

# ***CLEETHORPES ACADEMY***

## ***HOME LEARNING***

**Summer 1:**

**YEAR 8**



# Week 1

## English Literature

George Orwell was the pen name of a man called Eric Blair. A pen name is a name used by a writer instead of their own name. Even though his real name was Eric Blair, he is known as his pen name, George Orwell.

George Orwell was born in India in 1903. When he was one, Orwell moved back to live in England with his mother. The young Orwell was very intelligent. He went to exclusive boarding schools as he was growing up. He only had to pay half the fees for his education because he was so smart. At these exclusive schools, Orwell spent a lot of time around the richest people in the country.

When he read the newspapers, he saw that most people around the world were not rich. He wanted to find out more about these people and their lives. After he left school, he spent some years living as a homeless person on the streets of London and Paris. George Orwell would spend the rest of his life writing about how life was unfair for poor and ordinary working people. He wanted to tell the world that the rich world leaders were taking advantage of the workers for their own benefit. In other words, they were corrupt.

### Animal Farm

When Orwell was writing, events around Europe were leading up to World War II. Orwell was very interested in politics. He was fascinated by how leaders gained more power and wealth, while the ordinary people worked harder, got poorer and led worse lives. Orwell was on the side of the ordinary people and wanted to fight this injustice.

George Orwell studied the cruel leaders in Europe very carefully. He saw how abominable they could be, and how they were responsible for millions of deaths during the war. Orwell thought that these leaders weren't to be trusted. He watched how the people living in a country were forced into obeying their rule, even though, for lots of working-class people, it made their lives miserable and difficult. Orwell drew upon this real-life knowledge to write his novella *Animal Farm*. A novella is a short novel. His novella shows how a powerful leader can control and harm the people that they rule. Like Shakespeare, Orwell had to set his novella in a different place so that he could indirectly criticise the leaders.

### The Legacy of Animal Farm

Today, *Animal Farm* is seen as a classic work of literature. But at the time, nobody wanted to print it. After the war, the UK needed to work together with the leaders across Europe to sustain peace. Publishers were afraid to print the book because Orwell criticised these leaders. The publishers did not want to ruin the relationships the UK was trying to build. This proves how much influence authors and their great stories can have. Eventually, after two years of searching, Orwell found a publisher for *Animal Farm*. It was printed in 1945, the year World War II ended. In the years that followed, Orwell's criticisms were proved to be correct as more people learned about the cruel rulers in other parts of Europe.

## **Week 1**

### English Language

**Alliteration** – The repetition of sounds near each other for effect.

**Rhetorical question**– A question asked which is not designed to be answered.

**Exaggeration** – Stretching a certain opinion for effect.

**Direct address** – Speaking directly to the reader or audience.

**Facts** – A true statement.

**Opinions** – A held attitude towards something.

**Repetition** – Repeating a word or phrase for effect.

**Emotive language** – Creating a strong emotional response in your reader/audience through language.

**Statistics** – Factual numbers, most often percentages.

**Tripartite (Rule of Three)** - Three of the same word class placed together for effect.

**Anecdote** – A true story intended to support your opinion within your writing.

**Extended metaphor** – Crafting a metaphor through language which is sustained throughout your writing.

# Week 1

## Mathematics

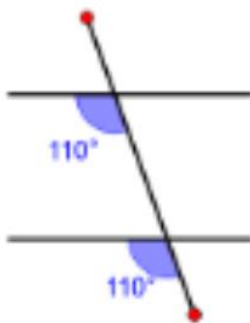
### Angles in Parallel Lines

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Alternate	Alternate angles are equal. The lines form a Z shape.
Corresponding	Corresponding angles are equal. The lines form a F shape.
Co-interior	Co-interior angles equal 180 degrees. The lines form a C shape.
Vertically Opposite	Vertically opposite angles are equal
Parallel Lines	Parallel lines are two lines which are equal distance apart and will never meet.

#### Diagrams:

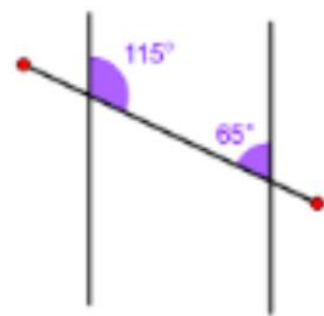
Corresponding Angles



Alternate Angles











Co-interior Angles



# 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 1**

### Biology

**The words diet means ‘what you eat’.  
We need to eat food because it provides raw materials for our bodies which we need for:**

- Energy**
- Growth and repair**
- Good health**

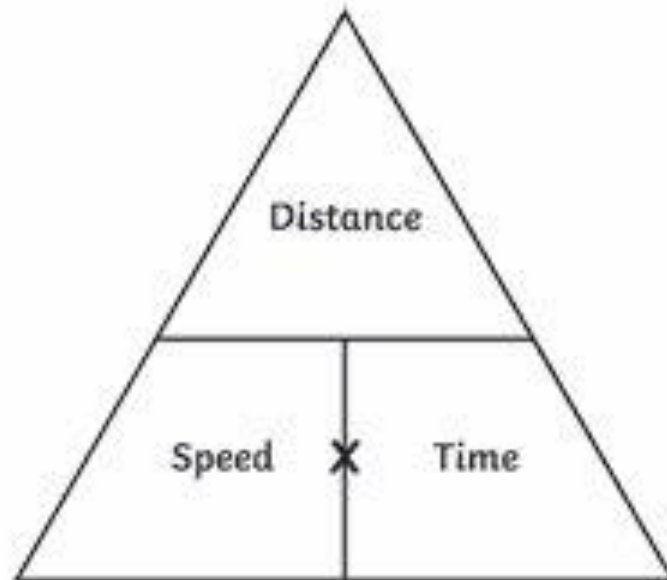
Nutrients are important substances that your body needs to survive and stay healthy. These are different types of nutrients. We get most of them from food.

To remain healthy you must eat a balanced diet. This means eating food containing the right nutrients in the correct amounts

## Week 1

### Physics

speed = distance ÷ time



You should be able to use this equation and rearrange it to find the distance or time.

#### Worked example:

John runs 5km. It takes him 25 minutes. Find his average speed in metres per second.

Step 1: convert the units

km → m ( $\times 1000$ ) = 5000m

min → s ( $\times 60$ ) = 1500s

Step 2: calculate  $s = d \div t$

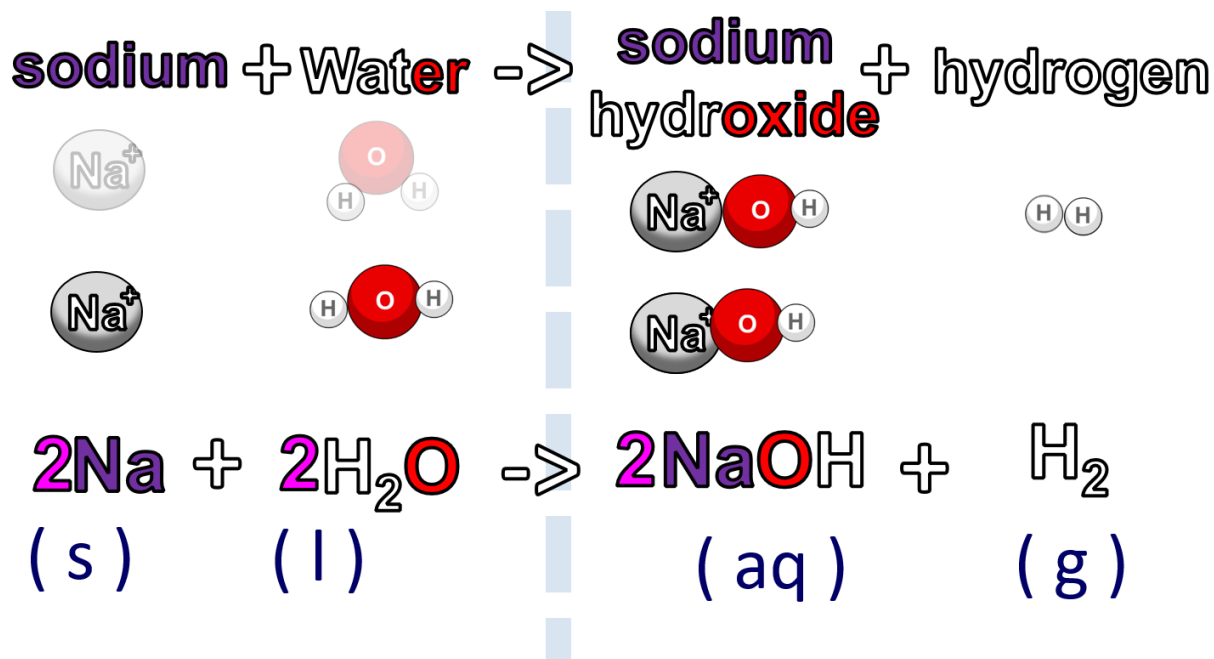
$s = 5000 \div 1500$

$s = 3.33\text{m/s}$

## Week 1

### Chemistry

Metal + water  $\rightarrow$  metal hydroxide + hydrogen



You will be able to observe (see) bubbles or fizzing, which is the hydrogen gas escaping.

You can test for this hydrogen gas by putting a lit splint into the test tube. If there is a squeaky pop noise, hydrogen gas is present.



