

CLEETHORPES ACADEMY

HOME LEARNING

SPRING 2:

YEAR 8



Week 1

English Literature

Rome has the highest concentration of historical and architectural assets in the world and its centre, being an expression of Western Europe's historical, artistic, and cultural heritage, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Rome was built in 753 BC and its history spans over two-and-a-half thousand years. 'The Eternal City' is one of the most famous cities in the world, being the capital of the country of Italy. It sits on the Tiber River and its population was recorded in 2021 as being 2.76 million people.

There are many famous landmarks in Rome, such as the Colosseum, the Trevy Fountain, Castel Sant'Angelo and, in its independent city-state within Rome, Vatican City. The Colosseum (completed in 80AD,) is the most famous Roman landmark, having staged many events such as gladiatorial battles, wild animal hunts, public executions and 'sea battles.' This Wonder of the World was built over 100 years after the assassination of Caesar, but still plays a great part in the globe's view of Rome and its Ancient History today.

The Roman Empire is one of the most famous Empires in history. At its zenith (its highest point) in 117AD under Emperor Trajan, the Empire controlled approximately 5 million square kilometres (1.9 million square miles) across three continents – Europe, Asia and Africa. It also controlled over 50 provinces with a population estimated at between 50-90 million.

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

Fractions and Percentages

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Fraction	Fractions represent the parts of a whole or collection of objects. A fraction has two parts. The number on the top of the line is called the numerator.
Decimal	A decimal is a number that consists of a whole and a fractional part. Decimal numbers lie between integers and represent numerical value for quantities that are whole plus some part of a whole.
Percentage	a percentage is a portion of a whole, which is represented as per one hundred
Equivalent	equivalent refers to two numbers, expressions, or quantities with the same value.
Estimate	An estimate is an approximate calculation or rounding of the number to the nearest place value

Diagrams:

convert these percentages to decimals.

64%

81%

46%

40%

4%

Convert these decimals to percentages.

0.13

0.22

0.06

0.76

0.765

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

Biology

Organisms of the same species are similar but not identical.

Even though people are all from the same species, there are many ways in which they are different from each other.

The differences that occur both between different species and within the same species are called variation.

How is nose shape caused by a mixture of inheritance and environmental factors?

Nose shape is inherited, but over time it may be affected by the environment.

For instance, someone might have a nose that looks just like their mother's. But if they were in an accident, they might break their nose and put a kink in it.

Week 1

Physics

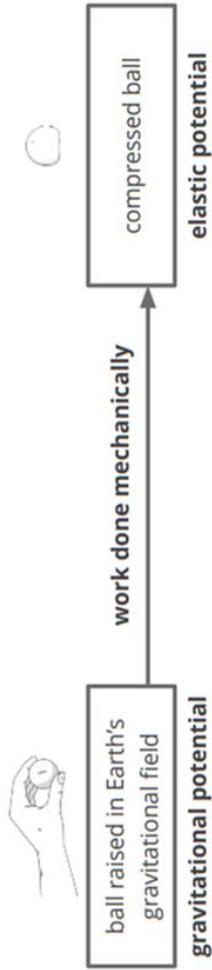
Energy Transfers

Energy Transfers

Energy transfers can be displayed in an energy transfer diagram.

The boxes identify the parts of the system where energy is stored. The type of energy store is labelled underneath each box.

The arrows represent the pathways that transfer energy from one store to the next.

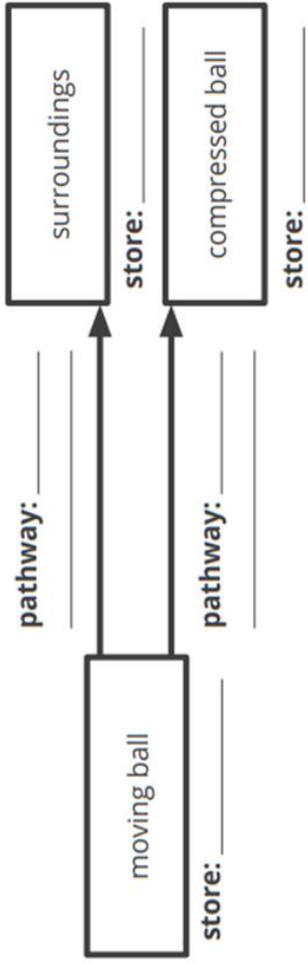


When energy is transferred, the total amount of energy is **conserved** because energy can only be stored or transferred. It cannot be created or destroyed.

Complete the energy transfer diagram.

Start Point: A tennis ball is travelling towards a wall.

End Point: The ball has hit the wall.



f

Week 1

Chemistry

Uses of chromatography

- 1. Separate mixtures.**
- 2. Identify chemicals.**
- 3. Check if the chemical is pure.**
- 4. Check what is in something! For example:**

Checking that our food and our medicine doesn't contain dangerous impurities.

Check our water is safe to drink

Police forensic scientists really do use chromatography to identify substances found at crime scene

Check athletes are not cheating by using banned drugs!

Check if food contains certain vitamins

- If there is only one spot on the chromatography, it is a pure substance.**
- If it splits into more than one, it is a mixture!**

Week 1

Spanish

¿Dónde vas de vacaciones?	Where do you go on holiday?
Voy de vacaciones...	I go on holiday...
Vamos de vacaciones...	We go on holiday...
a	to
Inglaterra	England
Escocia	Scotland
Gales	Wales
Irlanda	Ireland
Francia	France
México/ Méjico	Mexico
Polonia	Poland
Portugal	Portugal
Grecia	Greece
España	Spain
Alemania	Germany
Turquía	Turkey
Sudáfrica	South Africa
Los Estados Unidos	USA
whereabouts	
A la playa	At the beach
A la costa	On the coast
A la montaña	In the mountains
En un pueblo	In a town
En una ciudad	In a city
Time phrases	
Normalmente	Normally
Generalmente	Generally
A veces	Sometimes
A menudo	Often
nunca	never

Week 1

History

Dorothy Lawrence

Dorothy Lawrence was born in 1896 and became a courageous journalist determined to report from the front lines during the First World War. Facing strict prohibitions against women serving in combat zones, Dorothy disguised herself as a male sapper and joined the Corps of Royal Engineers on the Western Front. For ten days, she worked alongside her fellow engineers, laying mines and repairing roads under constant threat of enemy fire. Her daring actions made her the first and only female Royal Engineer of the Great War.

