YEAR 7

Home Learning

11 / 05 / 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*** 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	Repeated Patterns	A pattern made by repeating shapes, lines, or motifs.	Design a repeating pattern using shapes, lines, or symbols. Try to keep the spacing even.
2	Tracing	Using tracing to copy and repeat shapes accurately.	Trace a simple shape or drawing and repeat it to create a pattern.
3	Nature	Patterns inspired by natural forms such as leaves, flowers, or animals.	Create a pattern inspired by nature (e.g. leaves, flowers, waves).
4	William Morris	An artist and designer known for detailed repeating patterns inspired by nature.	Create a small pattern inspired by William Morris style, using plants, flowers, and flowing lines.
5	Decoration	Patterns are often used to decorate surfaces and objects.	Decorate a shape or object by filling it with a repeating pattern.
6	Textiles	Patterns are used in fabrics and clothing design.	Design a simple textile pattern that could be used on fabric (e.g. for a shirt or cushion).
7	Design	Planning and organising patterns carefully.	Create a neat pattern design, thinking about layout, spacing, and repetition.
8	Mirror Repeats	A pattern where one side reflects the other (symmetry).	Draw a pattern using mirror repeat (symmetry) so both sides match.

Prior Learning			Quick Task
9	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.
10	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.
11	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.
12	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.
13	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.
14	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.
15	Tone	How light or dark a colour is.	Pick one colour and create a strip showing at least three different tones (light, medium, dark).
16	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.
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	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

DRAMA

Current Learning

1	What is cross-cutting?	Where we perform two scenes on stage at the same time.
2	Which techniques can we use while cross-cutting?	Still image, slow motion or mime.
3	How can we develop cross-cutting?	By finishing off each other's sentences or mixing up the order.
4	What is devising?	Devising is where we plan and create the words, lines, characters and stories ourselves.
5	What is a script?	Devising is where we use the words, lines, characters and stories made by someone else.
6	What does rehearsing mean?	To practise your work over and over to make sure it is ready for performance.
7	What are proxemics?	The space between characters to show their relationships.
8	What is volume?	How loudly or quietly you speak.
9	What is facial expression?	Where you use your face to expression emotion.
10	What is tone?	The way you say something.

Prior Learning

11	What is slow motion?	Slowing down and exaggerating your movement.
12	Why would we use slow motion?	To highlight or exaggerate an important moment within the piece.
13	Why would we devise our own performance?	To allow us to shape the story ourselves and to be creative.
14	What is a cliff hanger?	Where a story ends in suspense to interest the reader or viewer in the next part of the plot.
15	Why would we use a cliff hanger?	To keep the audience interested and want to watch the next part of the story.

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 havegathered 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	Purpose	Understanding how speeches aim to persuade, inspire or unite an audience.
2	Inclusive language	Using words like we, us and our to build connection.
3	Rhetorical devices	Repetition, rule of three, emotive language and rhetorical questions.
4	Imagery	Crafting powerful images and metaphors to make ideas memorable.
5	Structure	Organising ideas clearly with a strong opening, developed middle and impactful ending.
6	Voice and tone	Choosing a confident, authoritative or inspirational voice depending on purpose.
7	Audience awareness	Shaping language to suit the needs, beliefs and emotions of listeners.
8	Model analysis	Studying examples of effective speeches to understand what makes them powerful.
10	Drafting and refining	Editing for clarity, precision and impact.
11	Delivering speeches	Understanding how performance choices (pace, emphasis, pauses) strengthen meaning.

Prior Learning

12	Shakespeare	The playwright behind the comedy studied in Year 7.
13	Elizabethan theatre	Understanding staging, audience expectations and performance traditions.
14	Magic and the Supernatural	How fairies and enchantment shape the plot.
15	Comedy	Mistaken identity, chaos and humour as key features of the play.
16	Character relationships	The tangled connections between Hermia, Lysander, Demetrius, Helena and the fairy world.
17	Themes	Love, conflict, transformation and illusion.
18	Setting	The contrast between the Athenian court and the magical forest.
19	Language	Shakespeare's use of imagery, rhythm and dramatic irony.
20	Plot structure	How multiple storylines weave together.
21	Performance	How meaning changes depending on staging and actor choices.

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 us 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 countries make up the British Isles?	England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland
2	What is an emigrant?	A person who leaves his or her own country to settle in another country.
3	What is an immigrant?	A person who move to another country.
4	What is population density?	The average number of people living in an area, per square kilometre.
5	What is the primary sector?	Usually involved in farming or producing raw materials. For example fisherman, farmer, miner.
6	What is the secondary sector?	Involved in the manufacturing of a good. For example, builder.
7	What is the tertiary sector?	Involved in the selling or goods or providing a service. For example, teacher, doctor, office worker.
8	Where is London located?	South east England

Prior Learning

9	What is weather?	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere at a particular place.
10	What is a meteorologist?	An expert in or student of weather.
11	What is climate?	The average weather conditions of a place taken over a period of time.
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.

