



Stafford Manor
High School

Year 8 Autumn Term 2

Core Knowledge

- Art
- Design Technology
- English
- French
- Geography
- History
- Information Technology
- Maths
- PE
- Performing Arts
- Science
- SEL

1. What are the Art Movements?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| • Art Deco | • Bauhaus |
| • Art Noveau | • 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.
- **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.

1. What does HTML stand for?

Hyper Text Markup Language

2. What are CSS?

CSS stands for cascading style sheets. These set the format for the whole website in one document.

3. Where is the CSS file placed?

In the head of the HTML document.

4. What are tags used for?

Tags provide structure in an HTML document

5. How can a webpage boost its search engine ranking?

By using multiple key words

6. How can you search for a whole phrase?

By using speech marks e.g. "Edinburgh Castle"

7. What are hyperlinks?

The way web pages are linked together.

8. What is a website?

A website is a collection of webpages linked together with hyperlinks

9. What is a home page?

A main web page that other pages are linked from and to.

10. Where should both thumbs be on the keyboard?

On/over the space bar.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. What are Ferrous and Non Ferrous metals?

- ❖ Ferrous metals contain iron and non-ferrous metals do not. Non-ferrous metals are rarer, more valuable and resistant to corrosion than ferrous metals. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals can both be recycled. Magnetising the iron in ferrous metals can separate ferrous and non-ferrous materials.

2. Examples of Ferrous metals

- Low Carbon Steel
- Medium Carbon Steel
- High Carbon Steel
- Chromium
- Manganese

3. Examples of Non- Ferrous metals

- ❖ Aluminium
- ❖ Lead
- ❖ Copper
- ❖ Brass
- ❖ Gold

4. Tools and equipment we use with metal:

❖ **Hack saw**



Junior hack saw



Flat file



5. What are some Tier 3 terms I need to know?

- ❖ **Aluminium square tube** – material used for its strength and ease of shaping
- ❖ **Cold forming** – methods of shaping metal not involving heat
- ❖ **Malleable** – a material that can be shaped with ease
- ❖ **Burr** – the sharp edge created on metals after cutting
- ❖ **Abrasives** – materials used to smooth or remove roughness
- ❖ **Emery paper** – an abrasive material

1. What was life like in 1930s America?

- ❖ As stocks continued to fall during the early 1930s, businesses failed, and unemployment rose dramatically. By 1932, one of every four workers was unemployed. Banks failed and life savings were lost, leaving many Americans struggling. With no job and no savings, thousands of Americans lost their homes.

2. What was The Dust Bowl?

- ❖ The Dust Bowl was the name given to the drought-stricken plains of the United States, which suffered severe dust storms during a drought in the 1930s. As high winds and choking dust swept through the regions, people and livestock were killed and crops failed. The Dust Bowl intensified the crushing economic impacts of the Great Depression and drove many farming families on a desperate migration in search of work and better living conditions.

3. Who wrote *Of Mice and Men*?

- ❖ John Steinbeck (born February 27, 1902, Salinas, California) was an American novelist, best known for writing *The Grapes of Wrath* and *Of Mice and Men*, which summed up the bitterness of the Great Depression decade and aroused widespread sympathy for the plight of migratory farmworkers. He spent time supporting himself as a manual labourer while writing, and his experiences lent authenticity to his depictions of the lives of the workers in his stories.

4. Who are the main characters in the story?

- ❖ **George** - A small, quick-witted man who travels with, and cares for, Lennie. Although he frequently speaks of how much better his life would be without his caretaking responsibilities, George is obviously devoted to Lennie. George's behaviour is motivated by the desire to protect Lennie.
- ❖ **Lennie** - A large, lumbering, childlike migrant worker. Due to his intellectual disability, Lennie completely depends upon George, his friend and traveling companion, for guidance and protection. The two men share a vision of a farm that they will own together, a vision that Lennie believes in wholeheartedly. Gentle and kind, Lennie does not understand his own strength.

FRENCH

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1.

- 🌀 Mon = masculine; ma = feminine; mes = plural

2. Does French use stressed syllables?

- 🌀 No! Syllables are all sounded out equally.

