

YEAR 7



Home Learning

Monday 15th September 2025



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 with a quiz issued on TEAMS every Friday B 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 initiative allows you, as 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

ART



ART

Current Learning

1	Drawing	The act of creating marks on a surface using tools like pencils, pens, or charcoal to represent ideas, objects, or feelings visually. Task: Create a quick line sketch of an everyday object (like your shoe) without erasing mistakes.
2	Tone	The range of lightness or darkness in artwork, used to create contrast, depth, and highlight form through shading techniques. Task: Shade a simple sphere with pencil, showing light to dark gradients.
3	Texture	The surface quality of an object, either real (tactile) or implied (visual), giving a sense of feel in art. Task: Draw three different textures (wood, fabric, metal) using only pencil marks.
4	Line	A continuous mark made on a surface, defining shapes, creating edges, or expressing movement, rhythm, and emotion in artwork. Task: Fill a page with expressive lines that show emotions like anger, calm, or excitement.
5	Space	The area around, between, and within objects in art, including positive space (subject) and negative space (background). Task: Draw a chair focusing on the negative space around it.
6	Shape	A flat, enclosed area created by lines, edges, or contrast in tone/colour; can be geometric or organic. Task: Cut paper into simple shapes and arrange into an abstract design.
7	Form	A three-dimensional object having height, width, and depth, shown in art through shading, tone, or perspective. Task: Sketch a 3D cube, cone, and cylinder with light and shadow.
8	Detail	Small, precise features that add accuracy, character, or realism to an artwork by focusing on fine elements. Task: Draw a close-up of your hand, adding wrinkles, nails, and lines.
9	Observation	The careful study of subjects from life, noticing proportions, textures, and details to create accurate representations. Task: Spend 15 minutes drawing an object in front of you exactly as you see it.
10	Illustration	Artwork created to explain, decorate, or tell a story, often used in books, advertising, or design. Task: Illustrate a short scene from a favourite story using only pencil.

An abstract digital sculpture of a human head and neck, constructed from a dense array of teal-colored dots and lines. The sculpture is positioned centrally, emerging from a base of concentric, glowing teal rings that create a sense of depth and perspective. The head is tilted slightly to the left, with the neck and upper torso visible. The background is a dark, almost black, space filled with scattered teal dots and faint, radiating lines, suggesting a digital or data environment. The overall effect is one of high-tech, futuristic art.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	E-Safety	E-safety is a term which means not only the staying safe on the internet but other ways in which you communicate using electronic devices, e.g. mobile phones
2	SMART rules	Online safety guidance rules -Safe, Meeting, Accepting, Reliable, Tell
3	File management	A way of organising and keeping track of files
4	Filename	An identifying name given to a computer file
5	File extension	The format of a file. E.G. PPT is a PowerPoint file
6	Folder	A place to store a group of documents
7	Email	E-mail stands for 'Electronic Mail'. The electronic transmission of mail allows you to send formatted text and images to someone else with an email address
8	Email etiquette	Refers to the principles of behaviour that should be used when writing or answering email messages.

DRAMA



DRAMA

Current Learning

1	What is a physical skill?	Something you change about yourself that the audience can see.
2	What is a vocal skill?	Something you change about yourself that the audience can hear.
3	What is movement?	The way you move in the space as a character.
4	What is a gesture?	A small action to communicate meaning.
5	What is facial expression?	The way you change your face to express emotion.
6	What are levels?	How high or low you are on stage.
7	What is pace?	How quickly or slowly you speak.
8	What is volume?	How loud or quiet your voice is.
9	What is pitch?	How high or low your voice.
10	What is tone?	The way you say something.

Prior Learning

1	What is an audience?	The people watching a play and feeling the emotions of the characters.
2	What is a character?	When you create a role for a performance that is different to yourself.
3	What is teamwork?	Where you work together in a group and as a team.
4	What is listening?	Taking time to pay attention to others and their ideas.
5	What is speaking?	Producing words to communicate to others.



The image features a detailed architectural floor plan with various technical annotations. Key specifications include:
 - Pipe diameters and lengths: $\phi 20 \times 3,4$, $\phi 25 \times 4$, $\phi 32 \times 5,4$, $\phi 40 \times 6,7$, $\phi 16 \times 2,7$.
 - Material or model codes: RADIK-22-50 (1,4 M), RADIK-22-40 (1,2 M).
 - Structural elements: ШАХТА №5, ШАХТА №4, ШАХТА №7.
 - Dimensions: 1050, 1600, 1200, 1000, 300, 150, 120, 100, 750, 2150, 1100, 1500, 1600, 1200, 1000, 300, 150, 120, 100, 750, 2150, 1100, 1500.
 - Circled numbers: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 33, 45, 55.
 - Symbols: T21, T11.
 - Scale: 1:1000.
 - Design tools: A yellow pencil, a green pencil, a ruler, and a compass are visible.
 - Text on rolls: РД 19, 000 "ИНСТИТУТ ХАРЬКОВПРОЕКТ", ИНСТИТУТ ХАРЬКОВПРОЕКТ, Инб. 3, 1000.
 - Text on ruler: СПЕКТР, Северодонец.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

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

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ENGLISH

Current Learning

1	Who wrote Oliver Twist?	Charles Dickens
2	Where did Dickens work as a boy?	In a blacking factory
3	Why did he work there?	Because his father was in debtor's prison
4	When was Dickens writing	In Victorian times
5	Where did poor people have to go if they could not afford to live?	To the workhouse
6	What was brought in in 1834 that made the poor's lives even harder?	The New Poor Law of 1834
7	Why was the workhouse so horrible?	To discourage people going there
8	Why was Oliver in the workhouse?	Because his mother had died
9	Was his real name Twist?	No, staff at the workhouse gave it him and they were working through an alphabetical list.
10	Revenge	Plotting to return harmful attacks to another.

