

# ***CLEETHORPES ACADEMY***

## ***HOME LEARNING***

Summer Term 2

YEAR 7



We Are ***CARING***

We Are ***CURIOUS***

We Are ***CREATIVE***

# Week 1

## English Language

### Using Figurative Language in Creative Writing

Creative writers use figurative language to make their descriptions more imaginative and powerful. Figurative language helps readers picture scenes clearly and makes writing more interesting to read. You already learned about similes, metaphors and personification in the Summer 1 booklet.

A simile compares two things using “like” or “as”.

Example:

“Her smile was as bright as the sun.”

A metaphor says one thing is another thing.

Example:

“The classroom was a zoo.”

Personification gives human qualities to non-human things.

Example:

“The wind howled through the trees.”

Writers use figurative language to:

- create imagery
- build atmosphere
- show emotions
- make descriptions memorable
- help readers imagine the scene

Good creative writing often combines figurative language with sensory description, including sight, sound, smell, touch and taste.

# Week 1

## English Literature

### Ancient Tales

Ancient Tales are stories that have been shared by generations in cultures across the world. Before books were common, many stories were passed down through oral storytelling traditions, where people told stories aloud to family and communities. Ancient Tales are important because they teach lessons about life, behaviour and human emotions. These lessons are called morals.

Ancient Tales often contain:

- heroes and villains
- quests and dangerous journeys
- magical events or creatures
- lessons about right and wrong
- clever or wicked characters
- battles between good and evil

Ancient Tales also contain universal themes. This means people from different countries and time periods can still understand and relate to the ideas in the stories today.

Examples of Ancient Tales studied this term include:

- *The Cheetah's Whisker* from Ethiopia and Eritrea
- *Hansel and Gretel* from Germany
- *Two Dinners* from the Caribbean
- *The Giant's Causeway* from Ireland
- *The Wicked King and his Good Son* from India
- *One Thousand and One Nights* from the Middle East

Key vocabulary:

- ancient = very old
- moral = a lesson about life
- generations = groups of people born at different times
- universal = understood by everyone

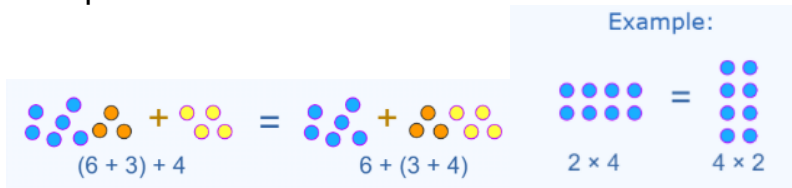
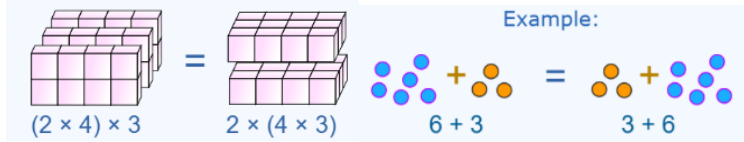
# Week 1

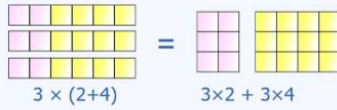
## Mathematics

### Classifying Angles

addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Commutative law	<p>When quantities connected by operators give the same result (order doesn't matter) applies to addition and multiplication</p> 
Associative law	<p>It doesn't matter how we group 'numbers' as long as the order stays the same, this applies to addition and multiplication</p> 
Distributive law	<p>We get the same answer when we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• multiply a number by a <b>group of numbers added together</b>, or</li><li>• do each <b>multiply</b> separately then <b>add</b> them</li></ul> <p>This law does not work for division</p>



3 lots of **(2+4)** is the same as **3 lots of 2** plus **3 lots of 4**

Week 1

Biology

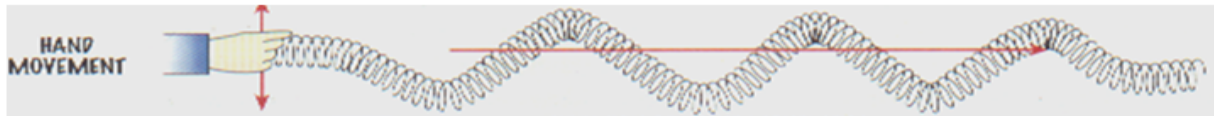
How do plants reproduce?

- A pollen grain needs to fertilise the ovule
- Pollen is found on anthers and needs to be transferred to stigma
- This can be done by pollination (insects or wind)
- This can happen between two different plants or between the female and male parts of same plant

Week 1

Physics

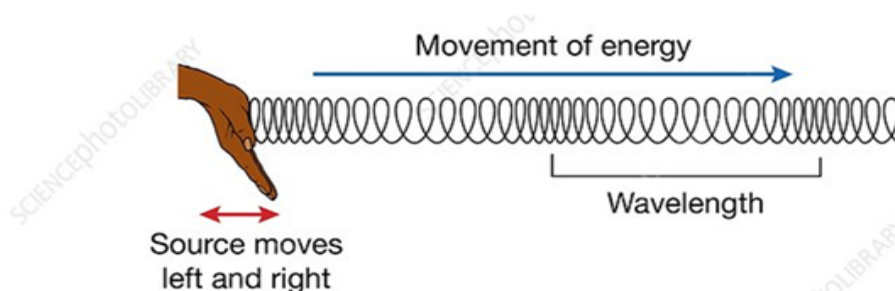
## Transverse Waves



In a transverse wave, you can see peaks and troughs because the oscillation is at  $90^\circ$  (right angle) to the direction of the wave.

Examples: waves on the sea, light waves

## Longitudinal Waves



In a longitudinal wave, you can see **compressions** and **rarefactions** because the oscillation is parallel to the direction of the wave.

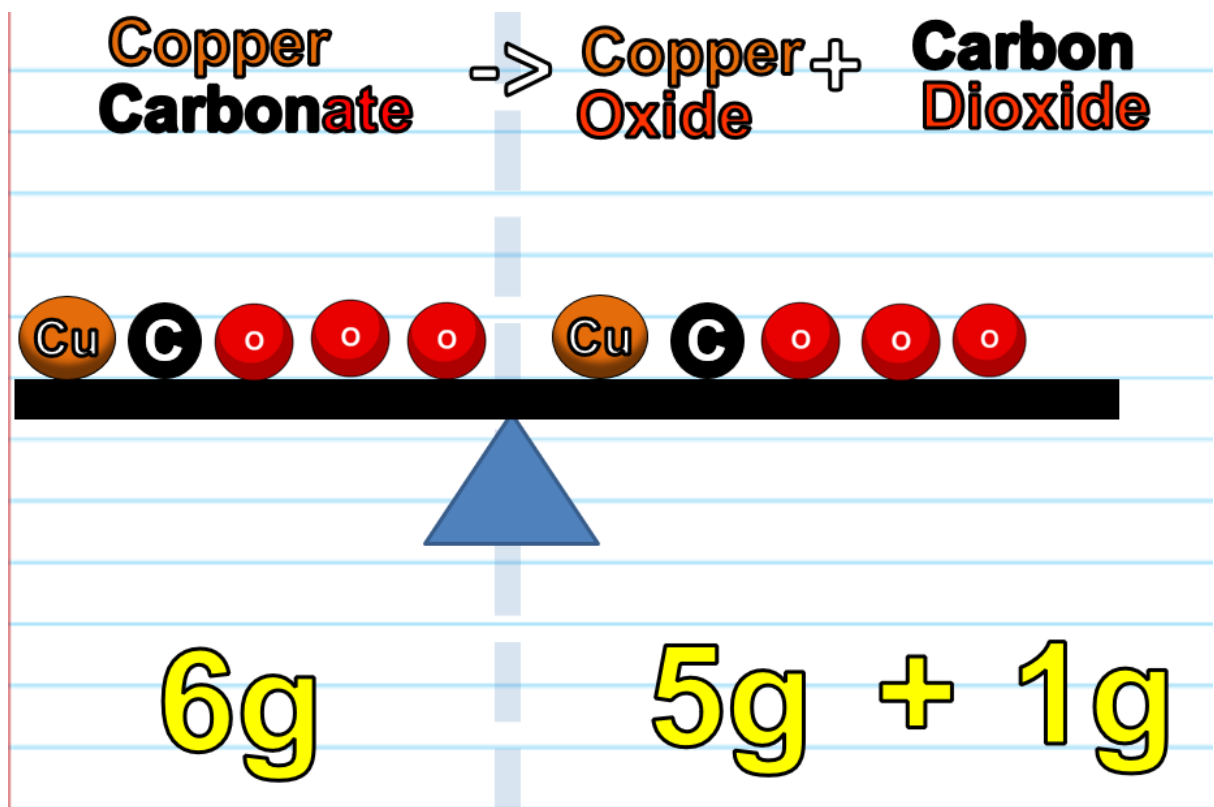
Examples: Sound waves

Week 1

Chemistry

**TOTAL**      |      **TOTAL**  
**MASS OF** = **MASS OF**  
**Reactants** | **Products**

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



# Week 1

## Geography

*This week you will need to learn some of the key details about Russia to help with your understanding of the topic.*



- Russia borders 14 countries
- The Arctic and Pacific Oceans border Russia
- Russia is in the continents of Europe and Asia.
- It is the world's largest country at over 17 million sq. km.
- The full name of Russia is the Russian Federation
- All 85 republics in the Russian Federation are centrally controlled by Moscow.
- It is home to over 190 different ethnic groups and indigenous people.
- It is 70 times the size of the UK.
- Russia accounts for 20% of the world's forest area.
- Russia spans 9 time zones.

