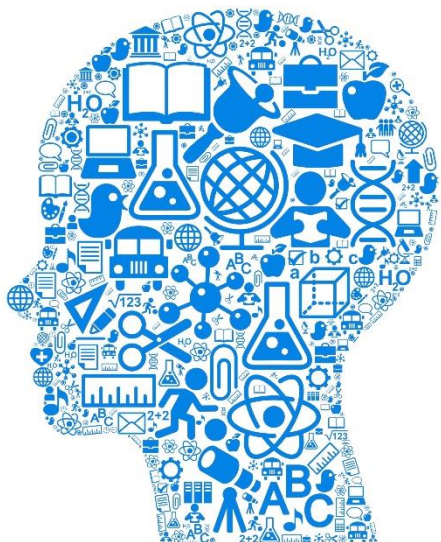


2021-2022

Year 7 | Cycle 1

100% Book



Name:

Tutor group:

Your 100% book and knowledge organisers

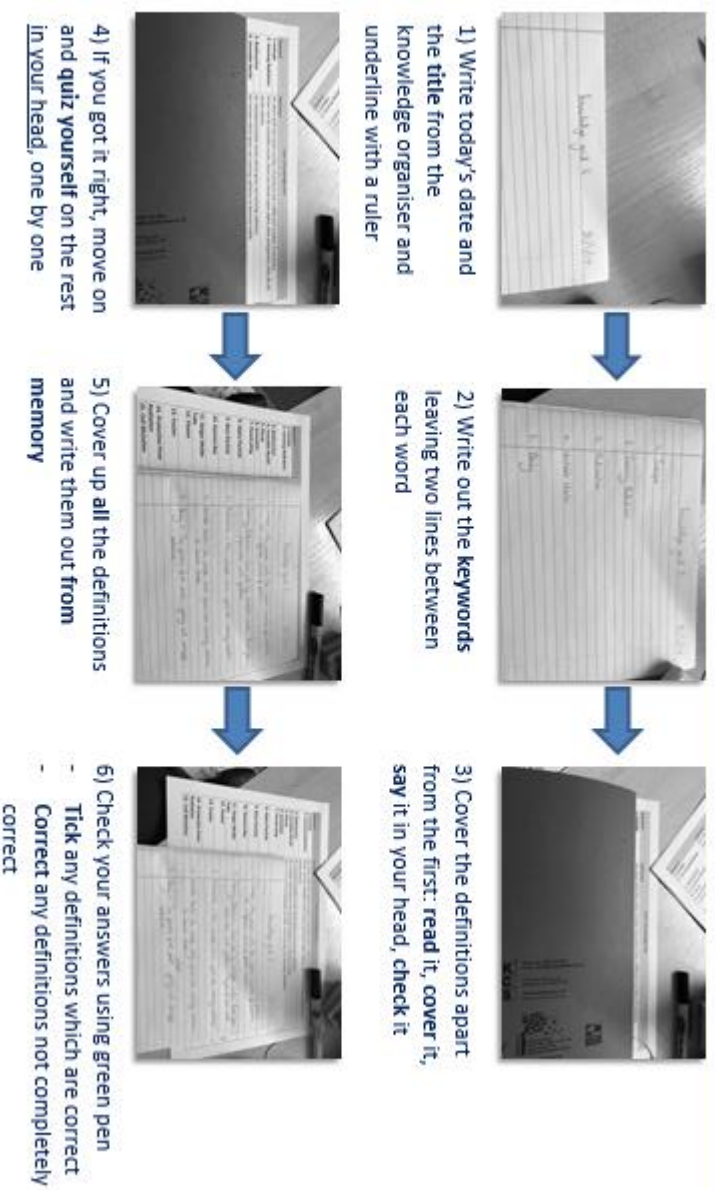
Knowledge organisers contain **critical** knowledge you must know. This will help you recap, revisit and revise what you have learnt in lessons in order to remember this knowledge for the long-term.

Students remember 50% more when they test themselves after learning.

You must have this 100% book for **every** lesson – it is part of your equipment.

