



THS

TIVERTON HIGH SCHOOL

Year 7

Homework Booklet

Spring Half Term 2

‘Practice of what is taught’

Name:

Tutor:

Work hard. Be kind. Belong.

A horizontal bar with a rainbow gradient, transitioning from purple on the left to red in the middle and blue on the right.

Homework

Homework booklet, knowledge organiser and homework timetable

This is your half termly homework booklet to complete your homework. The booklet clearly sets out your tasks alongside a homework timetable, so you know what homework you have each evening. You will also be given a separate knowledge organiser booklet.

Look at your homework timetable each day. You will spend approximately 30 minutes for each subject timetabled or a maximum of an hour in total on your homework each evening.

Use your knowledge organiser booklet, which contains information to be learned in each subject, alongside your homework booklet to complete your work. The homework booklet will be checked (likely to be in your next lesson) and the knowledge you have learned will be referred to in your lessons to reinforce your understanding.

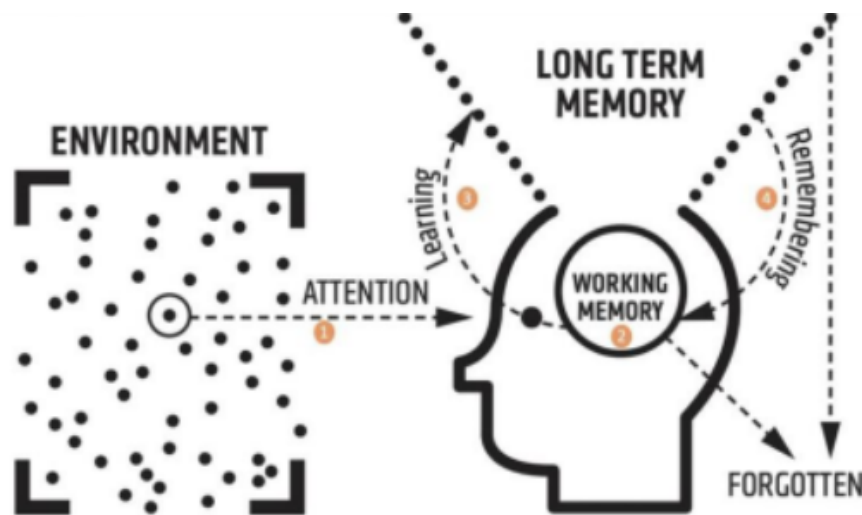
Homework principles - 'Practice of what is taught'

- timetabled every evening - maximum of one hour in total
- manageable and accessible for all students with explicit instructions
- simple and stress free for parents to access and support
- completed in the half-termly homework booklet (mostly)
- identifies key knowledge to be learned
- tasks are linked to information in the knowledge organisers, Sparx (English, maths), Sentence Builder (French), reading article (English) or Seneca (PE)
- influenced by Cornell's notes approach to learning knowledge
- checked by the class teacher
- rewarded by our reward system
- reinforced by an after-school session to support successful completion of homework

How we learn and how homework helps

Homework allows you to develop independence. Build your motivation and resilience to learning, and your confidence to be able to find solutions to problems through good habits. Additionally, homework will allow you to increase your knowledge and vocabulary in each subject so that you become more successful.

Homework has a positive impact of an additional 5 months' progress (EEF, 2021).



Homework will allow you to practice what has been taught. This will ensure knowledge enters your working memory more, increasing the chance of it being stored in your long-term memory.

If he successfully moved the knowledge from the working memory to the long-term memory, this is learning. If you don't, it is forgetting. This can happen when you're trying to learn too much at once. Repeating this process increases the chances of it being stored successfully.

If you can remember what you have learnt before from your long-term memory and bring it back to your working memory, this is remembering. If you don't do this often, you can forget what you have learned before.

Pre homework checklist:

- Choose a quiet place away from distractions
- Try to get into a good homework routine, for example, the same time each day
- Remember you can get ahead if you have other events coming up
- Try to avoid distractions - It's a good idea to put your phone aside when doing homework
- Note the start and finish time on your homework so that you spend 30 minutes on it.

Work hard. Be kind. Belong.

Homework Timetable

Year 7 Homework Timetable 'Practice of what is taught'

Spend 20-30 minutes on each subject. Maximum homework time is 60 minutes each evening

Week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1 w/b 23.02.26	No homework	No homework	Music Reading Article	Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	History Sparx Reader (Sparx online)
Week 2 w/b 02.03.26	French (Sentence Builder online) Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	Science (Educake online) Sparx Reader (Sparx online)	Drama Reading Article	Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	RPS Sparx Reader (Sparx online)
Week 3 w/b 09.03.26	Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	Science (Educake online) Sparx Reader (Sparx online)	Art Reading Article	Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	Geography Sparx Reader (Sparx online)
Week 4 w/b 16.03.26	French Sparx Reader (Sparx online)	Science (Educake online) Sparx Reader (Sparx online)	Reading Article	Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	History Sparx Reader (Sparx online)
Week 5 w/b 23.03.26	French Sparx Reader (Sparx online)	Science (Educake online) Sparx Reader (Sparx online)	DT Reading Article	Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	RPS Sparx Reader (Sparx online)
Week 6 w/b 30.03.26	French (Sentence Builder online) Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	Science (Educake online) Sparx Reader (Sparx online)	Geography Reading Article	Sparx Maths (Sparx online)	Good Friday - School Closed No homework

Work hard. Be kind. Belong.

Online homework - these are the four online platforms we use:

- Educake: Science
- Seneca: Geography
- Sparx: Maths and English
- Sentence Builders: French

Below are the online platforms we use. The QR codes will take you to online homework.

Educake: Science - [Educake - Online Formative Assessment for Homework and Classwork](#)



Seneca: Geography - <https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/>

Please see individual pages in this homework booklet for QR codes to online homework.

Sparx: English - <https://reader.sparx-learning.com/>

Press 'Log in via Microsoft' and use your school email address and password



Sparx: Maths - [Sparx Maths - Home](#)

Press 'Log in via Microsoft' and use your school email address and password



Sentence Builders: French - www.sentencebuilders.com

Once you have opened the website enter your log on details. Your username is SES-firstnamelastname (this means your first and last name) the password is a 4-digit number. You can access your log on details on your French class teams page.



Use the timetable at the front of the booklet to know which homework you should be completing for which day and if it is online or in the booklet.

You can also find all the links to online platforms in one place on the THS website under 'Homework.'

Work hard. Be kind. Belong.

Science Homework: Tuesdays

Science homework is set weekly (Tuesdays) on Educake.

Educake is an online homework and revision system for secondary schools. Students can use it on a PC, tablet or smartphone by going to www.educake.co.uk. They can log on using their school Microsoft username and password.

Quizzes can be retaken as many times as students want to improve their score. Every question is auto-marked, and students get instant feedback. 30 minutes maximum time.

Educake makes revision easy and effective. Students can also set themselves quizzes for more practice. They can see how they are doing on every topic and can identify areas to revise based on their progress. If they're not sure where to start, there vision wizard shows them which topics they need to work on and creates personalised quizzes. The next page will show you how Educake works. If you have any questions, you can always talk to your child's teacher about Educake, or you can email Educake directly at support@educake.co.uk.

Below is a QR code that will take you to a 2-minute video that gives parents and carers a quick overview of Educake.



← Scan to watch

Work hard. Be kind. Belong.



When you use Educake as a student, you see this page first:

When your teacher has set you a quiz, it'll be here. Click on it to take it. Your progress is always saved, so you can return to it later.

Find all of your quizzes in one place. Click on one to go over your results and see if your teachers have left you any feedback.

My Educake

[Revision wizard >](#)

Your Upcoming Quizzes [View all your quizzes](#)

Subject	Quiz name	Assigned by	Due
English	The Secret Garden (10 Qs)	Dr Vander	16-11-2021
Chemistry	Pure Substances (19 Qs)	Dr Vander	19-11-2021
Geography	Urban change quiz 1 (10 Qs)	Dr Vander	22-11-2021
Computer Science	Algorithms (10 Qs)	Dr Vander	25-11-2021

Study and Quiz Yourself

	KS3	GCSE
GCSE Science - AQA		70%
Biology		64%
Chemistry		67%
Physics		69%
Maths for Science		86%
Working Scientifically		0%
GCSE Geography - AQA		54%
GCSE Maths - Edexcel		52%
GCSE English - Edexcel		71%
GCSE Computer Science - OCR		65%

The revision wizard calculates your strengths and weaknesses and sets you exactly the quizzes you need to improve. Take the quizzes to improve your knowledge and understanding.