Prior Learning

11	A metaphor	has three parts: The tenor: . The vehicle: The ground: . A metaphor tells us more about something by bringing ideas together.
12	The tenor: .	the thing you want to try and describe to your audience
13	The vehicle:	The imaginative idea you compare it with to help your audience understand it. This is the 'made up' bit.
14	The ground:	the thing the tenor and the vehicle have in common
15	'Fog' - Carl Sandburg, 1878 - 1967	Both 'the fog' and the 'little cat feet' are grey, delicate and move gently.

FOOD TECHNOLOGY



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.

GEOGRAPHY



GEOGRAPHY

Current Learning

1	What is a line of longitude?	How far a place is east or west of the Prime Meridian; it is measured in degrees
2	What is a Line of latitude?	How far a place is north or south of the Equator; it is measured in degrees
3	What is the Prime Meridian?	An imaginary line that circles Earth from pole to pole; it is at 0° longitude
4	What is the equator?	An imaginary line around the middle of Earth (at 0° latitude)
5	What are Tropics?	A region of the Earth surrounding the Equator. The Tropics include all the areas on Earth where the Sun is overhead at some point during the year.
6	What is the Tropic of Cancer?	An imaginary line that runs parallel to the Equator at 23°30' North of the Equator.
7	What is the Tropic of Capricorn?	An imaginary line that runs parallel to the Equator at 23°30' South of the Equator.
8	What are Ordnance Survey maps?	Detailed maps of places drawn by the Ordnance Survey, to scale.
9	What is a key?	Provides the meaning of symbols and abbreviations used on a map.
10	What are grid references?	A set of numbers, or numbers and letters, that tells you where to find something on a map.

Prior Learning

11	What are the names of the 7 continents?	North America, South America, Antartica, Africa, Europe, Asia, Oceania
12	What four nations make up the UK?	England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland
13	What is the capital of UK?	London
14	What are the names of the 5 oceans?	Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Southern, Indian
15	What is the longest river in the UK?	River Severn

HISTORY



HISTORY

Current Learning

1	What was the name of the land bridge that connected Britain to Europe?	Doggerland
2	What were the early humans that wandered from place to place to survive called?	Hunter-gatherers
3	In what year did the Celts begin to cross the sea to settle the British Isles?	500 BC
4	What item displays the intricate metal working skills of the Celts?	Battersea Shield
5	In what year did the Roman army begin arriving in Britain?	43 AD
6	What was the name of the Celtic Queen who fought the Romans?	Queen Boudica
7	What were the grand country houses built by the Romans called?	Villas
8	What did the Romans build to supply towns with water from springs and Rivers?	Aqueducts
10	How did Romans build their roads?	As straight as possible
11	In what year did the Romans leave Britain to defend the city of Rome which was under attack?	410 AD

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MFL

Current Learning

1	le lundi	on Monday
2	le mardi	on Tuesday
3	le mercredi	on Wednesday
4	le jeudi	on Thursday
5	le vendredi	on Friday
6	chaque jour	each day
7	tous les jours	every day
8	à neuf heures	at 9am
9	à dix heures	at 10am
10	à onze heures	at 11am



MUSIC

MUSIC

Current Learning

1	Dynamics	Volume of the music
2	Rhythm	A combination of different note durations
3	Tempo	Speed of the music
4	Texture	The layers of the music
5	Structure	Sections within the music
6	Melody	The tune of the music
7	Timbre (Instrumentation)	A range of instruments heard in a piece of music.
8	Tonality	Major/Minor
9	Harmony	The chords/layered notes that create an accompaniment.
10	Metre (Time Signature)	Amount of beats in a bar

Prior Learning

10	Instrument	Something that is used to play music
11	Choir	Group of singers
12	Pitch	High and low
13	Posture	How you stand when singing
14	Instrument families	How instruments are grouped based on how the instrument is played

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Current Learning

1	Agnostic	Someone who is unsure if God is real or not
2	Atheist	Someone who does not believe in God, is certain God is not real
3	Census	A questionnaire which every household in the UK must complete every ten years.
4	Evidence	A proof that something is true or not.
5	Multi Faith	Lots of different faiths living side-by-side in the same communities.
6	Religious Freedom	A person is free to choose what religion they belong to or to have no religion at all.
7	Theist	Someone who believes in God, is certain God is real.
8	The Big Six	The six largest religions in the world.
9	World View	Is a translation of the German 'weltanschauung', which literally means a view of the world. A worldview is a person's way of understanding, experiencing, and responding to the world.



SCIENCE

SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Science	The study of the natural and physical world through observation and experimentation.
2	Biology	The branch of science studying life and living organisms.
3	Chemistry	The branch of science studying matter, its properties, and chemical reactions.
4	Physics	The branch of science dealing with objects, forces, and energy.
5	Independent Variable	The factor altered in an investigation.
6	Dependent Variable	The factor affected by the change in the independent variable; observed and measured.
7	Control Variable	A factor kept constant in an investigation to ensure trueness (validity) of results.

Prior Learning

11	Accuracy -	Measurements that are close to what they should be.
12	Anomalies -	Something that is not expected or different from previous results.
13	Data collection -	The process of collecting and evaluating data.
14	Experiments -	Scientific procedures that produce results.
15	Inaccurate -	Lacking accuracy or precision.
16	Imprecise -	Lacking precision or accuracy
17	Measurements -	Scientific procedures that produce results.
18	Precise -	Measurements that have been repeated and are similar.
19	Reliability -	Whether something can be trusted or not.
20	Thermometer -	A piece of scientific equipment that measures temperature.