



The Castle School
ACHIEVE | BELONG | PARTICIPATE

Homework Booklet

Year 7

Spring Half Term 1

'Practice of what is taught'

Name:

Tutor:

House:

Homework Timetable

You should spend 30 minutes on each subject. Your homework book will be checked (which will likely be your next lesson) and the knowledge will be referred to in your lessons. You should use knowledge organiser booklet alongside your homework booklet.

Week Commencing	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week 1 6.1.25	Science Sparx Maths	Religion and World Views Sparx Reader	MFL Reading article: <i>Honest Abe</i>	PSHE Sparx Maths	History Sparx Reader
Week 2 13.1.25	Science Sparx Maths	Computing Sparx Reader	MFL Reading article: <i>Dedicated to the Goal</i>	DT Sparx Maths	Geography Sparx Reader
Week 3 20.1.25	Science Sparx Maths	Religion and World Views Sparx Reader	ENRICHMENT DAY MFL Reading Article: <i>Women Who Helped Anne Frank Dies at Age 100</i>	ENRICHMENT DAY Food Sparx Maths	History Sparx Reader
Week 4 27.1.25	Science Sparx Maths	Computing Sparx Reader	MFL Reading article: <i>Why Does No One Thank Me for the Magna Carta?</i>	Sparx Maths	Geography Sparx Reader
Week 5 3.2.25	Science Sparx Maths	Religion and World Views Sparx Reader	MFL Reading article: <i>Today's Telephone</i>	PSHE Sparx Maths	History Sparx Reader
Week 6 10.2.25	Science Sparx Maths	Music Sparx Reader	MFL Reading article: <i>I Am Offering This Poem</i>	DT Sparx Maths	Geography Sparx Reader

Log Ins:

School email address:

School username:

ClassCharts username:

Sparx username:

Sentence Builders username:

Quizlet username:

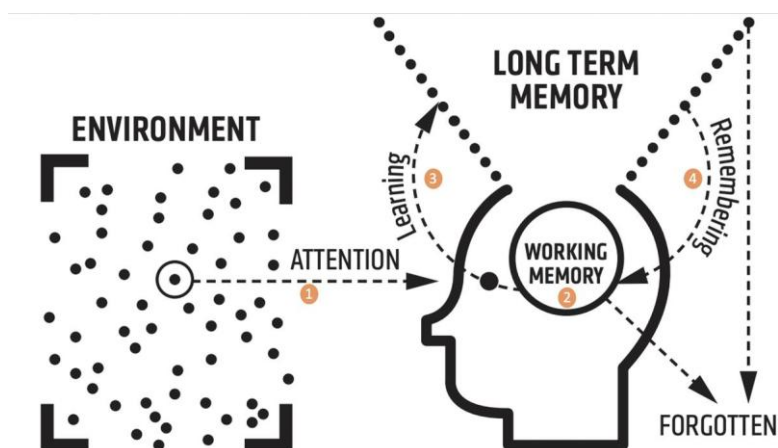
Duolingo username:

UK Language Gym:

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).



Source: [Coaching and Diagnosis: Part 1 | StepLab](#)

Homework will allow you to practise 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 you successfully move 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 increase 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 learnt before.

Pre-Homework Checklist

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

Support

The school library is open until 5 pm every evening where you can complete your homework in this time.

Cornell Note Taking Guide

1. Read through your knowledge organiser and write bullet points/notes in here. You should fill the whole space.

3. Create 5 questions. For example, what is the function of a nucleus?

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2. Summary • • 	5.
4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



QR code to a video explaining how to undertake the Cornell method and how to use the 'read aloud', 'dictate' and 'ICT' function for your homework.

2. Summarise the knowledge from the notes area into 3 bullet points. You should focus on the essential knowledge you need to remember.

4. Answer the 5 questions here in full sentences and then mark and correct in green pen.

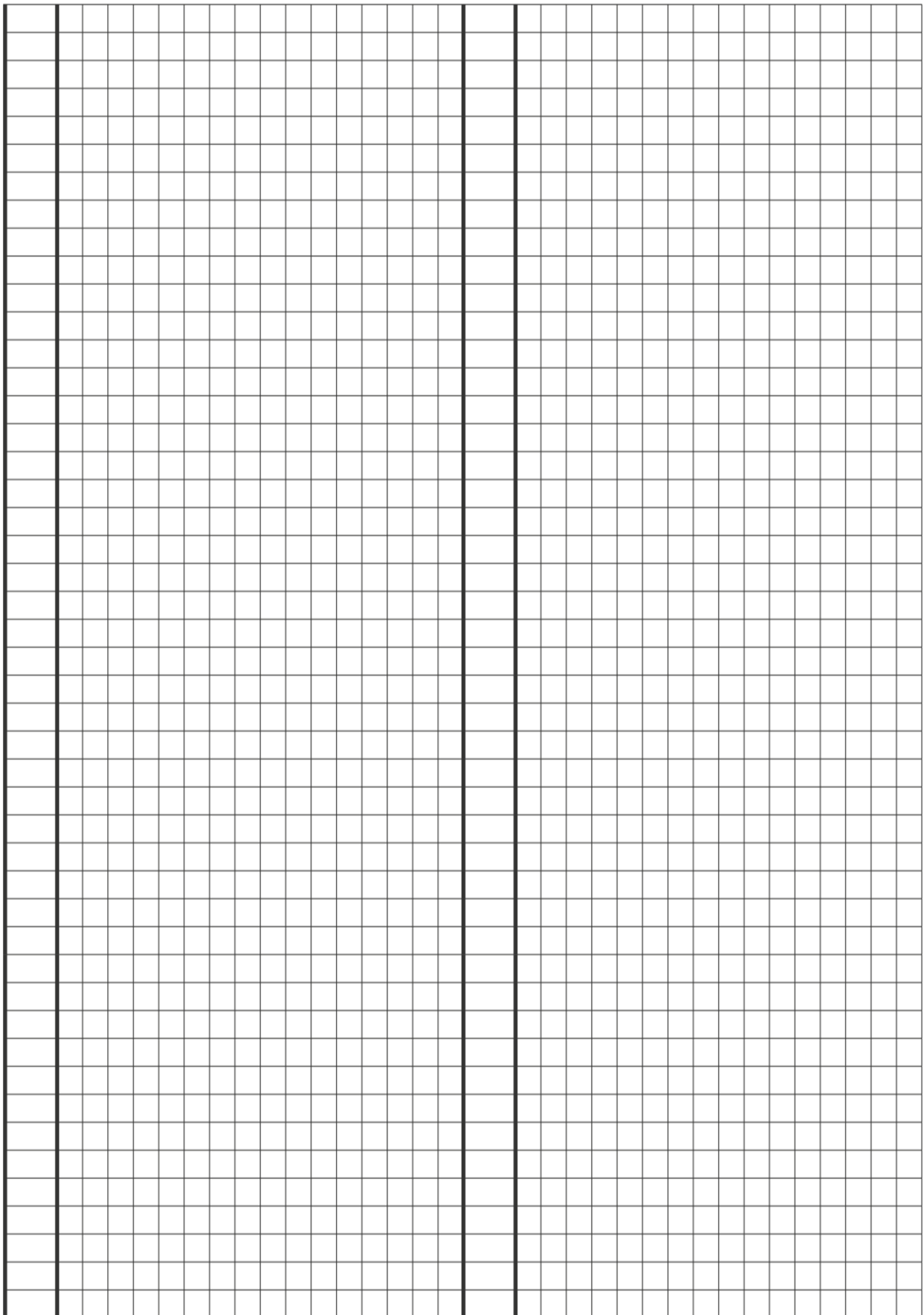


Monday Week 1 – 06/01/25 - Science

Use week 1 from your Biology, Chemistry or Physics KO in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
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3.	
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5.	

Monday Week 1 - Sparx Maths





Tuesday Week 1 – 07/01/25 – Religion and Worldviews

Use week 1 from your Religion and Worldviews KO on page 31 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
•	
	5.
•	
•	
4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Wednesday Week 1 – Reading Article

Read through the article and highlight three words you weren't sure of. Then write the definition for each word. You might want to include a drawing to help you remember. Use the space below.

Honest Abe

By Barbara Radner
2005

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was the 16th President of the United States. He served from March 1861 until he was famously assassinated in 1865. He is best remembered for his characteristic honesty and his steady leadership of his country throughout the Civil War. During his time as president, he strengthened the United States government and abolished slavery. As you read, take notes on the ways the author supports the idea that Lincoln was an honest person.

- [1] This history tells about what happened while Abe Lincoln had a job working in a store in a small town. Every day people came and bought things they needed there. It was a frontier community.¹ People did not have any extra money to spare. This story tells you about his character. As you read, think about the traits he shows by what he does.

Abe Lincoln could not endure the thought of cheating anyone, even though it had been done unintentionally.² He took great care of the money at the store. But some days there were mistakes. He always made sure to correct them.



"Abraham Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC" by Samir Luther is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

One day a woman bought goods in Offutt's store³ amounting to something over two dollars. She paid Abe the money and went away satisfied. That night, while going over the sales of the day, Abe found that he had charged the woman six and one-fourth cents too much. After closing the store, though it was late, he could not go home to supper or to bed till he had restored⁴ that sixpence to its proper owner. She lived more than two miles away, but that did not matter to Abe Lincoln. He walked all the way there—and back.

Another evening, as he was closing the store, a woman came in for a half-pound of tea. He weighed it out for her and took the pay. But early next morning, when he came to "open up," he found the four-ounce weight instead of the eight-ounce on the scales, and inferred⁵ that he had given that woman only half as much tea as he had taken the money for. Of course, the woman would never know the difference, and it meant walking several miles and back, but the honest clerk weighed out another quarter pound of tea, locked the store and took that long walk before breakfast.

- [5] J. G. Holland wrote, in his book *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, of the young man's progress during his first year in New Salem:

"The year that Lincoln was in Denton Offutt's store was one of great advance. He had made new and valuable acquaintances,⁶ read many books, won multitudes⁷ of friends, and become ready for a step further in advance. Those who could appreciate brains respected him, and those whose ideas of a man related to his muscles were devoted⁸ to him. It was while he was performing the work of the store that he acquired the nickname, 'Honest Abe'—a characterization that he never dishonored, that he never outgrew... He was everybody's friend, the best-natured, the most sensible,⁹ the best-informed, the most modest and unassuming,¹⁰ the kindest, gentlest, roughest, strongest, best fellow in all New Salem and the region round about."