HISTORY

Current Learning

1	What did Henry VIII fail to do in 1522 and 1525?	Invade France
2	What was Catherine of Aragon unlikely to provide Henry VIII with by 1525?	A son
3	Who did Henry VIII have to gain permission from to divorce Catherine of Aragon?	Pope
4	Who did Henry VIII attack in his 1521 work the 'Defence of the Seven Sacraments'?	Martin Luther
5	Who was the Holy Roman Emperor, and Catherine of Aragon's cousin, at this time?	Charles V
6	For what reason did Henry VIII claim that his marriage to Catherine of Aragon had never been lawful?	She was married to his brother Arthur
7	Who was Henry VIII's second wife?	Anne Boleyn
8	In what year did Henry VIII marry his second wife?	1533
9	What law was passed by Parliament in 1534, leading to the creation of the Church of England?	Act of Supremacy
10	What term is used for England's decision to leave the Roman Catholic Church in 1534?	Break with Rome

Prior Learning

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

MFL

Current Learning

1	Après le collège	After school
2	Au club d'échecs	To the chess club
3	À dix-sept heures	At 5pm
4	Difficile	Difficult
5	Car	Because
6	C'est moderne	It's modern
7	Ma tante	My aunt
8	Méchante	Mean
9	J'ai trop de devoirs	I have too much homework
10	Mais	But

Prior Learning

11	Souvent	Often
12	Je vais	I go
13	Au club de sport	To the sports club
14	À seize heures	At 4pm
15	Facile	Easy
16	Cependant	However
17	Le bâtiment est vieux	The building is old
18	Mon père	My dad
19	Sympa	Nice
20	Je n'aime pas	I don't like

MUSIC

Current Learning

1	Strings	Instruments that are played using strings, typically wooden (e.g. Violin, Cello, Viola, Double Bass, Harp)
2	Woodwind	Instruments that require air blown into them and use a reed (e.g. Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon, Saxophone)
3	Brass	Instrument that are made of gold metal and require air blown into them through a mouthpiece (e.g Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba)
4	Percussion	Instruments that need to be hit or shaken to make a sound
5	Tuned percussion	Instruments that are hit and can play a variety of pitches (e.g. xylophone, marimba, timpani)
6	Untuned percussion	Instrument that are hit/shaken and make a select pitch (e.g. triangle, snare drum, maracas, claves)
7	Conductor	Leader of the orchestra who directs from the front
8	Baroque/Classical /Romantic/20th Century	Classical music periods
9	Idiomatic	Music that is typical of that instrument in terms of pitch and techniques used.
10	Improvisation	Creating music with no planning, off the top of your head in the moment.

Prior Learning

11	Programme Music	Music that is descriptive, suggesting visual images or 'telling a story'.
12	Musical Devices	A specific musical feature that is used for effect
13	Motifs	A short musical idea that represents a character or image
14	Bass Clef	Used to notate music for lower pitched instruments
15	Contrary motion	Moving hands in opposite direction at same time on the piano

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	Bible	Christian holy book
4	Convert	Someone who chooses to change their religion or becomes religious.
5	Incarnation	God in human form. 'God in flesh.'
6	Messiah	The saviour which the Jewish people had long predicted would come and rescue them.
7	Missionaries	People who spread the Christian message.
8	Persecution	Hostility or bad treatment directed at a person or group because of their political or religious views.
9	The Trinity	The Christian belief in one God, in three persons – The Father, son and holy spirit.

Prior Learning

10	Agnostic	Someone who is unsure if God is real or not
11	Atheist	Someone who doesn't believe in God, is certain God isn't real
12	Census	A questionnaire which every household in the UK must complete every ten years.
13	Multi Faith	Lots of different faiths living side-by-side in the same communities.
14	Theist	Someone who believes in God, is certain God is real.

SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	How does a microscope help scientists?	It allows scientists to see tiny objects by magnifying them using lenses.
2	What does "magnify" mean in science?	It means to make something appear larger than it really is.
3	Why is resolution important in microscopy?	It helps to clearly see two points as separate, rather than as a single blur.
4	What is the purpose of staining cells?	Stains are added to slides to make cells or their parts easier to see under a microscope.
5	How are eukaryotic cells different from other cells?	They have membrane-bound subcellualr structures like a nucleus and mitochondria.
6	What is the other term used for Subcellular structures.?	Organelles
7	Why is the nucleus important in a cell?	It holds the cell's genetic material (DNA) and controls cell activities.
8	What makes up the cell wall, and why is it important?	The cell wall is made of cellulose, which helps support plant cells.
9	What is the role of the cell membrane?	It regulates what enters and exits the cell.
10	Where in a cell do reactions take place?	In the cytoplasm, which is a jelly-like substance inside the cell.

Prior Learning

11	What does it mean when a substance is soluble?	It means the substance can dissolve in a solvent.
12	What do we call the liquid that dissolves a solute?	The solvent.
13	What is the name for the substance that dissolves in a solvent?	The solute.
14	What is formed when a solute dissolves in a solvent?	A solution.
15	How does filtration work?	Filtration separates solids from liquids by passing them through a filter.
16	What happens during evaporation?	A liquid turns into vapor, leaving the solute behind.
17	How does distillation separate substances?	By using their different boiling points to separate liquids.
18	Why is chromatography useful in science?	It helps separate and identify dissolved substances.
19	How is a mixture different from a pure substance?	A mixture contains multiple substances, while a pure substance is made of only one type of particle.
20	What is an example of a pure substance?	Water, if it contains only H_2O molecules.