

# 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***

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**English**  
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## Current Learning

1	A narrative	Is a story; a tale
2	Narrative writing	Tells a story; tells a tale
3	A plot is	The events of a story; the sequence the story is revealed to us
4	A novel is	A story book of some length (If it is under approx. 100 pages it is called a novella)
5	All knowing narrator	A narrator who allows the reader to see and know everything. Another name for this is ...
6	Omniscient narration	A narrator who allows the reader to see and know everything
7	Fiction is	Non- fact; a made-up story
8	Freytag's pyramid is	A structure that shows how a narrative develops
9	Setting the scene	Allows the reader to understand the location and setting of the story
10	The climax of a story is	The height of the tension

## Prior Learning

11	A speech is	Something designed to present someone's point of view and inform/ persuade others
12	An anecdote is	A short personal story
13	An anecdote's purpose is to	Create an emotional link to the audience/ engage the audience
14	A speech could be considered propaganda because ...	It may only present one biased side of the issue.
15	A stanza	Is a verse in a poem



**SCIENCE**

## Current Learning

1	Maximum displacement of a point on a wave from the rest position	Amplitude
2	Something has energy is it has the ability to make something happen when that energy is transferred	Energy
3	Information being carried in an alternative way	Signal
4	The top of the wave which shows maximum displacement from rest	Crest
5	The opposite of a crest, the lowest point on a wave	Trough
6	Electric circuit in which all components are connected one after the other in the same loop	Series circuit
7	Electric circuit in which each component is connected separately in its own loop	Parallel circuit
8	An area where an object feels a force	Field
9	Amount of energy shifted in an electric current per unit charge; also called voltage, unit volt (V)	Potential difference
10	Electrical energy, can be positive or negative	Charge

## Prior Learning

11	Health condition caused by insufficient intake of nutrients	Malnutrition
12	Substance in food that we need to eat to stay healthy	Nutrient
13	Breakdown of food in order to obtain energy	Digestion
14	Mechanical breakdown of food in the mouth	Physical digestion
15	Breakdown of food by enzymes in the digestive system	Chemical digestion

# HISTORY



# Current Learning

1	What mountain range formed the natural western border of the thirteen colonies?	Appalachian Mountains
2	Who were the explorers sent by President Jefferson to map the interior of the continent?	Lewis and Clark
3	What two European powers already controlled large areas of the North American interior?	France and Spain
4	What was the name of the massive purchase of land from France made by Jefferson in 1803?	Louisiana Purchase
5	What territory did the USA annex in 1845, triggering the Mexican American War?	Texas
6	What crop was grown across the south-western territories on plantations worked by slaves?	Cotton
7	What was the name of the agreement that slavery would be permitted in the southern states but not the northern states?	The Missouri Compromise
8	What was the name for the idea that Americans had a God-given right to expand to the west?	Manifest Destiny
9	Which major abolitionist was considered radical because she campaigned for voting rights for Black women as well as White women?	Sojourner Truth
10	Who continued this woman's work and founded the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP)?	Ida B. Wells

# Prior Learning

11	To what religion did Ireland's ruling class belong by the 18th century?	Protestantism
12	What proportion of Ireland's population was Catholic at this time?	80%
13	What institution did the 1800 Act of Union remove from Ireland?	Irish Parliament
14	What term was given to Irish landowners who rarely visited the lands they let?	Absentee landlord
15	What social catastrophe began in Ireland in 1845?	Potato famine



# GEOGRAPHY



## Current Learning

1	Where is Japan located?	Off the east coast of Asia in the North Pacific Ocean
2	What plate margin is Japan located on?	Destructive
3	When did the event happen?	11th March 2011
4	What was the magnitude of the earthquake?	9.0 on the Richter Scale
5	How high was the tsunami?	Reported to be over 40m
6	What were the primary effects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16,000 people died and 26,000 were injured.</li> <li>56 bridges and 26 railways were destroyed or damaged.</li> </ul> <p>Hundreds of thousands of buildings were destroyed by the tsunami wave costing a lot of money.</p>
7	What were the secondary effects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 230,000 people made homeless.</li> <li>The tsunami cut off power supplies to the Fukushima nuclear power plant causing a meltdown and contaminating soil.</li> <li>Total damage estimated at US \$235 billion.</li> </ul>
8	What are immediate responses?	Response in the days or weeks after the event
9	What are long term responses?	Response in the months and years after the event.

