
















**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
-  Textiles



AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

## 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. Three words for 'my': mon, ma, mes (what is the difference?)

\* Mon = masculine; ma = feminine; mes = plural

## 2. What are the three words for 'your' (to show possession)

\* Ton, ta, tes

## 3. When would you use the masculine possessive pronoun for a feminine noun?

\* If the noun starts with a vowel (mon idée)

## 4. What is 'aller' in English?

\* To go, going

## 5. What do 'je vais', 'tu vas', 'il va' and 'elle va' mean ?

\* I go / am going ; you go / are going; he / she goes / is going

## 6. What does 'à' mean?

\* To / at

## 7. When you say 'to the' what are the masculine and feminine forms?

\* à + le = au (m); à + la = à la (f)

## 8. What is the question word 'où'?

\* where

## 9. What do these nouns mean? La poste; l'école; le magasin ; la caisse ?

\* Post office ; school ; shop ; checkout

**1. What do you call it when someone cannot afford basic needs?**

\* Poverty

**2. What is the term for using channels or sprinklers to water crops?**

\* Irrigation

**3. What is the correct term for farming?**

\* Agriculture

**4. When is the term used for supply of water exceeds demand?**

\* Surplus

**5. What is the term for when demand exceeds supply?**

\* Deficit

**6. What is an underground layer of rock that holds water?**

\* Aquifer

**7. A place where massive piles of waste is dumped?**

\* Landfill

**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



## What are the unit conversions for mass?

$$1\text{g} = 1000\text{mg}$$

$$1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}$$

$$1\text{ tonne} = 1000\text{kg}$$

## What are the unit conversions for length?

$$1\text{cm} = 10\text{mm}$$

$$1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$$

$$1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}$$

## What are the unit conversions for time?

$$1\text{ minute} = 60\text{ seconds}$$

$$1\text{ hour} = 60\text{ minutes}$$

$$1\text{ day} = 24\text{ hours}$$

$$1\text{ week} = 7\text{ days}$$

## What are the unit conversions for capacity?

$$1\text{ litre} = 1000\text{ml}$$

$$1\text{ litre} = 100\text{cl}$$

$$1\text{cl} = 10\text{ml}$$

$$1\text{ml} = 1\text{cm}^3$$

## What are four types of chart that can be used to show discrete data?

Bar Chart, Pictogram, Pie Charts, Vertical Line Chart

## How many degrees should a pie chart use?

360

## Pie charts show...

proportion, not frequency

# 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 the instrument 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





## 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?

<b>Animals</b>	<b>Plants</b>	<b>Fungi</b>	<b>Prokaryotes</b>	<b>Protista</b>
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## 8. What are the 5 vertebrate groups?

- \* Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone.

<b>Mammals</b>	<b>Reptiles</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Amphibians</b>	<b>Birds</b>
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## 9. How can we sample the number of daisies in a field?

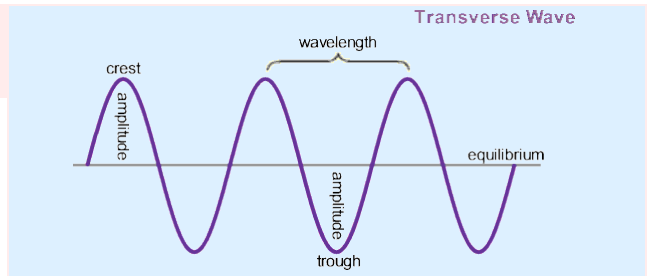
- \* Place a **quadrat** randomly on the field and count the daisies.
- \* Repeat in different areas of the field and calculate the **mean**.
- \* Estimate the total by multiplying this by the **size** of the field.

## 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?

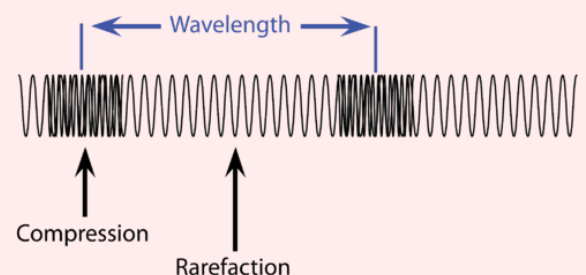
- Refraction is caused because **light changes speed** as it crosses the boundary between two materials- the interface.
- Air to water: Light **slows** and bends **towards** the normal.
- Water to air: Light **speeds up** & bends **away** from the normal.

## 15. What is the visible spectrum of light?

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

## 16. What are longitudinal waves?

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





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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* For fun</li><li>* To be accepted in a friendship group</li><li>* Impress someone</li><li>* Peer pressure</li><li>* They believe everyone else is doing it</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Friends/family members use drugs</li><li>* Media influence</li><li>* Curiosity</li><li>* Likes to take risks</li><li>* To escape reality</li></ul> |
|---|--|

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* An increase in heart rate</li><li>* High blood pressure</li><li>* Nausea (upset stomach)</li><li>* Vomiting</li><li>* Depression</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Anxiety and nervousness</li><li>* Problems sleeping</li><li>* Frequent urination</li><li>* High blood glucose</li><li>* A decrease in bone density</li></ul> |
|--|--|

**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:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Dehydration</li><li>* Feeling more sociable than usual</li><li>* Acting differently to normal</li><li>* Feeling or being sick</li><li>* Feeling tired</li><li>* Having a headache</li><li>* Diarrhoea</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Dizziness</li><li>* Losing personal possessions</li><li>* Having accidents and injuries</li><li>* Memory loss</li><li>* A 'hangover' the following day</li><li>* Alcohol/substance poisoning</li></ul> |
|---|--|

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* High blood pressure</li><li>* Stroke</li><li>* Liver disease</li><li>* Anxiety and depression</li><li>* Fertility issues</li><li>* Cancers (<i>liver, bowel, breast and mouth</i>)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Alcohol dependency</li><li>* Falling out with loved ones</li><li>* Getting seriously hurt</li><li>* Obesity</li><li>* Dental health issues</li><li>* Acne.</li></ul> |
|--|--|

**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](http://www.childline.org.uk) 0800 1111
- \* [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk) for further information on healthy choices
- \* Talk to Frank: [www.talktofrank.com/get-help](http://www.talktofrank.com/get-help)



## 1. Why do we have a Christmas Tree?

- \* The idea first spread to England through Queen Victoria's mother—but it was Victoria's consort Prince Albert who brought them into the mainstream in 1848.
- \* Prince Albert brought Christmas trees from his heritage from Germany.



## 2. Who is Laura Howard?

- \* **Hi! I'm Laura "Lupin" Howard, a crafty lady living near Bristol (in south-west England).** I drink a lot of tea, am partial to a nice bit of cake and am completely obsessed with felt. When I'm not busy making things, I'm usually writing about making things...
- \* I used to run an online shop (Lupin Handmade) selling my hand-stitched felt creations along with colourful craft supplies. I loved sending parcels to customers around the world

