



Stafford Manor
High School

Year 7 Autumn Term 2

Core Knowledge

-  Art
-  Computing
-  Design Technology (DT)
-  English
-  French
-  Geography
-  History
-  Maths
-  Performing Arts
-  Physical Education (PE)
-  Science
-  SEL
-  Textiles



1. What are the formal elements?

- ❖ **Line:** Line creates the whole image. Use line creatively to construct tone, texture and shape.
- ❖ **Tone:** Light to dark/dark to light. Use lighting to create shadow to make a 3D shape which creates tone.
- ❖ **Colour:** Create the mood of the image with using colour. Happy colours are bright, dull colours create mood.
- ❖ **Shape:** Create shape using line and tone. Do this efficiently and this will create a whole image.
- ❖ **Texture:** Something you look at that creates the appearance of being able to touch it.
- ❖ **Form:** Use tone and shape correctly to create form. This will make your image look 3D.

2. What is colour theory?

- ❖ You can make all other colours from the 3 Primary colours. Red, Yellow and Blue.
- ❖ 2 primary colours mix a secondary colour – purple, orange and green.
- ❖ You can use the colour wheel to see warm and cool colours, complimentary colours and tertiary colours.



3. What is the grid method in drawing?

- ❖ The grid method is a technique used in drawing to accurately transfer an image from one surface to another, typically from a reference image to your drawing surface. Here's how it works:
- ❖ **Divide the Reference Image:** First, you divide your reference image into a grid of squares. These squares should be of equal size and can vary depending on the complexity and size of the image.
- ❖ **Draw the Grid on Your Drawing Surface:** Next, you draw a corresponding grid on your drawing surface. The number of squares and their size should match those on your reference image.
- ❖ **Copy Square by Square:** Now, you focus on each square individually. You observe the contents of each square in your reference image and carefully replicate what you see in the corresponding square on your drawing surface.
- ❖ **Maintain Proportions:** The grid method helps you maintain accurate proportions and relationships between different elements in your drawing. By breaking down the image into smaller, more manageable parts, you can focus on capturing details accurately.

4. Key Word Definitions:

- ❖ **Blending:** Mixing colours or tones smoothly.
- ❖ **Depth:** The illusion of distance or three-dimensionality.
- ❖ **Form:** A three-dimensional representation of an object.
- ❖ **Line:** A mark extending between two points.
- ❖ **Viewfinder:** Tool for framing and composition.

1. What should a good password include?

Upper case letters, lower case letters, numbers and symbols.

2. What is a file extension?

A file extension is a string of characters at the end of the filename. It indicates the type of file.

3. What's the best way to organise files?

Using folders

4. What is e-mail?

Messages delivered electronically through a network

5. Name three characteristics of good feedback

Specific
Relevant
Good-natured

6. What is the audience?

The type of person that you are aiming to present to.

7. What is cyberbullying?

The use of electronic communication to bully another person.

8. Where can you report online abuse?

The CEOP website

9. Who should you share your passwords with?

No one

10. On which two letters of the keyboard should your index fingers go?

F and J

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. What two types of saw do we use when cutting timber?

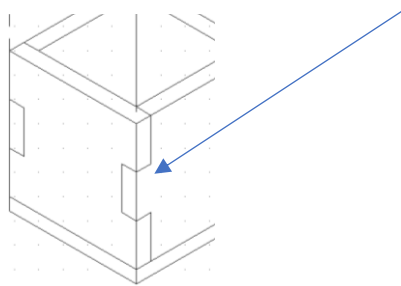
- Tenon Saw
- Coping Saw

2. There are several types of man-made board we use.

- **MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard)**- a solid material made from the waste created in timber processing
- **Plywood** – thin layers of timber sandwiched and glued in alternating directions

3. To manufacture the trinket box we used a half lap joint.

- A strong joint when
- combined with glue



4. We don't blow sawdust off our work, because:

- It can go in people's eyes and cause permanent damage to vision including possible blindness
- It is then more in the air and potentially breathed in which can cause lung irritation and breathing issues (especially for asthmatics)

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

- **Abrasive paper** – used to sand smooth rough surfaces before painting
- **Half lap joint** – a type of timber joint used in boxes or frames
- **PVA** - Polyvinyl acetate is a type of adhesive we use when working with timber
- **Quality control** - the method by which we carry out checks to ensure a good finished product
- **Surface prep** – when ensuring the surface of the timber is ready for int finishing coat
- **Finish** – the final step whether it be paint or varnish or some other treatment

1. What is a protagonist?

- ❖ The main character in a story, usually a hero.

2. What is an antagonist?

- ❖ The character that opposes the hero, usually a villain.

3. What is a myth?

- ❖ A myth contains non-human characters with superpowers, usually tell of miraculous events that are rooted in religious beliefs.

