

# ***CLEETHORPES ACADEMY***

## ***HOME LEARNING***

**SPRING 2:**

**YEAR 7**



## Week 1

English Literature

### A Midsummer Night's Dream

*Act 2 Scene 1: Unrequited Love and Conflict*

#### Key Vocabulary

#### Technique / Term

#### Definition

**Unrequited love**

**Love that is not returned**

**Metaphor**

**A comparison saying something is something else**

**Emotive language**

**Words that create strong feelings**

**Contrast**

**Showing differences between characters or ideas**

In Act 2 Scene 1, Shakespeare introduces the theme of unrequited love, which means love that is not returned. Helena loves Demetrius, but he rejects her cruelly. Shakespeare uses emotive language to show Helena's sadness and desperation.

Helena compares herself to a "spaniel," which is a metaphor suggesting she is loyal but treated badly. Shakespeare also uses contrast between Helena's devotion and Demetrius's disdain to create tension and conflict. This scene shows that love in the play can be unequal and painful.

## **Week 1**

English Language

### **Capital Letters and Full Stops**

Capital letters and full stops are the most basic rules of sentence punctuation. Every sentence must begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop so that sentence boundaries are clear. Capital letters are also used for proper nouns, which are the names of specific people, places, organisations, days of the week, and months of the year. Without accurate capitalisation and full stops, writing becomes confusing because clauses and sentences are not clearly separated. Correct sentence demarcation is an essential expectation in all KS3 writing.

# Week 1

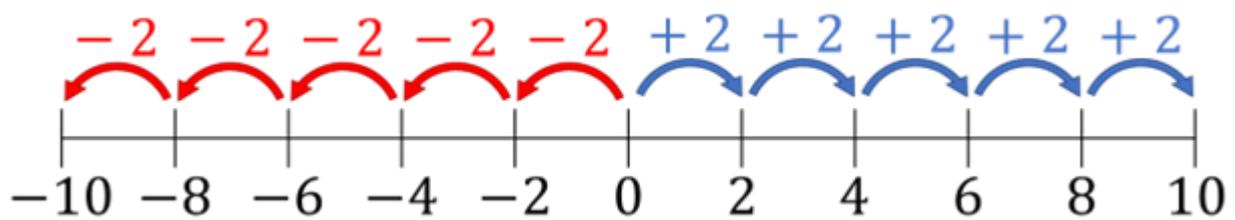
## Mathematics

### Directed Number

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Positive	A positive number is any number greater than 0.
Negative	A negative number is any number that is less than 0.
Interval	An interval is the value between two points, normally used on number lines.
Ascending order	The process of arranging numbers from smallest to largest from left to right.
Descending order	The process of arranging numbers from largest to smallest from left to right.

#### Diagrams:



This number line ascends in intervals of 2, or descends in intervals of 2.

# 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	
Disability	People with physical or mental disabilities must be treated fairly, with reasonable adjustments made to support them in school, work, and life.	
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.	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	People must be treated equally whether they are married, in a civil partnership, or single.	
Pregnancy and Maternity	Pregnant people and new parents must not be treated unfairly because they are having or have had a baby.	
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).	
Religion or Belief	Everyone has the right to follow their religion or beliefs, or to have no religion, without discrimination.	
Sex	People must not be treated unfairly because they are biologically male or female.	

## **Week 1**

### Biology

### Skeleton

Bones are made from calcium and other minerals which make them strong and flexible. Having a balanced diet helps keep bones healthy.

**Most people are born with 270 bones at birth which some fuse together to leave 206 bones as an adult.**

**Bones are living tissue with a blood supply and is growing and changing all the time. Like other tissues it can repair damage.**

# Week 1

## Physics

Transmission refers to the movement of a **wave** through a medium or a vacuum. Light waves can be transmitted through a **vacuum** like outer space, as well as through some solids, **liquids** and gases. When most of the light waves that reach a material are **transmitted** through it, objects can be seen through it clearly. This type of material is described as **transparent**. Clear glass used in windows is an example of this type of material.

Materials through which objects are visible but appear blurry are described as **translucent**. This happens because some light waves are **scattered** as they pass through the material. When they are scattered, light waves change **direction**. This makes objects viewed through the material appear to be out of **focus**. Frosted glass is an example of this type of material.

Some materials do not transmit light because they **absorb** light waves. Objects cannot be seen through this type of material. Materials that do not transmit any light at all are described as **opaque**. Blinds used on windows to prevent **light** waves from entering a room are made from this type of material.

Some materials do not transmit light because they **reflect** it. Reflection happens when light waves **bounce** off a material instead of being absorbed or transmitted by it. **Images** can be seen in reflective surfaces. This is how **mirrors** work.

# Week 1

## Chemistry

### Name the compound formed

- The metal name does not change, only the non metal.
- When 2 elements are added together, the compound ends in -ide.
  - For example:
    - Sodium + chlorine → sodium chloride
    - Potassium + fluorine → potassium fluoride
    - Calcium + oxygen → calcium oxide
- When 3 elements are added together, put the 2 non metals together, then the compound ends in -ate.
  - For example:
    - Sodium + chlorine + oxygen → sodium chlorate
    - Copper + nitrogen + oxygen → copper nitrate
    - Magnesium + sulfur + oxygen → magnesium sulfate

# Week 1

## French

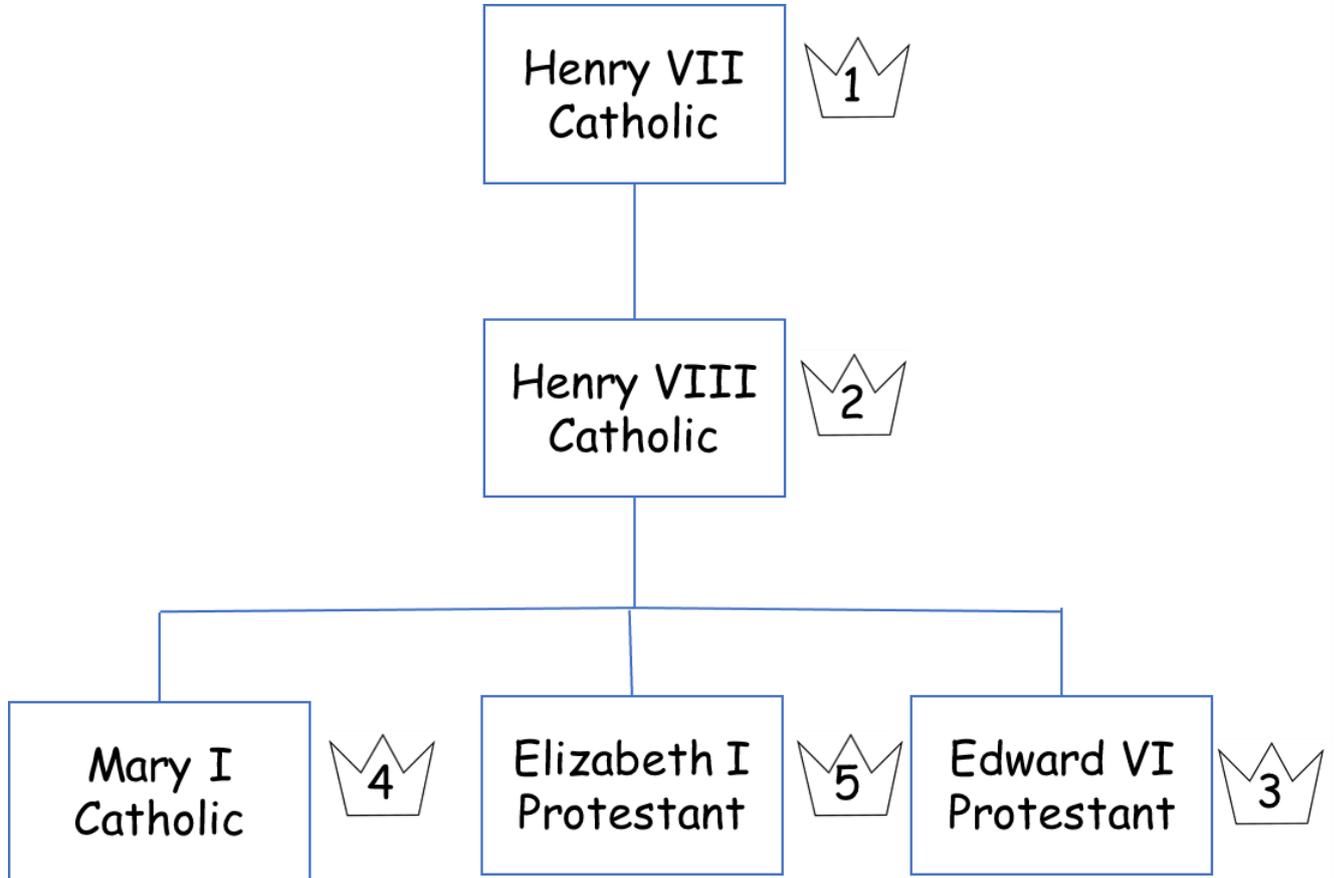
aller	to go
faire	to do/make
jouer	to play
visiter	to visit
voir	to see
regarder	to watch
manger	to eat