"Honest Abe", © 2005, Barbara Rodner. Reprinted with permission, all rights reserved.

Use this QR code to access the reading articles being read by a teacher:



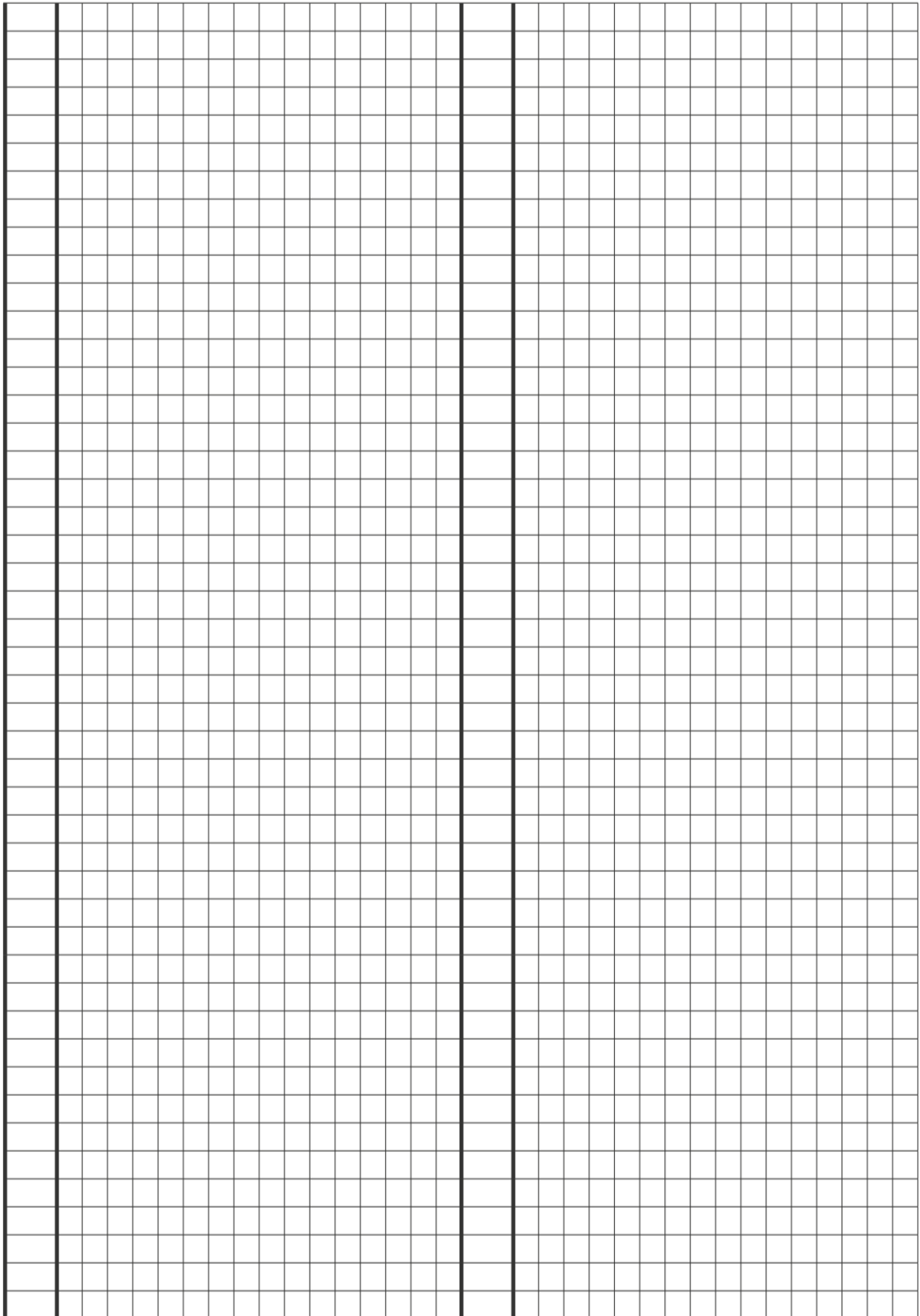


Thursday Week 1 – 09/01/25 – PSHE

Use your PSHE KO on page 30 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
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3.	
4.	
5.	

Thursday Week 1 – Sparx Maths (independent learning)





Friday Week 1 – 10/01/25 - History

Use week 1 from your History KO on page 8 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
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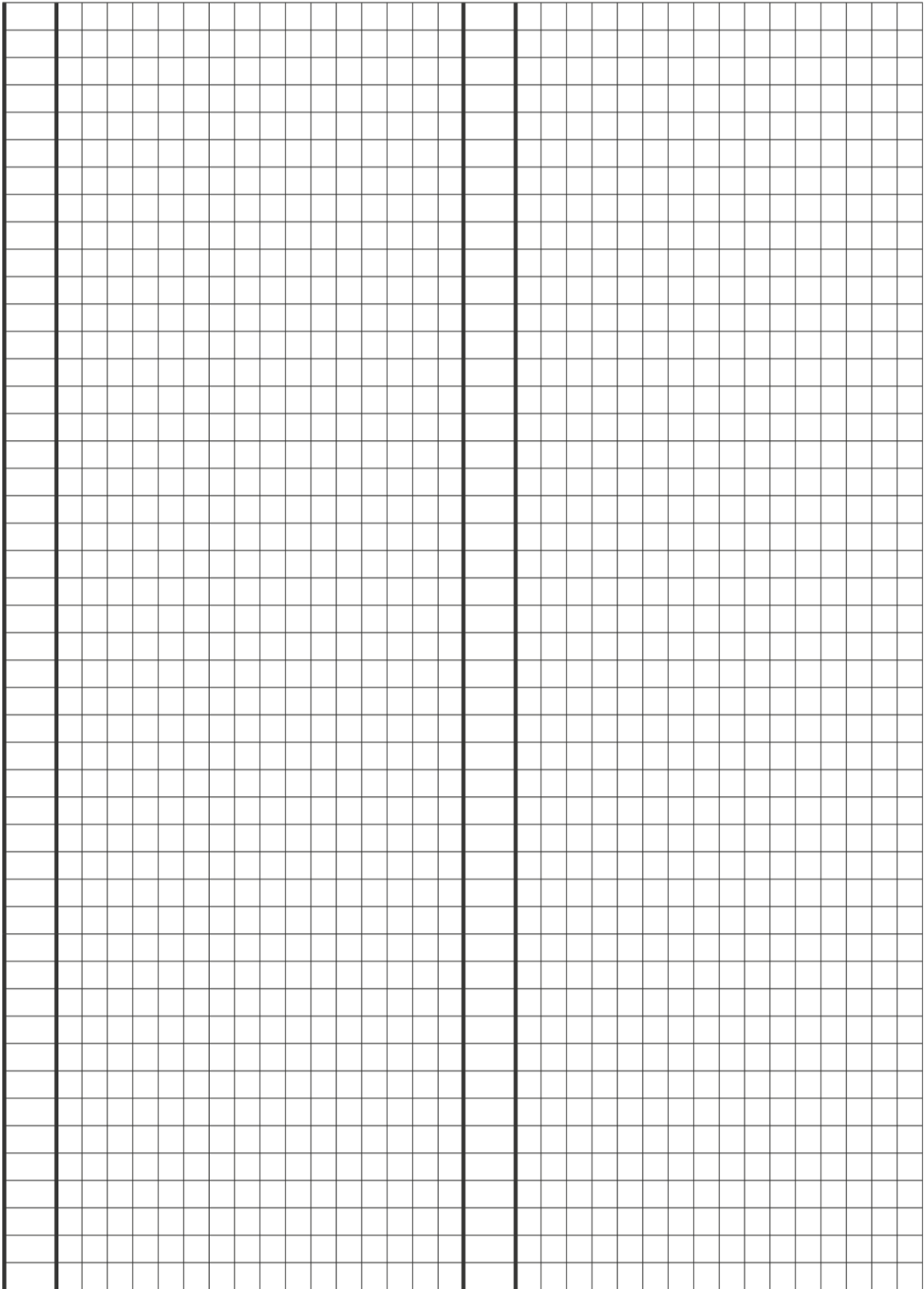


Monday Week 2 – 13/01/25 - Science

Use week 2 from your Biology, Chemistry or Physics KO in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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4. Self-Quiz	
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Monday Week 2 – Sparx Maths





Tuesday Week 2 – 14/01/25 – Computing

Use the first half of your Computing KO on page 2 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
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Wednesday Week 2 – Reading Article

Read through the article and highlight three words you weren't sure of. Then write the definition for each word. You might want to include a drawing to help you remember. Use the space below.

Dedicated to the Goal

Soccer standout Carli Lloyd is not afraid of hard work.

By Marty Kaminsky
2016

In this informational text, Marty Kaminsky discusses Carli Lloyd's journey to becoming an important player on the women's national soccer team. As you read, take notes on what actions Lloyd took to succeed in soccer.

- [1] More than 53,000 soccer fans, waving flags and banners, fill BC Place stadium in Vancouver, British Columbia. They await the start of the 2015 Women's World Cup final between Japan and the United States. The U.S. has not held the cup since 1999 and is determined to take it back. Japan is set on keeping the cup, which they won in 2011.



"This month, Lloyd and the U.S. team are going for the Olympic gold once again." by Xinhua / Alamy is used with permission.

But Japan isn't ready for this year's U.S. team and their starting center midfielder, Carli Lloyd. Less than three minutes into the game, midfielder Megan Rapinoe directs a corner kick to Lloyd,

who taps it into the goal, making the first score of the game. A minute and a half later, Lloyd collects a pass from teammate Julie Johnston and flips it into the net. Soon, midfielder Lauren Holiday breaks free and scores.

The game is barely fifteen minutes old, and Japan, stunned by the U.S. team's lightning strikes, faces a score of 3 - 0.

As if three unanswered goals are not enough, the unthinkable happens. In a burst of energy, Lloyd steals the ball. She sees that Japan's goalie is out of position. The crowd roars as Lloyd launches a high, arcing shot from 55 yards out. The goalkeeper can only stumble backward and swat at the ball as the improbable¹ shot sails over her head and into the net.

- [5] The game is not even one quarter over, and Carli Lloyd has already completed a hat trick²—scoring three goals in one game. Team U.S.A. leads with a score of 4-0, well on their way to a 5-2 victory and the World Cup championship.

