

YEAR 9



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 - Curriculum and Progress

right
relation
point of
English
language
and the
reside

Current Learning

1	Subversion of domestic events	This story subverts the simple understanding of a 'lottery'
2	Juxtaposition	The story juxtaposes families and characters to create a sense of distrust and dishonour.
3	Presentation of communities	The community in the story form together for the ritualistic event.
4	Setting and atmosphere	Shirley Jackson develops a calming, yet uncomfortable, setting to lull readers into a sense of insecurity.
5	Conformity	Each adult and child conforms to the unspoken rules of the lottery - ignoring the sadistic nature of it.
6	Foreshadowing	Events hinting and leading to others later in the story.
7	Morality	A sense of right and wrong.
8	Rituals	A repeated action within a certain culture that is rarely broken - deriving from religion.
9	Narrative arc	The typical journey through a narrative following the rise and fall in tension and events. See Freytag's pyramid.
10	Writer intention	The reasons why Shirley Jackson wrote this novella and her author intentions behind it.

Prior Learning

11	Dystopian short stories	The fame behind dystopian short stories and the wonder that follows them.
12	Ray Bradbury's fiction	Short exposure to Fahrenheit 451 and surrounding stories by Bradbury.
13	The subversion of a new born baby	Using the bliss of a newborn baby, and presenting him as a devilish alien from earth, to create uncertainty in the reader.
14	Fractured marriages	Highlighting how the 'newborn' experience can fracture marriages in the worst way.
15	Character flaws	The construction of character flaws and how they materialise through stories. The 'wrong' parts of a character.



SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Carbohydrate	Compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen that provide the body with energy.
2	Benedict's Solution	A blue chemical reagent used to test for the presence of simple carbohydrates (sugars).
3	Glucose	A simple carbohydrate that releases energy during cellular respiration.
4	Vitamin	Nutrients required in small amounts for body function, e.g., Vitamin C.
5	Mineral	Nutrients required in small amounts, e.g., iron or calcium.
6	Anaemia	A condition caused by a lack of iron, leading to pale skin and low energy.
7	Diabetes	A condition where the body cannot correctly control blood sugar levels.
8	Digestive Enzyme	A biological molecule that speeds up digestion.
9	Reagent	A chemical which is used to test for another chemical.

Prior Learning

11	Atmosphere	A thin layer of gases including nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide that surrounds the Earth.
12	Renewable Energy	Energy resources that will not run out, as they are constantly replenished.
13	Carbon Cycle	A model describing the movement of carbon between the atmosphere, organisms, oceans, etc.
14	Combustion	A reaction where fuel burns in oxygen to release energy (exothermic).
15	Climate Change	Changes to Earth's average temperature over time.
16	Global Warming	The gradual increase in the Earth's average surface temperature.
17	Greenhouse Gas	Gases, like carbon dioxide and methane, that trap thermal energy in the atmosphere.
18	Fossil Fuel	Fuels formed from dead organisms over millions of years, such as coal and oil.
19	Wind Turbine	A device that converts kinetic energy from wind into electrical energy.
20	Watt	The unit of power, symbol W, equal to one joule of energy transferred per second.

HISTORY



Current Learning

1	What treaty of 1919 formally ended the First World War?	Treaty of Versailles
2	What was the term within the Treaty that meant Germany had to accept the responsibility of causing the First World War?	War Guilt Clause
3	What was the name of the land that bordered France in which no German military was allowed?	Rhineland
4	What name is given to the democratic period of German history after the First World War?	Weimar Germany
5	What was the name of the theory that criticised the Weimar Republic saying they had betrayed the army?	Stab in the Back Theory
6	What is the key term for when prices rose staggeringly high and extraordinarily fast?	Hyperinflation
7	What was the full name of the Nazi party?	National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)
8	What Italian extremist inspired Hitler to attempt to seize power in Germany?	Benito Mussolini
9	What political philosophy did this extremist represent?	Fascism
10	What was Hitler's first attempt to seize power?	The Beer Hall Putsch

Prior Learning

11	What theory claims the monarch is appointed by God and should have absolute power?	Divine Right of Kings
12	In what year was Charles I crowned king of England?	1625
13	What practice did Charles I pursue, supposedly to heal skin disease?	Touching for the King's evil
14	Who was Charles I's French Catholic wife?	Henrietta Maria
15	Which Archbishop of Canterbury started to reintroduce Catholic practices into the Church of England?	William Laud
16	What period began in 1629, during which Charles I ruled without calling Parliament?	Eleven Years' Tyranny
17	What tax did Charles I use to raise money without the permission of Parliament?	Ship Money
18	Which member of Parliament was imprisoned in 1637 for refusing to pay ship money?	John Hampden

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 coordinates?