Qu'est ce tu fais?	What are you doing?
je vais au parc	I go/I am going to the park
je fais les magasins	I do/I am doing shopping
je joue au football	I play/I am playing football
je visite le musée	I visit/I am visiting the museum
je vois un spectacle	I see/I am seeing a show
je regarde un match de foot	I watch/I am watching a football match
je mange un plat à emporter	I eat/I am eating a takeaway

aujourd'hui	today
ce matin	this morning
cet après-midi	this afternoon
ce soir	this evening
le weekend	at the weekend

# Week 1

History



# Week 1

## Geography

*This week you will need to learn the following key terms and definitions.*

- Air pressure – The weight of air pushing down on Earth.
  - Humidity – the amount of water vapour in the air.
- Precipitation – Any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to Earth. It comes in many forms including rain, snow and hail.
- Sunshine – Direct sunlight unbroken by clouds, during the day.
  - Temperature – Measurement of heat and cold.
- Wind – The movement of air on a large scale over the Earth's surface.
  - Drought – A long period of low rainfall.
- Weather – the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.

# Week 1

## Religious Education

Religion	Religious Building	Holy Book
Judaism	Synagogue	Tenakh
Christianity	Church	Bible
Islam	Mosque	Qur'an
Hinduism	Mandir	Sruti and smriti
Sikhism	Gurdwara	Guru Granth Shahib
Buddhism	Viharas	Tipitaka

# Week 1

## Art and Design

Fact	Information
Full Name	Roy Fox Lichtenstein
Born	27 October 1923, New York City, USA
Died	29 September 1997
Nationality	American
Art Movement	Pop Art
Famous For	Comic-style paintings, bold colours, Ben-Day dots, parody of advertising and pop culture

### What Was He Known For?

- Turning **comic book images** into large, bold paintings.
- Using **Ben-Day dots** — tiny coloured dots used in old printing methods.
- Strong **black outlines**, bright **primary colours** (red, blue, yellow).
- Taking **everyday imagery** (ads, romance comics, cartoons) and making it into "high art".
- His work looked mechanical, but he painted everything **by hand**.

### Why Is He Important?

- One of the leading artists of the **Pop Art movement** in the 1960s.
- Challenged what people thought art *should* be.
- Brought humour and drama to art using comic-book style.
- Inspired graphic design, illustration, and modern digital art.

### Artistic Features (Style Points)

- **Ben-Day dots** to create shading.
- **Primary colours** (red, blue, yellow).
- **Bold black outlines**.
- **Speech bubbles** and comic text ("WHAAM!", "POW!", "CRY!").
- Simple shapes but very strong visual impact.  
Looks machine-printed, even though it's hand-painted

## Week 2

English Literature

### A Midsummer Night's Dream

*Act 2 Scene 2: Dramatic Irony and Mistaken Identity*

#### Key Vocabulary

<b><u>Technique /</u></b> <b><u>Term</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
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<b>Dramatic irony</b>	<b>When the audience knows something the characters do not</b>
<b>Mistaken identity</b>	<b>Confusing one person for another</b>
<b>Plot device</b>	<b>Something used to move the story forward</b>
<b>Supernatural</b>	<b>Magical events beyond nature</b>

In Act 2 Scene 2, Shakespeare uses mistaken identity and magic to develop the comedy. Oberon tells Puck to use a love potion on Demetrius, but Puck mistakenly anoints Lysander instead. This creates dramatic irony, because the audience knows the mistake while the characters remain unaware. The love potion acts as a plot device, driving the story into confusion and disorder. Shakespeare shows that love in the play is irrational and easily manipulated.

## Week 2

### English Language

## Commas

Commas are punctuation marks used to improve clarity and sentence structure. They are commonly used to separate items in a list, such as “apples, oranges, and bananas.” Commas are also used after a fronted adverbial or opening phrase, for example, “After school, I went home.” In addition, commas can be used to separate parenthetical clauses or extra information within a sentence. Accurate comma use helps writing flow and prevents sentences from becoming grammatically confusing.

## Week 2

### Mathematics

#### Directed Number

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Partition	Partitioning is a way of splitting numbers into smaller parts to make them easier to work with.
Subtract	To subtract in math simply refers to taking away one number or an amount from another.
Product	the product is the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.
Commutative	The commutative property states that the numbers on which we operate can be moved or swapped from their position without making any difference to the answer. The property holds for Addition and Multiplication, but not for subtraction and division.
Inverse	Inverse means the opposite. In math, an inverse operation can be defined as the operation that undoes what was done by the previous operation. The set of two opposite operations is called inverse operations.

#### Diagrams:

### Adding and subtracting

$+(+) = +$	$-10+(+)5 = -10+5 = -5$
$-(-) = +$	$-10-(-)5 = -10+5 = -5$
$+(-) = -$	$-10+(-)5 = -10-5 = -15$
$- (+) = -$	$-10-(+)5 = -10-5 = -15$

## 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:

<b>Democracy</b>	Everyone has the right to have a say and make decisions, by voting or expressing their opinion.	
<b>Rule of Law</b>	Laws exist to keep people safe and ensure fairness. It's important to follow the law and respect rules, both at school and in society.	
<b>Individual Liberty</b>	Everyone has the freedom to make their own choices, whether it's about their beliefs, where they live, or what they want to do in life.	
<b>Mutual Respect</b>	We must respect each other's opinions, beliefs, and differences. Treating others with kindness and fairness is key to building a strong community.	
<b>Tolerance of Others</b>	It's important to respect and understand people's different religions, cultures, and beliefs, even if they are not the same as ours.	

## **Week 2**

Biology

### Joints

**There are many types of joints in the body. Each type gives use a different range of movement.**

**Hinge joint**

**Swings back and forth elbows, knees, fingers, toes**

**Ball and socket joint**

**Full rotation Pelvis (hip) and shoulder**

**Saddle Joint**

**2- way movement: up-down and side to side**

**Thumb joint**

**Gliding joint**

**Slight movement in all directions Spine and wrist**

**Fixed joint**

**No movementThe skull**

## Week 2

### Physics

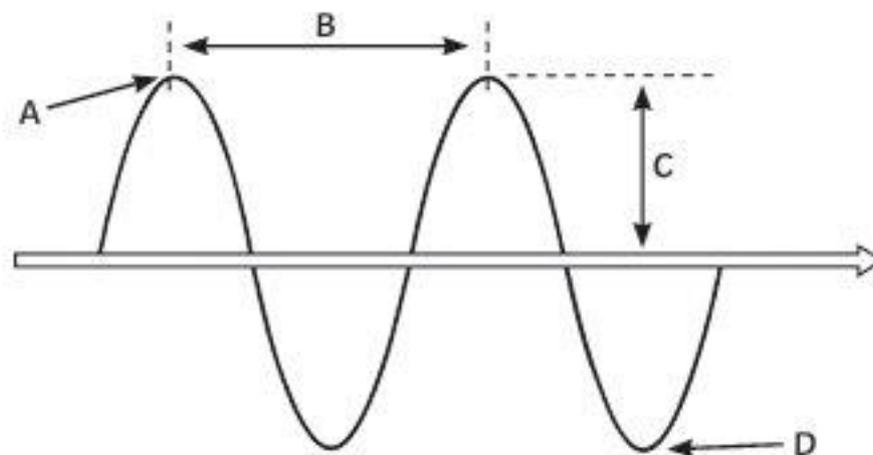
Which letter on the graph represents...

amplitude? **C**

wavelength? **B**

crest? **A**

trough? **D**



Match up the keyword to the correct definition:

frequency

amplitude

wavelength

The maximum displacement of a point on a wave away from its undisturbed position.

