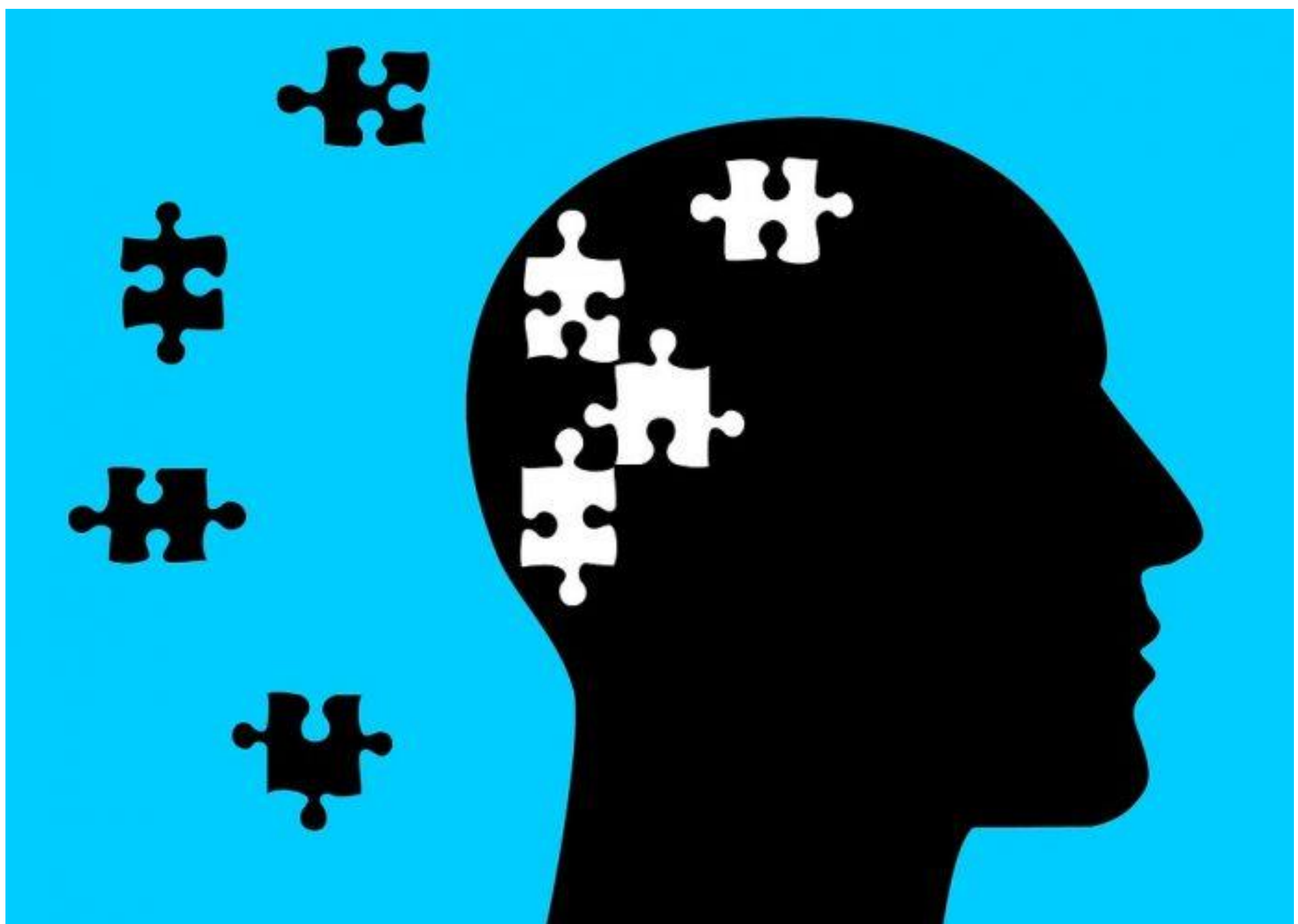




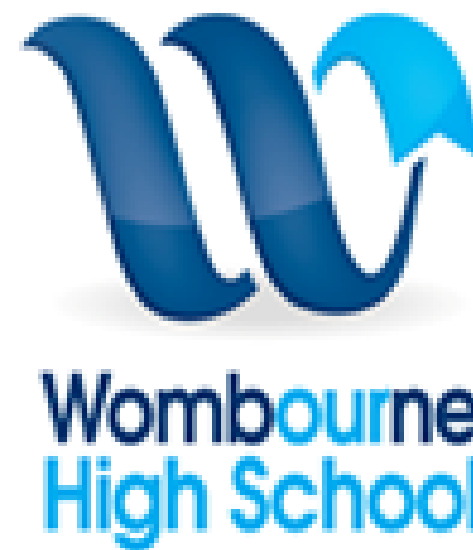
Wombourne
High School

GUIDE TO HOMEWORK



Why do we set Homework?

