

Half-Term 1

Year 7 Homework

Academic Year 2026/27



Name: _____

Contents Page		
Week	Subject	Page Number
/	Maths	3
/	English	4
/	Science	6
/	Art	7
/	French	9
/	History	13
/	Food/Design Technology	15
/	Information Technology	16
/	Spanish	17
/	RE	21
/	Performing Arts	25
/	English	27
/	Geography	29
/	Science	30
/	Art	32
/	History	33
/	Food/Design Technology	34
/	French	36
/	Information Technology	40
/	Spanish	41
/	Performing Arts	45

/	RE	46
/	English	48
/	Science	50
/	Geography	52
/	Art	53
/	Food/Design Technology	55
/	French	57
/	Information Technology	61
/	Performing Arts	62
	Extra Lined Paper	63

Maths

www.sparxmaths.com

Username:

Password:

Week	Topic	Score
1	Sequences	
2	Sequences	
3	Place Value and Ordering Integers and Decimals	
4	Place Value and Ordering Integers and Decimals	
5	Place Value and Ordering Integers and Decimals	
6	Fraction, Decimal and Percentage	
7	Fraction, Decimal and Percentage	
8	Fraction, Decimal and Percentage	

English

The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe by C. S. Lewis – review



Four children – Lucy, Peter, Susan and Edmund all enter Narnia – a magical world where animals talk and the White Witch who reigns as Queen makes it always winter and never Christmas. They enter at different times, but from the same place – the old Wardrobe. Lucy enters first and encounters the Faun who is in the pay of the White Witch and tries to kidnap her. Edmund, who enters second, finds the White Witch and thinks she's kind and caring, only to later discover that she is a cruel, evil and untrustworthy woman. Susan and Peter enter together and find Lucy and Edmund. They all meet Mr. and Mrs. Beaver who invites them to

lunch at their cottage. During lunch they realize that Edmund (who had fought and was angry with the other three) had left to join forces with the White Witch whom he believed would make him Prince. The Beavers along with the three children set off on a long and perilous journey to find Aslan – the King and Lord of Narnia – and rescue Edmund. Together, the children join forces with Aslan's army against the heartless and wicked White Witch.

I loved how Lewis created Narnia, a land of magical creatures and adventure. Lewis describes his characters, writing about them in the form that children aged nine and above, and even some adults would enjoy. I liked Lucy best because she is a curious, truthful and kindhearted girl whom I could relate to. This book taught me two important lessons; that looks can be deceiving and that two wrongs don't make a right. Lewis has a clear and vivid writing style, which makes it easy for the reader to follow and remain engrossed. My favourite part in the book was when Aslan was un-stoning the statues and everything came to life. It made me feel as if all the un-stoned animals were right there in front of me, beckoning me to join them. I now understand why

The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe is a children's classic. It is a must read for us all!

Task one: complete a glossary selecting words you don't understand from the text and look up their definitions.

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Task two:

1. How many children enter Narnia, and what are their names? (1 mark)

What does the White Queen control? (1 mark)

2. What happens with Edmund and the White Witch? (1 mark)

3. Who do the children join forces with? (1 mark)

4. In your own words, summarise what the writer's opinion is on the Narnia book. (4 marks)

Introduction to Science: retrieval

Q1. List 4 key safety rules that we use in the science lab

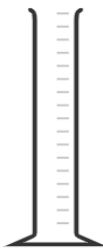
1.
2.
3.
4.

Q2. What are the risks involved when using a Bunsen burner?

.....

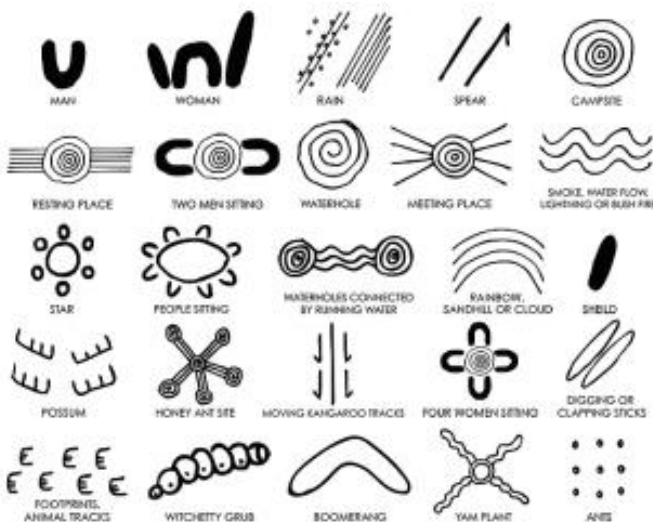
.....

Q3. Complete the table

Name of equipment	Diagram	Use
Beaker		
		
		
Thermometer		

Art - Boomerang Design

Design your own boomerang using colours and symbols from Aboriginal Art.



Use these images and symbols to help you with your design and complete your design on page 8.

French - What are you called? How old are you?

Comment t'appelles tu? Quel âge as-tu?

Je m'appelle	Chantelle Simon	
J'ai	onze douze	ans

WARNING!!! In French, you have an age/number of years

- j'ai
- tu as
- il a
- elle a
- Nous avons
- Vous avez
- Ils ont
- Elles ont



I have
 You have
 he has
 she has
 we have
 you have (Pl.)
 They have (m. Plur.)
 They have (f. plur.)

French	English	French	English	French
Bonjour	Hello			
Comment t'appelles tu?	What is your name?			
Je m'appelle...	My name is...			
Et toi?	And you?			
Ça va?	How are you?			
Ça va bien	I am well			
Ça ne va pas	I am not well			

Au revoir	Goodbye			
-----------	---------	--	--	--

French	English	French	English	French
un	1			
deux	2			
trois	3			
quatre	4			
cinq	5			

six	6			
sept	7			
huit	8			

French	English	French	English	French
neuf	9			
dix	10			
onze	11			
douze	12			

Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?			
J'ai... ans	I am... years old			

History

Match each key concept to its definition.

Chronology	When one country rules over many others.
Contemporary Evidence	Events in the correct time order, from earliest to latest.
Cause	The result of an action. It can be positive or negative.
Consequences	Land ruled by another country.
Empire	To make something happen.
Colony	Information from the time that historians use to learn about the past.

