Reigate School

HOMEWORK BOOKLET Y7

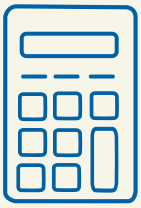


AUTUMN

Homework TIMETABLE

Monday	**Sparx Science**
Tuesday	**Sparx Maths**
Wednesday	**Sparx Reader**
Thursday	**Subject Specific**









S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Please note: *These are the days that the homework tasks should be completed by and submitted. Children can choose to complete them early or spread them out over the course of several days should they wish.*

Homework TIMETABLE



Autumn Term

YEAR 7

Week Beginning	Tasks
01.09.26	Transition period (no homework)
07.09.26	Transition period (no homework)
14.09.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL
21.09.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL
28.09.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL
05.10.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL
12.10.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL
Half-Term (19th- 30th October)	
02.11.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL | **Design Technology**
09.11.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL | **Geography**
16.11.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL | **History**
23.11.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL | **Design Technology**
30.11.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL | **Geography | Food**
07.12.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL | **History**
14.012.26	Sparx Maths | Science | English | MFL | **Design Technology | Art**
Christmas	

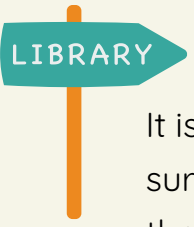








Homework EXPECTATIONS



It is important that you complete all homework by the date it is due. Make sure you give yourself enough time to do it properly, rather than rushing through it. Always try your best and aim to produce work that you are proud of. If you are stuck or unsure about anything, don't be afraid to ask for help, your teachers are here to support you. You can also use the **Homework Support Club** that runs in the Library each day after school if you need a quiet space or extra help.

Remember, homework is your chance to develop your learning, so always give it your best effort!

ACTIVITIES



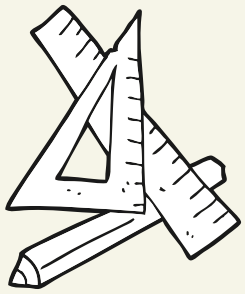
The next section of the booklet outlines the specific homework tasks that you have to complete over the term. You should make sure you hand the homework in by the date set by your teacher, you should always speak to your class teacher if you need any help with the tasks. Remember the more effort you put into each task, the more you will get out of them.

Task DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

Your Design Technology homework for this term consists of three activities that you will complete. The task will be set on Arbor and the work should be submitted in lesson.

Activity One

On an A4 piece of paper draw a plan (birds' eye) view of your living room.

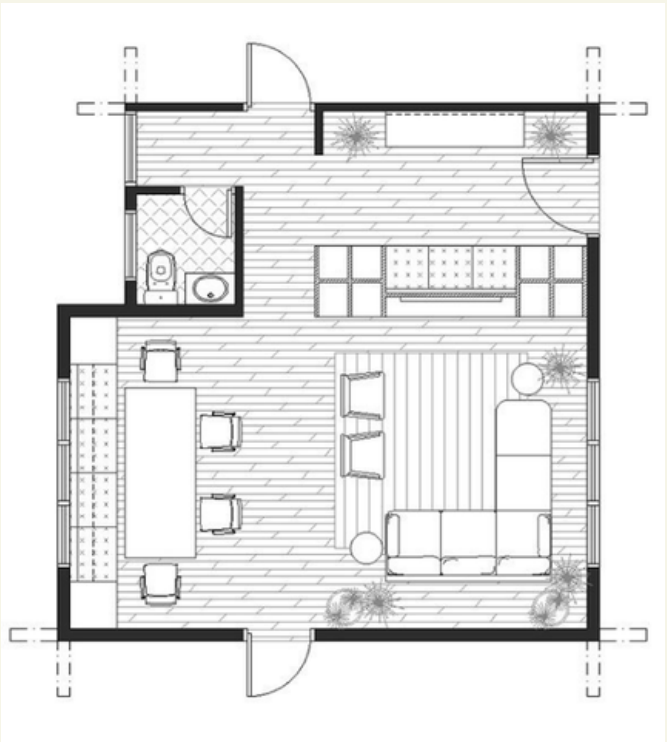


Instructions:

- Use a pencil and ruler
- Try to fill the page
- Show where windows and doors are
- Do not draw in 3D
- Add chairs, tables, TV etc.
- Try to show what each item is without adding words
- Use the examples on this page to help you



