

















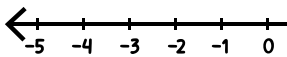
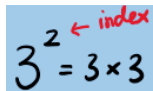



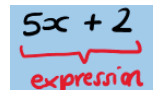
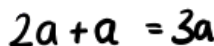
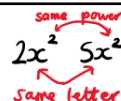
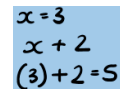
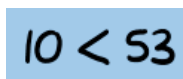


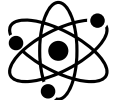
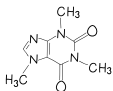
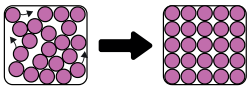



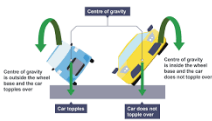



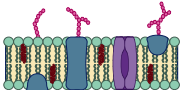










Year 7 Self Quizzing Booklet

















English Key words	Definition
Protagonist 	the central/main character in a story.
Antagonist 	a person who actively opposes or is hostile to the protagonist.
Characterisation 	a literary device where an author develops a character in a narrative.
High-spirited 	someone who is lively and easily excited.
Third-person limited narrative 	the narrator's thoughts, feelings, and knowledge of situations closely follow one character's perspective.
Third-person omniscient narrative 	a narrator who knows the thoughts and feelings of all characters.
Impetuous 	acting or doing something quickly without thought or care.
Governess 	a woman employed to teach children in a private household
Dehumanisation 	to deprive someone of their human rights such as kindness, individuality, and creativity.
Indomitable 	impossible to defeat
Deception 	to trick someone by concealing (hiding) or misrepresenting the truth.
Implicit characterisation 	something we have to infer about a character through their actions, dialogue, and what others say about them
Explicit characterisation 	something the author tells us directly about a character e.g. their age, appearance, job, likes, dislikes, etc.
Foreshadowing 	when the writer gives advance hints of what is to come later in the story.




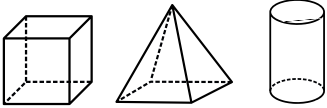

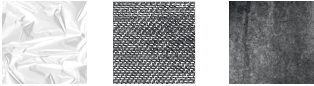








Maths Key words	Definition
Ascending 	Ascending means going up. In maths, if numbers are in ascending order they go from smallest to largest
Descending 	Descending means going down. In maths, if numbers are in descending order they go from largest to smallest.
Decimal Places 	Decimal places are the numbers after a decimal point. They show parts of a whole number.
integer 	An integer is a whole number.
Negative 	Numbers that are less than zero.
Indices (Index) 	Indices (also called powers) show how many times a number has been multiplied by itself
Operation 	A way to work with numbers. The four main operations are: add(+), take away (-), times (×) or divide (÷)
Estimate 	Rounding numbers in a calculation to make it easier to work out.
Variable 	The letters than we use to represent numbers in algebra are called variables.
Expression 	A mix of numbers, variables (letters) and operations.
Simplify 	To make something easier or shorter. This is done by collecting like terms.
Like Term 	Like terms are terms that have the same variable and same power.
Substitution 	Putting a number in place of a letter.
Inequality 	Shows that two value are not equal. Less than < Greater than > Less than or equal ≤ Greater than or equal ≥

Science Key words	Definition
Atom 	The smallest particle of matter, which all things are made of.
Compound 	Substance that is made up of two or more different elements chemically bonded together.
Compression 	Making a substance take up less space by pushing the particles closer together
Internal	Inside a substance, related to the atoms of the substance.
Pressure 	The amount of force applied on an area.
Weight 	The force of gravity on an object
Salt 	A compound in which the hydrogen atoms of an acid are replaced with the atoms of a metal.
Physical	To do with how things move or arrange themselves.
Potential	Having the capacity to develop.
Moment 	The effect of a force when turning an object
Material 	The stuff something is made of.
Conservation 	Nothing is created or destroyed.
Cell 	Smallest building block of a living organism.
Membrane 	A selective barrier that controls what enters and exits

Geography Key words	Definition
Continent 	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land.
Geography 	the study of Earth's features and environments and how people interact with them.
Human geography 	the study of how people and their activities are distributed across Earth's surface and how they interact with their environment.
Location 	a point on a map.
Map 	a drawing of a particular area, such as a city, country or continent, represented on a flat surface.
Ocean 	a large body of saltwater that covers a significant area of Earth's surface; they are all connected.
Physical geography 	part of geography concerned with the study of natural features and processes of Earth's surface, including landforms, climate, ecosystems and natural hazards
Place 	a location with meaning (a location someone has an emotional connection to).
Scale 	the link between the distance on a map and its real-life distance on the ground.
Sea 	a large body of saltwater that is smaller than an ocean and partially enclosed by land.
Symbol 	something used to represent something else.
Longitude 	how far east or west a place is from the prime/ Greenwich meridian.
Latitude 	how far north or south a place is from the equator.
Equator 	an imaginary line of latitude that runs around the middle of the Earth horizontally, dividing it into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