View your progress by clicking on any subject to see a breakdown of your topics.

To set yourself an Educake quiz, choose the topics and how many questions you want.

Work hard. Be kind. Belong.

Wednesday Week 1: 25.02.26 Music
Use your knowledge organiser booklet

1. Study the key terms and write the definitions of a few in the spaces provided.
2. Try to think of some interesting images you could use to draw out RONDO form (instead of Bread, Ham and Cheese like the Knowledge Organiser)
3. Use the Knowledge Organiser to revise the notes on the Treble Clef (you will need them this term)
4. Lastly, answer the five questions.

Key Term – add a definition:	
Binary Form	Draw a picture to show Rondo Form (there is an example on the KO)
Ternary Form	
Rondo Form	
Ostinato	
Phrase	
Can you remember back to when we learnt the notes on the treble clef? - Can you write them here from memory? - Can you remember the notes on the lines and in the spaces? (if you can't remember.....then look in your KO..)	
4. Questions	
How many sections are in Binary Form?	
What are the sections called in Ternary Form?	
What is an Ostinato?	
What is the name of the structure where the main theme keeps returning?	
How many beats does a Crotchet last for?	

Wednesday Week 1: 25.02.26 Reading Poem

A **simile** is when you compare something to something else using the word 'like' or 'as'

A **metaphor** is when you describe something as being something that it's not

A **stanza** is a poem paragraph

Task: Highlight three similes in the first two stanzas. In a different colour, highlight the metaphor in the last stanza.

Fireworks

They rise like sudden fiery flowers
That burst upon the night,
Then fall to earth in burning showers
Of crimson, blue and white.

Like buds too wonderful to name,
Each miracle unfolds
And Catherine wheels begin to flame
Like whirling marigolds.

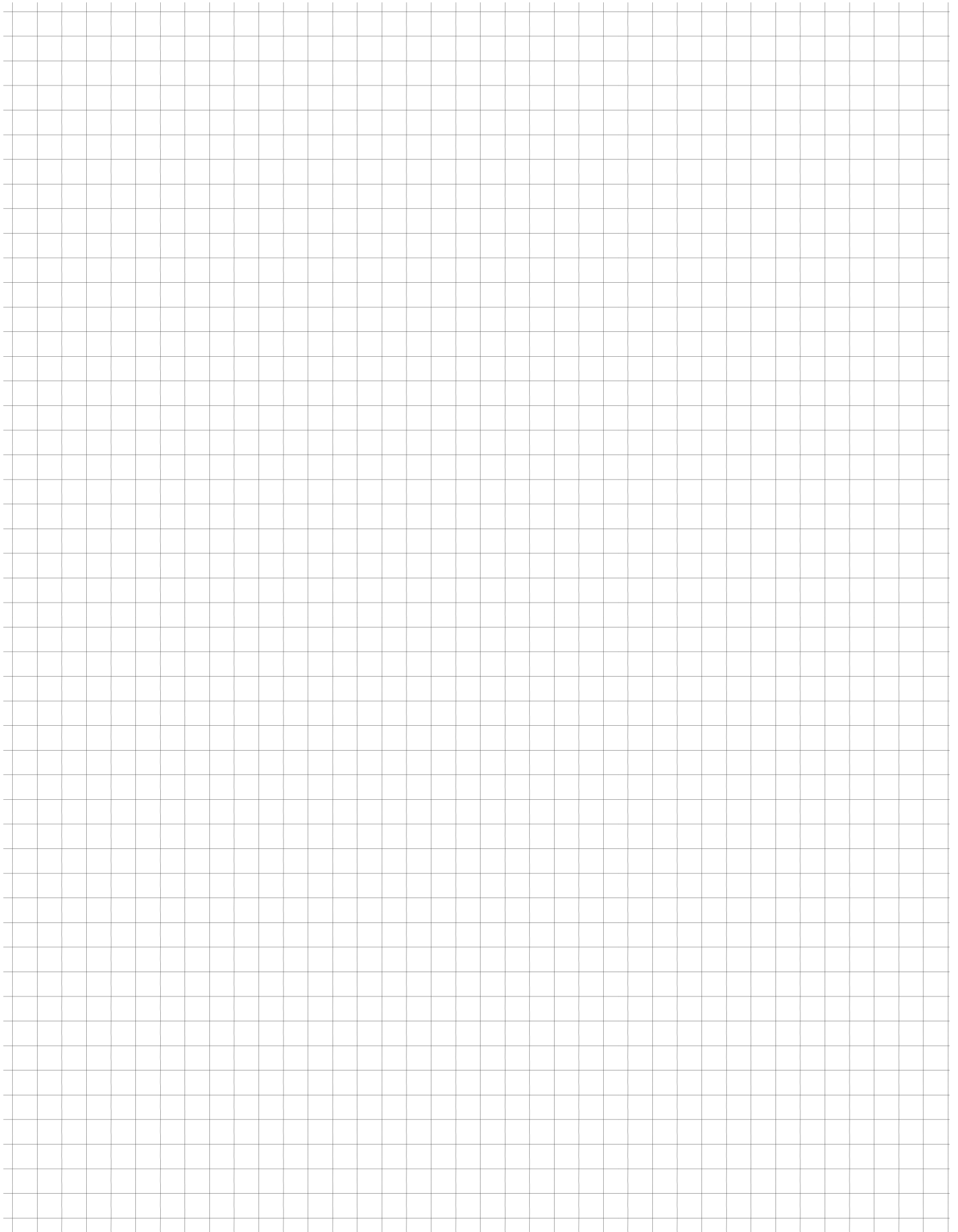
Rockets and Roman candles make
An orchard of the sky,
Where magic trees their petals shake
Upon each gazing eye.

By James Reeves

Scan the QR. code if you would like to
watch a video of this task



Thursday Week 1: 26.02.26 Sparx Maths



Friday Week 1: 27.02.26 History

THS History – Spring Two Homework – Year 7

Tasks:

1. Read the Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser section A
2. Research the Tudor Monarchs to add information to the table below
3. Answer the questions at the bottom

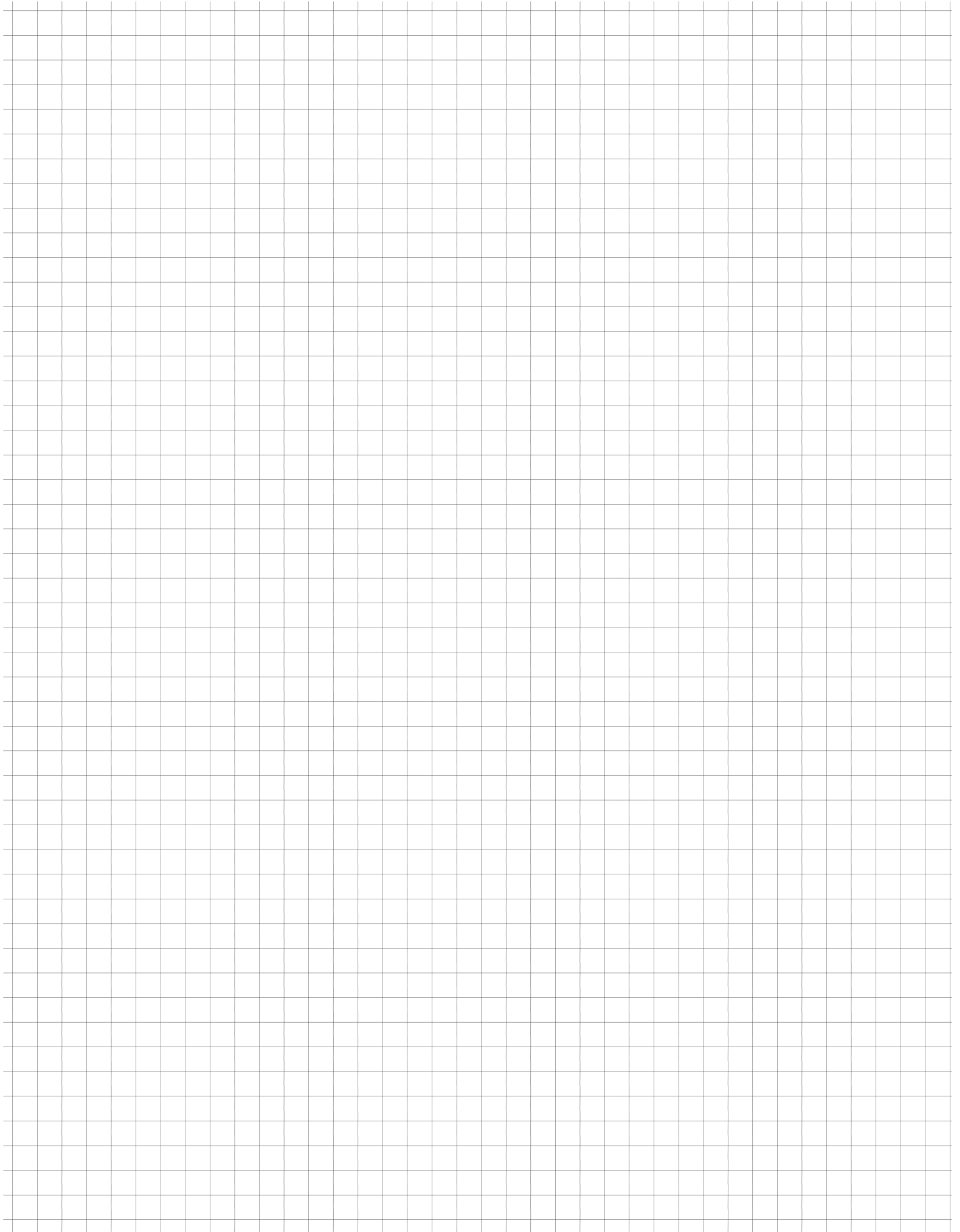
Monarch	Dates of reign and three key events from their life
Henry VII	
Henry VIII	
Edward VI	
Mary	
Elizabeth	
Complete the questions below	
What years did Henry VII reign?	
How long did Lady Jane Grey reign for?	
When did the Tudor Dynasty end?	
Who was the next king after the Tudors?	

