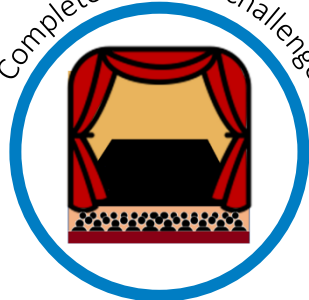


Year 7 into 8 Summer Challenge



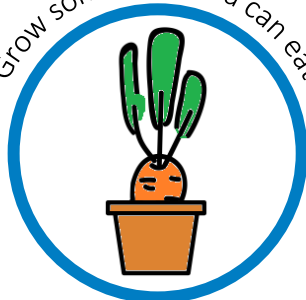
Complete a Drama challenge



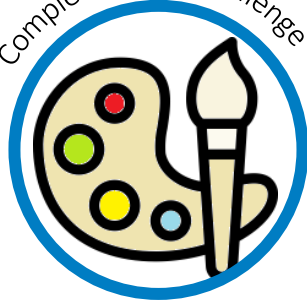
Hand write a letter to someone special and post it



Grow something you can eat



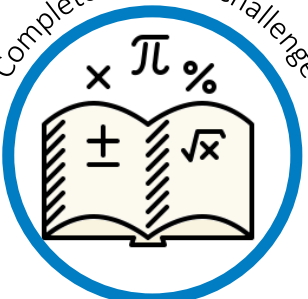
Complete an Art challenge



Learn a poem by heart



Complete a Maths challenge



Complete an English challenge



Complete a Technology challenge



Read a book from cover to cover



Complete a Geography challenge



Complete a Dance challenge



Complete a Music challenge



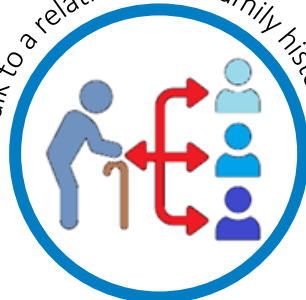
Complete a Spanish challenge



Complete a History challenge



Talk to a relative about family history



Complete a Science challenge

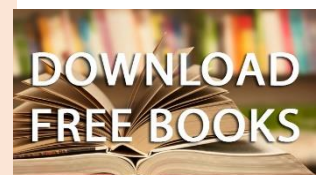


Swindon Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

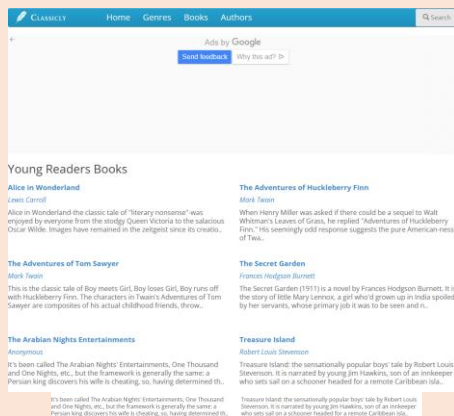


OR, click the images below ...

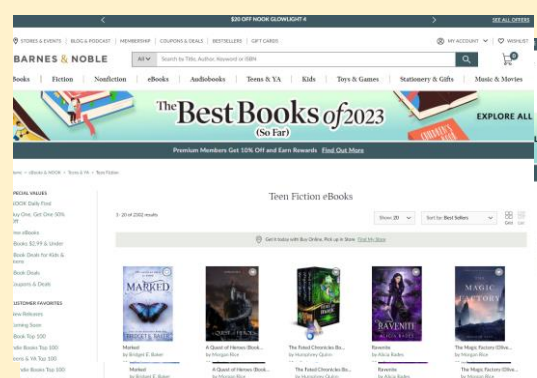
to visit these websites which give you access to loads of free online books



