

CLEETHORPES ACADEMY

HOME LEARNING

Summer 1:
YEAR 9



Week 1

English Literature

Types of Poetry

1. Narrative Poetry

- Tells a story
- Has characters, a plot, and sometimes dialogue
- Example forms: ballads, epics

2. Lyric Poetry

- Focuses on feelings, emotions, or personal thoughts
- Usually short
- Often uses musical language

3. Dramatic Poetry

- Written like a speech or monologue
- A character speaks directly to the audience
- Often reveals inner thoughts

4. Sonnet

- A 14-line poem
- Often about love, beauty, or deep emotions
- Has a regular rhyme scheme

5. Descriptive Poetry

- Uses imagery to paint a picture
- Focuses on places, objects, or scenes

6. Humorous / Nonsense Poetry

- Funny, silly, or playful
- Uses rhyme and rhythm for comic effect

7. Free Verse

- No set rhyme or rhythm
- Sounds more like natural speech
- Very flexible

8. Haiku

- A short Japanese poem
- 3 lines with a 5–7–5 syllable pattern
- Often about nature

Week 1

English Language

Sentence types

Simple sentences

These are sentences built from just one major clause. These have one main verb attached to the subject. The subject can be one word or a phrase.

Example 1 - Spiders spin webs.

Example 2 - The shaggy-haired Siberian Wolfhound sat outside.

Compound sentences

A compound sentence joins more than one major clause with a conjunction (such as 'and', 'but', 'or').

For example:

It was raining **and** Sher had forgotten his coat.

Sophie had seen a parrot before **but** she had never seen an owl.

Zeb could go to school **or** he could go to the library.

Complex sentences

A complex sentence includes a major clause and at least one subordinate clause. The term 'complex' here can be confusing. It does not mean the same as complicated. In fact, some 'complex' sentences are very short and simple in meaning, e.g. 'The cat mewed, until it was let in.', whereas a simple sentence can be long and complicated in appearance, e.g. 'The wild, ferocious Siberian Wolfhound from London's Regent Park Zoo escaped six weeks ago.'

In the following examples, the clauses are in bold. Notice how the major clause works without the subordinate clause:

The girl, **who had long blonde hair**, stood at the window.

While he does his homework, Jack listens to the radio.

Capital letters and full stops

Ensure that every sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. If a sentence expresses surprise or shock, you can end it with an exclamation mark. Interrogative sentences that ask questions, should finish with a question mark.

Week 1

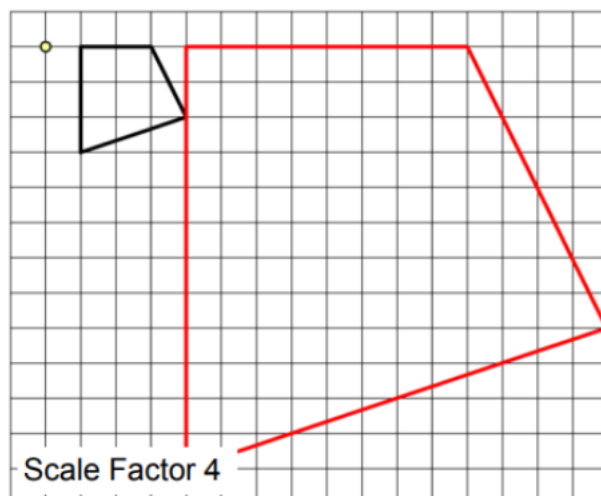
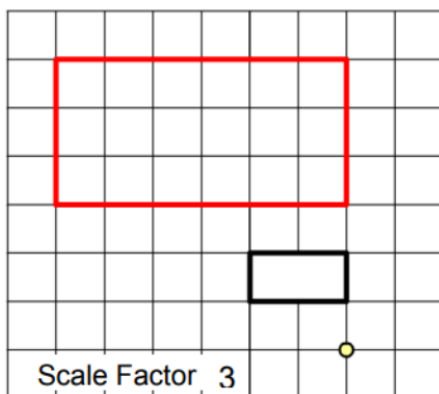
Mathematics