Use this space to make notes on key vocabulary to show the words/phrases you can remember from the sentence builders activities. Remember, **30 mins maximum time**. It's not about completing all the tasks, but the quality of the vocabulary learning.

QR code:



Monday Week 2: 02.03.26 Sparx Maths



Tuesday Week 2: 03.03.26 Science

Online homework 'Educake'

Access your homework through the QR code here:



This article from the newspaper *The Day Online* is about a talented writer and rapper called Akala.

Task instructions – you will need two different coloured pens or highlighters.

1. Read the article carefully. If you find a word you don't know, highlight or underline it, then read the definitions list at the bottom of the page and highlight the definition.
2. Find 3 interesting facts about Akala and highlight them in a different colour.
3. Why did Akala want to write *The Dark Lady*? Explain in your own words. _____



The rapper with a passion for Shakespeare

Finding the beat: Akala was born in Kentish Town in London in 1983.

Is TV too White? The rapper Akala's childhood was "materially poor but culturally rich". Now he wants to make sure that black and working-class children see themselves in the media.

By the age of 12 he had met famous black authors and musicians, such as Angela Davis and jazz musician Hugh Masekela — and witnessed a stabbing. In his own words, he says "When you experience violence growing up, it changes something inside you."

Akala was born Kingslee James McLean Daley to a Scottish mother and Jamaican father. He grew up in a working-class London neighbourhood and experienced poverty and violence first-hand.

Daley began rapping in his early teens, taking on the stage name of Akala. In 2005, he released his debut album *The Journey*, which was critically acclaimed.

Akala's songs often feature the themes of race and class. Through his music and his writing Akala hopes to raise awareness and understand the challenges that young, black people face in society.

In 2018, he published his first book, *Natives: Race and Class in the Ruins of an Empire* — a memoir and essay on race, class and inequality in Britain. It quickly became a bestseller.

Akala describes his own upbringing as being "materially poor but culturally rich". His stepfather was the stage manager of a theatre, and introduced him to black musicians and thinkers, including Davis.

Today, he is fascinated by Shakespeare and he is using his passion to inspire others. In 2009, he founded The Hip-hop Shakespeare Company, which translates Shakespeare into modern-rap.

Meanwhile, his first novel, *The Dark Lady*, tells the story of Henry, a 15-year-old black, working-class boy — living in Shakespearean times. He wants to change a trend he has noticed in British media. "Most of the period drama we get is usually focused on elites. Kings and queens and 'great men' — so to speak. I want people to be able to imagine a black experience, specifically a black working-class experience, and hopefully relate to that."

Word definitions:

Materially = relating to material possessions, such as money and other things you can own.

Shakespeare = an English playwright and poet who is often called the greatest writer in the English language.

Memoir = non-fiction writing based on the author's memories.

Inequality = when money and opportunities are not shared equally between different groups in society.

Period drama = a television show or film set in a particular historical time-period

Elites = a select group who are superior in terms of abilities or qualities to others in the group or society.



Scan the QR. code
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watch a video of
this task

Wednesday Week 2: 04.03.26 Drama
Use your knowledge organiser booklet

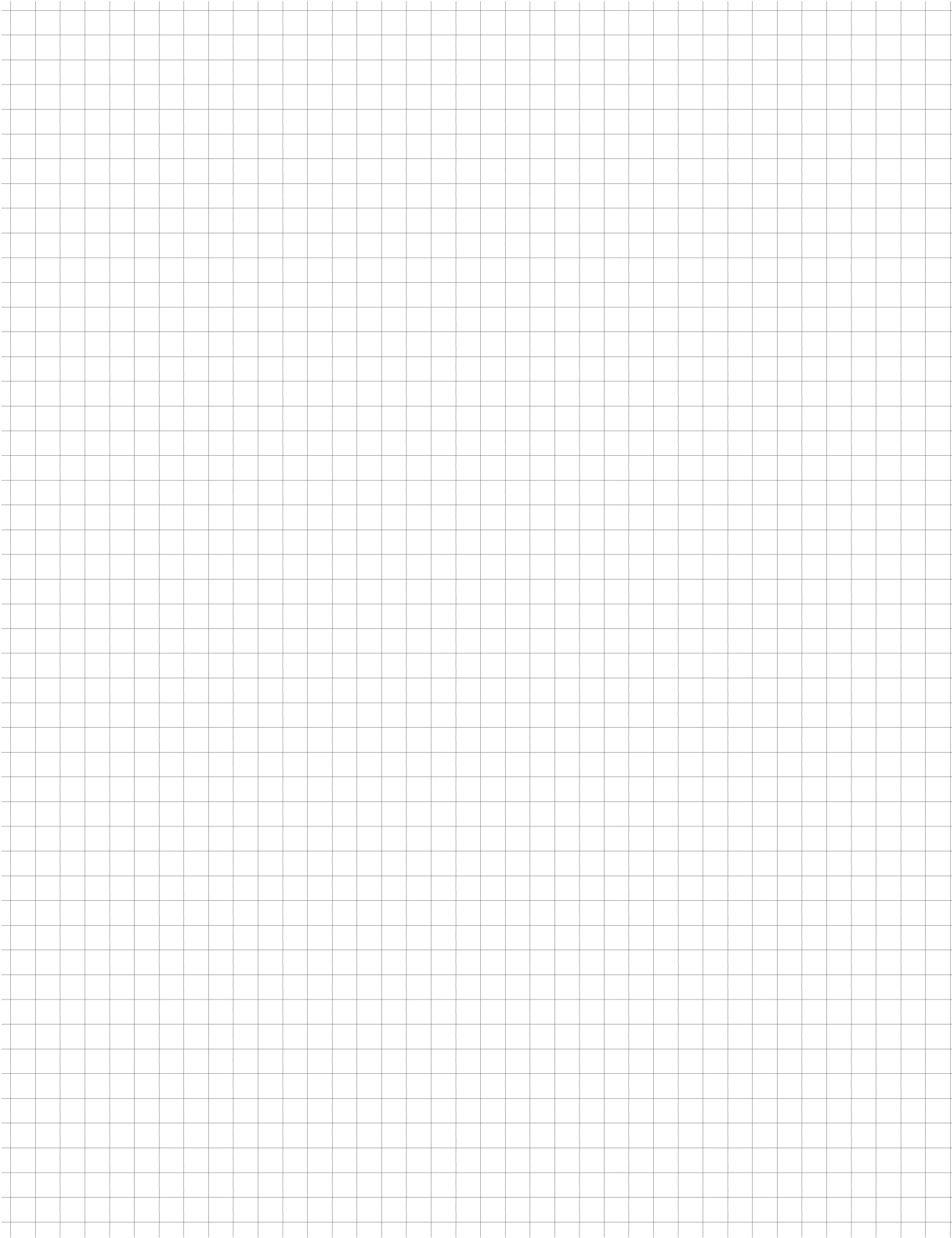
Key knowledge: Masks in Theatre

Use the drama knowledge organiser: Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Task/s:

1. In 'Information from KO', use section 2 of your knowledge organiser to re-write the key terms in your own words.
2. In 'my notes from KO' explain the purpose and importance of each of the four rules for mask work (section 5) – why are they rules? Why are they important?
3. Answer the five quiz questions regarding all section of the knowledge organizer

1.Information from KO:	2.My notes from KO:
	1 2 3 4
3.Quiz:	
a) Why can facial expressions not be used in masked theatre?	
b) Why can vocal skills not be used in masked theatre?	
c) What is the difference between the protagonist and the antagonist?	
d) In masked theatre why is creating different points of focus important for the audience?	
e) When creating mime work why is it important that your story remains simple?	

