CLEETHORPES ACADEMY

HOME LEARNING

Summer 1:

YEAR 7

Week 1

English Literature

Literal language is when words mean exactly what they say. There is no hidden meaning or imagination involved. The writer is describing something in a clear and direct way.

Literal language is used to:

- **give factual information**
- **describe real events**
- **make meaning clear and precise**

Examples of literal language:

- **“The sun is hot.”**
- **“She walked to school.”**
- **“The dog barked loudly.”**

In each example, the meaning is straightforward and does not require interpretation.

Literal language is commonly used in reports, instructions, and factual writing because it avoids confusion.

Week 1

English Language

Common Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. Using the wrong homophone can change the meaning of a sentence and create errors in writing.

Common examples include:

- **their / there / they're**
  - **their = belonging to them → *Their coats are on the floor.***
  - **there = a place → *The book is over there.***
  - **they're = they are → *They're going to the park.***
- **to / too / two**
  - **to = direction or purpose → *I am going to the shop.***
  - **too = also or very → *I want to come too. / It is too hot.***
  - **two = the number → *I have two pencils.***
- **your / you're**
  - **your = belonging to you → *Your bag is here.***
  - **you're = you are → *You're late.***

Accurate use of homophones improves clarity and prevents confusion in writing.

Week 1

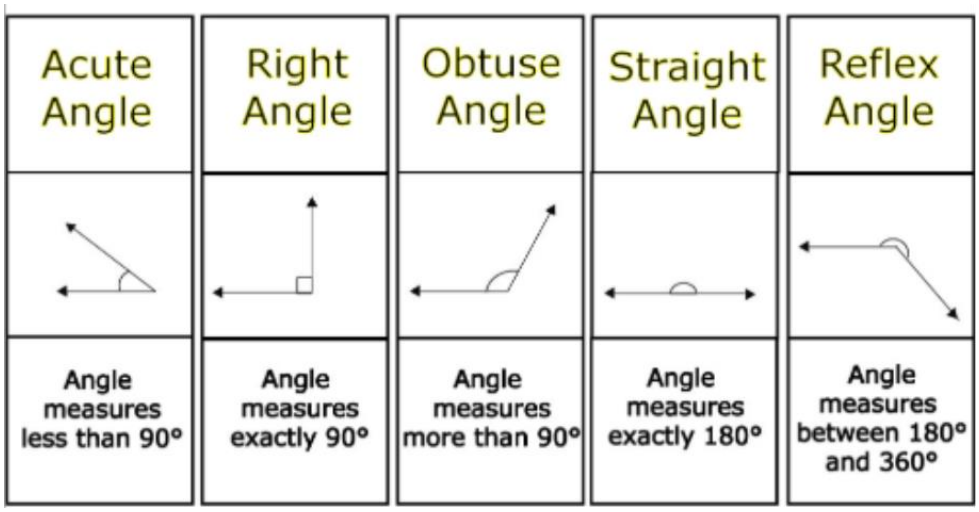
Mathematics

Classifying Angles

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Acute	An Acute angle is less than 90 degrees.
Obtuse	An Obtuse angle is more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.
Reflex	A Reflex angle is more than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees.
Right	A Right angle is 90 degrees
Straight line	Angles on a straight line equal 180 degrees

Diagrams:



Week 1

Personal Development

Protected Characteristics

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

Week 1

Biology

There are several changes that happen to both girls and boys during puberty. These include:

- **your pubic hair and underarm hair grows**
- **your body smell becomes stronger- this is often called body odour**
- **you experience emotional changes**
- **you have a growth spurt (get taller).**

Changes that happen in a boy's body	Changes that happen in a girl's body
Pubic hair grows around the penis	Ovaries start to release egg cells
Voice breaks – gets deeper	Ovaries produce female sex hormones
Testes and penis get bigger	Periods start
Shoulders widen and body gets more muscular	Hips widen
Testes start to make male sex hormones	Pubic hair grows around the vagina
Hair grows on face, chest, legs, and underarms	Breasts develop
Testes start to produce sperm	

Week 1

Physics

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

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

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

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

Week 1

Chemistry

NAMING COMPOUNDS

1. Metal goes first.
2. Non-metal goes second, and change the end of the word to -ide.

For example:

Sodium + chlorine → sodium chloride

Potassium + nitrogen → potassium oxide

Lithium + bromine → lithium bromide

Copper + chlorine → copper chloride

Zinc + sulfur → zinc sulfide

Week 1

French

les émissions/programmes	programmes
les émissions musicales	musical programmes
les émissions de science fiction	science fiction programmes
les émissions de télé réalité	reality TV programmes
les émissions de sport	sports programmes
les infos/informations	the news
les documentaires	documentaries
les dessins animés	cartoons
les jeux télévisés	game shows
les series policières	police series
les publicités	adverts
les comédies	comedies
la météo	the weather forecast
les films	films
série – series, soap opera	series/soap opera
en streaming	on streaming
sur ma tablette	on my tablet
sur mon portable	on my mobile phone

Week 1

History

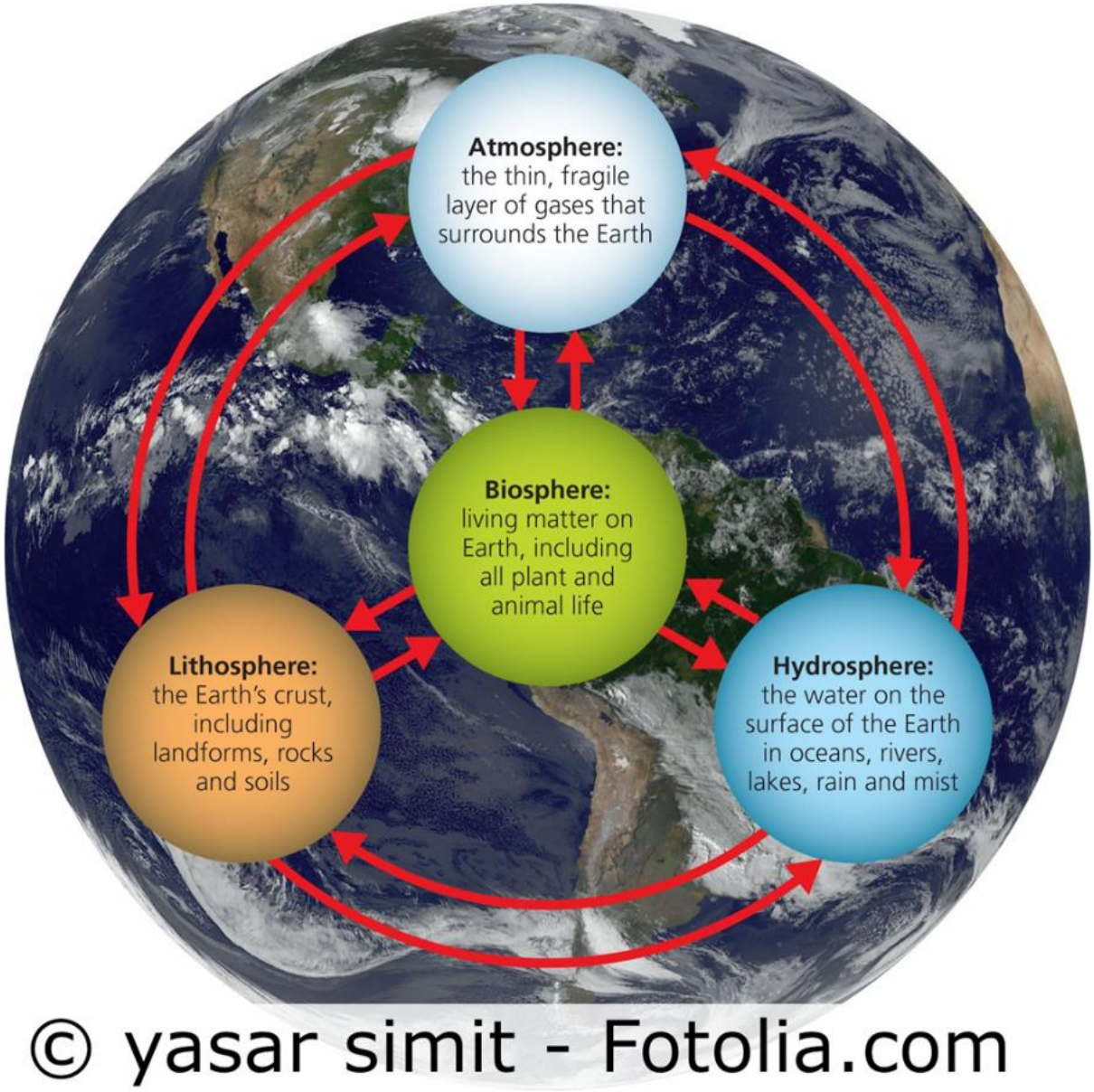
Historians continue to debate the reasons for the increase in witchcraft accusations between 1645 and 1647.

