



Autumn Term Year 8 Homework

Class of 2028

Autumn Assessment Week: 1st - 5th December

Logins:

ClassCharts Pupil Code: _____



School email: _____

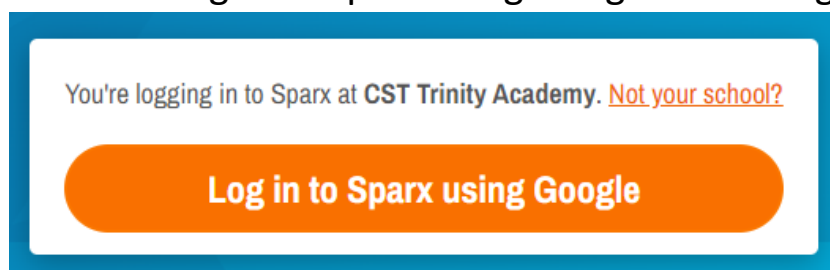


Username: _____@trinityacademybristol.org

Sparx:

You can log into your Sparx Maths account using your school email by pressing the orange button 'Log in to Sparx using Google' when logging in.

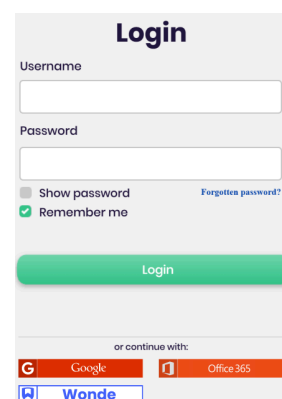
Sparx Maths



Languagenut (French and Spanish):



You will find the Languagenut icon on your Student Dashboard or at <https://www.languagenut.com>. At home you will always click the Google icon and use your school email address and school password.

A screenshot of the Languagenut login form. It has a title "Login" and fields for "Username" and "Password". Below the password field are checkboxes for "Show password" and "Remember me", and a link for "Forgot your password?". A green "Login" button is at the bottom. Below the button, it says "or continue with:" followed by icons for Google, Office 365, and Wonde.

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Homework Guidance:

Phase One Homework

Phase One homework has three main purposes:

1. To practise time management and independent study
2. To revise the most important knowledge for each subject
3. To improve your reading, writing and maths.

Dance, PE, Art, Music and Drama do not set homework at Phase One because revision of key facts is less crucial in these subjects in Year 7 and 8. This also helps to make sure you only ever have one hour of homework per evening.

English, Maths, French and Spanish homework will be slightly different to your other subjects and your teachers will explain more about this. You will also have reading homework set three times per week.

Homework in all other subjects will comprise 15 minutes (five questions) of self-quizzing, as explained below. This should be completed on the day specified in your homework timetable and must be recorded in your exercise book for each subject.

Completing your Homework

These are the steps you should follow to complete effective self-quizzing:

1. **Identify** the subject and section for the day you are on. This is on your homework timetable.
2. **Write the title** - e.g. 'History Homework' or 'Science Homework' either at the top of a new page or underneath your most recently completed work.
3. **Look!** Start with the first numbered piece of information within the weekly section. Read and memorise the piece of information - we recommend saying it aloud. Repeat this process several times, until you are confident enough to write the information down in your exercise book without looking at your homework booklet.
4. **Cover!** Cover up the piece of information and try to recall the knowledge exactly as it appears in your booklet.
5. **Write!** With the information still covered, write the number of the piece of information in your margin and then write out the definition exactly as it appears in your booklet *without looking*.
6. **Check!** Now uncover the information and check your answer. If your answer is exactly the same as in the booklet, tick with a green pen. If it is not exactly the same, put a cross and write out your corrections once you have attempted all five pieces of information.

How should my homework look?

History Homework

6/9/2022

1. History. History is the study of the past, based mostly on written records. ✓
2. BC/BCE. 'Before Christ' or 'Before Common Era' - the period of history before the birth of Jesus. ✓
3. AD/CE. 'Anno Domini' or 'Common Era' - the period of history since the birth of Jesus. ✓
4. Chronology. The study of time and dates. Putting events in the right order. ✗
5. Causation. Investigating what caused a specific development (e.g. World War One) to happen. ✓

Corrections:

4. Chronology. The study of time and dates. Putting events in the order in which they happened. ✓
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Homework Timetable

Y8 Homework Timetable:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Self-Quizzing in your exercise book (15 minutes per subject)	Science French/Spanish	History REP		Geog	
Maths (Sparx) (1 hour)			✓		
English (1 hour)					✓
Reading with summary log (30 minutes)	✓	✓		✓	

- Homework should always be completed on the evening specified in your timetable. That means that it can be checked any time from the following day.
- Your subject teachers will check your homework on a weekly basis and your tutor may also ask to see your homework.
- Homework needs to be presented to the standard shown in the example homework (page 5).

