



Stafford Manor
High School

Year 9 Spring Term 1

Core Knowledge

-  Art
-  Biology
-  Chemistry
-  Design Technology
-  Digital Communications
-  English
-  French
-  Geography
-  History
-  Maths
-  Performing Arts
-  Physical Education
-  Physics
-  SEL
-  Textiles



1. What are portraits?

- ✿ A **portrait** is a picture or painting that focuses on a person's face or the way they look.
- ✿ It's a way to capture and show what someone looks like, often emphasizing their facial features, expressions, and personality in a visual form.
- ✿ Portraits can be created using various art techniques, such as drawing, painting, or photography.



2. What is wire work?

- ✿ Wire work is a technique where artists use pieces of wire to shape and form various objects or sculptures.
- ✿ This can include bending and twisting the wire to create three-dimensional shapes, figures, or decorative designs.

3. What is included in an artist research page?

- ✿ A title which is the artist's name.
- ✿ Images of the artist's work.
- ✿ A copy of the artist's work which is called an artist recreation.
- ✿ Information about the artist.
- ✿ A background that links with the artist.

4. Key word definitions:

- ✿ **Blending**: Smoothly transitioning between colours or tones.
- ✿ **Complementary Colours**: Opposite pairs for contrast.
- ✿ **Contemporary**: Reflecting current artistic trends.
- ✿ **Depth**: Illusion of three-dimensionality in art.
- ✿ **Form**: Three-dimensional representation of an object.
- ✿ **Focal Point**: Main point of interest in art.
- ✿ **Manipulation**: Altering materials for artistic effect.
- ✿ **Pattern**: Repetitive arrangement of elements.
- ✿ **Primary Colours**: Red, blue, and yellow.
- ✿ **Proportion**: Relative size and scale in art.
- ✿ **Saturation**: Colour intensity or purity.
- ✿ **Scale**: Size of elements in relation to surroundings.
- ✿ **Secondary Colours**: Green, orange, purple.
- ✿ **Shape**: Two-dimensional defined area.
- ✿ **Tone**: Lightness or darkness of colour or grayscale.
- ✿ **Vivid**: Extremely bright and intense color.
- ✿ **Wire Work**: Sculpture technique using wire.

BIOLOGY

What are light and electron microscopes?

- 🔬 **Light** microscopes use 2 **lenses** (eyepiece & objective) and light to magnify cells, tissues and large sub-cellular structures.
- 🔬 Scanning (3D) and Transition (2D) **electron** microscopes have a much greater **magnification** & **resolution** (the smallest distance between 2 points which can still be seen as two points).

What are eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells?

- 🔬 **Eukaryotic** animal and plant cells: have a **nucleus** and bigger.
- 🔬 **Prokaryotic** bacterial cells: no nucleus and **smaller**.

What are the functions of sub-cellular structures?

- 🔬 **Nucleus**: contain genes that control cell activity [**animal & plant**]
- 🔬 **Cytoplasm**: where cell reactions happen [**animal & plant & bacteria**]
- 🔬 **Membrane**: controls what enters & leaves [**animal & plant & bacteria**]
- 🔬 **Mitochondria**: where respiration releases energy [**animal & plant**]
- 🔬 **Ribosomes**: where proteins are made [**animal & plant & bacteria**]
- 🔬 **Chloroplasts**: site of photosynthesis [**plant**]
- 🔬 **Vacuole**: stores cell sap for cell structure [**plant**]
- 🔬 **Wall**: for structure and support [**plant & bacteria**]

Microscopes core practical – how can we view cells?

- 🔬 Place slide on stage and look through eyepiece lens → start with the lowest objective lens magnification → turn the focus wheel to obtain a clear image → increase the objective lens magnification and refocus.
- 🔬 **Stains** make parts visible: plant cells: **iodine**; animal cells: **methyl blue**.
- 🔬 Magnification = Image Size ÷ Actual Size.

What are specialised animal cell functions and adaptations?

- 🔬 **Sperm cell** fertilises egg cell: acrosome enzyme, haploid nucleus, tail.
- 🔬 **Egg cell** develops into fetus: nutrients in cytoplasm, haploid nucleus.
- 🔬 **Ciliated cells** carry mucus: cilia to waft.
- 🔬 **Red blood cells** carry oxygen: contain haemoglobin but no nucleus.