You must keep your 100% books (even after you have finished the cycle or the year).

How do I use my 100% book for self-quizzing?



Correcting spelling, punctuation and grammar

Your work will be marked across all subjects to help you improve your literacy. This is the code that will be used.

Correcting your spelling, punctuation and grammar	
Sp + underlined word	The underlined word is spelt incorrectly. Look, cover, write then check. Do this at least three times so you spell it correctly.
A circle around part of a word or a space	Your punctuation is incorrect, or something is missing (including capital letters).
? + wobbly line	You haven't explained your ideas clearly enough.
/	You need to start a new sentence here. Remember: full stop, capital letter.
//	You need to start a new paragraph here. Remember: new paragraphs for time, place, topic, person (TiPToP).
^	A word is missing where the arrow is pointing.



Year 7 – Art and Design – Cycle One

A	Key Terms	
1	Abstract	Art that uses basic shapes and colour rather than representing reality
2	Positive space	The area of an artwork designed to be the main focus
3	Negative space	The space around and between the focal point of an image
4	Composition	The action of arranging different parts of an image
5	Collage	A piece of art made by sticking various different materials on top of one and other
6	Visual communication	The sharing of information and ideas using symbols and imagery
7	Silhouette	An object seen as a solid shape of a single colour

B	Key Terms	
1	Mark-making	Describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns and textures created in a drawing
2	Gestural	Creating artwork using free, sweeping movements
3	Primary colours	Colours that can not be made by mixing: red, blue and yellow
4	Secondary colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours: green, orange and purple
5	Tertiary colours	A colour made by mixing two secondary colours
6	Analogous colours	Similar colours, which are next to each other on the colour wheel
7	Complementary colours	Opposite colours on the colour wheel which create contrast

Year 7 – Design and Technology – Cycle One

A	Design and Technology One	
1	Design brief	A statement describing what problem a design will solve
2	Brutalism	Architectural style of the 1950s and 1960s using simple, block-like forms and raw concrete construction
3	Isometric	A method for visually representing three-dimensional objects in two dimensions in technical and engineering drawings
4	Depth	The distance from the nearest to the farthest point of something or from the front to the back
5	Width	The measurement of something from side to side
6	Height	The measurement from base to top of an object

B	Design and Technology Two	
1	Parallel lines	Lines which are side by side and having the same distance continuously between them
2	Horizon line	A line used to represent the point at which the Earth's surface and the sky appear to meet
3	Perspective	The art of representing objects on a two-dimensional surface giving the impression of being 3D
4	Vanishing points	The point in a perspective drawing where lines converge as if disappearing into the distance
5	Concept	An experiment, plan or intention used to test the viability of a design
6	Render	Adding shading or colour to create a more lifelike appearance

Year 7 – Drama – Cycle One

A	Vocal Skills	
1	Theatre conventions	The rules that the audience and actors follow during a performance
2	Stage positions	The nine areas of the stage used to plan out use of stage space
3	Posture	The way an actor sits or stands to communicate character
4	Facial expression	The way the actor uses their face to communicate emotions
5	Gesture	The way an actor uses their hands to communicate meaning
6	Projection	Making sure your voice is heard by pushing air through the diaphragm
7	Pitch	How high or low your voice is to show a character's age, personality and emotions
8	Pace	How quickly or slowly you speak to show a character's personality and emotions
9	Pause	Leaving a gap of time in speech to create tension or communicate emotion
10	Tableaux	Dramatic technique where the actors freeze in a still image
11	Thought track	Dramatic technique where the actors speak the characters' inner thoughts out loud
12	Hot Seating	Rehearsal technique where an actor sits in character and answers questions in character
13	Role on the Wall	Rehearsal technique with facts about the character on the outside, and feelings on the inside of human shape