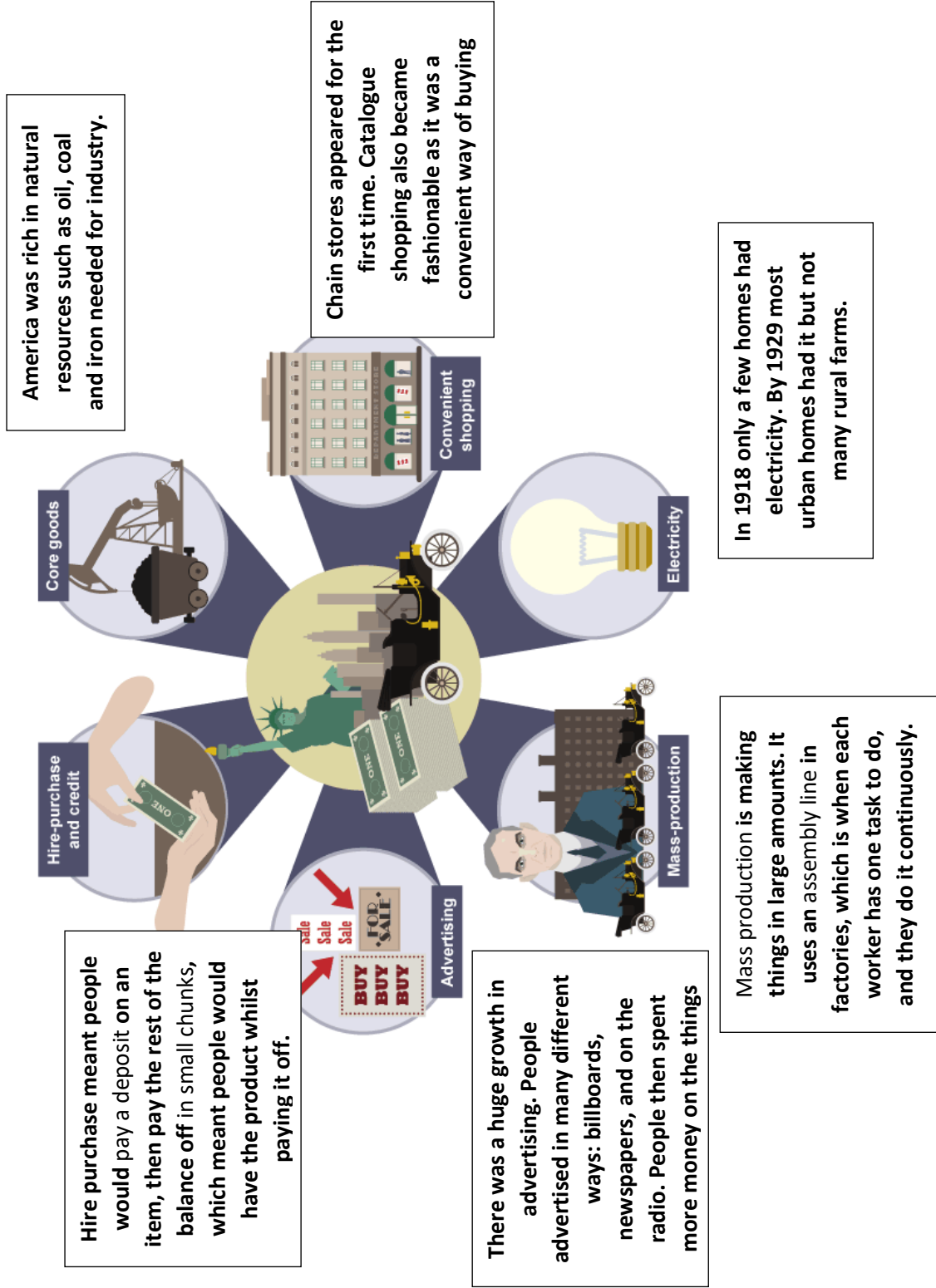
# Week 1

Spanish

<b>¿Qué fruta comes normalmente?</b>	What fruit do you normally eat?
<b>¿Cuál es tu fruta favorita?</b>	What is your favourite fruit?
<b>como</b>	I eat
<b>no como</b>	I don't eat
<b>tomo</b>	I have (food)
<b>no tomo</b>	I don't have (food)
<b>me gusta(n)</b>	I like
<b>no me gusta(n)</b>	I don't like
<b>prefiero</b>	I prefer
<b>mi fruta favorita es</b>	My favourite fruit is
los plátanos	Bananas
la pera	Pear
la sandía	watermelon
la naranja	Orange
la manzana	Apple
las fresas	Strawberries
la piña	Pineapple
el mango	Mango

# Week 1

## History



# Week 1

## Geography

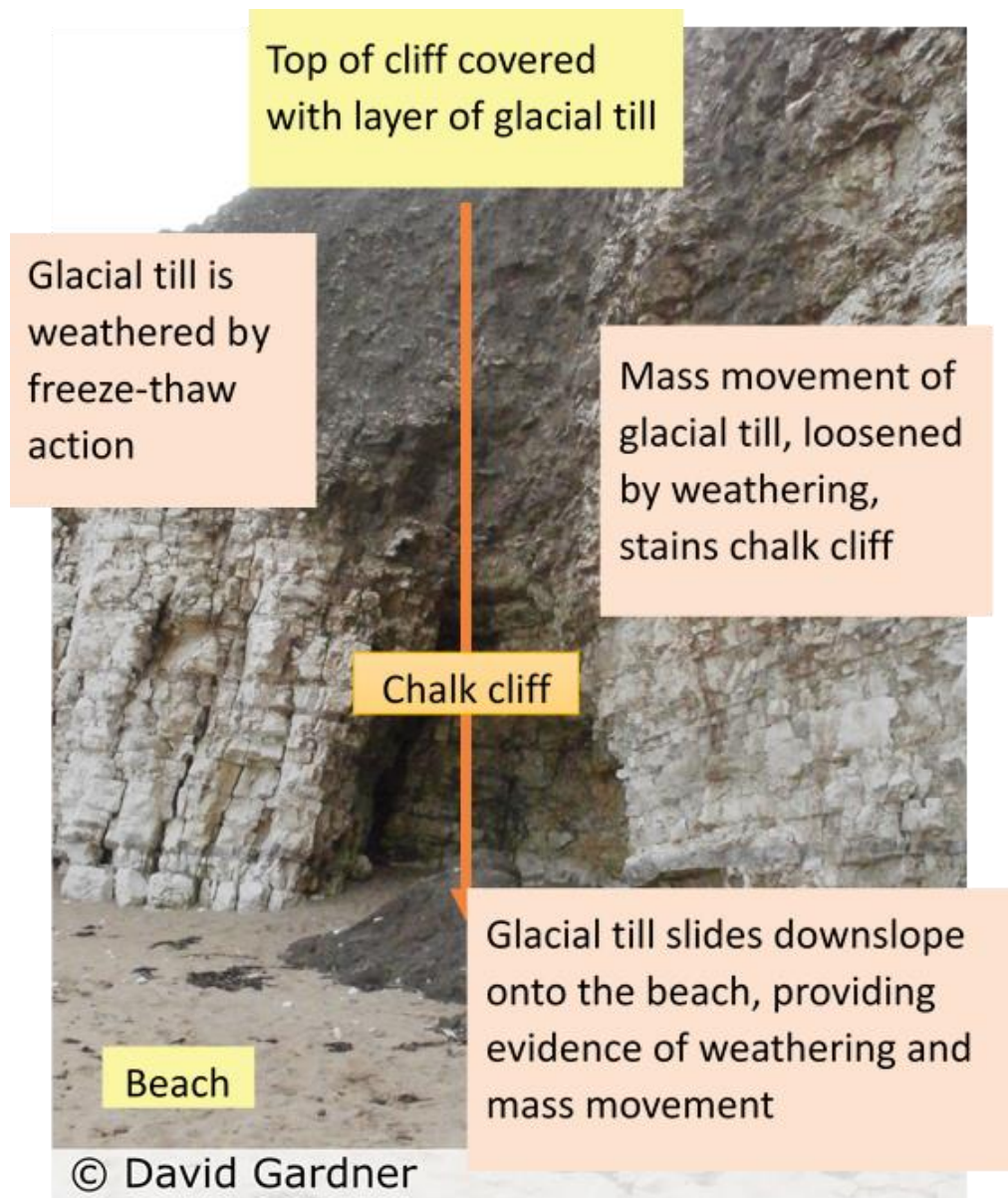
*This week you will need to learn the following key terms and definitions.*

Headland – a piece of land jutting out into the sea.

Weathering – a process where rocks are exposed to Earth's other spheres, i.e. air, water, changing temperatures, plants and animals attack rocks and cause them to breakdown and rot away.

Mass movement – movement of soil and rock downslope in response to the pull of gravity.

Geomorphology – the study of how land (like coastlines) changes shape over time.



# Week 1

## Religious Education

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

## Week 1

### 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 1

## Art and Design

### Introduction To Graffiti Art

Graffiti art has its origins in 1970s New York, when young people began to use spray paint and other materials to create images on buildings and on the sides of subway trains. Such graffiti can range from bright graphic images (wildstyle) to the stylised monogram (tag).

Graffiti as such is rarely seen in galleries and museums, yet its aesthetic has been incorporated into artists' work. Early examples of graffiti in art included the French artist Jean Dubuffet who incorporated tags and graphic motifs into his paintings, and the New York artists Jean-Michel Basquiat and Keith Haring who could be defined as street art pioneers.

More recently, graffiti artists such as Barry McGee and Banksy have had their work exhibited in commercial spaces.



## Week 2

### English Literature

**The Russian Revolution** In the 19th century, Russia was a very unequal country. Most of the people who lived there were very poor and had little education. They had tough lives and were ruled by tyrants. The Russian ruler, who had all the power, was Tsar Nicholas II. There were no elections, no parliament and no democracy, so he could do what he wanted.

Many of the Russian people disliked this. They were treated terribly, some of them hardly any better than slaves. They had to work hard but their profit was taken by the rich upper class Russians who did not work at all.

The ordinary Russian people started to protest this system of government. They said that instead of being run by the Tsar, they wanted to be run by a system called communism. Communism was a system of government that had been invented by a German man called Karl Marx. Under communism, everyone would be equal. Everyone would work the same amount and everyone would get the same amount of money and food. Marx said it would be much fairer than being ruled by someone like the Tsar. However, other countries spread negative propaganda about communism because they feared its ideas spreading beyond Russia.

In 1917, the Russian people rebelled against their leader, Tsar Nicholas II. This event was known as the Russian Revolution. The leaders of the Revolution were the communists. The Russian Revolution was led by a man called Vladimir Lenin. Lenin died about seven years after the revolution.

During the Russian Revolution, the Tsar was killed and all the other rich people were either killed or had to leave Russia. After Lenin died, the two leaders of communist Russia were called Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky. Trotsky had led the Russian army when it defeated the rich Russians in 1918. However, Stalin was in control of the secret police. They became bitter rivals in the struggle to succeed Lenin.

George Orwell had watched developments in Russia with a keen eye. Initially, he supported the idea of communism, but he disagreed with the political changes that he started to see in Russia. He felt that Stalin had betrayed the true meaning of communism and that he had become just as bad as the Tsars who he had replaced.

## **Week 2**

English Language

**Rhetoric: The art of persuasion.**

**Aristotle's Triad: Three different ways of appealing to an audience, formulated by Greek philosopher Aristotle.**

**Logos: Appealing to an audience through logic.**

**Ethos: Appealing to an audience through ethics.**

**Pathos: Appealing to an audience's emotions.**

**Credibility: The quality of being believed or trusted.**

**Hyperbole: Another term for exaggeration – stretching an opinion.**

**Litotes: The under-exaggeration of something for effect.**

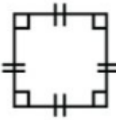


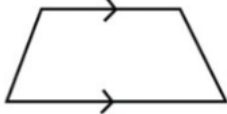
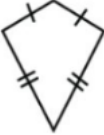
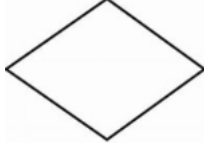
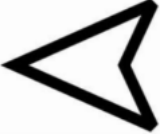


## Week 2

### 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:

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

## Week 2

### Biology

#### Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are your main source of energy. They are found in sugary foods such as sugar and fruit, where they provide a quick source of energy. They are also found in starchy foods such as pasta and bread. These foods have to be broken down by the body, so the energy is released more slowly.

#### Lipids

Lipids include fats and oils. They have three important jobs. They:

- Provide you with a store of energy
- Keep you warm, by providing a layer of insulation under your skin
- Protect organs like your kidneys and heart from damage.

#### Proteins

Proteins are needed to repair the body tissues and to make new cells for growth. Your muscles, organs, and immune system are mostly made of proteins.

#### Fibre

Fibre is a type of carbohydrates but it is not classed as a nutrient. However, it is an important part of your diet as it adds bulk to your food. This means it keeps food moving through the gut, and waste is pushed out of the body more easily, helping to prevent constipation.

## Week 2

### Physics

#### Speed

You should be able to recall the typical speed of different transportation methods.

Activity	Typical Value
walking	1.5m/s
running	3m/s
cycling	6m/s
driving a car	25mph (40km/h)
train travel	60mph (95km/h)
aeroplane travel	550mph (885km/h)
<i>speed of sound</i>	<i>330m/s</i>

These values are average only. The speed of a moving object is rarely constant and always fluctuating.

## Week 2

### Chemistry

#### Displacement reactions

A more reactive metal will displacement another metal from its compound (normally in a solution).

	Metal Salt Solution	Pure metal		
		magnesium	zinc	copper
↑ increasing reactivity	potassium sodium calcium magnesium aluminium <b>(carbon)</b> zinc iron lead (hydrogen) copper silver gold platinum			
	Magnesium Sulfate		Magnesium Sulfate zinc	Magnesium Sulfate copper
	Zinc Sulfate	magnesium Sulfate Zinc		Zinc Sulfate copper
	Copper Sulfate	magnesium Sulfate Copper	zinc Sulfate Copper	

Pure Magnesium did displace Copper sulphate because it is more reactive.

Pure Copper did not displace Zinc sulphate because it is less reactive.

