

Year 9 into 10 Holiday Homework



Summer 2026

Year 9 into 10 Holiday Home Learning

2026

Dear Students,

This home learning booklet is designed to help you understand key areas of the subjects that are studied at GCSE and support preparation for next year.

All the activities must be completed **in the booklet**.

The **English, Maths and Science** activities are compulsory and **must be completed**. On your first lesson back, you must carefully tear the work out of the booklet and **hand this into your class teachers in English, Maths and Science**. Make sure you write your full name clearly on the work.

Your option choice subjects must also be completed, this is compulsory. These must be **handed to your new class teachers** on your first lesson back. Make sure you write your full name clearly on the work.

Do your best work, good luck!

Dear Parents/Carers,

Thank you for your support with home learning. Please read through the expectations above with your child.

In addition to the tasks set, we also strongly advise daily reading over the break. Just **10-15 minutes a day can make a real difference**. Research shows that reading regularly helps maintain vocabulary, comprehension and fluency, which supports progress across all subjects. It also builds emotional intelligence, supports well-being and develops concentration and imagination. Please check in with your child that they are visiting the school library before the summer break to borrow their reading books.

Kind Regards,

Ms S Gray. Deputy Headteacher Teaching and Learning

Ms S Sulliman. Lead Practitioner-Literacy

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Year 9 into Year 10 – English Summer Homework 2026

Complete all the questions below. Answers must be handwritten using the space provided, unless you have access to a word processor in assessments- in which case, you may type your answers and share with your teacher in September.

In this extract, taken from the middle of a novel, a hobbit named Bilbo Baggins enters the lair of a dragon named Smaug and steals a golden cup.

He was altogether alone. Soon, he thought, it was beginning to feel warm. “Is that a kind of a glow I seem to see coming right ahead down there?” he thought. It was. As he went forward, it grew and grew, till there was no doubt about it. It was a red light steadily getting redder and redder. Also, it was now undoubtedly hot in the tunnel. Wisps of vapour floated up and past him and he began to sweat. A sound, too, began to throb in his ears, a sort of bubbling like the noise of a large pot galloping on the fire, mixed with a rumble as of a gigantic tom-cat purring. This grew to the unmistakable gurgling noise of some vast animal snoring in its sleep down there in the red glow in front of him.

It was at this point that Bilbo stopped. Going on from there was the bravest thing he ever did. The tremendous things that happened afterward were as nothing compared to it. He fought the real battle in the tunnel alone, before he ever saw the vast danger that lay in wait. At any rate, after a short halt, go on he did; and you can picture him coming to the end of the tunnel, an opening of much the same size and shape as the door above. Through it peeps the hobbit’s little head. Before him lies the great bottommost cellar or dungeon-hall of the ancient dwarves right at the mountain’s root. It is almost dark so that its vastness can only be dimly guessed, but rising from the near side of the rocky floor there is a great glow. The glow of Smaug!

There he lay, a vast red-golden dragon, fast asleep; thrumming came from his jaws and nostrils, and wisps of smoke, but his fires were low in slumber. Beneath him, under all his limbs and his huge coiled tail, and about him on all sides stretching away across the unseen floors, lay countless piles of precious things, gold wrought and unwrought, gems and jewels, and silver red-stained in the ruddy light. Smaug lay, with wings folded like an immeasurable bat, turned partly on one side, so that the hobbit could see his underparts and his long pale belly crusted with gems and fragments of gold from his long lying on his costly bed. Behind him where the walls were nearest could dimly be seen coats of mail, helms and axes, swords and spears hanging; and there in rows stood great jars and vessels filled with a wealth that could not be guessed. To say that Bilbo’s breath was taken away is no description at all. There are no words left to express his astonishment, since Men changed the language that they learned of elves in the days when all the world was wonderful.

Bilbo had heard tell and sing of dragon hoards before, but the splendour, the lust, the glory of such treasure had never yet come home to him. His heart was filled and pierced with enchantment and with the desire of dwarves; and he gazed motionless, almost forgetting the frightful guardian, at the gold beyond price and count.

Question 1: Read the **first paragraph**. List four things that Bilbo Baggins sees and hears in the tunnel. (4 marks)

Question 2: Read the **last two paragraphs**. How does the writer use language to describe the dragon and his lair?

(8 marks)

Remember to: Use quotes; zoom in on the writer's choice of language, techniques, sentence lengths and/or punctuation; explain the effect on the reader

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Blank lined paper for writing.

Question 3: How has the writer structured the text **to create tension**? You should write one paragraph on the beginning, one on the middle and one on the end. (8 marks)

Remember to consider: Changes in pace, characterisation, atmosphere and/or narrative focus

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Blank lined paper for writing.

You should apply what you have learned in English lessons this year on creative writing, including: having a clear structure, e.g. Freytag's Pyramid; clearly describing setting and character; and using a range of vocabulary, punctuation and sentence structures.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Blank lined paper for writing.

Blank lined paper template with horizontal ruling lines.

Blank lined paper for writing.

Year 9 into 10 Maths

Year 9 Revision

Expanding brackets

- (a) Expand $3(2y - 5)$
.....
- (b) Expand and simplify $5(y - 2) + 2(y - 3)$
.....
- (c) Expand and simplify $(m + 3)(m + 10)$
.....

Standard Form

- (a) Write the number 40 000 000 in **standard form**.
.....
- (b) Write 1.4×10^{-5} as an **ordinary** number.
.....
- (c) Work out $(5 \times 10^4) \times (6 \times 10^9)$
Give your answer in **standard form**.
.....

Changing the subject of a formula

- (a) Make t the **subject** of the formula $v = u + 5t$
.....
- (b) Rearrange $a(q - c) = d$ to make q the **subject**.
.....

Factorising Quadratic Expressions

- (a) **Factorise** $x^2 + 7x$
.....
- (b) **Factorise** $y^2 - 10y + 16$
.....
- *(c) **Factorise** $2t^2 + 5t + 2$
.....

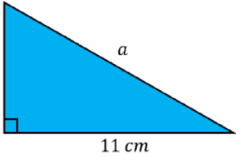
Laws of Indices

- (a) Simplify $a^4 \times a^5$
.....
- (b) Simplify $\frac{f^8}{f^2}$
.....
- (c) Write down the value of 6^0
.....
- (d) Write down the value of $9^{\frac{1}{2}}$
.....
- (e) Find the value of $27^{-1/3}$
.....
- 14
.....

Pythagoras' Theorem

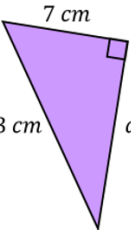
Find the missing lengths

(a)



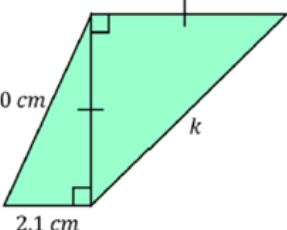
.....cm

(b)



.....cm

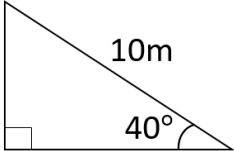
(c)



.....cm

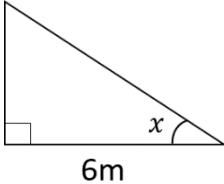
Trigonometry

(a) Calculate the length of side x in this right-angled triangle.



.....cm

(a) Calculate the size of angle x in this right-angled triangle.



.....°

Preparing for Year 10 Autumn 1 – Fractions, Decimals and Percentage Revision from Year 7 and 8

Fractions

- a) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} =$
- b) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} =$
- c) $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{7} =$
- d) $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{2}{3} =$
- e) $4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} =$
- f) I'm thinking of a number, $\frac{2}{5}$ of my number is 8. What is my number?
- g) Which fraction is larger?
 $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{3}{7}$

Decimals

- a) Put these numbers in ascending order.
0.5 0.405 0.54 0.544 0.4
.....
- b) Convert 0.32 to a fraction
.....
- c) $24 \times \square = 2.4 \times 0.7$
- d) $6.4 \div 1.6 = 0.64 \div \square$

Percentages

- a) Convert 35% to a fraction.
.....
- b) Express $\frac{11}{25}$ as a percentage.
.....
- c) 25% of $\square = 13$
- d) Increase 70 by 5%
.....
- e) Decrease 60 by 45%
.....
- f) $\square$ % of 180 = 81

Year 9 into 10 Science Holiday Homework

In Year 10 you will learn about **communicable diseases**. This homework will prepare you for the topic and give you the opportunity to learn more about common infectious diseases and how to prevent and treat them. **Read the text below and use it to complete definitions and to fill out the table.**

Communicable Disease

Before studying specific diseases, it is important to understand some key terms. A **disease is a condition that affects the normal functioning of the body. Some diseases are caused by pathogens. A pathogen is a microorganism that causes disease.** There are several types of pathogens, including **bacteria, viruses, fungi and protists**. Diseases that **can be passed** from one person to another are called **communicable** diseases.

Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by a bacterium called Neisseria gonorrhoeae. It spreads through unprotected sexual contact with an infected person. The bacteria can infect the reproductive organs, throat and eyes. Many people infected with gonorrhoea do not show any symptoms, especially in the early stages. When symptoms do occur, they may include pain when urinating, unusual discharge from the penis or vagina, and pain in the lower abdomen. If left untreated, gonorrhoea can cause serious health problems, including infertility. Gonorrhoea can be prevented by using barrier contraception, such as condoms, and by regular sexual health screening. The disease is usually treated with antibiotics, although some strains of the bacteria have become resistant to certain antibiotics, making treatment more difficult.

Measles is a highly infectious disease caused by a virus called the measles virus. It spreads through tiny droplets released into the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can be breathed in by other people nearby. Common symptoms of measles include a high fever, cough, runny nose, sore eyes and a distinctive red rash that spreads across the body. In some cases, measles can lead to serious complications such as pneumonia or inflammation of the brain. The most effective way to prevent measles is vaccination. In the United Kingdom, children are routinely offered the MMR vaccine, which protects against measles, mumps and rubella. There is no specific cure for measles once a person is infected, but rest, fluids and medicines to reduce fever can help relieve symptoms while the immune system fights the virus.

Using the text above, complete definitions below and fill out the table.

Define

pathogen:

communicable disease:

disease:

	Gonorrhoea	Measles
What is the name of the pathogen that causes the disease?		
What type of pathogen causes the disease (bacterium, virus, fungus)		
How does the disease spread?		
What are the common signs and symptoms?		
How can the disease be prevented and treated?		

Challenge Task: Choose one of the diseases and create an informative poster warning people about the risks of your disease and how to prevent the spread.

3D Summer Holiday Homework.

3D Design Brief -

Design a kitchen utensil inspired by a famous designers own style.

Task - 1 / Research your own favourite brand or one of the below suggested designers. Suggested Designers - Philippe Starck, Dieter Rams, Marc Newson

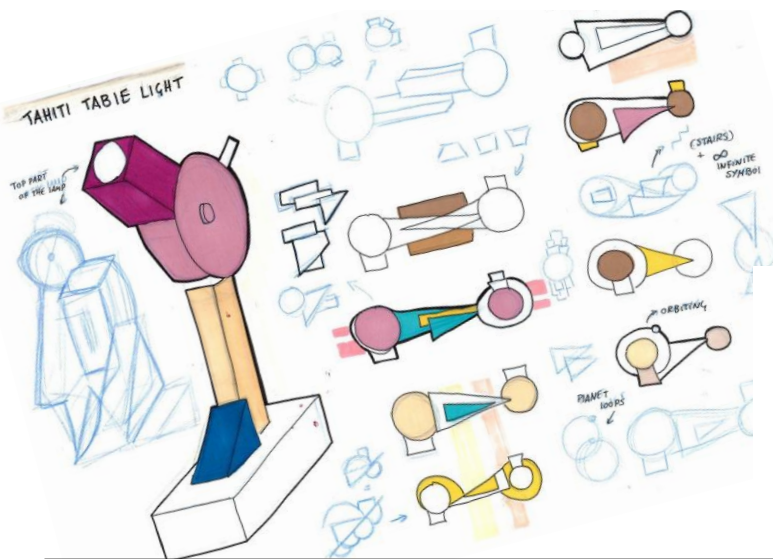
You could try drawing some of their own designs - and annotate to describe their work in your own words - do you like it and why? (Colour, shape, texture, material - it could be for any reason).



Research Examples

Task - 2 / Design a kitchen utensil in their style.

How - Quantity makes quality. You should look to sketch 10 different designs, without rubbing out before then designing your final one. You will need to include annotation to explain your design features and what makes it so special, as well as to keep a record for your own thoughts on what works.



You should have lots of small sketches and one larger final sketch.

You will be required to present and develop this idea when you start your GCSE in 3D Design. This can be on the other side of this sheet, separate paper or on google slides/powerpoint.

YEAR 9 ART GCSE PREP-WORK - TASK 1

NAME.....

All Art is made up of the below *formal elements*. To help prepare for the start of your GCSE, find out what each of the below formal elements mean and write a short definition in the box below each word. Then find an image that best represents this element, it could be a photograph, an illustration, a postcard, a newspaper or magazine clipping that shows that formal element off in a great way! To help you start value has been done.