Before the World Cup began, Lloyd described her knack³ for shining in big games. "There's a switch that kind of goes off inside of me when there's a big match," she said in an interview with U.S. Soccer. "Those are the moments that I live for, you know — the blood, the sweat, the tears. Everything that goes into my training, it's for those big moments."

Born in 1982, Lloyd lived to play sports as she grew up in Delran, New Jersey. Her parents tried to interest her in three d's — dance, dolls, and dress-up. Instead, she was drawn to basketball, baseball, hockey, and most of all, soccer.

Soon, she could outcompete her younger siblings, Stephen and Ashley. She searched the neighborhood for tougher challenges, playing anyone who was willing. In a nearby soccer field, she practiced for hours.

Her practice paid off in high school. Twice, her team made it to the state finals. Twice, she was chosen for the all-state team. And she was named to Parade magazine's All-America Team, also twice.

- [10] In 2001, she went to Rutgers University, where she became an award-winning standout. Coaches at the national level noticed her, and in 2003 she was invited to try out for the under-21 U.S. team.

To her surprise, she was cut from the team.

"I was devastated,"⁴ Lloyd recalls. "There was lots of crying and wondering what I should do. I felt that I let a lot of people down. I was about to quit the game for good."

Her father convinced her to work with soccer trainer James Galanis. Soon, she was in six-hour practice sessions, year-round, in all kinds of weather. "Her will to learn was high and her sacrifices were great," Galanis explains. "Carli turned her weaknesses into her strengths. Endurance,⁵ mental toughness, and determination are now her strengths."

Lloyd's play improved, and so did her attitude. When she was benched for poor play, she did not blame others. Instead, she cheered on her teammates, then she worked even harder on her skills. Finally, a spot opened up on the under-21 team. This time, she made the roster.⁶

- [15] Since then, Lloyd has started more than 200 games with the women's national team. Despite injuries and setbacks, she has become the highest-scoring midfielder in U.S. women's soccer history.

She scored the game-winning goals for the U.S. women's team in the 2008 and 2012 Olympics. In the 2015 World Cup, she was awarded the Golden Ball, recognizing her as the best player in the tournament. This month, she and the U.S. team are going for gold again at the Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Through it all, she has learned to stay positive. "If you have a goal, there will always be challenges, but if you work hard, you can do it," she says. "Believe in yourself, dedicate yourself to that goal, and make it come true."

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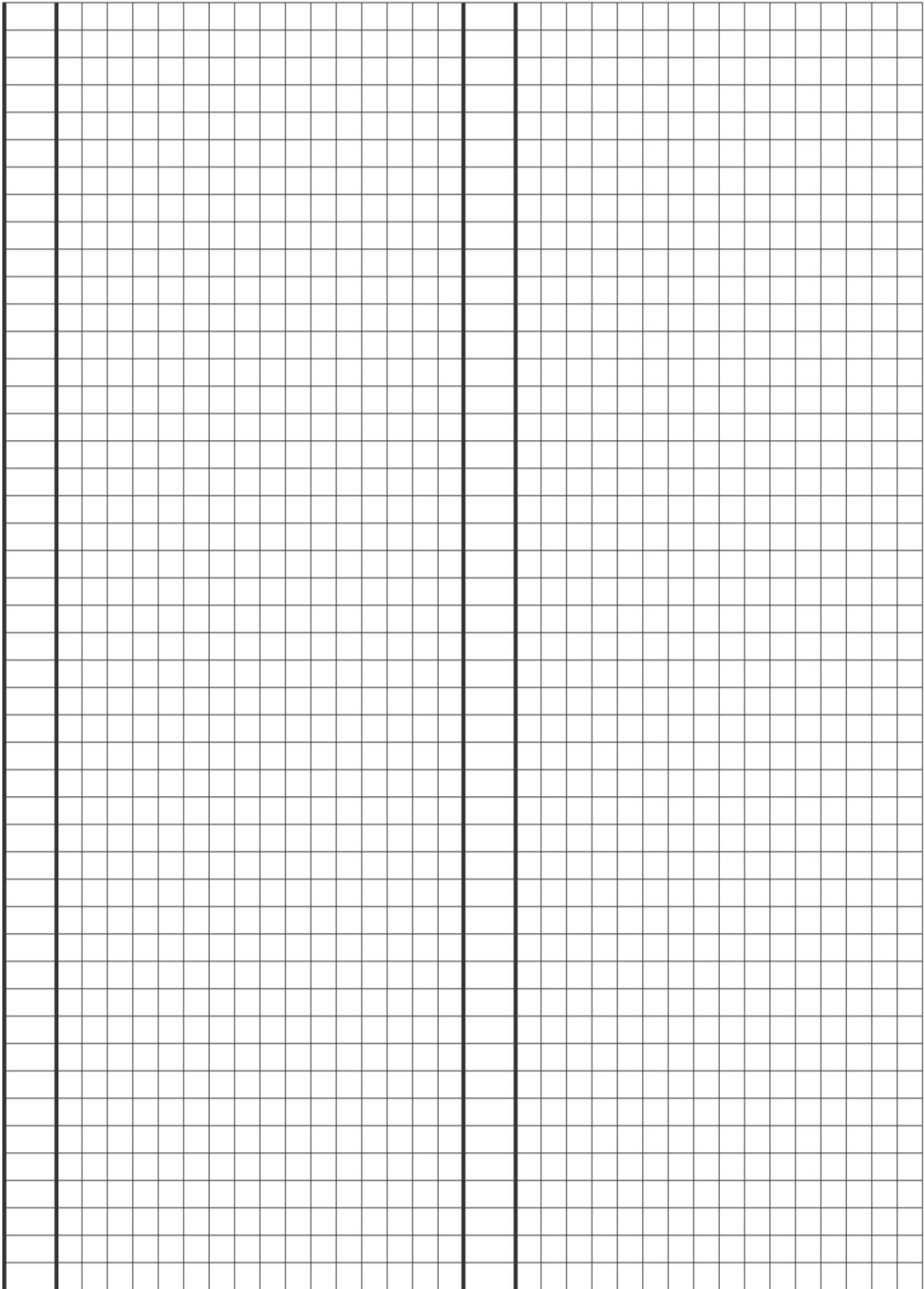


Thursday Week 2 – 16/01/25 - DT

Use your DT KO on page 3 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
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	4.
2. Summary	
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4. Self-Quiz	
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Thursday Week 2 – Sparx Maths (independent learning)





Friday Week 2 – 17/01/25 - Geography

Use week 2 of your Geography KO on page 7 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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4. Self-Quiz	
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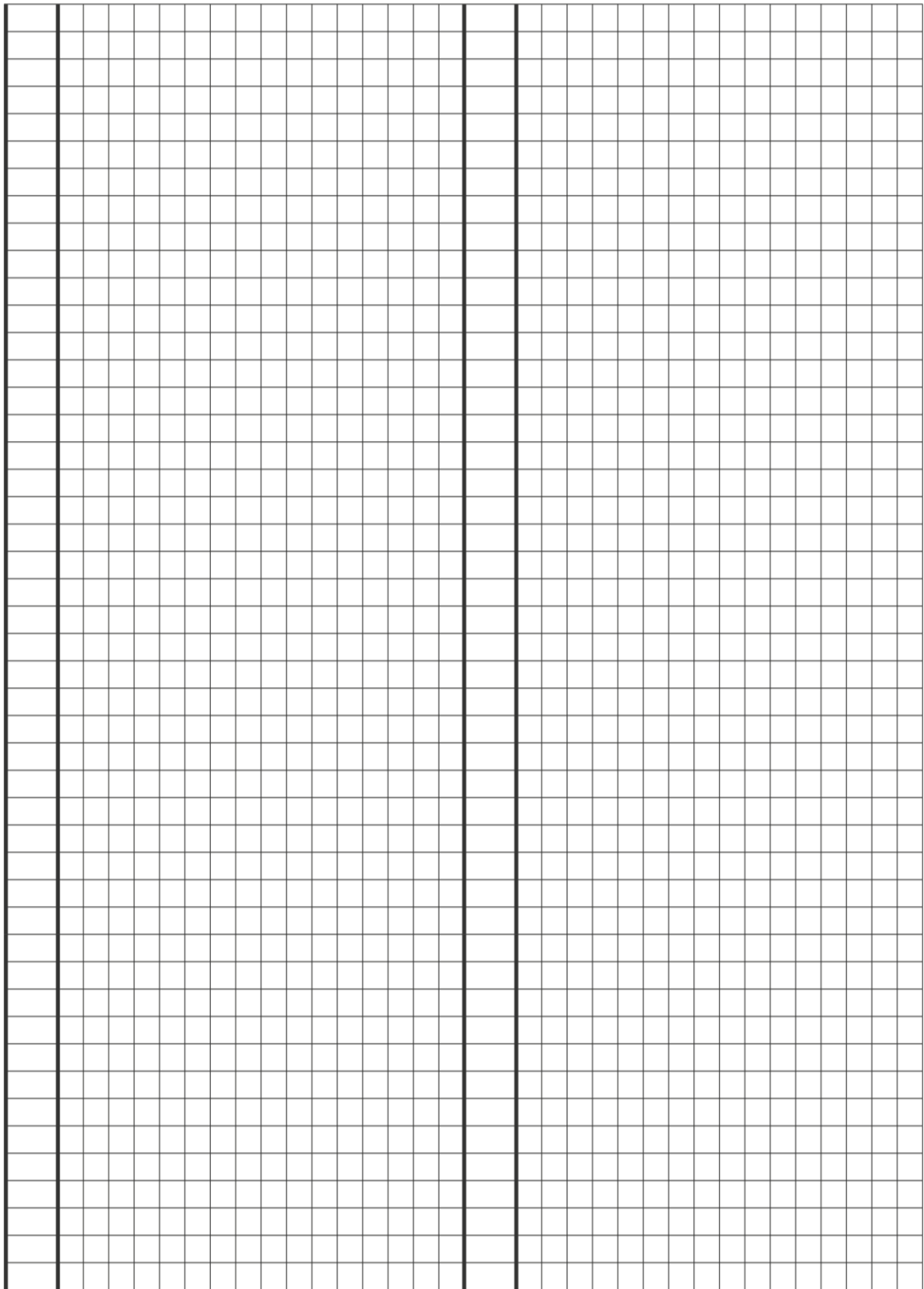


Monday Week 3 – 20/01/25 - Science

Use week 3 from your Biology, Chemistry or Physics KO in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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4. Self-Quiz	
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Monday Week 3 – Sparx Maths





Tuesday Week 3 – 21/01/25 – Religion and Worldviews

Use week 3 from your Religion and Worldviews KO on page 31 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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4. Self-Quiz	
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Wednesday Week 3 – Reading Article

Read through the article and highlight three words you weren't sure of. Then write the definition for each word. You might want to include a drawing to help you remember. Use the space below.