## Week 1

### History

The most significant transport development in the 1800s was the invention of the railway.

Edward Watkin built miles of railway into the docks of Grimsby to transport fish around the country. He helped develop Grimsby into the biggest fishing port in the world. In 1856, 1500 tons of fish were landed in Grimsby, by 1875 it had risen to 35,000.

Thousands of people moved to Grimsby to earn money in the fishing industry.

Grimsby played a part in supporting Jewish people escape persecution.

Watkin set up steamboat travel service from Grimsby, meaning passengers could travel to Rotterdam (Netherlands), Hamburg (Germany) and Antwerp (Belgium).

## Week 1

### French

l'école primaire	Primary school
le collège	Secondary school
sixième	Year 7
cinquième	Year 8
quatrième	Year 9
troisième	Year 10
le lycée	College

mon frère est	my brother is
ma sœur est	my sister is

mon collège	My secondary school
les matières	school subjects
la pause	break time
le déjeuner	lunch time
la journée scolaire	the school day
un élève	A pupil/student (m)
une élève	A pupil/student (f)

Week 1









RE

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

## 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

## English Language

### Sentence Variety

Creative writers vary sentence types and sentence lengths to make their writing more interesting and effective. Different sentence structures can change the pace of a piece of writing and influence how the reader feels. You already learned about simple, compound and complex sentences in the Summer 1 booklet.

A simple sentence contains one main clause.

Example:

“The forest was silent.”

A compound sentence joins two main clauses together.

Example:

“The forest was silent, but the trees creaked softly.”

A complex sentence includes a main clause and extra detail.

Example:

“Although the forest was silent, the trees creaked softly in the wind.”

Short sentences can:

- build tension
- create suspense
- make action seem fast or dramatic

Longer sentences can:

- slow the pace
- add detail
- build atmosphere
- develop description

Strong creative writing often mixes sentence lengths together for effect.

# Week 2

## English Literature

### Quest Stories and Morals

Many Ancient Tales are quest stories. A quest is a difficult journey where a character must overcome challenges to achieve an important goal. Quest stories usually teach readers important lessons about courage, perseverance and patience.

The structure of a quest story often includes:

- a hero being given a task
- a journey or adventure
- dangerous challenges or temptations
- moments of fear or difficulty
- help from others
- a final challenge
- a lesson learned at the end

In *The Cheetah's Whisker*, Abeba goes on a quest to collect a cheetah's whisker for a love potion. During the story, she learns that relationships require patience, care and hard work.

Quest stories are important because they show characters growing and changing. The journey is often just as important as the final result.

Key vocabulary:

- quest = a difficult journey
- perseverance = continuing even when something is difficult
- challenge = something difficult to overcome
- moral = a lesson learned

## Week 2

### Mathematics

#### Mental arithmetic

##### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Partitioning method	<p><b>Partitioning</b> is a useful way of breaking numbers up so they are easier to work with.</p> <p>The number 746 can be broken down into <b>hundreds, tens and ones</b> - 7 hundreds, 4 tens and 6 ones.</p> <p>The number 23 can be broken down into 2 tens and 3 ones or 10 and 13.</p>
Compensation method	<p>Everyone finds some numbers easier to work with than others. You might find adding or taking away <b>10</b> is easier than <b>9</b> or <b>11</b>.</p> <p>You add or take away a bit too much or a bit too little, so then you have to add or take away this too.</p>

##### Examples:

Partitioning	Compensation
$68 + 99$ $60 + 90 + 8 + 9$	$395 + 126$  It is easier to do $400 + 126 = 526$  Then take away the extra 5 (that made 395 into 400) to get: <b>521</b>
$360 - 147$ $360 - 100 - 40 - 7$	$352 \times 27$  $\begin{array}{r} 352 \times 20 \quad 7040 \\ 352 \times 7 \quad 2464 \\ \hline 352 \times 27 = 9504 \end{array}$

Week 2

Biology

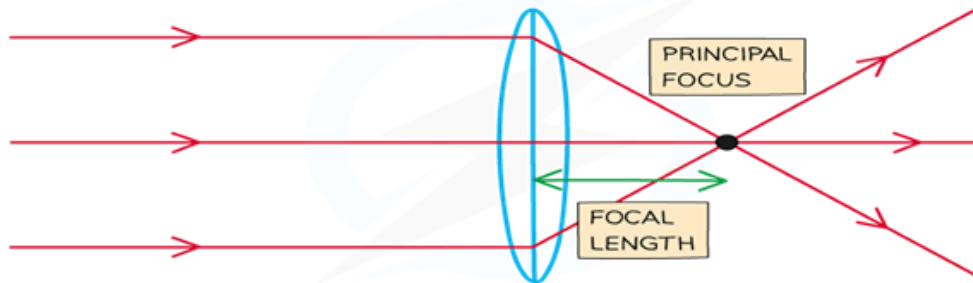
The anther is one of the male parts of a flower. The shape and size of the anther will attract the correct insects. The anther and filament make the pollen. Together, they are called the stamen.

The stigma receives the pollen from visiting insects. It is one of the female parts of a flower. The others are the style and the ovary. The style leads down to ovary. The ovary is located at the base of the flower. The three female parts of a flower are, together, called the pistil or the carpel.

The female parts of a flower make the seeds.

Week 2

Physics



- **Convex Lens**

In our bodies there is one type of lens.

In a convex lens, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus

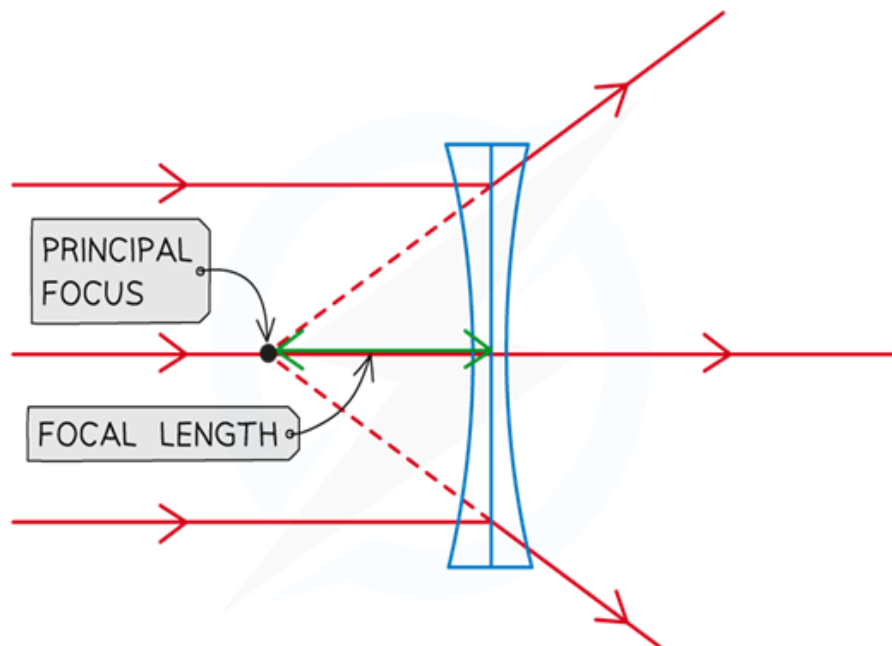
This point is called the **principal focus**

This lens is sometimes referred to as a **converging** lens

The distance from the lens to the principal focus is called the **focal length**

This depends on how **curved** the lens is, the **more** curved the lens, the **shorter** the focal length

Light is refracted as it goes into the lens and as it comes back out again.



