

YEAR 8

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 – Progress and Outcomes

right
relation
point of
English
language
and the
reside

Current Learning

1	A speech is	Something designed to present someone's point of view and inform/ persuade others
2	An anecdote is	A short personal story
3	An anecdote's purpose is to	Create an emotional link to the audience/ engage the audience
4	Direct speech from someone else included in a speech would ...	Add weight to the argument (help support it)
5	Dogs were used in war to ...	Do a range of jobs such as mascot, messenger, searcher
6	Horses were used in war to ...	Pull lots of heavy machinery
7	Camels were used in war (True or False)	TRUE
8	Slugs were used in war?	Yes - to detect gas
9	A speech could be considered propaganda because ...	It may only present one biased side of the issue.
10	In the poem 'The General', the Generals were presented as not caring for	The soldiers who actually did the fighting and lost their lives

Prior Learning

11	Conflict is	A continued disagreement with opposing sides and often violence.
12	A stanza	A stanza is a group of lines that act like sentences. The sentences combine to make stanzas, or verses of poetry
13	Dulce Et Decorum Est was written by	Wilfred Owen
14	It is about ...	The horrors of trench warfare
15	Nurture	How an environment affects someone in their behaviours/ thoughts/ actions etc.



SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Number of waves passing a set point, or emitted by a source, in a second	Frequency
2	The unit of frequency	Hertz
3	Force squashing or pushing together	Compression
4	A wave in which the oscillation is parallel to the direction of energy transfer	Longitudinal
5	A wave in which the oscillations are at right angles to the direction of energy transfer	Transverse
6	A force that pulls towards	Attract
7	A force that pushes away	Repel
8	Positively charged particle in the nucleus of an atom	Proton
9	Negatively charged particles in an atom	Electron
10	Electrical energy, can be positive or negative	Charge

Prior Learning

11	The variable that is changed in an experiment	Independent
12	The variable that is measured in an experiment	Dependent
13	The variables that are kept the same to ensure a fair test	Control
14	A result that does not fit the pattern of other data points	Anomalous result
15	A line or curve that will go through or come close to most data points	Line of best fit

HISTORY



Current Learning

1	To what religion did Ireland's ruling class belong by the 18th century?	Protestantism
2	What proportion of Ireland's population was Catholic at this time?	80%
3	What institution did the 1800 Act of Union remove from Ireland?	Irish Parliament
4	What term was given to Irish landowners who rarely visited the lands they let?	Absentee landlord
5	What social catastrophe began in Ireland in 1845?	Potato famine
6	How many people had died in Ireland due to this catastrophe by 1852?	One million
7	How many Irish men and women emigrated over the next 25 years?	Three million
8	What secret organisation did Irish nationalists form in 1858?	Irish Republican Brotherhood
9	What policy did many see as the solution to unrest in Ireland?	Home Rule
10	Which Prime Minister repeatedly tried and failed to reverse the 1801 Act of Union?	William Gladstone

Prior Learning

11	In 1813, a ban was lifted on what group of people working in India?	Christian missionaries
12	What Hindu custom involved a widow throwing herself on her husband's funeral pyre?	Sutti
13	What permanent government staff is responsible for administering a country?	The Civil service
14	What name was given to the Indian soldiers serving in the British Indian Army?	Sepoys
15	In what year did the Indian Rebellion take place?	1857

Current Learning

1	Where is Haiti located?	In the Caribbean, North America
2	What plate boundary does Haiti sit on?	Between the Caribbean and North American plate
3	What is the focus?	The point below the earth's surface where the waves start
4	What is the epicentre?	The point directly above the earth's surface where the earthquake hits
5	What scale are earthquakes measured on?	Richter Scale
6	What is the amount of energy an earthquake gives out called?	Magnitude
7	What are seismic waves?	Stored energy released by waves
8	Where is Haiti located?	In the Caribbean, North America
9	What plate boundary does Haiti sit on?	Between the Caribbean and North American plate

Prior Learning

10	What is urbanisation?	The increase in % of people living in urban areas, as people move from rural areas.
11	Where did urbanisation first occur?	High income countries
12	What has happened to urban population since 1950?	Rapidly increased
13	What factors affect the rate of urbanisation?	Natural increase Rural to urban migration
14	What is natural increase?	Birth rate exceeds death rate