What are specialised plant cell functions and adaptations??

- 🔬 **Root hair cell** absorbs water & minerals: large surface membrane and many mitochondria for energy.
- 🔬 **Xylem cells** transports water: hollow with lignin deposits.
- 🔬 **Phloem cells** sieve cells with holes allow movement and companion cells with mitochondria for energy.

What are the quantitative units of cell biology?

- 🔬 Milli = 10^{-3} Micro = 10^{-6} Nano = 10^{-9} Pico = 10^{-12}

CHEMISTRY

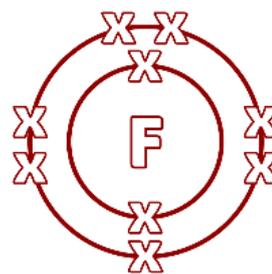
1. How do you calculate the number of protons, neutrons, and electrons?

Key knowledge:

- ✿ **Protons:** The smallest number (the atomic number)
- ✿ **Neutrons:** Take the two numbers away (mass number – atomic number)
- ✿ **Electrons:** The smallest number (the atomic number)

2. How do you draw/write the electronic configuration?

- ✿ **Electrons:** The smallest number (the atomic number)
- ✿ **1st shell:** Can contain 2 electrons.
- ✿ **2nd shell+:** Can contain 8 electrons.



3. What is the charge and mass of protons, neutrons, and electrons?

- ✿ **Protons** are **positive** and have a mass of **1**.
- ✿ **Neutrons** are **neutral** and have a mass of **1**.
- ✿ **Electrons** are **negative** and have a mass of **0.005 (almost 0)**.

4. What do the group and period tell us?

- ✿ **Group:** The total number of electrons in the **outer shell**.
- ✿ **Period:** The total number of **shells** in an atom.

5. What is an isotope?

- ✿ **An isotope** is an atom with the **same number of protons** and a **different number of neutrons**.

6. Similarities and differences between Mendeleev's Periodic Table and ours.

- ✿ **Similarity:** Both in **groups** based on **chemical properties**.
- ✿ **Difference 1:** His was in order of **atomic weight/mass**. Ours is in order of **atomic number**.
- ✿ **Difference 2:** His had **gaps**, ours doesn't.

7. Why did Mendeleev leave gaps?

- ✿ If the elements in a group didn't match up, Mendeleev would **swap** the elements or **leave gaps**.
- ✿ Mendeleev left gaps because elements **hadn't been discovered** yet.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

1. What is the Memphis Design Movement?

- ❖ The Memphis Design Movement in the 1980s was all about bold, playful designs with vibrant colours, unconventional shapes, and a mix of influences.
- ❖ It created eye-catching furniture and objects that broke away from traditional design norms, leaving a significant mark on 1980s aesthetics.



2. What do the following DT equipment look like?

3D Printer



Coping Saw



Disc Sander



Plane



Strip Heater



Wet and Dry Paper



3. Key Word Definitions:

- ❖ **Acrylic:** Transparent plastic known for versatility.
- ❖ **Aluminium:** Lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal.
- ❖ **CAD/CAM:** Computer tools for design and manufacturing.
- ❖ **Chisel:** Sharp tool for carving or shaping.
- ❖ **Cold Forming:** Shapes metal at room temperature.
- ❖ **Coping Saw:** Small saw for curved cutting.
- ❖ **Epoxy Resin:** Durable adhesive material.
- ❖ **Flat File:** Tool for smoothing and shaping.
- ❖ **Hacksaw:** Saw for cutting metal.
- ❖ **Mallet:** Hammer for striking or shaping.
- ❖ **MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard):** Engineered wood for furniture.
- ❖ **Memphis Design:** 1980s style with bold colours and geometric shapes.
- ❖ **PVA (Polyvinyl Acetate):** Common glue for woodworking.
- ❖ **Strip Heater:** Device to heat and bend plastic sheets.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION



1. What is a bit?

A binary digit, either 0 or 1

2. What is a pixel?

Digital images are composed of individual elements, arranged in a grid. These elements are called pixels (**picture elements**)

3. What is resolution?

The number of pixels in a digital image

4. Give a disadvantage of a high resolution image.

More space is required for storage of the image.