### Concave Lenses

- In a concave lens, parallel rays of light are made to diverge (spread out) from a point
- This lens is sometimes referred to as a **diverging** lens
- The principal focus is now the point from which the rays appear to diverge from

Week 2  
Chemistry

- Endothermic reactions absorb energy from the environment
- They get colder

Examples – Cold pack, boiling, melting

- Exothermic reactions give out energy to the environment.
- They get hotter

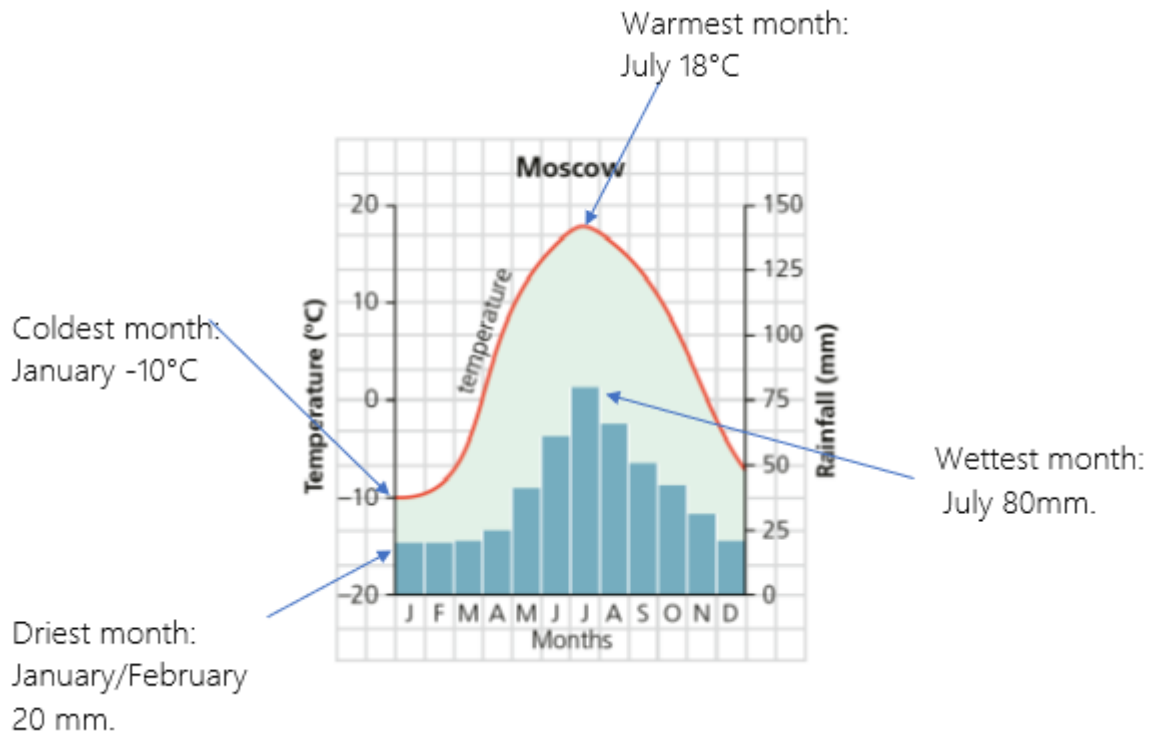
Example – burning a match, activating a hot pack, fireworks



## Week 2

### Geography

Look at the climate graph for Moscow and the information it gives you about Russia's climate.



Most of Russia experiences a **continental climate**. This is characterised by two main seasons: long, dark cold winters with brief, often warm, summers. Precipitation is low throughout the year. The long cold winters have a major impact on life in Russia.

# Week 2

## History

### Cleethorpes

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.

### Edward Watkin

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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.

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.

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.

## Industrial Revolution

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.

### 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

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 2

### French

une matière	a school subject
j'étudie	I study
j'apprends	I learn
l'espagnol	Spanish
la chimie	Chemistry
la biologie	Biology
la physique	Physics
le <u>français</u>	French
l'anglais	English
l'allemand	German
les maths	Maths
l'histoire	History
la géographie (la géo)	Geography
la religion/l'éducation religieuse	Religion/Religious Education
la technologie	Technology
le dessin	Drawing
la musique	Music
les arts dramatiques/le théâtre	Dramatic Arts/Theatre
l'EPS/le sport	Physical Education/Sport
l'informatique	I.C.T.

## Week 2

### RE

Hinduism began in the Indus and Saraswati Valleys in North India 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.

Hindus believe there is one Ultimate Reality, or God — Brahman. Many Hindus break the idea of Brahman down into the Trimurti; Brahma; the creator, Vishnu, who maintains and sustains the worlds, and Shiva the destroyer and recreator. The Characteristics of Brahman are also explained through many deities [gods and goddesses].

Hindus believe in reincarnation, which means that a person's spiritual journey does not stop at death, but rather their soul moves through many lifetimes. Every living being has part of Brahman within them as atman, which journeys through many lifetimes. The ultimate goal in life for Hindus is to achieve moksha — freedom from the cycle of rebirth, and reunion with Brahman

## Week 2

### Personal Development

#### British Values

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

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

## Week 3

# English Language

Atmosphere is the mood or feeling created in a piece of writing. Writers carefully choose language and description to influence how readers feel during a scene.

Writers create atmosphere through:

- weather
- setting
- sounds
- colours
- sensory description
- figurative language

Examples:

- storms often create tension or danger
- darkness can create fear
- sunlight may create calm or happiness

Sensory description helps readers imagine the scene by describing:

- sight
- sound
- smell
- touch
- taste

Example:

“The icy wind clawed at his face as thunder cracked above him.”

This creates a tense and frightening atmosphere through powerful verbs and weather imagery.

Good creative writing immerses readers in the setting so they feel as if they are inside the story.

# Week 3

## English Literature

### Loveable Rogues and Tyrants

Ancient Tales often include memorable and exaggerated characters. Some characters are described as loveable rogues. A loveable rogue is a character who behaves badly or makes poor choices, but readers still enjoy them because they are funny, entertaining or clever.

Examples of loveable rogues include:

- Brer Anansi in *Two Dinners*
- Fionn Mac Cumhail in *The Giant's Causeway*

Brer Anansi is greedy and selfish, but readers may still find him amusing. Fionn boasts about his strength and becomes frightened, but readers still like him overall.

Other Ancient Tale characters are villains or tyrants. A tyrant is a cruel and unfair ruler who abuses power.

Example:

Hiranya Kashyap in *The Wicked King and his Good Son* is arrogant, cruel and power-hungry.

Ancient Tales often teach readers:

- greed leads to trouble
- arrogance is dangerous
- power can corrupt people
- good can defeat evil

Key vocabulary:

- tyrant = a cruel ruler
- arrogant = overly proud
- rogue = someone who behaves badly
- villain = an evil character

## Week 3

### Mathematics

#### Fractions and money

#### Example

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Numerator	We call the top number the Numerator, it is the number of parts we have.
Denominator	We call the bottom number the Denominator, it is the number of parts the whole is divided into.
Equivalent fractions	Some fractions may look different, but are really the same. For example $\frac{1}{2}$ is the same as $\frac{2}{4}$ which is the same as $\frac{4}{8}$ and so on.



I've spent  $\frac{3}{5}$  of my money.  
I've got £3 left.

Dora

How much money did Dora have to start with?

Use the bar model to help you find

$$\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 36 = 6$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } 36 = 30$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 36 = 12$$

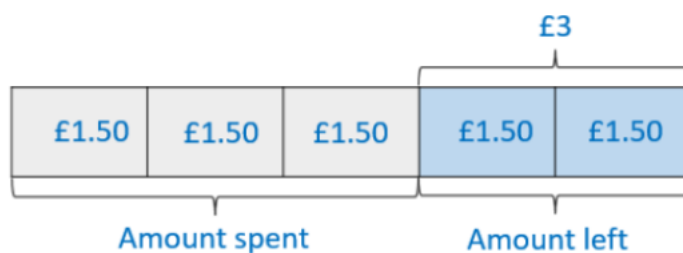
$$\frac{4}{3} \text{ of } 36 = 48$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \text{ of } 36 = 3$$

$$\frac{12}{12} \text{ of } 36 = 36$$



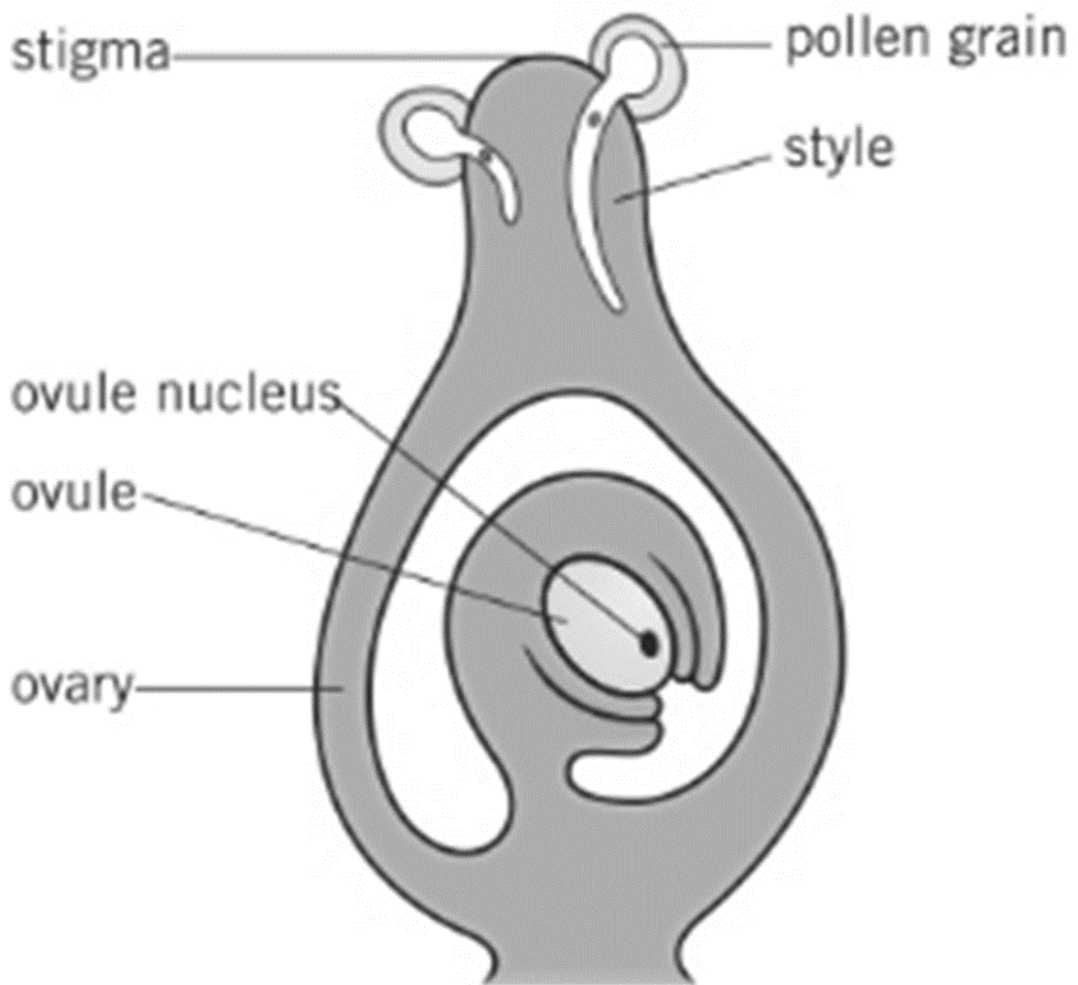
A bar model might help you:



