
















**Stafford Manor**  
High School

# **Year 8 Spring Term 1**

## **Core Knowledge**

-  Art
-  Design Technology
-  Digital Communications
-  English
-  French
-  Geography
-  History
-  Maths
-  PE
-  Performing Arts
-  Science
-  SEL
-  Textiles



## 1. What are the Art Movements?

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| • Art Deco        | • Bauhaus       |
| • Art Nouveau     | • Memphis Group |
| • Arts and Crafts | • Modernism     |
| • Post Modernism  | • Pop Art       |

## 2. What are the different drawing techniques?

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| • Grid method      | • Half a photo drawing    |
| • Symmetry drawing | • Graphite / oil transfer |

## 3. Clay Work

- Clay work involves making art and objects from soft clay.
- You shape it with your hands or tools and then fire it in a kiln to make it hard.
- It's a way to create 3D art like sculptures and pottery.

## 4. What makes a successful 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.

## 5. Key Word Definitions:

- **Blending:** Mixing colours or tones smoothly.
- **Clay:** A malleable material used in sculpting and pottery.
- **Collage:** Artwork created by assembling various materials.
- **Depth:** The illusion of distance or three-dimensionality.
- **Focal Point:** The main area of interest in an artwork.
- **Form:** A three-dimensional representation of an object.
- **Glaze:** A liquid finish applied to ceramics before firing.
- **Kiln:** An oven for firing clay and pottery.
- **Line:** A mark extending between two points.
- **Mind Map:** A visual representation of ideas and connections.
- **Oil Pastels:** Colour sticks used for drawing and colouring.
- **Pattern:** Repetitive arrangement of elements.
- **Pencil Crayons:** Coloured pencils for drawing and shading.
- **Saturation:** Colour intensity or purity.
- **Scale:** The size of an element compared to its surroundings.
- **Sketching Pencils:** Pencils for drawing and sketching.
- **Slab:** A flat, rolled-out piece of clay for sculpting.
- **Texture:** The visual or tactile quality of a surface.

# DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

## 1. What are the 6R's?

🌀 **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair, Rethink, and Refuse**

## 2. Who are Aldo Rossi and Sir Norman Foster?

🌀 **Aldo Rossi (1931–1997):**  
Influential Italian architect known for Neorationalism; notable works include San Cataldo Cemetery and Teatro del Mondo.



🌀 **Sir Norman Foster (born 1935):**  
Leading British architect, founder of Foster + Partners; known for innovative and sustainable designs like "The Gherkin" and the Millau Viaduct.

## 3. Key Word Definitions:

- 🌀 **Architect:** Designs buildings and structures.
- 🌀 **Architecture:** Art and science of building design.
- 🌀 **CAD/CAM:** Computer tools for design and manufacturing.
- 🌀 **Composite:** Material from combining different substances.
- 🌀 **Enhance:** Improve or add value.
- 🌀 **Function:** Purpose or intended use.
- 🌀 **Hardwoods:** Strong wood from deciduous trees.
- 🌀 **HIPS:** Impact-resistant polymer in manufacturing.
- 🌀 **Influence:** Power to affect or change.
- 🌀 **MDF:** Engineered wood often used in furniture.
- 🌀 **Materials:** Substances used for making things.
- 🌀 **Modify:** Make changes or alterations.
- 🌀 **Polymers:** Materials like plastics with large molecules.
- 🌀 **Properties:** Characteristics of materials.
- 🌀 **Plywood:** Engineered wood with glued layers.
- 🌀 **Smart Materials:** Respond to external stimuli.
- 🌀 **Softwoods:** Softer wood from coniferous trees.
- 🌀 **Thermoforming:** Heat-forming plastic sheets.
- 🌀 **Thermosetting:** Materials that can't be reshaped after setting.
- 🌀 **Timbers:** Wood used for construction or other purposes.

# DIGITAL COMMUNICATION



## 1. In a spreadsheet, what is a cell?

A space that holds data.

## 2. What is a cell reference?

The name of the location of a cell.

## 3. What two things are a cell reference made of?

A column name (A, B, C, ...) and a row number (1, 2, 3, ...)

## 4. What should every formula in Excel start with?

An equals sign (=)

## 5. What are the symbols used for the four operations?

Add +

Subtract -

Multiply \*

Divide /

## 6. What is the difference between primary and secondary data?

Primary data is collected by you, secondary data is collected by someone else.