Key Concepts - Put each key concept into your own sentence.

Task Two: Retrieval Quiz - Answer the following questions

1. Put these dates in the correct chronological order: 1610AD, 7BC, 41BC, 1994AD, 2000AD, 1976BC.

2. What century are the following years in: 1610AD, 1994AD, 1796AD.

3. How do archaeologists find contemporary evidence?

4. What evidence do we have that Celts were warriors?

5. What resources could Romans get from Britain?

6. Why did the Romans want revenge on the Celts?

7. Why did Boudicca lead a rebellion against the Romans?

8. Describe one way the Romans changed Britain?

9. Explain one reason the Romans left Britain?

Food/Design Technology - Personal Hygiene

What is meant by personal hygiene?

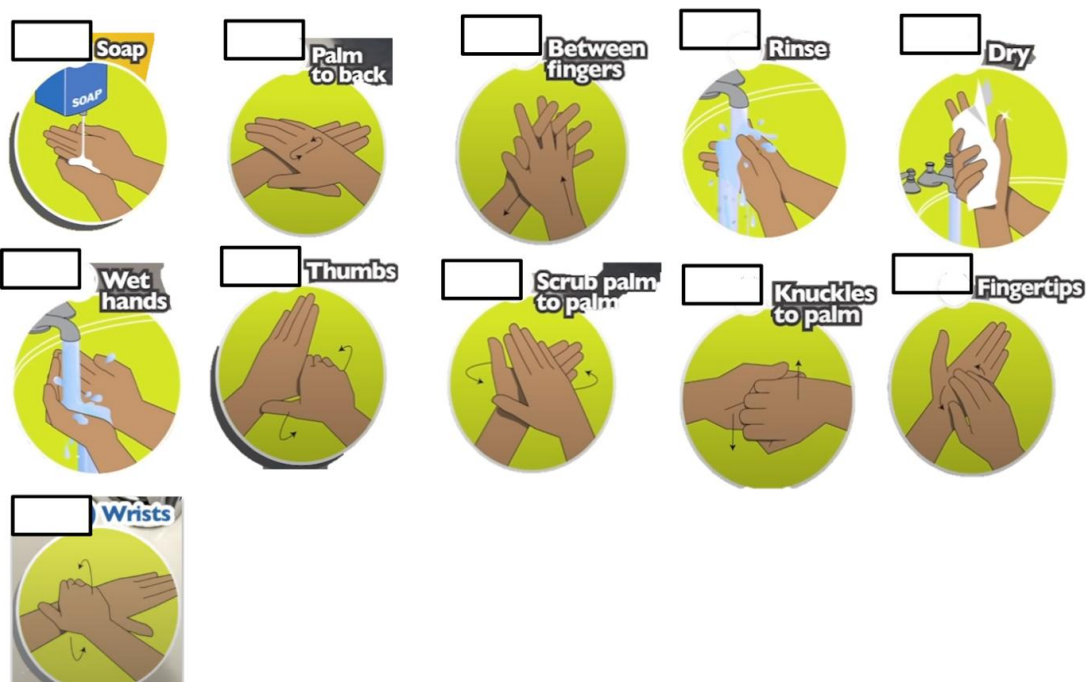
What is the importance of personal hygiene?

List 5 common symptoms of food poisoning.

You are getting ready for a practical - List three steps that you need to follow.

Put the handwashing steps in order from step 1 to 11.
Information Technology - Offensive or not?

In the UK we have the right to freedom of speech. This means we can say what we want within reason. Look at the following statements. Do you think they are offensive or not? Write your justification below in the space provided.



 facebook Home Profile Friends Inbox (1) Settings Simon Cowell: Men are miles better singers than women. #boring wifey 5 minutes ago Wall Info Photos + Basic information Sex:
 facebook Home Profile Friends Inbox (1) Settings Logout Rhianna: i'm the best singer in the world. Like this status #Love myself 5 minutes ago Wall Info Photos + Basic information
 facebook Home Profile Friends Inbox (1) Settings Logout Fabricio Coloccini: who would dare wear red and white? #Black & White blood 5 minutes ago Wall Info Photos + Basic information

Spanish - What are you called? How old are you?

¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Cuántos años tienes?

Me llamo	Carla. Pablo.	
Yo tengo	once doce	años.

WARNING!!! In Spanish, you **have** an age/number of years

TENER <i>to have</i>				
SIN GU LAR	yo	tengo	<i>I</i>	<i>have</i>
	tú	tienes	<i>you</i>	<i>have</i>
	él/ella / usted (formal)	tiene	<i>he/she</i>	<i>has</i>
PLU RAL	nosotros / nosotras	tenemos	<i>we</i>	<i>have</i>
	vosotros / vosotras	tenéis	<i>you</i>	<i>have</i>
	ellos /ellas	tienen	<i>they</i>	<i>have</i>

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
Hola	Hello			
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?			
Me llamo...	My name is...			
¿Y tú?	And you?			
¿Qué tal?	How are you?			
Estoy bien	I am well			
No estoy bien	I am not well			

Adiós	Goodbye			
-------	---------	--	--	--

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
uno	1			
dos	2			
tres	3			
cuatro	4			
cinco	5			
seis	6			
siete	7			

ocho	8			
------	---	--	--	--

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
nueve	9			
diez	10			
once	11			
doce	12			
¿Cuántos años tiene?	How old are you?			
(Yo) tengo ... años.	I am... years old			

Read through the following key Christian practices: Lent and Easter and write one paragraph on each summarising how Christians celebrate or carry out these practices.

[illegible]

What is Lent?

Lent is the period of six weeks (40 days not including Sundays) leading up to Easter, the most important festival in the Christian calendar. Lent starts on Ash Wednesday. The last week of Lent is called Holy Week.

When is Lent?

In 2023 Lent begins on Wednesday 22 February and ends on Thursday 6 April. Lent is an old English word meaning 'lengthen'. Lent is observed in spring, when the days begin to get longer.

What is the story of Lent?