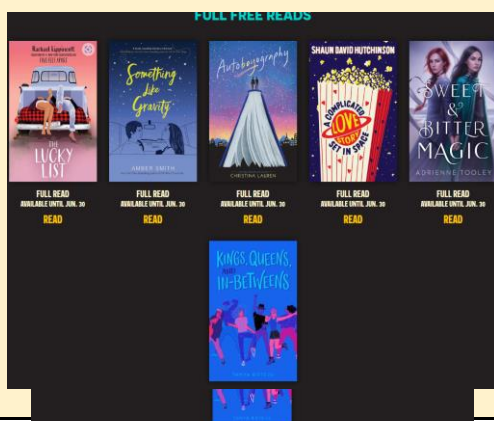
<https://www.classicly.com/young-readers>



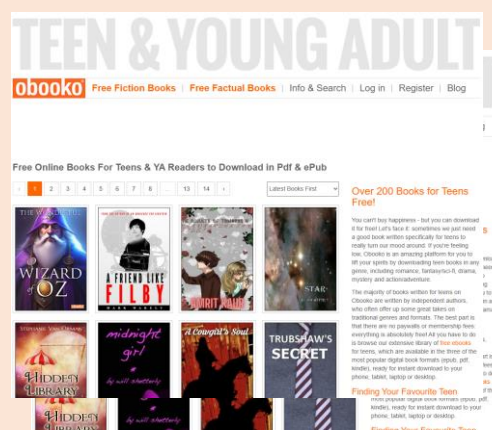
https://www.barnesandnoble.com/b/free-ebooks/ebooks-nook/teens-ya/teen-fiction/-/N-ry0Z8qaZ19znjsessionid=ABDB54590E239550895329939B78B35.prodny_store01-atgap18



<https://simonteen.com/free-reads/>



<https://www.oobooko.com/category/free-books-for-teens>





BINGO



Read a book
with
a movie
adaptation

Read an
audiobook

Read a book
that
someone
gave you

Read a book
published
this year

Book that
you can
finish in one
day

Read
wearing
sunglasses

Read in bed

Read in a
fort

Read while
eating

Read in
pajamas

Read a book
that makes
you laugh

Read a book
with more
than 12
chapters

Read a book
with a
female
heroine

Read a book
set in a
different
country

Read a book
by a
favorite
author

Read to a
parent

Read outside

Read with a
flashlight or
headlamp

Read for 1
hour

Read under
a tree

Read a book
in a series

Read 30
minutes

Read a book
by an author
you've never
read

Read a
nonfiction
book

Read an
award
winning book

Imagination Soup



English Summer prep

1. Revise the keywords below from year 7 and make flashcards for each one:

characterisation	the way a writer shows what a character is like
vulnerable	if someone is <u>vulnerable</u> they are in a situation where they could be easily harmed.
irony	difference between how things seem to be and the reality
corrupt	Someone is corrupt if they use their power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to make life better for themselves.
moral	how people should or should not behave
villain	A villain is a bad person in a story, who harms other people or breaks the law to get what they want.
naïve	Someone is naïve if they don't have experience of how complicated life can be and therefore trust people too much.
poverty	being extremely poor
malicious	If someone is malicious, they do or say things that are meant to upset someone.
victim	A victim is someone who has been harmed, often by other people.
brutal	Brutal describes something or someone who is very cruel and violent.
barbaric	cruel and wild
severe	very strict or harsh
conflict	A conflict is a serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.
soliloquy	A speech in a play where the character speaks to himself or herself or to the people watching rather than to the other characters.
chaos	Chaos happens when there is no order and everyone is confused.
myths	Ancient stories about magical and fantastical events.
infatuated	Intense but short-lived passion for someone.
forsaken	Abandoned or deserted.
connotations	linked idea, meaning or feeling
epitomises	a perfect example of
resolution	a firm decision or solution
captivate	Attract and hold the interest and attention of someone.
forsaken	Abandoned or deserted.
malevolent	Wanting to cause harm or evil.
stanza	a group of lines in a poem
metaphor	Describing something through saying it is something else
elusive	something that is difficult to achieve or to get hold of
symbolise	the use of symbols to represent ideas
literal	If something is literal it is accurate or precise.
tragicomedy	a play that has some features of a tragedy and some features of a comedy.
inference	judgement based on evidence
immortal	living or lasting forever
hyperbole	great exaggeration
simile	to compare one thing to another using like or as
verb	A word for action or state of being

Summer holiday prep 1,2,3

English year 7 into 8



2. Book challenge

Read 2 books and write a short review for each of them. You can present this in any way you would like.

