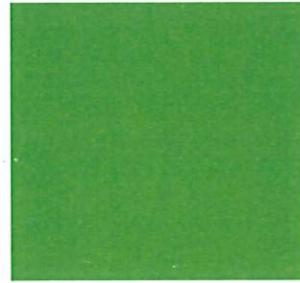
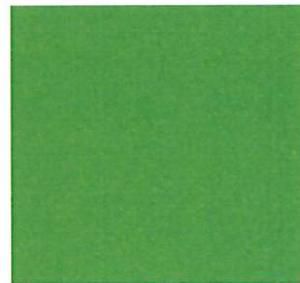
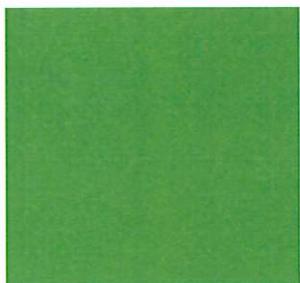




# OADV –Year 7 Students

## Work Booklet

Student Name.....



**OADV KS3**  
**Versatile Vocabulary list**

Without limits; vast; infinite	<b>Limitless</b>	<b>Prohibit</b>	To forbid by law or other authority; to hinder or prevent
To thrive; prosper	<b>Flourish</b>	<b>Diminish</b>	To make or become smaller, fewer, or less
Very skilled at doing something or knows a lot about a particular subject	<b>Expert</b>	<b>Novice</b>	Beginner; new to or inexperienced in a certain task, situation
Very keen; enthusiastic	<b>Avid</b>	<b>Reluctant</b>	Not eager; unwilling; disinclined
Someone or something that is very strong or healthy	<b>Robust</b>	<b>Fragile</b>	Able to be broken easily; weak
To make an impression on; have a strong, lasting, or favourable effect on	<b>Impress</b>	<b>Disappoint</b>	To fail to meet the expectations, hopes, desires
To talk or write about old times, past experiences	<b>Reminisce</b>	<b>Neglect</b>	To fail to give due care, attention, or time to
Awaited, usually with excitement and impatience	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Unexpected</b>	Surprising or unforeseen
To give help or support	<b>Assist</b>	<b>Hinder</b>	To prevent; to be or get in the way of
Not siding with any party in a war or dispute	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Bias</b>	A tendency to prefer one person or thing to another, and to favour that person or thing
To add as part of something else	<b>Include</b>	<b>Exclude</b>	Reject; to keep out; prevent from entering
A system of organising into different ranks or levels of importance	<b>Hierarchy</b>	<b>Equality</b>	The same status, rights, and responsibilities for all the members of a society, group, or family.
Exact	<b>Precise</b>	<b>Ambiguous</b>	Vague; open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning
Irregular change; instability	<b>Fluctuation</b>	<b>Stable</b>	Consistent; steady in position or balance
To go or move up; climb	<b>Ascend</b>	<b>Descend</b>	To move, pass, or go down
To prove to be true or valid	<b>Confirm</b>	<b>Refute</b>	To prove to be false or incorrect; disprove; deny
To occur successively or by turns	<b>Alternate*</b>	<b>Consecutive*</b>	Following in order, without interruption; successive
Sure to happen; certain; unavoidable	<b>Inevitable</b>	<b>Avoidable</b>	Can be prevented from happening
To change, or cause to change in number, quantity, or degree by a given amount.	<b>Multiply*</b>	<b>Divide*</b>	To separate or be separated into parts or groups; split up; part
To make (pain, disease, emotion, etc) more intense	<b>Exacerbate</b>	<b>Alleviate</b>	To make (pain, sorrow, etc) easier to bear; lessen; relieve
To become less loud, excited, violent	<b>Subside***</b>	<b>Escalate</b>	To become greater in size, seriousness, or intensity
Something that is accepted as true but is not certain to be true	<b>Presumption</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	Facts; range of information, awareness, or understanding
To form an approximate idea of (distance, size, cost, etc); calculate roughly	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Measure</b>	To determine the exact size, amount, etc, of by measurement
Not explicit; implied; indirect	<b>Implicit</b>	<b>Explicit</b>	Precisely and clearly expressed; fully stated
Separated by an equal distance at every point; never touching or intersecting	<b>Parallel</b>	<b>Perpendicular</b>	To meet at a right angle.
To resist (a powerful person, authority, etc) openly and boldly	<b>Defy</b>	<b>Obey</b>	To carry out (instructions or orders); comply with (demands)
Belonging to the same age; living or occurring in the same period of time	<b>Contemporary**</b>	<b>Traditional</b>	Traditional customs, beliefs, or methods are ones that have existed for a long time without changing
A large quantity of something	<b>Abundance</b>	<b>Lack</b>	An insufficiency, shortage, or absence of something required or desired
Continues to exist or happen for a long time	<b>Persistent</b>	<b>Sporadic</b>	Occurring at irregular points in time
To imitate/copy because you admire someone/something a great deal	<b>Emulate</b>	<b>Distinguish from</b>	To make, show, or recognize a difference or differences (between or among); differentiate (between)