Week 3

Biology

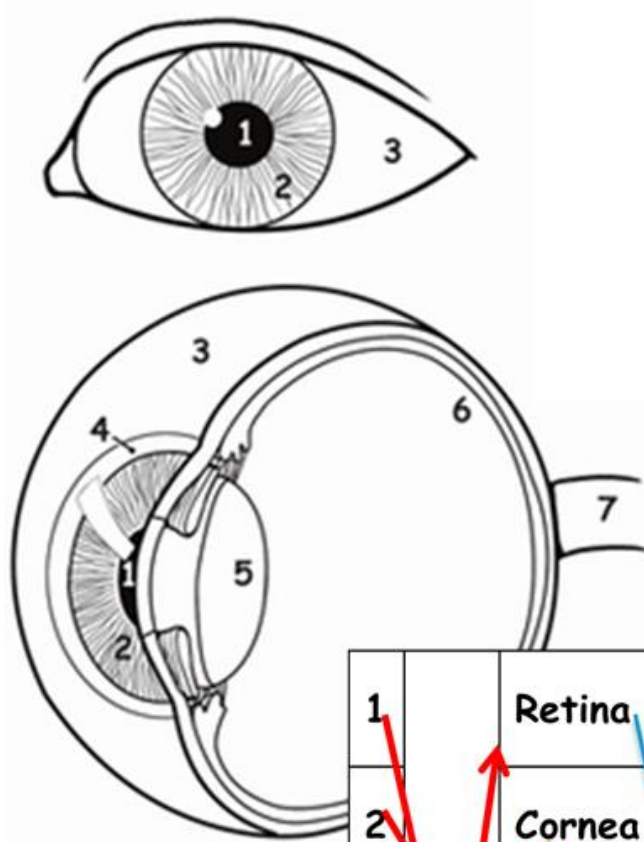
- 1) Pollen grain lands on sticky stigma
- 2) A tube forms from the pollen grain and travels down the style to the ovary
- 3) This tube allows the pollen to fertilise the ovule



The tube grows out of the pollen grain and down through the style.

# Week 3

## Physics



1	Retina	transparent outer part of your eye
2	Cornea	focuses light entering the eye
3	Sclera	changes size to adjust the amount of light
4	Iris	a muscle that controls the size of the pupil
5	Optic nerve	sends electrical impulses from eye to the brain
6	Pupil	Photosensitive layer of cells at the back of the eye
7	Lens	Hard structure forming the outside of the eye

# Week 3

## Chemistry

### Revision

When adding a metal and a non metal, name the product by:

1. writing the metal name
2. writing the non metal name and changing the end to -ide

Ex: sodium + chlorine → sodium chloride

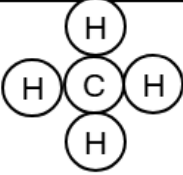



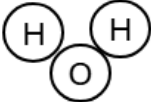

Potassium + oxygen → potassium oxide

If you have a metal and 2 non metals, name the product by:

1. writing the metal name
2. combining the non metals and ending the word in -ate

Ex: sodium + nitrogen + oxygen → sodium nitrate

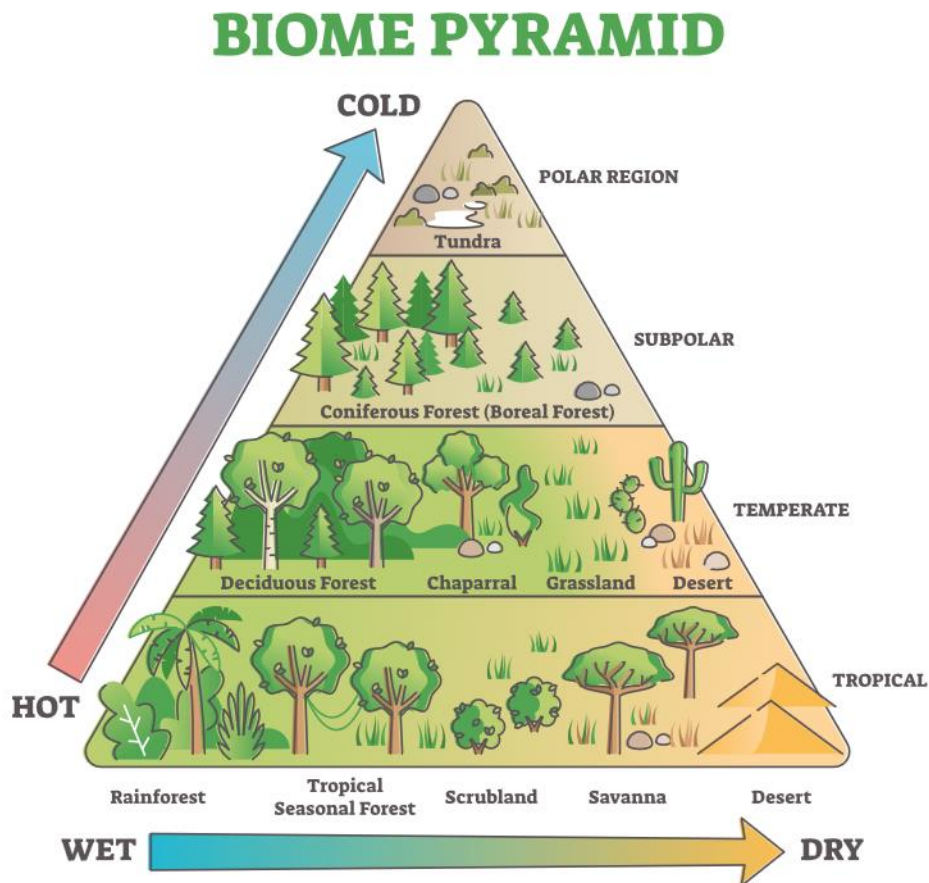
Lithium + carbon + oxygen → lithium carbonate

Name	Particle diagram	Chemical formula
Methane (natural gas)		CH <sub>4</sub>
Carbon dioxide		CO <sub>2</sub>
Oxygen		O <sub>2</sub>
Carbon (coal)		C
Water		H <sub>2</sub> O
Carbon monoxide		CO

## Week 3

### Geography

Look at the Biome Pyramid and the information about how to use it. You will use this in lesson to look at Russia's biomes.

