Year 7

Revision Checklist

FULHAM CROSS GIRLS' SCHOOL
EMPOWERING TOMORROW'S WOMEN

English

Media Non Fiction

Topic	What will I be assessed on in the exam?
Reading	✓ Understanding a Media/Non-Fiction text ✓ Finding quotations ✓ Identifying language features ✓ Analysing language and structure ✓ Explaining the writer's intentions
Writing:	✓ Writing in an appropriate style and format ✓ Paragraphing ✓ Use of sentences ✓ Spelling, punctuation and grammar

What can I do at home?

✓ Read a variety of non-fiction texts including newspapers, magazines and websites
✓ Practise identifying language and structural features

Maths

Unit 1	a) How to estimate an answer. b) Calculate HCF and LCM using a prime factor tree. c) Understand the notation for powers and roots d) Index rules for powers and roots e) Use zero, negative and fractional indices f) Convert to and from Standard form g) Calculate in standard form h) Calculate using surds rules
Unit 2	i) Apply indices rules to algebra j) understand the difference between equations, identities, formulae and expressions k) Expand and factorise expressions l) Solve basic linear equations m) substitute values into a formula n) rearrange a formula o) find the nth term rule for a sequence (linear and quadratic) p) Identify non-linear sequences (Fibonacci, etc) q) work with double brackets in algebra (expand and factorise)
7H and 7S	
Unit 1	a) Bidmas b) Rounding to decimal places and significant figures c) Multiplying and dividing decimal numbers d) Calculate the HCF and LCM e) Calculating squares, cubes and roots f) Using the index rules g) Using Prime factor trees to find the prime factors

| Unit 2 | h) Write and simplify algebra expressions |
	i) Use the index laws with algebra
	j) Substitute numbers into expressions and formula
	k) Know how to use brackets in algebra by expanding and factorising

Science

Topic	What will I be assessed on in the exam?
Particles	Solids, liquids and gases Properties linked to structure and arrangement of particles
Cells	Animal and plant cells Specialised cells Unicellular organisms Organisation of multicellular organisms
Earth and beyond	Planets Gravity Seasons Moons
Reproduction	Female and Male Reproductive organs Fertilisation Pregnancy and birth Fertility
Acids and Alkalis	pH scale Neutralisation
Waves	Light- refraction, reflection and dispersion Sound Echo location, Frequency, wavelength, pitch and loudness
Speed and Forces	Speed Forces – balanced and unbalanced Friction
Chemical reactions	Elements, compounds and mixtures Formulae and naming compounds Physical changes and chemical changes Conservation of mass

Geography
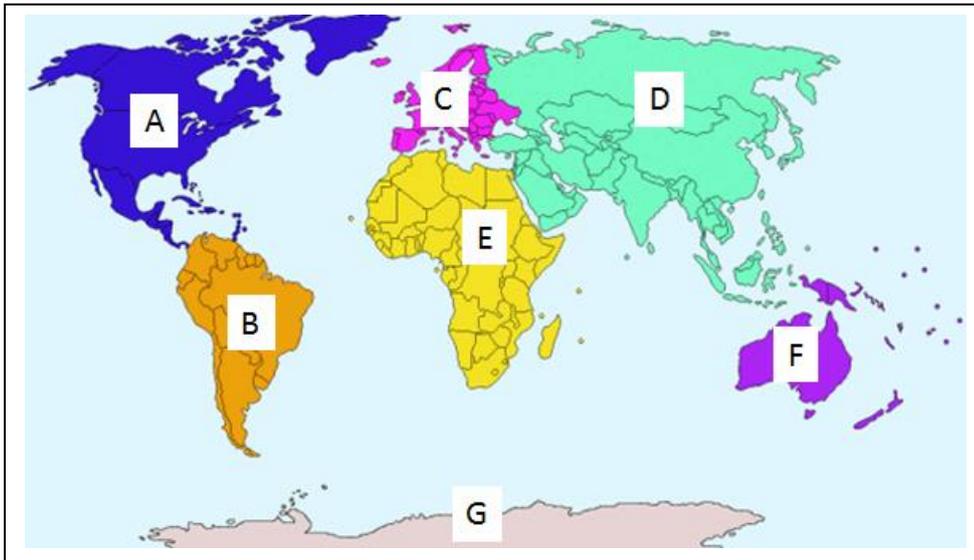
Fantastic Places

A-North America

B-South America

C-Europe

D-Asia

E-Africa

F-Australia

G-Antarctica

Why does this happen?

