

YEAR 9



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	Sephy Hadley	Wrote to Callum asking him to run away with her instead of her going to Chivers boarding school
2	Callum McGregor	Did not read Sephy's letter in time and arrived just to see her driving away to Chivers.
3	Sephy Hadley	Went to Chivers for approx. 2 and a half years before she met Callum again
4	Callum McGregor	Joined the Liberation Militia (surprisingly)
5	Sephy Hadley	Once at Chivers, joined a group that campaigned for racial equality
6	Callum McGregor	Was used as bait to trap Sephy
7	Sephy Hadley	Was kidnapped by Callum's cell of the LM
8	Callum McGregor	Has spent the night with Sephy which will change his life forever
9	Sephy Hadley	Has spent the night with Callum which will change her life forever
10	Callum McGregor	Has escaped from police & the LM and has been working as a mechanic in a car garage

Prior Learning

11	The Prologue	Is a separate introductory part to a novel
12	An epigram	Is a short quote at the start of a longer piece of writing that illustrates the theme
13	Ryan McGregor	Has died in prison
14	Mr Jason treats Callum	Very unfairly (perhaps is even unprofessional in the way he speaks to him).
15	The Liberation Militia are fighting for...	Equality in society



SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	What is an opposition to the current in an electric circuit?	Resistance
2	What are the tiny negatively charged particles in an atom?	Electrons
3	What name is given to an electric circuit in which each component is connected separately in its own loop?	Parallel circuit
4	What is the unit of measurement of resistance?	Ohm
5	What name is given when an illness is caused by lack of a certain nutrient?	Deficiency disease
6	What is the name of the chemical reaction which releases energy from glucose in living organisms?	Respiration
7	What is magnesium used for in plants?	It is used to make chlorophyll
8	What name is given to a compound that contains carbon and oxygen?	Carbonate
9	What is a reactant?	Starting substance in a chemical reaction
10	What type of reaction occurs when heat energy enters a system (reaction) from the surroundings?	Endothermic

Prior Learning

11	What are the names of the 3 variables used in a scientific investigation?	Independent, dependent and control
12	What name is given to the breakdown of food to obtain energy?	Digestion
13	What is formed when a metal and acid combine?	A salt
14	What is the unit of measurement for force?	Newton
15	What name is given to the force arising when objects are touching?	Contact force

HISTORY



Current Learning

1	What is the term for the murder of a black person by a white mob?	Lynching
2	What is the name of the black teenager lynched in 1955, whose murder became a nationwide scandal?	Emmett Till
3	What legal case challenged segregation in schools?	Brown v Board of Education
4	Which black civil rights activist refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus?	Rosa Parks
5	Who would prove to be one of the greatest leaders of the 20th century?	Martin Luther King
6	Which campaign targeted segregation on city buses in Alabama?	Montgomery Bus Boycott
7	Where did Martin Luther King Jr target for campaigns in an attempt to expose white violence and segregation?	Birmingham, Alabama
8	What is the civil disobedience tactic in which black people would deliberately sit at a whites-only lunch counter or other segregated area?	Sit ins
9	What famous speech did Martin Luther King Jr give in August 1963?	I have a dream
10	What piece of legislation was passed in 1964, making segregation illegal in the USA?	Civil Right Act

Prior Learning

11	What was the name of the former slave who escaped and made it to the North in 1849?	Harriet Tubman
12	What was the name of the series of missions into the South to rescue slaves?	Underground railroad
13	Which political party was founded in 1854, dedicated to fighting "slave power"?	Republicans
14	Who was elected president, as the Republican candidate in 1860?	Abraham Lincoln
15	What term means 'withdrawing from a nation or union to be independent'?	Secede

GEOGRAPHY



Current Learning

1

What is an NGO?

Voluntary group of individuals or organisations, usually not affiliated with any government, that is formed to provide services or to advocate a public policy.

2

What is sanitation?

