

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

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

A 3D visualization of data points forming a human figure, with the text "COMPUTER SCIENCE" overlaid in white. The figure is composed of numerous small, glowing blue spheres that form a dense, textured structure. The figure is positioned centrally, with its arms outstretched. The background is dark, with a grid of light blue lines and dots that create a sense of depth and perspective. The overall aesthetic is futuristic and technological.

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	Social networking	Social media is a term for the online platforms that people use to connect with others, share media content, and form social networks.
4	Personal data	Any information relating to an individual that can allow them to be identified e.g. first name, date of birth.
5	Cyberbullying	Cyberbullying is the use of technology to harass, threaten, embarrass, or target another person.
6	Digital footprint	The traces of yourself that you leave online. It is called a footprint because, with every website you visit, you leave a trail or footprint showing that you've been there.
7	Identity Theft	The practice of stealing personal details (e.g. name, birth date, credit card number) and using them illegally.

Prior Learning

8	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
9	Email etiquette	Refers to the principles of behaviour that should be used when writing or answering email messages.
10	File management	A way of organising and keeping track of files
11	Filename	An identifying name given to a computer file
12	Folder	A place to store a group of documents

DRAMA

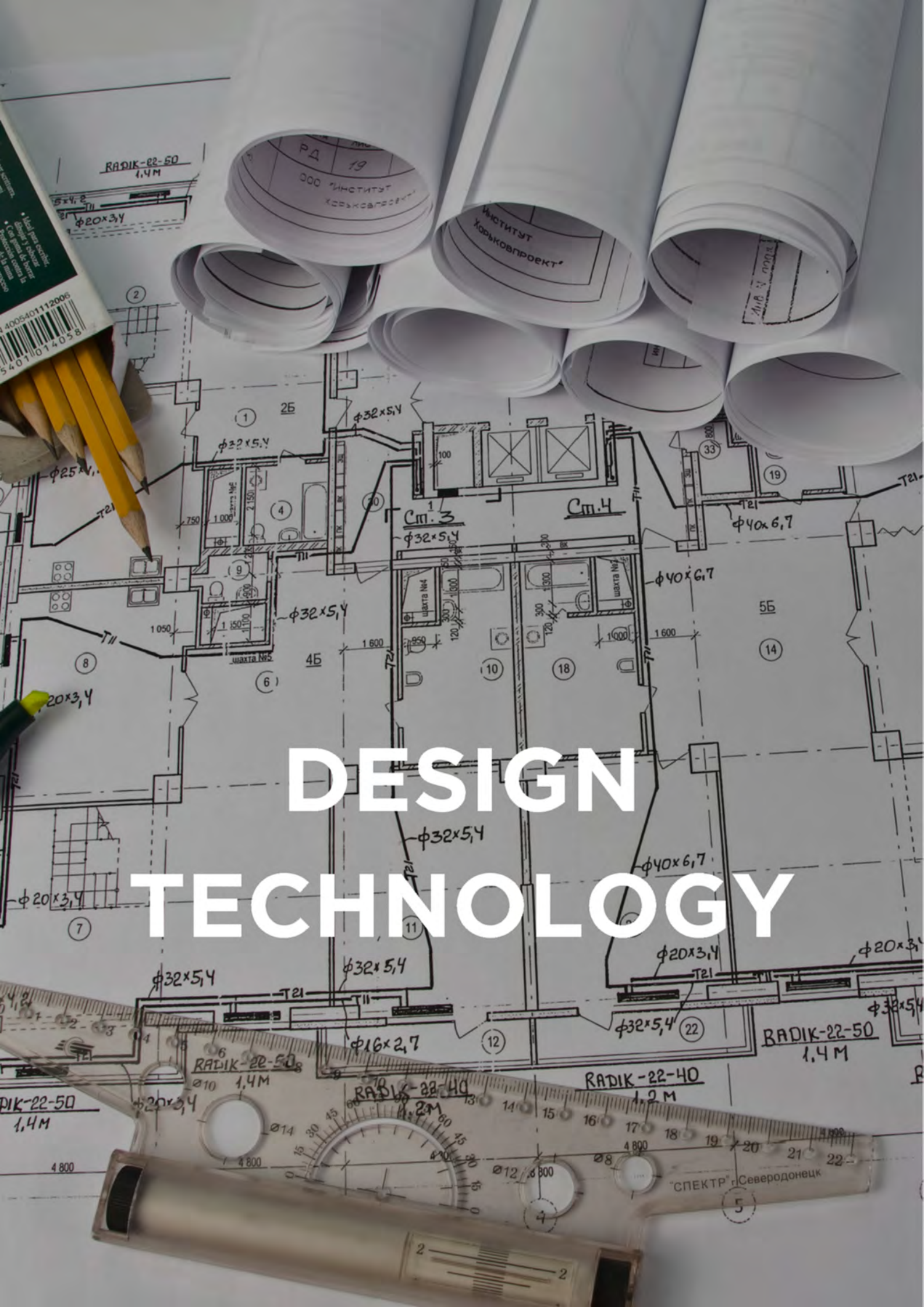


Current Learning

1	What is a narrative?	The story of a play / script / performance.
2	What is a narrator?	Someone who tells the story to the audience, describing the action and adding interesting information.
3	What is a still image?	A frozen picture or moment in a scene.
4	Why would we use a still image?	Used to highlight something to the audience.
5	What is a thought track?	A character speaking their thoughts aloud to the audience, the other characters cannot hear them.
6	What is the beginning of a play?	The start of the story, the introduction.
7	What is the middle of a play?	The main action that happens in the story.
8	What is the end of a play?	The resolution and conclusion to the story.
9	What are physical skills?	Something we can change about ourselves that the audience can see.