- A new range of Clothes has to be made
- An executive goes to find a factory in an LEDC where wages Are low
- The factory owner takes on the work at very little profit.
- He then forces his workers to work very quickly for very little pay
- The workers are not happy but they need the job
- The clothing gets finished on time. The people like it, it sells really well
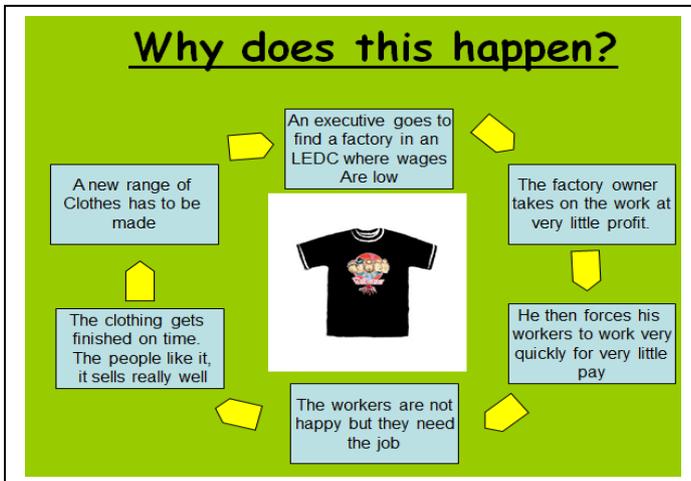
Large companies **TNC's** (Transnational Companies) largely originate in developed countries (**MEDC's**) They locate in poorer, developing countries (**LEDC's**) as they are able to **exploit** workers by paying them minimum wage and treating them badly in **sweatshops**.

Global Fashion Chain

Brand Owner

Farmer

Retailer

Factory Worker

Manufacturer

Consumer
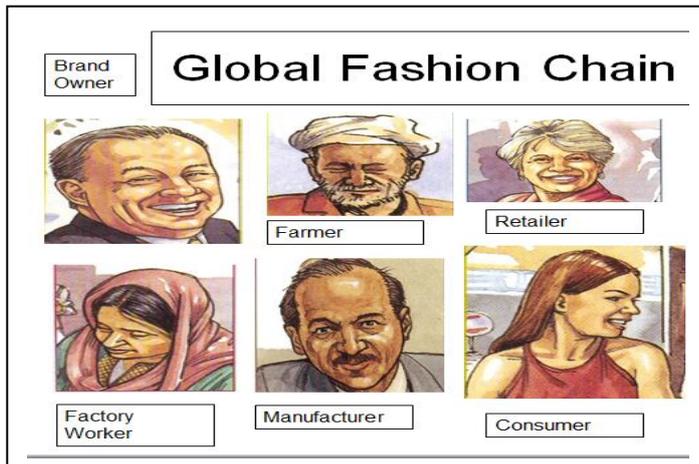
The global fashion industry can affect people in different ways. Many people benefit such as the **manufacturer** and **brand owner** of a company can make huge profits. Companies such as Nike make billions every single year. However the **factory workers** and the **farmers** who collect the materials lose out due to wages below the minimum wage and poor working conditions.

Geography cont...

London is a city of over 8 million people and has experienced huge changes throughout the last 100 years.

Environmental Issues: London is trying to be an environmentally friendly city with improvements in **recycling** and transport (hybrid cars and Boris bikes)

River Thames: The river has been used to transport products to areas such as the London Docklands which has now changed into Canary Wharf. The river's source begins in Thameshead and its mouth runs into the North Sea.

Tourism in the city: London is one of the most famous cities in the world. It makes so much money through tourism and famous landmarks include Buckingham Palace, London Eye and the Tower of London. Consider how tourism can create both positive and negative impacts.

Energy

Renewable energy is **sustainable energy sources** that will not run out since they can be regenerated. Renewable energy is **energy sources** that will run out since they cannot be regenerated.

Renewable

Wave
Waves are created by the wind blowing across the sea and by the gravitational force of the moon. Wave power uses the energy of the waves to turn turbines that make electricity.

Geothermal
Geothermal power uses the heat that comes from deep rocks under the surface of the Earth. The temperature of the Earth increases towards its centre. The hot water or steam that comes from deep within our planet can be used to make electricity.

Hydro-electric
Hydro-electricity is generated from running water. Dams are built across a lake or river in a valley to trap water. The water flows through tunnels and turns the turbines which make electricity.

Solar
The Sun releases an amazing amount of energy due to the nuclear fusion of hydrogen taking place within its core. Solar panels, called photovoltaic cells are used to convert the Sun's energy into electricity. The Sun can also be used to heat water passing through special solar collectors.

Wind
Wind is made when the Sun heats the Earth and the area above land gets hotter than the area above water. The hot air above land rises upwards leaving an area of low pressure. Cooler air moves into this area of low pressure making wind which we use to turn wind turbines and make electricity. Wind used to be used to turn windmills to grind wheat into flour.

Biomass
Biomass uses the energy from plants and waste materials to make electricity. For example, wood or animal droppings can be burnt to make steam that turns turbines to make electricity.

Tidal
Tidal energy comes from the movement of water in the sea by the tides. These tides happen twice a day. The flow of water that is created by the tides is used to turn generators that make electricity.

