

YEAR 7

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
residence

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	Jack the Ripper	The notorious serial killer who stalked the streets on 19th century London
7	The Police News	The famous publication which reported on all 19th Century scandals
8	Morality	The moral struggles between good and evil characters.
9	Exploitation	How children like Oliver are used for criminal purposes.
10	Artful Dodger	A skilled young pickpocket who befriends Oliver.

Prior Learning

11	Dickens	The author of Oliver Twist
12	The Victorian Era	The historical period in which the novel is set.
13	Workhouses	The institution where orphans like Oliver are sent, symbolizing poverty and social injustice.
14	The Poor Law	The Law created by Thomas Malthus which directed the poor to workhouses and prisons.

Prior Learning

15	Corruption	The corruption within the legal and social systems of Victorian England.
16	Child labour	Forcing children to work in terrible conditions
17	The Social Divide	Using economic and cultural differences to create divides in society.
18	Social reform	Dickens' critique of social institutions, calling for change to help the poor.
19	Identity	Oliver's search for his family and true identity.
20	Exploitation	How children like Oliver are used for criminal purposes.



SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Matter	A general term for the substance from which all physical objects are made.
2	Solid	The state where particles are touching, have a fixed position, and the material has a fixed shape.
3	Liquid	The state where particles are touching but can move freely, and the material has no fixed shape.
4	Gas	The state where particles do not touch, can move freely, and the material has no fixed shape.
5	Freezing	A change from liquid to solid, removing thermal energy.
6	Melting	A change from solid to liquid, gaining thermal energy.
7	Evaporating	A change from liquid to gas over a range of temperatures.
8	Boiling	A change from liquid to gas at a specific temperature.
9	Condensing	A change from gas to liquid, removing thermal energy.
10	Diffusion	The movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.

Prior Learning

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

HISTORY



Current Learning

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

Prior Learning

11	What country did the Anglo-Saxons come from?	Germany
12	What major skill did the Romans have, but the Anglo-Saxons lack, which means there is little evidence from this period?	Ability to read and write (literacy)
13	What term is sometimes used to describe the years that followed the fall of the Roman Empire?	Dark Ages
14	Which Anglo-Saxon ship burial site from the 7th century was found in 1939?	Sutton Hoo
15	What do you call someone who examines objects and locations from the past, often through excavation?	Archaeologist

Prior Learning

16

What term is used to describe someone who believes in many different gods?

Pagan

17

From where do four of the English days of the week, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, get their names?

Anglo-Saxon Gods

18

What are the richly decorated religious manuscripts described as being 'lit up' from the medieval period called?

Illumination

19

What material, made from the skin of sheep and calves, was used for manuscripts before the invention of paper?

Vellum

20

Which English monk completed the first history of England in 731?

Bede

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 ER OLA HEJ
HELLO HALLO
MERHABA KUMUSTA
BONJOUR

Current Learning

1	les langues	languages
2	les maths	maths
3	le dessin/l'art	art
4	la géographie	geography
5	l'histoire	history
6	j'ai	I have
7	un cours	a lesson/a class
8	de/d'	of
9	souvent	often
10	je vais	I go/I'm going

Prior Learning

11	et	and
12	aussi	also
13	mais	but
14	infinitive	simple form of a verb, only showing the action
15	conjugate	to list the different forms of a verbs: tense, person

ART



Current Learning

1	Sketching and designing	Free hand insect studies practicing the skills from the start of the course - developing into ideas for masks inspired by nature.
2	Form	Creating a drawing of an object which has the appearance of length, width & depth i.e., Creating a 3-dimensional effect
3	Tone	Is a formal element in art and literally means light and dark
4	Feature (Detail)	A distinctive attribute or aspect of something, detail
5	Shade	How we add black to a colour to darken it down.
6	Render	To make visible; to draw. The term render comes from the graphics world where a rendering is an artist's drawing of what 'something' will look like
7	Symmetry	The quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis. A mirror image.
8	Collage	The technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other ephemera are arranged and stuck down onto a surface.

Prior Learning

11	Biomorphic	Decorated form inspired by a living organism- no straight lines visible
12	Formal Elements	Formal Elements are parts used to make a piece of artwork. The 8 elements are Line, Form, Shape, Tone, Pattern, Texture, Colour and Composition
13	Composition	The placement and arrangement of your artwork and how shapes relate within it. i.e., The layout and positioning of your work
14	Hatch Cross hatch	The engraving or drawing of fine lines in close proximity especially to give an effect of shading. In drawing or graphics, to shade an area with intersecting sets of parallel lines.
15	Asymmetrical	Means each side is not the same, so the subject matter may not be the same shape or form on each side

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.