## 7. What do the following functions do: SUM, MAX, MIN, COUNTA

=SUM() finds the total

=MAX() finds the maximum value

=MIN() finds the minimum value

=COUNTA() counts cells that aren't blank

## 8. How do you write a range of cells?

Using a colon. For example, A1:A3

# ENGLISH

## 1. Who are the main characters in the play?

🍷 Beatrice, Benedick, Hero, Claudio, Don Pedro, Don John

## 2. What play are you studying?

🍷 Much Ado About Nothing

## 3. What are the main themes?

🍷 Trickery, love and conflict

## 4. What is a protagonist?

🍷 The hero of a story

## 5. What is an antagonist?

🍷 The anti-hero of the story

## 6. Who is the anti-hero in the play?

🍷 Don John


## 7. What tricks are played throughout the play?

- 🍷 Don Pedro woos Hero for Claudio
- 🍷 Beatrice and Benedick are tricked into falling in love with each other.
- 🍷 Don John tricks Claudio into thinking Hero has been unfaithful.
- 🍷 Hero tricks everyone into thinking she has died.


# FRENCH

**1. Is this the long form (infinitive) or the short form?**


**célébrer**

 Long form / infinitive (er verb) (to celebrate)

**2. Can you put the correct diacritics / accents on the verb form? Je celebre**

 Je célèbre (I celebrate)


**3. Can you put the correct diacritics / accents on the verb form? Nous celebrons**

 Nous célébrons (we celebrate)

**4. Why are there changes to the accents in the verb célébrer?**

 To help pronunciation

**5. How do you sound an e with an acute accent? é**

 'ay'


**6. How do you sound an e with a grave accent? è**

 'eh'

**7. janvier, février, mars, \_\_\_\_\_? What comes next ?**

 avril

**8. mai, juin, juillet, \_\_\_\_\_? What comes next?**

 août


**9. septembre, octobre, \_\_\_\_\_, décembre? Which month is missing?**

 novembre


**10. onze (11), douze (12), \_\_\_\_\_(13), quatorze (14)? Which number is missing in this sequence?**

 Treize (13)

**11. quinze (15), \_\_\_\_\_(16), dix-sept (17), \_\_\_\_\_(18), dix-neuf (19)? Write the missing numbers ?**

 Seize (16); dix-huit (18)

**12. How do you write 20, 21, 22 and 30 and 31 in French?**

 Vingt (20), vingt-et-un (21), vingt-deux (22), trente (30), trente-et-un (31)

# GEOGRAPHY

## 1. How many countries make up the African continent?

🌍 54 Countries

## 2. What are the landscapes in Africa like?

🌍 Sahara Desert

🌍 Kalahari Desert

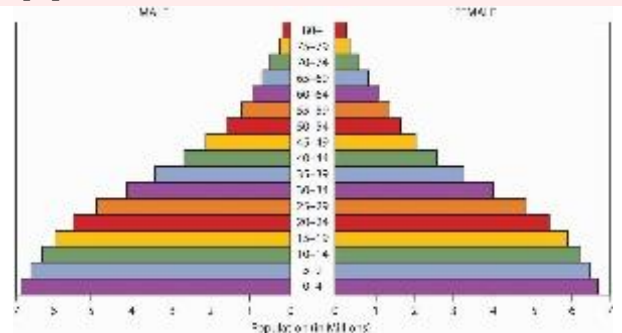
🌍 Savannah,

🌍 Tropical Rainforest

🌍 Namib Desert

## 3. What does Kenya's population pyramid look like?

🌍 Kenya has a young population, half the population are under the age of 20.



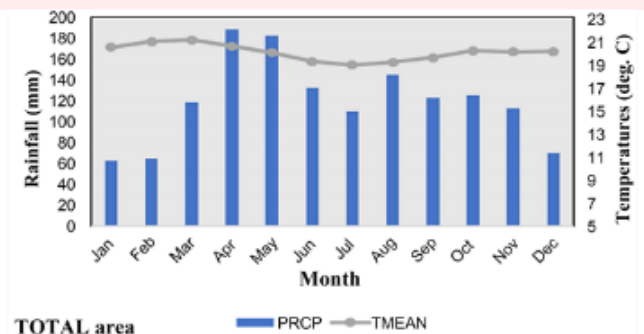
## 4. Explain how the Great Rift Valley can lead to earthquakes and volcanoes.

