

The Prescot School Homework Policy – Key Stage 3:

At The Prescot School pupils in Years 7 & 8 are expected do one to one and a half hours of homework per night Monday to Friday. They read their (library) book every night (20-30 minutes), use subject knowledge sheets or project books to learn for individual subjects (20-30 minutes), and work on numeracy daily (20-30 minutes).

From Year 7 onwards, homework *is* also revision: using subject knowledge sheets/organisers to 'self-quiz' across all their subjects. Revision for GCSEs starts here!

Many pupils do in excess of these daily basic requirements. We reward hard work with vivos, praise in assembly and postcards and phone calls home. Pupils who work hard at homework will also access regular reward trips. Heads of Year will monitor homework regularly on classcharts and will contact you should your child be falling behind with homework.

Parents and pupils will be issued with a classcharts pin number to enable them to access homework and behavior for learning on classcharts.

Reading

All pupils are expected to have a reading book from The Prescot School library / The E Library or another appropriate book, which they should read for 20- 30 minutes each evening. Whilst we do not test pupils to check to see if they have done their reading each day, we strongly encourage parents to remind their children of the importance of reading daily. Reading is an important habit that will help your child to become successful. Studies show that pupils who read daily are more likely to achieve the best grades at GCSE and beyond, and are more likely to access the best job opportunities in the future.

Reading is recorded daily in planners. Planners are checked by form tutors.

Numeracy

Pupils will be given a laminated 'Numeracy Mat' in years 7 & 8 with the numeracy skills on which they need to focus. Our current focus is tables. Pupils should learn up to 15 times tables. There will be regular tables tests and inter form championships.

Self-Quizzing and Advance Learning

Pupils self-quiz from a subject knowledge organiser every night for homework, as guided by their teacher. They complete tasks as directed using the knowledge organiser eg learn key words, order timelines, write sections out from memory, then self-check and correct any spelling mistakes, omissions or inaccuracies. They learn the most valuable knowledge in every subject by heart.

From year 7 onwards pupils are learning key revision skills that will be needed to achieve academic success.

Year 7 & 8 Homework Timetable

Year	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Year 7 Week 1	RE Reading Times Tables	English Reading Times Tables	History Reading Times Tables	MFL Reading Times Tables	Science Reading Times Tables
Year 7 Week 2	Geography Reading Times Tables	Maths Reading Times Tables	Technology Reading Times Tables	IT Reading Times Tables	MFL (second language) Reading Times Tables
Year 8 Week 1	Geography Reading Times Tables	Maths Reading Times Tables	Technology Reading Times Tables	IT Reading Times Tables	MFL (second language) Reading Times Tables
Year 8 Week 2	RE Reading Times Tables	English Reading Times Tables	History Reading Times Tables	MFL Reading Times Tables	Science Reading Times Tables

***Pupils should check recipes and bring ingredients for Food technology lessons at appropriate times during the week.**

Art, Drama, Music, and PE will set longer term project based homework or self-assessment activities and therefore do not appear on the timetable.

Holiday Homework

Over half term holidays and Christmas and Easter breaks, pupils must:

- Maintain reading.
- Maintain numeracy work

It is helpful if families support children with their homework. Here are seven steps that families can take to support their child.

1. Check your child's homework daily to confirm that it has been completed carefully and legibly.
2. Orally test your child using the subject knowledge sheet.
3. Ensure that your child reads daily for 20-30 minutes when at home.
4. Ensure that your child completes numeracy daily.
5. If possible provide a calm quiet space to complete homework, free from distractions such as TV, mobile phones or the internet.
6. Try to make sure that your child gets a good night's sleep and that they have no access to electronic equipment in their bedroom.

An example of a subject knowledge sheet / organiser

A subject knowledge sheet contains the key knowledge from a unit of work. The basics which pupils must learn to master the unit. By the end of the unit pupils should know this sheet well.

How do pupils use subject knowledge organisers for homework? Pupils are set an activity to do using the knowledge sheets – these activities should help them learn the information in the same way they learn key information for exams.

