

YEAR 7

Home Learning



Home Learning – Parent/Carer guide

These home learning booklets will be emailed to all parents/carers of all students in Years 7, 8 and 9 every 2 weeks on a Monday A week.

The idea is that, across 12 subjects, you will be able to speak with your child about the key pieces of knowledge that they will need to know across that 2 week period. Key Stage 3 is all about students being exposed to a knowledge-rich curriculum so that they know more and remember more about each area of study.

This E-booklet allows all parents and carers to quiz their children, to talk to them about the knowledge and maybe learn things together.

Much like the primary model of learning spellings every week, this allows all parents/carers to know the key knowledge that your child will be learning in the next two weeks and also how well your child is doing in remembering these key pieces of knowledge and information.

It is to be expected that students can remember more towards the end of the two weeks than at the beginning and you should be able to see your child make progress.

This can all be done with no pen, no paper, just discussion. Quiz your child whilst having dinner maybe, or even let them quiz you if you would like to learn together! Of course, you can get your child to write down answers but it is not necessary.

I hope that this new initiative allows parents to be more involved with your child's home learning without the pressure and stress that some homework tasks can put on child/parent relationships.

If you have any questions or would like to know more about home-learning at Penketh High School then please get in touch with me directly on ***ifarrar@penkethhigh.org*** and I will only be too happy to assist in any way I can

Kind Regards

Ian Farrar

Vice Principal – Curriculum and Progress

right
relation
point of
English
language
and the
reside

Current Learning

1	Which city does Oliver go to?	London
2	Who does he meet there?	The Artful Dodger
3	How does Oliver get to London?	He walks
4	What colour does Dodger use when meets Oliver? (My eyes, how.....!)	Green
5	What does this show?	That Dodger thinks Oliver is naïve.
6	What 'job' does the Artful Dodger have?	He is a pickpocket (a thief).
7	Which adult does Dodger take Oliver to?	Fagin.
8	What can you recall about Fagin?	He is Jewish/ has a long red beard/ cooks sausages over a fire
9	Who is corrupt – Noah Claypole or The Bumbles?	The Bumbles.
10	What is the difference between a villain and someone who is corrupt?	Corrupt behaviour is morally wrong and usually the person gains (often) financially.

Prior Learning

11	Where did poor people have to go if they could not afford to live?	To the workhouse
12	Where does Oliver live at the start of the novel?	The Workhouse
13	What does he ask for in the workhouse?	More gruel
14	Who runs the workhouse?	Mr Bumble
15	Who wrote Oliver Twist?	Charles Dickens



SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	What is the symbol for Helium?	He
2	What is the symbol for Lithium?	Li
3	What is the symbol for Potassium?	K
4	What is the symbol for Sodium?	Na
5	What is the symbol for Carbon?	C
6	What is a producer?	Something that can produce its own food
7	What does the arrow represent in a food chain?	Direction of energy transfer
8	What is bioaccumulation?	The build up of a toxin as it goes along a food chain.
9	Where do toxins come from?	Pesticides and fertilizers added to the soil.
10	What is the difference between a herbicide and an insecticide?	Herbicides kill unwanted plants (weeds) and insecticides kill insects which harm the plants being grown.

Prior Learning

11	What is a foetus?	Developing baby during pregnancy
12	What is the placenta?	Organ that provides the foetus with oxygen and nutrients and removes waste substances
13	If the forces on an object are balanced what will happen?	It will not move or will continue to move with the same speed.
14	If the forces on an object are unbalanced what will happen?	It will change speed or change direction.
15	What is a resultant force?	The resultant force is the overall force that acts on an object.