Enlargement

Useful definitions:









Key Vocabulary	Definition
Enlargement	An enlargement changes the size of a shape. It can make it bigger or smaller.
Scale factor	An object is enlarged by a scale factor. A scale factor describes how much a shape has been enlarged by.
Integer	An integer is a whole number.
Fractional	A fractional scale factor is between 0 and 1. This makes the shape smaller as it is a fraction of the size.
Transformation	A transformation can change the size or position of a shape.

Diagrams:



Week 1

Personal Development Protected Characteristics

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

Week 1

Biology

Haemophilia is an inherited disease that prevents the body from controlling bleeding properly.

Haemophilia is a recessive **sex-linked** disease that mainly affects males.

People with haemophilia (haemophiliacs) are partly or completely missing a clotting factor that is needed to make their blood clot properly.

Symptoms of haemophilia include:

- bruising easily
- prolonged bleeding
- spontaneous bleeding.

Bleeding from minor grazes and cuts can usually be stopped relatively easily using just a sticking plaster.

However, deep cuts and haemorrhaging can be very serious, affecting the joints, muscles and soft tissue.

Week 1

Physics

Energy Stores and Systems

Energy Stores	
kinetic	Moving objects have kinetic energy.
thermal	All objects have thermal energy.
chemical	Anything that can release energy during a chemical reaction.
elastic potential	Things that are stretched.
gravitational potential	Anything that is raised.
electrostatic	Charges that attract or repel.
magnetic	Magnets that attract or repel.
nuclear	The nucleus of an atom releases energy.

Energy can be transferred in the following ways:

mechanically – when work is done;

electrically – when moving charge does work;

heating – when energy is transferred from a hotter object to a colder object.

Week 1

Chemistry

Ionic Formulae

Ionic formulae can be worked out using the charges on the ions.

When an ionic compound forms, the charges on the ions balance so the overall charge is neutral

Na^+ and Cl^- combine to make NaCl

Mg^{2+} and 2 x Cl^- combine to make MgCl_2

	fluoride F^-	chloride Cl^-	oxide O^{2-}	nitride N^{3-}
sodium Na^+	NaF	NaCl	Na_2O	Na_3N
magnesium Mg^{2+}	MgF_2	MgCl_2	MgO	Mg_3N_2
aluminium Al^{3+}	AlF_3	AlCl_3	Al_2O_3	AlN
calcium Ca^{2+}	CaF_2	CaCl_2	<u>CaO</u>	Ca_3N_2

Week 1

Spanish

Siempre	Always
A menudo	Often
Normalmente	Normally
A veces	Sometimes
Nunca	Never
voy de vacaciones	I go on holiday
a	to
la montaña	the mountains
la playa	the beach
un pueblo	a village / a small town
una ciudad	a city
en	in
España	Spain
Francia	France
Escocia	Scotland
Estados Unidos	United States
Grecia	Greece
Irlanda	Ireland
Gales	Wales
Alemania	Germany
Inglaterra	England
Sudáfrica	South Africa
Turquía	Turkey

