


Co-op Academy Walkden

Homework Booklet

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Vision and Aims

The purpose of homework is to:

- Encourage you to develop the skills, confidence, motivation and self-discipline needed to study effectively.
- Consolidate, reinforce and extend what you know, understand and can do at school
- Extend school learning: not all learning takes place at school
- Involve your parents and carers in your learning and keep them informed about what you are doing at school
- Help you to get to grips with managing particular demands, such as GCSE courses

Arbor is your school planner and there you will find your calendar and assignment reminders for that week.

What is the expected amount of homework?

Key Stage 3

English, Maths, Science, French, Spanish, History, Geography: 30 minutes weekly/ 1 hour fortnightly

Art, DT, Food, Computing, PSHE, PRE, Music, Food, Drama PE: 30 minutes fortnightly

Key Stage 4

English, Maths, Science, History, Geography and all Option qualifications: Minimum of 1 hour weekly/ 2 hours fortnightly

If projects are set, work may be set over longer periods of time

If you put lots of effort into completing fantastic homework, you will be rewarded on Arbor with Achievement Points.



Art and Photography Department: GCSE Art and Photography

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- If possible provide access to basic art materials such as a pencil, rubber, sharpener and coloured pencils.
- Encourage time management skills by helping students complete homework in advance of the deadline. This will allow time to resolve any problems that may occur (misunderstanding, material issues.)
- Keep distractions to a minimum. Working in a quiet, well lit space will help students produce better quality work.

Frequency: Once a fortnight for Years 7-9 / Every week for Years 10 -11

Homework examples:

KS3



Careers in Art and Design

Job Title.....

Job description. What does the job involve?
.....
.....

What skills are required to do the job?
.....
.....

What training or qualifications do you need?
.....
.....

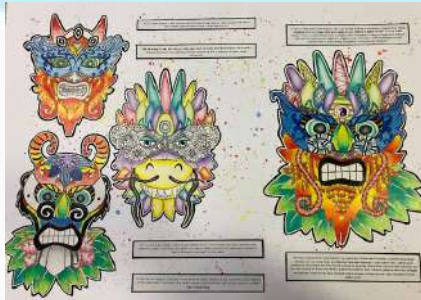
What would be your expected salary?
.....
.....

Write down keywords that describe the artwork under each formal element

COLOUR <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"></div>		LINE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"></div>
SHAPE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"></div>	Some ideas..... Curved, Bold, Thick, Thin, Warm, Cool, Harmonious, Complementary Blended, Scratched, Smooth, Dotted Dark, Light,	TONE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"></div>
TEXTURE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"></div>		PATTERN <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"></div>



KS4



Useful revision websites:

<https://www.studentartguide.com/article>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zjymp9q>

<https://www.accessart.org.uk/find-a-resource/>



Drama Department (GCSE Drama)

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Don't worry about getting questions wrong - these are knowledge quizzes based on work you have done in lesson
- There will be a minimum score you need to get e.g 6/10 and if you get lower than this, retake the quiz and improve your knowledge recall
- KS4 Portfolios - do little and often, rather than leaving yourself a mammoth task with a short deadline.
- KS4 line learning and rehearsal will also be expected in lieu of homework.

Frequency: Once a fortnight for Years 7-9 / Every week for Years 10 -11

Homework examples:

KS3

Devising Drama

B *I* U ↺ ↻

Complete the multiple choice questions on devising drama

This form is automatically collecting emails from all respondents. [Change settings](#)

What does devising drama mean? *

Portraying a character from a script

Creating a performance from scratch

Delivering a monologue



Read this short extract from the play. Answer the questions in full sentences relating to the characters in this extract



KS4

Noughts and Crosses Key Quotations

They were good friends playing together. *Real* good friends. No barriers. No boundaries. Not yet anyway. P7

It was a typical early summer's day, light and bright and, in the Hadley household anyway, not a cloud in their sky. P7

What if a virus wiped out every single Cross and not a single nought? P8

Being around Crosses was like walking on eggshells p8


All she could feel was ... nothing. A nothing that went way beyond the numbness enveloping every part of her body. P13

This place is like the whole world and the whole world is like this place. So where would I go? P 21

Until a few years ago we were only allowed to be educated up to the age of fourteen – and in noughts-only schools at that – p 23

There's more to life than just us noughts and you Crosses p25



Stimuli	
	<p>Reflections of the Past- Tom Hussey Tom Hussey created a set of photographs which display an older person seeing a reflection of their younger self. Some of these pictures include a veteran seeing himself as a soldier again and a woman in a nursing home seeing herself as a nurse. Each picture inspires a feeling of sentimentality and melancholy because it relates to a broad audience: younger people are reminded that they will one day grow old and older people will reflect on their own past.</p> <p>I responded by creating a series of tableaux which represented the different photographs. These linked to the stimuli because they included one person that appeared younger and one that appeared older. This helped my understanding of the stimuli because it showed how the idea of people looking back to their pasts could be replicated.</p>
<p>I heard the rattle come like an injured bird We had, text, text our signficant words I've read your first, your second, your third, look for your small one, looking ahead. The rattle we send arrive with a broken chord.</p>	<p>Text- Carol Ann Duffy This poem is written by Scottish poet, Carol Ann Duffy, and centers around her disregard of online communication because she feels that it is an empty form of communication. The language used highlights how she feels texting makes people feel lonely and isolated, whilst also feeling reliant on online communication, despite it not serving the same purpose as fully as talking in real life is.</p> <p>I responded by analysing the poem and writing about the effect of certain lines and words, showing my immediate reaction to the poem. This helped my understanding of the stimuli because it gave me an insight into the metaphors and meaning behind it. Because of this, I had a wider range of influences to create a response.</p>

Useful revision websites:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zd4np4j>

<https://quizlet.com/gb/content/aqa-gcse-drama-flashcards>



Design Technology Department (GCSE DT, Construction)

Top tips to support homework in this subject:

- If revising for an end of topic test, encourage using the relevant Knowledge Organiser to recap knowledge. Support rest breaks in between revision activities.
- If completing a spelling task, pupils can underline the spellings which were most difficult to practise over that week.