HISTORY



Current Learning

1	What 1351 law attempted to fix the maximum wage for peasants at pre-Black Death levels?	Statute of Labourers
2	What effect did the plague have on land and house prices in England?	Made them much cheaper
3	What new class of commoners who farmed their own land arose in late medieval England?	Yeomen
4	What 1363 law established the clothing different ranks in society could wear?	Sumptuary Laws
5	Which powerful nobleman ruled on behalf of his nephew, Richard II, at this time?	John of Gaunt
6	What flat rate tax paid by all adults helped to spark the Peasants' Revolt?	Poll tax
7	In what two counties did the Peasants' Revolt begin?	Essex and Kent
8	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	Wat Tyler
9	What leading member of the church, named Simon Sudbury, did the peasants execute?	Archbishop of Canterbury
10	How many participants in the Peasants' Revolt did Richard II execute in retaliation?	200

Prior Learning

11	What proportion of England's population is thought to have died during the Black Death?	One third to one half
12	In what year did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
13	What swellings were usually the first symptom of the Black Death?	Buboes
14	What variant of the plague was named after the swellings on a victims' bodies?	Bubonic plague
15	What more lethal variant of the plague attacked the lungs of its victims?	Pneumonic plague

Current Learning

1	What is population density?	The average number of people living in an area, per square kilometre.
2	What is the population of the UK?	67 million
3	What are the top 10 largest cities in the UK?	London, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield, Manchester, Bradford, Edinburgh, Liverpool and Bristol.
4	What does densely populated mean?	Many people in an area.
5	What does sparsely populated mean?	Few people in an area.
6	What regions are densely populated in the UK?	North west and South east.
7	What does rural mean?	An area that is mainly countryside.
8	What does urban mean?	A built up area e.g. town or city.
9	What is the primary sector?	Usually involved in farming or producing raw materials. For example fisherman, farmer, miner.

Prior Learning

10	What is a rock?	A mixture of minerals.
11	What is a mineral?	A natural compound. It has a chemical name and formula. Minerals usually exist in rock as crystals.
12	What is a sedimentary rock?	Formed from sediment i.e. sandstone is formed from a sediment of sand.
13	What is an igneous rock?	Forms when melted rock hardens.
14	What is a metamorphic rock?	Forms when rock is changed through the action of heat and/or pressure, without melting.

MFL

AHOJ
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HELLO
MERHABA
BONJOUR

TER
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KUMUSTA
BONJOUR

HALLO
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HALLO

Current Learning

1	discusión	argument/discussion
2	pareja	couple/partner
3	amor	love
4	bebé	baby
5	casarse	to get married
6	celebrar	to celebrate
7	gritar	to shout
8	parecer	to seem/to look like
9	respetar	to respect
10	pasar	to spend (time)

Prior Learning

11	prueba	test
12	puerta	door
13	película	movie
14	la red / (R)ed	network / (the internet)
15	regla	rule/ruler

ART



Current Learning

1	Sketching and designing	Free hand insect studies practicing the skills from the start of the course - developing into ideas for masks inspire by nature.
2	Form	Creating a drawing of object which has the appearance of length, width & depth i.e., Creating a 3-dimensional effect
3	Tone	Is a formal element in art and literally means light and dark
4	Feature (Detail)	A distinctive attribute or aspect of something, detail
5	Shade	How we add black to a colour to darken it down.
6	Render	To make visible; to draw. The term render comes from the graphics world where a rendering is an artist's drawing of what 'something' will look like
7	Symmetry	The quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis. A mirror image.
8	Collage	The technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other ephemera are arranged and stuck down onto a surface.

Prior Learning

11	Biomorphic	Decorated form inspired by a living organism- no straight lines visible
12	Formal Elements	Formal Elements are parts used to make a piece of artwork. The 8 elements are Line, Form, Shape, Tone, Pattern, Texture, Colour and Composition
13	Composition	The placement and arrangement of your artwork and how shapes relate within it. i.e., The layout and positioning of your work
14	Hatch Cross hatch	The engraving or drawing of fine lines in close proximity especially to give an effect of shading. In drawing or graphics, to shade an area with intersecting sets of parallel lines.
15	Asymmetrical	Means each side is not the same, so the subject matter may not be the same shape or form on each side



MUSIC

Current Learning

1	Orchestra	Large group of classical instruments - woodwind, brass, percussion, strings
2	Strings	Instruments that are played using strings, typically wooden (e.g. Violin, Cello, Viola, Double Bass, Harp)
3	Woodwind	Instruments that require air blown into them and use a reed (e.g. Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon, Saxophone)
4	Brass	Instrument that are made of gold metal and require air blown into them through a mouthpiece (e.g Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba)
5	Percussion	Instruments that need to be hit or shaken to make a sound
6	Tuned percussion	Instruments that are hit and can play a variety of pitches (e.g. xylophone, marimba, timpani)
7	Untuned percussion	Instrument that are hit/shaken and make a select pitch (e.g. triangle, snare drum, maracas, claves)
8	Conductor	Leader of the orchestra who directs from the front
9	Baroque/Classical/Romantic /20th Century	Classical music periods