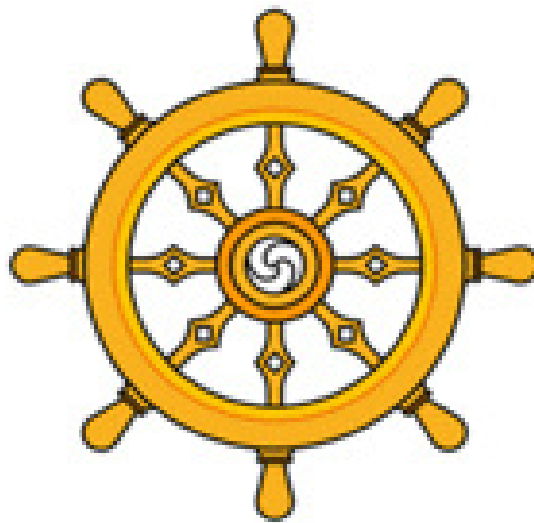


Buddhist Worldviews - Spring Term - Homework 1 - Week 2

Key Knowledge: The Eightfold Path is a set of key teachings about how Buddhists should act and think.

Use knowledge organiser:

1. My notes from KO: Label the wheel below with the eight parts of the Eightfold Path



2. Summary: Write a definition of the key words

Eightfold Path

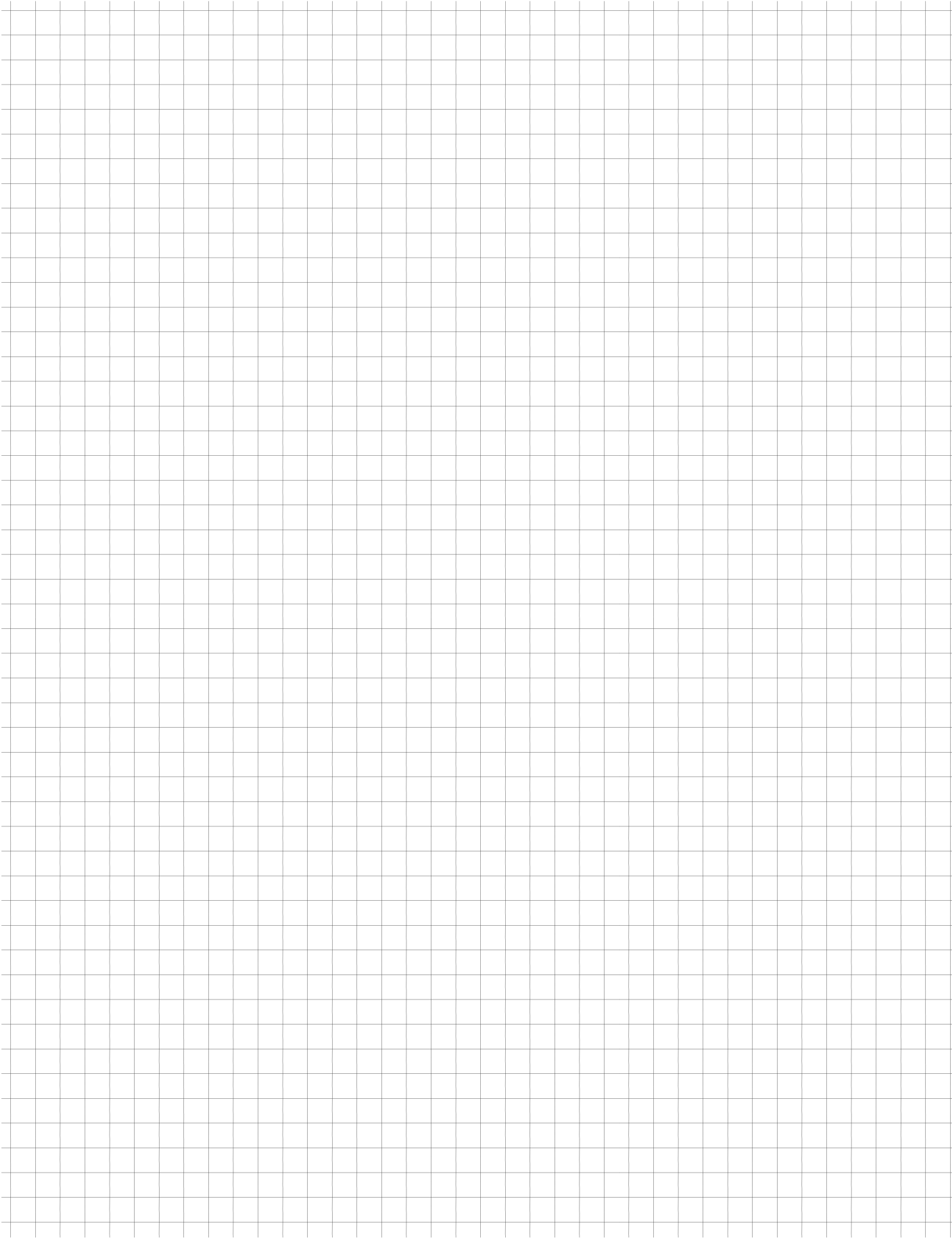
Livelihood

Mindfulness

3. Self-quiz - Are these statements true or false?

- a) Buddhists believe you only get one life
- b) Buddhists believe live in rebirth (aka remanifestation)
- c) Buddhists believe in God.
- d) Nirvana is the goal of Buddhism

Monday Week 3: 09.02.26 Sparx Maths



Online homework 'Educake'

Access your homework through the QR code here:



Wednesday Week 3: 11.03.26 Art

Use your knowledge organiser booklet

Section of knowledge organiser for independent learning: Section 9. Collage.

Key theme/ component knowledge: There are many coloured materials/mediums that are used to create art work.

Task/s: Collect some coloured papers, things like magazine pages, and coloured wrapping paper. Create a collage, of a piece of fruit using the coloured pieces of paper in the space below

The poem introduces an owl sitting quietly, watching the forest and its surroundings. It moves silently through the trees, making the forest feel still and tense. The owl's presence makes every animal alert. At the end of the poem, the owl is described as powerful as it flies through the night.

Task:

- Highlight three examples of sensory imagery.
- Highlight two phrases that makes the owl seem dangerous.

Owl.

The owl's a clock-face without fingers,
two keyholes for seeing,
striking silent as frost.
Soft, unexpected as snow,
its flight a wash
through trees without flicker of leaf,
a pocket of air
bulging with warm swallowed blood.
Out there the wood grown stiller
than winter with spring breathing bluebells and fern under cover;
each feather pinned; fur and whisker
twitching in the windless night.
And Time flying white from the clock-tower
screeching the hour of death.



By Phoebe Hesketh

Scan the QR code if
you want to watch a
video of this task.