Reading Log Guidance

At Trinity, we expect you to read for at least 90 minutes a week, and record what you've read for homework.

According to your homework timetable, you should do this in three 30 minute sittings - meaning 30 minutes of reading on Monday, 30 minutes of reading on Tuesday, and 30 minutes of reading on Thursday.

After reading, you're expected to record:

- The book title
- The author's name
- The pages you read from and to
- A brief summary of what happened

This should be done at the back of your English book. By the end of each week, you should have three short reflections that look like this:

<u>Monday 5th September 2022</u>
The Declaration by Gemma Malley
p.1-p.14
We're introduced to the main character, whose name is Anna. It seems as though she's an orphan, who lives in a place called Grange Hall, which sounds like a horrible place that is run by a woman called Mrs Pincent.
<u>Tuesday 6th September 2022</u>
The Declaration by Gemma Malley
p.15-31
A new boy arrives at Grange Hall, who Anna is told to look after. His name is Peter, but Anna doesn't like him because he seems like a rebel, whereas she tends to stick to the rules.
<u>Thursday 8th September 2022</u>
The Declaration by Gemma Malley
p.31-p.52
Anna tells Peter to leave her alone, but he keeps trying to talk to her. Then, one night, he turns up in her room while everyone's sleeping and says that he knows her parents. Anna says she doesn't believe him, but you can tell she's intrigued.

To earn a House Point, add more detail or a prediction about what might happen next.

Maths: Sparx Guidance

Your Sparx homework will be set on Wednesday and checked on the following Wednesday.

- Sparx Maths is an online platform we use at Trinity.
- Each weekly task on Sparx is made up of six sets of questions plus some times table questions.
- This should take approximately one hour per week (if it takes longer one week then it will take less time in future weeks).
- Each question has a short video linked to it which you can watch if you are getting stuck.
- You should write down the bookwork code, your working and the answer in your Sparx book for each question. You should also mark your work in green pen.
- You will be able to redo a question if you get it wrong. This is where you have the biggest opportunity to learn.
- For Sparx homework you need to get every question correct.
- This is because these questions are at exactly the right level for you.
- On a Wednesday you will be given a quiz based on the homework set the previous week. These will be made up of questions that are identical to questions in your homework.
- If you need to redo any questions, complete the following steps for each question.

What if I get stuck and keep getting a question wrong?

Remember this is the point where you are going to learn the most!

- ☐ Attempt each question before watching the video.
- ☐ Show your working out in your book.
- ☐ Watch the video.
- ☐ Copy down the method shown in the video into your book.
- ☐ Try the question again. Show your working out in your book.
- ☐ Copy the question in your book.
- ☐ Bring your Sparx book into school and ask your maths teacher to help you **before** it is due in.

If you don't follow the steps above then you will be given two behaviour points.

You can gain house points for your Sparx work by:

- a) Completing Sparx homework early.
- b) Completing the optional XP boost questions.
- c) Completing the optional target questions.
- d) Completing independent learning tasks based on topics you find difficult.
- e) Completing the Parallel Project (an extension task your maths teacher will tell you about).

Monday: Science

Week 1: Separation techniques

Mixture	Something made up of substances that are not chemically joined together.
Pure	Something made up of just one substance, with no other substance mixed in.
Impure	Something which isn't pure. It has different substances mixed in.
Solution	A mixture of a liquid with a dissolved solid or a gas.
Dissolve	The mixing of a solute with a solvent.

Week 2: Separation techniques

Solvent	The liquid in which a solid or gas dissolves.
Solute	A solid or gas that dissolves into a liquid.
Saturated solution	A solution in which no more particles can dissolve.
Solubility	How easily a solute will dissolve into a solvent.
Soluble	A substance that dissolves.