Used to locate places on planet Earth using lines of latitude and longitude

6

What does 'degrees' mean on a map?

Each line of latitude and longitude is divided up into degrees. Latitude goes from 0° to 90°N and 90°S. Longitude goes from 0° to 180° east and west

7

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.

8

What is the Tropic of Cancer?

An imaginary line that runs parallel to the Equator at 23°30' North of the Equator.

9

What is the Tropic of Capricorn?

An imaginary line that runs parallel to the Equator at 23°30' South of the Equator.

MFL

AHOJ **TER** **HALLO**
iHOLA **ME** **OLA** **HEJ**
HELLO **HALLO**
MERHABA **KUMUSTA**
BONJOUR

Current Learning

1	da	as / since
2	Ich mag	I like
3	Ich liebe	I love
4	klein	small
5	zu	too
6	kein	no
7	es gab	there were
8	weil	because
9	Lehrer	teacher
10	zwei	2

Prior Learning

11	Stiefbruder	step-brother
12	Tischtennis	table tennis
13	Bahnhof	station
14	groß	big
15	immer	always

ART



Current Learning

1	Record	To set down in some form of permanence - Record through sketching, drawing, printing and painting- in our personal sketchbooks.
2	Develop	Refine and develop idea through changing our design when working from 2 dimensional drawings into 3d models.
3	Communication	Using visual elements to convey ideas
4	Secondary Research	Using our past observations and taking inspiration from books, the internet and studio resources.
5	Construct	Building our Seth Clark response in cardboard and collected materials.
6	Layers	More than one sheets or piece of materials, through our model making and collage.
7	Texture	The feel and appearance of a material, selected for our models.
8	De-collage	The opposite of collage; instead of an image being built up of all or parts of existing images, it is created by cutting, tearing away.
9	Single flute (cardboard) Double Flute (Cardboard)	1 layer of corrugated card trapped between 2 layers of flat sheet or 2 corrugated layers of card sandwiched in between 3 layers of flat card. Manipulation of these materials through model making

Prior Learning

10	Urban Decay	Urban - relating to a town or a city. Decay - the state or process of rotting or decomposition. Referencing the work of Seth Clark.
11	Contextual analysis: Derelict - Architecture	Selecting and recording form the from the design of buildings in very poor condition as a result of disuse and neglect.
12	Composition	The way in which element work together to produce an overall effect, within our sketchbooks to research and within our drawings.
13	Layout	The arrangement of images, text and style on a page - Seth Clark research page.
14	Shading	A slight variation of tones within our drawings and using the pressure of our pencil in our illustrations.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



Current Learning

1	Ableism	Discrimination or social prejudice against people with disabilities.
2	Ageism	Prejudice or discrimination on the grounds of a person's age.
3	Anti-Semitism	Hostility or prejudice to Jewish people.
4	Discrimination	To act differently towards or against someone or a group on the basis of prejudice.
5	Homophobia	An extreme dislike/fear of homosexuality and homosexual people.
6	Islamophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims, especially as a political force.
7	Prejudice	Believing some individuals or groups are inferior or superior without even knowing them, forming an unreasonable opinion without evidence for it.
8	Racism	Prejudice or discrimination directed against someone of a different race or ethnicity.
9	Sexism	Prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex or gender.

Prior Learning

10	Caste	Any of the social groups in traditional Hindu society. Each caste has its own role, privileges, and limitations, based on family grouping and birth.
11	Equality	The belief that all humans are equal.
12	Karma	The forces that influence people's fortune and future rebirth.
13	Reincarnation	The religious belief that the soul or spirit, after death, begins a new life in a new body that may be human, animal or spiritual depending on the moral quality of the previous life's actions.
14	Sikhism	A monotheistic religion, that originated in India about 550 years ago.

