
















Stafford Manor
High School

Year 7 Spring Term 2

Core Knowledge

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



1. What is a collage?

- * A collage is a work of art created by assembling different materials, such as photographs, magazine cutouts, fabric, etc... onto a surface to form a piece of work.

2. What is to be expected on an artist 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.

3. Why do you need to study artists?

- * **Inspiration and Creativity:** Exposure to a variety of artistic styles, techniques, and concepts can inspire students and stimulate their creativity. By studying the work of established artists, students can discover new ideas and approaches that they can incorporate into their own artistic practice.
- * **Understanding Art History and Context:** Studying artists' work allows students to learn about different artistic movements, historical periods, and cultural contexts. This knowledge helps students understand the development of art over time and appreciate the diverse influences that shape artistic expression.

4. What are mixed media drawings?

- * Mixed media drawings involve using a combination of different artistic mediums or materials in a single artwork. Artists may combine traditional drawing materials such as pencil, pen, charcoal, or pastels with non-traditional materials like collage elements, fabric, found objects, or even digital elements. The goal is to create a visually interesting and dynamic piece that incorporates various textures, colours, and techniques. Some of the mixed medias you will use in Art are; oil pastels, felt tip pens, coloured pencils, watercolour, paint etc.

5. Key Word Definitions:

- * **Line:** A continuous mark made by a moving point, such as a pencil or brush. Lines can be straight, curved, wavy, or zigzag.
- * **Tone:** The lightness or darkness of a colour or a grayscale. In art, tone is often used to create shading and give the illusion of three-dimensionality.
- * **Texture:** The way something feels or looks like it would feel if touched. In art, texture can be real (physical) or implied (created visually).
- * **Shape:** A two-dimensional area defined by an outline or boundary. Shapes can be geometric, like circles and squares, or organic, with irregular and natural edges.
- * **Colour:** What we see when light reflects off an object. Colours are characterized by their hue, saturation, and brightness.
- * **Form:** The three-dimensional quality of an object, often represented by height, width, and depth. Form gives a sense of volume and space.

1. What software would be most appropriate to use to write a letter?

Word Processing software. e.g., Microsoft Word

2. What software would be most appropriate to use to provide visual prompts while you present to your classmates?

Application software. E.g., PowerPoint

3. What software would be most appropriate to use to send an attached document to lots of people at the same time?

Email Software e.g. Microsoft Outlook

4. What software would be most appropriate to use to create a banner with a slogan and an image for your website?

Image Manipulation software e.g. Adobe Photoshop

5. What can happen if you break the law and use someone's work without permission?

A fine up to £50,000 and/or a jail sentence of up to 6 months

6. What can you do to check the trustworthiness of a source?

- * Check the **author** and the **source**
- * Check **when** the article was written
- * Check the **facts**

7. What is "The process or practice of using another person's ideas or work and pretending that it is your own"?

Plagiarism


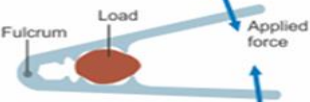




DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. What are the four types of motion?

- * **Linear:** Straight-line movement from one point to another.
- * **Reciprocating:** Back-and-forth movement in a straight line.
- * **Rotary:** Circular or spinning movement around a fixed point.
- * **Oscillating:** Swinging or back-and-forth movement around a central point.

2. What are the different types of levers?

First class lever	Second class lever	Third class lever
Lever in which fulcrum is situated in between load and effort is called first class lever. e.g. pair of scissors, see-saw, pliers	Lever in which load is situated in between fulcrum and effort is called second class lever. e.g. nut cracker, wheel barrow, bottle opener	Lever in which effort is situated in between the fulcrum and the load is called third class lever. e.g. fishing rod, pair of tongs, stapler
 Scissor	 Nut cracker	 Pair of tongs
 See-saw	 Wheel barrow	 Fishing rod

3. An example of levers and linkages used together?

- * The scissor lift mechanism uses linkages in an extended form. It uses a series of class 1 levers to convert one direction of motion to another