Week 3: Separation techniques

Insoluble	A substance that doesn't dissolve.
Filtration/ filtering	A way of separating insoluble solids that are mixed with a liquid using filter paper.
Filtrate	The name of the liquid that collects after a mixture has been passed through filter paper.
Residue	The name of the solid that doesn't pass through filter paper during filtration.
Distillation	A way of separating a solvent from a solution. It involves both evaporation and condensation.

Week 4: Health and lifestyle

Nutrients	Essential substances that your body needs to survive, provided by food.
Carbohydrate	Nutrients that provide energy.
Lipid	Nutrients that provide a store of energy and insulate the body.
Protein	Nutrients used for growth and repair.
Vitamins and Minerals	Essential nutrients needed in small amounts to keep you healthy.

Week 5: Health and lifestyle

Fibre	Provides bulk to food to keep it moving through the digestive system.
Balanced Diet	Eating food containing the right nutrients in the correct amounts.
Food Test	A chemical test to detect the presence of particular nutrients in a food.
Malnourishment	Eating the wrong amount or the wrong types of food.
Obese	Extremely overweight.

Week 6: Health and lifestyle

Deficiency	A lack of minerals that causes poor growth.
Digestion	A process where large molecules are broken down into small molecules.
Digestive System	The group of organs that work together to break down food.
Enzyme	Special proteins that can break large molecules into small molecules. Enzymes are known as biological catalysts.
Catalyst	A substance that speeds up a reaction without being used up.

Week 7: Ecosystem processes

Food chain	A diagram to show the transfer of energy between organisms.
Food web	A diagram showing many food chains linked together.
Interdependence	The way in which living organisms depend on each other to survive, grow and reproduce.
Population	The number of plants or animals of the same type that live in the same area.
Bioaccumulation	The build-up of toxic chemicals inside organisms living in an area

Week 8: Ecosystem processes

Ecosystems	Interactions between plants, animals, and their habitat in a particular location.
Community	The collection of the different types of organism present in an ecosystem.
Habitat	The area in which an organism lives.
Co-exist	Plants and animals living in the same habitat at the same time.
Niche	A particular place or role that an organism has in an ecosystem.

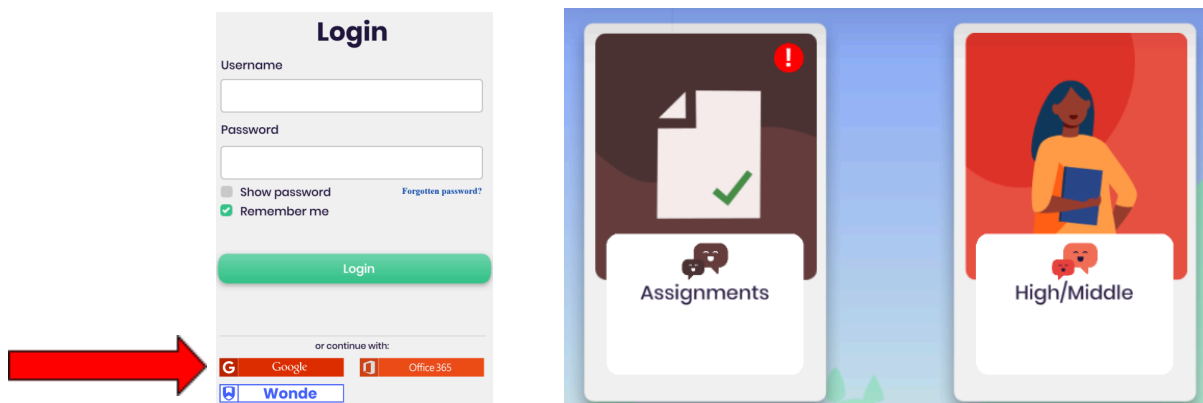
Monday: Languagenut for French and Spanish



All students will have an introductory session as well as ongoing sessions during lesson time to run through the process of Languagenut before any homework is set. Please contact your classroom teacher or tutor if you're having difficulty.