Prior Learning

10	What is pitch?	How high and low your voice is.
11	What is pace?	How fast or slow you move / speak.
12	What is facial expression?	Using your face to express emotion.
13	What is a gesture?	A small movement or actions that communicates a meaning to the audience.
14	What are proxemics?	The distance / space between characters to show their relationships.



DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

RADIK-22-50
1,4M

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ХАРЬКОВПРОЕКТ

ИНСТИТУТ
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СП.3

СП.4

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φ40x6,7

φ32x5,4

φ32x5,4

φ40x6,7

5Б

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8

1050

4Б

1600

10

18

20x3,4

6

φ32x5,4

φ40x6,7

7

φ20x3,4

11

φ32x5,4

φ32x5,4

φ20x3,4

φ20x3,4

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φ16x2,7

12

φ32x5,4

22

RADIK-22-50
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СПЕКТР Северодонецк

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2

5

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

rights
relation
point of
English
language
and the
residence

Current Learning

1	The Bard	Nickname for William Shakespeare
2	Stratford	The place where Shakespeare was born
3	The Globe	The theatre famous for Shakespeare's plays
4	Dream	Represents the surreal, fantastical experiences of the characters, blurring reality and illusion.
5	Magic	Refers to the supernatural elements, mainly the use of spells and enchantments by fairies like Puck.
6	Transformation	The physical or emotional changes characters undergo, such as Bottom's transformation into a donkey.
7	Conflict	The various disputes between characters, such as romantic entanglements and power struggles.
8	Comedy	The genre of the play, involving humour, misunderstandings, and happy resolutions.
9	Illusion	The deceptive appearances and mistaken identities that drive much of the plot.
10	Nature	The forest setting symbolises freedom and wildness, contrasting with the order of Athens.
11	Reconciliation	The resolution of conflicts and restoration of harmony by the end of the play.

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.
15	Oliver's kidnapping	When Oliver is finally free of Fagin, he is captured again by Nancy and Sikes.
16	The criminal system	The hidden, dangerous world of thieves and pickpockets in London.
17	Bill Sikes	Infamous villain within the Oliver Twist story
18	Topic sentences	How to effectively write and formulate topic sentences.
19	Identity	Oliver's search for his family and true identity.
20	Exploitation	How children like Oliver are used for criminal purposes.

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 background, another person in a white uniform is partially visible. The overall scene is a professional kitchen setting.

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.

Current Learning

1	What is weather?	The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere at a particular place.
2	What weather conditions are recorded?	Temperature, precipitation, air pressure, wind direction, wind speed and cloud cover
3	What is a synoptic chart?	A chart on which data is present to describe the state of the atmosphere over a large area at a given time.
4	Where is information on the atmospheric conditions gathered?	Weather stations, aeroplanes and satellites.
5	What is a meteorologist?	An expert in or student of weather.
6	Why are weather forecasts not always accurate?	Data on future weather cannot be collected and therefore meteorologists make estimates and assumptions to predict future weather.
7	What is climate?	The average weather conditions of a place taken over a period of time.
8	What factors affect climate?	Latitude, altitude, prevailing wind and distance from the sea.
9	What is latitude?	The angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator.
10	Why is it hot at the equator?	The sun's rays are more concentrated here.

Prior Learning

11	What is weathering?	The breaking down of rock, by the action of things in its environment.
12	What is physical weathering?	Rocks are broken down into pieces.
13	What are the types of physical weathering?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heating and cooling• Freeze-thaw weathering• Exfoliation
14	What is chemical weathering?	Rock is broken down by chemical reactions
15	What is biological weathering?	Rock is broken down by roots or burrowing animals.