Year 7 – English: The Tempest – Cycle One

A	Vocabulary	
1	Tempest (n)	A violent, windy storm
2	Hierarchy (n)	A system in which people are ranked according to relative status or authority
3	Status (n)	Your rank or position in society
4	Fate (n)	Destiny, as decided by the stars / universe
6	Authority (n)	The power to give orders to others
7	Subservient (adj)	Prepared to obey others unquestioningly
8	Oppressed (adj)	Subject to harsh treatment; powerless
9	Nefarious (adj)	Wicked or criminal
10	Naïve (adj)	Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement
11	Hope (n)	Believing something good will happen
12	Despair (n)	Loss of hope
13	Comic relief	A moment or characters that provide humour and lightness
14	Commanding (adj)	Having power or authority
15	Victim (n)	Someone who is mistreated and feels helpless

16	Villain (n)	Someone with evil intentions
17	Intoxicating (adj)	Exciting; pleasant
18	Reconcile (v)	To restore friendships or relationships
19	Resolution (n)	When a problem or issue is solved
20	Evaluation (n)	To make a judgment about something
21	Morals (n)	What is considered to be right or wrong

B	Literary Methods / Terms	
1	Stage directions	Instructions indicating movement, tone, sound or lighting
2	Tone (n)	The mood or feeling of a place or speech
3	Repetition (n)	The action of repeating something that has already been said or written
4	Imperative verb (n)	Giving an order to do something
5	Imagery (n)	Visually descriptive language
6	Rhetorical question (n)	A question asked for dramatic effect or to prove a point

Year 7 – French – Cycle One

A	Verbs and Phrases	
1	J'ai ____ ans	I am (have) ____ years old
2	Je m'appelle	My name is
3	Comment tu t'appelles?	What's your name?
4	Ça va?	How are you?
5	Ça va bien	I'm well
6	Quand est ton anniversaire?	When is your birthday?
7	Mon anniversaire est le...	My birthday is the...
8	Où habites –tu?	Where do you live?
9	J'habite	I live
10	Tu es de quelle nationalité?	What is your nationality?
11	Je suis	I am
12	J'ai	I have
13	Méchant	Mean
14	Sympa	Nice
15	Gentil	Kind
16	Drôle	Funny
17	Grand	Tall
18	Gros	Fat
19	Mince	Slim
20	Petit	Small
21	Les cheveux	Hair

B	Vocabulary	
1	Les yeux	Eyes
2	Rouge	Red
3	Vert	Green
4	Jaune	Yellow
5	Noir	Black
6	Marrons	Brown
7	Ma mère	My mum
8	Mon père	My dad
9	Ma sœur	My sister
10	Mon frère	My brother
11	En Angleterre	In England
12	En Allemagne	In Germany
13	En Espagne	In Spain
14	Au Maroc	In Morocco
15	Je pense que	I think that
16	A mon avis	In my opinion
17	C'est	It's
18	Facile	Easy
19	Ennuyeux	Boring
20	Génial	Great
21	Difficile	Difficult

Year 7 – Geography – Cycle One

A	Geographical Skills	
1	Human geography	Studying what people do to the Earth
2	Physical geography	Studying what is naturally occurring on Earth
3	Country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
4	Continent	A large area of continuous land often containing many countries
5	GIS map	Geographic Information Systems: a tool that shows geographic information on a map
6	Choropleth map	A map which uses differences in colouring to show variations
7	Longitude	This measures how far a place is east or west from the Prime Meridian
8	Latitude	This measures how far a place is north or south from the equator
9	Equator	An imaginary line which divides the Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres
10	Prime Meridian	An imaginary line which divides the Earth into the western and eastern hemisphere
11	Map key	A table that explains the symbols used on that particular map
12	Relief	The height of the land

13	Contour line	A brown line on an OS map joining points of equal height above or below sea level
14	Scale	The ratio between the distance measured on a map and the actual distance
15	Distance	How far something is
16	Distribution	The way in which something is spread out over an area

B	Geographical Investigations	
1	Hypothesis	This is where a prediction is made about the results of the investigation
2	Methodology	Planning ways to collect data
3	Primary data	Information that is collected first-hand
4	Secondary data	Information that someone else has previously collected and made available
5	Quantitative	Information that can be measured and written down with numbers
6	Qualitative	Information that describes but does not use numbers
7	Field sketch	Drawn and annotated observations of a particular landscape
8	Surveys	Data collected by asking people a series of questions

