

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

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Current Learning

1	Introduction to Heroes and Villains	Explore the characteristics of heroes and villains in literature and popular culture.
2	Character Creation	Students design their own hero or villain, focusing on backstory, appearance, personality, and motivations.
3	Descriptive Writing Skills	Learning techniques to describe characters vividly using sensory details, figurative language
4	The Hero's Journey	Looking into the famous 'Hero' structure found in many myths.
5	Villainous Motivations	Exploring the reasons behind a villain's actions (e.g., greed, revenge, trauma).
6	World-Building	Focusing on effective worlds and setting descriptions across stories.
7	Editing and Revising	Understanding the importance of editing and revising work.
8	Daedalus and Icarus	The famous tale of an overly-ambitious young man who flew too close to the sun.
9	Scylla	A deadly monster found in the myth linked to the witch 'Circe'
10	Figurative language	Recapping and mastering the understanding and usage of similes, metaphors, personification.

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."
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	Classification	The process of placing living organisms into groups based on their structure and characteristics.
2	Organism	A term used to describe any living things such as a human or a bacterium.
3	Classification Key	A series of questions that allow an organism to be identified based on its characteristics.
4	Dichotomous	A classification key based around a series of pairs of phrases or descriptions.
5	Carl Linnaeus	A Swedish scientist who developed the system of classification we use today.
6	Genus	A rank of classification below family and above species. Its name must be written with a capital letter at the start.
7	Species	A group of similar organisms that can breed with one another to produce fertile offspring.
8	Vertebrate	Animal organisms that do have a backbone, for example, humans and snakes.
9	Invertebrate	Animal organisms that do not have a backbone, for example, insects or jellyfish.
10	Mammal	Vertebrate animals that are warm-blooded, have hair and feed their young with milk.
11	Insect	Invertebrate animals that have three body segments, three pairs of legs and most have two pairs of wings.

Prior Learning

12	Energy Store	The amount of energy held in an object or system, which can be transferred or transformed.
13	Kinetic Energy	The energy an object possesses due to its motion.
14	Gravitational Energy	Energy stored in an object due to its height in a gravitational field.
15	Chemical Energy	Energy stored in chemical bonds, which can be released during a chemical reaction.
16	Elastic Energy	Energy stored when an object is stretched or compressed, like a spring.
17	Thermal Energy	The internal energy of an object due to the motion of its particles, related to temperature.
18	Nuclear Energy	Energy stored in the nucleus of an atom, released in nuclear reactions.
19	Transfer	The movement of energy from one place or form to another.
20	Dissipate	When energy spreads out or is lost from a system, usually as heat.
21	Conservation of Energy	The principle stating that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred or transformed.
22	Displacement Reaction	A reaction where a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from a compound.

HISTORY



Current Learning

1	What term was given to someone who publicly campaigned to end slavery or the slave trade?	Abolitionist
2	Which leading campaigner helped form the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787?	Thomas Clarkson
3	What term is given to a formal written request, often for a political cause, signed by many people?	Petition
4	What product did abolitionists organise a boycott of?	Sugar
5	Who was the leading campaigner against the slave trade in the House of Commons?	William Wilberforce
6	In what year did the British Parliament abolish the transatlantic slave trade?	1807
7	What was the name of the Royal Navy fleet sent by Britain to intercept slave ships?	West Africa Squadron
8	Whose court case victory, led to it being widely understood that slavery was illegal in Britain?	James Somerset
9	What was the name of the campaign group established by formerly enslaved people in Britain?	Sons of Africa
10	Who is thought to have been the first black man to have participated in a British election, in 1774?	Ignatius Sancho