3. Research the Elizabethan era find facts about the context of 'The Tempest'

Create a leaflet about the Elizabethan era and Shakespeare.

Include:

- Facts about Shakespeare.
- Facts about the age of exploration.
- Facts about colonialism.



Maths Summer prep

In order to be best prepared for your studies in term one next year, the Mathematics department have set the following tasks for you to complete for E-Praise points.

The more of these tasks you complete in the summer, the better prepared you will be for Term 1 and therefore any examinations in Term 2.

[Click here to complete the quizzes - answers sheets are provided](#)

YEAr 7

[illegible]

Science Summer prep

Year 7/8 Summer Science Scavenger hunt.

You are expected to try to complete at least 5. Super Science Stretch complete 8.

Identify and sketch 3 constellations

Record the sound of a wild animal (bird song?)

Find an interesting rock/stone – maybe a fossil

Write down examples of elements around you

See a 'shooting star' between mid-July and late August keep an eye out at night for the Perseids. The best nights to see them will be just before and after August 12th

Take a photo of an example of 'weathering'

Do a leaf/ bark rubbing

Read a scientific article from a newspaper or magazine (if possible cut it out)

Identify 3 birds in your local area

Spot 3 different butterflies – do you know the scientific name of them? – Where did you see them

Try and get a photo of a dragonfly

Make a list of the insects you can see in 1 hour (chose your time and place carefully) When and where were you?

Write a secret message

Have a 'hovercraft' race

Hover craft race information

Hovercrafts are absolutely brilliant and definitely a huge amount of fun - now's the time to make your own. You won't be able to sit on it and ride around but you will be able to have a huge amount of fun watching it glide around your desk! You'll learn a thing or two about friction too!

What do I need?

- Water bottle top
- Blue-Tac
- Balloon
- CD or DVD (that you don't mind if it gets scratched)

How do I do it?

STEP1 - Roll the Blue-Tac into a sausage shape and press it down onto the CD, in a circle. Push the bottle top down onto the CD so that it sticks to the CD with no gaps for the air to escape.

STEP2 - Blow up the balloon pretty full and then twist the bottom round several times (so the air doesn't all come out while you're attaching it to your hovercraft base!)

STEP3 - Let's take your hovercraft for a test drive! Stretch the balloon over the bottle top, untwist the balloon and you're off. Try pushing your hovercraft gently and watch how far it glides!



Secret Message information

What you'll need:

- Half a lemon
- Water
- Spoon
- Bowl
- Cotton bud
- White paper
- Lamp or other light bulb

Instructions:

1. Squeeze some lemon juice into the bowl and add a few drops of water.
2. Mix the water and lemon juice with the spoon.
3. Dip the cotton bud into the mixture and write a message onto the white paper.
4. Wait for the juice to dry so it becomes completely invisible.
5. When you are ready to read your secret message or show it to someone else, heat the paper by holding it close to a light bulb/ leave it on a window sill on a hot day.

Geography Summer Prep

YEAR 8 – UNIT 1: Tectonics

1 – Where do volcanoes and earthquakes happen?

Read the information and answer the questions

Earth structure and internal energy sources

Over 2000 years ago the Greek philosopher Plato was considering the structure of the Earth. But it wasn't until 1692 that Edmond Halley (after whom the famous comet was named) first proposed a theory to describe the Earth's structure. He suggested that it was made up of hollow spheres — rather like Russian nesting dolls. While the Earth appears to be a perfect sphere when seen from space, it is in fact a geoid. This means that it bulges around the equator and is flatter at the poles. This is due to the earth's rotation which flings the semi-molten interior outwards, just like children on a roundabout!

