Topics

- 3D shapes
- Plans and elevations
- Isometric drawing

What do I need to be able to do?

- Name 3D shapes and know properties about them
- Draw a plan of a 3D object
- Draw using isometric paper

SHAPE 2

Summer Term

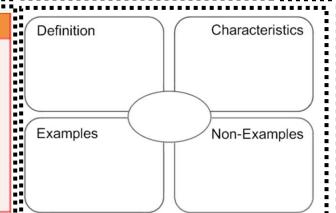
Shape 2

Plans and elevations

A plan is like the birds eye view of the shape.

The front is the view as if someone was stood in front of the shape and the side is the view from the side.

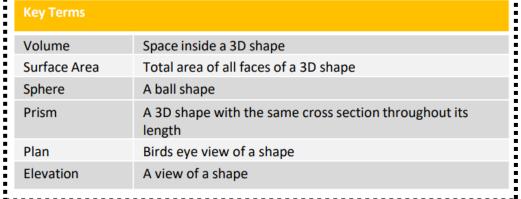
The plan, front and side should always be drawn in 2D. If the shape is made from cubes, it must have the correct number of squares in the diagram.

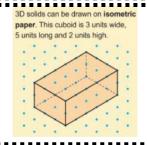


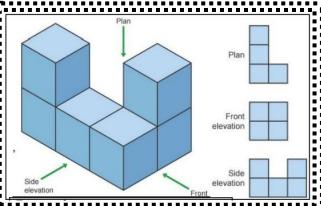
Career Links

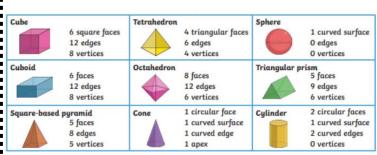
Being able to confidently work with shape is a great skill to have and has lots of links with a number of careers such as:

- Architecture
- Landscaping
- Engineering
- Construction
- Carpenter

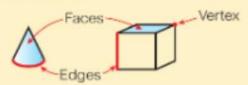








A 3D solid has faces, edges and vertices. Faces and edges can be flat or curved.



A net is a 2D shape that folds up to make a 3D solid.

Why learn this?
Packaging designers
design nets to make
up boxes to the shapes
they want.

Year 7 - Knowledge Organiser



Topics

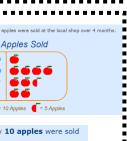
- **Pictograms**
- **Bar Charts**
- **Averages**
 - Mean
 - Mode
 - Median

What do I need to be able to do?

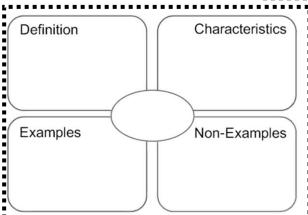
- Work out the mean, mode and median of a set of data
- Draw a pictogram
- Draw a bar chart

Summer Term

Data



- In April 20 apples were sold
- In January 10 apples were sold • In February 40 apples were sold • In March 25 apples were sold



Here is a discrete data set, calculate the mean, mode, median and range for this data.

Mode: <u>7</u>

Median: 2 3

Put them in order first Two numbers in the middle - add them together and divide by two

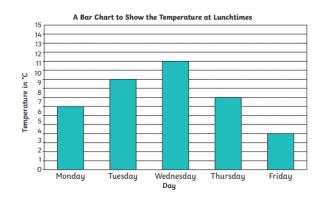
Ran	ge:	9 –	2	=	7

Mean:
$$\frac{2+3+5+7+7+9}{6} = 5.5$$

There are six data values so divide by 6

Average	Advantage	Disadvantage
Mode	Can be used for qualitative data Easy to obtain	There can be more than one mode or even no mode
Median	Not affected by very large or very small values	Can be time consuming when there is a lot of data
Mean	Takes into account all of the data	Very small or very large values affects the mean

A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars show the data value of each category. There must be a gap between each bar. The scale of the bar chart is chosen based on the data range.



Career Links

Being able to confidently work with data is a great skill to have and has lots of links with a number of careers such as:

- Statistician
- **Business Analyst**
- Biostatistician
- Healthcare

Key Terms:

Mean - Add up the values you are given and divide by the number of values you have.

Median - The median is the middle value, when your data is in order.

Mode - It is the value or item there is the most of.

Range - This is the difference between the largest and smallest values.

Frequency - the number of pieces of data we have. Grouped Data - If we have a

large spread of data, we put it into categories (classes) to make the data easier to display or analyse

