

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

Tutor:



THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,
make the corrections.

Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
 - use **after an adverbial**

Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.

Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

Common mistakes

There refers to a place or idea.
Their shows belonging.
They're is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'
use **could have** - not 'could of'
use **would have** - not 'would of'

Spelling

- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

APPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

WWW - Descriptive comment on what went well

EBI - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



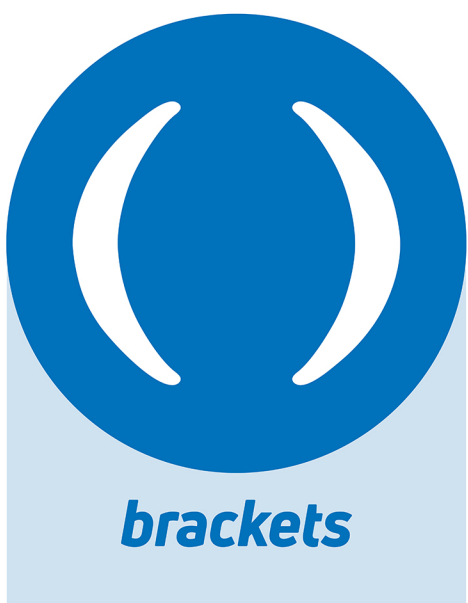
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



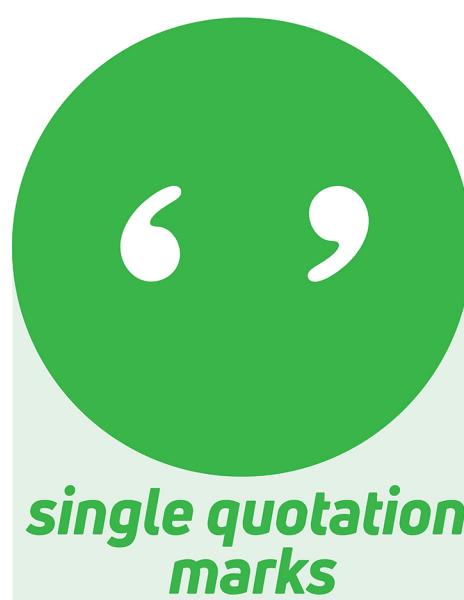
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

-scop-

root meaning **'to see'**

sub-

prefix meaning **'under'**

hypo-

prefix meaning **'below'**

ex-

prefix meaning **'out of'**

con-

prefix meaning **'with'**

-logy

suffix meaning **'study of'**

-graph-

root meaning **'writing'**

-bio-

root meaning **'life'**

-techn-

root meaning **'art / skill'**

micro-

prefix meaning **'small'**

-chron-

root meaning **'time'**

-phon-

root meaning **'sound'**

Subject specific keywords:

Colour, primary, secondary, tertiary, harmonious, complimentary, tone, tint, shade, line, organise, separate, decorate, emphasise, typography, serif, sans-serif, decorative, script, imagery, illustration, photography, digital, physical, composition, placement, flow



Colour creates / evokes different moods / feelings.

The addition of colour completely changes the mood / feeling of a piece of graphic design.



Primary Colours

Red, yellow, blue

Secondary colours

Orange, green, purple



Tone is used to create shadows and highlights. It gives an image depth and realism.



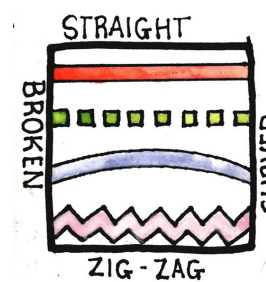
Tint Add white to a colour to lighten it.

Shade Add black to a colour to darken it.



Line is used to:

Separate, organise, frame, emphasise, decorate.



TYPOGRAPHY

Typography is the art arrangement of type to make written language legible, readable, and appealing when displayed. The choice of font and arrangement are very important in typography.



COMPOSITION

Composition is the placement or arrangement of the graphic components in a graphic design. The size and position of the components determines how and in what order the eye sees the components on the design.



Images are used to communicate ideas and information. They can be physical or digital.