Frequency: Once a fortnight for Years 7-9 / Every week for Years 10 -11

Homework examples:

Key Stage 3

Name: _____ Class: _____				
KS3 Spellings Papers and Boards (Graphic Design)				
<small>These are your subject specific spellings for this weeks homework. You will tested on these spellings during your next lesson.</small>				
	Spelling	Attempt 1 (Homework)	Attempt 2 (In Class)	Attempt 3 (In Class)
1	Strength			
2	Deforestation			
3	Sustainable			
4	Microns			
5	Translucent			
6	Opaque			
7	Absorbency			
8	Orthographic			
9	Cartridge			
10	Flexibility			
11	Rigidity			
12	Strength			
13	Lamination			
14	Properties			
15	Typography			




Stretch and Challenge
Choose Three of the subject specific words above and use them in a sentence

- _____
- _____
- _____

Key Stage 4

Rendering shapes: Textures of materials (including light and shadow)
Challenge 2: Use a pencil and the examples and empty forms provided to create realistic textures for each material.
Challenge: Add a light source, a tonal range (light to dark sides) and shadows

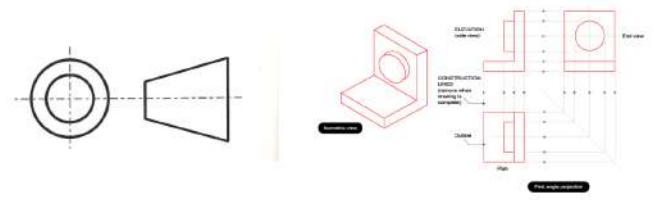


- 1) Use a light blue to outline the different sections of reflected colour in the chrome
- 2) Color in the darker tones first: you need to already be using bands of **gradients** of lighter to darker tones – lighter to harder pressure
- 3) Add tints of other colours: This can be a rainbow of gradients!
- 4) Add shadow for realism. I used the blue here as well as some brown and pencil.

Co-op Academy Walkden

Name _____

3rd Angle Orthographic Projection



Useful revision websites:

Design Technology Site (KS3 and KS4 Revision)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zfr9wmn> (Revision KS4)

<https://www.tinkercad.com/> (Computer Aided Design)

<https://www.photopea.com/> (Logo Design / Image Rendering)



Food Department: GCSE Hospitality and Catering

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Take your time with each task to ensure you complete the homework to the best of your ability.
- At KS4, a significant portion of homework consists of exam questions. When completing these questions always underline the key words and produce a list of the answers that could be included. Once this is done answer the question and check your answer.
- Students are encouraged to use the Knowledge Organisers to support the development of their learning

Frequency:

KS3 - two each half term.

KS4 - three each half term

The homeworks set for each half term must be handed in to the class teacher or submitted through google classroom or Arbor.

Homework examples:

(Insert image/snip here please of examples of homework set or screenshots of previous examples...)

KS3

Buffet Menu

- Jerk Style Chicken Skewers
- Greek Style Salad
- Roasted root veg with beetroot and cucumber dips
- Tuna and Potato Salad
- Blueberry and Banana Muffins
- Cherry Berry Crumble

Recipe: Blueberry and Banana Muffins

Ingredients:

- 125g low-fat spread, melted and cooled slightly
- 2 tablespoons semi-skimmed milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 8 beaten eggs
- 1 ripe banana, mashed
- 50g unswollen apple purée
- 100g self-raising flour
- 1 teaspoon almond meal spice
- 50g soft brown or light muscovado sugar
- 75g dried blueberries
- 75g porridge oats

Method:

Preheat the oven to 190C (fan 160C, gas mark 4). Line a muffin tin with 18 paper muffin cases or squares of baking paper.

Mix together the melted low fat spread, milk, vanilla extract, mashed banana, apple purée and eggs in a bowl.

In a separate large mixing bowl, combine the flour, mixed spice, sugar, blueberries and porridge oats.

Stirry fit the wet ingredients into the bowl of dry ones, gently mixing as you go, until combined.

Divide the mixture evenly between the muffin cases. Then bake for 25 to 30 minutes, until firm and golden. Remove from the oven and leave to cool on a wire rack.

Nutritional Information:

Blueberry and Banana Muffins are a great source of carbohydrates (31g). Starchy foods are a good source of energy and the main source of a range of other nutrients. As well as starch, they contain fibre, calcium, and B vitamins.

Roasted root veg with beetroot and cucumber dips are a great source of fibre (5.7g). A diet rich in fibre reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and some cancers.

Jerk Style Chicken Skewers are low in salt containing just 0.2g. We should all be having no more than 6g a day, maximum (3g for children 4-6 years old). Too much salt can put us at increased risk of high blood pressure and heart disease later in life.

Prep: 10 mins
Cook: 25 mins
Makes 9 muffins



Types of Bread

How is bread made? Bread is the product of baking a mixture of flour, water, salt, yeast, and other ingredients. The basic process involves mixing of ingredients until the flour is converted into a stiff paste or dough, followed by baking the dough into a loaf.

WHITE
A heavily processed bread to obtain the color and flavor, which removes most nutrients. Nutrients are typically added back in.

WHEAT
Not the same as whole wheat!
A bread made with wheat flour, which is a refined white flour. Very similar to white bread with slightly more nutrients.

WHOLE WHEAT
Made from wheat kernels that have been left intact and not processed. Healthier and more nutrient rich than white bread. **A type of whole grain bread.**

MULTIGRAIN
Not the same as whole grain!
Simply means the bread was made with multiple grains, possibly including refined and processed grains, leading to less nutrients.