Week 1

History

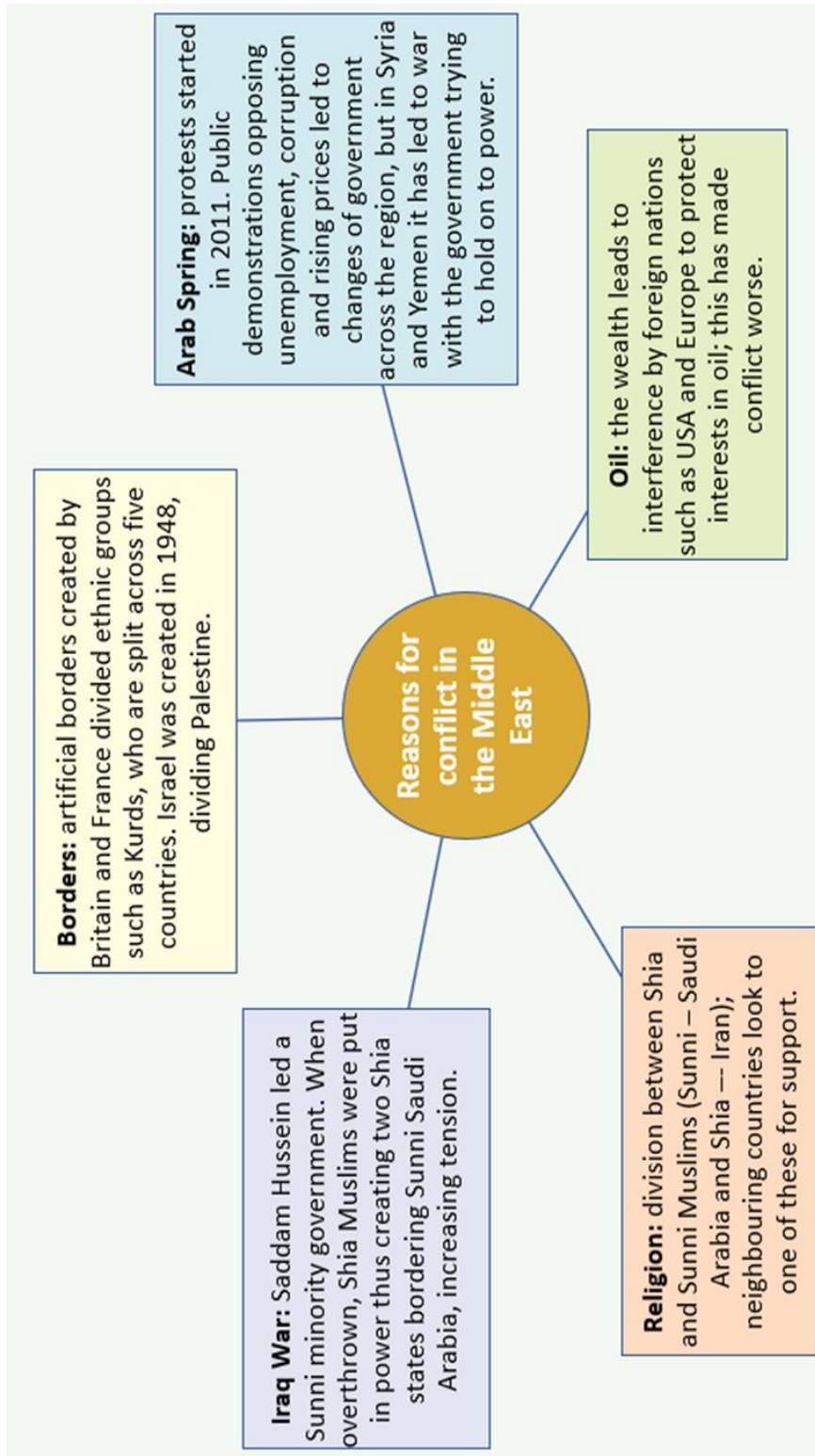
Which methods of protest were used in the Civil Rights movement?

Peaceful	Militant
<p>NAACP numbers rose from 50,000 to half a million after WWII. The NAACP protest for the Civil Rights through court cases, marches and media.</p> <p>Brown v Board of Education Topeka, 1954- NAACP go to supreme court to get Linda Brown into an integrated school.</p> <p>The Montgomery Bus Boycott- The MIA led by MLK decided to boycott the buses, which meant nobody would use the service. This was to protest segregation on buses.</p>	<p>Malcolm X reject non- violent methods. He said that protest should use " any means necessary". He hated MLK's ideas. He did not want integration.</p> <p>Stokely Carmichael was the chairman of the SNCC and made them more extreme, he did not allow white members. He advocated for armed self-defence.</p> <p>The Black panthers had 2,000 members and acted as a private army, often clashing with police, killing 9 officers between 1967-1969.</p>

Week 1

Geography

Read through the information on the causes of conflict in the Middle East.



