

CLEETHORPES ACADEMY

HOME LEARNING

Year 9
Autumn Term 2



NAME: _____

FORM: _____

We Are ***CARING***

We Are ***CURIOUS***

We Are ***CREATIVE***

SELF QUIZZING

OUR EXPECTATIONS

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should use the homework log to monitor your completion week on week.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use your home learning exercise book to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.

Home Learning Monitoring

<i>Subject</i>	<i>w/c 8th Sept</i>	<i>w/c 15th Sept</i>	<i>w/c 22nd Sept</i>	<i>w/c 29th Sept</i>	<i>w/c 6th Oct</i>	<i>w/c 13th Oct</i>
<i>English Literature</i>						
<i>English Language</i>						
<i>Mathematics</i>						
<i>Biology</i>						
<i>Chemistry</i>						
<i>Physics</i>						
<i>History</i>						
<i>Geography</i>						
<i>Spanish</i>						
<i>Art</i>						
<i>Music</i>						
<i>Personal Development</i>						

WEEK 1

English Literature

You have recently studied the use of symbolism in 'Journey's End'.

In Act Two, there is a seemingly innocent part of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland', read by Osborne. This following section is possibly the most important part of the play.

Study the annotations below and remember as many as you can.

On the next page, annotate the section from memory.

'Crocodile' –
carnivorous,
dangerous being,
highlights the
dangers both sides
pose to each
other.

How doth the little crocodile

Improve his shining tail

And pour the waters of the Nile

On every golden scale?

How cheerfully he seems to grin

And neatly spread his claws

And welcomes little fishes in

With gently smiling jaws!

'Improve' –
stocking
reinforcements
and readying
weapons to
successfully
defend trench.

'Golden' – pre-
modifying
adjective could
hint at the
money spent
on war by
leaders.

Adverb 'cheerfully'
could represent
the advantage of
the defending side
or the happiness
of leaders to
sacrifice their
men.

'Welcomes little fishes...' – defending trenches
were primed and ready for attacks, having
machine gun nests deployed and ready to mow
down attackers. The Battle of the Somme saw
60,000 British casualties in its first day.

Copy the poem and annotations from memory.

WEEK 1

English Language

POINT, EVIDENCE, EXPLAIN, LINK

Point, Evidence, Explain (also known as PEE or PEEL) is a method for structuring arguments, particularly in writing, where a claim is supported by evidence and then explained to demonstrate its relevance.

- **Point:**

This is the main idea or claim you are making in a paragraph or argument. It should be a concise and clear statement that directly addresses the topic or question.

- **Evidence:**

This involves providing factual information, examples, data, or quotes to support your point. The evidence should be relevant and credible, backing up your claim.

- **Explanation:**

This is where you connect the evidence back to your point, explaining how the evidence supports your claim and why it is significant. It demonstrates the relevance of the evidence and strengthens your overall argument.

In simpler terms:

1. **Say what you mean:** State your point clearly.
2. **Show me:** Provide evidence to back it up.
3. **Explain why:** Explain how the evidence supports your point.

Example:

- **Point:**

"The author effectively uses vivid imagery to create a sense of unease in the reader."

- **Evidence:**

"For example, the description of the 'dark, swirling fog' and the 'eerie silence' creates a feeling of suspense."

- **Explanation:**

"The use of these sensory details, focusing on darkness and silence, contributes to the overall atmosphere of unease, making the reader feel apprehensive about what might happen next."

Write down everything you can remember about writing a successful PEEL paragraph.

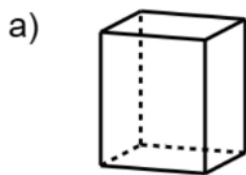
WEEK 1
Mathematics
3D Shapes

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Cube	A cube is a three-dimensional shape with six square faces, where all sides are of equal length.
Cuboid	A cuboid is a three-dimensional shape with six rectangular faces.
Cylinder	A cylinder is a three-dimensional shape with two parallel circular bases connected by a curved surface.
Sphere	A sphere is a perfectly round three-dimensional shape where all points on its surface are equidistant from the centre.
Tetrahedron	A tetradron is a three-dimensional shape is also known as a triangular pyramid, that has four triangular faces, size edges and four vertices.

Diagrams:

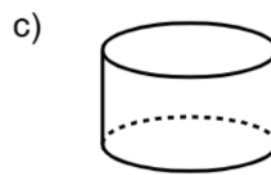
Write down the mathematical name of each solid.



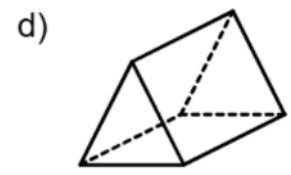
Cuboid



[Square-based] Pyramid



Cylinder



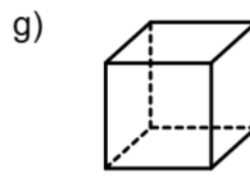
[Triangular] Prism



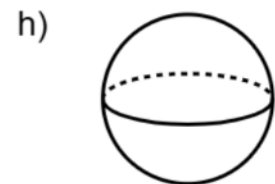
Cone



[Hexagonal] Prism



Cube



Sphere

WEEK 1

Biology

There is probably no other woman scientist with as much controversy surrounding her life and work as **Rosalind Franklin**. She was responsible for much of the research and discovery work that led to the understanding of the **structure of DNA**. The story of DNA is a tale of competition and intrigue with two sides.

Franklin was born in London on 25 July 1920. She was excellent at science and attended one of the few girls' schools in London that taught physics and chemistry. When she was 15 she decided to become a scientist. Her father was against higher education for women but in the end gave in. In 1938, she enrolled at Newnham College, Cambridge, graduating in 1941. In 1945 she achieved a doctorate in physical chemistry.

After Cambridge, she spent three years in Paris at the Laboratoire Central des Services Chimiques de L'Etat, where she learned about X-rays. In 1951, she returned to England as a researcher at King's College, Cambridge. It was here that she met **Maurice Wilkins**. She and Wilkins led separate research groups and had separate projects, which were both about DNA. When Franklin was given responsibility for the DNA project, no one had worked on it for months. Wilkins was away at the time, and when he came back he thought she was only a technical assistant. Wilkins and Franklin were actually equal in status. He apologised for his mistake but he still treated her as an assistant. This was not surprising since it was a very male climate: for example, only men were allowed in the university dining rooms.

Franklin kept on with her DNA project. The X-ray photographs she took of the DNA structure were described as beautiful. Between 1951 and 1953 Rosalind Franklin came very close to solving the DNA structure. Wilkins showed **James Watson** one of Franklin's pictures of DNA. When he saw the picture he then knew the answer to the structure of DNA and he wrote an article almost immediately. Franklin's work was not mentioned in the article.

A debate about the amount of credit due to Franklin continues. She did have a role in learning the structure of DNA and she was an excellent scientist. In 1962, James Watson, Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins received a Nobel Prize for their model of the structure of DNA. However, four years before, Franklin had died from ovarian cancer at the age of 37.



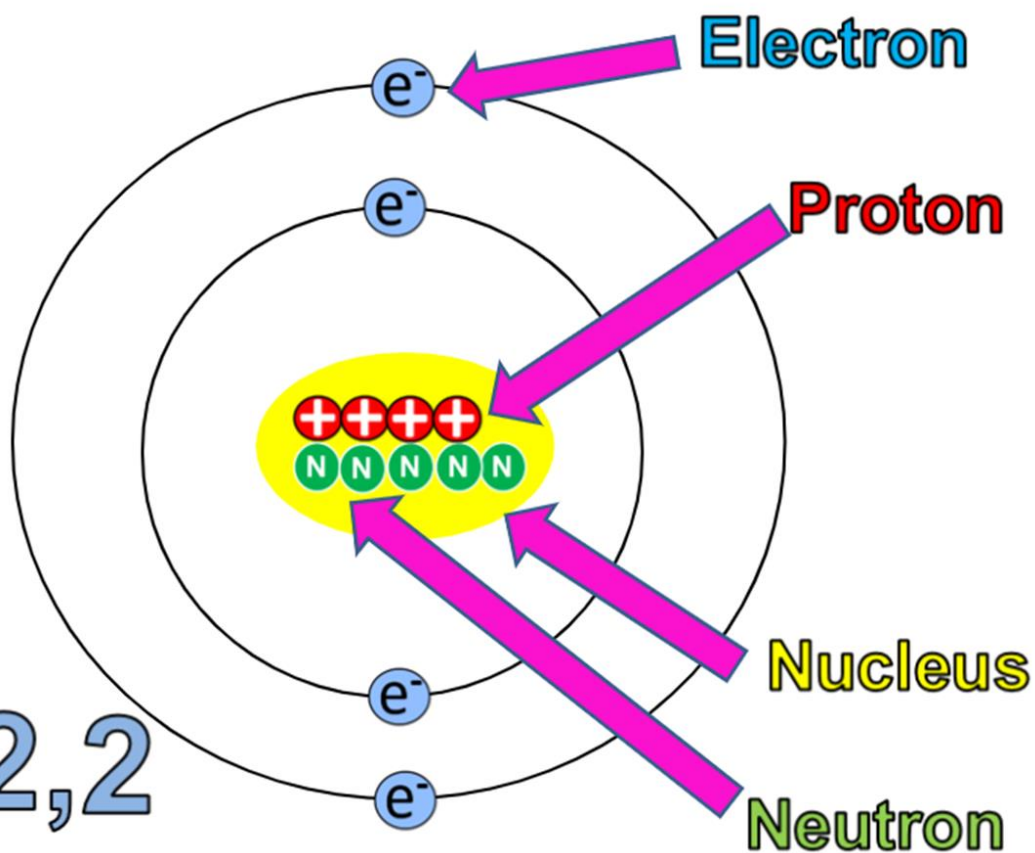
Rosalind Franklin

(Extract taken from www.sdsc.edu 2000)

WEEK 1

Chemistry

9
Be
beryllium
4



Be=2,2

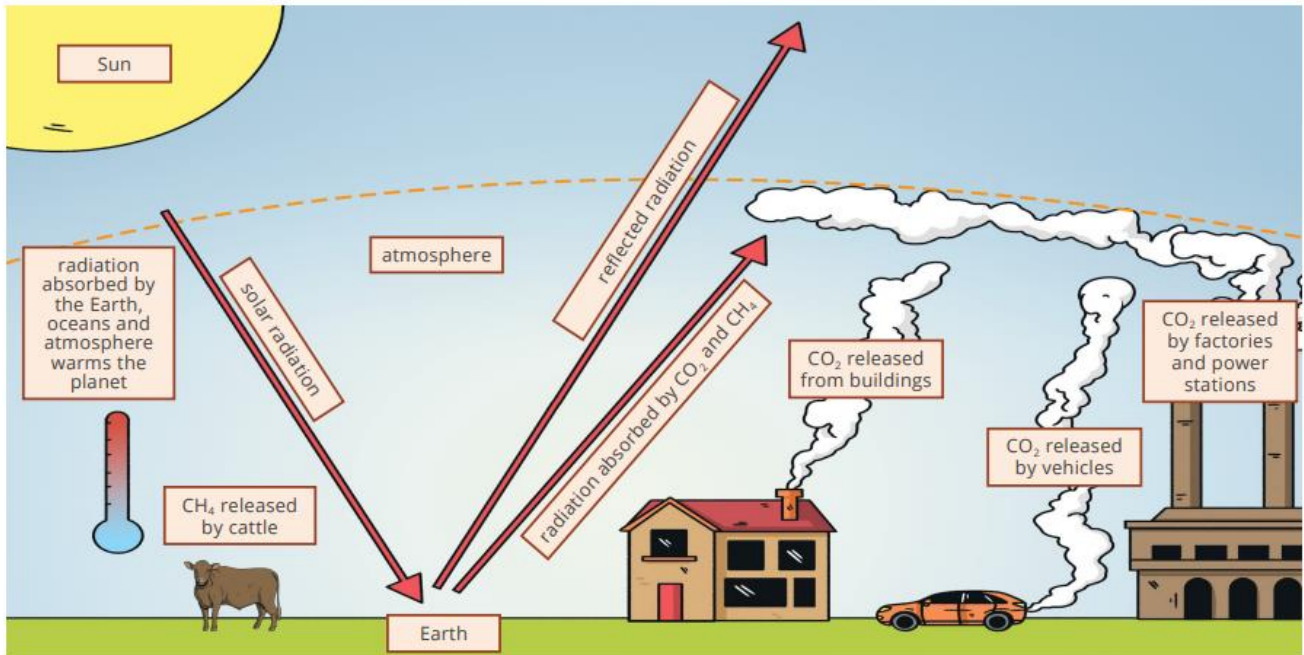
WEEK 1

Physics

The Greenhouse effect

Radiation from the Sun reaches the Earth's surface. Some of this radiation is reflected back into space, but some of it is absorbed by the Earth, the oceans and the atmosphere. This helps to keep our planet warm enough to sustain living creatures.

Greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, water vapour and methane) in the atmosphere absorb reflected radiation. The more greenhouse gas there is in the atmosphere, the more radiation is absorbed. This causes the temperature of the atmosphere to increase further (**global warming**).



WEEK 1

History

Key terms and definitions

Persecution: The act of pursuing or harassing someone continuously, often with the intent to harm, oppress, or discriminate.

Anti-Semitism: A certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews.

Refugee: A person who has received refuge (safety).

Perpetrator: A person who carries out a harmful act.

Bystander: A person who is present/aware of an incident but does not take part.

Victim: A person harmed as a result of an incident.

Resistor: A person who stands up against the incident.

Liberation: The process of becoming free.

Justice: The state or quality of being just (fair).

WEEK 1

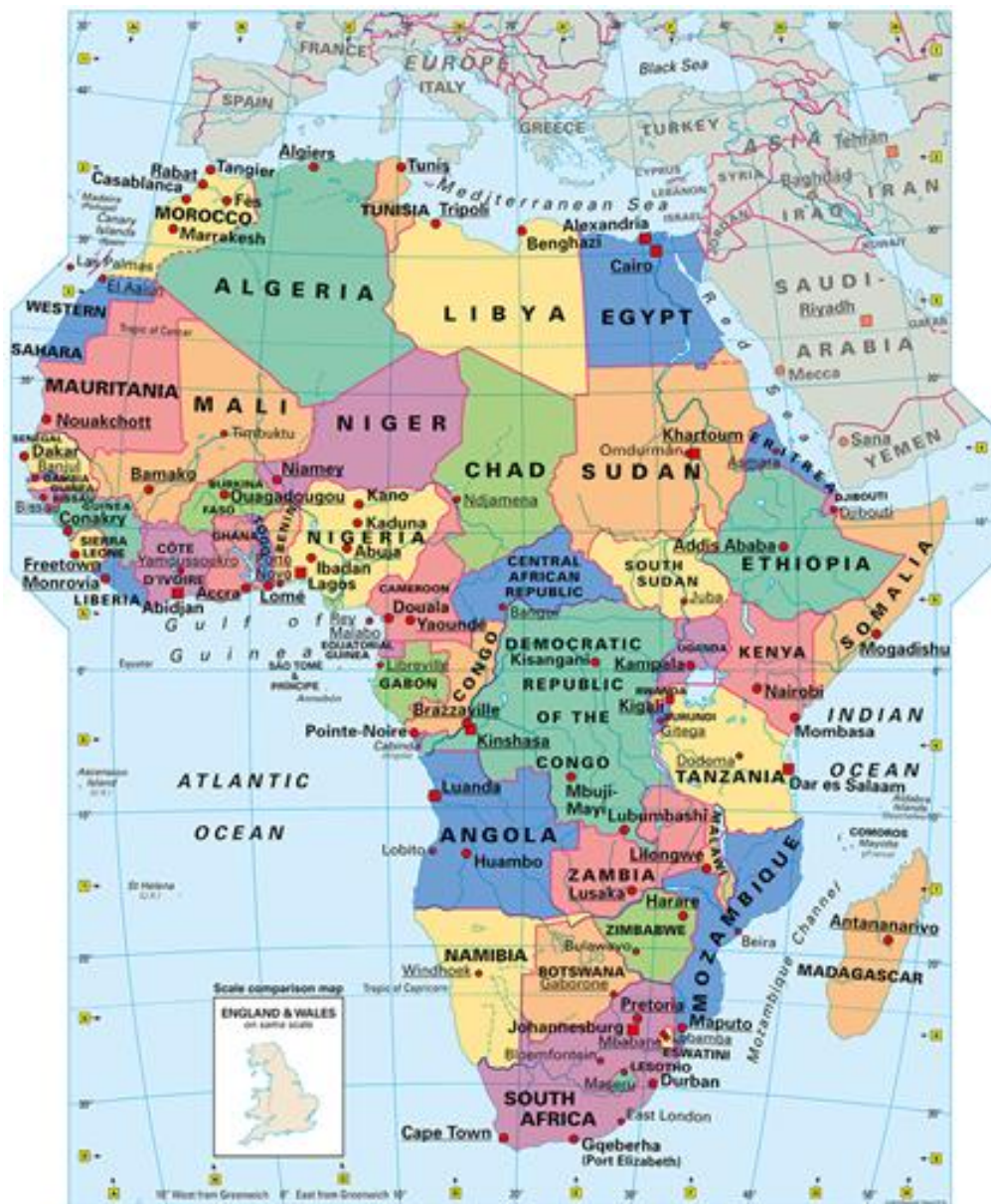
Geography

What are the challenges and opportunities in Africa?

We are all connected to Africa. Between 1 and 2 million years ago the first species of humans evolved in Africa and eventually spread around the world.

Africa is the second largest continent in the world, by area and population; home to 1.4 billion people in 54 countries, speaking 2,000 different languages. Africa is rich in natural resources. But the continent is often viewed in a stereotypical way by other parts of the world.

While Africa does indeed face enormous challenges, not every African is in need, nor is every African nation in crisis.



WEEK 1

Spanish

Personality

responsable	responsible
estúpido	stupid
paciente	patient
impaciente	impatient
estresante	stressful
egoísta	selfish
pesimista	pessimistic
arrogante	arrogant
serio/a	serious
sincero/a	sincere
optimista	optimistic
generoso/a	generous
extrovertido	extroverted
inteligente	intelligent
siempre	always
a menudo	often
normalmente	normally
a veces	sometimes
de vez en cuando	from time to time
nunca	never
soy	I am
no soy	I am not
puedo ser	I can be
muy	very
bastante	quite
demasiado	too
un poco	a bit

WEEK 1

Art

Art Deco

Art Deco architecture is a luxurious, modern style from the 1920s-30s, characterized by bold geometric forms, verticality, and a fusion of industrial materials like chrome with opulent elements like intricate patterns, stylized ornament, and luxurious materials such as terra cotta, and glass. Originating in France and flourishing in the U.S., it symbolized modernity and sophistication through its sleek designs and iconic skyscrapers like the Empire State Building.

Key Characteristics

- **Geometric & Streamlined Forms:**

Buildings feature sleek, geometric shapes, stylized patterns, zigzags, and chevrons.

- **Vertical Emphasis:**

Strong vertical lines, often seen in skyscraper design, give buildings a sense of height and grandeur.

- **Stepped Forms (Setbacks):**

Towers often have a ziggurat-like stepped-back form, which is both decorative and functional, allowing more light and reducing wind resistance.

- **Luxurious Materials:**

Architects used a mix of modern and natural materials, including chrome, steel, glass, terra cotta, aluminium, marble, and exotic woods.

- **Stylized Ornamentation:**

Decoration often includes stylized floral motifs, sunbursts, and elements inspired by ancient cultures like Egypt.



In Cleethorpes

The most prominent example of Art Deco architecture in Cleethorpes is the former Fancy dress shop, Twinkles, on Grimsby Road, built in 1937 and designed by Borough Engineer Leonard Pye. This building is considered one of the best surviving examples of the style in the Humber region. Other Art Deco-style elements can be seen at the Cleethorpes Wonderland amusement complex on the North Promenade, particularly the cinema-style tower.



WEEK 1

Personal Development

Protected Characteristics

Age	People cannot be treated unfairly because they are young or old. Everyone deserves respect, no matter their age	 AGE
Disability	People with physical or mental disabilities must be treated fairly, with reasonable adjustments made to support them in school, work, and life.	 DISABILITY
Gender Reassignment	A person is considered to be <i>transitioning</i> if they change their gender through actions like changing their name, pronouns, appearance, or having medical treatment to match their identity.	 GENDER REASSIGNMENT
Marriage and Civil Partnership	People must be treated equally whether they are married, in a civil partnership, or single.	 MARRIAGE AND CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Pregnancy and Maternity	Pregnant people and new parents must not be treated unfairly because they are having or have had a baby.	 PREGNANCY AND MATERNITY
Race	No one should be treated unfairly because of their skin colour, nationality, or ethnicity (a person's cultural identity, which may include shared language, traditions, and history).	 RACE
Religion or Belief	Everyone has the right to follow their religion or beliefs, or to have no religion, without discrimination.	 RELIGION OR BELIEF
Sex	People must not be treated unfairly because they are biologically male or female.	 SEX

WEEK 1

RE

Idea	Description
Argument from design	The world is so complex it must have had a designer.
Argument from first	Every event has a cause, the universe is an event so must have been caused by something.
Argument from morality	Everyone has a shared sense of right and wrong so someone must have given everyone that shared sense.
Big Bang	The universe was created from a singularity that expanded outward and cooled. It is still stretching to this day.
Evolution	The natural process whereby the best-adapted individuals survive longer, have more offspring and thereby spread their characteristics. ('Survival of the fittest'.)
Golden Rule	Treat others how you want to be treated.

WEEK 2

English Literature

You have recently studied 'Trench Duty', by the famous war poet Siegfried Sassoon. Below are some of the poetic methods found in the poem.

Memorise them as best you can.

Enjambment:

When a line of poetry runs onto the next without interruption.

Caesura:

When a line of poetry is broken up intentionally through the use of punctuation, halting the flow of the poem mid-line.

Onomatopoeia:

When a word reflects its natural sound.

End-stopping:

When a line of poetry ends with punctuation, intentionally breaking up the flow of the poem.

Rhyming couplets:

Successive endings to lines which rhyme with each other.

Write down the poetic terms and their definitions.

WEEK 2

English Language

Types of Crimes

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Antisocial Behaviour	Antisocial behaviour is when you feel intimidated or distressed by a person's behaviour towards you.
Arson	Arson is when someone causes criminal damage by setting fire to a person's property.
Assault	Assault is a violent crime. It's when someone physically attacks you or threatens to attack you.
Burglary	A burglary is when someone breaks into a building with the intention of stealing, hurting someone or committing unlawful damage.
Child Abuse	Child abuse can happen in different ways, and can include neglect as well as physical, emotional and sexual abuse.
Criminal Damage	Deliberately causing damage to or destroying the property of another person is a criminal offence.
Cybercrime	Online crime, or cybercrime, refers to a variety of crimes carried out online using the internet.
Domestic Abuse	Domestic abuse describes negative behaviours that one person exhibits over another within families or relationships.
Fraud	Fraud is when someone tricks or deceives you to gain a dishonest advantage, mainly for financial gain.
Hate Crime	Hate crime is the term used to describe a crime against someone based on a part of their identity.
Image-based Sexual Abuse	Image-based sexual abuse is when someone shares sexually explicit images or videos of another person without their consent.
Modern Slavery	Modern slavery is a serious and often hidden crime. It includes slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour, and human trafficking.
Murder or Manslaughter	Bereavement is a painful experience for anyone, but when you lose someone because of the violent actions of another person – through murder or manslaughter – it is devastating.
Robbery	A robbery is when someone takes something from you with violence or threats – usually (but not always) in the street or another public place.
Sexual Harassment	Sexual harassment is any kind of unwanted behaviour of a sexual nature that makes you feel scared, humiliated or intimidated, or that creates a hostile environment.
Stalking	Stalking is fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviour that makes you feel pestered and harassed.
Terrorism	Terrorist attacks are sudden and unpredictable and generally calculated to create a climate of fear or terror among the public. A terror attack can lead to an ongoing feeling of insecurity.
Violent Crime	A violent crime is when someone physically hurts or threatens to hurt someone and includes crimes where a weapon is used.

