

***CLEETHORPES ACADEMY***  
***HOME LEARNING***

**SPRING 2:**  
**YEAR 9**



# Week 1

## English Literature

### Small Island - Historical Context

#### The Windrush Generation

The play centres on the experiences of Caribbean migrants who travelled to Britain between 1948 and 1971, known collectively as the Windrush generation.

- The name comes from the ship *MV Empire Windrush*, which brought migrants from Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago and other Caribbean islands to Tilbury Docks in 1948.
- Britain, recovering from World War II, needed workers to rebuild the country, and many Caribbean people had already served in the British armed forces during the war.
- Despite being invited, migrants often faced racism, hostility, and discrimination upon arrival.

#### Post-War Britain

- Britain was economically weakened after WWII and relied on labour from across the empire.
- Social attitudes were deeply shaped by colonial hierarchies, meaning many white Britons saw Caribbean migrants as inferior or unwelcome.
- Housing shortages, job competition, and ingrained prejudice created tensions that the play exposes.

#### Literary and Cultural Context

- The play is adapted from Andrea Levy's award-winning novel *Small Island*, which explores identity, belonging, and the legacy of empire.
- Levy's work is known for giving voice to Caribbean British experiences that had been historically overlooked.
- Helen Edmundson's stage version was first performed at the National Theatre (Olivier Auditorium) in May 2019.

## **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

### Deductions

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Alternate	One of a pair of angles on opposite sides of a line intersecting two other lines and between the two intersected lines.
Corresponding	The angles which occupy the same relative position at each intersection where a straight-line crosses two others. If the two lines are parallel, the corresponding angles are equal.
Co-interior	When two lines are cut by a third line (transversal) co-interior angles are between the pair of lines on the same side of the transversal.
Transversal	A transversal is a line that passes through two lines in the same plane at two distinct points.
Isosceles	A triangle that has two sides of equal length or two angles of equal measure.

Angles in a triangle add up to  $180^\circ$

Angles in a quadrilateral add up to  $360^\circ$

Angles in a full turn add up to  $360^\circ$

Angles on a straight line add up to  $180^\circ$

Vertically opposite angles are equal

# Week 1

## 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 1

### Biology

Two parents want to have a child.

We don't know which egg and which sperm will meet at fertilisation.

But we can use a genetic diagram to mathematically model all the possible combinations.

<b>phenotype:</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	
<b>genotype:</b>	<b>QQ</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>qq</b>	
<b>gametes:</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>q</b>
	<b>Q</b>	<b>Q q</b>	<b>Q q</b>	
	<b>Q</b>	<b>Q q</b>	<b>Q q</b>	
<b>genotypes:</b>				
<b>phenotypes:</b>	<b>RED</b>	<b>RED</b>	<b>RED</b>	<b>RED</b>
<b>F1 RATIO :</b>	<b>All red</b>			

# Week 1

## Physics

The two main lenses are **convex lenses** and **concave lenses**. The table below compares them briefly.

convex lens	Lens	concave lens
	Ray Diagram	
	Illustration	
Causes parallel waves to <b>converge</b> at the principal focus.	Action	Causes parallel waves to <b>diverge</b> from the principal focus.
real or virtual	Type of Image	always virtual

A **real image** is when light reflected from an object **converges** to form an image on a surface. For example, on the retina of the human eye.

A **virtual image** occurs when the light waves are **diverging** and so appears to be coming from a different place. A virtual image cannot be projected onto a screen. For example, a mirror produces a virtual image.

# Week 1

## Chemistry

### Elements

Elements are made of atoms with the same atomic number. Atoms can be represented as symbols.

**N** = nitrogen    **F** = fluorine    **Zn** = zinc    **Ca** = calcium

**Isotopes** – an isotope is an element with the **same number of protons** but a **different number of neutrons**. They have the same atomic number, but different mass number.

Isotope	Protons	Electrons	Neutrons
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{H} \\ 1 \end{array}$	1	1	$1 - 1 = 0$
$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{H} \\ 1 \end{array}$	1	1	$2 - 1 = 1$
$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \text{H} \\ 1 \end{array}$	1	1	$3 - 1 = 2$

**Compounds** – a compound is when two or more elements are chemically joined. Examples of compounds are carbon dioxide and magnesium oxide. Some examples of formulas are  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . They are held together by chemical bonds and are difficult to separate.

# Week 1

Spanish

Where you live	
Vivo en	I live in
Mis padres y yo vivimos en	My parents and I live in
una casa	a house
una casa semi-adosada	a semi-detached house
una casa adosada	a terraced house
un piso	a flat
un bungalow	a bungalow
una granja	a farm
es	it is
bonito/a	pretty
acogedor/a	cosy
grande	big
pequeño/a	small
cómodo/a	comfy
moderno/a	modern
viejo/a	old
feo	ugly
agradable	pleasant
está	it is (locations)
en la costa	on the coast
en el campo	in the country
en la montaña	in the mountains
en una ciudad (grande)	in a city
en una ciudad pequeña	in a town
en un pueblo	in a village
en las afueras	in the suburbs

# Week 1

## 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 1**

### **Geography**

*This week you will need to retrieve the legacy of colonialism information.*

### **Legacy of colonialism**

The Middle East is located where the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa meet, making it an important region for trade. The name 'Middle East' was first used by European colonists in the nineteenth century to distinguish the region from India and the Far East (Southeast Asia and China).

Significant oil reserves were discovered in the Middle East at a time when oil was becoming a major fuel and source of energy. European colonists saw the region's potential.

In 1916, during the First World War, Britain and France signed a secret treaty called the Sykes-Picot Agreement. The chief negotiators, Sir Mark Sykes of Britain and Georges Picot of France, divided the Middle East into controlled areas, to come into effect after the war. The line agreed on was drawn across a map of the Middle East, cutting artificially across the region, to create colonial spheres of influence for Britain and France.

# 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

### Symbolism in Art

Symbolism in art, emerging in the late 19th century as a reaction against Realism and Impressionism. Symbolism in art represents abstract ideas, emotions, or concepts through visual elements, moving beyond literal representation to convey deeper, often subjective, meanings. Common symbols include colours (e.g., blue for sadness, red for passion), animals (e.g., doves for peace, snakes for temptation), objects (e.g., skulls for mortality), and natural elements (e.g., storms for turmoil).

#### Key elements representing symbolism:

**Objects & Motifs:** Specific everyday objects, can hold a deeper significance, such as a flower could represent fragility, or a candle for a passage of time.