The purpose of homework is to consolidate the knowledge students gain during lessons, to check for misconceptions and to give students opportunities to complete their own learning independently. Homework must be purposeful and linked to classroom learning, through practice, retrieval or embedding the curriculum. The focus should be on high quality homework, building habits of success and independence.



Education
Endowment
Foundation

+5 months

At secondary schools, homework has been proven to benefit students academically, and when homework is well planned and linked directly to classroom learning it has been shown to increase student progress by five months (EEF toolkit). Research shows that homework can be particularly 'effective' when it reinforces learning. However, the positive impact is caveated with a common theme running through successive studies; the quality of homework is far more important than quantity.

Some forms of homework are more likely to show an effect than others. Research suggests that the highest effects in secondary students are associated with rote learning, practice or rehearsal of subject matter; more task-oriented homework has higher effects than deep learning and problem-solving. Short, frequent homework closely monitored by teachers has more impact than their converse forms. Finally, the evidence is that teacher involvement in homework is key to its success. The more specific and precise the task is, the more likely it is to make an impact for all learners.

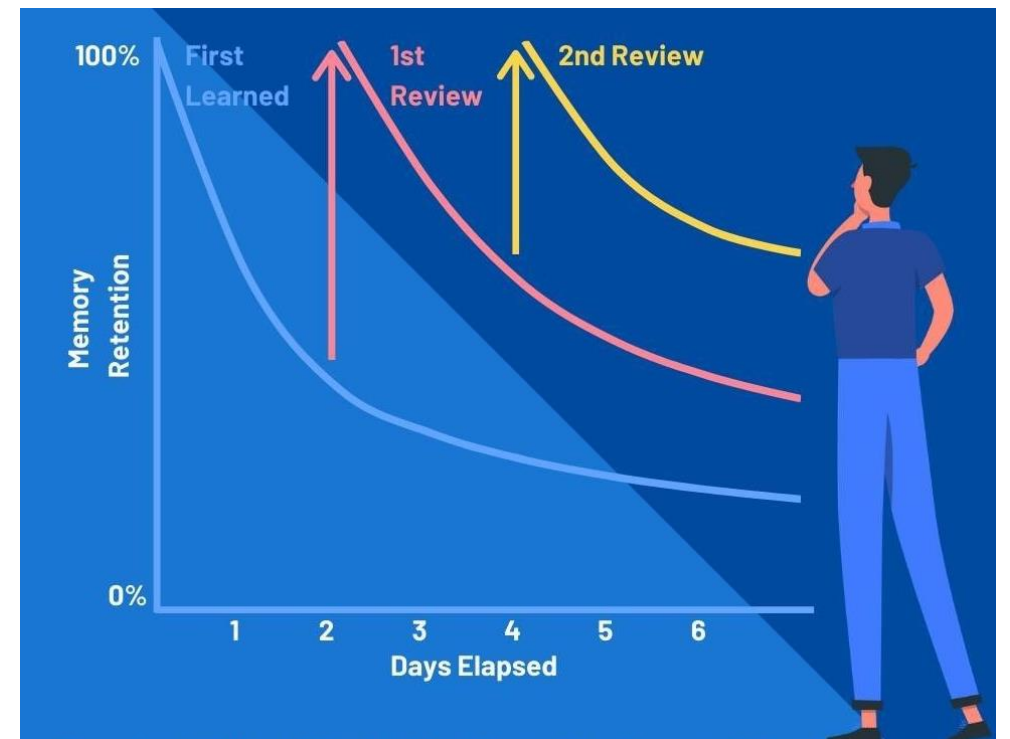


What type of Homework will be set?

We will set two types of homework tasks that will support and develop students' knowledge and understanding. Most homework tasks will require students to revisit prior learning to strengthen their understanding and to help transfer key pieces of information from the short-term to the long-term memory stores.

Type A: Practice and consolidation of knowledge e.g., self-quizzing in preparation for a recall test. These tasks should be acknowledged by the teacher. Tasks could be peer/self-marked, or assessed through whole class questioning, or as part of the Do Now task in a subsequent lesson.