Write down everything you can remember about different types of criminal acts/behaviour.

WEEK 2

Mathematics

Shapes

Useful definitions:

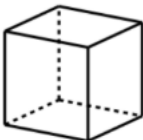
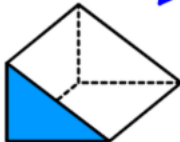
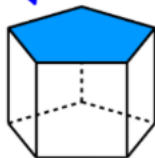
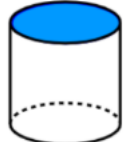
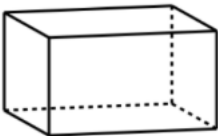
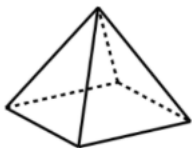
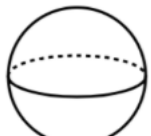
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Three Dimensional Shapes	Is a solid shape that has three dimensions, length, width and height.
Two Dimensional Shapes	Two-dimensional shapes are completely flat. They have two dimensions, length and width.
Perimeter	The perimeter is the distance around the outside of a two-dimensional shape
Prism	A prism is a three-dimensional shape with a constant cross-section throughout its length.
Pyramid	A three-dimensional shape that meets at a point (apex)

Diagrams:

types of 3d shapes

Prisms and cylinders have a constant cross-section.
 The same shape goes all the way through the solid.

learn by heart

 Cube	 Triangular Prism	 Pentagonal Prism	 Cylinder
 Cuboid	 Square-based Pyramid	 Cone	 Sphere

WEEK 2

Biology

Extracting DNA

You will need:

Stage 1.

In this stage, you are going to break into the kiwi fruit cells and free the DNA from the nucleus.

1. Get a beaker of kiwi pulp
2. Pour 10 ml of cell lysis solution into a measuring cylinder
3. Put a thumb level of kiwi pulp into a test tube using a pipette
4. Pour the cell lysis solution into the test tube with the kiwi in (Put the same amount of solution in as there is kiwi).
5. Place the test tube into a water bath at 60°C for 15 minutes. Stir the liquid using a glass rod every two minutes.

Stage 2.

1. After 15 minutes, move your test tube into the ice bath and let it cool for five minutes. Stir gently with a glass rod every minute.
2. Whilst the mixture is cooling, set up a filter by adding filter paper into the funnel and place it over a boiling tube.
3. Once the liquid is cooled, filter it through the funnel. It will take approximately five minutes to filter 5cm³ of the mixture, the mixture must be left alone to filter slowly.

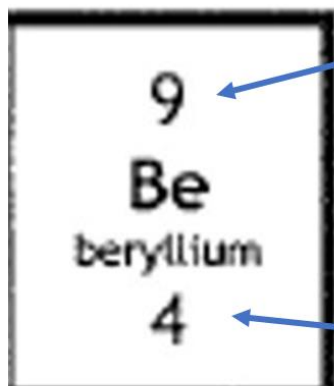
Stage 3.

The DNA is in the filtrate, however, it cannot be seen yet. This stage allows you to see the DNA, it is called precipitating the DNA.

1. Add 5cm³ of the filtered liquid to a test tube.
2. Measure out 5cm³ of cold ethanol into a measuring cylinder.
3. Gently add a layer of cold ethanol on top of the filtrate. Use a pipette to run the ethanol slowly down the walls of the test tube so that it sits in a layer on top of the filtered liquid. It is very important that the lower layer is not disrupted.
4. Place the test tube into a test tube rack. Observe what happens at the area where the ethanol and filtrate layers meet.
5. Leave the solution to sit for two minutes. A white precipitate (a thick cloudy layer) will form in the alcohol layer. This is the DNA.
6. Use the metal hook to try to extract the DNA.

WEEK 2

Chemistry



Atomic mass = number of protons + neutrons

Atomic number = number of protons

Number of neutrons = atomic mass – atomic number

Number of electrons = number of protons

Particle	Mass	Charge
proton	1	+1
neutron	1	0
electron	almost 0	-1

WEEK 2

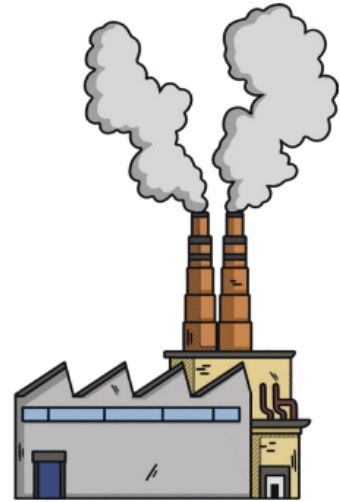
Physics

Human Impact on Earth's Climate

Natural cycles in the Earth's orbit and rotation patterns can cause changes in global temperatures and weather patterns. However, most scientists agree that human activities are causing an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and that this is accelerating **climate change**.

Human activities that increase greenhouse gas levels include:

- **burning fossil fuels** – this releases carbon dioxide
- **deforestation** – this reduces the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by trees for photosynthesis
- **disposing of waste in landfill sites** – this releases methane into the atmosphere
- **cattle farming** – cattle release large volumes of methane



WEEK 2

History

Persecution in Nazi Germany



WEEK 2

Geography

'The Scramble for Africa'

As the Industrial Revolution developed in Europe, nations and many individuals were keen to exploit the abundant natural resources and free labour of Africa 'discovered' by explorers.

The new wealth of Europe also created a sense of superiority so many colonialists believed they were 'bringing civilisation to a savage people'.

As the 'Scramble for Africa' got underway, it increased tension among the European imperialist nations, as they argued over new territories.



WEEK 2

Spanish

What would you like to be like?

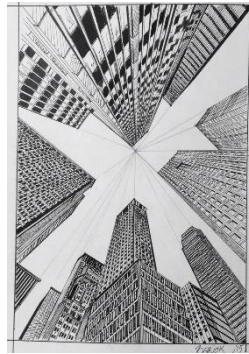
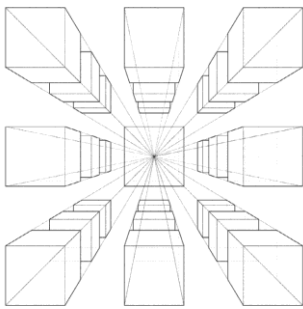
antipático/a	unfriendly
simpático/a	nice
hablador/a	talkative
trabajador/a	hard-working
perezoso/a	lazy
tonto/a	silly
travieso/a	naughty
abierto/a	open-minded
positivo/a	positive
alegre	cheerful
agradable	pleasant
amable	kind
me gustaría ser	I would like to be
me encantaría ser	I would love to be
quisiera ser	I would like to be
más	more
menos	less

WEEK 2

Art

Linear Line & Abi Daker

Linear line art can refer to two main concepts: line art, which uses only lines to create images without shading or colour, and linear perspective, a drawing system that creates the illusion of depth on a flat surface.



Abi Daker

ABI DAKER is a British illustrator who lives and works in Cyprus with her husband and son. She studied Art at the University of Reading and has since worked on children's books and as an archaeological illustrator; she also specialises in illustrated maps and architectural subjects. Daker's work is in creating unique, hand rendered artwork for her clients. Abi's attention to detail and strong drawing technique means that her work is ideally suited to creating illustrated maps, panoramic cityscapes and perspective drawings.

Previous commissions have included large scale graphics for vinyl wall applications and window displays, a series of wine labels and a variety of editorial and literary projects. Initial pieces are sketched in pencils and gone over with pen and ink. They are usually at a large scale, therefore, often sold as a digital copy.



WEEK 2
Personal Development

British Values

Schools follow British values to promote fairness, respect, and equality. They help create a safe, inclusive environment where everyone can learn, grow, and feel valued, no matter their differences. The British Values are as follows:

Democracy		
Rule of Law		
Individual Liberty		
Mutual Respect		
Tolerance of Others		

WEEK 2

RE

The problem of evil and suffering is that how can an all-powerful, all-loving God coexist with the existence of evil and suffering.

There are two types of evil and suffering:

1. Moral evil and suffering – this is suffering caused by the actions of humans. Examples include acts of murder, and war.
2. Natural evil and suffering – this is suffering that is caused by nature and has nothing to do with the actions of humans. Examples include earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and disease

Evil and suffering clearly exist in the world so, either God does not exist or he cannot be omnibenevolent, omnipotent and omniscient.

Some may say people suffer as punishment for wrongdoings or that suffering makes people stronger. It can be seen as a test of faith. Others may say suffering is the result of peoples freewill.

WEEK 3

English Literature

Recently, you've been studying further literary devices in 'Journey's end', as well as focusing on the use of punctuation and its effects on the characters and audience. Memorise the following definitions as best you can.

Foreshadowing:

Hinting at future events within a text.

Foreboding:

Hinting that something bad will happen later in the text – creating an ominous feeling about the future.

Dash:

A piece of punctuation used often to signal a natural break or pause in what is being said.

Hyphen:

A piece of punctuation with the identical appearance of a dash which is used to join two words together.

Ellipsis:

A piece of punctuation consisting of three dots together, usually used to create tension or omit (skip) information.

Write down the key terminology and their definitions.

WEEK 3
English Language

A newspaper article includes a headline, byline, dateline, and a lead paragraph that answers the five Ws (who, what, when, where, and why). It is typically written in the third person and past tense, organised into columns, and uses quotes, facts, and sometimes photos with captions.

Headline and byline

- **Headline:** A short, eye-catching title, often using alliteration or a pun, that summaries the main story.
- **Byline:** The name of the journalist who wrote the article.
- **Dateline:** Indicates the city from which the story is reported.

Structure and content

- **Lead paragraph:** The first paragraph summarises the most crucial information, answering the 5 Ws (who, what, when, where, and why).
- **Body paragraphs:** Provide more detailed information, often in chronological order, and include facts and supporting details.
- **Concluding paragraph:** A final paragraph that may summarise the story or mention future implications.
- **Structure:** Articles are often divided into columns to make them easier to read.

Style and language

- **Perspective:** Written in the third person, using "he," "she," or "they" to maintain objectivity.
- **Tense:** Typically written in the past tense.
- **Language:** Uses formal language and factual reporting.
- **Quotes:** Includes direct and indirect quotes, often from interviews, which are enclosed in speech marks.

Supporting elements

- **Photos and captions:** Images are frequently used to supplement the story, with a caption to explain what is happening.

Write down everything you can remember about the features of a newspaper article.

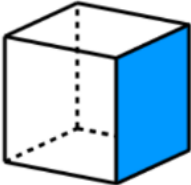
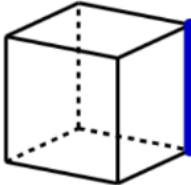
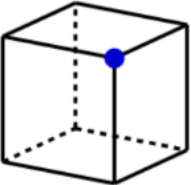
WEEK 3
Mathematics

Shapes

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Polygon	A two-dimensional shape with three or more straight sides that meet at vertices.
Cross Section	The shape you get when you slice through the prism parallel to its end.
Face	A face is a flat surface.
Edge	An edge is where two faces meet on a three-dimensional shape.
Vertices	Vertices are the corners where edges meet, at a point.

