

Half-Term 1

Year 8 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	14
/	Information Technology	16
/	Spanish	17
/	RE	21
/	Performing Arts	22
/	English	23
/	Geography	25
/	Science	26
/	Art	27
/	History	30
/	Food/Design Technology	31
/	French	33
/	Information Technology	36
/	Spanish	37

/	Performing Arts	40
/	RE	43
/	English	44
/	Science	46
/	Geography	47
/	Art	48
/	Food/Design Technology	50
/	French	52
/	Information Technology	54
/	Performing Arts	55
	Extra Lined Paper	57

Maths

www.sparxmaths.com

Username:

Password:

Week 1 - Multiplying and Dividing Fractions

Week 2 - Multiplying and Dividing Fractions

Week 3 - Understand ratio

Week 4 - Understand ratio

Week 5 - Understand ratio

Week 6 - Problem solving - ratio

Week 7 - Problem solving - ratio

Week 8 - Problem solving - ratio

Week 1 - Graphs

Week 2 - Graphs

Week 3 - Graphs

Week 4 - Graphs

Week 5 - Representing data and probability

Week 6 - Representing data and probability

Week 7 - Representing data and probability

English

The Guardian: An Interview with Simon Armitage by Simon Hattenstone, 2023.

I'm wandering around Yorkshire Sculpture Park looking for the poet laureate. Simon Armitage decided we should meet at this beautiful outdoor gallery. The park is just off the M1, seven miles from Wakefield. Dotted with Henry Moores and Barbara Hepworths and Damien Hirsts, this could be the world's most opulent golf course. It's about as far from rough-hewn Yorkshire – the inspiration for much of Armitage's poetry – as you can get. In the cafe, where we are due to meet, flat whites sell at £3.90 a pop.



But there is no sign of the poet. I wander downstairs. Nothing. There are two huge entrances at either end of the visitors' centre. As I head for one, I'm sure he's going to walk through the other. It feels like a Morecambe and Wise sketch. I head back to the cafe. This time Armitage is sat at a table, perfectly settled, flicking through his phone, a pot of tea to the side. He glances up at me, like a lugubrious owl. Armitage tells me he got back from Australia a week ago, has spent the past six days touring libraries country-wide and is knackered. His voice is familiar – clear, dourly rhythmic, vowels hard and flat as paving stone.

It's not surprising that Armitage is tired. He is extraordinarily productive. As well as his many books of poetry, he has written plays and novels. He is the former professor of poetry at Oxford, current professor of poetry at Leeds, and a busier than average poet laureate. Over the past couple of years, he has penned elegies for both Prince Philip and Elizabeth II. He has performed with bands, the Scaremongers and LYR (Land Yacht Regatta), and now has published a book of song lyrics, *Never Good With Horses*.

Armitage has always loved his indie bands. His music education began in his mid-teens with John Peel's late-night show. He was particularly taken with Manchester post-punk groups Joy Division, New Order, the Smiths and the Fall. His poems echo the starkness of the Fall and the kitchen-sink quality of the Smiths. Armitage's romance tends to be the romance of missed opportunities, regret and doomed love. Joy Division's *Love Will Tear Us Apart* could be coupled with Armitage's fine poem *To His Lost Lover*.

As soon as we get on to music, Armitage's weariness dissipates. He says discovering the post-punks was a revelation. "I had a very normal village upbringing, and music came along and it was this accelerant into a different way of thinking. It became this incredible club that not everybody belonged to, a secret language. It had to be something that other people weren't listening to. It had to be yours." Was he a cool kid? "I was trying," he says coyly. And did he succeed? "I did my best."

At the same time, Armitage discovered poetry, particularly the work of Ted Hughes, when studying English literature O-level. He found this equally invigorating. Armitage didn't realise language could spear and shock, transport and transcend like this. He says reading Hughes's poetry was hallucinogenic. "These little packets of language, black shapes on a white page that conjured up these 3D sites." What made both Hughes and the bands so special was that while they opened a new world to him, they were also local. Hughes grew up in the next valley to him in West Yorkshire, while Manchester was just across the Pennines. Music and poetry roused Armitage. The boy who stared absently out of class windows became interested in language and learning.

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

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Task two:

1. Where did the interviewer and Armitage agree to meet? (1 mark)

2. Write one thing Armitage enjoys other than writing poetry. (1 mark)

3. Who has Simon Armitage previously written for? (1 mark)

4. Which other poet did Armitage find 'invigorating'? (1 mark)

5. In your own words, summarise what you have learned about Simon Armitage from the article. (4 marks)

Science

Periodic Table: Retrieval 1

Q1) What are the rows of the periodic table called?

Q2) What are the columns of the periodic table called?

Q3) Which side of the periodic table are the metals on?

Q4) Who arranged the modern periodic table?

Q5) Find the element in:

Group 1 period 4 _____

Group 2 period 3 _____

Group 7 period 2 _____

Group 8 period 1 _____

Q6) Sort these properties into properties of metals and non-metals: *Shiny, thermal insulator, electrical conductor, strong, electrical insulator, thermal conductor, malleable, brittle, sonorous, dull*

Metals	Non-Metals

Q7) How could you test if a substance is a metal?