LINE

TEXTURE

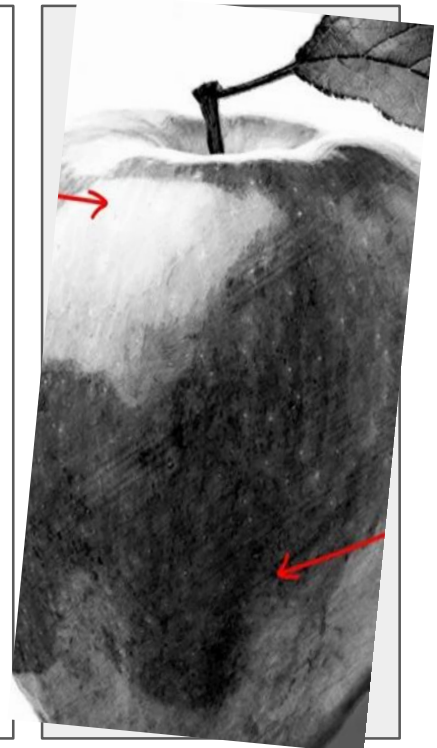
SHAPE

FORM

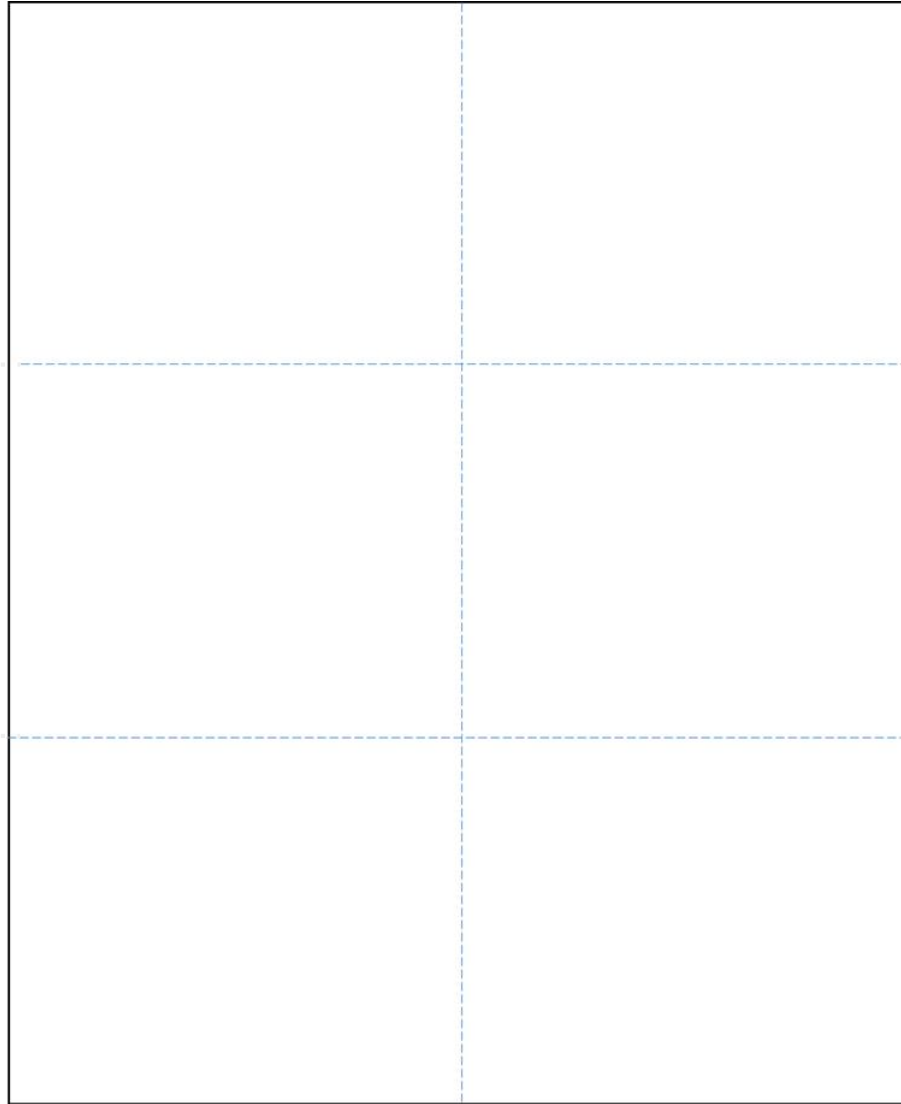
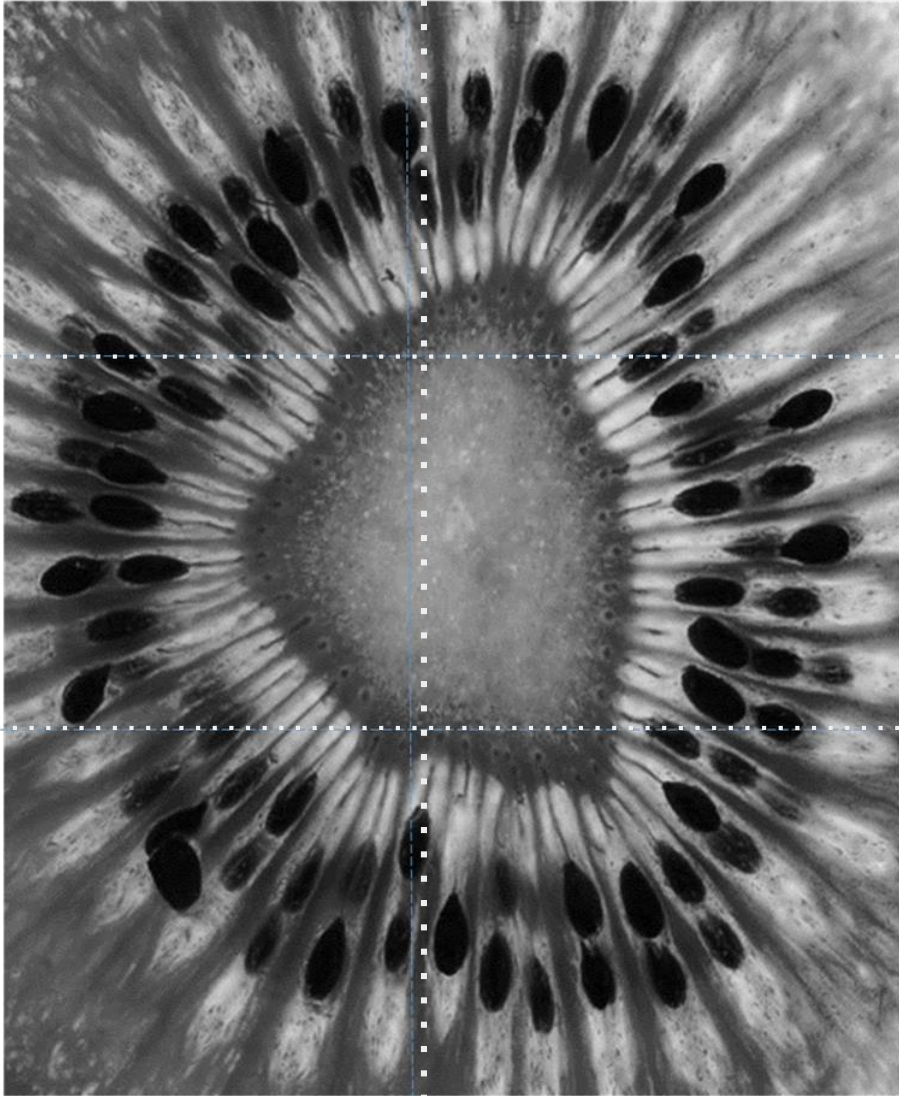
COLOUR

VALUE

Value refers to the lightness or darkness of the colour, like in the apple below that has dark shadows and lighter highlights.



YEAR 9 ART GCSE SUMMER WORK - TASK 2



Develop your own drawing and recording skills by copying the image on the left.

Copy the image one square at a time using the grid as reference, **lightly** using the pencil.

Carefully draw all the **shapes**. Then apply and **blend** a range of **tones: light, medium & dark**.

Try using **mark-making** techniques to show texture.

Year 9 into 10 work: Business GCSE

Business is packed full of key terms and you will learn new vocabulary that you must have a solid grasp of in order to access and succeed.

For our first topic, these are just some of the new key terms you will need to be familiar with.

Task 1:

- Define each key term
- Give an example of each key term, where appropriate

entrepreneurship

demand

dynamic market

business enterprise

consumers

obsolete

USP

branding

target market

Challenge:

'Apple is widely considered to be the 'best' brand in the world.'

Using at least two key terms from the list above, write a paragraph explaining why you think that might be.



Task 2:

'The business world is now more dynamic than ever due to rapid changes in technology and what consumers want.'

Choose one market - it could be the smart phone industry, automobile industry, games consoles- or any market that you choose.

Write one paragraph explaining:

1. How the market has **changed** over time
2. What businesses have done to **respond**

AQA GCSE Citizenship Studies – Y9 into Y10

Welcome to Citizenship Studies! This course helps you understand how society works in the UK and the wider world and how you can actively participate. You will explore topics like politics, law, human rights, and living in a diverse and multicultural society. There are a couple of QR codes to help you.

Subject Vocabulary

democracy – A governance model in which the public votes for their representatives.

parliament – The primary institution responsible for creating UK legislation.

MP (Member of Parliament) – An individual elected to serve in the House of Commons.

constituency – The specific geographical district that an MP represents.

councillor – A representative elected to manage local authority matters.

government – The executive body tasked with the administration of the nation.

citizen – A legal resident possessing specific rights and civic duties.

current affairs – Significant political and social news stories occurring today.



Task 1: Who represents you?

Research the people who represent your local area. Use the example below to support you.

Find out, and write in the space at the bottom of the page:

- The name of your **Member of Parliament (MP)**
- The name of your **local parliamentary constituency**
- The **political party** they belong to
- Three responsibilities of an **MP**
- The names of your local **councillors**
- Three responsibilities of a **local councillor**
- One issue currently affecting your local area

MP FACT FILE: ISLINGTON NORTH

Your elected representative in the UK Parliament



 The name of your Member of Parliament (MP):
Emily Thornberry

 The political party they belong to:
Labour Party

 Constituency:
Islington North

Task 1

Task 2: Weekly News Summary – Political Events

Choose **ONE news story each week** during the summer holiday. Complete a table similar to the one below for at least **four different weeks**.

Week	Summary of what happened	Why this is important	What is your view or how might it affect people
1	Keir Starmer announces resignation as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom	<i>Keir Starmer's resignation means that the UK is getting a new Prime Minister, but it does not mean the country has to hold a general election straight away. The government will keep running while the Labour Party chooses a new leader. Most people's daily lives will not change immediately, but the new Prime Minister may have different ideas about how to run the country.</i>	<i>I think Keir Starmer's resignation is a big moment for the UK because it means someone new will be leading the country. Even though I'm too young to vote, I still think it's important because the decisions the government makes affect my future.</i>
2			
3			
4			

5.			
Extra!			

Network Threats

	Phishing	Malware	Brute Force Attacks
Explain	Describe phishing in your own words. How does it work? Explain how cyber criminals trick people into giving away information. What information might they try to steal? How can people protect themselves?	What is malware? Types of malware Research at least two: • Virus • Worm • Trojan Horse • Ransomware • Spyware How does malware spread? What damage can it cause? How can people protect themselves?	What is a brute force attack? How do attackers try to guess passwords? Why are weak passwords dangerous? How can people create stronger passwords?
Examples	Find a news story or example of a phishing attack.	Find a malware attack that affected people or organisations.	Find a situation where weak passwords caused a security problem.