The number of waves passing a point each second.

The distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on the adjacent wave.

## Week 2

### Chemistry

## Diatomic 7

- Diatomic elements contain 2 atoms bonded together to form a molecule.
- The diatomic seven elements are:

Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>
Nitrogen	N <sub>2</sub>
Oxygen	O <sub>2</sub>
Fluorine	F <sub>2</sub>
Chlorine	Cl <sub>2</sub>
Bromine	Br <sub>2</sub>
Iodine	I <sub>2</sub>
Astatine	At <sub>2</sub>

## Week 2

### French

mon	my (masculine noun)
ma	my (feminine noun)
mes	my (plural noun)
ma mère	My Mum
mon père	My Dad
ma belle-mère	My Step-Mum
mon beau-père	My Step-Dad
ma sœur	My sister
mon frère	My brother
ma demi- sœur	My half sister
mon demi- frère	My half brother
ma belle- sœur	My step sister
mon beau- frère	My step brother
ma grand-mère	My Grandma
mon grand-père	My Grandad
ma tante	My auntie
mon oncle	My uncle
ma cousine	My cousin (female)
mon cousin	My cousin

Masculine Singular	Feminine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Plural
mon ami	ma amie	mes amis	mes amies
mon copain	ma copine	mes copains	mes copines

## Week 2

### History

#### **Elizabethan England:**

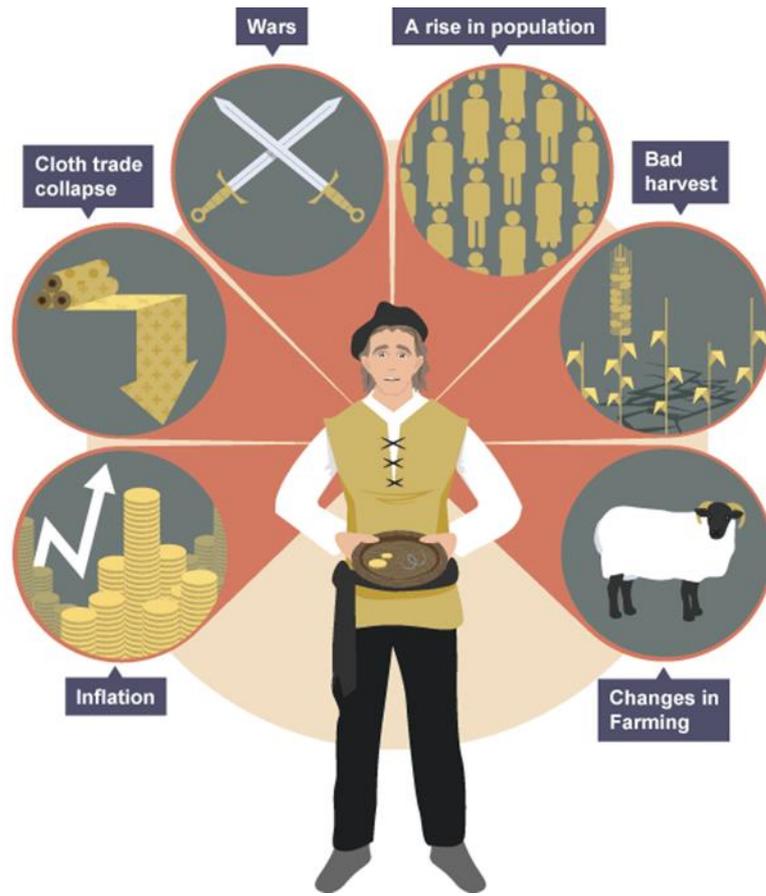
When Elizabeth I became Queen, she was facing many problems.

**Population** in England had risen by 1 million during Elizabeth's rule, meaning more people to feed and shelter. The demand for housing was a lot higher.

**Henry VIII** had needed money to fight wars, so he destroyed Monasteries to do it. These monasteries would help the sick, homeless and poor. This meant under Elizabeth, these people did not have places to go.

**Inflation** meant that the prices of basics like bread went up due to the lack of supplies.

Despite this, Elizabeth I's reign became known as the 'Golden Age'. There were huge changes in the way society spent their leisure time. Football, archery and tennis all became very popular – as did the theatre. As people were more educated, more people could write and attend plays – Shakespeare is an example.



## Week 2

### Geography

Read through the various ways in which we can measure the weather.

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Unit of measurement measured</b>	<b>Description:</b>
Thermometer	degrees centigrade (°C) Temperature	Liquid inside pushes and pulls small indicators inside a glass tube.
Barometer	Millibars Air pressure	Traces out a record of weekly air pressure on a graph which is attached to a rotating drum.
Anemometer	Knots Wind Speed	The faster the wind blows, the faster the cups on the anemometer turn.
Wind Vane	Compass directions Wind direction	Arrow points in the direction the wind is coming from.
Rain Gauge	Millimetres Rainfall	A funnel catches rain and collects into a container. The rain is emptied into a measuring cylinder to be measured.

## Week 2

### Religious Education

The central belief of Judaism is that there is one God, who created the universe and is eternal (has existed for ever) and omniscient (all-knowing). God rewards those who obey his commands and punishes those who disobey them.

The Jewish Bible is called the Tenakh and is a collection of 24 separate books, divided into three sections: Torah, Nevi'im and Ketuvim. Torah means law and provides instruction on how to live. Nevi'im means prophets and contains the writings of those people who believed God had given them messages for the Jewish people. Ketuvim means writing and are books of poetry and stories.

Jewish people try to follow the mitzvot contained in the Torah, believing they came from God.

## Week 2

### Art and Design

# Mono-Printing

## What Is Mono-Printing?

Mono-printing is a printing technique where an artist paints or draws onto a smooth surface (like glass or plastic) and then presses paper onto it to make **one unique print**.

## Features

- Only one print is produced (mono = one).
- Often shows **textures, smudges, and expressive lines**.
- Encourages **experimentation**.

## Why Mono-Printing Links to Cubism

- Cubists liked the idea of **breaking rules** → mono-printing allowed quick, experimental results.
- Artists could show **multiple viewpoints** by printing layers on top of each other.
- Printing helped simplify objects into **flat shapes**, a key Cubist idea.
- It supported the Cubist interest in **texture** and **surface effects**.

## Cubism Connection

While Picasso and Braque mainly used **collage** and **mixed media**, mono-printing fits the Cubist approach because:

- It separates the artwork from realism.
- It creates **fragmented**, layered images, similar to Analytical Cubism.

## Week 3

English Literature

### A Midsummers Night's Dream

*Act 3 Scene 1: Absurd Comedy and the Supernatural*

#### Key Vocabulary

##### Technique / Term

##### Definition

**Comedy**

**A humorous scene designed to entertain**

**Absurdity**

**Something silly, exaggerated, or  
unbelievable**

**Physical humour**

**Comedy based on appearance or actions**

**Contrast**

**A difference between characters or  
situations**

In Act 3 Scene 1, Shakespeare creates comedy through the supernatural. Puck transforms Bottom's head into a donkey's head, which is an example of physical humour because it would look ridiculous on stage. Titania then falls in love with Bottom while under the spell. Shakespeare uses absurdity, as the situation is exaggerated and unbelievable. He also uses contrast, because Titania is a fairy queen while Bottom is an ordinary craftsman, making their romance humorous.

## Week 3

### English Language

# Apostrophes

Apostrophes have two main grammatical functions. First, they show omission in contractions, where letters are missing, such as "don't" instead of "do not." Second, they show possession, meaning ownership or belonging, such as "the girl's coat" or "the teachers' room."

Apostrophes are often misused when writers incorrectly add them to plurals. Remember: apostrophes indicate omission or possession, not simply the addition of an "s."