4. What is a legend?

- ❖ It contains human characters with realistic human qualities, a legend teaches a moral lesson.

5. In Greek mythology, who is Medusa?

- ❖ Medusa is the most famous of the monster figures known as Gorgons. Medusa is described as a woman with living snakes in place of hair; her appearance was so hideous that anyone who looked upon her was turned to stone.

6. In Greek mythology, who is Perseus?

- ❖ Perseus is one of the greatest heroes of Greek Mythology. He was the son of mighty Zeus and mortal Danae. He is known as the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa.

7. What are the elements of a story?

- ❖ Setting – where and when it happens
- ❖ Character – who is in the story
- ❖ Dialogue - what the characters say

8. What is a story mountain?

- ❖ **Background:** Introduces the characters and settings
- ❖ **Rising action:** The events leading up to the main problem
- ❖ **Climax:** When the problem reaches the high point
- ❖ **Falling Action:** The characters work to solve the problem
- ❖ **Resolution:** How things end up in the story

9. What is an allusion?

- ❖ A brief or indirect reference to a person, place or thing.
- ❖ It does not describe in detail the person or thing which it is referring to. For example: He is a right Scrooge.

FRENCH

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. What does SFC mean?

🍷 Silent final consonant

2. What does 'je' mean?

🍷 I

3. What does 'tu' mean?

🍷 you

4. What do il / elle mean?

🍷 He / she

5. what does être mean?

🍷 To be

6. what does 'je suis' mean ?

🍷 I am

7. What does 'tu es' mean?

🍷 You are

8. What does 'il est' mean?

🍷 He is

9. What does anglais / anglaise mean?

🍷 English (m/f)

10. What does petit/petite mean?

🍷 Small (m/f)

1. What are the seven continents?

- ✿ Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America, South America

2. What are the five oceans?

- ✿ Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean

3. What are three types of geography?

- ✿ Environmental, human and physical

4. Identify the different types of maps.

- ✿ Political map, Choropleth map, Relief Map

5. How do you determine distance on a map?

- ✿ Use of a scale  The use of paper or string to measure curved lines.

6. Name the four cardinal and ordinal points of a compass.

- ✿ North, East, South, West, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, Northwest

7. How do you determine location on an OS Map?

- ✿ Four figure grid reference and six figure grid references

8. Describe the importance of map symbols.

- ✿ Map title, symbols for roads, lakes, ponds, rivers, parks, information centres, public phone boxes, caravan parks etc.

9. How is the relief of the land shown on a map?

- ✿ Contour lines, gradient, flat, steep, height above sea level, spot height.

1. Name two foreign rulers who wanted to rule England in 1066, and where they were from.

- ❖ Harald Hardrada, King of Norway
- ❖ William, Duke of Normandy

2. What was a burh?

- ❖ A fortified town

3. What story is told by the Bayeux Tapestry?

- ❖ It is the Norman version of their conquest of England.

4. When was the Battle of Hastings?

- ❖ 14 October 1066

5. How was the Anglo-Saxon shield wall broken at the Battle of Hastings?

- ❖ When they ran after the retreating Normans

6. What type of castles did the Normans build?

- ❖ Motte and bailey

7. What was the Harrying of the North?

- ❖ The brutal treatment of rebels in northern England

8. Who started the rebellion in the west?

- ❖ Gytha, King Harold's mother

9. Where was the last English rebellion against Norman rule?

- ❖ Ely, East Anglia

10. True or false – William allowed some Saxons to keep their land?

- ❖ True

11. True or false – William replaced nearly every English bishop with a Norman.

- ❖ True

12. True or false – The new Forest Law encouraged Saxons to hunt in royal forests.

- ❖ False - They made it illegal and punishable

1. What is an integer?

An integer is a whole number

2. How do you compare the size of small integers?

Using a number line. The bigger numbers are further to the right. The smaller numbers are further to the left.

3. What are the inequality symbols?

<
less than

$$-4 < 3$$

>
greater than

$$18.39 > 18.35$$

≤
less than or
equal to

$$16, 17, 18 \leq 18$$

≥
greater than or
equal to

$$3 + 9 \geq 7$$

4. What are the equality symbols?

=
equal to

$$2 + 3 = 3 + 2$$

≠
not equal to

$$2 + 3 \neq 4 - 1$$

5. What is a digit?

A digit is a single symbol that has a different value depending on its place in a number.

6. What is the first significant figure?

The first non-zero digit in the number.

The first significant figure is the digit with the biggest value.

7. What is ascending?

Ascending means going from smallest to biggest.

8. What is rounding?

To round a number means to change it into something more convenient.

9. What does estimate mean?

To estimate means to change a calculation into one that is easier to work out.

10. What is an error interval?

An error interval shows the range of values for a number before it was rounded.