[illegible]

Brute Force Attack

Careers Task: Cyber Security Analyst



THEATRE DETECTIVE TASK

You are preparing for BTEC Drama next year. This task introduces:

- Stanislavski (naturalistic acting & actor preparation)
- Theatre roles in professional productions
- *To Kill a Mockingbird* (Aaron Sorkin / Bartlett Sher 2022 production)



'To Kill a Mockingbird' Gielgud Theatre in March 2022

PART 1: QUICK RESEARCH

When was the stage adaptation of *To Kill a Mockingbird* first performed?

Who directed the production?

In 1–2 sentences, what is the play about?

PART 2: THEATRE ROLES

Other than an actor - Choose 2 roles from the list below and explain what they do in ONE sentence each:

Director / Set Designer / Costume Designer / Lighting Designer / Sound Designer / Stage Manager / Producer

Role 1: _____

→ _____

Role 2: _____

→ _____



METHOD ACTING (STANISLAVSKI) – RESEARCH MIND MAP

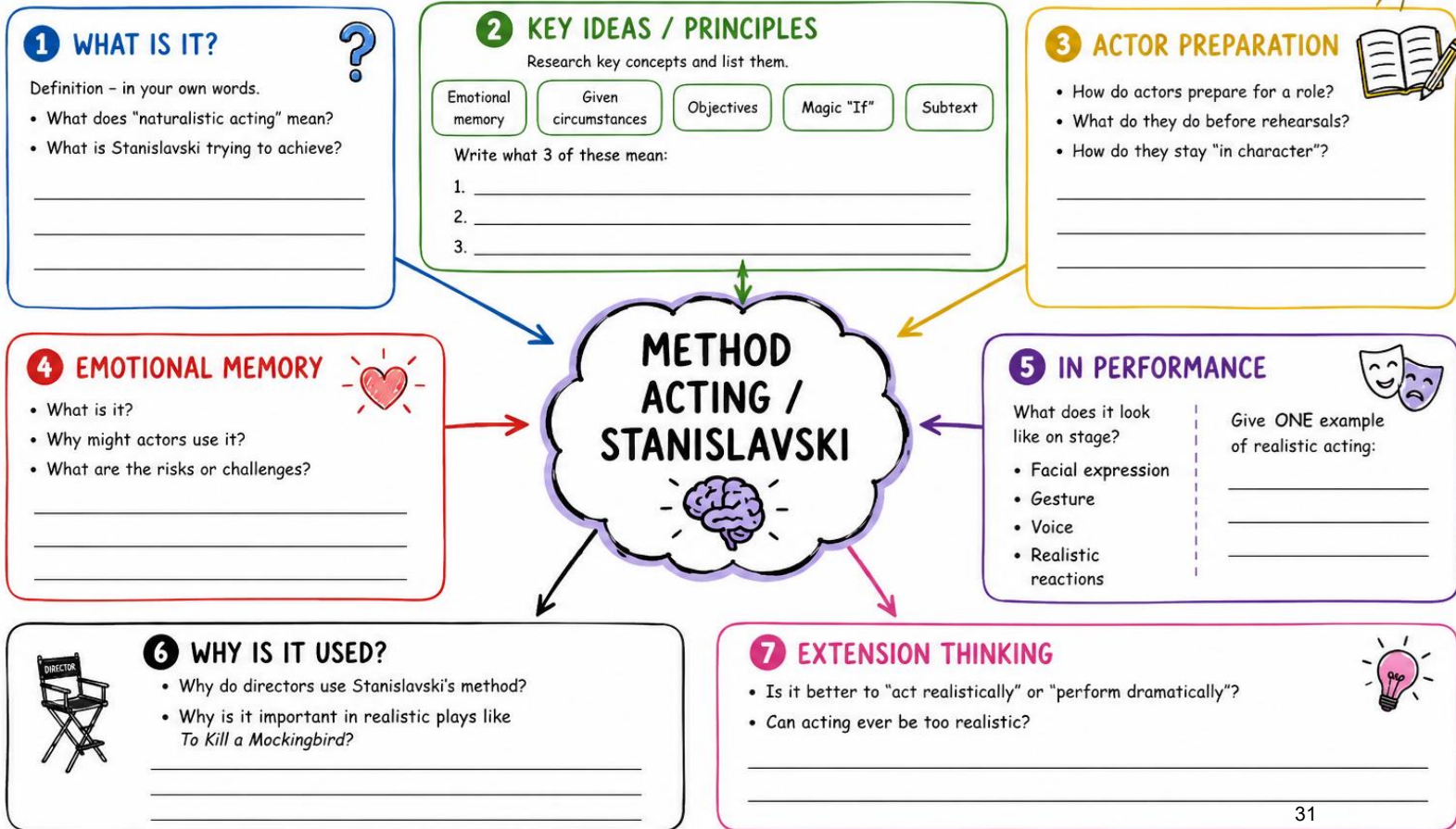


Complete this mind map using research and your own ideas.

Important Instructions!

As there is not enough space for detailed answers you must follow the structure of this template, complete your own mind map on the blank sheet attached

Your mind map structure must look exactly like this template

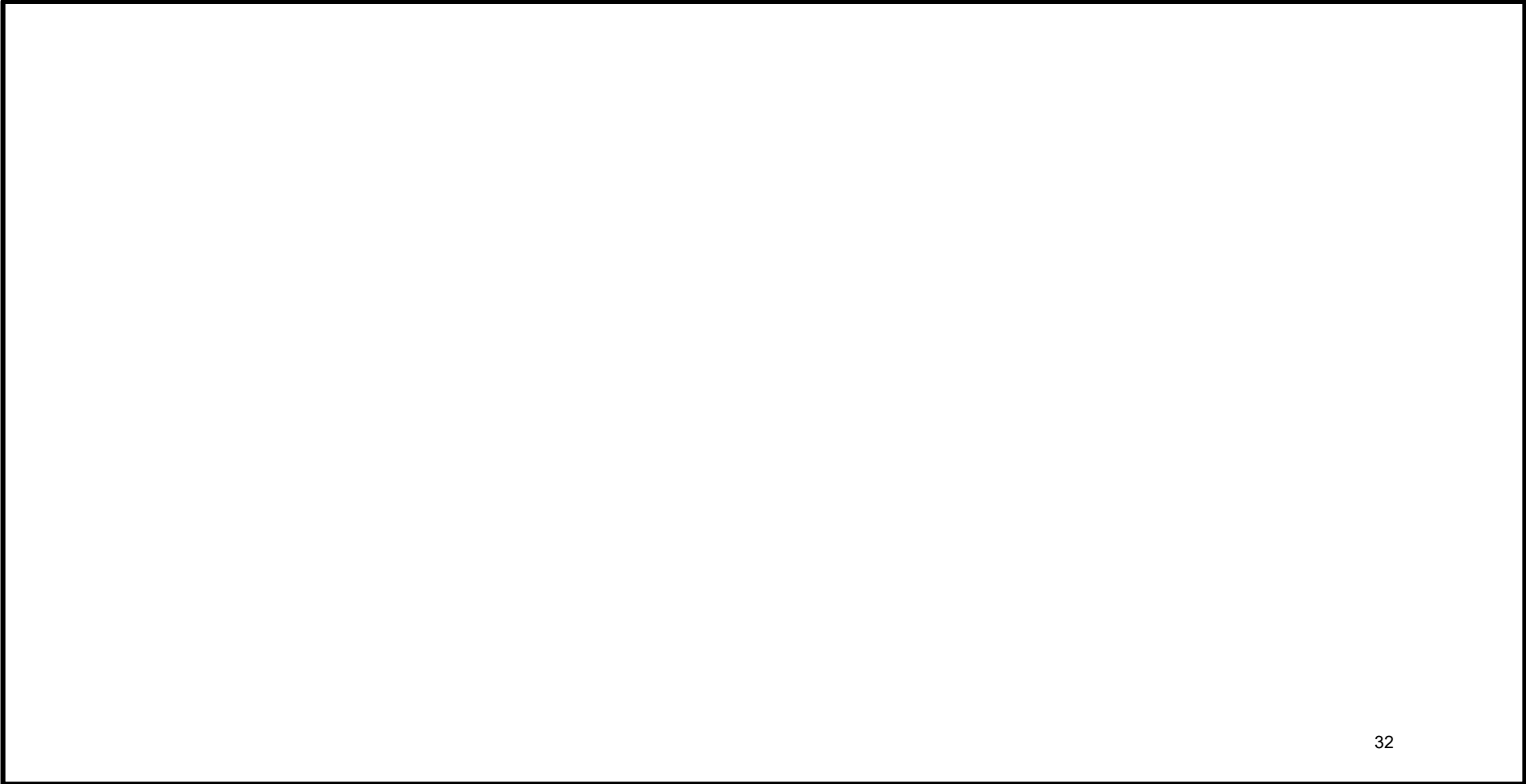


USEFUL TIP: Use textbooks, reliable websites, or class notes to help you research.