\*Means something different in Maths

\*\* Means something different in Technology

\*\*\* Means something different in Geography

# Oasis Academy Don Valley Independent Study Tracker



You are expected to study the subject(s) shown on your timetable each day. Each day use a notes page to evidence your work.

## Example

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Student Signature</b>	<b>Parent/Carer Signature</b>
Monday	English ✓	Art ✓	<a href="#">signature</a>	<a href="#">signature</a>
Tuesday	Maths ✓	PE ✓	<a href="#">signature</a>	<a href="#">signature</a>
Wednesday	Science ✓	Technology ✓	<a href="#">signature</a>	<a href="#">signature</a>
Thursday	History ✓	Ethics ✓	<a href="#">signature</a>	<a href="#">signature</a>
Friday	Geography ✓	German ✓	<a href="#">signature</a>	<a href="#">signature</a>

	<b>Week 3</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Student Signature</b>	<b>Parent/Carer Signature</b>
Monday		Art			
Tuesday		PE			
Wednesday		Technology			
Thursday		Ethics			
Friday		German			

	<b>Week 1</b>	<b>Subject 1</b>	<b>Subject 2</b>	<b>Student Signature</b>	<b>Parent/Carer Signature</b>
Monday					
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					

	<b>Week 4</b>	<b>Subject 1</b>	<b>Subject 2</b>	<b>Student Signature</b>	<b>Parent/Carer Signature</b>
Monday		English	History		
Tuesday		Maths	Science		
Wednesday		German	Geography		
Thursday		Technology	Art		
Friday		Ethics	PE		

	<b>Week 5</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Student Signature</b>	<b>Parent/Carer Signature</b>
Monday		Science	Art		
Tuesday		History	Geography		
Wednesday		English	Technology		
Thursday		Maths	PE		
Friday		Ethics	German		

# English

# Maths

Unit 1 – numbers and numerals		
No.	Question	Answer
1.1	What is analogue display?	
1.2	What is digital display?	
1.3	How many digits do 24 hour clocks always have?	
1.4	What does am mean?	
1.5	What does pm mean?	
1.6	With which clock do you use am and pm?	
1.7	How many seconds in a minute?	
1.8	How many minutes in an hour?	
1.9	How many hours in a day?	
1.10	Write the following in order from biggest to smallest? Minutes, days, seconds, hours	
1.11	What does > mean?	
1.12	What does < mean?	
1.13	What does = mean?	
1.14	What is place value?	
1.15	How do you write one?	
1.16	How do you write ten?	
1.17	How do you write one hundred?	
1.18	How do you write one thousand?	
1.19	How do you write ten thousand?	
1.20	How do you write one hundred thousand?	

Unit 2 – axioms and arrays		
No.	Question	Answer
2.1	What is multiplication?	
2.2	What is division?	
2.3	What is commutativity?	
2.4	What two operations are commutative?	
2.5	What is associativity?	
2.6	What is distributivity?	
2.7	What is a conjecture?	

Unit 3 – factors and multiples		
No.	Question	Answer
3.1	What is a factor?	
3.2	What is a prime number?	
3.3	What is an abundant number?	
3.4	What is a square number	
3.5	What is a multiple?	
3.6	What is co-prime?	
3.7	What is a counter example?	
3.8	What are twin primes?	
3.9	Perfect number	

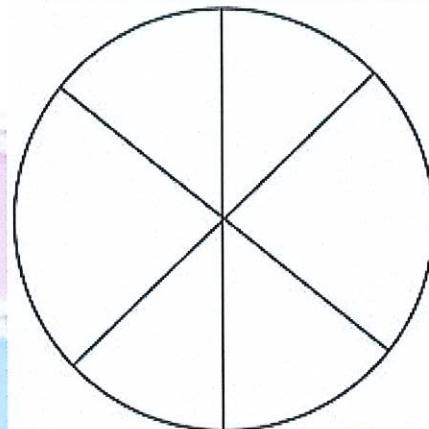
Unit 4 – order of operations		
No.	Question	Answer
4.1	Which operation has equal priority with addition?	
4.2	Which operation has equal addition with multiplication?	
4.3	What do brackets mean?	
4.4	How do you find the area of a rectangle?	
4.5	What does the vinculum mean?	