Conditions relating to people's access to safe water and adequate sewage disposal.

3

What is malnourishment?

A lack of key nutrients for the human body to function.

4

What is cholera?

A water-borne disease.

5

What is humanitarian alliance?

Provide food medical supplies and medicine with longer term aim of rebuilding health services.

6

What is UNICEF?

Improving access to clean water and educating women and children.

7

What is the Red Cross?

Providing emergency health services as well as establishing safe drinking water and supplying food.

8

How many children are malnourished in Yemen?

2 million

9

What is an NGO?

Voluntary group of individuals or organisations, usually not affiliated with any government, that is formed to provide services or to advocate a public policy.

Prior Learning

10

What is erosion?

The wearing away of material.

11

Name 6 landforms created by glacial erosion

U-shaped valley, corrie, arete, pyramidal peak, hanging valley, ribbon lake

12

What does a corrie begin as?

A sheltered hollow

13

What is tarn?

A lake found in a corrie after the ice has melted

14

What landform is created from two corries eroding back-to-back?

An arete

MFL

AHOJ

TERME

HALLO

iHOLA

OLA

HEJ

HELLO

HALLO

MERHABA

KUMUSTA

BONJOUR

Current Learning

1	funcionar	to function, to work
2	descubrir	to discover
3	comunicar	to communicate
4	sitio	a site, place, website
5	videojuego	a video game
6	carta	a letter
7	gratis	free (of charge)
8	romper	to break
9	imagen	image, picture
10	apagar	to turn off, extinguish

Prior Learning

11	consejo	advice
12	día	day
13	apoyo	support, backing
14	Bachillerato	Baccalaureate (equivalent to A Levels)
15	negocio	business

ART



Current Learning

1	Record	To set down in some form of permanence – Record through sketching, drawing, printing and painting- in our personal sketchbooks.
2	Develop	Refine and develop idea through changing our design when working from 2 dimensional drawings into 3d models.
3	Communication	Using visual elements to convey ideas
4	Secondary Research	Using our past observations and taking inspiration from books, the internet and studio resources.
5	Construct	Building our Seth Clark response in cardboard and collected materials.
6	Layers	More than one sheets or piece of materials, through our model making and collage.
7	Texture	The feel and appearance of a material, selected for our models.
8	De-collage	The opposite of collage; instead of an image being built up of all or parts of existing images, it is created by cutting, tearing away.
9	Single flute (cardboard) Double Flute (Cardboard)	1 layer of corrugated card trapped between 2 layers of flat sheet or 2 corrugated layers of card sandwiched in between 3 layers of flat card. Manipulation of these materials through model making

Prior Learning

10	Urban Decay	Urban - relating to a town or a city. Decay - the state or process of rotting or decomposition. Referencing the work of Seth Clark.
11	Contextual analysis: Derelict - Architecture	Selecting and recording form the from the design of buildings in very poor condition as a result of disuse and neglect.
12	Composition	The way in which element work together to produce an overall effect, within our sketchbooks to research and within our drawings.
13	Layout	The arrangement of images, text and style on a page – Seth Clark research page.
14	Shading	A slight variation of tones within our drawings and using the pressure of our pencil in our illustrations.



MUSIC

Current Learning

1	Ostinato	Short repeated pattern
2	Leitmotif	A short phrase of music associated with a character, object or place
3	Diegetic Sound	Music that happens within the film world e.g. the characters of the film hear this
4	Non-Diegetic Sound	Music which doesn't belong in the film world e.g. the characters cannot hear this
5	Foley	Sound effects created by professional sound effects specialists
6	Underscore	Music that is played quietly in the background of a scene
7	Soundtrack	Music that is played during a film
8	Loop	A repeated, pre-recorded section of music
9	Ambient	Environmental sounds that create the feeling of being in a certain place