## Prior Learning

10	What is a greenfield site?	Land that has not been previously built on
11	What are the advantages of a brownfield site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater chance of gaining planning permission</li> <li>Utilities (water) are already in place</li> <li>There is the potential to retain the old building</li> </ul>
12	What are the disadvantages of a brownfield site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smaller area makes buildings more restricted</li> <li>Potential issues for accessibility of construction vehicles</li> <li>Clearing the land from previous use can be expensive</li> </ul>
13	What are the advantages of a greenfield site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land is usually cheaper</li> <li>Allows expansion of the city easing the pressure on space</li> <li>Larger area of land increases the potential of construction</li> </ul>
14	What are the disadvantages of a greenfield site?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Destruction of natural habitats</li> <li>Potential increase in noise and air pollution</li> <li>New utilities are required to be connected</li> </ul>

MFL

AHOJ

TERME

HALLO

iHOLA

OLA

HEJ

HELLO

HALLO

MERHABA

KUMUSTA

BONJOUR

## Current Learning

1	Fahrrad	bicycle
2	gefährlich	dangerous
3	Flasche	bottle
4	Brücke	bridge
5	jung	young
6	Pflanze	plant
7	Griechenland	Greece
8	arm	poor
9	Schweiz	Switzerland
10	unten	downstairs/below

## Prior Learning

11	Handy	mobile phone
12	Kunde	customer
13	Bild	picture
14	besuchen	to visit
15	Karte	card/ticket

# 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	Style/Genre	The type of music e.g. pop/rap
2	Remix	A new version of an existing song that may be in a different style
3	Loop	Repeated musical idea (MIDI or Audio)
4	Sample	Reusing a portion of one song in another
5	Automation	Playing back the movements of faders - create changes over time to volume, pan, and other settings, to all track types.
6	MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface)	MIDI transfers information which is converted to sound - it allows different computers, interfaces and instruments to communicate to each other.
7	Audio Track	Used for recording of a real instrument or voice using a microphone, an existing audio recording e.g. mp3 or audio sample
8	Drop	Large emphasis on beat one and a rhythm part enters that hasn't been heard previously
9	Riser	When music steadily builds to a climatic point
10	Effects (Reverb, Delay)	Used to enhance to sound of music Reverb - gives impression of a bigger space Delay - 'echo' duplicates of original sound heard

# Prior Learning

10	Tablature	Form of notation for guitar/ukulele using numbers to represent frets and lines for strings.
11	Riff	Memorable section of a song that is usually repeated. Typically played by Guitar/Bass
12	Ensemble	Group of performers
13	Expression	Use of articulation and dynamics in music to improve performance
14	Dynamics	Volume of the music - using this to improve a performance



# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



## Current Learning

1	Anicca	Impermanence – Nothing lasts forever, all things change.
2	Anatta	There is no “self” because everything changes all of the time.
3	Eightfold Path	Eight instructions taught by Buddha to help people overcome suffering and reach enlightenment.
4	Enlightenment	The state of being awakened to the truth about life.
5	Four Noble Truths	The basis of the Buddha’s teachings: all creatures suffer; all suffering is caused by selfish desires; suffering can be ended; the way to end suffering is to follow the Eightfold Path.
6	Karma	The forces that influence people’s fortune and future rebirth.
7	Nirvana	A state of bliss experienced by those who have found enlightenment.
8	Suffering	The state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship.
9	Three Jewels	Buddha, dharma, sangha, also known as the three refuges.

## Prior Learning

10	Buddha	The awakened or enlightened one.
11	Dharma	The Buddhist teachings.
12	Four Sights	Four things seen by Siddhartha when leaving the royal palace – old age, sickness, death and a holy man.
13	Middle Way	A lifestyle between luxury and having nothing at all.
14	Samsara	A continual process of life, death, and rebirth.

**DRAMA**



## Current Learning

1	What is stage combat?	Used to safely create the illusion of fighting on stage.
2	Out of Distance, On Target	Your partner is too far away to make contact, meaning you can aim on target as you won't reach them.
3	In Distance, Off Target	When your partner is close enough that you would hit them if you aimed for the target, so you aim off target to keep the moves safe.
4	Reverse Control	Where the 'victim' in the scene is controlling the stage combat movement, although it looks the other way to the audience.
5	What is a thought track?	Where we speak our thoughts aloud to the audience during a still image.
6	Marking the Moment	Where we use a non-naturalistic technique in a naturalistic scene to highlight or mark an important moment.
7	Why would we use marking the moment?	To intrigue the audience and draw attention to a specific moment.
8	What is a script?	The lines of the text that you follow to tell the story.
9	What are physical skills?	Things that we chance about ourselves that the audience can see.