Woman Who Helped Anne Frank Dies at 100

By Teri Schultz, National Public Radio
2010

Miep Gies was the last survivor to help Anne Frank's family hideout during the Holocaust. Gies was interviewed by NPR's Teri Schultz for her amazing act of bravery in 1998 and upon her death in 2010, NPR revisited the interview. Anne Frank was a German-born Jewish girl who hid with her family in an attic in Amsterdam during the Holocaust. She is one of the most famous victims of the Holocaust thanks to the discovery of her diary which her father and Holocaust survivor, Otto Frank, published after the Holocaust. Today Anne's diary is one of the most well-read works of literature in the world. As you read, annotate for details that reveal Gies' character and motives.

- [1] The last survivor who helped Anne Frank and her family hide from the Nazis has died. Miep Gies was 100. After the Franks were discovered and deported,¹ it was Gies who found and preserved² Anne's diary.

DEBORAH AMOS, host: Back in 1998, NPR's special correspondent³ Susan Stamberg visited a woman in Amsterdam and asked her a simple question.

SUSAN STAMBERG: How do you say diary in Dutch?

Ms. MIEP GIES: Dagboek.

- [5] **STAMBERG:** Dagboek? Oh, daybook.

Ms. GIES: Yes. Daybook.

STAMBERG: Dag?

Ms. GIES: Yes.

STAMBERG: Boek.

- [10] **Ms. GIES:** Boek.

STAMBERG: Is diary.



["Miep Gies"](#) by Jim Forest is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

damaged

AMOS: That woman is Miep Gies. The diary she's referring to is Anne Frank's. Miep Gies helped Anne Frank hide with her family during World War II and saved Anne's diary after she and her family were captured by the Germans. Gies died yesterday at the age of 100. Teri Schultz has this remembrance.

TERI SCHULTZ: Miep Gies said she did not like being called a hero. Yet, she risked her life many times over to help the Frank family during the two years they hid from the Nazis in a secret annex⁴ built into the Trading Company office in Amsterdam where she'd worked for Otto Frank almost a decade.

Providing refuge⁵ to Jews, she noted later, carried a punishment of at least six months in a concentration camp.⁶ Still, the Austrian-born Dutch woman, knighted by the governments of Germany and the Netherlands, recipient of a medal from Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum, always insisted she had done nothing extraordinary.

- [15] **Ms. MIEP GIES:** I, myself, I'm just a very common person. I simply had no choice. I could foresee many, many sleepless nights and a life filled with regret if I would have refused to help the Franks. And this was not the kind of life I was looking for at all.

SCHULTZ: Gies explained another motivation for emphasizing her modesty. She said if people are allowed to think it takes remarkable qualities to act boldly⁷ on behalf of others, few will attempt it.

Ms. GIES: People should never think that you have to be a very special person to help those who need you.

SCHULTZ: But Gies clearly was very special, even when someone still unknown betrayed those she called the hidiers and they were taken away at gunpoint to death camps. Gies was not intimidated. She sneaked back into the secret hideaway to try to preserve any belongings of the Franks that hadn't been destroyed or taken. And there she found what would eventually become a treasure of the entire world.

Ms. GIES: I saw Anne's diary scattered all over the floor. I took it with me. I hoped I could return it to Anne after the war. I wanted to see her smile and hear her say, Oh Miep, my diary.

- [20] **SCHULTZ:** That day would never come, as Anne did not survive the Nazi death camps. But Otto Frank did. And he made his way back to Amsterdam in 1945 returning to stay with Gies and her husband. On the very sad day that year that he learned both his daughters had died in a camp, Otto Frank later explained in a documentary, Gies delivered him what he called a miracle.

Mr. OTTO FRANK: When I returned and after I heard the news that my children would not come back, Miep gave me the diary.

SCHULTZ: Gies described that moment herself years ago in an interview with the Anne Frank Museum in Amsterdam.

Ms. GIES: (Foreign language spoken)

SCHULTZ: Gies said she took the diary out of the desk where she'd saved it and she handed it to Otto Frank with the words: this is the legacy of your daughter Anne. She had never read a word of it, and in fact, could not bring herself to do so until after Otto Frank published the diary in 1947, two years after Anne's death.

- [25] The diary of Anne Frank is a legacy Miep Gies gave not just to Otto Frank, but to the world. It's been translated into some 65 languages and remains one of the best read books internationally. To the end of her century of life, Gies said she thought with sadness every day about the friends she had lost.

On her website she wrote it was her greatest sorrow that she and the others had been unable to save Anne, but she was pleased they'd been able to give the young woman two more years of life, and in that period Gies noted, Anne had written the diary with her message of tolerance⁸ and understanding.

For NPR News, I'm Teri Schultz.

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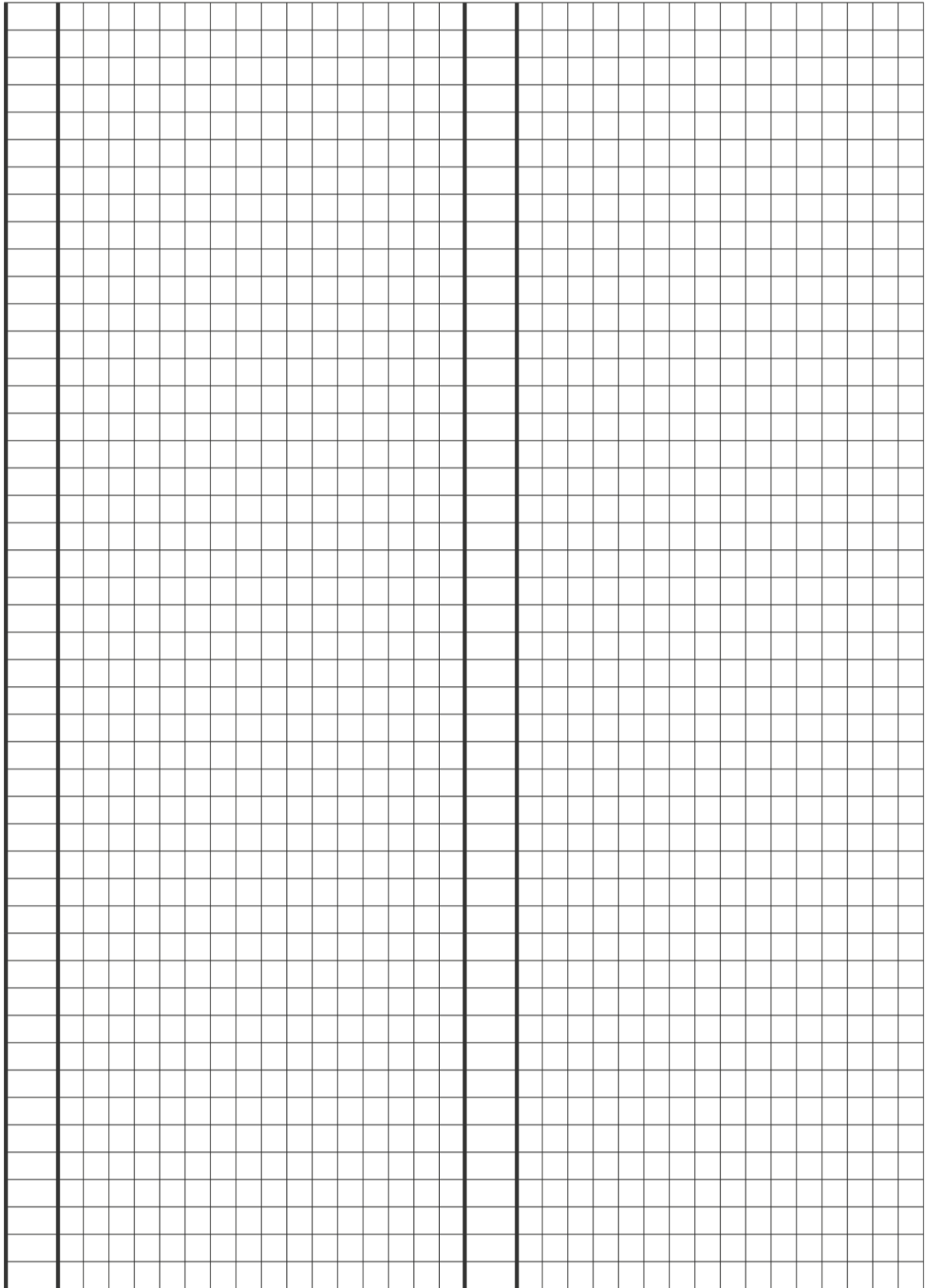


Thursday Week 3 – 23/01/25 – Food

Use your Food KO on pages 5 and 7 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
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3.	
4.	
5.	

