

# 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***

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## Current Learning

1	Mr Brownlow	Has his handkerchief stolen by The Artful Dodger
2	Fagin	Runs the gang of pickpockets
3	Oliver	Is wrongly arrested for stealing off Mr Brownlow
4	Mr Brownlow	Takes pity on Oliver and takes him in
5	Naïve	If someone is naïve, they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore they trust others too much
6	Oliver is abducted by	Fagin's gang who worry he might tell the police all about them
7	Morality -	A code of right and wrong - those who try to be good can be called moral and those who do bad things can be called immoral
8	Bill Sikes uses Oliver in	a burglary
9	Bill Sikes is	A 'rough man' who uses Oliver
10	Villain	Someone who breaks the law to get what they want

## Prior Learning

11	Which city does Oliver go to?	London
12	Who does he meet there?	The Artful Dodger
13	How does Oliver get to London?	He walks
14	Who is corrupt - Noah Claypole or The Bumbles?	The Bumbles.
15	What is the difference between a villain and someone who is corrupt?	Corrupt behaviour is morally wrong and usually the person gains (often) financially.



# SCIENCE

## Current Learning

1	What is the symbol for Calcium?	Ca
2	What is the symbol for Aluminium?	Al
3	Positively Charged Particle in the Nucleus	Proton
4	Neutral particle in the nucleus	Neutron
5	Negative particle orbiting the nucleus in shells	Electron
6	State one-way toxins can enter the food chain	Entering waterways (river/stream/sea), being consumed by a primary consumer
7	State the advantage of a food web diagram over a food chain diagram	A food web shows interactions within an ecosystem
8	What does the arrow in a food chain represent	The flow of energy from one organism to another
9	State the female parts of a flower	Stigma, style and ovary
10	State the male parts of a flower	Anther and filament

## Prior Learning

11	What is a magnetic field?	Region of space in which a magnetic material feels a force
12	What does a compass do?	Turns to show the direction of a magnetic field
13	What is a star?	A very large sphere of burning gas in space.
14	What is the Sun?	The star nearest the Earth
15	What is an orbit?	The path an object takes around another object in space.

# HISTORY



# Current Learning

1	What city was the centre of medieval Catholicism?	Rome
2	What name was given to the forgiveness of one's sins purchased from the Catholic Church?	Indulgences
3	What name is given to an object of religious significance, often the physical or personal remains of a saint?	Relic
4	In what language were Catholic Church services conducted, and Catholic Bibles normally written?	Latin
5	Which monk and theologian is often credited with starting the Reformation?	Martin Luther
6	What country was this monk and theologian from?	Germany
7	In what year did he nail his 'theses' to the door of his church in Wittenberg?	1517
8	How many 'theses' did he nail to the door of his church?	95
9	What was the new form of Christianity which emerged during the 1500s called?	Protestantism
10	What invention greatly helped the spread of this new form of Christianity?	Printing Press

# Prior Learning

11	What 1351 law attempted to fix the maximum wage for peasants at pre-Black Death levels?	Statute of Labourers
12	What effect did the plague have on land and house prices in England?	Made them much cheaper
13	What new class of commoners who farmed their own land arose in late medieval England?	Yeomen
14	What 1363 law established the clothing different ranks in society could wear?	Sumptuary Laws
15	Which powerful nobleman ruled on behalf of his nephew, Richard II, at this time?	John of Gaunt



# GEOGRAPHY



# Current Learning

1	How do waves form?	Waves are formed by the wind blowing over the surface of the sea.
2	What factors determine wave size and strength?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The strength of the wind</li><li>• How long the wind has been blowing for.</li><li>• The distance the wave has travelled (fetch).</li></ul>
3	What is the fetch?	The area of the sea's surface that the wind blows over.
4	What are prevailing winds?	Most common winds in an area.
5	What is swash?	The movement of a water up the beach. The direction of the swash is determined by the wind direction.
6	What is backwash?	The movement of water back down the beach. The direction is determined by gravity, this happens at a 90° angle.
7	What are the characteristics constructive waves?	Low and surge up the beach and 'spill' with a powerful swash. They deposit large amount of sands and pebbles building up the beach.
8	What are the characteristics of destructive waves?	High and strong before plunging down onto the beach, they have a powerful backwash and break the beach down (erode).
9	What happens when waves reach the coast?	Circular motions become more elliptical and the crest of the wave rises up before collapsing onto the beach.