3. What does être mean?

- 🌀 To be

4. What is 'avoir in English?

- 🌀 To have

5. What do 'je suis, tu es, il est and elle est' mean ?

- 🌀 I am; you are; he / she is

6. What do 'j'ai, tu as, il a and elle a' mean?

- 🌀 I have, you have, he / she has

7. Which is correct: je suis avocat / je suis un avocat?

- 🌀 Je suis avocat

8. 3 ways to form a question?

- 🌀 Intonation ; 'est-ce que' at the start ; invert verb

GEOGRAPHY

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. What three continents meet in the Middle East?

🌐 Africa, Asia, Europe

2. What are the three main rivers found in the Middle East?

🌐 Euphrates, Nile, Tigris

3. What is the meaning of water stress?

🌐 When demand for water exceeds supply

4. Which river do the Euphrates and Tigris flow into in Iraq?

🌐 Shatt Al-Arab

5. What is the point where two rivers meet?

🌐 Confluence

6. What is black gold?

🌐 Oil

7. What is the average age of the population in the UAE?

🌐 32.6

1. When did Henry VIII become King of England?

🚫 1509

2. Who was Henry VIII's most important councillor in the early years?

🚫 Thomas Wolsey

3. What title did the Pope give Henry in 1521?

🚫 Defender of the Faith

4. What did Henry VIII ask the Pope for?

🚫 A divorce

5. Who took over as Henry VIII's leading councillor after Wolsey's death?

🚫 Thomas Cromwell

6. When did Henry VIII break with Rome?

🚫 1534

7. How many monasteries and nunneries were closed between 1536 and 1540?

🚫 800

8. When did the king put a copy of the English Bible into every church?

🚫 1539

9. Who was Henry VIII's eldest daughter?

🚫 Mary

10. What was name of the daughter Henry VIII had with Anne Boleyn?

🚫 Elizabeth

11. What was the name of Henry VIII's male heir?

🚫 Edward

1. What is a multiple?

A number from a timetable

2. What is LCM?

Lowest common multiple: the first multiple shared by two or more numbers.

3. What is infinity?

Infinity is not a number, it is the concept that the set of real numbers is unending.

4. What is a factor?

A factor fits into another number with no remainders

5. What is HCF?

Highest common factor: the biggest factor shared by two or more numbers.

6. What is a prime number?

A number with exactly two factors, one and itself.

7. What are the first ten prime numbers?

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29

8. What is the unique factorisation property?

Every integer greater than one can be written uniquely as a product of prime factors.

9. What is factorising?

Rewriting an expression with brackets in.

10. What is a quadratic expression?

An expression with a squared variable, with no greater powers.

PERFORMING ARTS

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. Where does Samba comes from?

