

YEAR 8

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 - Progress and Outcomes

right
relation
point of
English
language
and the
reside

Current Learning

1	Caliban	The island's native inhabitant, enslaved by Prospero.
2	Servitude	The roles of Ariel and Caliban as servants.
3	The Harpy	The creature sent down from the Gods to warn those of their crimes and guilt.
4	Mythological	relating to, based on, or appearing in myths or mythology.
5	Masque	A magical performance conjured by Prospero to celebrate Miranda and Ferdinand's engagement.
6	Nature vs. Nurture	Explored through characters like Caliban and Miranda.
7	The supernatural	Spirits and other magical elements in the play.
8	Harmony	How balance is restored by the play's end.
9	Iambic pentameter	The rhythm found in Shakespeare's works which reflects the structure of a heartbeat when lines are spoken.
10	Colonialism	The theme of colonization, explored through Prospero's rule over the island and Caliban.

Prior Learning

11	Magical worlds	Refers to the magical elements and characters like Puck and Oberon.
12	Comedy	The genre of the play - other genres found in Shakespeare's works are tragedies and histories.
13	Fairies	Magical creatures in the play, like Titania and Oberon.
14	Mischief and dreams	Puck's role in creating confusion and chaos.
15	Conflict of love	The different love relationships and their complications.
16	Play within a play	The mechanicals' performance of "Pyramus and Thisbe."

Prior Learning

17	Athenian Law	Refers to Theseus' rule and the law affecting Hermia.
18	Misunderstanding	Key plot driver, especially due to the love potion.
19	Harmony	How balance is restored by the play's end.
20	Iambic pentameter	The rhythm found in Shakespeare's works which reflects the structure of a heartbeat when lines are spoken.



SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	Physical Change	A change that does not result in the formation of new chemical products.
2	Chemical Reaction	A change that results in the formation of new chemical products.
3	Reversible	A change that can be easily reversed, for example, melting ice.
4	Permanent	A change that cannot be easily reversed, for example, forming water from hydrogen and oxygen.
5	Conservation of Mass	The total mass of chemicals before and after a reaction remains the same.
6	Endothermic	A chemical reaction that absorbs thermal energy, causing the surrounding environment to cool.
7	Exothermic	A chemical reaction that releases thermal energy, causing the surrounding environment to heat.
8	Acid	A substance that produces hydrogen ions and has a pH between 1 and 6.
9	Base	A substance that neutralises an acid.
10	Alkali	A soluble base with a pH between 8 and 14.
11	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from a compound.

Prior Learning

12	Protein	Compounds made of amino acids, found in foods like meat and nuts.
13	Lipids	Fats and oils, used to store energy and make cell membranes.
14	Iodine Solution	A reagent used to test for the presence of complex carbohydrates like starch.
15	Stomach	An organ that contains acid and enzymes to digest proteins.
16	Large Intestine	A digestive system region where excess water is removed and undigested food forms faeces.
17	Mechanical Digestion	Physical breakdown of food through chewing and muscular contraction.
18	Chemical Digestion	The breakdown of food using enzymes, stomach acid, and bile.

HISTORY



Current Learning

1	What was the only alternative for poor people that could not afford a room?	Vagrancy
2	What was published annually between 1757 and 1795 that allowed Georgian men to exploit women in poverty?	Harris' Guide of Covent Garden Ladies
3	What vivid print was created by William Hogarth to highlight the social problems caused by alcohol?	Gin Lane
4	What act of parliament succeeded in placing a tax on gin, leading to a decline in popularity?	1751 Gin Act
5	What act of parliament gave Britain the right to bear arms?	1689 Bill of Rights
6	What did crime waves often coincide with due to decline in industry?	End of Foreign Wars
7	What notorious London prison frequently suffered from the outbreak of typhus?	Newgate
8	What was there an increase in during the 18th century in which armed robbers attacked people travelling in stagecoaches?	Highwaymen
9	Who is the most well-known highwayman, often remembered today as a dashing hero?	Dick Turpin
10	What term is used to describe the cartoons created to criticise the moral failings of Georgian society?	Satirical

Prior Learning

11	What declaration did Charles II make prior to his restoration as King?	Declaration of Breda
12	In what year did Charles II's restoration take place?	1660
13	Who were the only Parliamentarians on whom Charles II took revenge?	The 59 'regicides' who signed his father's death warrant
14	What nickname was Charles II given due to his lack of seriousness and fun-loving lifestyle?	Merry Monarch
15	How many illegitimate children was Charles II known to have fathered?	14
16	Who humiliated Charles II in 1667 by stealing his greatest warship?	Dutch Navy
17	What secret treaty did Charles II agree with Louis XIV in 1670?	Treaty of Dover

Prior Learning

18

What law did Parliament pass in 1673 requiring all who held public office to be Protestants?