WHOLE GRAIN
Made with grains left fully intact. Can contain wheat, whole barley, brown rice, and more, all high in fiber and nutrients.

SPROUTED GRAIN
Made from grains that have been exposed to warm, moist conditions. Sprouted grains help digestion and increase absorption rate of nutrients in the body.

SOUROUDGH
Can be any type of bread, but the rise comes from fermentation (a starter) rather than yeast, resulting in a more sour taste.

RYE
Made from rye grain, typically denser and higher in fiber than wheat bread. Can be whole grain.

PUMPERNICKEL
Made from coarsely ground rye grain and fermented with sourdough starter, slightly sweeter than rye bread.

BRIOCHE
A very rich bread made with additions of eggs, milk, and butter. This results in higher fat & protein than most other bread.

CHALLAH
A very similar bread to brioche, but uses oil instead of butter, resulting in a bread that is still rich, but less buttery in flavor than brioche.

FLATBREAD
Generally a very simple mixture of flour, water, and salt, which is rolled flat. Some flatbread may have yeast involved, like pita or Naan.

CORNBREAD
A quick bread made from cornmeal with a cake-like texture. May be savory or sweet depending on the recipe.

BAGUETTE
A long, stick-like type of French bread that is recognizable by its shape and crunchy exterior.

CIABATTA
An Italian bread that is very similar in texture to a baguette, but is known for its flatter shape. Most often used for panini sandwiches.

SODA BREAD
A quick bread made with baking soda as its leavening agent that is often made with nuts and/or seeds for added texture.

Simple Bread Recipe

Ingredients:

- 500g strong white flour, plus extra for dusting
- 2 tsp salt
- 7g sachet fast-action yeast
- 3 tbsp olive oil
- 300ml water

Method

STEP 1: Mix 500g strong white flour, 2 tsp salt and a 7g sachet of fast-action yeast in a large bowl!

STEP 2: Make a well in the centre, then add 3 tbsp olive oil and 300ml water, and mix well. If the dough seems a little stiff, add another 1-2 tbsp water and mix well.

STEP 3: Tip onto a lightly floured work surface and knead for around 10 mins.

STEP 4: Once the dough is satin-smooth, place it in a lightly oiled bowl and cover with cling film. Leave to rise for 1 hour until doubled in size or place in the fridge overnight.

STEP 5: Line a baking tray with baking parchment. Knock back the dough (punch the air out and pull the dough in on itself) then gently mould the dough into a ball.

STEP 6: Place it on the baking parchment to prove for a further hour until doubled in size.

STEP 7: Heat oven to 220C/fan 200C/gas 7.

STEP 8: Dust the loaf with some extra flour and cut a cross about 6cm long into the top of the loaf with a sharp knife.

STEP 9: Bake for 25-30 mins until golden brown and the loaf sounds hollow when tapped underneath. Cool on a wire rack.

KS4

Homework 1

This term's subject content has been Hygiene and Safety. Produce a selection of flash cards on different types of food poisoning. See the examples below for some inspiration



Homework 2

This term's subject content has been Hygiene and Safety. Produce an information leaflet to demonstrate your understanding of how bacteria is spread and how it can be controlled.

Include



- Titles
- Written information
- Images

See the examples below for some inspiration




Questions Responses Settings Total points:

Year 10

B I U  

Hygiene and Safety

Name * 

Short-answer text

Teacher *

Short-answer text

Identify the 4 things that bacteria needs to multiply *

Food, time, heat and moisture

Food, time, warmth and moisture

Useful revision websites:

[BBC Bitesize - Hospitality](#)



English Department: GCSE Literature and Language

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Set aside an appropriate amount of time to complete the task and find a quiet space to work - speak to your class teacher if you need support with this.
- Take your time with each task to ensure you complete the homework to the best of your ability. Look on your Google Classroom at the support materials your teacher has provided and use the relevant knowledge organiser.
- If the homework is a written task, use full sentences and academic language in your response.

Frequency: One piece of homework each week for KS3; one/two pieces of homework each week for KS4 (revision task and extended response task).

Homework examples:

KS3

Student instructions	Starting from the moment when Mickey gets put in prison, write an alternative ending to Blood Brothers. Consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plot - how will the resolution and denouement be different? • Layout (how would you lay out a script of a play) • Stage directions • Dialogue
Notes	

Homework for 10th May

Complete the wider reading task and summarise how this links to what we have read so far in Dodger.
https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/application/files/1414/5579/2208/what_was_life_for_children_victorian_london.pdf

MUSEUM OF LONDON **Pocket histories**

What was life like for children in Victorian London?

Victorian life was very different from today. Poor children often had to work to earn money for their family. As a result, many could not go to school.

London's population grew rapidly during the 18th century. It is hard to imagine problems with overcrowding and poverty. Children and young people often worked for their families and other people.

Victorian children did not have as many toys and games as children do today and many did not have television.


What work did Victorian children do?

Poor children often had to work instead of going to school. Some worked in the streets, in homes or in workshops. Making matches was a common job. Children could also work in brick-making, agriculture, coal-mining, ironworks like the one in the picture.

Children who lived in the slums could not go to school. London's streets were very crowded and dirty. Children often had to work in dangerous jobs. Many children did not live long enough to see their parents. Some had to work during the winter.