🌟 Brazil

2. Where does the carnival take place each year in Brazil?

🌟 Rio

3. What is the biggest drum called?

🌟 Surdo

4. What is an instrument beginning with R?

🌟 Repinique

5. How do you play a samba instrument?

🌟 Hit, Scrap or Shake

6. What is the Band leader called?

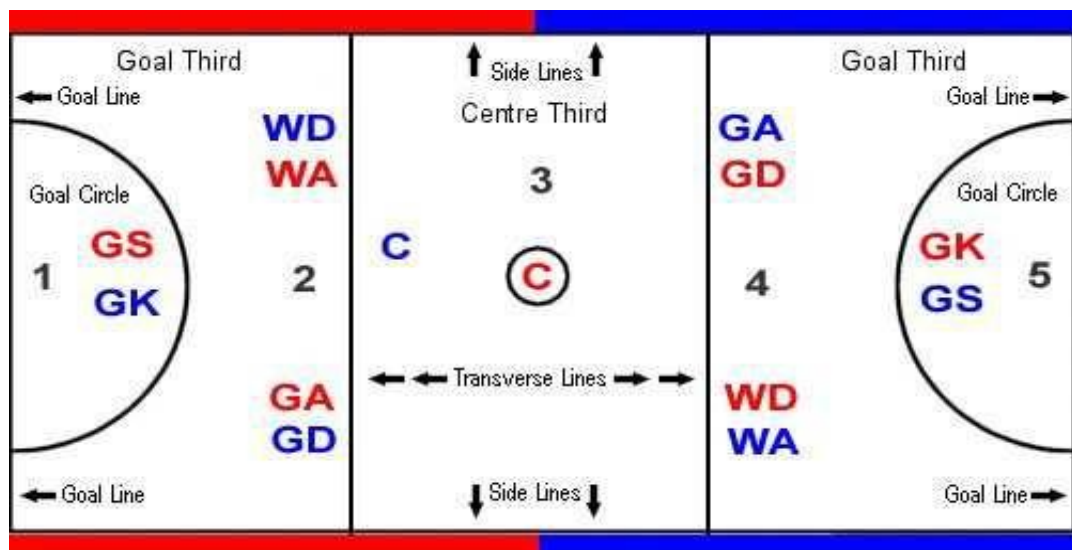
🌟 Sambista



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. Netball Court



2. Netball Positions:

Goal Shooter (GS) – To score goals and work in and around the circle with the GA. Marks the GK.

Goal Attack (GA) – To feed the ball to the GS and to score goals. Marks the GD.

Wing Attack (WA) – To feed the ball into the circle and to help move the ball down to the teams attacking third. Marks the WD.

Centre (C) – To take the centre pass and to act as a link between defence and attack. Moves the ball down the court. Marks the opposite C.

Wing Defence (WD) – To look for interceptions and move the ball down into attack. Marks the WA.

Goal Defence (GD) – To get the ball from the attack and help pass it back down the court. To prevent the GA from scoring. Marks the GA.

Goal Keeper (GK) – To work with the GD and to prevent the GA/GS from scoring. Marks the GS.

3. Netball Rules

The game starts with a center pass that must be caught in the center third, following the footwork rule (e.g., a 1-2 landing). You have 3 seconds to release the ball.

Defenders must stay 1 meter away from the player; being too close results in a penalty, requiring you to stand with the player.

No contact with opponents is allowed; contact results in a penalty, also requiring you to stand with the player.

Only GS and GA can score.

Players must stay in their designated court areas; going offside gives the other team a free pass.

Teams alternate center passes, and the ball must be touched in each third of the court.

1. Where do we get our energy from?

- All our energy comes from the **sun**.

2. What are food chains and webs?

- Food chains show what eats what. They always start with a producer: **Carrot → Rabbit → Fox**
- Food webs show us all the food chains in an area.

3. What are producers, consumers, carnivores & herbivores?

- Producer**: An organism that makes its **own food** (e.g. plant)
- Consumer**: An organism that **eats** another organism.
- Carnivore**: An animal that eats **meat**.
- Herbivore**: An animal that eats **plants**.

4. What are the ecosystem key words?

- Ecosystem**: All the **plants and animals** that live in an area.
- Conservation**: The **preservation** of animals & plants.
- Biodiversity**: How many **different** species in an ecosystem.
- Population**: All the members of **one** species that live in a habitat.
- Community**: All the populations of different organisms that live together in a habitat.

5. What are the adaptations of polar bears and giraffes?

- Polar Bears: Thick white fur, fat, large feet & eyes at the front.
- Giraffes: Long necks, long legs and eyes at the side.

6. What is eutrophication?

- Fertilisers wash into water causing **algae** to grow.
- Light cannot get through, so **photosynthesis** can't occur.
- No oxygen in the water **kills animals** and plants.

7. What are the 5 kingdoms?

Animals	Plants	Fungi	Prokaryotes	Protista
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8. What are the 5 vertebrate groups?

- Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone.

Mammals	Reptiles	Fish	Amphibians	Birds
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9. How can we sample the number of daisies in a field?

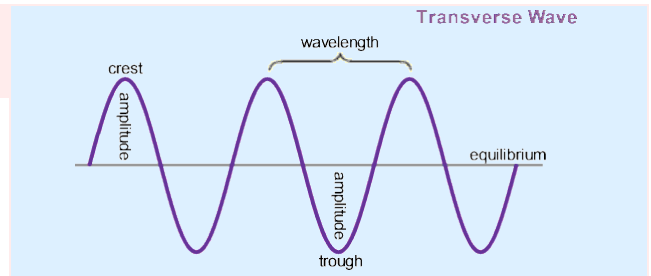
- Place a **quadrat** randomly on the field and count the daisies.
- Repeat in different areas of the field and calculate the **mean**.
- Estimate the total by multiplying this by the **size** of the field.