Possible activities

- Learn the meanings of the key words
- Learn the spelling of the key words
- Be able to match the kings to the dates
- Learn the dates / kings
- Look up Marco Polo on youtube and find out 3 more facts about him
- Learn the timeline so you can order the events
- Use the timeline to write about the middle ages

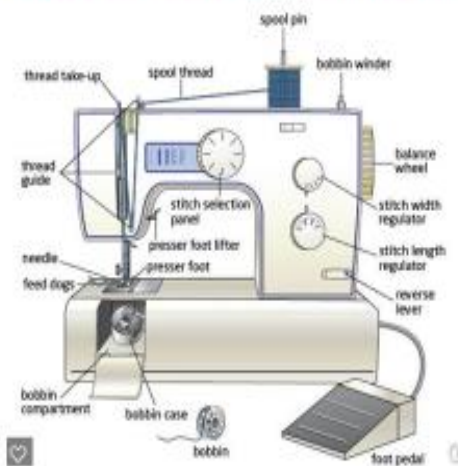
Pupils will be set mini tests as they go through the topic and also tested at the end of the topic. At the end of the unit it is expected that pupils will know the key facts about the unit and will have this sheet to refer back to for future exams.

History Knowledge Organiser – The Middle Ages

Vocabulary		Monarchs	
Medieval	Relating to the Middle Ages	1042-1066	Edward 'the confessor'
Normans	People who came from Normandy in France	1066	Harold Godwinson
Battle	A sustained fight between organised armies	1066-1087	William I
Monarch	The head of state, usually a king or queen	1087-1100	William II
Hereditary	Passing from parent to children	1100-1135	Henry I
Plague	A disease with a high death rate	1154-1189	Henry II
Rebellion	An act of resistance against the government	1189-1199	Richard I
At this time			
Population at start	UK	1 million	
	World	300 million	
Population at end	UK	3 million	
	World	400 million	
Main transport	Horse		
Key invention	Gunpowder		
Food and drink	Bread, bacon, biscuits, ale		
Life expectancy	35 years		
Timeline			
3 rd April 1043	Edward 'the confessor' becomes King of England		
1064	Harold Godwinson is shipwrecked off the coast of Normandy		
4 th January 1066	Edward 'the confessor' dies		
6 th January 1066	Harold II is crowned King of England		
25 th September 1066	The Battle of Stamford Bridge where Harold Haardrada is defeated		
28 th September 1066	William of Normandy lands on the south coast		
14 th October 1066	The Battle of Hastings where William defeats Harold		
25 th December 1066	William is crowned King of England		
1073	Castle building starts		
Significant people			
Thomas Becket	Archbishop who quarrelled with Henry II and was murdered.		
William of Poitiers	French priest who wrote about the Norman conquest of England.		
Marco Polo	A trader from Venice who travelled to China for business.		

Textiles Subject Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 Textiles Technology Technical Diagram (1)



Textiles Terminology (2)

- Seam allowance – The width of your seam, from the stitch line to the edge of the fabric.
- Fabric grain – the direction of the thread in the fabric.
- Interfacing – A lightweight material that is used on the inside of a project for added stability. It comes in fusible (iron on) or sew on form.
- Facing – A partial lining used in areas such as arm holes, necklines and will give a finished edge without a complete lining.
- Dart – Helps to shape fabric around curved areas. Often around waist, hips and shoulder areas.
- Backstitch – at the beginning and the end of your stitching. A few reverse stitches on your machine locks your stitches so they don't unravel.

Technical Practical Detail – Bobbin (3)



Bringing the bobbin up, hold the upper thread with your left hand, and use the right hand wheel to turn towards yourself. Stop turning the wheel and then bring through the thread with the side of a pair of scissors.



Pull both threads out to the side. You can see here how they loop together.



Basic Fabrics (4)

Cotton

Used for making jeans, T-shirts and towels and has the following qualities:

- Cool to wear
- Very absorbent, dries slowly
- Soft handle
- Good drape
- Durable
- Creases easily
- Can be washed and ironed



Cotton

Linen

Used for summer clothing, tea towels and tablecloths and has the following qualities:

- Fresh and cool to wear
- Very absorbent, dries quickly
- Stiffer handle
- Good drape
- Durability
- Creases badly
- Can be washed and ironed



Linen

Natural fibres from animals

Wool

Used for jumpers, suits and blankets and has the following qualities:

- Warm to wear
- Absorbent, dries slowly
- Breathable, repels rain
- Soft or coarse handle
- Can shrink, should be dry cleaned
- Good drape
- Not durable
- Creases drop out



Wool

Silk

Used for evening wear and ties and has the following qualities:

- Warm to wear
- Absorbent
- Soft handle
- Good lustre and drape
- Durable
- Creases drop out
- Dry clean



Silk