Type B: Open ended response e.g., a piece of creative writing or giving a personal response to a blog, journal or article. These tasks should be 'deep' marked by the teacher.

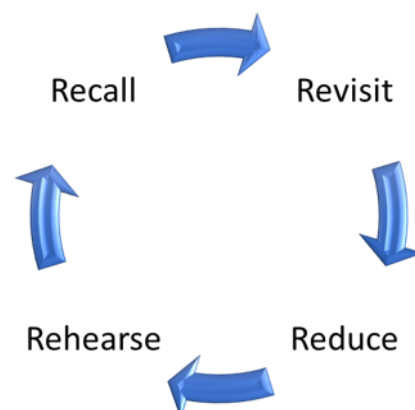


We know that for knowledge to 'stick' it must be learned and tested regularly. Our students have Knowledge Organisers which detail the core knowledge that a student will need to know, understand and remember, to be successful in each subject. This means that the majority of homework tasks set will be '**Type A**'. However, once or twice a term subjects may set a '**Type B**' piece of extended learning, perhaps as an end to a topic or to prepare for an upcoming study.

Homework tasks will be based around the 4Rs of effective revision:

Recall
Testing to see whether the knowledge has been remembered.

Rehearse
Practicing the material over and over again to help to remember it.



Revisit
Going back to the material that has been covered in lessons.

Reduce
Chunking down the material to make it easier to remember.

What resources will students use?


Students will use Knowledge Organisers or online resources such as Sparx, Tassomai, Seneca or Quizlet to complete **Type A** homework.

Knowledge Organisers outline the core knowledge that students need and will be a key resource that students use for their homework. They are a summary of the key facts and essential knowledge that pupils need about a unit of work or a curriculum subject. They are usually no more than one or two sides of A4 and contain the essential knowledge about a topic or concept, usually broken down into easily digestible chunks, the key vocabulary or technical terms and their meanings, and other resources such as images, timelines and famous quotations, if relevant.

Ready for the students' mid-year and end of year assessments, Knowledge Organisers will include:

- Everything students will need to know
- Everything they need to be able to do

See below for an example of a knowledge organiser:



HISTORY YEAR 7 – MID-YEAR KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

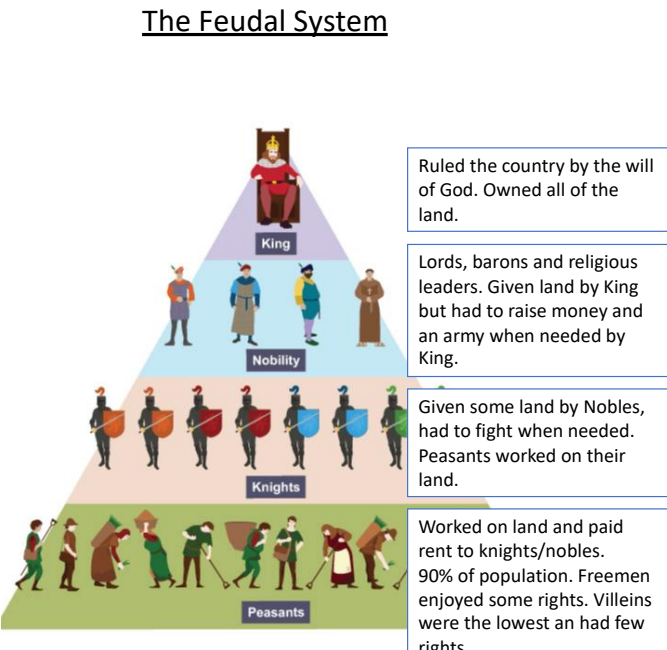
[What was it like to live in the Middle Ages?- Need to Know](#)

Key Words	Definition
Middle Ages	Also known as medieval period. 1066-1485 CE
Villein	People who made up 40% of the population of Britain in the middle ages. They were not free, they were owned by the Lord of the Manor.
Harvest	The time of year when farmers collected and gathered their crops.
Feudal System	How the country was structured between 1100-1400.
Physician	Doctor
Barber- Surgeon	Performed simple surgery to take blood from people.
Plague	A contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever and delirium, typically with the formation of buboes
Buboes	Big black swellings in armpit and groin
Bubonic Plague	One type of plague- leaves victims with buboes.
Pneumonic Plague	This type of plague attacks the lungs.