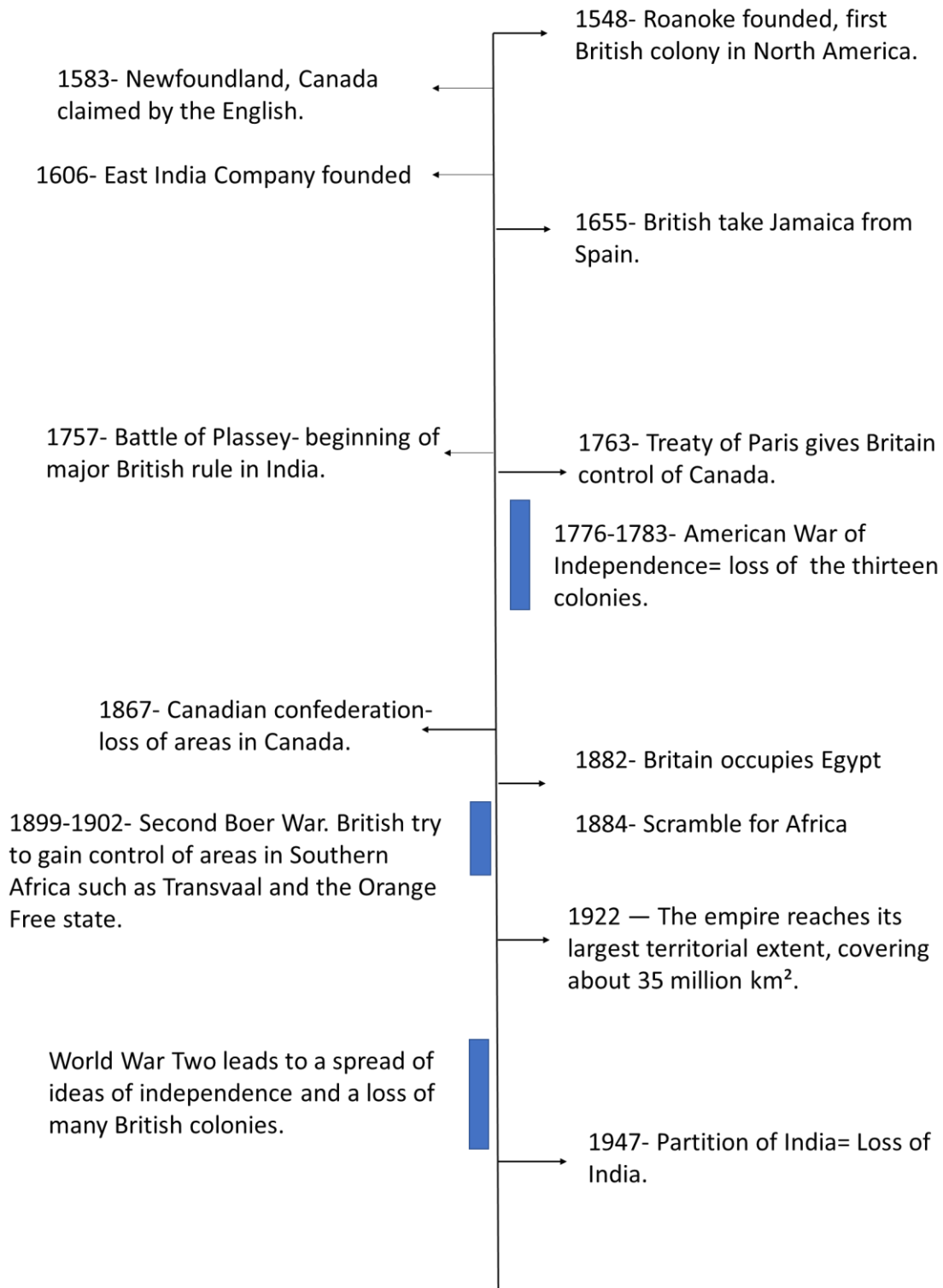


Tropical rainforests are the densest, most diverse biomes where the climate supports varied life due to hot equatorial temperatures and high rainfall. As temperatures become lower with less rainfall, less varieties of vegetation can grow. The temperate forest is to the south of Russia at lower latitudes which are warmer allowing a wider range of vegetation species to grow. The steppe biome is located in the most southerly areas of Russia, again warmer, but relatively dry and more suited to grassland than trees. The taiga is the dominant biome located in more northern and central areas of Russia.

# Week 3

## History

### Timeline of the British Empire



## Week 3

### French

parce que c'est	because it is
car c'est	because it is
super	super
intéressant/intéressante	interesting
formidable	wonderful
fantastique	fantastic
génial	great
amusant/amusante	fun
facile	easy
cool	cool

utile	useful
pratique	practical
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse	boring
stressant/stressante	stressful
difficile	difficult
impossible	impossible
stupide	stupid
fatigant/fatigante	tiring
dur/dure	hard

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<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 4

# English Language

## Paragraphs and Organisation

Creative writing should be organised clearly into paragraphs. Paragraphs help separate ideas and guide the reader through the writing. You already learned about paragraph structure in the Summer 1 booklet.

Writers usually begin a new paragraph when:

- the setting changes
- the time changes
- a new character speaks
- the focus changes
- the action changes

Short paragraphs can:

- build tension
- create suspense
- emphasise important moments

Longer paragraphs can:

- develop atmosphere
- add detail
- explore ideas carefully

Well-organised writing is easier to follow and feels more sophisticated.

Key vocabulary:

- organise = arrange clearly
- structure = the way writing is arranged
- emphasis = giving importance to something

# Week 4

## English Literature

### Universal Themes and Morals

Ancient Tales contain universal themes. Universal themes are ideas and emotions that people from different cultures and time periods can understand and connect with.

Common themes in Ancient Tales include:

- good versus evil
- courage
- greed
- power
- cleverness
- repentance
- perseverance

Ancient Tales are designed to teach readers lessons about life. These lessons are called morals.

Some morals from the stories studied include:

- “There is no shortcut to building relationships.”
- “Growing up is difficult but rewarding.”
- “Greed leads to trouble.”
- “Good will triumph over evil.”
- “Nobody is beyond repentance.”

These stories have survived for generations because their messages still feel important and relevant today.

Key vocabulary:

- universal = understood by many people
- repentance = feeling sorry for past actions
- triumph = victory or success

## Week 4

### Mathematics

#### Venn diagrams

#### Useful definitions:

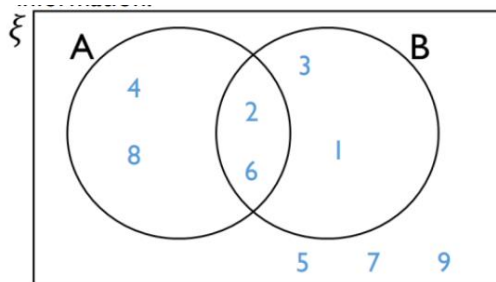
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Venn diagram	<p>A diagram that shows <b>sets</b> and which elements belong to which set by drawing regions around them.</p> <p>Here is a Venn diagram of the sets S, T and V</p> <p>We can see, for example, that the element "Casey" is in both set S and set T, but not in set V.</p>
set	A collection of 'things' e.g., numbers, names etc. They are written inside curly brackets e.g. {2, 3, 5, 7...}, this is a set of prime numbers.
element	<p>An element is each 'thing' in a set.</p> <p>E.g. 3 is an element in the set of prime numbers {2, 3, 5, 7...},</p>
union	U is union: the elements that are in either set or both sets
Intersection	$\cap$ is intersection: elements that are only in both sets

$$\xi = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

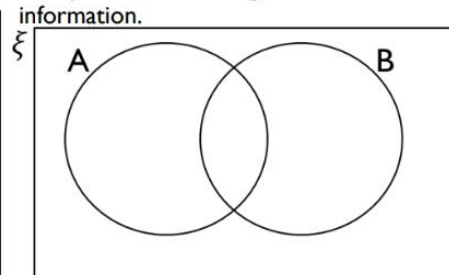
$$A = \{\text{Even numbers}\}$$

$$B = \{\text{Factors of 6}\}$$

Complete the Venn diagram to show this information.



Which numbers are elements of  $A \cap B$ ?



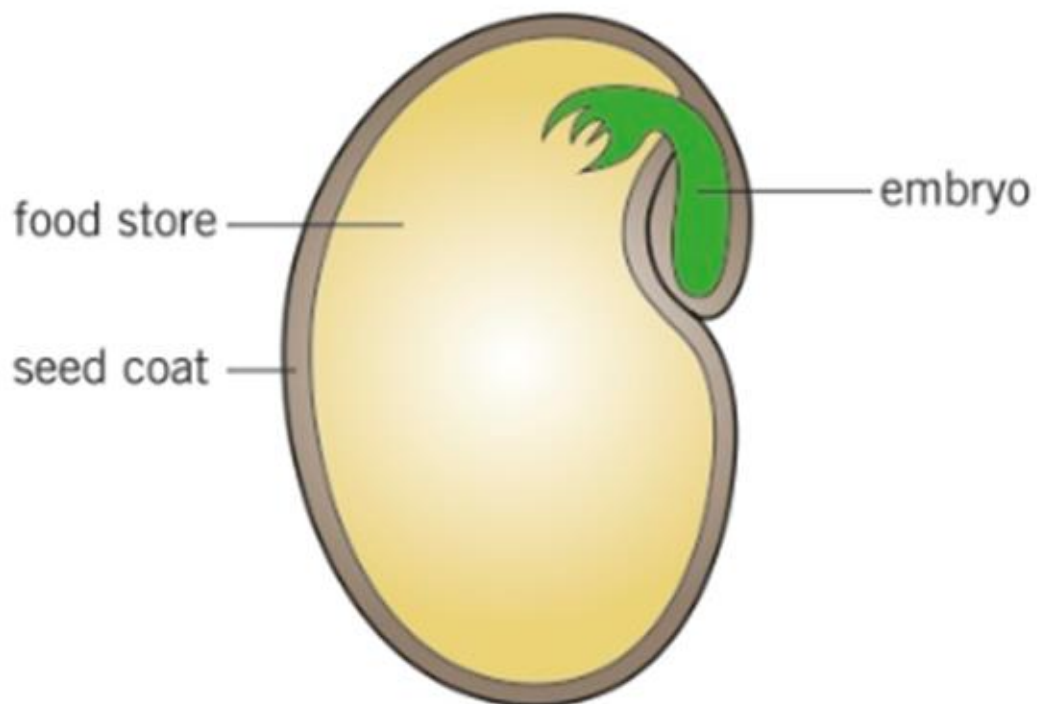
Which numbers are elements of  $A \cap B$ ?