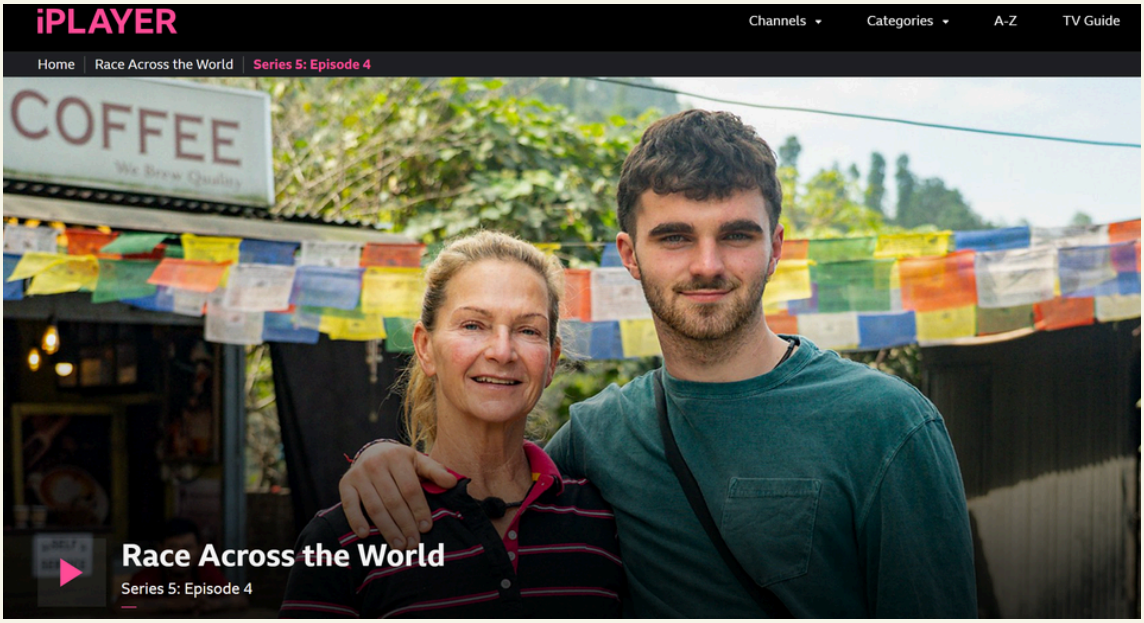




Completed by : Wk beginning 02/11/26

Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

Task GEOGRAPHY



Your first Geography homework is based upon the BBC series Race Across the World. You will be exploring the countries of Nepal and India, and developing your locational knowledge of Asia.

Activity

Watch the episode following the link below (or search Race Across the World Series 5, Episode 4 on iPlayer) and answer the following three questions. Bring the completed questions into class on the day the homework is due with your name clearly marked on it.

Click here for the link to Race Across the World - Series 5: Episode 4 - BBC iPlayer

Question 1

Q: What physical feature made travelling through Nepal difficult for the teams?

Question 2

Q: How was daily life in Nepal different from what some of the teams were used to?

Question 3

Q: Why is Varanasi an important city in India?

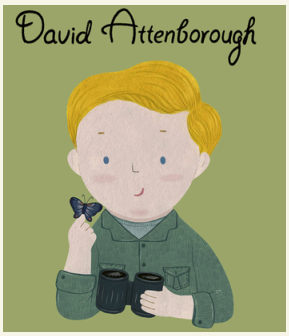
Completed by : Wk beginning 09/11/26

Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

Task HISTORY

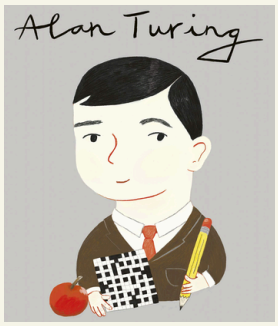


Your first History homework is based upon our House Heroes:
David Attenborough, Marie Curie, Rosa Parks and **Alan Turing.**
You will be researching these important people that have shaped the world that we live in.









Activity Instructions

You are going to carry out research into **one** of the House Heroes, you should aim to find out as much as you can about them and what they did/have done that impacts our lives. You should then use your research to create an eye-catching informative infographic that shares key facts about their life and achievements.

Step One : Find out as much as you can about your House Hero (pick one from the list above)

Step Two : Create an infographic (digital or hand-drawn) that includes:

- The name and image (drawing or printed) of your House Hero
- Five interesting or inspiring facts about them
- One question you would ask them if you had the chance to meet them

For example:
Alan Turning (Mathematician and Codebreaker)
Fact - He is known as the father of modern computing.
Question I would ask him- "What inspired you to study machines that could think?"

Remember to make your infographic creative by making it colourful, including plenty of images and interesting information, and make sure it is easy to read.

Completed by : Wk beginning 16/11/26
Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

Task DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

Your Design Technology homework for this term consists of three activities that you will complete. The task will be set on Arbor and the work should be submitted in lesson.