How did people look after themselves?	
Bathing	Rich bathed regularly. Baths were made from wooden wine casks. Soap was made by boiling sheet fat in wood ash and caustic soda. People also cleaned their teeth using a springy hazel twig. Both rich and poor would have soap and hazel twigs. All water had to be fetched by hand, and hot water needed to be boiled on a fire.
Good Manners	Around 1200 a man called Daniel of Beccles wrote The Book of the Civilised Man. He gave advice on how to act politely. The book would only be bought by rich people, but the advice applied to anyone who wanted to be civilised. E.g. "do not eat in the street", "do not scratch yourself", "Do not urinate in the hall", "Do not allow pigs or cats into the hall".
Towns	Dirtier than villages because there were more people. Things did get a little better over time. Cesspits sometimes became made of brick and stopped waste spreading into the water supply. Waste started to be cleaned off the streets in many places and basic sewers carried it out of towns.
Herbal Remedies	People believed that you could treat illness by using herbal remedies, seeing a physician, seeing a barber-surgeon and by praying to God.
Disease	People did not understand that disease was spread by germs and bacteria. They did not understand how things spread.

How did the the Black Death affect England?	
<p>Causes: Disease called the Bubonic Plague carried by rats through fleas. Fleas can make their way onto humans- bites will infect humans. Made worse by a second disease at the same time called the pneumonic plague.</p>	<p>Symptoms: After a person is bitten by a flea bubonic plague develops quickly. The first symptoms appear within 3 days and the victim dies 4-7 days later. Some strong/lucky people survive, but most are killed. Feeling, cold, buboes, blisters, fever, coma, death.</p>
<p>Spread: Came from Asia. In 1345 people in China and India were dying. From there is spread into Europe carried by rats and fleas along trade routes. It came to England in 1348 probably on a boat from France.</p>	<p>Victims: 2million in Britain in one year (40% of population)</p>

The Feudal System



Ruled the country by the will of God. Owned all of the land.

Lords, barons and religious leaders. Given land by King but had to raise money and an army when needed by King.

Given some land by Nobles, had to fight when needed. Peasants worked on their land.

Worked on land and paid rent to knights/nobles. 90% of population. Freemen enjoyed some rights. Villeins were the lowest and had few rights.

Was farming a difficult life?
Throughout the Middle Ages, the weather was life or death to ordinary people. Over 90% of people were farmers and their lives depended on how good the harvest was each summer. If it was too cold or there was too much rain, the harvest was poor and people went hungry. .
As well as farming their own land, people usually had to spend at least two days a week looking after the land belonging to their lord.
The plough was the nearest thing to a machine. It was pulled by oxen and steered by hand. The seed was scattered by hand and clumps of soil were broken up by hitting them with mallets (clod-breaking).
Every woman, from ordinary villagers to ladies in their castles, had a spinning wheel in her home. They spun wool from their sheep into thread and then used the thread to weave cloth for clothes or blankets. This was as well as their other work.
Wages rose significantly over the middle ages because of the Black Death. It killed nearly 50% of the population in 1349 so there were not enough people to farm the land. Those who survived earned higher wages. This meant that ordinary people could afford better food, more clothes and to send their children to school

How can you use Knowledge Organisers?

The strategies below illustrate some of the different ways that Knowledge Organisers can be used to help students consolidate their understanding of key topics.

Look. Cover. Test!

The simplest way for someone to use a Knowledge Organiser is to use the 'look, cover, test' method - like you would for learning spellings. Look at the Knowledge Organiser, cover over what you are learning, test to see if you can remember that knowledge by writing down what the word or term means.

Self-Quizzing

Write out between 10 to 15 questions from a specific Knowledge Organiser. Answer the questions after studying the Knowledge Organiser. Review the wrong answers and correct them. Test yourself on these questions again. Then move onto a different subject Knowledge Organiser.

Stop and Jot

Draw a circle or a box. Now write everything you can remember about this topic inside the box. Check the Knowledge Organiser and write material they forgot outside the box as a visual reminder of material. When you do this again, check your previous attempts to see how much more you have remembered.

Rewrite the KO from memory

Another method is to take a sheet of paper and write out the whole Knowledge Organiser you are studying from memory. Then check its accuracy against the original and make corrections. Keep this copy so that when you repeat this particular Knowledge Organiser, you can check to see if you are remembering more. You could start by picking certain sections of the Knowledge Organiser to write out and then move to greater chunks.