Prior Learning

10	Syncopation	Off beat rhythms
11	Call and Response	Question and answer musical devices
12	Improvisation	Making up a music rhythm or phrase
13	Crescendo	Gradually getting louder
14	Diminuendo	Gradually getting quieter

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



Current Learning

1	Extremism	The holding of extreme (beyond what are acceptable), political or religious views; fanaticism.
2	Extremist	A person who holds extreme or fanatical political or religious views, especially one who resorts to or advocates extreme action.
3	Jihad	Struggle or striving - (Arabic word for struggle is Juhd, which is where the word Jihad comes from).
4	Misconception	A view or perception or opinion that is incorrect because based on faulty thinking or understanding.
5	Prevent	Government strategy/program to tackle radicalisation in the UK.
6	Radicalisation	When an individual or group become extreme in a political, social, or religious way. It is a process which somebody goes through in order to become involved in extremist activities or terrorism, from a starting point of having no particular strong opinions.
7	Sectarianism	A form of prejudice and discrimination based on perceived differences between different subdivisions within a religion (or political movement).
8	Terrorism	The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.
9	Victim	Someone or something that has been hurt, damaged, suffered or lost something either because of the actions of someone or something else or because of illness or due to chance.

Prior Learning

10	Discrimination	To act differently towards or against someone or a group on the basis of prejudice.
11	Interfaith Dialogue	Where different religions talk to each other.
12	Non Violent Protests	A protest (also called a demonstration, remonstrance, or remonstrance) is a public expression of objection, disapproval or dissent towards an idea or action. Non-Violent means without the use or threat of any violence.
13	Peace	A state or period of time, where there is freedom from disturbance, and everyone can co-exist together without conflict or tension.
14	Reconciliation	Is bringing groups of people together who might previously have been in conflict

DRAMA



Current Learning

1	What is a script?	The lines of the text that you follow to tell the story.
2	What is a character?	A person in a play.
3	What is subtext?	The hidden meaning behind the lines of text.
4	Why is subtext important?	It makes the story more interesting as the characters aren't always saying exactly what they mean.
5	What is a dramatic technique?	What you add to a play to make it more interesting or entertaining for the audience.
6	What is a playwright?	The writer of the play.
7	What does it mean to rehearse?	To practise something over and over again so that it is ready for performance.
8	What is the theme of a play?	What a play is about, what it tries to communicate to the audience.
9	What is a rehearsal technique?	A technique you use whilst rehearsing to help you develop character and story.

Prior Learning

10	What is genre?	The theme / type of play.
11	What does comedy aim to do?	Theatre to make people laugh.
12	What is a non-naturalistic technique?	A technique that we wouldn't see being used in everyday life.
13	What are some examples of non-naturalistic techniques?	Still image, thought track, slow motion, mime, physical theatre, narration.
14	What does it mean to exaggerate?	To be over the top and bigger with your physical and vocal skills.