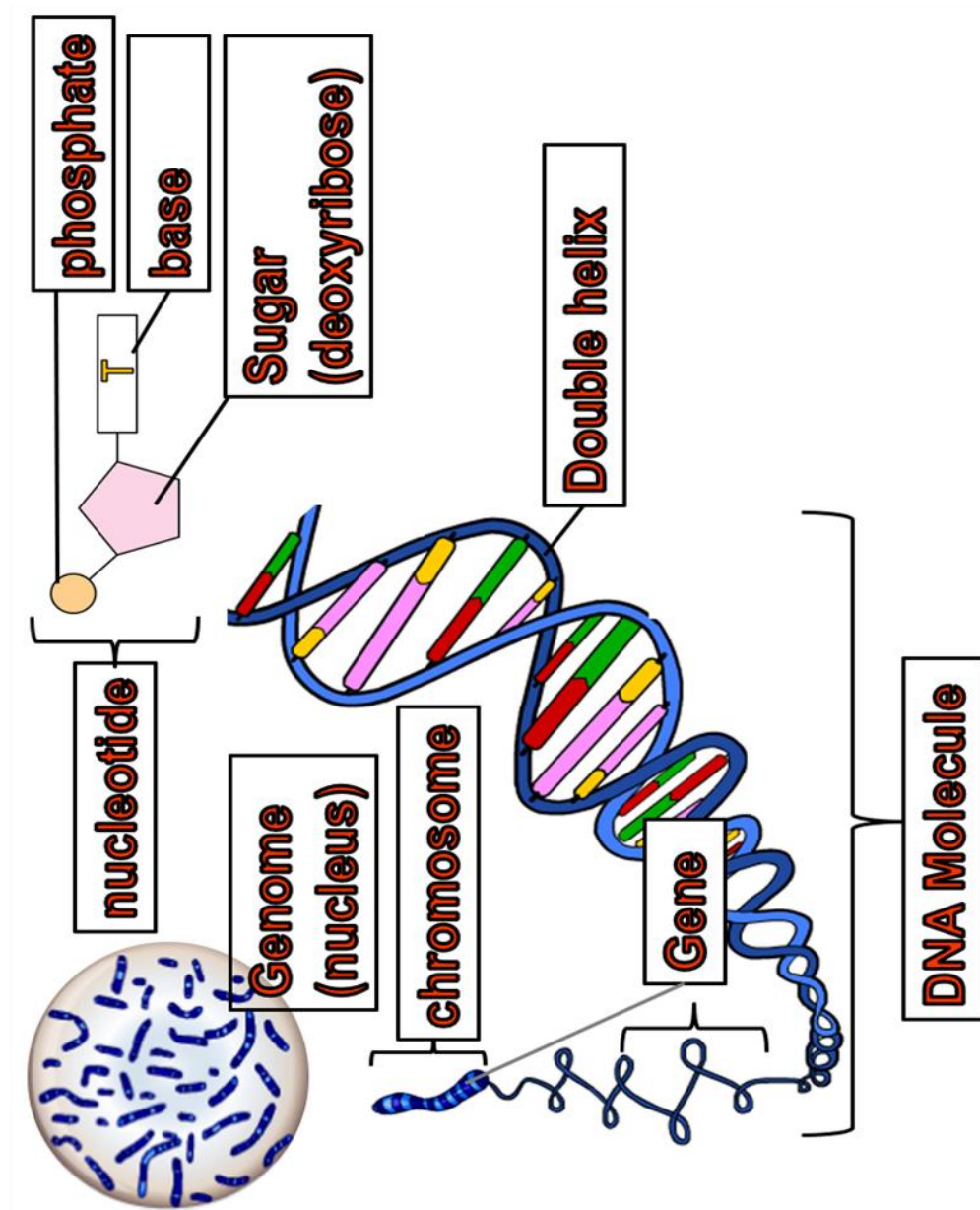
Diagrams:

Face	Edge	Vertex
		
A flat or curved surface on a 3D shape	The line where two faces meet	A corner where edges meet (<i>plural: vertices</i>)

WEEK 3

Biology

Inside the nucleus



WEEK 3

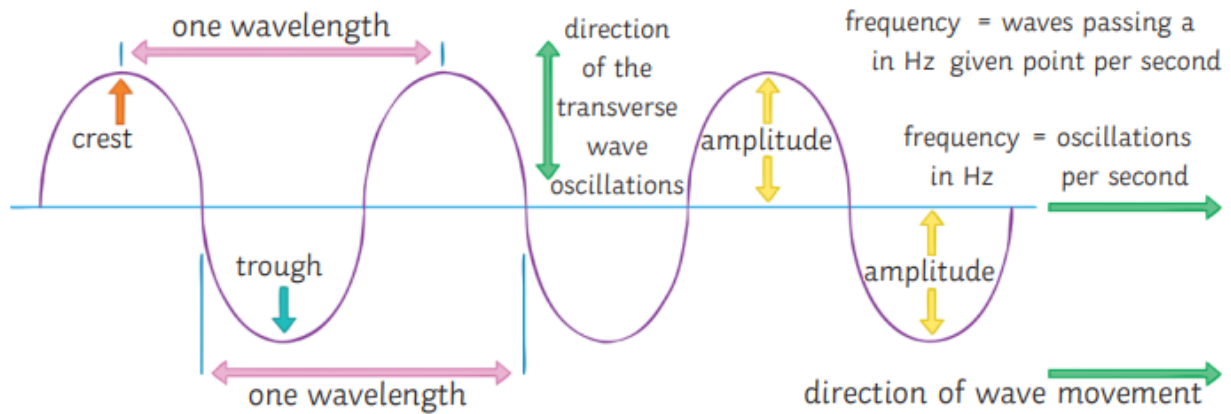
Chemistry

Element	Symbol	Atomic (Proton) Number	Relative Atomic Mass (R.A.M)	Number of Protons	Number of Electrons	Number of Neutrons
Hydrogen	H	1	1	1	1	0
Helium	He	2	4	2	2	2
Lithium	Li	3	7	3	3	4
Beryllium	Be	4	9	4	4	5
Boron	B	5	11	5	5	6
Carbon	C	6	12	6	6	6
Nitrogen	N	7	14	7	7	7
Oxygen	O	8	16	8	8	8
Fluorine	F	9	19	9	9	10
Neon	Ne	10	20	10	10	10

WEEK 3

Physics

Properties of Waves



The **frequency** of a wave is the number of waves which pass a given point every second.

$$\text{time period (s)} = 1 \div \text{frequency (Hz)}$$

$$t = 1 \div f$$

The **wave speed** is how quickly the energy is transferred through a medium (how quickly the wave travels).

$$\text{wave speed (m/s)} = \text{frequency (Hz)} \times \text{wavelength (m)}$$

$$v = f \times \lambda$$

WEEK 3

History

Kindertransport

Who? Approximately 10, 000 mostly Jewish children

When? November 1938 - September 1939

Where? From Nazi occupied territories to England

What? A scheme for children to leave their homes and families and seek temporary refuge in Britain. Most of the children had guarantors who they had some form of connection to that they would stay with. They travelled to England on trains.

WEEK 3
Geography

Is the western view of poverty in Africa a single story view?

A negative image of Africa in the UK is harming efforts to raise food aid in the continent, charity Oxfam has said.

It found that three out of four people had become desensitised to images showing hunger, drought and disease.

Three-quarters thought it was possible to end hunger in Africa, but just one in five believed they could play an active role in achieving it.

Of the more than 2,000 people surveyed, almost half suggested hunger as the biggest problem facing Africa.

Respondents to the survey said over-exposure to negative media and advertising portrayals of Africa and developing countries in other parts of the world was "depressing, manipulative and hopeless".

Upper	Middle	Low
Algeria	Cameroon	All other African countries
Angola	Congo	
Botswana		
Libya	Ghana	
Namibia	Ivory Coast	
South Africa	Kenya	
	Mauritania	
	Morocco	
	Nigeria	
	Sudan	
	eSwatini	
	Zambia	

WEEK 3

Spanish

Physical descriptions

alto/a	tall
bajo/a	short
guapo/a	handsome/attractive
feo/a	ugly
delgado/a	thin
gordo/a	fat
calvo	bald
tengo	I have
el pelo	hair
moreno/a	dark
rubio/a	blonde
pelirrojo/a	red/ginger
castaño	chestnut brown
negro	black
largo	long
corto	short
rizado	curly
ondulado	wavy
liso	liso
de punta	spikes
los ojos azules	blue eyes
los ojos marrones	brown eyes
los ojos verdes	green eyes
los ojos avellana	hazel eyes
los ojos grises	grey eyes
pecas	freckles
flequillo	a fringe
un tatuaje	a tattoo
llevo	I wear
gafas	glasses
pendientes	earrings

WEEK 3

Art

Ian Murphy & Mixed Media

In visual art, mixed media describes artwork in which more than one medium or material has been employed. Assemblages, collages, and sculpture are three common examples of art using different media. Materials used to create mixed media art include, but are not limited to, paint, cloth, paper, wood and found objects.

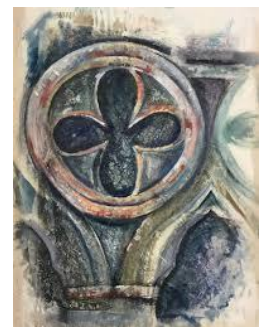
Ian Murphy

Ian Murphy is a contemporary British fine artist known for his evocative, mixed-media drawings and paintings of architectural and natural environments. He is particularly focused on showing the "beauty in imperfections" and the effects of decay and neglect on structures around the world.

Artistic style and techniques

Murphy's work is characterized by the following:

- **Mixed media:** He uses a wide range of materials, including oils, graphite, charcoal, and various papers, to create rich, layered textures.
- **Layering and impasto:** He builds up multiple layers of material to add depth and uses thick applications of paint, or impasto, for textural effects.
- **Limited palette:** His work often features a restricted colour scheme, focusing on a neutral palette of earthy and muted tones to create a moody, atmospheric quality.
- **Emphasis on tone and light:** He skilfully manipulates light and shadow to create dramatic contrasts that enhance architectural features and evoke a sense of mystery.
- **Romanticism:** His art is rooted in the traditions of Romanticism, finding a poetic and spiritual quality in deteriorating and forgotten places.



WEEK 3

Personal Development

Protected Characteristics

Age	People cannot be treated unfairly because they are young or old. Everyone deserves respect, no matter their age	 AGE
Disability	People with physical or mental disabilities must be treated fairly, with reasonable adjustments made to support them in school, work, and life.	 DISABILITY
Gender Reassignment	A person is considered to be <i>transitioning</i> if they change their gender through actions like changing their name, pronouns, appearance, or having medical treatment to match their identity.	 GENDER REASSIGNMENT
Marriage and Civil Partnership	People must be treated equally whether they are married, in a civil partnership, or single.	 MARRIAGE AND CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Pregnancy and Maternity	Pregnant people and new parents must not be treated unfairly because they are having or have had a baby.	 PREGNANCY AND MATERNITY
Race	No one should be treated unfairly because of their skin colour, nationality, or ethnicity (a person's cultural identity, which may include shared language, traditions, and history).	 RACE
Religion or Belief	Everyone has the right to follow their religion or beliefs, or to have no religion, without discrimination.	 RELIGION OR BELIEF
Sex	People must not be treated unfairly because they are biologically male or female.	 SEX

WEEK 3

RE

Immortality

Is the idea of eternal life.