## Week 2

Spanish

<b>¿Qué verduras comes normalmente?</b>	<b>What vegetables do you normally eat?</b>
<b>¿Cuál es tu verdura favorita?</b>	<b>What is your favourite vegetable?</b>
<b>mi verdura favorita es</b>	<b>Mi favourite vegetable is</b>
detesto	I hate
el brócoli	Broccoli
las zanahorias	Carrots
las patatas	Potatoes
el maíz	sweetcorn
los guisantes	Peas
los pimientos	peppers
los tomates	Tomatoes
la cebolla	onion

## Week 2

### History

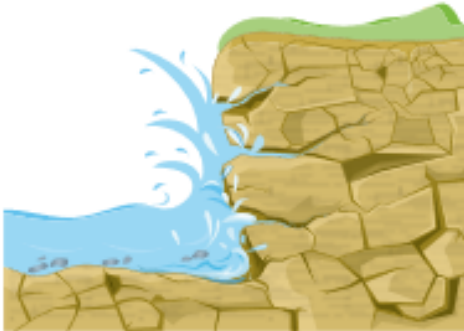
<b>Keywords</b>	
<b>Roaring</b>	<b>Very lively and profitable</b>
<b>Boom</b>	<b>A sudden happening that brings about good fortune</b>
<b>Prohibition</b>	<b>Forbidding or outlawing something. In the 1920s USA that was outlawing of alcoholic beverages.</b>
<b>Isolationism</b>	<b>America wasn't getting involved in other people's business. It was putting 'America first'</b>
<b>Laissez-Faire</b>	<b>Let them be</b>
<b>Speakeasies</b>	<b>Illegal bar</b>

## Week 2

### Geography

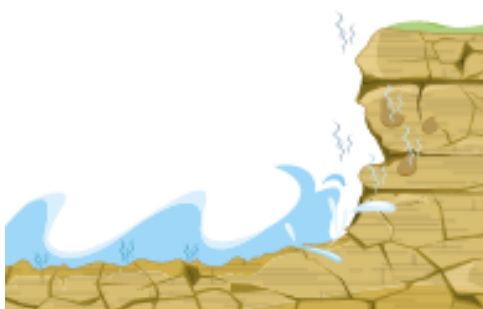
Read through the descriptions of the different types of erosion.

Read through the descriptions of the different types of erosion.



**Hydraulic action:** the power of the wave forces water and air into cracks in the rock. This pressure forces fractures in rock to split apart. Over time this creates cracks and notches which get bigger.

**Abrasion:** the waves pick up rocks from the beach and in the sea, and throws them against other rocks or cliff faces. Over time this rubs and smooths the rock, like using sandpaper.



**Corrosion (solution):** salts or chemicals in the seawater act to dissolve the rocks they touch, for example limestone is dissolved by sea salt.

**Attrition:** the sea picks up angular rocks that have fallen off the cliff. As they are knocked together, they become smaller and more rounded.





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

## Week 2

### Art and Design

#### Street Art

Where modern-day graffiti revolves around 'tagging' and text-based subject matter, street art is far more open.

There are no rules in street art, so anything goes. However common materials and techniques include fly-posting (also known as wheat-pasting), stenciling, stickers, freehand drawing and projecting videos.

Street artists will often work in studios, hold gallery exhibitions or work in other creative areas: they are not anti-art, they simply enjoy the freedom of working in public without having to worry about what other people think.



## Week 2

### Music

Blues music began in the late 1800s among African American communities in the southern United States, especially around the Mississippi Delta. It grew from work songs, spirituals, and African musical traditions. Blues uses expressive singing and simple chord patterns to share stories about life and feelings. Famous blues artists include B.B. King, Muddy Waters, and Ma Rainey. Blues strongly influenced many later genres, such as rock and roll, jazz, and rhythm and blues. Because of this, blues played an important role in shaping modern popular music around the world.



## **Week 3**

### English Literature

#### **Propaganda:**

**Information of a biased or misleading nature which is aimed to intentionally get people to do certain things.**

#### **Rebellion:**

**An organised and often violent act of defiance against a government, ruler or authority figure.**

#### **Allegory:**

**A story which possesses a hidden meaning.**

#### **Tyrant:**

**A cruel ruler who prevents people's freedoms.**

#### **Comrade:**

**A companion, associate or ally – often a fellow member of a political party or organisation.**

#### **Expose:**

**To reveal the truth about something.**

## Week 3

### English Language

**Prepositional phrase:** Where something happened.

**Temporal clause:** When something happened.

**Independent clause:** A clause of a sentence which makes sense by itself.

**Subordinate clause:** A clause of a sentence which does not make sense by itself.

**Subject:** The person, place or thing which performs the action or is being described.

**Opening, problem, solution and happy ending:** The four parts of a problem-solved action story.

**Chekhov's Gun:** A principle within literature or a performance which states that every feature – a prop, character or dialogue, must be necessary and that all irrelevant features are removed.

## Week 3

### Mathematics

### Area of Trapeziums

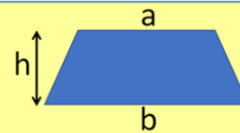
#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Area	Area is the space within a two-dimensional shape.
Perimeter	The perimeter is the total distance around a two-dimensional shape.
Trapezium	A Trapezium has a pair of parallel lines.
Perpendicular Height	Perpendicular Height is the vertical height. This is the shortest height.

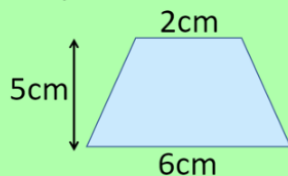
#### Diagrams:

#### Area of Trapeziums

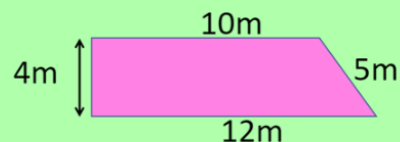
$$\text{Area of a Trapezium} = \frac{(a+b)}{2} \times \text{height}$$



Example: Find the area of the trapeziums











$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= (a + b) \div 2 \times h \\ &= (2 + 6) \div 2 \times 5 = 20\text{cm}^2\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= (a + b) \div 2 \times h \\ &= (10 + 12) \div 2 \times 4 = 44\text{m}^2\end{aligned}$$

## Week 3

### Personal Development Protected Characteristics

<b>Age</b>	People cannot be treated unfairly because they are young or old. Everyone deserves respect, no matter their age	 AGE
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<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
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<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 3

### Biology

1. Get a piece of food and break it up using a pestle and mortar.
2. Transfer the ground up food to a beaker and add some distilled water.
3. Give the mixture a good stir with a glass rod to dissolve some of the food.
4. Filter the solution using a funnel lined with filter paper. This will get rid of all the solid bits of food.

Food type	Test With	Heat needed?	Positive test colour
Starch	iodine	No	Orange to blue-black
Glucose (sugar)	Benedicts	Yes	Blue to brick red
Protein	Biuret	No	Blue to lilac
Lipids (fat)	Ethanol	No	White emulsion



# Week 3

## Physics

### Scalar and Vector Quantities

A scalar quantity has **magnitude** only. Examples include temperature or mass.

A vector quantity has both **magnitude** and **direction**. Examples include velocity.

**Speed** is the scalar magnitude of **velocity**.

A vector quantity can be shown using an **arrow**. The size of the arrow is relative to the magnitude of the quantity and the direction shows the associated direction.

Quantity	Vector	Scalar
Force	✓	
Speed		✓
Distance		✓
Velocity	✓	
Displacement	✓	

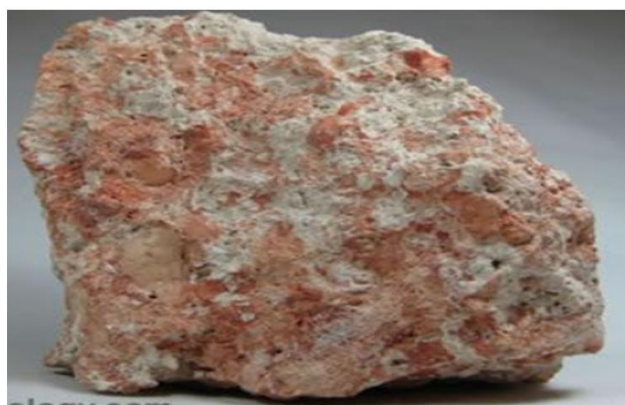
## Week 3

### Chemistry

Most metals are found as compounds in rocks called ores. A rock that you can extract a metal from is called an **ore**.



Iron is found combined with oxygen in ores called **haematite**



**Bauxite** aluminium ore is the most commonly mined aluminium ore.

### How do we extract the metal from the ore?

- 1.Rocks of copper ore are found.**
- 2.These contain COPPER oxide.
- 3.These are placed in a fire and heated up.
- 4.Wood or charcoal is added so that carbon is present.
- 5.Carbon displaces COPPER from COPPER oxide.
- 6.Carbon dioxide and COPPER are formed.
- 7.The pure copper can now be used.**

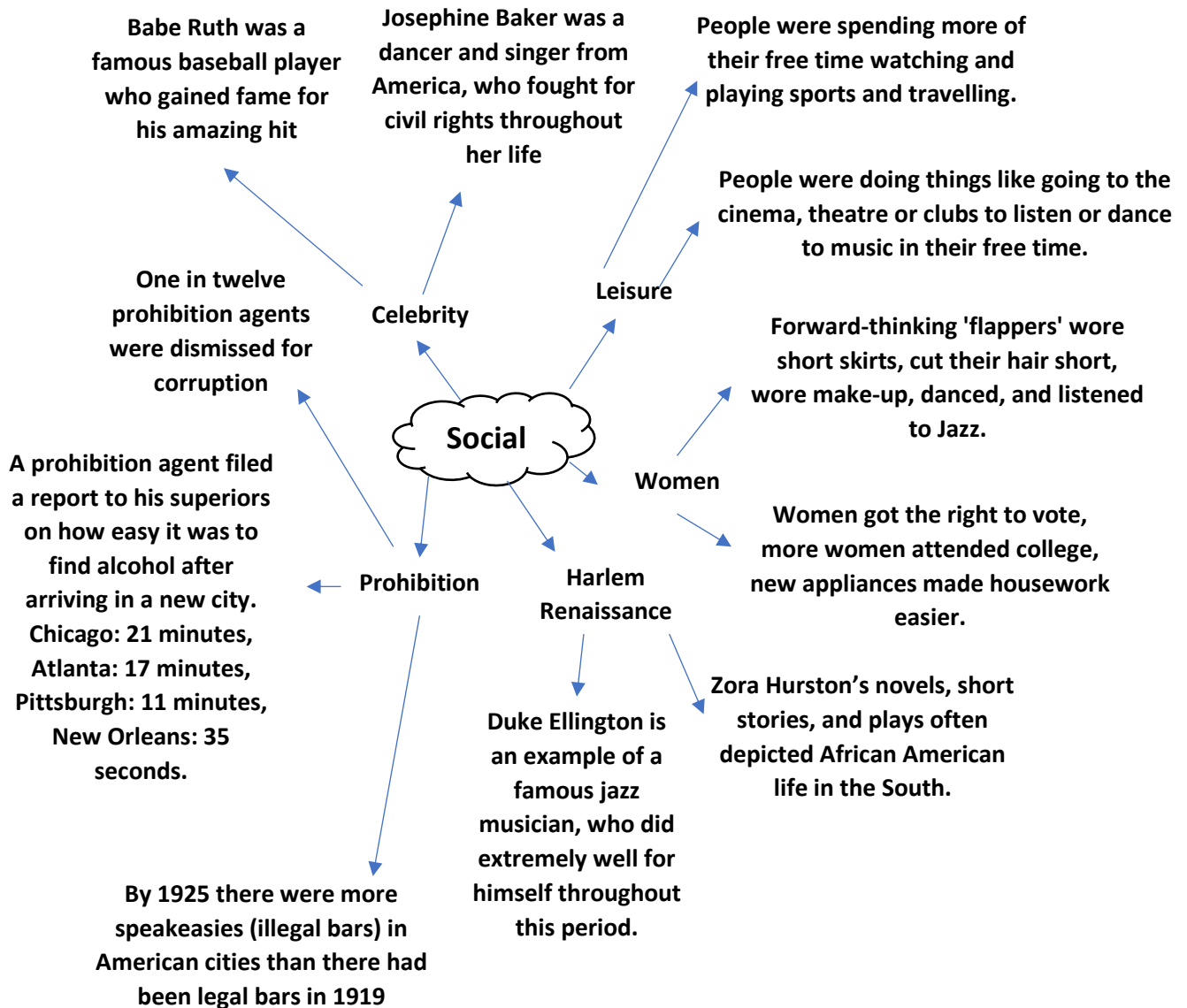
## Week 3

### Spanish

<b>¿Qué tomas para el desayuno normalmente?</b>	<b>What do you normally eat for breakfast?</b>
<b>Para el desayuno, tomo</b>	<b>For breakfast I eat</b>
<b>me gustaría tomar</b>	<b>I would like to eat</b>
<b>todos los días</b>	<b>every day</b>
<b>los fines de semana</b>	<b>at the weekends</b>
<b>siempre</b>	<b>always</b>
<b>a menudo</b>	<b>often</b>
<b>a veces</b>	<b>sometimes</b>
<b>nunca</b>	<b>never</b>
<b>para el desayuno</b>	<b>For breakfast</b>
<b>tomo</b>	<b>I have/ eat</b>
<b>bebo</b>	<b>I drink</b>
tostadas	toast
con	with
mantequilla	butter
mermelada	jam
el béisicon	bacon
los huevos	eggs
los cereales	cereal
los cruasanes	croissants
las salchichas	sausages
un yogur	yogurt
el queso	cheese
un desayuno inglés	full english breakfast