Jesus went into the desert to fast and pray before beginning his work for God. Jesus was tempted several times by Satan, but was able to resist. Lent allows Christians to remember Jesus's fasting in the desert. It is a time of giving things up and a test of self-discipline. There are many foods that some Christians do not eat in Lent, such as meat and fish, fats, eggs, and milky foods. Some Christians just give up something they really enjoy, such as cakes or chocolate.

How is Lent celebrated?

Shrove Tuesday

In western Christian churches, the day before Lent starts is Shrove Tuesday. This is also known as Pancake Day. This day was traditionally the last chance to use up the foods Christians would not be eating during Lent.

Ash Wednesday

On Ash Wednesday many Christian churches hold services during which Christians are marked on the forehead with a cross of ashes. This is a sign of saying sorry to God for any wrong-doing.

Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. It celebrates Jesus rising from the dead, three days after he was executed.

When is Easter?

The date of Easter Sunday varies from year to year. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon, on or after 21 March. In 2024 Easter Sunday is on 31 March. The week leading up to Easter is called Holy Week.

Holy Week

Palm Sunday

This is the Sunday before Easter Sunday. It is the first day of Holy Week and celebrates Jesus's arrival in Jerusalem riding on a donkey. Crowds of people came out of the city to greet him, throwing down palm branches on the road. Anglican and Roman Catholic churches give out small crosses made from palm leaves, as a reminder of Jesus's entrance into Jerusalem and his death on the cross. Some Christians keep these in their homes all year as a symbol of their faith.

Maundy Thursday

This is the Thursday before Easter Day. On Maundy Thursday Christians remember when Jesus ate the Passover meal with his disciples, breaking bread and drinking wine. Christians refer to this meal as the Last Supper. Many Christians remember the Last Supper by sharing bread and wine together in a church service called Holy Communion, Eucharist or Mass. It is a reminder that Jesus sacrificed his life for mankind.

Good Friday

Good Friday is the Friday before Easter Sunday. It commemorates the execution of Jesus by crucifixion. Good Friday is a day of mourning in church. During special Good Friday services Christians remember Jesus's suffering and death on the cross, and what this means for their faith. In some countries, there are special Good Friday processions, or re-enactments of the

Crucifixion.

Easter Sunday

Easter Sunday marks Jesus's resurrection. After Jesus was crucified on the Friday his body was taken down from the cross and buried in a cave tomb. The tomb was guarded by Roman soldiers and an enormous stone was put over the entrance. On Sunday Mary Magdalene and some of Jesus's disciples visited the tomb. They found the stone had been moved and that Jesus's body had gone. Jesus was seen later that day by Mary and the disciples, and for forty days afterwards by many people. His followers realised that God had raised Jesus from the dead. Christians call this the resurrection.

Performing Arts

1) What is a Tableau

2) What are 3 things that make a successful Tableau?

3) What is Thought Tracking?

4) What is an example of a Tableau?

5) What is an example of Thought Tracking?

English



*One Harry Potter villain scared
Stephen King, and it's not
Voldemort – Fiona Underhill*

The fifth Harry Potter book – Order of the Phoenix – was delivered into the hungry arms of a rabid fanbase in the summer of 2003. And Entertainment Weekly asked one

of the other most successful authors of all time – Stephen King – to review it.

He had many thoughts, including criticising Rowling's over-use of adverbs. But the review is overwhelmingly positive, with him being very aware that this series of phenomenally popular books were critic-proof by this time. He particularly singled out the novel's main Harry Potter villain – Professor Dolores Umbridge – as a highlight of the book.

"A great fantasy novel can't exist without a great villain, and while You-Know-Who (sure we do: Lord Voldemort) is a little too far out in the supernatural ozone to qualify, the new Defense Against the Dark Arts teacher at Hogwarts does just fine in this regard. The gently smiling Dolores Umbridge, with her girlish voice, toad-like face, and clutching stubby fingers, is the greatest make-believe villain to come along since Hannibal Lecter." High praise indeed from the foremost horror writer of our times.

King continued; "One needn't be a child to remember The Really Scary Teacher, the one who terrified us so badly that we dreaded the walk to school in the morning, and we turn the pages partly in fervent hopes that she will get her comeuppance... but also in growing fear of what she will get up to next. For surely a teacher capable of banning Harry Potter from playing Quidditch is capable of anything."

Umbridge would go on to be played in the Harry Potter movies by Imelda Staunton, who perfected her irritating little coughs and giggles. Umbridge is a grating presence in more ways than one – her method of punishment during detention is to scratch lines into the back of students' hands, until they are bleeding.

Order of the Phoenix is proof that Voldemort is not the only great villain in the Wizarding World, and Harry Potter characters such as Bellatrix Lestrange, Barty Crouch Jr, and Fenrir Greyback also get their chances to shine at various times. Umbridge and Cornelius Fudge are much more insidious forms of villain, however – bureaucrats who are more interested in denial and control than more obvious violence.

Task one: complete a glossary selecting words you don't understand from the text and look up their definitions.

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Task two:

What is the fifth Harry Potter book? (1 mark)

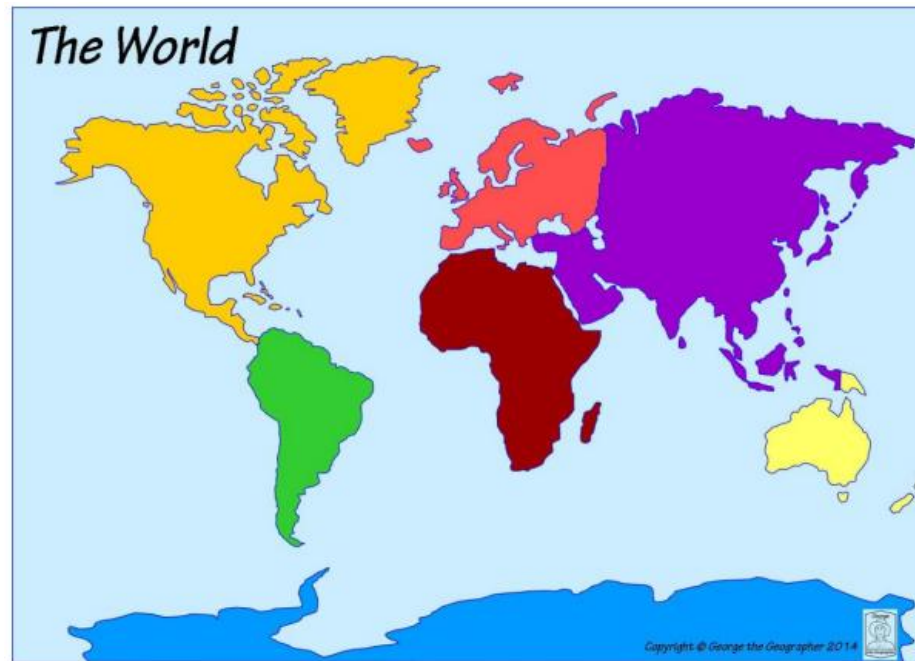
Who is reviewing the book and who is he? (1 mark)