KS4

Homework: w/b 18 th September	Homework: w/b 2 nd October	Homework: w/b 25 th September
<p>Due Monday 25th September: Complete the plot summary of <i>An Inspector Calls</i> by adding a symbol and a summary of the events to each quote.</p> <p>Use the plot summary to help you: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dc7-wKFR5y8</p> 	<p>Due Monday 9th October: Complete English Language Paper 1 Questions 1, 2 and 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Tiredness of Rosabel</i> • Reading time: 15 minutes • Question 1: 5 minutes • Question 2: 10 minutes • Question 3: 10 minutes • Total: 40 minutes 	<p>Due Monday 2nd October: Read the knowledge organisers for the following poems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remains 2. Exposure 3. Kamikaze <p>Create a flashcard for each poem including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the poem • Key themes • 3 quotes <p>You will use this booklet throughout the year, please do not lose it! It is also available on Google Classroom.</p>

Useful revision websites:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCM2vdqz-7e4HAuzhpFuRY8w>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zcbchv4>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/examspecs/zxqncwx>



MFL: French and Spanish Department

GCSE French / Spanish

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Learn your new vocabulary and grammar phrases every week using your sentence builder at KS3
- Ask your individual language teacher or the Head of MFL for support if you need help and guidance with your homework
- Take time to complete your homework and do not rush it. Remember it is ok to make mistakes as long as you try your hardest

Frequency:

- At KS3, there will be a rota to complete your homework: one week will be devoted to French, the following week will be dedicated to Spanish.
- At KS4, homework will be set weekly by your teachers and you should spend at least 45 minutes to an hour on it.

Homework examples:

Sentence builder – Comment ça va ? / Comment t'appelles-tu ?			
Conversation starters	Key questions	Responses	Goodbye
Bonjour (Hello)	Comment ça va ? (How are you?)	Ça va bien, merci (I'm well, thanks) Ça va très bien, merci (I'm very well, thanks) Comme ci, comme ça (I'm okay) Pas mal, merci (not bad, thanks) Ça ne va pas (I am not well)	Au revoir (goodbye)
Salut (Hi)	Ça va ? (Are you OK?)		À plus (see you later)
	Comment t'appelles-tu ? (What is your name?)	Je m'appelle... (My name is...)	

Sentence Builder- ¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu tiempo libre?	
Opinion Verb	+ infinitive verb
me gusta (I like)	salir con mis amigos (to go out with my friends) sacar fotos (to take photos)
me gusta mucho (I like ___ a lot)	ir de compras (to go shopping) bailar (to dance)
no me gusta (I don't like)	navegar por internet (to go online) mandar SMS (to send texts)
no me gusta nada (I don't like ___ at all)	hablar con mis amigos (to speak with my friends) jugar a los videojuegos (to play computer games)
odio (I hate)	ver la televisión (to watch TV) tocar la guitarra (to play the guitar)
me encanta (I love)	escuchar música (to listen to music) montar en bici (to ride a bike) escribir correos (to write emails)

Task 4: Read the email below then write a reply to Thierry in FRENCH. The best work will contain opinions, justifications, tenses, negatives and complex structures.

Bonjour! Je m'appelle Thierry, j'ai quatorze ans et depuis 2010 j'habite dans une petite maison avec mes parents et ma sœur à Marseille. Je vais parler de ma famille et mes passe-temps. Pour commencer, je vais décrire ma famille. Ma mère, qui s'appelle Jeanne, est assez grande et mince. Elle a de longs cheveux noirs et, d'après mon père, elle est très belle ! Ma sœur Monique est étudiante à Paris. Elle adore le sport et la musique. Quant à mon père, il est petit et mince et il a les yeux bleus, comme moi. J'habitais Lyon et c'était super! Tu es comment ? Passons maintenant à mes passe-temps. Normalement le weekend j'aime faire du sport, écouter de la musique sur mon iPhone, ou aller au cinéma. Mon sport préféré est le rugby mais j'aime aussi la natation. Hier j'ai joué au tennis et puis je suis allé au cinéma pour regarder Spectre.



Foundation-16 marks

The bullet points are here to help you and provide you with a structure. Ensure that you mention something that covers all bullet points.

Tip: Make sure you understand what the bullet points are saying

Un viaje a España

2 Usted quiere visitar Sevilla. Necesita información turística de la ciudad.

Escriba un email a la oficina de turismo con la información siguiente:

- cuándo piensa viajar
- con quién viaja
- las actividades que le gusta hacer
- dónde le gustaría quedarse.

Escriba aproximadamente 40–50 palabras **en español**.

Estimados señores:

KS3

- Every week, you will need to learn your vocabulary in French or Spanish. There will be a rota between both languages to avoid vocabulary overload. In addition, you will need to complete tasks for 30 minutes on linguascope every week.
- Every half-term, top sets students in year 9 will have an additional booklet to complete: half-term 1 will be a French booklet and half-term 2 will be a Spanish booklet.
- Once a term, you will need to revise for your assessments and will be encouraged to take your book(s) home to do so.
- Every term, a year group will have a project in languages. Term 1 will be for year 9 students, term 2 for year 8 students and term 3 for year 7 students. This will lead to a competition with prizes for the top 10 best homework in each year group.

KS4

- You will revise vocabulary and grammar phrases every week.
- You will complete tasks/ exercises on worksheets or booklets in one or more targeted skill(s) every week.
- You will have opportunities to complete GCSE style activities using past papers or other materials.

Useful revision websites:

GCSE French - BBC Bitesize

GCSE Spanish - BBC Bitesize

Linguascope | The World's Number 1 Interactive Language Learning Platform for Schools (login & password handed out by class teacher)

Free sites for French | frenchteacher.net

languages online

Duolingo - The world's best way to learn a language

Linguee | Dictionary for German, French, Spanish, and more

English to French, Italian, German & Spanish Dictionary - WordReference.com



Geography Department

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Don't worry about getting questions wrong - these are knowledge quizzes based on work you have done in lesson
- There will be a minimum score you need to get e.g 6/10 and if you get lower than this, retake the quiz and improve your knowledge recall

Frequency: 30 minutes weekly/ 1 hour fortnightly

Homework examples:

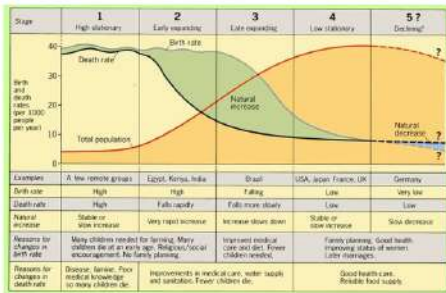
Homework will be set as a google quiz on google classroom

Task 3: DTM Task

Attempt quiz by achieving 8/8 or more.