**Animals & Nature:** Frequently used to represent human traits, such as lion for strength, or a tree for growth.

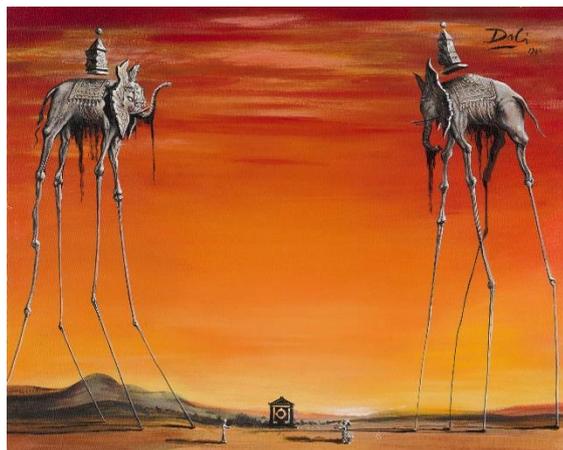
**Colour Palette:** Colours are used for specific emotional responses, think of the film Inside out. Red could represent anger, or love.

**Human Figure and Gestures:** Poses, facial expressions and clothing can represent emotions, statues or narrative.

**Light & Shadows:** Often used to represent truth or fear. Naturally, we have come to consider light equals purity and darkness should be feared.

**Composition & Technique:** Mark making, arrangement, and brushwork can reflect an artist's inner state or thoughts.

An example of symbolism found within our current lessons is Salvador Dali's use of Elephants within his art. Dali represented elephant but with long thin, spider like legs. This was to show the contrast between weight and weightlessness. Elephants are symbols of strength, dominance and power, this is in contrast to long, fragile, legs.



## Week 2

### English Literature

#### Small Island – Key Characters

##### Hortense

- Raised to believe Britain is the “mother country” and a place of opportunity.
- Highly educated and proper; values manners and respectability.
- Shocked by the racism and poor living conditions she finds in London.
- Her journey explores identity, hope vs reality, and the impact of colonial education.

##### Queenie

- Kind-hearted and open-minded compared to many around her.
- Offers rooms to Gilbert and other Black tenants when others refuse.
- Her marriage to Bernard is strained; she seeks independence.
- Her storyline connects the lives of the Jamaican characters with post-war British society.

##### Bernard

- Serves in the war and returns traumatised and rigid in his views.
- Deeply uncomfortable with the presence of Black tenants in his home.
- Represents the entrenched racism and fear of change in British society.

##### Michael

- His actions shape Hortense’s early life and her emotional journey.
- Represents both opportunity and betrayal.
- His storyline links Jamaica and Britain in unexpected ways.

## 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

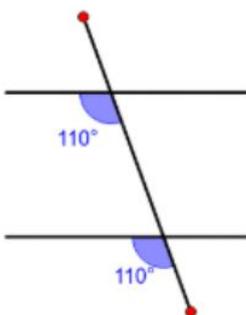
### Deductions

#### Useful definitions:

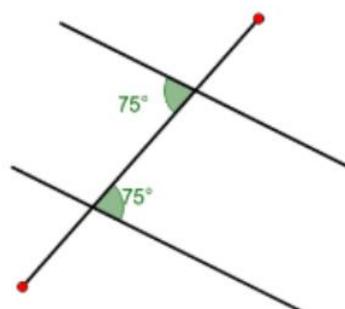
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Equidistant	Equidistant is another word for 'equally distant', which means at the same distance from a place. A point is equidistant from other points if it is at the same distance away from them.
Bisector	The line that divides something into two equal parts.
Perpendicular	Perpendicular lines are two straight lines that meet or intersect at $90^\circ$ . This intersection is also called a right angle and is marked by a small square.
Polygon	A polygon is a closed two-dimensional figure composed of straight-line segments that meet at their endpoints.
Parallel	Parallel lines are infinite straight lines that do not intersect at any point.

#### Diagrams:

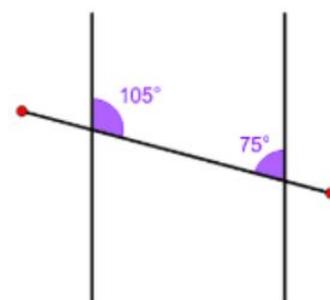
Corresponding Angles



Alternate Angles



Interior Angles



## Week 2

### 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 2**

### **Biology**

A family tree can be used to show how a particular feature is passed down the generations of a family.

It is a representational model. It uses data about which members of a family have particular phenotypes.

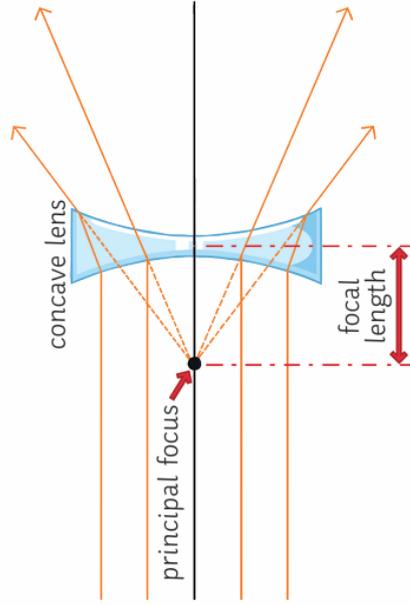
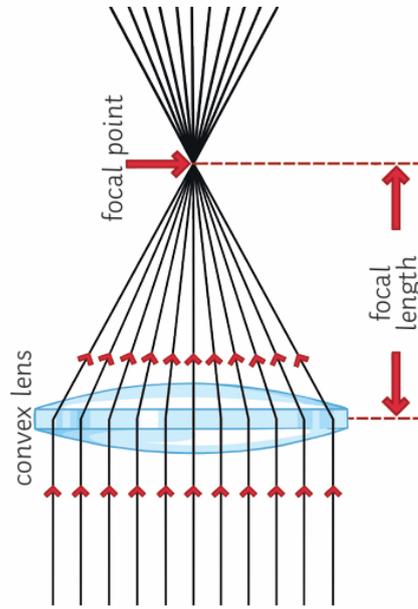
The phenotypes are linked to the alleles of a single gene.

Often, a family tree shows information about the phenotypes but not the genotypes.

# Week 2

## Physics

An imaginary horizontal line through the middle of the lens is called the **axis** and this is where the **principal focus** forms. In a **convex lens**, the light rays enter the lens **parallel** to one another and then **converge** at the principal focus **after** the lens. In a **concave lens**, the light rays enter the lens **parallel** to one another and then **diverge**. The principal focus is the virtual source of the diverging rays **before** the lens.



