Atlantic Academy Portland
an Aspirations Academy

KNOWLEDGE MAP

& HOMEWORK JOURNAL

Year 7



KNOW MORE
Learn it.



REMEMBER MORE
Retrieve it.



CHECK MORE
Check it.



CONNECT MORE
Use it.

This booklet contains your Knowledge Maps for each subject.
Use them to learn the most important knowledge
from your lessons each week.

Use the homework routines inside this booklet
to complete your homework in your homework/practice book.

Name: _____

Tutor Group: _____

Tutor: _____

KNOW MORE.
REMEMBER MORE.
BE MORE.



Good homework habits today
create strong learners for tomorrow.

HOW TO USE YOUR KNOWLEDGE MAPS

YOUR HOMEWORK ROUTINE

1 KNOW MORE
5 MINUTES

- Read the relevant Knowledge Map section.
- Focus on the Five Big Ideas.
- Read the key vocabulary.
- Look at the visual / diagram.
- Make sure you understand it.

2 REMEMBER MORE
10 MINUTES

- **CLOSE** your Knowledge Map.
- Write down everything you can remember about the Five Big Ideas.
- Use the five icons as prompts.
- Do not look at the Knowledge Map.
- This is called "blurting".

3 CHECK MORE
5 MINUTES

- **OPEN** your Knowledge Map.
- Use a **PURPLE PEN** to check your recall.
- Correct anything inaccurate.
- Add any missing information.
- Underline key vocabulary.
- Write 3 facts you need to remember next time.

4 CONNECT MORE
10 MINUTES

- Answer the week's Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences.
- Use what you have learned.
- Make connections between ideas.
- Use key vocabulary.

5 EXPLORE MORE
5 MINUTES
(Optional)

- Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.
- Write one new fact.
- Why did you find it interesting?

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- Complete homework in your homework/practice book.
- Take pride in your presentation.
- Do your best every week.

DON'T COPY IT.
LEARN IT.
RETRIEVE IT.
CHECK IT.
CORRECT IT.
USE IT.

Good homework habits today create strong learners for tomorrow.

Atlantic Academy Portland
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ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE MAP

Year 7 | Autumn 1

Driving question: Who am I, and where do I come from?
How do we communicate our identity?

WEEK 1 How Texts Create Meaning

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Texts are built using structure and order.
2. Exposition gives background information.
3. Texts belong to different genres.
4. Generic patterns appear in each genre.
5. Context helps us understand meaning.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

- **Structure/Construct**: the order and arrangement of ideas and events in a text.
- **Exposition**: a device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters.
- **Genre**: a type, style or category.
- **Generic Patterns**: recognisable or accepted features of a particular genre.
- **Context**: background information.
- **Meaning**: what is meant or interpreted by a word, text, concept or action.

REMEMBER THIS

Writers make choices about structure, genre and context to help their audience understand and make meaning.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
analyse how a text is constructed and how context and genre help create meaning.

WEEK 2 Writing About Lives

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. We can feel nostalgia for the past.
2. Biographies share facts and personal stories.
3. Lives are told in chronological order.
4. Sentences have different purposes.
5. Writers choose sentence types for effect.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

- **Nostalgia**: a longing for something past.
- **Biography**: a non-fiction account of someone's life, written by someone else, that includes factual details and personal stories in chronological order.
- **Imperative**: a sentence that gives a command.
- **Interrogative**: a sentence that asks a question.
- **Declarative**: a sentence that declares a fact or opinion.
- **Exclamatory**: a sentence that expresses strong feelings by making an exclamation.

REMEMBER THIS

Different sentence types help us to inform, question, command or express strong feelings.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
identify different sentence types and explain how biographies tell the story of someone's life.

WEEK 3 Character and Perspective

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. A monologue is one person speaking.
2. Perspective is the point of view.
3. We infer meaning by reading between the lines.
4. The protagonist is the main character.
5. Mood and foreshadowing create atmosphere.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

- **Monologue**: one person speaking for an extended period.
- **Perspective**: a point of view.
- **Infer / inference**: a guess or opinion based on the information you have (reading between the lines).
- **Protagonist**: the leading character in a story, play or film.
- **Mood**: the feeling or atmosphere in a text.
- **Foreshadowing**: a device by which an author hints what is to come.

REMEMBER THIS

Writers use point of view, mood and clues to help us understand characters and what might happen.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
make inferences about characters and explain how writers create mood and hint at what will happen.

WEEK 4 Identity and Characterisation

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Writers show character through actions and choices.
2. Autobiography is telling your own life story.
3. Theme is the big idea or message.
4. Words have denotations and connotations.
5. Prepositions add detail about place and time.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

- **Characterisation**: how the writer shows the character's personality through thoughts, speech, actions or appearance.
- **Autobiography**: the life story of a person, written by that person themselves.
- **Theme**: the moral, lesson or message – the 'big idea'.
- **Denotation**: the literal meaning (dictionary definition) of a word.
- **Connotation**: ideas associated with a word or image.
- **Preposition**: gives information about where or when something happens.

REMEMBER THIS

The choices a writer makes about language help us understand identity and the big ideas in a text.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
analyse how writers develop character and explore theme using language choices.

WEEK 5 Heritage, Stories and Sound

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Heritage is passed down through generations.
2. Frame narratives contain a story within a story.
3. Alliteration repeats consonant sounds.
4. Sibilance and fricatives create soft sounds.
5. Plosives create strong, sharp sounds.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

- **Heritage**: anything of cultural or historical value inherited from past generations and preserved for future generations.
- **Frame Narrative**: a story set within a story.
- **Alliteration**: repetition of consonant sounds.
- **Fricatives**: repetition of the 'f', 'v', 'z', 's' and 'th' sounds.
- **Sibilance**: repetition of the 's', 'sh' and 'ch' sounds.
- **Plosives**: repetition of the 'b', 'p', 'd' and 't' sounds.

REMEMBER THIS

Writers use stories and sound devices to engage the reader and bring their writing to life.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
identify sound devices and explain how stories connect us to our heritage and experiences.

WEEK 6 Language and Persuasion

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Rhetoric is used to persuade an audience.
2. Rhetorical questions provoke thought.
3. Ideology represents a set of beliefs.
4. Logos, pathos and ethos persuade in different ways.
5. Writers use appeals to influence attitudes.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

- **Rhetoric**: language used to persuade the reader of a particular point of view.
- **Rhetorical Question**: a question designed to provoke thought rather than elicit an answer.
- **Ideology**: a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or individual.
- **Logos**: using rationality and logic to persuade.
- **Pathos**: an appeal to the audience's emotions.
- **Ethos**: the ethical appeal; convincing through credibility or character.

REMEMBER THIS

Writers use language and persuasive techniques to influence how we think, feel and act.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
explain how writers use persuasive techniques to influence the audience and communicate their ideas.

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in English.

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ENGLISH HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Autumn 1 | Week 1

DRIVING QUESTION

Who am I, and where do I come from?
How do we communicate our identity?

WEEK 1 How Texts Create Meaning

Learning Question:
How do writers use structure and context to create meaning?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the Week 1 Knowledge Card (blue).
Focus on the five Big Ideas and the vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close your Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember about the five Big Ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.