# Week 3

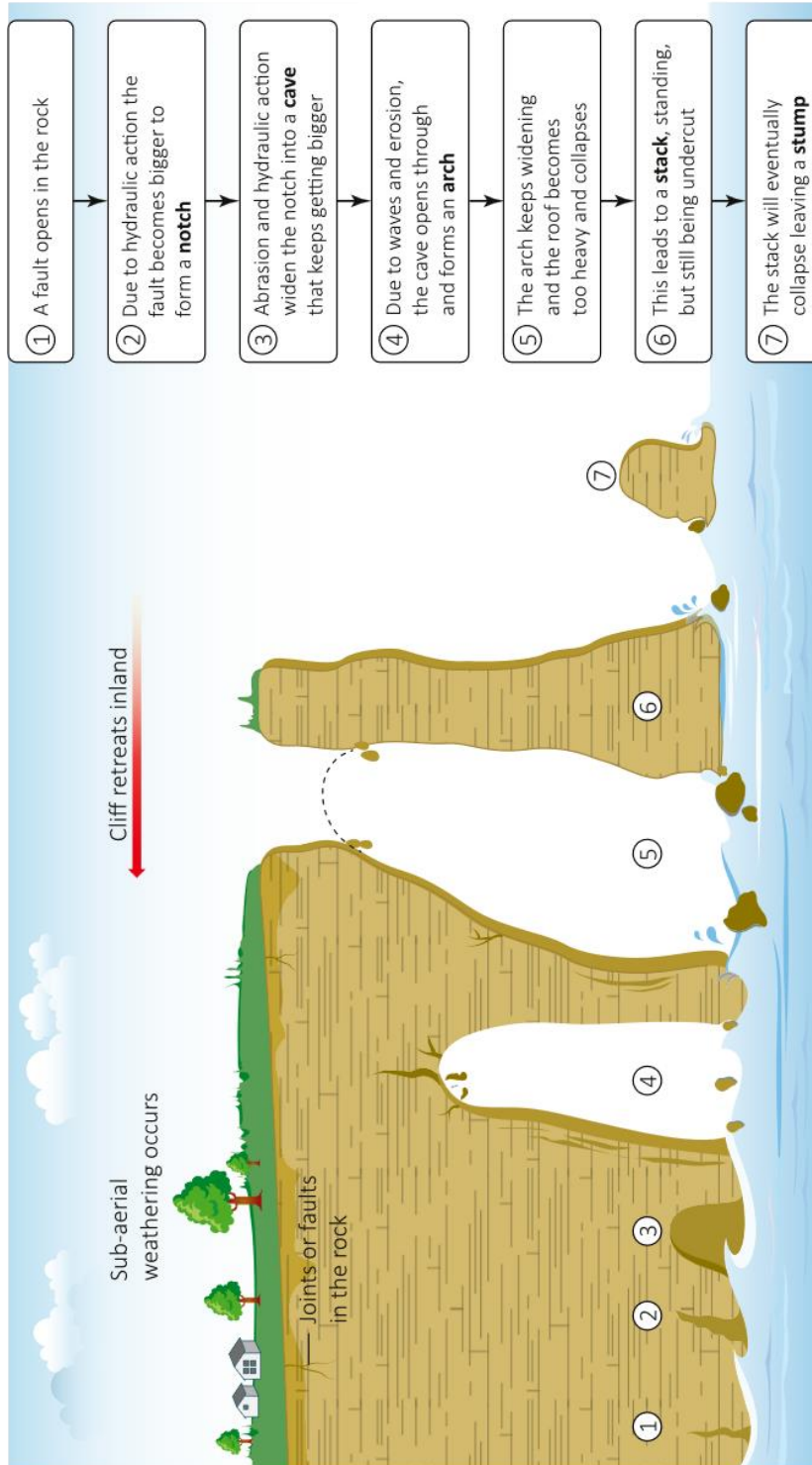
## History



# Week 3

## Geography

Read through the diagram on the formation of a cave, arch, stack and stump



## Week 3

### Religious Education

Islam is the second biggest religion in the world with approximately 1.8 billion believers. People who follow the religion of Islam are called 'Muslims'. Muslims worship in a mosque and their holy day is Friday. Muslims are expected to perform five prayers [Salah] a day at specific times. Sunni Muslims do this at five separate ' times a day whereas Shi'a do this at three separate times a day. Friday has a special prayer [Jummah] where a sermon is given before it is performed. The two main festivals in Islam are Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul- Adha. Eid ul—Fitr is a celebration of completing the month of fasting in Ramadan. Eid ul—Adha is a festival of sacrifice to remember that Prophet Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice his own son for God. It takes place at the end of the Hajj pilgrimage, which happens every year during the Muslim month of Dhu al—Hijjah.

## Week 3

### Art and Design

#### Who is Keith Haring?

Keith Haring was born in 1958, in Pennsylvania, USA. He loved drawing cartoons and visiting museums. Keith Haring is known for colourful, cartoon artworks and certain characters such as crawling babies, barking dogs and spaceships.

When he was 20 years old he moved to New York City. Keith Haring had relationships with men and was a part of the LGBTQ+ community in New York.

In the 1980s, New York was very exciting place and there were many artists working in the same neighbourhood as Haring, such as Andy Warhol and Jean Michel Basquiat. Keith Haring was inspired by graffiti artists. He drew hundreds of drawings on New York's subway. He used chalk to make his art.

He got in trouble sometimes for drawing on the subway, but many people loved his art. He carried on drawing because he wanted everyone to experience art.

Keith Haring started becoming famous and had exhibitions in galleries. When the paintings were sold, he often gave the money to children's charities.

Haring, painted art with and for kids. He made murals in lots of children's hospitals and schools. He even painted a massive artwork of the Statue of Liberty with over 1000 kids!

He often listened to hip-hop music. Break-dancers used his pavement drawings as a surface for their performances.

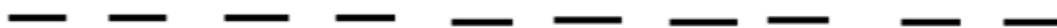
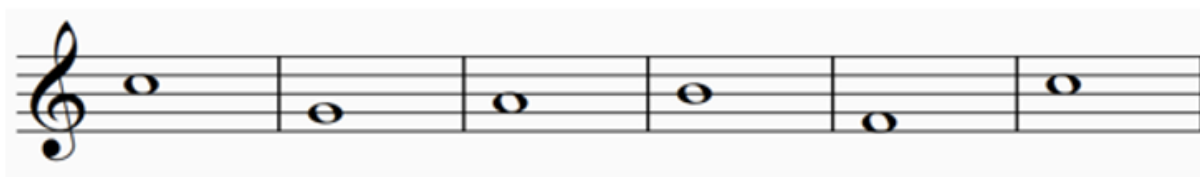


Week 3

Music



D E F G A B C D E F G





## Week 4

### English Literature

#### Some of the text's main characters:

- **Napoleon**: The cunning Berkshire boar who leads the pigs in taking over the farm, eventually becoming a dictator. He represents Joseph Stalin.
- **Snowball**: A passionate, intelligent pig who challenges Napoleon for control. He represents Leon Trotsky, who is exiled and made a scapegoat.
- **Boxer**: A dedicated, strong cart-horse whose work fuels the farm's success. He represents the uneducated, loyal working class, acting on slogans like "I will work harder".
  - **Squealer**: A manipulative, brilliant talker who serves as Napoleon's minister of propaganda, spreading misinformation to justify the pigs' actions.
- **Old Major**: A respected boar whose dream of animal liberation inspires the rebellion; he represents Karl Marx/Vladimir Lenin.
- **Benjamin**: A cynical, old donkey who understands the corruption but takes no action, representing the cynical, inactive intelligentsia.
- **Mr. Jones**: The original drunk and neglectful owner of Manor Farm, representing Czar Nicholas II.

## Week 4

English Language

### Glossary of ambitious terms from John F. Kennedy's 'Labor Day Statement'

**Labour Day** – An American holiday celebrating how workers have fought for their rights

**Turbulent** – Unstable

**Falter** – Slow down

**Progressive** – Committed to making positive changes

**Vigour** – Energy

**Vitality** – Energy

**Purchasing power** – How much you are able to buy with your income

**Prosperity** - Wealth

**Steadfast** – Firm and unchanging

**Solemn** – Serious

**Resolve** - Determination

## Week 4

### Mathematics

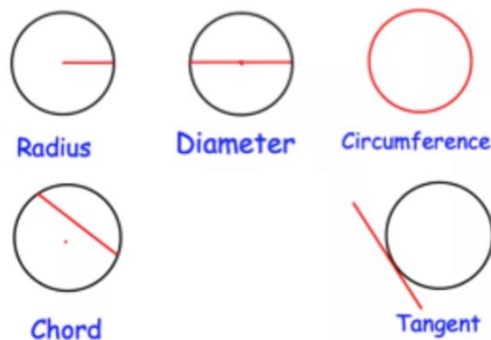
### Circles

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Circumference	Circumference is the perimeter or distance around a circle.
Radius	Radius is the distance from the centre of a circle to the circumference.
Diameter	Diameter is the distance from one side of the circumference to the other, passing through the centre.
Tangent	Tangent is a line that touches the outside of a circle.
Chord	Chord is a line that touches one side of the circumference to another side, but it does not pass through the centre.

#### Diagrams

##### Parts of a Circle



## 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:

<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 4

### Biology

How much energy do you need?

Your body needs energy to function properly. The amount of energy you need depends on your age (as this affects your growth rate), your body size, and how active you are. The more exercise you do, the more energy your body requires.

Why is it unhealthy to be underweight?

Some people do not eat enough food. In extreme cases this is known as starvation. If the energy in the food you eat is less than the energy you use, you will lose body mass. This leads to you being underweight.

Underweight people:

- Often suffer from health problems, such as a poor immune system
- Lack of energy to do things, and are often tired
- Are likely to suffer from a lack of vitamins or minerals.

Why is it unhealthy to be overweight?

Some people eat too much, or eat too many fatty foods. If the energy content in the food you eat is more than the energy you use, you gain body mass. This is stored as fat under the skin. If a person becomes extremely overweight, they are said to be obese.