Focus on understanding rather than perfect answers!





Year 9 into 10 Summer Holiday Homework

Welcome to GCSE Geography!

Your first task is to do some research and **create four case study sheets** on the following places that you will be studying this year:

1- Nigeria

Your case study should include the following information:

The population; major cities; the average life expectancy; the literacy rate; the GNI per capita; the differences in life between the rural and urban areas and how the economy of Nigeria has changed in recent years.

2- Lagos, Nigeria

Your case study should include the following information:

The population; the location of Lagos within Nigeria; the importance of Lagos to Nigeria, Africa and the World; the great things about life in Lagos; the challenges of life in Lagos; things to do as a tourist; the jobs there are available, taking into consideration what Lagos' economy is based on.

3- The United Kingdom

Your case study should include the following information:

The population; major cities; the average life expectancy; the literacy rate; the GNI per capita; the differences in life between the rural and urban areas and how the economy of the UK has changed in recent years.

4- London, UK

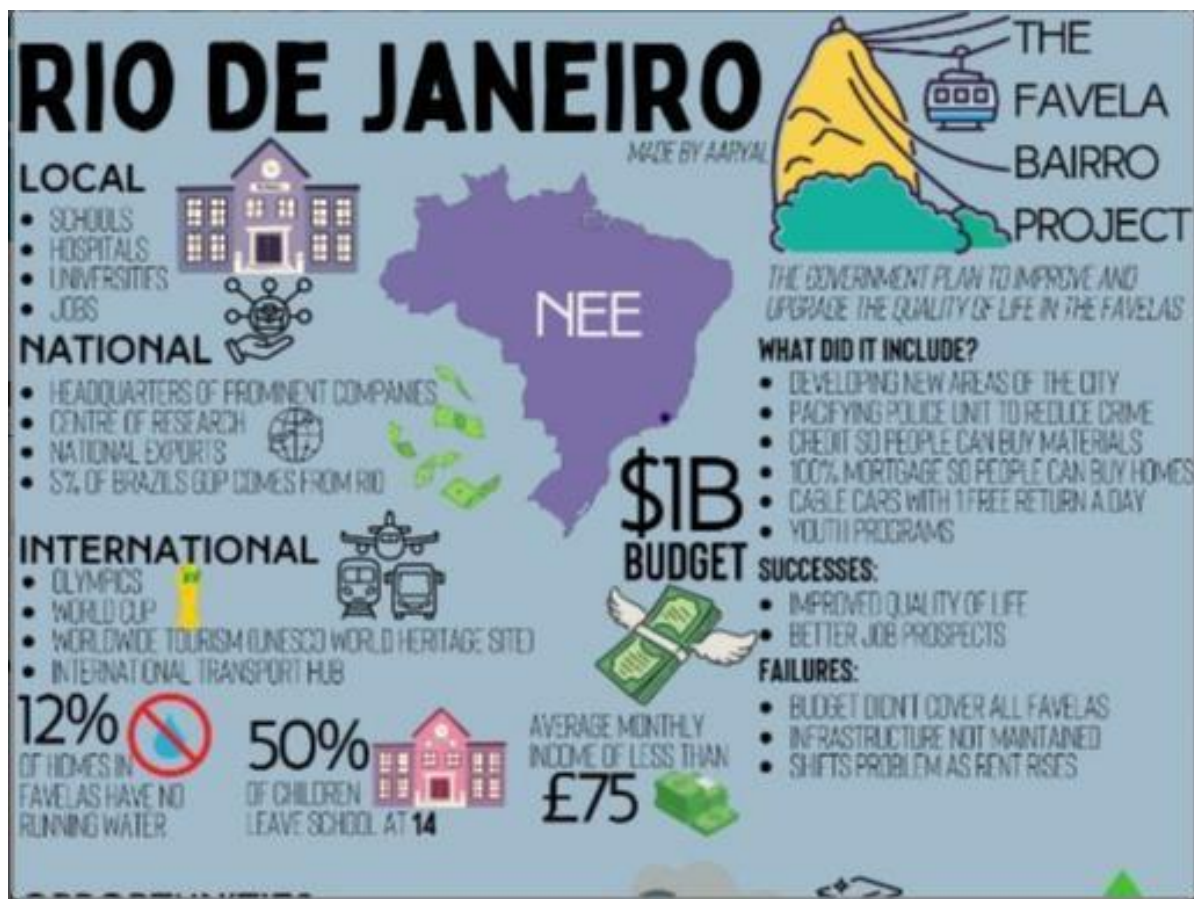
Your case study should include the following information:

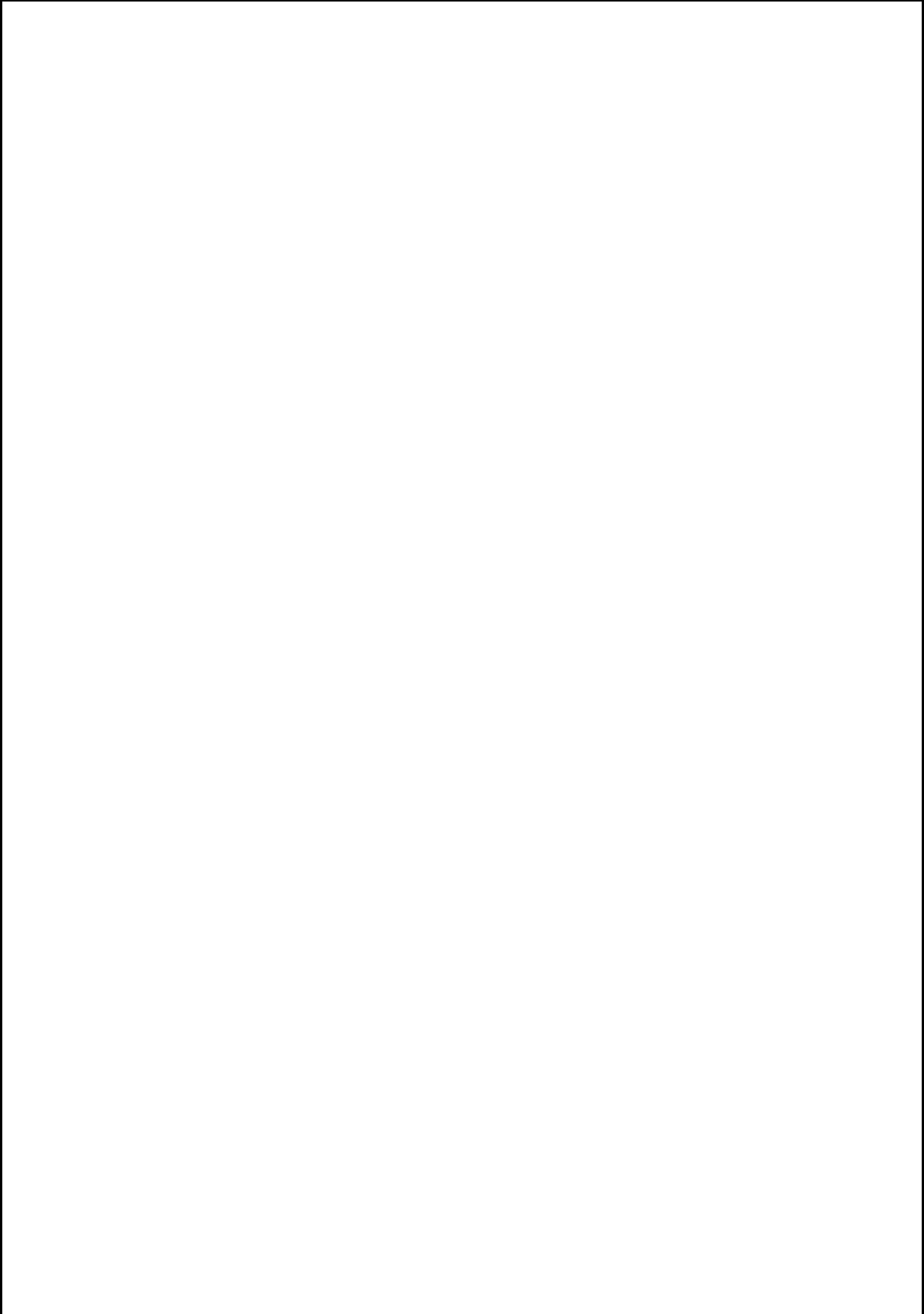
The population; the location of London within the UK; the importance of London to the UK, Europe and the World; the great things about life in London; the challenges of life in London; things to do as a tourist; the jobs there are available, taking into consideration what London's economy is based on.

