

YEAR 7



Home Learning

09 / 02 / 2026



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**](mailto: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

Current Learning

Quick Task

1	Primary Colours	The three colours that cannot be mixed: red, blue and yellow.	Draw three equal-sized shapes. Carefully colour one red, one blue, and one yellow using coloured pencils. Try to keep the colour flat and neat.
2	Secondary Colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours: green, orange and purple.	Draw three circles. Label them green, orange, and purple. Under each circle, write which two primary colours make it, then colour them in.
3	Hot Colours	Colours that feel hot or energetic, like red, orange and yellow.	Create a small drawing using only warm colours. It could be a sunset, fire, or abstract shapes.
4	Cold Colours	Colours that feel calm or cold, like blue, green and purple.	Create a small drawing using only cool colours. Think about water, ice, night, or nature.
5	Complementary Colour	Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel.	Choose one pair of complementary colours. Draw a simple design or pattern using only that colour pair.
6	Harmonious Colours	Colours that work well together in an artwork.	Choose three colours you think look harmonious. Draw a simple picture or pattern using just those colours.
7	Tone	How light or dark a colour is.	Pick one colour and create a strip showing at least three different tones (light, medium, dark).
8	Colour Wheel	A circle showing how colours relate to each other.	Draw a simple colour wheel. Carefully colour in the primary and secondary colours in the correct places.

Prior Learning

Quick Task

9	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.
10	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.
11	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.
12	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.
13	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.
14	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.
15	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.
16	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.
17	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.
18	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.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Computational thinking	Take a complex problem, understand what the problem is and develop possible solutions by thinking logically.
2	Abstraction	Representing 'real world' problems in a computer using variables and symbols and removing unnecessary elements from the problem.
3	Decomposition	Breaking down a large problem into smaller sub-problems.
4	Algorithmic Thinking	Identifying the steps involved in solving a problem.
5	Sequence	The order in which tasks are carried out.
6	Selection	A question is asked and depending upon the answer, the program takes one of two courses of action
7	Pattern recognition	Pattern recognition is a process of finding regularities and similarities in data.
8	Email etiquette	Refers to the principles of behaviour that should be used when writing or answering email messages.

Prior Learning

9	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 media, e.g. mobile phones
10	SMART rules	Online safety guidance rules -Safe, Meeting, Accepting, Reliable, Tell
11	Social networking	Social media is a term for the online platforms that people use to connect with others, share media content, and form social networks.
12	Personal data	Any information relating to an individual that can allow them to be identified e.g. first name, date of birth.
13	Cyberbullying	Cyberbullying is the use of technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person.
14	Digital footprint	The traces of yourself that you leave online. It is called a footprint because, with every website you visit, you leave a trail or footprint showing that you've been there.

DRAMA

Current Learning

1	What is a narrative?	The story of a play / script / performance.
2	What is a narrator?	Someone who tells the story to the audience, describing the action and adding interesting information.
3	What is a still image?	A frozen picture or moment in a scene.
4	Why would we use a still image?	Used to highlight something to the audience.
5	What is a thought track?	A character speaking their thoughts aloud to the audience, the other characters cannot hear them.
6	What is the beginning of a play?	The start of the story, the introduction.
7	What is the middle of a play?	The main action that happens in the story.
8	What is the end of a play?	The resolution and conclusion to the story.
9	What are physical skills?	Something we can change about ourselves that the audience can see.
10	What is tone?	The way you say something.

Prior Learning

11	What is pitch?	How high and low your voice is.
12	What is pace?	How fast or slow you move / speak.
13	What is facial expression?	Using your face to express emotion.
14	What is a gesture?	A small movement or actions that communicates a meaning to the audience.
15	What are proxemics?	The distance / space between characters to show their relationships.