Structure & order | Exposition | Genre & patterns | Context | Meaning

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open your Knowledge Map.
Correct using PURPLE PEN.
Add any missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.
How do writers use structure and context to create meaning?

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find an example of a story, article, film or TV show.
Identify how the writer uses structure, exposition or context.
Write:

- One example.
- Why it helps create meaning.

BRAIN TIP

Great writers plan their structure carefully to guide the reader.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What does exposition introduce?
2. What is another word for the order of events?
3. What are generic patterns in a genre?
4. Why is context important?
5. What does meaning mean?

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ENGLISH HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Autumn 1 | Week 2

DRIVING QUESTION
Who am I, and where do I come from?
How do we communicate our identity?

WEEK 2 Writing About Lives

Learning Question:
How do writers use stories and language to explore people's lives?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the Week 2 Knowledge Card (green).
Focus on the five Big Ideas and the vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close your Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember about the five Big Ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.

Nostalgia | Biography | Chronological order | Sentence purposes | Writer's choices

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open your Knowledge Map.
Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**
Add any missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

How do writers use stories and language to explore people's lives?

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find a biography or autobiography (book, article or video).
Choose one interesting fact about the person.
Write:

- The fact.
- Why it made you want to know more.

BRAIN TIP
Different sentence types help us inform, question, command or express feelings.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is nostalgia?
2. What does chronological order mean?
3. What is an imperative sentence?
4. What is an interrogative sentence?
5. What is a biography?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

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RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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ENGLISH HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Autumn 1 | Week 3

DRIVING QUESTION
Who am I, and where do I come from?
How do we communicate our identity?

WEEK 3 Character and Perspective

Learning Question:
How do writers help us understand characters?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the Week 3 Knowledge Card (orange).

Focus on the five Big Ideas and the vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close your Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember about the five Big Ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.

Perspective | Protagonist | Mood | Foreshadowing | Inference

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open your Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN**.

Add any missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

How do writers help us understand characters?

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one monologue in a play, film or book.
Identify how the writer shows the character's perspective.
Write:

- The example.
- How it helps us understand the character.

BRAIN TIP
Writers use clues to show how characters think, feel and act.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is perspective?
2. Who is the protagonist?
3. What is mood?
4. What does foreshadowing do?
5. What is an inference?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
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ENGLISH HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Autumn 1 | Week 4

DRIVING QUESTION
Who am I, and where do I come from?
How do we communicate our identity?

WEEK 4 Identity and Characterisation

Learning Question:
How do writers explore identity through characters and themes?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the Week 4 Knowledge Card (purple).

Focus on the five Big Ideas and the vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close your Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember about the five Big Ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.

Characterisation | Autobiography | Theme | Denotation & connotations | Prepositions

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open your Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN**.

Add any missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

How do writers explore identity through characters and themes?

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find an autobiography (or extract) by someone you find interesting.
Identify one key theme in their life story.
Write:

- The theme.
- Why it is important.

BRAIN TIP
Themes are the big ideas that a writer wants us to think about.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is characterisation?
2. What is an autobiography?
3. What is the theme of a text?
4. What is the difference between denotation and connotation?
5. What does a preposition do?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
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ENGLISH HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Autumn 1 | Week 5

DRIVING QUESTION
Who am I, and where do I come from? How do we communicate our identity?

WEEK 5 Heritage, Stories and Sound

Learning Question:
How do writers celebrate heritage, tell stories and use sound?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the Week 5 Knowledge Card (red).

Focus on the five Big Ideas and the vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close your Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember about the five Big Ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.


Heritage


Frame narratives


Sound patterns


Soft sounds


Strong sounds

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open your Knowledge Map.

Correct using PURPLE PEN.

Add any missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

How do writers celebrate heritage, tell stories and use sound?

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one example of alliteration or another sound device in a poem, song or advert.

Write:

- The example.
- How it affects the reader.

BRAIN TIP
Listen carefully to how writers use sound – it can make their words memorable.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What does heritage mean?
2. What is a frame narrative?
3. What is alliteration?
4. What are fricatives sounds?
5. What are plosive sounds?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in English.

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ENGLISH HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Autumn 1 | Week 6

DRIVING QUESTION
Who am I, and where do I come from?
How do we communicate our identity?

WEEK 6 Language and Persuasion

Learning Question:
How do writers use language to persuade and influence our thinking?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the Week 6 Knowledge Card (teal).
Focus on the five Big Ideas and the vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close your Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember about the five Big Ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.

Rhetoric | Rhetorical questions | Logos | Pathos | Ethos

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open your Knowledge Map.
Correct using **PURPLE PEN**.
Add any missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.
How do writers use language to persuade and influence our thinking?

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find a persuasive text (advert, speech, article or social media post).
Identify which of the three appeals (logos, pathos or ethos) it uses.
Write:

- The example.
- Which appeal it uses and how you know.

BRAIN TIP
Persuasive writers choose their words carefully to make us think or feel.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is rhetoric?
2. What is a rhetorical question?
3. What is the difference between logos and pathos?
4. What is ideology?
5. What is ethos?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in English.

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KNOWLEDGE MAP HOMEWORK

WEEK 7 – RETRIEVE & REVIEW

Year Unit

KNOW MORE Learn the knowledge | REMEMBER MORE Recall the key ideas | CHECK MORE Make links and think deeper | CONNECT MORE Make links and think deeper

This is your end of unit homework. It helps you bring together everything you have learnt over the last six weeks. **You will complete the tasks outlined here for EACH of your Knowledge Map homeworks on that subject's relevant homework day.**

You will need your **KNOWLEDGE MAP** for this homework.

1 RETRIEVE MORE – 10 minutes



Close your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
In your **homework exercise book**, write down everything you can remember from Weeks 1 to 6. Organise your ideas under **Week 1, Week 2, Week 3...**
Do not look at your Knowledge Map yet.

TOP TIP
This is called **blurting**.
Write all your ideas, key facts and vocabulary.
Use bullet points, diagrams or sentences.

2 CHECK MORE – 5 minutes



Open your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Use a PURPLE PEN to check your work.
Add any important knowledge you missed.
Correct anything that is inaccurate and underline key vocabulary.

TOP TIP
Your purple pen shows you are checking, correcting and improving your memory.
Gaps are normal – that is how we learn!

3 TARGET MORE – 5 minutes



Look across all six weeks on your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Choose the **two weeks** you remembered least well.
From each of those weeks, write down three facts or ideas that you particularly need to remember.

TOP TIP
Focus on the knowledge you found hardest to recall. This is the most powerful way to improve your memory.

4 CONNECT MORE – 5 minutes



Look at the DRIVING QUESTION at the top of your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Without copying, write a paragraph (6–8 full sentences:) answering the question using knowledge from at least three different weeks.
Make clear links between your ideas.

TOP TIP
This helps you put your knowledge together and think more deeply across the whole unit.

5 TEST MORE – 5 minutes



Create five retrieval questions that could test someone else's knowledge of this unit. Write the answers underneath.
Cover the answers and test yourself.

TOP TIP
Retrieval practice is one of the best ways to strengthen your memory.

HOW TO USE THIS WEEK

Week 7 is the same for every subject.

It is designed to help you:

- retrieve knowledge from memory
- identify your knowledge gaps
- strengthen weak areas
- connect ideas across the unit
- build confidence for assessments

Good revision isn't about reading more. It's about remembering more.