## Week 3

### Mathematics

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Substitute	The process known as substitution is the way in which symbols in formulas are replaced by actual numerical values, other symbols or even other formulas.
Expression	An expression in math is a sentence with a minimum of two numbers or variables and at least one math operation.
Solve	To find a value (or values) we can put in place of a variable that makes the equation true.
Balance	When an operation is performed on one side of an equation, the same operation must be performed on the other side of the equation in order to balance the equation.
Exponent	The exponent of a number says how many times to use that number in a multiplication. It is written as a small number to the right and above the base number.

Diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 3 \doteq 25 \\ +3 \quad | \quad +3 \\ \hline 4x \doteq 28 \\ \div 4 \quad | \quad \div 4 \\ \hline x \doteq 7 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{y}{5} + 6 \doteq 14 \\ -6 \quad | \quad -6 \\ \hline \frac{y}{5} \doteq 8 \\ \times 5 \quad | \quad \times 5 \\ \hline x \doteq 40 \end{array}$$

## Week 3

### Personal Development *PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT*

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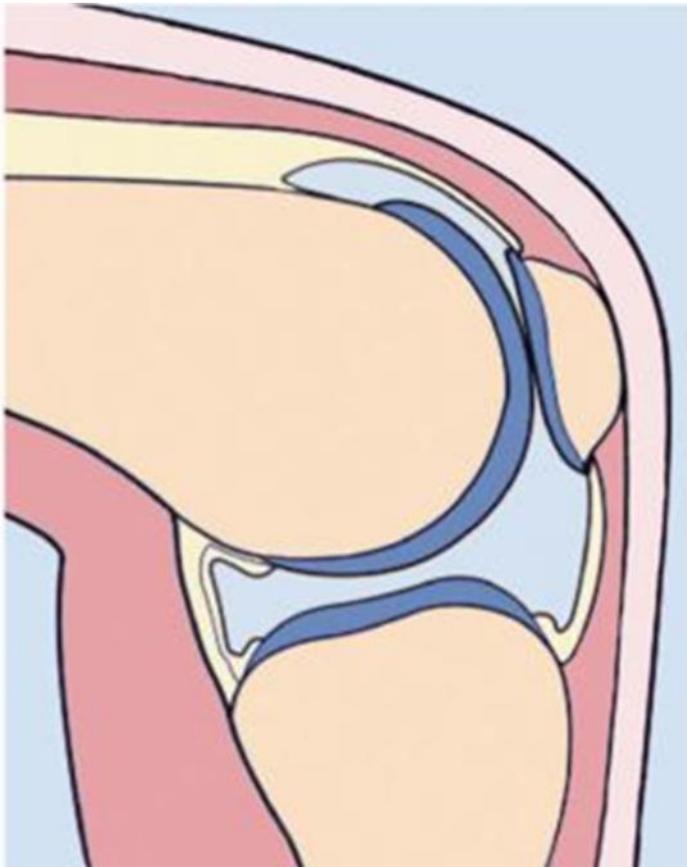
## Week 3

### Biology

**Many of our joints have tissues between the bones to prevent them rubbing.**

**The dark blue 'caps' on the bones in the picture are cartilage.**

**Cartilage is strong, but smoother than bone and more flexible.**



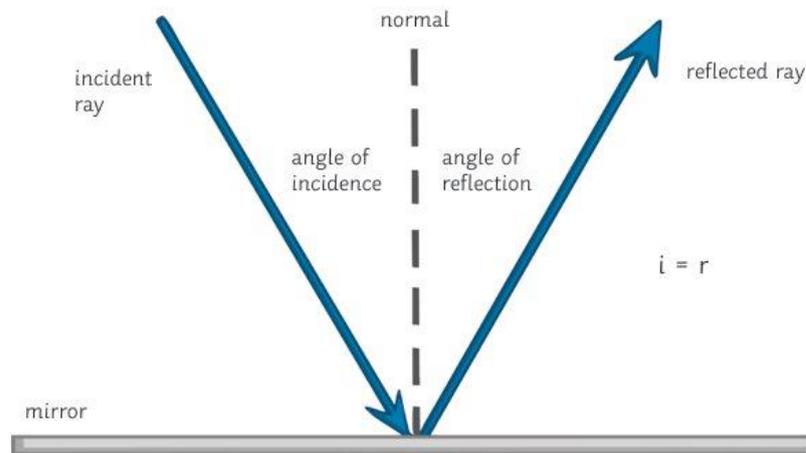
## Week 3

### Physics

# Light

#### Key Revision Facts

- Transparent: light can pass directly through the object.
- Translucent: only some light can pass through the object.
- Opaque: no light passes through the object and a shadow is formed.
- White light consists of 7 colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
- The primary colours are red, blue and green.
- The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection.



## Week 3

### Chemistry

## Physical and chemical changes

- **Physical changes** are usually **reversible** (so can go backwards). The **product** of the reaction is the **same as the starting molecule**.

- For example
- Changing solid ice into liquid water (you can refreeze the water back into ice)



- **Chemical changes** are **irreversible** (cannot go backwards). There is a **new molecule made** as a **product**.

- For example
- Changing eggs, flour, sugar and butter into a cake in the oven (you cannot get these ingredients back out of the cake!)



Office on the web Frame

## Week 3

### French

aller au parc	to go/going to the park
faire du shopping	to do/doing the shopping
jouer au football	to play/playing football
visiter le musée	to visit/visiting the museum
voir un spectacle	to see/seeing a show
regarder un match de foot	to watch/watching a football match

j'adore	I love
j'aime	I like
je n'aime pas	I don't like
je déteste	I hate
je dirais que	I would say that
à mon gré	In my opinion
car	because
parce que	because
super	super
intéressant	interesting
formidable	wonderful
fantastique	fantastic
génial	great
amusant	fun/funny
trop cher	too expensive
ennuyeux	boring
stressant	stressful

## Week 3

### History

#### Elizabethan England:

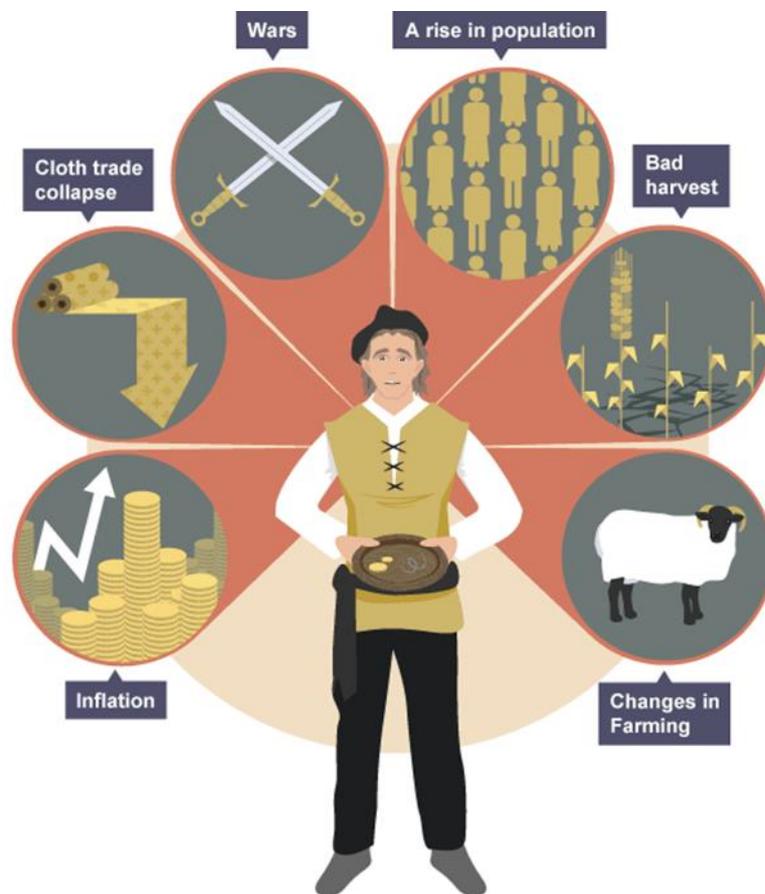
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Despite this, Elizabeth I's reign became known as the 'Golden Age'. There were huge changes in the way society spent their leisure time. Football, archery and tennis all became very popular – as did the theatre. As people were more educated, more people could write and attend plays – Shakespeare is an example.



