
















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



SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. What are the Art Movements?

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

2. What are Natural Forms?

- Natural forms refer to the shapes, patterns, and structures found in the natural world. They encompass a wide range of elements, including plants, animals, geological formations, and other phenomena shaped by natural processes. Here are some examples of natural forms: Plants, Animals, minerals and crystals, landscapes and the weather.

3. Why was Gaudi inspired by Natural Forms?

- Antoni Gaudí's inspiration from natural forms was deeply rooted in his personal philosophy, artistic vision, and cultural context. Several factors contributed to Gaudí's fascination with nature: Spiritual connection, observational studies, structural efficiency and artistic impression.

4. Working with Clay.

- Working with clay can be a rewarding and versatile artistic experience. Here are some key facts to keep in mind when working with clay: the different types of clay that can be used, the preparation before working with clay, the different kind of tools to use, different techniques, the drying, glazing and firing process of clay.

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.
- **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. Key Word Definitions

- **Scale:** Change the size
- **Rotate:** Turn
- **Skew:** Stretch an image

2. What are vector graphics?

Vector graphics are computer images, created using a sequence of commands that place lines and shapes into an image space

3. What are the common uses for vector graphics?

- Advertising campaigns
- Animations
- Websites
- Logos or signage
- Fonts

4. What are the keyboard shortcuts in Photoshop?

Ctrl T	Ctrl +	Ctrl -	Ctrl J
Free Transform	Zoom In	Zoom Out	New Layer
Ctrl C	Ctrl V	Ctrl O	Ctrl N
Copy	Paste	Open	New

5. What is the difference between .psd and .jpeg

Saving your work as a .psd file will retain the layers, type and editable properties in Photoshop.

Saving your work as a .jpeg will produce a standard image file that can be shared or used easily in other applications

6. How can you quickly correct a mistake?

Use Ctrl Z (or choose Edit > Undo) to undo your most recent action

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. What are sustainable materials?

- ❖ Sustainable materials are those that can be regrown or will reform naturally metals are an example of a '**Finite**' resource meaning they will eventually run out

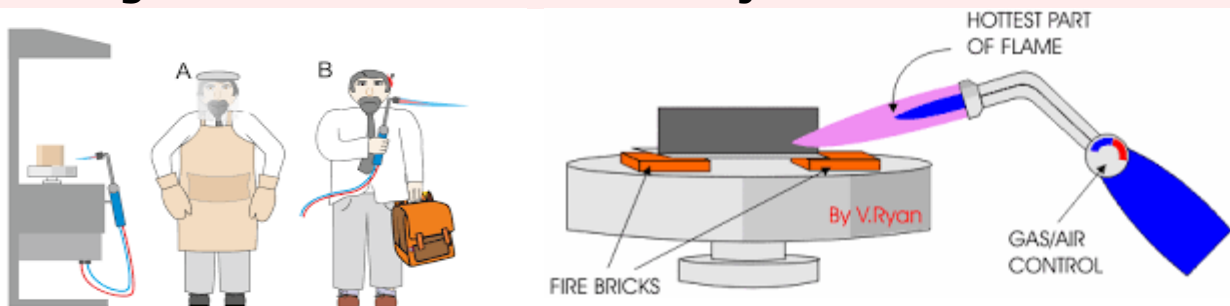
2. What are mechanical fastenings?

- ❖ Mechanical fastenings are methods used to join metals together that do not use a heat process or an adhesive such as:
 - ❖ **Pop Riveting** - Joining metals with rivets that expand to hold them together.
 - ❖ **Nuts/Bolts** - a two-part system with a threaded section that can be tightened

3. What is the difference between hot and cold forming?

- ❖ Hot forming is like shaping something when it's really hot, so it's softer and easier to change.
- ❖ Cold forming is when you shape something at room temperature, so it's harder and needs more force to change.

4. Brazing is a heat treatment used to join metals?



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

- ❖ **Aluminium flat bar** - A rectangular aluminium metal piece.
- ❖ **Brazing** - Joining metals using a filler material.
- ❖ **Cold forming** - Shaping metal without heating it.
- ❖ **Heat treatment** - Altering metal properties through heating and cooling.
- ❖ **Mechanical fixings** - Hardware like rivets, bolts, and nuts.
- ❖ **Pillar drill** - A stationary drilling machine for precision holes.
- ❖ **Polishing** - Enhancing the appearance of a surface.
- ❖ **Welding** - Joining materials by melting and fusing them together.

