



Trinity Academy

Summer Term

Year 7 Homework

Class of 2029

Summer Assessment Week: Week Beginning 23rd June

Logins:

School email:



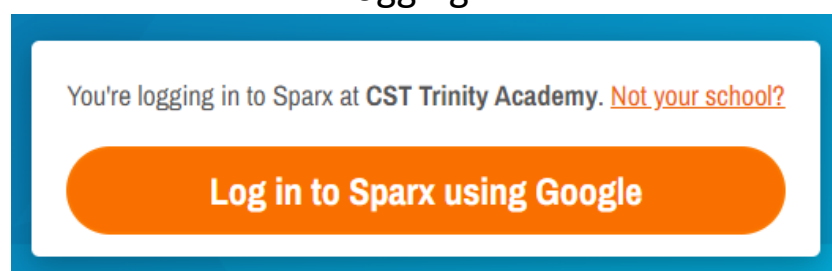
Username: _____@trinityacademybristol.org

Password: _____

Sparx:

Sparx Maths

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.



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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, Drama, D/T and Music 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.

When should I complete my homework and when is it due?

The homework timetable below shows which day you are due to complete your homework for each subject. **On the day shown in the timetable, you should complete the assigned homework and mark it as complete on FireFly.** Your teacher will check the homework next time you have a lesson with them.

Y7 Homework Timetable:

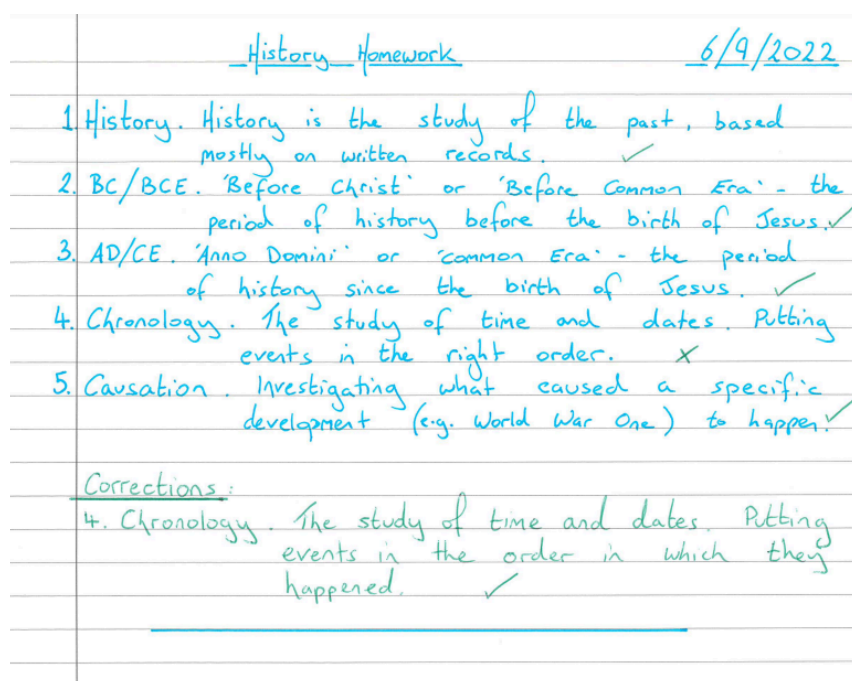
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Self-Quizzing in your exercise book (15 minutes per subject)	History REP			Geog	Science Languages
Maths (Sparx) (1 hour)			✓		
English (1 hour)		✓			
Reading with summary log (30 minutes)	✓			✓	✓

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?



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 Tuesday, 30 minutes of reading on Thursday, and 30 minutes of reading on Friday.

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 in your Reading Record, which you'll be given in your first library lesson. By the end of each week, you should have three short reflections that look like this:

<u>Tuesday 6th 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>Thursday 8th 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>Friday 9th 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 an R1, add more detail or a prediction about what might happen next!

Sparx Maths Guidance

Your Sparx homework will be set on a Wednesday and will be due 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.
- 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 set a C2 60 detention.

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).

History (Tuesday)

Week 1: King John	
1. King John	King of England from 1199-1216. Traditionally seen as a tyrant. Forced to sign Magna Carta.
2. Tyrant	A ruler who refuses to share their power, and governs in a cruel and oppressive way.
3. Magna Carta	A series of promises that King John made to limit his power. The term means 'Great Charter'
4. Interdict	A law ruled by the Pope, which temporarily shuts down the church in a country or area.
5. Excommunication	Expulsion from the Catholic Church by the Pope or another senior church leader.