There are different beliefs about what it means, what part of use may be immortal and where it might be lived. Some people believe our soul will survive in our physical body, others believe our soul is immortal and will leave our physical body and some believe it is our mind that is immortal. Many religions say immortality will happen in heaven or hell. Others think there are immortals who live on Earth.

WEEK 4

English Literature

Throughout 'Journey's End', you have met several secondary/minor characters, each of whom plays an important function (role) in the text. Memorise as much about them and their functions as possible.

Hardy:

The Captain of the previous Company in the trenches. Hardy provides comic relief and shows a relaxed personality in the face of war. He provides a more human side to being a respected commander.

Mason:

A representative of the working class and 'soldier servant,' Mason's function is to display to the audience how the middle and upper classes would respect working class people in war whilst occasionally reminding them of their differences in status.

Sergeant-Major:

The SM's role is to highlight how, despite being aware of Stanhope's delusions, he is unable to question any people of superior class or rank. He follows Stanhope without question.

Colonel:

The Colonel's function is as a representative of the British ruling class who were happy to see the War continue, despite its brutality and many lives taken as a result. The Colonel is very similar to Field Marshal Douglas Haig.

Write down everything you can remember about the characters and their roles.

WEEK 4

English Language

Our Protected Characteristics

Protected characteristics are the nine aspects of a person's identity that are protected from discrimination under the Equality Act 2010. These include age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation. Discrimination on these grounds is unlawful in areas like employment, education, and public services.

- **Age:** Protection from discrimination based on age applies to people of all ages.
- **Disability:** Includes any physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
- **Gender reassignment:** Protects people who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning their sex.
- **Marriage and civil partnership:** Protects people who are married or in a civil partnership.
- **Pregnancy and maternity:** Covers protection for women who are pregnant or on maternity leave.
- **Race:** This includes colour, nationality, ethnic, or national origins.
- **Religion or belief:** This covers all major religions, as well as non-religious beliefs and lack of belief.
- **Sex:** The protection of men and women.
- **Sexual orientation:** Covers a person's sexual attraction towards others.

Write down everything you can remember from the information above.

WEEK 4

Mathematics

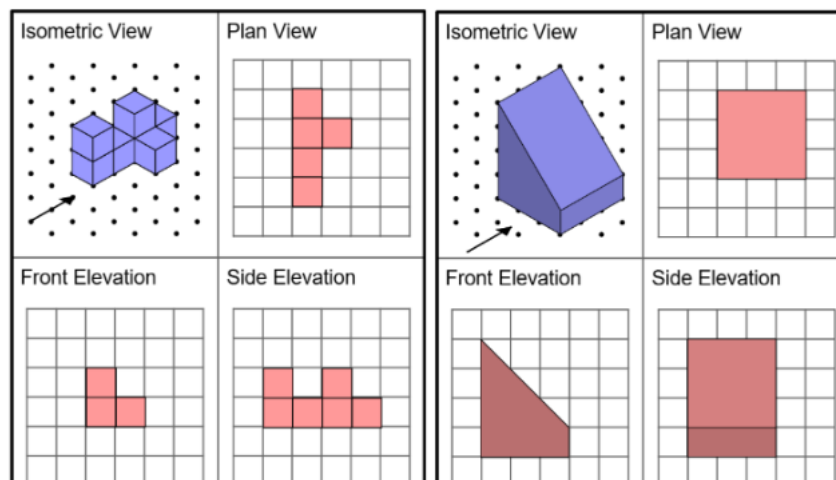
Plan and Elevations

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Plan	The view from the top is called the plan.
Front Elevation	The view from the front is called the front elevation.
Side Elevation	The view from the side is called the side elevation.
Perspective	The perspective view of a three-dimensional shape is a way of representing it on a two-dimensional surface (like paper).
Isometric paper	Isometric paper helps to visualize three-dimensional shapes by representing them on a two-dimensional surface.

Diagrams:

examples



WEEK 4

Biology

The four bases

Base pairs hold the two strands of the DNA helix together.
The rules for base pairing are...

A always pairs with T

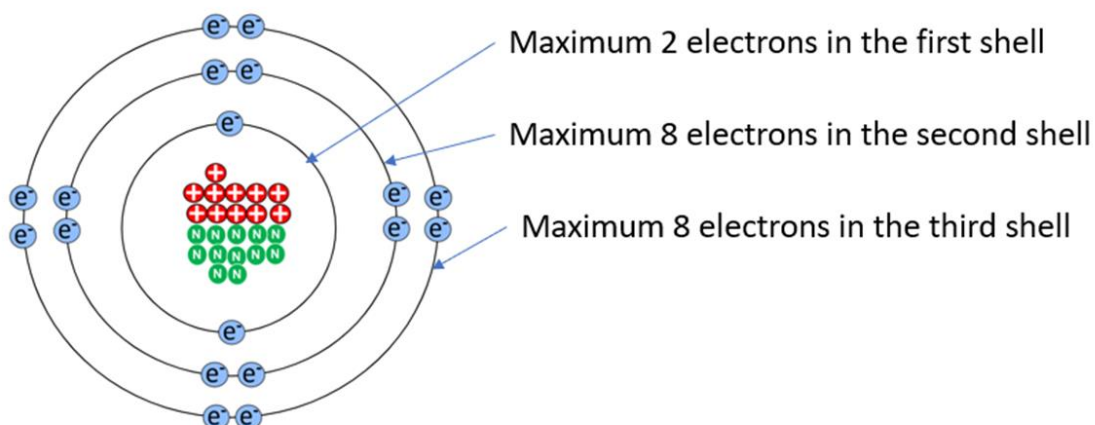


C always pairs with G

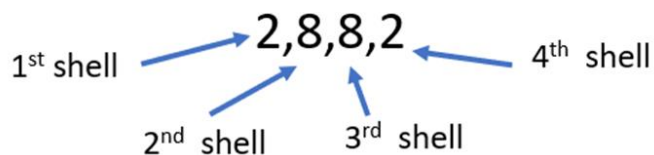


WEEK 4

Chemistry



- The innermost shells must be completed before electrons can start filling up the next shell.
- Each shell cannot hold more electrons than its maximum
- The total number of electrons is equal to the total number of protons
- Electron configuration can be written in shorthand:



WEEK 4

Physics

Sound Waves in Different Medium

How quickly sound waves can travel through a medium is determined by the **density** of the medium (material).

Sound waves will travel faster through a solid than a liquid as the spaces between the particles are smaller. This means that the **vibrations** and **energy** can be passed along the particles more quickly. In a gas, the transmission of sound is even slower as the space between the particles is greater.

The speed of sound in air is 330m/s.

The speed of **sound waves** travelling through air can be measured by a simple method. One person stands a measured distance from a large flat wall, e.g. 100m. The person then claps and another person measures the time taken to hear the echo. The speed of the sound can then be calculated using the equation

speed = distance ÷ time.

Remember the distance will be double because the wave has travelled to the wall and back again. It is important to take several measurements and calculate the average to reduce the likelihood of human error.

WEEK 4

History

Ghettos

Who? Jews in Nazi occupied territories.

When? First ghetto established in Poland in October 1939

What? Ghettos were enclosed districts within towns and cities that isolated Jews from the non-Jewish population. They were meant to be temporary, in many places they only lasted a few days or weeks, others later years. The living conditions were dreadful many people died from disease, starvation or shooting in the ghettos. Others would be deported to extermination camps

WEEK 4

Geography

The Sahel

Unfortunately, the Sahel is extremely vulnerable to drought and famine. A drought is a period of abnormally dry weather that leads to a serious lack of water and crop failure. As a result, all the countries in the Sahel, except Nigeria, are designated Least Developed Countries by the UN.

Desertification in the Sahel

As you can see in the graph below, rains are very erratic in the Sahel. The population is increasing rapidly and too many people have cleared the vegetation for firewood, shelter and farming. Livestock have also overgrazed the vegetation. The removal of vegetation exposes soil to wind and water erosion. All of these things have caused the desert to spread southwards. This process is called [desertification](#).



WEEK 4

Spanish

Friends and family relationships

Me llevo bien	I get along well
Me llevo mal	I get along badly
Me divierto	I have fun
Me río	I laugh
Me peleo	I fight
Me enfado	I get angry
con	with
porque es....	because it is...
porque puede ser..	because it can be..
divertido/a/s	fun
hablador/es	talkative
gracioso/a/s	funny
trabajador/es	hardworking
alegre/s	cheerful
inteligente/s	intelligent
positivo/a/s	positive
simpático/a/s	friendly
generoso/a/s	generous
sociable/s	sociable
abierto/a/s	open
perezoso/a/s	lazy
antipático/a/s	unfriendly
negativo/a/s	negative
impaciente/s	impatient
loco/a/s	crazy
travieso/a/s	naughty
pesimista/s	pessimistic
aburrido/a/s	boring
tonto/s	stupid
egoísta/s	selfish
irresponsable/s	irresponsible

WEEK 4

Art

Collage & Lucy Jones

Collage is an art form that involves assembling and gluing different materials like paper, photographs, and fabric onto a surface to create a new composition. Coined from the French word "coller" meaning "to glue," the technique allows artists to layer and combine various elements to form a single work of art that can include painting, drawing, and even 3-D objects.

Collage originated in ancient China around the 1st century AD with the invention of paper and was later developed in Japan in the 10th century. While the term "collage" and its widespread recognition in modern art are attributed to Picasso and Braque in the early 20th century, the technique of adhering fragments of paper and other materials to a surface has ancient roots in various cultures.



Lucy Jones

Lucy is a Welsh-born Edinburgh based artist, which creates mixed-media collages of Edinburgh's urban architecture. Her signature style is to combine materials like paint, old maps, sheet music, and other found items, to create her "building portraits". Her subject matter focuses on the city's characteristic Georgian architecture.



WEEK 4
Personal Development

British Values

Schools follow British values to promote fairness, respect, and equality. They help create a safe, inclusive environment where everyone can learn, grow, and feel valued, no matter their differences. The British Values are as follows:

Democracy		
Rule of Law		
Individual Liberty		
Mutual Respect		
Tolerance of Others		

WEEK 4

English Literature

Miracles

Is an event that seems to go against the laws of nature.

They share certain characteristics:

- Miracles are always good
- They seem to be impossible.
- Are not things that people ordinarily do
- Go against the laws of nature

WEEK 5

English Literature

Recently, you have been studying an excerpt from a Power and Conflict poem which you will study next year – ‘Exposure’, by Wilfred Owen. Below is some contextual information about Owen. Memorise as much of it as you can.

Wilfred Owen is arguably the most famous war poet of all time. He fought in the First World War as an Officer, holding the rank at the time of his death of 2nd Lieutenant – this is the same rank as Osborne has in ‘Journey’s End.’

Owen was staunchly (completely) anti-war. He did not join the war effort out of patriotism (love of one’s country) – he did so due to a range of factors, such as a sense of duty and the power of propaganda.

Some of Owen’s major works include ‘The Last Laugh’, ‘Exposure’ and ‘Dulce et Decorum est’ (translated to ‘It is Sweet and Fitting’.) All of these poems present war as being a cruel waste of resources and, especially, of men’s lives. He consistently describes war as futile (pointless) in his works.

Owen was unfortunately killed exactly a week before the end of The First World War, on 4th November 1918. His mother received a telegram announcing her son’s death on the day of Armistice (11th November 1918) when the official documents were signed to bring The First World War to a close.

Write down everything you can remember about Wilfred Owen.

WEEK 5

English Language

Why should we report a crime?

Telling the police

If you witness a crime you have a vital role to play in bringing the criminals to justice.