Year 7 – History – Cycle One

A	The Norman Conquest	
1	Monarch	A king or queen ruling over a country
2	Heir	The next person in line to the throne
3	Claimant	A person who competes with others in order to achieve something
4	Anglo-Saxons	The people that lived in England before the Norman Conquest
5	Normans	The people that lived in Northern France in the 11 th century
6	Vikings	The people that lived in Scandinavia in the 11 th century
7	Huscarls	Professional, highly trained Anglo-Saxon soldiers
8	Fyrd	An untrained Anglo-Saxon soldier
9	Shield wall	A barrier that soldiers make together when holding their shields in front of them during battle
10	Archer	A soldier that shoots with a bow and arrow
11	Conquest	Taking control of an area using military force
12	Rebellion	An act of armed resistance against the leader or government
13	Harrying	To repeatedly attack somewhere or someone
14	Hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked according to their status
15	Feudal system	A Norman hierarchy system of social groups, where land was exchanged for military service, taxes, and loyalty
16	Baron	The Norman noblemen who were in the highest social class
17	Peasants	The poorest members of society who were farmers or labourers
18	Domesday Book	A record of how much property people owned in England

B	Worldviews in c.1000	
1	Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single ruler (Emperor / Empress)
2	Byzantine Empire	The Greek-speaking eastern Roman Empire
3	Constantinople	The capital of the Byzantine Empire
4	Silk Roads	The land route used for trade between China, the Middle East, Europe, and North Africa
5	Caliph	The religious and political leader of an Islamic empire
6	Abbasid dynasty	The line of rulers of the Islamic Empire from 750 to 1258
7	Baghdad	The capital of the Islamic Empire under the Abbasid dynasty
8	Astrolabe	A metal instrument that uses the stars to find direction and position
9	Astronomy	The study of space, stars, and planets
10	Geometry	Mathematics that deals with points, lines, angles, and shapes
11	House of Wisdom	A place in Baghdad where scholars met to learn and discuss knowledge
12	Madrasa	A Muslim school or college

C	Historical Language	
1	Chronology	The arrangement of events or dates in time order
2	Sources	Evidence that historians can use to learn about the past
3	Inferences	An educated guess about the past based on a historical source
4	Interpretations	A judgement that an historian makes about a past event based off historical sources
5	Significance	A process of determining the importance of a historical event or individual

Maths - Year 7 - Cycle One

A	Place value	
1	Hundred thousands	100,000
2	Ten thousands	10,000
3	Thousands	1,000
4	Hundreds	100
5	Tens	10
6	Ones	1
7	.	Decimal point
8	Tenths	0.1
9	Hundredths	0.01
10	Thousandths	0.001
11	Ten-thousandths	0.0001
12	Hundred-thousandths	0.00001

B	Definitions	
1	Integer	A whole number
2	Decimal number	A number containing a decimal point
3	Ascending	Smallest to largest
4	Descending	Largest to smallest
5	Sum	To add up
6	Total	To add up
7	Difference	To subtract
8	Product	To multiply
9	Quotient	To divide
10	Remainder	A number that is left over after dividing
11	Multiple of a number	A number in that number's times table
12	Factor	A number that divides exactly into another number
13	Prime number	A number with exactly two factors
14	LCM	Lowest common multiple
15	HCF	Highest common factor
16	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a 2D object
17	>	Greater than
18	<	Less than
19	=	Equal to
20	Estimate	An approximate calculation
21	Evaluate	Work out the value of

C	Multiplying & dividing by powers of 10	
1	Multiply by 10	Digits move 1 place to left
2	Multiply by 100	Digits move 2 places to left
3	Multiply by 1000	Digits move 3 places to left
4	Divide by 10	Digits move 1 place to right
5	Divide by 100	Digits move 2 places to right
6	Divide by 1000	Digits move 3 places to right

D	Laws	
1	Commutative	$a + b = b + a$ $a \times b = b \times a$
2	Associative	$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$