Be Tested!

Being tested is a great way to effectively learn knowledge and make knowledge stick. Ask your family to quiz you regularly on Knowledge Organisers you have studied. Once students have studied some Knowledge Organisers and have done well in the methods set out above, get someone to test you and see how you do. Make sure you correct your answers and keep a track of your score.

Making Links:

Look at two, or more, Knowledge Organisers that contain similar information. After studying these linked Knowledge Organisers, using the methods above, in your book, explain how this knowledge is linked to both concepts from memory. Write full sentences. Then check your answers against the Knowledge Organisers and if you need greater clarity ask or email your teacher.

Jeopardy!

Write down a fact or piece of knowledge for a topic. Then write down at least three questions that this fact is the precise answer for, again from memory. Then use the Knowledge Organiser to check your work is correct.

RAG It!

RAG - that is use the colours red (work yet to be learned), amber (work still to be done) and green (nailed it) - to identify how well you remember and have learned the different parts of each Knowledge Organiser. Once you have these areas identified, use some of the techniques listed above to target the knowledge yet to be mastered and keep working

Homework allows our students to be successful in their studies. Through regular retrieval and revision students know and can do more. This will prepare them more effectively for internal assessments and external exams.

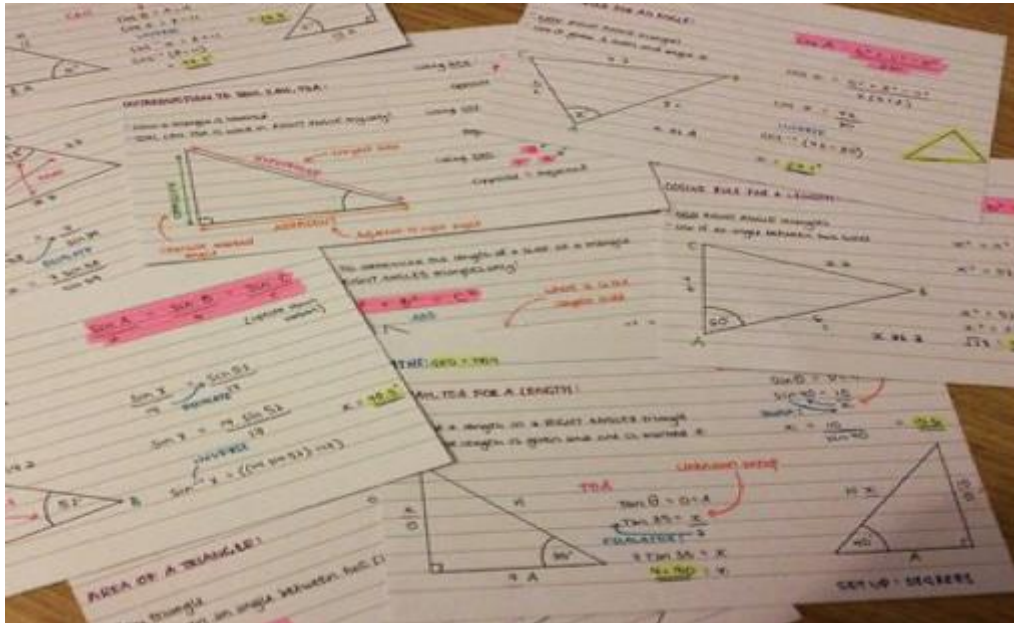


What tasks will be set?

Students will use Knowledge Organisers or other resources to help them complete homework tasks. Examples of such tasks can be found below.

Flash Cards (Revisit/Recall)

