Stafford Manor High School

Every Child Reaching their Full Potential

Year 8 Summer Term 1

Core Knowledge

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

1. What is a collage?

A subject collage is like a themed picture made by sticking together different stuff like photos, magazine cutouts, fabric, and paper. You pick these things and arrange them to show info or tell a story about the theme you've chosen.

2. What is a Collection?

A collection is like a bunch of things grouped together because they're related in some way. Collections can be big or small, and they can include all kinds of stuff. Here are a couple of examples:
1. Art Collections: ese are groups of artworks like paintings, sculptures, and drawings, collected for their beauty or historical importance.
2. Book Collections: This is when people gather books on a certain topic or by a certain author. Some collectors look for rare or special editions.

3. Explore the artist, John Dilnot.

John Dilnot is an artist who loves collections. He was born in Kent and studied graphic design in Canterbury before moving to London to study fine art. Now he lives in East Sussex and creates paintings, prints, and limited-edition books.

4. What is a Monoprint?

A monoprint is a unique printmaking technique, crafting one-of-a-kind prints unlike methods that produce multiple copies from a single plate or stone. Each monoprint is distinct and cannot be precisely duplicated.

1. **Ink Application:** Ink or paint is applied to the surface through brushing, rolling, or dabbing, allowing for multiple colors and layered effects.
2. **Image Creation:** The artist manipulates the inked surface using various tools and techniques like drawing, pressing objects, or employing stencils to achieve the desired image.
3. **Transfer:** A sheet of paper is placed over the inked surface and evenly pressed, transferring the image onto the paper using a press or by hand.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

1. What is a production line?

- A production line is a system where products are made through a series of **sequential steps**, designed for efficiency and consistency in mass production.

2. Key Equipment:

- **Baking Sheet**: For baking and roasting in the oven.
- **Chopping Boards**: For safe ingredient preparation.
- **Cook's Knife**: Versatile for cutting and chopping.
- **Measuring Jug**: Measures liquids precisely.
- **Scales**: Measures ingredients accurately by weight.

3. What is good food hygiene?

- **Wash Your Hands**: Wash hands before & after handling food.
- **Separate Raw and Cooked Foods**: Use separate utensils for raw and cooked foods.
- **Cook Thoroughly**: Ensure food, especially meat, is cooked properly.
- **Store Food Properly**: Refrigerate perishable foods promptly.
- **Check Expiry Dates**: Check expiry dates on foods before using.

3. Key Word Definitions:

- **Baking**: The cooking method used for bread, pastries, and many other dishes.
- **Cross Contamination**: Preventing the transfer of harmful bacteria between foods.
- **Dicing**: Cutting food into small, uniform cubes.
- **Economical Meals**: Meals that are cost-effective and budget-friendly.
- **Flavours**: The different tastes and aromas that contribute to the overall taste of a dish.
- **Hygiene**: Keeping food preparation areas clean and free from contamination.
- **Knead**: The process of working dough to develop gluten and create texture.
- **Proving**: Allowing dough to rise before baking.
- **Seasonal**: Ingredients that are available and at their best during certain times of the year.
- **Sensations**: The various feelings experienced while eating, including taste, texture, and aroma.
- **Slicing**: Cutting food into thin, uniform pieces.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

1. What is an algorithm?

A set of precise instructions, expressed in some sort of language

2. What is a program?

A set of precise instructions, expressed in programming language.

3. In Python, what are the arithmetic operators?

\+ add
\- subtract
* multiply
/ divide
// integer divide
% remainder of integer divide
** to the power of

4. In Python, what are the operators to compare values?

== equal to
!= not equal to
< less than
<= less than or equal to
> more than
>= more than or equal to

5. What is iteration?

When a program repeats actions, checking for a terminating condition at the beginning of each new loop

6. Give an example of a type of statement used for iteration

while statement

ENGLISH

1. What did Lennie do in Weed?

- He grabbed onto a lady's red dress

2. What were the Jim Crow Laws?

- *A legal, racial segregation system in 1930s America*

3. What was the 'Dust Bowl'?

- The result of severe ***dust storms*** that damaged the agriculture of American land during the 1930s.

4. What did Lennie used to carry in his pocket?

- Mice

5. List three marginalised characters

- Choose from: Lennie, Crooks, Candy, Curley's wife

6. What was Slim's job on the farm?

- He was a jerk line skinner

7. Where did George tell Lennie to go and hide if he got into trouble?

- The brush (a growth of shrubs and trees)

FRENCH

1. What do mon, ma and mes mean?

- My (m,f,pl)

2. What do ton, ta and tes mean?

- Your (singular) (m,f,pl)

3. What do son, sa and ses mean ?

- His / hers (m,f,pl)

4. Translate 'son portable'

- His / her mobile

5. Translate 'sa chambre'

- His / her bedroom?