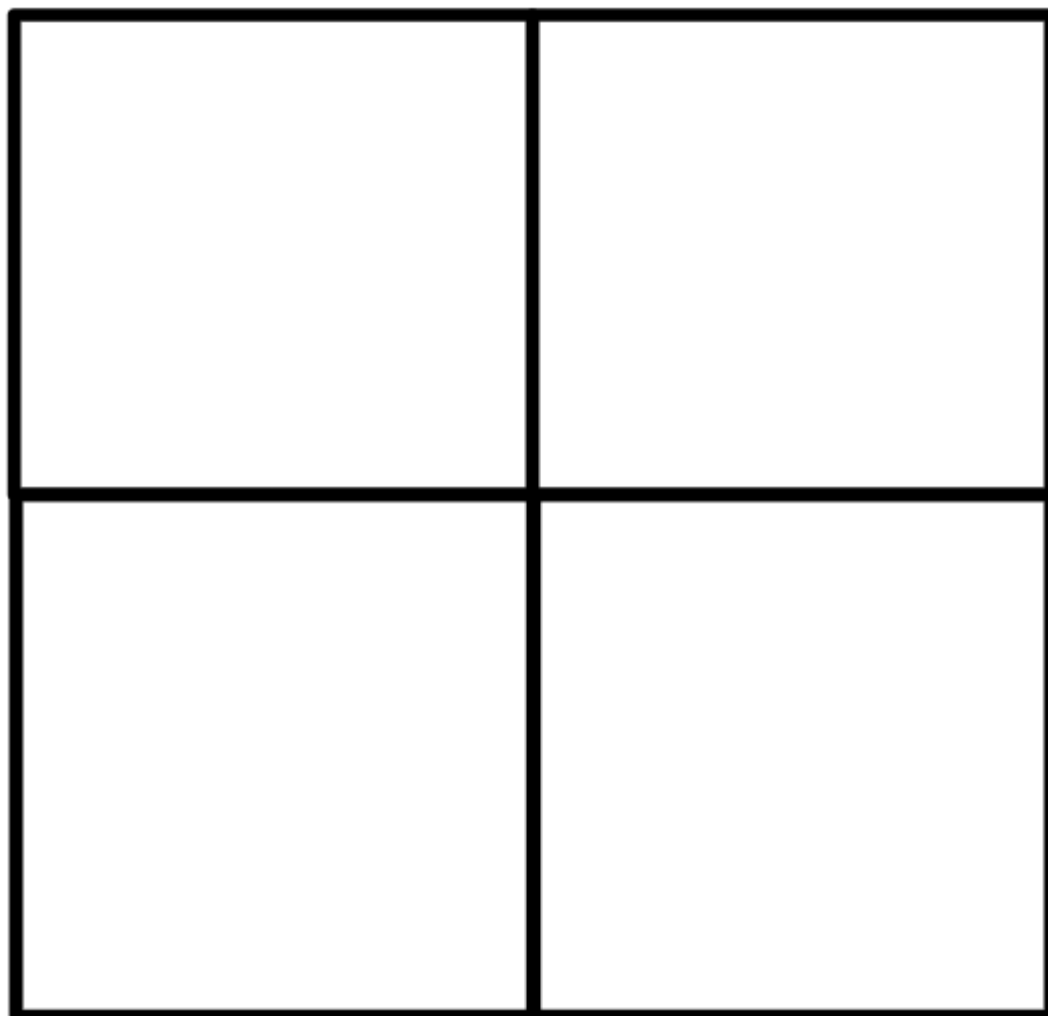
Art

Drawing using the Grid Method

The grid method is the process of drawing a grid onto an image, therefore breaking it down into separate squares to simplify the image. This method can enable you to create an accurate drawing of an image.

- On the following page, there is an image of a shiny object - this image has been split into 4 sections using the grid method.
- In the grid below, draw each of the section in using a pencil until you have completed the entire image. Ensure you use tonal range and details.





French

1) What do you do with your phone? (when)

Qu'est-ce que tu fais sur ton portable?

Après le collège Le soir Tous les jours	j'utilise mon portable pour	regard er	un film une série	parce que car	à mon avis c'est je pense que c'est	pratiq ue. inutile. rapide . lent. sympa . nul. pas cher. cher.
	j'utilise mon ordinateur pour	lire	un livre			
		écoute r	de la musique			
La plupart du temps De temps en temps Parfois Souvent		parler	avec mes amis avec ma famille			
	j'utilise ma tablette pour	faire	mes devoirs			
		jouer	aux jeux vidéos en ligne			

1) What do you do with your phone? (Making comparisons)

Après le collège Le soir Tous les jours La plupart du temps De temps en temps Parfois Souvent	j'utili se	plus moi ns	mon portable pour mon ordinate ur pour ma tablette pour	regar der	un film une série	qu e	regar der	un film. une série.
				lire	un livre		lire	un livre.
				écou ter	de la musique		écou ter	de la musique.
				parler	avec mes amis/famil le		parle r	avec mes amis/famil le.
				faire	mes devoirs		faire	mes devoirs.
				jouer	aux jeux vidéos en ligne		jouer	aux jeux vidéos. en ligne.