1. Find the Languagenut icon on your Student Dashboard or at <https://www.languagenut.com>.
2. At home you will always click the red Google icon (see red arrow and screenshot below) and log in with your school email address (eg. hpotter@trinityacademybristol.org) and school password.
3. The first screen will have an icon saying 'assignments' and another saying 'High/Middle' as per the image below. Click on 'assignments' and follow the instructions to complete your homework
4. The teacher will attempt to set 15 minutes but sometimes this might be challenging. **We do not expect more than 15 minutes to be completed.**

There is a leaderboard and lots of games to play on Languagenut so students are always celebrated if they complete additional games and rewarded with points on Languagenut including a class, school and world (!) leaderboard!



If there is some issue with the internet please complete 10 sentences and translate using that week's sentence builder.

Tuesday: History

Week 1: The Age of Encounters	
1. Empire	A group of countries or states presided over by a single ruler.
2. Renaissance	Literally meaning 'rebirth', a period of cultural flourishing in late medieval Europe.
3. Patron	Someone who gives financial support to a person or institution.
4. Republic	A state where the ruler is not a monarch, but comes from amongst the people.
5. Leonardo da Vinci	Renaissance genius who painted the Last Supper.

Week 2: The Age of Encounters	
1. Printing Press	A revolutionary invention, first created by Johannes Gutenberg around 1455.
2. Revolution	A change which means that nothing will ever be the same again.
3. Silk Road	An ancient overground trade route which linked East Asia with the west.
4. Colony	A country or area under the political control of a foreign country.
5. New World	Term given to North and South America following Columbus's voyage in 1492.

Week 3: The Late Tudors	
1. Mary I	Queen who led England's counter-reformation, and earned the epithet 'Bloody'.
2. Counter-reformation	Catholic fight back against the spread of Protestantism in Europe.
3. Propaganda	A piece of art or information used to promote a particular cause or point of view.
4. Martyr	A person who is killed for their beliefs, often religious.
5. Elizabeth I	Queen from 1558 to 1603, and remembered as one of England's greatest monarchs.

Week 4: The Late Tudors	
1. Rack	Torture device used slowly to stretch a person's body until all their joints dislocate.
2. Privateer	A private sailor or pirate, authorised by their government to attack enemy ships.
3. Galleon	A large sailing ship, particularly from Spain.
4. Armada	A fleet of warships. Often used to describe the Spanish force sent to invade England in 1588.
5. Gentry	Class of wealthy landowners without noble titles, positioned just below the nobility.

Week 5: The Stuarts	
1. Parliament	A collection of people representing all of England, who approve or refuse laws.
2. Stuarts	The royal dynasty ruling England from 1603 to 1714.
3. Treason	A crime against your own people, nation or monarch.
4. James I	The first Stuart King of England, and son of Mary, Queen of Scots.
5. Charles I	The second Stuart King of England, executed by Parliament following the Civil War.

Week 6: Causes of the English Civil War	
1. Divine Right of Kings	The theory that a monarch is appointed by God and should have absolute power.
2. Puritan	A group of radical Protestants who wore plain clothing and tried to live without sin.
3. Absolutist	A ruler who has absolute power over his or her people.
4. Member of Parliament	Someone elected to sit in the House of Commons, often abbreviated to MP.
5. Henrietta Maria	Queen to Charles I, she was a Catholic and from France.

Week 7: The English Civil War	
1. William Laud	Archbishop of Canterbury who reintroduced some Catholic practices into church services.
2. Royalists	Those who are loyal to the monarch, often during a dispute with Parliament.
3. Cavaliers	The nickname for Royalist cavalry men during the English Civil War.
4. Parliamentarians	Those who are loyal to Parliament, often during a dispute with the monarch.
5. Roundheads	The nickname for Parliamentary soldiers during the English Civil War.

Week 8: Parliament wins the English Civil War	
1. 1645	The Battle of Naseby
2. Presbyterian	A strong form of Protestantism that took root in Scotland following the Reformation.
3. New Model Army	A full-time, professional army formed by Oliver Cromwell during the Civil War.
4. Levellers	A radical group during the Civil War who demanded equal legal and political rights.
5. Prince Rupert	Charles I's German nephew, appointed commander of the Royalist cavalry aged only 23.

Week 9: Execution of Charles I	
1. Newcastle Propositions	A series of demands devised by Parliament in 1646 and rejected by Charles I.
2. Pride's Purge	The expulsion of all but the most radical Members of Parliament in December 1648.
3. Banqueting House	Ornate building in the Palace of Whitehall outside which Charles I was executed.
4. 1648	Parliament wins the Second Civil War.
5. 1649	Trial and execution of Charles I.

