



Homework at WCSA

Year 7

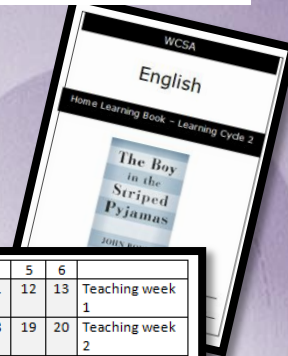
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	History	Maths	Geography	Science
Art	MFL	Computer Science	DT	RS



THE PRIORY
LEARNING TRUST

- All students have homework – we recommend that students manage their time by following the homework timetable.
- Students will be given a homework book from each subject during Week Zero, and their teacher will tell them when each task is due in. The first tasks will be due in the week beginning September 9th (week 1).
- The Homework Timetable (above) lets students (and families) know when to complete the task. This is given out in tutor time and is available on the School Website. Remember, this is a guide to help students manage their time.
- Failure to complete homework will lead to a detention after school.
- Homework books will have a Knowledge Organiser to help if students get stuck.
- We also run a Homework Club after school on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays between 3 and 4 in the Library.
- Students should ask teachers before the homework is due in, if there is anything they don't understand.

We are here to help; it's what we do!



September	2	3	4	5	6	
	9	10	11	12	13	Teaching week 1
	16	17	18	19	20	Teaching week 2
	23	24	25	26	27	Teaching week 3
	30	1	2	3	4	Teaching week 4
October	7	8	9	10	11	Teaching week 5
	14	15	16	17	18	Teaching week 6
	21	22	23	24	25	Inset/Half term
	28	29	30	31	1	Half term
November	4	5	6	7	8	Teaching week 7
	11	12	13	14	15	Teaching week 8
	18	19	20	21	22	Teaching week 9

Science

Topic 2: Matter

The differences between solids, liquids and gases can be explained by examining the particle models.

Changes of state graphs can be used to identify the state of matter of a substance, and its melting/boiling/freezing/condensation points. As the particles gain kinetic energy, the temperature increases. When a change in state is occurring, the temperature does not change. This is because all energy is being used to break the bonds between the particles.

When a soluble substance dissolves in a solvent, the particles of the substance are dispersed throughout the solvent.

The volume of the substance does not change.

For example, when you melt coffee powder (solid) into water, the solid does not rise.

To make a saturated solution you need to keep adding the solute until no more would dissolve. Any more solute added would be left as a solid at the bottom.

The solution can be kept until no more solute can be dissolved with the solution.

Chromatography is used to separate mixtures of coloured or non-coloured substances that are soluble in the same solvent.

We can use distillation and evaporation to separate mixtures. Filtration separates the solid from the liquid. Evaporation separates the liquid from the solid.

This is a Liebig condenser. It is used to carry out the process of distillation, separating substances by heating and cooling. For example, separating the alcohol from the water.

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Year 8

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	DT	Maths	Geography	Science
Art	History	Computer Science	MFL	RS

Year 9

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Block E	RS	Block D	Science	Block F
Maths			English	

Year 10

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Block D	Block E	Block G	Science	Block F
	Maths	RS	English	

Year 11

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Block F	Block G	Block D	English	Maths
RS		Science		