HISTORY



Current Learning

1	What period in English history did Henry II's reign directly follow?	The Anarchy
2	What areas of Land in France did Henry II gain through his marriage to Eleanor?	Aquitaine
3	What name was given to the Empire that Henry II ruled?	Angevin Empire
4	What position did Henry II give to his friend Thomas Beckett in 1162?	Archbishop of Canterbury
5	What did Thomas Becket wear to show how religious he was?	Hair Shirt
6	What offence caused Thomas Becket to go into exile in France for four years?	Calling Henry II's brother a rude name
7	In what year was Thomas Becket murdered?	1170
8	Where was Thomas Becket murdered?	Canterbury Cathedral
10	What is a person who is killed for their beliefs, often religious called?	Martyr
11	What did Henry II order the monks and bishops of Canterbury do to him in 1174?	Whip him

Prior Learning

12	What form of social organisation ranks people according to status or power?	Hierarchy
13	What did you call anyone below you in the feudal system?	Vassal
14	Which rank came just below the king in the feudal system, and ruled land on his behalf?	Barons
15	Roughly how many people of this rank existed in medieval England?	200
16	What did this rank of people have to do for the king, in return for being granted land?	Fight
17	What term describes a title that is passed through a family, from parents to their children?	Hereditary
18	What pledge of loyalty would a vassal have to swear to their lord?	Fealty
19	What rank, usually a farm labourer, was at the bottom of medieval society?	Peasant
20	What vitally important book did William the Conqueror commission in 1086?	The Domesday Book
21	For what primary purpose did William the Conqueror have this book written?	Taxation

MFL

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

Current Learning BOX 6

1	sale	dirty
2	petit	small
3	vieux	old
4	bâtiment	building
5	piscine	swimming-pool
6	trop de	too much
7	sévère	strict
8	devoirs	homework
9	loin de	far from
10	moche	ugly

Prior Learning

11	cependant	however
12	chez moi	at home
13	il y a	there is
14	le mardi	on Tuesday
15	tous les jours	every day



MUSIC

Current Learning

1	Orchestra	Large group of classical instruments - woodwind, brass, percussion, strings
2	Strings	Instruments that are played using strings, typically wooden (e.g. Violin, Cello, Viola, Double Bass, Harp)
3	Woodwind	Instruments that require air blown into them and use a reed (e.g. Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon, Saxophone)
4	Brass	Instrument that are made of gold metal and require air blown into them through a mouthpiece (e.g Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba)
5	Percussion	Instruments that need to be hit or shaken to make a sound
6	Tuned percussion	Instruments that are hit and can play a variety of pitches (e.g. xylophone, marimba, timpani)
7	Untuned percussion	Instrument that are hit/shaken and make a select pitch (e.g. triangle, snare drum, maracas, claves)
8	Conductor	Leader of the orchestra who directs from the front
9	Baroque/Classical/Romantic /20th Century	Classical music periods

Prior Learning

11	Programme Music	Music that is descriptive, suggesting visual images or 'telling a story'.
12	Musical Devices	A specific musical feature that is used for effect
13	Motifs	A short musical idea that represents a character or image
14	Bass Clef	Used to notate music for lower pitched instruments
15	Contrary motion	Moving hands in opposite direction at same time on the piano

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



Current Learning

1	Multi Faith	Lots of different faiths living side-by-side in the same communities.
2	Omni	The Latin word for all.
3	Omni Benevolent	All Loving.
4	Omniscient	All Knowing.
5	Omnipotent	All Powerful.
6	Religious Freedom	A person is free to choose what religion they belong to or to have no religion at all.
7	Sacred	Has a special connection to God.
8	Transcendent	Beyond or above the range of normal or physical human experience.
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.

Prior Learning

10	Agnostic	Someone who is unsure if God is real or not
11	Atheist	Someone who does not believe in God, is certain God is not real
12	Evidence	A proof that something is true or not.
13	Theist	Someone who believes in God, is certain God is real.
14	Census	A questionnaire which every household in the UK must complete every ten years.



SCIENCE

Current Learning

1	How does a microscope help scientists?	It allows scientists to see tiny objects by magnifying them using lenses.
2	What does "magnify" mean in science?	It means to make something appear larger than it really is.
3	Why is resolution important in microscopy?	It helps to clearly see two points as separate, rather than as a single blur.
4	What is the purpose of staining cells?	Stains are added to slides to make cells or their parts easier to see under a microscope.
5	How are eukaryotic cells different from other cells?	They have membrane-bound subcellular structures like a nucleus and mitochondria.
6	What is the other term used for Subcellular structures.?	Organelles
7	Why is the nucleus important in a cell?	It holds the cell's genetic material (DNA) and controls cell activities.
8	What makes up the cell wall, and why is it important?	The cell wall is made of cellulose, which helps support plant cells.
9	What is the role of the cell membrane?	It regulates what enters and exits the cell.
10	Where in a cell do reactions take place?	In the cytoplasm, which is a jelly-like substance inside the cell.

Prior Learning

11	What does it mean when a substance is soluble?	It means the substance can dissolve in a solvent.
12	What do we call the liquid that dissolves a solute?	The solvent.
13	What is the name for the substance that dissolves in a solvent?	The solute.
14	What is formed when a solute dissolves in a solvent?	A solution.
15	How does filtration work?	Filtration separates solids from liquids by passing them through a filter.
16	What happens during evaporation?	A liquid turns into vapor, leaving the solute behind.
17	How does distillation separate substances?	By using their different boiling points to separate liquids.
18	Why is chromatography useful in science?	It helps separate and identify dissolved substances.
19	How is a mixture different from a pure substance?	A mixture contains multiple substances, while a pure substance is made of only one type of particle.
20	What is an example of a pure substance?	Water, if it contains only H ₂ O molecules.