Prior Learning

11	What trade system imports and exports good to and from three destinations?	Triangular trade
12	What term is often given to the sea journey of slave ships from West Africa to the Americas?	Middle Passage
13	Which British port cities grew particularly wealthy from the slave trade?	Bristol and Liverpool
14	What ship massacre was publicised to highlight the cruelty and greed of the slave traders?	Zong Massacre
15	Why did the European Merchants overfill the Zong ship for its transatlantic journey?	Maximise Profits
16	What happened on board the Zong ship that led to merchants throwing captives overboard?	Disease broke out
17	Which freed slave moved to London and wrote a book detailing his experiences as a slave in 1789?	Olaudah Equiano
18	What term is given to marking a person or animal with a burning hot iron?	Branding
19	What large estates in the Americas were used to grow crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco?	Plantations
20	What name was given to escaped African slaves, who settled in the interior of Caribbean islands?	Maroons

GEOGRAPHY



Current Learning

1	Where is Liverpool located?	North west England
2	Why did Liverpool grow?	It grew as a port in the 19th century
3	Why did many factories close down in Liverpool?	Due to de-industrialisation
4	What did Liverpool mainly build its wealth on?	Textiles industry including cotton
5	What year did Liverpool become European capital?	2008
6	What is a social opportunity?	Chances for people to improve their quality of life, for instance access to education and health care.
7	What is an economic opportunity?	Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment.
8	What social opportunities are there in Liverpool?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural mix • Recreation and entertainment
9	What economic opportunities are there in Liverpool?	Employment

Prior Learning

8	What has happened to population over time?	Increased
9	What is natural increase?	When birth rate exceeds death rate, so population grows.
10	What factors increase birth rate?	Governments introduce policies to encourage people to have more children
11	What factors decrease birth rate?	More women decide to delay having children and spend more time earning money
12	What factors increase death rate?	A severe drought destroys much of the world's food supply
13	What factors decrease death rate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in farming help to reduce food shortage and famine • Improvements in medical care helps to wipe out diseases

MFL

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

Current Learning group 5 (15 words)

1	Melódico/a	Melodic
2	Pegajoso/a	Catchy
3	Inspirador/a	Uplifting
4	Emotivo/a	Emotional
5	Dramático/a	Dramatic
6	Fuerte	Loud
7	Deprimente	Depressing
8	concierto	Concert
9	Así que	So
10	Hace cinco días	Five days ago

Prior Learning

11	Generalmente	In general/Generally
12	A veces	Sometimes
13	A menudo	Often/Usually
14	De vez en cuando	From time to time
15	Normalmente	Normally

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	Constitutions of Medina	The laws passed by Muhammad when his followers first settled in Medina.
3	Greater Jihad	This refers to the duty of every Muslim to live a good life, staying faithful to the beliefs and obeying the commands of Islam.
4	Jihad	A struggle, it can be physical or spiritual.
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	Prophet	A messenger of God.
8	Qur'an	The holy book of Islam
9	Surah	A chapter of the Qur'an. There are 114 Surahs in total.

Prior Learning

10	Angels	Spiritual beings believed to act as messengers of God
11	Ka'aba	A holy site in Mecca which Muhammad dedicated to God
12	Shirk	Comparing anyone or thing to God. Rejecting the oneness of God.
13	Tawhid	The oneness of God - there is only one God.
14	Zakah	The act of giving 2.5% of savings to charity every year, one of the five pillars of Islam.

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.