Maths - Year 7 - Cycle One






E	7 Tables	
1	$1 \times 7 =$	7
2	$2 \times 7 =$	14
3	$3 \times 7 =$	21
4	$4 \times 7 =$	28
5	$5 \times 7 =$	35
6	$6 \times 7 =$	42
7	$7 \times 7 =$	49
8	$8 \times 7 =$	56
9	$9 \times 7 =$	63
10	$10 \times 7 =$	70
11	$11 \times 7 =$	77
12	$12 \times 7 =$	84

F	8 Tables	
1	$1 \times 8 =$	8
2	$2 \times 8 =$	16
3	$3 \times 8 =$	24
4	$4 \times 8 =$	32
5	$5 \times 8 =$	40
6	$6 \times 8 =$	48
7	$7 \times 8 =$	56
8	$8 \times 8 =$	64
9	$9 \times 8 =$	72
10	$10 \times 8 =$	80
11	$11 \times 8 =$	88
12	$12 \times 8 =$	96



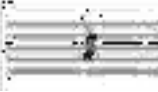
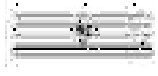

G	12 Tables	
1	$1 \times 12 =$	12
2	$2 \times 12 =$	24
3	$3 \times 12 =$	36
4	$4 \times 12 =$	48
5	$5 \times 12 =$	60
6	$6 \times 12 =$	72
7	$7 \times 12 =$	84
8	$8 \times 12 =$	96
9	$9 \times 12 =$	108
10	$10 \times 12 =$	120
11	$11 \times 12 =$	132
12	$12 \times 12 =$	144

Year 7 – Music – Cycle One

A	Key Terms	
1	Pulse	The steady beat to a piece of music
2	Rhythm	Pattern of notes put in order
3	Tempo	The speed of a piece of music; fast, walking pace, slow
4	Pitch	How high or low the notes are
5	Texture	How many sounds are playing at once; thick is lots of layers, thin is few layers
6	Timbre	The sound quality of the instruments
7	Dynamics	How loud or quiet a piece of music is
8	Duration	How long or short the notes are
9	Notation	The method used to write down a piece of music
10	Samba	Genre of carnival music from Brazil, featuring large ensemble percussion
11	Call and response	Rhythm that is played by one person and responded to by another, like a musical conversation
12	Sambista	The Samba leader who coordinates the group
13	Cyclic rhythm	A rhythm that repeats
14	Diaphragm	The muscle across your abdomen that supports your singing
15	Melody	The main tune in a piece of music

B	Music Notes	
1		Semibreve
2		Minim
3		Crochet
4		Quaver
5		Semiquaver

C	Music Note Values (in beats)	
1	4	Semibreve
2	2	Minim
3	1	Crochet
4	1/2	Quaver
5	1/4	Semiquaver

D	Music Note Rests	
1		Semibreve
2		Minim
3		Crochet
4		Quaver
5		Semiquaver

Year 7 – PE – Cycle One

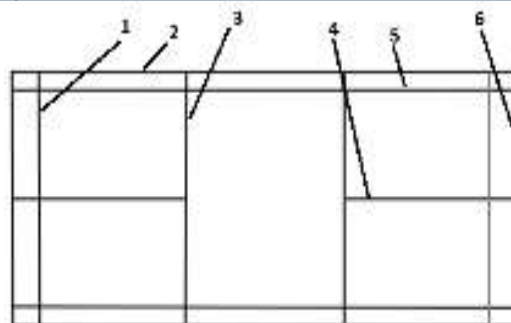
A Athletics – Track Events		
1	Sprinting	Running a short distance which includes 100m, 110m hurdles, 200m, 400m and 400m hurdles
2	Middle distance	Track races longer than sprints, up to 3000m, usually 800m and 1500m
3	Relay	A racing competition where members of a team take turns completing parts of a race

B Athletics – Track Disqualifications		
1	False start	Moving / leaving the starting blocks or line before the gun goes off
2	Lanes	Running outside of your lane at any time