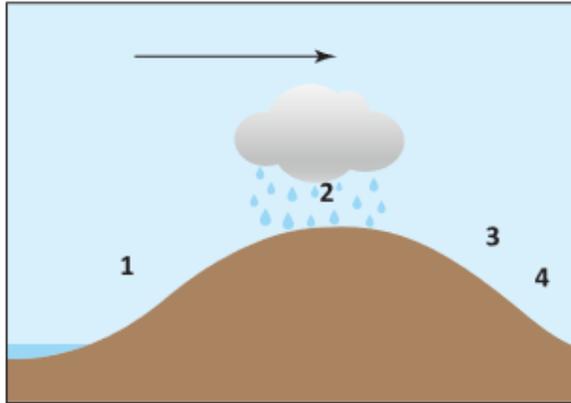
## Week 3

### Geography

### Types of Rainfall

#### Relief Rainfall:

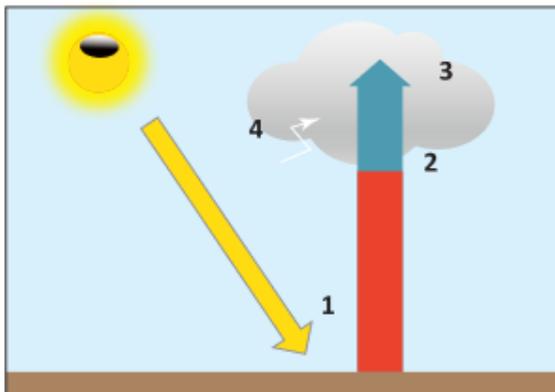
Relief rainfall



1. Air is forced to rise when it meets a range of hills. The air cools and condenses.
2. The air continues to rise and clouds form. Rain falls on the mountains.
3. As the air descends on the other side, it warms up and can hold more water vapour.
4. This area of the mountains is drier and is called the rain shadow.

#### Convective Rainfall:

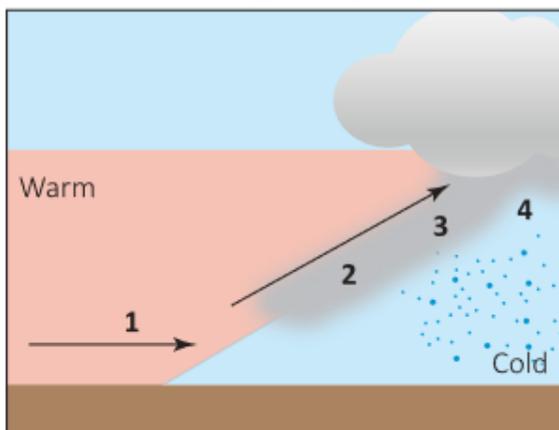
Convective rainfall



1. The ground is heated by the sun, causing evaporation.
2. Air rises rapidly and the water vapor condenses to form clouds.
3. Updrafts of warm air push the water droplets high. Sometimes they are carried so high they freeze and form hail.
4. Eventually large water droplets fall as heavy rain. Often seen as spells of sunshine followed by heavy showers.

#### Frontal Rainfall:

Frontal rainfall



1. A warm air mass meets a cold air mass.
2. The warm, less dense air is pushed up and over the cold, dense air, to create a 'front'.
3. The warm, less dense air cools.
4. The water vapour condenses into droplets and eventually produces rain.

## **Week 3**

### Religious Education

Christianity is the biggest religion in the world. There are 2.3 billion Christians who live in over 240 countries in the world. There are many types of Christians, called denominations. The three main denominations are Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Christianity is based on the teachings of Jesus. Jesus was Jewish and lived 2000 years ago in Palestine. Jesus has 12 disciples who he taught and who continues his teaching after he died. The main principles of Jesus' teaching are based around two Great Commandments - Love God and Love your neighbour.

# Week 3

## Art and Design

### Lichtenstein and Printing.

#### 1. Lichtenstein Used Print-Like Techniques

- Ben-Day dots mimic old commercial printing.
- He used **bold outlines** and **flat colour blocks**, similar to relief prints.
- His work looks mechanical, even though it is hand-painted.

#### 2. Synthetic Cubism Influenced Lichtenstein through:

- Collage
- Clear shapes
- Strong outlines
- Flattened space

Lichtenstein adopted these ideas in his Pop Art style. His still life art can often echo **Cubist composition**, but in bright comic-book style.

#### 3. Repetition & Mass Production

Cubism explored repeated shapes and patterns.

Lichtenstein pushed this further → making art that looked **mass-produced**, like printed comics.

#### 5. Still Life: A Direct Connection

His inspiration	He created:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cubism</b></li><li>• <b>Graphic printmaking</b></li><li>• <b>Pattern and flattened shapes</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Lithographs</b></li><li>• <b>Screen prints</b></li><li>• <b>Relief prints</b></li><li>• <b>Paintings.</b></li></ul>

## Week 4

English Literature

### A Midsummers Night's Dream

*Act 3 Scene 2: Chaos, Rivalry, and Fast-Paced Dialogue*

#### Key Vocabulary

<u>Technique / Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<b>Chaos</b>	<b>Total confusion and disorder</b>
<b>Rivalry</b>	<b>Competition or conflict between characters</b>
<b>Dramatic irony</b>	<b>Audience knows more than the characters</b>
<b>Dialogue</b>	<b>Spoken conversation between characters</b>

Act 3 Scene 2 shows how Shakespeare creates chaos through misunderstanding and conflict. Both Lysander and Demetrius chase Helena, while Hermia feels betrayed. Shakespeare uses fast-paced dialogue and arguments to build tension and excitement. This scene includes dramatic irony, because the audience knows the love potion is causing the problem, but the characters blame each other. Shakespeare uses rivalry and broken friendships to show that love can be unpredictable and destructive.

## Week 4

English Language

# Homophones

Homophones are words that sound identical but have different spellings and meanings. Examples include "their," "there," and "they're," or "to," "too," and "two." Using the wrong homophone creates spelling and vocabulary errors that can change the meaning of a sentence. Homophone mistakes are common in KS3 writing, so learning the correct spellings improves accuracy, clarity, and written communication.

## Week 4

### Mathematics

### Fractional Thinking

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Divide	Division is a mathematical operation which involves the sharing of an amount into equal-sized groups.
Denominator	A denominator is the bottom number in a fraction. A denominator is a number below the horizontal bar of a fraction.
Numerator	The numerator is the number above the line in a fraction.
Unit Fraction	A unit fraction is any fraction with 1 as its numerator, and a whole number for the denominator.
Multiple	A multiple is a number that can be divided by another number without leaving a remainder.

#### Diagrams:

$$\frac{2}{11} = \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{11}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

# Week 4

## Personal Development

### Protected Characteristics

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

## Week 4

Biology

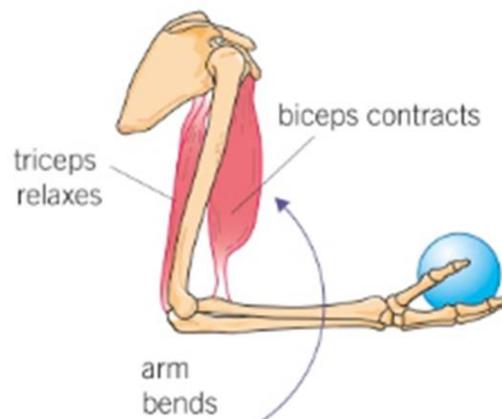
### Muscles

**Muscles help you move by CONTRACTING. This just means getting shorter.**

**Since muscles are attached to bones by TENDONS, when the muscle contracts it pulls on a bone causing it to move.**

- the biceps muscle (on the front of the upper arm) contracts
- the triceps muscle (on the back of the upper arm) relaxes.

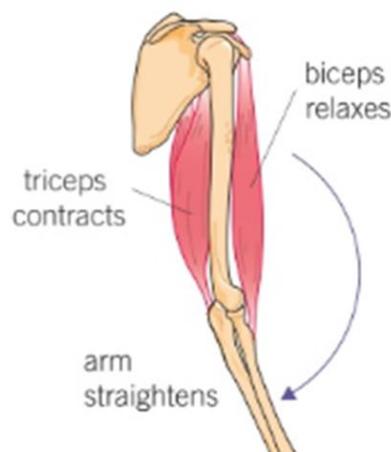
The biceps muscle contracts to ► bend the arm.