## Week 4

### Biology

Most seeds have a similar structure, but they vary in shape, size and colour. Seeds have three important structures:

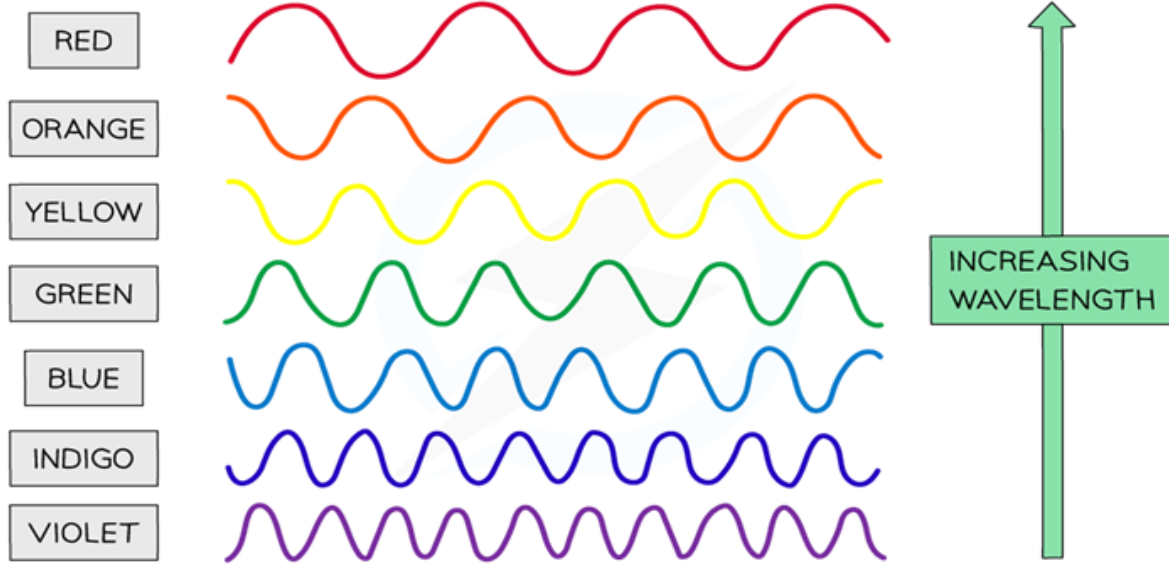
- a seed coat- tough, protective outer covering
- An embryo – the young root and shoot that will develop into the adult plant
- A food store – a store of food (starch) that the young plant uses until it can make its own food by photosynthesis



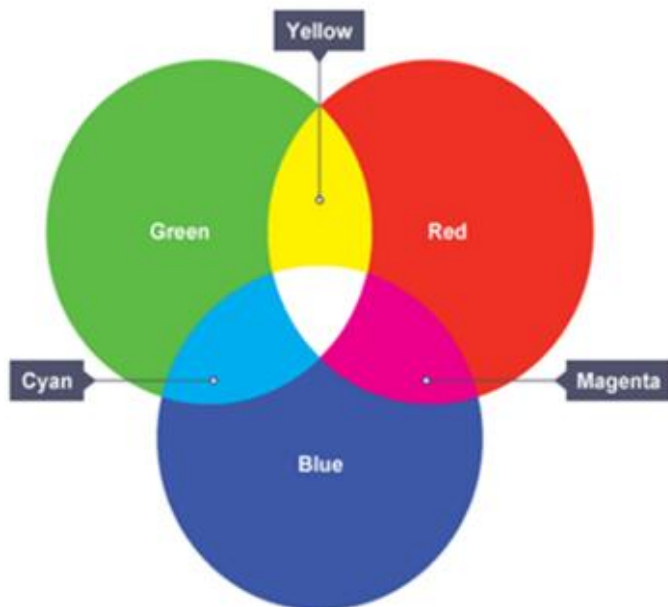
## Week 4

### Physics

Dispersion- the separation of white light into colours or of any radiation according to wavelength.



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There are three primary colours of light. They are red, green and blue.

All the other colours of the spectrum are mixtures of these colours.

## Week 4

### Chemistry

Change	Physical or chemical?	Evidence?
<b>Baking a cake</b>	Chemical	Forms a new substance Irreversible
<b>Making ice cubes</b>	Physical	No new substance formed Reversible
<b>Fireworks going off</b>	Chemical	Forms a new substance Irreversible Colour changes
<b>Heating butter</b>	Physical	No new substance formed Reversible

A physical change is usually just a change of state. No new products are made and the reactions are reversible (you can get back what you started with).

A chemical change happens when the atoms rearrange and a new product(s) gets formed. This change is almost always irreversible (you cannot get back what you started with). We might see this as:

- a change in colour
- fizzing / bubbling (a gas is given off)
- a change in smell
- a change in temperature (hotter or colder)

## Week 4

### Geography

*Read the table about whether the geography of Russia helps or hinders the economy.*

<u>Helps the economy</u>	<u>Hinders the Economy</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Has a lot of natural resources: around 80% of all exports</li><li>- 20% of the world's natural gas is produced in Russia.</li><li>- It is the world's leading producer of oil.</li><li>- 20% of forests are located in Russia, meaning it supplies a lot of the world's timber.</li><li>- Russia has the longest railway in the world – the Trans-Siberian Railway.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- In taiga and tundra biomes it is too cold for commercial farming to take place.</li><li>- Only 10% of its land is suitable for farming.</li><li>- Roads are in poor condition because of the cold, making trade and travel much harder.</li><li>- The Trans-Siberian railway does not go into the north where it is frozen.</li><li>- Russia has 1.1% of the world's wealth despite having 11% of the country area.</li></ul>

## Week 4

## History

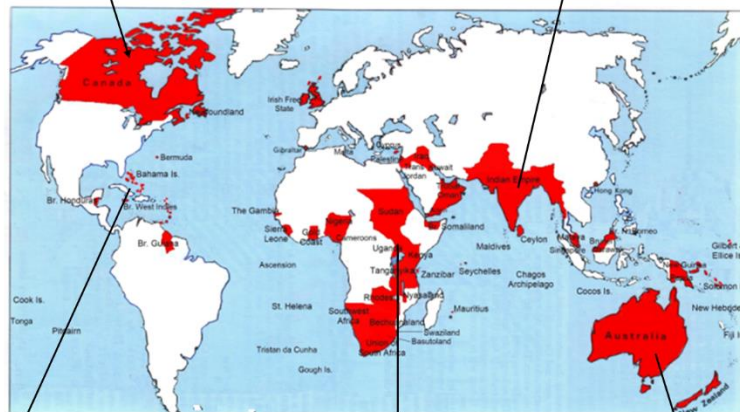
### Which colonies were a part of the British Empire?

#### **Canada**

Newfoundland was one of the oldest colonies in Canada as part of the British Empire and was founded by a fisherman from Devon. Lots of Nova Scotia was settled by Highlanders from Scotland.

#### **India**

From 1757 onwards, the British East India Company began to establish control over much of India. This was not a welcomed takeover and instead the East India Company cruelly took over India and then split it into small manageable areas called principalities. From 1858 onwards, the British government directly ruled India, and it became known as the British Raj.



#### **West Indies**

Including Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad were used for their vast resources due to their warmer climates.

They were often used for plantations that held slaves.

#### **Africa**

The British saw Africa as the “dark colony” and used an idea of enlightening African countries with English language and Christian religion as a reason to colonise.

#### **Australia**

Between 1788 and 1868, the British Empire transported over 162,000 convicts to Australia as a form of punishment for crimes committed in Britain and Ireland.

## Week 4

### French

je suis	I am
je ne suis pas	I am not
Je peux être	I can be
très	very
assez	quite
trop	too
un peu	a little bit
travailleur/travailleuse	hardworking
responsable	responsible
organisé/organisée	organised
bavard/bavarde	talkative
gentil/gentille	kind
motivé/motivée	motivated
indépendant/indépendante	independent
timide	shy
paresseux/paresseuse	lazy
méchant/méchante	mean
arrogant/arrogante	arrogant

## Week 4

### Religious Education

Buddhism is the fourth largest religion in the world, with about 500 million followers — about 6.5 per cent of the world's population.

There are two broad groups in Buddhism: the earlier Theravada school, and the Mahayana school which emerged around a century later.

The Buddha was a man who lived about 2500 years ago and taught about life. He taught about the reasons why things happen, why some of the things we do make us unhappy, what happiness really is and how to achieve it. He said that anyone can overcome their sufferings and be perfectly happy. This is called enlightenment. A Buddha is an enlightened being.









The Tipitaka or Pali Canon is the teachings of the Buddha, written down after his death by his followers. These teachings are divided into three: Vinaya [rules], Suttas [teachings] and Abhidhamma [commentaries on the teachings].

The Buddha was a man, not a god. A Buddhist is someone who follows Buddha's teachings about life. Buddhists do not worship the Buddha or any god. Buddhists believe life is characterised by dukkha — it doesn't always go how we would want it to, as a result of which we suffer. Dukkha is caused by craving [negative desires] and hatred. To overcome dukkha, you must overcome your craving and hatred. The end result of overcoming all craving and hatred is Nibbana

## 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 5

## English Language

### **Punctuation for Effect**

Creative writers use punctuation carefully to control meaning, pace and tension. You already learned about semi-colons, colons and sentence functions in the Summer 1 booklet.

Different punctuation creates different effects.

Comma:

“The rain fell softly, covering the empty streets.”