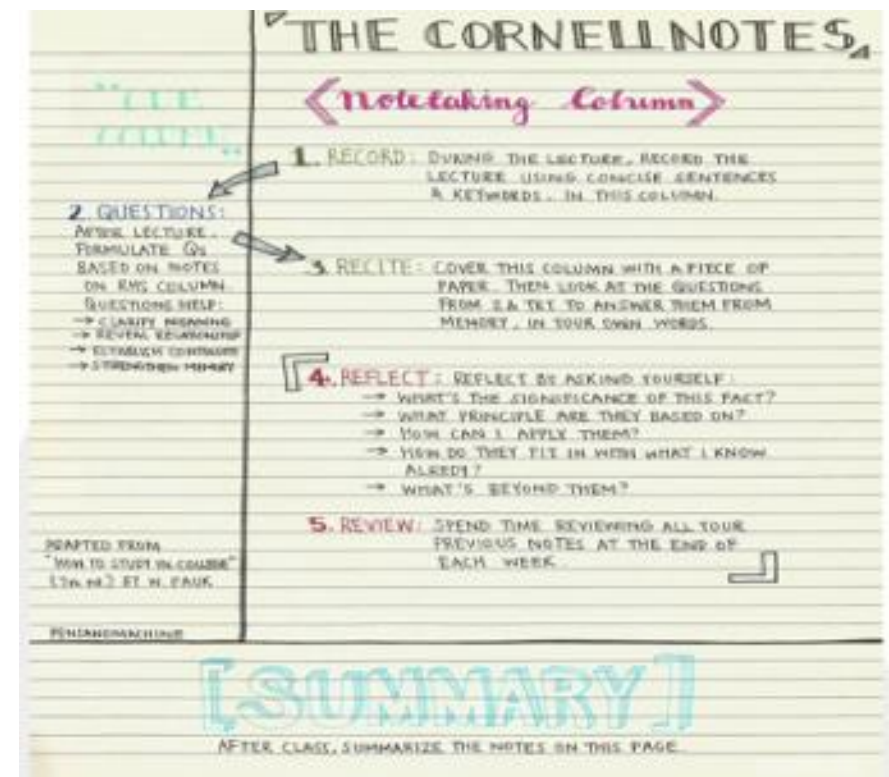
Simply create questions on one side, answers on the other. Colour code the cards for specific topics. Post it notes can be useful for keywords and timelines.



Cornell Notes (Reduce/Revisit)

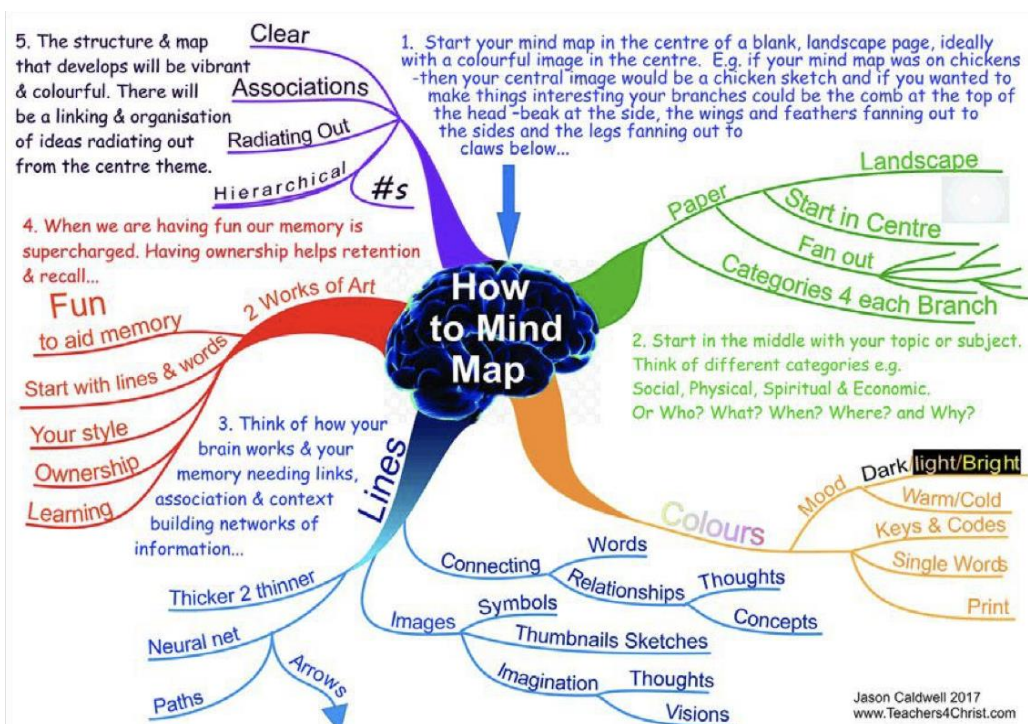
Simply split your page into 3 sections as shown on the picture:

