
















Stafford Manor
High School

Year 8 Spring Term 2

Core Knowledge

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



1. How to create a successful collage?

- ❖ Creating a successful collage involves careful planning, creativity, and attention to detail. Here's some ideas to make your work more visually appealing and meaningful collage:
- ❖ **Select a Central Idea:** Decide on a theme or story you want to tell. This could be anything from a personal journey, a favourite hobby, nature, to abstract concepts like love or freedom.
- ❖ **Images and Texts:** Collect magazines, newspapers, photographs, postcards, and printouts. Look for images, patterns, and texts that fit your theme.
- ❖ **Consider Composition:** Think about balance, contrast, and harmony. Ensure there's a focal point and that the elements guide the viewer's eye across the collage.
- ❖ **Text:** If you're incorporating text, ensure it stands out and is legible.

2. What are the different mixed media drawings?

- ❖ Mixed media drawings combine various art materials and techniques to create a unique and dynamic piece of artwork. Here are some ideas to inspire you:
- ❖ Graphite and Watercolour

- ❖ **Acrylic Paint and Collage**
- ❖ Charcoal and Pastels
- ❖ Markers and Ink Wash
- ❖ Pencil and Digital Media
- ❖ Oil Pastels and Acrylic Ink
- ❖ Pen and Watercolour Pencils
- ❖ Collage and Gouache
- ❖ Ink and Coloured Pencils

3. Who is Jennifer Collier?

- ❖ Jennifer Collier is a British artist renowned for her innovative approach to paper sculpture and mixed media art. Her work often involves transforming paper into intricate and delicate objects that mimic everyday items.
- ❖ **Paper Sculpture:** Collier is best known for her paper sculptures, where she uses techniques like stitching, waxing, and bonding to create detailed and lifelike representations of objects such as vintage clothing, shoes, cameras, and typewriters.
- ❖ **Textile Influence:** Her background in textiles heavily influences her methods. She uses sewing techniques to assemble her paper sculptures, treating the paper as if it were fabric.
- ❖ **Narrative and Memory:** Her work often explores themes of memory, nostalgia, and the passage of time. The use of vintage and recycled materials adds a layer of history and personal narrative to each piece.

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.

1. What is 2D animation?

It is the process of creating the illusion of movement by displaying a series of pictures or drawings, called frames, one after another.

2. What are some the different types of animation?

- ❖ 2D and 3D animation
- ❖ Flipbook animation
- ❖ Motion capture
- ❖ Claymation
- ❖ Cut-out animation

3. What are the different levels on which you place objects on?

Layers

4. What is the process of generating images that go between keyframes of an animation?

Tweening

5. What are the 3 types of animation tweening?

- ❖ **Motion** tween – used to create movements, sizes and rotation of symbols.
- ❖ **Shape** tween – conversion(change) of objects such as a shape into another shape
- ❖ **Classic** tween – used when making objects fade in and out; move across a scene and also used to change the size of an object

6. What are the benefits of tweening?

- ❖ Tweening makes it more convenient to change the movement between from one key frame to another.
- ❖ It allows animators to create more complex animations with fewer keyframes.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. What is the difference between natural and man-made?

- ❖ Natural materials occur within the environments and can be used with only the minimum amount of processing
- ❖ Man-made materials are usually highly processed and require the combination of a number of other materials

2. What are the 6R's?

- ❖ **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair, Rethink, and Refuse**

3. Who are Aldo Rossi and Sir Norman Foster?

- ❖ **Aldo Rossi (1931–1997):** Influential Italian architect known for Neorationalism; notable works include San Cataldo Cemetery and Teatro del Mondo.



- ❖ **Sir Norman Foster (born 1935):** Leading British architect, founder of Foster + Partners; known for innovative and sustainable designs like "The Gherkin" and the Millau Viaduct.