French	English	French	English	French
demain	tomorrow			
après-demain	The day after tomorrow			

ce soir	tonight			
le weekend prochain	next weekend			
la semaine prochaine	next week			
je vais voir	I am going to see			
je vais regarder	I am going to watch			
plutôt que	Rather than			

French	English	French	English	French
un jeu télévisé	a game show			
un feuilleton	a soap opera			
un documentaire	a documentary			
une émission sportive	a sports show			
les informations	the news			
la météo	the weather forecast			
un film	a film			
une série	a series			

French	English	French	English	French
passionnant	exciting			
nul	rubbish			
intéressant	interesting			
ennuyeux	boring			
amusant	fun/funny			
stupide	stupid			

History

Key Words - define the following key words, and use them in a sentence

Keyword / Concept:	Define it.	Use in your own sentence.
Transatlantic Slave Trade		
Middle Passage		
Abolitionist		
Plantation		
Resistance		
Interpretation		
Colony		
Empire		

Food and Design Technology

Eatwell Guide and Nutrients

What does the Eatwell Guide represent?

The Eatwell guide is split into five sections. One section is called: *Bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other starchy carbohydrates*.

Name the other four main sections of the Eatwell guide:

- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---

Match the nutrient to the function.

Place the number next to the name of the nutrient next to the correct function. One example has been completed for you.

	Nutrient		Function
1	Carbohydrates		Growth, repair, and maintenance of the body especially muscle.
2	Protein		Type of carbohydrate, improves gut health reduces the risk of constipation and health conditions such as heart disease and type 2 diabetes.
3	Fats		Many different types that support in keeping the body healthy and strong.
4	Vitamins and Minerals	1	Main source of energy for the body.

5	Fibre		Keeps us hydrated, helps regulate body temperature and helps transport nutrients around the body.
6	Water		Protects and insulates (keeps warm) our organs, helps to absorb fat soluble vitamins and provide essential fatty acids that the body cannot make.

Identify four different food sources for each of the nutrients. One example has been completed for you.

Nutrient	Food source
Carbohydrates	<i>Bread, rice, pasta, noodles.</i>
Protein	
Fats	
Vitamins and Minerals	
Fibre	
Water	

Information Technology

In the mind map below, describe each type of malware. One has been completed as an example

Types of Malware

Example: Virus - attaches to itself and spreads to other programs.

Worm

Spyware

Trojan Horse

Write 3 tips/advice you would give on how to avoid malware?

Spanish

1) What do you do with your phone?

¿Qué haces con tu móvil?

Después del colegio Por la tarde Todos los días La mayor parte del tiempo De vez en cuando A veces A menudo	utilizo mi móvil para	ver	una película una serie	porq ue	en mi opinion pienso que es	práctic o/a. inútil. rapido/ a. lento/a. chulo. aburrid o/a. barato/ a. caro/a.
		leer	un libro			
		escuc har	música			
	utilizo mi ordenador para	hablar	con mis amigos con mi familia			
	utilizo mi tableta para	hacer	mis deberes			
		jugar	a los videojuego s en linea			

1) What do you do with your phone? (giving comparisons)

¿Qué haces con tu móvil?

Después del colegio Por la tarde Todos los días La mayor parte del tiempo De vez en cuando A veces A menudo	utilizo	más	mi móvil mi ordenador mi tableta	ver	una película una serie	que	ver	una película. una serie.
				leer	un libro		leer	un libro.
				escuchar	música		escuchar	música.
				hablar	con mis amigos con mi familia		hablar	con mis amigos. con mi familia.
				hacer	mis deberes		hacer	mis deberes.
				jugar	a los videojuegos en línea		jugar	a los videojuegos. en línea.

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
mañana	tomorrow			
pasado mañana	The day after tomorrow			
por la noche	tonight			
el fin de semana próximo	next weekend			
la semana proxima	next week			
voy a ver	I am going to see			
en lugar de	Rather than			

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
un concurso	a game show			
una telenovela	a soap opera			
un documental	a documentary			
un programa de deportes	a sports show			
las noticias	the news			

el tiempo	the weather forecast			
una película	a film			
una serie	a series			

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
emocionante	exciting			
aburrido/a	rubbish			
interesante	interesting			
aburrido/a	boring			
divertido/a	fun/funny			
estúpido/a	stupid			

RE

Below are actions that could be seen as 'good' or 'bad' actions. Create two opposite scenarios. In the first one the action has to be a wrong action to commit. In the second the action has to be the right thing to do.

Theft

1. _____

2. _____

Lying

1. _____

2. _____

Giving to charity

1. _____

2. _____

Performing Arts - Blue Remembered Hills Quiz

1. Who wrote Blue Remembered Hills (BRH)?
2. What time period is BRH set in?
3. Name 2 characters in BRH.
4. How does the play start?
5. How does the play end?
6. What does *GAIT* mean?
7. What are Stage Directions?
8. Give an example of a stage direction.
9. What are stage directions used for?
10. What is the role of the playwright?

English

British Council: Grace Nichols Biography



Grace Nichols was born in Georgetown, Guyana, in 1950 and grew up in a small country village on the Guyanese coast.

She moved to the city with her family when she was eight, an experience central to her first novel, *Whole of a Morning Sky* (1986), set in 1960s Guyana in the middle of the country's struggle for independence.