History Key words	Definition
Chronology 	The arrangement of events or dates in the order of occurrence
Inference 	A conclusion drawn from evidence based on what is seen and what is already known
Empire 	a group of countries ruled by a single ruler
Innovation 	the process of improving or creating something that is a new technology
Dynasty 	a sequence of rulers who are all from the same family
Monarch 	A king or queen
Silk Road 	the land route used for trade between China, the Middle East, Europe and North Africa
Ancestor 	a person related to you who lived a long time ago
Caliph 	the religious and political leader of an Islamic Empire – a Muslim ruler
Decade 	A period of 10 years
Century 	A period of 100 years
Millennium 	A period of 1000 years
Apothecary 	A person in the past who made and sold medicines
Astronomy 	The study of space, including stars and planets











RE Key words	Definition
Diversity 	Differences between a group or setting.
Christianity 	The religion that Christians follow.
Islam 	The religion that Muslims follow.
Judaism 	The religion that Jewish people follow.
Hindu Dharma 	The religion that Hindus follow.
Sikhi 	The religion that Sikhs follow.
Humanism 	A non-religious tradition followed by Humanists .
Migration 	The movement of people from one place to another.
Persecution 	Unfair or cruel treatment over a long period of time because of race, religion or political beliefs.
Census 	An official survey of the people who live in a country.
Church 	a building where Christians gather to worship and hold religious services.
Synagogue 	a Jewish house of worship and community center.
Mosque 	a place of worship for Muslims.
Mandir 	a Hindu temple where devotees perform rituals and worship deities.

Art Key words	Definition
Line 	Defines shape; the outer edge of something. e.g. a line is a long thin mark which is drawn or painted on a surface.
Tone 	The <u>relative lightness</u> or darkness between black and white e.g. when using multidirectional shading with a pencil
Shape 	A 2-Dimensional enclosed space built with line e.g. a square
Form 	Appearing 3-Dimensional e.g. a cube
Colour 	The colour of something is the appearance that it has as a result of the way in which it reflects light
Texture 	The feel or appearance of a surface; how rough or smooth it is.
Pattern 	A pattern is an arrangement of lines or shapes, <u>especially</u> a design in which the same shape is repeated at regular intervals over a surface
Mark-making 	The different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art using different materials.
Composition 	The arrangement/ layout or position of shapes/objects on the page. These can be used to lead the viewers eye around the painting or drawing.
Proportion 	The size and shape of one object in comparison to another. e.g. The facial features are in proportion to each other.
Complementary 	These colours are opposite on the colour wheel.
Primary 	These colours cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
Secondary 	These colours are made by mixing 2 primary colours in equal parts e.g. blue + red = purple
Tertiary 	Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour that are tonal/ next to each other in the colour wheel e.g. blue + green= bluey green

Design Technology








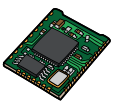




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Design Technology Key words	Definition
Technology 	practical use of scientific and engineering knowledge
Design 	to create new ideas for products
Brief 	short statement stating the nature of the project
Safety 	to keep free from harm during practical lessons
Specification 	list of project rules
Client 	the person buying and using a product
Equipment 	general term for tools used to make a product
Material 	what is used to make a product
Medium Density Fibreboard 	type of material made from saw dust and glue
Measure 	to establish the sizes of a object
Machinery 	large type of equipment used to make a product
Creativity 	to show flair in design and make situations
Evaluation 	to decide and rate how a project has gone at the end point
Accuracy 	to pay attention to detail and prevent even small errors

Computing



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Computing Key words	Definition
Computer 	An electronic device that stores and manipulates information
Input 	Process of putting data into a computer
Input device 	A piece of hardware called a peripheral, that enables data to be entered into a computer for processing e.g. keyboard, mouse, microphone, scanner
Output 	Methods of getting digital data out of a computer after processing
Output device 	A piece of hardware called a peripheral that enables data to be taken out of a computer after processing e.g. monitor, speaker, printer
Hardware 	The physical components of a computer.
Software 	The programs that are run on computer hardware
Digital footprint 	The digital trail or traces left by a person when using the internet
Binary $ \begin{array}{l} 1 + 1 = 10 \\ 11 + 1 = 100 \\ 111 + 1 = 1000 \\ 1111 + 1 = 10000 \\ 11111 + 1 = 100000 \\ 111111 + 1 = 1000000 \end{array} $	A counting system using base-2 consisting of 0s and 1s.
Denary 0123456789	A number systems using base 10. Also know as decimal.
CPU (Central Processing Unit) 	A chip within the computer which controls the operation of all parts of the computer and decodes then executes program instructions.
Network 	Two or more computers connected together for the purposes of sharing data or resources.
LAN (Local Area Network)	A network which covers a small geographic area such as a single building.
WAN (Wide Area Network)	A network which covers a large geographic area.


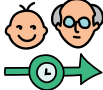












Spanish



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Spanish Key words		Definition
My name is		Me llamo
I am years old		Tengo años
I live in		Vivo en
I am(nationality/personality)		Soy
I like		Me gusta
I don't like		No me gusta
I love		Me encanta
I hate		Odio/detesta
Smart		Inteligente
Kind		Amable
English		inglés
Spanish		español
Italian		italiano
My birthday is the		Mi cumpleaños es el