DRAMA



Current Learning

1	What is physical theatre?	Representing a story, emotion, event or idea using your body and movement to tell the story.
2	Who are Frantic Assembly?	A theatre company that work within physical theatre.
3	What is the shift stop?	Taking control of someone else and when they move and stop.
4	What is a counter balance?	Using each others weight to balance.
5	What is the round?	Moving around another person.
6	What is the through?	Moving through a space someone else has created.
7	What is a chair duet?	Physical movement based on two people, on and around chairs.
8	What is choral movement?	Moving together as a group at the same time.
9	What is choral speech?	Speaking together as a group at the same time.

Prior Learning

10	What does it mean to use movement to tell a story?	Creating a section of movement to represent a story.
11	What does represent mean?	To show something to the audience.
12	What are physical skills?	Things we can change about ourself that the audience can see.
13	What is slow motion?	Moving at an exaggerated slow pace.
14	Why would we use a still image?	To highlight a key moment.

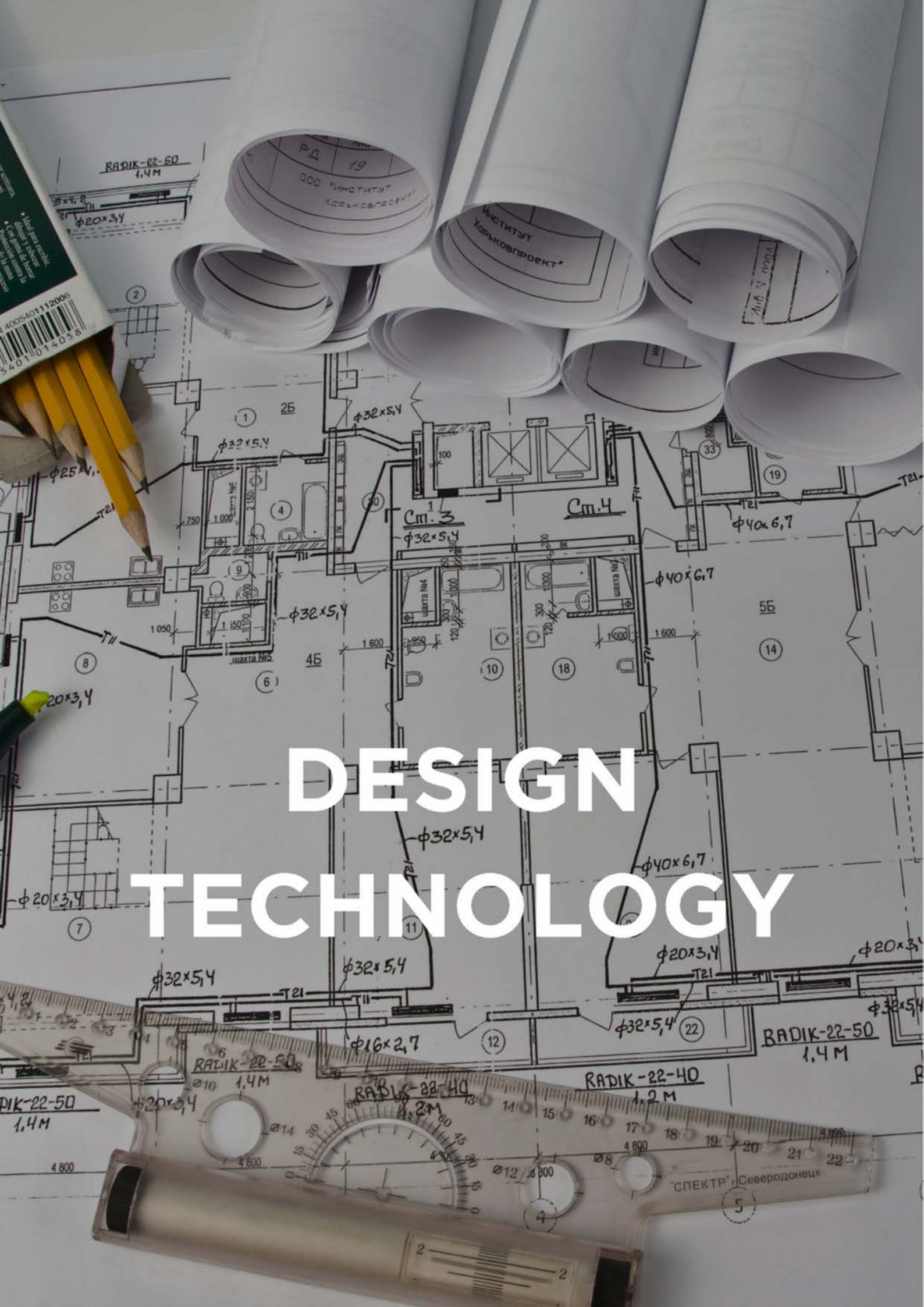


**COMPUTER
SCIENCE**

Current Learning

1	Computer System	A computer system takes a set of digital inputs, processes them and creates a set of outputs.
2	Embedded System	This is a control device that is built into a larger piece of equipment and do one specific job. Examples include SAT NAV, washing machine and traffic lights.
3	CPU	Central processing unit also known as a microprocessor, is the 'brain' at the core of any computer system
4	Input	Information or data needs into the system from input devices such as keyboards, mice, cameras, or sensors.
5	Process	The information collected needs to be processed and actions need to be carried out. E.g. carry out calculations.
6	Output	Once processed the result is presented by an output device such as a monitor or speaker or printer.
7	Hardware	Physical components of a computer system e.g. monitor, keyboard, mouse, CPU
8	Software	a set of instructions, data or programs used to operate computers and execute specific tasks. For example, email software like Outlook.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY



Current Learning

1	What is acrylic?	Acrylic is a transparent plastic material with outstanding strength, stiffness, and optical clarity
2	What is a LED?	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 soldering?	Soldering is a process that joins two or more types of metals through melting solder
6	What does Quality assurance mean?	A machine having one or more flat circular disks faced with abrasive for smoothing wood surfaces