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

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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

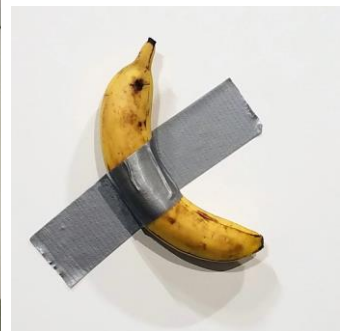
A concept is an abstract idea that serves as a foundation for more concrete principles, thoughts, and beliefs.

Conceptual art is a style where the **idea** behind the artwork is more important than the finished object itself. Instead of focusing on painting or sculpting perfectly, these artists use art to make you think, ask questions, or see everyday objects differently. The concept is the true masterpiece.

- **Ideas Matter Most:** The thinking, message, or story behind the art is more important than how skilful or beautiful it looks.
- **Anything Can Be Art:** Artists might use everyday items—like a chair, a lightbulb, or just words—to make art.
- **Artists as Thinkers:** Instead of just making pretty pictures, these artists want to challenge what we think art is.

Conceptual art started in the mid-1960s and was a big thing until the mid-1970s. Lots of artists around the world made conceptual art. Some of the most important of these were: Joseph Beuys, Jenny Holzer and Sol le Witt.

- They didn't like it that the art world had become so commercial. Like cars, shoes and hoovers, art had become just another product that could be bought and sold.



Week 2

English Literature

Poetic Devices

Rhyme	Words that sound the same at the end. <i>Example: cat / hat</i>
Rhythm	The beat of the poem — how it sounds when read aloud.
Repetition	When a word or phrase is used again for effect. <i>Helps create emphasis.</i>
Imagery	Words that help the reader see, hear, smell, taste, or feel something. Think: painting a picture with words.
Personification	Giving human qualities to something non-human. <i>Example: "The wind whispered."</i>
Simile	A comparison using like or as. <i>Example: "Brave as a lion."</i>
Metaphor	A comparison saying something <i>is</i> something else. <i>Example: "The classroom was a zoo."</i>
Alliteration	Words that start with the same sound. <i>Example: "Silent snakes slithered."</i>
Onomatopoeia	Words that sound like the noise they describe. <i>Example: bang, buzz, splash</i>
Enjambment	A line of poetry that runs on to the next line without punctuation.
Stanza	A group of lines in a poem — like a paragraph.
Tone	The feeling or attitude of the poem (e.g., sad, angry, joyful)

Week 2

English Language

Using tenses in your writing

Aim to be clear and precise in your writing and avoid writing in the way you would speak to friends. If possible, read your work aloud to check for sense, tense and appropriate tone.

Common mistake	Put it right
They was good friends	They were good friends
Should of /could of /would of /might of	Should have /could have /would have /might have
Gonna/woulda/coulda	Going to /would've/could've
And I said to him no way José!	I said to him, "No way, José!"

If you are writing a story, the past tense can be easier to manage. It allows you to refer to events and add detailed descriptions, whereas present tense requires much more skill.