Week 2: Parliament 1	
1. Parliament	A council made up of the House of Commons and House of Lords who could pass laws, agree taxes and advise the king
2. Simon de Montfort	A powerful nobleman who rebelled against Henry III in 1263 and called a Parliament in 1265
3. Henry III	King of England (1216-1272) who faced a rebellion led by Simon de Montfort.
4. Provisions of Oxford	An agreement made in 1258 between Henry III and his barons. Henry III agreed to work with a council of 15 men.
5. First Parliament	A meeting of barons, bishops, knights and burgesses, called by Simon de Montfort in 1265.

Week 3: Parliament 2	
1. Parliament	A council made up of the House of Commons and House of Lords who could pass laws, agree taxes and advise the king
2. Edward I:	English king (1272-1307) known as the 'Hammer of the Scots' who regularly called Parliament
3. Model Parliament	A Parliament called by Edward I in 1295. This was used as the model that Parliament would follow for several centuries thereafter.
4. Edward III:	English king (1327-1377) who helped to make Parliament a permanent part of the government of England
5. Good Parliament	A Parliament held in 1376, which prosecuted a number of King Edward III's corrupt nobles.

Week 4: The Black Death	
1. Black Death	A plague that devastated medieval Europe in the fourteenth century. It reached England in 1348.
2. Pestilence	Another name for the Black Death.
3. Buboes	Onion shaped swellings that were usually the first symptom of the Black Death.
4. Bubonic Plague	The most common variant of the Black Death plague, named after the swellings on victims' bodies.
5. Pneumonic Plague	An even more lethal variant of the plague, which attacks the lungs.

Week 5: The Peasants' Revolt	
1. Statute of Labourers	A 1351 law which fixed the maximum wage for peasants at pre-Black Death levels.
2. Poll Tax	A flat rate of tax paid by all adults, literally meaning 'per head' of the English people.
3. Peasants' Revolt	A major uprising across England that took place 30 years after the Black Death.
4. Wat Tyler	Leader of the Peasants' Revolt, who is thought to have been a yeoman from Kent.
5. John of Gaunt	The powerful uncle of Richard II who ruled on his behalf. John's Savoy Palace was destroyed during the Peasants' Revolt.

Week 6: The Wars of the Roses	
1. Wars of the Roses	A series of wars between the houses of York and Lancaster lasting for thirty years.
2. Yorkist	A supporter of the Duke of York, and later his sons, during the Wars of the Roses.
3. Lancastrian	A supporter of King Henry VI, or members of his family, during the Wars of the Roses.
4. Henry Tudor	The last Lancastrian claimant to the throne, who started a new dynasty, the Tudors, when he became King Henry VII in 1485.
5. Margaret Beaufort	The mother of Henry VII, who played a central role in his bid for the throne.

Week 7: Protestantism and Catholicism	
1. Catholicism	One of the three major branches of Christianity, led from Rome by the Pope.
2. Pope	Leader of the Catholic Church. He lives in Rome and is believed to be God's representative on earth.
3. Reformation	A movement to reform the Christian Church, which began with Martin Luther in Germany.
4. Protestantism	A form of Christianity which emerged during the 1500s in protestant against Catholicism.
5. Martin Luther	A German monk and theologian who helped to start the Reformation.

Week 8: Henry VIII	
1. Tudors	The royal dynasty that ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
2. Henry VIII	King of England from 1509 to 1547. A Catholic who opposed the power of popes and started the English Reformation.
3. Catherine of Aragon	Henry VIII's first wife and the daughter of the King and Queen of Spain. A Catholic.
4. Anne Boleyn	Henry VIII's second wife. A supporter of Protestant Christianity who was executed in 1536.
5.	

Week 9: The Reformation	
1. Reformation	A movement to reform the Christian Church, which began with Martin Luther in Germany.
2. Protestantism	A form of Christianity which emerged during the 1500s in protestant against Catholicism.
3. Break with Rome	Henry VIII's decision to remove England from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534.
4. Act of Supremacy	A law passed by Parliament which led to the creation of the Church of England.
5. Thomas Cromwell	Henry VIII's chief minister from 1532 who was a strong Protestant.

Week 10: Age of Encounters	
1. Printing Press	A revolutionary invention, first created by Johannes Gutenberg around 1455.
2. Renaissance	Literally meaning 'rebirth', a period of cultural flourishing in late medieval Europe.
3. Christopher Columbus	Explorer who crossed the Atlantic in 1492 and claimed the land he encountered for Spain.
4. Vasco da Gama	The first European to establish an overseas trading route with India.
5. Taino	The native people of the Caribbean, wiped out by European diseases.