5. What is a bitmap?

A digital image formed using binary representation of each pixels colour

6. What does RBG stand for?

Red Green Blue

7. How can I calculate how many bits are required to represent an image?

Resolution x colour depth

8. Why is it easy to manipulate an image?

Images are represented as a sequence of digits, and to manipulate the image you just need to perform arithmetic operations on these digits.

9. What component is used to capture sound?

Microphone

ENGLISH

1. Who wrote Noughts and Crosses?

🌀 Malorie Blackman

2. Who are the main characters in 'Noughts and Crosses'?

🌀 Callum, Sephy, Meggie, Jasmine, Kamal, Jude, Minerva, Ryan

3. What is the terrorist organisation called?

🌀 Liberation Militia

4. What is the school called that Callum attends?

🌀 Heathcroft High School

5. What are the main themes in the play?

🌀 Racism, prejudice, forbidden love, innocence, friendship

6. What insult do crosses use for noughts?

🌀 Blanker

7. What does Sephy's dad do for a living?

🌀 He is a senior Politician.

FRENCH

1. Je veux, j'aime, je sais, je dois, je peux – which is not a modal verb ?

❖ J'aime (I like)

2. Why do we use modal verbs?

❖ To add extra information

3. pouvoir: to be able to (can) Complete the full verb paradigm for je (I), tu (you sing.), il / elle (he, she), on (we), nous (we), vous (you pl.), ils / elles (they)

❖ Je peux; tu peux; il / elle peut; on peut ; nous pouvons ; vous pouvez ; ils / elles peuvent

4. vouloir: to want to Complete the full verb paradigm for je (I), tu (you sing.), il / elle (he, she), on (we), nous (we), vous (you pl.), ils / elles (they)

❖ Je veux; tu veux; il / elle veut ; on veut ; nous voulons ; vous voulez ; ils / elles veulent

5. savoir: to know how to Complete the full verb paradigm for je (I), tu (you sing.), il / elle (he, she), on (we), nous (we), vous (you pl.), ils / elles (they)

❖ Je sais; tu sais; il / elle sait ; on sait ; nous savons ; vous savez ; ils / elles savent

6. devoir: to have to (must) Complete the full verb paradigm for je (I), tu (you sing.), il / elle (he, she), on (we), nous (we), vous (you pl.), ils / elles (they)

❖ Je dois; tu dois; il / elle doit ; on doit ; nous devons ; vous devez ; ils / elles doivent

7. Reflexive pronouns : Je ?; tu ?; il / elle / on ?; nous ?; vous ?; ils / elles ?

❖ Je **me** ; tu **te** ; il / elle / on **se** ; nous **nous** ; vous **vous** ; ils / elles **se**

8. Where does the negative go? Which is correct? Je ne peux pas aller au cinéma / je peux n'aller pas au cinéma

❖ Je **ne** peux **pas** aller au cinéma

9. Translate into English : Je dois faire mes devoirs

❖ I must do my homework!

10. Translate into English : Je sais jouer au foot

❖ I know how to play football

GEOGRAPHY

1. What is globalisation?

- 🌐 Globalisation is the increase in links between countries and people across the world.

2. What is a transnational company?

- 🌐 A company with head office in one country and branches across the globe.

3. What pull and push factor for urbanisation?

- 🌐 **Push** Factors are factors that push people **out** of an area.
- 🌐 Pull factors are factors that pull people into an area.

4. What is the definition of a slum?

- 🌐 An illegal dwelling unfit for human habitation.

5. Explain the positives and negatives to urbanisation in Mumbai.

- 🌐 Better quality of life, employment, education, healthcare
- 🌐 Slums, over population, pollution (waste, air) lack of services

6. Explain urban change in the UK.

- 🌐 England 54.3m, Wales 3.1m, Scotland 5.3m, N. Ireland 1.8m
- 🌐 More people live in cities opposed to rural areas.

7. What is the impact of migration in Bristol?

- 🌐 Variety of foods from all over the world
- 🌐 Clothes from different countries
- 🌐 Festivals such as St Paul's Carnival

8. What is dereliction?

- 🌐 Abandoned buildings and wasteland

9. What is urban regeneration?

- 🌐 Reversing the urban decline by modernising or redeveloping, aiming to improve the local economy.