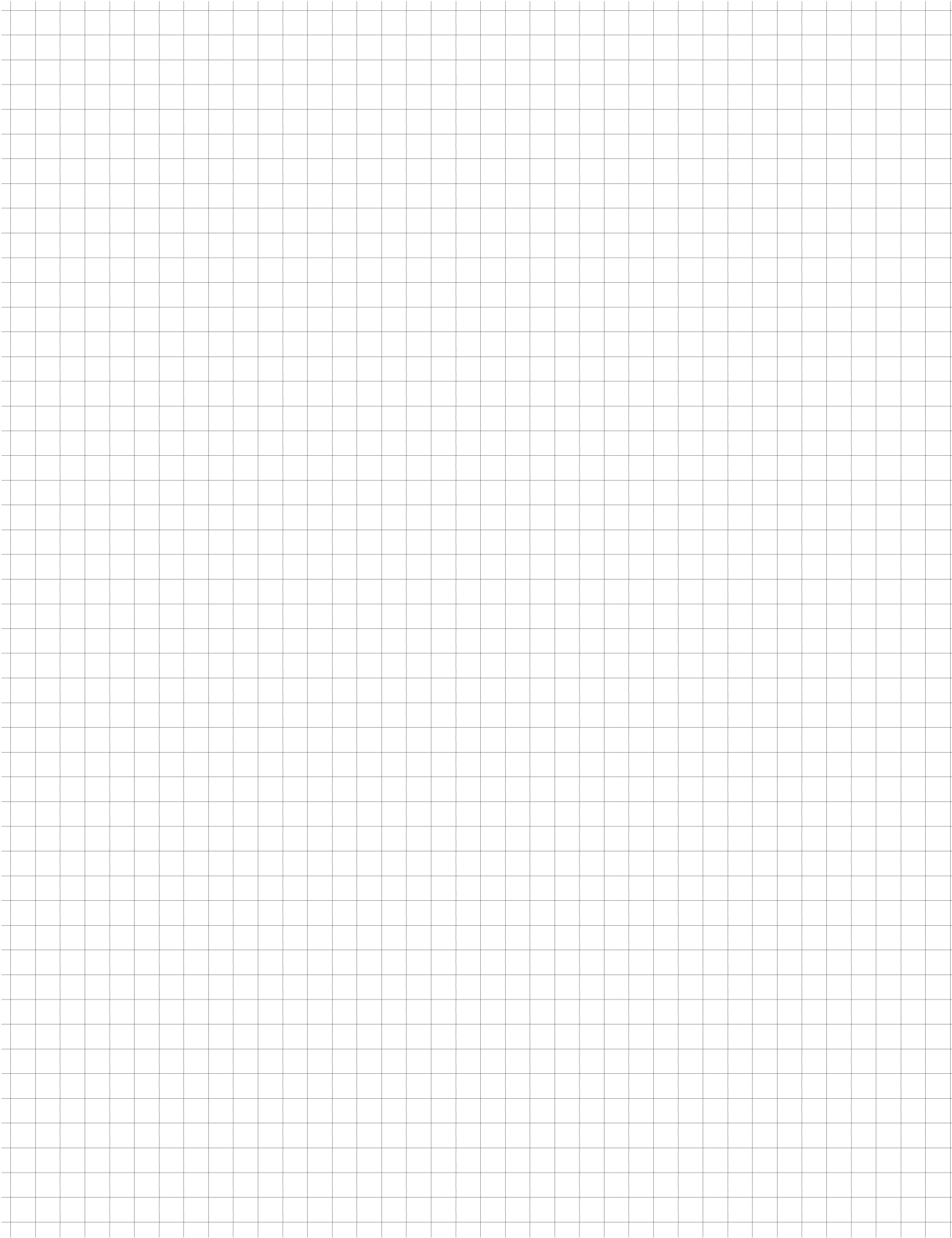
Glossary:

Sensory imagery = words that appeal to the five senses – sight, sound, touch, taste, or smell – to help the reader **imagine or experience something vividly**.

Bulging = swelling or sticking out.

Twitching = a small, quick movement.

Screeching = a loud, sharp, high-pitched sound.



Friday Week 3: 13.03.26 Geography

Online homework through Seneca
Access your homework through this link here:

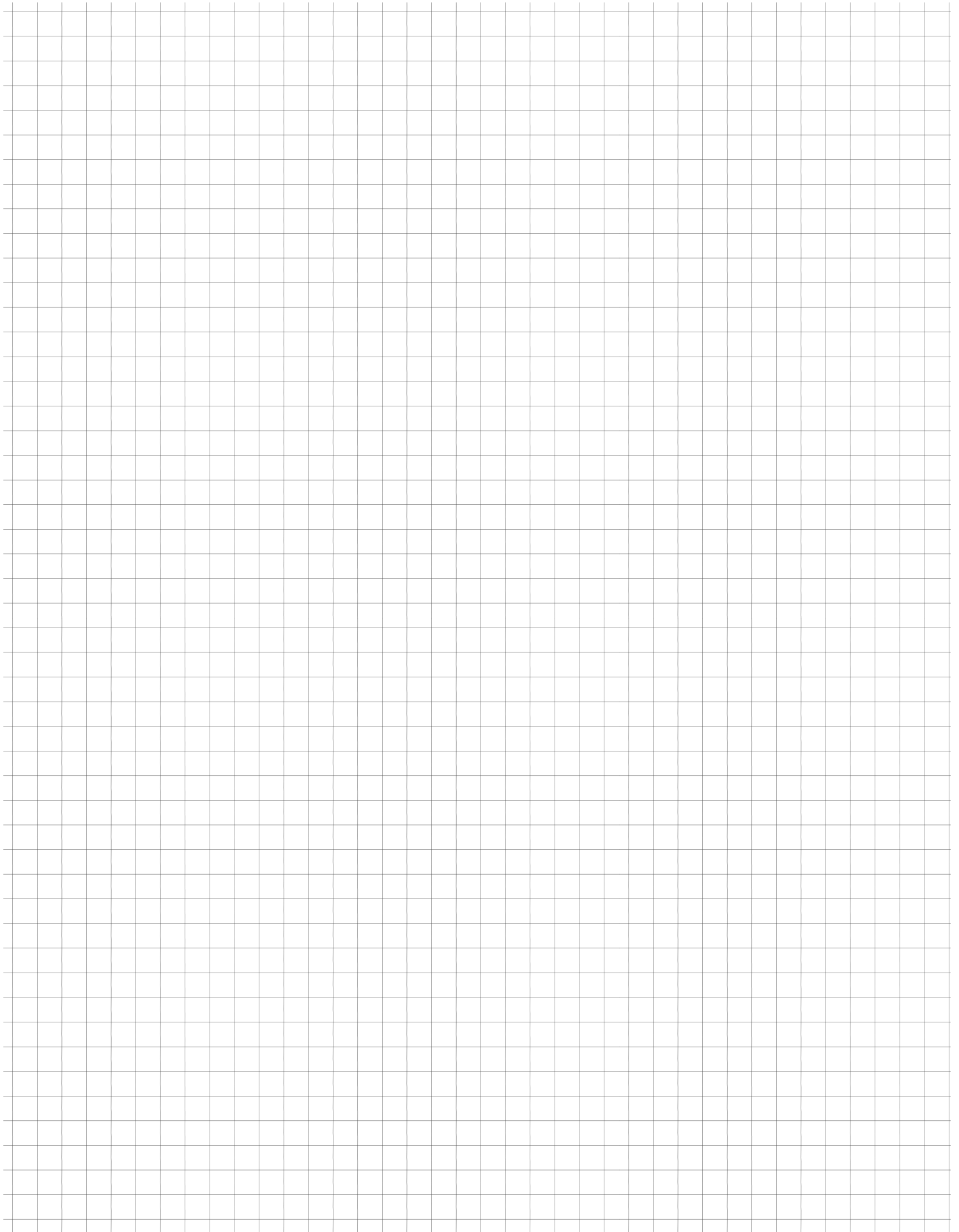


Use this space to make notes on key vocabulary to show the words/phrases you can remember from the sentence builders activities. Remember, **30 mins maximum time**. It's not about completing all the tasks, but the quality of the vocabulary learning.

QR code:



Monday Week 4: 26.01.26 Sparx Maths



Tuesday Week 4: 17.03.26 Science

Online homework 'Educake'

Access your homework through the QR code here:



Wednesday Week 4: 18.03.26 Story

The Wolf and the Crane is a famous fable about the importance of kindness. **Highlight 3 words or short phrases that show the wolf learns his lesson.**

Once upon a time, in a deep green forest, lived a very greedy wolf. One day, as he was enjoying a tasty bone, his greed got the better of him. With a loud *gulp*, a sharp piece of bone became stuck in his throat!

The wolf choked and sputtered, his eyes wide with panic. He tried to cough it out, but the bone wouldn't move. Just then, he remembered the crane. She was a tall, elegant bird with a long, slender neck. Surely, she could reach down his throat and pull out the troublesome bone. Off he ran, hoping to find the crane by the sparkling river.

The wolf raced through the forest, his heart pounding with a mix of pain and hope. Finally, he spotted the crane standing gracefully by the riverbank. Taking a deep breath, the wolf crept closer. "Excuse me, Crane," he called out. "Could you help me, please?"