Non-renewable

Oil & Gas
Oil and gas are fossil fuels which were formed in the Carboniferous period millions of years ago when tiny sea creatures called diatoms died and sank to the bottom of the oceans. As more and more layers of sediment covered the sea creatures, they were crushed by the massive pressures and the carbon in their bodies eventually turned to oil and gas. We burn this oil and gas in power stations today.

Nuclear
Nuclear fuel is made from radioactive Uranium Ore which occurs naturally in the ground, particularly in Australia, Canada and America. It is also known as yellowcake for its distinctive bright yellow colour. The yellow Uranium Ore is purified to provide the shiny Uranium metal used in nuclear power plants.

Coal
Coal is a fossil fuel which was formed in the Carboniferous period millions of years ago, (before the dinosaurs!), when the earth was covered with oceans, swamps, trees and plants! When the trees and plants died they formed a layer of peat, which over time became buried by more and more layers of clay, sand and rock. Over millions of years, the pressure of these extra layers turned the peat into the coal we put on our fires and fuel our power stations with today.

Computer Science

Topic	Content
Computers	➢ What to compute means ➢ The difference between Colossus and the Manchester Baby ➢ Name the internal and external parts of a computer ➢ Explain the function (purpose) of each of the internal parts of a computer ➢ Explain the difference between an input device and an output device ➢ Explain the term process (input>process>output)
Decomposition and Algorithms	➢ What is an algorithm ➢ What is to decompose ➢ How algorithms should be written ➢ The names of the four sorting algorithms we looked at in class and how they work
Binary	➢ The relationship between base 2 and binary ➢ How to count in binary ➢ How to decode secret binary messages ➢ What the ASCII code is and how to write and decode message written in ASCII (you do not need to learn the table – a copy of it will be provided in the test) ➢ The difference between bit, bytes, kilobytes etc. and how to convert bits to bytes to kilobytes
Computer Control	➢ What computer control is ➢ The main 3 steps of computer control (input>process>output) ➢ What an embedded computer is ➢ What a microchip is / where they are used ➢ What sensors are, examples of them and where they are used

	➢ The difference between analogue and digital signals and where each is used ➢ What is used to convert analogue to digital
Flow Charts	➢ What they are and what they are used for ➢ The names and roles of the four main flow chart symbols ➢ How to complete a flow chart with a set of instructions (the instructions will be provided in the test)
Programming in Logo	➢ Recognise basic shapes by looking at the programming code used to create them ➢ Write basic programming code to create basic shapes

History

Topics to revise	Skills to practice
Introduction to History Ancient Civilisations: Greeks and Romans Battle of Hastings and control of England, Feudal System Medieval life: The Church Thomas Becket The power of the monarch (including magna carta) Black Death Peasants Revolt Life in Medieval England	Writing PEA paragraphs that explain the causes or consequences of event. Writing PEA paragraphs that explain which factor was the most important factor in causing the event. Practicing source analysis answering questions such as: What does this source tell me? What can I infer form the source? Is this source useful in helping me understand an event? Why is it useful? What are some of the problems with this source? Can I trust this source? Why/why not

Religious Studies

Topics
London
Judaism
Islam

MFL- Spanish

Term	Topic for revision
1a	
1b	
2a	
2b	
3a	Basics: greetings, numbers 1-30, dates, birthdays, in my school bag
3b	School: school subjects, opinions (with reasons) and descriptions of teachers

DAT

Product Design	Catering	Art
• *BBC Bitesize.co.uk* • *Instructables.com* • *Designandtech.com* • *Technologystudent.com*	• *BBC Bitesize.co.uk* • *NHS and British heart foundation* • *British Nutrition Foundation* • *Change 4 Life*	• *BBC Bitesize.co.uk* • http://www.studentartguide.com/articles/realistic-observational-drawings • http://kids.tate.org.uk/

Year 7	**Product Design**	1	The first project of the year involved **working with plastics** and therefore students should revise key knowledge surrounding **thermoplastics** and their **properties**
		2	The second project of the year involved **working with wood** as a material area and importantly the benefits of **prototyping** designs, and therefore these areas should be revised.
	Catering	1	Pupils' are required to study **safety and hygiene rules, key equipment** and the **Eatwell guide.**
		2	The second project focused on **Bread and the function of the ingredients** used in breadmaking, therefore these should be revised.
	Art	1	The first project of the year involved developing drawing skills, such as **accurate shapes** and the **use of tone**. Students should practice **drawing from observation** in order to prepare for their exam.
		2	The second project focused on textile skills and developing work based on **symbolism in art**. Students developed their ability to **evaluate** their own work and should focus on this skill for revision.

Product Design Key Words

Coping Saw	Hand file	Sand Paper	Wet'n'Dry	Acrylic	Pine	Pillar drill	Scroll Saw

Catering Key Words

Carbohydrates	Protein	Fat	Vitamins	Minerals	Bridge and claw	Gluten	Yeast

Art Key Words

Tone	Texture	Line	Colour	Shape	Form	Mark Making	Pattern