Prior Learning

11	Programme Music	Music that is descriptive, suggesting visual images or 'telling a story'.
12	Musical Devices	A specific musical feature that is used for effect
13	Motifs	A short musical idea that represents a character or image
14	Bass Clef	Used to notate music for lower pitched instruments
15	Contrary motion	Moving hands in opposite direction at same time on the piano

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



Current Learning

1	Atonement	Making amends after wrong – Jesus paying the price in blood for the wrong things people have done.
2	Apostles Creed	A summary of what the Christian church teaches.
3	Bible	Christian holy book
4	Convert	Someone who chooses to change their religion or becomes religious.
5	Incarnation	God in human form. ‘God in flesh.’
6	Messiah	The saviour which the Jewish people had long predicted would come and rescue them.
7	Missionaries	People who spread the Christian message.
8	Persecution	Hostility or bad treatment directed at a person or group because of their political or religious views.
9	The Trinity	The Christian belief in one God, in three persons – The Father, son and holy spirit.

Prior Learning

11	Agnostic	Someone who is unsure if God is real or not
12	Atheist	Someone who doesn’t believe in God, is certain God isn’t real
13	Census	A questionnaire which every household in the UK must complete every ten years.
14	Multi Faith	Lots of different faiths living side-by-side in the same communities.
15	Theist	Someone who believes in God, is certain God is real.

DRAMA



Current Learning

1	What is a narrative?	The story of a play / script / performance.
2	What is a narrator?	Someone who tells the story to the audience, describing the action and adding interesting information.
3	What is a still image?	A frozen picture or moment in a scene.
4	Why would we use a still image?	Used to highlight something to the audience.
5	What is a thought track?	A character speaking their thoughts aloud to the audience, the other characters cannot hear them.
6	What is the beginning of a play?	The start of the story, the introduction.
7	What is the middle of a play?	The main action that happens in the story.
8	What is the end of a play?	The resolution and conclusion to the story.
9	What are physical skills?	Something we can change about ourselves that the audience can see.

Prior Learning

11	What is pitch?	How high and low your voice is.
12	What is pace?	How fast or slow you move / speak.
13	What is facial expression?	Using your face to express emotion.
14	What is a gesture?	A small movement or actions that communicates a meaning to the audience.
15	What are proxemics?	The distance / space between characters to show their relationships.

An abstract digital artwork featuring a central, upward-pointing structure composed of numerous teal-colored dots and lines. The structure has a conical base that tapers into a more complex, branching form at the top. The background is dark, with scattered teal dots and concentric, wavy lines radiating from the base of the central structure, creating a sense of depth and movement.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Binary code	This is a digital coding system which uses two values to represent data, 0 and 1. Binary 0 = Off Binary 1= On
2	Input	Input is the process of entering data into a computer system for example a spreadsheet or database. An input device, for example, a keyboard or mouse is usually used for inputting data
3	Process	When something changes from one thing to another, then it undergoes a 'process'. In terms of ICT it normally means that input data is 'processed' in some way in order to make the output meaningful.
4	Output	There are three stages in information handling Input, Processing, Output In the last stage, the information needs to be presented to the user in some way. For example, via the monitor
5	Storage	Most data needs to be kept for some time and so there is a need to have some method of doing this. This is called STORAGE. Storage can include data that has been inputted, required during a process or the results of processing. Data which has been stored can be used at a later date.
6	Hardware	A generic term for any physical part of the computer system which you can physically touch, pick up or move. The physical parts of a computer system are often referred to as 'hardware devices'. For example, a keyboard
7	Software	All computers need a set of instructions to follow in order to run or even boot up. These instructions are called "software" .