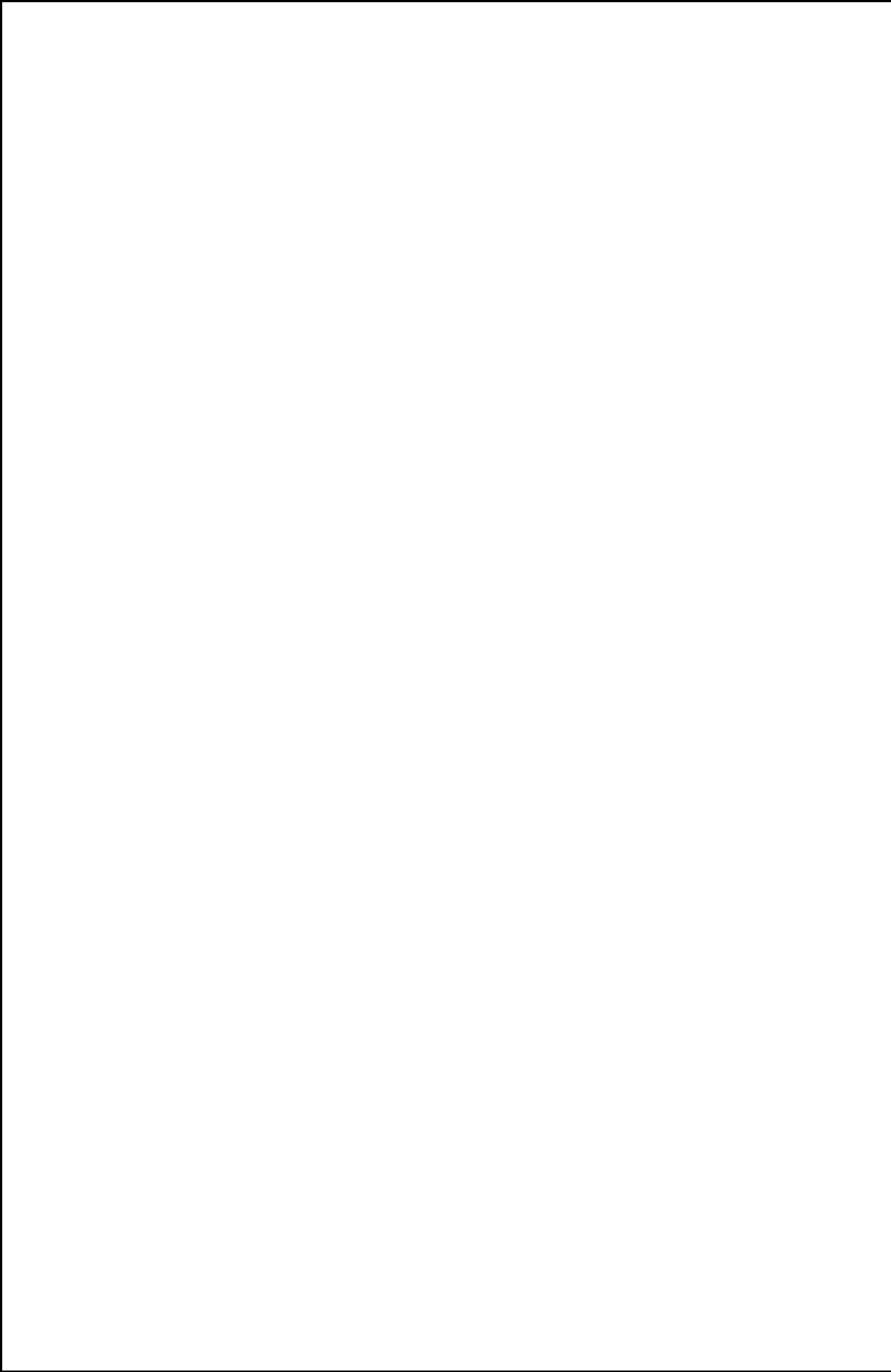
Each case study should be a detailed side of A4. It should contain a small map and a small photo. It should contain facts and figures but also a written description of the place. Use the above as guidance.