PERFORMING ARTS

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. These are the notes on the staff which you need to learn from memory

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is a Treble Clef (RH) with notes for 'EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FUN'. The bottom staff is a Bass Clef (LH) with notes for 'GREAT BIG DOGS FRIGHTEN MY ALL COWS EAT GRASS'. A central box highlights the notes B, C, and D, with arrows indicating their positions relative to the middle line (C). A blue cat illustration is at the top right and a blue owl illustration is at the bottom left.

2. 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

3. These key words are really important this term and within KS3-4 Music 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 of quiet the music is	Texture-How many instruments are playing	Structure- The overall plan of the piece

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

The diagram shows a section of a piano keyboard with white and black keys. White keys are labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. Black keys are labeled with sharps and flats: C#/Db, D#/Eb, F#/Gb, G#/Ab, A#/Bb, C#/Db, D#/Eb.

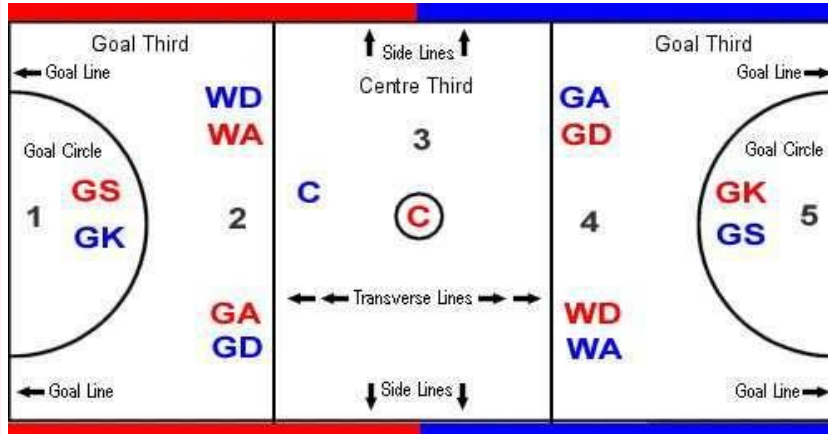
Sharps (#) go the **right** of the note and make it slightly higher.

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

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. Netball Court



POSITIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Goal Shooter (GS) – To score goals and work in and around the circle with the GA. Marks the GK.

Goal Attack (GA) – To feed the ball to the GS and to score goals. Marks the GD.

Wing Attack (WA) – To feed the ball into the circle and to help move the ball down to the teams attacking third. Marks the WD.

Centre (C) – To take the centre pass and to act as a link between defence and attack. Moves the ball down the court. Marks the opposite C.

Wing Defence (WD) – To look for interceptions and move the ball down into attack. Marks the WA.

Goal Defence (GD) – To get the ball from the attack and help pass it back down the court. To prevent the GA from scoring. Marks the GA.

Goal Keeper (GK) – To work with the GD and to prevent the GA/GS from scoring. Marks the GS.

2. Key Terms

Key content and Terms to learn

Passing and receiving
Attacking
Defending
Footwork
Contact

Shooting – Accuracy
Dodging
Penalty
Obstruction
Tactical

3. Rules

Rules: The game starts with a centre pass and the ball must be caught in the centre third. You must comply with the footwork rule e.g. a 1-2 landing.

You only have 3 seconds to release the ball.

When defending you must be 1 metre away from the player. If too close you get a penalty against you and you must stand with the player.

There must be no contact with an opposing player. If you do contact them it is a penalty against you and you must stand with the player.

Only GS and GA may score a goal.

You must stay in the correct area of the court for your position. If you go offside it's a free pass to the opposite team.

Teams take it in turns to take a centre pass.
The ball must be touched in each third of the court.

SCIENCE

AUTUMN TERM 2 (CONTENT FROM AUTUMN TERM 1)

1. Name some equipment that we use in Science:



Bunsen Burner



Measuring Cylinders



Balance

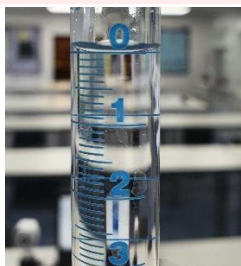


Stopwatch

2. What are the three types of variables?

- ❖ **Independent Variable:** The variable that you are *investigating / changing*.
- ❖ **Dependent Variable:** The thing that you are *recording* (usually time!)
- ❖ **Control Variable:** The things that you *keep the same*. This should be **everything** except for the independent variable.

3. How to take readings from an investigation.



Reading: 0.0cm³

Measure from the bottom of the liquid line and measure at eye level.

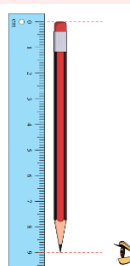
Volumes



Reading: 156.6g

Leave the balance to settle so that it is no longer changing

Masses



Reading: 9.0cm

Make sure the object is parallel to the ruler before you read it.