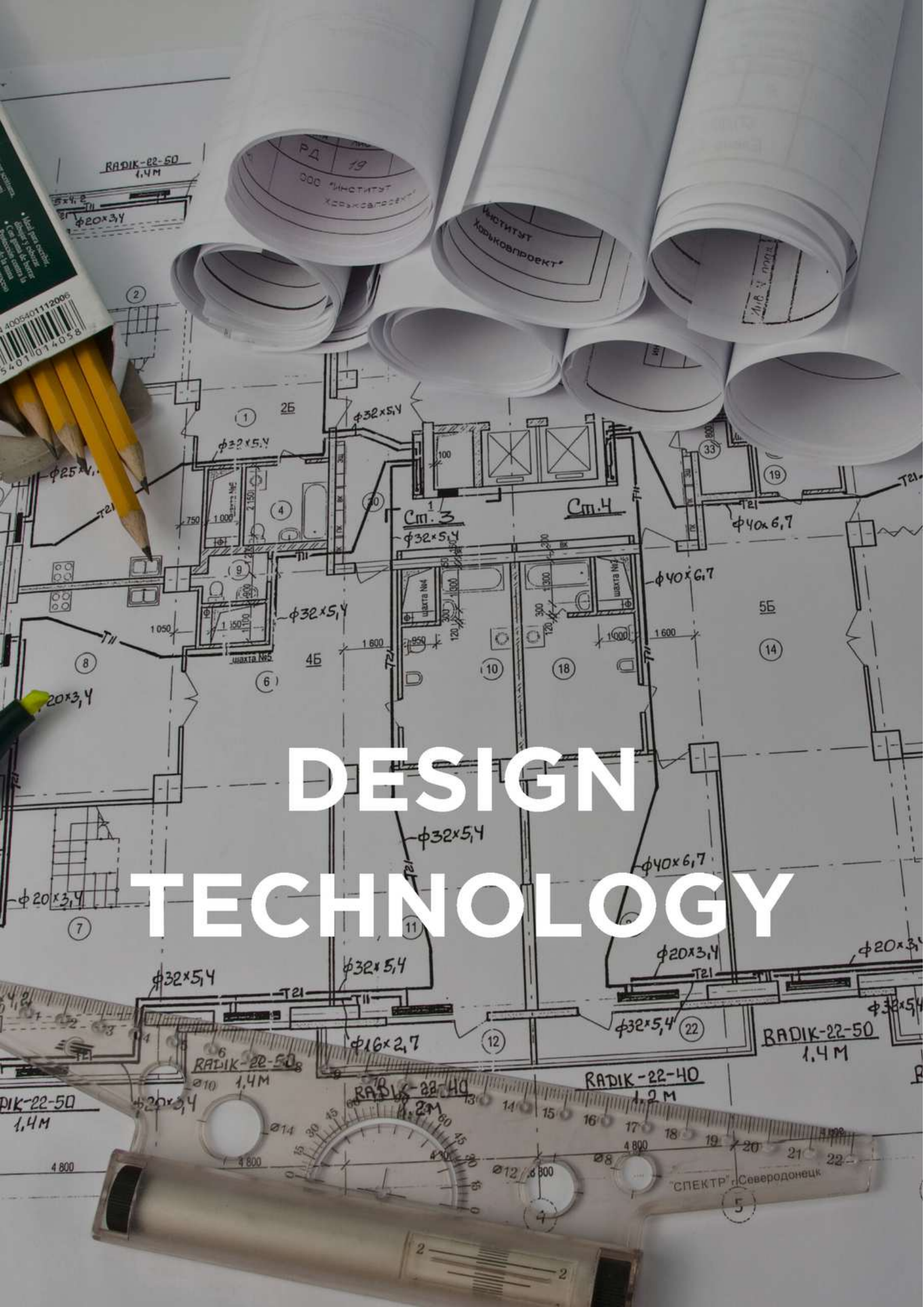
**COMPUTER
SCIENCE**

Current Learning

1	Digital artefact	Is any type of item produced and stored as a digital/electronic version. For example a presentation or audio files.
2	Random Access Memory (RAM)	Random access memory (RAM) is the memory in a computer that is used to store computer programs while they are running and also any data the programs need to undertake their task
3	Read Only Memory (ROM)	ROM is 'read only' memory. Its contents cannot be changed or overwritten (RAM can).It is non-volatile. It keeps its data when there is no power supply.
4	Virtual memory	As RAM fills to capacity, the operating system can temporarily mark sections of the hard disk to use as virtual memory.
5	Volatile memory	If the power fails i.e. the computer is switched off, even for a moment, then anything that was stored in the RAM will be lost. The term for this is 'volatile' memory
6	Non- Volatile memory	It is a type of memory that does not require power to keep its data intact. For example, ROM - Read Only Memory will retain its data even with the power switched off.
7	Secondary storage	Data and programs that are not running on a CPU are stored in secondary storage. Data is retained long term. The three types of secondary storage are Optical, Magnetic and Solid state.