Example:

The scene was a plain, bare, monotonous vault of a school-room, and the speaker's square forefinger emphasised his observations by underscoring every sentence with a line on the schoolmaster's sleeve. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's square wall of a forehead, which had his eyebrows for its base, while his eyes found commodious cellarage in two dark caves, overshadowed by the wall. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's mouth, which was wide, thin, and hard set. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's voice, which was inflexible, dry, and dictatorial. *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens

Novelists such as Suzanne Collins use present tense to create fast-paced and lively narratives. For example, her novel *The Hunger Games* is written entirely in the present tense:

When I wake up, the other side of the bed is cold. My fingers stretch out, seeking Prim's warmth but finding only the rough canvas cover of the mattress. She must have had bad dreams and climbed in with our mother. Of course, she did. This is the day of the reaping. *The Hunger Games*, Suzanne Collins

For short pieces of descriptive writing, present tense can be a good choice. You can draw the reader into an experience. For example:

The morning is still cold and dark when we walk out to the vehicle. It's Central Australia's way of telling us we shouldn't be outside yet. But Nigel's pick-up splutters to life and the headlight beams reveal that the outback bushland is still there, spinifex grass being tousled by the pre-dawn wind. He begins driving, and within ten minutes we've parked up at the foot of Kings Canyon.

Week 2

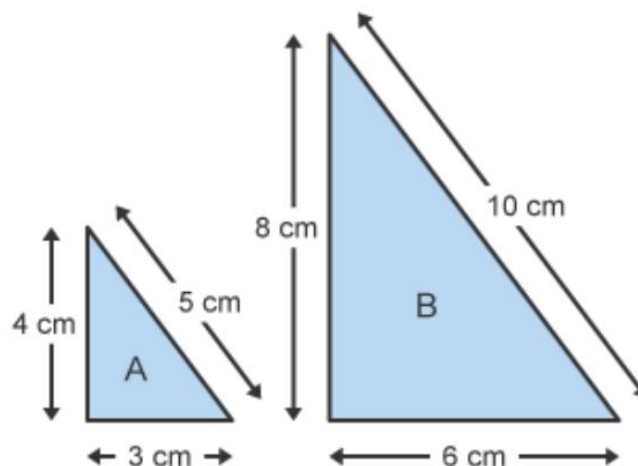
Mathematics

Similar Shapes

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Similar	Similar shapes describe two shapes that are an enlargement of one another. The angles must be the same and the shapes must be proportion.
Similar Triangles	Two triangles are similar if the angles are the same size or the corresponding sides are in the same ratio. Either of these conditions will prove two triangles are similar.
SSS	Comparing similar triangles with three corresponding equal sides.
SAS	Comparing similar triangles with a corresponding equal side, an equal angle and another equal side.
RHS	Comparing similar triangles with a corresponding right angle, hypotenuse and one equal side.

Diagrams:






Week 2

Personal Development

British Values

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

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

Week 2

Biology

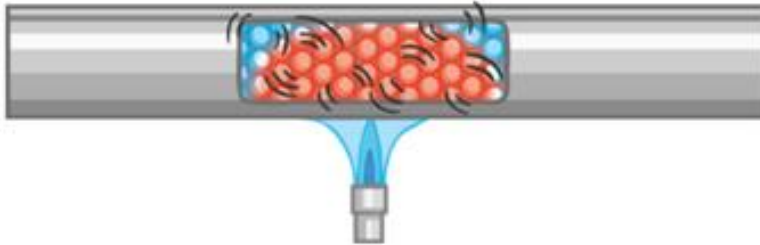
- **amniocentesis** – fetal cells are collected from the **amniotic fluid** via a hollow needle
- **chorionic villus sampling** – fetal cells are collected from the chorionic villi in the **placenta** with a suction tube.

	Amniocentesis	CVS
When can it be carried out?	14-16 weeks	As early as 8 weeks
Process	Sample of amniotic fluid is removed and cultured	Sample of placental cells are removed and cultured
Time taken for results	Approximately 2 weeks	Immediate karyotyping