C Athletics – Terminology		
1	Heat	A preliminary race in a running event where the top two or three finishers qualify
2	PB	Personal best
3	Push pass	Outgoing runner's arm is extended with the hand open and the incoming runner vertically places the baton straight into the open hand

D Badminton – Key Terminology		
1	Clear	A shot hit deep into the opponent's court
2	Shuttle-cock	The object that is struck back and forth in badminton
3	Net shot	A shot hit from the forecourt that just clears the net and drops sharply
4	Passing shot	A shot which passes the opponent
5	Service court	The area into which you must deliver the shuttle during the service
6	Fault	A foul shot, such as one that hits the net or lands outside the court

E Badminton – Court Lines	
1	Long service line for doubles
2	Side-line for doubles
3	Short service line
4	Centre line
5	Side-line for singles
6	End line and long service line for singles



F Rugby – Key Terminology		
1	Try	When the ball is grounded over the try line
2	Try line	The goal line extending across the pitch
3	Forward pass	An illegal pass where the ball goes forward
4	Offside	When a player is in front of a team-mate who is carrying the ball
5	Ruck	One or more players close in around the ball on the ground to protect it
6	Knock on	If a player drops the ball 'forward' or loses the ball and it goes forward

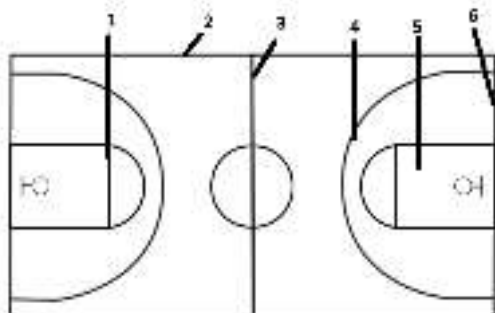
Year 7 – PE – Cycle One

G	Fitness – Key Terminology		H	Football – Key Terminology	
1	Cardiovascular fitness	The ability to exercise the body for long periods of time, without getting tired	1	First touch	Controlling the ball and keeping it in your personal space
2	Muscular endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles repeatedly, without getting tired	2	Goal kick	A restart by the goalkeeper from inside the goalkeeper's area
3	Circuit training	A workout technique involving a series of exercises performed in rotation	3	Offside	When the attacking player is beyond the last defender as the pass has been played
4	Repetitions (reps)	The number of times you repeat an action	4	Free kick	Awarded when a foul or handball has taken place outside of the penalty area
5	Heart rate	The speed at which the heart beats	5	Defender	A player who plays in front of the goalkeeper, protecting the goal
6	Pulse raiser	An activity that safely raises the heart rate up from its resting state	6	Midfielder	A player who links the defenders with the attackers and contributes to both the attack and defence
7	Dynamic stretching	Stretching while moving	7	Striker	A player that leads the attacking moves
8	Static stretching	Stretching while not moving			

Year 7 – PE – Cycle One

I	Basketball – Key Terminology	
1	Double dribble	When you bounce the ball, stop and hold the ball with both hands, and then bounce the ball again
2	Travelling	Walking or running with the ball without bouncing it
3	Offense	The team that is attacking and trying to score a basket
4	Carry	Carrying the ball in one hand whilst dribbling
5	Three second violation	When you are inside the opposition's key for more than three seconds without the ball
6	Free throw	Awarded when you are fouled inside the key, taken from the free throw line

J	Basketball – Court Lines	
1	Free throw line	
2	Side-line	
3	Half-way line	
4	Three-point line	
5	Key	
6	Baseline	



K	Table Tennis – Key Terminology	
1	Ready position	A neutral starting position from which all table tennis strokes can be played
2	Volley	Hitting the ball before it bounces on your side of the table
3	Push	A backspin shot usually executed over the playing surface
4	Deuce	A term used when the score is 10-10
5	Let serve	When the ball touches the net, provided the service is otherwise good, the serve is replayed
6	Drive	An attacking shot played with speed and power