What is a criticism he gives J.K. Rowling? (1 mark)

Who is King so terrified of in the book? (1 mark)

In your own words, summarise the writer's opinion on the other villains of the Harry Potter world. (4 marks)

Geography: The UK, continents and oceans



1. Correctly label the countries of the British Isles on the map above. a) Scotland b) Wales c) Northern Ireland d) England e) Republic of Ireland
2. What is the capital city of the UK? a) Edinburgh b) Cardiff c) Belfast d) London
3. Label the map above with the continents and oceans of the Earth
4. Which continent contains the following countries: a) Mexico b) India c) Egypt d) New Zealand e) Denmark f) Chile
5. Which ocean is found: a) Between Africa and South America b) Between the USA and UK c) On the West coast of Japan

Science

Introduction to Science Reading Homework

What are the most common risks in a laboratory?

To generate awareness and offer safeguards for laboratory workers, Workrite Uniform Co. has created a Top 3 list of laboratory hazards. Remember, everyone is responsible for safety in the lab, students and staff.

1. Fire/Explosions

In a laboratory, all chemicals and liquids should be treated as if they are as dangerous as petrol. Evaporated gases can travel long distances and may **ignite** if they reach a flame or spark. Be sure to keep a fire extinguisher on hand and ensure each individual in the laboratory knows its exact location to prevent fires from spreading.

2. Thermal and Chemical Burns

Many chemicals may be **flammable** or **corrosive** to the skin and eyes. It is important to be careful with chemicals to prevent spills and splashes. Additionally, students and staff should wear goggles at all times to protect their eyes.

When using Bunsen burners, care should be taken to make sure nothing catches fire by accident. For example, long hair should be tied back and ties should be tucked in.

5. Cuts to the Skin

Cuts to the skin are one of the most common types of **laboratory** accidents. In severe cases, nerves and tendons may be severed. Often, these injuries occur as a result **glassware** falling to the floor and smashing.

To prevent this accident from occurring, students should place glassware in the middle of the table and use equipment such as test tube racks to stop test tubes and boiling tubes from rolling off the desk.

Glossary

Ignite	Verb - to catch on fire
Flammable	Adjective – can easily catch on fire
Corrosive	Adjective – can burn through skin or surfaces
Laboratory	Noun – room where science experiments take place
Glassware	Noun – equipment made of glass

TASK 1:

Choose a word from the text (not in the glossary) and find the definition for it. You could use a dictionary, a reference book or the internet to help you.

Word: _____

Definition: _____

TASK 2: Choose 1 word from the glossary and use them in a sentence. This must be your own sentence, not one from the text.

1. _____

TASK 3: Use the text to answer the questions below.

1. What might cause a fire in a lab?

2. Which piece of equipment should be worn at all times when using chemicals?

3. What might cause cuts to the skin in the lab?

4. Why is it important that everyone knows where the fire extinguisher is?

5. Who is responsible for the safety of students in the lab?

Art - Dot Work One of the most common contemporary Aboriginal Art forms is dot painting. Make your own piece of dot work art using the outline below. Use colouring pencils or gel pens to do this.



History Interpretations

Read through the following text and answer the questions.

Although Boudicca is often remembered as a fierce warrior queen who led a rebellion against the Romans, historians might argue that her impact was not as significant as it sometimes seems. After her revolt, the Romans remained in Britain for hundreds of years. Her rebellion did not lead to Britain becoming independent; instead, it was defeated fairly quickly. This means that, while she was brave and led her people courageously, her actions did not bring about any lasting change for Britain in the end.

Key Concept: An interpretation is a historians opinion.

Powerful Knowledge

- Boudicca was the wife of the Iceni Tribe leader.
- She led an army of 120,000 against the Romans.
- Her army killed around 70,000 Romans in Colchester, London, and St. Albans.
- Her army was unprepared and disorganised for their final battle. This led to 80,000 Celts dying and Boudicca taking poison.

Does this historian believe Boudicca is important? Why do they think this?

Based on your knowledge, do you agree with this interpretation? Why or why not?

Food/Design Technology

Identify which one is the oven, grill and hob. Identify a risk that can happen using each of these pieces of equipment and what we can do to reduce this risk.

Equipment	Risk and how to overcome
	<i>e.g. food could fall and you could burn yourself, to overcome this ensure pot handles are not sticking out over the edge.</i>
	
	

Name the two different knife cutting techniques:



Why is it important to use these safe knife cutting techniques?

Cooking techniques

In your next practical you will be making rock cakes.

Explain what is meant by the rub-in technique. Keywords to use in explanation: flour and butter.

French

When is your birthday?

Quel est la date de ton anniversaire?

