
















Stafford Manor
High School

Year 7 Spring Term 1

Core Knowledge

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



SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

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 an insect?

- ❖ An insect is a small animal with six legs, a three-part body (head, thorax, and abdomen), and often wings. Examples include bees, butterflies, and ants.



3. What is a viewfinder drawing?

- ❖ A viewfinder drawing in art is a sketch created by framing a specific portion of a scene or subject using a handheld tool, helping artists focus on details and proportions.



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.
- ❖ **3D:** Having height, width, and depth. In art, creating a three-dimensional effect gives the illusion that objects occupy space in a realistic way.

1. Key Word Definitions

- **Plagiarism:** Copying someone else's work without giving them credit for it
- **License:** A fee you pay to use software or media

2. Tool Icons

			
Bold	Centre Justify	Text Colour	Bullet Points

3. What software is most appropriate to write a letter?

A word processor e.g. MS Word

4. What software is most appropriate to make presentations?

Presentation software e.g. MS Powerpoint

5. What software is most appropriate to work with numbers?

Spreadsheet software e.g. MS Excel

6. What are four tips for creating a successful blog?

1. Research your topic thoroughly
2. Reference any sources properly
3. Credit the author of photos or videos
4. Suitably format your blog using formatting tools

7. Should you believe everything you see on the Internet?

No, it is easy to create websites containing false information

8. What can you do to verify information?

1. Check the author and the source
2. Check when the information was written
3. Do your own research into the 'facts'

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. Who is Charles Rene Mackintosh?

- Charles Rennie Mackintosh was a Scottish architect, designer, water colourist and artist.



2. Key Features of his work:

- Stained Glass** – very prolific in the art deco period bold colours and stylised versions of flowers, sunrises, etc.



- Ornate furniture pieces** – intricate designs making use of timbers in bold geometric shapes

3. What is the difference between CAD and CAM?

- CAD (**Computer-Aided Design**) is about creating digital drawings and plans on a computer.
- CAM (**Computer-Aided Manufacturing**) is about using a computer to make real things from those digital plans.
- So, CAD is like drawing, and CAM is like building.

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

- Polymers:** Materials made of long chains of molecules, usually oil based
- Thermoforming** - polymers that can be heated and formed repeatedly
- Acrylic:** A strong and stable plastic that can be transparent or coloured in a wide variety of ways
- Polystyrene:** A lightweight material often used in packaging to protect products from impact
- Polythene:** Another type of plastic often used in bags and packaging.
- Thermosetting** - polymers are brittle can only be formed once.
- Epoxy Resin:** A two-part compound used for casting and moulding and as an adhesive
- Melamine formaldehyde** – used in adhesives where heat can be an issue
- Urea Formaldehyde:** A type of adhesive used in woodworking

1. What is a minotaur?

- ❖ In Greek mythology, the Minotaur was a monster with the body of a man and the head and tail of a bull

2. What is pathetic fallacy?

- ❖ Pathetic fallacy is always about giving emotions to something non-human

'A friendly sun shone down brightly on the party guests as they arrived in the garden'

'The weather is miserable outside'

3. Who is Percy's father?

- ❖ Perseus

4. How does Chiron disguise himself around humans?

- ❖ Chiron uses his wheelchair to hide his horse body so he could be Percy's Latin teacher, using the name 'Mr. Brunner' while at Yancy Academy

5. Percy's sword turns into what non-magical item

- ❖ A pen

6. What type of animal can Percy commune with?

- ❖ Various marine life

7. What type of creature is Grover Underwood?

- ❖ A satyr

FRENCH

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. What do je, tu, il and elle mean ? Where would you use them?

- I, you, he, she ; with the short form of verbs (subject pronouns)

2. What do these SSCs sound like? a i e

- ah ee uh

3. Where is the SSC e (uh) in these words? Secret, promenade, mercredi, fenêtre?

- Secret, promenade, mercredi, fenêtre

4. What does c'est mean?

- It is

5. When would there be a liaison? C'est un chien; c'est calme? Why ?

- C'est un chien French has to flow; so you sound the t, and join it to the u

6. What is une idée ? Une règle ? Une chose ? Une chambre ?

- An idea ; a ruler ; a thing; a bedroom – they are all feminine

7. What is un animal ? un portable ? un chien ?

- A pet ; a phone ; a dog – they are all masculine

8. What does avoir mean?

- To have; having

9. How do you say / write I have, you have, he has, she has?

- J'ai; tu as; il a; elle a

10. How do you pronounce the SSC 'au'?

- Au = oh

11. How do you pronounce the SSC 'u'?

- U = uooo (but tighter – you have to move your lips)

12. What is the indefinite article?

- The word(s) for a = un (m), une (f), des (pl)

13. How do you pronounce the SSC 'ou'?

- Ou = oo

14. What kind of words are these? Rapide, cher, moderne?

- Adjectives

15. What do the adjectives mean?

- Quick, expensive, modern

GEOGRAPHY

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. What is the United Kingdom?