L	Cricket – Key Terminology	
1	Wicket-keeper	Player on the fielding side who stands immediately behind the batting end wicket
2	Wicket	A term used when a batsman has been dismissed
3	Bowling	The act of delivering the cricket ball to the batsman
4	Over	The delivery of six consecutive balls by one bowler
5	Four	A shot that scores four runs to the batting side by reaching the boundary after bouncing
6	Innings	One player's or one team's turn to bat (or bowl)

Year 7 – Religious Studies: Origins of Abrahamic Faith – Cycle One

A	Key terms	
1	Deity	A god or goddess
2	Paganism / Polytheism	The belief in more than one god
3	Sacrifice	Giving up something as an offering to a deity
4	Moloch	An ancient deity from the Middle East who demanded your firstborn child as a sacrifice
5	Monotheism	The belief in one god
6	Abraham	The common founder of Judaism, Christianity and Islam
7	Torah	The Jewish holy scripture revealed to Moses containing the laws of God
8	Covenant	A formal agreement made by God with a religious community
9	Exodus	The departure of the Israelites from Egypt
10	Moses	The leader of the Israelites

11	Leviticus	The third book of the Torah that contains many laws
12	Jesus	A Jewish leader from the first century who Christians believe to be the incarnation of God
13	Rebel	A person who challenges the established government or leader
14	Crucifixion	An ancient form of execution where a person was nailed to a cross
15	Disciples	The 12 followers of Jesus
16	Apostles	The people who spread the teachings of Jesus after his death
17	Tawhid	Arabic for the oneness of God
18	Quraysh tribe	An Arab merchant tribe that controlled Mecca and its Ka'aba
19	Qur'an	The Islamic holy book
20	Revelation	The disclosure of God's words to humans

Year 7 – Science: Cells – Cycle One

A	Science Key Terms	
1	Life processes	MRS GREN: Movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition
2	Respiration	Releasing energy from food
3	Excretion	Removal of waste
4	Energy	Used for movement, growth and building large molecules
5	Cell	The building block of all living organisms
6	Organelle	A part within a living cell that serves a function
7	Nucleus	Contains DNA which controls the cell's activities
8	Cell membrane	Controls the movement of substances in and out of the cell
9	Cytoplasm	Where most of the chemical reactions happen
10	Mitochondria	Where most energy is released in respiration
11	Ribosome	Where protein synthesis happens

12	Cell wall	Strengthens the cell and supports the plant
13	Chloroplast	Absorb light energy for photosynthesis
14	Vacuole	Filled with cell sap to help keep the cell turgid to provide support
15	Gene	A section of DNA, which codes for a protein and controls a characteristic
16	Protein	Substance that controls reactions and characteristics in living things
17	Chromosome	Long strand of DNA found in the nucleus; every cell in a human has 46
18	Stage	Area on a microscope where the specimen is placed
19	Objective lenses	These magnify the specimen; you can choose from lenses of different powers
20	Eyepiece lens	One lens, which you look down; magnifies the specimen
21	Focussing wheels	Used to focus the specimen so it can be seen clearly

Year 7 – Science: Cells – Cycle One

B	Science Key Terms	
1	Root hair cell	A specialised plant cell that has a large surface area to absorb water
2	Palisade cell	A specialised plant cell that has many chloroplasts to absorb sunlight
3	Sperm cell	A specialised animal cell that has many mitochondria for energy, and a tail for swimming
4	Red blood cell	A specialised animal cell that has no nucleus which maximises the space for carrying oxygen
5	Unicellular organisms	Made of one cell, e.g. a bacteria
6	Multicellular organisms	Made of many cells, e.g. a human
7	Tissue	A group of cells with a similar structure and function, which work together to do a particular job
8	Organ	A group of different tissues, which all work together to do a particular job
9	Organ system	A group of different organs, which all work together to do a particular job

10	Organisational hierarchy	[Smallest] cells → tissues → organs → organ systems [largest]
11	Digestive system	A set of organs responsible for breaking large food molecules down into small ones, so that they can be absorbed into the blood
12	Organs in the digestive system	Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
13	Oesophagus	A tube that connects the mouth to the stomach
14	Tissues in the stomach	Muscular, epithelial, glandular
15	Small intestine	Where small molecules are absorbed into the blood
16	Organs in the breathing system	Mouth, trachea, lungs
17	Trachea	A tube that connects the mouth to the lungs
18	Lungs	Where gases are exchanged between the blood and the air, by diffusion