Distance



Reading: 1m23s or 83s

You should only record time to the nearest second. Don't record 1/100 seconds.

Time

4. How do you use a Bunsen Burner

- ❖ Make sure the collar is shut.
- ❖ Light a splint and shield it with your hands.
- ❖ Turn the gas tap on when the splint is near to the Bunsen Burner
- ❖ Make sure the equipment is away from the edge, goggles are on and long hair is tied back.

5. How to use a microscope

- ❖ Ensure the objective lens is at its **lowest** power.
- ❖ Place the **slide**/specimen/graticule onto the stage.
- ❖ Use the **focus** to create a clear image.
- ❖ Turn the lens dial to select a **stronger** objective lens with a greater magnification and re-focus.

6. What is the equation to calculate total magnification?

$$\text{Total magnification} = \text{Eye piece magnification} \times \text{Objective lens magnification}$$

7. What are the main hazard symbols?



Flammable



Corrosive



Harmful



Toxic

8. How to convert time into seconds:

- ❖ 1 minute is 60 seconds. So, to convert a time into seconds, do the following:
 - ❖ **Step 1:** Take any minutes (ignoring any seconds) and multiply by 60.
 - ❖ **Step 2:** Add the leftover seconds onto this total.
- ❖ Example: 4 minutes 23 seconds:
 - ❖ **Step 1:** 4 minutes \times 60 = **240 seconds**
 - ❖ **Step 2:** 240 seconds + 23 seconds = **263 seconds**.

9. What are the colours using universal indicator?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
← Acidic (less than 7)							Neutral	Alkali (more than 7) →				

10. What is neutralisation?

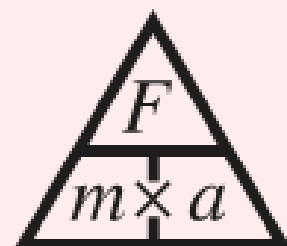
- ❖ When an **acid** and an **alkali** are mixed in the correct volumes, they can **cancel** each other out and produce a **neutral** solution.

11. How can you read calculation triangles?

- ❖ **Step 1:** Cover up the quantity to be found.
- ❖ **Step 2:** The pattern of the remaining letters shows how to carry out the calculations.

Example: Calculate the mass in kg when a force of 10N has an acceleration of 5m/s^2 .

- ❖ **Step 1:** Cover up the mass (we want this).
- ❖ **Step 2:** We can see that we have the following remaining: F / a – therefore we do force \div acceleration.
- ❖ **Calculation:**
 $m = F \div a$
 $m = 10\text{N} \div 5\text{m/s}^2$
 $m = 2\text{kg}$





1. The word **transition** means:

- 🌀 **Transition:** A process or period of change to something new.

2. How can you manage feelings such as **worry** and **anxiety**?

- 🌀 Connecting with other people
- 🌀 Being physically active
- 🌀 Learning something new or getting creative
- 🌀 Showing kindness to others
- 🌀 Paying attention to the present moment (mindfulness)

3. Features of a **healthy relationship** include:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 🌀 Trust | 🌀 Boundaries |
| 🌀 Respect | 🌀 Privacy |
| 🌀 Honesty | 🌀 Consent |
| 🌀 Support | 🌀 Loyalty |
| 🌀 Kindness | 🌀 Reconciliation |
| 🌀 Generosity | |

4. Good **study skills** include:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 🌀 Review classwork | 🌀 Listen carefully |
| 🌀 Self-test | 🌀 Ask for help |
| 🌀 Ask / answer questions in lessons | 🌀 Complete homework |

5. Who is responsible when staying safe on the roads?

- 🌀 Drivers
- 🌀 Passengers
- 🌀 Pedestrians
- 🌀 Cyclists

6. What does the acronym **DR ABCD** stand for?

- 🌀 **D** – Danger
- 🌀 **R** – Response

- 🌀 **A** – Airway
- 🌀 **B** – Breathing
- 🌀 **C** – Call 999/Circulation
- 🌀 **D** – Defibrillation

1. What is Remembrance Day?

- ❖ Remembrance Day, first observed in 1919 as "Armistice Day," commemorates the end of the First World War on November 11, 1918.



REMEMBRANCE DAY
Let Us Forget

2. Why do people wear a red poppy?

- ❖ The red poppy, a symbol of Remembrance and hope, is worn to support the Armed Forces community and carries significant historical meaning.

3. Key word list:

- ❖ **Remembrance Day:** 11th November 1918 at 11am.
- ❖ **Natural fabrics:** Can be harvested from plants animals. For example, cotton comes from plants and wool from sheep
- ❖ **Tina Leahey:** A Textile Artist who sells hand stitched felt poppies online.
- ❖ **Hand stitch:** a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.