6. Translate 'ses chiens'

- His / her dogs

7. True or false ? In English we can tell the gender of the owner, when using his or hers ?

- True! His phone (Tom's); Her phone (Gemma's)

8. True or false ? In French we can tell the gender of the owner, when using his or hers ?

- False! Son portable (could be Tom's or Gemma's); Sa chambre (could be Tom's or Gemma's); ses chiens (could be Tom's or Gemma's)

9. What do these verbs have in common? Manger; parler; habiter?

- They are all 'er' verbs (they are in the long form; the infinitive)

10. Translate into English: je parle; tu parles; il / elle parle; nous parlons; vous parlez; ils / elles parlent

- I speak; you speak (singular); he/she speaks; we speak; you speak (plural); they speak

11. Use the pattern above to conjugate (long form to short form) for all subject pronouns (I, you, he/she, we, you, they) the verb 'danser'

- Je danse; tu danses; il / elle danse; nous dansons; vous dansez; ils / ells dansent

GEOGRAPHY

1. What are the layers of the Earth?

- Inner core
- Outer core
- Mantle
- Crust

2. What is the oceanic crust?

- The crust found under the oceans which is thin but dense

3. What is the continental crust?

- The part of the crust that is formed on land, it is older part of the crust and thick and lighter than the oceanic crust.

4. How did the Pacific 'ring of fire' get its name?

- Majority of the world's active volcanoes are found along the edge of the Pacific Coast.

5. What are the different types of plate movements which cause tectonic hazards?

- Constructive plate
- Destructive plate
- Conservative plate

6. What is the difference between focus and epicentre?

- The focus is the point underground where the earthquake occurs and the epicentre is the point on the earth's surface directly above the focus.

HISTORY

1. Name the six Mughal emperors

- Babur
- Humayun
- Akbar
- Jahangir
- Shah Jahan
- Aurangzeb

2. What was the East India Company?

- An English trading company

3. What was the name of the controversial figure who helped the EIC take control of Bengal in India?

- Robert Clive

4. When was the Battle of Plassey?

- 1757

5. Which Hindu custom horrified the British rulers of India?

- Sati

6. What were the Indian soldiers in the East India Company called?

- Sepoys

7. Why did the Sepoys rebel?

- They believed that the new powder cartridges were coated in pig or cow fat.

8. When did the Indian Rebellion start?

- 1857

9. Who took direct control of India after the Indian Rebellion?

- The British Government

10. What jobs did the Indians do within the civil service?

- They worked as servants and in low-paid jobs.

11. What transport system did the British build across India?

- Railways

12. How many major famines were there in India during the British Raj?

- Four

13. What title did people like Lord Curzon hold?

- Viceroy of India

1. Name 3 types of data

Discrete, continuous and grouped data

2. What is a histogram?

A graphical representation of discrete or continuous data.

3. What are the total number of degrees in a pie chart?

360

4. What must always be included when drawing a pictogram?

A key

5. What is an outlier?

Outliers are extreme values that stand out from the overall pattern of values

6. What is the definition of discrete data?

Data that has to be counted

7. What is the definition of continuous data?

Data that has to be measured

8. Name 3 differences between a bar chart and a histogram

A bar chart should have spaces between the bars.
A bar chart shows discrete data, a histogram shows continuous.
In a bar chart the categories can be arranged in any order

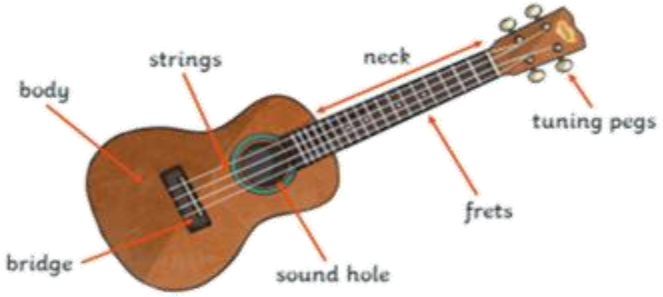
PERFORMING ARTS

1. Facts about the Ukulele

The ukulele is a small, four-stringed musical instrument that originated in Hawaii. Here are some interesting facts about the ukulele:

1. **Origins**: Ukulele began in 19th-century Hawaii, inspired by Portuguese instruments.
2. **Name Meaning**: "Ukulele" translates to "jumping flea" in Hawaiian, reflecting players' nimbleness.
3. **String Configuration**: Standard ukuleles have four strings, often tuned G-C-E-A.
4. **Variety of sizes**: Sizes range from soprano to baritone, accommodating different preferences.
5. **Easy to learn**: Ukulele's small size, lightweight, and simple chords make it beginner-friendly.
6. **Popular genres**: Ukulele transcends Hawaiian music, fitting into folk, pop, rock, and jazz.
7. **George Formby's Influence**: George Formby's banjolele playing sparked ukulele popularity in 1930s UK.