HISTORY

1. What are the years for the Victorian period?

🚫 1837 – 1901

2. What religion were nearly all Victorians?

🚫 Christian

3. What was the expectation of Victorian men?

🚫 To work hard to provide for his family

4. What was the expectation of Victorian women?

🚫 To stay at home and look after the home

5. What was the expectation of Victorian children?

🚫 To respect their parents

6. What was a workhouse?

🚫 A building that was full of poor and desperate people. They were given a place to stay, but they had to work.

7. Why was a baby's first birthday such a big celebration in the Victorian period?

🚫 Infectious diseases were common and there were few reliable treatments. Many babies died before their first birthday.

MATHS

1. Key word definitions:

- 🌀 **Discrete data:** can be counted in whole numbers and does not have in between values such as number of pets.
- 🌀 **Continuous data:** data that has an infinite number of possible values. A good example of this is height

2. What does it mean to collect data?

This is the process of gathering and measuring information

3. How would you use a data collection sheet?

You would use this to write down the information you have collected, it could be as a tally or in words or numbers

4. How would you write 9 o'clock in the evening using 12 and 24 hour clock?

12 hour clock 9pm

24 hour clock 21:00

5. Plotting co-ordinates do you use the x or y value first?

x value - remember - along the corridor then the stairs.

6. When drawing a bar chart what three things should you remember?

1. Even gaps between the bars 2. Label the axes 3. Write in the scale

7. What is a pictogram?

A pictogram uses pictures or icons to represent the data being counted. Each picture will represent an amount shown in a key.

8. With which chart would you use a line of best fit?

You would use it with a scatter graph

9. What should stem and leaf diagram always have?

It must have a key (e.g. 3|4 means 34)

PERFORMING ARTS

1. How are the following techniques used in performances?

- ❖ **Naturalism:** A style of performance where actors and designers try to create the illusion that what is happening on stage is 'reality'.
- ❖ **Target Audience-** Who the play was intended for
- ❖ **Protagonist-** The good guy/Main character
- ❖ **Antagonist-** The bad guy/ Evil Villain
- ❖ **Props-** Short for properties and used in performances like a hair brush, mop, books etc.
- ❖ **Project-** To project your voice so you can be heard
- ❖ **Multi-role playing:** An actor plays multiple characters.
- ❖ **Fourth Wall:** An imaginary wall between the actor and the audience.

2. What are "genres" in performing arts?

- ❖ The genre refers to the type or style.

Examples:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| ❖ Action | ❖ Musical | ❖ Sci-fi |
| ❖ Adventure | ❖ Mystery | ❖ Soap |
| ❖ Comedy | ❖ Romantic | ❖ Thriller |
| ❖ Drama | ❖ Romantic | ❖ Tragedy |
| ❖ Horror | ❖ Comedy | |

3. What are "themes" in performing arts?

- ❖ Themes refer to what the performance is about.

Examples:

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| ❖ War | ❖ Sacrifice | ❖ Desire |
| ❖ Crime | ❖ Death | ❖ Jealousy |
| ❖ Bullying | ❖ Love | ❖ Witchcraft |
| ❖ Revenge | ❖ Hate | ❖ Magic |

4. How can we be safe when performing?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ❖ Listen to instructions. | ❖ Ensure the stage is clicked together properly. |
| ❖ No running in the drama space. | ❖ Be aware of the space on the stage. Do not step back without checking how close you are to the edge. |
| ❖ No eating. | ❖ Ensure backstage is clear of obstructions. |
| ❖ Ensure equipment is put away. | ❖ Tape any wires down- trip hazard. |
| ❖ Be careful when using props especially breakables. | |
| ❖ Ensure the space is clear of obstructions. | |

PERFORMING ARTS

1. What is Ground Bass (basso ostinato)?

- ❖ A repeating melodic pattern in a musical composition's bass line.
- ❖ It persists throughout the piece, providing unity while other elements above it change.
- ❖ This technique is employed across various music genres and periods.