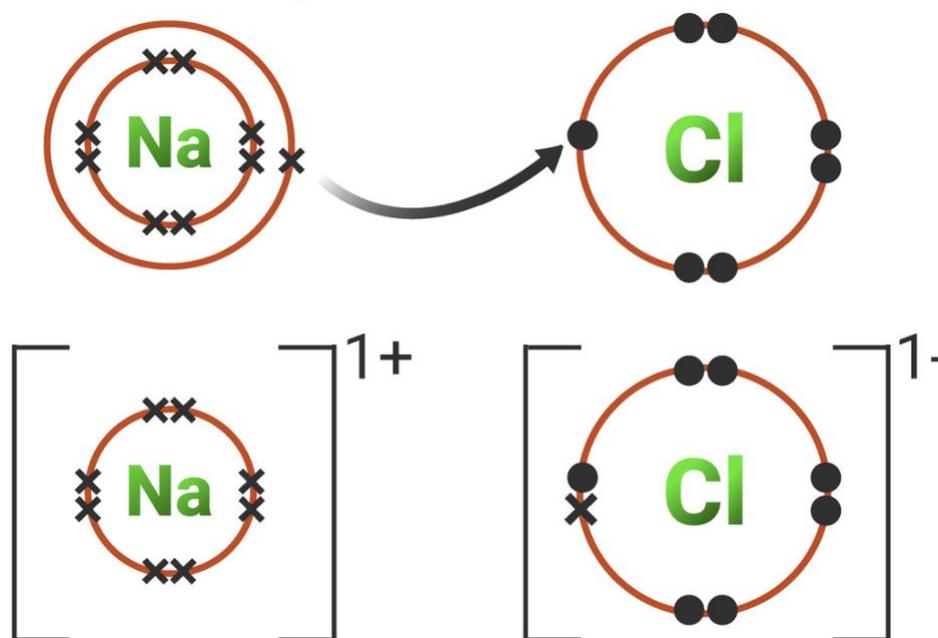
## Week 2

### Chemistry

**Ionic bonding occurs between a metal and a non-metal.**

**Metals lose electrons to become stable, positively charged ions.**

**Non metals gain electrons to become stable, negatively charged ions.**



**The number of electrons that are lost by metal atoms is the same as the group number so the charge on the ion will match the of electrons gained.**

**The number of electrons gained by non metals is the same as 8-group number so the charge on the ion will match the number of electrons gained.**

## Week 2

### Spanish

Vivo en	Vivo en
Mis padres y yo vivimos en	Mis padres y yo vivimos en
una región agrícola	an agricultural region
una región pesquera	a fishing region
una región comercial	a commercial region
una región industrial	an industrial region
una región histórica	a historic region
en un barrio tranquilo	in a quiet neighbourhood
en un barrio animado	in a lively neighbourhood
en un barrio limpio	in a clean neighbourhood
en un barrio sucio	in a dirty neighbourhood
en un barrio seguro	in a safe neighbourhood
en un barrio peligroso	in a dangerous neighbourhood
<b>porque</b>	<b>because</b>
hay tiendas / no hay tiendas	there are shops / there aren't any shops
hay cines / no hay cines	there are cinemas / there aren't any cinemas
hay restaurantes / no hay restaurantes	there are restaurants / there aren't any restaurants
hay ruido / no hay ruido	there is noise / there isn't any noise
hay basura / no hay basura	there is rubbish / there isn't any rubbish
hay violencia / no hay violencia	there is violence / there isn't any violence
hay robos / no hay robos	there are robberies / there aren't any robberies
hay drogas / no hay drogas	there are drugs / there aren't any drugs
hay tráfico / no hay tráfico	there is traffic / there isn't any traffic

## Week 2

### History

Protest = a) a formal declaration of objection

b) the act of protesting; a public (often organized) manifestation of opposition

Reform - change for the better

Laissez-Faire – leave them be. The idea that the government should not interfere

Unemployed = people who are involuntarily out of work

Industrialisation = the development of industry on an extensive scale

Poverty = having little or no money and few or no material possessions

## Week 2

### Geography

Read through the information and retrieve the key information on the next page.

How does plate movement affect the Middle East?

Reread the Türkiye and Syria 2023 earthquake Fact file here, from Lesson 13.1. The map on the next slide plots all the earthquakes that occurred in the Middle East over 116 years up to 2016. They are the result of plate movement. The Arabian Plate was part of the African Plate about 500 million years ago.

These two plates have slowly spread apart, leading to the formation of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Persian Gulf. The Red Sea is lined with volcanoes. The Arabian Plate has been moving northward, currently at 3 cm a year, and colliding with the Eurasian Plate. This collision has created fold mountains in the north of the Middle East.

### Fact file

**Location: Southern Türkiye, near the city of Gaziantep, and Northern Syria.**

**Date: On 6 February 2023, at 4.17 a.m., a 7.8 magnitude earthquake occurred, followed by over 200 aftershocks.**

**Impact: More than 50,000 people left homeless; over 214,000 buildings collapsed; 4,300 aftershocks, complicating the rescue effort.**

## **Week 2**

### Religious Education

Morality is our idea of right or wrong.

Absolute morality is unchanging. We stick to the idea in every situation.

Relative morality is changeable. The decision is based on the situation.

Conscience is the voice in our head that tells us wrong from right.

Sanctity of life is the idea that life is very special or sacred.

Quality of life is the idea that what is important about life is the level of comfort, happiness and health it gives.

Stewardship is looking after the world on God's behalf.

Dominion is humans having power over the world.

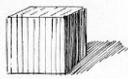
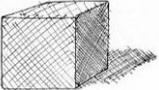
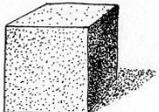
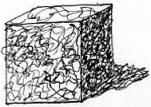
## Week 2

### Art and Design

## Mark Making in Art

Mark making in art refers to the creation of different lines, dots, patterns, and textures on a surface to convey meaning, emotion, or structure. The "official" names for these techniques generally fall under drawing, painting, and printmaking terminology, focusing on how the tool touches the surface.

Here are the official names of key mark-making techniques:

Example	Name	What it means
	Hatching	Parallel lines, used to create tone.
	Cross Hatching	Intersecting lines, used to create tone.
	Stippling	Using dots to create density and shading; finer dots create lighter tones, while denser dots create darker, deeper tones.
	Controlled Scribble	Energetic, chaotic lines to capture movement.
	Scumbling	Scumbling in drawing is a mark-making technique using quick, random, overlapping scribbles or small, swirling lines (like figure-eights) to build texture, tone, and value without harsh outlines.
	Splattering	Splattering, or spattering, is a dynamic drawing and painting technique where paint, ink, or watercolour is flicked onto a surface to create texture, energy, and, in some cases, a sense of spontaneity or realism.
	Asemic Writing	A wordless writing, that is presented like an organised unified scribble, can include letters and imagery.

The closer marks are formed, the less white space, is visible, creating a darker tone. The further apart the marks, the more white space, the lighter the tone.

# Week 3

## English Literature

### Small Island – Themes

#### Migration and Identity

- Characters like Hortense and Gilbert arrive in Britain with high expectations shaped by colonial education and propaganda.
- Their disappointment highlights the gap between Britain's self-image and the reality of racial prejudice.
- The story explores what it means to be British, especially for people who were raised to see Britain as their "mother country".

#### Racism and Prejudice

- The play shows how racism affects the lives of Gilbert, Hortense, and other migrants.
- The play exposes everyday racism—from housing discrimination to social exclusion—and shows how these experiences shape the characters' sense of self.