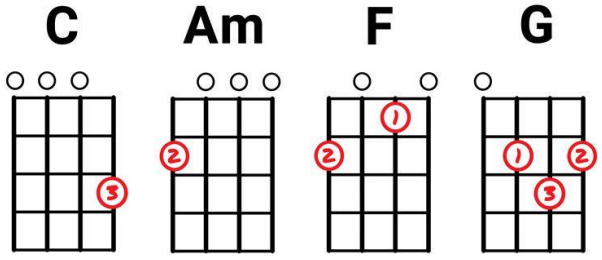
2. Getting to know your Ukulele



3. Key words used when referring to a Ukulele

Baritone: Largest size, often tuned like top four guitar strings (D-G-B-E).
Bridge: Supports strings, transfers vibrations to body.
Chords: Basic, easy-to-learn structures make ukulele beginner-friendly.
Concert: Slightly larger than soprano, balances size and tone.
Fingerpicking: Plucking strings with fingers for melodic patterns.
Fretboard: Area where strings are pressed for different pitches.
Soprano: Smallest, most traditional ukulele size.
Soundhole: Opening on body allowing sound resonance.
Strings: Typically four nylon or synthetic gut strings.
Strumming: Associated with rhythmic strumming patterns.
Tenor: Larger size, deeper and fuller sound than soprano or concert.
Tuning: Commonly G-C-E-A, variations for styles.

4. Some Chords:



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. Rounders

Skills

Key Words	Coaching Points
Throwing and Catching	Underarm throw- Grip the ball as in overarm throwing. Put weight on you back foot – swing arm backwards. Swing forward – step onto front foot. Release ball with a flick of the wrist. The ball is rolled off the fingers, not the palm. Over arm throw Having collected the ball in both hands, stand sideways to the target. The throwing arm is taken back behind the head. Pull the non-throwing arm through. Throwing arm swings forward keeping the elbow at least level with top of throwing shoulder. The wrist should be outside the line of, and behind, the elbow. Release the ball with both feet on the ground and the chest facing the target. Swing the throwing arm through so that both arms end up behind the opposite hip. Keep the head and eyes facing the target.
Fielding and Positions	Long barrier -Approach the ball at speed and as you get into line with the ball, twist your upper body, leading with the shoulder furthest from the ball. Bend both knees, so that the knee of the leg nearest to the ball touches the ground, but it is also next to the back of the heel of the other leg. With fingers down and head forward, pick up the ball and then stand back up ready to deliver an overarm throw.
Batting	Sideways on. Feet shoulder width apart. Knees bent. Batting arm back straight, Bat up at 90 degrees to arm. Keep head still. Watch the ball at all times. Transfer weight from back to front foot. Follow through in direction you want the ball to go. Advanced: Right hander-Hit ball early to hit to the left to hit late to hit more to right.

2. Rules

1. You must start in the batting box and not step out of it.
2. You only get 1 ball bowled at you, after which you must run whether you hit it or not.
3. You must keep in contact with a post once you have decided
4. A no ball is – above the batters head, below the knee, the wrong side of the body, too wide and too close into the body.
5. If you hit a ball behind, then you must wait at first post until the ball comes forward of the batting box. You may then run on.
6. If you hit the ball and get all the way round you score 1 rounder, if you get to 2nd post, you score ½ a rounder. If you do not hit the ball but get all the way round you score ½ a rounder. You also score ½ a rounder if you get 2 no balls bowled at you. You also score ½ a rounder if you get 2 no balls bowled at you.
7. You get ½ a rounder for obstruction if the fielders get in the way of your run to a post to stop

SCIENCE:
THE EARTH'S SEA AND ATMOSPHERE

1. Describe what happened to water vapour in the early atmosphere

- It formed the **oceans** when the Earth **cooled**.
- Water *vapour* **condensed**.

2. Describe the three ways that carbon dioxide levels decreased

- **Dissolved** into the oceans.
- **Photosynthesis**: **Plants** turned carbon dioxide into oxygen.
- **Trapped** in shells / sedimentary rock.