This form is automatically collecting emails from all respondents. [Change settings](#)

Demographic transition model



Stage	1	2	3	4	5?
High indicator	High indicator	Early expanding	Late expanding	Low indicator	Declining?
Birth rate	High	Falls rapidly	Increases slowly	Stable or slow increase	Stable or slow decrease
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Very low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Stable or slow decrease
Reasons for changes in birth rate	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.		Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.		Family planning. Good health insurance. Status of women. Later marriages.
Reasons for changes in death rate	Disease. Lack of medical knowledge. Poor medical care.		Improvements in medical care, water supply and sanitation. Fewer children die.		Good health care. Reliable food supply.

1. How many stages make up the demographic transitions model? *

1

2


3

HWK 2- Map Skills and coastal features

Form description

This form is automatically collecting emails from all respondents. [Change settings](#)

What is the four figure grid reference for Thornwick Nab? *




2120

2220

2122

2127

What is the four figure grid reference for Shell Beach headland? *



2230

2120

2222

2227

Useful revision websites:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zkw76sg>

<https://www.internetgeography.net/>

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/gcse/geography/>



History Department

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Plan your time carefully and decide which tasks you will be completing. Keep distractions to a minimum. Working in a quiet, well lit space will help you focus and complete tasks in full sentences, referring to the material you have been previously provided with in class. Do not be afraid to provide your own opinion and support with clear examples and explanations.
- When revising history, think of it as exploring a tapestry woven from endless connected stories. Each thread leads to another, deepening your understanding.

Frequency: Once every two weeks for Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9) and once a week for Key Stage 4 (Years 10 and 11).

Homework examples:

A genocide was committed in Rwanda...

meanwhile, elsewhere...

Genocide took place on European soil at Srebrenica in Bosnia.



KEY INFORMATION:
In July _____ more than _____ Bosnian Muslim boys and men were murdered by _____ in Srebrenica, in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Why was there a war taking place in Bosnia?

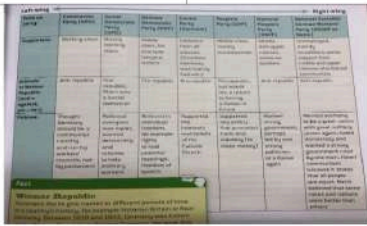
What happened in July 1997? (Use the BBC Video)

What did the UN promise in April 1993?

What was the Weimar Republic?

Explain the role of the following offices/institutions in Weimar Republic?

President:	Reichstag:	What is Proportional Representation and why is it important?	Why was the new Republic created in the form of Weimar and not the capital, Berlin?
Chancellor:	The German People:	What sort of people disliked the system and why?	Is this important? What does it tell us about the new constitution?
Left-wing parties:	Right-wing parties:	Which 3 major parties did not support the new democratic way Germany was governed?	What are the advantages of this system?
Why did each of these parties dislike the Weimar Republic?	Why did each of these parties dislike the Weimar Republic?	Why did each of these parties dislike the Weimar Republic?	What are the disadvantages of this system?



Useful revision websites:

You will find a 'Read, Watch, Listen' list on your Google Classroom that you can find a wide range of very useful websites, including:

GCSE History - AQA - BBC Bitesize

KS3 History - BBC Bitesize

KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize



Computing, ICT & Business Department

GCSE IT / Business Studies

Homework for Computing, ICT & Business is set using the platform Seneca. Each task has a topic focus, with interactive content to help you to revise and recap on information covered in your lessons. At the end of each unit there will be a short assessment task. All activities provide immediate feedback to assist you in understanding your progress so far.

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Make sure you are reading the revision task/s before completing the assessment task.
- Repeating topics over a long period of time can improve memory and understanding so ensure you are revisiting tasks when completed.
- You must achieve a minimum of 70% and if you achieve lower than this score, you must complete the assignment again to improve your knowledge.
- If you are still struggling after reattempting your homework assignment, speak to your class teacher for more support.

Frequency: Once a fortnight for Years 7 - 9 / Every week for Years 10 - 11

Homework examples:

KS3

The image displays three examples of homework tasks from the Seneca platform for Key Stage 3 (KS3). Each task is presented in a preview window.

- Task 1: 1.1.1 Abstraction Thinking** - Features a lightbulb icon inside a thought bubble. The text explains that abstraction is a technique for simplifying a problem by removing unnecessary detail.
- Task 2: 1.1.4 Malware - Viruses** - Features a virus icon and a mouse cursor. It discusses how malware can damage a computer and lists various types of malware.
- Task 3: Binary** - Features a large '10' and a background of binary code. It explains that binary is a two-state system used for data storage and processing.



KS4

2.1.9 Iteration Preview

This is a teacher preview that shows all possible questions. Our learning algorithm will adapt to show each of your students the best questions for them. Try as a student


Iteration 1/5

Iteration allows a group of statements to be repeated multiple times. Iteration statements are often called loops.

```
FOR i = 0 to 7
  action()
NEXT i
```

Define iteration

Stakeholders



- Other stakeholders are affected if a company acts in an ethical way and this is beneficial for the business.
- For example, treating customers in a fair and honest way (offering a fair price and good returns policy etc.) makes the customer more likely to buy from the company again.
- Also, some shareholders will be more likely to invest in an ethical company because it gives them a moral purpose.