Thursday Week 3 – Sparx Maths (independent learning)





Friday Week 3 – 24/01/25 - History

Use week 3 from your History KO on page 8 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
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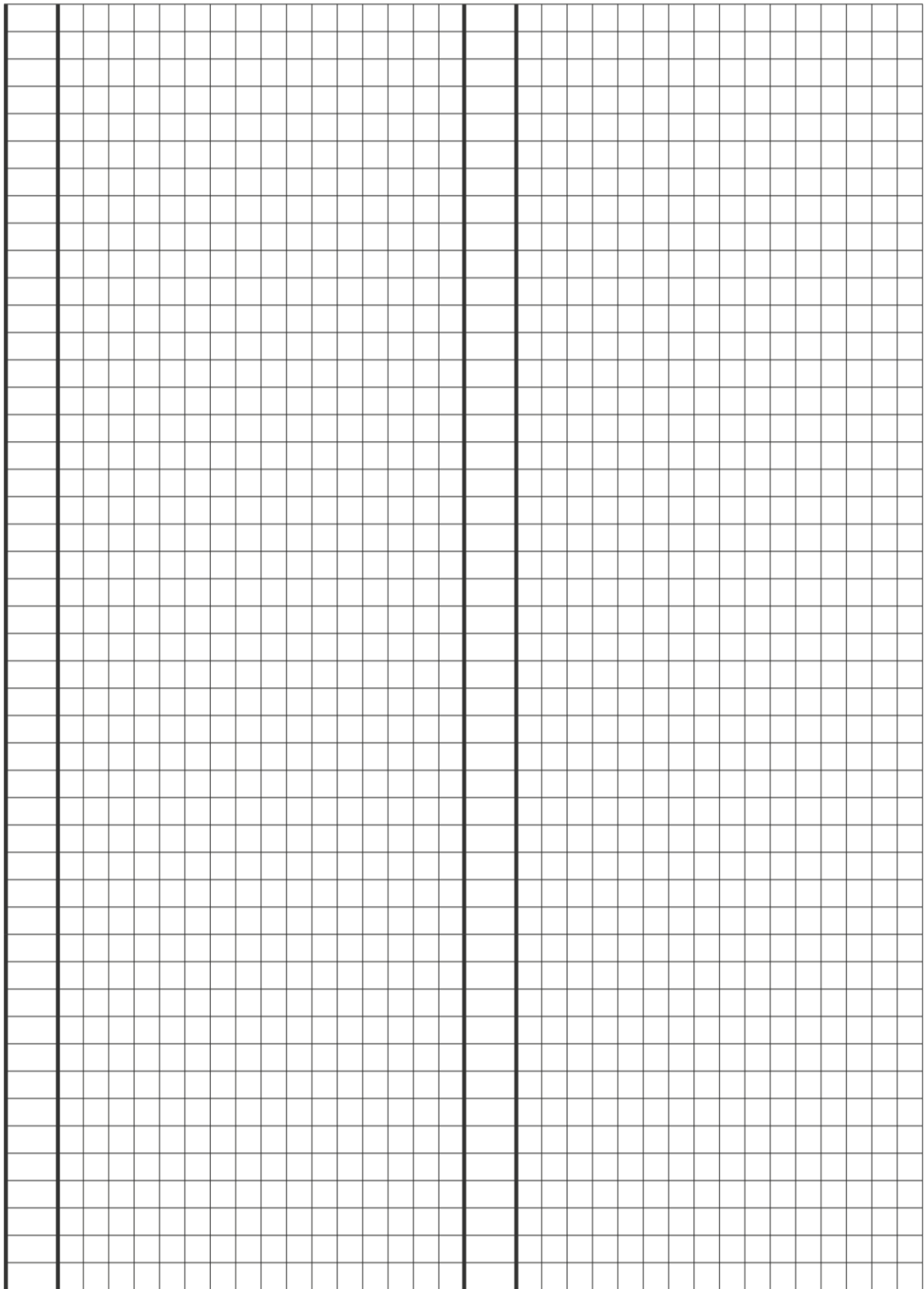


Monday Week 4 – 27/01/25 - Science

Use week 4 from your Biology, Chemistry or Physics KO in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
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4.	
5.	

Monday Week 4 – Sparx Maths





Tuesday Week 4 – 28/01/25 – Computing

Use the second half of your Computing KO on page 2 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
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Wednesday Week 4 – 29/01/25 - MFL

- Learn the high frequency vocabulary for this week. This will be tested in your languages lesson. You could do this doing "look, cover, write, check" or with another method of your choice such as creating flashcards on pages 13, 17, 22 or 25 depending on the language you're learning.
- Learn key chunks of language from the Sentence Builder for this week by completing activities set on www.sentencebuilders.com - you will have been given a username and password to access this website. Speak to your teacher if you need help logging in or not sure which one to use.

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Wednesday Week 4 – Reading Article

Read through the article and highlight three words you weren't sure of. Then write the definition for each word. You might want to include a drawing to help you remember. Use the space below.

Why Does No One Ever Thank Me for the Magna Carta?

By BirdBrain History
2016

In this story, King John tells you why he signed the Magna Carta in 1215. The Magna Carta was England's first constitution and limited the power of the king by giving rights to the people. Today's U.S. Constitution uses some of the same concepts first written in the Magna Carta. As you read, identify the rights King John agreed to give his people by signing the Magna Carta.

[1] This article was brought to you by ... the years 1199-1225!

I was not a popular king. How could I be, living in the shadow of my older brother, Richard?¹ Richard was popular. The people loved him. They loved him even though he made them pay lots of taxes. Then Richard died, and I became king. The people hated me. Maybe it's because I lost so many battles. Or maybe it's because I tried to make the English people pay lots of taxes for those battles. But what no one ever seems to notice is that without the things I've done, the world may not have become a place where many people can vote for their leaders. (Even if I did have to do it against my will.) It isn't easy being king. You must recognize that being a liked king doesn't mean being a good king. Don't understand what I mean? Then listen to my story. My name is King John.²



"A romanticised 19th-century recreation of King John signing the Magna Carta" by James William Edmund Doyle is in the public domain.

There are parts of your life that you enjoy today that you probably don't think about. Simple things, like the fact that if you buy something, you get to keep it. Your **rights** are the things you are allowed to do under the law and also ways that the law protects you. You have these rights because of a set of rules written by the leaders of your country ... although some believe that all people should just have these rights, no matter what is written down by their leaders. Believe it or not, some of the protection the law gives you now is based on the Magna Carta,³ which I was forced to sign in 1215. Of course, it was written in Latin, so I don't expect you to read it. I can tell you how it came to be though, and how your rights came to be with it.

It is a king's job to keep his land rich, large, and safe so that he holds more power and can take better care of his people. That's how I saw things anyway. It was a rough time when I ruled England. I fought to win back land that England once held in France ... and I lost the fight. Battles are very expensive and they cost the kingdom a lot of money. Where else was I supposed to get it back? A **tax** is a something people pay to their government. I asked the people to help the kingdom by paying a lot of taxes ... but they did not want to. Why did I ask them to pay? They live in my kingdom; they should help pay for it! Yes, yes, I know now they were mad because I was trying to take too much money from them, but ... well ...

- [5] It was those barons,⁴ the leaders of the people, who said I was taking too much money. They said they would fight me if I tried to ask for any more taxes. I, King John, being a good king, did not want a civil war.⁵ I didn't want the Magna Carta either, but they wrote it up and they forced me to sign it. Again, it was against my will. The paper said I should not be able to take money from the people without their having some rights, those lovely things that you enjoy in the U.S. today. The people now had representation. **Representation** in government is when someone speaks for you when the government makes decisions. Some barons in England didn't think the decisions I made to tax the people were what the people wanted. Now they would represent the people and help me make decisions, but I didn't like this at all. It took away my power! Just remember, it was my seal that made the Magna Carta official. I may not have been happy about signing it. But now that I see it makes people very happy, I just want you to know that it was I, King John.

There's a part in the Magna Carta that the people seemed to really like. One freedom that the people have kept and fought for ever since. **Habeas Corpus** is a law that says a person who has is arrested must go before a court that will decide if that person should go to jail or not. This was made so that people would not be thrown behind bars and kept there for no reason. No one seems to thank me for it, but that's because I fought against it. Sometimes when you don't like someone, it's just easier to throw them in jail ... forever ... right?

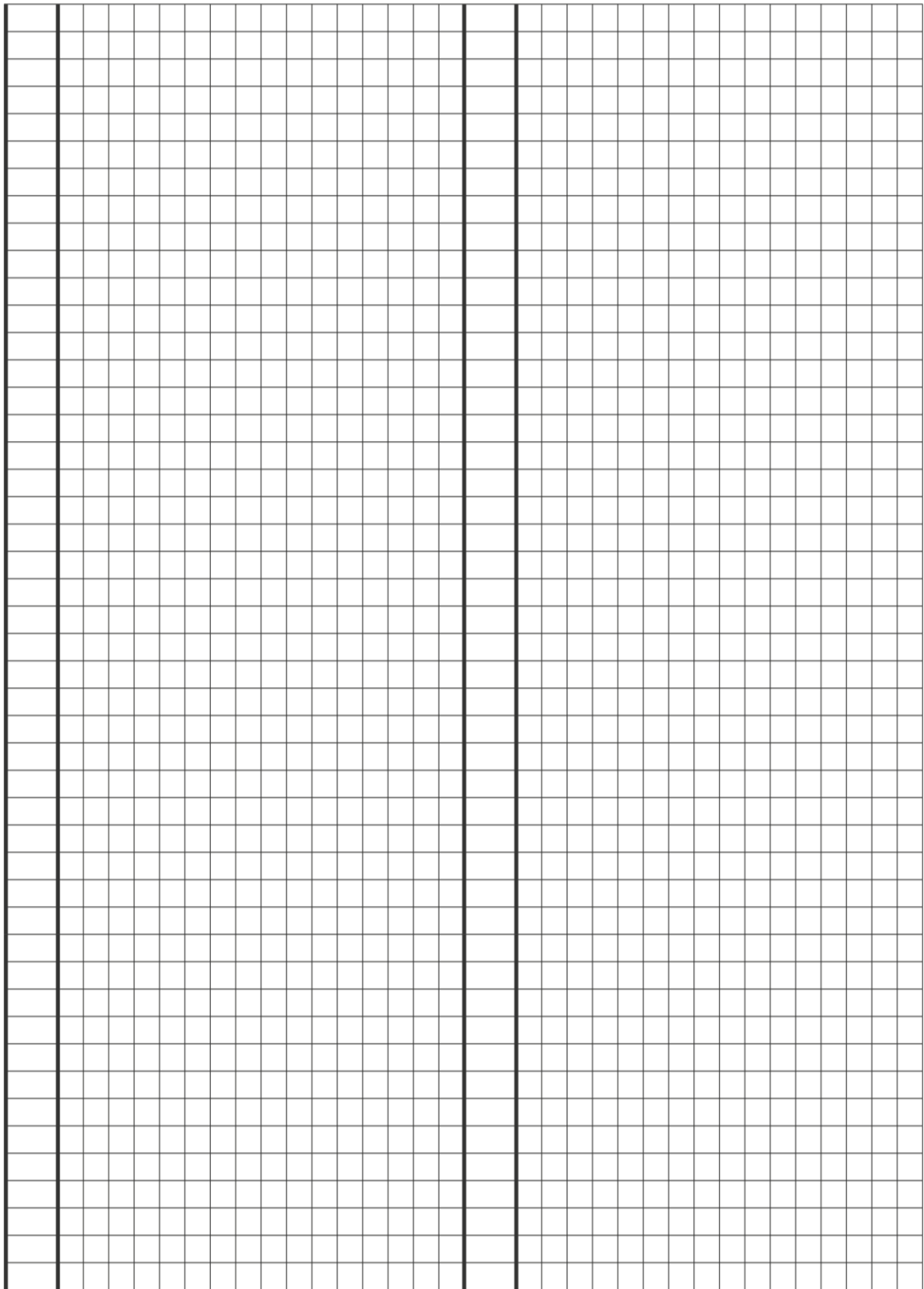
You may say that it wasn't me who gave you your rights. It was the barons who revolted.⁶ It was the people who would have started a civil war. You may say it was the barons who wrote the Magna Carta and made me sign it so they could have rights and pass them down to you. You may say that it was because I was a terrible king who lost all of my battles and tried to make up for it with high taxes. You may say that the people forced me do something good. But ... without me, would the rights ever have been made? Would the first version of the constitution that gives you so many rights have been made in 1215? The answer is no. But no one ever seems to thank King John.