- Note Taking
- Key words / concepts
- Summary



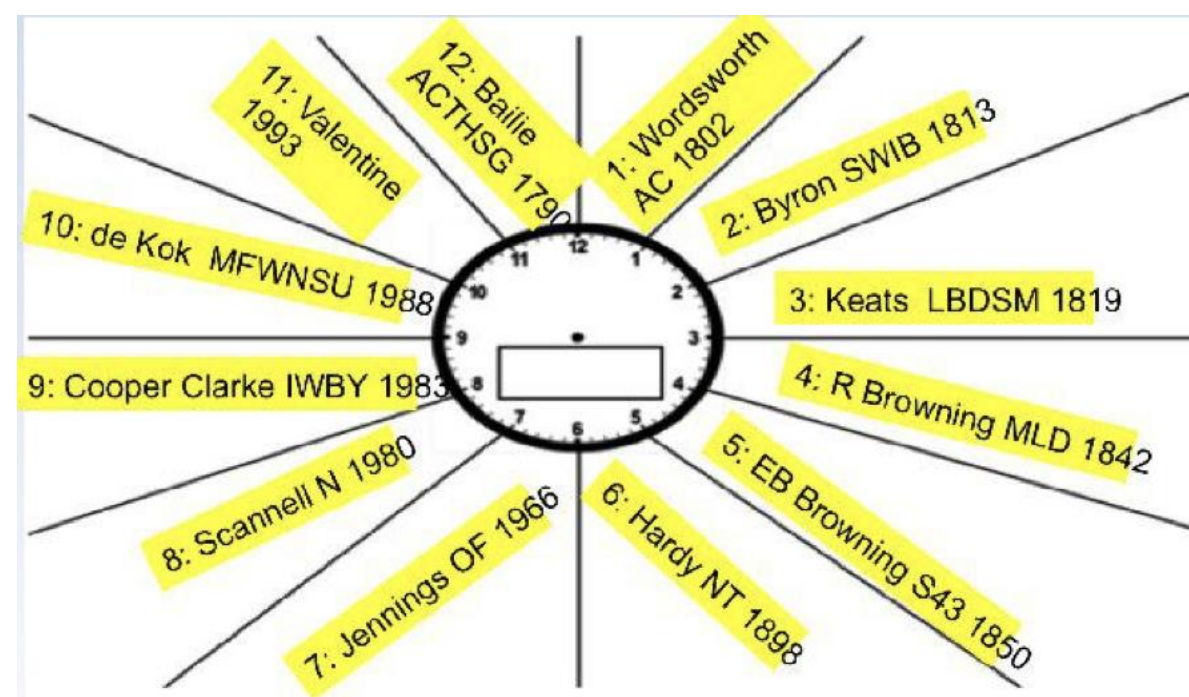
Mind Maps (Revisit/Reduce)

Mind mapping is simply a diagram used to visually represent or outline information. Mind maps help with memorisation of key knowledge as it helps to organise information and begin to make links and connections to different pieces of information.



Revision Clocks (Revisit/Reduce)

Mind mapping is simply a diagram used to visually represent or outline information. Mind maps help with memorisation of key knowledge as it helps to organise information and begin to make links and connections to different pieces of information.



What tasks will be set?

Revision Quizzes (Revisit and Recall)

Produce and complete your own quizzes using a knowledge organiser. This is a great way to revise content and strengthen long-term memory.

Macbeth Quiz

1. Who is with Macbeth when he meets the witches for the first time?
2. Complete the quotation: "..... you imperfect speakers, tell me"
3. Why might Shakespeare have included witches in his play?
4. Complete the quotations: 'pall thee in the smoke of hell'
5. How does Duncan describe Macbeth at the opening of the play?
6. What does 'harmartia' mean?
7. What is Macbeth's harmartia?
8. Complete the quotation: "put this night's great into my"
9. Why do Duncan's sons - Malcolm and Donaldbain - flee after Duncan's murder?
10. What devilish creature does Macduff call Macbeth before killing him?
11. What is 'regicide'?
12. Complete the quotation: "all the of Arabia will not this little hand."

Look, Cover, Write, Check (Revisit and Recall)

Spend a set amount of time reading/looking at the subject matter. Then write down everything you can remember. Finally, check it against the knowledge organiser to see how much was remembered.