If you witness a crime you have a vital role to play in bringing the criminals to justice. You may well be feeling upset and have doubts about reporting what you have seen. There is no legal obligation to contact the police, but the information you give them could bring a criminal to justice. Reporting the crime to the police could prevent further crimes being committed and protect others from becoming victims.

The criminal justice system can only work effectively with your help.

There are several ways to report crime to the police:

- **Emergencies:** In an emergency you should phone 999 and ask for the police
- **Non-emergency situations:** In non-emergency situations you should contact your local police station by phone or go to the nearest police station with a front desk.

The police take all crime seriously; you can expect them to listen to you, treat you with respect and take a statement. They will also be able to put you in contact with organisations that can help you like Victim Support.

Reporting a crime anonymously

If you don't want to talk to the police and/or wish to remain anonymous you can report a crime to Crimestoppers by phoning 0800 555111 or by visiting www.crimestoppers-uk.org and completing the online form.

Giving a statement

A witness statement is your written or video recorded account of what happened to you. A police officer will ask you questions and write down what you have said. You will be asked to read it and sign it with your name. When you sign a witness statement you are saying that you agree the statement is a true account of your experience. Your witness statement may be used as evidence in court.

You should be given the name of the officer taking your statement and their rank and number. You should also be given the name of the officer who will be in charge of the case and their contact details. This may be the same officer who takes your statement.

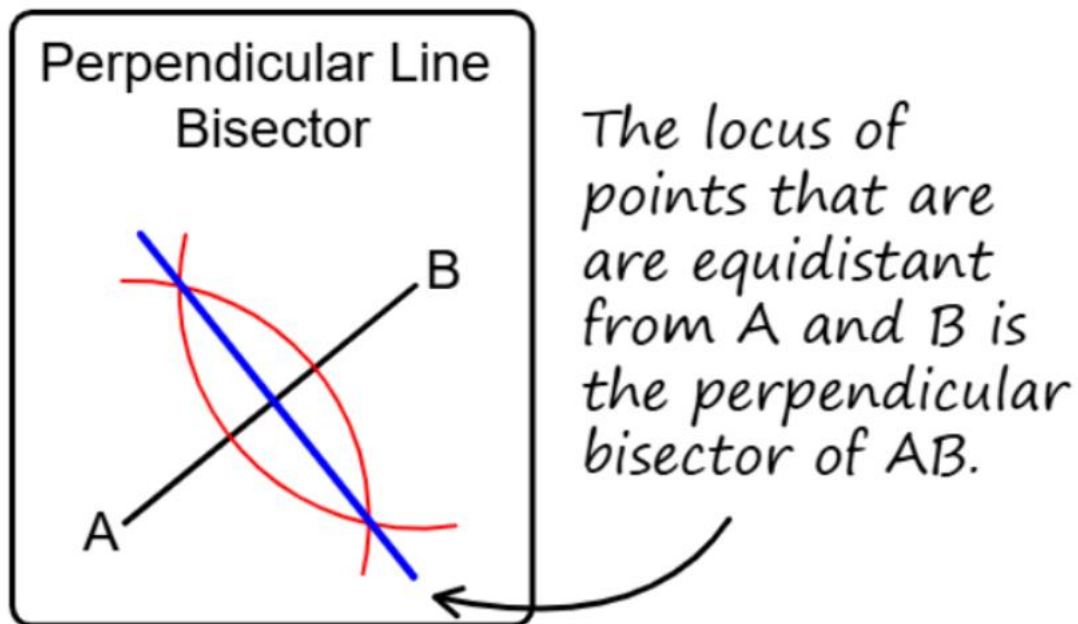
You will be given a leaflet 'Giving a witness statement to the police - what happens next?' This leaflet explains who to contact to find out how the case is progressing and what happens next. Sometimes people are afraid of making a witness statement. They worry that they will be intimidated by the offender or their friends. This is very rare.

WEEK 5
Mathematics
Construction and Congruency

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Congruent	A congruent shape is the same but they may be reflected, rotated or translated.
Construction	Construction is using given information construct triangles, using angles and side measurements.
Angle bisector	An angle bisector is a line that divides an angle into two equal angles.
Line bisector	A line bisector is a line which cuts another line exactly in half.
Protractor	A protractor is used to measure and draw angles, when constructing.

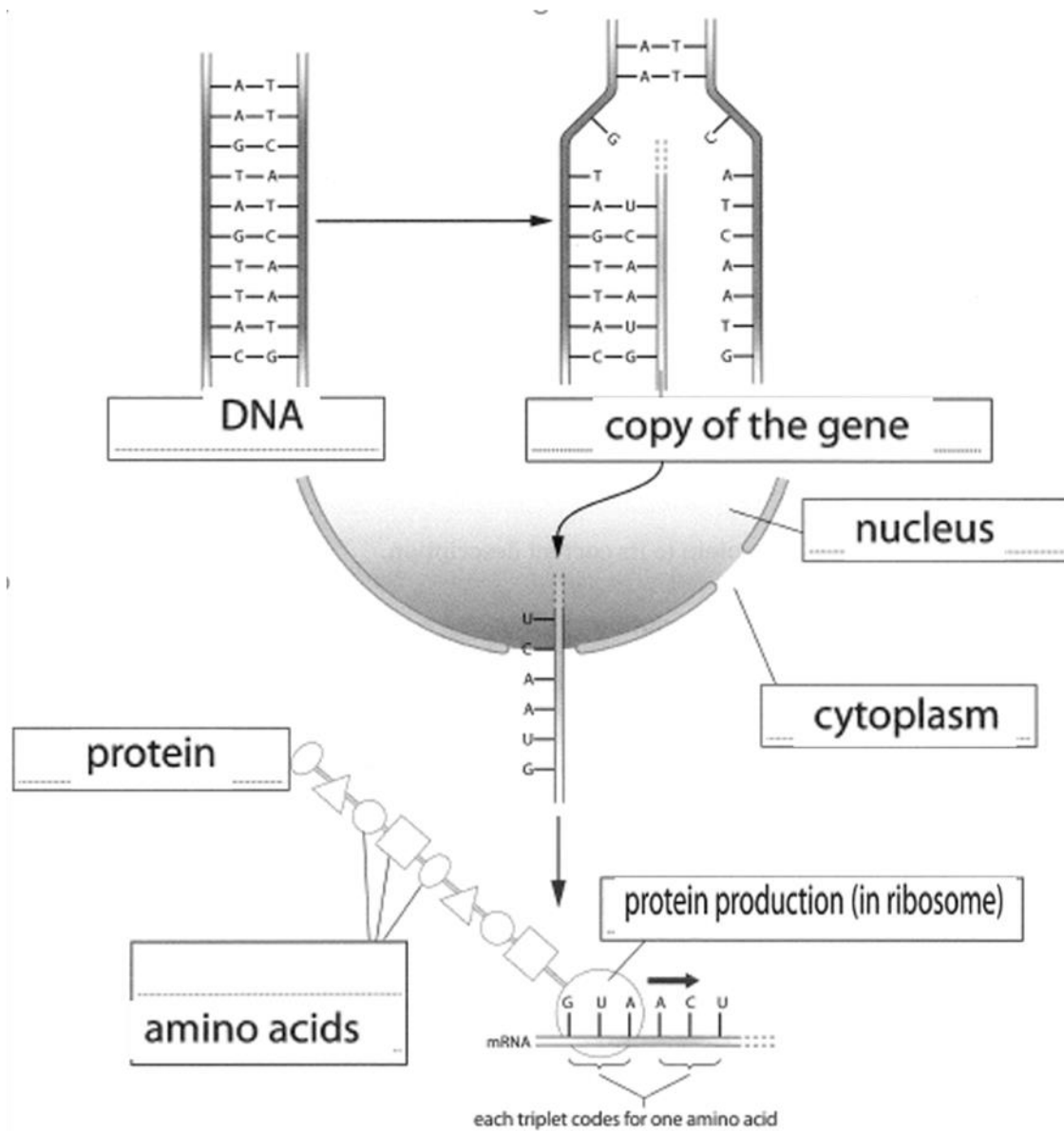
Diagrams:



WEEK 5

Biology

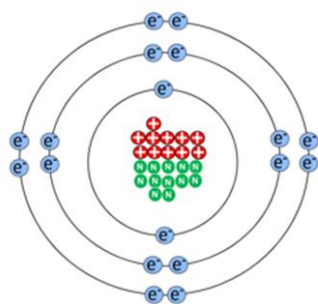
Protein synthesis



WEEK 5

Chemistry

Group numbers



period numbers

Group numbers

1	2																	3	4	5	6	7	8	9															
1	2																	3	4	5	6	7	8	9															
3	4																	5	6	7	8	9	10	11															
5	6																	7	8	9	10	11	12	13															
7	8																	9	10	11	12	13	14	15															

The group number of an atom is the same as the number of electrons in the outer shell (except helium which can only fit 2 electrons)

The period number is the same as the number of electron shells of the atom

Magnesium, (Mg) is in period 3 so has 3 electron shells. It is in group 2 so has 2 electrons in the outer shell.

Its shorthand configuration will be: 2,8,8,2

Fluorine, (F) is in period 2 so has 2 electron shells. It is in group 7 so has 7 electrons in the outer shell.

Its shorthand configuration will be 2,7

WEEK 5

Physics

Required Practical Investigation 8

Aim: make observations and identify the suitability of apparatus to measure the frequency, wavelength and speed of waves in a ripple tank and waves in a solid, and take appropriate measurements.

The **ripple tank apparatus** shown is the most commonly used for this investigation. It is likely you will work in groups or observe the investigation as a demonstration by your teacher.

Method (assuming the apparatus is already set-up):

Turn on the power and observe the waves. Make any necessary adjustments to the equipment so that the waves are clear to observe (alter the voltage supplying the motor). **N.B. The lowest frequency setting on the motor will ensure that the waves measurements can be made more easily.**

To measure the **wavelength**, use the metre ruler and make an estimate quickly. You may want to use a **stroboscope** and freeze the wave patterns to make measurements.

Record 10 wavelengths and calculate the **average** value.

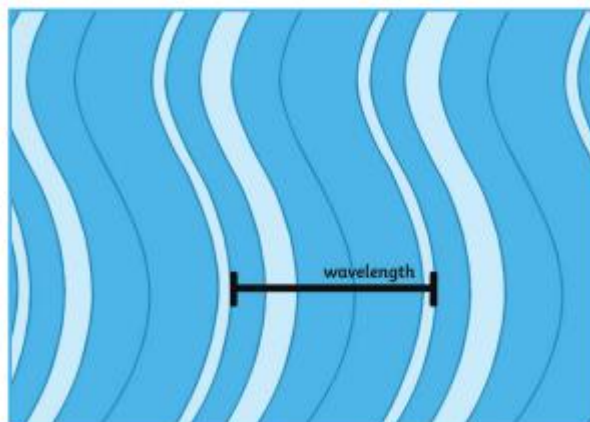
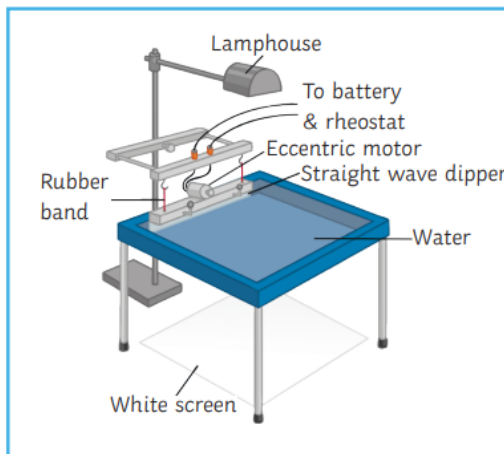
To measure the wave **frequency**, mark a given point onto the white paper and **count** the number of waves which pass the point within **10 seconds**. Divide your answer by 10 to find the number of **waves per second**.