Keep retrieving!

BRAIN TIP – BLURTING

Writing everything you can remember before checking your Knowledge Map is called blurting.
It helps you identify the gaps in your knowledge so you know what to revise next and remember for longer.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – YOUR REVISION TARGET

In your homework exercise book, answer these revision reflections:

1. The part of this unit I know best is...
2. The part I need to revisit is...
3. Three things I will make sure I remember are...

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember and the more confident you will become in your learning.

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GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE MAP

Year 7 | Unit 1 | Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

DRIVING QUESTION:
How does geography help us understand the world around us?

WEEK 1 — Introducing Geography

Learning Question: What is geography and how do we describe places and areas?

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Geography is the study of place, people, politics and the environment.
2. Places can be divided into islands, counties, countries and regions.
3. The world has physical features and human features that shape it.
4. Maps are diagrams that show areas of land or sea.
5. Ordnance Survey maps use a grid square system.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

Geography – The study of place, people, politics and the environment.
Physical Geography – The branch dealing with natural features.
Human Geography – The branch dealing with how humans affect or are influenced by the earth.
Island – A piece of land surrounded by water.
County – A territorial division of a country, e.g. Dorset.
Country – A nation with its own government, occupying a territory.
Region – An area with definable characteristics, not always fixed boundaries.
Map – A diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea.
Ordnance Survey – The national mapping agency of the UK.
Grid square – Squares of blue lines on maps, each 1 sq km.



REMEMBER THIS
Geography helps us make sense of the world and the places we live in.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
Define key geographical terms and explain how places are described on a map.

WEEK 2 — Maps and Grid References

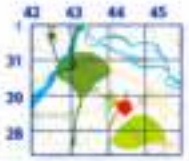
Learning Question: How do we read maps and find places accurately?

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Map symbols and keys help us understand maps.
2. Grid references help us locate places accurately.
3. Four-figure grid references locate places to the nearest square kilometre.
4. Six-figure grid references locate places to the nearest 100 square metres.
5. Scale and distance help us measure and compare places.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

Map symbol – Using a symbol to represent something on a map.
Map Key – Shows the meaning of map symbols.
4 figure grid reference – Finds a place to the nearest 1 sq km. (Method: Along the corridor, up the stairs.)
6 figure grid reference – Finds a place to the nearest 100 sq m.
Scale – The ratio of a distance on a map to the real distance.
Distance – The length of space between two points.
Continent – A large land mass. There are seven.
Ocean – A very large expanse of sea.
Atlas – A book of maps or charts.



REMEMBER THIS
Map symbols, grid references, scale and distance measure accurately.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
Use map symbols, keys and coordinates to locate places on a map accurately.

WEEK 3 — Direction and Aerial Views

Learning Question: How do we use direction and aerial views of places?

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Direction helps us describe which way something is facing.
2. Compass helps us find the four main directions.
3. Latitude lines run east to west, longitude lines run north to south.
4. Aerial photographs show views of the land from above.
5. Different aerial views and images show places in different ways.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

Direction – The way something is facing, NESW.
Compass – Equipment used to find direction.
Latitude – Lines that run east to west, e.g. the Equator.
Longitude – Lines that run north to south, e.g. the Prime Meridian.
Aerial photography – Photos taken from above using aircraft.
Satellite image – Photos of the Earth taken from space.
Vertical photo – View looking straight down.
Oblique photo – View looking down at an angle.
Drone – Unmanned aircraft used to take aerial photos.
Urban – Towns, cities and built up areas.
Rural – The countryside.







REMEMBER THIS
Aerial views and direction help us see and describe places from different perspectives.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
Use direction, compass points and aerial views to describe and understand places.

WEEK 4 — The World and Thematic Maps

Learning Question: How do maps show information about our world?

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Africa has 54 countries.
2. Choropleth maps show data using colours, shading or patterns.
3. Topographic maps show the shape and height of the land.
4. There are seven continents in the world.
5. There are five oceans in the world.



VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW

Choropleth map – Thematic map using colours or patterns.
Topographic map – Map that shows shape and elevation.
Physical Geography – The branch dealing with natural features.
Human Geography – The branch dealing with how humans affect or are influenced by the earth.
Country – A nation with its own government.
Continent – One of the seven large land masses of the Earth.
Ocean – One of the five very large areas of sea.



REMEMBER THIS
Maps can show facts about places, people and the natural world.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
Identify continents, oceans and explain how different maps show information.

WEEK 5 — Recap: Key Terms

Learning Question: Can I recall the key terms from this unit so far?

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Geography studies place, people, politics and the environment.
2. Physical and Human Geography look at different features.
3. Key place terms describe areas from local to global.
4. Maps and tools help us explore and understand places.
5. These terms help us communicate like geographers.

KEY TERMS REVIEW

Geography, Physical Geography, Human Geography, Island, County, Country, Region, Map, Ordnance Survey, Grid square, Map symbol, Map Key, 4-figure grid reference, 6-figure grid reference, Scale, Distance, Continent, Ocean, Atlas, Direction, Compass, Latitude, Longitude, Aerial photography, Satellite image, Vertical photo, Oblique photo, Drone, Urban, Rural.



REMEMBER THIS
Using key terms correctly helps us communicate like geographers.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
Recall and use the key terms we have learnt in this half term.

WEEK 6 — Maps and Grid Reference Recap

Learning Question: Can I use map skills confidently?

FIVE BIG IDEAS

1. Map symbols and keys explain what features mean.
2. Grid references help us locate places precisely.
3. Scale shows how map distances relate to real distances.
4. Distance is measured between two points.
5. Direction helps us describe where places are.

REVISION OF KEY TERMS

Map symbol, Map Key, 4-figure grid reference, 6-figure grid reference, Scale, Distance, Continent, Ocean, Atlas, Direction, Compass, NESW.



REMEMBER THIS
Strong map skills help us explore the world with confidence.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
Use map symbols, grid references, scale and direction accurately.

HOW DO I USE THIS KNOWLEDGE MAP?

KNOW MORE
Read the weekly card carefully. Build your knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas and vocabulary.

REMEMBER MORE
Close your knowledge map. Write everything you can remember about the five big ideas. Use the icons as prompts.

CHECK MORE
Open your map. Check and correct using a purple pen. Add anything you missed. Underline key vocabulary. Write three facts.

CONNECT MORE
Answer the learning question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book. Show what you understand.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in Geography.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING

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GEOGRAPHY HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Unit 1 | Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

DRIVING QUESTION:
How does geography help us understand the world around us?

WEEK 1 Introducing Geography

Learning Question:
What is geography and how do we describe places and areas?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the coloured Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.

Geography | Physical Geography | Human Geography | Island | Map

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.

Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Geography helps us make sense of the world and the places we live in.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is geography?
2. Give an example of a physical feature.
3. How does human geography affect the earth?
4. What is an island?
5. What does a map show?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in Geography.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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GEOGRAPHY HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Unit 1 | Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

DRIVING QUESTION:
How does geography help us understand the world around us?

WEEK 2 Maps and Grid References

Learning Question:
How do we read maps and find places accurately?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the coloured Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.

