



Year 7 End of Year Revision Topics - 2019

Computer Science

The exam will cover;

- The basic software tools found in Office programs such as Word and PowerPoint
- Email; email etiquette, advantages and disadvantages of email tools and features
- E-safety; the main dangers, tips on how to stay safe, digital footprint
- Modelling (spreadsheets); the features and use of spreadsheets in modelling, the construction of formula and function

Format of the exam

The exam will consist of some knowledge questions and a practical activity where students will be required to demonstrate their ability to use PowerPoint, Gmail and Excel to complete a series of challenges.

How to revise

- Use the knowledge organisers
- <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/z8nk87h/revision/5>
- <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zrtrd2p/revision/1>
- <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zdydmp3/revision/1>

Drama

Non-Naturalistic Drama Conventions to Consider:-

- Freeze frame (still image, tableau) / marking the moment
- Mime / Slow motion / Sculpting
- Flash forward/ Flash back
- Split screen/ Addressing the audience / Soliloquy / Monologue
- Angels and devils/ Hot seating / Physical theatre / Soundscape

Also using P>E>A to review work

- **Point:** what was good / could be improved about your work?
- **Evidence:** How do you know this?
- **Audience:** How does this affect the audience?

English

This year's exam is a creative writing task and will be marked based on the student's ability to engage their audience using language features, interesting vocabulary, varied sentence structures, clear whole text structure, a range of punctuation plus detailed and sustained contents.

Geography

A decision making exam that develops key skills needed for GCSE. The exam is self-contained and is based on the resources so the students do not have to take home materials to revise. The year 7 topic is hurricanes.



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History

What to revise

- Battle of Hastings
- Development of Castles
- Black Death and Peasants Revolt
- Medieval Life
- The changes made to the Church by the Tudors

Where to revise

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/history/>
- <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/>

History (continued)

Format of the exam

The exam will consist of some knowledge questions and some questions based around historical sources. The exam will last for 50 minutes.

Languages – French

A reading comprehension task and a translation task and will cover work they have done this year. Students **could** include:

- Name/age/birthday/where you live/nationality/where and when you were born
- Family/pets/ideal pets
- Description of self, family and friends (physical and character) Sports and hobbies

Languages – German

A reading comprehension task and a translation task and will cover work they have done this year:

- Giving and asking for basic information
- Identifying and asking for food and drink in a coffee shop
- Saying what they like and don't like to do in their free time

Maths

Working mathematically

- **Develop fluency**
 - Has command of number, times tables and place value including fractions, decimals, powers and roots
 - Can use language and properties precisely to analyse numbers, algebraic expressions, shapes, probability and statistics
- **Reason mathematically**
 - Understands the number system and makes connections between number relationships



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- Shows awareness of what can and can't be inferred in statistical and probabilistic settings
- **Solve problems**
 - Can solve and evaluate the outcome of problems including multi-step problems

Number

- Can use the 4 operations, including formal written methods, applied to integers, decimals, proper & improper fractions, and mixed numbers, all both positive and negative
- Works interchangeably with terminating decimals and their corresponding fractions
- Uses a calculator accurately

Maths (Continued)

Algebra

- Uses the vocabulary of expressions, equations, inequalities, terms and factors
- Can use and interpret algebraic notation
- Can use algebraic methods to solve linear equations in one variable

Ratio, proportion and rates of change

- Can use scale factors, scale diagrams and maps
- Can express one quantity as a fraction of another where the fraction is <1 and >1
- Uses ratio notation, including reduction to simplest form
- Can divide a quantity into 2 parts in a given ratio, and express the division of a quantity into 2 parts as a ratio

Geometry and measures

- Uses standard conventions for labelling and describing the properties of 2D shapes
- Can derive and apply formulae to calculate perimeters, area and volume of the common 2D and 3D shapes
- Can use compass and ruler to bisect lines and angles, create perpendiculars and the shortest distance to a line
- Can identify properties of, and describe the results of, translations, rotations and reflections applied to given figures

Probability

- Understands that the probabilities of all possible outcomes add up to 1
- Can record, describe and analyse the frequency of outcomes in simple probability experiments involving randomness, fairness, equally and unequally likely outcomes and the 0-1 probability scale



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Statistics

- Uses appropriate representations for categorical data and for grouped and ungrouped numerical data

Music

Students will need to be able to read and play a short piece of music. The exam will be very much like a Keyboard Skills lesson.

PE

How to warm up and reasons for warming up

- 3 components of a warm-up

Performing at maximal levels

- 800m running and pacing
- Rules – start and finish positions on the track
- How to officiate and accurately record results

Outwitting Opponents

- Basic rules of sports
- 2v1
 - How to fix or draw a defender
 - How to find space
- Refereeing

Accurate replication

- Technique of shot put
- Coaching / Analysis / Evaluation
- Accurately record results

You will need to complete the warm up section and then two sections from the remaining 3 selected by the class teacher. You will need to be aware of all 4 areas in order to gain the best possible level.

Religious Education

Pupils are to revise from the work they have completed in their exercise books on Hajj

Hajj- Pilgrimage to Mecca (Makkah)

- What happens at the arrival in Mecca?
- What happens at Safa and Marwa and why?
- What happens at Mount Mercy/Mount Arafat?
- What happens at Muzdalifah and why?
- What happens at Mina and why?
- What happens on Eid-Al Adha and why?



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The Exam Format will be in the form of a diary entry. The exam will be 40 mins long. It will contain questions based on their knowledge and understanding of the topics covered this year. There will be sources within the paper, which you can use to deepen your knowledge and develop your evaluation skills. There will be one assessed question in the exam paper.