Test Act

19

Who became king after the death of Charles II in 1685?

James II

20

Why were many English people concerned about having James II as king?

He was a Catholic

GEOGRAPHY



Current Learning

1	What does interglacial period mean?	Warm period
2	What does glacial period mean?	Cold period
3	What evidence do we have to show climate change is happening?	Ice cores Tree rings Sea positions
4	What is measured in ice cores?	Gases- carbon dioxide
5	When was the first temperature measured?	1860
6	When tree rings are thinner what does this indicate?	Colder climate
7	When tree rings are wider what does this indicate?	Warmer climate
8	What are the natural causes of climate change?	Orbital theory Volcanic eruptions Solar variations
9	What is orbital change?	Changes in the shape of the Earth's orbit. When the Earth is further away from the sun the climate is cooler. A cycle occurs every 100 000 years.

Prior Learning

10	What seas does Africa border?	The Mediterranean Sea. The Atlantic Ocean is to the west and the Indian Ocean is to the east
11	How big is Africa compared to other continents?	Africa is the second-largest continent in the world
12	What are the physical features of Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Africa stretches from 38° N to 34° S• There are many different climate zones and ecosystems• Three large deserts are located within Africa (Sahara, Kalahari and Namib Deserts)
13	How many physical regions are there in Africa	Eight major physical regions

MFL

AHOJ TER HALLO
iHOLA ER OLA HEJ
HELLO HALLO
MERHABA KUMUSTA
BONJOUR

Current Learning

1	Las/los miro	I watch them
2	Las/los mira	He/she watches them
3	Las/los miramos	We watch them
4	Las/los miran	They watch them
5	Por la tarde	In the evening
6	El fin de semana	At the weekend
7	Cada día	Each day
8	Dos veces por semana	Twice a week
9	Cuando hace mal tiempo	When the weather is bad
10	mirar	To watch

Prior Learning

11	estudio	I study
12	El inglés	The English
13	Las matemáticas	The Maths
14	El alemán	The German
15	El dibujo	The Art

ART



Current Learning

1	Composition	A formal element in art. The placement and arrangement of your artwork and how shapes relate within it. i.e., The layout and positioning of your work
2	Contrast	Difference and variety i.e., Dark against light
3	Low relief collage	Bas-relief subtle layers to capture our illustrations and to create a surface to draw on to.
4	Render	Making our bas-relief shapes and details obvious by drawing onto the surface.
5	Definition	To make something "Stand out" and become obvious
6	Depth	Creating 3 dimensions using graduated shading
7	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
8	Proportion	Comparison of size. The relative size of parts of a whole i.e. Are the eyes the right size for the face?
9	Guidelines	Creating a series of lines to draw within so everything is the same size i.e. A title in your sketchbook so you can get all your letters the same size, cardboard construction and layout.

Prior Learning

10	Graduated Shading	Shading with a pencil/ pencil to create depth. Where dark gradually turns into light without any imperfections.
11	Blending	Gently bringing together two or more colours to create the softening of lines i.e., shading blue and yellow together to create blue graduating to green graduating to yellow.
12	Design Illustration	Recording or ideas to show our inspiration from Paolozzi within our own designs.
13	Depth	Creating 3 dimensions using graduated shading
14	Tone	Is an formal element in art and literally means light and dark.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



Current Learning

1	Allah	Arabic word for God.
2	Hajj	A pilgrimage (religious journey to a holy place) to Mecca, which Muslims should perform once in their lifetime. One of the five pillars of Islam.
3	Idol	A picture or object that people worship as part of their religion.
4	Ka'aba	A holy site in Mecca which Muhammad dedicated to God.
5	Monotheism	A belief in one God.
6	Muhammad	The final prophet, to whom God revealed messages to, to be shared with people about how they should live their lives.
7	Shirk	Comparing anyone or thing to God. Rejecting the oneness of God.
8	Tawhid	The oneness of God - there is only one God.
9	The Five Pillars	These are the main points that support the religion of Islam. Muslims should observe these to help lead a good life. They are five individual acts of worship.

Prior Learning

10	Apostles Creed	A summary of what the Christian church teaches.
11	Bible	Christian holy book
12	Incarnation	God in human form. 'God in flesh.'
13	Resurrection	To come back to life after death.
14	The Trinity	The Christian belief in one God, in three persons - The Father, son and holy spirit.