Prior Learning

8	Cyber attack	An attack on an organisation that tries to access their systems to steal large quantities of data.
9	Malware	Malicious software is intended to cause damage to files and systems.
10	Encryption	Converts information using a public encryption key into a meaningless form that cannot be read if intercepted.
11	Social engineering	The art of exploiting human psychology, rather than technical hacking techniques, to gain access to buildings, systems or data
12	Hacking	A term used to describe illegal access of computer systems by unauthorised users.



DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

RADIK-22-50
1,4M

$\phi 20 \times 3,4$

2

1

2Б

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

4

30

Сп.3

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

Сп.4

$\phi 40 \times 6,7$

33

19

5Б

14

8

1050

45

1600

10

18

$\phi 40 \times 6,7$

$\phi 40 \times 6,7$

$\phi 20 \times 3,4$

$\phi 20 \times 3,4$

7

$\phi 20 \times 3,4$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

RADIK-22-50
1,4M

RADIK-22-40
1,2M

RADIK-22-40
1,2M

RADIK-22-50
1,4M

RADIK-22-50
1,4M

$\phi 20 \times 3,4$

$\phi 16 \times 2,7$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

$\phi 32 \times 5,4$

4800

4800

2

2

СПЕКТР Северодонецк

5

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 lap joint?	A joint made by halving the thickness of each member at the joint and fitting them together.
4	What is a wood inlay?	Inlaying contrasting material adds an eye-catching element to any wooden object.
5	What is a man-made wood? Name 1?	All manufactured boards are man made by using solid timber fibres, strands, particles, and veneers being glued together. Plywood. MDF, Hardboard, chipboard
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 natural wood? Name 1?	A wood that comes from a tree Pine, oak, beech, birch, mahogany
8	What does MDF stand for?	Medium density fibreboard
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 wood joint?	Joinery is a part of woodworking that involves joining together pieces of wood or lumber, to produce more complex items
12	What is glass paper?	Paper covered with powdered glass, used for smoothing and polishing
13	What is a client?	A client is a person or organization using the services of a professional person or company
14	What is a disc sander?	A machine having one or more flat circular disks faced with abrasive for smoothing wood surfaces
15	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.

A chef in a white uniform is shown from the chest down, focused on chopping carrots on a green cutting board. The chef's hands are visible, holding a knife and a carrot. The cutting board is on a stainless steel countertop. In the background, another person in a white uniform is partially visible. The overall scene is a professional kitchen environment.

FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Current Learning

1	Food miles	Food miles
2	Carbon footprint	a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of humans.
3	Sustainable	using natural resources in a way that we could keep doing for a long time. We can be more sustainable by reducing our use of natural resources.
4	Agriculture	both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock.
5	Emissions	is something that's been released or emitted into the world. Car exhaust, burps, and radio broadcasts are all examples of emissions.
6	Greenhouse gas	gases in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat.
7	Methane	Greenhouse gas produced by human activities like farming.
8	Synthetic	Made in a chemical process and isn't found naturally on earth eg synthetic rubber or plastic
9	Fertiliser	A substance (such as animal manure or an artificial chemical, particularly one that contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) that is added to soil to increase its productivity for crops.

Prior Learning

10	Low biological value protein (LBV)	Low biological value (LBV) proteins are missing one or more of the essential amino acids we need.
11	High biological protein (HBV)	High Biological value (HBV) proteins contain all the 10 essential amino acids. Functions in the body.
12	Amino Acids	Amino acids are molecules that combine to form proteins. Amino acids and proteins are the building blocks of life
13	Deficiency	a lack or shortage
14	Protein deficiency (Kwashiorkor)	Kwashiorkor is a disease marked by severe protein malnutrition and bilateral extremity swelling. It usually affects infants and children, most often around the age of weaning through age 5. The disease is seen in very severe cases of starvation and poverty-stricken regions worldwide