- Map symbols and keys
- Grid references
- Scale
- Distance
- Atlas and the world

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.
Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP
Maps use symbols, grids and scales to help us find and compare places.

★ REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is a map symbol?
2. What is a 4 figure grid reference?
3. What is a scale?
4. What is a continent?
5. What is an atlas?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

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GEOGRAPHY HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Unit 1 | Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

DRIVING QUESTION:
How does geography help us understand the world around us?

WEEK 3 Direction and Aerial Views

Learning Question:
How do we use direction and aerial views of places?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the coloured Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.



Compass


Latitude & Longitude


Aerial photography


Satellite images


Urban and rural

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.

Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Use direction and aerial views to visualise and describe places more accurately.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What does NESW stand for?
2. What is the Equator?
3. What is an aerial photograph?
4. What is the difference between vertical and oblique photos?
5. What is a drone?

KNOW MORE Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in Geography.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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GEOGRAPHY HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Unit 1 | Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

DRIVING QUESTION:
How does geography help us understand the world around us?

WEEK 4 The World and Thematic Maps

Learning Question:
How do maps show information about our world?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the coloured Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.

Africa (54 countries)	Choropleth map	Topographic map	Continents (7)	Oceans (5)

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.

Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Thematic maps help us compare places and spot patterns around the world.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. How many countries are in Africa?
2. What is a choropleth map?
3. What does a topographic map show?
4. Name three of the world's seven continents.
5. Name three of the world's five oceans.

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in Geography.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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GEOGRAPHY HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Unit 1 | Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

DRIVING QUESTION:
How does geography help us understand the world around us?

WEEK 5 Recap: Key Terms

Learning Question:
Can I recall the key terms from this unit so far?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the coloured Knowledge Card.
Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.

- Geography
- Physical & Human Geography
- Place terms
- Maps & tools
- Geographer's vocabulary

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.
Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**
Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.
Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP
Reviewing key terms helps you remember and use them confidently.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is physical geography?
2. How many countries are in Africa?
3. What is a topographic map?
4. Name the world's 7 continents.
5. Name the world's 5 oceans.

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in Geography.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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GEOGRAPHY HOMEWORK

Year 7 | Unit 1 | Without Geography, You Are Nowhere!

DRIVING QUESTION:
How does geography help us understand the world around us?

WEEK 6 Maps and Grid Reference Recap

Learning Question:
Can I use map skills confidently?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the coloured Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.

Use the icons below as prompts.



Map symbols and keys



Grid references



Scale



Distance



Direction

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.

Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.

Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Using maps, grids and scales helps you find, measure and compare places.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

1. What is a map symbol?
2. What is a 4 figure grid reference?
3. What is a 6 figure grid reference?
4. What does scale mean?
5. What is north, east, south and west?

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in Geography.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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KNOWLEDGE MAP HOMEWORK

WEEK 7 – RETRIEVE & REVIEW

Year Unit

KNOW MORE Learn the knowledge | REMEMBER MORE Recall the key ideas | CHECK MORE Make links and think deeper | CONNECT MORE Make links and think deeper

This is your end of unit homework. It helps you bring together everything you have learnt over the last six weeks. **You will complete the tasks outlined here for EACH of your Knowledge Map homeworks on that subject's relevant homework day.**

You will need your **KNOWLEDGE MAP** for this homework.

1 RETRIEVE MORE – 10 minutes



Close your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
In your **homework exercise book**, write down everything you can remember from Weeks 1 to 6. Organise your ideas under **Week 1, Week 2, Week 3...**
Do not look at your Knowledge Map yet.

TOP TIP
This is called **blurting**.
Write all your ideas, key facts and vocabulary.
Use bullet points, diagrams or sentences.

2 CHECK MORE – 5 minutes



Open your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Use a PURPLE PEN to check your work.
Add any important knowledge you missed.
Correct anything that is inaccurate and underline key vocabulary.

TOP TIP
Your purple pen shows you are checking, correcting and improving your memory.
Gaps are normal – that is how we learn!

3 TARGET MORE – 5 minutes



Look across all six weeks on your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Choose the **two weeks** you remembered least well.
From each of those weeks, write down three facts or ideas that you particularly need to remember.

TOP TIP
Focus on the knowledge you found hardest to recall. This is the most powerful way to improve your memory.

4 CONNECT MORE – 5 minutes



Look at the DRIVING QUESTION at the top of your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Without copying, write a paragraph (6–8 full sentences:) answering the question using knowledge from at least three different weeks.
Make clear links between your ideas.

TOP TIP
This helps you put your knowledge together and think more deeply across the whole unit.

5 TEST MORE – 5 minutes



Create five retrieval questions that could test someone else's knowledge of this unit. Write the answers underneath.
Cover the answers and test yourself.

TOP TIP
Retrieval practice is one of the best ways to strengthen your memory.

HOW TO USE THIS WEEK

Week 7 is the same for every subject.

It is designed to help you:

- retrieve knowledge from memory
- identify your knowledge gaps
- strengthen weak areas
- connect ideas across the unit
- build confidence for assessments

Good revision isn't about reading more. It's about remembering more.

Keep retrieving!

BRAIN TIP – BLURTING

Writing everything you can remember before checking your Knowledge Map is called blurting.
It helps you identify the gaps in your knowledge so you know what to revise next and remember for longer.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – YOUR REVISION TARGET

In your homework exercise book, answer these revision reflections:

1. The part of this unit I know best is...
2. The part I need to revisit is...
3. Three things I will make sure I remember are...

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember and the more confident you will become in your learning.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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HISTORY
KNOWLEDGE MAP

YEAR 7 • AUTUMN 1

Driving Question:
How do ancient civilisations continue to shape our lives today?

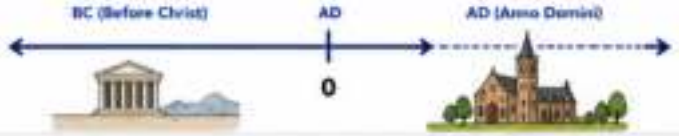
KNOW MORE – Learn the knowledge
REMEMBER MORE – Recall the key ideas
CONNECT MORE – Make links and think deeper

WEEK 1 — Thinking Like a Historian

Learning Question: How do historians investigate the past?

5 BIG IDEAS
1. Historians use evidence to answer questions.
2. Sources tell us about the past.
3. Events have causes and consequences.
4. Some things change while others stay the same.
5. Chronology helps us understand history.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
- **BC** – Before Christ (Before the Common Era)
- **AD** – Anno Domini ("In the year of our Lord")
- **Evidence** – information that supports a historical idea
- **Source** – something that tells us about the past
- **Significance** – how important something is
- **Cause** – something that makes an event happen
- **Consequence** – what happens because of an event
- **Continuity** – something that stays the same



REMEMBER THIS
Historians don't guess – they use evidence to explain the past.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
... explain how historians investigate history.

WEEK 2 — Historical Thinking

Learning Question: How do historians decide what happened in the past?

5 BIG IDEAS
1. Events can have short and long-term causes.
2. Historians compare similarities and differences.
3. Sources are not always reliable.
4. Different historians can reach different conclusions.
5. Good history is based on evidence.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
- **Short-term cause** – happens shortly before an event
- **Long-term cause** – develops over many years
- **Interpretation** – an explanation of the past
- **Chronology** – the order events happen
- **Similarity** – something the same
- **Difference** – something not the same
- **Reliable** – trustworthy and accurate
- **Useful** – helps answer a historical question



REMEMBER THIS
Different historians may interpret the same evidence differently.