## Prior Learning

10	What is body-as-prop?	Using yourself and your own body to create the objects, prop and set on stage.
11	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.
12	What is storytelling?	Where we communicate a narrative to an audience.
13	What does it mean to use movement to tell a story?	Creating a section of movement to represent a story.
14	What is a non-naturalistic technique?	A technique that you do not see in every day life.

An abstract digital graphic featuring a central structure composed of numerous teal-colored dots and lines. The structure resembles a stylized, multi-layered tower or a complex network of data points, with lines radiating outwards from the base. The background is dark teal with a pattern of scattered dots and faint, curved lines, creating a sense of depth and digital connectivity.

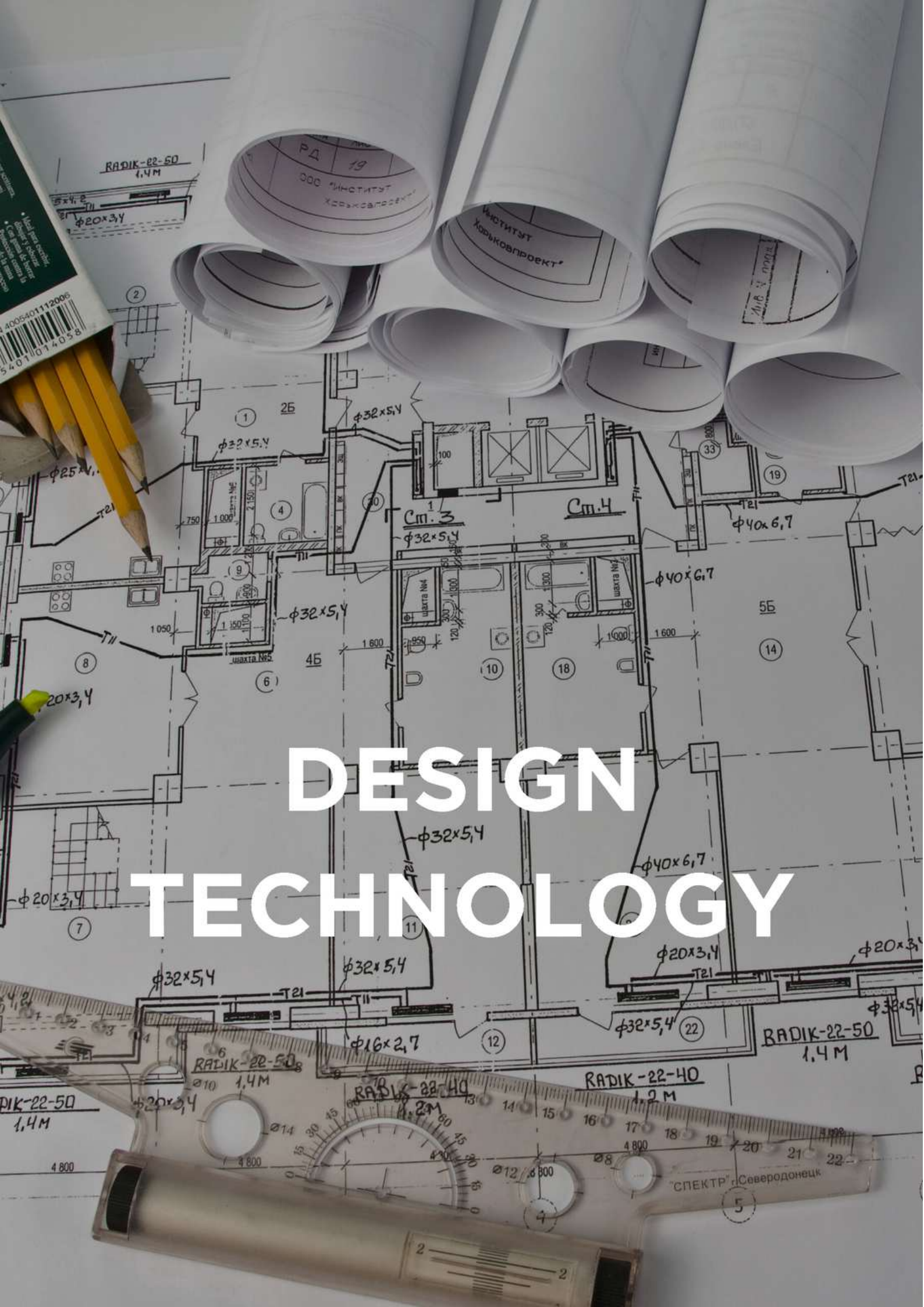
# COMPUTER SCIENCE

## 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



# DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

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# 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.



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	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