Test yourself with 11 exam questions on Business Ethics

Amelia


Hi! I'm Amelia, your AI tutoring assistant. How can I help you understand Business Ethics?

Simplify this topic
Explain in more detail
I have a question

2.1.20 Logic Errors Preview

This is a teacher preview that shows all possible questions. Our learning algorithm will adapt to show each of your students the best questions for them. Try as a student

Logic Errors 1/5



Logic mistakes tend to occur because the programmer will not think about the... >

Logic errors are mistakes in the logic of the program.

- Programs will run, but their outcome will not be as intended.
- They are fixed more easily than syntax errors.

Useful revision websites:

BBC Bitesize - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

Seneca - <https://senecalearning.com/>

Quizlet - <https://quizlet.com/> Quizziz - <https://quizizz.com/Tutor2u>



Mathematics Department: GCSE Mathematics

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- We set homework on Sparx Maths. Sparx is tailored to your child, and should offer them just the right level of challenge, based on the topics that their teacher has set.
- Pupils log into Sparx by going to sparxmaths.com and log in using their Co-op Academy Walkden Gmail account.
- All tasks are accompanied by videos designed to support pupils.
- Sparx is particularly useful to help pupils to retrieve content they have learned previously.
- It is important that students still keep a record of their work when learning at home, so providing them with a book or folder is recommended.
- Each taskbar will show as green when fully complete. For the homework to be classed as complete, all taskbars for that homework need to be fully green.

Frequency: One assignment per week which should take roughly 30 minutes. Pupils can choose to complete independent tasks whenever they choose.

Homework examples:

The screenshot shows the Sparx Maths interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Sparx Maths' and 'Independent Learning'. Below that, there are tabs for '1A', '1B', '1C', '1D', and 'Summary'. A 'bookwork code: 1A' is displayed, along with a 'Calculator not allowed' icon. The main task is 'Work out $2 + 5 \times 3$ '. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Watch video' and 'Answer'.

The screenshot shows a 'Support video' player. The title is 'Support video'. A tip says: 'Tip! Watching all of the video will help you get it right. Pause it if you need.' The task is 'Work out $4 + 3 \times 2$ '. A reminder says: 'Remember to do the operations in the correct order'. The solution is shown as:

$$4 + 3 \times 2$$

$$= 4 + 6$$

$$= 10$$
 The video player shows a progress bar at 0:00 / 0:22 and a 'Close video X' button at the bottom.



Useful revision websites:

www.mathsgenie.co.uk - Worksheets and tutorial videos for almost every topic on the KS3 and KS4 Curriculum. Topics are sorted by 'grade' and come with full worked solutions.

www.onmaths.com - A large selection of '*mini mocks*' for KS4 pupils. When pupils complete each mini mock they are given a rough approximation of what grade they might have achieved.



PE Department: GCSE PE / Core PE

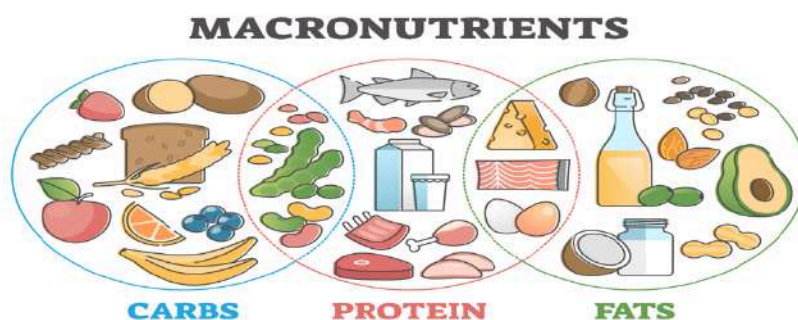
Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- We strongly encourage students to be active for at least 150 minutes each week. They can participate in physical activities during lunchtimes and after school, with our extra-curricular program details available on our website.
- In both KS3 and KS4, students can be assigned research tasks that will form the basis of the next lesson, a method known as flipped learning. Students can use Google to complete these tasks and submit their work in either written or printed format. Please encourage your child to complete this research to ensure they can contribute positively to the following lesson.
- In GCSE PE and Sports Studies, a significant portion of homework consists of exam questions. Students will always bring their books home to aid in completing these assignments, as the focus is on mastering exam techniques rather than solely memorising information. Additionally, students can utilise BBC Bitesize to revise theoretical concepts they find challenging. When working on exam questions, students are encouraged to use a highlighter to identify the command words, which will guide them on how to structure their responses effectively.

Frequency: Once a fortnight for Years 7 - 9 / Every week for Years 10 - 11

Homework examples or types of tasks set:

KS3



Above are three macronutrients that you consume in your diet. Research the role of each macronutrient and what function they offer to your body.

The role of **carbohydrates** is:

The role of **protein** is:

The role of **fats** is:

You will need to know this information in your next lesson. Please let your teacher know if you need any help.



KS4

(d) Define inhalation and describe how it takes place at rest.

Refer to the intercostal muscles, rib cage, and diaphragm in your answer.

Definition _____

Description _____

(4)

Useful revision websites:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/znyb4wx>



Music Department: GCSE Music

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Make sure you have annotated your music accurately in lessons
- Practice in small sections focussing on any tricky passages
- If you are using a tablet/device to practise you might struggle to practise your technique. You can still do this by practising technique separately on a flat surface

Frequency: Weekly leading up to practical assessments

Homework examples:

KS3

Example of a fully annotated piece of music to support practice at home.

Amazing Grace
John Newton (1772)

Performance Skills

- Use only your right hand for the melody.
- Use the correct fingers to play the melody.
- Count out loud and count yourself in.