7	What is an Interference fit?	A fit between two parts in which the external dimension of one part slightly exceeds the internal dimension of the part into which it has to fit.
8	What does Ecco friendly?	Imply means Earth-friendly, being eco-friendly means being 'designed to have little or no damaging effect on the environment
9	What is Malleable?	A substance that is malleable is soft and can easily be made into different shapes
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	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.
15	What is CAM?	Computer Aided Manufacture

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 foreground, there are several whole carrots and potatoes. The background shows a kitchen setting with stainless steel surfaces. The text "FOOD TECHNOLOGY" is overlaid in the center of the image.

FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Current Learning

1	Food miles	Food miles
2	Carbon footprint	a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of humans.
3	Sustainable	using natural resources in a way that we could keep doing for a long time. We can be more sustainable by reducing our use of natural resources.
4	Agriculture	both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock.
5	Emissions	is something that's been released or emitted into the world. Car exhaust, burps, and radio broadcasts are all examples of emissions.
6	Greenhouse gas	gases in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat.
7	Methane	Greenhouse gas produced by human activities like farming.
8	Synthetic	Made in a chemical process and isn't found naturally on earth eg synthetic rubber or plastic
9	Fertiliser	A substance (such as animal manure or an artificial chemical, particularly one that contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) that is added to soil to increase its productivity for crops.

Prior Learning

10	Low biological value protein (LBV)	Low biological value (LBV) proteins are missing one or more of the essential amino acids we need.
11	High biological protein (HBV)	High Biological value (HBV) proteins contain all the 10 essential amino acids. Functions in the body.
12	Amino Acids	Amino acids are molecules that combine to form proteins. Amino acids and proteins are the building blocks of life
13	Deficiency	a lack or shortage
14	Protein deficiency (Kwashiorkor)	Kwashiorkor is a disease marked by severe protein malnutrition and bilateral extremity swelling. It usually affects infants and children, most often around the age of weaning through age 5. The disease is seen in very severe cases of starvation and poverty-stricken regions worldwide