Dorothy's bravery came at great personal cost. When her true identity was discovered, she was arrested, interrogated, and repatriated to England. Despite her efforts to share her story, she faced official censorship and social stigma, and her achievements were largely forgotten for decades.

.

Week 1

Geography

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

- Migration – Movement of people from one place/country to another in order to live there.
 - Immigration – Movement of people into a country.
 - Emigration – Movement of people out of a country.
- Internal migration – When people move within a country's border.
- International migration – When people move from one country to another, crossing international borders.
- Voluntary migrants – People who choose to move from one place to another.
- Forced migrants – People who have no choice but to move due to a natural disaster or war.
- Natural disaster – A natural event causing sudden significant damage and loss of life.

Week 1

Religious Education

Pilgrimage – a spiritually motivated journey to a sacred place

Prayer – communicated with God

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

Facial Proportions: Hints and Tips (continued)

7. Eyebrows sit above the eyes

- Eyebrows follow the shape of the brow bone.
- They sit higher than beginners expect—don't draw them too close to the eyes.

8. Hair has volume

- Hair doesn't sit flat on the skull.
- Draw the hair **above** the head shape to show thickness.
- Otherwise portraits can look bald or squashed.

9. The neck is wider than you think

- Don't draw a thin "lollipop stick" neck!
- The width of the neck usually lines up with the **outer corners of the eyes** for teens/adults.

10. Work from big shapes to small details

Always build the head in this order:

1. Head shape
2. Guideline lines
3. Eyes, nose, mouth, ears
4. Eyebrows, hair
5. Details (lashes, shading, texture)

Jumping straight to details makes proportions harder.

11. Constantly compare

Ask:

- Is the nose halfway between the eyes and chin?
- Is there one eye-width between the eyes?
- Is the face symmetrical?

Small checks fix big mistakes early.

Week 2

English Literature

Gaius Julius Caesar (100BC – 44BC) was a Roman general and politician. He was a successful Roman politician who was initially part of the First Triumvirate of Rome (a group of three rulers,) Pompey, Caesar and Marcus Crassus. After conflict, the Triumvirate broke apart, with Caesar defeating Pompey in the Battle of Pharsalus. Soon afterwards, Pompey was betrayed and killed, leaving Caesar as the most powerful individual in Ancient Rome.

Once Caesar came to power as the sole ruler, Caesar proclaimed himself 'dictator for life' – meaning he would be the only leader of the Roman Empire until he died. This was not popular amongst other Roman politicians – Senators – who plotted to have Caesar assassinated.

Eventually, Caesar was assassinated in 44BC, largely due to his taking of power over all aspects of Roman life. Before this, Rome had been a Republic – ruled by the people, for the people. Caesar's last words were rumoured to be 'et tu, Brute?' towards his long-time mentee Brutus, whom he was most surprised was now attacking him after years of guiding him. Brutus' tormented decision-making and aftermath of his choices forms the basis of Shakespeare's work 'Julius Caesar'.

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

Fractions and Percentages

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Rounding	Rounding means making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was. The result is less accurate, but easier to use.
Conversion	conversion is the process of changing the value of one form to another for example inches to millimetres, or litres to gallons
Multiplier	A multiplier is a number that you are multiplying by.
Increase	becoming greater or larger in size, amount, number, or degree.
Decrease	becoming smaller in size, amount, number, or degree.

Diagrams:

Increase 60 by 30%

$100\% + 30\% = 130\%$
130% is the same as 1.3
So the answer is $60 \times 1.3 = 78$

increase 40 by 20%
 $100\% + 20\% = 120\% = 1.2$

48

increase 80 by 45%
 $100\% + 45\% = 145\% = 1.45$

116

increase 70 by 25%
 $100\% + 25\% = 125\% = 1.25$

87.5

increase 3,000 by 5%
 $100\% + 5\% = 105\% = 1.05$

3,150

increase 3,000 by 50%
 $100\% + 50\% = 150\% = 1.5$

4,500

increase 3,000 by 55%
 $100\% + 55\% = 155\% = 1.55$

4,650

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	Everyone has the right to have a say and make decisions, by voting or expressing their opinion.	
Rule of Law	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.	
Individual Liberty	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.	
Mutual Respect	We must respect each other's opinions, beliefs, and differences. Treating others with kindness and fairness is key to building a strong community.	
Tolerance of Others	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