Activity Two

For this activity you are going to design your own Coat of Arms.
Google Gemini says "A coat of arms is a unique, visual symbol representing a family, individual, or organisation. It is typically displayed on a shield, it includes a crest, helmet, supporters, and motto"





Instructions:

Step 1 On a piece of A4 paper:

- List all the things you are good at.
- List your characteristics (helpful, brave, quiet etc.)
- List the things you like to do (read, watch films, game etc.)
- Sketch a simple symbol or logo for each of the words in your lists.



Step 2

- Draw a shield shape that fills the rest of your page.
- Create a coat of arms by adding your best symbols from Step 1, a catch phrase or your family name and some decoration around the outside.
- Use the examples shown to help you.







Completed by : Wk beginning 23/11/26
Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

Task GEOGRAPHY



Your second Geography homework involves you exploring one of the most dramatic climate events in Earth's history — when the planet became almost entirely frozen over, a state known as "Snowball Earth".

Activity

Watch the video using the link below and answer the following three questions. Bring the completed questions into class on the day the homework is due with your name clearly marked on it.

Click here for the link to the video

https://era.org.uk/shared-resource/?resource_id=76640&share_key=e6deb50e-3c07-4617-a774-e18a953d97db

Question 1

Q: What clues did scientists find that show Earth was once covered in ice, even near the equator?

Question 2

Q: How did some living things manage to survive when Earth was almost completely frozen?

Question 3

Q: What caused the Earth to warm up again, and why was this important for life?

Completed by : Wk beginning 30/11/26

Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

Task FOOD



Your Food homework this half term is based upon a food design task. The final weeks of the autumn term are an exciting time! In your Food lessons you will be decorating a chocolate log.

Activity Instructions

For this homework you need to plan and design your own chocolate log.



- Use a pencil and ruler
- Try to fill an A4 page
- Annotate your design explaining what you have chosen to added to your chocolate log to make it more appealing
- Use examples on this page to help you
- Photograph your work and hand in online on your Teams assignment

Step 1: Turn your page to landscape, and write your name and class on the top.

Step 2: Draw your log on your paper.



Step 3: Decorate and add labels to your log explaining what you have added.









Completed by : Wk beginning 30/11/26

Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

Reigate School Homework Booklet

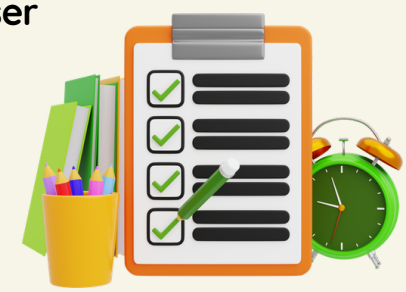
Task HISTORY

In this homework you will be practicing revision skills to help you remember important History knowledge covered in lessons. This task will help you check what you already know and what you need to revise to help build your knowledge and understanding.

Activity

Step 1: Look at your Hastings and Silk Road knowledge organiser

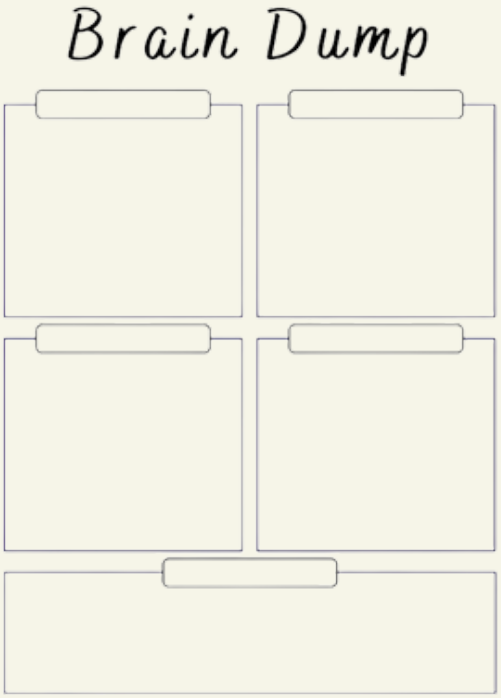
Read through the whole knowledge organiser carefully.
Try saying key words or facts out loud or in your head.
Do not write anything yet.



Step 2: Complete a brain dump

A brain dump means writing everything you can remember without using your notes.

- Put your knowledge organiser away.
- On your A4 paper, write the key headings (shown on the brain dump sheet)
- Under each heading, write:
  - Key words
  - Facts
  - Names
  - Dates (if you remember them)



Step 3: Check and improve your work

- Look back at your knowledge organiser and using a different colour pen add:
  - Facts you forgot
  - Missing key words
  - Important details

Completed by : Wk beginning 07/12/26
Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

Reigate School Homework Booklet

Year 7 – Autumn 1
Why Was England A Battlefield In 1066?