Reason	Description
Role of Hopkins	Hopkins was willing to find evidence and gain confessions to prove the accusations of witchcraft. He was paid for his work. Without him, there may not have been an increase in accusations.
Role of James I	James I's fear of witchcraft created panic throughout England. His book *Daemonologie* (1597) described what people thought of as the horrors of witchcraft, gave reasons for believing in witches and provided instructions on how to run witch trials. Readers were encouraged to find witches and put them on trial. He influenced wider belief that witchcraft was a crime against the monarch and God.
Social tensions	The English Civil War led to a period of economic hardship, especially in villages. This increased tensions and distrust between the rich and poor. The wealthier villagers were unsettled when the poor asked for help. Elderly and vulnerable women were often blamed when things went wrong.
Laws	In 1542 witchcraft became a crime. Changes to the law in the 16th century allowed witchcraft accusations to be tried in local courts and punished with death.
Religious changes	It is believed that Protestants in the 17th century feared Catholics and the 'old' religion of Catholicism that was still practised throughout Europe. It has been argued that this fear led to them trying to cleanse society by accusing women of witchcraft.
The English Civil War	This was a period of political upheaval, as friends and family went to war against one another. This unsettled the country and caused an increase in fear and suspicion.

Week 1

Geography

This week you will need to learn the four spheres of the Earth and know how they connect.



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

Drawing from Observation – Using Shape

What Does "Using Shape" Mean?

When drawing, we break objects down into simple shapes (like circles, squares, and triangles) to help us see and draw more accurately.

Why Use Shape?

- Makes drawing easier to start
- Helps you understand proportions
- Improves observation skills
- Builds confidence

Key Tips for Using Shape

1. Start Simple

- Look for basic shapes in your object
  (e.g. circle, oval, rectangle)
- Lightly sketch these first

Example: A mug = cylinder (circle + rectangle)

2. Look for the "Big Shapes" First

- Draw the largest shapes before details
- Ignore small details at the start

Big shapes → then medium → then small

3. Compare Shapes

- Ask yourself:
  - Is it taller or wider?
  - Is it more round or square?

This helps with correct proportions

4. Use Light Lines

- Draw shapes lightly so you can change them
- Don't press too hard at the start

5. Break Complex Objects Down

- Complicated objects are just lots of simple shapes joined together

Example:

- Hand = rectangles (fingers) + oval (palm)

6. Check Angles and Edges

- Look at how shapes tilt or curve
- Not everything is straight!

7. Overlap Shapes

- Some shapes will go in front of others
- This helps show depth

Common Mistakes

❌ Starting with tiny details
❌ Drawing what you think you see instead of what is actually there
❌ Pressing too hard too early
❌ Skipping the shape stage

Success Checklist

✔ Use shapes first
✔ Look carefully at the object
✔ Draw lightly at the start
✔ Check sizes and proportions
✔ Add detail

Week 1

Music

Week 1 Music	
Dynamics	How loud or soft the music is, and how it changes.
Rhythm	The pattern of long and short sounds; the beat of the music.
Structure	How the music is organised – for example, verse, chorus.
Melody	The main tune of the music. The part you can hum or sing.
Instrumentation	The types of instruments or voices used.
Texture	How many musical layers there are and how they fit together
Harmony	Different notes played or sung at the same time.

Week 2

English Literature

Figurative language is when words are used in an imaginative or non-literal way. The meaning is not exactly what the words say, and the reader must think about the deeper meaning.

Writers use figurative language to:

- **create vivid imagery**
- **make descriptions more interesting**
- **express ideas and emotions more powerfully**

Types of figurative language include similes, metaphors, and personification.

Example:

- **“The wind howled through the trees.”**

The wind cannot literally howl, but this creates a strong image and atmosphere.

Figurative language helps the reader picture and feel what is being described.

Week 2

English Language

Common Spelling Rules

Spelling rules help writers form words correctly and avoid common mistakes.

1. Adding -ed and –ing

If a word ends in a consonant, vowel, consonant pattern, double the final consonant:

run → running

stop → stopped

- **If a word ends in "e," remove the "e" before adding -ing:**

make → making

2. Words ending in -y

- **Change "y" to "i" when adding endings (unless adding -ing):**

happy → happier

cry → cried

but: *crying*

3. i before e rule

- **"i before e except after c"**

believe, field

but: *receive, ceiling*

4. Plurals

- **Most words add "s": *book → books***
- **Words ending in s, sh, ch, x add "es":**

bus → buses

- **Words ending in consonant + y change to "ies":**

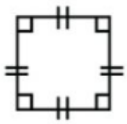
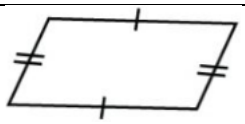
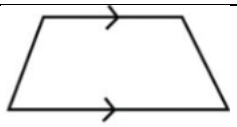
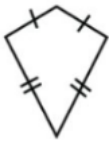
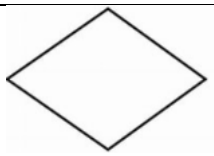
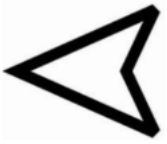
baby → babies

Week 2

Mathematics

Recognising Quadrilaterals

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Shape
Square	Four equal sides and four right angles	
Rectangle	Four right angles and opposite sides are equal	
Parallelogram	Two pairs of parallel sides and opposite sides are equal	
Trapezium	Two sides are parallel	
Kite	Two pairs of adjacent sides of the same length	
Rhombus	Four equal sides.	
Delta Head	Two pairs of adjacent sides of equal length and one pair of equal sides.	

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

Male reproductive structure	Description of structure	Function
Testes	oval organs in the scrotum	produce sperm and the male sex hormones
Scrotum	bag of skin containing the testes	keeps the temperature of the testes slightly lower than the rest of the body
Glands	small structures near the urethra	add fluid to the sperm to keep them alive
Sperm ducts	muscular ducts about 30 cm long	carry sperm from the testes to the penis
Urethra	tube in penis	carries urine or sperm out through the penis
Penis	sex organ, cylindrical in shape	inserts sperm into the female

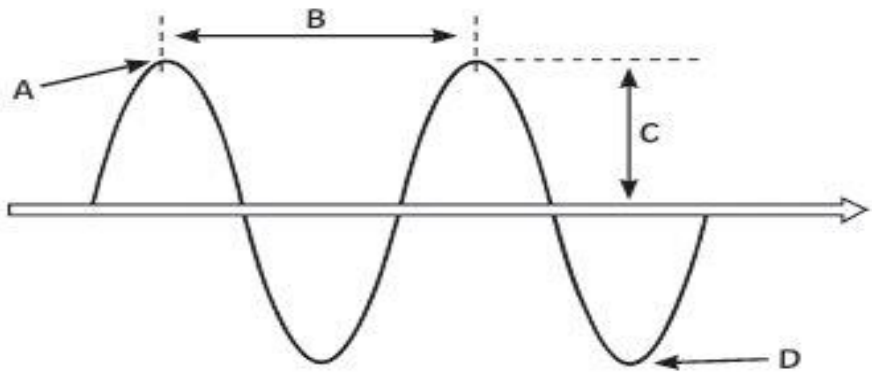
Female reproductive structure	Description of structure	Function
Ovaries	Pair of small oval shaped glands	Store and release eggs
Oviduct	Tube connecting ovary and the uterus	Carries the egg to the uterus
Uterus	Hollow, pear-shaped organ	Where a fetus develops until birth
Cervix	Ring of muscle at the entrance of the uterus	Keeps the fetus in place
Vagina	Muscular canal ending at the cervix	Receives the sperm during sexual intercourse
Urethra	Tube from bladder	Carries urine out of the body.