She worked as a teacher and **journalist** and, as part of a **Diploma** in Communications at the University of Guyana, spent time in some of the most remote areas of Guyana, a period that **influenced** her writings and **initiated** a strong interest in Guyanese folk tales, Amerindian myths and the South American civilisations of the Aztec and Inca. She has lived in the UK since 1977.

Her first poetry collection, *I is a Long-Memored Woman*, was published in 1983. The book won the **Commonwealth Poetry Prize** and a subsequent film adaptation of the book was awarded a gold medal at the International Film and Television Festival of New York. The book was also dramatised for radio by the BBC. Subsequent poetry collections include *The Fat Black Woman's Poems* (1984), *Lazy Thoughts of a Lazy Woman* (1989), and *Sunris* (1996). She also writes books for children, inspired **predominantly** by Guyanese folklore and Amerindian legends, including *Come on into My Tropical Garden* (1988) and *Give Yourself a Hug* (1994). *Everybody Got A Gift* (2005) includes new and selected poems, and her collection, *Startling the Flying Fish* (2006), contains poems which tell the story of the Caribbean.

Her latest books are *Picasso, I Want My Face Back* (2009); *I Have Crossed an Ocean: Selected Poems* (2010); *The Insomnia Poems* (2017), and *Passport to Here and There* (2020), which received a Poetry Book Society Special Commendation.

In 2021, it was announced that Grace Nichols is the **recipient** of the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry.

Grace Nichols lives in England with her partner, the poet John Agard.

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

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Task two:

1. Where did Grace Nichols grow up? (1 mark)

2. At what age did Nichols move to the city? (1 mark)

3. What job did Nichols have before writing poetry? (1 mark)

4. What medal did Nichols receive for her work in poetry? (1 mark)

5. In your own words, summarise what you have learned about Grace Nichols from the text. (4 marks)

Geography - Waves

1. Waves are formed as a result of the blowing over the ocean.
2. What is the fetch of a wave?
3. State the names of the different types of wave.
4. Which type of wave is gentle, and far apart?
5. Which type of wave is steep and close together?
6. Which type of wave has a strong swash and a weak backwash?
7. Which type of wave erodes the beach?
8. Which type of wave has a strong backwash?
9. What two natural hazards can cause waves to form?
10. What wave can be created when an earthquake occurs?

Science - Periodic Table Retrieval

Q1) Why is copper used to make wires?

Q2) What happens to reactivity as you move down group 1?

Q3) What happens to potassium when it reacts with water? Give 3 examples.

Q4) what happens to reactivity as you move down group 7?

Q5) What are group 7 elements called?

Q6) What happens to melting point as you move down group 7?

Q7) What state are the following elements at room temperature?

Chlorine _____

Bromine _____

Iodine _____

Q8) What is an element?

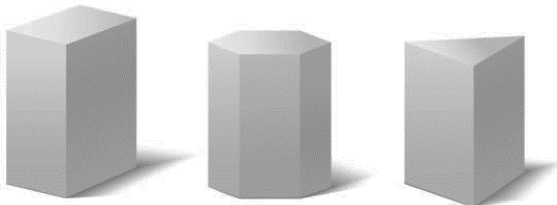
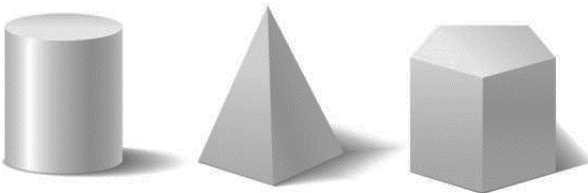
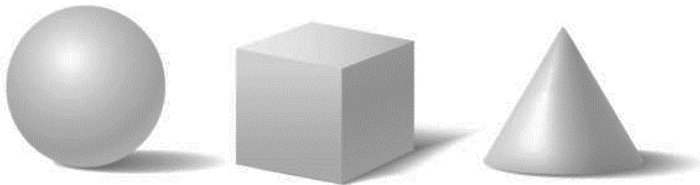
Q9) What is a compound?