- 🌿 Group of islands
- 🌿 Wales
- 🌿 Scotland
- 🌿 England
- 🌿 Northern Ireland

2. What is the Land's End to John o'Groats challenge?

- 🌿 A cycle route from the last bit of land in Southwest England to the very top of Scotland.

3. How does the UK contribute to Europe?

- 🌿 Channel tunnel
- 🌿 Trade
- 🌿 Travel
- 🌿 Space and research
- 🌿 Education

4. What is the local environment?

- 🌿 A small area such as a housing estate or park

5. What does re-wilding the local environment mean?

- 🌿 Restoring and protecting natural processes and ecosystems

1. Why was Jerusalem an important city for Christians?

- Jesus was crucified there

2. Which group stopped Christian pilgrims visiting Jerusalem in 1095?

- Seljuk Turks

3. Who called on Christians to win back Jerusalem from Muslims in 1095?

- The Pope

4. Which group of people led the First Crusade?

- Noblemen

5. What were people who joined the crusade without weapons known as?

- Non-combatants

6. When did the crusaders arrive in Constantinople?

- Autumn 1096

7. What two problems did crusaders face in summer 1097?

- Heat and lack of food supplies

8. How long was the siege of Nicea?

- Six weeks

9. How long did the siege of Antioch last?

- A year and a half

10. How long did it take the crusaders to march from Antioch to Jerusalem?

- Eight months

11. When did the crusaders arrive at Jerusalem?

- 7 June 1099

12. When did the crusaders start their attack on Jerusalem?

- 14 July 1099

13. What did the commander of the Muslim forces agree to hand Jerusalem to Christians in return for?

- Safety of his family and close advisors

14. Were the crusaders respectful towards the inhabitants once they had control?

- No – they killed thousands of men, women and children

MATHEMATICS

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. Key word definitions:

- ❖ **Polygon:** A 2d shape made of straight lines
- ❖ **Parallel:** Lines that are the same distance from each other
- ❖ **Perpendicular:** Lines that meet at 90 degrees.

2. What are the names of the common polygons?

4 sides	5 sides	6 sides	7 sides	8 sides
quadrilateral	pentagon	hexagon	heptagon	octagon

3. How are the four types of triangle defined?

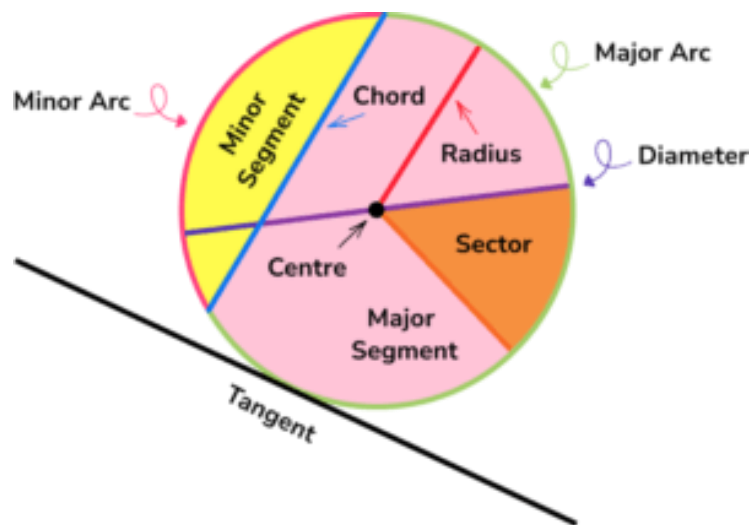
Scalene Triangle: No equal sides or angles

Isosceles Triangle: Two equal sides and two equal angles

Equilateral Triangle: Three equal sides and three equal angles

Right Angled Triangle: Has a right angle

4. What are the parts of a circle called?



5. What is a regular shape?

A regular shape has equal length sides and equal angles.