Week 2

Physics

Which letter on the graph represents...

amplitude? **C**
wavelength? **B**
crest? **A**
trough? **D**

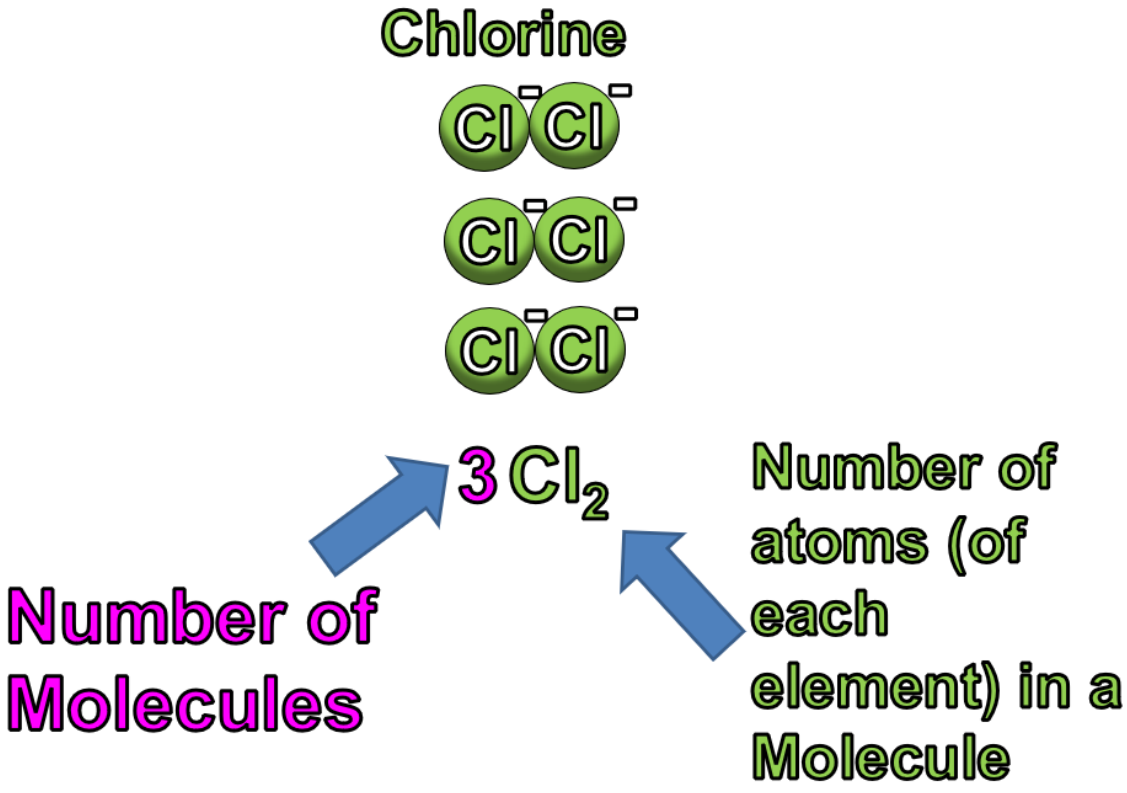


Match up the keyword to the correct definition:

frequency	The number of waves passing a point each second.
amplitude	The maximum displacement of a point on a wave away from its undisturbed position.
wavelength	The distance from a point on one wave to the equivalent point on the adjacent wave.

Week 2

Chemistry



<u>What do the numbers mean in symbol equations?</u>

The big numbers at the start of the formula show you how many molecules are there. In this example, there are 3 separate molecules.

The small numbers after each individual element symbol show you how many atoms are present in each molecule. In this example there are 2 Chlorine atoms in each molecule, so it is diatomic.

Week 2

French

je préfère	**I prefer**
j'aime	**I like**
j'adore	**I love**
je déteste	**I hate**
je n'aime pas	**I don't like**
car/parce que	**because**
c'est	**it is**
elles sont	**they are (feminine)**
ils sont	**they are (masculine)**
super	**super**
intéressant(es)	**interesting**
formidable(s)	**wonderful**
fantastique(s)	**fantastic**
amusant(es)	**fun/funny**
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse(s)	**boring**
stressant(es)	**stressful**

Week 2

History

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The English Civil War	This was a period of political upheaval, as friends and family went to war against one another. This unsettled the country and caused an increase in fear and suspicion.

Week 2

Geography

Learn the key terms for the topic about the layers of the Earth.

Lithosphere: The outer rock layer of the Earth; one of the interconnected spheres.

Sedimentary rocks: Rocks that are formed over time from sediment deposited by water or air, such as limestone.

Transportation: The processes by which rivers, sea and ice move material as they flow.

Weathering: The breaking down or dissolving of rocks and minerals on the Earth's surface.

Biological weathering: When rocks are weakened and broken down by plants, animals and microbes.

Chemical weathering: When rocks and materials are weakened and eroded by chemical reactions from substances dissolved in water (salt, acid etc.)

Deposition: The laying down or dropping or sediment carried by wind, flowing water, the sea or ice.

Erosion: The process by which rocks are broken down by natural forces such as wind, ice and water.

Freeze-thaw weathering: When rocks are broken down and weakened due to water seeping into cracks, freezing and expanding, which breaks rocks apart over time.

Week 2

Religious Education

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

Week 2

Art and Design

What is Continuous Line Drawing?

Continuous line drawing is a way of drawing using **one unbroken line**.
This means your pencil **does not leave the paper** while you draw.

Key Principles

1. One Line Only

- The pencil stays on the paper
- No lifting your hand

2. Observation

- Look carefully at what you are drawing
- Notice shapes, edges, and details

3. Slow Drawing

- Draw slowly and carefully
- Follow the shape with your eyes

4. Accuracy is Not Important

- Drawings may look unusual or messy
- The focus is on **looking and learning**, not perfection

Types of Continuous Line Drawing

Blind Continuous Line

- You **do not look at your paper**
- You only look at the object
- Helps improve observation

Continuous Line (Looking)

- You can look at your paper
- Helps improve control and detail

Why Do Artists Use It?

- Improves **hand-eye coordination**
- Builds **confidence in drawing**
- Helps you **see shapes more clearly**
- Encourages **creative thinking**

Key Vocabulary

- **Continuous line** – one line that does not stop
- **Observation** – looking carefully
- **Contour** – the outline of a shape
- **Abstract** – not realistic, more creative

Tips for Success

✔ Keep your pencil moving
✔ Do not worry about mistakes
✔ Look more than you draw
✔ Take your time
✔ Be confident

Common Mistakes

✘ Lifting your pencil
✘ Drawing too fast
✘ Looking only at your paper
✘ Trying to make it perfect

Did You Know?

Some famous artists, like Pablo Picasso, used continuous line drawing to create expressive and creative artwork.

Music

Week 2

Week 2

Music

The Baroque period (1600–1750) was an exciting time in Western music. It was popular across Europe, especially in Italy, Germany, France, and England. Baroque music was known for being dramatic and full of decoration, with clear patterns and strong contrasts.

People listened to Baroque music in churches, royal courts, and early opera theatres. Famous composers from this period include Johann Sebastian Bach, Handel, Antonio Vivaldi.

Week 3

English Literature

A simile is a comparison between two different things using the words “like” or “as.”

Similes help the reader understand something by comparing it to something familiar.

Examples:

- **“As cold as ice”**
- **“He ran like the wind”**
- **“Her smile was as bright as the sun”**

In each example, one thing is being compared to another to create a clear image.

Similes are effective because they make descriptions more vivid and easier to imagine.

Week 3

English Language

Using Semi-Colons and Colons

Semi-colons and colons are used to control sentence structure and improve clarity.

Semi-Colons (;)

A semi-colon links two closely related main clauses.

Example:

- ***The storm was getting worse; the sky turned completely black.***

Both parts could be sentences on their own, but the semi-colon shows a strong connection.

Semi-colons can also be used in complex lists:

- ***We visited Paris, France; Rome, Italy; and Madrid, Spain.***

Colons (:)

A colon is used to introduce something.

This could be:

- **a list → *You will need: a pen, a ruler, and paper.***
- **an explanation → *There was one problem: nobody had done the homework.***
- **an example → *He had one fear: failure.***

Colons help organise ideas clearly and guide the reader.