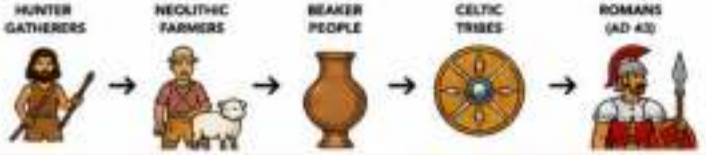
BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
... explain why historians sometimes disagree.

WEEK 3 — Britain Before the Romans

Learning Question: How did Britain change before the Roman invasion?

5 BIG IDEAS
1. Britain was first inhabited by hunter-gatherers.
2. Farming began during the Neolithic period.
3. The Beaker people introduced new ideas.
4. Britain was inhabited by Celtic tribes.
5. Rome invaded Britain in AD 43.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
- **Hunter-gatherer** – someone who hunted animals and gathered food
- **Neolithic** – the New Stone Age
- **Beaker people** – settlers who introduced new culture and technology
- **Celts** – tribes living in Britain before the Romans
- **Claudius** – Roman Emperor who ordered the invasion



REMEMBER THIS
Britain had a long history before the Romans arrived.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
... explain how Britain changed before Roman rule.

WEEK 4 — Roman Conquest

Learning Question: How did the Romans conquer Britain?

5 BIG IDEAS
1. The Romans landed at Richborough.
2. Aulus Plautius led the invasion.
3. Caratacus resisted Roman rule.
4. Boudica led a major rebellion.
5. Rome gradually controlled Britain.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
- **Aulus Plautius** – Roman general
- **Richborough** – Roman landing site
- **Caratacus** – British leader
- **Boudica** – Queen of the Iceni
- **Druids** – religious leaders
- **Iceni** – Celtic tribe



REMEMBER THIS
The Romans won battles, but British resistance continued.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
... explain how the Romans established control.

WEEK 5 — Roman Britain

Learning Question: How did the Romans change everyday life in Britain?

5 BIG IDEAS
1. Romans built roads across Britain.
2. Roman towns developed.
3. Roman baths improved hygiene.
4. Villas showed wealth.
5. Roman engineering changed daily life.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
- **Villa** – large Roman country house
- **Legion** – Roman army unit
- **Hypocaust** – underfloor heating
- **Baths** – public buildings for washing and relaxing
- **Plumbing** – system supplying clean water
- **Sanitation** – removal of waste



REMEMBER THIS
Many features of modern Britain began with the Romans.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
... explain how Roman Britain influenced everyday life.

WEEK 6 — After Rome

Learning Question: What happened after the Romans left Britain?

5 BIG IDEAS
1. Rome withdrew from Britain in AD 410.
2. Britain became divided into kingdoms.
3. Anglo-Saxons settled Britain.
4. Vikings later attacked and settled.
5. Norman conquest transformed England in 1066.

VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
- **Pictured** – historian who coined "Dark Ages"
- **Anglo-Saxons** – settlers from northern Europe
- **Burhs** – fortified Anglo-Saxon towns
- **Danegeld** – payment to Vikings
- **Athelstan** – first King of England
- **Normans** – rulers after 1066



REMEMBER THIS
Britain continued to change long after the Romans left.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
... explain how Britain changed after Roman rule.

HOW TO USE YOUR KNOWLEDGE MAP

KNOW MORE
Read your Knowledge Map carefully and learn the key ideas and vocabulary.

REMEMBER MORE
Close your book and try recall the five big ideas and key vocabulary.

CHECK MORE
Check your recall using your purple pen. Correct any mistakes and improve.

CONNECT MORE
Answer the learning question in full sentences and make links between ideas.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall what you have learned, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

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HISTORY HOMEWORK

DRIVING QUESTION:
How do ancient civilisations continue to shape our lives today?

WEEK 1 THINKING LIKE A HISTORIAN

Learning Question:
How do historians investigate the past?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the **BLUE** Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use icons representing the week's five ideas.

Sources | **Causes & Consequences** | **Change & Continuity** | **Evidence** | **Significance**

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.
Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

1 2 3

- Add missing facts.
- Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.
Use what you have learned to support your answer.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.
Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall what you have learned, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

Without looking at your Knowledge Map, write down:

Sources | Causes & Consequences | Change & Continuity | Evidence | Significance

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

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HISTORY HOMEWORK

DRIVING QUESTION:
How do historians decide what happened in the past?

WEEK 2 HISTORICAL THINKING

Learning Question:
How do historians decide what happened in the past?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the **GREEN** Knowledge Card.
Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use icons representing the week's five ideas.

- Chronology
- Similarities & Differences
- Interpretation
- Reliability
- Usefulness

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.
Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

1 2 3

- Add missing facts.
- Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.
Use what you have learned to support your answer.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.
Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall what you have learned, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

Without looking at your Knowledge Map, write down:

Chronology	Similarities & Differences	Interpretation	Reliability	Usefulness

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

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HISTORY HOMEWORK

DRIVING QUESTION:
How did Britain change before the Roman invasion?

WEEK 3 BRITAIN BEFORE THE ROMANS

Learning Question:
How did Britain change before the Roman invasion?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the ORANGE Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.

Use icons representing the week's five ideas.


Hunter-gatherers


Farming in the Neolithic


Beaker people


Britain and the Celts


Rome invades Britain

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

1 2 3

Open the Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

- Add missing facts.
- Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

Use what you have learned to support your answer.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.

Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall what you have learned, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

Without looking at your Knowledge Map, write down:


Hunter-gatherers


Farming in the Neolithic


Beaker people


Britain and the Celts


Rome invades Britain

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

KNOW MORE | REMEMBER MORE | CHECK MORE | CONNECT MORE

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HISTORY HOMEWORK

DRIVING QUESTION:
How did the Romans conquer Britain?

WEEK 4 ROMAN CONQUEST

Learning Question:
How did the Romans conquer Britain?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the **PURPLE** Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use icons representing the week's five ideas.


Richborough landing


Resistance by Celtic tribes


Roman leaders


Roman rule established


Britain under control

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.
Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

- Add missing facts.
- Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.
Use what you have learned to support your answer.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.
Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall what you have learned, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

Without looking at your Knowledge Map, write down:


Richborough landing


Resistance by Celtic tribes


Roman leaders


Roman rule established


Britain under control

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

KNOW MORE | REMEMBER MORE | CHECK MORE | CONNECT MORE | EXPLORE MORE

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HISTORY HOMEWORK

DRIVING QUESTION:
How do ancient civilisations continue to shape our lives today?

WEEK 5 ROMAN BRITAIN

Learning Question:
How did the Romans change everyday life in Britain?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the **RED** Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.

Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.

Use icons representing the week's five ideas.

Roads | Towns | Baths | Villas | Engineering

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.

Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

1 2 3

- Add missing facts.
- Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

Use what you have learned to support your answer.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.

Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall what you have learned, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

Without looking at your Knowledge Map, write down:

Roads | Towns | Baths | Villas | Engineering

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

KNOW MORE | REMEMBER MORE | CHECK MORE | CONNECT MORE | EXPLORE MORE

Atlantic Academy Portland
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HISTORY HOMEWORK

DRIVING QUESTION:
How do ancient civilisations continue to shape our lives today?

WEEK 6 AFTER ROME

Learning Question:
What happened in Britain after the Romans left?

1 KNOW MORE – 5 mins

Read the **TEAL** Knowledge Card.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE – 10 mins

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use icons representing the week's five ideas.


Rome withdraws


Divided kingdoms


Anglo-Saxons settle


Vikings attack & settle


Norman conquest

3 CHECK MORE – 5 mins

Open the Knowledge Map.
Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**

- Add missing facts.
- Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE – 10 mins

Answer the Learning Question in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.
Use what you have learned to support your answer.

5 EXPLORE MORE – 5 mins (optional)

Find one interesting fact about this week's topic using a trusted source.
Write:

- One new fact.
- Why it interested you.

BRAIN TIP

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall what you have learned, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

REVIEW CHALLENGE

Without looking at your Knowledge Map, write down:

Rome withdraws	Divided kingdoms	Anglo-Saxons settle	Vikings attack & settle	Norman conquest

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?

Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in History.

KNOW MORE | REMEMBER MORE | CHECK MORE | CONNECT MORE | EXPLORE MORE

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KNOWLEDGE MAP HOMEWORK

WEEK 7 – RETRIEVE & REVIEW

Year Unit

KNOW MORE Learn the knowledge | REMEMBER MORE Recall the key ideas | CHECK MORE Make links and think deeper | CONNECT MORE Make links and think deeper

This is your end of unit homework. It helps you bring together everything you have learnt over the last six weeks. **You will complete the tasks outlined here for EACH of your Knowledge Map homeworks on that subject's relevant homework day.**

You will need your **KNOWLEDGE MAP** for this homework.

1 RETRIEVE MORE – 10 minutes



Close your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
In your **homework exercise book**, write down everything you can remember from Weeks 1 to 6. Organise your ideas under **Week 1, Week 2, Week 3...**
Do not look at your Knowledge Map yet.

TOP TIP
This is called **blurting**.
Write all your ideas, key facts and vocabulary.
Use bullet points, diagrams or sentences.

2 CHECK MORE – 5 minutes



Open your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Use a PURPLE PEN to check your work.
Add any important knowledge you missed.
Correct anything that is inaccurate and underline key vocabulary.

TOP TIP
Your purple pen shows you are checking, correcting and improving your memory.
Gaps are normal – that is how we learn!

3 TARGET MORE – 5 minutes



Look across all six weeks on your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Choose the **two weeks** you remembered least well.
From each of those weeks, write down three facts or ideas that you particularly need to remember.

TOP TIP
Focus on the knowledge you found hardest to recall. This is the most powerful way to improve your memory.

4 CONNECT MORE – 5 minutes



Look at the DRIVING QUESTION at the top of your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Without copying, write a paragraph (6–8 full sentences:) answering the question using knowledge from at least three different weeks.
Make clear links between your ideas.

TOP TIP
This helps you put your knowledge together and think more deeply across the whole unit.

5 TEST MORE – 5 minutes



Create five retrieval questions that could test someone else's knowledge of this unit. Write the answers underneath.
Cover the answers and test yourself.

TOP TIP
Retrieval practice is one of the best ways to strengthen your memory.

HOW TO USE THIS WEEK

Week 7 is the same for every subject.

It is designed to help you:

- retrieve knowledge from memory
- identify your knowledge gaps
- strengthen weak areas
- connect ideas across the unit
- build confidence for assessments

Good revision isn't about reading more. It's about remembering more.

Keep retrieving!

BRAIN TIP – BLURTING

Writing everything you can remember before checking your Knowledge Map is called blurting.
It helps you identify the gaps in your knowledge so you know what to revise next and remember for longer.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – YOUR REVISION TARGET

In your homework exercise book, answer these revision reflections:

1. The part of this unit I know best is...
2. The part I need to revisit is...
3. Three things I will make sure I remember are...

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember and the more confident you will become in your learning.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

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SPANISH KNOWLEDGE MAP

Year 7 | Unit 1: Me presento

DRIVING QUESTION:
How can I introduce myself, talk about my personal information and my world?

WEEK 1 — 1.1 El español global

LEARNING QUESTION: Where is Spanish spoken in the world, and what can I say about the Spanish language?

5 BIG IDEAS

1. Hablo español. — I speak Spanish.
2. El español es una lengua global. — Spanish is a global language.
3. Hay muchos países donde se habla español. — There are many countries where Spanish is spoken.
4. España está en Europa. — Spain is in Europe.
5. México está en América del Norte y Argentina está en América del Sur. — Mexico is in North America and Argentina is in South America.



VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
español (m) — Spanish
lengua (f) — language
país (m) — country
importante — important
hablar — to speak

REMEMBER THIS
Spanish is spoken in many countries and is a global important language.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
I can name countries and continents where Spanish is spoken and explain what I can say about it.

WEEK 2 — 1.2 ¿Qué tal?

LEARNING QUESTION: How can I greet people, ask how they are and introduce myself?

5 BIG IDEAS

1. ¡Hola! — Hello!
2. Buenos días. — Good morning.
3. Buenas tardes. — Good afternoon.
4. ¿Qué tal? — How are you?
   Estoy bien, gracias. — I am well, thank you.
5. Me llamo... — My name is...



VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
¿Cómo te llamas? — What are you called?
Estoy fenomenal. — I am fantastic.
Estoy regular. — I am OK.
Estoy mal. — I am not well.

REMEMBER THIS
Use greetings and polite phrases at different times of day.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
I can greet people, ask how they are and say my name in Spanish.

WEEK 3 — 1.2 ¿Qué tal? + 1.3 Mi carnet de identidad

LEARNING QUESTION: How can I ask for and share personal information such as my name, age and numbers?

5 BIG IDEAS

1. ¿Cómo se escribe? — How is it spelled?
2. ¿Cuántos años tienes? — How old are you?
3. Tengo once, doce o trece años. — I am eleven, twelve or thirteen.
4. Mi número favorito es... / Mi número de teléfono es... — My favourite number is... / My telephone number is...
5. Aquí tienes mi carnet de identidad. — Here is my identity card.



VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
escribir — to write / spell
años (m pl) — years
número (m) — number
teléfono (m) — telephone
carnet de identidad — identity card

REMEMBER THIS
My identity card contains my name and my personal information.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
I can ask for and give my age, numbers and personal details in Spanish.

WEEK 4 — 1.3 Mi carnet de identidad

LEARNING QUESTION: How can I talk about my age and my personal information?

5 BIG IDEAS

1. Tengo catorce, quince, dieciséis, diecisiete o dieciocho años. — I am fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen or eighteen.
2. Mi edad es... — My age is...
3. ¿Qué número es? — What number is it?
4. El número es treinta. — The number is thirty.
5. Mi carnet de identidad tiene mi nombre. Esta es mi información personal. — My identity card has my name. This is my personal information.



VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
edad (f) — age
número (m) — number
treinta — thirty
información personal — personal information
nombre (m) — name

REMEMBER THIS
We use numbers and age to talk about ourselves and others.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
I can say my age, use numbers and describe my identity card information.