MFL

AHOJ
iHOLA
HELLO
MERHABA
BONJOUR

TER
OLA
KUMUSTA
BONJOUR

HALLO
HEJ
HALLO

Current Learning

1	schmutzig	dirty
2	sonnig	sunny
3	Küste	coast
4	Nähe	near to
5	Küche	kitchen
6	Kirche	church
7	Rechnung	bill
8	Ruhe	peace/quiet
9	helfen	to help
10	öffnen	to open

Prior Learning

11	kalt	cold
12	heiß	hot
13	Lied	song
14	beliebt	popular
15	sparen	to save

ART



Current Learning

1	Composition	A formal element in art. The placement and arrangement of your artwork and how shapes relate within it. i.e., The layout and positioning of your work
2	Contrast	Difference and variety i.e., Dark against light
3	Low relief collage	Bas-relief subtle layers to capture our illustrations and to create a surface to draw on to.
4	Render	Making our bas-relief shapes and details obvious by drawing onto the surface.
5	Definition	To make something “Stand out” and become obvious
6	Depth	Creating 3 dimensions using graduated shading
7	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
8	Proportion	Comparison of size. The relative size of parts of a whole i.e. Are the eyes the right size for the face?
9	Guidelines	Creating a series of lines to draw within so everything is the same size i.e. A title in your sketchbook so you can get all your letters the same size, cardboard construction and layout.

Prior Learning

10	Graduated Shading	Shading with a pencil/ pencil to create depth. Where dark gradually turns into light without any imperfections.
11	Blending	Gently bringing together two or more colours to create the softening of lines i.e., shading blue and yellow together to create blue graduating to green graduating to yellow.
12	Design Illustration	Recording or ideas to show our inspiration from Paolozzi within our own designs.
13	Depth	Creating 3 dimensions using graduated shading
14	Tone	Is an formal element in art and literally means light and dark.



MUSIC

Current Learning

1	Primary Chords	Chords 1, 4 and 5
2	Stave	Five lines used to write staff notation on
3	Treble Clef	Symbol representing higher pitched music, used in notation
4	Bass Clef	Symbol representing lower pitched music, used in notation
5	Tablature	Form of notation for guitar/ukulele using numbers to represent frets and lines for strings.
6	Riff	Memorable section of a song that is usually repeated. Typically played by Guitar/Bass
7	Ensemble	Group of performers
8	Expression	Use of articulation and dynamics in music to improve performance
9	Dynamics	Volume of the music – using this to improve a performance

Prior Learning

10	Style/Genre	The type of music e.g. pop/rap
11	Decade	Period of 10 years
12	Chord	Three notes played together at the same – notes 1, 3 and 5 of the scale.
13	Staff Notation	Traditional music notation using a stave
14	Chord Box	Diagram to display hand position on a guitar/ukulele to make a chord

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



Current Learning

1	Buddhism	A religion that started in India 2500 years ago, it is now the world's fourth largest religion.
2	Buddha	The awakened or enlightened one.
3	Caste System	A series of social classes that determine someone's job and status in Indian society.
4	Dharma	The Buddhist teachings.
5	Enlightenment	The state of being awakened to the truth about life.
6	Four Sights	Four things seen by Siddhartha when leaving the royal palace - old age, sickness, death and a holy man.
7	Five Precepts	Five rules all Buddhists are expected to follow.
8	Karma	The forces that influence people's fortune and future rebirth.
9	Samsara	A continual process of life, death, and rebirth.

Prior Learning

10	Allah	Arabic word for God.
11	Greater jihad	This refers to the duty of every Muslim to live a good life, staying faithful to the beliefs and obeying the commands of Islam.
12	Monotheism	A belief in one God.
13	Muhammad	The final prophet, to whom God revealed messages to, to be shared with people about how they should live their lives.
14	The Five Pillars	These are the main points that support the religion of Islam. Muslims should observe these to help lead a good life. They are five individual acts of worship.

DRAMA



Current Learning

1	What is storytelling?	Where we communicate a narrative to an audience.
2	What does it mean to use movement to tell a story?	Creating a section of movement to represent a story.
3	What does represent mean?	To show something to the audience.
4	What is a still image?	A frozen picture or image.
5	What is mime?	Acting without speaking.
6	What is body-as-prop?	Using yourself and your own body to create the objects, prop and set on stage.
7	Why would we use body-as-prop?	To create a more interesting performance, because you don't have time to change set, and because you may not have access to everything you need.
8	What is slow motion?	Moving at an exaggerated slow pace.
9	Why would we use a still image?	To highlight a key moment.