The Crust

The Earth's outer shell is the crust — this is the layer we live on. The crust varies in thickness from between 5 to 10km beneath the oceans to nearly 70 km under the continents. But just how thick is this? Some say that if the Earth was an apple the crust would be as thin as its skin. Others say that if the Earth was an egg its crust would be thinner than the eggshell! No matter which might be true, its average thickness, relative to the Earth in total, is thin very, very thin.

There are two types of crust:

- **Oceanic** — an occasionally broken layer of basaltic rocks known as **sima** (because they are made up of **silica** and **magnesium**).
- **Continental** — bodies of mainly granitic rocks known as **sial** (because they are made up of **silica** and **aluminium**).

The mantle

The mantle is the widest section of the Earth it is 2900 km thick. Due to the great heat and pressure within this zone, the mainly silicate rocks are in a thick, liquid state, which become denser with depth. The rocks in the upper mantle are solid and sit on top of the asthenosphere, a layer of softer, almost plastic-like rock. The asthenosphere can move very slowly, carrying the lithosphere on top. As the lithosphere moves it can lead to tectonic hazards like earthquakes and volcanoes. Densities within the mantle increase as you go down into the lower mantle.

The core

The core is the centre and hottest part of the Earth — temperatures can reach 5000°C. It is mostly made of iron and nickel and is four times as dense as the crust. The core is actually made up of two parts. The outer core is semi-liquid and is mainly iron; the inner core is solid and is made up of an iron-nickel alloy. It is not known for certain but it is thought that as the Earth rotates, the liquid outer core spins, which creates the Earth's magnetic field. The core's internal heat is the major cause of the Earth's activity. We now know that by far the greatest source of heat energy within the Earth is derived directly from radioactivity. The Earth is, in effect, a vast nuclear power station and, without this internal energy source, would be a completely dead and inert planet. The phenomenal heat at the core generates convection currents within the mantle above. These currents spread very slowly within the asthenosphere — they are important for the movement of the tectonic plates because as magma rises, spreads and sinks it creates a conveyor belt for tectonic plates to move on.

Answer the following questions based on the reading.

1. Explain two differences between the oceanic and continental crusts.
2. Why is the earth not a perfect sphere and why is this related to the earth's mantle?
3. What is the asthenosphere?
4. How are the asthenosphere and earthquakes/volcanoes linked?
5. How does the core cause convection currents?
6. Why is it hard to study the earth's structure?
7. What problems do you think this might cause?
8. Explain why the type of magma effects the type of volcanic eruption.

Learning about the inner structure of the Earth is tricky. The depth and hot temperatures mean that we cannot drill into or physically see most of the Earth- the deepest mines and boreholes are effectively only pinpricks in the crust. Instead, scientists determine and map the interior composition and structure by a combination of heat-flow measurement, astronomical observation, satellite remote sensing and, most importantly, monitoring how seismic waves, either from earthquakes or human-made blasts, travel through the various layers.

Distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes

The relationship between volcanoes and tectonic plate margins is clear. For example, the so called 40000 km 'Pacific Ring of Fire' shows particularly high densities of volcanoes stretching from the Aleutian Islands, through Japan, the Philippines and across to New Zealand. But closer examination in conjunction with a tectonic plates map showing types of margin demonstrates that although volcanic activity is common at constructive and destructive margins, it is absent at conservative margins. Also, some volcanoes occur within the centres of plates, such as the Hawaiian hot spot and along rift valleys, such as the Great African Rift Valley. The type and magnitude of eruption vary according to location, which has an effect on the type of magma. The chemical composition of magma can mean it is more explosive or less violent. It also determines how far the magma spreads and what shape the volcano is.