How to work out centuries:
first two numbers + 1
e.g. 1875 so 18 + 1 = 19th century

Historical Skills

Anachronism - Something out of time
Chronology - The order of time
Contemporary - From the time studied
Inference - Reading between the lines
Interpretation - A Historian's view
Period - A section of time e.g. Medieval
Source - Evidence

Reasons there was a crisis in 1066
Edward the confessor died
There was no **heir** (successor)
There were **three candidates** for the throne.

The three claimants to the throne:

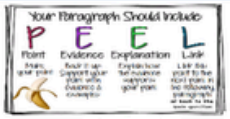
Harold Godwinson: English chosen by the Witan.

Harold Hardrada: King of Norway.

William Duke of Normandy: powerful leader in France

The first **immigrants** to come to the UK:
The Beaker people, Romans, Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Celts.







How Did William Control?









The Bayeux Tapestry is a **contemporary** source for learning about the battle of Hastings. It is **useful** for showing why William thought he should be King.





Fyrd - Saxon Army

Housecarls - Feared Saxon soldiers

Anglo Saxon life
Monasteries were important to everyday life
Farming was an import industry
The king ruled the land with the help of the **Witan**
Justice was family based they would often seek revenge using **blood feud**
Capital punishment was also used (execution)
There were several **Anglo Saxon** kingdoms with several rulers.
10% of the population in England lived in towns.
Tithings were used as law enforcement. A group of 10 men aged 12 and over who were responsible for each other's behaviour.
Regular meetings were help to deal with people who broke the law.



Why did William win the battle of Hastings?

Saxon bad luck	William's leadership	Norman Skill
Harold Godwinson fought two battles in 18 days – **Stamford Bridge** and **Hastings**	**William** changed the plan and told his soldiers to aim high, injuring **Harold.**	**Harold** was shot in the eye with an arrow and died.
Harold had no time to send for more soldiers the battle started before he could prepare.	**William** lifted his helmet during the battle to rally his troops and show he was alive.	The **Norman infantry** soldiers were highly trained.
Some of **Harold's** best soldiers died at **Stamford Bridge.**	**William** used different strategies using **archers, cavalry** and **infantry** in different ways.	The **Norman cavalry** broke the **shield wall.**
The wind changed and allowed **William's** troops to cross the channel.	**William** rode in front of his troops and rallied them when it appeared they were losing the battle.	**William's** army was well disciplined and experienced from fighting in France.
Harold's brothers were killed, there was no one else to lead the **Saxons.**	**William** ordered the fake retreat and broke the Saxon shield wall.	The **Norman's** clever trick of **retreating** caused the **Saxons** to break the **shield wall.**


cavalry


archers


infantry

Reigate School Homework Booklet

Year 7
Silk Roads

Key Countries Along the Silk Roads

China
Persia/Iran
Syria
Iraq
Israel
Turkmenistan
Turkey



Written accounts | Artifacts | Coins

Sources for investigating the Silk Roads

Paintings/ Art | Armour/ Weapons | Buildings and archeological sites

Crusades – A holy war

Jerusalem was an important **holy land** which was shared amongst many religions.

Pope Urban II had heard terrible things about treatment of Christians in Jerusalem.

He encouraged the people of Europe to go to war to stop this from happening and to take control of Jerusalem.

60,000 people marched to Jerusalem to fight in the battle.

Why did people go?

Recapture Jerusalem

Forgiveness of sins

To get into heaven

History Keywords

Interpretations – How we reconstruct the past. In history, it is very often the opinion of a historian

Sources – something from the time period that gives important information about the past.

Inference – an educated guess about a source.

Chronology – Putting things in their correct time order.

Misconception – A view or opinion that is incorrect because based on faulty thinking or understanding.

Peter Frankopan's **interpretation** of the Silk Roads:



(The Middle East was) the centre point on which the globe spun. These countries (along the Silk Roads) lie at its very centre – as they have done since the beginning of history.

Things that travelled along the Silk Roads

Silk – Lightweight fabric that was warm in cold weather and kept people cool in hot weather. A symbol of wealth.

Ideas and technology – New ideas about science, maths and medicine travelled along the Silk Roads. New technologies, such as printing, silk making, and gunpowder also were passed on.

Religion – Islam was spread along the Silk Roads from the 6th century onwards. Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity were also spread along the Silk Roads.