Week 3

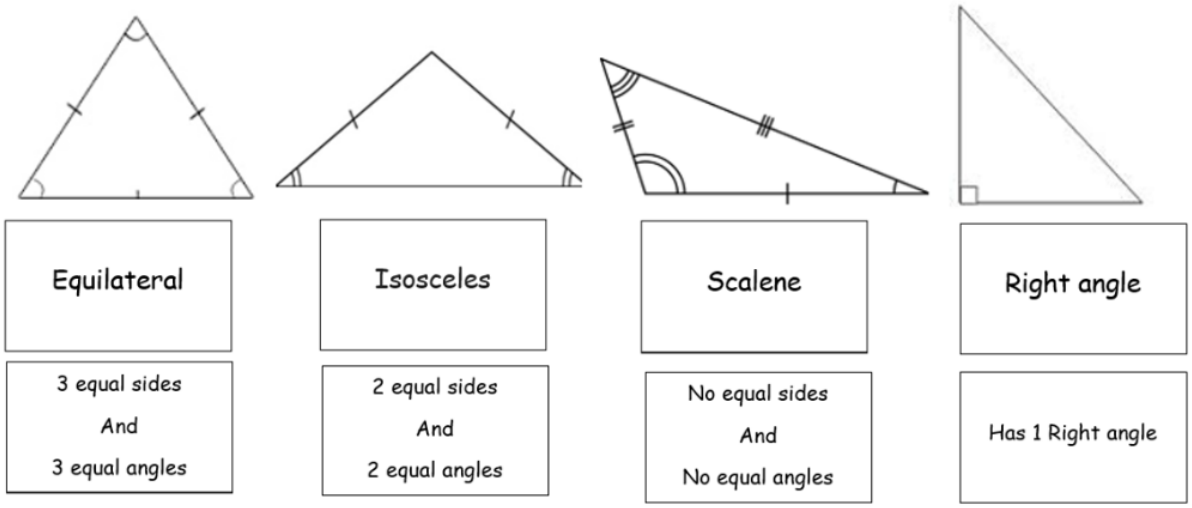
Mathematics

Types of Triangles

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Equilateral	An Equilateral triangle, has three equal lengths and three equal angles which equal 60 degrees.
Isosceles	An Isosceles triangle, has two equal sides and two equal angles
Scalene	A Scalene triangle has three different lengths and three different angles
Right angle	A Right Angle triangle must include a 90 degree angle.

Diagrams:



Week 3

Personal Development

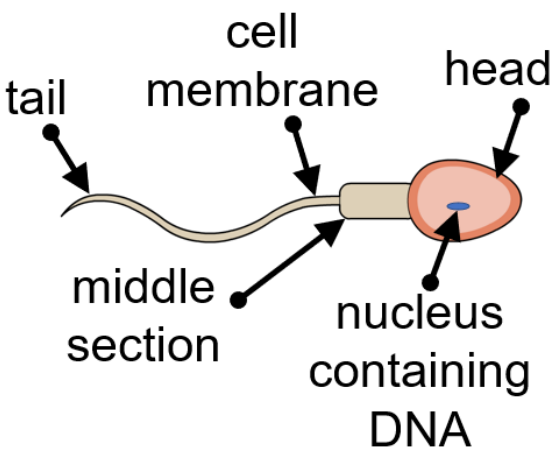
Protected Characteristics

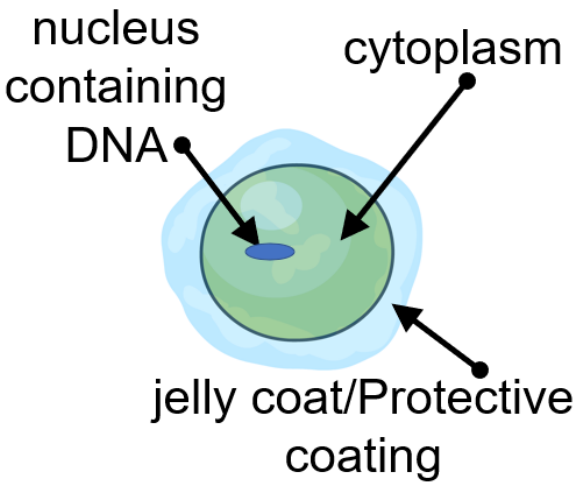
Age	People cannot be treated unfairly because they are young or old. Everyone deserves respect, no matter their age	
Disability	People with physical or mental disabilities must be treated fairly, with **reasonable adjustments** made to support them in school, work, and life.	
Gender Reassignment	A person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

Week 3

Biology

Sex cells are sperm and egg cell, also known as gametes.





Sperm

Tail	To swim to egg cell.
Nucleus	Contains 50% DNA.
Head	Chemical to get into egg.

Egg

Food	For developing embryo.
Nucleus	Contains 50% DNA.
Jelly layer/ protective layer	Chemical to allow only 1 sperm in.

Week 3

Physics

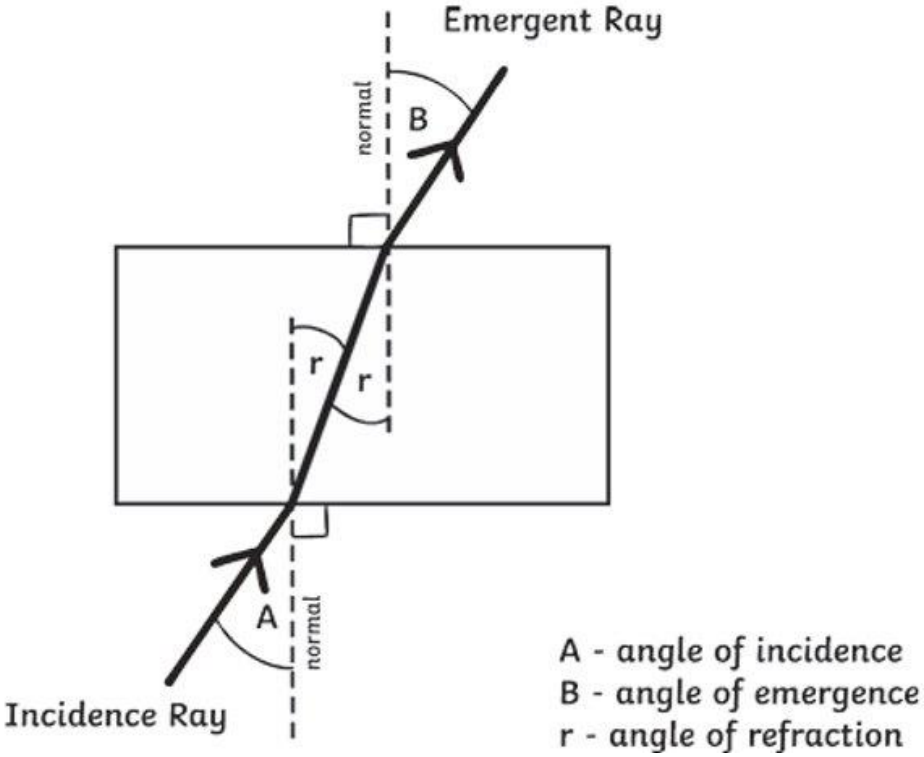
What is the symbol equation linking wave speed, frequency and wavelength?

$v = f \lambda$

Now complete the rest of the table:

Symbol in the Equation	What It Represents	Units
v	**wave speed**	**m/s**
f	frequency	**Hz**
λ	**wavelength**	m

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



A - angle of incidence
B - angle of emergence
r - angle of refraction

Week 3

Chemistry

How do we heat our homes?

Many central-heating systems burn Methane gas. Methane comes from under the ground, or under the sea. It was formed from tiny plants and animals that lived millions of years ago.

Fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas are energy resources (fuels). Fuels contain a store of energy that is released when the fuel is burned.

Fossil fuels are non-renewable. This means that they cannot be replaced once they have been used. They will run out one day (finite).

COMBUSTION (BURNING) REACTION

Methane + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water

Week 3

French

les films	films
les films d'action	action films
les films d'horreur	horror films
les comédies	comedies
les comédies romantiques	romantic comedies
les films historiques	historical films
les films policiers	crime films / detective films
les films d'aventure	adventure films
en streaming	streaming
sur ma tablette	on my tablet
sur mon portable	on my phone
au cinéma	at the cinema / at the movies
regarder	to watch
je préfère	I prefer
j'aime	I like
j'adore	I love
je déteste	I hate
je n'aime pas	I don't like
car	because
parce que	because
c'est	it is
elles sont	they are (feminine)
ils sont	they are (masculine)
super	super
intéressant(es)	interesting
formidable(s)	wonderful
fantastique(s)	fantastic
amusant(es)	fun/funny
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse(s)	boring
stressant(es)	stressful
passionnant(e)	exciting

Week 3

History

Year	Event
1712	Thomas Newcomen designs the first steam engine.
1750	Britain is mainly an agricultural nation, with 80% of the population living in the countryside.
1764	James Hargreaves invents the 'Spinning Jenny' that can spin eight pieces of thread at once
1769	Richard Arkwright invents a machine that can spin several strands of thread at one time, using water.
1776	James Watt improves and develops Newcomen's steam engine, allowing large wheels to be spun without the need for human labour.
1779	Samuel Crompton invents a new spinning frame.
1785	A steam engine is combined with Crompton's spinning frame to develop a machine that produces cotton more quickly.
1800	Britain has 900 cotton mills.
1800	15 million tonnes of coal produced by Britain.
1804	Richard Trevithick builds the first functioning steam train which travels at less than three miles per hour.
1820s	Britain dominates the cotton trade and 62% of produce they export is cotton.
1829	George Stephenson develops a faster and more effective steam train.
1900	Around 80% of Britain's population now live in urban areas.