Overweight people have an increased risk of:

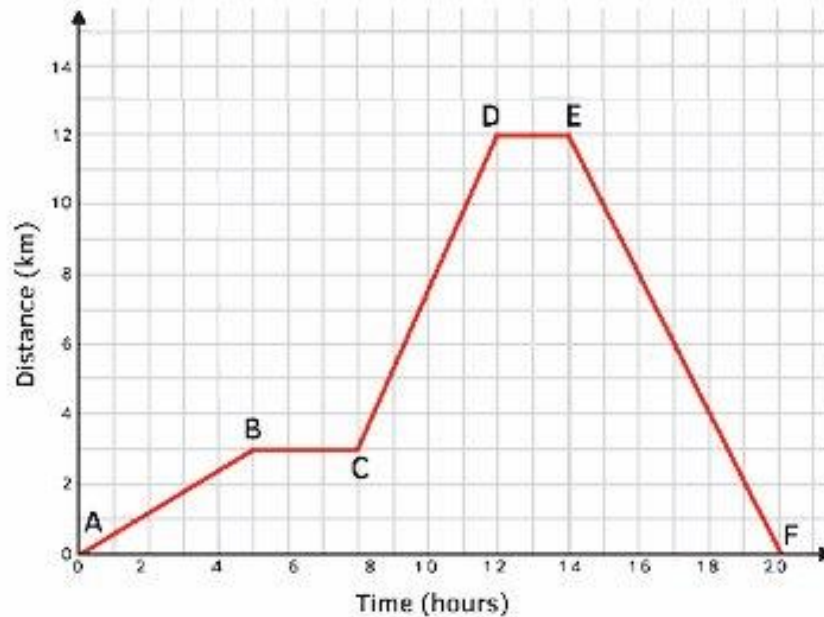
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Diabetes
- Some cancers

# Week 4

## Physics

### Distance-Time and Velocity-Time Graphs

When an object travels in a straight line, we can show the distance which has been covered in a distance-time graph.



You should be able to understand what the features of the two types of graph can tell you about the motion of an object.

Graph Feature	Distance-Time Graph
x-axis	time
y-axis	distance
gradient	speed
plateau	stationary (stopped)
uphill straight line	steady speed moving away from start point
downhill straight line	steady speed returning to the start point
uphill curve	acceleration
downhill curve	deceleration
area below graph	

## Week 4

### Chemistry

**Ceramics are made from the stuff of the earth that includes: sand, clay, rock and ash. These materials are changed by fire.**

**All ceramic materials have similar physical properties. They are:**

Density	How heavy the material is for its size
Hard	Not easy to dent or scratch
Stiff	Does not bend easily
compressive strength	lots of squashing force needed to break the material
brittle	they break easily
high melting points	solid at room temperature
Un-reactive	They do not react with water, acids, or alkalis.
Low tensile strength	break easily when stretched
electrical insulators	do not conduct electricity

## Week 4

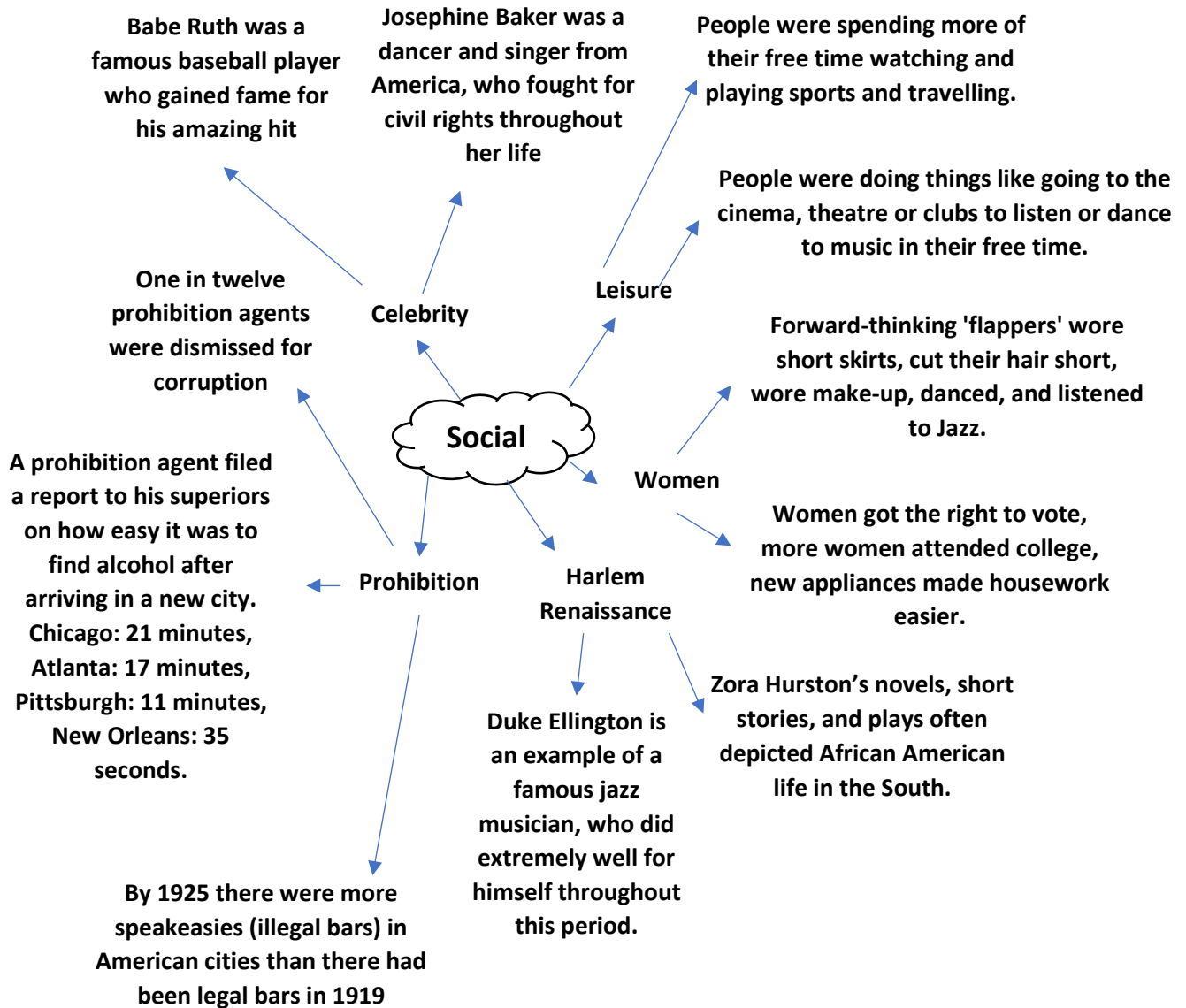
### Spanish

¿Qué tomas para el almuerzo/la comida normalmente?	What do you normally eat for lunch?
¿Qué tomas para la cena normalmente?	What do you normally eat for tea (evening meal)?
<b>Para el almuerzo tomo</b>	<b>For lunch I eat</b>
<b>Para la comida tomo</b>	<b>For lunch I eat</b>
<b>Para la cena tomo</b>	<b>For tea (evening meal) I eat</b>
la carne	meat
el pescado	fish
la fruta	fruit
las verduras	vegetables
la pasta	pasta
la pizza	pizza
pan de ajo	garlic bread
patatas fritas	crisps/chips
el pollo asado	roast chicken
el perrito caliente	hot dog
un bocadillo de jamón y queso	ham and cheese sandwich
una hamburguesa	a burger
el arroz	rice
las galletas	biscuits
un helado	ice cream
el salmón	salmon
<b>Reasons</b>	
<b>es</b>	<b>It is</b>
<b>sabe</b>	<b>It tastes</b>
<b>puede ser</b>	<b>It can be</b>
sabroso	tasty
delicioso	delicious
picante	spicy
soso	bland, tasteless
dulce	sweet
amargo	bitter
grasiento	greasy
sano	healthy



# Week 4

## History



## Week 4

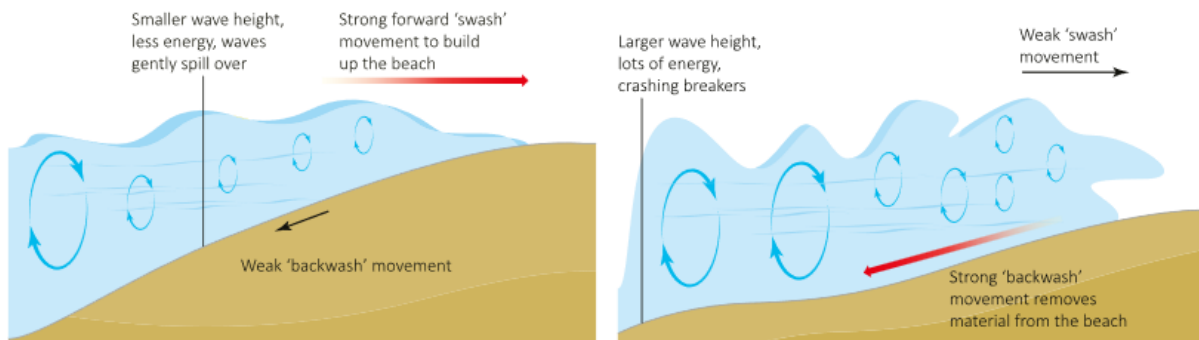
### Geography

Read through the passages on the two different types of waves

#### Constructive and destructive waves

As the wind blows over the surface of the sea, it creates friction on the surface, which pushes water along to build up a wave. Water within the wave moves in circular patterns, getting bigger as the wave gets taller and then, when the wave meets the shore, it becomes unstable and is forced to break.

There are two types of waves: constructive and destructive. These waves shape beaches by either building them up or eroding them down. Waves have two components: swash, the movement and breaking of a wave up a beach, carrying material with it, and backwash, the wave falling back to the sea, dragging back material.



Constructive waves lead to gently sloping beaches

Destructive waves lead to scoured, steep beaches

## Week 4

### Religious Education

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.

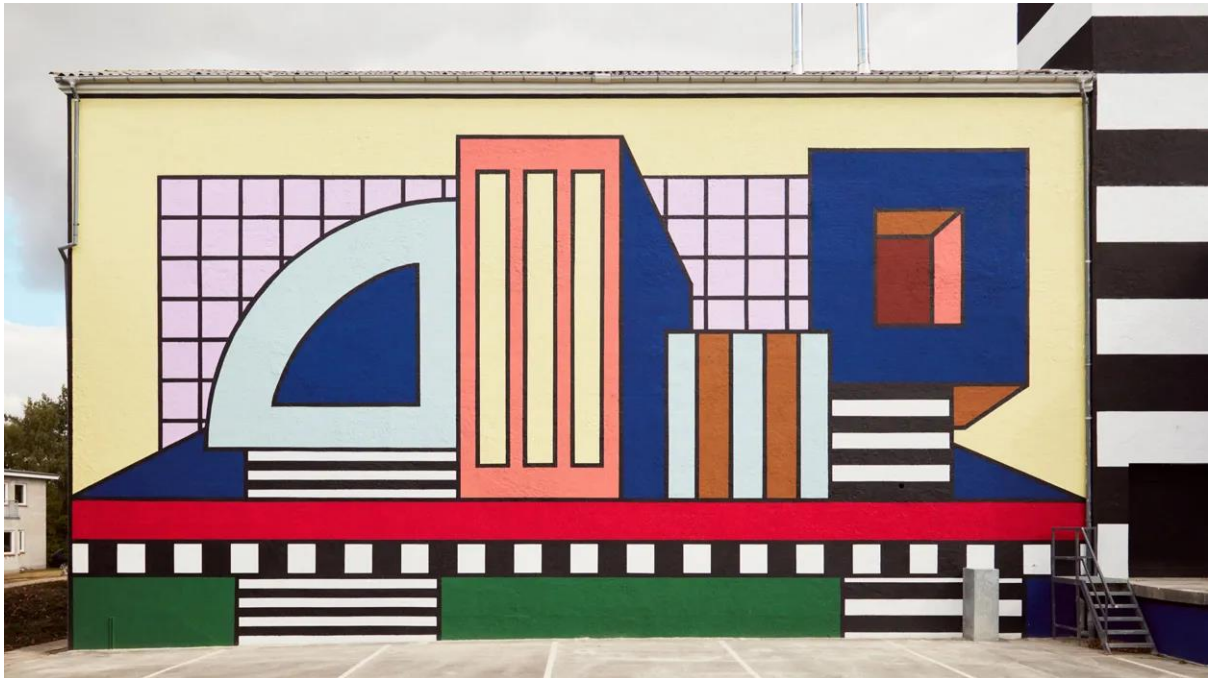
The Hindu place of Worship is called mandir. These are built to follow specific designs. The statues in the temple are believed to have the essence of a deity within them, so when a person prays they can pray directly to that deity. Hindus worship every day. Most families have a small mandir in their home, dedicated to one deity, so that they can worship every morning. An act of worship is called a puja. For Hindus. pilgrimage is important but not compulsory. Different groups of Hindus will have specific places linked to their deity. However, one place is important to all: the Ganges River, which is considered a living deity. Hindus celebrate many different festivals. However, some are celebrated by all Holi and Diwali being the most famous. Holi is a spring festival of colour and fun, whilst Diwali is an autumn festival of light.