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

- ❖ **Architect** - Designs buildings and structures.
- ❖ **Architecture** - Art and science of building design.
- ❖ **CAD/CAM** - Computer tools for design and manufacturing.
- ❖ **Composite** - Material from combining different substances.
- ❖ **Enhance** - Improve or add value.
- ❖ **Function** - Purpose or intended use.
- ❖ **Man-made boards** - Those timber materials that are not naturally occurring.

1. Who is Malala Yousafzai and why is she so well-known?

- ❖ Malala Yousafzai became a symbol for girls' education after surviving a 2012 Taliban attack.
- ❖ In 2009, she blogged under a pseudonym about military activity and threats to her school.

2. What does DAFOREST stand for?

- ❖ **Direct address:** Speak to the audience using 'you' or 'us' for a personal connection.
- ❖ **Alliteration:** Repeat the same letter/sound at word beginnings.
- ❖ **Fact:** A statement proven true.
- ❖ **Opinion** (expert): Use expert views to persuade.
- ❖ **Rhetorical question:** A question needing no answer.
- ❖ **Emotive language:** Words evoking strong emotions.
- ❖ **Statistics:** Numerical facts or data.
- ❖ **Triple:** Three connected words or ideas.

3. Who were the Suffragettes?

- ❖ The Suffragettes fought for women's voting rights in the UK using art, debate, propaganda, and property attacks like window smashing and arson.

4. What are the different forms of non-fiction texts?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ❖ advertisements | ❖ information leaflets |
| ❖ reviews | ❖ magazine articles |
| ❖ letters | ❖ travel writing |
| ❖ diaries | ❖ Biography / autobiography |
| ❖ newspaper articles | |

5. What is anaphora?

- ❖ The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence.

6. Why would you use a dash in a sentence?

- ❖ You would use a dash to connect independent clauses or to interrupt a main clause in a way that creates dramatic effect. Dashes function in two ways: to signal interruptions in a sentence (basically like parentheses), and to connect independent clauses.

7. What are the rules for beginning a new paragraph?

- ❖ Time / Topic / Place / Person

1. When do you use **à** by itself to mean 'to'?

- When you go to a town or city (je vais à Paris)

2. What does **chez** mean?

- Someone's house / place (chez Julie / chez le médecin)

3. What are these countries in English? **L'Angleterre / l'Écosse**

- England / Scotland

4. What do **au, à la, à l', aux** mean ?

- To the (je vais au cinéma)

5. What does this verb in the present tense mean? **Je vais, tu vas, il va, elle va, nous allons, vous allez, ils vont, elles vont**

- I go, you go, he goes, she goes, we go, you go, they go (m), they go (f)

6. What do adverbs '**rarement**' and '**souvent**' mean?

- Rarely and often

7. What does '**aujourd'hui**' mean ?

- today

8. What does '**chaque jour**' mean ?

- Every / each day

9. When do you use '**en**' to mean 'to'?

- With feminine countries (Je vais en Italie)

1. How many countries make up the African continent?

- 🌐 54 Countries

2. What are the landscapes in Africa like?

- 🌐 Sahara Desert
- 🌐 Kalahari Desert
- 🌐 Savannah,
- 🌐 Tropical Rainforest
- 🌐 Namib Desert

3. Describe Africa's diverse population.

- 🌐 Colonies
- 🌐 Official Languages
- 🌐 Religions
- 🌐 Subsistence farmers
- 🌐 Informal work

4. What makes Nigeria a country of contrasts?

- 🌐 River Niger
- 🌐 River Benue
- 🌐 Jos plateau
- 🌐 Mambilla Mountains
- 🌐 Biomes

5. What are the challenges and opportunities in Nigeria?

- 🌐 Nollywood
- 🌐 Telecommunications
- 🌐 Quality of life
- 🌐 Corrupt
- 🌐 Increasing population
- 🌐 Pollution
- 🌐 Slums
- 🌐 Deforestation
- 🌐 Boko Haram
- 🌐 Disease

1. Who was King of England 1625 - 1649?

🚫 Charles I

2. Who won the English Civil War?

🚫 Parliament

3. What does 'republic' mean?

🚫 A country without a king or queen

4. What does 'civil war' mean?

🚫 A war between citizens of the same country.