Week 10: Cromwell	
1. Oliver Cromwell	A Parliamentary cavalry general, who became Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.
2. Commonwealth	The period when England ceased to be a monarchy, and was at first ruled by Parliament.
3. Lord Protector	The title given to Oliver Cromwell as head of the English state and the Church of England.
4. Military Dictatorship	A form of government where the military hold sole power over the state.
5. Godly Providence	A belief that events are governed by the direct intervention of God in the world.

Tuesday: REP

Week 1: Revision and the Value of Life and Persecution of Jewish People	
1. Shabbat / Sabbath	A day of rest and religious observance.
2. Seder meal	A symbolic meal eaten at Pesach (Passover)
3. Bar / Bat Mitzvah	A ceremony for boys (aged 13) / girls (aged 12 or 13); it literally means 'daughter of the commandments'.
4. Eulogy	A speech given in praise of someone who has just died.
5. Pikuach Nefesh	The principle that nearly any religious law can be broken in order to preserve human life.

Week 2: Jewish Responses to the Holocaust 1	
1. Persecution	Discrimination against people because of their beliefs.
2. Anti-Semitism	Persecution of Jewish people.
3. Crusades	A series of wars between Christians and Muslims.
4. Holocaust	The killing of six million Jews by Nazi Germany.
5. Shoah	Another term for the Holocaust, which means calamity or catastrophe.

Week 3: Jewish Responses to the Holocaust 2	
1. Richard Rubenstein	A Jewish writer who claimed that Jews cannot think of God as omnipotent or that they are his chosen people after the Holocaust.
2. Eliezer Berkovits	A rabbi who believed that God had to hide his face (hester panim) during the Holocaust so as not to interfere with human free will.
3. Emil Fackenheim	A rabbi who thought that the 614th mitzvah Jews should follow after the Holocaust was to unite and continue the Jewish family and faith so that Hitler did not win.
4. Anne Frank	A Jewish girl who wrote a diary while in hiding during the Holocaust.
5. Hester Panim	The belief that God 'hid his face' during the Holocaust because he could not interfere with free will.

Week 4: Zionism 1	
1. Zionism	A Jewish movement originally aimed to establish, and now aims to continue, the Jewish state of Israel.
2. Israelis	People who live in Israel; mainly Jewish.
3. Palestinians	People who live in and around the State of Israel; mainly Muslims.
4. State of Israel	A Jewish state set up by the United Nations in 1948, which has since expanded.

5. United Nations	An organisation set up after the Second World War to keep world peace.
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Week 5: Zionism 2	
1. Zionism	A Jewish movement originally aimed to establish, and now aims to continue, the Jewish state of Israel.
2. State of Israel	A Jewish state set up by the United Nations in 1948, which has since expanded.
3. Rabbi Joel Teitelbaum	A holocaust survivor who believed that Jews should wait for a Messiah to return them to the Holy Land. He believed that the Holocaust was God's punishment for not waiting for the Messiah.
4. Menachem Hartom	A Jewish thinker who saw the Holocaust as a punishment because Jews had fitted in to other cultures and not returned to the land God had given them.
5. Rabbi Jonathan Sacks	A Jewish thinker who argued that the Holocaust was not a punishment sent by God.

Week 6: What is Christianity	
1. Monotheism	Belief in one god.
2. Trinity	The belief that God is three as well as one - Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
3. Resurrection	Being brought back to life after dying.
4. Denomination	A group within Christianity.
5. Doctrine	A belief held and taught by a particular denomination.

Week 7: The Early Church	
1. Disciples	Twelve men that Jesus chose to be his followers.
2. Missionaries	People who spread the Christian message.
3. Paul	A travelling preacher and author of letters in the New Testament.
4. Gentiles	A name given to non-Jews in the Bible.
5. Persecution	Discrimination against people because of their beliefs.