10. What are waves?

- Waves **transfer energy** from one place to another, caused by **vibrations**. Waves **do not** transfer matter.
- Waves travel *through* a material, such as **air**, or a vacuum, such as **space**.

11. How do you draw transverse waves?

- The **vibrations** in transverse waves are at **right angles** to the **direction that the energy travels**.



12. How do you draw ray diagrams?

- Always use a **ruler** because light travels in straight lines.
- The light travels *from* the **source** to the **object** and then to the **receiver** (eye).



13. What is reflection?

- When light reaches a mirror, it **reflects** off the surface of the mirror.
- The **incidence** ray shows the light going **towards** the mirror.
- The **reflected** ray shows the light going **away** from the mirror.
- The **angle of incidence = the angle of reflection**

14. What is refraction?

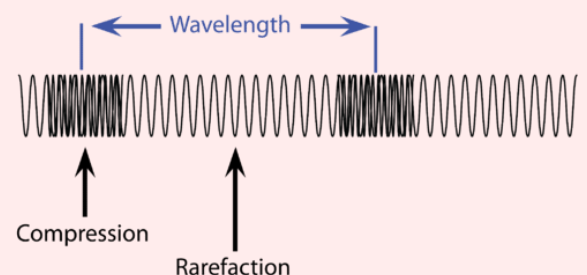
- Refraction is caused because **light changes speed** as it crosses the boundary between two materials- the interface.
- Air to water: Light **slows** and bends **towards** the normal.
- Water to air: Light **speeds up** & bends **away** from the normal.

15. What is the visible spectrum of light?

Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue	Indigo	Violet
R ichard	O f	Y ork	G ave	B attle	I n	V ain

16. What are longitudinal waves?

- The **vibrations** in longitudinal waves are **parallel** to the **direction that the energy travels**.





AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. Reasons someone may choose to **take drugs** include:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| • For fun | • Friends/family members use drugs |
| • To be accepted in a friendship group | • Media influence |
| • Impress someone | • Curiosity |
| • Peer pressure | • Likes to take risks |
| • They believe everyone else is doing it | • To escape reality |

2. The side effects of drinking too much **caffeine in energy drinks** include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| • An increase in heart rate | • Anxiety and nervousness |
| • High blood pressure | • Problems sleeping |
| • Nausea (upset stomach) | • Frequent urination |
| • Vomiting | • High blood glucose |
| • Depression | • A decrease in bone density |

3. The word addiction means:

- **Addiction:** Not having control over doing, taking or using something to the point where it could be harmful to you.

4. Consequences of vaping are:

- **Environmental** (disposable vapes going into landfill)
- **Health** (addiction)
- **Legal** (it is illegal to buy or give someone under the age of 18 a vape)
- **Social isolation** (Having to vape in designated areas away from family and friends)

5. Short-term risks/consequences of substance and alcohol use include:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Dehydration | • Dizziness |
| • Feeling more sociable than usual | • Losing personal possessions |
| • Acting differently to normal | • Having accidents and injuries |
| • Feeling or being sick | • Memory loss |
| • Feeling tired | • A 'hangover' the following day |
| • Having a headache | • Alcohol/substance poisoning |
| • Diarrhoea | |

6. Long term risks/consequences of substance and alcohol use include:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| • High blood pressure | • Alcohol dependency |
| • Stroke | • Falling out with loved ones |
| • Liver disease | • Getting seriously hurt |
| • Anxiety and depression | • Obesity |
| • Fertility issues | • Dental health issues |
| • Cancers (<i>liver, bowel, breast and mouth</i>) | • Acne. |

7. If you need support with alcohol, smoking, vaping and drug use you can go to:

- A tutor, head of year, Designated Safeguarding Lead, parent/carer, or other trusted adult
- Childline: www.childline.org.uk 0800 1111
- www.nhs.uk for further information on healthy choices
- Talk to Frank: www.talktofrank.com/get-help