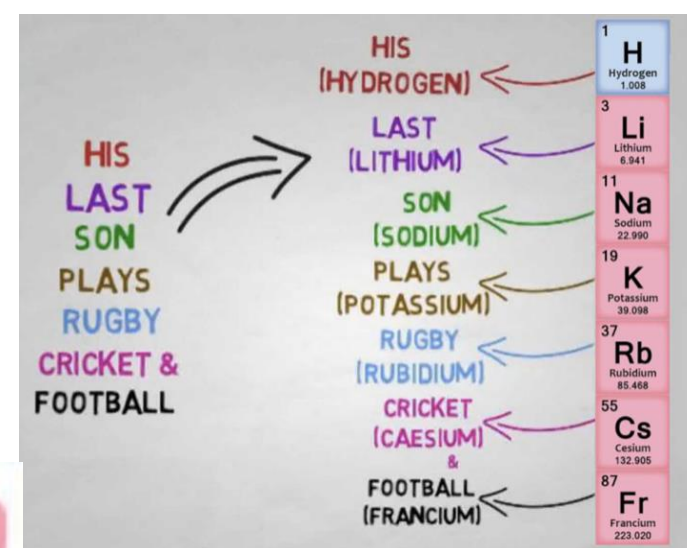
Practice Methods/Skills (Rehearse)

Practicing a method or skills is a great way of making it habitual. This could take many forms, including solving mathematical problems, doing practice questions, practicing a musical instrument or specific activity.



Mnemonics (Revisit/Reduce)

Mnemonics are memory aids that can help you remember things, which are at times difficult to keep in mind. These words are basically one of the best learning techniques that can boost memory. There are different forms of mnemonics such as acronyms, images, rhymes, songs, phrases, and sentences as well. These techniques are particularly effective when it comes to retaining different facts, lists, and spellings.



How do we set Homework?

Homework will be set by teachers on Arbor.

This will outline:

- The focus of the task.
- The nature of the task (which of the 4Rs).
- The resources needed to support students to complete the homework (knowledge organiser or link to website e.g. Sparx).

When do we set Homework?

Key Stage 3:

Core subjects will set one homework per week.

Non-core subjects will set one homework per fortnight.

These will be short, digital based tasks where possible, that will take no longer than 15 minutes per subject.

Key Stage 4:

All subjects will set one homework per week. This will be activities chosen departmentally to align with course specifications, these may involve revision, reading, learning key vocabulary, short or long pieces of writing, research or coursework planning. Rather than being timetabled, teachers should set weekly homework which takes no longer than 30 minutes and meets the needs of their class timetable.

There are many websites and smartphone apps such as Quizlet, Tassomai, Seneca and Sparx which are useful resources as these mean that all students have the knowledge we want them to revise available online and on their phones. They can revise anywhere, anytime at their fingertips, in their pockets, on the way to school, on the way home from school and during evenings, weekends and holidays. Online apps can create tests with feedback. Once uploaded every student can use these tests to revise independently, and they require no marking whatsoever.

The logo for Quizlet, featuring the word "Quizlet" in white text on a dark blue rectangular background.The logo for Sparx Maths, featuring the text "Sparx Maths" in white on a dark blue rectangular background.The logo for Seneca, featuring a stylized sunburst icon to the left of the word "SENECA" in white text on a light blue rectangular background.
TASSOMAI
The Learning Program

How do we check and assess Homework?

Checking Homework

Using online resources and Knowledge Organisers means that students will often not be asked to hand in pieces of homework and revision tasks in the traditional sense. Sometimes they may be asked to show the revision cards, mind map or quiz they produced. Other times their quiz results will be available to teachers online.

In the first instance if students are found not to be completing their homework/revision at home, they will be required to complete it in school in a homework club. This is not meant as a punishment but is instead used to help the student to consolidate their knowledge and understanding, and to ensure they do not fall behind in their learning.

Negatives will be issued for the failure to complete homework. These will be recorded on Arbor. Repeated failure to complete homework will result in after-school detentions.

Assessing Homework

Understanding will be checked through quizzing/low-stakes testing in lessons to see what students know and where their misconceptions are. Teachers will then spend time planning and teaching lessons to correct these misconceptions.

The ongoing process of revision will feed into mid-year and end of year assessments. These will provide an excellent opportunity to see how well students have remembered key knowledge and can apply key skills/methods.

How do Therapy and Study Hub support independent learning?

Year 11 students take part in our Therapy and Study Hub programme.

Therapy is an after-school small-group intervention programme which allows teachers to identify small groups of students who need bespoke support with certain knowledge, particular skills or to make the leap over the next grade boundary.

Study Hub provides a structured and supportive environment for students to complete independent learning activities, with guidance from teachers and support staff who can help students learn the most effective ways of consolidating their knowledge which will support their long-term revision programme.