Mon anniversaire c'est le	<u>premier</u>	janvier
	deux	février
	trois	mars
	quatre	avril
	cinq...	mai
		juin
	vingt	juillet
	vingt-et-un	août
	vingt-deux	septembre
	vingt-trois...	octobre
	trente	novembre
	trente-et-un	décembre

French	English	French	English	French
Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?	When is your birthday?			
Mon anniversaire c'est le...	My birthday is on the...			
premier	first			
deux	Second (2)			

trois	Third (3)			
quatre	Fourth (4)			
treize	thirteenth (13)			
quatorze	fourteenth (14)			

French	English	French	English	French
quinze	fifteenth (15)			
seize	sixteenth (16)			
dix-sept	seventeenth (17)			
dix-huit	eighteenth (18)			
dix-neuf	nineteenth (19)			
vingt	twentieth (20)			
vingt-et-un	Twenty first (21)			
vingt-deux	Twenty second (22)			

French	English	French	English	French
vingt-trois	Twenty third (23)			
vingt-quatre	Twenty fourth (24)			
vingt-cinq	Twenty fifth (25)			
vingt-six	Twenty sixth (26)			
vingt-sept	Twenty seventh (27)			
vingt-huit	Twenty eighth (28)			
vingt-neuf	Twenty ninth (29)			
trente	Thirtieth (30)			
trente-et-un	Thirty first (31)			

French	English	French	English	French
janvier	January			
février	February			

mars	March			
avril	April			
mai	May			
juin	June			

French	English	French	English	French
juillet	July			
août	August			
septembre	September			
octobre	October			
novembre	November			
décembre	December			

Information Technology

Fake News...What do You Know?

1. Name three news producers you could trust.

2. Name two reasons that people create fake news?

3. Name three things that would make you suspicious about news being fake.

4. Name two or more ways that you can check if a story is real or not.

5. Name two ways that gossip is similar to fake news.

6. How is satire different from fake news?

7. What is propaganda?

8. Can you believe photos? Why?

Spanish

When is your birthday?

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

Mi cumpleaños es el	uno/ <u>primero</u>	de	enero.
	dos		febrero.
	tres		marzo.
	cuatro		abril.
	cinco		mayo.
	veinte		junio.
	veintiuno		julio.
	veintidós		agosto.
	veintitrés		septiembre.
	treinta		octubre.
	Treinta y dos		noviembre.
			diciembre.

WARNING!!!

In Spanish, months of the year **do not** take a capital letter.

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?			
Mi cumpleaños es el ...de...	My birthday is on the...			
primero	first			
dos	Second (2)			
tres	Third (3)			
cuatro	Fourth (4)			
trece	thirteenth (13)			
catorce	fourteenth (14)			

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
quince	fifteenth (15)			
dieciséis	sixteenth (16)			
diecisiete	seventeenth (17)			
dieciocho	eighteenth (18)			

diecinueve	nineteenth (19)			
veinte	twentieth (20)			
veintiuno	Twenty first (21)			
veintidós	Twenty second (22)			

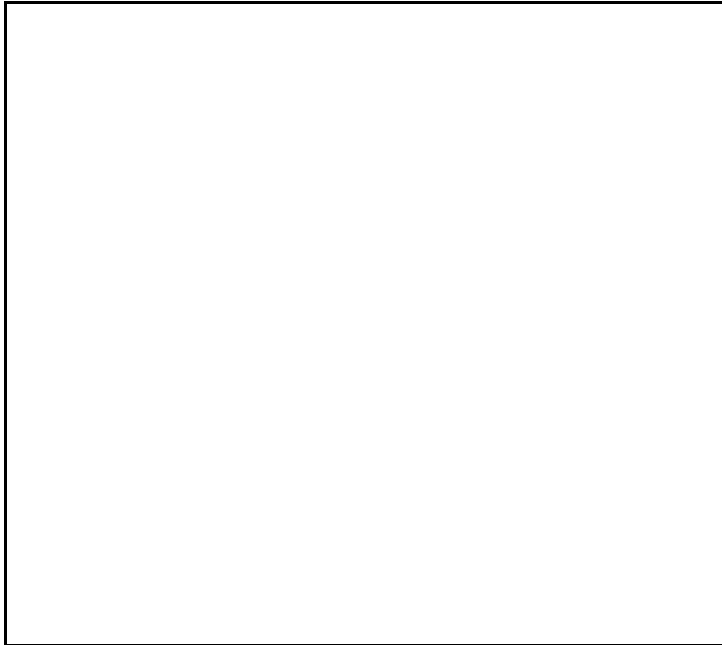
Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
veintitrés	Twenty third (23)			
veinticuatro	Twenty fourth (24)			
veinticinco	Twenty fifth (25)			
veintiséis	Twenty sixth (26)			
veintisiete	Twenty seventh (27)			
veintiocho	Twenty eighth (28)			
veintinueve	Twenty ninth (29)			
treinta	Thirtieth (30)			
treinta y uno	Thirty first (31)			

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
enero	January			
febrero	February			
marzo	March			
abril	April			
mayo	May			
junio	June			

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
julio	July			
agosto	August			

septiembre	September			
octubre	October			
noviembre	November			
diciembre	December			

Performing Arts - Creating a character profile



Name:

Age:

Date of Birth:

Gender:

Job:

Relationship status:

Hobbies:

5 Random facts about this character:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5

RE

Read through the following key Jewish festivals:

- Yom Kippur
- Passover

Write one paragraph on each summarising how Jews carry out these practices.

Yom Kippur:

Passover:

Passover is a celebration of the story of **Exodus**. During Passover, Jews remember how their ancestors left slavery behind them when they were led out of Egypt by Moses. Passover is celebrated with a series of rituals. Each ritual symbolises a different part of the story.

When is Passover? Passover (or **Pesach** in Hebrew) is one of the most important festivals in the Jewish year. It is a **Spring** festival that begins on the 15th day of Nisan, the first month of the Jewish calendar. The celebrations last for seven or eight days.

Moses lived in Egypt. He saw that the Israelites were being persecuted so he went to see the pharaoh. Moses asked the pharaoh to set the Jewish people free, but the pharaoh refused. Moses warned the pharaoh that God would send terrible plagues if he did not let his people go. But the pharaoh still said no, so God sent ten plagues to Egypt. The final plague was the death of the first born son. God told Moses that the Israelites should mark their doorposts with lamb's blood so that the angel of death could 'pass over' their houses and spare them from this plague. This is why the festival is called Passover. After this, the pharaoh gave in and told Moses and his people to go at once. They left in such a rush that their bread did not have time to rise. This is why flat, unleavened Matzah bread is eaten at Passover. After they had left, the pharaoh changed his mind and sent his army after the Israelites. God parted the sea so the Israelites could get to safety. Then he washed the pharaoh's army away. After this, Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and through the desert to Mount Sinai, where God revealed the Ten Commandments.