4. What are some Tier 3 terms I should know?

- * **Motion** – when something is moving in a given way
- * **Linear:** Straight-line movement from one point to another.
- * **Reciprocating:** Back-and-forth movement in a straight line.
- * **Rotary:** Circular or spinning movement around a fixed point.
- * **Oscillating:** Swinging or back-and-forth movement around a central point.
- * **Levers** – the simplest form of mechanism
- * **Load** – the object/action that is required in the lever
- * **Fulcrum** – the point about which the lever pivots
- * **Effort** – the force required to move the load with the lever
- * **Linkage** – device to connect multiple levers in order to create more complex mechanisms

1. What is a Tempest?

- * A violent windstorm, especially one with rain, hail, or snow



2. Who are the main characters in 'The Tempest'?

- * Prospero, Ariel, Miranda, Caliban, Alonso, Ferdinand

3. Where is the play set?

- * An Island

4. What happens in the first scene?

- * There is a storm (Tempest) and the royal ship gets stranded

5. What are the main themes in the play?

- * Treason, supernatural, disobedience, obedience,

6. How long have Prospero and Miranda been on the Island?

- * 12 years

7. How did Prospero end up on the Island?

- * Prospero was usurped by his brother, Antonio. Prospero fled on a boat with his daughter, Miranda.

1. What is the masculine indefinite article (word for a /an)?

* un

2. What is the feminine indefinite article (word for a / an)?

* une

3. What is a noun?

* A thing, place, person

4. What is an adjective?

* A word that describes a noun

5. What are the masculine and feminine forms of the adjective expensive?

* Cher (m) chère (f)

6. What are the masculine and feminine forms of quick?

* Rapide (m/f) It does not change, as already has an 'e' at the end

7. How do you say 'I have'?

* J'ai

8. How do you say 'you have'?

* Tu as

9. How do you say 'he has' and 'she has'?

* Il a Elle a

10. How can you make a statement a question?

* Raise your pitch at the end of a statement

11. Where do most adjectives go in French?

* After the noun

12. Which is correct? Une voiture cher / une voiture chère

* Une voiture chère

13. Is this correct? Un vélo rapide

* Yes! (see number 6)

14. What does a 'silent final e' mean to pronunciation?

* It means we pronounce the consonant before the final e
* For example Un monde (a world)

1. What is weather?

- * Day to day changes in atmospheric conditions

2. What instruments are used to measure weather?

- * Rain gauge, thermometer, barometer, wind sock, wind vane, anemometer

3. What is the correct name for someone who studies weather?

- * Meteorologist

4. What types of rainfall affect the UK?

- * Frontal rainfall, relief rainfall, convectional rainfall

5. What weather conditions do you experience during low pressure zones?

- * Cloudy, wet, windy, stormy

6. What weather conditions do you experience during high pressure zones?

- * Clear sunny skies – warm in summer and cold in winter

7. Explain the differences between weather and climate.

- * Weather is day to day atmospheric conditions whereas climate is the long term atmospheric conditions.

1. Who was King of England before Edward I?

- * Henry III (1216 – 1272)

2. What are the years for Edward I's reign?

- * 1272 - 1307

3. What problems did Edward I have at the start of his reign?

- * Rebellious and disgruntled barons
- * Increasing crime
- * Parliament

4. Which part of Parliament did Edward I create?

- * The Commons

5. Where did Edward I invade?

- * Scotland and Wales

6. Who did Edward I expel from England?

- * The Jews

7. When did Edward I expel the Jews?

- * 1290

MATHEMATICS

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. Key word definitions:

* **Algebra:** how we work with numbers that we don't know.

2. What is a term?

A term is a single number or variable

3. What is an expression?

An expression is a collection of terms.

4. What is an equation?

An equation usually has one variable, and that variable usually has only one value that is true.

5. What is an inequality?

An equation usually has one variable, but that variable has *a set of* values that is true.

6. How should you remember to plot coordinates?

Along the corridor, and then the stairs.