Year 7 – Science: Particles – Cycle One

A	Science Key Terms	
1	Particle	All matter is made up of tiny particles
2	Solid	Particles are arranged in rows and close together; the particles have strong forces and vibrate about a fixed position
3	Liquid	Particles are randomly arranged and close together; the particles have weak forces between them and can move
4	Gas	Particles are randomly arranged and far apart; the particles have no forces between them and move quickly in all directions
5	Properties of solids	Fixed shape, cannot flow, cannot be compressed
6	Properties of liquids	Flow, take on the shape of their container, cannot be compressed
7	Properties of gases	Flow, completely fill their container, can be compressed
8	Melting	Change of state from solid to liquid

9	Changes when substances melt	Particles gain energy and start to move around more, their arrangement becomes random
10	Evaporation	Change of state from liquid to gas
11	Changes when substances evaporate	Particles gain energy and start to move around more, their arrangement becomes random
12	Condensation	Change of state from gas to liquid
13	Changes when substances condense	Particles lose energy and slow down; the arrangement becomes less random
14	Freezing	Change of state from liquid to solid
15	Changes when substances freeze	Particles lose energy and stay close to each other; they become arranged in rows
16	Changes when substances melt	Particles gain energy and start to move around more, their arrangement becomes random

Year 7 – Science: Particles – Cycle One

B	Science Key Terms	
1	Conservation of mass	The number of particles stays the same when a substance changes state, so the mass of the substance stays the same
2	Diffusion	Particles spread from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration
3	Factors affecting the speed of diffusion	Concentration and temperature
4	Pure substance	Consists only of one element or one compound
5	Mixture	Contains more than one type of atom that are not chemically joined together
6	Dissolving	When a solid is mixed with a liquid to form a solution
7	Solute	The solid that dissolves, e.g. the salt
8	Solvent	The substance that the solute dissolves in, e.g. the water

9	Filtration	A method for separating an insoluble solid from a liquid
10	Evaporation	Used to separate a soluble solid from a liquid
11	Distillation	A method for separating the solvent from a solution
12	Chromatography	A method for separating a mixture of inks from one another
13	Independent variable	What you are investigating / changing in the investigation
14	Dependent variable	What you will measure in the investigation
15	Control variables	What you will keep the same
16	Valid test	When only one independent variable can affect the dependent variable; all the other variables are controlled

Year 7 – Spanish – Cycle One

A	Verbs and Phrases	
1	Tengo ... años	I am ... years old
2	Mi cumpleaños es el ... de ...	My birthday is the ... of ...
3	Vivo en...	I live in ...
4	Soy...	I am ...
5	Es	He / she / it is
6	Somos	We are
7	Son	They are
8	Tiene	He / she / it has
9	Tenemos	We have
10	Tienen	They have

B	Vocabulary	
1	Buenos días	Good morning
2	Hasta luego	See you later
3	No entiendo	I don't understand
4	¿Cómo se dice?	How do you say ...?
5	Inglaterra	England
6	Alemania	Germany
7	Los Estados Unidos	USA
8	Inglés(a)	English

9	Estadounidense	American
10	Delgado	Slim
11	Feo	Ugly
12	Simpático(a)	Friendly
13	Gracioso(a)	Funny
14	Amable	Kind
15	Antipático(a)	Mean
16	Mi hermano mayor / pequeño	My older / younger brother
17	Mi abuelo(a)	My grandpa / grandma
18	Mi tío(a)	My uncle / aunty
19	Mis padres	My parents
20	Mis primos	My cousins
21	El pelo	Hair
22	Los ojos	Eyes
23	Azul(es)	Blue
24	Pelirrojo(s)	Ginger
25	Un perro	A dog
26	Un pájaro	A bird
27	Un gato	A cat
28	Un caballo	A horse
29	Un pez	A fish
30	No tengo mascotas	I don't have any pets