5. What does 'interregnum' mean?

🚫 The period in English history from the execution of Charles I in 1649 to the Restoration of Charles II in 1660.

6. What is a Puritan?

🚫 An extreme Protestant

7. Which king was executed in 1649?

🚫 Charles I

8. Who was ruler of Britain during the Interregnum?

🚫 Oliver Cromwell

9. Who was the 'merry monarch'?

🚫 Charles II

1. What is the angle fact for straight lines?

Angles on a straight line add up to 180° .

2. What is the angle fact for angles around a point?

Angles around a point add up to 360° .

3. What is the angle fact for vertically opposite angles?

Vertically opposite angles are equal.

4. What are allied angles?

Allied angles add up to 180 and make a C shape.

5. What are alternate angles?

Alternate angles are equal and make a Z shape.

6. What are corresponding angles?

Corresponding angles are equal and make an F shape.

7. What is the angle fact for triangles?

Angles in a triangle add up to 180° .

8. What is the angle fact for quadrilaterals?

Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360° .

9. What is an exterior angle?

An exterior angle is the angle between the extension of the side and the next side

10. What is an interior angle?

An interior angle is the angle between two sides of the shape.

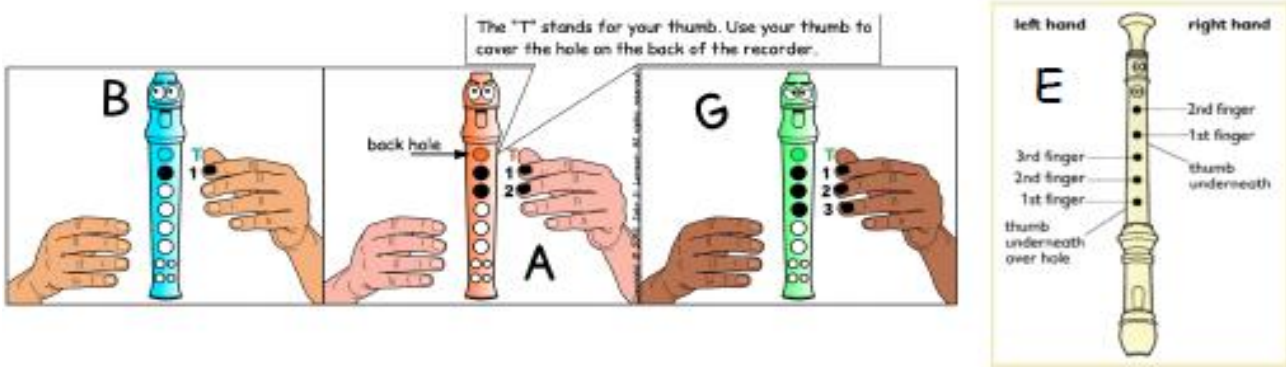
PERFORMING ARTS

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. Facts about the recorder

- ❖ **Ancient Origins:** The recorder, with roots in the Middle Ages, gained popularity during the Renaissance and Baroque periods.
- ❖ **Woodwind Instrument:** The recorder, once made of wood but often plastic today, is a woodwind instrument.
- ❖ **Fingering System:** Recorders have eight finger holes - seven on the front and one on the back. Relatively simple compared to other woodwind instruments.
- ❖ **Range:** Recorders come in various sizes, each with its own distinct range. The most common types are soprano, alto, tenor, and bass recorders. The soprano recorder is the smallest and has the highest pitch.