#### Hope and Disillusionment

- Characters arrive in Britain expecting opportunity but face disappointment and hostility.
- Migration is portrayed as both a hopeful journey and a painful confrontation with inequality.
- The play critiques Britain's failure to welcome the very people who helped rebuild it.

#### War and Change

- WWII creates new opportunities and challenges, especially for characters like Gilbert who served in the RAF.

## 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

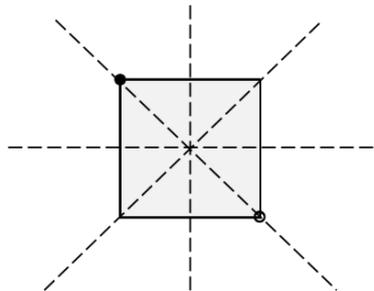
### Mathematics

#### Rotation and Translation

##### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Rotation	Rotation turns a shape around a fixed point called the centre of rotation. Rotation is an example of a transformation.
Symmetry	Symmetry means that one shape is identical to the other shape when it is moved, rotated, or flipped.
Translate	A translation in math moves a shape left or right and/or up or down. The translated shapes look exactly the same size as the original shape.
Vector	A vector is an object that has both a magnitude and a direction. Geometrically, we can picture a vector as a directed line segment, whose length is the magnitude of the vector and with an arrow indicating the direction.
Horizontal	A horizontal line is a straight line that goes from left to right or right to left. In coordinate geometry, a line is said to be horizontal if two points on the line have the same Y- coordinate points.

##### Diagrams:



A square has 4 lines of symmetry

A square has rotational symmetry order 4

## Week 3

### 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 3**

### Biology

**Genetic crossing is the name given to the process whereby genes are mixed during reproduction.**

**Mendel was a monk with a passion for gardening. He was curious about what caused the different colours of pea plant flowers.**

**Mendel found that when he crossed yellow pea plants with green pea plants all the offspring had yellow seeds**

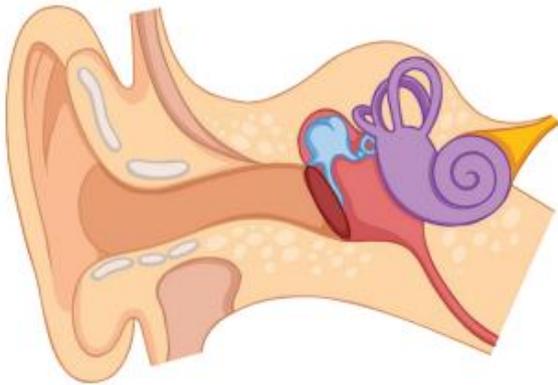
## Week 3

### Physics

A sound wave can travel through a solid material. This is because the space between the particles is so small (almost non-existent) and the vibrations are transmitted more quickly than in liquids or gases.

The speed of sound in air is about 330m/s. As the majority of space is a **vacuum** (no particles), sound waves do not travel in space.

Sound waves within the range of **20Hz to 20kHz** can usually be detected by the **human ear**.



Vibrations are passed along air particles down the ear canal and to the ear drum. The ear drum vibrates and transmits this to the small ear bones and then along the cochlea. The cochlea carries the vibrations to the auditory nerve which carries the sound wave as an electrical impulse to the brain.

## Week 3

### Chemistry

- **Group 1 atoms have 1 electron in their outer shells.**
- **Group 7 atoms have 7 electrons in their outer shells.**
- **Group 7 elements tend to form negatively charged ions.**
- **Elements in group 7 gain electrons when they react.**
- **Atoms form ions to get a full outer shell.**
- **Sodium ions lose their outer electron.**
- **Sodium atoms become  $\text{Na}^+$  ions.**
- **Chlorine atoms pick up the spare electron to fill their outer shell.**
- **Chlorine atoms become  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions.**
- **The ions form an ionic bond.**

## Week 3

### Spanish

En mi ciudad hay	In my city there is
En mi ciudad no hay	In my city there isn't
Mi ciudad tiene	My city has
Mi ciudad no tiene	My city hasn't
una tienda	a shop
un cine	a cinema
un restaurante	a restaurant
ruido	noise
violencia	violence
robos	robberies
drogas	drugs
tráfico	traffic
basura	rubbish
un centro comercial	shopping centre
una piscina	a swimming pool
una playa	a beach
una plaza	a main square
una estación de trenes	a train station
una estación de autobuses	a bus station
un castillo	a castle
una plaza de toros	a bull ring
un centro de deportes	a sports centre
zonas verdes	green areas