WEEK 5 — 1.4 ¡...y que cumplas muchos más!

LEARNING QUESTION: How can I say when my birthday is and talk about days, months and dates?

5 BIG IDEAS

1. ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? — When is your birthday?
2. Mi cumpleaños es en... / Mi cumpleaños es el cinco de mayo. — My birthday is in... / My birthday is on the fifth of May.
3. Hoy es lunes. / Mañana es martes. — Today is Monday. / Tomorrow is Tuesday.
4. El lunes es mi día favorito. — Monday is my favourite day.
5. enero, febrero y marzo / abril, mayo y junio / julio, agosto y septiembre / octubre, noviembre y diciembre. — January, February and March / April, May and June / July, August and September / October, November and December.



VOCABULARY YOU MUST KNOW
cumpleaños (m) — birthday
mes (m) — month
día (m) — day
lunes — Monday
enero — January

REMEMBER THIS
Use days and months to say when your birthday is.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
I can say the days, months and dates and say when my birthday is in Spanish.

WEEK 6 — 1.4 ¡...y que cumplas muchos más! + ¡Zona cultura! La Hispanidad

LEARNING QUESTION: How can I talk about birthdays and understand the Hispanic world and culture?

5 BIG IDEAS

1. ¡Feliz cumpleaños! — Happy birthday!
2. ¡Que cumplas muchos más! — Many happy returns!
3. Mi cumpleaños es el diez de octubre. — My birthday is on the tenth of October.
4. ¿Qué día es hoy? — What day is today? Es el miércoles. — It is Wednesday.
5. Hay países hispanohablantes en varios continentes. — There are Spanish-speaking countries on several continents.



VOCABULARY YOU
cumpleaños (m) — birthday
fecha (f) — date
hispanohablante — Spanish-speaking
cultura (f) — culture
La fecha de hoy es... — Today's date is...

REMEMBER THIS
La cultura hispana es muy diversa. Me interesa el mundo hispanohablante. — Hispanic culture is very diverse. I am interested in the Spanish-speaking world.

BY THE END OF THIS WEEK I CAN...
I can talk about birthdays, days, dates and the Hispanic world and culture.

HOW WE STUDY

KNOW MORE
Reading and understanding the phrases and their meanings builds your knowledge.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY WE USE RETRIEVAL
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember it and the more confident you will become in Spanish.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING

Atlantic Academy Portland
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SPANISH HOMEWORK JOURNAL

Year 7 | Unit 1: Me presento | Weeks 1–2

DRIVING QUESTION:
How can I introduce myself, talk about my personal information and my world?

WEEK 1 — 1.1 El español global

Learning Question:
Where is Spanish spoken in the world, and what can I say about the Spanish language?

1 KNOW MORE (5 mins)

Read the coloured Knowledge Map.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE (10 mins)

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.



Hablo español.



El español es una lengua global.



Hay muchos países donde se habla español.



España está en Europa.



México está en América del Norte y Argentina está en América del Sur.

3 CHECK MORE (5 mins)

1 2 3

- Open the Knowledge Map.
- Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**
- Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

4 CONNECT MORE (10 mins)

LEARNING QUESTION:
Where is Spanish spoken in the world, and what can I say about the Spanish language?
Answer in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE (5 mins) (optional)

Find one interesting fact using a trusted source (e.g. book, website).
Write one new fact and say why it interested you in your homework book.

BRAIN TIP

Close your eyes and try to say the five big ideas out loud without looking.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

1. What does Hablo español mean?
2. What does El español es una lengua global mean?
3. What does Hay muchos países donde se habla español mean?
4. Which continent is Spain in?
5. Which continents are Mexico and Argentina in?

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SPANISH HOMEWORK JOURNAL

Year 7 | Unit 1: Me presento | Weeks 1–2

DRIVING QUESTION:
How can I introduce myself, talk about my personal information and my world?

WEEK 2 1.2 ¿Qué tal?

Learning Question:
How can I greet people, ask how they are and introduce myself?

1 KNOW MORE (5 mins)

Read the coloured Knowledge Map.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE (10 mins)

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.



¡Hola!



Buenos días.



¿Qué tal?



Estoy bien / fenomenal / regular / mal.



¿Cómo te llamas? / Me llamo...

3 CHECK MORE (5 mins)

- Open the Knowledge Map.
- Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**
- Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE (10 mins)

LEARNING QUESTION:
How can I greet people, ask how they are and introduce myself?
Answer in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE (5 mins) (optional)

Find one interesting fact using a trusted source (e.g. book, website).
Write one new fact and say why it interested you in your homework book.

BRAIN TIP

Cover your Knowledge Map and try to remember the phrases in order.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

1. How do you say hello in Spanish?
2. How do you say good morning?
3. How do you ask "How are you?"
4. Give two different Spanish answers to ¿Qué tal?
5. How do you ask someone's name and say your own?

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SPANISH HOMEWORK JOURNAL

Year 7 | Unit 1: Me presento | Weeks 3–4

DRIVING QUESTION:
How can I introduce myself, talk about my personal information and my world?

WEEK 3 — 1.3 Mi carnet de identidad

Learning Question:
How can I ask for and share personal information such as my name, age and numbers?

1 KNOW MORE (5 mins)

Read the coloured Knowledge Map.
Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE (10 mins)

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.

abc	¿?	11 12 13		
¿Cómo se escribe?	¿Cuántos años tienes?	Tengo once, doce o trece años.	Mi número favorito es… / Mi número de teléfono es…	Aquí tienes mi carnet de identidad.

3 CHECK MORE (5 mins)

- Open the Knowledge Map.
- Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**
- Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE (10 mins)

LEARNING QUESTION:
How can I ask for and share personal information such as my name, age and numbers?
Answer in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE (5 mins) (optional)

Find one interesting fact using a trusted source (e.g. book, website).
Write one new fact and say why it interested you in your homework book.

BRAIN TIP

Cover your Knowledge Map and try to remember the phrases in order.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

1. How do you ask "How is it spelled?" in Spanish?
2. How do you ask "How old are you?" in Spanish?
3. How do you say "I am eleven, twelve or thirteen years old"?
4. How do you say "My favourite number is… / My phone number is…?"
5. How do you say "Here is my identity card" in Spanish?

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SPANISH HOMEWORK JOURNAL

Year 7 | Unit 1: Me presento | Weeks 3–4

DRIVING QUESTION:
How can I introduce myself, talk about my personal information and my world?

WEEK 4 — 1.3 Mi carnet de identidad

Learning Question:
How can I talk about my age and my personal information?

1 KNOW MORE (5 mins)

Read the coloured Knowledge Map.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE (10 mins)

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.

14 15 16 17 18

Tengo catorce, quince, dieciséis, diecisiete o dieciocho años.



Edad:

Mi edad es...



¿Qué número es?

30

El número es treinta.



Mi carnet de identidad tiene mi nombre.
Esta es mi información personal.

3 CHECK MORE (5 mins)

- Open the Knowledge Map.
- Correct using **PURPLE PEN.**
- Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE (10 mins)

LEARNING QUESTION:
How can I talk about my age and my personal information?
Answer in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE (5 mins) (optional)

Find one interesting fact using a trusted source (e.g. book, website).
Write one new fact and say why it interested you in your homework book.