1. Who was Wilfred Owen?

🌸 Wilfred Owen, a soldier and a poet, composed nearly all of his poems in just over a year, from August 1917 to September 1918. In November 1918 he was killed in action at the age of 25, one week before the Armistice. Owen wrote vivid and terrifying poems about modern warfare, depicting graphic scenes with honest emotions.

2. What is caesura?

🌸 It is a pause near the middle of a line in poetry.

3. What is propaganda and why do people use it?

🌸 Propaganda is communication that is used to **influence or persuade an audience** to further an agenda. It may be selectively presenting facts to encourage a particular response.

4. What does SMILE stand for in poetry?

🌸 Structure, Meaning, Imagery, Language, Effect (on reader).

5. When analysing a poem, what can I write instead of saying 'this shows...'?

🌸 this demonstrates, represents, illustrates, suggests, describes, indicates, implies, reveals, establishes, confirms, exposes, proves.

6. Who was Jesse Pope?

🌸 Jessie Pope was a writer of poetry and prose, and her work was published widely in periodicals such as the Daily Express. She wrote humorous verses for Punch magazine, contributing over 170 between 1902 and 1922.


7. What is free verse?

🌸 Free verse is non rhyming lines that closely follow the natural rhythms of speech.

FRENCH

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. How do you pronounce 'h' at the beginning of a word in French?

 You don't – it's always silent!

2. What is the French word for to or at?

 à


3. How does à change with the masculine word for the? (le)

 au

4. How does à change with the feminine word for the? (la)

 It doesn't = à la


5. How does à change with the plural word for the? (les)

 aux


6. How does à change with a noun that starts with a vowel?

 It doesn't = à l'


7. What is the word for 'to' just before a town or city?

 À (nothing else)

8. Write 11-20 in French

 Onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dis-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt

9. What do these question words mean? Combien ? Quand ? Où ? Quel / Quelle ? Comment ?

 **Combien** : How many?

 **Quand** : When?

 **Où** : Where?

 **Quel / Quelle** : Which?

 **Comment** : How?

1. Explain the factors that influence global development.

- 🌱 Poverty
- 🌱 Education
- 🌱 Access to clean water
- 🌱 Food

2. How can we measure development?

- 🌱 Development indicators:
- 🌱 Life expectancy
- 🌱 Birth rate
- 🌱 Death rate
- 🌱 Infant mortality rate

3. Why is the world unequal?

- 🌱 Landlocked
- 🌱 Conflict and wars
- 🌱 Natural hazards
- 🌱 Shortage of doctors

4. How can a lack of water cause inequality?

- 🌱 Diarrhoea
- 🌱 Cholera
- 🌱 Lack of access

5. Why do people leave their own country?

- 🌱 Climate change
- 🌱 Persecution
- 🌱 Education
- 🌱 War and conflict
- 🌱 Quality of life (freedom)


6. What are the three most important things on Earth?

- 🌱 Food
- 🌱 Water
- 🌱 Health

7. Why are there global variations in health and healthcare?

- 🌱 Lack of healthcare
- 🌱 Lack of doctors
- 🌱 Poverty

1. What are the years for the reign of Elizabeth I?

 1558 - 1603

2. What religion was Elizabeth?

 Church of England Protestant

3. Which country sent the Armada to England in 1588?

 Spain

4. What happened to some English Catholics when the Armada was approaching?

 They were arrested and put in prison


5. What happened to England's population in the sixteenth century?

 It nearly doubled

6. What was Elizabeth, the Countess of Shrewsbury's house called?

 Hardwick Hall

7. What job was common among the poor?

 Spinning

8. How were vagrants who begged punished?

 They were whipped


9. What did bad weather cause at the end of Elizabeth's reign?

 Poor harvests and higher food prices

10. Which European countries dominated the Atlantic sea routes in the sixteenth century?

 Spain and Portugal


11. Where did Martin Frobisher claim territory for the Queen?

 North America


12. Who was the first Englishman to sail around the world?

 Francis Drake

13. Which company did the queen grant a charter to in 1600?

 The East India Company

14. During Elizabeth's reign, 136 new what, were opened?

 Grammar schools

15. What was Nicholas Hilliard famous for painting?

 Miniatures

16. What sort of music did Thomas Tallis write for the queen?

 Church music

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

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. These are the instruments used in Jazz and Blues music