How is Passover celebrated?

On the evening before Passover starts, Jews have a special service called a Seder (Order). This takes place over a meal with family and friends at home. During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the Haggadah (Narration). Everybody takes part in reading from the Haggadah. Some parts are read in Hebrew and some parts are read in English. Everyone at the Seder has a cushion to lean on. This reminds them that they are now free people and no longer enslaved. They also sing lots of songs. **Matzah** On the table there are three **Matzah** (bread that is flat because it has not risen). At the start of the Seder, the middle Matzah is broken and the largest piece is hidden. During the Seder the children hunt for it. The one who finds it receives a small prize. **Wine** Four small glasses of wine remind Jews of the four times God promised freedom to the Israelites. An extra cup of wine is placed on the table and the door is left open for the prophet **Elijah**. Jews believe that one day, Elijah will reappear and he will announce the coming of the Messiah.

Yom Kippur means **Day of Atonement**. It is the most sacred and solemn day in the Jewish calendar. Yom Kippur is a day to reflect on the past year and ask God's forgiveness for any sins. Jews do not work or go to school on this day.

When is Yom Kippur? Yom Kippur is celebrated in September or October in the UK. In 2023 Yom Kippur will begin in the evening of **Sunday 24 September**. Yom Kippur is ten days after **Rosh Hashanah**, the Jewish New Year, which celebrates the anniversary of the creation of the world.

What is the story of Yom Kippur?

When the Israelites left Egypt, they went to Mount Sinai. Moses climbed to the top of the mountain and God gave him two tablets with the Ten Commandments on them.

The first commandment told people that they should not worship anyone other than God. However, when Moses went down the mountain, he found the Israelites worshipping a golden calf.

Moses was so angry that he threw the sacred tablets on the floor and they shattered. The Israelites then atoned for their wrongdoing. God forgave them and gave Moses a second set of tablets.

How is Yom Kippur celebrated?

The Days of Awe The ten days between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are called **The Days of Repentance** or **Days of Awe**. During these days, Jews think about everything they have done in the past year. If they've done something wrong, they can try to put it right, ask God's forgiveness, and promise not to do it again. Jews also give money to charity.

The Day of Yom Kippur Jews mark the day of Yom Kippur by fasting for 25 hours. They also wear white and

they don't wear make-up, perfume, or leather shoes. The most important part of Yom Kippur is the time spent in the **synagogue**. Even Jews who do not go to the synagogue very much will go on Yom Kippur.
English

Marcus Rashford scores in book charts with You Are a Champion - Alison Flood

Marcus Rashford's children's book You Are a Champion has shot to the top of the charts in the days after England lost the Euro 2020 final to Italy.

A guide for young people in which the footballer shares stories from his own life and reveals how to “dream big” and “find your team”, *You Are a Champion* was published at the end of May, co-written with journalist Carl Anka. It topped the children's bestseller charts for four weeks until it was knocked off by David Walliams' new novel *Megamonster*.

But in the wake of last weekend's match – and the support that has poured forth for Rashford after his missed penalty kick and the racist abuse that followed it – *You Are a Champion* shot to the top of Amazon's overall books chart, ahead of bestsellers by Richard Osman, Matt Haig and Walliams.

“I'm sure I also speak for @matthaig1 and @davidwalliams when I say it's lovely to see a brand-new number 1 book on Amazon today,” tweeted Osman in response.

“Congratulations @MarcusRashford and @Ankaman616.”

Bookshops around the UK have launched a range of crowdfunding initiatives this week to get copies of Rashford's book to as many children as possible. Book-ish in Crickhowell, Wales, has raised more than £8,000 to buy copies for local secondary school children, with Mirror Me Write in Manchester, Gullivers Bookshop in Wimborne Minster, Winstone's Hunting Raven Bookshop in Frome and Newham Bookshop in London undertaking similar initiatives.

“I am overwhelmed by the generosity of people who have donated over £1,000 to get his book to local children,” said Vivian Archer at Newham Bookshop. “One person who bid for a signed copy said he will donate that to a child who could be inspired to go on to great things. Thank you Marcus.”

Publisher Pan Macmillan pledged an additional 20,000 free copies to the crowdfunding bookshops' campaigns. “It is wonderful to see how our industry has pulled together to take positive action to support Marcus Rashford and his message of hope, and we are delighted to be adding support to the campaigns,” said Macmillan Children's Books' Belinda Ioni Rasmussen. “Marcus is an inspirational young man and his book speaks directly to children and young people, reinforcing the message that you can be whatever and whoever you want to be, regardless of your background.”

In June, Rashford and Macmillan launched the Marcus Rashford Book Club, which aims to develop a love of reading and literacy in children aged eight to 12, kicking off with the title *A*

Dinosaur Ate My Sister by Pooja Puri, 50,000 copies of which were donated to schools in disadvantaged areas of the UK.

Task one: complete a glossary selecting words you don't understand from the text and look up their definitions.

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Task two:

1. What is Marcus Rashford's book called? (1 mark)

2. How long did the book top the book charts? (1 mark)

3. How much money did charity Book-ish raise? (1 mark)

4. Who donated 20,000 free copies to crowdfunding campaigns? (1 mark)

5. In your own words, summarise the writer's viewpoint on Marcus Rashford and his book. (4 marks)

Science **The Particle Model: retrieval 1**

Q1. In the spaces below, draw the particle arrangement for solids liquids and gases.

Solids	Liquids	Gases

Q2. Name the state of matter that can be compressed. _____

Q3. Name the state of matter that can change its shape but not its volume.

Q4. Name the state of matter that has no fixed volume. _____

Q5. Name the state of matter that has the lowest density. _____

Q6. Name the state of matter that has particles that vibrate in a fixed pattern.

Q7. What is 'Brownian motion'?

.....

.....

Q8. Describe how the particle arrangement changes as a material changes from a solid into a liquid.

.....

.....

.....

.....