2. Notes on the recorder



3. Key words for the recorder lessons

- ❖ **Pitch:** How high or low a note/song is
- ❖ **Tempo:** How fast or slow the music is
- ❖ **Duration:** How long or short the note or music is
- ❖ **Dynamics:** How loud or quiet the music is
- ❖ **Melody:** the main tune played
- ❖ **Woodwind:** The family the recorder belongs to

4. These are the different types of recorders

From left to right:

- ❖ **Great Bass**
- ❖ **Bass**
- ❖ **Comfort Tenor**
- ❖ **Tenor with Keys**
- ❖ **Alto**
- ❖ **Sop**
- ❖ **'Nino**
- ❖ **Alto (415Hz)**



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. Handball

Key Skills:

Offensive and defensive movement:

- Feinting with the body
- Feinting a shot
- Feinting a pass

Advanced skills, (applies to all positions, except where stated) to include: Catching:

(one handed assisted on both sides)

- At a variety of heights
- Stationary
- On the move
- From the bounce

Jumping Catching/shot stopping: (one handed assisted on both sides, goalkeeper only)

- At a variety of heights
- Stationary
 - On the move



2. Tactics and Strategies

Key Content and Terms to learn:

- Attacking positioning on the field
- Defensive positioning on the field
- Defensive plays – man to man marking, zonal marking

Awareness of strengths/weaknesses and actions of other players e.g. adopt a variety of roles in attack and defence in the game

3. Rules & Regulations

Rules

- A match consists of two periods of 30 minutes each.
- Each team consists of 7 players; a goalkeeper and 6 outfield players.
- Outfield players can touch the ball with any part of their body that is above the knee.
- Once a player receives possession, they can pass, hold possession or shoot.
- If a player holds possession, they can dribble or take three steps for up to three seconds without dribbling.
- Only the goalkeeper is allowed to come into contact with the floor of the goal area.

Goalkeepers are allowed out of the goal area but must not retain possession if they are outside the goal area.



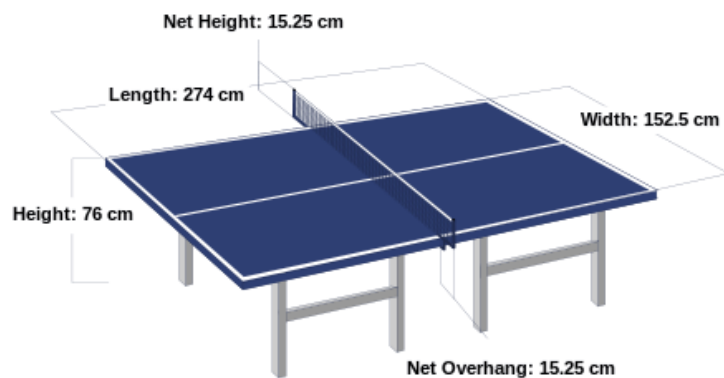
4. Table Tennis

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

5. 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



6. 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 is aerobic respiration?

☞ **Glucose + oxygen → Carbon dioxide + water**

2. What is anaerobic respiration?

☞ **Glucose → lactic acid**

3. What is the difference between respiration and breathing?

- ☞ **Breathing** is the **mechanical** process of taking fresh air into the lungs.
- ☞ **Respiration** is the **chemical** process which takes place in every cell to release **energy** from glucose.

4. How does smoking affect the lungs?

- ☞ **Tar**: Coats the lungs so **less oxygen** can be taken in.
- ☞ **Nicotine**: **Addictive** substance that makes you want more.
- ☞ **Carbon monoxide**: Toxic gas that **stops oxygen** from getting into the blood so **respiration** cannot occur.

5. How is the heart structured?

- ☞ **Deoxygenated** blood flows out of the right side of the heart to the lungs to collect oxygen.
- ☞ **Oxygenated** blood flows into the heart from the lungs into the **left atrium → left ventricle → the body**

6. What is in our blood?

- ☞ **Red blood cells**: Transport oxygen around the body.
- ☞ **White blood cells**: Fight pathogens (germs).
- ☞ **Platelets**: Clot to prevent blood loss.
- ☞ **Plasma**: The liquid part of the blood.