## Week 3

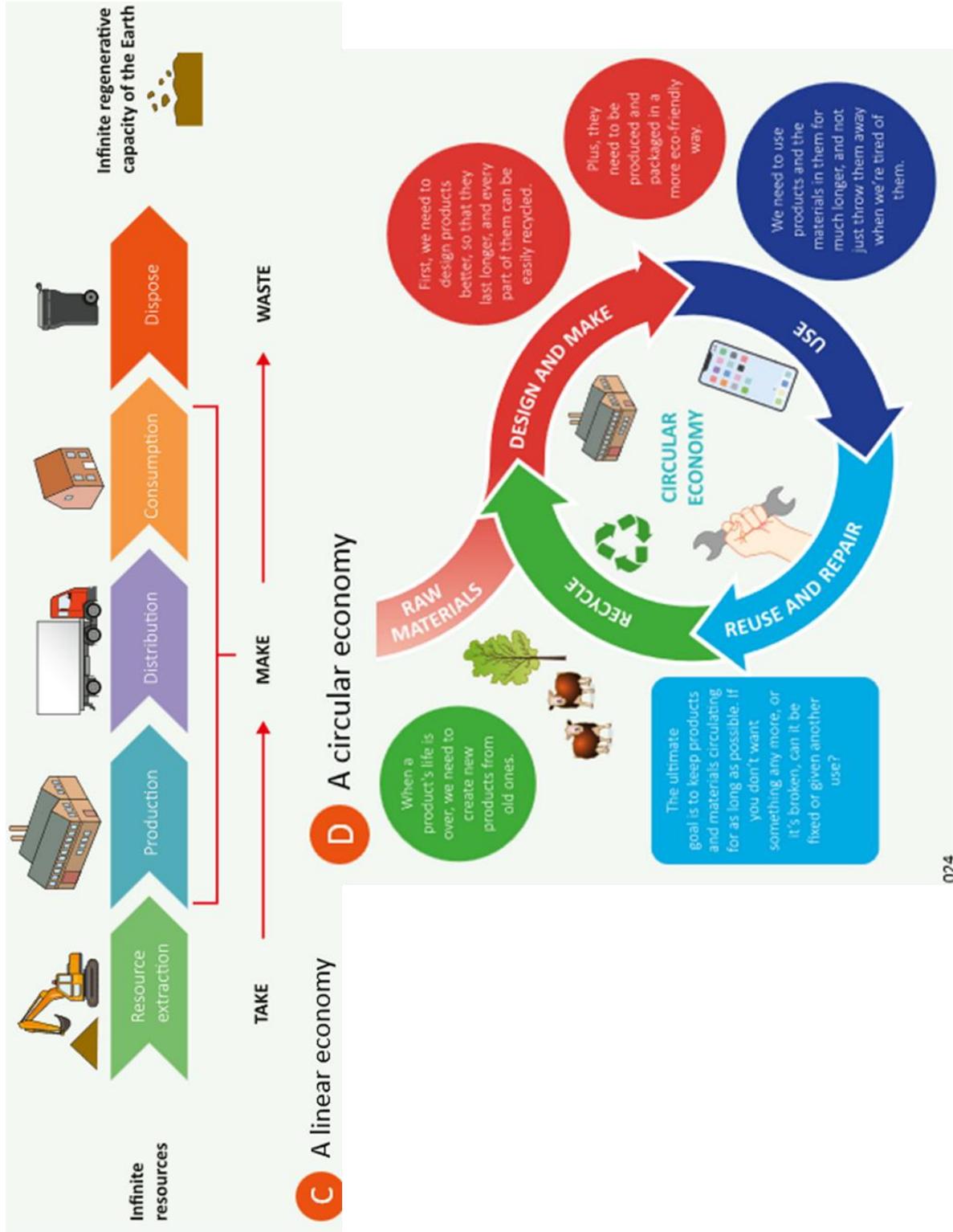
### History

Keywords	Definition
Protest	a) a formal declaration of objection b) the act of protesting; a public (often organized) manifestation of opposition
Reform	Change for the better
Civil Rights	Guaranteed equal social opportunities and protection under the law.
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.
CORE	The Congress of Racial Equality
SCLC	The Southern Christian Leadership Conference
SNCC	Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Supreme Court	The highest court in the US system.
Non-violence	A method of doing things which tries to actively avoid confrontation.
Violence	Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.
Nationalism	The support for the political independence of a particular nation or people.
Colour Bar	Racist attitudes towards black and other ethnic minorities – can affect housing, jobs.

## Week 3

# Geography

## How a circular economy works



## **Week 3**

### Religious Education

#### **Religious views on the sanctity of life**

**Christianity - 'God saw all that he had made, and it was very good.' Genesis 1;31**

**Buddhism - 'All are afraid of danger, all fear death. Putting oneself in another's place, one should not hurt or kill others' Dhammapada 129-130**

**Hinduism - 'I look upon all creatures equally; none is less dear to me and none is more dear.' Bhagavad Gita 9.29**

**Humanists believe that quality of life is very important. Life is not sacred but all lives should be valued and respected.**

## Week 3

### Art and Design

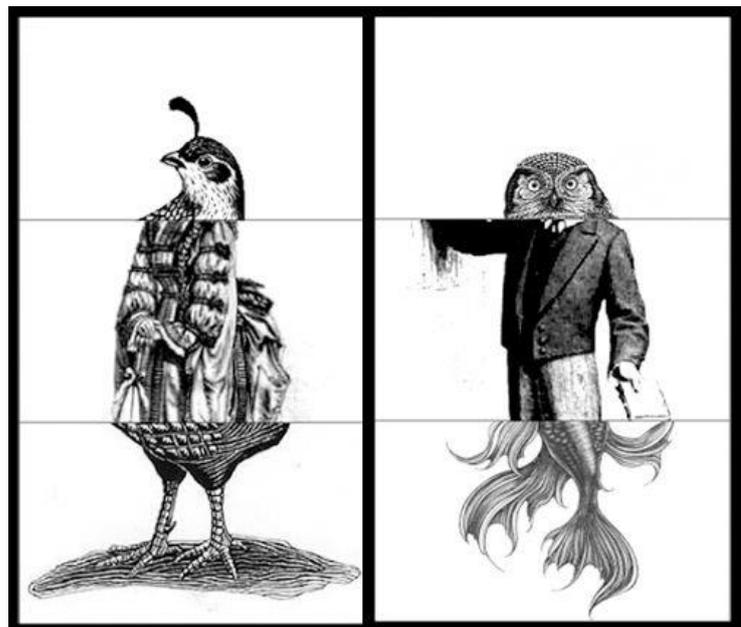
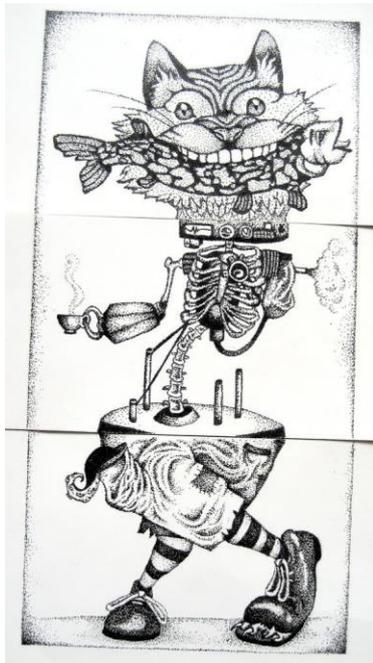
## Cadavre Exquis (Exquisite Corpses)

Exquisite corpse (or *cadavre exquis*) is a collaborative art game invented by Surrealists in the 1920s, where players create a combined, often bizarre, figure on a folded piece of paper without seeing previous contributions. By folding the paper into sections (e.g., head, torso, legs), each participant adds to the composition, resulting in unexpected, chance-driven, and often monstrous, images.

It was designed to bypass conscious logic, allowing artists to tap into the unconscious mind (automatism) and embrace spontaneity and chance.

A sheet of paper is folded into three or four sections. The first person draws the top (head/top), extending lines slightly over the fold before hiding their work and passing it on. The next person draws the middle (torso), followed by the last person drawing the bottom (legs/feet).

The final, unfolded image is a "collaborative corpse" that reveals a surprising, often humorous, and cohesive, yet chaotic, creature, embodying the surrealist fascination with bringing together unrelated elements.



# Week 4

## English Literature

### Small Island – Dramatic Devices

#### Multi-narrative Structure

- The play uses multiple narrators (Hortense, Gilbert, Queenie).
- Each character tells parts of the story from their own viewpoint.
- This helps the audience understand how race, class, and identity shape each person's experience.

#### Non-Linear Timeline

- The story jumps between Jamaica, wartime Britain, and post-war London.
- Flashbacks reveal characters' pasts and motivations gradually.

#### Direct Address

- Characters often speak directly to the audience.
- This makes the audience feel personally involved in the story.

#### Symbolism

- The ship (Empire Windrush) symbolises hope, movement, and new beginnings.
- Queenie's house represents Britain itself—crowded, divided, and full of tension.

#### Contrast and Juxtaposition

- Scenes in sunny Jamaica are contrasted with cold, grey London.
- Warm Caribbean culture is set against Britain's rigid social rules.
- Queenie's kindness is contrasted with Bernard's racism.