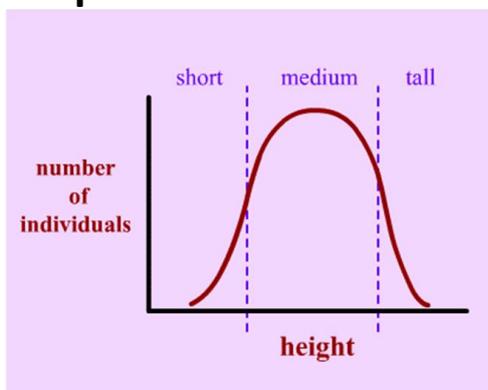
Biology

Continuous variation

The full range of variables between 2 extreme values

Examples in nature include : height, weight, length, size

Data is normally presented in a Normal Distribution bell-shaped curve



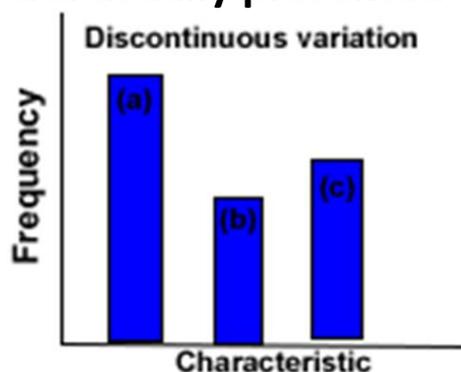
Discontinuous variation

Also known as Discrete variables

Variables are assigned to clearly defined categories or distinct groups

Examples include : sex, blood groups, colour

Data usually presented as a bar graph



Week 2

Physics

Energy Resources		
Energy Resource	Advantages	Disadvantages
biofuels (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In theory, carbon dioxide released by burning the biofuel is balanced by carbon dioxide taken in during growth. Crops can be grown to meet demands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation may be used to clear land for farming. Supply may be affected by a poor growing season.
fossil fuels (non-renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output is not affected by the time of day or weather conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, contributing to global warming. The process releases sulfur dioxide which causes acid rain. Habitats are destroyed when fossil fuels are mined.
geothermal (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power stations have a predictable output. The output is not affected by the time of day or weather conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local habitats are destroyed when the power stations are built. Drilling releases some carbon dioxide.
hydroelectric (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output is not affected by the time of day or weather conditions. No greenhouse gases are released once it has been built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local area is flooded to create the dam which affects the habitats of organisms close to the dam. The output could be affected by drought if the reservoirs dry up.
nuclear (non-renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output is not affected by the time of day or weather conditions. No greenhouse gases are released once it has been built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process produces hazardous waste. An explosion would affect local habitats for many years. Mining uranium causes habitats to be destroyed.
solar (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No greenhouse gases are released once it has been built. They can be used in remote locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable in cloudy areas and does not work at night. A lot of solar panels are needed. So, habitats could be damaged to install them.
tides (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tides are very predictable. The process produces a steady output of electricity. No greenhouse gases are released once it has been built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The placement of barrages damages the habitats or organisms that live in river estuaries. The noise of the turbines can affect animals that use echolocation.
waves (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No greenhouse gases are released once the wave generators have been installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less electricity is generated when there is little or no wind as there are fewer waves. The cables and buildings needed spoil the shoreline. The wave generators might affect the habits of marine life and birds nearby.
wind (renewable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No greenhouse gases are released once the turbines have been built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No electricity is generated when there is little or no wind. Local people often dislike the sight and noise of the turbines. Large wind farms disturb the local habitats.

Renewable energy resources can be replenished and will not run out.

Non-renewable energy resources cannot be replenished in a lifetime and will eventually run out.

Week 2

Chemistry

Testing for Hydrogen gas

Add a lit splint into a test tube containing hydrogen gas.

There will be a 'squeaky pop' sound if hydrogen is present.

Remember MASH

Metal + Acid → Salt + Hydrogen

Ex:

sodium + hydrochloric acid → sodium chloride + hydrogen

Week 2

Spanish

¿Con quién vas de vacaciones?	Who do you go on holiday with?
Mi madre	My mum
Mi padre	My dad
Mi familia	My family
Mi hermano	My brother
Mi hermana	My sister
Mis padres	My parents
Mis abuelos	My grandparents
Mi colegio	My school
¿Cuándo?	When?
Las estaciones	The seasons
En	In
primavera	Spring
verano	Summer
otoño	Autumn
invierno	winter
enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December
¿por cuánto tiempo?	For how long?
para	for
Diez días	10 days
Una semana	A week
Una quincena	A fortnight
Un mes	A month

Week 2

History

During World War I (1914–1918), many British men went away to fight. This meant there were lots of jobs left behind. Women stepped in to help keep the country running.

- 1.** Factory work - Thousands of women worked in factories making weapons, bullets, shells, and explosives. The work was hard and dangerous, but very important for the war effort.
- 2.** Transport and services - Women became bus conductors, train workers, post workers, and delivery drivers. They made sure people and supplies could still move around the country.
- 3.** Farming - Many women joined the Women's Land Army. They worked on farms, growing food and looking after animals so Britain would not run out of food.
- 4.** Nursing and care - Some women worked as nurses at home and near the battlefields. They cared for injured soldiers and helped save lives.
- 5.** Office and shop work - Women also worked in offices, banks, and shops, doing jobs that men had done before the war.

Why this mattered

Before the war, many people thought women should only work at home. World War I showed that women could do the same jobs as men and do them well. Their hard work helped Britain win the war and later helped women gain more rights, including the right to vote.

Week 2

Geography

Read through the various push and pull factors that have led to migration.

Week 2

Religious Education

Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest starting before nightfall on Friday and lasting 25 hours. On Shabbat there should be four prayers a day. The Torah commands that the Shema should be recited twice a day, morning and night. Two important festivals in Judaism are Pesach that celebrates Moses' mission to free Israelites from slavery in Egypt and Sukkot which reminds Jewish people travelled through the desert sleeping in temporary shelters after escaping slavery.

Week 2

Art and Design

Kris Trappeniers

What kind of art does he make?

- Kris Trappeniers is best known for **portraits made from paper cuts and stencils**.
- He creates detailed faces and figures by cutting paper with a **scalpel (craft knife)**.
- Many of his works start as loose pencil or ink drawings that are then cut and sometimes spray-painted.
- He uses only a **single piece of paper** and a **scalpel** to cut portraits.
- The art plays with **positive and negative space** — the paper that remains and the areas removed

Art style & features

- His portraits are **highly detailed** and rely on **line weight** (thin and thick cuts) to show light, shadow, and shape.
- The finished work often looks like a **lace-like design** because of delicate cut lines

Influences on his style

Trappeniers has shared influences that shape his artistic approach:

Cultural and Artistic Influences

- **Japanese paper crafts** like *kiri-e* and **origami** — this shows in his love for paper as medium.
- **Clair-obscur paintings** (strong contrasts of light and dark) that help influence his use of shadow.
- **Calligraphy and poetry** — arts that value line and form.

Educational Background

- He has a **PhD in Chemistry**, not a traditional art degree.
- Studied **art history, advertising art, and screen printing** at the Royal Academy in Leuven, Belgium.

How He Works

- Ideas often come to him **while walking, cycling, or talking with people**, rather than from planned brainstorming.
- He keeps a small sketchbook to capture ideas.

Week 3

English Literature

William Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright and actor born in 1564 in Stratford-Upon-Avon. His birthday is most commonly celebrated on 23rd April which is also believed to be the date he died in 1616.