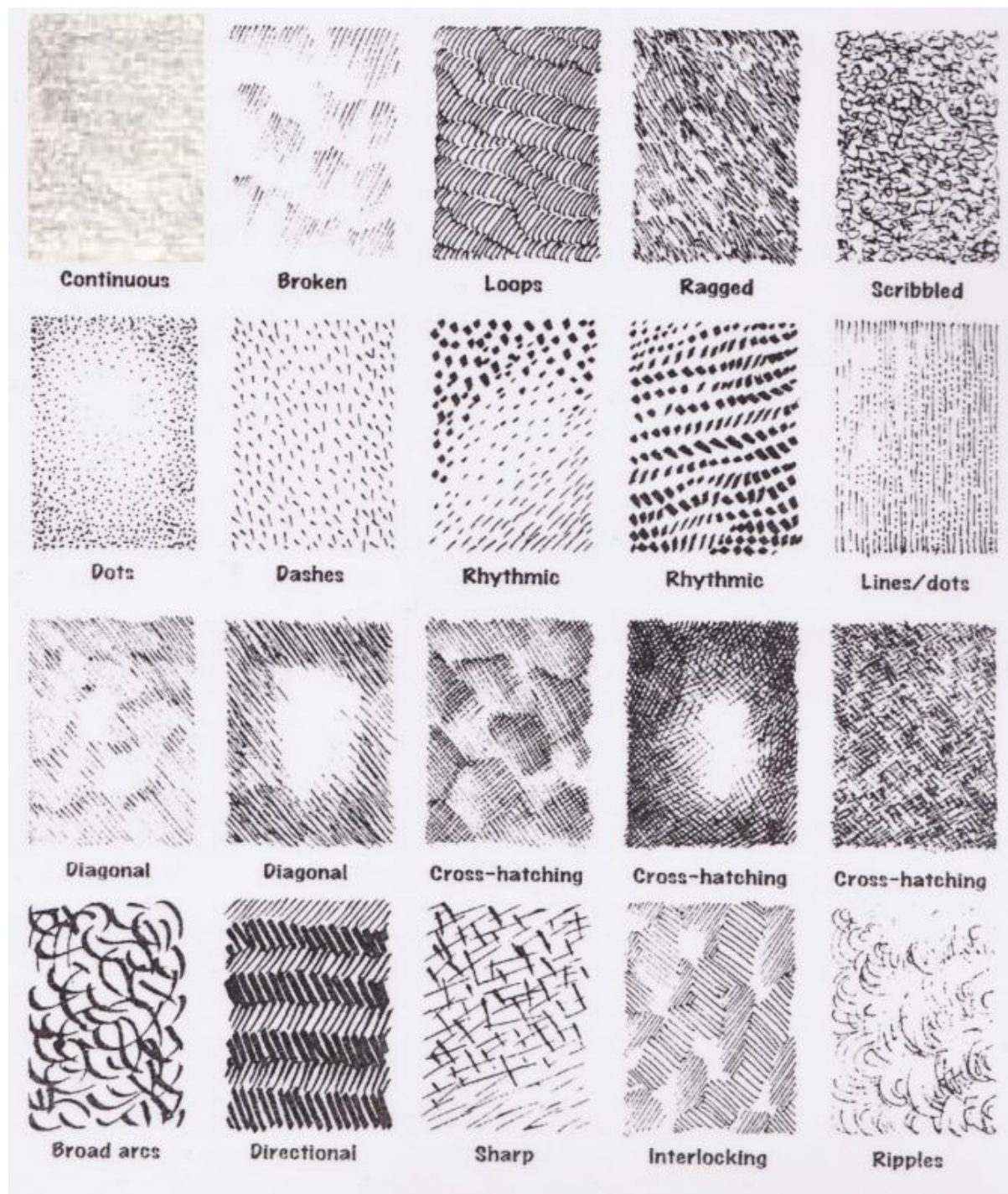
Art

Mark-making

Mark making describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork. It can be loose and gestural or controlled and neat.

- On the next page, there are some examples of different mark-making techniques. Choose 5 different mark-making techniques and apply to the 5 boxes provided on the page after, using your pencil.
- Choose a three-dimensional shape from the ones below. On the remaining space on that page, draw this shape using a pencil (filling the space). Build tonal range in this shape using 1 of the mark-making techniques you have tried.





Mark-making exploration

--	--	--	--	--

1. What was the transatlantic slave trade?
2. Which three **continents** were involved in the transatlantic slave trade?
3. What was the Middle Passage?
4. What goods were often traded in exchange for enslaved Africans?
5. Why did disease spread so quickly onboard the slave ships?
6. What was the role of European countries in the transatlantic slave trade?
7. When was the transatlantic slave trade abolished by Britain?
8. What work were enslaved Africans forced to do in the Americas?
9. What was Africa like before the transatlantic slave trade?
10. When was slavery abolished in the British Empire ?

Food and Design Technology

Match the pasta shape with the correct name.



Lasagne sheets



Penne



Farfalle



Macaroni



Spaghetti

Complete the following table with the name of a pasta dish and the type of pasta used to make the dish. An example has been completed for you.

In your next practical lesson, you will be making fresh pasta. Write down the ingredients required to make fresh pasta.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

French

2) What are you going to watch? (when)

Qu'est-ce que tu vas regarder?

Demain		un jeu télévisé			
Après-demain		un feuilleton			passionnant.
Ce soir	je vais regarder	un documentaire	parce que	à mon avis c'est	nul.
Le weekend prochain	je vais voir	une émission sportive	car	je pense que c'est	intéressant.
La semaine prochaine		les informations		je trouve que c'est	ennuyeux.
		la météo			amusant.
		un film			stupide.
		une série			drôle.
					triste.

French	English	French	English	French
Je ne supporte pas	I cannot stand			
un avantage	an advantage			
un inconvénient	an inconvenient			
est que c'est	is that it is			
intéressant	interesting			
pratique	practical			
utile	useful			
facile	easy			

French	English	French	English	French
cependant	however			
par contre	on the other hand			
en revanche	however			

dangereux.	(it's) dangerous.			
une perte de temps.	(it's) a waste of time.			
distrayant.	(it's) distracting.			
ça rend accro.	(it's) addicting.			
rapide.	(it's) fast.			
lent.	(it's) slow.			

Information Technology

Explain what is meant by **ethical issues** and **cultural issues**?

Describe the ethical and cultural issues of Artificial Intelligence (AI) being implemented.