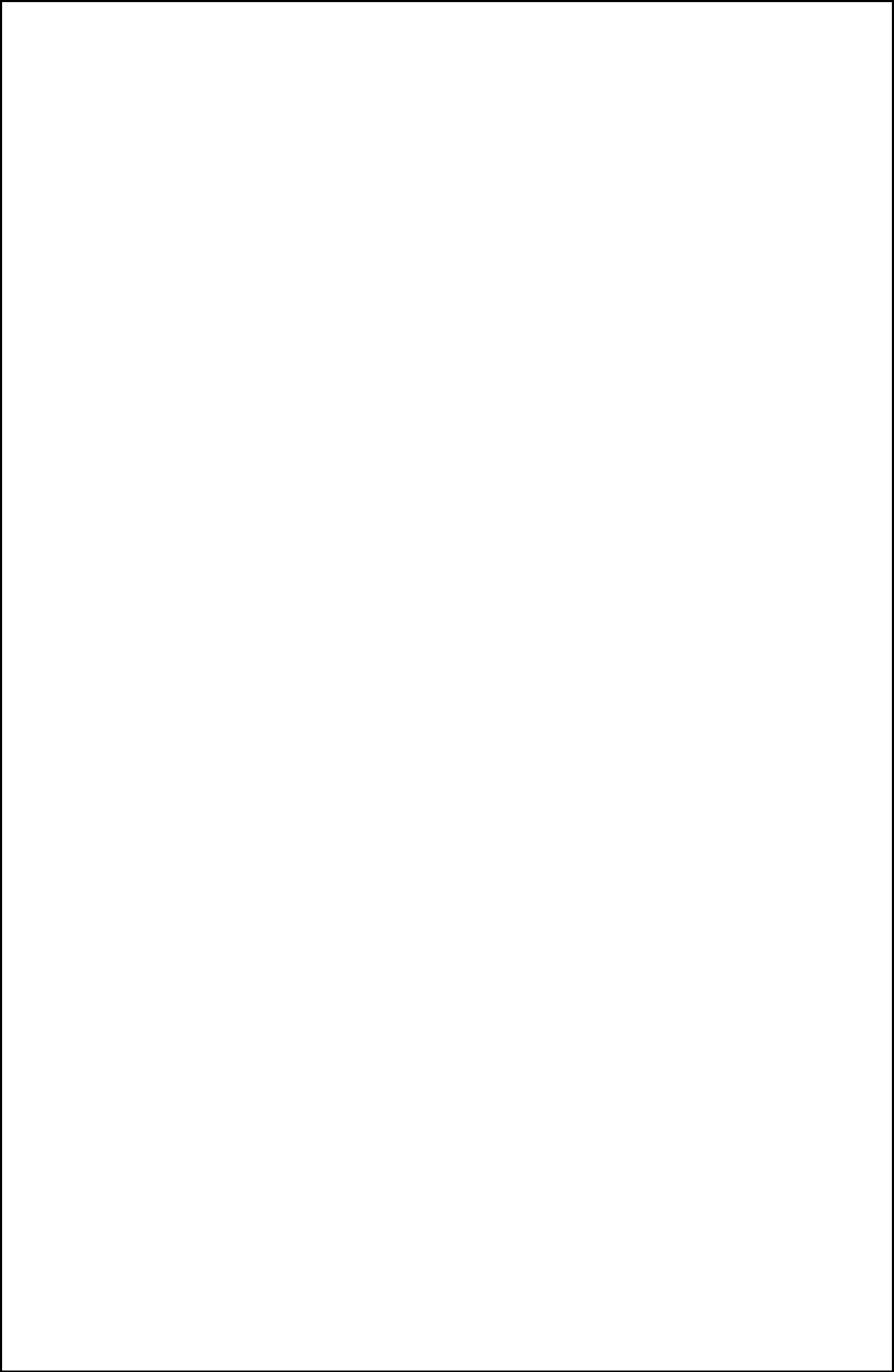


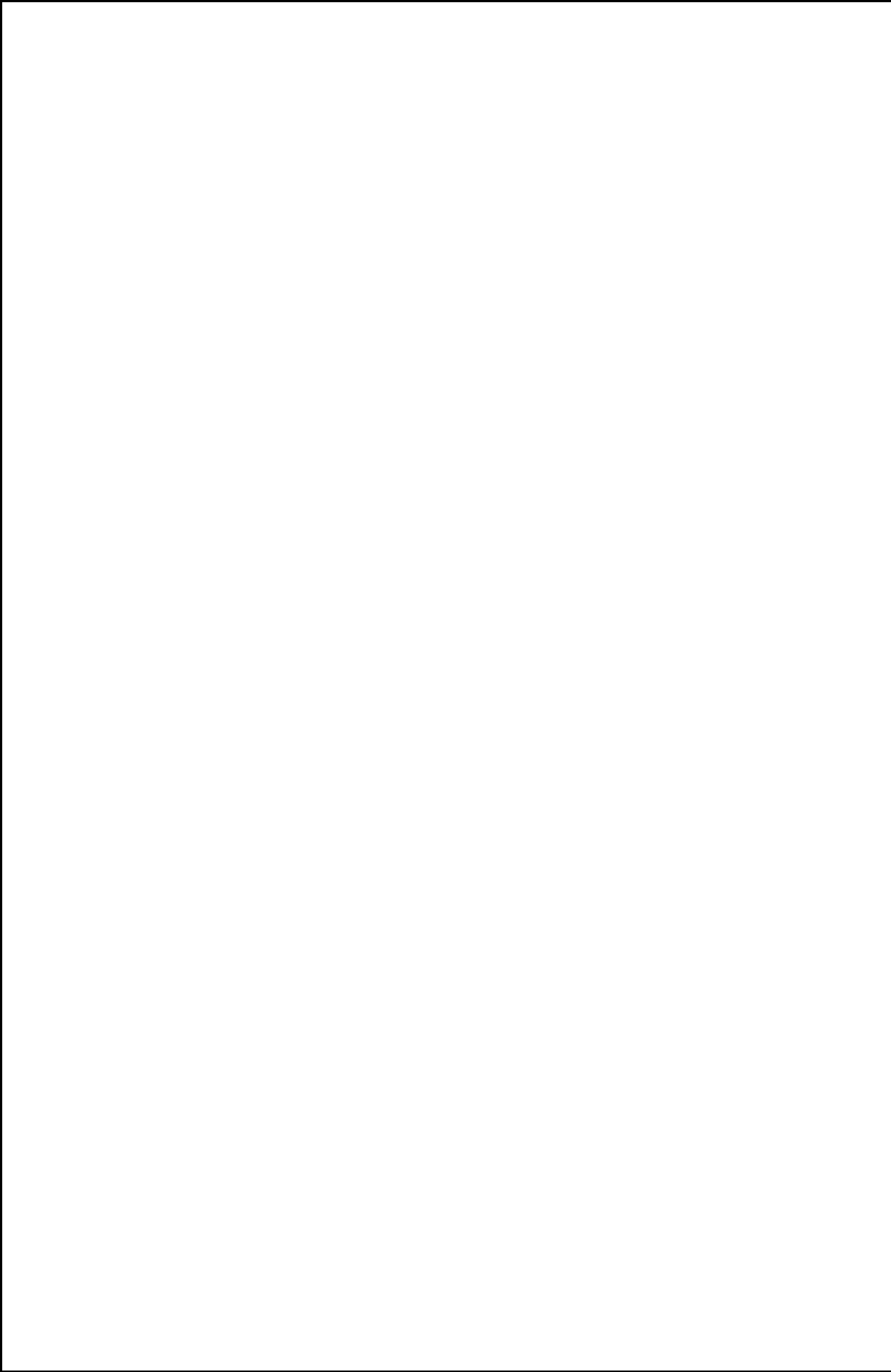
Here is an example of a case study sheet for your guidance. Complete yours on A4 pages provided











History - Year 9 into 10

Holiday Homework Summer 2026 – ONLY for students taking History GCSE

TASK 1

In Year 10 your GCSE will start with learning about Early Elizabethan England c.1558-1590. In preparation for this you need to research and create a fact file on **Sir Francis Walsingham** and on **Sir Walter Raleigh**.

For **Sir Francis Walsingham** your fact file needs to include:

1. Who he was (background)
2. When did he live?
3. How did he help Elizabeth I?
4. What is he most famous for?



For **Sir Walter Raleigh** your fact file needs to include:

1. Who he was (background)
2. When did he live?
3. How did he help Elizabeth I?
4. What is he most famous for?

The information should be carefully set out with illustrations if appropriate. You could use BBC bitesize to help you, there are also video clips available.

TASK 2

Write the definition of the following key words. Make sure you can spell them and know how to use them in context. You will be tested on these words in your first lessons back.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Armada | 8. heir | 15. Privy Council |
| 2. astrolabe | 9. Justices of the Peace | 16. Protestant Reformation |
| 3. clergy | 10. Mass | 17. Puritans |
| 4. colony | 11. monopoly | 18. recusants |
| 5. Dissolution of the Monasteries | 12. New World | 19. succession |
| 6. excommunicate | 13. Pope | 20. vagabonds |
| 7. galleon | 14. privateer | 21. Vatican |

Your fact files on Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Walter Raleigh and a full list of the key words and definitions should be handed in to your class teacher on the **first lesson back in September**. Remember – you are trying to impress your new teacher.



Superstar Challenge (optional):

Visit the **National Portrait Gallery at Trafalgar Square** and take a picture of yourself next to one of the Tudor monarch's portraits. Show it to your teacher in September. Look carefully at the portrait. What image is the monarch trying to project?



Take a picture of you



Name:

Fact files:

Sir Francis Walsingham	Sir Walter Raleigh

Keyword	Definition	Keyword	Definition
Armada		New World	
astrolabe		Pope	
clergy		privateer	
colony		Privy Council	
Dissolution of the Monasteries		Protestant Reformation	
excommunicate		Puritans	
galleon		recusants	
heir		succession	
Justices of the Peace		vagabonds	
Mass		Vatican	
monopoly			

Spanish

Year 9 into year 10 – Holiday Homework

Actividad (activity) 1: Read the text and answer the questions in English.

Los planes de futuro de Daniel

Daniel tiene quince años y estudia en un instituto en Inglaterra. En el futuro, le gustaría ser ingeniero porque le interesan las matemáticas y la tecnología. Piensa que es un trabajo interesante y bien pagado.

Durante las vacaciones de verano, Daniel trabaja unas horas a la semana en una cafetería local. Allí ayuda a los clientes y sirve bebidas. Aunque el trabajo puede ser cansado, le gusta porque gana dinero y aprende nuevas habilidades.

Después de terminar sus estudios, Daniel quiere ir a la universidad. También le gustaría pasar un año en España para mejorar su nivel de español y conocer una cultura diferente.

1. How old is Daniel?

—

2. What job would Daniel like to do in the future?

—

3. Why would Daniel like to do this job?

—

4. Where does Daniel work during the summer holidays?

—

5. Name one thing Daniel does at work.

—

6. Why does Daniel like his job?

—

7. What does Daniel want to do after finishing his studies?

—

8. Why would Daniel like to spend a year in Spain?

—

Actividad (activity) 2: Translate the following key words from the text into Spanish:

1. well-paid: _____

3. skills: _____

2. customers: _____

4. different culture: _____

Actividad (activity) 3: GCSE Challenge! Translate the following sentence into English.