"Why Does No One Ever Thank Me for the Magna Carta?" by BirdBrain History. Copyright © 2016 by BirdBrain. Reprinted with permission, all rights reserved.

Use this QR code to access the reading articles being read by a teacher:



Thursday Week 4 – Sparx Maths (independent learning)





Friday Week 4 – 31/01/25 - Geography

Use the week 4 of your Geography KO on page 7 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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	5.
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4. Self-Quiz	
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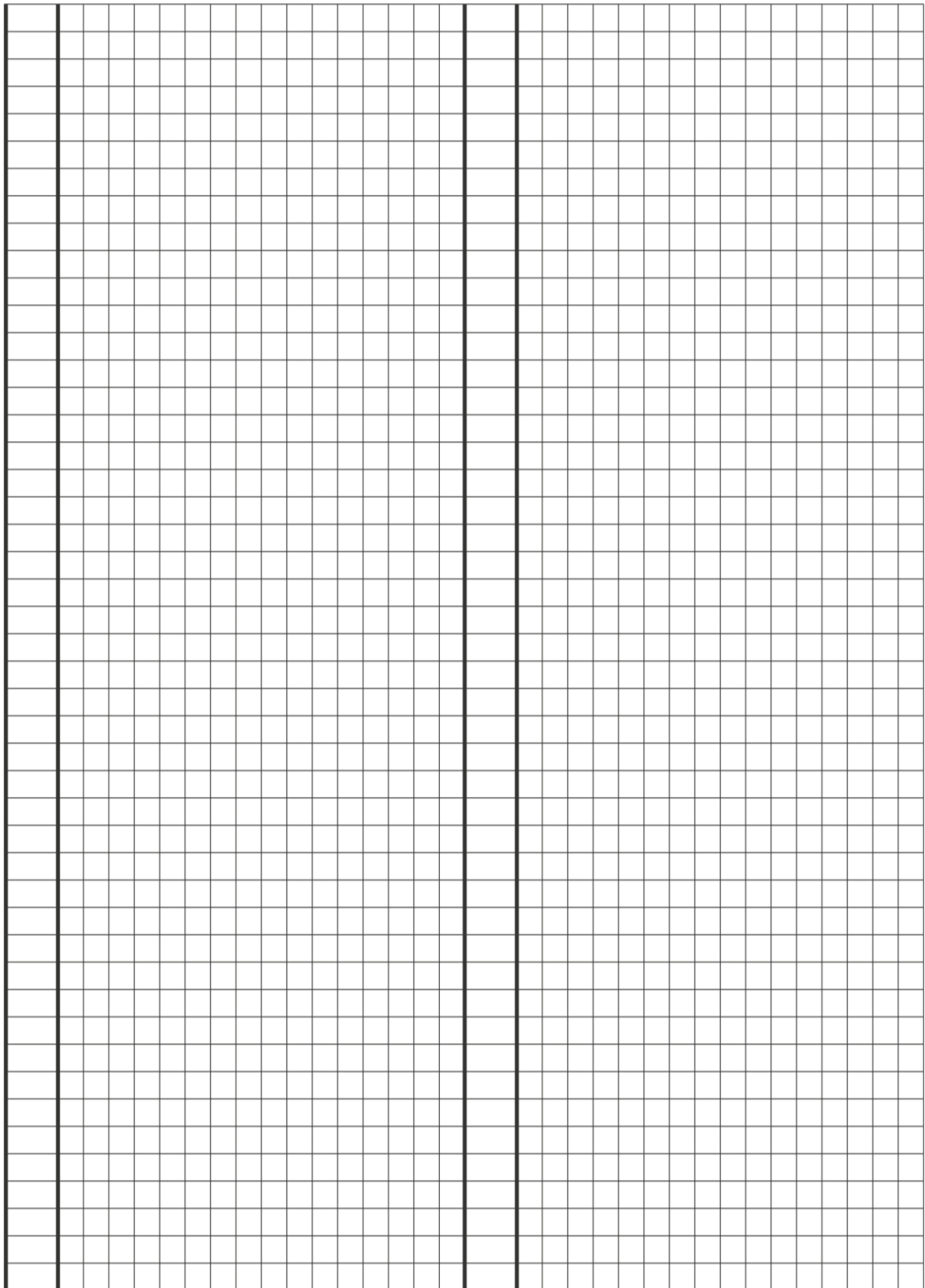


Monday Week 5 – 03/02/25 - Science

Use week 5 from your Biology, Chemistry or Physics KO in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
•	
	5.
•	
•	
4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Monday Week 5 – Sparx Maths





Tuesday Week 5 – 04/02/25 – Religion and Worldviews

Use week 5 from your Religion and Worldviews KO on page 32 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
•	
	5.
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•	
4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
2.	
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Wednesday Week 5 – Reading Article

Read through the article and highlight three words you weren't sure of. Then write the definition for each word. You might want to include a drawing to help you remember. Use the space below.

Today's Telephone

By Barbara Radner
2005

Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) was a scientist, engineer, and inventor who was born in Scotland but became an American citizen in 1882. He invented the telephone in 1876, after years of putting in effort and proving his determination to technology. In his later years, he famously considered his invention a distraction, refusing to keep a telephone in his study. As you read, take notes on how communication technology has changed over time.

- [1] Today's telephone has a long history as a part of American technology. It is American because an American, Alexander Graham Bell, invented it. The story begins very long ago, when there were no telephones. The only way to get a message to someone else was to write it and send it. Long ago there were messengers who traveled on foot. They were people who would run from place to place, transporting messages to other people. They would run miles, and they had great endurance.¹ Later, communications improved in that people would send letters that traveled by wagons. In time, the mail would travel by train.



"Untitled" by PDPIcs is licensed under CC0.

After the invention of a new communications tool, people could send messages quickly. That tool was the telegraph, which used a line that went from one place to another. It took years to put all the telegraph lines across America. At one end of the line a person used a device to send a message by code. At the other end, the message would be received and translated by another person. With those telegraph lines people could send messages almost immediately, although it was not "person to person." The telegraph was a remarkable invention, but it did not let people talk to each other.

The telegraph meant the end of the Pony Express, which had been an American invention of another sort. The Pony Express involved riders who would carry a bag of mail from one place to another riding quickly on horses. It was like a relay race. Those riders were replaced by telegraph operators. They had to know the code to get the messages across the wires. On one end of the telegraph, an operator clicked the message. On the other end, a machine would make the same clicks. At first, a person had to listen and note what the clicks said. But then they figured out how to make the machine record them.

Still, there was no telephone. Then Alexander Graham Bell invented it. He tried many ways to get a machine that would work, and he was persistent because he failed many times. After many attempts, he perfected the machine. Once he had done that, the world all wanted telephones.

- [5] The next changes for the telephone were the same as the telegraph. People had to put in all those lines. If you see a picture of Chicago in 1900 you will see lots of wires downtown. The first telephone lines went from one person's phone to another. Those were called landlines. Then they added what were called switching stations, so one line could reach more than one place. Still, it would take years to get the phone system to work more efficiently.²

Today there are cell phones, which do not need wires. They use signals that travel through the air, carried by systems that depend on the science of physics. Many people now do not have a landline any more, and just depend on their cell phone. The cell phone is changing communication and even impacting how people live. It can connect people through texts as well as voice. It can download music from the Internet. Some people even use their computers to talk to other people with video screens. Those are the latest innovations³ in communication. So the telephone is still changing.

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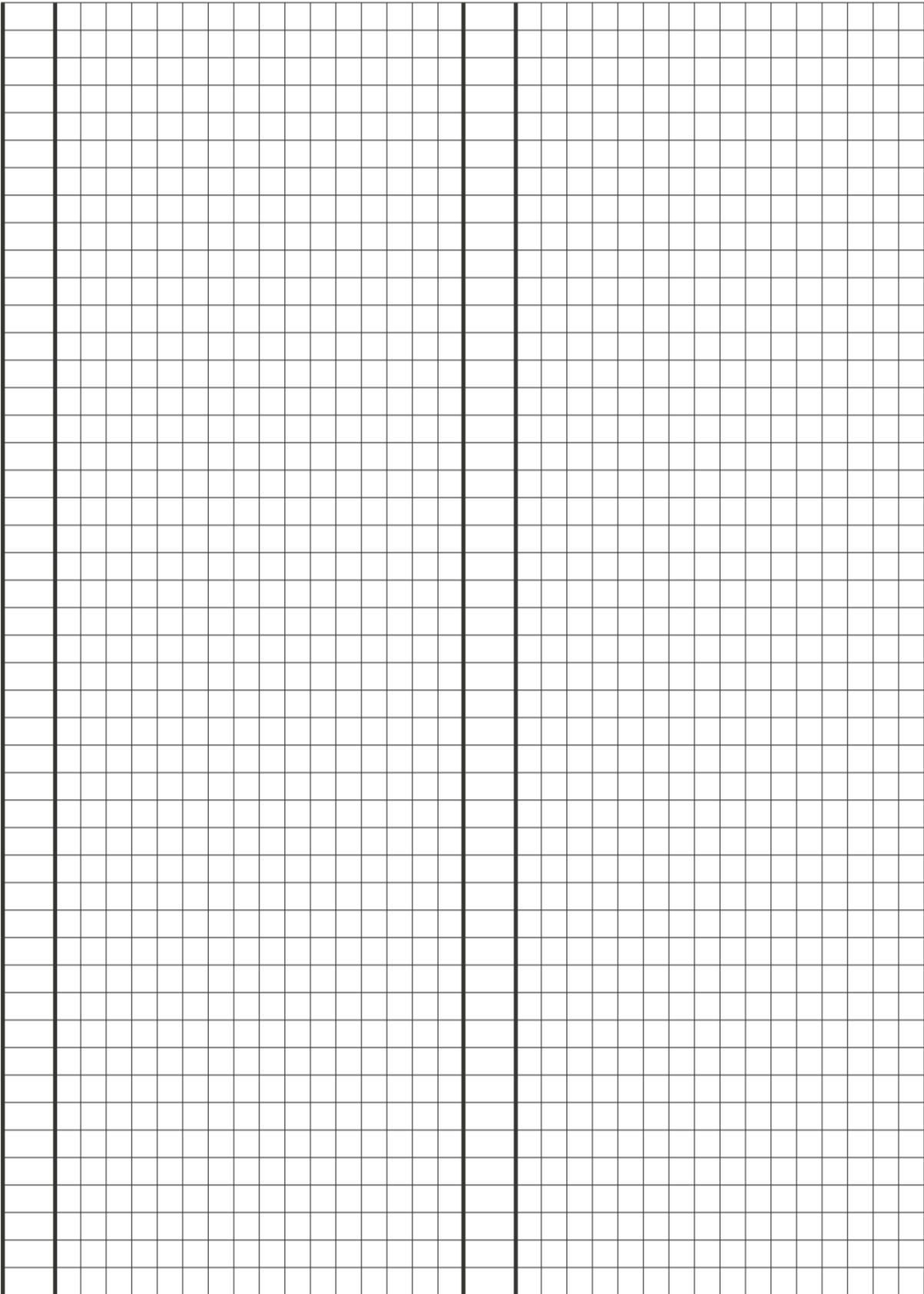