🌍 Tectonic plates are being dragged apart, this movement can result in earthquakes and volcanoes.

## 5. What is Kenya's climate like?

🌍 Temperature remains constant throughout the year – Kenya located along the equator.

🌍 Rains throughout the year.



## 6. What animals are found in Kenya?

- 🌍 Antelope
- 🌍 Wildebeest
- 🌍 Giraffe
- 🌍 Elephant
- 🌍 Lions
- 🌍 Cheetahs
- 🌍 Leopards.

## 7. What is the economy of Kenya like?

🌍 60% Live by farming, manufacturing and services.

# HISTORY


## 1. Who was King of England 1625 - 1649?

 Charles I


## 2. Who won the English Civil War?

 Parliament


## 3. What does 'republic' mean?

 A country without a king or queen

## 4. What does 'civil war' mean?

 A war between citizens of the same country.

## 5. What does 'interregnum' mean?

 The period in English history from the execution of Charles I in 1649 to the Restoration of Charles II in 1660.

## 6. What is a Puritan?

 An extreme Protestant

## 7. Which king was executed in 1649?

 Charles I

## 8. Who was ruler of Britain during the Interregnum?

 Oliver Cromwell

## 9. Who was the 'merry monarch'?

 Charles II



# MATHS

## **1. What is a term of a sequence?**

A number in a sequence.

## **2. What is a sequence?**

A pattern of numbers.

## **3. What is an integer?**

A whole number.

## **4. What is the gradient?**

The steepness of the line.

## **5. What is the y-intercept?**

Where the line cross the y axis.

## **6. What does a quadratic equation look like on a graph?**

A u or an n shape.

## **7. How can you solve simultaneous equations from a graph?**

Find where the two lines intersect.

## **8. What is the nth term?**

A rule that you can use to find any term in a sequence.

## **9. How do you find the nth term?**

Find the difference between the terms.

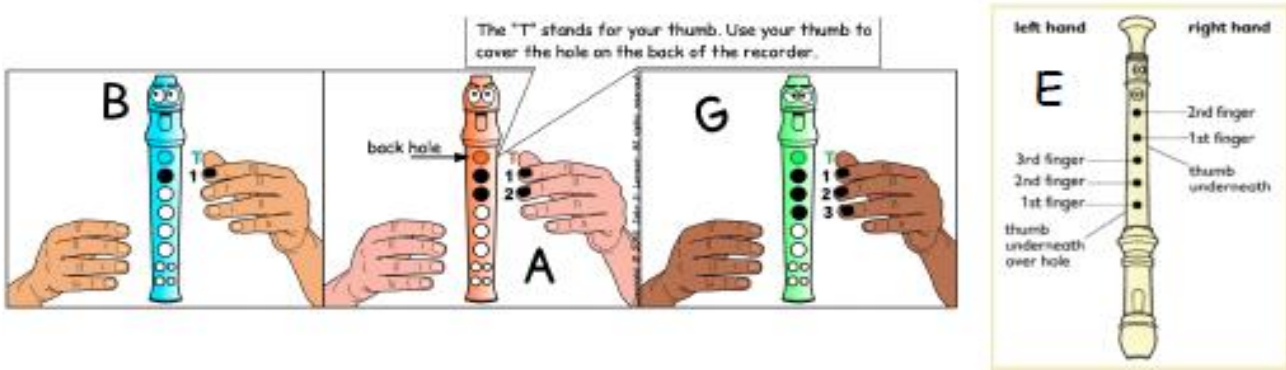
Then compare the sequence to the timestable for the difference

# PERFORMING ARTS

## 1. Facts about the recorder

- ❖ **Ancient Origins:** The recorder, with roots in the Middle Ages, gained popularity during the Renaissance and Baroque periods.
- ❖ **Woodwind Instrument:** The recorder, once made of wood but often plastic today, is a woodwind instrument.
- ❖ **Fingering System:** Recorders have eight finger holes - seven on the front and one on the back. Relatively simple compared to other woodwind instruments.
- ❖ **Range:** Recorders come in various sizes, each with its own distinct range. The most common types are soprano, alto, tenor, and bass recorders. The soprano recorder is the smallest and has the highest pitch.