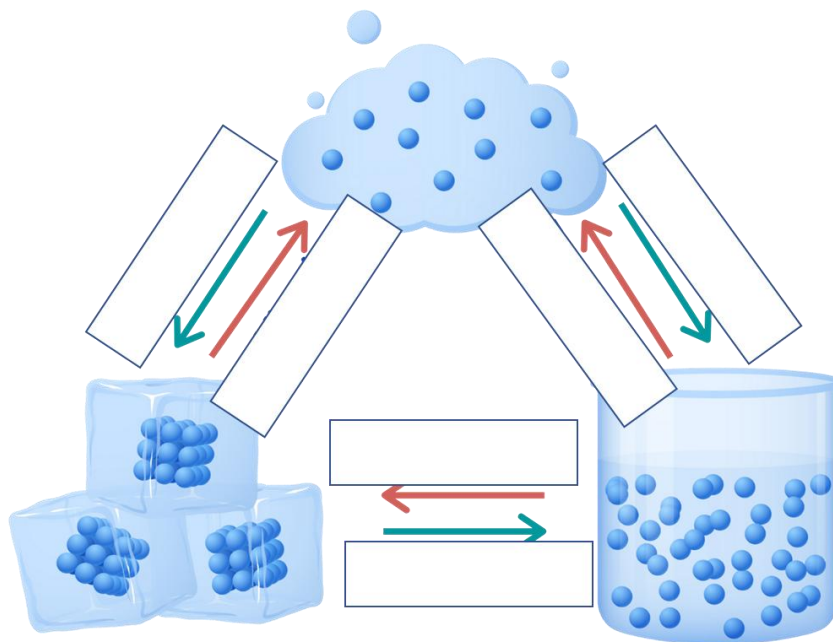
Q9. Describe how the particle arrangement changes as a material changes from a gas to a liquid

.....

.....

The particle model: retrieval 2

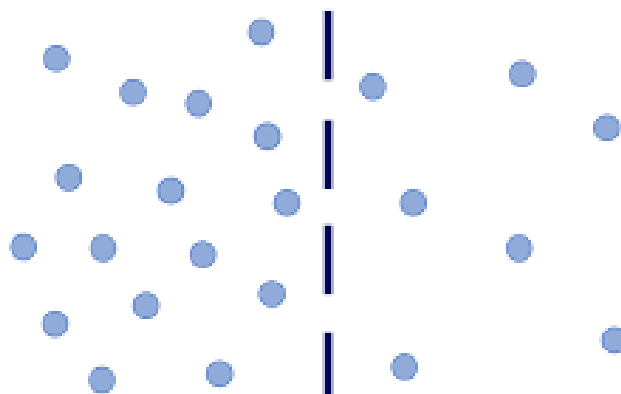
Q1) complete the diagram to show the changes of state.



Q2) What is 'diffusion'?

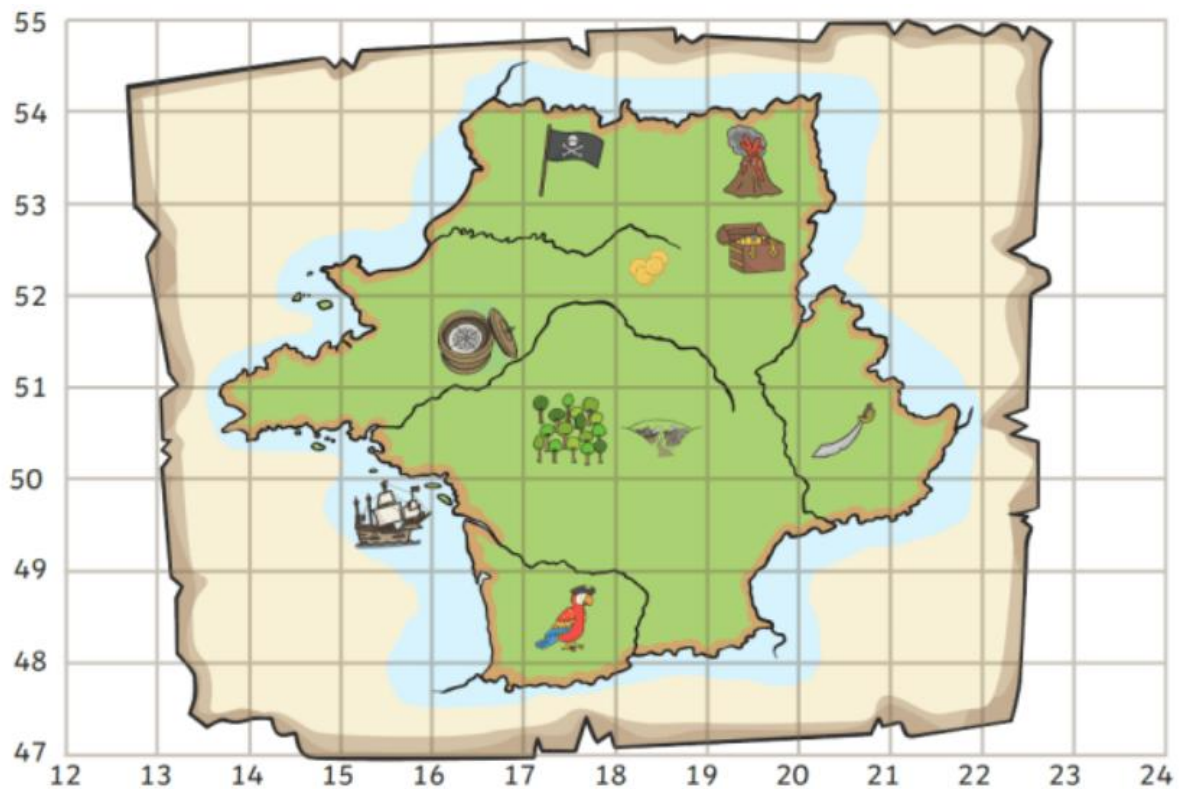
Q3) Is diffusion faster in hot liquids or cold liquids?

Q4) Add an arrow to show which direction the particles will move.



