continental plates move towards each other and the oceanic plate is forced under the continental plate.
Week 5 (Week 2 Unit 2)		
41	Subduction zone	The area where an oceanic plate is forced underneath a continental plate.
42	Collisional plate margin	Where continental plates move towards each other. Fold mountains are formed.
43	Constructive plate margin	Oceanic plates move apart. Shield volcanoes form.
44	Conservative plate margin	Plates slide past each other causing earthquakes.
45	Composite volcano	Steep sided volcanoes made of ash and lava.
46	Shield volcano	Large shallow sided volcanoes made of runny lava.
47	Fold mountains	Mountains found at convergent/collisional plate boundaries.
48	Earthquakes	The shaking of the ground caused by movements in the earth's crust.
49	Focus	The point underground where the earthquake starts.
50	Epicentre	The point directly above the focus where the earthquake is strongest.
Week 6 (Week 3 Unit 2)		
51	Seismic wave	Vibrations given out by the earthquake.
52	Tsunami	A large wave caused by an earthquake.
53	Richter scale	Measures the size of an earthquake on a scale from 1-9.

54	Mercalli scale	Measures the scale of destruction on a scale from 1-12.
55	Primary effects	Effects caused directly by the earthquake.
56	Secondary effects	Effects caused by the primary effects.
57	Immediate responses	How people react straight after a hazard event.
58	Long-term responses	How people return their lives to normal after a hazard event.
59	Monitoring	Studying potential hazards in order to predict their occurrence and likely effects.
60	The three P's	Prediction, preparation and protection.