The crane turned, startled by the wolf's sudden appearance. Wolves were dangerous, and she knew it. But there was desperation in the wolf's eyes that she couldn't ignore. "What's the matter?" she asked cautiously.

"I have a bone stuck in my throat," the wolf whimpered, "and it hurts terribly! Please, with your long neck, you could reach down and pull it out." The crane hesitated. Helping a wolf was risky, very risky. But perhaps he wouldn't hurt her if she did him this favor. "Very well," she said. "But I want a reward for helping you."

The wolf's eyes gleamed. "Anything!" he promised hastily. "I'll give you anything you ask for."

The crane, though kind, was also incredibly wise. She'd heard wolves make promises before, promises that were rarely kept. "Before I help," she said, "open your mouth wide and stay very still. And remember your promise of a reward."

Wednesday Week 4: 18.03.26 Story continued...

The wolf, eager for relief, quickly obeyed. He opened his jaws wide, showing rows of sharp teeth. The crane, though a little nervous, carefully stepped closer. With a delicate movement of her beak, she plucked out the troublesome bone!

The wolf coughed and sputtered, then sighed in relief. The pain was gone! "Now," said the crane, stepping back, "where is my reward?"

The wolf's eyes narrowed slyly. "Your reward?" he growled. "Why, isn't it enough that I didn't bite your head off? Be gone, now, or you might regret your greed!"

The crane was disappointed but not surprised. Wolves were known for their trickery. With a flick of her wings, she took to the sky, leaving the ungrateful wolf behind. The wolf trotted back into the forest. Suddenly, he tripped over a fallen log. Tumbling to the ground, he let out a yelp of pain. He tried to stand up, but his paw was injured!

Just then, he heard a familiar rustling of feathers. Looking up, he saw the crane circling overhead. She landed delicately beside him, her eyes filled with concern. "Are you alright?" she asked gently.

The wolf, filled with shame, hung his head. "No," he admitted. "I hurt my paw. You helped me, and I didn't keep my promise."

The crane tilted her head. "It's true, you were very ungrateful," she said. "But everyone deserves a second chance." And with that, the crane helped the wolf to his feet, showing him a safe path back to his den. The wolf walked slowly, his head bowed. He learned a valuable lesson that day – kindness should always be repaid with kindness, and a promise made is a promise to be kept.

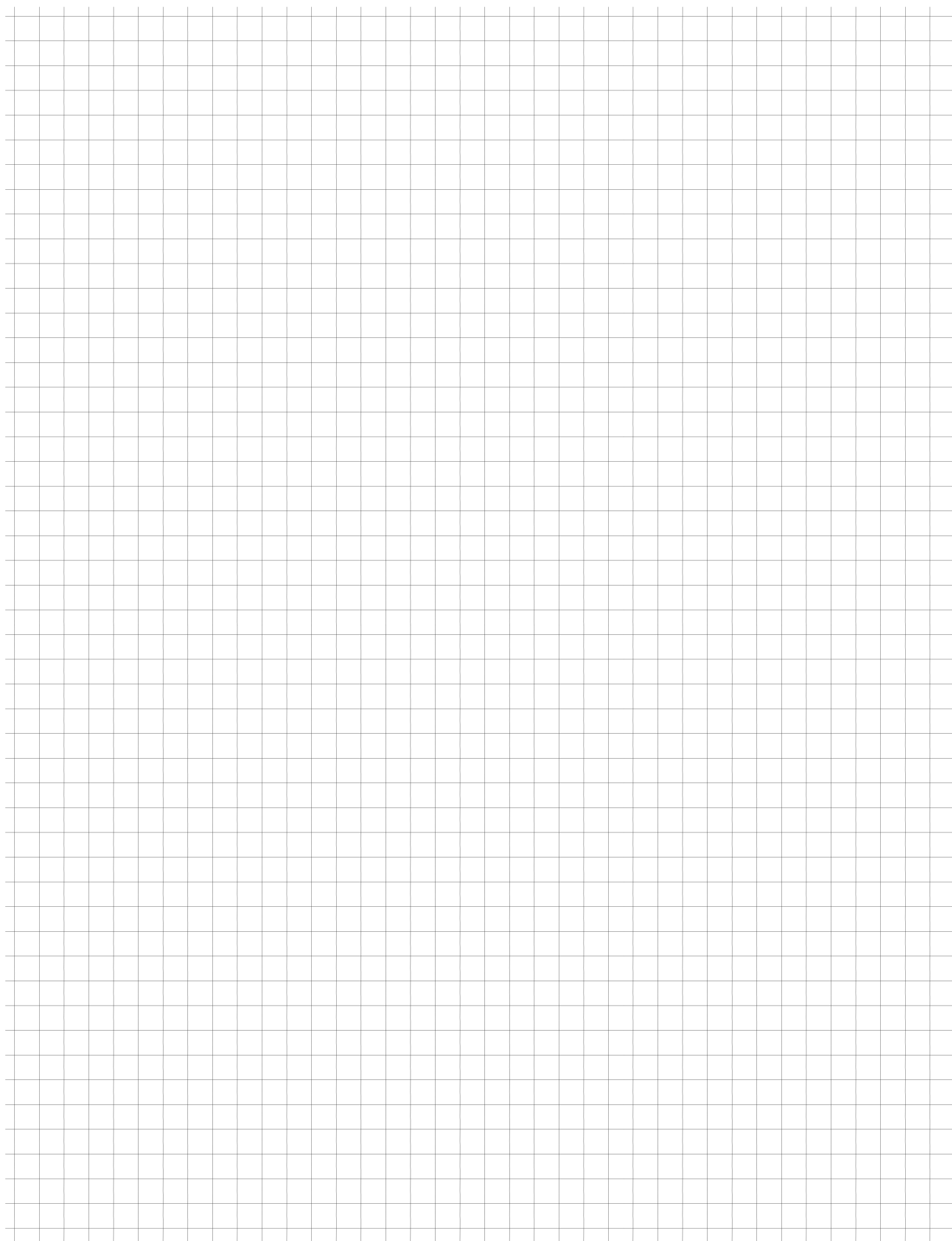


A crane bird

Scan the QR code if you want to watch a video of this task.



Thursday Week 4: 19.03.26 Sparx Maths



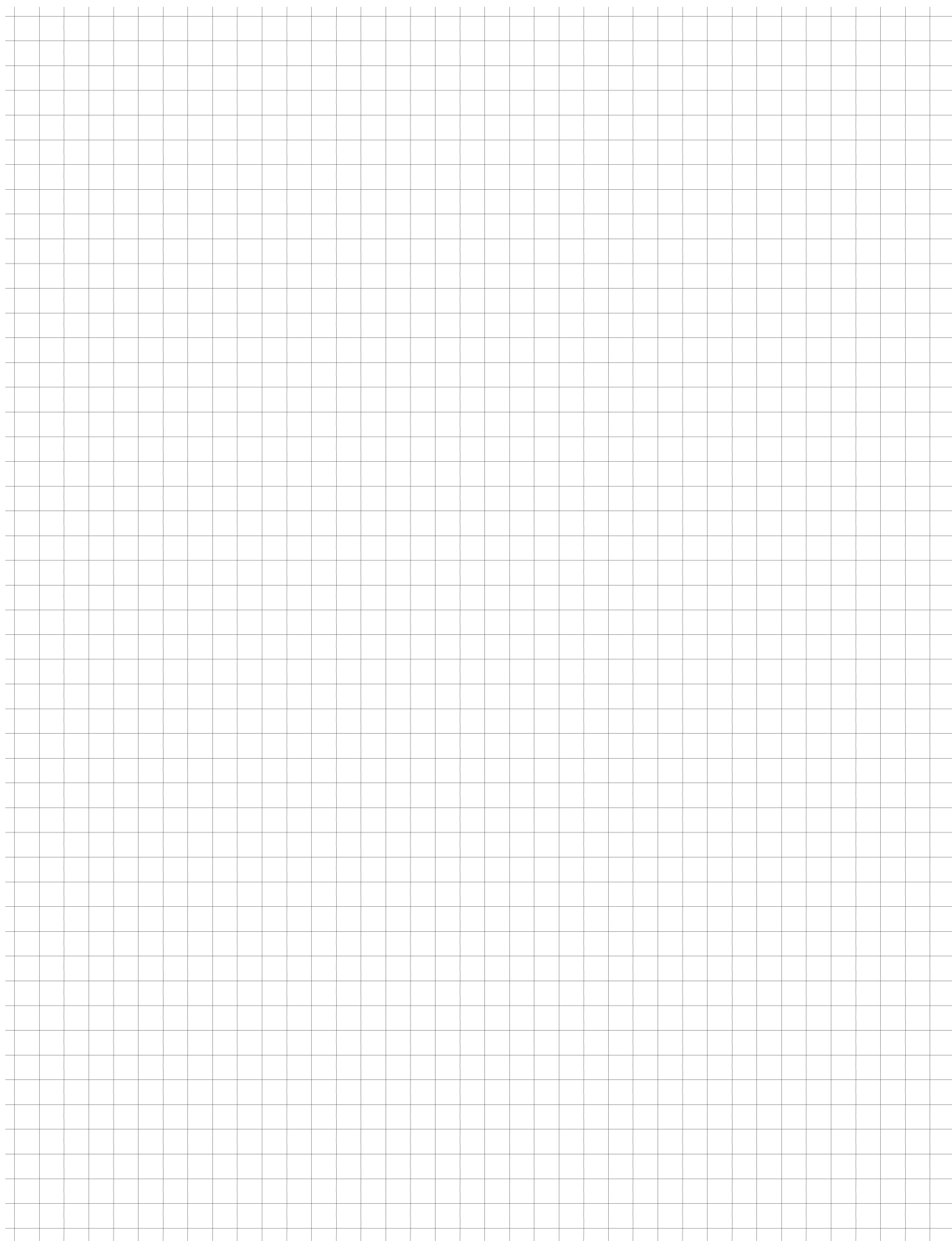
THS History – Spring Two Homework – Year 7