What if AI is implemented in research? Does the impact change?

Spanish

What are you going to watch?

¿Qué vas a ver?

Mañana	voy a ver	un concurso	en lugar de	un concurso	en mi opinion es pienso que es me parece que es	emocion ante. aburrido/
Pasado mañana		una telenovela		una telenovela		a.
Por la noche		un documental		un programa deportivo		interesant e.
El fin de semana		al		las noticias		aburrido/
próximo		un programa		una película		a.
La semana proxima		de deportes		una serie		divertido/
		las noticias				a.
		el tiempo				
			en lugar del			estúpido/
				el tiempo		a.

		una				triste.
		película				
		una serie				

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
no soporto	I cannot stand			
Por un lado	On the one hand			
una ventaja	an advantage			
Por otro lado	On the other hand			
una desventaja	A disadvantage			
es que es	is that it is			
interesante	interesting			
práctico/a	practical			
útil/a	useful			
fácil	easy			

Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
sin embargo	however			
por otra parte	on the other hand			
aunque	however			
peligroso.	(it's) dangerous.			
una pérdida de tiempo.	(it's) a waste of time.			
distrae.	(it's) distracting.			
adictivo.	(it's) addicting.			
rapido.	(it's) fast.			
lento.	(it's) slow.			

Choose one character in this scene

- Be really clear at what EXACTLY they are going to do at what exact time

- [illegible]

SCENE 5

The old barn. Nearby. Same time

Wooden. Cobwebs at a broken window. A scatter of tools. A wheelbarrow. An old feeding trough. A big pile of hay. A cartwheel, etc.—A great place to play

Two seven-year-old girls, Angela, pretty, with ringlet curls and blue ribbons, and Audrey, who is plain, with cheap owl-like metal-framed glasses and short, straight hair, are “playing house” with the splay-footed, timid, anaemic-looking boy nicknamed Donald Duck, who has shoes or boots, but no socks. He also has nasty scabs round his mouth. An abused child

They have a battered, squeaking old pram with a buckled wheel, which holds a chocolate-coloured china doll called “Dinah”. Dinah, when tilted, closes her eyes and emits a plaintive little “Ma-ma! Ma-ma!”

Pretty Angela—who owns the doll—tilts and tilts Dinah, watched with an extremely aggressive expression by disgruntled Audrey

Angela (as Dinah “cries”) Now, now, now. Go to sleep, Dinah. You naughty naughty naughty little babby.

Audrey Smack her one in the chops, Angela. That’ll keep her quiet!

Donald No, no. You can’t do that. No smacking. Not in my house.

Angela (to Dinah) There, there, there. Mummy is with oo den.

Donald You can’t hit a little babby, Audrey. You’d kill it.

Audrey What dost thee know about it, Donald Duck? You ant never had a babby. Smack her arse, Angela.

Donald I be supposed to be the daddy here, byunt I? And—and—don’t call me Donald Duck.

Angela No. Don’t call him that, Aud. You *are* the daddy, Donald. Coming home from work, aren’t you?

Donald (smirking) That’s right. I be tired out and all, working on them sawmills. I cut me thumb off and all. (He imitates a saw) Zzzzzzzzz-chop! Ow! Ow! Bang goes me thumb.

Angela Oh, dear. Poor, poor Donald. My poor husband.

Donald Ow! Ow! Ow! It don’t half hurt. Blood all over the saw. Blood all over me. Blood everywhere. Blood. Blood!

Angela Never mind. I’ll put the kettle on. We’ll have us a nice cup of tea.

Donald With four lots of sugar. Eh?

Audrey (*aggressively*) Are *you* Mummy, then! Why should *you* be Mummy all the time?

Angela 'Course I be. I got the babby, ant I? It chunt *your* doll, Audrey.

Audrey Who be *I*, then?

Donald Where's my bloody tea, Missis? Where's my tea, then? I want my cup of tea! (*He is stamping up and down in angry imitation of "Authority"*)

Angela The kettle's just coming up to the boil, sweetie pie.

Donald (*with enormous deliberation*) I should bloody damn and bloody blast and bugger and bloody flaming bloody think so and all. Give us a kiss. (*He hugs himself in glee, rocking slightly*)

Audrey (*insistent*) Who be I then? Eh? Tell me that!

Angela Oh, Aud-rey!

Audrey I bent just going to do nothing and be nobody. It's not fair.

Angela You can be my other daughter, Audrey. My naughty daughter.

Audrey (*stamping her foot*) No. I'm not going to be that. No!

Donald is coming out of his trance-like reverie

Donald Aw come on, Aud. Doosn't spoil it.

Audrey (*hotly*) I'm not spoiling it.

Donald Yes you are. You always do. Don't her, Angela?

Angela crosses her arms in mimicry of adult exasperation

Angela Who'd you want to be, Aud?