To straighten the arm:

- the biceps muscle relaxes
- the triceps muscle contracts.

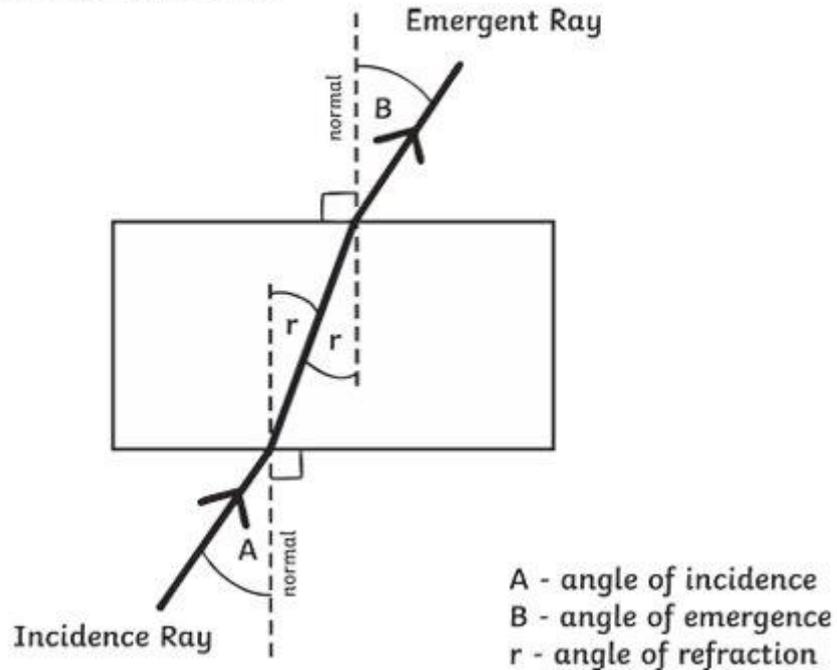
The triceps muscle contracts to ► straighten the arm.



## Week 4

### Physics

Use a ruler to draw the path of the light ray as it travels through the glass block.



What is the symbol equation linking wave speed, frequency and wavelength?

$$v = f \lambda$$

Now complete the rest of the table:

Symbol in the Equation	What It Represents	Units
$v$	wave speed	m/s
$f$	frequency	Hz
$\lambda$	wavelength	m

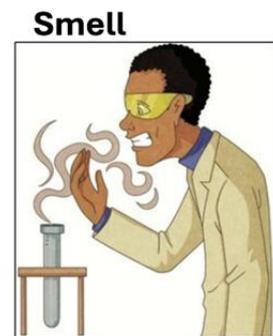
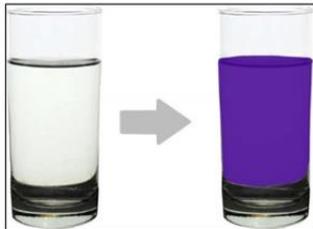
## Week 4

### Chemistry

# How do you know a chemical reaction is taking place?

You will see 1 (or more) of the following signs! (You may also see bubbles if a gas is produced).

**Colour change,**   **Temperature change,**   **Noise,**



## Week 4

### French

je joue	I play
je joue au basket	I play basketball
je joue au foot/football	I play football
je joue au tennis	I play tennis
je joue au rugby	I play rugby
je joue à la pétanque	I play bowls/petanque
je joue aux échecs	I play chess

je fais	I do/make
je fais de la natation	I do swimming
je fais de l'équitation	I do horse-riding
je fais de la cuisine	I do cooking
Je fais du vélo	I do cycling/biking
Je fais des promenades	I do walking

	<b>the (definite)</b>	<b>with 'jouer'</b>	<b>with 'faire'</b>
<b>masculine</b>	le	au	du
<b>feminine</b>	la	à la	de la
<b>plural</b>	les	aux	des

## Week 4

### History

Tudor England was a very diverse place. Historians have records of many different people in Tudor England, including people from the Islamic World.

- John Blanke was a Black Tudor who was a very popular musician. He even played the trumpet at Henry VIII's coronation.
- Mary Fillis was also a Black Tudor, who began her life as a servant in England. She became an assistant to a dressmaker, which shows us she was keen to learn a trade. She learnt the basics of Christianity and was welcomed into the religion of England.

The relationship that the Queen Elizabeth I had with the Islamic world gave us many things, like:

- Soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste and combs
- Surgical tools, algebra and maths
- Education in their schools and universities.

## **Week 4**

Geography

Air Masses

An air mass is a body of air of uniform weather conditions.

Air masses take on the characteristics of the area of the world in which they form. For example, tropical continental air masses form over North Africa over the Sahara Desert so they are warm and dry, while tropical maritime air masses form over the Atlantic – so they have warm moist air.

## Week 4

### Religious Education

Islam is the second biggest religion in the world with approximately 1.8 billion believers. People who follow the religion of Islam are called 'Muslims'. Muslims follow the teachings of Allah given to His final Prophet, Muhammad, who was born in Saudi Arabia in 570CE. Muhammad received revelations of the Qur'an through the Angel Jibril, who also told him he had been chosen to teach people about Allah — the One God. ' Muhammad set up the Five Pillars as the key practices of the religion. He built a mosque known as Masjid Al Nabawi in Madinah and set up the Ka'aba in Makkah as the focal point for the worship of Allah. The central belief of Islam is called Tawhid - the Oneness of God. Muslims believe that the holy books and the prophets sent by Allah show them the right path to follow so that they are rewarded in the afterlife. The message from Allah through the prophets, holy books and angels is called Risalah.

# Week 4

## Art and Design

### Modelling with Brown Cardboard – Hints & Tips

Brown cardboard (like packaging boxes) is a fantastic, cheap material for building **sculptures, models, reliefs, and 3D forms**. It's strong, flexible, and easy to shape with basic tools.

#### Choosing the Right Cardboard

- **Single-wall cardboard** (thin box card) → good for small models, bending, shaping.
- **Double-wall cardboard** (thicker, corrugated) → good for strong structures like buildings or large sculptures.
- Look for cardboard with **clean, flat surfaces** for neat work.
- Avoid pieces that are too **crushed, oily, or torn**.
- 

#### Joining Pieces Together

<b>1. Tabs and Slots</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cut slots into one piece and tabs onto another.</li><li>• Slide together for strong joints without glue.</li></ul>	<b>2. Glue Gun</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Best for fast, strong joins.</li><li>• Great for 3D models but needs supervision.</li></ul>
<b>3. PVA Glue</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good for flat surfaces.</li><li>• Takes longer to dry → use clips or pegs to hold pieces in place.</li></ul>	<b>4. Tape</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Masking tape is ideal for quick mock-ups.</li><li>• Can be painted over easily.</li></ul>
<b>5. Folding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Score the cardboard (cut halfway through) to make clean folds.</li><li>• Fold along the corrugation for curves; fold against it for angles.</li></ul>	<b>6. Shaping the Cardboard</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bend it around table edges to make curves.</li><li>• Roll thin card to create tubes, cylinders, or arches.</li><li>• Layer pieces to make stronger shapes or thicker forms.</li><li>• Peel back the top layer to reveal corrugated texture for decoration.</li></ul>

## Week 5

English Literature

### A Midsummers Night's Dream

*Hermia vs Helena: Insults, Exclamations, and Metaphor*

#### Key Vocabulary

##### Technique / Term

##### Definition

**Insult**

**A rude or hurtful remark**

**Exclamation**

**A shouted phrase showing strong emotion**

**Metaphor**

**A comparison saying something *is*  
something else**

**Jealousy**

**Fear or anger about losing someone's  
affection**

In Act 3 Scene 2, Shakespeare presents a fierce argument between Hermia and Helena. Shakespeare uses insults and exclamations to show strong emotion and anger. Exclamations such as "O me!" reveal distress and frustration. Hermia calls Helena a "thief of love," which is a metaphor suggesting Helena has stolen Lysander's affection. Shakespeare's aggressive language shows how jealousy can destroy friendships. This scene creates both comedy and tension through exaggerated conflict.