# Art

## Colour Theory



**Colour Emotion –** label the colour wheel with appropriate emotions.



Primary colours are...

Secondary colours are...

Tertiary colours are...

Harmonious colours are...

What is colour and emotion?

Warm  
Cool

### Useful Websites:

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/art/>
- <http://www.yedraw.com/how-to-draw-portrait.html#W4MnssKIU>
- [http://www.artfactory.co.uk/color\\_theory\\_color\\_theory\\_3.htm](http://www.artfactory.co.uk/color_theory_color_theory_3.htm)
- <https://www.educationartblog.wordpress.com/2017/05/04/modernism-in-contemporary-art/>

## Knowledge Organiser: Y7 Art Portraits

### Using the Correct Terminology:

Proportion –

Form –

Tone –

Texture –

Line –

Shape –

Composition –

Subject –

Foreground and background –

### Key Vocabulary

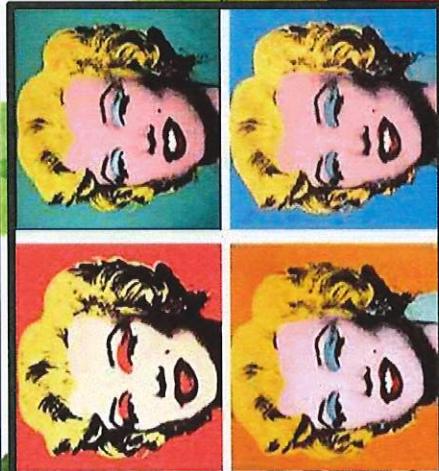
Line:

Tone:

Texture:

Shape:

Colour:

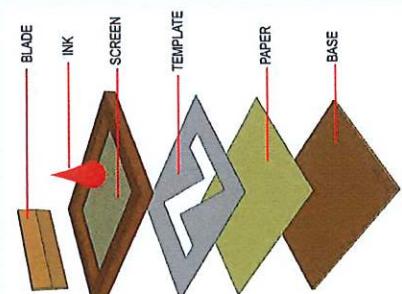


Research the work of Roy Lichtenstein!

Critical Analysis – what questions might we ask to analyse and evaluate art work?

What do we know about 'The Shot Marilyn'?

Screenprinting is a printing process that can create lots of artworks that look the same. The design is separated out into individual colours and the position of each colour is marked out by a stencil on a screen. The screen is a frame of wood with a fine mesh stretched over it. The different coloured inks are pushed through each stencil one at a time and the colours build up to form a picture. Sometimes Warhol would switch colours around and present a group of prints with contrasting colours together.

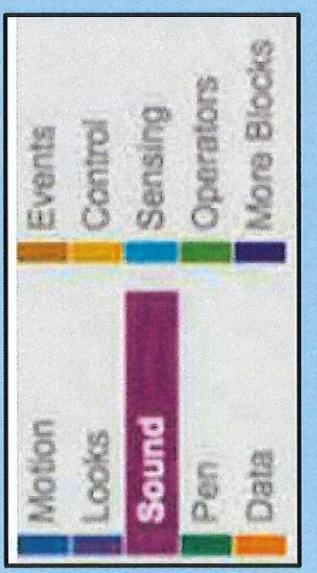


Creative

## Online Profile



## Block Menu



## Digital Footprint

What is e-safety?

What is the internet?

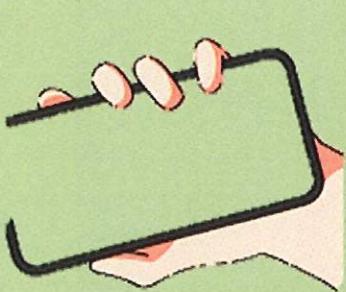
What are loops?

If statement?

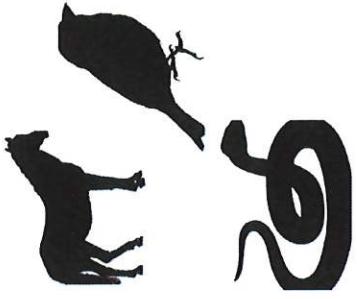
## Social Media

What is cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying is when a student use the internet, cell phones, or other technological devices to send or post text or images intended to hurt, embarrass, threaten, torment, humiliate, or intimidate their victim.