Thursday Week 5 – 06/02/25 – PSHE

Use your PSHE KO on page 30 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
•	
	5.
•	
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4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
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3.	
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Thursday Week 5 – Sparx Maths (independent learning)





Friday Week 5 – 07/02/25 - History

Use week 5 from your History KO on page 9 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
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4. Self-Quiz	
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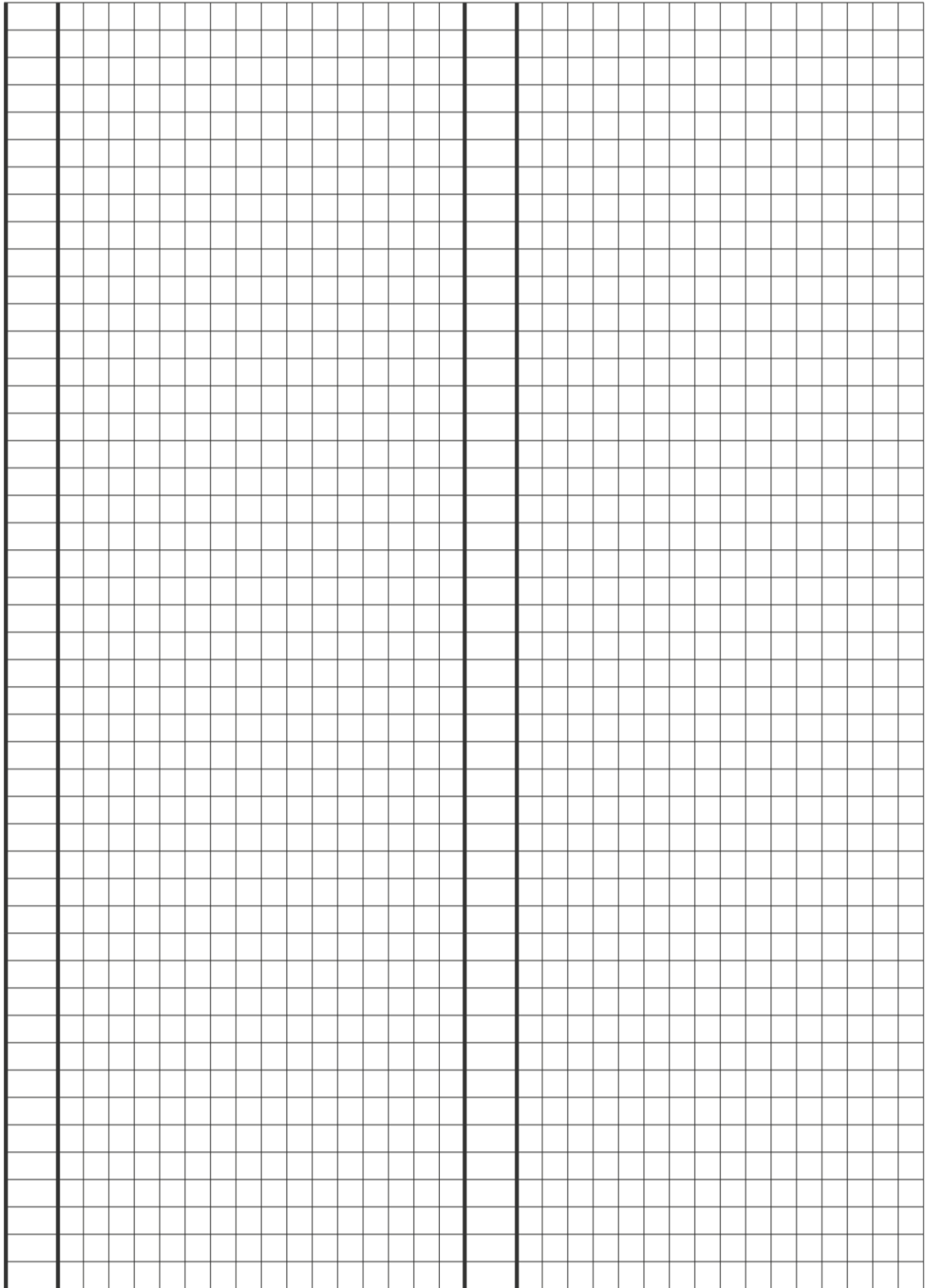


Monday Week 6 – 10/02/25 - Science

Use week 6 from your Biology, Chemistry or Physics KO in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
•	
	5.
•	
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4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
2.	
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Monday Week 6 – Sparx Maths



Tuesday Week 6 – 11/02/25 - Music

Music homework is set on Class Charts. Music homework is in 2 parts.

- Part 1 is teaching gadget.
- Part 2 is a forms quiz

Links to part 1 and part 2 are in the links section at the bottom of the Class Charts homework.

Part 1 - Teaching Gadget

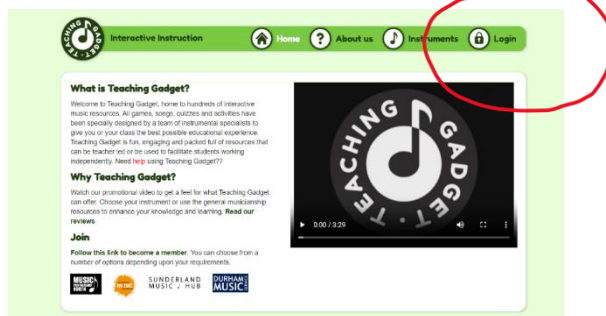
Log into Class Charts, find and select your music homework. Click the link at the bottom of the Class Charts homework to take you to the teaching gadget website. (you can do this on a computer, tablet or phone)

FAQ: "I can't log onto Class Charts, how can I get to teaching gadget?"

Answer: You can also go to teachinggadget.com on a computer or scan this QR code on your phone or tablet