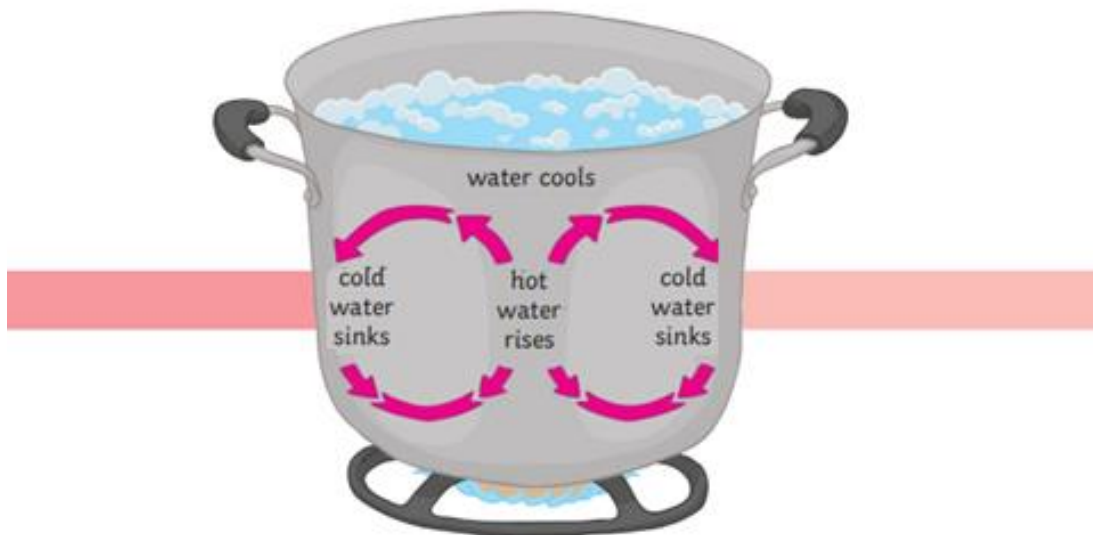
Week 2

Physics

Conduction – when a solid is heated, the particles vibrate and collide more, and the energy is transferred.



Convection – when a liquid or a gas is heated, the particles move faster. This means the liquid or gas becomes less dense. The denser region will rise above the cooler region. This is a convection current.






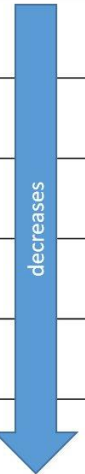







Conservation of Energy

Energy can never be created or destroyed, just transferred from one form to another. Some energy is transferred usefully and some energy gets transferred into the environment. This is mostly wasted energy.

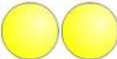


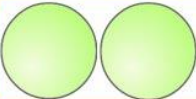
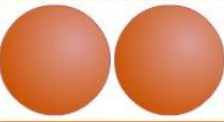

Week 2

Chemistry

Summary of group 1 alkali metals and group 7 halogens.

	mp	bp	hardness	density	reactivity
					
					
					
					
					
					

As you go down group 1, the melting point, boiling point and hardness decrease, the density and reactivity increases.

Halogen	Relative size	Melting point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)	State (room temperature)
fluorine				gas
chlorine				gas
bromine				liquid
iodine				solid

As you go down group 7, the size, melting point and boiling point and density increases and the reactivity decreases.

Week 2

Spanish

en	in
autobús	bus
barco	boat
coche	car
autocar	coach
avión	plane
tren	train
con	with
mis padres	my parents
mi familia	my family
mi hermano	my brother
mi hermana	my sister
mi amigo	my friend (male)
mi amiga	my friend (female)
mi colegio	my school
mi novio	my boyfriend
mi novia	my girlfriend
paso	I spend
cinco días	five days
una semana	one week
dos semanas	two weeks
un mes	one month
allí	there
primavera	spring
invierno	winter
otoño	autumn
verano	summer

Week 2

History

British protest

How effective was the Brixton Race Riots?

Brixton race riots:

- 10th April 1981- rumours of police brutality against a black man leads to a crowd confronting police.
- 11th April- an arrest leads to riots breaking out in Brixton.
- 11th-13th April- riots between mostly young black men and police.