Imagine you're trying to help stop people from committing crimes. What can be done to help them make better choices? Use what we have learnt in lesson about the reasons why people commit crimes. Think about things like mentorship, community programs, or education. Write a fully explained paragraph with your ideas.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

English

Poetry: Celebrating Migrant Roots, Dawn 2023

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1499146>



*In the past year, three **critically acclaimed** British poets of Pakistani origin — Moniza Alvi, Imtiaz Dharker and Zaffar Kunial — have all brought out important new collections: *Blackbird*, *Bye Bye*; *Luck is the Hook* and *Us* respectively. Alvi and Dharker — both born in Lahore and brought up in Britain — are well-known for their celebrated, award-winning and extensive bodies of work. Birmingham-born Kunial, the youngest of these three, is regarded as one of the most significant new poets today. All three **enrich** their poetry with lyrical, multi-layered*

images which incorporate narratives of belonging and home.

The daughter of a Pakistani father and English mother, Alvi — winner of the Whitbread and Cholmondeley awards — was shortlisted for the **T.S. Eliot** Prize for her powerful 2013 collection *At the Time of Partition*, which explored her grandmother's journey from Jalandhar to Lahore. Migration and family life — but in England — run through her 10th volume, *Blackbird, Bye Bye*, which revolves around her late father and employs bird-life as metaphor.

Moniza Alvi was born in Lahore, Pakistan, to a Pakistani father and a British mother. Her father moved to Hatfield, Hertfordshire, in England when Alvi was few months old. She did not revisit Pakistan until after the **publication** of one of her first books of poems — *The Country at My Shoulder*. She worked for several years as a high-school teacher but is currently a **freelance** writer and tutor, living in Norfolk.

Peacock Luggage, a book of poems by Moniza Alvi and Peter Daniels, was published after the two poets jointly won the Poetry Business Prize in 1991, in Alvi's case for "Presents from my Aunts in Pakistan". That poem and "An Unknown Girl" have featured on England's GCSE exam syllabus for young teenagers.

Since then, Moniza Alvi has written four poetry collections. *The Country at My Shoulder* (1993) led to her being selected for the Poetry Society's New Generation Poets promotion in 1994. She also published a series of short stories, *How the Stone Found its Voice* (2005), **inspired** by Kipling's *Just So Stories*.

In 2002 she received a Cholmondeley Award for her poetry. In 2003 a selection of her poetry was published in a **bilingual** Dutch and English edition. A selection from her earlier books, *Split World: Poems 1990–2005*, was published in 2008.

Alvi's skilled poems **merge** suggestion and **ambiguity**, the real and the **surreal**, as well as **symbolic** imagery of the blackbird as a spirit — a link between heaven and earth. Alvi travels back into the past in 'The Coldest Winter' which describes Fatherbird's **migration** to England, while 'A Photo of Fatherbird' describes him looking down from above after his death. Both poems are written in a horizontal v-shape, suggesting a bird's wing or a flock of flying birds.

Task one: complete a glossary selecting words you don't understand from the text and look up their definitions. (Some suggested words are in **bold**)

Word:

Definition:

Word:

Definition:

Task two:

1. The article discusses Alvi and which other two poets? (1 mark)

2. Which two awards did Alvi receive? (1 mark)

3. Where was Alvi born? (1 mark)

Name one other poem published by Alvi? (1 mark)

In your own words, summarise what you have learned about Moniza Alvi from the text. (4 marks)

Science

Plants: retrieval 1

1. What do plants need to carry out photosynthesis?

2. What is the equation for photosynthesis?

3. How do plants get the water they need?

4. What are the stomata for?

5. In which part of the plant cell does photosynthesis take place?

6. What is the name of the green substance in plant cells that absorbs light for photosynthesis?

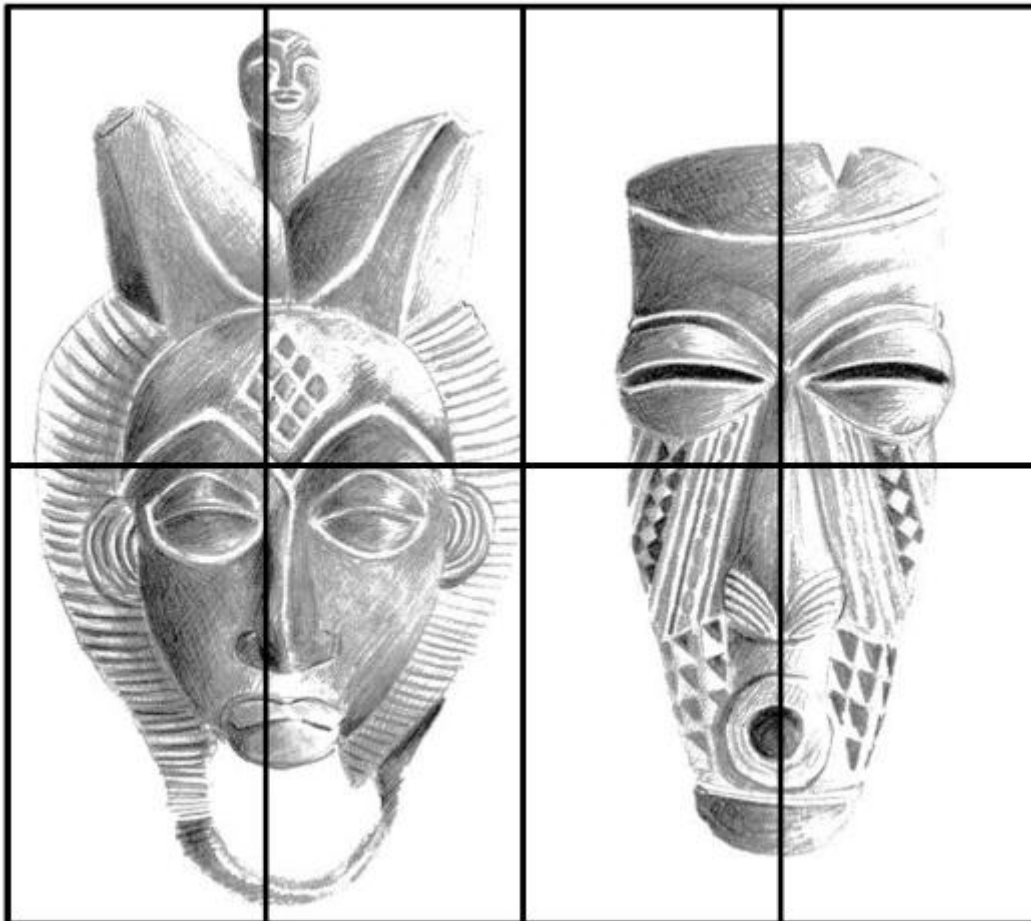
7. What is starch used for in plant cells?