2. What are the characteristics of Ground Bass:

- ❖ **Repetition:** A defining feature of ground bass is its repetitive nature, persisting throughout the composition.
- ❖ **Stability:** It offers a stable foundation, allowing variations in upper voices or instruments.

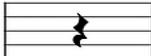
3. What are the genres and forms of ground bass?

- ❖ Ground basses span genres like opera, dance suites, and chamber music, particularly in Baroque and early Classical compositions.

4. Case Study: Pachelbel's Canon

- ❖ **Composition and Structure:** Johann Pachelbel wrote Canon in D around 1680 for three violins and basso continuo.
- ❖ **Canon Form:** The piece utilizes a canon, with a melody imitated by successively entering voices.
- ❖ **Ground Bass:** Featuring a ground bass (basso ostinato), the Canon's repeating bassline provides a foundation for harmonically rich variations in the upper voices.

5. These are the note values which you need to know in order to know how long to play the notes for:

note value	=	notes		rests	=	rest value
4 beats	=				=	4 beats
2 beats	=				=	2 beats
1 beat	=				=	1 beat
$\frac{1}{2}$ beat	=				=	$\frac{1}{2}$ beat

6. Key word definitions:

- ❖ **Ostinato:** A persistently repeating musical motif in any part of the musical texture.
- ❖ **Canon:** A musical form where a melody is played and successively imitated by entering voices, as seen in Pachelbel's Canon in D.
- ❖ **Rhythm:** The pattern of sounds and silences in music, including beat, tempo, and meter.
- ❖ **Melody:** A sequence of single pitches, representing the tune or main musical line.
- ❖ **Tempo:** The speed or pace of a piece, indicated by terms like "allegro" (fast) or "adagio" (slow).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. Handball

Key Skills:

Offensive and defensive movement:

- Feinting with the body
- Feinting a shot
- Feinting a pass

Advanced skills, (applies to all positions, except where stated) to include: Catching:

(one handed assisted on both sides)

- At a variety of heights
- Stationary
- On the move
- From the bounce

Jumping Catching/shot stopping: (one handed assisted on both sides, goalkeeper only)

- At a variety of heights
- Stationary
- On the move



2. Tactics and Strategies

Key Content and Terms to learn:

- Attacking positioning on the field
- Defensive positioning on the field
- Defensive ploys – man to man marking, zonal marking

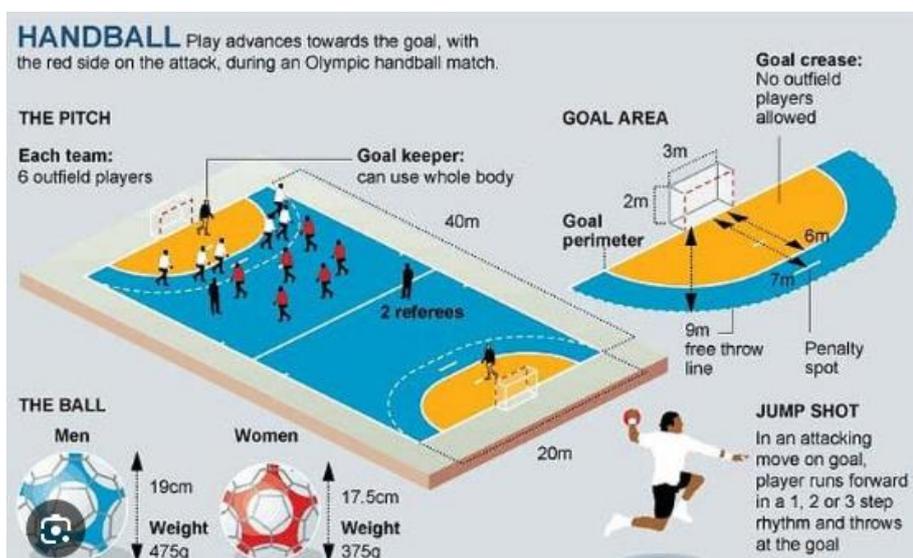
Awareness of strengths/weaknesses and actions of other players e.g. adopt a variety of roles in attack and defence in the game

3. Rules & Regulations

Rules

- A match consists of two periods of 30 minutes each.
- Each team consists of 7 players; a goalkeeper and 6 outfield players.
- Outfield players can touch the ball with any part of their body that is above the knee.
- Once a player receives possession, they can pass, hold possession or shoot.
- If a player holds possession, they can dribble or take three steps for up to three seconds without dribbling.
- Only the goalkeeper is allowed to come into contact with the floor of the goal area.