## 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

### Rotation and Translation

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Vertical	Vertical is the term used for something that runs from top to bottom, straight down or straight up. Vertical lines will intersect horizontal lines at right angles - they are perpendicular to one another.
Reflect	A reflection in geometry is a type of transformation that involves copying a geometric feature with certain properties. An object is flipped across a specific line, called the line of reflection, without altering its size or shape.
Axis	The x and y-axis are two important lines of the coordinate plane. The x-axis is a horizontal number line and the y-axis is a vertical number line. These two axes intersect perpendicularly to form the coordinate plane.
Direction	Position in maths is the ability to describe where an object is in relation to another object. Direction involves describing how something moves, for example, forwards, backwards or in a full or half turn.
Origin	In mathematics, the origin can also be thought of as a starting point. The coordinates for every other point are based on how far that point is from the origin. At the origin, both x and y 0

#### Diagrams:

Describing translations using vectors

$\begin{pmatrix} \text{horizontal} \\ \text{vertical} \end{pmatrix}$        $\begin{pmatrix} + \text{ right} / - \text{ left} \\ + \text{ up} / - \text{ down} \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  means "1 to the right and 2 up"

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  means "1 to the right and 2 down"

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  means "1 to the left and 2 down"

## 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**

**Cystic fibrosis is an inherited disorder that affects the cell membranes.**

**Over 8,500 people in the UK have cystic fibrosis (1 in every 2,500 people)**

**Instead of the normal thin mucus, THICK MUCUS is produced by the faulty gene (genetic variant)**

**Cystic fibrosis primarily affects the:**

**digestive systems**

**respiratory system.**

**The air passages in the lungs are coated with a constant flow of thin mucus, which traps and removes bacteria. In CF the mucus isn't removed and the bacteria causes chest infections**

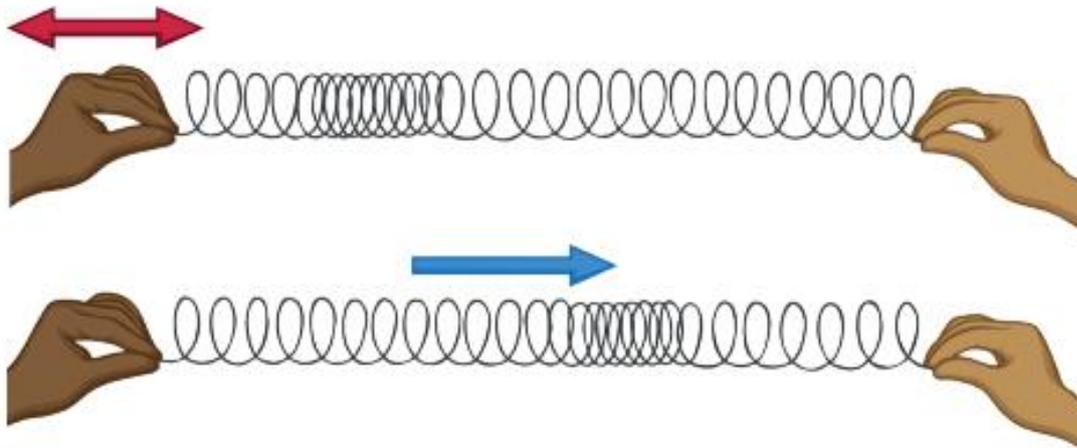
**Thick mucus clogs the airways, leading to:**

- **breathlessness and coughs**
- **repeated chest infections – bacteria are trapped and thrive in the thick mucus.**

## Week 4

### Physics

When an object vibrates, it can cause a **sound wave**. Remember, a sound wave is a **longitudinal** wave:



Waves can be used to detect objects underwater, in the earth and even inside the human body.

**Sonar** systems used to explore **deep seas** use **high-frequency sound waves**. A sound wave is sent out from the device through the water and the **time taken** for the pulse to **reflect** from the surface is measured. The time taken with the speed of **sound in water** is used to find the **distance** of the object.

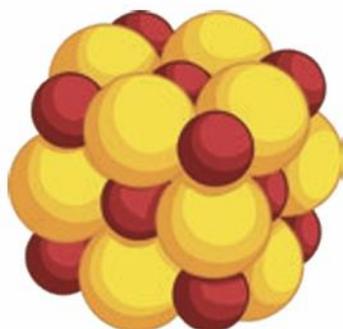
The equation used is:

$$\text{distance (m)} = \text{speed (of sound) (m/s)} \times \text{time (s)}$$

## Week 4

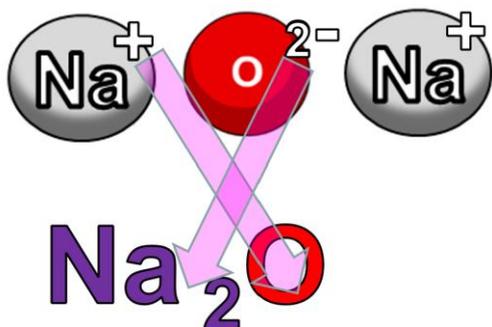
### Chemistry

**Ionic Compounds form structures called giant lattices. There are strong electrostatic forces of attraction that act in all directions and act between the oppositely charged ions that make up the giant ionic lattice.**



**The overall charge in an ionic compound must be balanced so the ion charges add up to zero overall.**

**The formula of an ionic compound can be worked out by swapping the values of the charges over and putting them into subscript. You must make sure you cancel down where appropriate.**



## Week 4

Spanish

Directions 1	
El centro comercial	The shopping centre
La piscina	The swimming pool
La playa	The beach
La plaza	The main square
La estación de trenes	The train station
La estación de autobuses	The bus station
El castillo	The castle
La plaza de toros	The bull ring
El centro de deportes	The sports centre
la biblioteca	The library
La oficina de turismo	The tourist office
La iglesia	The church
La fábrica	The factory
El banco	The bank
La cafetería	The café
El mercado	The market
El palacio	The palace
El supermercado	The supermarket
Directions	
al final del/ de la	at the end of
al lado del/de la	next to
delante del/de la	in front of
enfrente del/de la	opposite
a la derecha del/de la	to the right of
a la izquierda del/de la	to the left of
detrás de	behind
entre	between
cerca del/de la	near
lejos del/de la	far from

## Week 4

### History

Tactic	What was it?
SCLC	Martin Luther King himself founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). It ran conferences and trained different activists how to use non-violence to their advantage.
Sit-ins	Sit-ins were an example of non-violent direct action. They were held across North Carolina and the South. They were usually carried out by young black people, but a large number of white people also joined in. At lunch counters across Nashville, black students who held sit-ins responded calmly to the violence and abuse they received
Freedom Rides	Civil rights activists who travelled on public transport between states to show desegregation had not been achieved. Freedom riders purposely rode the bus to show that buses were still segregated. They were simply attempting to ride the buses. They faced some of the worst violence of the civil rights campaign
March on Washington	Campaigners kept up pressure for a civil rights bill. The major civil rights organisations worked with the federal government to plan a huge march in Washington, DC. The march was organised by A. Philip Randolph. On 28 August 1963, the protestors marched through the city and then, in the afternoon, listened to a series of speeches at the Lincoln Memorial. This was a significant location because it was here that President Abraham Lincoln had announced the abolition of slavery in 1865. After a range of speakers and singers appeared, King gave his famous 'I Have a Dream' speech, in which he talked about a time when there would be freedom and his dream of equality for black people.