Dash:

“He turned around — and froze.”

Colon:

“There was one problem: the door was locked.”

Semi-colon:

“The storm grew louder; the windows rattled violently.”

Exclamation mark:

“Run!”

Question mark:

“Was someone following him?”

Writers use punctuation to:

- create suspense
- control pace
- organise ideas
- guide the reader
- add drama or emotion

Careful punctuation can make creative writing feel more exciting and controlled.

# Week 5

## English Literature

### Oral Storytelling

Ancient Tales were originally passed down through oral storytelling traditions. This means stories were spoken aloud rather than written down. Oral storytelling remains an important tradition in many cultures around the world.

Good storytellers:

- speak clearly
- use eye contact
- use hand gestures
- vary their pace and volume
- use expression and emphasis
- make characters come alive

To enunciate means to pronounce words clearly so the audience can understand them.

When retelling a story, it is important to:

- summarise key events
- explain the context
- use interesting vocabulary
- include dialogue
- engage the audience

Ancient Tales have survived because generations of storytellers kept retelling them in exciting and memorable ways.

Week 5  
Mathematics  
Probability

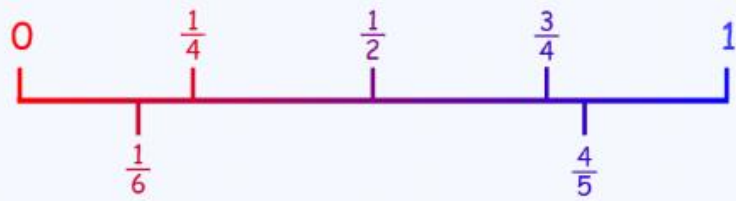
Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Probability	<p>The chance that something happens. How likely it is that some event will occur.</p> <p>We can sometimes measure probability with a number like "10% chance", or use words such as impossible, unlikely, possible, even chance, likely and certain.</p> <p>Example: "It is unlikely to rain tomorrow".</p> <p>As a number, probability is between 0 (impossible) and 1 (certain).</p>

Diagrams:



We can use fractions:



Or percents:



Or decimals:



## Week 5

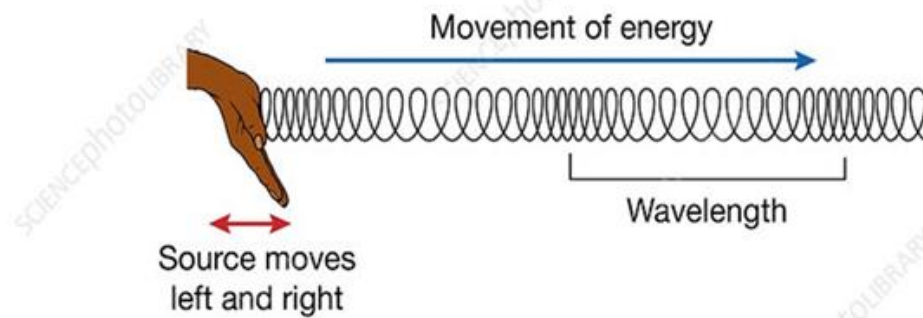
### Biology

- 1 – The seed starts to absorb water from the soil
- 2 – The roots and shoots start to form and move out of the seed
- 3 – The roots and seeds travel further, absorbing water and spreading out
- 4 – Leaves and roots are now fully grown. Plants can make their own food

Plants need to have access to soil, so they can absorb water to grow. They also need the support to keep them upright. So, they aren't competing for resources with the parent plant.

## Week 5

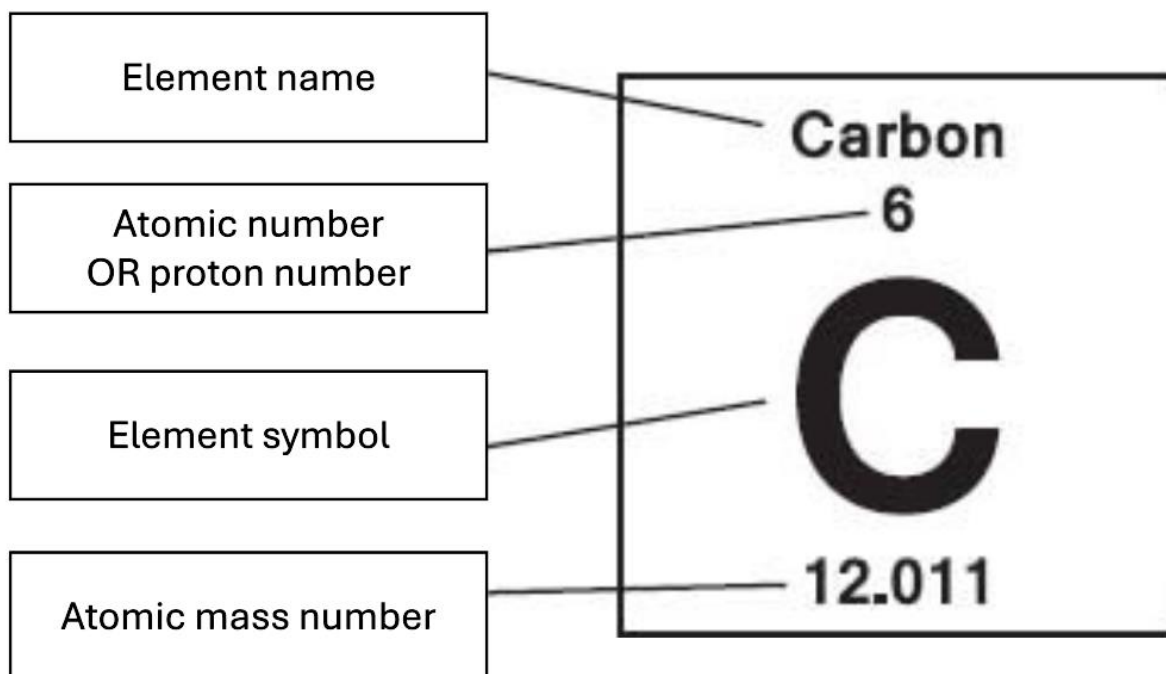
### Physics



- Sound waves only travel through a **medium (any substance)**.
- Sound waves transfer energy from particle to particle.
- As such, sound waves travel different speeds in different materials.
- Travel **fastest** in materials where the particles are **close together**.
- Sound waves cannot travel through a vacuum – empty space.

State	Medium	Speed(m/s)
Solids	Aluminium	6420
	Nickel	6040
	Steel	5960
	Iron	5950
	Brass	4700
	Glass	3980
Liquids	Water(Sea)	1531
	Water(distilled)	1498
	Ethanol	1207
	Methanol	1103
	Hydrogen	1284
Gases	Helium	965
	Air	340
	Oxygen	316
	Sulphur dioxide	213

Week 5  
Chemistry



The element name is the full name of the element.

The atomic number (proton number) is the SMALLEST number. This is not always at the top, it is whichever of the two numbers is the smallest.

The element symbol is the one or two letters naming the element. It is always a capital letter, then a lowercase if there are 2 letters.

The atomic mass number is the BIGGEST number. This is not always at the bottom, it is whichever of the two numbers is the biggest.

## Week 5

### Geography

*Read the information on the Arctic and why Russia might be interested in it.*

The Arctic is a region surrounding the North Pole that consists of a large ocean, the Arctic Ocean, surrounded by land. The Arctic is the northernmost region of Earth. Most of the Arctic is liquid saltwater. Some parts of the ocean's surface remain frozen all, or most, of the year. This frozen seawater is called sea ice.

However, it has been discovered that the Arctic hides many hidden minerals. A map of potential oil and gas reserves show that about 30% of the world's unexploited gas and 13% of oil are under the sea around the North Pole. This is billions of barrels of oil and trillions of cubic feet of gas lie within the Arctic circle.

1/3 of the oil and more than half the gas is buried off Russia's coastline.

## Week 5

### History

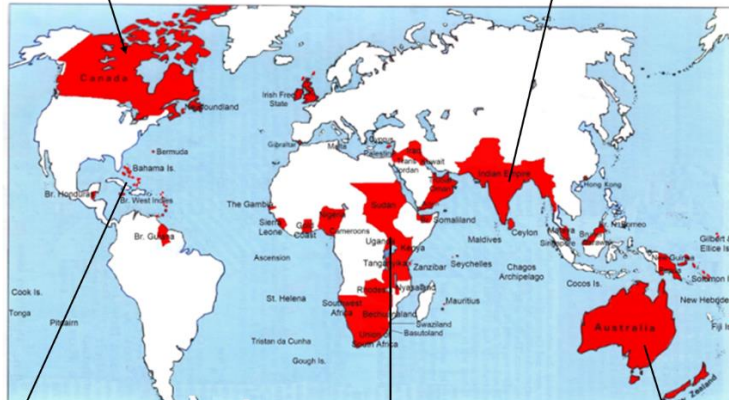
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## Week 5

### French

mon professeur	my (male) teacher
ma professeure	my (female) teacher
madame	Mrs
mademoiselle	Miss
monsieur	Mr

très	very
assez	quite
trop	too
un peu	a little bit
travailleur/travailleuse	hardworking
responsable	responsible
organisé/organisée	organised
bavard/bavarde	talkative
gentil/gentille	kind
motivé/motivée	motivated
indépendant/indépendante	independent
timide	shy
paresseux/paresseuse	lazy
méchant/méchante	mean
arrogant/arrogante	arrogant

il/elle se fâche	He/she gets angry
il/elle crie beaucoup	He/she shouts a lot
j'apprends beaucoup	I learn a lot
il/elle m'aide	He/she helps me
il/elle m'écoute	He/she listens to me
il/elle a le sens de l'humour	He/she has a sense of humour

## Week 5

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## 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 6

# English Language

## Building Characters in Creative Writing

Creative writers create believable and interesting characters. Readers should understand what a character is like through:

- actions
- dialogue
- thoughts
- reactions
- body language
- descriptions

Characters may be:

- vulnerable
- courageous
- cunning
- arrogant
- determined
- cruel

You have already studied memorable characters in Ancient Tales such as:

- Abeba
- Hansel and Gretel
- Brer Anansi
- Fionn Mac Cumhail
- Hiranya Kashyap
- Shahrazad

Good writers often “show” personality rather than directly telling the reader.