Goalkeepers are allowed out of the goal area but must not retain possession if they are outside the goal area.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

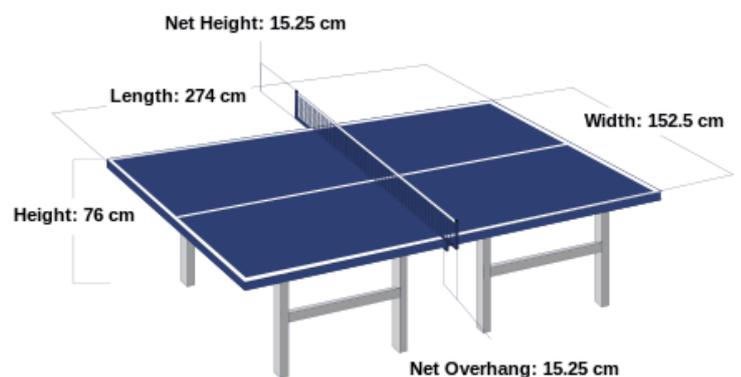
1. Table Tennis

Key Skills

- Forehand drive - is the most basic and fundamental stroke. It returns aggressive/attacking strokes and is played with your palm facing your opponent.
- Backhand drive - is the mirror of the forehand drive, intended to return attacking shots with the reverse of your hand
- Backhand Push - returns short balls, and prevents your opponent from making an attacking return.
- The forehand push - is also designed for returning short balls and preventing attacking shots.
- Serve - is the final basic skill, you perform the serve to begin each point in the match by playing the ball against both sides of the table. The ball must rest on an open hand and be tossed approximately 10cm before hitting

2. Tactics and Strategies

- Attacking and defending
- Create space and cut down space
- Changes of speed
- Changes of direction
- Use of disguise Use of spin – backspin/topspin
- Timing
- Decision making



3. Rules & Regulations

SCORING

A match is played as the best of 1, 3 or 5 games

For each game, the first player to reach 11 points wins the game. However a game must be won by at least a 2 point margin

A point is scored at the end of each rally

The edges of the table (but not the sides) are part of the legal table surface

A POINT IS LOST IF A PLAYER

Fails to make a good serve, Fails to hit the ball onto their opponents side, Fails to hit the ball, Hits the ball before bounces (volley)

A GOOD SERVE - The ball must rest on the palm of the open hand. Toss it up at least 15 cm (6 inches) and strike it so the ball first bounces on the server's side and then on the opponent's side

A 'let' service is called if the ball touches the top of the net and goes over and onto the table •Let serves do not score points and the server

MATCH FLOW - Each player serves 2 points alternately. If a game reaches 10 all, each player serves 1 point alternately until the game is won by 2 clear points. After each game players change ends •In the final game players change ends after the first player reaches 5 points

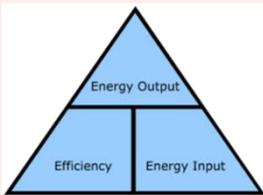
PHYSICS

1. What are the eight energy stores?

- Energy allows work to be done, it has **8** different stores (types)
- Energy is measured in **joules (J)**

Thermal	The hotter an object, the more thermal energy it stores	Today Kids Can Easily Memorise GCSE Energy Names
Kinetic	Any moving object has a kinetic energy store	
Chemical	Can release energy through a chemical reaction (e.g. fuels, foods)	
Elastic	Anything stretched or compressed (e.g. elastic band or spring)	
Magnetic	In two magnets that are attracting or repelling	
Gravitational	Due to an objects position within a gravitational field	
Electrostatic	In two electric charges that are attracting or repelling	
Nuclear	Released from the nucleus (e.g. decay, fission or fusion)	

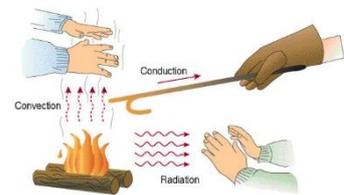
2. What is the conservation of energy?