REP (Tuesday)

Week 1: Resurrection of Jesus	
1. Resurrection	Coming back to life after dying.
2. Mary Magdalene	A follower of Jesus who was the first person to see him after his resurrection.
3. Thomas	A disciple who doubted Jesus' resurrection until he saw Jesus' wounds for himself.
4. Ascension	Jesus' return to heaven after his resurrection.
5. Pentecost	The day that the disciples were filled with the Holy Spirit.

Week 2: What is Judaism	
1. Orthodox Jews	Jews who believe in maintaining the traditional beliefs and practices of Judaism and the laws given by Moses.
2. Conservative Jews	Jews who preserve Jewish rituals and traditions but are more flexible in interpreting Jewish laws than Orthodox Jews.
3. Reform / Liberal Jews	Jews who believe that Judaism can change and modernism over time.
4. Monotheist	Someone who believes in one God.
5. Covenant	An agreement between God and people.

Week 3: The Temple	
1. Temple	The most holy place for Jewish people, located within the city of Jerusalem. It was built and destroyed twice. Only the Western Wall survives.
2. Ark of the Covenant	The box that used the two tablets of stone on which the original Ten Commandments were written.
3. Babylonian Exile	The period from 597 to 538 BCE when Jews were forced to live outside Jerusalem under Babylonian rule.
4. Mishnah	The early teachings of rabbis (Jewish religious leaders) which were passed on orally.
5. Pilgrimage	A journey taken for religious reasons, including travelling to a place of religious importance.

Week 4: The Tanakh and Talmud	
1. Tanakh	The main Jewish scripture, which includes the Torah.
2. Torah	The most important holy text for Jews. The first five books of the Tanakh / Hebrew Bible.
3. Talmud	A collection of teachings from rabbis (Jewish religious leaders) giving more information about the Torah
4. Yad	A pointer used to read the Torah in a synagogue (a Jewish place of worship).

Week 4: The Tanakh and Talmud	
5. Ark	A cupboard in a synagogue where Torah scrolls are stored.

Week 5: The Mitzvot	
1. Mitzvot	Jewish laws (there are 613 in total); the singular is mitzvah.
2. Moses	A man who received the laws, including the Ten Commandments, from God.
3. Kashrut	Jewish food laws.
4. Kosher	Food that is acceptable for Jews to eat; the word literally means 'fit'.
5. Trefah	Food that Jews are forbidden to eat.

Week 6: The Synagogue 1	
1. Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.
2. Ner tamid	The light in front of, or above, the Ark in a synagogue.
3. Menorah	A seven-branched or nine-branched candlestick and a symbol of divine light in the world.
4. Bimah	The platform from where Torah scrolls are read.
5. Rabbi	The leader of a synagogue.

Week 7: The Synagogue 2	
1. Temple	The most holy place for Jewish people, located within the city of Jerusalem. It was built and destroyed twice. Only the Western Wall survives.
2. Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.
3. Ark	A cupboard in a synagogue where Torah scrolls are stored.
4. Torah	The most important holy text for Jews. The first five books of the Tanakh / Hebrew Bible.
5. Congregation	People who attend a religious service.

Week 8: Shabbat	
1. Shabbat	A day of rest and religious observance.
2. Mitzvot	Jewish laws (there are 613 in total); the singular is mitzvah.
3. Shema	The most important prayer in Judaism.
4. Torah	The most important holy text for Jews. The first five books of the Tanakh / Hebrew Bible.

Week 8: Shabbat	
5. Orthodox Jews	Jews who believe in maintaining the traditional beliefs and practices of Judaism and the laws given by Moses.

Week 9: Jewish Festivals	
1. Rosh Hashanah	The first day of the Jewish new year. The start of a time for reflection and making peace.
2. Yom Kippur	The holiest day of the year for Jews. A time to seek forgiveness from God.
3. Pesach (Passover)	A Jewish festival remembering the Israelites' freedom from slavery in Egypt.
4. Seder meal	A symbolic meal eaten at Pesach
5. 10 Plagues	The ten disasters that God inflicted on the people of Egypt to convince the king to free the Israelites.

Week 10: Rites of Passage	
1. Bar / Bat Mitzvah	A ceremony for boys / girls at the age of 12/13. It literally means son / daughter of the commandments.
2. Seven Blessings	Blessings recited by the rabbi and others at a wedding ceremony.
3. Huppah	A canopy which a couple stand under during their marriage ceremony to represent starting a new home together.
4. Eulogy	A speech given in praise of someone who has just died.
5. Gehinnom	A place of purification in the afterlife.