BRAIN TIP

Cover your Knowledge Map and try to remember the phrases in order.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

1. How do you say "I am fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen or eighteen years old" in Spanish?
2. How do you say "My age is..." in Spanish?
3. How do you ask "What number is it?" in Spanish?
4. How do you say "The number is thirty" in Spanish?
5. What does "Mi carnet de identidad tiene mi nombre." mean? Esta es mi información personal. " mean?

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SPANISH HOMEWORK JOURNAL

Year 7 | Unit 1: Me presento | Weeks 5–6

DRIVING QUESTION:
How can I introduce myself, talk about my personal information and my world?

WEEK 5

1.4 ¡...y que cumplas muchos más!

Learning Question:
How can I say "When is your birthday?" in Spanish and understand dates?

1 KNOW MORE (5 mins)

Read the coloured Knowledge Map.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE (10 mins)

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.



¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?



Mi cumpleaños es en... / Mi cumpleaños es el cinco de mayo.



Hoy es lunes. Mañana es martes.



El lunes es mi día favorito.



enero, febrero y marzo / abril, mayo y junio / julio, agosto y septiembre / octubre, noviembre y diciembre.

3 CHECK MORE (5 mins)

- Open the Knowledge Map.
- Correct using **PURPLE PEN**.
- Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE (10 mins)

LEARNING QUESTION:
How can I say "When is your birthday?" in Spanish and understand dates?
Answer in 6–8 full sentences in your homework book.

5 EXPLORE MORE (5 mins) (optional)

Find one interesting fact using a trusted source (e.g. book, website).
Write one new fact and say why it interested you in your homework book.

BRAIN TIP

Cover your Knowledge Map and try to remember the phrases in order.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

1. How do you ask "When is your birthday?" in Spanish?
2. How do you say "My birthday is on the fifth of May"?
3. How do you say "Today is Monday / Tomorrow is Tuesday"?
4. How do you say "Monday is my favourite day"?
5. How do you say "the twelve months in Spanish"?

KNOW MORE Build your knowledge. | REMEMBER MORE Retrieve it from memory. | CHECK MORE Check and strengthen it. | CONNECT MORE Make links and deepen it.

KNOW MORE | REMEMBER MORE | CHECK MORE | CONNECT MORE
THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.

Atlantic Academy Portland
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SPANISH HOMEWORK JOURNAL

Year 7 | Unit 1: Me presento | Week 6

DRIVING QUESTION:
How can I introduce myself, talk about my personal information and my world?

WEEK 6

1.4 ¡...y que cumplas muchos más! + ¡Zona cultural: La Hispanidad

Learning Question:
How can I talk about birthdays and understand the Hispanic world and culture?

1 KNOW MORE (5 mins)

Read the coloured Knowledge Map.

Focus on the five big ideas and vocabulary.

2 REMEMBER MORE (10 mins)

Close the Knowledge Map.
Write everything you can remember in your homework book about the five big ideas.
Use the icons below as prompts.



¡Feliz cumpleaños!



¡Que cumplas muchos más!



Mi cumpleaños es el diez de octubre.



¿Qué día es hoy? Es el miércoles.



Hay países hispanohablantes en varios continentes.

3 CHECK MORE (5 mins)

- Open the Knowledge Map.
- Correct using **PURPLE PEN**.
- Add missing facts. Underline key vocabulary.
- Write three facts to remember next time.

1 2 3

4 CONNECT MORE (10 mins)

LEARNING QUESTION:
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BRAIN TIP

Cover your Knowledge Map and try to remember the phrases in order.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

1. How do you say "Happy birthday!" in Spanish?
2. How do you say "Many happy returns!"?
3. How do you say "My birthday is on the tenth of October"?
4. How do you ask "What day is today?" and answer "It is Wednesday"?
5. How do you say "There are Spanish-speaking countries on several continents"?

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KNOWLEDGE MAP HOMEWORK

WEEK 7 – RETRIEVE & REVIEW

Year Unit

KNOW MORE Learn the knowledge | REMEMBER MORE Recall the key ideas | CHECK MORE Make links and think deeper | CONNECT MORE Make links and think deeper

This is your end of unit homework. It helps you bring together everything you have learnt over the last six weeks. **You will complete the tasks outlined here for EACH of your Knowledge Map homeworks on that subject's relevant homework day.**

You will need your **KNOWLEDGE MAP** for this homework.

1 RETRIEVE MORE – 10 minutes



Close your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
In your **homework exercise book**, write down everything you can remember from Weeks 1 to 6. Organise your ideas under **Week 1, Week 2, Week 3...**
Do not look at your Knowledge Map yet.

TOP TIP
This is called **blurting**.
Write all your ideas, key facts and vocabulary.
Use bullet points, diagrams or sentences.

2 CHECK MORE – 5 minutes



Open your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Use a PURPLE PEN to check your work.
Add any important knowledge you missed.
Correct anything that is inaccurate and underline key vocabulary.

TOP TIP
Your purple pen shows you are checking, correcting and improving your memory.
Gaps are normal – that is how we learn!

3 TARGET MORE – 5 minutes



Look across all six weeks on your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Choose the **two weeks** you remembered least well.
From each of those weeks, write down three facts or ideas that you particularly need to remember.

TOP TIP
Focus on the knowledge you found hardest to recall. This is the most powerful way to improve your memory.

4 CONNECT MORE – 5 minutes



Look at the DRIVING QUESTION at the top of your KNOWLEDGE MAP.
Without copying, write a paragraph (6–8 full sentences:) answering the question using knowledge from at least three different weeks.
Make clear links between your ideas.

TOP TIP
This helps you put your knowledge together and think more deeply across the whole unit.

5 TEST MORE – 5 minutes



Create five retrieval questions that could test someone else's knowledge of this unit. Write the answers underneath.
Cover the answers and test yourself.

TOP TIP
Retrieval practice is one of the best ways to strengthen your memory.

HOW TO USE THIS WEEK

Week 7 is the same for every subject.

It is designed to help you:

- retrieve knowledge from memory
- identify your knowledge gaps
- strengthen weak areas
- connect ideas across the unit
- build confidence for assessments

Good revision isn't about reading more. It's about remembering more.

Keep retrieving!

BRAIN TIP – BLURTING

Writing everything you can remember before checking your Knowledge Map is called blurting.
It helps you identify the gaps in your knowledge so you know what to revise next and remember for longer.

REVIEW CHALLENGE – YOUR REVISION TARGET

In your homework exercise book, answer these revision reflections:

1. The part of this unit I know best is...
2. The part I need to revisit is...
3. Three things I will make sure I remember are...

KNOW MORE
Builds knowledge by reading and understanding the key ideas.

REMEMBER MORE
Retrieval practice helps move knowledge from your short-term memory to your long-term memory.

CHECK MORE
Checking and correcting strengthens memory and improves accuracy.

CONNECT MORE
Making links and answering questions helps you think more deeply.

WHY DO WE WORK LIKE THIS?
Retrieval practice strengthens your memory. The more you try to recall, the better you will remember and the more confident you will become in your learning.

RETRIEVE, PRACTISE, CONNECT – THIS IS HOW KNOWLEDGE BECOMES UNDERSTANDING.