## Week 5

English Language

### **Run-on Sentences**

A run-on sentence occurs when two or more main clauses are joined without correct punctuation. This is sometimes called a fused sentence. Run-on sentences make writing difficult to follow because sentence boundaries are unclear. They can be corrected by adding a full stop, using a coordinating conjunction (such as "and," "but," or "so"), or inserting a semicolon. Checking for run-ons is important for producing controlled and coherent sentence structure.

# Week 5

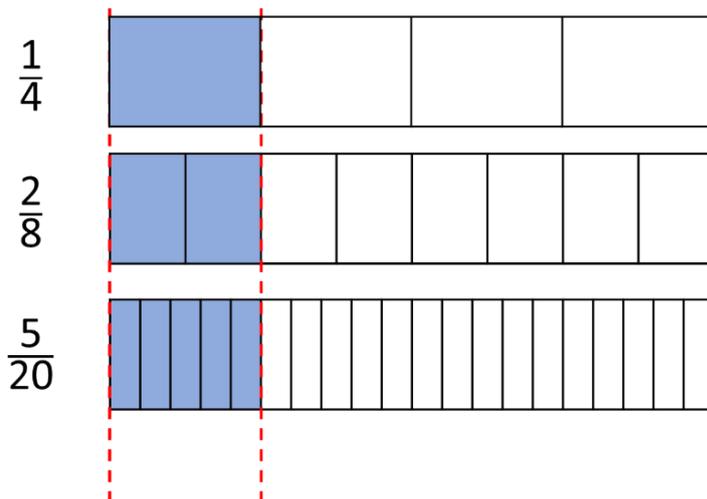
## Mathematics

### Fractional Thinking

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Equivalent	Equivalent in math refers to equality. It means that two numbers represent the same value or ratio. Values can be written as equivalent fractions, decimals, percentages, or whole numbers.
Lowest Common Multiple	The lowest common multiple is defined as the smallest multiple that two or more numbers have in common.
Improper Fraction	An improper fraction is a fraction that has a numerator that is greater or equal to the denominator.
Mixed Number	A mixed number is made up of a whole number and a proper fraction.
Sequence	A sequence is an ordered list of numbers or other mathematical objects that follow a particular pattern

#### Diagrams:



## Week 5

### Personal Development Protected Characteristics

<b>Age</b>	People cannot be treated unfairly because they are young or old. Everyone deserves respect, no matter their age	 AGE
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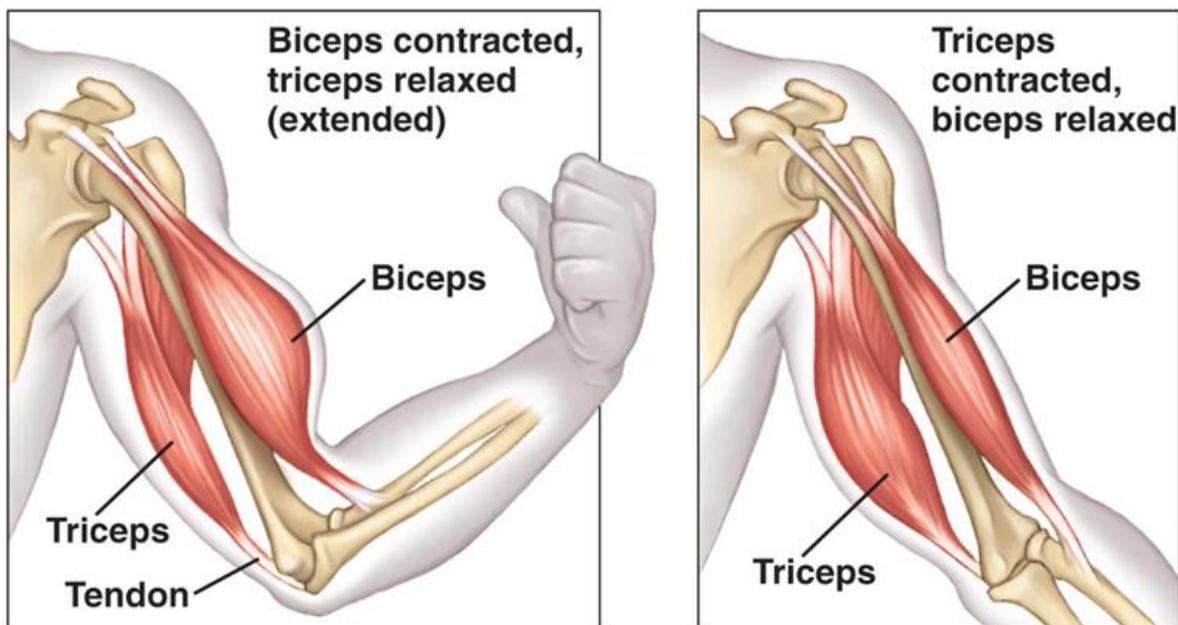
## Week 5

### Biology

At each joint you will find a pair of muscles who work together to cause movement, we call these **ANTAGONISTIC** muscles.

They are like opposites: when one **CONTRACTS** the other one **RELAXES**

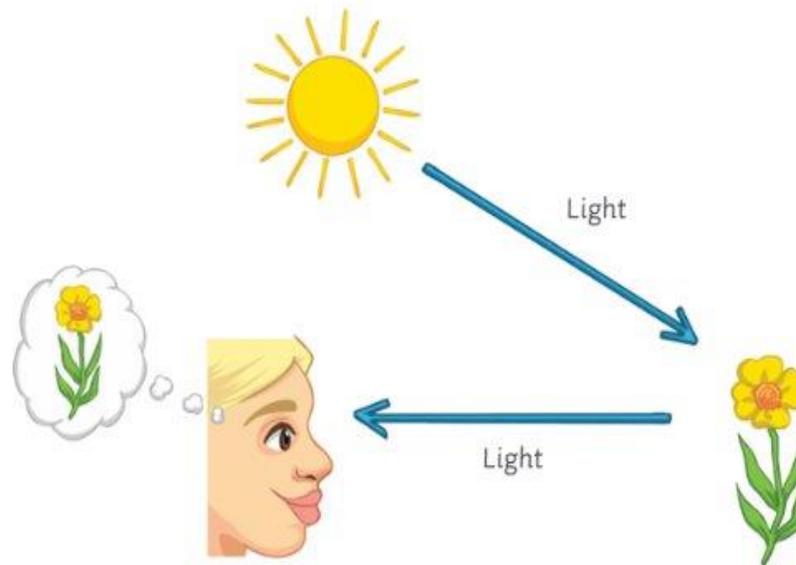
These pairs are really important because muscles can only **PULL** and not **PUSH** so that would mean you would only be able to bend your arm but never straighten it without these muscle pairs!



## Week 5

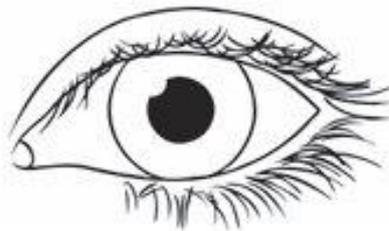
### Physics

#### How We See



- Light enters the eye through the pupil.
- The size of the pupil is altered by the iris.
- The cornea and lens focus light onto the retina.
- The retina contains two light sensitive cells called rods and cones. When light hits these cells, chemical reactions produce electrical impulses that travel via the optic nerve to the brain.

Which part of the EM spectrum can human eyes detect?