8. How do you test for the presence of starch?

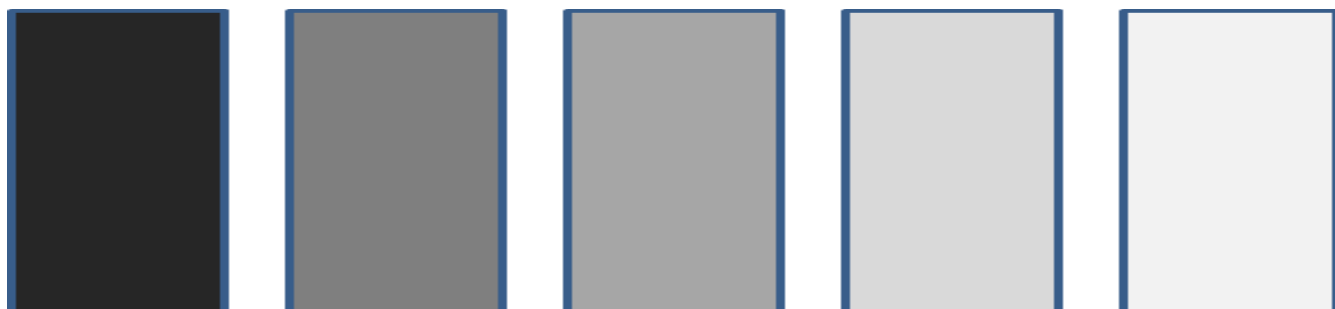
Geography

1. Name the three processes which change coastlines.
2. Which type of rock erodes quicker?
3. Which type of rock erodes at a slower rate?
4. State the names of the four types of coastal erosion.
5. Which type of coastal erosion dissolves rock?
6. Which type of coastal erosion involves rocks being hurled against cliffs?
7. Which type of erosion involves rocks smashing into each other?
8. Which type of erosion involves air and water being forced into rock?
9. Name a type of weathering that occurs at the coast.
10. What happens at night to any water that gets into cracks in rock?

Art



Draw the masks in the grid below, look carefully at shapes and lines and add tone with your pencil.



Food and Design Technology

There are four common type of pastry:

- Shortcrust pastry
- Puff pastry
- Filo pastry
- Choux pastry

For each pastry, name two different dishes.

Shortcrust pastry:

Dish 1: _____

Dish 2: _____

Puff pastry:

Dish 1: _____

Dish 2: _____

Filo Pastry

Dish 1: _____

Dish 2: _____

Choux pastry

Dish 1: _____

Dish 2: _____

What are the three common ingredients used to make pastry?

- _____
- _____
- _____

In your next practical you will be making cheese straws.

When making pastry, why do we need to ensure we are using cold water?

Provide two reasons why you need to ensure the size of the cheese straws are consistent (the same) in size before baking?

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

French

What are the advantages and the disadvantages of technology?

Quels sont les avantages et les inconvénients de la technologie?

A mon avis Je pense qu' Je trouve qu'	un avantage un inconvénie nt	est que c'est	intéress ant pratiqu e rapide utile facile	à utilise r	mais cepend ant par contre en revanch e	c' est	dangereux. une perte de temps. distrayant.
							rapide. lent.
Je ne supporte pas		car c'est				ça rend accro.	

The Big Write!

What do you do with your phone?	
What are you going to watch?	
What are the advantages and disadvantages of technology?	

Information Technology

Autonomy and AI (Artificial Intelligence) has led to jobs being performed by technology rather than humans (e.g. robotics)

Explain **one** reason why the use of autonomy in the workplace could reduce the number of jobs available and increase employment.

Explain **one** reason why the use of autonomy in the workplace could **increase** the number of jobs available.

Performing Arts

Design a set for a key moment in Blue Remembered Hills.

You should include:

- Entrance and Exits for the actors
- Where your audience is
- What type of stage you are using
- A backdrop (cyclorama)
- At least 3 objects on stage

If you want to challenge yourself, create a 3D version of your set design using shoe box.



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Week				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				