Record 10 frequencies and calculate the **average** value.

To calculate the wave speed, use this formula:

$$\text{speed} = \text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$$

Remember: the **wavelength** is the distance between one peak (or crest) of a wave and the next peak.



WEEK 5

History

Leopold Socha

Leopold was a sewer worker in the Polish city of Lwów. He had been a thief when he was younger and had served three prison sentences by his mid-twenties.



In 1943 he met a group of Jews who were hiding in the sewers after escaping from the ghetto. Leopold and his colleague Stefan Wróblewski offered to use their knowledge of the sewers to find them a safe hiding place and supply them with food in return for money.

However, after the money ran out, Leopold and Stefan decided to continue protecting the Jews and used their own money to pay for supplies. Krystyna Chiger, who was seven years old when she began hiding, remembered that Leopold would bring “whatever we requested”. He even brought candles every Friday for the Sabbath meal, arguing that the Jews should keep their religious traditions even in the sewers.

Krystyna Chiger believed that Leopold was trying to make up for the crimes he had committed when he was younger. She wrote that “I did not get the sense that Socha would ever abandon us. From the very beginning, I could see that this was not his nature.”

Leopold’s actions saved the lives of ten people, including Krystyna. Leopold died in a motor accident in 1946

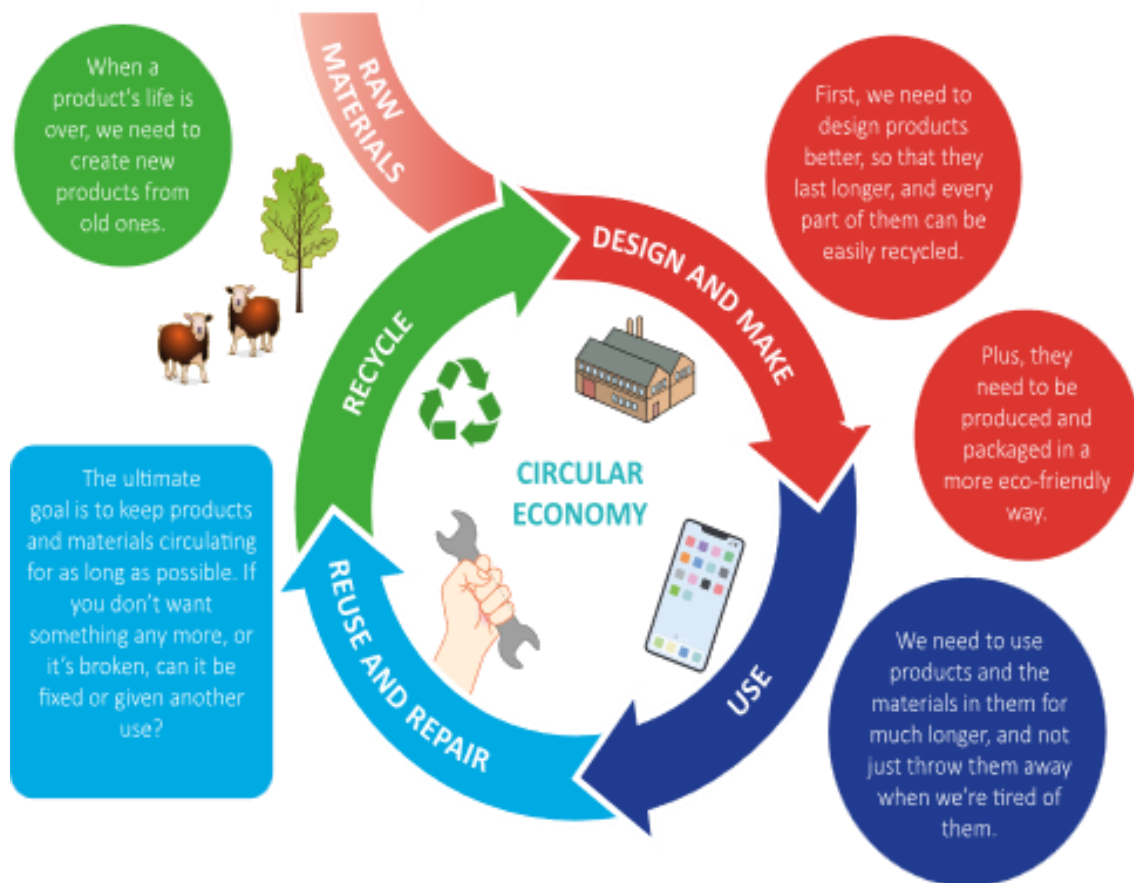
WEEK 5

Geography

What are the challenges and opportunities of urbanisation in Africa?

A circular economy works with the Earth's systems. It mimics how the Earth works by reusing and recycling, only creating waste as a last resort.

Currently African countries have a smaller ecological footprint than industrialised countries. As they develop they need to learn from the mistakes of the industrialised world and work with the Earth's systems, using and adapting indigenous practices, which work in harmony with the environment.



WEEK 5

Spanish

(no) soy como mi madre/ mi padre....	I am like/I am not like my Mum/Dad
(no) me parezco a mi madre/mi padre...	I look like/I don't look like my Mum/Dad
porque los dos somos altos/bajos/guapos	because we are both tall/short/handsome/attractive
porque los dos tenemos la misma cara/sonrisa/nariz/los mismos ojos/el mismo pelo	because we both have the same face/smile/nose/eyes/hair
porque soy adoptado	because I am adopted

porque tenemos mucho en común/temenos los mismos intereses	because we have a lot in common/ we have the same interests
la moda	fashion
los coches	cars
el maquillaje	makeup
los chistes	jokes
los videojuegos	video games
la ropa	clothes
la fotografía	photography
los libros	books
los vídeos graciosos	funny videos
los juegos en línea	online games

WEEK 5

Art

Texture in Art & Ebtehal Salah

In art, texture refers to the surface quality of a work, which can be either actual and felt by touch or implied and created visually. It adds depth and realism to a piece by representing how a surface looks or feels, using techniques like thick paint application (impasto) or careful linework to create different effects, such as rough, smooth, soft, or hard.

Types of texture

Actual texture: This is the physical, tactile quality of the surface you could actually touch.

- **How it's created:** Artists use materials and techniques that result in a physical surface quality.

Implied texture: This is the visual illusion of texture that is created through artistic techniques, but the surface itself is flat.

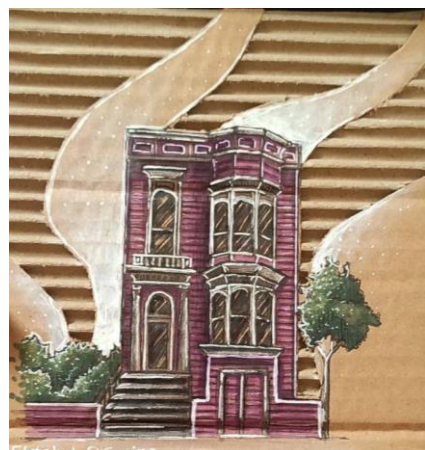
- **How it's created:** Artists use different marks, lines, and shading to make a flat surface look like it has a specific texture.

Why artists use texture

- **To add realism:** Texture can make a flat image feel more tangible and lifelike.
- **To add depth and emotion:** It can evoke feelings and create a more immersive experience for the viewer.
- **To serve a function:** In some cases, like in functional textiles, texture can be chosen for comfort, warmth, or durability,

Ebtehal Salah

An architect and artist from Benghazi, Libya, she is known for creating intricate 3D architectural artworks out of inexpensive materials, like cardboard. Her work often features detailed renderings of buildings and urban landscapes.



WEEK 5

Personal Development

Protected Characteristics

Age	People cannot be treated unfairly because they are young or old. Everyone deserves respect, no matter their age	 AGE
Disability	People with physical or mental disabilities must be treated fairly, with reasonable adjustments made to support them in school, work, and life.	 DISABILITY
Gender Reassignment	A person is considered to be <i>transitioning</i> if they change their gender through actions like changing their name, pronouns, appearance, or having medical treatment to match their identity.	 GENDER REASSIGNMENT
Marriage and Civil Partnership	People must be treated equally whether they are married, in a civil partnership, or single.	 MARRIAGE AND CIVIL PARTNERSHIP
Pregnancy and Maternity	Pregnant people and new parents must not be treated unfairly because they are having or have had a baby.	 PREGNANCY AND MATERNITY
Race	No one should be treated unfairly because of their skin colour, nationality, or ethnicity (a person's cultural identity, which may include shared language, traditions, and history).	 RACE
Religion or Belief	Everyone has the right to follow their religion or beliefs, or to have no religion, without discrimination.	 RELIGION OR BELIEF
Sex	People must not be treated unfairly because they are biologically male or female.	 SEX

WEEK 5

RE

Idea	Description
Argument from design	The world is so complex it must have had a designer.
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Argument from morality	Everyone has a shared sense of right and wrong so someone must have given everyone that shared sense.
Big Bang	The universe was created from a singularity that expanded outward and cooled. It is still stretching to this day.
Evolution	The natural process whereby the best-adapted individuals survive longer, have more offspring and thereby spread their characteristics. ('Survival of the fittest'.)
Golden Rule	Treat others how you want to be treated.
Moral evil and suffering	This is suffering caused by the actions of humans. Examples include acts of murder, and war.
Natural evil and suffering	This is suffering that is caused by nature and has nothing to do with the actions of humans. Examples include earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and disease
Immortality	Is the idea of eternal life.
Miracles	Is an event that seems to go against the laws of nature.
Direct Revelation	Where people see or hear God
Indirect Revelation	Where people interpret what they see as having a connection to God.

WEEK 6

English Literature

To continue helping you with your study of 'Exposure' in lesson, below are some words which may be unfamiliar from the poem. Memorise as many of their definitions as you can.

Merciless:

Not giving in or showing mercy whatsoever.

Wearied:

Extremely tired and fatigued to be physically struggling.

Salient:

A section of trenches which reached into enemy territory.

Poignant:

Creating a clear sense of sadness or regret.

Melancholy:

A feeling of desperate and powerful sadness

Write down the key vocabulary and their definitions.

WEEK 6

English Language

Investigating crime

Police investigations can take a long time. It may be several months before you hear anything about the case.

The next stage is investigation, where the police gather evidence. The police may ask you to tour the area where the offence happened to help identify the offender. They may also ask you to look at photographs or attend an identity parade.

Police investigations can take a long time. It may be several months before you hear anything about the case.

Once the police have completed their investigation, the case is passed to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). The CPS then decide whether to charge the suspect.

The difference between the police and the CPS

The police: The police arrest and question, they gather evidence and take witness statements.

The CPS: The CPS is responsible for charging and prosecuting, they decide if the evidence is good enough to go to court.

Victim's personal statement

In addition to giving a witness statement you can, if you want to, give a victim personal statement. This gives you the opportunity to say how the crime has affected you personally.

In addition to giving a witness statement you can, if you want to, give a victim's personal statement. This allows you to include anything you have not said in your witness statement and could include the following:

- How the crime has affected you physically, emotionally or financially
- Whether you feel vulnerable or intimidated
- If you are worried about the defendant being given bail
- Whether you are considering claiming compensation
- Anything you think may be helpful or relevant

The statement can be made at the same time as your witness statement and can be added to at any point before the court hearing. It will become part of the papers the court sees; including; the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the defence, and the magistrates and judges at the courts. This will enable staff to give you help you throughout the case.

If you are a child or a vulnerable adult, your parent or carer can make the victim personal statement for you if you want them to.

If the case goes to trial, you could be asked questions about your statement in court. You could be asked about how the crime has affected you, or about any loss, injury or damage you have suffered.