DRAMA



Current Learning

1	What is a physical skill?	Something you can change about yourself that the audience can see.
2	What is a gesture?	A small movement or action to express meaning or emotion.
3	What is facial expression?	The way you use your face to express emotion.
4	What is proxemics?	The space between characters on stage to show their relationships.
5	What are levels?	How high or low you are in the space.
6	What is a vocal skill?	Something you can change about yourself that the audience can hear.
7	What is volume?	How loud or quiet you are.
8	What is tone?	The way you say something.
9	What is pace?	How fast or slow you are.

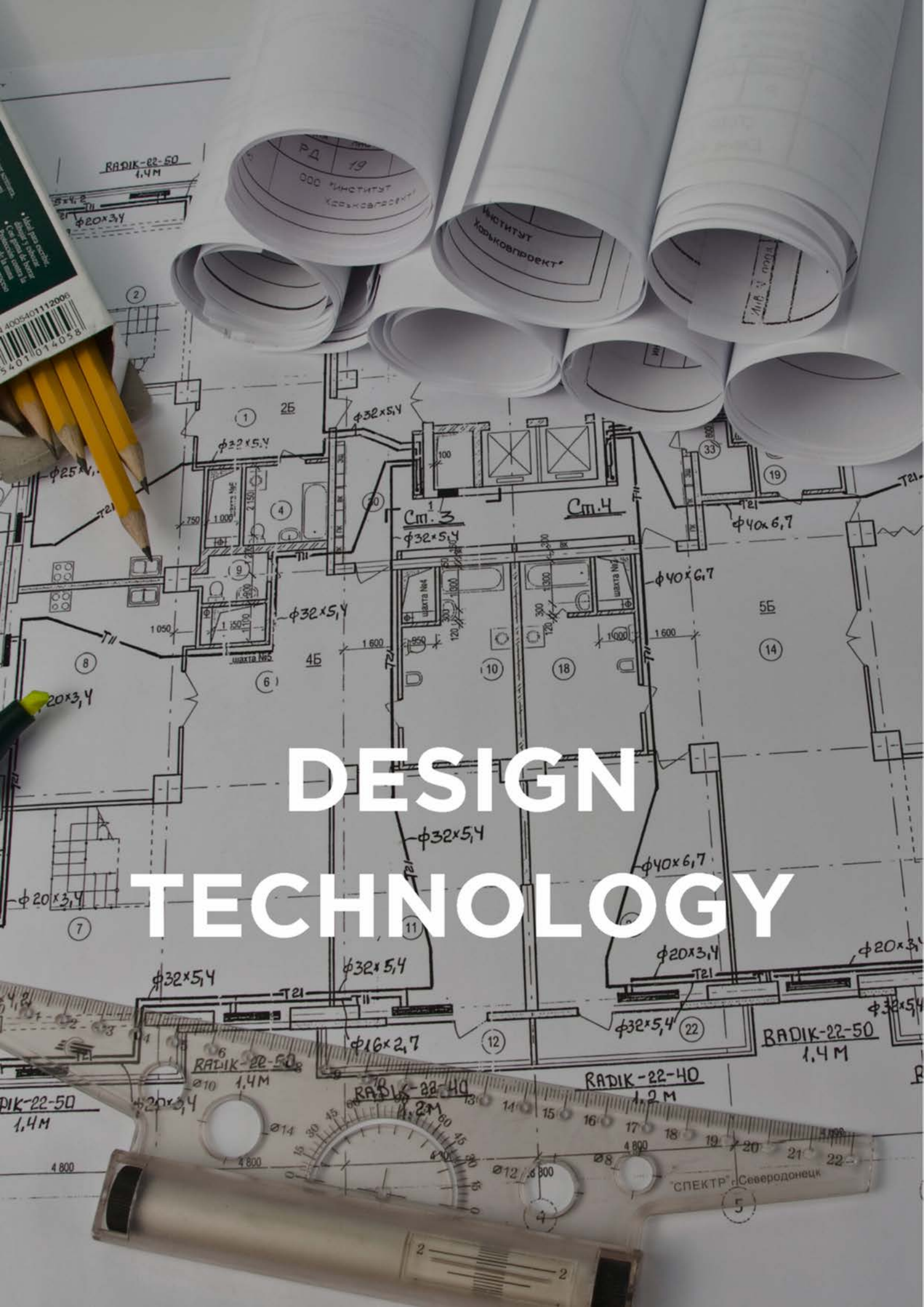


COMPUTER SCIENCE

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
	Email etiquette	Refers to the principles of behaviour that should be used when writing or answering email messages.

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

A chef in a white uniform is shown from the chest down, focused on slicing 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 in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

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.