## Week 4

### Art and Design

#### Street Artist Camille Walala

Camille's art has taken her all over the world to transform homes and workspaces with her signature tribal-pop style. But she is also becoming a recognizable force on London's street art scene with her joyful murals and colorful installations. She's done a mix of projects, such as Les Jumeaux where the pedestrian crossings and murals outside the tube station bear her trademark bright geometric patterns, or the Walala Parade, in Leyton, a community project designed to make people proud of where they live. We had a brief chat with this purveyor of positivity, vibrant color, and bold pattern-work.



## Week 4

### Music

Reggae music began in the late 1960s in Jamaica.

It developed from earlier styles such as ska and rocksteady. Reggae is known for its relaxed rhythm and lyrics that often discuss peace, culture, and social issues.

Famous reggae artists include Bob Marley, Peter Tosh, and Rita Marley. Reggae has influenced many other genres, including hip hop, dancehall, and dub. Today, reggae is popular worldwide and is an important part of Caribbean culture.



## **Week 5**

English Literature

### **Diligent:**

**Hard-working, persistent and thorough in all efforts.**

### **Ignorance:**

**When somebody lacks knowledge or understanding about something important.**

### **Irony:**

**The opposite of what was intended.**

### **Tyrant:**

**A cruel ruler who prevents people's freedoms.**

### **Corrupt:**

**Having or showing dishonesty in return for money or personal gain.**

### **Scapegoat:**

**A person who is unfairly blamed for something bad happening that somebody else has done, or for some other failure.**

## **Week 5**

English Language

### **Abstract noun:**

**An emotion, idea or concept which is not tangible (does not have a physical body.)**

### **Metaphor:**

**Making links between two things which aren't usually linked (saying that something is something else.)**

### **Contrast:**

**The striking difference between two or more elements or things.**

### **Half-rhyme:**

**A type of rhyme which create a near-match between words.**

### **Symbolism:**

**When an image or symbol represents a wider idea or concept.**

### **Alliteration:**

**The repetition of sounds at the beginning of words next to or near each other for effect. Some examples include:**

- Sibilance: 's'
- Dental: 'd' and 't'
- Fricative: 'f' and 'v'
- Plosive: 'p' and 'b'

## Week 5

### Mathematics

### Reflection

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Horizontal	A straight line that goes from left to right.
Vertical	A straight line that goes from top to bottom
Line of symmetry	A line of symmetry divides a shape into two equal parts.
Reflection	A reflection is a transformation that flips a shape over the line of symmetry.
Axis	The axis includes the x and y axis crossing at the origin. The x axis is horizontal line. The y-axis is a vertical line.

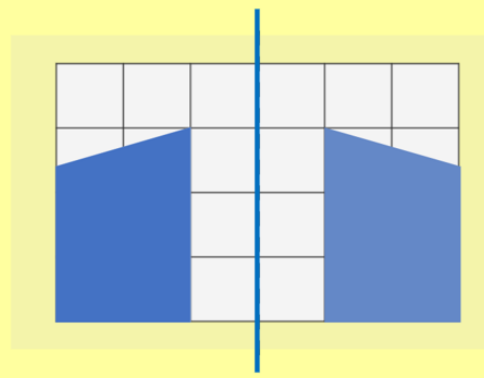
#### Diagrams:

Example: To use tracing paper

Step 1: Trace the shape and the mirror line

Step 2: Flip the paper over on the mirror line

Step 3: Copy the shape!













# Week 5

## Personal Development

### Protected Characteristics

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

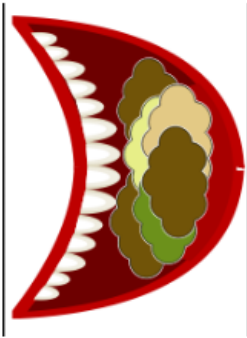
# Week 5

## Biology

### The journey of a cheese burger through the digestive system



The bread bun, cheese and burger enter Carl's mouth



The teeth and tongue physically break up the cheese burger into smaller pieces.



The cheese burger pieces are pushed and squeezed down the gullet/oesophagus by muscles in the wall of the gullet using peristalsis

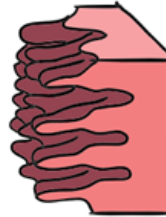


The pieces of food enter the stomach. In here hydrochloric acid and enzymes break up the food into smaller molecules and make a substance called chyme. The burger (protein) is broken down by enzymes here

The saliva contains enzymes that start to chemically break down the bread bun (carbohydrates)



The chyme moves into the small intestine. Here small soluble molecules are absorbed into the bloodstream through the villi. Enzymes help to break down cheese (lipids) here too.



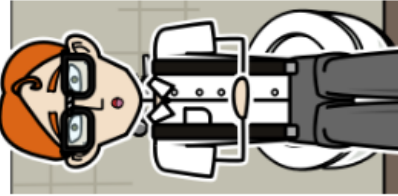
The villi increase the surface area inside the small intestine and have a good blood supply which allows more food to be absorbed quicker



Any food that can not be digested moves into the large intestine. Water and salt are absorbed here.



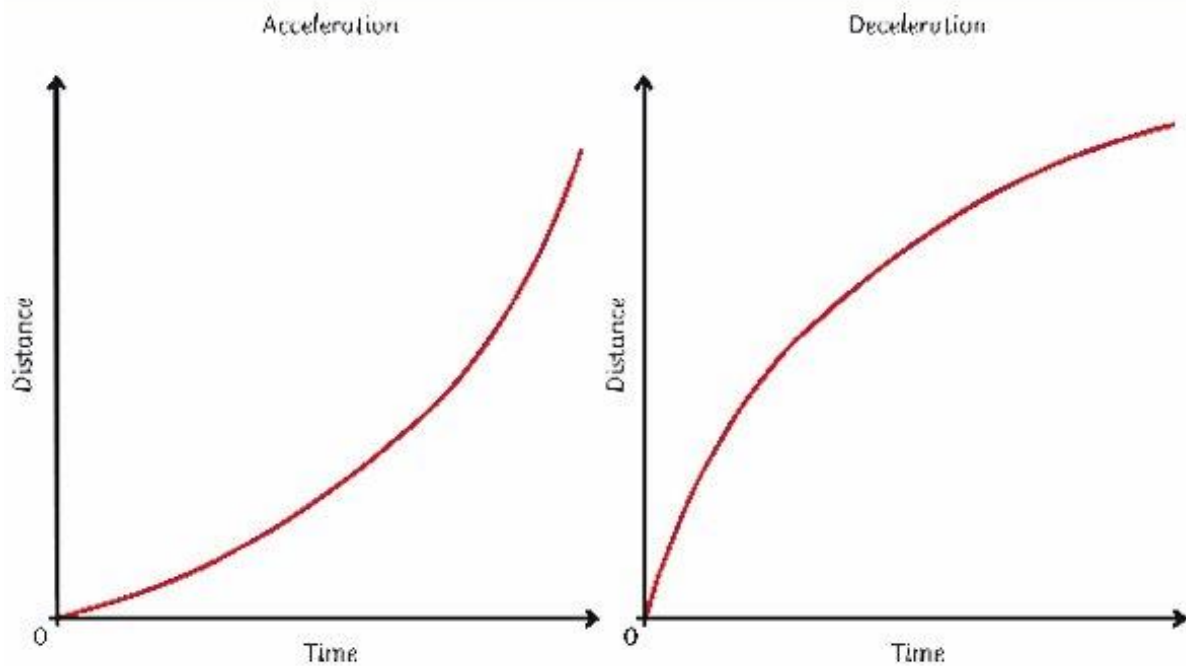
Faeces (Poo) is stored in the rectum before it leaves the human body out of the anus



## Week 5

### Physics

#### Changing Speed on a D-T graph



When the graph is a **straight line**, it is representing a **constant speed**. A **curve** represents a changing speed, either **acceleration** or **deceleration**. The speed at any given point can be calculated by drawing a **tangent** from the curve and finding the **gradient** of the tangent.

## **Week 5**

### Chemistry

**In Science there are a lot of things that can affect your experiment. We call these VARIABLES.**

**In science you:**

**CHANGE one variable – INDEPENDENT variable**

**MEASURE one variable – DEPENDENT variable**

**CONTROL all the other variables (keep them the same) –  
CONTROL variables**

## Week 5

### Spanish

<b>En España</b>	<b>In Spain</b>
<b>En Inglaterra</b>	<b>In England</b>
<b>se toma</b>	<b>people have/eat</b>
el desayuno	breakfast
el almuerzo	lunch
la comida	late lunch
la merienda	afternoon snack
la cena	tea (evening meal)
por la mañana	in the morning
a media tarde	mid-afternoon
por la noche	at night
a la una/ a las (dos-doce)	at 1/ at (2-12)
entre	between
la una	1
las dos	2
tres	3
cuatro	4
cinco	5
seis	6
siete	7
ocho	8
nueve	9
diez	10
once	11
doce	12
de la mañana	In the morning
del mediodía	At midday
de la noche	At night

## **Week 5**

### History

#### **Al Capone**

**Name: Alphonse Gabriel Capone**

**Born: 17th January 1899, Brooklyn, New York**

**Family: Immigrants from Italy. A barber and a seamstress. He had 8 siblings. He married at 19 and had a son.**

**Career: He was expelled from school and got involved with gangs.**

**He moved to Chicago and worked his way up to be Johnny Torrio's right-hand man. The gang made most of their money selling alcohol.**