War – Crusaders travelled from Europe to the Middle East to recapture the 'Holy Land'. Mongol invaders built a vast empire along the Silk Roads.

Goods – As well as silk, spices, tea, ivory, cotton, wool, precious metals and foodstuffs also travelled.

Disease – The Black Death travelled from East Asia to Europe via trading routes.

Slaves – Raiding armies would take captives and sell them in far-flung ports and capitals from Dublin in the West to Shandong in Eastern China.

Task DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

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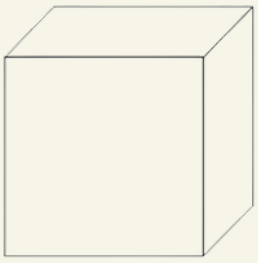
Activity Three

In this creative drawing task you will use a pencil and ruler to construct a large 3D cube on A4 paper. You will then choose three different patterns and carefully apply one to each visible surface of the cube, aiming for a realistic and visually engaging effect.

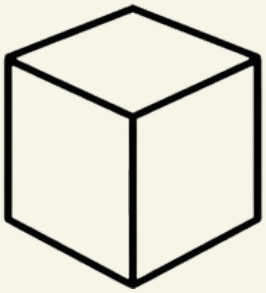
Activity Instructions

Step One

- On an A4 piece of paper draw a 3D cube
- Use a pencil and ruler
- Try to fill the page
- Use one of the examples to help you
- Keep lines parallel



Basic Technique



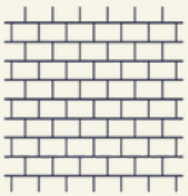
Advanced Technique

Step Two

- Use a pencil to carefully add a different pattern to each side of your cube
- Choose 3 patterns from the images below
- Draw one pattern on each surface
- Try to get a realistic effect



Timber



Bricks



Swirls



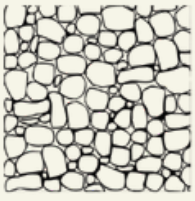
Leaves



Grasses



Bamboo



Stones

Completed by : Wk beginning 14/12/26

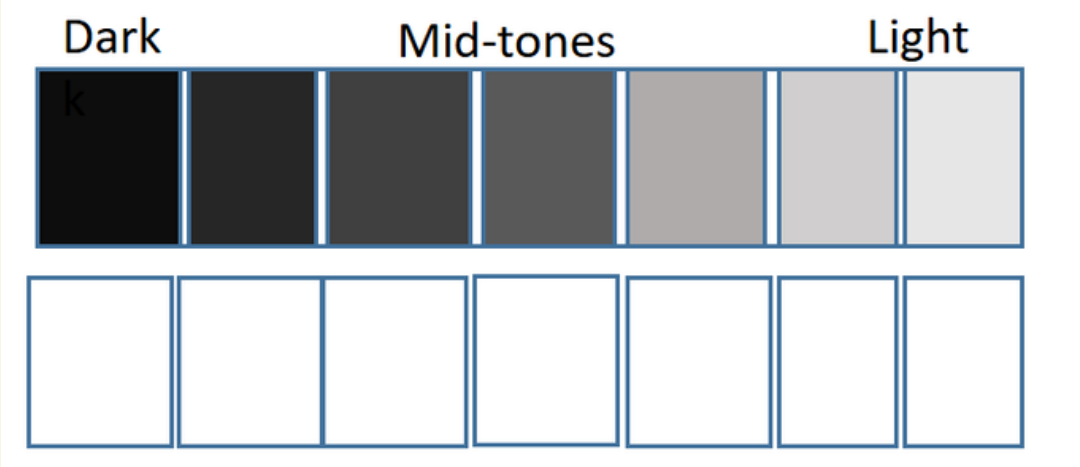
Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

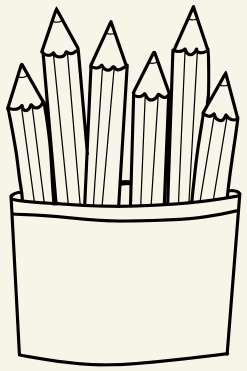
Task ART

Your Art homework for this term is designed to help you develop your understanding of shade and tone, whilst also improving your drawing skills.
Your teacher will give you a hand out of the task in your lesson.

Activity Instructions

Using a pencil try to recreate the different tones in the chart on the hand-out by pressing softly or lightly with your pencil.
Work carefully shading neatly in the boxes.





Observation Task

Next make a detailed observation drawing of the cup cake.

Use a shading pencil to create the different tones.

You should bring your completed work into your Art lesson and hand in to your teacher.



Completed by : Wk beginning 14/12/26
Your class teacher will tell you which lesson it should be handed in on