Prior Learning

10	what is a narrator?	The person who tells a story to add information for the audience.
11	What are levels?	How high or low you are in the space.
12	What is facial expression?	The way you use your face to express emotion.
13	What is posture?	The way you hold your body.
14	What is space?	The distance / space between characters to show their relationships.



COMPUTER SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Network	2 or more connected computers. Computers are linked together in order for them to share and exchange data with each other
2	LAN	Local area network covering usually 1 room, building or site.
3	WAN	A wide area network or WAN is a computer network that joins computers together over long distances.
4	Node	A device connected to a network
5	Data Packet	This term is related to transmitting data over networks. Rather than send a whole file the data is split into 'blocks' or 'packets' which are then sent separately to the destination computer.
6	Internet	The Internet is a computer network that connects computers worldwide. The Internet is made up of many smaller computer networks
7	World Wide Web	The World Wide Web is that part of the Internet which is made up of web sites. Each Web site is made up of one or more web pages.

Prior Learning

8	Binary	This is a digital coding system which uses two values to represent data, 0 and 1.
9	Bit	A bit that is the smallest amount of information that a computer can store. It can be set to 0 (false) or 1 (true), this is called binary
10	Byte	Computer storage space is measured in bytes. A byte is a series of 8 bits. One character on a keyboard is a single byte.
11	Pixel	Is short for Picture Element. A pixel is the smallest individual dot that can be displayed on a computer monitor.
12	ASCII	ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. There are 128 standard ASCII codes, each of which can be represented by a 7 digit binary number from 000000 through to 111111

A detailed architectural drawing of a floor plan is the central focus, featuring various rooms, corridors, and technical specifications. The drawing is overlaid with the text "DESIGN TECHNOLOGY". Surrounding the drawing are several rolled-up blueprints, some with labels like "ИНСТИТУТ ХОРЬКОВПРОЕКТ" and "РАДІК-22-50 1,4М". A yellow pencil is positioned on the left, pointing towards the drawing. A large, semi-circular protractor and a ruler are at the bottom, with the ruler marked in centimeters and millimeters. The overall scene suggests a professional design or engineering environment.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

Current Learning

1	What is a wood joint?	Joinery is a part of woodworking that involves joining together pieces of wood or lumber, to produce more complex items
2	What is glass paper?	Paper covered with powdered glass, used for smoothing and polishing
3	What is a client?	A client is a person or organization using the services of a professional person or company
4	What are design ideas?	Realization of a concept or idea into a drawing that for fills what you set out to achieve.
5	What is a mitre saw?	A mite saw is a saw used to make accurate crosscuts and mites in a work piece by pulling a large backsaw back and forth across the work to cut at a desired angle.
6	What is a disc sander?	A machine having one or more flat circular disks faced with abrasive for smoothing wood surfaces
7	What is a laser cutter?	Laser cutting is a precise method of cutting a design from a given material using a CAD file to guide it, this is a CAM device
8	What is CAM?	Computer Aided Manufacture
9	What is sand sealer? And what does it do?	A sanding sealer can be used on bare timber products, it protects the timber making it resistant to water and adds a shinney finish
10	What does assemble mean?	To fit together the separate component parts of a machine or other object.

Prior Learning

11	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.
12	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
13	What does CAD stand for?	Computer Aided Design
14	Name 3 H/S rules in a DT classroom?	
15	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.

FOOD TECHNOLOGY



Current Learning

1	Special diet	Diet that has been adapted to the needs of an individual or group
2	pescatarian	person who does not eat meat but does eat fish.
3	Vegetarian	a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.
4	vegan	a person who does not eat any food derived from animals and who typically does not use other animal products.
5	Omnivorous	an animal or person feeding on a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.
6	Boiling	the action of bringing a liquid to the temperature at which it bubbles and turns to vapour.
7	Frying	cook (food) in hot fat or oil, typically in a shallow pan.
8	Deep frying	cook (food) in hot fat or oil, typically in a deep pan.
9	Simmering	keep (food) just below boiling point when cooking or heating it

Prior Learning

10	High Risk food	Food poisoning bacteria grow more easily on some foods than others
11	Balanced diet	a healthy balanced diet containing foods from each food group, so they get a wide range of nutrients to help them stay healthy
12	Deficiency	the state of being deficient; lack; incompleteness; insufficiency.
13	Deficiency disease	a disease caused by a lack of one or more essential substances (as a vitamin or mineral) in the diet.
14	Scurvy	Lack of vitamin c