Causes of seismicity (earthquakes)

The Earth rumbles, twitches, jolts and shakes thousands of times a day — an inevitable product of a dynamic planet. As tectonic plates move over, under and against each other, the stresses generated through frictional drag build to breaking point, resulting in earthquakes ranging from unnoticeable jiggles to apocalyptic tsunamis. But not all earthquakes coincide with plate margins — they can happen anywhere. The UK, hundreds of kilometres from the nearest plate margin, experiences more than 300 every year, but most are too small to notice. Earth shaking (seismicity) can be caused by human activities such as mining, fracking or reservoir construction. But it is most strongly associated with plate tectonics. Plate movements produce energy of extraordinary proportions, although these movements are not smooth. Friction along plate margins builds stresses in the lithosphere. When the strength of the rocks under stress is suddenly overcome, they fracture along cracks called faults, sending a series of seismic shockwaves to the surface. The breaking point is called the focus (hypocentre) of the earthquake. The epicentre is the point on the surface directly above the focus. It commonly experiences the most intense ground shaking (Figure 1). The shaking then becomes progressively less severe the further from the epicentre, like ripples spreading outwards in a pond. Earthquake tremors usually last for less than a minute and are followed by several weeks of aftershocks as the crust settles.

Causes of volcanology (volcanoes).

As mentioned previously, unlike earthquakes, volcanoes only occur at constructive and subductive plate margins. This is due to the presence and emergence of lava at these locations. Although 95% of tectonic hazards occur at plate margins, sometimes there are exceptions such as the volcanic Hawaiian Islands, are explained in part by plate

9. How does magma type effect the shape of a volcano?

10. What do you think is meant by 'dynamic planet'? (HINT: Think about what the word dynamic means)

11. Explain one natural cause of seismicity.

12. Explain why volcanoes don't occur at all plate margins.

13. Explain what a hot spot is.

14. Why do you think the earth can be referred to as a 'nuclear power station'?

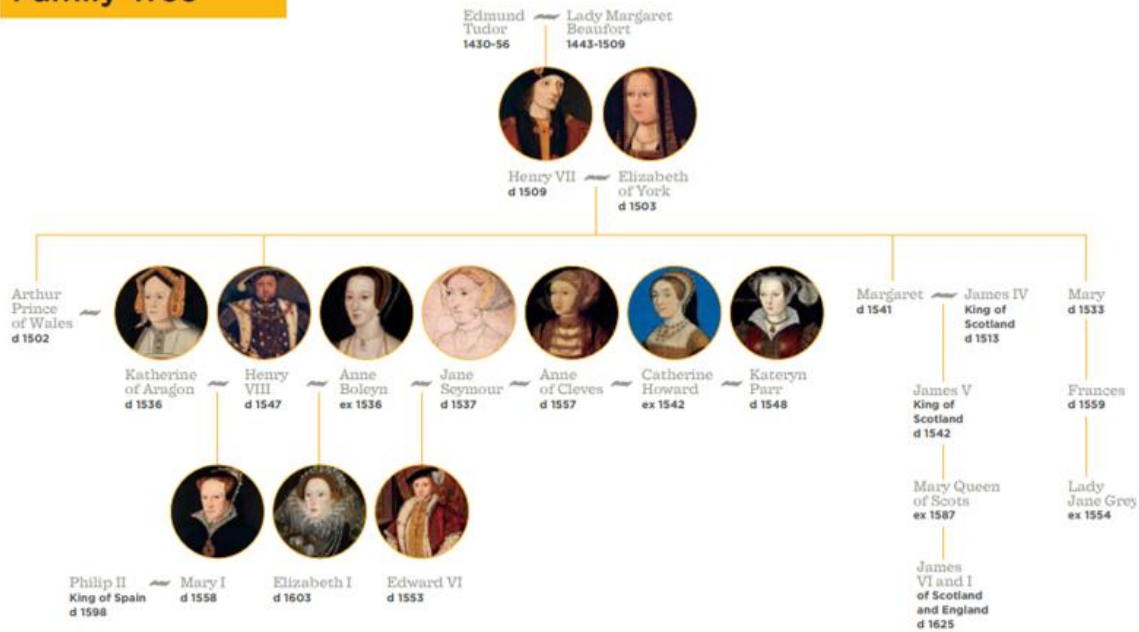
movements. As already described, radioactive decay within the Earth's core generates very hot temperatures. If the decay is concentrated, hot spots will form around the core. These hot spots heat the lower mantle creating localised thermal currents where magma plumes rise vertically. Although usually found close to plate margins, such as beneath Iceland, these plumes occasionally rise within the centre of plates and then 'burn' through the lithosphere to create volcanic activity on the surface. As the hot spot remains stationary, the movement of the overlying plate results in the formation of a chain of active and extinct volcanoes as the plate moves away from the hot spot. The Hawaiian Islands, near the centre of the Pacific Plate, are a classic example of this.