7. How do these common expressions simplify?

$$a + a = 2a$$

$$b \times b = b^2$$

$$c \times c \times c = c^3$$

$$d + e = d + e$$

$$2 \times f = 2f$$

$$g \times h = gh$$

PERFORMING ARTS

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

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. | |

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

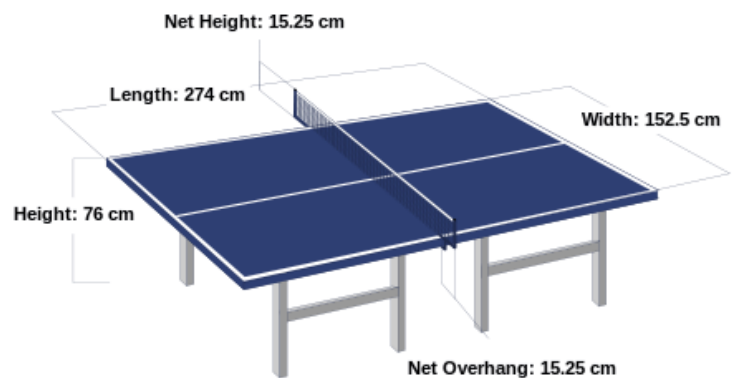
1. Table Tennis

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

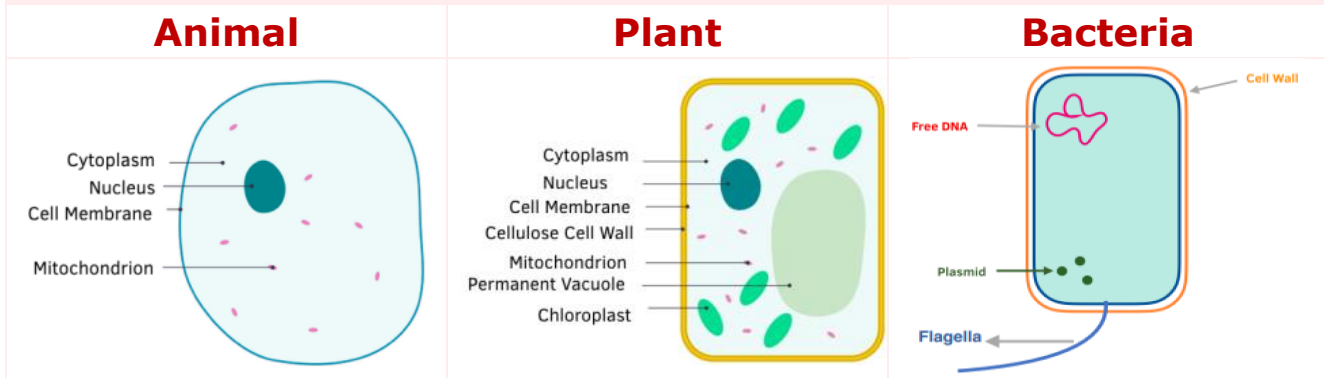
A 'let' service is called if the ball touches the top of the net and goes over and onto the table •Let serves do not score points and the server

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

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. Label animal, plant and bacteria cells



2. Describe the functions of parts of the cell

- * **Nucleus**: Controls what happens inside the cell; contains DNA.
- * **Cytoplasm**: Where chemical reactions happen.
- * **Cell Membrane**: Controls the movement in & out of the cell.
- * **Mitochondrion**: Where most respiration reactions happen.
- * **Chloroplast**: Contains green chlorophyll for photosynthesis.
- * **Cell Wall**: Made of cellulose and supports the cell structure.

3. Describe how to use a microscope

- * Place your object on to a glass **slide** and add a **stain**.
- * Add a **cover slip** and place the slide on to a **stage**.
- * Turn the **focusing wheel** until focused.

4. State how to calculate magnification

Total magnification	=	Eyepiece lens magnification	x	Objective lens magnification
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5. Describe different specialised cells

- * **Red blood cells**: No nucleus to fit in more oxygen.
- * **Nerve cells**: Long to carry electrical impulses faster.
- * **Egg cells**: Contain cytoplasm to give fertilised cell nutrients.
- * **Sperm cells**: Tail to swim to the egg for fertilisation.
- * **Root hair cells**: Large surface area to absorb lots of water.
- * **Palisade cells**: Lots of chloroplast for lots of photosynthesis.

6. Define cellular diffusion

- * Diffusion is the movement of particles from **higher** to **lower concentrations**.

7. Define osmosis

- * The movement of water across a permeable membrane from **higher** to **lower concentrations** of water.

8. What are the energy stores?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 🔌 Thermal | 🔌 Magnetic |
| 🔌 Kinetic | 🔌 Gravitational Potential |
| 🔌 Chemical | 🔌 Electrostatic |
| 🔌 Elastic Potential | 🔌 Nuclear |

9. What is chemical energy?

- 🔌 The **energy stored** in **food**, **fuel** and **batteries**.
- 🔌 It needs a **chemical reaction** for energy to be released.