# Week 4

## Geography

### UN Sustainable Development Goals

	To make sure that everyone has enough money to live
	To make sure that everyone has enough food to eat
	To make sure that everyone can live healthy lives and can access doctors and medicine
	To make sure that everyone has the opportunity to go to school
	To make sure that girls and women can live safe lives and have the same rights and opportunities as boys and men
	To make sure that everyone has safe water and ways to stay clean

## Week 4

### Religious Education

#### Friend of Vrindavan

Friends of Vrindavan is a charity — that means they help people and nature without trying to make money. They work to protect the special place called Vrindavan in India, which is an old and holy town.

1. They help keep Vrindavan clean and beautiful  
They organise people to pick up garbage, put dustbins in places that need them, and teach people not to throw trash on the ground. This makes the town healthier and nicer for everyone.
2. They plant trees and help nature  
Friends of Vrindavan plant trees and help take care of forests and lakes around the town. Trees give fresh air and homes for birds and animals.
3. They support education and learning  
They raise money so children and adults can learn more about taking care of the environment and their culture. They also may help schools and projects that teach kids about nature.
4. They work to stop poverty and support people  
The charity also helps people who are poor or have problems, like sickness or not enough food.

Vrindavan is a very special place for many people. It's known for spiritual history and nature — but if it gets too dirty or loses trees and clean water, it won't be as beautiful or healthy. Friends of Vrindavan help keep it clean, green and happy for both people and nature.

## Week 4

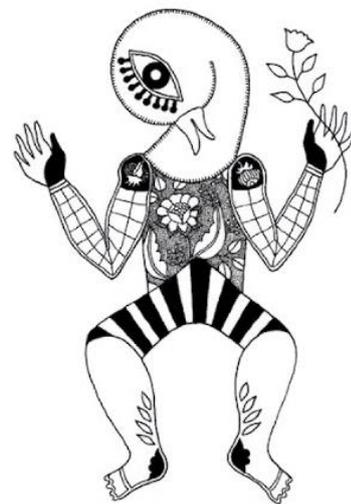
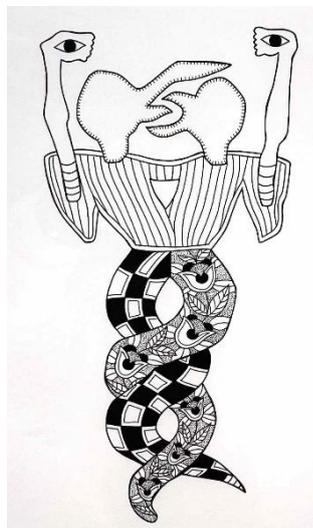
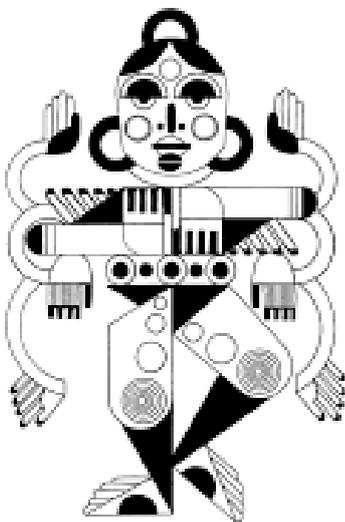
### Art and Design

## Sandeep Johal

Sandeep Johal is a Vancouver-based Canadian visual artist, muralist, and educator known for her "Indo-folk feminine" style, which combines South Asian heritage with bold, colourful, and often black-and-white, geometric designs. Her work frequently addresses social justice themes, such as gender inequality, violence against women, and cultural identity. She has completed major public art commissions for the Vancouver Mural Festival, the Vancouver Art Gallery, and corporations like Cadillac Fairview.

### Key Details About Her Work and Career:

- **Artistic Style:** She uses drawing, collage, textiles, and large-scale murals to create art that is both aesthetically striking and socially conscious.
- **Themes:** Her art, including series like *Rest in Power* and *She Left Only To Come Back*, explores themes of femininity, resilience, motherhood, and inter-generational trauma.
- **Background:** She holds a Diploma in Fine Arts (honours) from Langara College and a Degree in Education from the University of British Columbia.



# Week 5

## English Literature

### Small Island – Features of a Playscript

#### Characters

- A list of the people in the play.
- Often appears at the start with short descriptions.
- Helps actors and readers understand who is involved.

#### Dialogue

- The spoken words of each character.
- Written next to or underneath the character's name.
- Shows how characters interact, argue, reveal feelings, or move the plot forward.

#### Stage Directions

- Instructions for actors and directors.
- Usually written in italics or brackets.
- Tell characters how to move, speak, or react.
- Can also describe lighting, sound, or props.

#### Setting

- Tells the audience where and when the action takes place.
- May appear at the start of a scene or act.
- Helps create atmosphere and context.

#### Acts and Scenes

- Plays are divided into acts (big sections) and scenes (smaller moments).
- A new scene usually means a change in time, place, or characters on stage.

## 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

### Pythagoras Theorem

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Square number	The number that is obtained by multiplying an integer by itself is known as a square number.
Square Root	A square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number.
Hypotenuse	The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle. It is also the longest side of the right-angled triangle.
Opposite	An "opposite" side is the one across from a given angle
Adjacent	An "adjacent" side is next to a given angle.



Pythagoras of Samos was an ancient Ionian Greek philosopher and the founder of Pythagoreanism.

His political and religious teachings were well known in Magna Graecia and influenced the philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, and, through them, the West in general.

In antiquity, Pythagoras was credited with many mathematical and scientific discoveries, including the Pythagorean theorem, Pythagorean tuning, the five regular solids, the Theory of Proportions, the sphericity of the Earth, and the identity of the morning and evening stars as the planet Venus.

It was said that he was the first man to call himself a philosopher.

# Week 5

## 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 5**

### **Biology**

**Sickle cell anaemia is an inherited disease in which the gene for haemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying pigment in red blood cells, contains a mutation.**

**Sickle-shaped red blood cells can get stuck in narrow blood vessels and cause blockages.**

**Oxygen is prevented from getting to the body's tissues and organs. This leads to severe pain and can cause permanent organ damage.**

# Week 5

## Physics

### crust

The rocky surface of Earth. The rock that makes up the Earth's crust contains **minerals**. These minerals are often mined to produce useful materials such as metals and building materials. The crust is divided into sections called **tectonic plates**.