Week 3

Geography

Biomes and Ecosystems:

Ecosystems:

An ecosystem is composed of living organisms and their dead remains (biosphere) and the non-living rocks, rain and sunshine, drainage, soils (the other spheres). An ecosystem describes how all these factors (the Earth's spheres) interact with each other to create a distinct environment. They come in different scales from a small pond, to global ecosystems.

Biomes:

Biomes are global ecosystems, defined by a dominant type of vegetation that grows in the region.

The world's biome:

There are 5 major types of biome:

- Ocean
- Grassland
- Forest
- Desert
- Tundra

Biomes mainly match the world's climate zones, as climate has a major influence on plant growth.

Week 3

Religious Education

Hinduism began in the Indus and Saraswati Valleys in North lndia over 3500 years ago: it is the world's oldest religion.

Today, three countries have Hindu majority populations — India, Nepal and Mauritius. There are Hindu communities in almost every country in the world: for example, almost 2 per cent of the UK population is Hindu.

Hindus are divided into four main groups: Vaishnavites. Shaivites, Shaktivites and Smartas.

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Week 3

Art and Design

Types of Shape in Drawing

What is a Shape?
A shape is a flat area with an outline.
Artists use different types of shapes to help them draw and understand objects.

1. Geometric Shapes

What are they?
Geometric shapes are regular and precise shapes.
They are often linked to maths.
Examples:

- Circle
- Square
- Triangle
- Rectangle

Key Features:

- Straight lines or perfect curves
- Even and measured
- Easy to recognise

2. Natural (Organic) Shapes

What are they?
Natural shapes are found in nature and are often uneven.
Examples:

- Leaves
- Clouds
- Trees
- Water

Key Features:

- Curved, flowing lines
- Not perfectly even
- More realistic and soft

3. Irregular Shapes

What are they?
Irregular shapes are uneven and unpredictable shapes.
Examples:

- Torn paper
- Splashes
- Abstract designs

Key Features:

- No fixed rules
- Can be random
- Often unique

Key Differences

Feature	Geometric Shapes	Natural Shapes	Irregular Shapes
Lines	**Straight / perfect**	**Curved / flowing**	**Mixed / uneven**
Appearance	**Neat and regular**	**Soft and realistic**	**Random and unpredictable**
Found in	**Man-made objects**	**Nature**	**Creative designs**
Accuracy	**Precise**	**Less exact**	**No rules**

Helpful Tips

- ✔ Start drawings with geometric shapes
- ✔ Use natural shapes for realism
- ✔ Add irregular shapes for creativity

Music

Week 3

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) was a famous German composer from the town of Eisenach.

He lived during the Baroque period and came from a large family of musicians.

Bach worked in several German cities as an organist, music teacher, and composer.

He became well known for his amazing skill in creating complex and beautiful music. Some of his most famous works include the Brandenburg Concertos, the Well-Tempered Clavier.

Bach is remembered as one of the greatest composers in Western classical music.

Week 4

English Literature

A metaphor is a comparison between two different things without using “like” or “as.” It states that one thing is another.

Examples:

- **“The classroom was a zoo”**
- **“Time is a thief”**
- **“He has a heart of stone”**

These are not literal statements. Instead, they suggest a deeper meaning.

For example:

- **“The classroom was a zoo” suggests the classroom is noisy and chaotic.**

Metaphors are effective because they create strong, imaginative images and convey meaning in a powerful way.

Week 4

English Language

Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

Different sentence types help writers vary their writing and control meaning.

Simple Sentences

A simple sentence contains one main clause.

Example:

- ***The dog barked.***
- ***She walked to school.***

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence joins two main clauses using a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

Example:

- ***The dog barked, and the cat ran away.***
- ***He was tired, but he kept working.***

Complex Sentences

A complex sentence contains a main clause and a subordinate clause.

Example:

- ***Although it was raining, we went outside.***
- ***She smiled because she was happy.***

Week 4

Mathematics

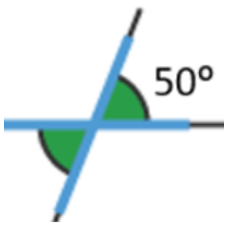
Angles

Useful definitions:

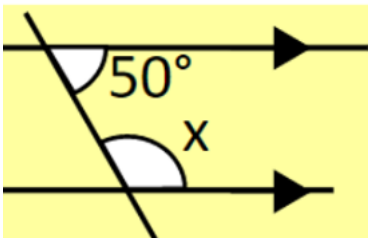
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Straight line	Angles on a straight line, add to one hundred and eighty degrees.
Around a point	Angles around a point, add to three hundred and sixty degrees.
Right angle	Angles in a right angle, add to ninety degrees
Vertically opposite	Angles which are vertically opposite are equal.
Co-interior Angles	Co-interior angles must equal one hundred and eighty degrees.

Diagrams:

Missing angle equals 50 degrees, as they are Vertically opposite each other



Co-interior must equal 180 degrees. so the missing angle is 130 degrees



Week 4

Personal Development

British Values

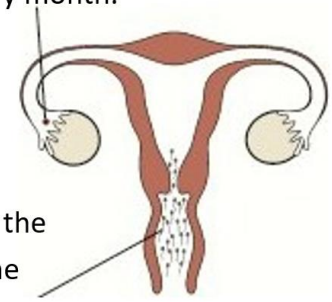
Schools follow British values to promote fairness, respect, and equality. They help create a safe, inclusive environment where everyone can learn, grow, and feel valued, no matter their differences. The British Values are as follows:

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

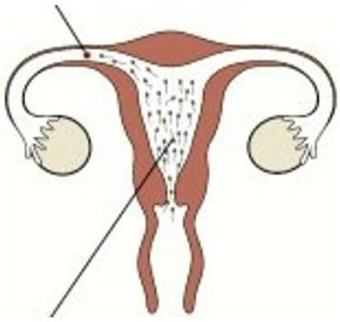
Biology

One egg is released from an ovary every month.

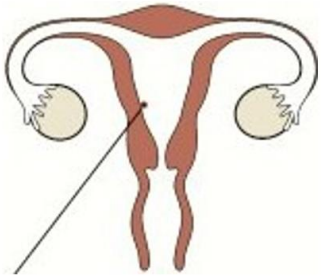


Sperm swim from the vagina, through the cervix, and into the uterus.

If sperm meets an egg in the oviduct, fertilisation occurs.



Many sperm die before they reach the oviduct.

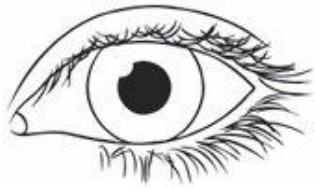


The fertilised egg travels down the oviduct and implants in the uterus.

Week 4

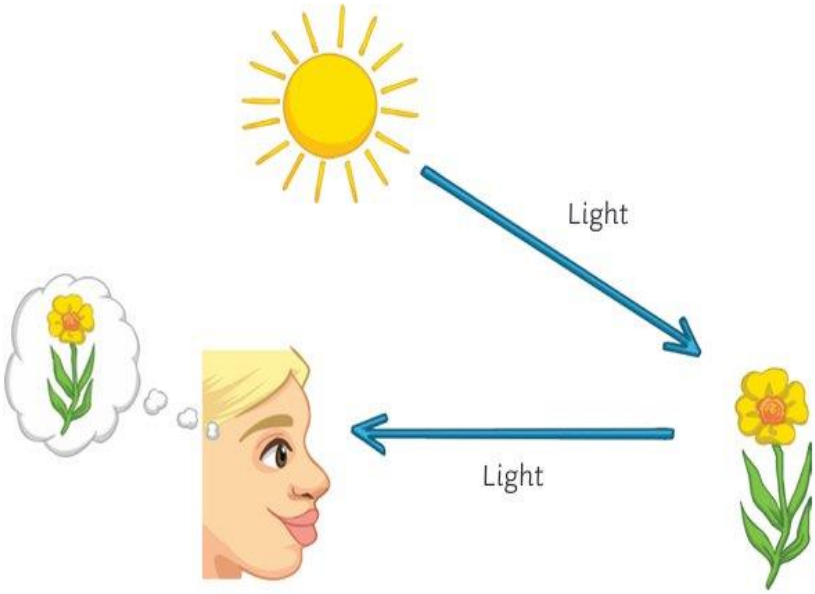
Physics

Which part of the EM spectrum can human eyes detect?