**Visible light only.**

## Week 5

### Chemistry

## Are all chemical reactions useful?

- Chemical reactions can make many new useful substances, such as:
  - Medicines (paracetamol)
  - Fabrics (polyester)
  - Building materials (cement)
- Chemical reactions can also transfer energy in useful ways, such as:
  - Burning petrol (powers vehicles)
  - Burning coal (electricity production)
- However they can also not be useful in certain situation, such as:
  - Rusting (it can damage cars, boats, bridges)
  - Rotting food (it can make us poorly)

## Week 5

### French

dans le futur	in the future
dans l'avenir	in the future
je voudrais	I would like
j'aimerais	I would like
je ne voudrais pas	I wouldn't like
je n'aimerais pas	I wouldn't like
si j'avais le choix	If I had the choice

faire	to do
jouer	to play
essayer	to try

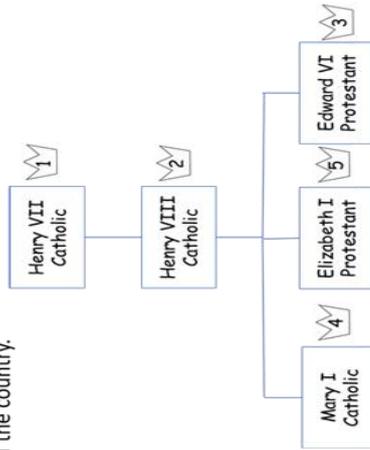
aller au parc	to go/going to the park
visiter le musée	to visit/visiting the museum
voir un spectacle	to see/seeing a show
regarder un match de foot	to watch/watching a football match
jouer au football	to play/playing football
jouer au basket	to play/playing basketball
jouer au tennis	to play/playing tennis
jouer au rugby	to play/playing rugby
jouer à la pétanque	to play/playing petanque/bowls
jouer aux échecs	to play/playing chess

faire du shopping	to do/doing the shopping
faire de la natation	to do/doing swimming
faire de l'équitation	to do/doing horse riding
faire de la cuisine	to do/doing cooking
faire du vélo	to do/doing cycling/biking
faire des promenades	to do/doing walks/walking

# Week 5

## History

There were two main religions in Tudor England, Protestant and Catholic. As the monarchs changed in Tudor England, they changed the religion of the country.



### Elizabethan England:

When Elizabeth I became Queen, she was facing many problems.

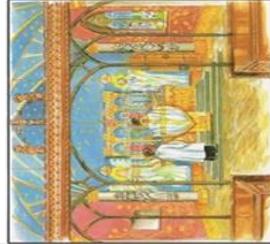
**Population** in England had risen by 1 million during Elizabeth's rule, meaning more people to feed and shelter. The demand for housing was a lot higher.

**Henry VIII** had needed money to fight wars, so he destroyed Monasteries to do it. These monasteries would help the sick, homeless and poor. This meant under Elizabeth, these people did not have places to go.

**Inflation** meant that the prices of basics like bread went up due to the lack of supplies.

Despite this, Elizabeth I's reign became known as the 'Golden Age'. There were huge changes in the way society spent their leisure time. Football, archery and tennis all became very popular – as did the theatre. As people were more educated, more people could write and attend plays – Shakespeare is an example.

There were many differences between the Catholic and Protestant Churches.



The Catholic Church was bright, lavish and usually full of statues – they showed off their wealth with lots of statues of God to worship. They had

stained glass windows, and extravagantly dressed priests. They would have the Bible written in Latin, so only a few could read it. They also believed the Pope was chosen by God, so he was the Head of the Church everywhere.



On the other hand, the Protestant Church was a lot more plain and simple, as they believed that their religion was about a personal

connection to God, rather than lavish decoration. Their priests were more plainly dressed, and they would usually only display the Ten Commandments on the wall, to remind people. Their Bibles were translated to the language of their country, so everyone who could read could access it. The King or Queen was the head of the Church.

Tudor England was a very diverse place. Historians have records of many different people in Tudor England, including people from the Islamic World.

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### Thornton Abbey

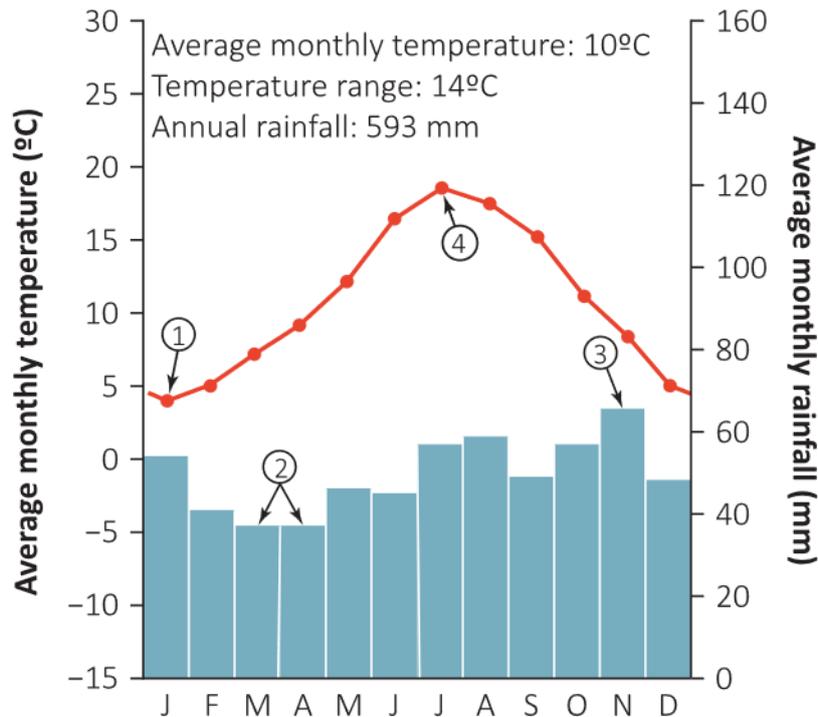
Thornton Abbey is a local Monastery, being only 30 minutes away from Cleethorpes Academy. Henry VIII closed the Abbey in 1539 as part of his Dissolution of the Monasteries, in which he got rid of Monasteries due to removing Catholicism, and raising money for himself.

Following the Dissolution, Henry brought his wife Katherine Howard to stay there in 1541. He kept Thornton Abbey standing, to be used a college to train his new Church of England Priests. Today, the Abbey is looked after by the English Heritage organisation.

## Week 5

### Geography

### Climate Graphs



Climate graphs are used to compare the average monthly temperature and rainfall in different places. Temperature is shown on a red line graph, using the left-hand axis to read the values.

Rainfall is shown as blue bars, using the right-hand axis.

Using this climate graph, we can figure out that in London, the coldest month is January at 4 degrees, and the warmest month is July at 18. The month with the most rainfall is November with 64mm, whereas the driest month is both March and April with 40mm

## Week 5

### Religious Education

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# Week 5

## Art and Design

### Working with Air-Dry Clay

<b>1. Prepare your Clay</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cut a small piece from the block.</li><li>• Knead/Wedge it (squash and fold) to remove air bubbles.</li><li>• If clay is too hard, add a little water and knead.</li><li>• If clay is too soft, leave it out for a few minutes.</li></ul>	<b>2. Keep clay covered</b> <p>Air-dry clay dries fast. Keep any unused clay wrapped in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a plastic bag</li><li>• cling film</li><li>• a damp cloth</li></ul>
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### Basic Clay Techniques

<b>1. Pinch Pots</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Roll clay into a ball</li><li>• Press thumb into the middle</li><li>• Pinch around the edges to make a small bowl or pot</li></ul>	<b>2. Coil Building</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Roll clay into long, snake-like coils</li><li>• Stack the coils to build walls</li><li>• Smooth the inside with fingers or tools</li></ul>
<b>3. Slab Building</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Roll out clay into a flat sheet (slab)</li><li>• Cut shapes</li><li>• Join edges to build boxes, tiles, reliefs or walls</li></ul>	<b>4. Score, Slip, Stick (Very Important!)</b> <p>When joining ANY clay pieces:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Score – scratch lines into both surfaces</li><li>2. Slip – paint clay-water mixture over the lines</li><li>3. Stick – press pieces firmly together</li></ol> <p>This prevents pieces falling off when dry.</p>
<b>Smoothing &amp; Shaping Tips</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use small amounts of water to fix cracks</li><li>• Too much water makes clay mushy or weak</li><li>• Use a sponge for smooth surfaces</li><li>• Wooden tools help with neat edges and details</li></ul>	<b>Drying Your Clay</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Let the clay dry slowly to avoid cracks</li><li>• Place on newspaper or a board</li><li>• Do NOT move it for at least 24 hours</li><li>• Thick pieces can take 2–4 days</li><li>• Clay turns lighter when fully dry</li></ul> <p><b>Avoid:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Putting it near heaters</li><li>• Drying in direct sunlight</li></ul> <p>These cause cracks.</p>