# Prior Learning

10	What is climate?	The average weather conditions of a place taken over a period of time.
11	What factors affect climate?	Latitude, altitude, prevailing wind and distance from the sea.
12	What is latitude?	The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator.
13	Why is it hot at the equator?	The sun's rays are more concentrated here.
14	What is prevailing wind?	Is the most frequent wind direction a location experiences.

MFL

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MERHABA KUMUSTA  
BONJOUR

## Current Learning

1	casarse	to get married
2	padraastro	stepfather
3	apellido	surname
4	novio	boyfriend/groom
5	hombre	man
6	soltero	single/unmarried
7	novia	girlfriend/bride
8	rico	rich, wealthy/tasty
9	alegre	happy
10	amistad	friendship

## Prior Learning

11	perezoso/a	lazy
12	falda	skirt
13	mochila	rucksack / school bag
14	moda; de moda	fashion; fashionable/in fashion
15	discusión	discussion/argument

# 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 inspired by nature.
2	Form	Creating a drawing of an 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	Chord	Three notes played together at the same - notes 1, 3 and 5 of the scale.
2	Chord Box	Diagram to display hand position on a guitar/ukulele to make a chord
3	Tablature	Form of notation for guitar/ukulele using numbers to represent frets and lines for strings.
4	Ensemble	Group of performers
5	Frets	Vertical lines that specify pitch on a ukulele/guitar/bass
6	Ground bass	A repeated Bass pattern commonly heard in the baroque and classical periods
7	Bass Clef	The lower clef used for the piano LH and other low pitched instruments such as the Cello, Tuba or Bassoon
8	Projection	Making voice louder without shouting
9	Diction	Clearly pronouncing words when singing

## Prior Learning

10	Orchestra	Large group of classical instruments - woodwind, brass, percussion, strings
11	Strings	Instruments that are played using strings, typically wooden (e.g. Violin, Cello, Viola, Double Bass, Harp)
12	Woodwind	Instruments that require air blown into them and use a reed (e.g. Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon, Saxophone)
13	Brass	Instrument that are made of gold metal and require air blown into them through a mouthpiece (e.g Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba)
14	Percussion	Instruments that need to be hit or shaken to make a sound



# 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	Crucifixion	A Roman form of capital punishment which involved hanging a person from a wooden cross until they died.
4	Disciples	The 12 followers of Jesus who helped him spread his message.
5	Incarnation	God in human form. ‘God in flesh.’
6	New Testament	The last 27 books in the bible written shortly after Jesus’s lifetime.
7	Old Testament	The first 39 book of the bible, written before the birth of Jesus.
8	Radical	A person or group that holds extreme views or takes extreme action, to promote major political or social change.
9	The Trinity	The Christian belief in one God, in three persons – The Father, son and holy spirit.

## Prior Learning

11	Bible	Christian holy book
12	Convert	Someone who chooses to change their religion or becomes religious.
13	Messiah	The saviour who the Jewish people had long predicted would come and rescue them.
14	Missionaries	People who spread the Christian message.
15	Persecution	Hostility or bad treatment directed at a person or group because of their political or religious views.

**DRAMA**



## Current Learning

1	What is slow motion?	Slowing down and exaggerating your movement.
2	Why would we use slow motion?	To highlight or exaggerate an important moment within the piece.
3	What is devising?	Devising is where we plan and create the words, lines, characters and stories ourselves.
4	Why would we devise our own performance?	To allow us to shape the story ourselves and to be creative.
5	What is a cliff hanger?	Where a story ends in suspense to interest the reader or viewer in the next part of the plot.
6	Why would we use a cliff hanger?	To keep the audience interested and want to watch the next part of the story.
7	What does rehearsing mean?	To practise your work over and over to make sure it is ready for performance.
8	What are vocal skills?	Something we can change about ourselves that the audience can hear.
9	What are physical skills?	Something we can change about ourselves that the audience can see.