Visible light only.

How We See



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

Week 4

Chemistry

Thermal decomposition

In decomposition reactions a compound breaks into simpler compounds or elements.

Thermal decomposition is breaking down a compound using heat.

An example of this is hydrogen peroxide (bleach) – it breaks down quickly due to thermal decomposition into water and oxygen. This is why it should be kept in a cool, dark place.

Examples

Calcium carbonate → calcium oxide + carbon dioxide

Zinc carbonate → zinc oxide + carbon dioxide

Lead carbonate → lead oxide + carbon dioxide

Potassium carbonate → potassium oxide + carbon dioxide

Copper carbonate → copper oxide + carbon dioxide

Week 4

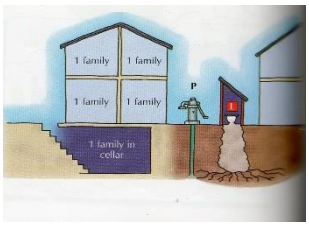
French

je préfère	**I prefer**
a mon gré	**in my opinion**
a mon avis	**in my opinion**
je dirais que	**I would say that**
car	**because**
parce que	**because**
regarder	**to watch**
super	**great**
intéressant(es)	**interesting**
formidable(s)	**fantastic**
fantastique(s)	**fantastic**
amusant(es)	**fun**
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse(s)	**boring**
stressant(es)	**stressful**

Week 4

History

Homes for factory workers were often built by the factory owners and were of poor quality



People often became sick because of the poor conditions. Cholera, pneumonia, dysentery and other diseases were very common in poor areas.

There is one outside privy (toilet) for a whole street. Filth builds up at the back of the privy and is often not removed for up to 6 months.

Builders and landlords, who were keen on making large profits, built thousands of new houses but they crammed as many houses into a small space as possible and often used the cheapest building materials.

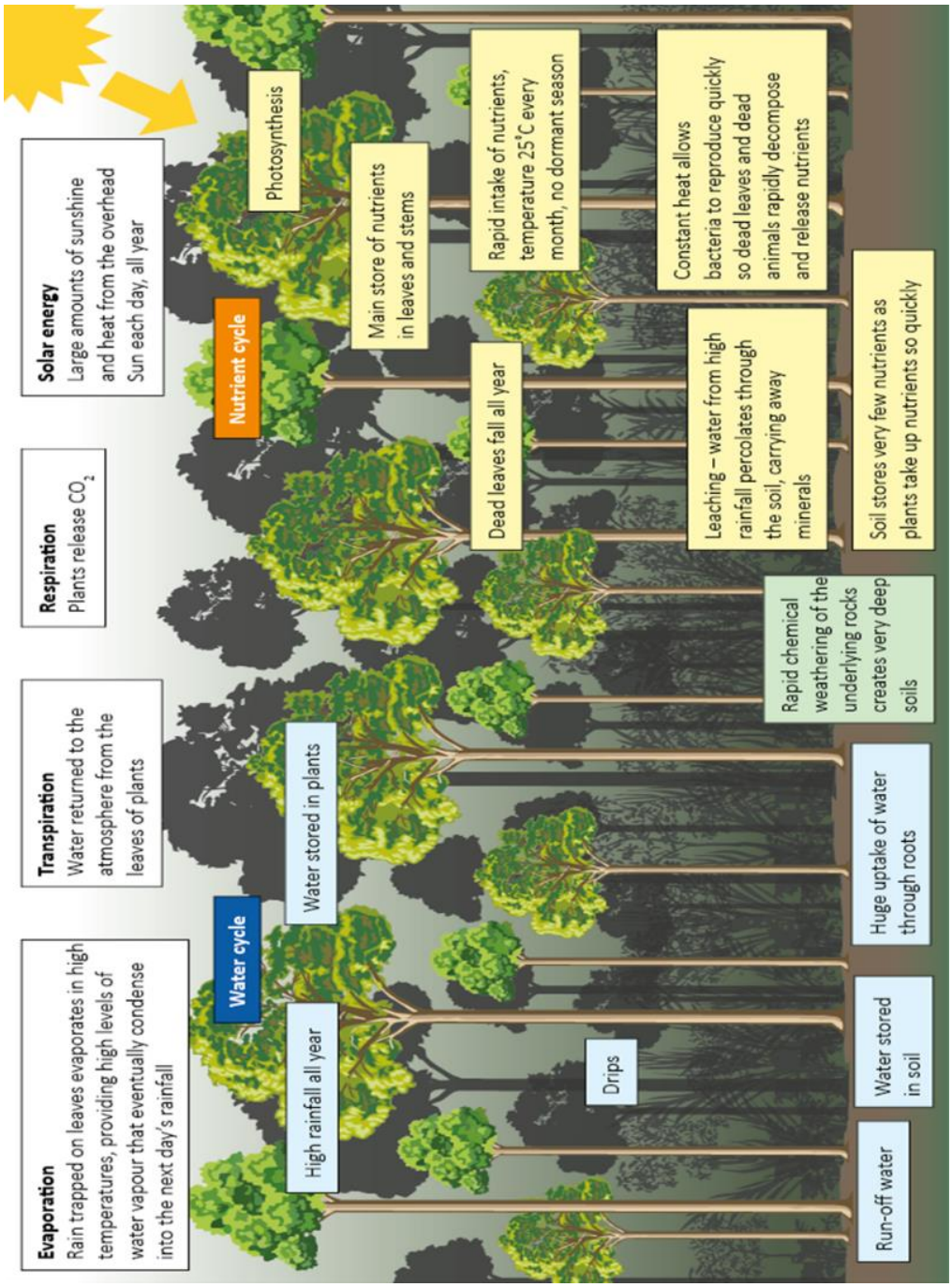
Factories

The Industrial Revolution was a time when entrepreneurs began to scale up production and invest in factories. At the same time new technologies were invented that transformed the production process. As a result, more people started to work in factories. As factories spread it became common to employ women and children in them. Children were cheap to employ and their small hands were able to effectively operate the machinery. Laws passed during this period put a limit on the amount of hours women and children could work and said that children had to attend school for part of the day.

Week 4

Geography

Read the information about the water and nutrient cycle in the rainforest.



Week 4

Religious Education

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Week 4

Art and Design

Watercolour Painting

What is Watercolour?

Watercolour is a type of paint that is mixed with water to create light, transparent colours.

Key features of watercolour

- Colours are see-through (transparent)
- You build colour in layers
- Water controls how light or dark the paint is

Using watercolour

1. Controlling the water
    - More water = lighter colour
    - Less water = darker colour

Tip: Test your brush on scrap paper first

2. Using the right amount of paint
    - Too much water = messy and hard to control
    - Too little water = dry and streaky
    -

3. Wet-on-wet painting

Wet-on-wet is when you apply wet paint onto wet paper.

What Does It Do?

- Colours blend and spread softly
- Creates a blurry, soft effect
- Good for backgrounds like skies, water, and clouds

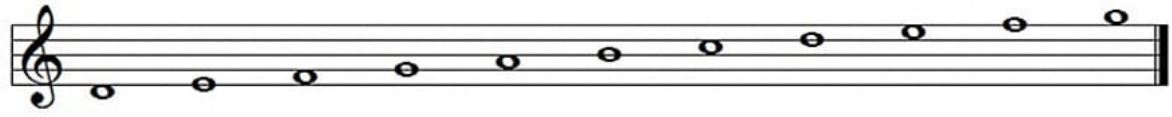
4. Building layers
    - Start light, then slowly add darker tones
    - You cannot easily go lighter again
5. Using light pressure
    - Be gentle with your brush
    - Let the water do the work
6. Using the whole brush
    - Tip = thin lines
    - Side = thicker strokes

Key Vocabulary

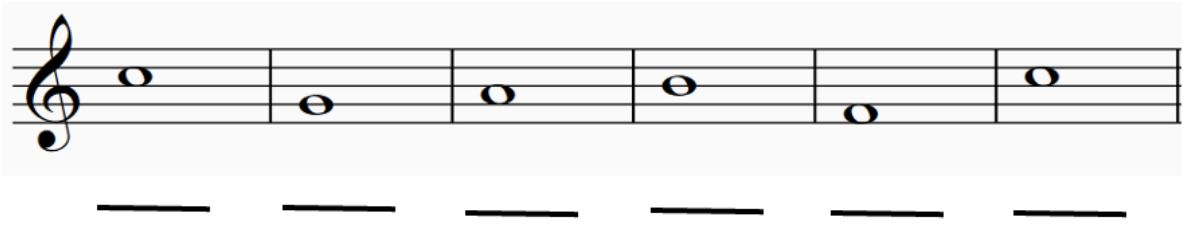
- Wash – a thin layer of colour
- Layer – adding paint on top of dry paint
- Blend – mixing colours smoothly
- Tone – how light or dark a colour is

