Year 7 Unit Three Knowledge Organiser - Comparing Fractions, Decimals and Integers, Solving Equations and Data Handling

Comparing Fractions, Decimals and Percentages (FDP)													
1	Ascending order											Arrange numbers from smallest to largest.	
	Descending order											Arrange numbers from largest to smallest.	
2	Positive number											A number greater than zero.	
3	Negative number											A number less than zero.	
4	Place value											The value of a digit in a number.	
	Million	Hundred thousand	Ten thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	Unit	.	Tenth	Hundredth	Thousandth	Ten-thousandth	
5	Inequality											Comparing two values that are not equal to each other.	
6	Does not equal											≠	
7	x is less than											$x <$	
8	x is greater than											$x >$	
9	x is less than or equal to											$x \leq$	
10	x is greater than or equal to											$x \geq$	

Algebra: Solving equations		
1	Algebraic notation	The use of letters to represent unknown values.
2	Variable	A letter or symbol for a number we don't know.
3	Term	Is a single number or variable, or the product of several numbers or variables.
4	Like terms	Terms that have the same letter to the same power.
5	Simplify	Group and combine like terms.
6	Unknown	A number we do not know.
7	Expression	A mathematical 'sentence' with at least two variables and an operation.
8	Coefficient	A number used to multiply a variable.
9	Equation	A statement with an equals sign, stating that two expressions are equal in value.
10	Solve	To find the value of the unknown in an equation.

Types of Data		
1	Frequency	The number of times something happens.
2	Data	A collection of facts.
3	Discrete data	Data that can only take certain values.
4	Continuous data	Data that can take any value within a unit of measurement.
5	Quantitative	Data that can be counted or measured.
6	Qualitative	Information that describes something in words.

Averages and Range		
1	Median	The total value of a set of numbers divided by the number of values or total frequency.
2	Mode	The middle value of set of numbers after they are put in ascending order.
3	Range	The most common/frequent value from a set of data.
4	Mean	Largest value – smallest value.

Representing and Interpreting data		
1	Chart	A drawing that shows information in a simple way, often using lines and curves to show amounts.
2	Graph	A picture that shows how two sets of information or are related.
3	Interpret	Explain the meaning of.
4	Bar chart	A chart that uses the height of a bar to represent the frequency of a piece of data.
5	Pie chart	A diagram where the size of the sector within a circle represents its relative frequency of the whole population.
6	Tally Chart	Table that records frequency with each mark representing |.
7	Frequency table	A table that lists a set of discrete variables and their frequency.

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