Geography

Grid References



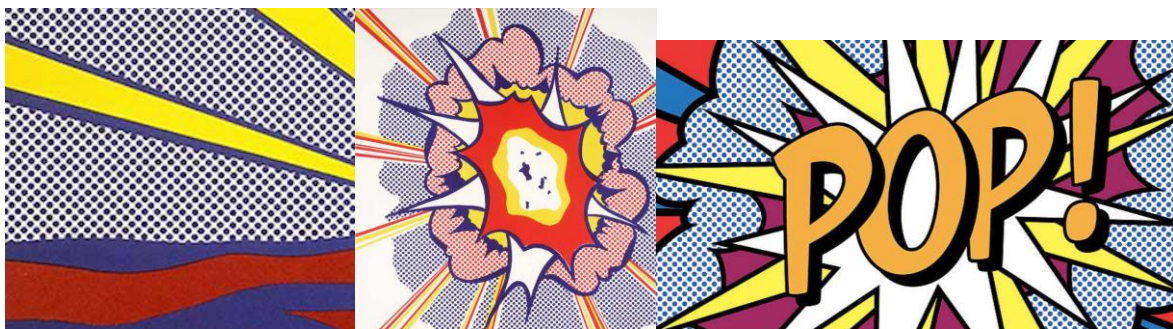
Give the four-figure grid reference for the following symbols or places.

1. Pirate flag _____
2. Forest _____
3. Parrot _____
4. Sword _____
5. Treasure chest _____
6. Volcano _____
7. Compass _____
8. Pirate ship _____
9. Valley pass _____
10. Gold coins _____



Art

- Step one: Draw an outline of shoes on the following clean page, like shown in the images above (these images are to give you ideas, you may choose your own shoes to draw). Draw to fill the whole A4 page, do not draw small.
- Step two: Add features of Pop Art to these shoes. The images below are examples of Pop Art works, and have the following features which you can include:
 - Explosions
 - Primary colours/Bright, bold colours
 - Bold outlines
 - Benday dots
 - Onomatopoeia (words which suggest sounds)
 Include at least 3 Pop Art features.



Food/Design Technology

The ingredients to make bread include:

- Strong white flour
- Warm water
- Yeast
- Salt

Complete the fill the gap activity to explain the function of the ingredients used to make bread.

rise	flavour	working	yeast
rising	warm	activates	

_____ is known as a raising agent. This ingredient causes the dough to _____. When yeast is dry, it is dormant (sleeping), so it is not _____. When _____ water is added to the yeast it _____ the yeast so the dough starts getting air bubbles and _____. Salt is used to add _____.

In your next practical you will be making bread rolls. The recipe makes a total of 4 bread rolls.

What do the following abbreviations stand for?

g = _____

tsp = _____

ml = _____

Adjust the measurements below to make 8 bread rolls. Two examples have been completed for you.

Ingredients for 4 bread rolls

125g strong white flour

7g yeast

Ingredients for 8 bread rolls

e.g. 125g x 2 = 250g strong white flour

_____ g yeast

$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt

75ml warm water

$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp poppy seeds.

e.g. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ tsp salt

_____ mls warm water

_____ tsp poppy seeds

French

What do you look like? Décris ton physique

J'ai	les cheveux	longs mi-longs courts	bouclés ondulés raides/lisses	et	bruns/châtains blonds roux noirs
	des tresses				
	les yeux	marron/bleus/noirs/ verts/ gris			
Je suis	grand(e)/ de taille moyenne/ petit(e)/ mince/ gros				
Je porte	des lunettes/ un voile				

French	English	French	English	French
J'ai les cheveux...	I have...hair			
blonds	blonde			
châtains/bruns	brown (hair only)			

noirs	black			
roux	ginger			
J'ai des tresses	I have braids			

French	English	French	English	French
J'ai les cheveux...	I have...hair			
longs	long			
mi-longs	mid-length			
courts	short			
bouclés	curly			
ondulés	wavy			
lisses/raides	straight			
J'ai des tresses	I have braids			

French	English	French	English	French
Je porte	I wear			
des lunettes	glasses			
un voile	a headscarf			
rouge	red			
jaune	yellow			
blanc	white			
violet	purple			

French	English	French	English	French
J'ai les yeux...	I have...eyes			
bleus	blue			
verts	green			
marron	brown			
gris	grey			
Je suis...	I am			
petit	small/short (m)			

petite	small/short (f)			
grand	tall/big (m)			
grande	tall/big (f)			

French	English	French	English	French
Je suis...	I am			
petit	small/short (m)			
petite	small/short (f)			
grand	tall/big (m)			
grande	tall/big (f)			
de taille moyenne	average height			
gros	fat			
mince	thin			
beau	handsome			
belle	pretty			
moche	ugly			

Information Technology

List **three** reasons why the email below is believed to be a phishing email.



Dear PayPal customer,

Your PayPal account is limited, You have 24 hours to solve the problem or your account will be permanently disabled.

We are sorry to inform you that you no longer have access to PayPal's advantages like purchasing, and sending and receiving money.

Why is my PayPal account limited?

We believe that your account is in danger from unauthorized users.

What can I do to resolve the problem?

You have to confirm all of your account details on our secured server by clicking the link below and following the steps.

Confirm Your Information

Match each type of malware to the correct description.

1. Spyware		A) Attaches to itself and spreads to other programs
1. Trojan horse		A) Pretends it is a safe, useful computer program
1. Worm		A) Spreads from device to device by copying itself.

Performing Arts

1. Teasing someone can be fun and most of the time participants are "in on it".

☐ True ☐ False

2. A Bully usually has few friends, or has low self esteem.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Bullying will often take place in school and online

☐ True ☐ False

4. Cyber bullying happens online using apps such as Facebook, Instagram and snapchat.

☐ True ☐ False

5. One in every five student will report bullying in their lifetime

☐ True ☐ False

6. The effects of bullying can lead to mental health issues

☐ True ☐ False

7. You should watch your friends being bullied and say nothing.

☐ True ☐ False

8. What are the three main types of bullying?

.....

.....

9. What percentage of people are bullied in the UK?

.....

.....

10. What should you do if you notice someone is being bullied?

.....

.....

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Week				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				