Once you have made a statement, you can't withdraw it or change it. However, you can always make another statement that clears up or changes something you said in an earlier statement.

WEEK 6
Mathematics
Locus

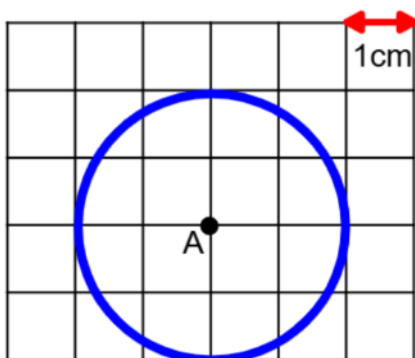
Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Locus	The path of a point that moves according to a certain rule is a locus
Equidistant	Equidistant means the same distance. It often refers to the same distance around a fixed point, a line or another point.
Perpendicular	Perpendicular lines meet at a right angle.
Construction Lines	Construction
Line Segment	A line segment is a part of a line that has two defined endpoints.

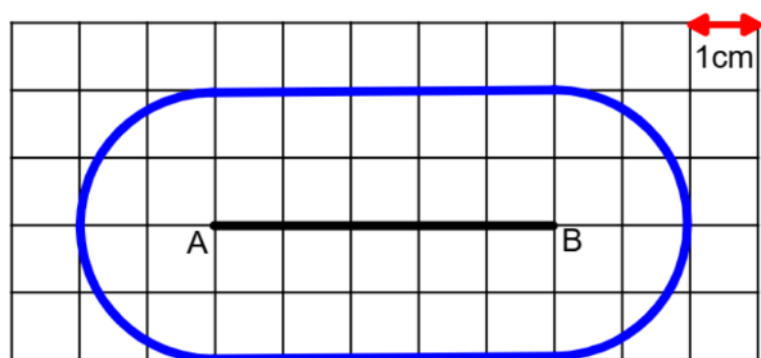
Diagrams:

examples

Draw the locus of points that are 2cm away from A



Draw the locus of points that are 2cm away from AB.



WEEK 6

Biology

Gene expression

We think there are about 20 000 genes in the human genome that 'code' for proteins

Only a few genes that are needed in the genome are switched on the rest are switched off!

The 20 000 'coding' genes only make up about 1.5% of your genome!!!

The remaining 98.5% of your DNA is more mysterious, and for a time scientists described it as 'junk'.

We now call it 'non protein-coding DNA'

Now scientists think that up to 80% of this DNA is important in controlling gene expression.

This means it controls when and how when the information in genes is used to make proteins.

WEEK 6

Chemistry

Flame tests

- Wear goggles
- Dip a damp splint into a metal salt
- Put into a roaring Bunsen flame
- Note down the name of the compound and the colour you see.

Metal in compound	colour
Copper	Blue-green
Potassium	lilac
Lithium	red
Sodium	yellow
Calcium	orange



This is not the most reliable way to identify elements because:

- Colour is subjective
- There are more elements than there are colours
- Some colours cannot be seen very easily

WEEK 6

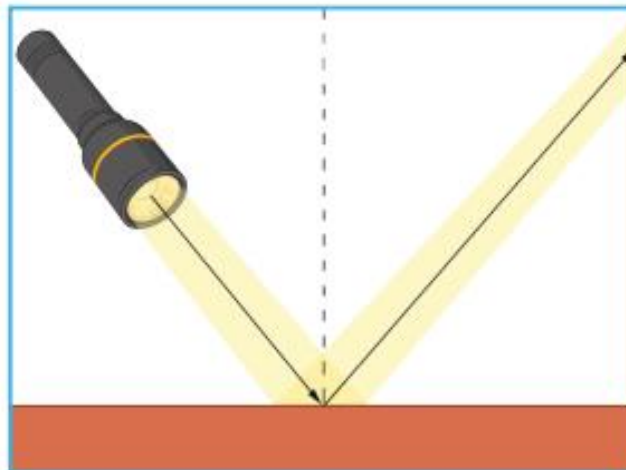
Physics

Reflection of Waves

When a **wave** comes into contact with a **surface** or a **boundary** between two media (different materials), it can be **reflected** or it can be **absorbed**.

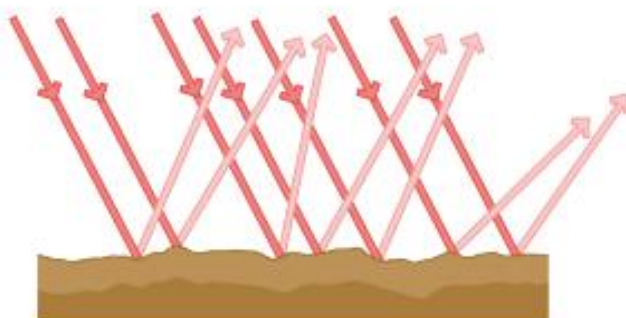
What happens depends on the properties of the surface the wave hits.

Specular reflection occurs when a wave is reflected in a **single direction** from a perfectly **smooth surface**.



angle of incidence = angle of reflection ($i = r$)

Diffuse reflection occurs when a wave is reflected in **many directions** and happens at a rough or **uneven surface**.



WEEK 6

History

How should we remember the Holocaust?

Stolpersteine, Germany

- These 'stumbling stones' commemorate individuals who were victims of the Nazis. Each metal cobble carries the person's name, date of birth and information about what happened to them.
- The stones are placed outside the address where the person used to live.
- The first stone was laid in Cologne in 1992. There are now tens of thousands across Germany.



United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

- The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is the USA's national memorial to the Holocaust.
- It was created on the recommendation of the President's Commission on the Holocaust which was established by President Carter in 1978. The museum opened in 1993.
- The large permanent exhibition includes historical artefacts, film footage and eyewitness testimonies. The museum also runs educational programmes.



Holocaust Memorial Garden, Hyde Park

- The Holocaust Memorial Garden was opened in Hyde Park in 1983.
- It contains boulders, the largest of which is inscribed with a quotation from the Book of Lamentations.
- It had originally been suggested that the memorial be placed outside Parliament or by the Cenotaph in Whitehall but these ideas were rejected.

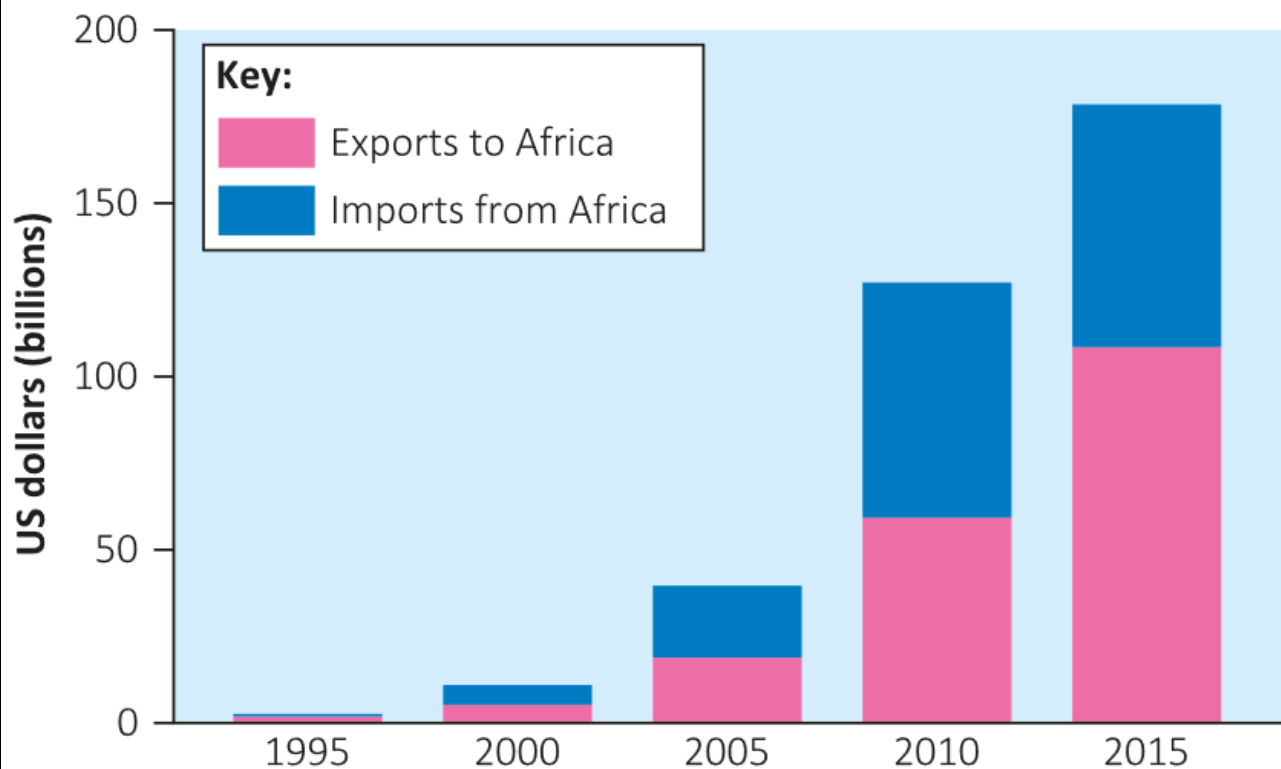


WEEK 6
Geography

Is China helping to develop African countries?

China overtook the USA as Africa's largest trade partner in 2009. Now, 15 per cent of Africa's exports, mainly natural resources, go to China. China provides 21 per cent of Africa's imports, including a range of machinery, transportation, communications equipment, and manufactured goods, see Chart B.

China is funding the building of factories and the construction of roads, railways, ports, airports, hospitals, schools and stadiums, spending billions of dollars a year, in African countries. More than 1 million Chinese, most of them labourers and traders, have moved to the continent in the past decade. Transport projects such as Article A are part of the global 'Belt and Road' initiative.



WEEK 6

Spanish

Describe a friend or family member

me llevo bien	I get along well
me divierto	I have fun
me río	I laugh
tenemos los mismos intereses	We have the same interests
me ayuda	He/she helps me
me escucha	He/she listens to me
me respeta	He/she respects me
me acepta	He/she accepts me
no me critica	He/she doesn't criticize me
me comprende	He/she understands me
mi amigo/ mi mejor amigo se llama es	My friend/my best friend is called is
él/ ella es	He/she is
él/ ella puede ser	He/she can be
tiene	He/she has
lleva	He/she wears

WEEK 6

Art

Illustration

Illustration art is the creation of visual images to explain, decorate, or tell a story, often to accompany text or other media. It serves a practical purpose, such as enhancing understanding in books, magazines, and advertising, and can be created using both traditional and digital tools. The main goal is to communicate a message, concept, or idea clearly and effectively to a specific audience.

Purpose and function

- **To explain:** Illustrations visually represent concepts, processes, or information to make it more understandable (e.g., a diagram in a textbook).
- **To tell a story:** They help bring narratives to life in books, comics, and other media.
- **To sell or advertise:** They can be used to grab attention and sell a product or idea.
- **To decorate:** Illustrations can add visual interest and aesthetic appeal to various forms of media.

Mediums and techniques

- **Traditional:** Pencil, ink, watercolour, oil paint, woodcutting, and other physical media.
- **Digital:** Software like Adobe Illustrator or Procreate, used with digital tablets and brushes.
- **Mixed media:** Combining traditional and digital elements or using unconventional materials.



WEEK 6
Personal Development

British Values

Schools follow British values to promote fairness, respect, and equality. They help create a safe, inclusive environment where everyone can learn, grow, and feel valued, no matter their differences. The British Values are as follows:

Democracy		
Rule of Law		
Individual Liberty		
Mutual Respect		
Tolerance of Others		

WEEK 6

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