10. How do we calculate work done?

- 🔌 **Work done (J) = force (N) x distance (m)**

11. What are energy transfers?

- 🔌 Energy can **transfer** or move from one store to another.
- 🔌 **Mechanical transfer**: When a force acts on an object causing the motion or position of the object to change.
- 🔌 **Electrical transfer**: Energy is transferred when an electrical circuit is complete.
- 🔌 **Transfer by radiation**: Electric lamps and burning fuels transfer visible and infrared light to the surroundings.
- 🔌 **Transfer by heating**: Energy is transferred by conduction, convection or thermal radiation
- 🔌 **Describing energy transfers**: You should describe the energy store at the beginning and the energy store at the end of the energy transfer

12. What is the conservation of energy?

- 🔌 Energy can be **stored** or **transferred**, but it *cannot* be **created or destroyed**.

13. How do we calculate efficiency?

- 🔌 **Efficiency = useful energy ÷ total input energy**

14. What are the renewable energy resources?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 🔌 Solar | 🔌 Geothermal |
| 🔌 Wind | 🔌 Hydroelectric |
| 🔌 Tidal | 🔌 Biomass and Wood |
| 🔌 Wave | |

15. What are the non-renewable energy resources?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 🔌 Coal | 🔌 Natural Gas |
| 🔌 Oil | 🔌 Nuclear |



1. What does the word empathy mean?

- 🌸 **Empathy:** Being able to see things from another person's point of view and understand how they might be feeling.

2. Strategies for maintaining positive friendships include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">🌸 Connecting with others🌸 Communicating clearly🌸 Taking turns and sharing🌸 Empathising | <ul style="list-style-type: none">🌸 Managing aggression🌸 Apologising when needed🌸 Learning when to trust🌸 Advocating for themselves |
|---|--|

3. Bullying is when:

- 🌸 **Bullying:** When a person or group has power over another person and repeatedly hurts them in a verbal, physical or psychological way.

4. What is cyberbullying?

- 🌸 Usually, a part of bullying and includes any actions taken online (e.g. comments, posting pictures) to hurt or exclude someone on purpose.

5. Examples of bullying behaviour includes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">🌸 Social exclusion🌸 Threats of violence🌸 Joining in with bullying behaviour🌸 Verbal abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none">🌸 Sharing images without consent🌸 Manipulating🌸 Physical harm🌸 Repeated unwanted attention |
|--|---|

6. The five forms of friendship communication include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">🌸 Open communication🌸 Attacking🌸 Informing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">🌸 Evasive🌸 Uniting |
|--|---|

7. Compromising is when:

Compromising: This is when neither person gets the exact outcome, they want but it is acceptable for both.

8. Strategies for managing peer influence include:

- 🌸 Keep calm
- 🌸 Pay attention to emotions and when something doesn't feel right
- 🌸 Suggest doing something else instead
- 🌸 Walk away
- 🌸 Talk to the person applying the pressure one-to-one when they both feel calm
- 🌸 Tell a member of staff or another trusted adult

1. What is a Felt Monster?

- * Felt monsters are designed and created to use imagination and creativity.
- * They are a form of stress release and can be really good fun in creating your own little monster.



2. What is a running stitch?

- * A running stitch is a simple, straight stitch that goes in and out of the fabric, creating a dashed line. It's often used for basic sewing and gathering fabric.



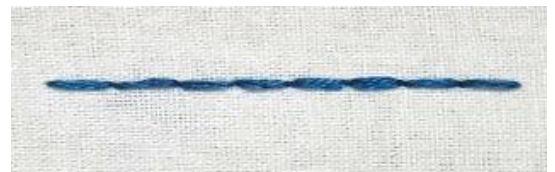
3. What is a cross stitch?

- * A cross stitch forms an X shape on the fabric. It's commonly used for decorative embroidery, creating patterns and designs.



4. What is a back stitch?

- * A back stitch creates a solid line by stitching backward from the previous stitch. It's strong and often used for outlining and seams.



5. What is a blanket stitch?

- * A blanket stitch is a looped stitch along the edge of the fabric. It's used for finishing edges and decorative borders, especially on blankets.