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

ENGLISH

Current Learning

1	The Bard	Nickname for William Shakespeare
2	Stratford	The place where Shakespeare was born
3	The Globe	The theatre famous for Shakespeare's plays
4	Dream	Represents the surreal, fantastical experiences of the characters, blurring reality and illusion.
5	Magic	Refers to the supernatural elements, mainly the use of spells and enchantments by fairies like Puck.
6	Transformation	The physical or emotional changes characters undergo, such as Bottom's transformation into a donkey.
7	Conflict	The various disputes between characters, such as romantic entanglements and power struggles.
8	Comedy	The genre of the play, involving humour, misunderstandings, and happy resolutions.
10	Illusion	The deceptive appearances and mistaken identities that drive much of the plot.
11	Nature	The forest setting symbolises freedom and wildness, contrasting with the order of Athens.
12	Reconciliation	The resolution of conflicts and restoration of harmony by the end of the play.

Prior Learning

13	Dickens	The author of Oliver Twist
14	The Victorian Era	The historical period in which the novel is set.
15	Workhouses	The institution where orphans like Oliver are sent, symbolizing poverty and social injustice.
16	The Poor Law	The Law created by Thomas Malthus which directed the poor to workhouses and prisons.
17	Oliver's kidnapping	When Oliver is finally free of Fagin, he is captured again by Nancy and Sikes.
18	The criminal system	The hidden, dangerous world of thieves and pickpockets in London.
19	Bill Sikes	Infamous villain within the Oliver Twist story
20	Topic sentences	How to effectively write and formulate topic sentences.
21	Identity	Oliver's search for his family and true identity.
22	Exploitation	How children like Oliver are used for criminal purposes.

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

Current Learning

1	What is weather?	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere at a particular place.
2	What weather conditions are recorded?	Temperature, precipitation, air pressure, wind direction, wind speed and cloud cover
3	What is a synoptic chart?	A chart on which data is present to describe the state of the atmosphere over a large area at a given time.
4	Where is information on the atmospheric conditions gathered?	Weather stations, aeroplanes and satellites.
5	What is a meteorologist?	An expert in or student of weather.
6	Why are weather forecasts not always accurate?	Data on future weather cannot be collected and therefore meteorologists make estimates and assumptions to predict future weather.
7	What is climate?	The average weather conditions of a place taken over a period of time.
8	What factors affect climate?	Latitude, altitude, prevailing wind and distance from the sea.
9	What is latitude?	The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator.
10	Why is it hot at the equator?	The sun's rays are more concentrated here.
11	What is prevailing wind?	Is the most frequent wind direction a location experiences.
12	Where is the prevailing wind in Britain from and what conditions does it bring?	In Britain the prevailing wind is from the southwest which brings warm, moist air from the Atlantic Ocean.

Prior Learning

10	What is a rock?	A mixture of minerals.
11	What is a mineral?	A natural compound. It has a chemical name and formula. Minerals usually exist in rock as crystals.
12	What is granite?	A rock that contains three minerals including quartz.
13	What is sandstone?	This rock is mainly quartz, often mixed with minerals called feldspar.
14	What is limestone?	Mainly calcite, or calcium carbonate, often mixed with quartz and other minerals.
15	What is a sedimentary rock?	Formed from sediment i.e. sandstone is formed from a sediment of sand.

HISTORY

Current Learning

1	Eleanor of Aquitaine first husband was king of which country?	France
2	On what journey did Eleanor of Aquitaine accompany her first husband?	Crusade
3	Who did Eleanor marry after the end of her first Marriage?	Henry II
4	How many sons did Eleanor of Aquitaine have with her second husband?	Five
5	What role did Eleanor of Aquitaine play when Richard I was on crusade?	Regent
6	For who did Eleanor of Aquitaine travel France and Spain negotiating alliances?	King John
7	With who was Edward II already in love when he married Isabella of France?	Piers Galveston
8	In what year did Isabella of France invade England from France?	1326
9	Isabella of France is the only queen in English history to have done what?	Depose her won husband
10	What nickname did Isabella of France gain for her ability to wield political power?	She wolf of France