Tasks:

1. Read the Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser section B
2. Complete the table below about the reasons why Henry broke with Rome
3. Answer the question at the bottom

Reason	Details
Divorce	
Money	
Control	
Complete the question below	
Which do you think was the most important reason and why?	

Monday Week 5: 23.03.26 Sparx Maths



Tuesday Week 5: 24.03.26 Science

Online homework 'Educake'

Access your homework through the QR code here:



From reading through the information on your knowledge organiser have a go at answering these questions.

Multiple Choice (Choose one answer)

1. What do ferrous metals contain?

- A. Plastic
- B. Iron
- C. Copper
- D. Zinc

2. Which type of plastic is heat resistant and not recyclable?

- A. Thermoforming
- B. Thermosetting
- C. Biodegradable
- D. Acrylic

3. Which glue is best for temporary fixing and modelling?

- A. PVA glue
- B. Super glue
- C. Hot glue gun
- D. Epoxy resin

4. What is screen printing mainly used for?

- A. Cutting fabric
- B. Printing one single design once
- C. Printing multiple copies using a stencil
- D. Sewing seams

5. Which fibre comes from animals?

- A. Nylon
- B. Polyester
- C. Wool
- D. Acrylic

6. What tool can separate ferrous and non-ferrous metals using magnetism? _____

7. What is the name for a metal made by mixing two or more metals together? _____

8. Name one plant-based natural fibre. _____

9. What machine is used to bend acrylic or high-impact polystyrene? _____

10. What process joins fabric by stitching with a machine or by hand? _____

These last questions require a little longer answer...please have a go!

11. Explain the difference between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.

12. Describe two safety rules when using a sewing machine or iron.

13. What is the difference between temporary and permanent textile construction?

14. What is a design specification and why is it important in the design process?

This news article from *The Day Online* reports a mysterious event at Chester Castle, where staff believe they captured a ghost on camera. While many people claim to have seen ghosts, scientists argue there's no evidence and offer logical explanations like sleep paralysis or camera distortions. The article explores the tension between belief and science.

Task: Highlight all the words and phrases that create a spooky or mysterious atmosphere.

Historic castle shares 'ghost' picture

Tuesday, 28 October 2025

Spooky sighting: *No one has been able to explain who — or what — the camera at Chester Castle captured that night.*

Could spectres be real? Staff at Chester Castle think they have caught a ghost on camera. They are among the millions who believe in ghosts, despite scientific scepticism.



It was a cold, dark night in Chester. For the guards at the city's historic castle, it was shaping up to be a quiet shift. But then a motion-detecting camera captured "unusual movements". When a guard went to investigate, his dog refused to enter the site. The guard himself reported feeling "hundreds of eyes" staring at him.

The guard searched the secure grounds. He found nothing. But a camera from the control room caught a mysterious figure strolling outside the castle. Could it be the spirit of a historic prisoner?

The story was reported after English Heritage asked staff for stories of hauntings, ahead of Halloween. The response was huge. Staff across the country reported mysterious piano music, ghostly soldiers, doors opening at random and hands without bodies.

Today, many people think ghosts exist. In a 2020 YouGov poll, 61% of American adults said they believe in ghosts. A 2021 poll saw 20% claim they had experienced one themselves. This is despite no scientific evidence for their existence. There is a long list of logical explanations for ghost sightings. Old houses often produce eerie noises.

Photographic evidence comes from things such as specks of dust close to the lens.

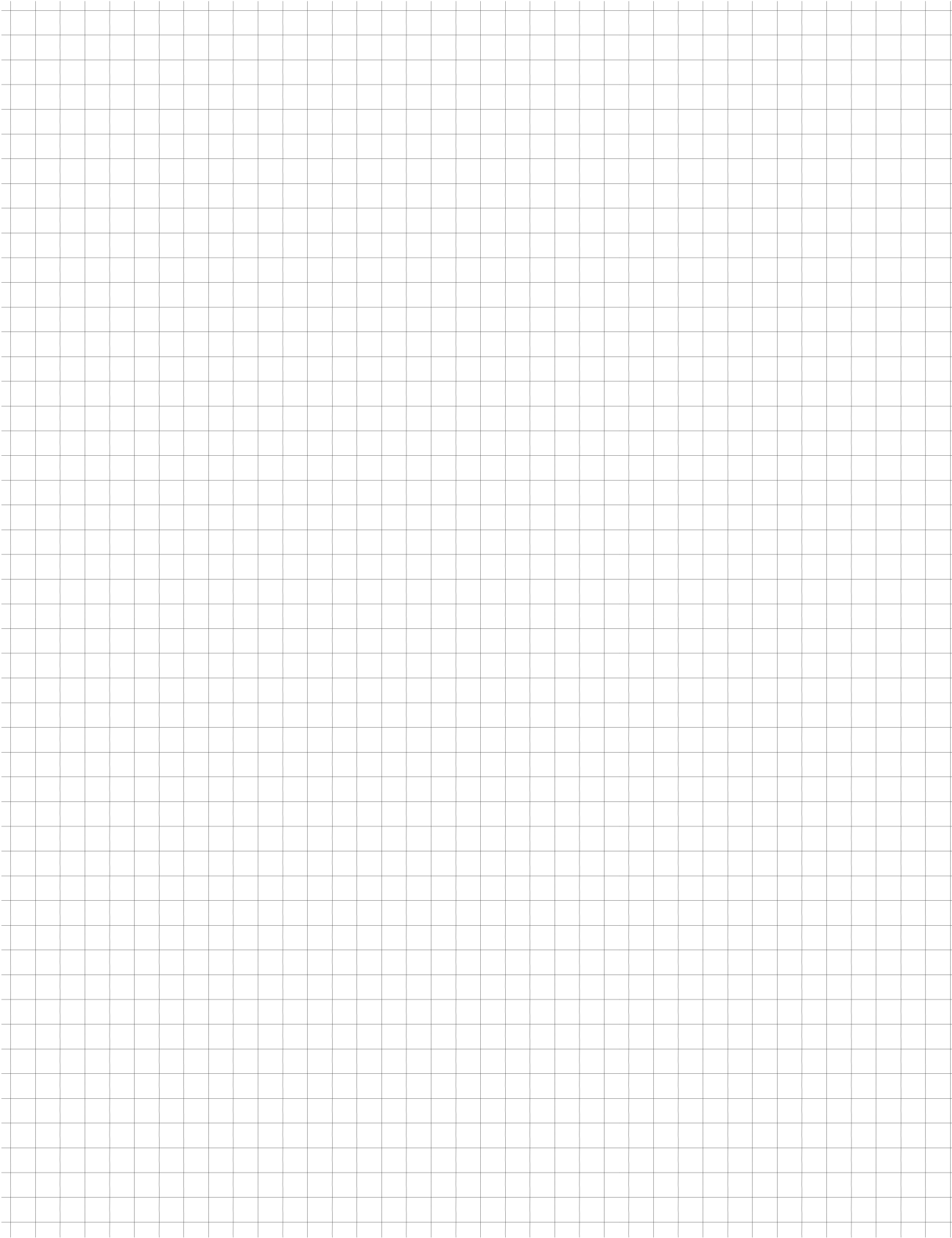
Psychologist Dr Chris French claims that many ghostly visions come from sleep paralysis, a condition where people find themselves awake but unable to move. It can make us hallucinate.