Example:

“Anansi grinned nervously and hid the rope behind his back.”

This suggests he is sneaky and worried without directly saying it.

Strong characters:

- feel realistic
- have clear personalities
- make readers care about them
- change and develop throughout stories

# Week 6

## English Literature

### Cliffhangers and Comeuppance

Writers use structural techniques to keep readers interested. One important structural feature is a cliffhanger. A cliffhanger is a dramatic ending that makes readers desperate to continue reading.

In *One Thousand and One Nights*, Shahrazad uses cliffhangers to keep King Shahriyar interested in her stories. Each night, she stops the story at an exciting moment so the king wants to hear more.

Another important idea in Ancient Tales is comeuppance. A comeuppance is a punishment someone deserves because of their bad behaviour.

Examples:

- Brer Anansi ends up hungry because of his greed.
- Hiranya Kashyap is punished for his cruelty and arrogance.

Ancient Tales often show readers that:

- actions have consequences
- cleverness can defeat power
- people can change
- greed and cruelty lead to problems

Key vocabulary:

- cliffhanger = dramatic ending
- comeuppance = deserved punishment
- consequence = result of an action

## Week 6

### Mathematics

#### Prime numbers, factors and multiples

##### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prime number	<p>A number that can only be divided by the number 1 and itself, it has only two factors.</p> <p>For example 5 is prime as it can only be divided by 1 and 5.</p>
factor	<p>Factors are numbers that divide exactly into another number.</p> <p>For example, the factors of 8 are:</p> <p>1, 2, 4, 8</p> <p>Factors can be shown in pairs. Each pair multiplies to make 8.</p> <p>The factor pairs of 8 can be shown:</p> $1 \times 8 = 8$ $2 \times 4 = 8$
multiple	<p>A <b>multiple</b> is a number that can be divided by a smaller number, or itself, an exact number of times, without a remainder.</p> <p>Another way to think of it is that multiples of a number belong to that number's times table.</p>

## Examples

Prime Numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67....

Factors of 18 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

Multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36...

## Week 6

### Biology

#### Wind Dispersal

##### Dandelion

Feathery hairs help the seed to float on the wind. They can be carried very far this way.

#### Water Dispersal

Seeds of plants which grow near water may be carried far away by streams & rivers.

#### Explosive Dispersal

Some plants distribute their seeds by violently ejecting them so that they fall well away from the parent plant.

#### Animal Dispersal

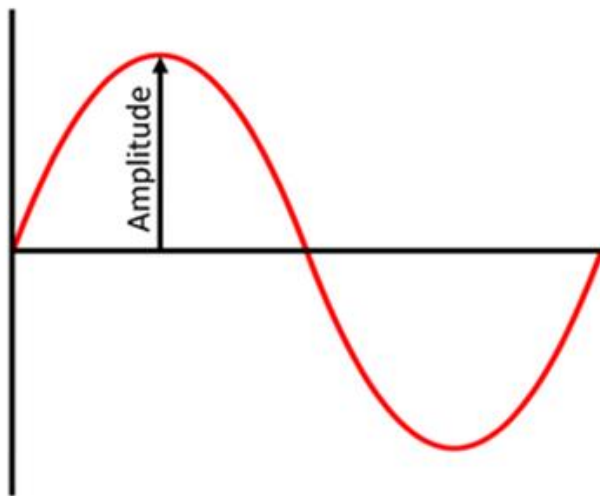
Some species of plant use hooks on their fruits to attach themselves to the fur of mammals or feathers of birds.

The seeds of many plants are dispersed after passing through the digestive system of animals that have eaten them. Hard nuts are usually destroyed if chewed or eaten. However, animals such as squirrels may store them to eat later and forget to go back to get them, giving them a chance to germinate.

Week 6

Physics

## Sound is a ..longitudinal.....wave



Amplitude is the maximum distance from the middle point of the wave.

The amplitude is related to the loudness of the sound.

**Frequency** is the number of waves per second.

It's measured in Hertz (Hz)

The higher the frequency the higher the pitch

**Time**



**Low Frequency**



**Medium Frequency**



**High Frequency**

Week 6  
Chemistry

<b>Element name</b>	<b>Element symbol</b>
Nickel	Ni
Mercury	Hg
Carbon	C
Gold	Au
Copper	Cu
Einsteinium	Es

Elements on the table are represented by their 1 or 2 letter chemical symbols. Some examples are given in the table above. Practice finding these elements on your periodic table.

Find the staircase (bold zigzag line) on the table. This is splitting the elements into metals and non metals.

Metals are on the left of the table.

Non metals are on the right.

The numbers at the top of each column are called groups.

The numbers down the sides of the periodic table (next to each row) are called periods.

## Week 6

### Geography

*Read the opinions of the various people about Russia. Think about what key aspect of the country they are talking about.*



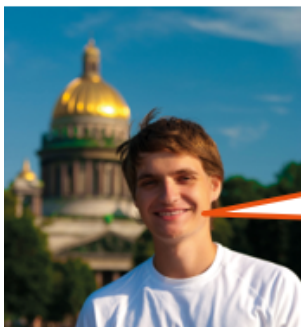
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*Moscow is a beautiful city but it's such a facade of all of Russia, because if you go just a little further, the houses are falling apart, there are no roads, there's no work.*



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*Our size is our strength! We have lots of natural resources that the rest of the world needs. The size of our country means we are in two continents and can trade our natural resources with both European and Asian countries. A unique and powerful position to be in!*



*Yes, the weather is famous for being cold. But what I find amazing is the range of temperature. In Moscow I experienced both 28°C and -28°C in the same year!*

## Week 6

### History

**How does the Great Exhibition show off culture across the British Empire?**

Display	What could be found in the display?
British	<p>Over half of the displays in the exhibition were of British artefact, produce, cars and even two full sized houses.</p> <p>This suggests that the British had the most important culture in the empire.</p>
India	<p>Many items were stolen from India such as rugs, thrones, jewels and even the world's largest diamond- the Koh-i-noor diamond.</p> <p>No Indian representatives were invited, showing lack of respect for India.</p>
China	<p>In the China display there were many ornate lanterns, tiles, cabinets and ornamental porcelain.</p> <p>There were representatives of the nation with traditional dresswear to answer any visitors questions. Showing a lack of British understanding of its colonies cultures.</p>
West Indies	<p>From the West Indies resources such as sugar cane and tobacco. This showed the exploitation of the West Indies as slave colonies.</p> <p>This represents the economic expansion that the British Empire have in the West Indies.</p>

## Week 6

### French

Le lundi	On Monday
Le mardi	On Tuesday
Le mercredi	On Wednesday
Le jeudi	On Thursday
Le vendredi	On Friday
je vais au club	I go to...
des sports	sports club
des films	film club
des échecs	chess club
de Minecraft	Minecraft club
de théâtre	drama club
de la cuisine	cooking club
de la musique	music club
de la pâtisserie	baking club
je l'adore	I love it
je l'aime	I like it
je le déteste	I hate it

## Week 6

### Religious Education

Buddhism is the fourth largest religion in the world, with about 500 million followers — about 6.5 per cent of the world's population.

There are two broad groups in Buddhism: the earlier Theravada school, and the Mahayana school which emerged around a century later.

The Buddha was a man who lived about 2500 years ago and taught about life. He taught about the reasons why things happen, why some of the things we do make us unhappy, what happiness really is and how to achieve it. He said that anyone can overcome their sufferings and be perfectly happy. This is called enlightenment. A Buddha is an enlightened being.









The Tipitaka or Pali Canon is the teachings of the Buddha, written down after his death by his followers. These teachings are divided into three: Vinaya [rules], Suttas [teachings] and Abhidhamma [commentaries on the teachings].

The Buddha was a man, not a god. A Buddhist is someone who follows Buddha's teachings about life. Buddhists do not worship the Buddha or any god. Buddhists believe life is characterised by dukkha — it doesn't always go how we would want it to, as a result of which we suffer. Dukkha is caused by craving [negative desires] and hatred. To overcome dukkha, you must overcome your craving and hatred. The end result of overcoming all craving and hatred is Nibbana.

## Week 6

### 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