Shakespeare was a prolific writer during the Elizabethan and Jacobean ages of British theatre (sometimes called the English Renaissance or the Early Modern Period. Shakespeare's plays are perhaps his most enduring legacy, but they are not all he wrote. Shakespeare's poems also remain popular to this day – he wrote a series of poems called Sonnets – which usually centre around love. He is believed to have written 154 in total.

Shakespeare's success in the London theatres made him considerably wealthy, and by 1597 he was able to purchase New Place, the largest house in the borough of Stratford-Upon-Avon. Although his professional career was spent in London, he maintained close links with his native town.

Shakespeare wrote 'Julius Caesar' in 1599, during the reign of Elizabeth I. Some scholars believe that Shakespeare's main intention for writing the text is to express worry of the impending death of Elizabeth, which could bring about Civil War. The story is extremely similar to 'Macbeth'. Both texts feature the murder of a ruler and the chaos which ensues afterwards.

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

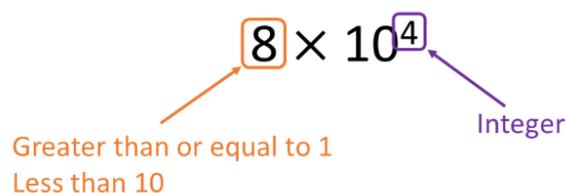
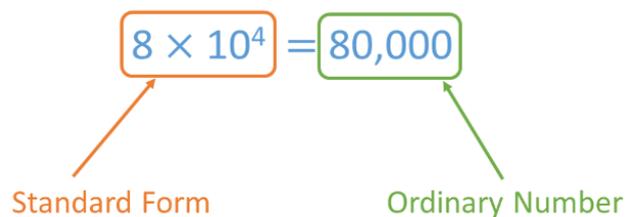
Mathematics

Standard Index Form

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Base	The number system we use daily is the base-ten number system. It means that it uses ten different digits to represent numbers. (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
Power	used when we want to multiply a number by itself several times.
Index	the power or exponent which is raised to a number or a variable.
Exponent	exponent indicates the number of times a number needs to be multiplied by itself.
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.

Diagrams:



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

Biology

Sex cells in animals and plants are called gametes. In animals, the gametes are eggs (ova) and sperm. In mammals, egg cells are produced in the ovaries, and sperm cells are produced in the testes.

FERTILISATION is when the gametes/half cells (23 strands/chromosomes) fuse together to form a new cell (zygote).

For every protein we need to make we have two genes. One from mum and one from dad.

Week 3

Physics

Power

Power is the rate at which energy is transferred.

It is measured in watts (W).

It can be calculated using the equation:

$$\text{power (W)} = \frac{\text{energy transferred (J)}}{\text{time (s)}}$$

Work Done

Work done is the amount of energy transferred by the action of a force.

It is measured in joules (J).

It can be calculated using the equation:

$$\text{work done (J)} = \text{force (N)} \times \text{distance (m)}$$

A car drives for 30 minutes. During this time, it transfers 242 640 000 J energy.

Calculate the power of the car.

Use the equation: $\text{power} = \frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$

power = _____ W

k

A person pushes a pram for 1 km with a force of 120 N.

Calculate the work done.

Use the equation:
 $\text{work done} = \text{force} \times \text{distance}$

work done = _____ J

l

Week 3

Chemistry

Naming salts

Hydrochloric acid makes chloride salts

Nitric acid makes nitrate salts

Sulfuric acid makes sulfate salts

Examples:

Potassium + nitric acid → potassium nitrate

Lithium + sulfuric acid → lithium sulfate

Magnesium + hydrochloric acid → magnesium chloride

Week 3

Spanish

Opinions	
Voy en	I go by
No voy en	I don't go by
prefiero	I prefer
porque es	because it is
aburrido/a	boring
divertido/a	fun
práctico/a	practical
cómodo/a	comfortable
incómodo/a	uncomfortable
caro/a	expensive
barato/a	cheap
rápido/a	fast
lento/a	slow
limpio/a	clean
sucio/a	dirty
emocionante	exciting
muy	very
demasiado	too
bastante	quite
un poco	a bit
comparisons	
más...que	more...tan
menos...que	less...tan
más rápido que	faster tan
menos cómodo que	less comfortable than
¿Qué haces en tus vacaciones?	What do you do on holiday?

Week 3

History

Walter Tull

Walter Tull's father's father had been enslaved on a plantation in Barbados. Before the war, Walter Tull was a professional footballer. He played in the First Division of the Football League for Tottenham Hotspur in 1909 and later for Northampton Town FC in 1911. Walter Tull was one of the first Black professional player in the football league in this country, and this was significant in starting to make the sport more inclusive. He was a very good player, but he received racial abuse from some of the people watching the football matches at the time.

He joined the Army in December 1914, serving in the Middlesex Regiment, including its two Football Battalions. He was later made a sergeant and served in France in 1915. He returned briefly to recover from shellshock, or what we would now call post-traumatic stress disorder. He returned to fight in the Battle of the Somme and then came home to recover from trench fever. After his recovery, he went on to officer training where he was commissioned. He joined the 23rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (the 2nd Footballers) in August 1917. The battalion served in the Third Battle of Ypres and the Italy in November 1917. Tull was thus significantly a Black officer and leader of White troops into battle. The following year, he was recommended for the Military Cross but this was not granted. His battalion returned to France to take part in the Spring Offensive on 23rd March 1918. Tull died aged 29 during heavy bombardment.

Week 3

Geography

Pull factors to Russia

Pull factors for migration to Russia:



Russian is one of the official languages of these republics, which removes one of the obstacles to migration. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are members of a Eurasian Customs Union with Russia, which allows freedom of movement, allowing people from one part of the union to live and work in other parts of the union, again reducing an obstacle. People in these lower income countries are attracted by the job opportunities and higher rates of pay, even though the pay for many of the jobs migrants take is low by Russian standards.

Week 3

Religious Education

The Christian day of worship is Sunday. Special services are held at Churches on a Sunday. The most important service is the Eucharist, the breaking of bread and drinking of wine to remember Jesus' sacrifice. There are two important celebrations that all Christians celebrate Christmas that remembers the birth of Jesus and Easter they remember the death and resurrection of Jesus. Christians don't have to go on pilgrimage but many will go. Two popular pilgrimage sites are Lourdes in France famous for waters with healing powers and the Vatican in Rome for Catholics.