2. Where did Blues Music come from?

The blues started as simple work songs among the black slaves in the U.S.A. when they sang **WORK SONGS** and **FIELD HOLLERS** which often used a **CALL AND RESPONSE** pattern. In their religious services, they sang **SPIRITUALS**. After the American Civil War and the freeing of the slaves in 1865, a new type of black music developed – a type of music about the conditions of the slaves, who, though free, were often unemployed and poor. This came to be known as **THE BLUES**. **Blues songs are short** – usually having three lines of verse, the second being a repeat of the first. Their subjects **include slavery and eventual freedom, drugs, unemployment, poverty, unhappiness, suicide, and unrequited love** – hence the associations of a “blues” sound with unhappiness.

The Blues also helped the development of other popular music styles such as jazz, swing, rhythm ‘n’ blues and early rock ‘n’ roll.

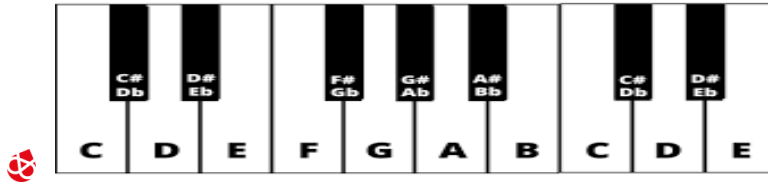
3. These are the note values which you need to know in order to know how long to play the note for. Rests are important too! Don't get the 2 beat and 4 beat rest mixed up!

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

4. These key words are really important this term and within KS3-4 Music lessons

<p>🌀 Pitch- How high or low a note/song is</p>	<p>🌀 Tempo- How fast or slow the music is</p>	<p>🌀 Riff/Ostinato- Short repeated pattern</p>
<p>🌀 Improvisation- Music created on the spot</p>	<p>🌀 Blues scale- A series of notes used in Blue's Music</p>	<p>🌀 Blues notes- sharpened or flattened notes in a melody</p>

5. It is important that you know where the notes are on the keyboard. Also sharps and flats are very important.



Sharps (#) go the **right** of the note and make it slightly higher.

Flats (b) go to the **left** of the note and make it slightly lower

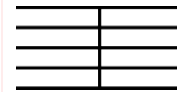
6. Here are some symbols that you will need to know



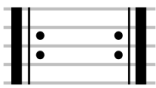
Treble Clef- Found at the start of the music



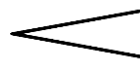
A slur- To play the music smoothly. Not to be confused with a tie



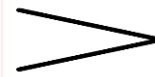
Bar line- Separates the music



Repeat signs



Gradually get louder



Gradually get quieter

7. The 12 Bar blues

B. The Twelve Bar Blues

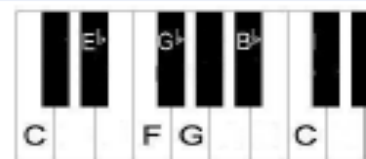
Some or all of these chords can be SEVENTH CHORDS (7)

CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD IV	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I
CHORD V	CHORD IV	CHORD I	CHORD I

C. The Blues Scale

BLUES SCALE – a series of notes often used within improvisations in blues music (*the Blues Scale on C is shown to the right*).

BLUE NOTES – additional or extra sharpened or flattened notes in a melody.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. Football: Key Skills

1. **Control the ball** using feet, thighs, chest, and head; use both feet and cushion it.
2. **Pass** with the side foot for short distances, laces for driven passes, and lofted passes to lift the ball, keeping your standing foot next to the ball.
3. **Dribble** using the inside and outside of your feet, keeping the ball close and your head up.
4. **Turn with the ball** using techniques like dragging it with the sole, and outwit defenders with moves like step-overs.
5. **Shoot** with your instep for accuracy or your laces for power.
6. **Head** the ball to score, clear, or pass.
7. Keep **possession** by making multiple passes to advance up the field.
8. **Tackle**, jockey, and force opponents onto their weaker foot.