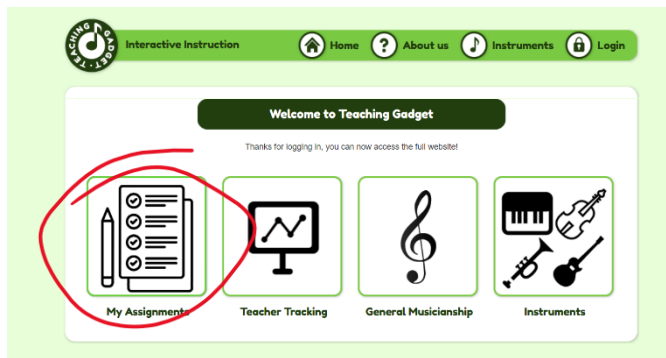


1) Click Log in

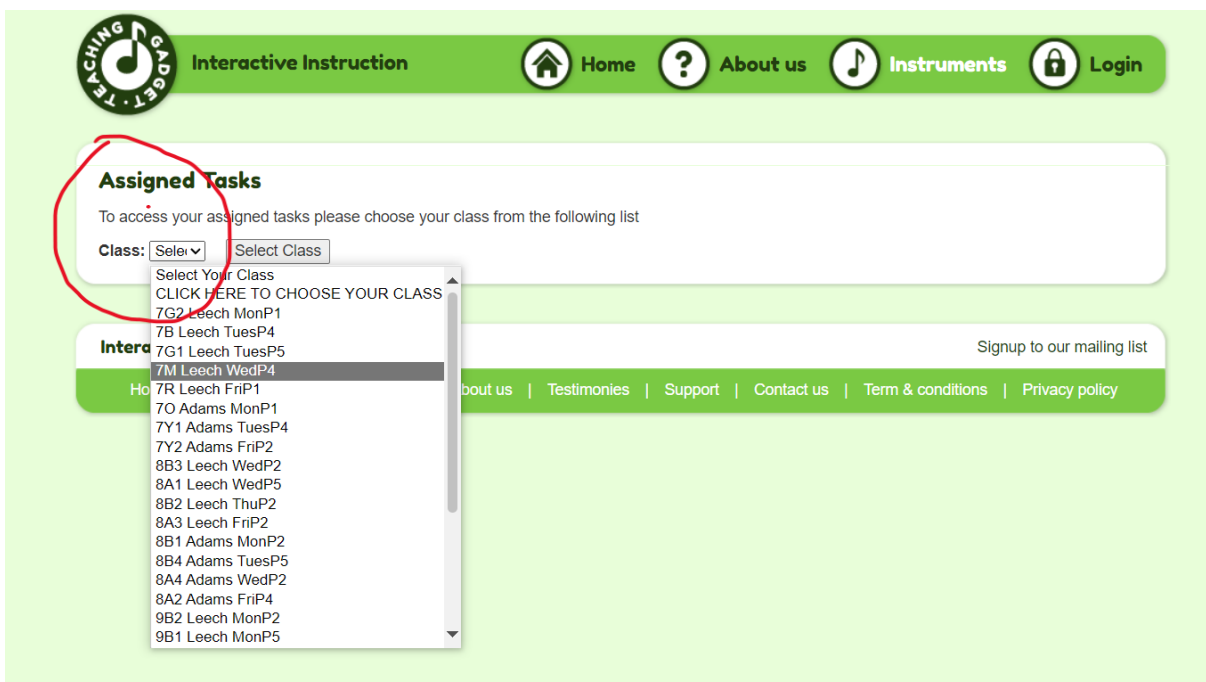


2) Type the username and password below

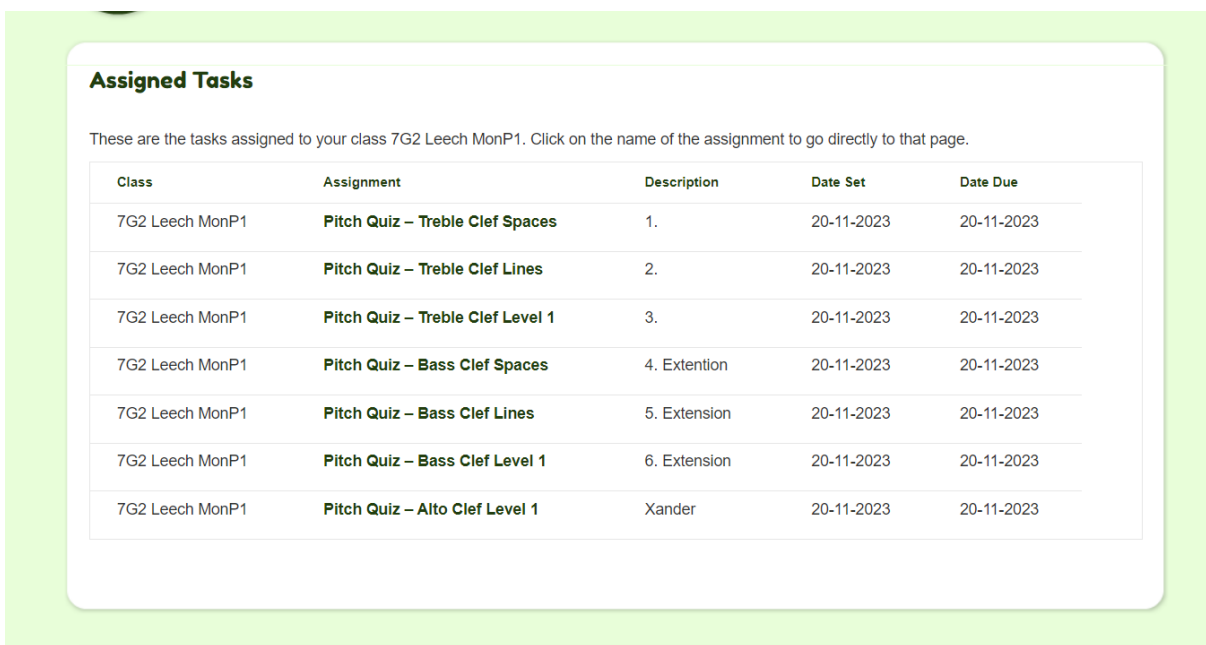
3) Click my assignments



4) Click the drop down box and select your class. Then click the box 'select class'



5) The next page will display the lessons or quizzes you will need to complete for homework. Below **is an example** of what you will see.



6) When you finish a quiz, if it asks you to submit a score, make sure that you enter your first name and last name **and select your class** e.g 7R1 MON P1 LEECH

The screenshot shows a quiz interface for 'RHYTHMS LISTENING LEVEL 1'. A modal window titled 'Submit Score' is open, containing the following fields: 'First Name', 'Last Name', a dropdown menu showing '7R1 MON P1 LEECH', and 'The Castle School'. A red circle highlights the 'First Name', 'Last Name', and class dropdown fields. A 'BACK' button is visible to the left of the modal. In the top right corner, a 'SCORE' box displays '3' out of '20'. The page header includes 'Interactive Instruction' and navigation icons for Home, About us, Instruments, and Login. The footer contains a QR code and the website URL 'www.TEACHINGGADGET.COM'.

Part 2 - Teams Form Quiz

Click on the 2nd link on Class Charts. This will take you to a forms quiz. Please answer the multiple-choice questions based on this half terms music lessons.

Wednesday Week 6 – 12/02/25 - MFL

- Learn the high frequency vocabulary for this week. This will be tested in your languages lesson. You could do this doing "look, cover, write, check" or with another method of your choice such as creating flashcards on pages 13, 17, 22 or 25 depending on the language you're learning.
- Learn key chunks of language from the Sentence Builder for this week by completing activities set on www.sentencebuilders.com - you will have been given a username and password to access this website. Speak to your teacher if you need help logging in or not sure which one to use.

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Wednesday Week 6 – Reading Article

Read through the article and highlight three words you weren't sure of. Then write the definition for each word. You might want to include a drawing to help you remember. Use the space below.

I Am Offering This Poem

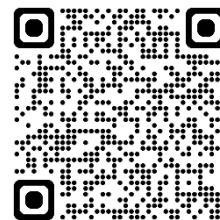
By Jimmy Santiago Baca
1990

Jimmy Santiago Baca (b. 1952) is an award-winning American poet and writer, of Apache and Chicano descent. Following his difficult childhood, Baca was incarcerated as a young man. In prison, he taught himself to read and write. As you read, take notes on the meaning of the figurative language in the poem.

- [1] I am offering this poem to you,
since I have nothing else to give.
Keep it like a warm coat
when winter comes to cover you,
[5] or like a pair of thick socks
the cold cannot bite through,
- I love you,
- I have nothing else to give you,
so it is a pot full of yellow corn
[10] to warm your belly in winter,
it is a scarf for your head, to wear
over your hair, to tie up around your face,
- I love you,
- Keep it, treasure this as you would
[15] if you were lost, needing direction,
in the wilderness life becomes when mature;
and in the corner of your drawer,
tucked away like a cabin or hogan¹
in dense² trees, come knocking,
[20] and I will answer, give you directions,
and let you warm yourself by this fire,
rest by this fire, and make you feel safe
- I love you,
- It's all I have to give,
[25] and all anyone needs to live,
and to go on living inside,
when the world outside
no longer cares if you live or die;
remember,
- [30] I love you.



"Warming Hands" by Ricky Romero is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.



"I Am Offering This Poem", © 1990, New Directions Publishing Corp.. Reprinted with permission, all rights reserved.

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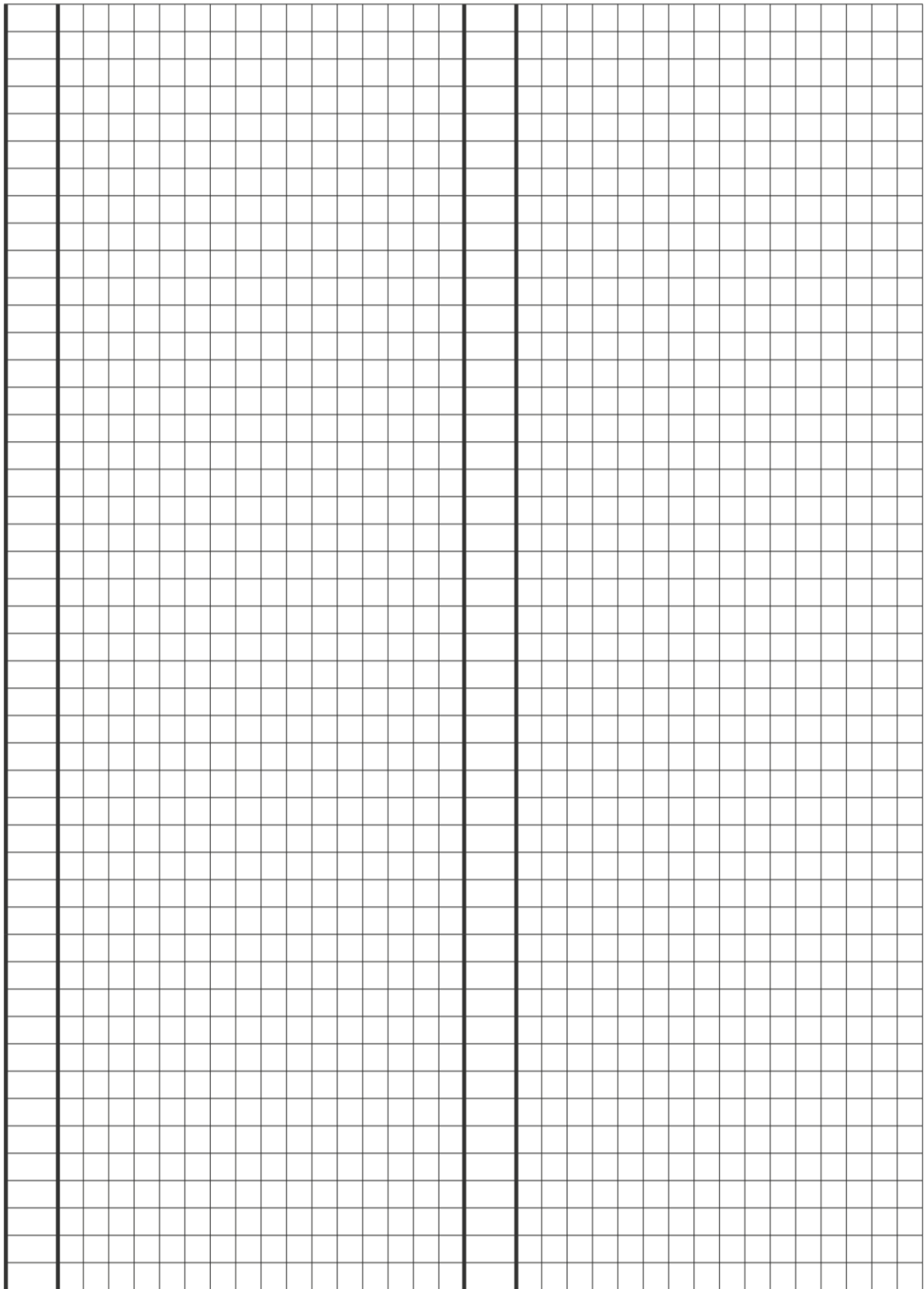


Thursday Week 6 – 13/02/25 - DT

Watch the video 'Apple Got Away With It' on YouTube - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pq3iyJy_9Fk and then complete your Cornell Note Taking below from this.

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
•	
	5.
•	
•	
4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Thursday Week 6 – Sparx Maths (independent learning)





Friday Week 6 – 14/02/25 - Geography

Use the week 6 of your Geography KO on page 7 in your KO booklet

1. Notes	3. Cue Column (Questions)
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
2. Summary	
•	
	5.
•	
•	
4. Self-Quiz	
1.	
2.	
3.	
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