Week 3

Art and Design

Nelson Makamo

Born

1982 in **Modimolle, Limpopo Province**, South Africa — a small town in the north of the country.

Where he works:

Johannesburg, South Africa — a big, busy city that inspires much of his artwork

What kind of art does he make?

Nelson Makamo is a **contemporary visual artist** best known for his **expressive portraits**, especially of **children and young people**.

His work often shows:

- Large, expressive **eyes**
- **Emotions** like hope, curiosity, and joy
- **Vibrant colour** mixed with bold lines and mark-making

He works in many materials including **charcoal, oil, acrylic, watercolour, and mixed media**.

Main themes in his work

Makamo's art focuses on:

- **Children's faces and expressions** — especially from rural and urban South Africa.
- **Hope and innocence** — his portraits show children as symbols of light, happiness, and strength.
- Changing global views of African youth — he avoids portraying poverty and focuses instead on **optimism and resilience**.

Makamo often paints children wearing bright **glasses** — a way of showing how they see the world with curiosity and intelligence.

Main themes in his work

Makamo's art focuses on:

- **Children's faces and expressions** — especially from rural and urban South Africa.
- **Hope and innocence** — his portraits show children as symbols of light, happiness, and strength.
- Changing global views of African youth — he avoids portraying poverty and focuses instead on **optimism and resilience**.

Makamo often paints children wearing bright **glasses** — a way of showing how they see the world with curiosity and intelligence.

Week 4

English Literature

Brutus:

A supporter of the republic who believes strongly in a government guided by the votes of senators. While Brutus loves Caesar as a friend, he opposes any single man holding the position of dictator, and he fears that Caesar aspires to such power. Brutus decides to kill Caesar only because he believes it will save Rome. This then leads to a bloody Civil War, with Brutus leading one side and Mark Antony leading the other.

Caesar:

Caesar has just become 'Dictator for Life.' He is the undisputed ruler of Rome, which has infuriated a few of the characters – particularly Cassius. Cassius – initially – leads the plot to assassinate Caesar, eventually enlisting the help of his formerly-loyal ally Brutus. Caesar is eventually assassinated in Act 3, Scene 1. However, at Caesar's funeral, his closest friend Antony manages to turn the tide of those initially condemning Caesar, angering Rome and forcing the plebeians to attack and condemn those who killed Caesar.

Mark Antony:

A minor character towards the start of the text, he is a loyal friend of Caesar. He masterfully turns the crowd against the conspirators in an oration at Caesar's funeral and turns into a key character. Antony eventually enters into a Second Triumvirate, sharing power with both Lepidus and Octavius – although he views Lepidus as a fool.

Cassius:

The initial leader of the conspiracy to kill Caesar, Cassius despises Caesar for a few reasons, but two are his saving of Cassius when swimming as children and his consideration that Caesar possesses great power yet is not superior to Cassius. Cassius manipulates Brutus into joining the plot, writing letters in many hands and putting them through Brutus' window to replicate the disgruntled citizens of Rome. He admits that Brutus should not trust him in a soliloquy to the audience.

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

Standard Index Form

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Notation	Notation is a symbolic system for the representation of mathematical items and concepts.
Negative	A negative number is a number whose value is always less than zero and it has a minus (-) sign before it.
Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is 1 divided by the number. Examples: the reciprocal of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ (half), the reciprocal of 10 is $\frac{1}{10}$
Root	The root of a number in math is a number that when multiplied by itself produces the original number.
Sum	A mathematical sum or maths sum is the result of adding two or more numbers together. It is the total of the numbers added together.

Diagrams:

Calculate $(3 \times 10^{-3}) + (4 \times 10^{-2})$

$$3 \times 10^{-3} = 0.003$$

$$4 \times 10^{-2} = 0.04$$

$$0.003 + 0.04 = 0.043$$

$$0.043 = 4.3 \times 10^{-2}$$

Calculate $(6 \times 10^4) + (3 \times 10^3)$

$$6 \times 10^4 = 60,000$$

$$3 \times 10^3 = 3,000$$

$$60,000 + 3,000 = 63,000$$

$$63,000 = 6.3 \times 10^4$$

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:

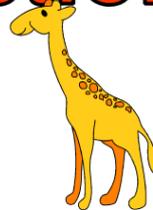
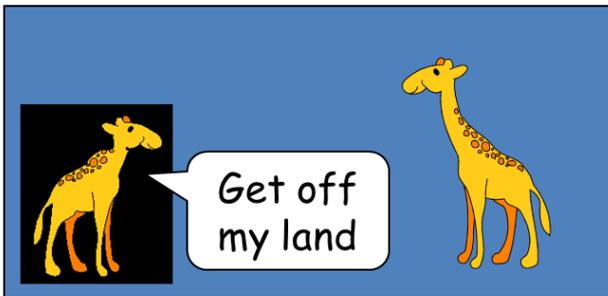
Democracy	Everyone has the right to have a say and make decisions, by voting or expressing their opinion.	
Rule of Law	Laws exist to keep people safe and ensure fairness. It's important to follow the law and respect rules, both at school and in society.	
Individual Liberty	Everyone has the freedom to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

Week 4

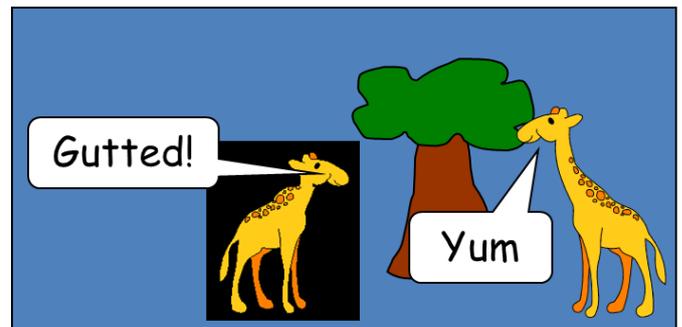
Biology

Natural Selection

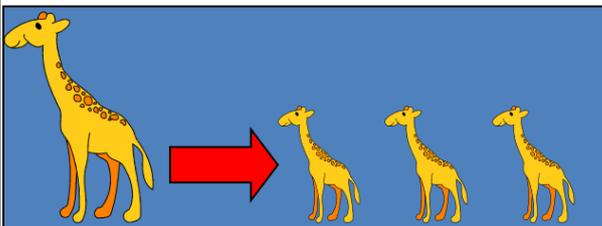
- 1) Each species shows variation because of random mutation