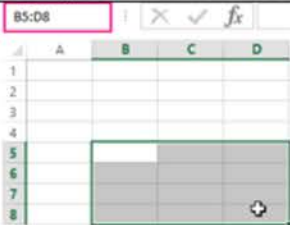



**COMPUTER
SCIENCE**

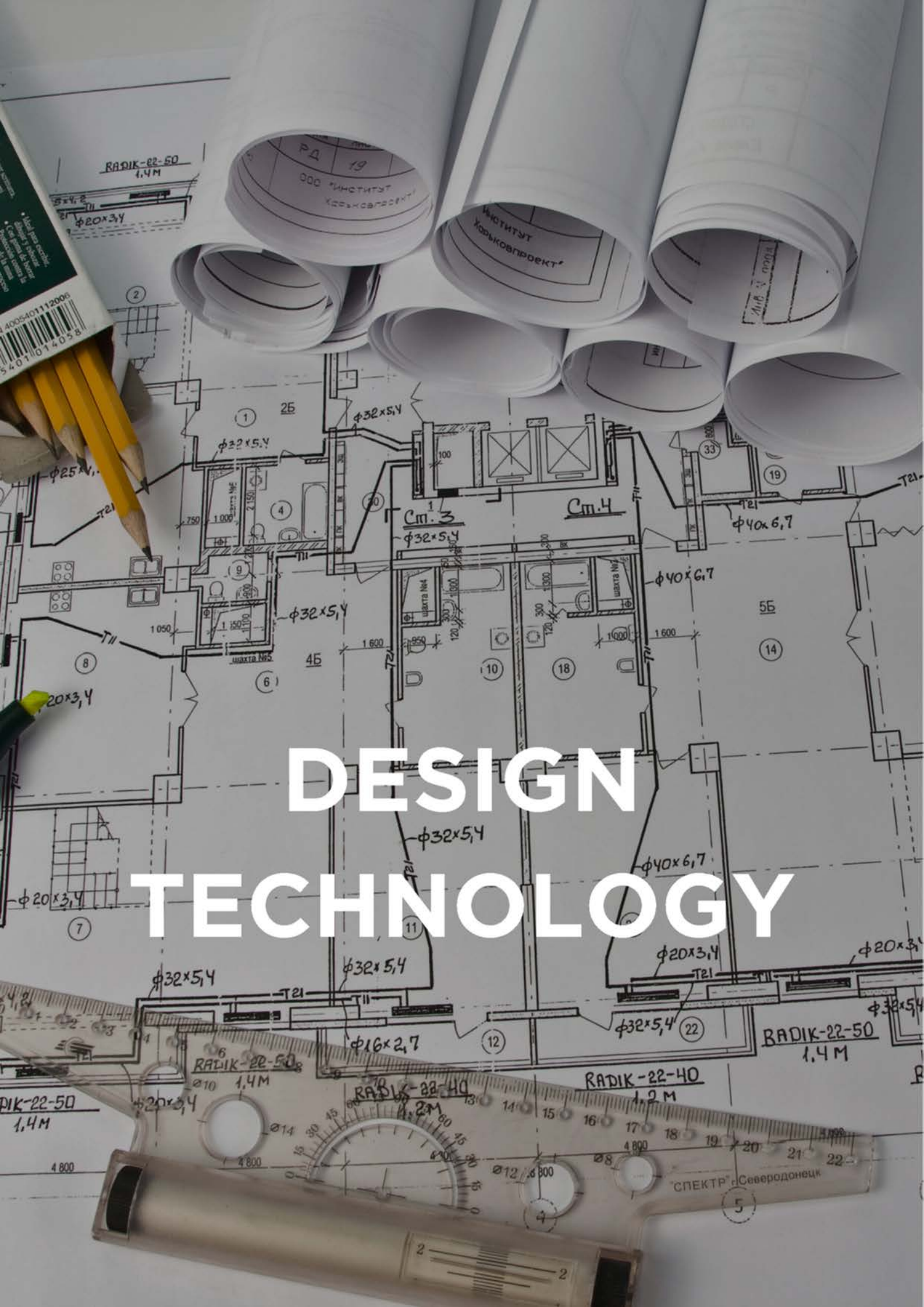
Current Learning

1	Binary	This is a digital coding system which uses two values to represent data, 0 and 1.
2	Denary	Base 10 number system. What we use every day 0-9
3	Nibble	The name given to 4 bits or half a byte.
4	Byte	Computer storage space is measured in bytes. A byte is a series of 8 bits. One character on a keyboard is a single byte.
5	Kilobyte	It is generally thought of as 1,000 bytes. However, to be completely correct, it is actually 1,024 bytes
6	Megabyte	It is generally thought of as one million bytes or 1,000 kilobytes. However, to be completely correct, it is actually 1,048,576 bytes or 1,024 kilobytes.
7	Gigabyte	It is equivalent to 1024 Megabytes although you will commonly see it referred to as 1,000 Megabytes.
8	Terabyte	1,000 (1024) Gigabytes.

Prior 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