## 2. Notes on the recorder



## 3. Key words for the recorder lessons

- ❖ **Pitch:** How high or low a note/song is
- ❖ **Tempo:** How fast or slow the music is
- ❖ **Duration:** How long or short the note or music is
- ❖ **Dynamics:** How loud or quiet the music is
- ❖ **Melody:** the main tune played
- ❖ **Woodwind:** The family the recorder belongs to

## 4. These are the different types of recorders

From left to right:

- ❖ **Great Bass**
- ❖ **Bass**
- ❖ **Comfort Tenor**
- ❖ **Tenor with Keys**
- ❖ **Alto**
- ❖ **Sop**
- ❖ **'Nino**
- ❖ **Alto (415Hz)**



# 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

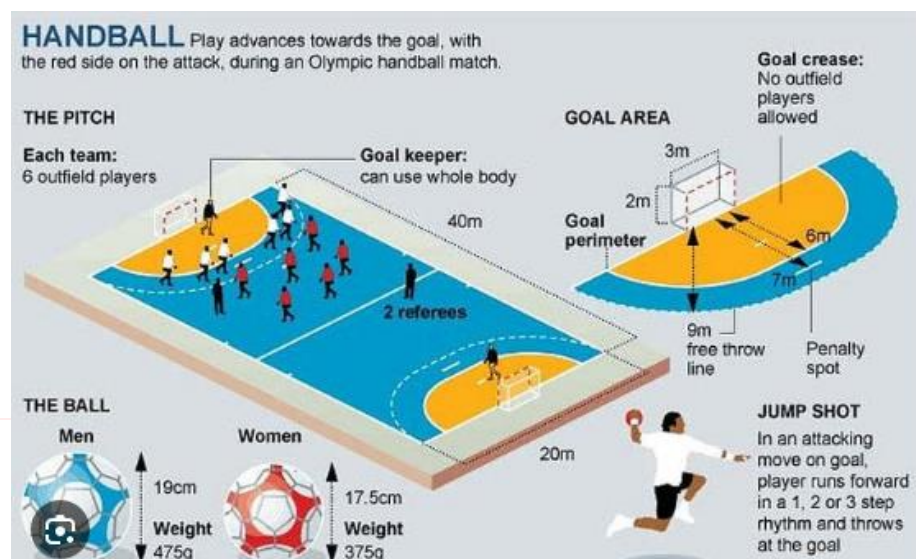
Awareness of strengths/weaknesses and actions of other players e.g. adopt a variety of roles in attack and defence in the game

## 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

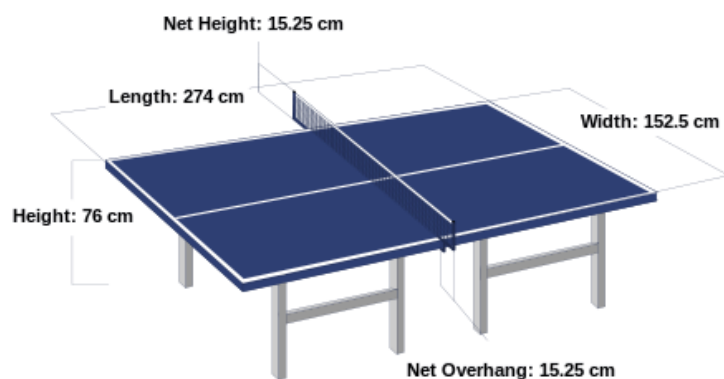
## 1. Table Tennis

### 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

# SCIENCE:

## PHOTOSYNTHESIS, RESPIRATION & CIRCULATION

### 1. What happens during photosynthesis?

🌱 **Carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen**

### 2. What do exothermic and endothermic mean?

🌱 Photosynthesis is **endothermic** because it **takes in energy**.

🌱 Respiration is **exothermic** because it **releases energy**.

### 3. How are leaves and roots adapted?

🌱 **Root hair cells**: Large surface area to absorb lots of water.

🌱 **Palisade cells**: Lots of chloroplasts for lots of photosynthesis.

### 4. How are food and water transported in plants?

🌱 The **xylem** transports water from the roots up the plant.

🌱 The **phloem** transports food from the leaves to the plant.