- 2) There is competition within each species for food, living space, water, mates etc



- 3) The organisms with favourable genetic variants are more likely to survive – "Survival of the Fittest"



- 4) These favourable variants build up in populations over many generations causing organisms to become quite different from their ancestors

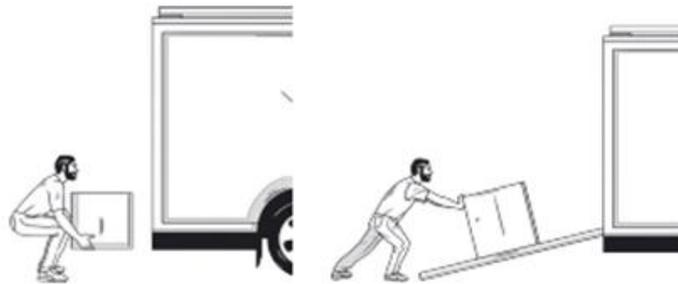
Week 4

Physics

Simple Machines

Simple machines make tasks easier by reducing the force needed to make something happen.

If the work that needs to be done to complete a task remains the same, and the force is reduced, the distance along which the force is applied will have increased.



The box is lifted over a short distance, so a large force is needed.

The box is lifted over a longer distance, so a smaller force is needed.

Name each type of simple machine and explain how it makes it easier to complete the task. m

A crowbar is used to remove a nail from some wood.

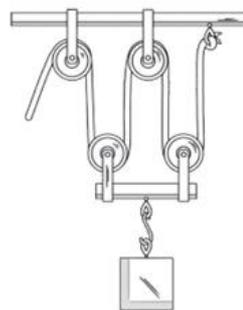


Type of simple machine: _____

How it makes it easier to do work:

Moving the end of the crowbar over a larger _____ means that a smaller _____ can be used to lift the nail.

A pulley system is used to lift a load.



Type of simple machine: _____

How it makes it easier to do work:

With more pulleys, the distance the rope travels is _____ which _____ the force needed to pull the rope.

Week 4

Chemistry

Metals and oxygen

Metal + Oxygen → metal oxide

Examples:

Lithium + oxygen → lithium oxide

Sodium + oxygen → sodium oxide

Calcium + oxygen → calcium oxide

- **Sometimes we will be able to see a colour change to show us the reaction has happened.**
- **For each, sodium getting duller and less shiny when it is left to react with oxygen from the air.**

Week 4

Spanish

Tomo el sol	I sunbathe
Voy a la playa	I go to the beach
Nado en el mar	I swim in the sea
Voy de paseo	I go for a walk
Juego al voleibol	I play volleyball
Juego al minigolf	I play minigolf
Leo libros	I read books
Monto en bici	I go for a bike ride
Como helados	I eat ice cream
Como en el restaurante	I eat in a restaurant
Bebo un refresco	I have a drink
Voy a un espectáculo	I go to a show
Saco fotos	I take potos
Voy al parque acuático	I go to the waterpark
Hago un safari	I go on a safari
Hago esquí	I ski
Hago turismo	I go sightseeing

Week 4

History

USA and WWI

The United States joined World War I in 1917, after the war had already been going on for three years. At first, America tried to stay neutral, but this changed when German submarines began attacking ships that carried American passengers and goods. Another reason was the Zimmermann Telegram, in which Germany tried to convince Mexico to fight against the United States.

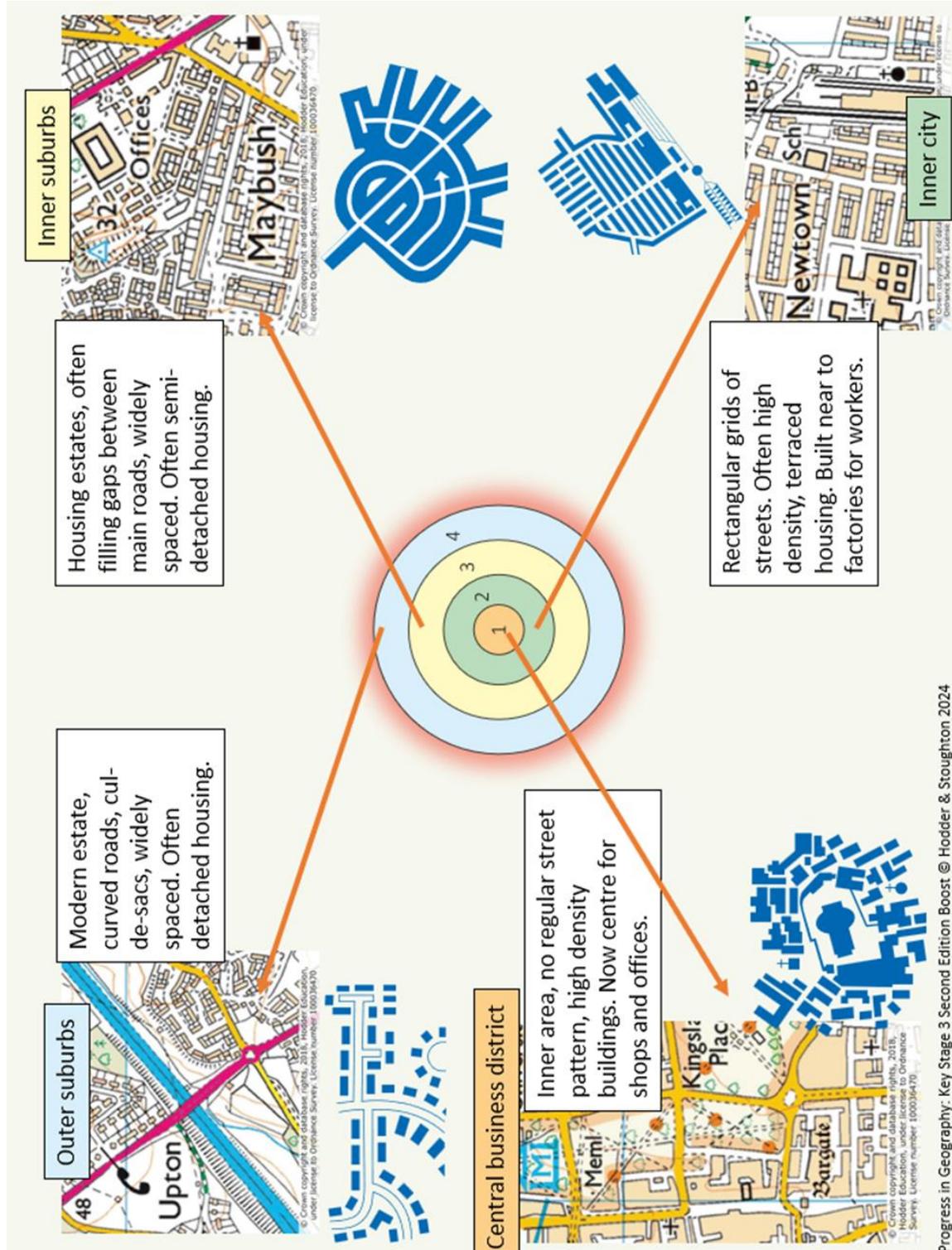
When America entered the war, it sent soldiers called the American Expeditionary Forces to Europe. These troops helped the Allies (mainly Britain and France) by bringing fresh soldiers, supplies, and energy to the fight. American soldiers played an important role in stopping Germany's final attacks and pushing them back.