Flowing

C D E F G A B C D E

RIGHT

KS4

- Weekly practice of a minimum of 1 hour a week is expected (this should be split into 3x 20 minute sessions)
- Attendance at an extracurricular ensemble to support your ensemble performance is expected
- Music theory/listening and appraising homework will be set via Google Classroom



- Remember NEA Composition cannot be completed at home, therefore in lieu of written homework you will be required to come during social time/after school to complete outstanding work

Useful revision websites:

- www.musica.com
- www.musictheory.net
- British Army Music - Top Tips for Practice



Philosophy, Religion & Ethics Department: GCSE RE

Homework for KS3 PRE is set using the knowledge organisers to develop literacy in PRE. Students will be given regular knowledge checks relating to the key terms for each topic. At KS4 GCSE Religious Studies homework is set using the RS Workbook each week. In addition to this we use the online platform Seneca where each of the tasks has a topic focus, with interactive content to help you to revise and recap on information covered in the lessons. All Seneca activities provide immediate feedback to assist you in understanding your progress so far.

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Read through the knowledge organisers to develop your understanding of key terms used in Philosophy, Religion & Ethics.
- Repeating topics over a long period of time can improve memory and understanding so ensure you are revisiting the classwork and go back to tasks when completed.
- Check your Google Classroom and the lesson support materials your teacher has provided and use the relevant knowledge organiser.

Frequency: Once a fortnight for Years 7 - 9 / Every week for Years 10 - 11

Homework examples:

KS3

Philosophy, Religion & Ethics - Y8 Life After Death - Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- Atheist** - Someone who does not believe in God
- Agnostic** - Someone who is looking for their evidence to prove or disprove
- Code of conduct**
- Heaven** - A paradise, place of eternal rest
- Hell** - Separation from God, eternal punishment
- Judgement** - Life is a test, God will judge actions
- Resurrection** - The moment in which the human being gains a soul
- Ghost** - The soul or spirit of a dead
- Reincarnation** - is belief that the soul/spirit continues after death
- Near Death Experience (NDE)** - When someone who was close to death wakes up and claims to have a temporary experience of the afterlife

Christian Teachings - Afterlife and the soul

There are many references in holy scriptures that discuss the concept of life after death. After God made Adam he 'breathed life (soul) into him making humans in the image of God' (Genesis 1:27)

Parable of the Sheep and the Goats (Matthew 25:31-46) - In this parable Jesus uses the example of a shepherd who separates his sheep from the goats in order to help his followers understand what judgement will be like

When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats.

Rich man and Lazarus (Luke 16:19-31). In the Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, the rich man does nothing while alive to help Lazarus, a poor beggar, and when he dies the rich man goes to Hell whilst Lazarus goes to Heaven. What is that the rich man did? Absolutely for some relief and to be directed, in the same way that he did nothing to help Lazarus, who also Abrahams if he can go and warn his brothers, but once again is directed, as his brothers have the opportunity to listen to.

Christian Beliefs about life after death:

The resurrection of Jesus proves that there is 'Life after death'. The soul is immortal. That physical death is the beginning of a new spiritual existence. At the end of time God will raise everyone and judge them. Christians whose sins are forgiven will go to Heaven. Those who sin and do not repent will go to Hell.

Some Christians believe that when we die we have been decided by God. They believe that we will go to heaven if they have not a good life and believe in the life and teachings of Jesus. In heaven, they believe that they will have eternal life with God.

Purgatory is said to be a place where the remaining sins are judged so that the person might achieve the status of going to, or being worthy to enter, heaven. The Catholic Church teaches about the existence of Purgatory.

Read, Watch, Listen

Read
Conversations with the Spirit by Robert H Skye
Heaven is for real by Todd Burpo
The Apostles Creed

Watch
Netflix - The Story of God - Afterlife, with Morgan Freeman.
You Tube - Past Lives: Stories of Reincarnation
Film - Heaven is for real
Film - Coco


Listen
BBC Religion Podcast: In our Time: The Nicene Creed
The Past Lives Podcast Episode 113 - Chanzhen Li

Hymns - Amazing Grace
Lord of all hopefulness

NHDI Reincarnation

A continual cycle of birth > death > rebirth

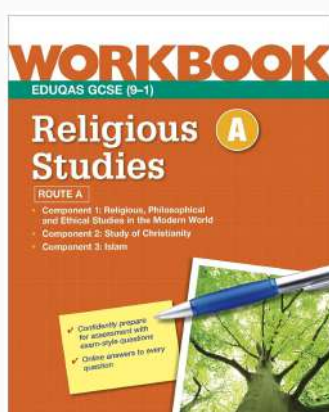
The amount of good or bad actions. Following your **DHARMA** (Duty that you perform). The more good actions **KARMA** you build up in your **ATMAN** (souls) during your life the better your rebirth.



If your **atman** has better **KARMA** than the previous life then you will be reborn into a higher life form. Eventually your **atman** will not be reborn into another body.

MOKSHA - release from Samsara and be at one with Brahman.

KS4



SENECA

Overview

Exam Prep New

Assignments

Ask Amelia

- 1.1 Christian Perspectives on Themes
- 1.1.1 Christianity: Relationships
- 1.2 Christianity: Life & Death
- 1.2.1 Origins of the Universe
- 1.2.2 The World & the Universe
- 1.2.3 Afterlife
- 1.2.4 Apoptosis
- 1.2.5 Euthanasia
- 1.2.6 Death & the Afterlife
- 1.3 Christianity: Good & Evil

Awe and Wonder

Many religious people say the world clearly shows God created it and that we should look after our environment. Two Christian concepts relating to the natural world are dominion and stewardship.

God's creation

- Many argue that it is obvious the world was created by God.
- They might say that the sense of awe and wonder felt when they see a sunset, the intricacy of a spider's web or a newborn baby are all signs of a creator God.
- This sense of awe and wonder is closely related to the idea of natural revelation - God has revealed his presence to believers through the world.