Prior Learning

8	Computational thinking	Take a complex problem, understand what the problem is and develop possible solutions by thinking logically.
9	Abstraction	Representing 'real world' problems in a computer using variables and symbols and removing unnecessary elements from the problem.
10	Decomposition	Breaking down a large problem into smaller sub-problems.
11	Algorithmic Thinking	Identifying the steps involved in solving a problem.
12	Sequence	The order in which tasks are carried out.
13	Selection	A question is asked and depending upon the answer, the program takes one of two courses of action
14	Pattern recognition	Pattern recognition is a process of finding regularities and similarities in data

A top-down view of a workspace for architectural design. Several rolled-up blueprints are scattered at the top, with labels like 'ИНСТИТУТ ХАРЬКОВПРОЕКТ' and 'РАДІК-22-50 1,4М'. Below them, a large architectural blueprint is spread out, showing a complex floor plan with various rooms, corridors, and technical specifications such as 'φ32x5,4', 'φ40x6,7', and 'φ20x3,4'. A yellow pencil is positioned on the left side of the blueprint, pointing towards a specific area. A ruler with a circular protractor is placed at the bottom, with markings in centimeters and millimeters. The ruler also features the text 'СПЕКТР' and 'Северодонецк'. The overall scene is a detailed representation of a professional design environment.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

Current Learning

1	What is primary research? And how would you conduct this?	Primary research is research you conduct yourself It involves going directly to a source, usually customers and prospective customers in your target market, to ask questions and gather information
2	What is secondary research and how would you conduct this?	Secondary Research is a common research method; it involves using information that others have gathered through primary research.
3	What is a final design?	A Final design is a drawing that has been developed or selected from previous design ideas that might get made into a real item.
4	Name a type of plastic?	Acrylic
5	What is a vice? What do we use it for?	A vice is a mechanical piece of apparatus used to secure an object; it allows work to be performed on it.
6	Tell me 2 working properties of acrylic?	Hard and brittle
7	How can we make acrylic tougher?	By laminating multiple pieces together
8	What tool would you use to remove the waste from your keyring after you have drawn your shape on accurately?	Tennon saw
9	What machine would you add a high quality shinney finish to your keyring?	Polishing machine
10	What is an evaluation? And why do we use them?	Designers evaluate their finished products or prototypes to test whether they work well and if the design can be corrected or improved.

Prior Learning

11	What is a design brief?	A design brief is a document that defines the core details of your upcoming design project, including its goals, scope, and strategy
12	What is a design idea? What is the purpose of them?	A design idea is a thought or idea of how to answer a set task usually in draw/sketched form. The purpose of a design idea is to help designers and developers visualize what the product should look like.
13	Name 3 Health and Safety rules in a DT workshop?	Apron, tie hair back, wear safety glasses on machines, no running, no messing around.
14	What have you got to be careful of when using a glue gun?	Glue is very hot when it comes out of the nozzle.
15	What does CAD stand for?	Computer Aided Design

FOOD TECHNOLOGY



Current Learning

1	Eatwell guide	The Eatwell Guide is a pictorial summary of the main food groups and their recommended proportions for a healthy diet.
2	Rubbing in method	'Rubbing in' is a technique where flour is rubbed into a fat to make dishes such as shortcrust pastry, crumbles and scones.
3	Carbohydrate	Nutrient used in the body for energy e.g. bread
4	Fat	Nutrient used in the body to store energy e.g. butter
5	Protein	Nutrient used in the body for growth and repair e.g. eggs
6	Vitamin	Nutrient that the body needs in small amounts to stay healthy.
7	Mineral	Those elements needed by the body to stay healthy found in the earth.
8	Fibre	Fibre is mainly a carbohydrate. The main role of fibre is to keep the digestive system healthy.
9	Nutrient	Nutrients are molecules in food that all organisms need to make energy, grow, develop, and reproduce. Nutrients are digested and then broken down into basic parts to be used by the organism. There are two main types of nutrients, macronutrients and micronutrients.

Prior Learning

10	Cross- contamination	The movement or transfer of harmful bacteria from one person or place to another
11	Food poisoning	Illness caused by harmful bacteria in food or drink
12	Bridge hold	Knife skill used to chop fruits or vegetables in half.
13	Claw grip	Knife skill used to chop fruits or vegetables into slices
14	Danger zone	Temperature between 8 and 65 degrees at which bacteria multiply rapidly.