6. Key word definitions:

- ❖ **Face:** The flat surface of a shape
- ❖ **Edge:** The line where two faces meet
- ❖ **Vertex:** The point where three or more edges meet



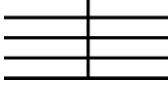
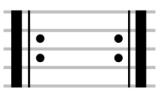
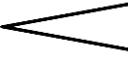
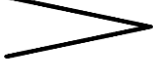
7. What is a net?

A net is what a 3D shape would look like if it were opened out and laid flat.

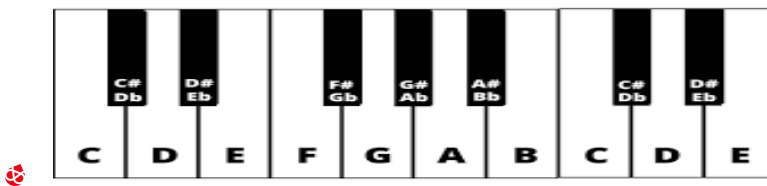
PERFORMING ARTS

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

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

 <p>Treble Clef- Found at the start of the music</p>	 <p>A slur- To play the music smoothly. Not to be confused with a tie</p>	 <p>Bar line- Separates the music</p>
 <p>Repeat signs</p>	 <p>Gradually get louder</p>	 <p>Gradually get quieter</p>

2. 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

3. Some tips on peer assessing

What did the student do well?	What could they improve on?
The notes were accurate	The notes were not always played accurately
The timing was accurate	The timing needs a little work to ensure they are fully in time
They performed with confidence	More confidence when performing in front of other people
The rhythm was correct	The rhythm changed a little
The song sounded like it should do	Have a listen to the original again
They used the correct fingers	Think about what fingers to use so you keep the flow of the music
They used the right hand for the melody	Use the right hand only for the melody part
They can play some left hand chords	Try to add some left hand chords

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



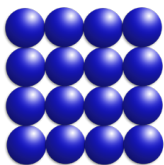
3. Strategies and Tactics:

- ❖ **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.

1. Draw the Particle Model for the three states of matter

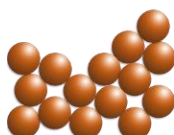
Solid:

- ✿ Regular pattern
- ✿ Particles Touching



Liquid:

- ✿ Random pattern
- ✿ Particles Touching



Gas:

- ✿ Random pattern
- ✿ Far apart



2. Identify the state changes

✿ **Melting**: Solid → Liquid

✿ **Freezing**: Liquid → Solid

✿ **Evaporating**: Liquid → Gas

✿ **Condensing**: Gas → Liquid

3. Describe the difference between pure and mixture

✿ **Pure**: Only one chemical (e.g. pure water)

✿ **Mixtures**: More than one chemical not bonded together (e.g. salt water)

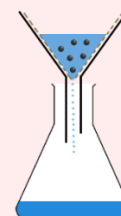
4. Describe the words soluble and insoluble

✿ **Soluble**: Something that will dissolve (e.g. salt)

✿ **Insoluble**: Something that will not dissolve (e.g. sand)

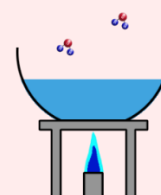
5. Describe how to separate insoluble solids

- ✿ Use **Filtration**.
- ✿ Pour the mixture into filter paper in a filter funnel.
- ✿ The liquid will pass through and the insoluble solid will remain on the paper.



6. Describe how to separate soluble solids

- ✿ Use **crystallisation** / heating.
- ✿ **Heat** the mixture to evaporate (half of) the water.
- ✿ Leave to **cool** and **dry** on a windowsill.

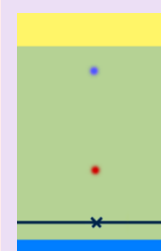


7. Describe what happens in the condenser during distillation

- ✿ The gas is surrounded by **cold water**.
- ✿ The gas **cools** and **condenses** (turns back into a liquid).

8. Describe how to set up a chromatogram

- ✿ Draw a **line** on the chromatography paper in **pencil (insoluble)**.
- ✿ Add the paper to a column so that it touches the **water**.
- ✿ Wait until the water reaches the **top** of the paper.
- ✿ Remove the paper from the column.