**1925 Al Capone took over the gang.**

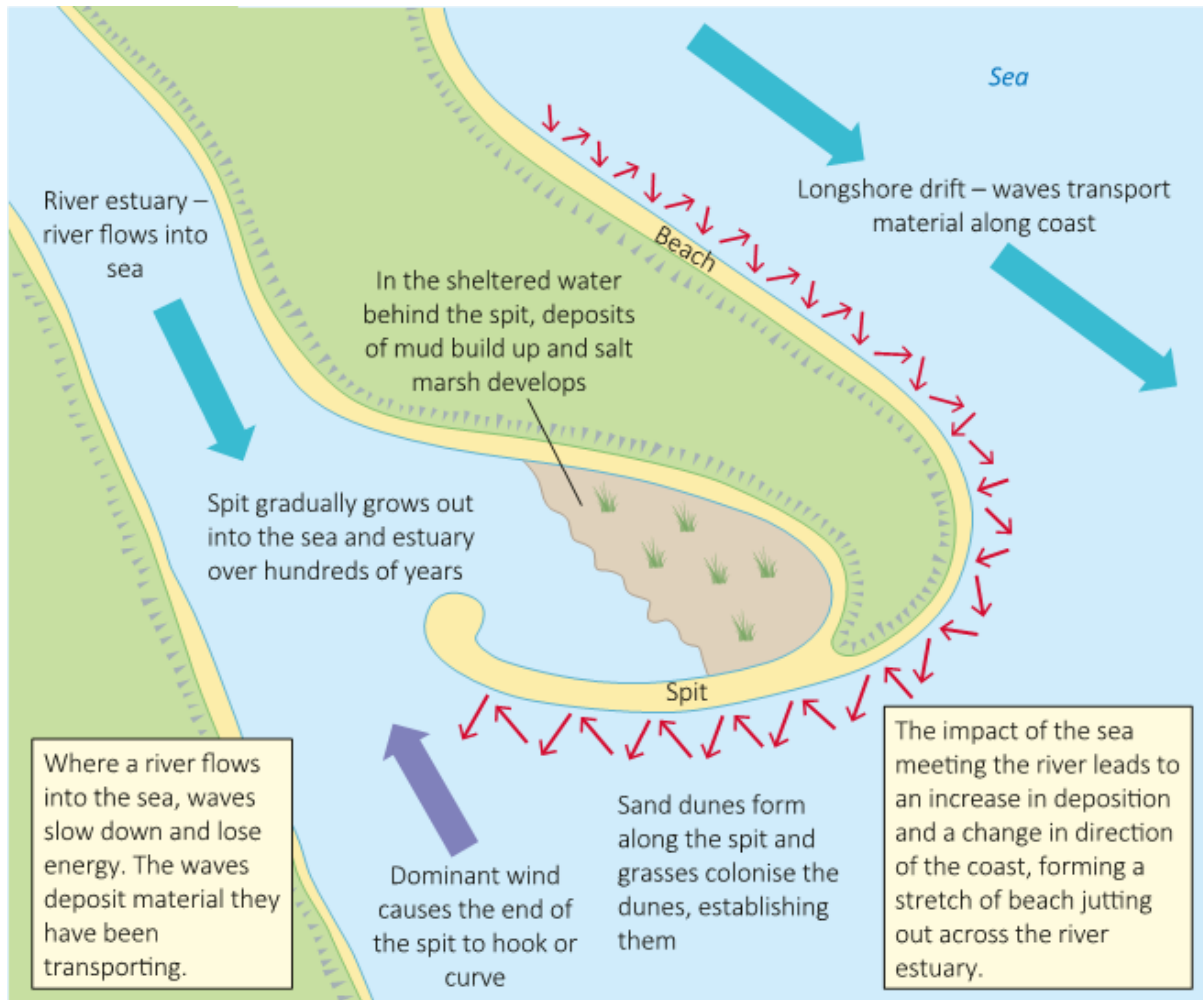
**He became rich from selling illegal alcohol and bribed politicians and police to stay of prison.**

**Al Capone was sent to prison in 1932 for tax evasion, he served 8 years.**

## Week 5

### Geography

Read through the information on the formation of spits



### How spits are formed

#### The formation of spits

**A spit is a long narrow finger of beach that is joined to the land but juts out into the sea. Diagram A explains how spits form. Spits can change the shape of the coast.**

## Week 5

### Religious Education

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.

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## Week 5

### Music

The instruments of the orchestra are grouped into four main families: strings, woodwind, brass and percussion. String instruments, such as the violin and cello, produce sound when their strings are bowed or plucked. Woodwind instruments, like the flute and clarinet, create sound when air is blown through them. Brass instruments, including the trumpet and trombone, make sound through vibrating lips. Percussion instruments, such as drums and xylophones, are played by striking, shaking or scraping. Each family has its own unique sound and role within an orchestra, helping to create a wide range of musical colours.



## **Week 5**

Art and Design

### **Stencil Street Artist Banksy**

**Banksy is a famous, anonymous British street artist known for painting clever, stenciled pictures on walls in public places overnight. Active since the 1990s, Banksy uses dark humor and art to share messages about peace, kindness, and taking care of the planet. His secret identity is one of the biggest mysteries in the art world.**

**The biggest question asked in art is if Banksy's street art is indeed art or is it Graffiti? People have lots of questions and opinions surrounding what he does. His work is sometimes considered as vandalism as he does not ask permission to apply his artwork to other peoples property. His street art often gets removed, this makes it temporary. People keep their eyes peeled when stencilled artwork appears in the street because there's a good chance it could be a Banksy artwork.**

## Week 6

### English Literature

**Totalitarianism:** A system where one leader or government controls every aspect of people's lives using violence, fear and propaganda.

**Cult of personality:** When a leader uses propaganda to make themselves appear perfect, heroic and impossible to criticise.

**Pyrrhic victory:** A victory that is not worth winning because the winner has lost something more valuable.

**Maxim:** A short statement expressing a general truth or rule of conduct, eg: 'four legs good, two legs bad.'

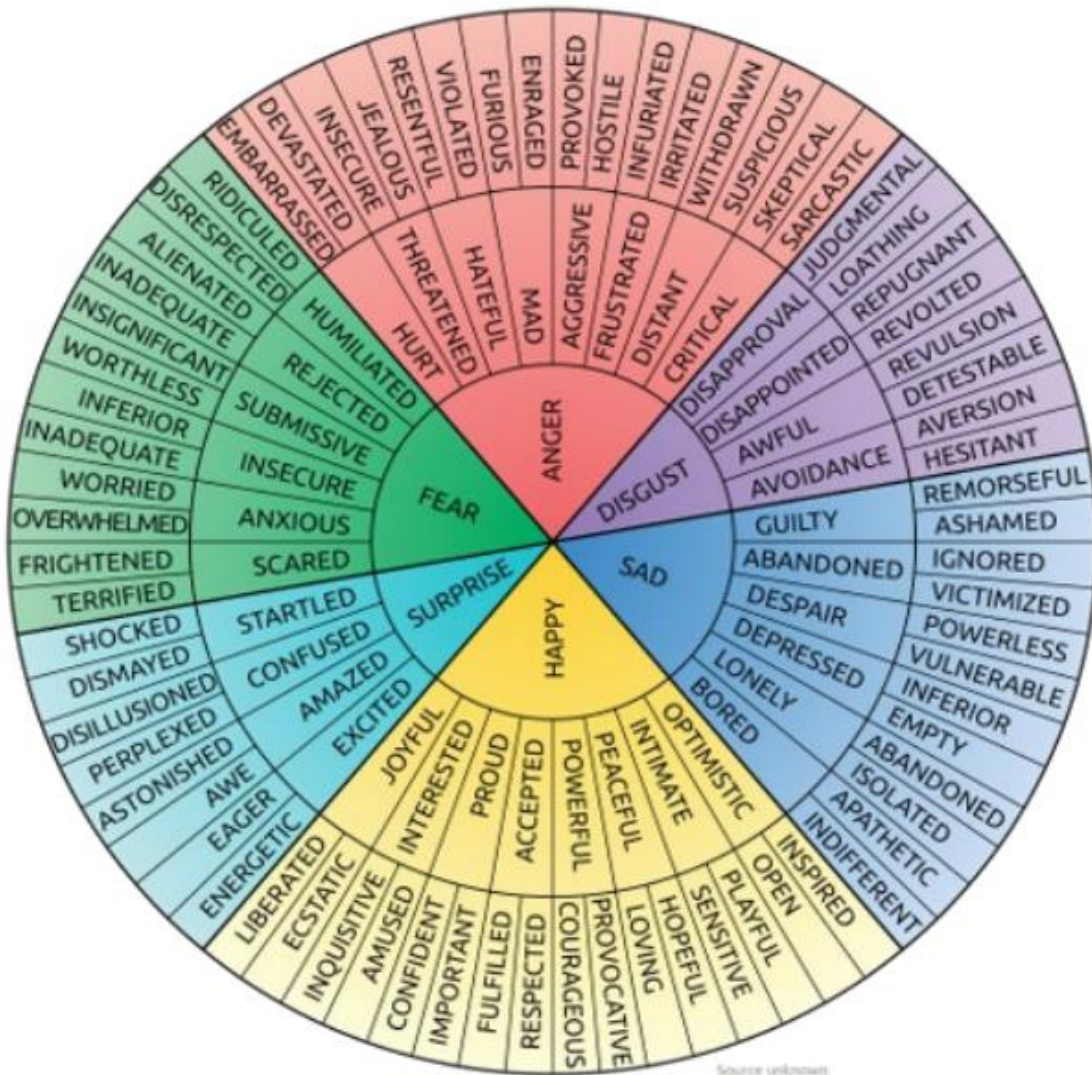
**Apathy:** A lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern (particularly for the pigs' actions.)

**Vigilant:** Keeping careful watch for possible danger.

# Week 6

English Language

Memorise as many of the emotions from the emotion wheel as possible:



Source unknown

## Week 6

### Mathematics

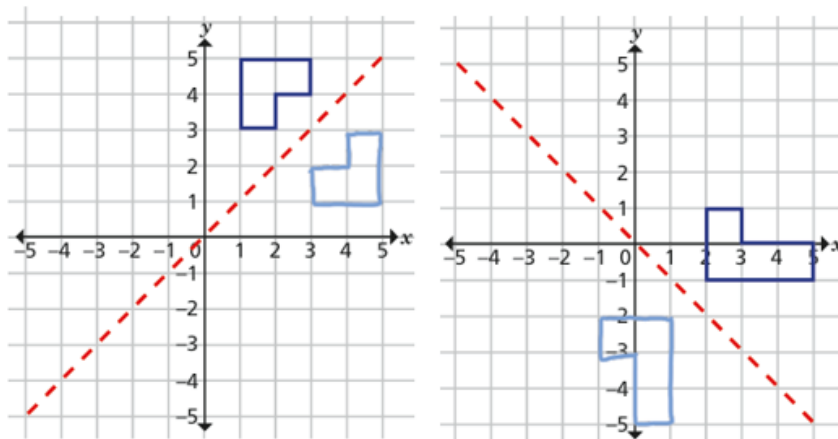
### Reflection

#### Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Reflection	A reflection is a transformation that flips a shape over the line of symmetry.
Mirror Line	A mirror lines can be vertically, horizontal or diagonal. They are used to reflect a shape, which is the same size.
$y = mx + c$	Is a straight line, where "m" is the gradient and "c" is the y intercept. Polygons can be reflected diagonally by different $y = mx + c$ .
$y = x$	A linear graph which is plotted (1, 1) (2, 2) (3, 3).
Polygon	A polygon is a flat two-dimensional shape with straight lines and angles.









#### Diagrams:

Reflect each shape in the given mirror line.



## 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

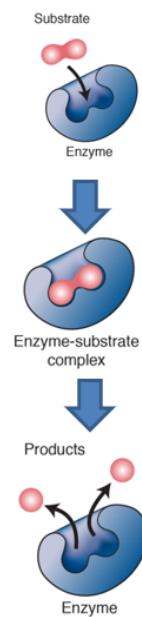
## Week 6

### Biology

Your large intestine contains bacteria. They live on the fibre in your diet. They make important vitamins such as vitamin K. These vitamins are then absorbed into your body and help to keep you healthy.

## How enzymes work.

1. A substrate fits into the active site of an enzyme, forming the enzyme-substrate complex.
2. The substrate breaks down and becomes products.
3. The products move away from the enzyme and can now be dissolved / absorbed.
4. The enzyme can be re used.