15. Why is it important to understand what happens at plate margins? You must mention why most earthquakes and volcanoes occur at plate margins, but also why some do not occur at plate margins (hot spots).

[illegible]

History Summer Prep

The Tudor Dynasty Family Tree



Create a fact file for the following Tudor Monarchs: Using the information you can find on this website: [The Tudors - KS3 History - BBC Bitesize](#)

<p><u>Henry VIII</u></p> <p><u>When was he born?</u></p> <p><u>How many wives did he have?</u></p> <p><u>Give three facts about him:</u></p>	<p><u>Edward VI</u></p> <p><u>When was he born?</u></p> <p><u>What religion was he?</u></p> <p><u>Give three facts about him:</u></p>	<p><u>Mary Tudor</u></p> <p><u>When was she born?</u></p> <p><u>What religion was she?</u></p> <p><u>Give three facts about her:</u></p>	<p><u>Elizabeth I</u></p> <p><u>When was she born?</u></p> <p><u>What religion was she?</u></p> <p><u>Give three facts about her:</u></p>
---	--	---	--

Summer Holiday Project: RE



As you know, many people around the world are moved to religion because they feel a deep gratitude for life and they want to express this feeling by thanking the thing (God) that they believe to be their reason for existence. You will also know, many people believe that there is a God who is loving and merciful and will be there for them in their times of need, and that it will all be alright in Heaven.

Your task this holiday is to make an entry into 7 days of the attached diary calendar. In your entry you will write one thing that you have been thankful for that day. It may be from your own life, inspired by something that has happened your community, or national or global news. You must also add 7 entries in your diary calendar about one thing day that you are sorry for, or want solved or sorted out that has troubled you that day.



For example, today in my diary entry, I would write; Thankful for the beautiful smell of fresh grass. I wish the lonely child I saw earlier can enjoy a happy evening later with their family.

It may help you to stick the calendar on your wall at home to remind you to make an entry.



Spanish summer project Year 7

Answer in English the following questions about Spanish holiday destinations. Use friends or family, books, libraries, the internet, holiday brochures etc.

Islas Canarias (Canary Islands)

1. How many main islands are in the Canary Islands (Canary Archipelago)? _____
2. What is unique about Mount Teide on Tenerife? _____
3. Which country is closest to the Canary Islands? _____
4. What is the traditional food from the Canary Islands? _____
5. What is the most important celebration in Gran Canaria? _____

Sevilla (Seville)

1. What is the name of the river that flows through Seville? _____
2. What is the name of the famous monument that seems to be made of gold? _____
3. What is the name of the main square in Seville? _____
4. What is the original name of Seville? _____
5. How many people live in Seville? _____

Valencia

1. What is the name of the Valencia FC stadium? _____
2. What is the main party in Valencia? _____
3. What is the most traditional food in Valencia? _____
4. What is the most famous fruit in this city? _____
5. If you go to Valencia, which sea would you swim in? _____

Santiago de Compostela

1. Santiago de Compostela is the capital of which Spanish region? _____
2. What is the "El Camino de Santiago"? _____
3. Write at least 3 lines in English explaining what people do on the "Camino de Santiago"

Extra Challenge:

Research your own facts about Spain or Spanish cities. Write 5 facts about various cities that you have chosen to research

YEAR 7 SUMMER HOLIDAY PROJECT - MUSIC

- The 21st September each year is World Peace Day.
- Composer Debbie Wiseman wrote a song especially for this day so that children in songs throughout the country could join together in song in the hope that one day the world will be at peace. Don Black wrote the lyrics to the song which has a powerful message.