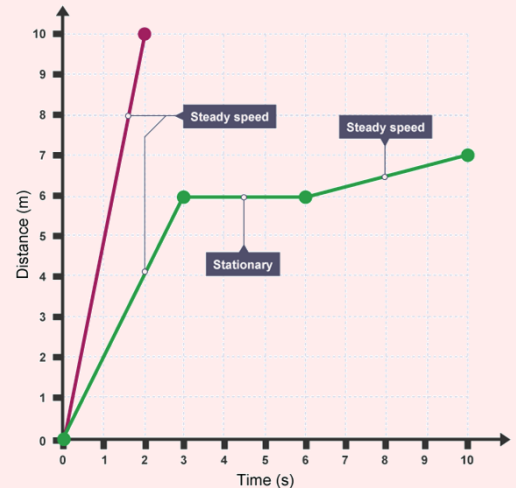


9. What is the equation to calculate speed?

$$\text{Speed (m/s)} = \text{distance (m)} \div \text{time (s)}$$

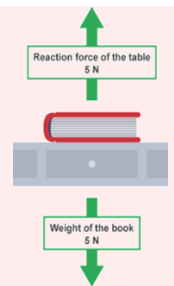
10. What do distance-time graphs show us?

- Distance travelled is plotted on the vertical (y) axis.
- Time taken is plotted on the horizontal (x) axis.
- If the line is horizontal (\rightarrow), the object is not moving.
- The steeper the line, the faster the object is moving.



11. What do force diagrams show us?

- A force can be a push or a pull.
- Force diagrams show us that the longer the arrow the bigger the force.
- They also show the direction of the force.



12. How do we calculate resultant forces?

- If two forces are going in the same direction, add them.
 - $3\text{N}\rightarrow$ and $6\text{N}\rightarrow = 3+6 = 9\text{N}\rightarrow$
- If two forces are going in the opposite directions, subtract them.
 - $\leftarrow 3\text{N}$ and $6\text{N}\rightarrow = 6-3 = 3\text{N}\rightarrow$

13. What are the effects of balanced forces?

- If forces are balanced on a stationary object, it will remain still.
- If forces are balanced on a moving object, it will move at the same speed and in the same direction.

14. What are the effects of unbalanced forces?

- If forces are unbalanced on a stationary object, it will start moving.
- If forces are unbalanced on a moving object, it will either speed up or slow down.

15. What equation links force, spring constant and extension?

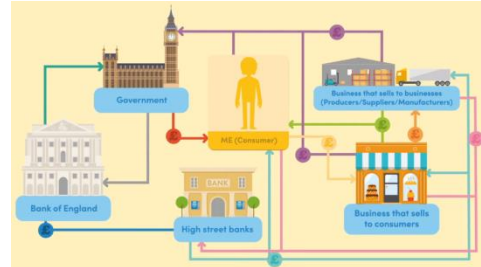
$$\text{Force} = \text{spring constant} \times \text{extension}$$



1. What is the economy?

A big network of different parts that work together and influence each other. A decision made by one part can impact the others. Different parts of the economy include:

- The consumer
- Businesses that sell to consumers
- Business that sells to businesses
- High street banks
- Government
- Bank of England



2. What is your role in the economy?

- Consumer, to spend and save money.

3. Influence that impact the way we spend money include:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| • Family | • Your mood | • Peer Pressure |
| • Friends/Peers | • Trends | • Personality |
| • Role models | • Media/social media | • Availability of money |
| | • Advertisements | • Your tastes |

4. What are interest rates?

- When someone saves with a bank, the bank *pays* them a little extra money.
- When someone borrows, the bank *charges* a little extra money.

5. What is bias?

- **Bias:** when something is shown unfairly in an overly positive or negative way.

6. How do consumers' choices affect the rest of the economy?

- The more money that is spent by the consumer the more successful a company/business will be. However if the consumer does not spend money, profits will fall. This will impact how active the economy is.

7. Fraud is:

- **Fraud:** When trickery is used to gain a dishonest advantage, which is often financial, over another person.

8. Examples if fraud include:

- Identity theft
- Phishing
- Fake sales websites
- Fake investments
- Fake job offers/ scholarships/ competitions/ charities

TEXTILES

SPRING TERM 1 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 2)

1. Who is Tina Leahey?

- ❖ Tina Leahey is a Textile Felt Artist who makes a variety of items made out of felt.
- ❖ One of her most popular is the poppy she makes for Remembrance Day.
- ❖ She sells her poppies online in a shop called Etsy.



2. What is a Natural fabric?

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

3. What is a Synthetic fabric?

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

4. What techniques should your poppy include?

- ❖ A variety of sewing techniques
- ❖ Use of colour
- ❖ A creative design / composition.
- ❖ It should be related back to artist.