# German



Tips to learn vocabulary:



# Deutsch: Meine Welt

Use this p

Hast du Haustiere? Do you have pets?	
	
	
	
Hast du ein Haustier?	
Ich habe...	
...einen Goldfisch	
...einen Hamster	
...einen Hund	
...einen Wellensittich	
...ein Kaninchen	
...ein Pferd	
...ein Meerschweinchen	
...eine Schlange	
...eine Maus	
...eine Katze	
...kein Haustier.	

Tips to learn vocabulary:



**Use this page to test yourself on how much vocabulary you can remember!**

Die Zahlen 20-100	Numbers 20-100
	
zwanzig	
dreißig	
vierzig	
fünfzig	
sechzig	
siebenzig	
achtzig	
neunzig	
hundert	
einundzwanzig	
zweiundzwanzig	

Hast du ein Haustier?	
Ich habe...	
...einen Goldfisch	
...einen Hamster	
...einen Hund	
...einen Wellensittich	
...ein Kaninchen	
...ein Pferd	
...ein Menschenwinchen	
...eine Schlange	
...eine Maus	
...eine Katze	
...kein Haustier.	

**Stichworte.**  **Key words.** 

Ich bin
er ist
sie ist
Ich habe
er hat
sie hat
und
aber
oder
ziemlich
sehr
und

## Die Monate. The Months.

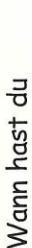
Januar	
Februar	
März	
April	
Mai	
Juni	
Juli	
August	
September	
Oktober	
November	
Dezember	

Remember that every noun in German (people, places, objects, etc.) need a capital letter!

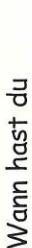
**Use this page to test yourself on how much vocabulary you can remember!**



**Deutsch: Meine Welt - Vocabulary 2:**

**Das Datum.**  

**Meine Familie.**  

**Das Datum.**  

Wann hast du Geburtstag?	Das Datum.
Am 1. (ersten) Januar.	Am 1. (ersten) Januar.
Am 3. (dritten) Februar	Am 3. (dritten) Februar
Am 7. (siebten) März.	Am 7. (siebten) März.
Am 15. (fünfzehnten) Mai.	Am 15. (fünfzehnten) Mai.
Am 29. (neunundzwanzigsten) Juni.	Am 29. (neunundzwanzigsten) Juni.
Ich habe heute Geburtstag.	Ich habe heute Geburtstag.

**Es gibt ... Personen in meiner Familie.**

meine Mutter	meine Mutter
mein Vater	mein Vater
mein Bruder	mein Bruder
mein Stiefbruder	mein Stiefbruder
mein Halbbruder	mein Halbbruder
meine Schwester	meine Schwester
meine Stiefschwester	meine Stiefschwester
meine Halbschwester	meine Halbschwester
meine Eltern	meine Eltern
meine Großeltern	meine Großeltern

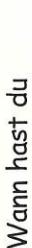
**Hast du Geschwister?**

...schwarze / braune / blonde / rote Haare.	...schwarze / braune / blonde / rote Haare.
...kurze / lange / mittellange Haare.	...kurze / lange / mittellange Haare.
...blaue / braune / grüne / graue Augen.	...blaue / braune / grüne / graue Augen.