Geography (Thursday)

Week 1 - Introduction to Rivers	
Global scale	Relating to the whole world
National scale	Relating to a country
River	A large, natural stream of freshwater flowing in a channel.
Resource	A naturally occurring substance or material that can be used for economic or developmental gain. Examples include oil, coal, gas, water, and soil.
Non-renewable resource	Resources which, once used up, cannot be replaced

Week 2 - The hydrological cycle (1)	
Hydrological cycle	The continual movement of water between the rivers, oceans, atmosphere and land.
Evaporation	The process in which a liquid changes state and turns into a gas.
Condensation	A change in state. When gas becomes a liquid due to cooling.
Precipitation	Moisture that falls from the air to the ground. Includes rain, snow, hail, sleet, drizzle, fog and mist.
Surface run-off	Water flows across the surface of the ground.

Week 3 - The hydrological cycle (2)	
Water stores	A place where water (in any form - liquid, solid or gas) is held for a period of time, e.g. the ocean, soil and atmosphere
Water flows	The movement of water between stores, e.g. evaporation, condensation and precipitation
Infiltration	The flow of water from the ground surface into the soil.
Percolation	Where water soaks into the rock below the soil layer
Transpiration	Where water is taken up from the soil by plants and is transferred into the air

Week 4 - River drainage basins	
Drainage basin	The area drained by a river
Watershed	The edge of highland surrounding a drainage basin which marks the boundary between two drainage basins.
Source	The start of the river. The source is often in an upland area.
Confluence	The meeting point of two rivers.
Tributary	A small river that joins the main river channel.
Mouth	The place where a river meets the sea.

Week 5 - River erosion	
Erosion	The wearing away of pieces of rock, soil or other solid materials.
Hydraulic action	When the power of the water forces air into gaps and cracks in the river bank, enlarging or weakening them so they eventually collapse
Attrition	When the material being carried by the river collides with each other, making the material smaller and smoother over time.
Abrasion	When the material being carried by the river wears away the riverbed and banks
Solution	<p>Solution can refer to two processes - one for erosion and one for transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion - solution refers to the rock material that has dissolved in the water (this material is 'soluble') • Transport - the dissolved rock material is carried downstream by the river

Week 6 - River Models	
Bradshaw Model	A model used to show how the characteristics of a river change as it moves from its source (where it starts) to its mouth (where it meets the sea)
Long Profile	<p>A graph used to represent the change in gradient as a river as it moves from its source (where it starts) to its mouth (where it meets the sea)</p> <p><i>Gradient: Steepness of a landscape.</i></p>
Upper course	The section of a river that is closer to its source; often in upland areas.
Middle course	The section of a river between the upper and lower course. It may contain meanders.
Lower course	The section of a river that is closer to its mouth. The lower course of a river is often across low lying land

Week 7 - Waterfall formation	
Waterfall	An area where water flows over a vertical drop in the course of a stream or river
Gorge	A narrow valley created as a waterfall retreats upstream
Overhang	Harder rock that 'hangs' as softer rock beneath it is eroded. Usually forms as part of a waterfall.
Plunge pool	A deep basin at the foot of a waterfall, created by the action of falling water
Hard / soft rock	Rock with different characteristics. 'Hard' rock is more difficult to erode whereas 'soft' rock is easier to erode

Week 8 - River transport	
Transport	Rivers pick up and carry material as they flow downstream.
Traction	This refers to the largest and/or heaviest rock materials that roll along the riverbed because they are too heavy to be carried by the river
Saltation	Small-medium sized rock material that 'bounces' along the river bed downstream
Suspension	This refers to the smallest and lightest rock material that may float or be carried downstream by the river
Solution	<p>Solution can refer to two processes - one for erosion and one for transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion - solution refers to the rock material that has dissolved in the water (this material is 'soluble') • Transport - the dissolved rock material is carried downstream by the river

Week 9 - Meander and ox-bow lake formation	
Deposition	The laying down (dropping) of material in the landscape. Deposition occurs when the force that was carrying the sediment is reduced. The material is usually sorted as the largest sediment is deposited first.
Meander	A bend in a river.
Ox-bow lake	A U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off.
Vertical erosion	Erosion that wears away 'downwards'
Lateral erosion	Erosion that wears away 'sideways'