2. Formations



3. Strategies and Tactics:

- 🚩 **Attacking** – using the width is very important when attacking. It is important teams keep possession and play one and two touch to move the ball quickly. Also, another effective strategy is to 'switch' the play using a lofted pass.
- 🚩 **Defending** – players are normally marked man to man, but can be marked zonal from corners.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

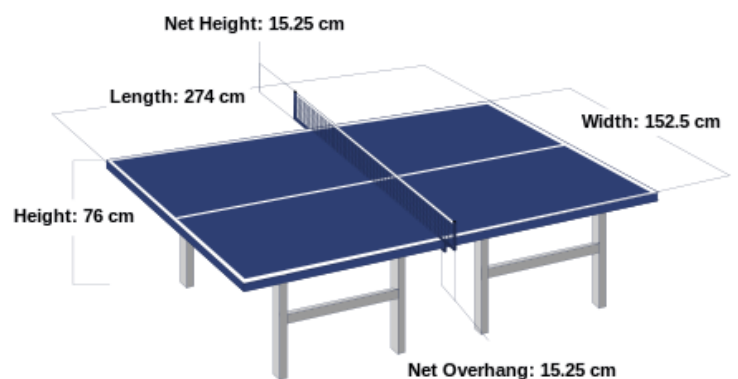
1. Table Tennis

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

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. 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.

6. Describe what oxidation and reduction are

☞ **Oxidation**: **Adding** oxygen (during a chemical reaction)

☞ **Reduction**: **Removing** oxygen (during a chemical reaction)

7. State the main physical properties of metals

☞ **High** Melting Points and Boiling Points

☞ **Good** conductors of heat and electricity

☞ **Malleable**

☞ **Ductile**

☞ **Shiny**

8. Describe what malleable, ductile and brittle mean

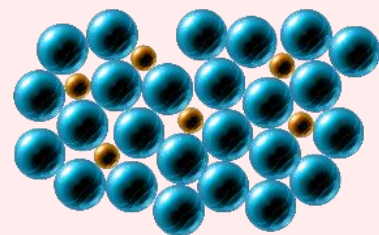
☞ **Malleable**: Can be hammered into shape

☞ **Ductile**: Can be stretched into wires

☞ **Brittle**: Shatters (breaks) easily

9. Describe what an alloy is

☞ A metal made stronger by combining two or more elements with **different sized particles**





1. A skill is:

- 🌀 **Skills:** Something you are able to do well.
(Problem solving, observation, organisation, dealing with difficult situations)

2. A quality is:

- 🌀 **Quality:** A particular characteristic or personality trait that have.
(Empathy, patience, honesty, trustworthiness, confidence)

3. An ambitious but realistic goal is:

- 🌀 **Ambitious but realistic goals** – sensible and practical ideas about what can be achieved

4. An overly ambitious goal is:

- 🌀 **Overly ambitious goals** – may not be easily attainable and may require a lot of effort or expense to achieve

5. A job is:

- 🌀 **Job:** Regular work that a person does to earn money.

6. A career is:

- 🌀 **Career:** An occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progression.

7. Things that adults have to pay for include:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 🌀 Rent/Mortgage | 🌀 TV licence |
| 🌀 Water | 🌀 Broadband |
| 🌀 Gas and electricity | 🌀 Phone Contract |
| 🌀 Council tax | 🌀 Food Gym membership |

8. The average monthly cost of living is:

- 🌀 £2,700

9. The difference between employment and self-employment is:

- 🌀 **Employment:** Working in exchange for payment
- 🌀 **Self-Employment:** When someone runs a business for themselves.

TEXTILES

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. What is a Natural fabric?

- Can be harvested from plants animals.
- For example, cotton comes from plants and wool from sheep

2. What is a Synthetic fabric?

- These are made from polymers (long-chains molecules).
- These mainly come from oil and coal (non-renewable fossil fuels).

3. Key word definitions:

- **Christmas Tree history:** Comes from Prince Albert from Germany.
- **Laura Howard:** A textile Artist trying to raise awareness of endangered animals through her Artwork
- **Embellishment:** a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.

4. What should be included in a felt Christmas pudding?

- **A variety of stitches:** Blanket stitch, back stitch and running stitch.
- **Presentation:** Felt neatly cut out and same size
- **Embellishment:** Need to add beads for the berries.