- The **conservation of energy** tells us that: energy cannot be made or destroyed, it can only be transferred between stores
- Efficiency** = $\frac{\text{useful energy transferred by device}}{\text{total energy supplied to device}}$
- To improve efficiency- reduce the amount of energy wasted.
- To **reduce** the amount of **energy wasted**- use **insulation** to reduce heat loss or use a **lubricant** to reduce friction.

3. How can heat energy be transferred?

- Heat energy can be transferred from one place to another through **Conduction, convection or radiation**
- Insulators** are poor conductors, using insulation slows down the rate of energy transfer to the surroundings.



4. How can the amount of energy stored be calculated?

- Gravitational potential energy (GPE) is stored in raised objects
 $GPE (J) = \text{mass (kg)} \times \text{gravitational field strength (N/kg)} \times \text{change in height (m)}$
- Kinetic energy (KE) is stored in moving objects.
 $KE (J) = \frac{1}{2} \text{mass (kg)} \times \text{velocity}^2 (m/s)$

5. How are non-renewable energy resources used?

- Fossil fuels** (coal, oil and gas) & **nuclear** are non-renewable
- Advantages:** they are a **reliable** source of energy, fairly **cheap** to use and they provide a **lot of energy**
- Disadvantages:** They are **running out**, fossil fuels **produce carbon dioxide**, nuclear power produces **radioactive waste**.

6. How are renewable energy resources used?

- Solar power, wind power, hydroelectric, geothermal and biomass are all examples of renewable energy resources.
- Advantages:** they **will not run out**, they **do not produce carbon dioxide** (biofuels are carbon neutral).
- Disadvantages:** In general they are **not reliable** and **do not produce enough energy** to meet our demands.



1. A conspiracy theory is:

- 🚫 A belief that an event or situation is the result of a secret plan made by powerful people.

2. The Fundamental British Values are:

- 🚫 Democracy
- 🚫 Rule of Law
- 🚫 Liberty
- 🚫 Respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

3. Extremism is:

- 🚫 Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values. It is illegal if you incite any form of violence (religious/racial hatred) towards any group or individual.

4. Terrorism is:

- 🚫 The unlawful use of violence and intimidation to bring about political or social change.

5. Radicalisation is:

- 🚫 The action or process of causing someone to adopt radical positions on political or social issues

6. What should you do in a terrorist situation?

- 🚫 Stay calm
- 🚫 Call the Police
- 🚫 Run away, if you can't then hide

7. Anti-Semitism is:

- 🚫 Hostility and prejudice directed against Jewish people

TEXTILES

1. The bookmark Story

- 🌸 The earliest existing **bookmark dates from the 6th century AD** and it is made of ornamented leather lined with vellum on the back and was attached with a leather strap to the cover of a Coptic codex (Codex A, MS 813 Chester Beatty Library, Dublin). ... The modern abbreviation is usually 'bookmark'.
- 🌸 **Who invented the first bookmark?**
- 🌸 In fact, it is said that one of the earliest references to the use of bookmarks was in 1584 when the Queen's Printer, **Christopher Barker**, presented Queen Elizabeth I with a fringed silk bookmark.
- 🌸 **What is the purpose of a bookmark?**
- 🌸 A bookmark is a web browser feature **used to save a web site's URL address for future reference**. Bookmarks save user and browser time, which is especially useful for Web pages with long URLs or accessing a specific part of the site that might not be the homepage for the site.
- 🌸 **What are bookmarks made out of?**
Cardstock is of the most widely available and easiest materials for making bookmarks. However, bookmarks are more popular with sewing techniques including binca.

2. Artist information – Micha Bulter

Who is Tina Leahey?

Micha Bulter is a free lance craft artist from Norwish in the UK who sells her work online. She has a page on Etsy where she takes commissions. Her work involves accessorises with embroidery and cross stitch. Her most successful work is binca bookmarks.

Her work involves a variety of embellishment and hand sewing techniques. She uses natural fabrics such as binca. Cotton Binca Fabric is **composed of 100% cotton** and is 50cm wide. Cotton Binca is a superior quality embroidery fabric suitable for creating a wide range of embroidery and cross stitch designs.