DRAMA



Current Learning

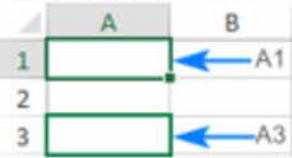
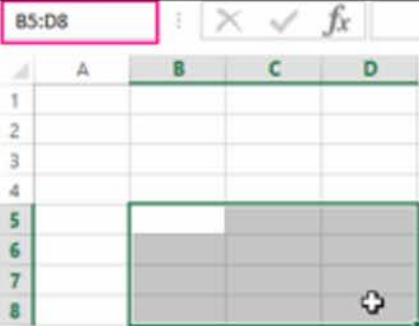
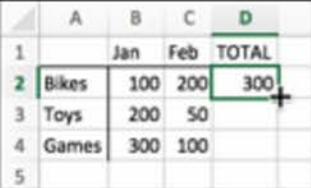
1	What is a plot?	The storyline of the show, the characters and what happens to them.
2	What is a musical?	A combination of drama, dance and singing to create a story.
3	What is acting through song?	Miming whilst singing / in the background of a song.
4	What are stage directions?	The instructions you follow in the lines of a script.
5	What does it mean to exaggerate?	Being over the top.
6	What is a dramatic technique?	A technique we can add to a performance.
7	Why would we use dramatic techniques in a script?	To create a more interesting performance for the audience and to highlight important moments.
8	How do we build a character?	Using physical skills in the background at all times, layering vocal skills on top when your character speaks.
9	What is mime?	Acting without speaking - often used in the background of a scene.

Prior Learning

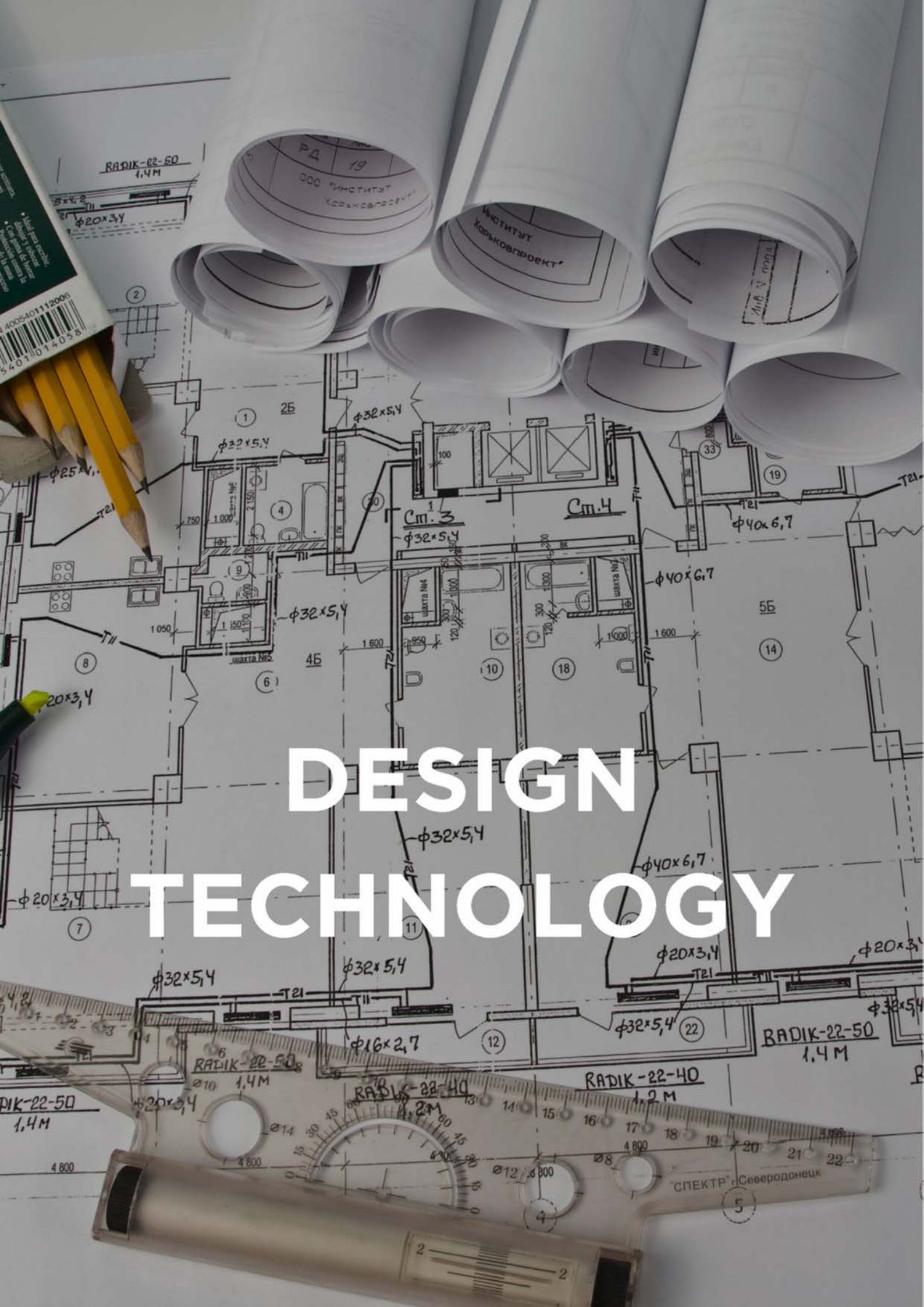
10	What is cross-cutting?	Where we perform two scenes on stage at the same time.
11	Which techniques can we use while cross-cutting?	Still image, slow motion or mime.
12	What is devising?	Devising is where we plan and create the words, lines, characters and stories ourselves.
13	What is a script?	Devising is where we use the words, lines, characters and stories made by someone else.
14	What does rehearsing mean?	To practice your work over and over to make sure it is ready for performance.