Ugly sounds are overhead and the streets are coloured red.

Young lives lost ev'ry day, it's always been that way.

But we believe one day we'll see a world at peace, in harmony.

And that is why we say:

No wars will stop us singing;

our voices will stay strong.

Even through the darkest night

We will sing our song.

No fear will stop us dreaming;

Our dreams will light the sky.

Even when all hope is gone

Our dreams will not die.

We are the future;

We are tomorrow;

We are the peace that you all crave.

If our lives are taken we'll sing from beyond the grave.

(We are the future;

We are tomorrow;

The peace that you all crave.

We'll sing from beyond the grave.)

No wars will stop us singing;

Our voices will stay strong.

Even through the darkest night

We will sing our song.

We will sing,

We will sing,

We must sing our song

Your task is to design a CD cover or poster for the song ***"No Wars will stop us Singing"*** and to write about your design in relation to the song's message.



YEAR 7 SUMMER HOLIDAY PROJECT – PERFORMING ARTS



Task: Watch any dance performance on YouTube and any non-animated movie and write a review of the performances.

Follow the structure below to help support you, it will need to be put together in an essay style format or like a magazine review article you see of shows in newspapers. It can be handwritten or typed and can include images to support your information.

Writing frame

Dance review

1. What is the dance you are reviewing? Who is the company? How many dancers are there? What is their gender?
2. Where are they performing? What type of stage is it? What style is the performance? Contemporary/commercial dance? A mix?
3. Is the performance powerful? If so why?
4. Can you describe a motif (a short phrase of the piece)? Imagine you were trying to tell a non-dancer what this looked like.
5. Did you enjoy the performance? What were the strength and weakness?

Movie review

1. What is the Movie you are reviewing? Who is the production company? How many actors are there? What is their gender?
2. Where are they performing? What type of setting is it? What genre is the movie? Sci-fi, rom-com, drama etc?
3. Is the performance powerful? If so why?
4. Can you describe a scene of the movie? Imagine you were trying to tell someone who had never seen the movie.
5. Did you enjoy the performance? What were the strength and weakness?

Year 7 Summer Food Technology Challenge - Choose 3 activities to complete this summer

Make a healthy dish of your choice

Try a dish from one of these web sites or make a dish you have made this year. Remember to ask for permission at home first!

<https://www.nhs.uk/change4life/recipes>

<https://www.bbcgoodfood.com/recipes/collection/healthy-kids>



Food Miles

Work out the food miles from your breakfast, lunch or dinner using this link:

<http://www.foodmiles.com/>

Do you like quizzes?

Create your own food quiz with questions and answers.

Try it out on your family.

Eat Well for Less

Watch an episode of Eat Well for Less.
What advice would you give to a family to ensure they 'eatwell for less'?



[Eat Well for less Season 01 Episode 01 - YouTube](#)

Write a poem about the Eatwell Guide



How do you make your favourite meal?

Explain how to make your favourite meal from this summer.

You could write out the method or create a story board



Safety and Hygiene

Write a list of safety and hygiene rules that should be followed in the food room.

Give a reason for each of the rules.

Year 7 Textiles/ Graphics

Summer holiday homework project

Task 1: what are textiles?

Find examples of images of textiles products (things that are made from materials) and produce a mood board. Label the products you have found. You could find them on the internet, books, magazines or even your own photographs.

Minimum size A4, can be made **digitally** or **by hand**

Task 2: what are the six Rs?

Produce a research page or poster on the 6 R's and why each of them are important:

Reduce - is it possible to reduce the amount of materials used? This will help to protect valuable resources.

Rethink - is there a better way to solve this problem that is less damaging to the environment?

