YEAR 7

Home Learning

23 / 11 / 26



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

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.

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

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

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

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	Charity	Acts of kindness, like those from Mr. Brownlow and Rose, who help Oliver.
2	Mr. Brownlow	A kind gentleman who rescues and cares for Oliver.
3	Villains	Fagin, Bill Sikes, and other criminals who oppose Oliver.
4	Justice vs. Injustice	The contrast between those who seek justice for Oliver and those who exploit him.
5	The criminal system	The hidden, dangerous world of thieves and pickpockets in London.
6	Bill Sikes	Infamous villain within the Oliver Twist story
7	Topic sentences	How to effectively write and formulate topic sentences.
8	Morality	The moral struggles between good and evil characters.
10	Exploitation	How children like Oliver are used for criminal purposes.
11	Artful Dodger	A skilled young pickpocket who befriends Oliver.

Prior Learning

12	Dickens	The author of Oliver Twist
13	The Victorian Era	The historical period in which the novel is set.
14	Workhouses	The institution where orphans like Oliver are sent, symbolizing poverty and social injustice.
15	The Poor Law	The Law created by Thomas Malthus which directed the poor to workhouses and prisons.
16	Corruption	The corruption within the legal and social systems of Victorian England.
17	Child labour	Forcing children to work in terrible conditions
18	The Social Divide	Using econmic and cultural differences to create divides in society.
19	Social reform	Dickens' critique of social institutions, calling for change to help the poor.
20	Identity	Oliver's search for his family and true identity.
21	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 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 are grid lines?	Horizontal (northings) and vertical (eastings) lines drawn on a map to help locate places on a map.
2	What are grid references?	A set of numbers, or numbers and letters, that tells you where to find something on a map.
3	What are 4 figure grid references?	A grid reference to locate a place within a grid square. The two numbers from each grid line make up the 4 figure grid reference
4	What are 6 figure grid references?	A grid reference to locate a place more precisely within a grid square. The two numbers from each grid line, along with a further number for each line make up the 6 figure grid reference.
5	Which way do you go first when finding grid references?	Along the bottom and then up the stairs.
6	How large is the area of one grid square?	1km2
7	What is scale?	The ratio of the distance on a map to the real distance, e.g. 1 cm on a map might be 1 Meter in real life.
8	What is ratio?	Usually written in the form a:b and can be used on maps to show the scale in relation to real life.
9	As the crow flies means.....	The straight line distance between 2 places- as if no obstacles were in the way.
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 is a line of longitude?	How far a place is east or west of the Prime Meridian; it is measured in degrees
12	What is a Line of latitude?	How far a place is north or south of the Equator; it is measured in degrees
13	What is the Prime Meridian?	An imaginary line that circles Earth from pole to pole; it is at 0° longitude
14	What is the equator?	An imaginary line around the middle of Earth (at 0° latitude)
15	What are coordinates?	Used to locate places on planet Earth using lines of latitude and longitude

HISTORY

Current Learning

1	Which Anglo-Saxon king died in 1066 with no clear heir?	Edward the Confessor
2	Which Anglo-Saxon Earl was crowned following the death of the King?	Harold Godwinson
3	This claimant to the throne was Earl of what area of England?	Wessex
4	William was Duke of what area in northern France?	Normandy
5	What did William claim happened in 1051, which lay at the root of his claim?	Edward the Confessor promised him the English throne
6	Who sent a banner to William showing support for his cause?	The Pope
7	Which Viking king of Norway also claimed the English throne?	Harold Hardrada
8	Who betrayed Harold Godwinson by joining the Vikings?	Tostig (his brother)
9	For how long did the Anglo-Saxon army march to meet the Vikings, once they had invaded northeast England?	Four days
10	At what battle did the Anglo-Saxons defeat the Vikings in September 1066?	Stamford Bridge

Prior Learning

11	Where did one of the first recorded Viking attacks on English soil take place in 793?	Lindisfarne
12	What type of buildings did Viking raiders target for their gold and treasures?	Monasteries
13	What part of Europe did the Vikings originally come from?	Scandinavia
14	What name is given to the Viking ships that combined oars and sails?	Longboat
15	How far east and west did Vikings travel?	East to Russia, and west to Canada
16	What was a large sum of money, given to Vikings to prevent further invasions, called?	Danegeld
17	What large Viking force invaded and settled England from 865 onwards?	Great Heathen Army
18	What did Viking warriors name their heaven?	Valhalla
19	Who took control of Britain from the Vikings under Alfred the Great?	Anglo-Saxons
20	Which Viking King did the throne pass to after the death of Æthelred the Unready in 1016?	Canute

MFL

Current Learning

1	interesante	interesting
2	divertido/a	fun
3	gracioso/a	funny
4	fácil	easy
5	útil	useful
6	importante	important
7	emocionante	exciting
8	aburrido/a	boring
9	difícil	difficult
10	genial	great

Prior Learning

11	Me gusta	I like (S1, S3, S4, S6, S7)
12	No me gusta	I don't like (S1, S4, S5)
13	Me gusta estudiar	I like to study (S1, S3, S4, S6, S7)
14	prefiero	I prefer (S3)
15	tengo	I have (S1, S3, S5, S6)
16	voy	I go (S1, S3, S4, S7)
17	estudiar	to study (S3, S6, S7)
18	porque es	because it is (S1, S3, S6)
19	pero	but (S3, S4, S6)
20	también	also (S3)

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

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

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

Current Learning

1	Microscope	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.