Week 8: The Great Schism and the Catholic Church	
1. Creed	A statement of belief.
2. Confessional	A booth where Catholics ask a priest to grant them God's forgiveness.
3. Eucharist	The practice of eating bread and drinking wine during a church service.
4. Penance	Prayer or some other action to show that one is sorry for sinning.
5. Transubstantiation	The belief that the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Jesus during the

	Eucharist.
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Week 9: Who is the Pope?	
1. Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
2. Vatican City	The world's smallest country, located in Rome, where the Pope lives.
3. Denomination	A group within Christianity
4. Cardinals	The most senior members of the Catholic Church, after the Pope
5. Conclave	The meeting at which a new pope is elected

Week 10: the Reformation	
1. Reformation	A 16th century movement that resulted in the formation of the Protestant Church
2. Excommunicated	Expelled from the Church
3. Indulgences	Certificates bought from the Catholic Church so that they would spend less time in purgatory when they died
4. Denomination	A group within Christianity. Protestants and Catholics are two different denominations.
5. Protestant	The denomination that formed in the 16th century as a protest against the Catholic Church

Thursday: Geography

Week 1: An unequal World	
Poverty	Where you do not have enough resources - money or possessions - to meet your basic needs. Our basic needs include clean water, food and shelter.
Extreme poverty	Where you have resources worth less than \$1.90 a day to live on. <i>That's about £1.35 - for everything.</i>
HIC	High Income Country (a rich country, such as the UK)
LIC	Low income country (a poor country)
Development	The process of change that improves people's lives.

Week 2: What is development?	
Quality of life	The level of comfort and wellbeing a person experiences
Sanitation	Access to clean water and sewage disposal
Employment	Having paid work
Education	Attending school
Infrastructure	Facilities such as roads, water supply, electricity grid, and railways that help keep a country and its economy running

Week 3: How is development measured?	
Development indicator	A statistic used to measure a country's development
Literacy rate	The percentage of people aged 15 or over who can read and write
Life expectancy	The average age a person is likely to reach (years)
Child mortality rate	The probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five
GNI	The total amount that a country's population and businesses earn in a year

Week 4: More development indicators	
GNI per capita	The GNI divided by the population
GNI per capita (PPP)	The GNI per capita is adjusted to take into account that things cost more in some places than others
Access to clean water	The percentage of the population with access to clean water
Access to doctors	The number of doctors available for every 100,000 people
Human Development Index (HDI)	<p>An 'composite' indicator which uses information from the following three indicators - GNI, life expectancy and number of years in education - and creates a score between 0 and 1.</p> <p><i>A country with a score of 0 is poorly developed and a country with a score of 1 is highly developed</i></p>

Week 5: The Demographic Transition Model	
Demography	The study of population
Birth rate	The number of babies born per 1000 of the population
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 of the population
Natural increase	Where the number of births is greater than the number of deaths leading to population growth
Natural decrease	Where the number of deaths is greater than the number of births leading to population decline

Week 6: Factors affecting development	
Conflict	Serious disagreement which may lead to violence or war
Corruption	Dishonest conduct by people in official positions, for example, government officials accepting bribes
Commodities	Agricultural (farming) produce and natural materials, sold in bulk (large amounts). Such as coffee, iron ore and oil
Cash crops	A crop grown to sell
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services

Week 7: More factors affecting development	
Imports	Goods brought into a country (having being bought)
Exports	Goods sent out of a country (having been sold)
Economy	The processes by which goods and services are produced, sold and bought
Industry	A group of organisations that produce or supply goods or services
Manufacturing	The making of goods on a large scale, typically using machinery

Week 8: Globalisation	
Landlocked	Surrounded by land with no coastline
Climate	The average patterns of weather
TNCs (or MNCs)	Transnational corporations are businesses that operate in more than one country, e.g. Apple
Globalisation	How the world is becoming more interconnected through movement of goods, services, people, money and information
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	A non-profit voluntary group that is not part of the government, e.g. Oxfam

Week 9: Settlements	
Migration	The movement of people from one location to another.
Informal settlement	An area of illegal housing usually on the edge of a city
Stakeholder	A person / organisation involved in or affected by an issue (in this case, development)
Standard of living	The level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a group of people
Remittances	Money earned and then gifted to other people, e.g. city workers sending money to family in the countryside (or in another country)

Week 10: Solutions	
United Nations	A global organisation to promote international cooperation and peace
Top-down development	Large development projects usually driven by government or business
Bottom-up development	Small community-driven development projects
Aid	Help or support given to a country by a government or non-governmental organisation
Appropriate technology	Technology that is simple to use and affordable