The war ended in 1918, and America helped in the peace talks that followed. World War I showed that the United States had become a powerful country on the world stage, but it also caused great loss and suffering for many Americans and others around the world.

Week 4

Geography

Burgess' land-use model applied to Southampton



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 worship in a mosque and their holy day is Friday. Muslims are expected to perform five prayers [Salah] a day at specific times. Sunni Muslims do this at five separate ' times a day whereas Shi'a do this at three separate times a day. Friday has a special prayer [Jummah] where a sermon is given before it is performed. The two main festivals in Islam are Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul- Adha. Eid ul—Fitr is a celebration of completing the month of fasting in Ramadan. Eid ul—Adha is a festival of sacrifice to remember that Prophet Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice his own son for God. It takes place at the end of the Hajj pilgrimage, which happens every year during the Muslim month of Dhu al—Hijjah.

Week 4

Art and Design

Noel Badges Pugh

Where He's From

- Noel Badges Pugh is based in *San Francisco, California* and also associated with Hawaii

Artistic Style

Noel Badges Pugh is known for:

- **Ink and watercolour illustrations**, often combined with other media.
- Detailed **studies of hands, flowers, and nature**, sometimes with bees or organic forms.
- Artwork that mixes **scientific precision** with a **visual, almost psychedelic energy** — especially in how he layers flowers, plants, and anatomical elements.
- His line work often varies in weight (thin and thick lines) to show **depth and detail**.

His pieces often feel both **meticulous (very careful detail)** and **creative/expressive**, blending accurate observation with artistic flair

Artistic Influences

1. Scientific & Botanical Illustration

- His master's training in scientific illustration influences his **attention to detail**, especially with plants and anatomy — very careful, precise, and observational.

2. Art School Exposure

- Studying at the San Francisco Art Institute exposed him to a **wide history of art styles and media** — from ancient art to modern movements — growing his visual vocabulary.

3. Nature & Organic Forms

- Flowers, bees, hands, ferns, and other natural elements not only appear in his work but also inspire his **composition and subject matter**.

4. Line & Detail Emphasis

- His love of **black ink and varied line weights** — thick and thin — helps create depth and focus, showing both scientific structure and artistic expression.

Week 5

English Literature

Pathetic fallacy:

When the weather/environment links to emotions, feelings or atmospheres within a literary text.

Dramatic irony:

When the audience are aware of something which the characters are not.

Motif:

A recurring (repeating) symbol/image which represents another idea or feeling.

Foreshadowing:

Hinting at future events within a text.

Omen:

**An image or symbol which is thought to relate to a happening in the future.
There can be both positive and negative omens.**

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

Number Sense

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Round	Rounding means making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was. The result is less accurate, but easier to use.
Significant	In maths a significant figure is an important digit within the number. The most significant figure is the digit that has the highest place value.
Nearest	converting a number to an approximate value that is easier to use and remember.
Integer	An integer is a number with no decimal or fractional part and it includes negative and positive numbers, including zero.
Decimal	A decimal is a number that consists of a whole and a fractional part. Decimal numbers lie between integers and represent numerical value for quantities that are whole plus some part of a whole.

Diagrams:

Find an estimate for $\frac{28.3 \times 11.2}{5.8 + 6.2}$

$$\frac{28.3 \times 11.2}{5.8 + 6.2} \approx \frac{30 \times 10}{6 + 6}$$

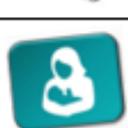
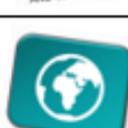
$$\approx \frac{300}{12}$$

$$\approx 25$$

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

Biology

Dutch sailors arrived on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean in 1598. They found fat, flightless birds they called dodos. By 1700 all the dodos were dead.

Humans may have caused the extinction of the dodos without meaning to. Sailors brought with them rats, cats, and dogs. They also cut down trees to make space for houses.

We don't see dinosaurs wandering around outside anymore! They are extinct, which means that they no longer exist, and we will never see a dinosaur again. Why?
Volcanoes

Huge volcano eruptions occurred in India 65 million years ago. Some scientists think that these put billions of tonnes of sulphur dioxide into the air causing acid rain and global warming.

Meteorite Impact

Some scientists think that a giant meteorite hit the Earth, throwing vast quantities of rock and earth into the atmosphere, blocking out light and making it very cold. There is a 180Km wide crater near Mexico, which could have been caused by a meteorite.

Week 5

Physics

Powerful appliances

Microwave ovens have a **power rating** in **watts** (W). The power rating tells you how much energy is transferred *per second*, or the rate of transfer of energy.