### mantle

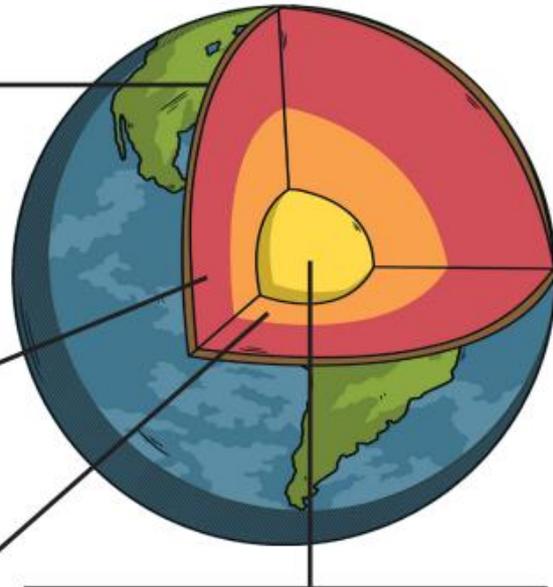
A semi-solid layer of molten rock called **magma**. The mantle is very hot and flows very slowly. When magma escapes from the mantle through the crust to the surface of the Earth, it is known as a volcanic eruption.

### outer core

A molten mixture of iron and nickel metals. The metals flow and move around. This generates the Earth's magnetic field.

### inner core

A solid mixture of iron and nickel metals at the centre of the Earth.



## Week 5

### Chemistry

<b>Property of ionic compound</b>	<b>Ionic theory explanation</b>
All the crystals of each solid ionic compound are the same shape. Whatever the size of the crystal, the angles between the faces of the crystal are always the same.	The ions in the giant ionic structure of an ionic compound are always arranged the same regular way.
Ionic compounds have relatively high melting points	The giant ionic structure is held together by the strong attraction between the positive and negative ions, it takes a lot of energy to break down the regular arrangement of ions
When an ionic compound is heated above its melting point, the molten compound is a good conductor of electricity.	In a molten ionic compound, the positive and negative ions can move around independently
The solution of an ionic compound in water is a good conductor of electricity	In a solution of an ionic compound, the positive metal ions and negative non-metal ions can move around independently

## Week 5

Spanish

<b>Activities you can do in your town 1</b>	
En mi pueblo	In my town
En mi ciudad	In my city
se puede	you can
ir de compras	go shopping
visitar un museo	visit a museum
comer en un restaurante	eat in a restaurant
dar un paseo	go for a walk
ir al salón recreativo	go to the arcade
ir a la bolera	go to the bowling alley
jugar al fútbol	play football (soccer)
hacer natación	go swimming
ver una película	watch a film
tomar un café	have a coffee
<b>Activities you can do in your town 2</b>	
comer comida española/inglesa	eat Spanish/English food
jugar a los bolos	play bowling
hay	there is/there are
donde	where

## Week 5

### History

Malcom X	Malcolm X was one the most influential figures of the Black Power movement. He advocated for black self-reliance, self-empowerment, and for cultural and racial pride. He was openly critical of King's methods. He urged his fellow Black Americans to protect themselves against white aggression "by any means necessary."
Stokely Carmichael	By the mid-1960s, many civil rights campaigners were becoming frustrated and impatient at what had been achieved through the use of non-violent methods. Stokely Carmichael was one of these campaigners. By 1963, Carmichael began to call for stronger action against the racism and violence experienced by black people in the south. In addition, he also called for all white people to be removed from the SNCC. Carmichael believed that black people needed to take control of their own future by using their right to vote. n 1967, Carmichael co-wrote the book, Black Power. Some civil rights campaigners accused him of promoting anti-white racism in the book.
The Black Panthers	In 1966, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale set up the Black Panther Party in Oakland, California. The party was supposed to be an African American self-defence group within the Oakland ghetto. They attracted national attention when a group of Black Panthers invaded the California State Legislature to protest against a new gun-control law that was being discussed. They were popular with young African Americans and most American cities had a branch of the party by 1968. In the ghettos, the Black Panthers organised self-help groups for black American communities that included free breakfast clubs for children and free health clinics.

## Week 5

### Geography

#### Development table

Country	Life expectancy (years)	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (US\$)	HDI value
UK	80.7	13.4	45,225	0.929
Nigeria	52.7	7.2	4,790	0.535
Brazil	72.8	8.1	14,370	0.754
Japan	84.8	13.4	42,274	0.925
UAE	78.7	12.7	62,574	0.911
Nepal	68.4	5.1	3,877	0.602
Yemen	63.8	3.2	1,314	0.455
China	78.2	7.6	17,504	0.768
Germany	80.6	14.1	54,534	0.942
Tanzania	66.2	6.4	2,664	0.549

**A** HDI rankings for selected countries Source: UNDP Human Development Report, 2021–22

## Week 5

### Religious Education

## Animal Rights

<b>For</b>	<b>Against</b>
All species are equal – humans should not have any more rights than any other species.	God made humans the most intelligent and gave us dominion or power and control over the rest of his creation, so we should use that power.
Religious people are taught to respect God’s creatures. Having senses and being able to feel pain makes animals just as important a creation as humans are.	Scientific experiments might seem cruel but if they result in cures for diseases which affect us, they should be done.
Any animal we own or use has the right to be treated well, if we don’t do that, they won’t keep doing what we need them to do.	Humans have always hunted – for food, clothing and resources like ivory or fur. Humans use whatever is in the world to make life easier.
Humans are meant to be compassionate, not inflict pain.	Better for an animal to be used instead of a human, whether to help another human or to save human life or make human life more comfortable. There is already too much human suffering in the world.

## Week 5

### Art and Design

## Automatism

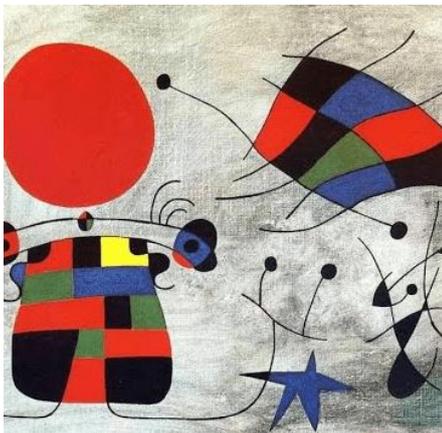
Automatism as a term is borrowed from physiology, where it describes bodily movements that are not consciously controlled like breathing or sleepwalking. Psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud used free association and automatic drawing or writing to explore the unconscious mind of his patients. It is the same as when you are doodling, when bored.

While the term automatism is specifically associated with twentieth-century artists, and particularly surrealism, earlier artists used some elements of chance to create works, while others reportedly tapped into visionary or trance states.

Surrealist collage, and putting together paper clippings, was actually the first form of Automatism.

Automatism artists include Joan Miro, Max Ernst and Andre Masson.

Remember, next time your doodling, you are creating Automatism art.



Joan Miro



Max Ernst