**Haare und Augen. Hair and Eyes.**

**Er/Sie/Es hat ...**

**My Family.**  

**Das Datum.**  

# History

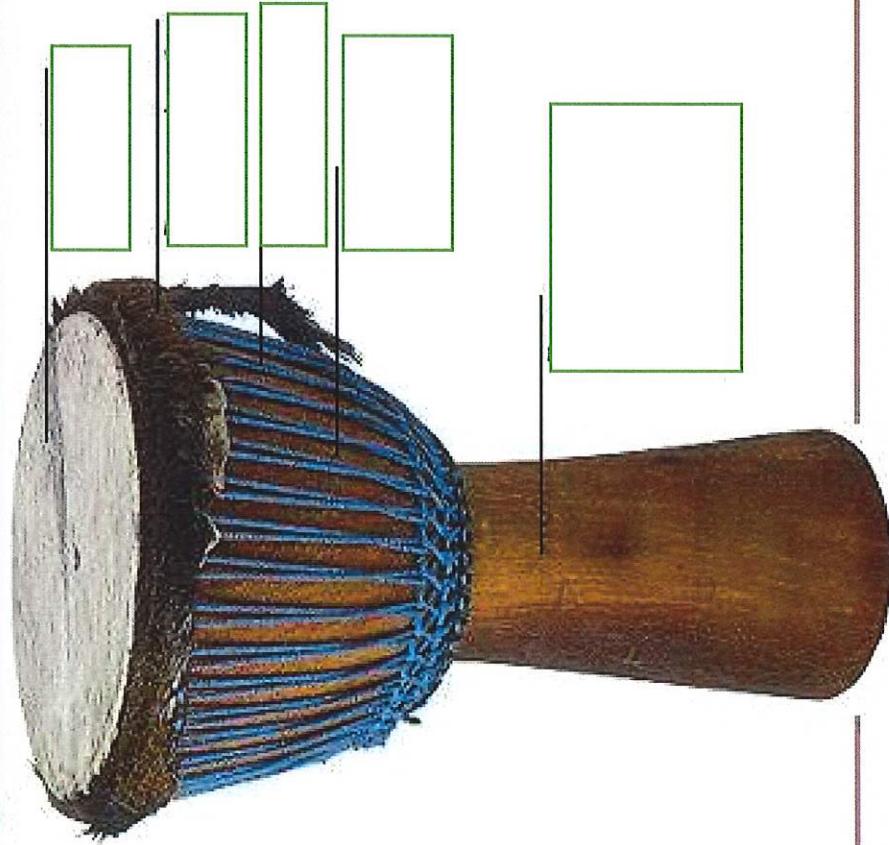
# Music

## Knowledge Organiser Focus:

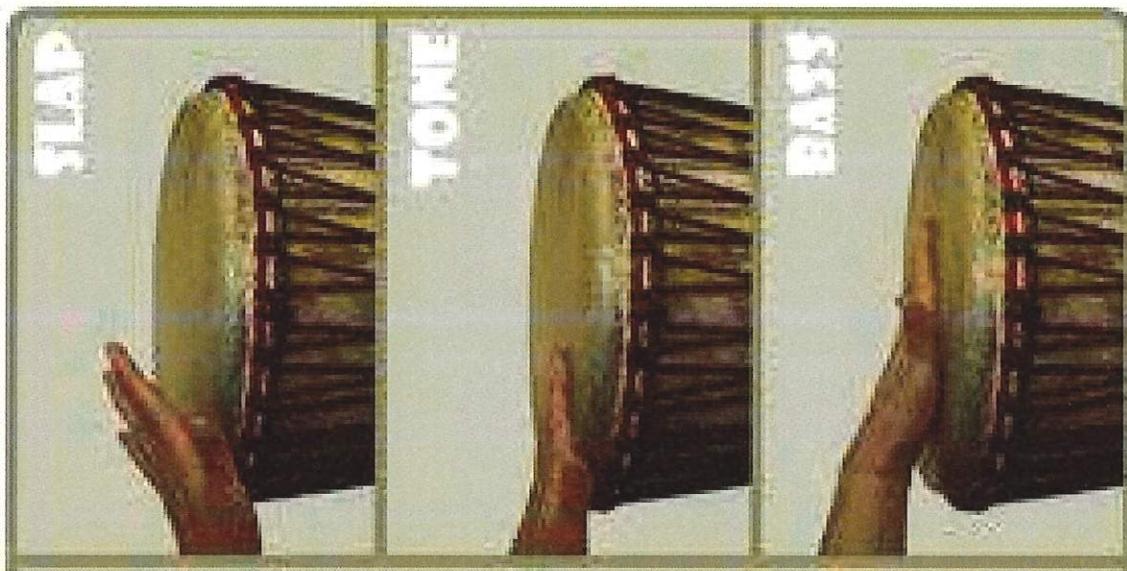
Traditional western African music

### The parts of a djembe

Djembe



### The three sounds of a djembe



**PE**

# Knowledge Organiser Focus:

## Bones

Type	Function	Example
Long		
Short		
Flat		
Irregular		

# The Human Skeleton

## Joints

### joints

Do not move. Are mainly used for protection.  
An example would be the \_\_\_\_\_ which is made up of 8 fused plates.

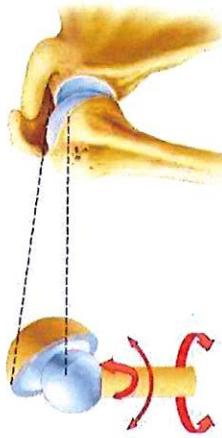
### moveable

Allow for a small amount of movement. An example would be the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Freely moveable (\_\_\_\_\_ joint)

Allow large amounts of movement. 2 main types:

Example \_\_\_\_\_ joint  
Example \_\_\_\_\_ joint



Ball-and-socket joint (shoulder joint)



Example \_\_\_\_\_ joint