Prior Learning

11	Where was Edward I when he received news that his father, Henry III was dead?	Fighting a crusade
12	What nickname was given to Edward I due to his height?	Longshanks
13	What were Welsh princes expected to pay to the English King to show they were his Vassal?	Homage
14	Which Prince of Wales did not attend Edward I's coronation and resisted his authority?	Llywelyn Ap Gruffyd
15	What horrible new execution did the brother of the last Prince of Wales suffer?	Hanged, drawn and quartered
16	What title did Edward I grant to his son and heir, in a practice that continues to this day?	Prince of Wales
17	What nickname was Edward I given due to his brutality towards the Scots?	Hammer of the Scots
18	What did Edward I take from Scotland, and place underneath his throne at Westminster Abbey?	The Stone of Destiny
19	Which Scottish rebel leader did Edward I capture and execute in 1305?	William Wallace
20	What collection of people did Edward I call in 1295 to approve taxes for his military campaign?	Parliament

MFL

Current Learning

1	Le mardi	On Tuesday
2	Les sciences	Science
3	À midi	At midday
4	Amusant	Fun
5	Il y a une cantine	There is a canteen
6	Il n'y a pas de piscine	There isn't a swimming pool
7	Ma mère	My mum
8	Gentille	Kind
9	J'aime	I like
10	Ma cousine	My cousin (female)

Prior Learning

11	Tous les jours	Every day
12	Le lundi	On Monday
13	J'aime étudier	I like to study
14	Les maths	Maths
15	À dix heures	At 10 o'clock
16	Marrant	Fun
17	J'adore mon collègue	I love my school
18	C'est grand	It's big
19	Mon frère	My brother
20	Il est amusant	He is fun

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	Strings	4 strings on the ukulele tuned G,C,E,A
9	Projection	Making voice louder without shouting
10	Diction	Clearly pronouncing words when singing

Prior Learning

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

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Current Learning

1	Multi Faith	Lots of different faiths living side-by-side in the same communities.
2	Omni	The Latin word for all.
3	Omni Benevolent	All Loving.
4	Omniscient	All Knowing.
5	Omnipotent	All Powerful.
6	Religious Freedom	A person is free to choose what religion they belong to or to have no religion at all.
7	Sacred	Has a special connection to God.
8	Transcendent	Beyond or above the range of normal or physical human experience.
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.

Prior Learning

10	Agnostic	Someone who is unsure if God is real or not
11	Atheist	Someone who does not believe in God, is certain God is not real
12	Census	A questionnaire which every household in the UK must complete every ten years.
13	Evidence	A proof that something is true or not.
14	Theist	Someone who believes in God, is certain God is real.

SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Microscope	A piece of scientific equipment that uses a series of lenses to magnify an image.
2	Magnify	To make an object look bigger.
3	Resolution	The ability to distinguish two separate points as being separate.
4	Stain	A chemical added to a slide to make cells easier to observe under a microscope.
5	Eukaryotic	Cells that contain membrane-bound organelles such as a nucleus or mitochondria.
6	Subcellular Structure	A specialised part of a cell that has a specific function. Also known as organelles.
7	Nucleus	A membrane-bound organelle that contains genetic information (DNA).
8	Cell Wall	A subcellular structure found in plant cells which is made of cellulose and supports the cell.
9	Cell Membrane	A subcellular structure that controls the movement of substances into and out of a cell.
10	Cytoplasm	A jelly-like substance where chemical reactions take place.

Prior Learning

11	Solubility	The ability of a substance to dissolve in a solvent.
12	Solvent	The liquid in which a solute dissolves to form a solution.
13	Solute	The substance that dissolves in a solvent to form a solution.
14	Solution	A homogeneous mixture composed of a solute dissolved in a solvent.
15	Filtration	A process that separates solids from liquids using a filter.
16	Evaporation	The process where liquid turns into vapor, used to separate a solute from its solvent.
17	Distillation	A technique for separating mixtures based on differences in boiling points.
18	Chromatography	A method for separating dissolved substances by moving them on a stationary surface.
19	Mixture	A combination of two or more substances where each keeps its own properties.
20	Pure Substance	A material made up of only one type of particle or substance.