Refuse - this means not accepting things that are not the best option for the environment. For example, is the packaging really needed?

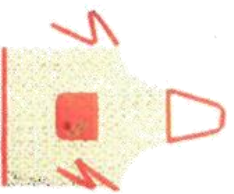
Recycle - could recycled materials be used, or is the product made from materials that are easy to recycle?

Reuse - could the product have another use? Could its parts be used in other products? Is this information clearly communicated on the product? This will extend its life.

Repair - is the product easy to repair? This will extend its life.

Give examples where possible of where the 6Rs can be used day to day.

Minimum size A4, can be made **digitally** or **by hand**



Name: _____

YEAR 7

PE SUMMER HOLIDAY PROJECT 2023

Draw out a table on a piece of A4 paper with 3x columns and each of the following titles:

- 1) *Type of physical activity*
- 2) *Duration of activity (time)*
- 3) *Then get someone at home to sign it to verify your activity in your final column.*

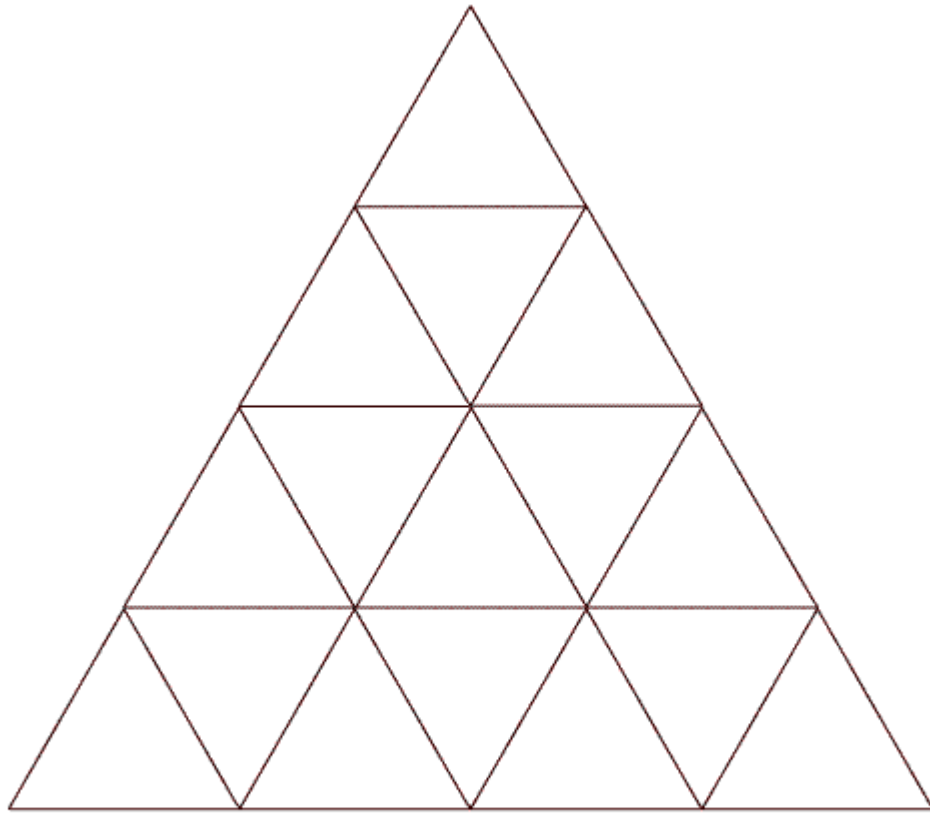
Your task is to keep a 1-week activity log over the summer holidays! The student in Year 7 that completes the most activity in this time will be awarded with a PE postcard!

Activity ideas include:

Walking, running, jogging, playing football, carrying shopping, cycling, training for your local team, tennis, swimming etc...



Mathematics Summer Prep



How many triangles can you count in this diagram?

Submit your answers on E-Praise to Mr Roche, any correct answers will come with a reward.

Can you come up with a systematic way to find the answer to this long- standing Maths Problem.