7. Describe what a displacement reaction is

- ☞ Where a **more reactive** element **swaps** with a **less reactive** element in a compound.

8. Identify the hazard symbols



Health Hazard



Toxic



Corrosive



Flammable



Harmful to environment

9. Describe the test for carbon dioxide

- ☞ Bubble the gas through **limewater**.
- ☞ Carbon dioxide turns limewater **cloudy**.

10. Explain the adaptations of the sperm cell

- ❖ **Head:** The head contains acrosome, which contains enzymes so that a sperm can penetrate an egg.
- ❖ **Haploid Nucleus:** The nucleus contains the genetic material for fertilisation from the male.
- ❖ **Mitochondria:** Releases energy needed for the sperm to swim and fertilise the egg.
- ❖ **Tail:** The tail enables the sperm to swim



11. Explain the adaptations of the egg cell

- ❖ **Cytoplasm:** The cytoplasm contains nutrients for the growth of the early embryo.
- ❖ **Haploid Nucleus:** The haploid nucleus contains the genetic material for fertilisation.
- ❖ **Cell Membrane:** The cell membrane changes after fertilisation by a single sperm so that no more sperm can enter.
- ❖ **Mitochondria:** The mitochondria provide energy needed for fertilisation.



12. Describe the test for hydrogen

- ❖ Add a **lit splint** into the gas...
- ❖ ...and you will hear a **squeaky pop** (if hydrogen is present).

13. Describe how to extract gold

- ❖ **Dig** out of the ground.
- ❖ ...because the metal **does not react** (is found uncombined)

14. Describe how to extract iron

- ❖ **Heat** with carbon
- ❖ ...because iron is **less reactive** than carbon.
- ❖ ...and it is **cheaper** than electrolysis.

15. Describe how to extract aluminium

- ❖ **Electrolysis**
- ❖ ... because aluminium is more reactive than carbon.

16. Why is it important to recycle?

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



SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. Communities are:

- 🌱 **Communities:** Communities are groups of people who live in the same place or share something in common.

2. Bias is when:

- 🌱 **Bias:** Feelings in favour of or against, a person, group, or idea, based on someone's experiences, opinions or beliefs.

3. Top tips for challenging bias include:

- 🌱 Challenge thinking, asking them why they have these feelings.
- 🌱 Report bias or stereotypical comments
- 🌱 Protect or stand up for someone who is being stereotyped.
- 🌱 Reflect on your own views and opinions
- 🌱 Check in on someone you feel may be upset or offended by comments
- 🌱 Get help from a friend, parent, teacher

4. Discrimination is:

- 🌱 **Discrimination:** Discrimination is treating a person or group of people differently from others (usually less favourably) because of their characteristics.

5. The protected characteristics are:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 🌱 Age | 🌱 Race |
| 🌱 Gender reassignment | 🌱 Religion or belief |
| 🌱 Marriage and civil partnership | 🌱 Sex |
| 🌱 Pregnancy and maternity | 🌱 Sexual orientation |
| 🌱 Disability | |

6. Values that people may have include:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 🌱 Care | 🌱 Individual Liberty |
| 🌱 Loyalty | 🌱 Fairness |
| 🌱 Rules and respect | |
| 🌱 Sanctity | |

7. People can make a positive contribution to their community by:

- 🌱 Listening to people in need
- 🌱 Challenge discrimination, bias and stereotypes
- 🌱 Promote positive change
- 🌱 Accept and include people who are different to us
- 🌱 Educate people on differences
- 🌱 Create safe spaces

TEXTILES

SPRING TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM SPRING TERM 1)

1. What does synaesthesia mean?

- You can **hear** colours
- You can **see** sounds.

2. Who is Wassily Kandinsky?

- 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.



3. How did Kandinsky use shapes?



- **Symbols / crash**



- **Beat in repeat / drums**



- **Repeated Beat**



- **Fast pace in music / a lot going on**



- **Pitch going up or down**



- **Colour linked to music**