## Prior Learning

11	What is a narrative?	The story of a play / script / performance.
12	What is a conscience alley?	A technique we used to help a character explore a dilemma and help them to make a decision.
13	What is a thought track?	A character speaking their thoughts aloud to the audience, the other characters cannot hear them.
14	What is a narrator?	Someone who tells the story to the audience, describing the action and adding interesting information.
15	What does represent mean?	To show something.



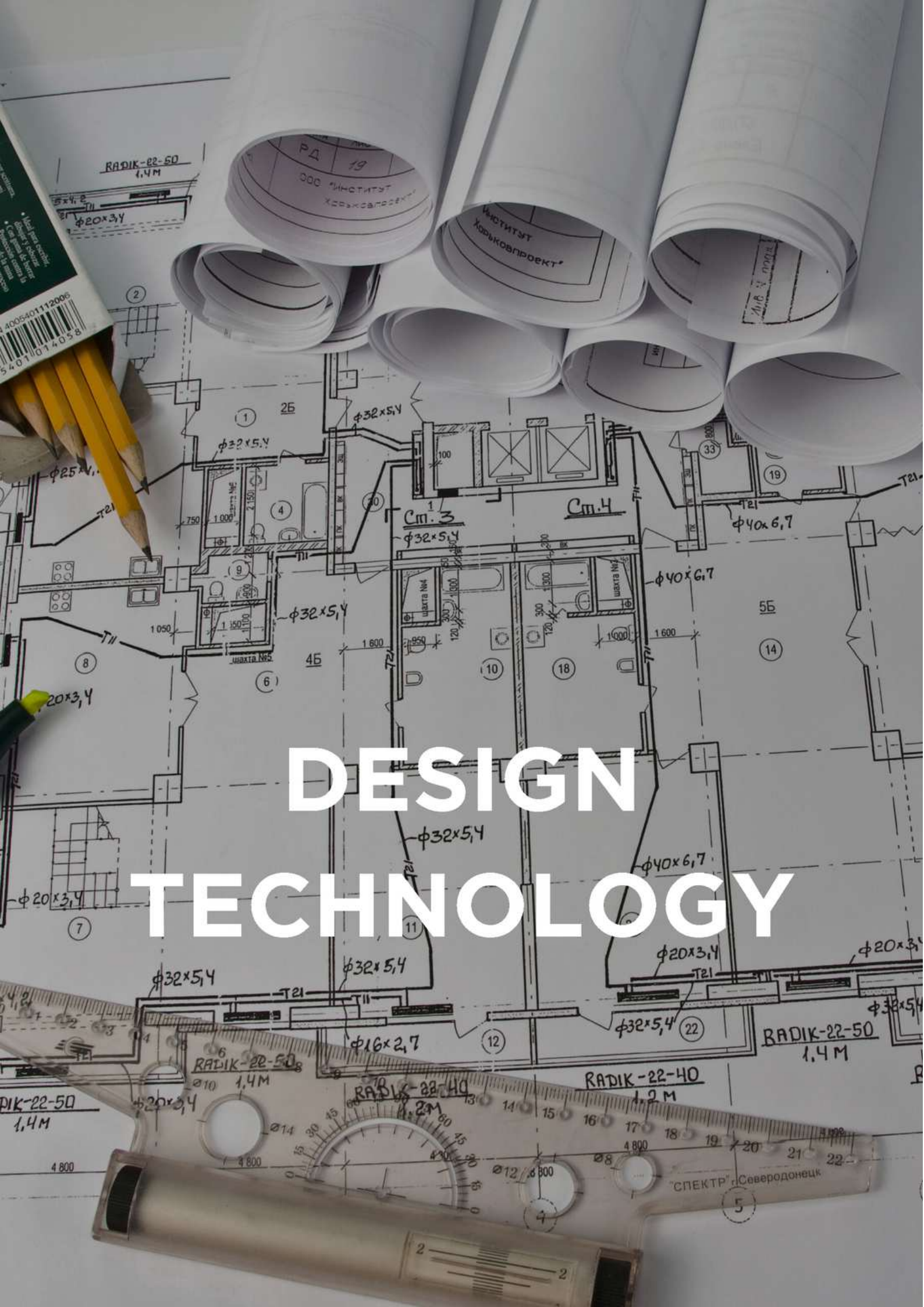
**COMPUTER  
SCIENCE**

# 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



# 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



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

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.