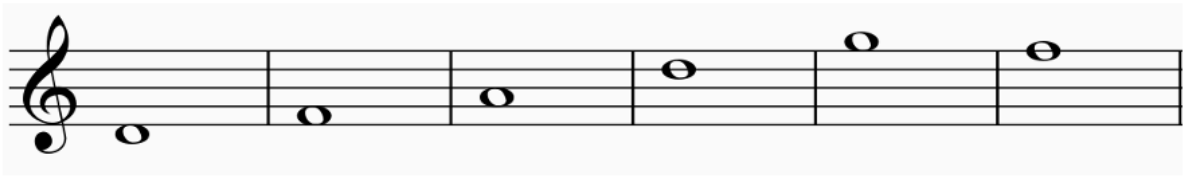
Week 4

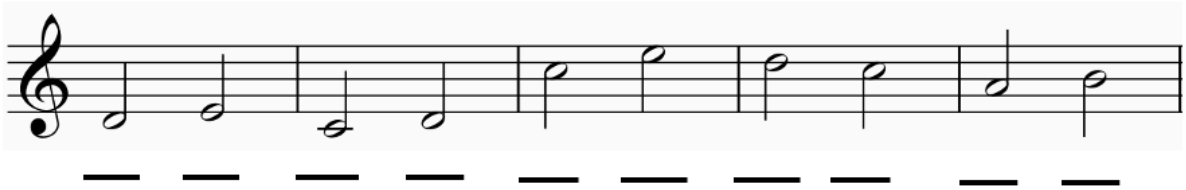
Music



D E F G A B C D E F G







Week 5

English Literature

An extended metaphor is a metaphor that continues over several lines or throughout a whole text. The writer develops the same comparison in more detail.

Instead of a single comparison, the idea is explored further.

Example:
If life is described as a journey, the writer may also refer to:

- **roads**
- **directions**
- **obstacles**
- **destinations**

This develops the same idea across the writing.

Extended metaphors are effective because they deepen meaning and allow the writer to explore ideas in more detail.

Week 5

English Language

Sentence Types and Functions

Sentences can have different purposes depending on what the writer wants to do.

Statement

A statement gives information.

Example:

- ***The sun is shining.***

Question

A question asks something and ends with a question mark.

Example:

- ***Where are you going?***

Command

A command tells someone to do something. It often starts with a verb.

Example:

- ***Close the door.***

Exclamation

An exclamation expresses strong feeling and ends with an exclamation mark.

Example:

- ***What a beautiful day!***

Week 5

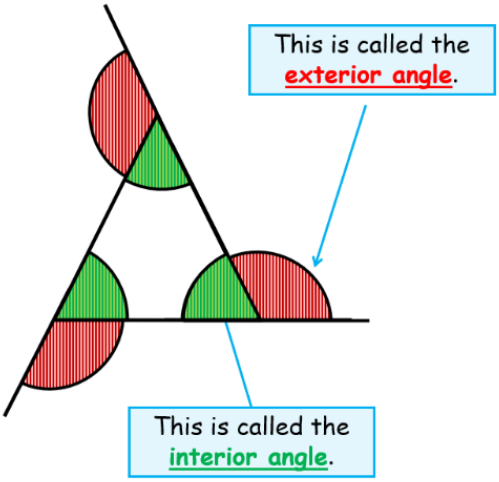
Mathematics

Angles in Polygons

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Triangle	Angles in a triangle equal 180 degrees.
Quadrilateral	Angles in a quadrilateral equal 360 degrees.
Polygon	A polygon is a two-dimensional shape with flat sides
Interior	The interior angles are inside a polygon
Exterior	The exterior angles are on the outside of a polygon

Diagrams:



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	
Disability	People with physical or mental disabilities must be treated fairly, with **reasonable adjustments** made to support them in school, work, and life.	
Gender Reassignment	A person is considered to be *transitioning* if they change their gender through actions like changing their name, pronouns, appearance, or having medical treatment to match their identity.	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	People must be treated equally whether they are married, in a civil partnership, or single.	
Pregnancy and Maternity	Pregnant people and new parents must not be treated unfairly because they are having or have had a baby.	
Race	No one should be treated unfairly because of their skin colour, nationality, or **ethnicity** (a person's cultural identity, which may include shared language, traditions, and history).	
Religion or Belief	Everyone has the right to follow their religion or beliefs, or to have no religion, without discrimination.	
Sex	People must not be treated unfairly because they are biologically male or female.	

Week 5

Biology

After fertilisation, the newly formed zygote (fertilised egg cell) divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells called an embryo. This then becomes implanted in the wall of the uterus

After 8 weeks of development, the embryo is called a foetus. The amniotic sac produces amniotic fluid which surrounds the developing embryo

A placenta connects to the embryo by an umbilical cord. The role of the placenta is:

- Anchors the embryo in the uterus
- Allows nutrients and oxygen to move from the mother to the embryo
- Allows waste materials and carbon dioxide to move from the embryo to the mother

Week 5

Physics

State the law of reflection.

angle of incidence = angle of reflection

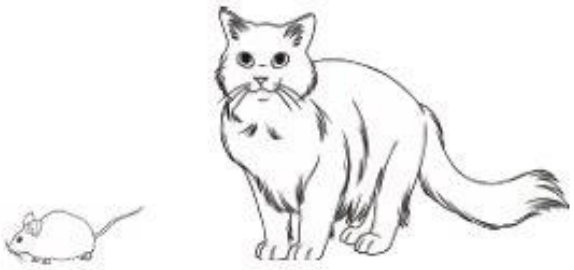
Choose the correct phrase.

Reflection from a smooth surface is called

specular reflection/diffuse scattering.

Reflection from a rough surface is called **specular reflection/ diffuse scattering.**

In terms of colour, why do we see the mouse as white and the cat as black?



White objects reflect all the colours of the spectrum, whereas black objects absorb all the colours.

Week 5

Chemistry

Conservation of mass

Total mass of reactants = total mass of products

This is called conservation of mass. Mass is also conserved in physical changes.

1. Iron + Oxygen -> Iron Oxide
   6g + 3g -> 9g

2. Aluminium + Oxygen -> Aluminium Oxide
   8.5g + 3.5g -> 12g

3. Zinc + Oxygen -> Zinc Oxide
   2.6g + 0.6g -> 3.2g

4. Carbon + Oxygen -> Carbon dioxide
   3.25g + 6.65g -> 9.9g

5. Magnesium + Oxygen -> Magnesium Oxide
   2.40g + 1.85g -> 4.25g

Week 5

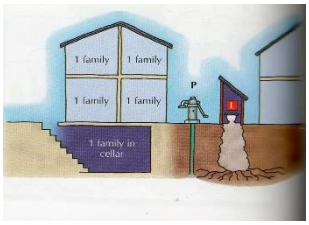
French

Tu veux aller au cinéma?	**Do you want to go to the cinema?**
à quelle heure?	**At what time?**
Ça coûte combien?	**How much does it cost?**
le film	**The film / movie**
le film d'action	**Action film**
le film d'horreur	**Horror film**
le film d'amour	**Romance film**
la comédie	**Comedy**
la comédie romantique	**Romantic comedy**
le film historique	**Historical film**
le film policier	**Crime / detective film**
le film d'aventure	**Adventure film**
regarder	**To watch**
commence	**starts**
se termine	**ends/finishes**

Week 5

History

Homes for factory workers were often built by the factory owners and were of poor quality



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Week 5

Geography

One big Ocean? Oceans and the Biosphere:

Oceans are the largest of all biomes, covering more than 70 per cent of the Earth's surface. The world's oceans are very deep – the average depth is about 3,700 metres. The greatest depth is the Mariana Trench at over 11,000 metres deep!

We know very little about the deepest parts of the ocean floor – only about 20% of it has been mapped. The oceans are a vital part of the biosphere. Marine algae are responsible for providing about half of all the oxygen, as well as taking in a huge amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide. The ocean biome is home to nearly a million species.

Week 5

Religious Education

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Week 5

Art and Design

Working with clay

Rolling

- Use your hands or a rolling pin
- Makes flat slabs of clay

Used for: tiles, bases, simple shapes

Pinching

- Use your fingers and thumb to shape clay
- Start with a ball and pinch to form a pot

Used for: small bowls and pots

Coiling

- Roll clay into long “sausage” shapes
- Stack coils to build height

Used for: pots and containers

Slab building

- Roll out flat pieces of clay
- Cut and join shapes together

Used for: boxes and structures

Joining (Score and Slip)
Very important skill!