# Week 6

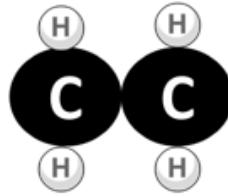
## Physics

Definition	Key Word
The change in speed of an object over time.	<b>acceleration</b>
The mass per unit volume of a substance.	<b>density</b>
A substance that has no fixed shape and can flow. It can be a liquid or a gas.	<b>fluid</b>
The turning effect of a force.	<b>moment</b>
The force per unit cross-sectional area for a force acting perpendicular to a surface.	<b>pressure</b>



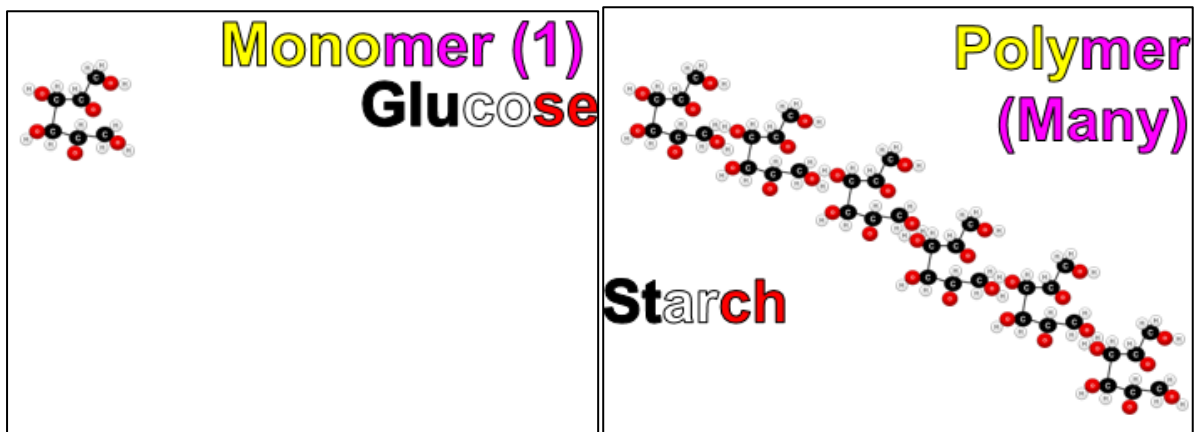
## Week 6

### Chemistry



A polymer is a substance with long molecules. A polymer molecule has identical groups of molecules, called monomers, repeated many times.

Natural polymers are made by living things and occur naturally.



## Week 6

### Spanish

<b>¿Cuál es tu comida favorita y por qué?</b>	<b>What is your favourite food and why?</b>
<b>mi comida favorita es...</b>	<b>My favourite food is..</b>
<b>mi comida menos favorita es...</b>	<b>My least favourite food it..</b>
<b>he probado...</b>	<b>I have tried..</b>
<b>me gustaría probar</b>	<b>I would like to try..</b>
la comida española	Spanish food
la comida mejicana	Mexican food
la comida india	Indian food
la comida china	Chinese food
la comida tailandesa	Thai food
la comida griega	Greek food
la comida rápida	Fast food
la comida vegetariana	Vegetarian food
la comida casera	Home made food
sabrosa	tasty
deliciosa	delicious
picante	spicy
sosa	bland, tasteless
dulce	sweet
grasienta	greasy, fatty
sana	healthy
amarga	bitter

Keywords	
Roaring	Very lively and profitable
Boom	A sudden happening that brings about good fortune
Prohibition	Forbidding or outlawing something. In the 1920s USA that was outlawing of alcoholic beverages.
Isolationism	America wasn't getting involved in other people's business. It was putting 'America first'
Laissez-Faire	Let them be
Speakeasies	Illegal bar

Babe Ruth was a famous baseball player who gained fame for his amazing hit

Josephine Baker was a dancer and singer from America, who fought for civil rights throughout her life

People were spending more of their free time watching and playing sports and travelling.

People were doing things like going to the cinema, theatre or clubs to listen or dance to music in their free time.

Forward-thinking 'flappers' wore short skirts, cut their hair short, wore make-up, danced, and listened to Jazz.

Women got the right to vote, more women attended college, new appliances made housework easier.

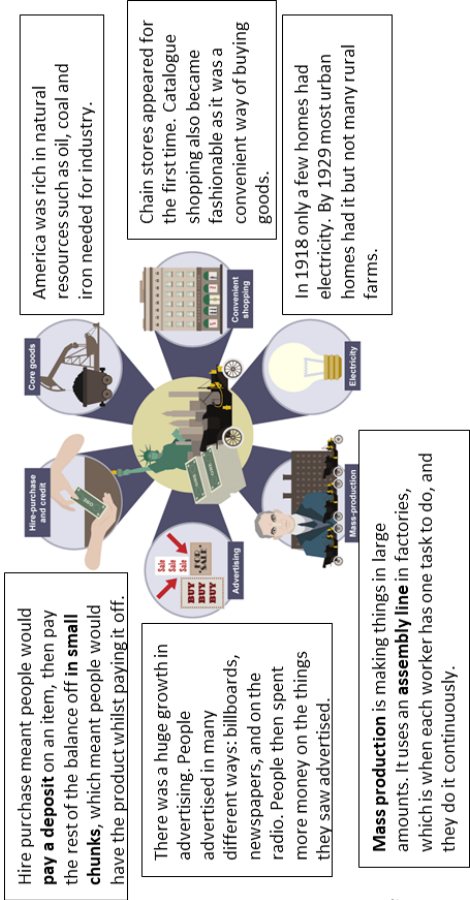
Zora Hurston's novels, short stories, and plays often depicted African American life in the South.

Duke Ellington is an example of a famous jazz musician, who did extremely well for himself throughout this period.

By 1925 there were more speakeasies (illegal bars) in American cities than there had been legal bars in 1919

# Week 6

## History



### Al Capone

Name: Alphonse Gabriel Capone  
 Born: 17<sup>th</sup> January 1899, Brooklyn, New York  
 Family: Immigrants from Italy. A barber and a seamstress. He had 8 siblings. He married at 19 and had a son.  
 Career: He was expelled from school and got involved with gangs.  
 He moved to Chicago and worked his way up to be Johnny Torrio's right-hand man. The gang made most of their money selling alcohol.  
 1925 Al Capone took over the gang.  
 He became rich from selling illegal alcohol and bribed politicians and police to stay of prison.  
 Al Capone was sent to prison in 1932 for tax evasion, he served 8 years.

President Warren Harding (1921-23)  
 Imposed high tariffs (taxes) on goods from other countries, making American goods cheaper.

President Calvin Coolidge (1923-29)  
 He gave businessmen the freedom to make profit and become rich.

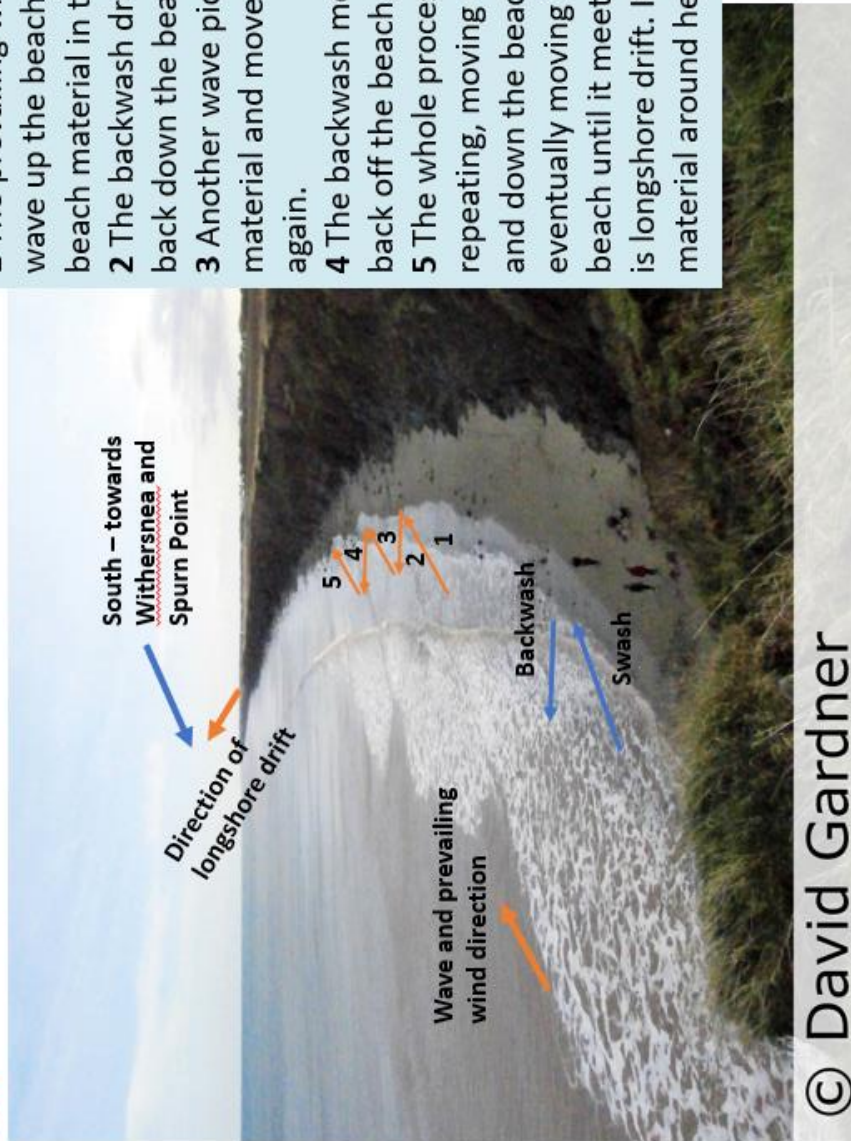
President Herbert Hoover (1929-33)  
 He believed people should be self-reliant and not depend on the government for help.

# Week 1

## Geography

Look at the impacts of longshore drift along the Holderness coastline.

**B** The process of longshore drift at [Mappleton](#)



- 1 The prevailing wind pushes a wave up the beach, picking up beach material in the swash.
- 2 The backwash drags this material back down the beach.
- 3 Another wave picks up beach material and moves it up the beach again.
- 4 The backwash moves material back off the beach.
- 5 The whole process keeps repeating, moving material back up and down the beach over and over, eventually moving it along the beach until it meets a barrier. This is longshore drift. It can even move material around headlands.

## Week 6

### Religious Education

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.

The Hindu place of Worship is called mandir. These are built to follow specific designs. The statues in the temple are believed to have the essence of a deity within them, so when a person prays they can pray directly to that deity. Hindus worship every day. Most families have a small mandir in their home, dedicated to one deity, so that they can worship every morning. An act of worship is called a puja. For Hindus, pilgrimage is important but not compulsory. Different groups of Hindus will have specific places linked to their deity. However, one place is important to all: the Ganges River, which is considered a living deity. Hindus celebrate many different festivals. However, some are celebrated by all Holi and Diwali being the most famous. Holi is a spring festival of colour and fun, whilst Diwali is an autumn festival of light.

## Week 6

### Music

The Beatles were one of the most influential groups in the history of pop music. Formed in Liverpool in the 1960s, the band included John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. Their catchy melodies, creative lyrics and studio experimentation helped shape modern pop music. They explored different styles, from simple love songs to more complex and experimental sounds. Their success also influenced fashion and culture, leading to "Beatlemania" and inspiring many future artists. Today, their music remains popular and continues to influence pop musicians around the world.



# Week 6

## Art and Design

### What is a Mural?

A mural is a giant painting made directly onto a wall, ceiling, or large, permanent surface rather than on a small canvas or paper. Often found in public spaces like schools, city streets, or parks, murals are designed to be enjoyed by everyone, telling stories and adding colour to neighborhoods.

**The Big Picture:** Because they are painted directly onto large surfaces (like bricks or concrete), murals can cover an entire side of a building.

**Public Art:** They are for everyone to see, not just in a museum or inside a house, says this Facebook post.

**History:** Humans have painted murals for thousands of years, starting with cave paintings from over 50,000 years ago, according to this YouTube video.

**Stories & Community:** Many murals show the history, feelings, or values of the neighborhood where they are painted, according to this Facebook post and this article from [metagraphics.com.au](http://metagraphics.com.au).

**Different Types:** They can be painted with paint, made of mosaics (tiny tiles), or spray-painted (graffiti art), according to this article from Picasso Artists.

### Why Are Murals Special?

Murals can transform a boring, grey wall into a magical, colorful scene. They often bring people together, and sometimes artists work with kids to paint murals on school walls.