COMPUTER SCIENCE

Current Learning		
1	Spreadsheet	<p>A spreadsheet is a piece of software which is used to carry out calculations.</p> <p>Spreadsheets are very common in business, as they are excellent for handling data such as sales, engineering or financial data.</p>
2	Cell Reference	<p>Each cell in a spreadsheet has an 'address' that describes its position in the worksheet. The address is made of two parts</p>  <p>a) its column position and b) its row position</p> <p>This address is called the 'cell reference'.</p> <p>A typical cell reference for the most top left cell in the workbook is A1 this means its sits along Column A and is also in Row 1</p>
3	Range	 <p>This can be one cell or a collection of cells</p>
4	Formula	<p>A formula is used to do every single calculation in the spreadsheet.</p> <p>A formula can be as simple as adding up two numbers in different cells or it can be as complex as working out a statistical result from millions of pieces of data collected over months. It always starts with =</p>
5	Drag handle	 <p>The handle will appear as a small square in the bottom-right corner of the selected cell. You can drag it to copy formulas</p>
6	Function	<p>A function does a very specific job within a spreadsheet.</p> <p>SUM – will add up at set of numbers COUNTA- counts the number of non-blank cells (not empty) in a cell range MAX- will find the highest value in a set of numbers MIN- will find the lowest value in a set of numbers AVERAGE- will find the average of a set of numbers IF- checks to see if a statement is true or false and then does one of two things depending on the result COUNTIF- will add up numbers only if those numbers meet certain conditions</p>

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY



Current Learning

1	What is a wood joint?	Joinery is a part of woodworking that involves joining together pieces of wood or lumber, to produce more complex items
2	What is glass paper?	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 a mitre saw?	A mite saw is a saw used to make accurate crosscuts and mites in a work piece by pulling a large backsaw back and forth across the work to cut at a desired angle.
6	What is a disc sander?	A machine having one or more flat circular disks faced with abrasive for smoothing wood surfaces
7	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
8	What is CAM?	Computer Aided Manufacture
9	What is sand sealer? And what does it do?	A sanding sealer can be used on bare timber products, it protects the timber making it resistant to water and adds a shinney finish
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	Name 3 H/S rules in a DT classroom?	
15	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.

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 carefully cutting the carrots into thin, round slices. The cutting board is placed on a stainless steel countertop. In the foreground, there are several whole carrots and some sliced pieces. To the left, a large metal pot is partially visible. The background shows a typical kitchen environment with stainless steel surfaces and equipment. The text "FOOD TECHNOLOGY" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Current Learning

1	Special diet	Diet that has been adapted to the needs of an individual or group
2	pescatarian	person who does not eat meat but does eat fish.
3	Vegetarian	a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.
4	vegan	a person who does not eat any food derived from animals and who typically does not use other animal products.
5	Omnivorous	an animal or person feeding on a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.
6	Boiling	the action of bringing a liquid to the temperature at which it bubbles and turns to vapour.
7	Frying	cook (food) in hot fat or oil, typically in a shallow pan.
8	Deep frying	cook (food) in hot fat or oil, typically in a deep pan.
9	Simmering	keep (food) just below boiling point when cooking or heating it

Prior Learning

10	High Risk food	Food poisoning bacteria grow more easily on some foods than others
11	Balanced diet	a healthy balanced diet containing foods from each food group, so they get a wide range of nutrients to help them stay healthy
12	Deficiency	the state of being deficient; lack; incompleteness; insufficiency.
13	Deficiency disease	a disease caused by a lack of one or more essential substances (as a vitamin or mineral) in the diet.
14	Scurvy	Lack of vitamin c