- Score = scratch the surface
- Slip = add wet clay (like glue)

Helps pieces stick together properly

Looking after clay

- Keep clay slightly damp (not too wet)
- Cover with plastic to stop it drying out
- If too dry → add a small amount of water

Week 5

Music

Music is made up of several key elements that help us understand how a piece sounds and how it has been put together.

One important element is pitch, which describes how high or low a note sounds.

Another is dynamics, meaning how loud or quiet the music is. Composers change the dynamics to create contrast and emotion.

The tempo of a piece tells us how fast or slow the music should be played. A fast tempo can create excitement or energy, while a slow tempo can feel calm or expressive.

Timbre is the unique sound quality of an instrument or voice, which is why a violin sounds different from a trumpet even when they play the same note.

Finally, rhythm is the pattern of sounds and silences in music. It helps give the music structure and makes it easier to recognise a piece when we hear it again.

Week 6

English Literature

Personification is when human qualities are given to non-human things, such as objects, animals, or nature.

Examples:

- **“The wind whispered through the trees”**
- **“The sun smiled down on us”**
- **“The leaves danced in the breeze”**

In these examples, non-human things are described as if they can act like humans.

Personification is effective because it brings descriptions to life and helps create atmosphere and emotion.

Week 6

English Language

Writing Paragraphs

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea.

Each paragraph should be clearly organised.

Structure of a Paragraph

A strong paragraph includes:

- **Topic sentence – introduces the main idea**
- **Development – adds detail or explanation**
- **Example or evidence – supports the idea**
- **Final sentence – links or concludes**

Example Paragraph

The beach was peaceful and calm. The waves moved gently across the shore, and the air was warm and quiet. In the distance, seagulls circled slowly above the water. This created a relaxing and tranquil atmosphere.

Key Points

- **Each paragraph should focus on one idea**
- **New ideas start a new paragraph**
- **Paragraphs help organise writing clearly**

Writing in clear paragraphs makes ideas easier to follow and improves overall structure.

Week 6

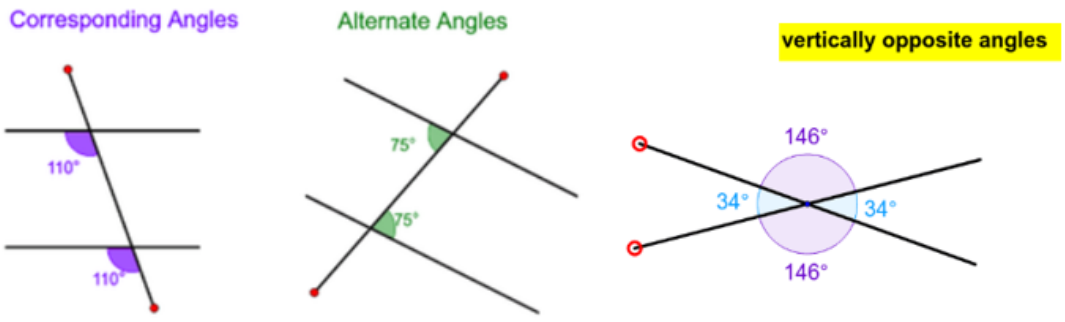
Mathematics

Angles in Parallel Lines

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Parallel Lines	Parallel Lines are always equal distance apart and will never meet, however far they extend.
Transversal line	Transversal Lines intersect two or more other lines
Alternate	Alternate angles are pairs of angles that are formed on opposite sides of the line, where it crosses two others transversally. They are equal
Corresponding	Corresponding angles are angles formed on the same side of the transversal line, in matching corners. They are equal.
Vertically Opposite	Vertically opposite angles are where two straight lines intersect. These angles are always equal.

Diagrams:



Week 6

Personal Development

Protected Characteristics

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

Week 6

Biology

When a girl goes through puberty one of the changes that occurs is that she will begin to have periods.

This is the female body's way of preparing to reproduce

A woman's reproductive system works on a 28 day cycle

This cycle is known as the menstrual cycle

The menstrual cycle consists of a number of stages

The refractive index of a medium is the extent to which the light is refracted when it enters the medium. Look at the table of data:

Medium	Refractive Index
air	1
glass	1.5
water	1.3
diamond	2.4

What conclusions can be drawn from the data?

Air has the lowest refractive index, a value of 1, and diamond has the highest refractive index of 2.4.

Air is a gas and has the lowest refractive index. Then the refractive index increases in liquids (water) and increases further in solids (glass and diamond).

Week 6

Chemistry

When chemical reactions occur, energy is transferred to or from the surroundings.

Exothermic reactions release energy – they get hot:

- **ex = out (as in 'exit')**
- **thermic = relating to heat**

Example:

Burning

Endothermic reactions absorb energy – they get cold:

- **en = in (as in 'entrance')**

Example:

Melting

boiling

formation of some solutions

Week 6

French

à _____ heure (on the hour times)	At _____ o'clock
à une heure	at one o'clock
à deux heures	at two o'clock
à trois heures	at three o'clock
à quatre heures	at four o'clock
à cinq heures	at five o'clock
à six heures	at six o'clock
à sept heures	at seven o'clock
à huit heures	at eight o'clock
à neuf heures	at nine o'clock
à dix heures	at ten o'clock
à onze heures	at eleven o'clock
à douze heures	at twelve o'clock
à treize heures	at one p.m.
à quatorze heures	at two p.m.
à quinze heures	at three p.m.
à seize heures	at four p.m.
à dix-sept heures	at five p.m.
à dix-huit heures	at six p.m.
à dix-neuf heures	at seven p.m.
à vingt heures	at eight p.m.
à vingt et une heures	at nine p.m.
à vingt-deux heures	at ten p.m.
à vingt-trois heures	at eleven p.m.
à minuit	at midnight

Week 6

History

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Cleethorpes during the Industrial Revolution

1. In the 1820s-30s there were bathing machines, warm baths, vocal concerts, horse races and boat trips to spurn point.
2. In the 1850s adding to previous activities booth holders also sold oysters, ginger beer, tea, coffee, hot water, tobacco, cigars and toys.
3. The Cleethorpes pier opened on bank holiday Monday 4 august 1873
4. In 1874 the single track train line to Cleethorpes was doubled.
5. A one mile long promenade was built. It was started in 1883.
6. A mock ruin was built in 1885 as a visitor attraction. It was named Ross Castle

Week 6

Geography

Plastics in the oceans: How long until it's gone?

Week 6

Religious Education

Hinduism began in the Indus and Saraswati Valleys in North lndia over 3500 years ago: it is the world's oldest religion.

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Week 6

Art and Design

Adding texture to dried air-dry clay.

Once air-dry clay is dry, it becomes hard, so you can't press textures into it anymore. Instead, you need to add texture on top or carve into it.

Ways to Add Texture

Carving / Etching

- Use a pencil, needle tool, or clay tool
- Scratch lines, patterns, or details into the surface

Good for: patterns, fur, hair, fine details

Sanding

- Use sandpaper to rub the surface
- Can make it smooth or slightly rough

Tip: Different types of sandpaper create different textures

Adding texture with paint

- Use thick paint or apply with a sponge
- Try dry brushing (very small amount of paint on a brush)

This creates the look of texture without changing the clay

Adding materials on top

- Glue materials onto the surface such as:
    - Sand
    - Fabric
    - Paper
- You can paint over them once dry

Great for creative or mixed media work

Things to remember…

❌ You cannot press textures into fully dry clay
❌ Be gentle when carving to avoid cracks
❌ Work slowly and carefully

Quick Tips

✔ Plan texture before the clay dries if possible
✔ Use light pressure when carving
✔ Combine methods (e.g. carve + paint)
✔ Test techniques on a spare piece first

Week 6

Music

The strings family includes instruments such as the violin, viola, cello and double bass. These instruments create sound when their strings are bowed or plucked. They are known for their warm and expressive tone.

The woodwind family contains instruments like the flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon. Although some are made of wood and others of metal, they all produce sound by blowing air into the instrument. Each woodwind instrument has its own distinctive timbre.

The brass family is made up of instruments such as the trumpet, trombone, French horn and tuba. Brass instruments use vibrating lips against a mouthpiece to create sound, and they are often used for powerful, bright musical ideas.

Finally, the percussion family includes instruments that are struck, shaken or scraped. This family ranges from tuned instruments like the xylophone to untuned instruments like the snare drum. Percussion plays an important role in keeping the beat.