You can calculate power using this equation:

$$\text{power (W)} = \frac{\text{energy (J)}}{\text{time (s)}}$$

The power of a microwave oven is about 800 W. A traditional oven has a power of about 12 000 W, or 12 **kilowatts**.

A microwave transfers 900 J of energy per second.
Calculate the energy use in kilowatt hours (kWh).

g

Appliance 1 transfers 324 000 J
of energy in 3 minutes. Appliance
2 transfers 495 kJ in 6 minutes.
Show which appliance transfers the
most energy.

c

Week 5

Chemistry

Metals and water

Metal + water → metal hydroxide + hydrogen

Example:

Sodium + water → sodium hydroxide + hydrogen

Lithium + water → lithium hydroxide + hydrogen

Potassium + water → potassium hydroxide + hydrogen

Week 5

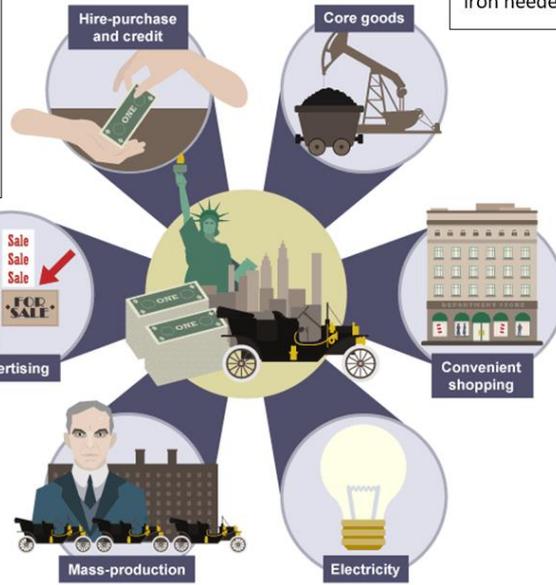
Spanish

Voy a	I am going to
Me gustaría	I would like
Me encantaría	I would love
Quiero	I want
ir	to go
viajar	to travel
jugar	to play
comer	to eat
nadar	to swim
visitar	to visit
beber	to drink
ir de paseo	to go for a walk
comer en un restaurante	to eat in a restaurant
nadar en el mar	to swim in the sea
jugar al fútbol	to play football
viajar en avión	to travel by plane
leer libros	to read books
escuchar música	to listen to music
montar en bici	to ride a bike
ver un espectáculo	to go to a show
sacar fotos	to take photos
ir al parque acuático	to go to the water park
hacer un safar	to go on a safari
hacer esquí	to go skiing
hacer turismo	to go sightseeing
El año próximo	Next year
El año que viene	Next year
El verano próximo	Next summer
El fin de semana	At the weekend
La semana próxima	Next week
El mes próximo	Next month

Week 5

History

Hire purchase meant people would **pay a deposit** on an item, then pay the rest of the balance off in **small chunks**, which meant people would have the product whilst paying it off.



America was rich in natural resources such as oil, coal and iron needed for industry.

There was a huge growth in advertising. People advertised in many different ways: billboards, newspapers, and on the radio. People then spent more money on the things they saw advertised.

Chain stores appeared for the first time. Catalogue shopping also became fashionable as it was a convenient way of buying goods.

Mass production is making things in large amounts. It uses an **assembly line** in factories, which is when each worker has one task to do, and they do it continuously.

In 1918 only a few homes had electricity. By 1929 most urban homes had it but not many rural farms.

Week 5

Geography

Summary questions

What is urbanisation? <i>The process of people moving from the countryside to towns.</i>	Define an emigrant. <i>Someone who leaves a country.</i>	What is SDG 10 hoping to achieve? <i>It hopes to improve the lives of those living in cities by making them more sustainable.</i>	Explain remittances. <i>Money sent home by migrants to support their families.</i>
Name four sectors of the land use model. <i>CBD, inner city, inner suburbs, outer suburbs</i>	What problems does rapid urbanisation cause? <i>Rapid growth of slums</i>	What are push factors? <i>The things that make people want to leave a place.</i>	What is forced migration? <i>When a person feels they have no choice but to move e.g. due to war/famine.</i>
State three pull factors. <i>Better lifestyle Training and career opportunities Safety for family</i>	How did cities change after the Industrial Revolution? <i>They grew rapidly as many people came to live in the cities for work.</i>	What is rural-to-urban migration? <i>The movement of people from the countryside to towns.</i>	What are 'intervening' obstacles? <i>Barriers that migrants have to overcome, e.g. crossing a sea.</i>

Week 5

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 worship in a mosque and their holy day is Friday. Muslims are expected to perform five prayers [Salah] a day at specific times. Sunni Muslims do this at five separate ' times a day whereas Shi'a do this at three separate times a day. Friday has a special prayer [Jummah] where a sermon is given before it is performed. The two main festivals in Islam are Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul- Adha. Eid ul—Fitr is a celebration of completing the month of fasting in Ramadan. Eid ul—Adha is a festival of sacrifice to remember that Prophet Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice his own son for God. It takes place at the end of the Hajj pilgrimage, which happens every year during the Muslim month of Dhu al—Hijjah.

Week 5

Art and Design

IDENTITY

Etymology (Where the Word Comes From)

The word **identity** comes from **Latin**:

- “**idem**” → means “**the same**”
- “**identitas**” → means “**sameness**” or “**being the same person**”

Over time, the meaning changed to describe:

- what stays the **same** about a person
- what makes *you* different from others

So today, *identity* means the unique combination of things that make you **the same person over time**, and **different from everyone else**.

Simple Definition

Identity means everything that makes you **who you are**.

It includes:

- What you **look like**
- Your **personality**
- Your **likes and dislikes**
- Your **culture or background**
- Your **experiences**
- What is **important** to you

Personal Identity (Your Interests & Personality)

- Objects that represent you (football, book, headphones)
- Favourite colours
- Things you love doing

Cultural Identity (Your Roots & Background)

- Flags, patterns, colours
- Traditional designs
- Symbols from your heritage

Shows **where you come from** and what shapes you.