Dominion or stewardship?

Some Christians think this idea comes from the freedom to




Science Department: GCSE Science

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:


- We set homework on Carousel Learning which provides students with the opportunity to revise using flashcards before taking a free form or multiple choice quiz.
- A link to access the quiz will be posted every Monday to Arbor and Google Classroom with students logging in using their full name.
- Teachers may advise students on a minimum mark they should achieve on the homework. Students can retake the quiz and also use the revise function to help them meet this minimum mark.
- Carousel Learning has provided the following tips for parents:
- Core question quizzes will take place weekly for Year 10 and 11 testing students on the same questions students have learnt for homework.

Frequency: Once a week set every Monday for all year groups.

Five ways to support your child with their Carousel homework



Carousel is an online quizzing platform that we use for homework. Students have access to question and answer flashcards which they use independently to learn important knowledge and then complete a quiz to test their knowledge.



As time goes on, students will learn more and more in school. In order to make sure they don't forget all this information, Carousel uses evidence-based strategies to help strengthen their memories over the long term.

- 1

The best way to use Carousel is over time, not just all in one evening. Instead of doing all the work the night before it is due, make sure students do one short round of flashcards on one day, another round of flashcards on another day and the quiz on a third day. As much as possible, they should spread it out. For example:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Teacher sets homework	5-10 mins flashcards	10-15 mins flashcards	Quiz + mark	5-10 mins flashcards	Retake quiz	Homework due
- 2


When they are doing the flashcards, make sure they are speaking out or writing down their answers, rather than just thinking about it in their heads.
- 3

Ask them some questions from the flashcards and make sure that their answers are the same (or very similar to) the flashcard answers.
- 4

Mark their quiz with them and make sure they are being honest about what they got right and wrong.
- 5

Make sure that if they get less than 80% on the quiz, they go back to the flashcards first, and then retake the quiz.

Media Studies:



Co-op Academy
Walkden

Carousel Learning Ltd • Co No 12805855 • www.carousel-learning.com • hello@carousel-learning.com

GCSE Media Studies

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- Homework in Media Studies is mainly focused on retrieval, revision and knowledge quizzes.
- Don't worry about getting questions wrong - these quizzes are based on work you have done in lessons and are designed to help you improve your media knowledge and skills. They also help your teachers to identify areas students are finding difficult and need more support with.
- You might also be set revision tasks and preparation for upcoming assessments or mock exams.
- When you are working on your NEA you will have planning and research tasks each week (e.g. programme or film treatment, vision board, preparing website content). It is essential that you are organised and meet the individual deadlines for these as your NEA is 30% of your final GCSE grade.

KS4

Frequency: Once per week. You will have a week to complete each homework.

Homework examples:

The image shows two examples of homework. On the left is a 'Newspaper Terminology Quiz' with two questions about tabloid and broadsheet newspapers. On the right is a 'Teen Drama Series Treatment' for 'Queen Bees of Broadway High', detailing characters like Ashley Beckwith, Hayley Beckwith, Brittany Sparks, and Edward Anderson.



Useful revision websites:

- BBC Bitesize - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/ztnygk7>
- Seneca Learning - <https://senecalearning.com/>



Sociology Department: GCSE Sociology

Top tips to support with homework in this subject:

- We set homework on Seneca Learning. The quizzes you will be directed to will either correspond with what you have been learning in lesson or to pre-teach you with the next steps in learning. Create mini-deadlines to ensure you stay on track with these homework as you progress through the course.
- Use the PEEL (Point, Evidence, Explanation, Link) method to structure your paragraphs when completing 'mini-essays' for homework..
- Gather past papers from the Sociology department. This will help you get familiar with the question styles and timing.
- Refer to your class notes if you need help completing homework
- Engage your parents in your learning process. Sharing your interest in sociology with them can lead to intriguing discussions and provide additional support.

Frequency: 1 hour weekly/2 hours fortnightly

Homework examples:

Content analysis

Watch 15 adverts that contain families on TV

Make a note of:

- The products advertised
- The roles performed by each family member
- The type of family in the advert

Write a conclusion about whether the adverts show the stereotypical image of the traditional family

Examples of social structures:



The [] justice system

The [] system

Type your answer here...

Check

Questions Responses Settings

Sociology

Yr 10 Sociology quiz 1

Use your knowledge organiser to learn the spelling and definitions of keywords for this topic. Check your knowledge by completing this quiz.

This form is automatically collecting emails from all respondents. [Change settings](#)

Name*

Wilmott and Young		
Give each section a title	Highlight any key pieces of information or words that you do not understand	Answer the questions
'March of progress' - refers to how humans have evolved over 25 million years. Modernises - adapt to modern needs/updated	An alternative functionalist approach comes from Wilmott and Young (1973). It is one of several 'march of progress' theories that come from functionalists that look at how society develops and modernises over time.	What perspective of sociology did Wilmott and Young draw their ideas from? How many stages did they suggest that family development had gone through?
Industrialisation - the development of industries	Wilmott and Young (1973) established four stages of family development relating to the process of industrialisation. Stage One: The pre-industrial family The family works as a unit of economic production. There is no separation between work and home. Families live with or close to other family members and work together. Stage Two: The early industrial family Families move into towns and cities and home and work are separated as men go out to work. Women perform a domestic role.	Describe the pre-industrial family? What changes took place in society that led to the development of the early industrial family?

Homework

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJnJ1O8PAI>
research into the little Albert experiment



Little Albert experiment - Conducted by Watson and Rayner

1. What was the aim of the study?
2. Who was Little Albert?
3. How did the experiment condition fear in little Albert?
4. What ethical concerns are associated with this experiment?



Useful revision websites:

tutor2u.net

senecalearning.com

getrevising.co.uk

quizlet.com



Useful Contacts

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