### 5. What is aerobic respiration?

🌱 **Glucose + oxygen → Carbon dioxide + water**

### 6. What is anaerobic respiration?

🌱 **Glucose → lactic acid**

### 7. What is the difference between respiration and breathing?

🌱 **Breathing** is the **mechanical** process of taking fresh air into the lungs.

🌱 **Respiration** is the **chemical** process which takes place in every cell to release **energy** from glucose.

### 8. How does smoking affect the lungs?

🌱 **Tar**: Coats the lungs so **less oxygen** can be taken in.

🌱 **Nicotine**: **Addictive** substance that makes you want more.

🌱 **Carbon monoxide**: Toxic gas that **stops oxygen** from getting into the blood so **respiration** cannot occur.

### 9. How is the heart structured?

🌱 **Deoxygenated** blood flows out of the right side of the heart to the lungs to collect oxygen.

🌱 **Oxygenated** blood flows into the heart from the lungs into the **left atrium → left ventricle → the body**

### 10. What is in our blood?

🌱 **Red blood cells**: Transport oxygen around the body.

🌱 **White blood cells**: Fight pathogens (germs).

🌱 **Platelets**: Clot to prevent blood loss.

🌱 **Plasma**: The liquid part of the blood.

# SCIENCE: CHEMICAL REACTIONS

## 1. Describe what physical & chemical reactions are

- 🚫 **Physical Reaction:** *Doesn't* involve bond breaking / bond forming.
- 🚫 **Chemical Reaction:** **New products** are formed. Involves bond breaking and bond forming.

## 2. Describe what oxidation and reduction are

- 🚫 **Oxidation:** **Adding** oxygen (during a chemical reaction)
- 🚫 **Reduction:** **Removing** oxygen (during a chemical reaction)

## 3. Describe what a displacement reaction is

- 🚫 Where a **more reactive** element **swaps** with a **less reactive** element in a compound.

## 4. Identify the hazard symbols



Health Hazard



Toxic



Corrosive



Flammable



Harmful to environment

## 5. Describe what an indicator is

- 🚫 A chemical that **changes colour** in different pH's (acid/alkali/neutral)
- 🚫 Measured with a pH meter/probe

## 6. Describe what neutralisation is

- 🚫 Where an **acid** reacts with an **alkali** to make a **salt** and **water**.
- 🚫 The pH becomes **7**.

## 7. Describe the test for carbon dioxide

- 🚫 Bubble the gas through **limewater**.
- 🚫 Carbon dioxide turns limewater **cloudy**.

## 8. Identify the salt endings during neutralisation

- 🚫 Hydro**chloric** acid forms a **chloride** salt.
- 🚫 **Nitric** acid forms a **nitrate** salt.
- 🚫 **Sulfuric** acid forms a **sulfate** salt.

## 9. Identify the by-products during neutralisation

- 🚫 **Pure Metal:** Hydrogen gas.
- 🚫 **Metal Hydroxide:** Water.
- 🚫 **Metal Carbonate:** Carbon dioxide and water.





### 1. A cohesive community is:

- 🌀 A shared vision and sense of belonging for all communities. The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated, positively valued and have equal life opportunities.

### 2. Important features of a community include:

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 🌀 Peace            | 🌀 Integration             |
| 🌀 Culture          | 🌀 Places of worship       |
| 🌀 A sense of pride | 🌀 Location                |
| 🌀 Community centre | 🌀 A sense of togetherness |

### 3. The difference between **legal responsibility** and **moral responsibility** is:

- 🌀 Legal responsibility: A duty or obligation that is accepted or put into action
- 🌀 Moral responsibility: What we should do to support others so they can enjoy certain rights

### 4. The difference between **legal rights** and **moral rights** are:

- 🌀 Legal rights: A privilege granted by a governing body that is written in to law
- 🌀 Moral rights: What we should expect from others in certain situations.

### 5. Criminal responsibility is:

- 🌀 The age at which you are legally responsible for your actions and the consequences they may have. (10 years old in the UK)

### 6. The difference between a **life sentence** and a **whole life term** is:

- 🌀 A life sentence lasts for the rest of a person's life, if released from prison and commit another crime they can be sent back to prison at any time.
- 🌀 A whole life term means there's no minimum term set by the judge, and the person is never considered for release.

# 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.