Religious Education (Continued)

Revision websites which may be useful

Year 7 – Knowledge Organiser- please see next page

Day 1 of Hajj- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/z6dsb9q>

Day 2 of Hajj- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zn734wx>

Day 3 of Hajj- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/z3h9jxs>

Science

Topics covered are:-

- Cells
- Particles
- Acids and Alkalis
- Chemical Reactions
- Elements, Compounds and Mixtures
- Forces Sound Light Space

Technology

Practical test so they will not need to revise for this. Assessment will be carried out during the double practical lesson.

1. Ihram

Before reaching the sacred city pilgrims must purify their bodies, they wash their face hands and feet. They then enter into a state of holiness called Ihram.

Men wear 2 pieces of white cloth, one tied around the waist, the other thrown over the left shoulder, and Women wear a Long white dress and head covering.

It shows that everyone is equal in the eyes of Allah, on Hajj it makes no difference whether you are rich or poor, nobody is more important than anyone else!



2. Tawaf

The Ka'ba is an ancient stone building set in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Mecca

Muslims will perform the 'Tawaf' which means walking around the Ka'ba 7 times in an anti-clockwise direction. Preferably running the first three and walking the last four. The circling symbolises unity- worshipping One God together at that moment.



3. Sa'y

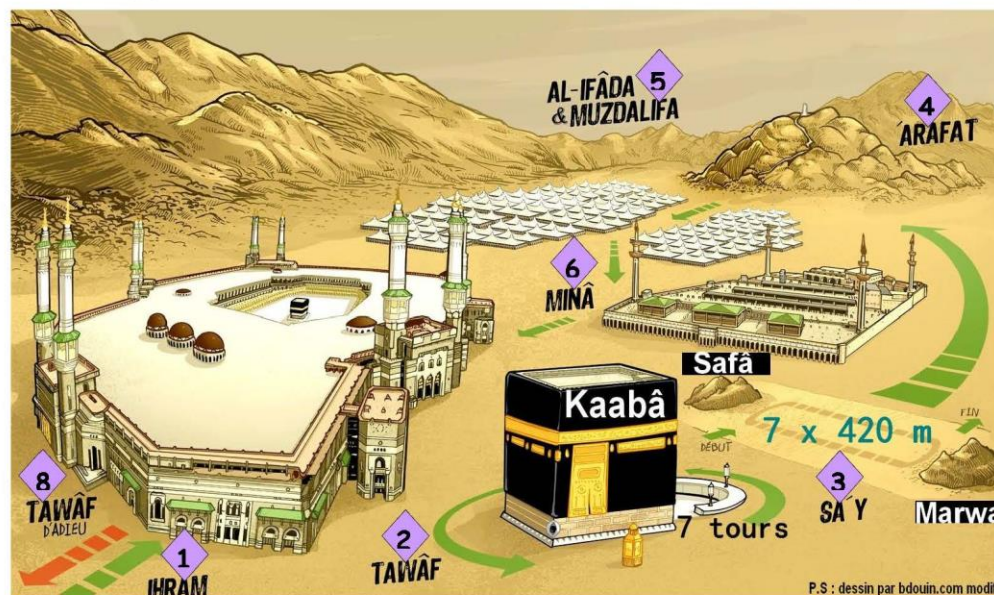
This is where the pilgrim run 7 times between two mountains called Safa and Marwa, they do this to remember the time Hagar and Ishmail spent in the desert. Hagar and her son Ishmael were left in the desert by her husband Ibrahim at God's command. Hagar went in search of water, frantically running in between the mountains 7 times. When she returned Ismael had kicked his heels into the sand and a spring had appeared. This is known as the Zam Zam Well. After running between the mountains the pilgrims visit the Zam Zam Well, many will drink it, wash with it, and take some of the water home with them.



8. Tawaf

After Eid ul Adha, men's heads are shaved and women cut a lock of their hair. This symbolises a fresh start the state of Ihram is lifted and they can resume his normal life.

Then return to Mecca and make a farewell Tawaf (this is the ritual of walking around the Ka'aba seven times). They ask Allah's forgiveness, say prayers and the Hajj is finished. A man who has completed the Hajj is called a Hajji, a woman who has completed it is called a Hajjah.



4. Plain of Arafat (Mount Mercy)

The next day Muslims will move to Mount of Mercy on the plain of Arafat. Pilgrims must be there for the period from noon to dusk.

It is a whole day of prayer and reflection, Muslims will pray and reflect on the things they have done wrong in their life, they will ask for Allah's forgiveness. It reminds them of Judgement day, when Allah will judge all people based on how they have lived their lives.

Muslims pray for others when they are at Arafat because they believe that their prayers are more effective there - they are submitting to Allah and are especially close to him.



7. The festival of Eid ul Adha

Eid ul-Adha ('Festival of Sacrifice') is one of the most important festivals in the Muslim calendar. The festival remembers the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when God ordered him to. Allah appeared to Ibrahim in a dream and asked him to sacrifice his son Isma'il as an act of obedience to God. As Ibrahim was about to kill his son, Allah stopped him and gave him a lamb to sacrifice instead.

The meat is shared equally between the group and any leftover is sent to the poor. Muslims all around the world take part in this festival, even if they are not on Hajj.

6. Stoning at Mina

7 pebbles are thrown at the pillars which are said to symbolise the devil. They throw pebbles at the pillars to represent getting rid of the devil and any temptations in their life, (temptations are thought or feelings towards bad things).

It reminds them of when Ibrahim was in the desert and the devil appeared and tempted him to disobey Allah – the angel Gabriel appeared to Ibrahim said: "Pelt him!" so Ibrahim threw seven stones at devil so that he disappeared.



5. Muzdalifa

After sunset they travel to Muzdalifah for the evening and night prayers and sleep under the stars without tents. They collect a bag of tiny pebbles in Muzdalifah which they carry back to Mina.