Week 10 - Lower course	
Delta	A river landform found at the mouth of a river where deposition causes new land to be formed. Formed when the river deposits its material faster than the sea can remove it
Sediment	Material being carried by the river. Sediment typically refers to smaller pieces of material.
Floodplain	An area of low-lying ground adjacent (next to) a river which regularly floods
River velocity	The speed at which water flows
Load	A river's 'load' refers to the eroded material which the river transports. The load

Week 11 - River flooding	
River flooding	When a river channel exceeds its capacity and water flows onto land that is normally dry
Permeable	A surface or material that allows water to infiltrate (pass through). For example, soil
Impermeable	A surface or material that does not allow water to infiltrate. For example, concrete
Deforestation	The removal of trees on a large-scale
Urbanisation	The growth of a town or city, as the population grows and the geographical area

Science (Friday)

Week 1: Chemical reactions 1	
Chemical Reaction	When atoms are rearranged to form new substances.
Catalyst	A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being used up in the reaction.
Physical Change	A change in the appearance of a substance that can easily be reversed – for example melting or dissolving. Unlike with chemical reactions, physical reactions do not make new substances.
Reactant	A starting substance in a chemical reaction.
Product	A substance that is made in a chemical reaction.

Week 2: Chemical reactions 2	
Hazard	A possible source of danger.
Risk	The probability of something happening that can cause damage or injury.
Fuel	A material that burns to release useful energy.
Combustion	When oxygen reacts quickly to release energy in the form of light and heat. This is commonly called burning.
Fossil Fuel	A fuel made from the remains of animals and plants that lived many years ago.

Week 3: Chemical reactions 3	
Non-Renewable	Energy sources that have a limited supply.
Oxidation	A chemical reaction in which substances react with oxygen to form oxides .
Decomposition	A chemical reaction in which a compound breaks down into simpler compounds or elements.
Exothermic	A reaction where heat is transferred to the environment. The reaction feels warm.
Endothermic	A reaction where heat is absorbed from the environment. The reaction feels cold.

Week 4: Acids and alkalis 1	
Acid	A solution with a pH value less than 7. These are usually sour tasting.
Alkali	A soluble base. It has a pH higher than 7. These usually have soapy properties.
Corrosive	A substance that can burn skin and eyes.
Concentrated	A solution that has a high number of dissolved particles in a given volume.
Dilute	A solution that has a low number of dissolved particles in a given volume.

Week 5: Acids and alkalis 2	
Indicator	A substance that changes colour to show whether a solution is acidic or alkaline.
pH Scale	A numbered scale that indicates how acidic or alkali a solution is.
Neutralisation	When an acid reacts with a base to produce neutral products.
Base	Something that will neutralise an acid. When a base is dissolved in water, it is called an alkali .
Salt	A compound formed during neutralisation. It is made from metal and non-metal atoms joining together.

Week 6: Reproduction 1	
Puberty	The physical changes that occur in the body during adolescence.
Gametes	Sex cells (sperm and egg cells) that combine to form a new organism.
Fertilisation	The process by which the nuclei of gametes fuse to form a new organism.
Menstrual cycle	The monthly cycle during which the uterus lining thickens and then breaks down if an egg is not fertilised.
Ovulation	The release of an egg from the ovary. This typically happens at day 14 of the menstrual cycle.

Week 7: Reproduction 2	
Adolescence	The period of time when a child changes into an adult. It involves both emotional and physical changes.
Sperm ducts	Tubes that carry sperm from the testes to the penis.
Ovary	The female organ that produces eggs and female sex hormones.
Oviduct	Oviduct A tube that carries the egg to the uterus. (It is also known as the fallopian tube.)
Uterus	Where a baby develops until it is born. (This organ is also known as the womb.)

Week 8: Reproduction 3	
Stamen	The male reproductive organ of the flower. It is made up of the anther and filament .
Pollen	The male gamete of the flower. It is produced and released from the anther.
Carpel	The female reproductive organ of the flower. It is made up of the stigma , style and ovaries .
Ovules	The female gamete of the flower. It is produced by the ovaries.
Germination	The period of time when a seed starts to grow.

Week 9: Space 1	
Satellite	An object that orbits around a planet.
Orbit	The path taken by one body in space around another.
Solar System	The sun and the planets and other objects in orbit around it.
Geocentric	The idea that the Earth is at the centre of the solar system.
Heliocentric	The idea that the Sun is at the centre of the solar system.

Week 10: Space 2	
Asteroid	Lumps of rock orbiting the Sun.
Comet	Large lumps of ice and dust that orbit the Sun.
Galaxy	A large collection of stars and their solar systems.
Milky Way	The galaxy containing our Sun and Solar System.
Universe	Everything that exists – including all matter and time.