3. Identify uses for each fraction of crude oil

- **Gases**: Heating and cooking
- **Petrol**: Fuel for cars
- **Kerosene**: Fuel for aircraft
- **Diesel**: Fuel for cars and trains
- **Fuel Oil**: Fuel for ships and power stations
- **Bitumen**: Surfacing roads and roofs

4. Describe the importance of recycling

- **Conserves Earth's Natural resources**.
- We don't have to **mine** for more, meaning:
  - Less **noise** / **visual** / **dust** pollution
  - Less **animals'** habitats damaged

5. Identify the products of complete combustion

- Complete combustion occurs when there is **lots** of oxygen.
- Complete combustion always products **carbon dioxide** & **water**.

6. Describe why carbon monoxide is dangerous

- It is a **toxic gas**.
- It **stops oxygen** from getting to the cells so **respiration** can't occur.

7. State what a greenhouse gas is

- A gas that **traps heat** in the atmosphere.
- Examples: Carbon dioxide and methane.

8. Describe the effects of acid rain

- **Weathers** statues.
- **Corrodes** metal.
- **Acidifies** water so that fish / plants can't grow.
- **Damages** plants so that they can't photosynthesise.

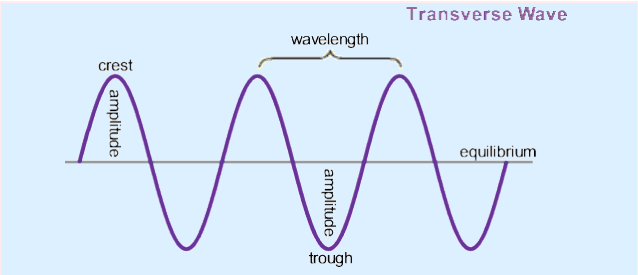
SCIENCE: WAVES

1. 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**.

2. How do you draw transverse waves?

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



3. 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).

4. 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**

5. What is refraction?

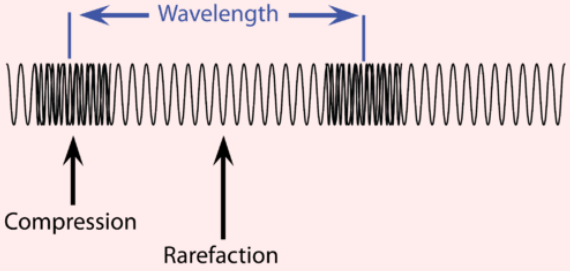
- Refraction is caused because **light changes speed** as it crosses the boundary between two materials- the interface.
- Air to water: Light **slows** and bends **towards** the normal.
- Water to air: Light **speeds up** & bends **away** from the normal.

6. What is the visible spectrum of light?

Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue	Indigo	Violet
Richard	Of	York	Gave	Battle	In	Vain

7. What are longitudinal waves?

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



1. What does LGBTQ+ mean?

- L = Lesbian
- G = Gay
- B = Bisexual
- T = Transgender
- Q = Queer or questioning
- + = Many more

2. Define Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia

- **Homophobia**: The fear or dislike of someone, based on prejudice or negative attitudes about lesbian, gay or bi people.
- **Biphobia**: Aversion toward bisexuality and toward bisexual people as a social group or as individuals.
- **Transphobia**: The fear or dislike of someone based on the fact they are transgender, including the denial/refusal to accept their gender identity.

3. What is an Ally in the LGBTQ+ community?

- A person who supports equal rights, gender equality, LGBTQ+ and challenges homophobia, biphobia and transphobia.

4. List examples of how someone can be an Ally:

- Not use homophobic, transphobic or biphobic language
- Educate yourself about new terms/words you have never heard of.
- Stand up for their rights
- Report any bullying you witness
- Don't laugh along with others but challenge what they are saying
- Be open minded and accepting and never judge

5. List ways homophobia can be challenged:

- Tell a parent of family member what has happened
- Tell a teacher or an adult in school about it.
- Ask the bully to stop and explain how it makes you feel
- Speak to a friend you trust about it

6. What is the difference between gender identity and gender expression?

- **Gender Identity**: A person's sense of their own gender.
- **Gender Expression**: How someone presents themselves to the world, through how they look, dress or behave.

TEXTILES

1. How can music be linked to Art?

- Both are creative and look at the beauty within.

2. Artist information – Kandinsky

Wassily Kandinsky pioneered abstract painting in the early 20th century. He believed that geometric forms, lines, and colours could express the inner life of the artist. He linked music and emotion to Art and painted these on fabrics.

His son was deaf so tried to come up with the notion of drawing to sound. What would a piece of music look like if it was in Art form?

3. Explaining some of Kandinsky patters.