The existence of ghosts opposes the very laws of physics. Ghosts can both glide through walls and yet also move objects around. This means they both act like matter and not like matter. This is impossible. Yet many firmly believe that ghosts exist. The world is full of as-yet unexplained events. We do not know how eels breed or why so many ships sink in the Bermuda Triangle. Just because something appears a mystery to us, it does not mean an explanation will never be found.



Scan the QR code if you want to watch a video of this task.

Thursday Week 5: 26.03.26 Sparx Maths



Friday Week 5: 27.03.26 Religion
Use your knowledge organiser booklet

Buddhist Worldviews – Spring 2 - Homework 2 – Week 5

Key knowledge: The Five Precepts are moral guidelines to encourage Buddhists to live a righteous life which reduces suffering for them and others.

Use knowledge organiser:

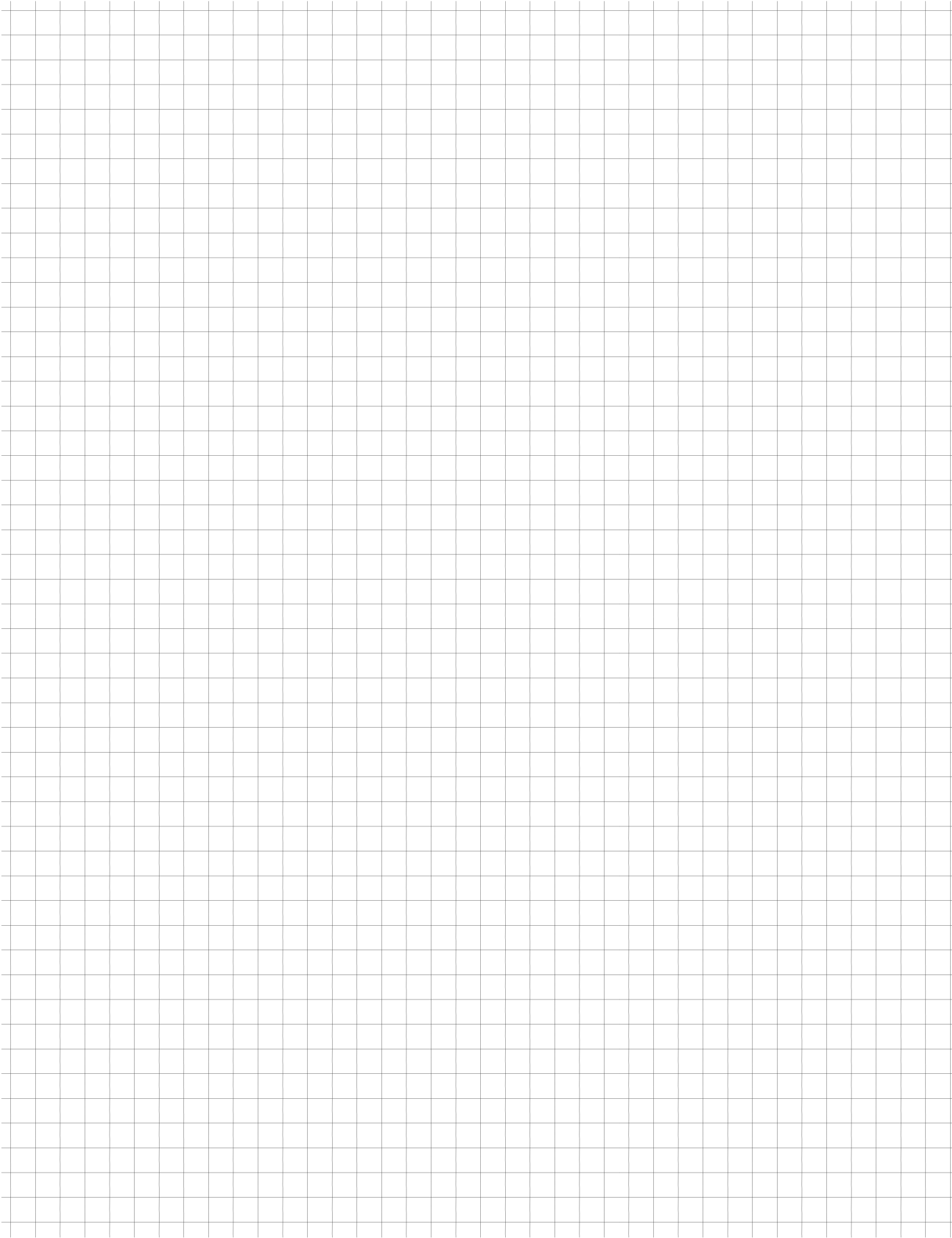
1. Information from the KO: use the information to complete the sentences	2. My notes: Create a list of five precepts which could apply to Tiverton High School (think about what five things would be the most righteous and positive for life at school)
Do not take a _____	
Do not take what is _____	
Do not use _____	
Do not use improper _____	
Do not misuse the _____ and commit sexual _____	
3. Summary: Give three examples of how a Buddhist might live up to the Five Precepts.	
<i>Model: Buddhists should not take drugs because that goes against 'do not misuse the senses'.</i>	
⇒ _____	
⇒ _____	
⇒ _____	

Use this space to make notes on key vocabulary to show the words/phrases you can remember from the sentence builders activities. Remember, **30 mins maximum time**. It's not about completing all the tasks, but the quality of the vocabulary learning.

QR code:



Monday Week 6: 30.03.26 Sparx Maths



Tuesday Week 6: 31.03.26 Science

Online homework 'Educake'

Access your homework through the QR code here:



Wednesday Week 6: 01.04.26 Novel extract

The Road, written by Cormac McCarthy in 2006, is a post-apocalyptic novel (set after a major disaster has destroyed most of the world) about a father and son traveling through a devastated, ash-covered world, struggling to survive. In this extract, they reach the coast, hoping for a change, but find a cold, grey, lifeless sea instead of the vibrant ocean the boy imagined.

Task:

Find the words from the glossary in the extract and highlight them. Highlight words and phrases that make this place feel strange and unusual.



Extract from *The Road* by Cormac McCarthy

They ate more sparingly. They'd almost nothing left. The boy stood in the road holding the map. They listened but they could hear nothing. Still, he could see open country to the east and the air was different. They came upon it from a turn in the road and they stopped and stood with the salt wind blowing in their hair where they'd lowered the hoods of their coats to listen. Out there was the grey beach with the slow combers rolling dull and leaden and the distant sound of it, like the desolation of some alien sea breaking on the shores of a world unheard of. Out on the tidal flats lay a tanker half careened. Beyond that the ocean vast and cold and shifting heavily like a slowly heaving vat of waste and then the grey squall lie of ash. He looked at the boy. He could see the disappointment in his face. "I'm sorry it's not blue," he said.

"That's okay," said the boy.

An hour later they were sitting on the beach and staring out at the wall of smog across the horizon. They sat with their heels dug into the sand and watched the bleak sea wash up at their feet. Cold. Desolate. Birdless. He'd left the cart in the bracken beyond the dunes and they'd taken blankets with them and sat wrapped in them in the wind shade of a great driftwood log. They sat there for a long time. Along the shore of the cove below them, there were countless small bones in the wrack. Further down the salt-bleached ribcages of what may have been cattle. Gray salt rime on the rocks. The wind blew and dry seedpods scampered down the sands and stopped and then went on again.

Glossary:

Post-apocalyptic -

after the world has mostly fallen apart and people are trying to survive.

Combers = Long, rolling sea waves.

Leaden = Moving heavily.

Desolation = State of complete emptiness or destruction.

Careened = leaning heavily on one side.

Squall = Sudden violent storm or gust of wind.

Smog = thick, dirty air that makes it hard to see.

Bracken = A type of plant.

Wrack = debris washed up along the shore, e.g., seaweed.

Salt Rime = thin coating of salt left behind by sea spray as it dries.

Scampered = Light, quick movements.

Scan the QR code if you want to watch a video of this task.



Wednesday Week 6: 01.04.26 Geography

Online homework task on Seneca

Access the task from this link below:



Thursday Week 6: 02.04.26 Sparx Maths