“Aunque el trabajo puede ser cansado, le gusta porque gana dinero y aprende nuevas habilidades.”

Student Name:

As part of GCSE Music, you will be expected to write about the music you hear and compose using musical terms. The key features of music can be remembered using the acronym MAD T-Shirt!

Melody, Accompaniment, Dynamics, Texture, Structure, Harmony, Instruments, Rhythm, Tempo

In your own words, describe the following music key features:

melody	
accompaniment	
dynamics	
texture	
structure	
harmony	
instruments	
rhythm	
tempo	

Scan the attached QR code, listen to the song on YouTube and describe it using the key features listed above in full sentences.



Y9 into Y10 PSHE & RE Holiday Homework

1. Read the case studies below. As you read please discuss these with your parents or carer.
2. For each case study, write a paragraph on the next page, where you explain what legal, moral and ethical issues are raised. Use the key words and sentence starters on the second page.



Case Study 1: "Just One Click"

Sixteen-year-old Jake and his girlfriend Mia had been together for nearly a year. During their relationship, Mia trusted Jake and sent him some private photos. She believed he would keep them safe and never share them.

A few weeks after they broke up, Jake felt angry and embarrassed because Mia had started seeing someone else. Wanting to get back at her, he sent the photos to a group chat with several of his friends. Some of them shared the images with others, and before long, students from different year groups had seen them.

Case Study 2: "You Don't Need Anyone Else"

Chloe, 18, had recently left care and was living independently. She met Darren, 31, who seemed caring and supportive, buying her gifts and making her feel special. Over time, Darren became controlling, criticising her friends, checking her phone, and demanding to know where she was. Chloe gradually stopped seeing friends, became isolated, and relied on Darren, who controlled her money and decisions. Although she often felt anxious, she convinced herself his behaviour was a sign of love and eventually felt unable to make her own choices.

Case Study 3: "Not a Job for Boys?"

Liam, 15, worked part-time in a local café and enjoyed his job. When a new role organising children's events became available, he expressed interest, but the manager said it would be better suited to a girl because they were "naturally better with children." Liam also noticed that female staff were usually given customer-facing roles, while boys were expected to do physical tasks. When he suggested ideas for events, some colleagues told him he should stick to "boys' jobs."

Use the sentence starters in Case Study 1 to help you with the others. Try to use the key words in your paragraphs.

Case Study 1: "Just One Click" - Use key words: *Sexting, illegal, respect and morals*

One legal issue in this case is...

From an ethical/religious point of view, this is wrong because...

This could be seen as discriminatory/prejudice/equality issues* (example) because...

I would advise that...

Support could be provided by...

This would help because...

Case Study 2: "You Don't Need Anyone Else" - Use key words: *Coercion, unhealthy relationships and dignity*

Case Study 3: "Not a Job for Boys?" - Use the key terms: *Prejudice, Equality Act/protected characteristics, shame and moral principles*

Sociology Task: Create a Mini Sociology Research Poster

Sociology is all about looking deeper at everyday things, like the family or school and asking: Why is it like this? Who benefits?

What You'll Do:

You'll choose a social theme, investigate it through simple research (like watching something or talking to people) and present your findings as a visual poster.

Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. Pick one of these themes then write a research question to investigate. You can use one of the questions from the table below or write your own:

Gender roles in the home Do males and females do different chores? How have attitudes to gender roles in the home changed between generations?	Family life How has childhood changed over the last 40 years? How have attitudes towards marriage changed?	School and education How has schooling changed over time? What factors affect how well someone does in education? Why do boys and girls pick different subjects?
Crime and deviance Have crime rates in London changed over time - why? How are criminals treated in society? Why do people break the law?	Poverty How does poverty affect health and/or education? How does the government tackle poverty? Have poverty rates increased or decreased over the last 20 years and why?	Media and young people What are young people's attitudes towards social media? How does social media affect young people? How is the government restricting young people's access to social media and how do young people feel about it?

Your question: _____

2. Investigate:

Use one or more of these simple research methods:

- Observe a TV show, advert, social media trend, or public space
- Interview 2–3 people (family, friends, peers)
- Make a questionnaire and have friends and family fill it in. Use the data to make charts to show your findings
- Reflect on your own experience related to the theme
- Visit the library or a sociology website online to find out what the sociologists have said about the topic

***** Discuss your investigation with your parent/carers before you begin and make sure you have permission to conduct any interviews, questionnaires or observations *******

3. Create Your Poster (A3, A4, or digital. If A4, use the space provided).

- Include these sections on your poster:

Section	What to Include
Title	Your theme/topic
Research Question	The key question you're exploring
Method	What you observed or who you spoke to
Findings	Key patterns, quotes, or surprises
Interpretation	What this tells you about society
Questions	What you still want to know
Reflection	What this task taught you about sociology
Optional Extra	Watch a documentary or article and link it to your topic

Use colours, arrows, diagrams, or images — make it visual and creative! Scan the QR code to see an example poster.



Bring your poster (hand written, printed or on a device) to share with the class!

Method	What I Did

Title:

Adverts:

What does this tell us?

Questions I still have

Key Findings:

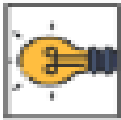
TV Shows

Adverts

What people said:

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What does this tell us?



Questions I still have



Adverts

What people said:

Key Findings:

TV Shows

Adverts

BTEC Sport Holiday Homework: Year 9 → Year 10 Components of Fitness

Task 1: research the 11 components of fitness, define each one and give a specific sporting example. One (muscular endurance) has been completed for you, as an example.

Component of Fitness	Definition	Sporting Example
muscular endurance	The ability to use voluntary muscles, over long periods of time (greater than 30 minutes) without getting tired.	A long distance cyclist needs good muscular endurance because the cyclist's leg muscles must repeatedly contract for a long period of time without becoming fatigued, allowing them to maintain their effort over many kilometres.
muscular strength		
flexibility		
aerobic endurance		
body composition		
speed		
Component of	Definition	Sporting Example

Fitness		
agility		
balance		
co-ordination		
power		
reaction time		

Task 2: Choose two sports performers from different sports.

For each performer:

1. **Identify** their sport.
2. **Describe** two components of fitness that are most important for success.
3. **Explain** why these components are important.

Example:

Footballer: Ousmane Dembélé

Speed is one of the most important components of fitness for Dembélé. As a winger and forward, he needs to accelerate quickly to beat defenders, chase through balls, and create goal-scoring opportunities. His pace allows him to make dangerous runs behind the opposition's defense and contribute effectively in attack.

Agility is also essential because it allows Dembélé to change direction quickly while maintaining control of the ball. His dribbling ability relies on rapid movements, balance, and coordination, helping him evade defenders in one-on-one situations and create space for passes or shots.

- **Speed** helps Dembélé reach the ball first, outrun defenders, and make fast attacking runs that can lead to goals.
- **Agility** enables him to dribble effectively, react to defenders' movements, and maintain possession in tight spaces, making him a more dangerous attacking player.

Athlete 1:

Athlete 2:

Year 9 into Year 10: Travel and Tourism (BTEC Tech) - Miss Hodgson

The following **components** make up the Travel and Tourism industry:

- Accommodation providers
- Transport operators
- Visitor attractions
- Tour operators
- Travel agents
- Tourism promotion
- Ancillary services

Task:

For as many of the **components** as you can:

1. Describe what each component does.
2. Give one example of an organisation for each component.
3. List examples of the key products and services offered by each organisation.

You may use your own knowledge and you can also ask family or friends to help you think of examples. If needed, you may carry out additional research using the internet.

Challenge:

Give an example of **two components** of the Travel and Tourism industry that could work together. Explain how they could work together and why this partnership is beneficial.

Example:

Accommodation Providers

Accommodation providers offer places for people to stay when they travel. An example is Premier Inn which is a budget hotel. They offer products and services such as comfortable rooms for short or long stays, breakfast and dining options, free Wi-Fi and parking.

Challenge: A hotel like a Premier Inn could work with a visitor attraction such as the London Eye. The hotel could offer discounted tickets to customers or include attraction entry as part of a package deal. In return, the visitor attraction benefits from increased visitor numbers, especially from tourists who are staying locally.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

Please make sure you bring your work to your first lesson after the holidays, ready to use.