Impacts of the race riots:

- More than 300 people were injured and the damage caused came to an estimated cost of £7.5 million
- The Scarman report found that police were misusing 'stop and search' tactics. Later reports in 199 found that the police force was 'institutionally racist'
- Leads to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, which established national standards for stop and search, emphasizing "reasonable suspicion".

Week 2

Geography

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

Colonialism Power Domination Europe	Lithosphere Rock Tectonics Earth	Atmosphere Earth Sky Clouds	Water scarcity Drought Dry Rain	Population People Inhabitants Earth
Oil Fuel Middle East Black	Conflict/war Death Fighting Ukraine	Syria Damascus War Refugees	Development Growth Poverty Country	Forced migration Movement Push factor Conflict

Week 2

Religious Education

Attitudes towards medical ethics

The Golden Rule – treat others how you want to be treated.

‘Do not do to others what would cause pain if done to you’ – Hinduism

‘What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbour.’ - Judaism

Not one of you truly believes until you wish for others what you wish for yourself’ – Islam

‘Treat not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful’ – Buddhism

I am a stranger to no one; and no one is a stranger to me, I am a friend to all.’ – Sikhism

‘Do to others as you would have them do to you’ – Christianity

Buddhism teaches that it is rare and fortunate to be born as a human being, therefore life is precious. Buddhism teaches that all forms of life should be treated with compassion and loving-kindness.

Hinduism believes that every living being has part of Brahman within them as the atman. Therefore, all life is sacred and should not be harmed.

Sikhism teaches that life is a gift from God, it is precious and should be treated with respect and care.

Islam teaches that humans exist because Allah allows it, therefore all life is sacred and must be protected.

Judaism teaches that all life is special and belongs to God. This is often referred to as the sanctity of life. As God is the Creator of all life, only he should say when life begins or ends. Therefore, Jews believe they should do all they can to preserve life.

Christianity teaches that each person is created in the image of God (imago dei), therefore all life is sacred and a gift from God. As a result, some Christians teach life should be protected from conception until natural death.

Week 2

Art and Design

Marcel Duchamp

Marcel Duchamp (1887–1968) was a French American artist whose radical ideas profoundly influenced 20th-century art by prioritising the "concept" over the physical, aesthetic, or "retinal" object. He is considered a father of conceptualism for creating "readymades"—everyday objects designated as art—challenging definitions of authorship and creativity.

Key Aspects of Duchamp and His Role in Conceptualism:

- **The Readymades:** Duchamp's most significant contribution was the "readymade," where he selected mass-produced items, added a signature, and displayed them as art. Examples include a bicycle wheel, a bottle rack, and his most famous piece, *Fountain* (1917), which was an inverted urinal.
- **Art "At the Service of the Mind":** Duchamp rejected traditional, purely visual art intended only to please the eye ("retinal" art), preferring art that engaged the intellect. He believed that the choice, selection, and context—the concept—were more important than the labour of craftsmanship.
- **Questioning Authorship and Art Institutions:** By choosing mass-produced items and placing them in galleries, Duchamp challenged the concepts of artistic skill, originality, and the authority of museums to dictate what constitutes art.
- **Precursor to Future Movements:** His work directly prefigured Conceptual Art, Dada, Pop Art, and Minimalism. By reducing art to the decision to designate an object as such, he paved the way for conceptual artists to create art that did not require a traditional object, or even a physical form, at all.
- **Impact on Conceptualism:** Conceptualists drew heavily on Duchamp's idea that art could be, primarily, a mental act rather than a physical one. He allowed the "idea" to take centre stage, a founding principle of the conceptual movement.



Week 2

Music

Leitmotif	A recurring musical theme that represents a character, place, or idea.
Underscoring	Background music that supports the action but isn't noticed by the characters.
Diegetic Music	Music that exists within the film world and can be heard by the characters (e.g., a radio playing).
Non-Diegetic Music	Music added for the audience only, such as the dramatic soundtrack.
Motif	A short musical idea that can be developed throughout the film.
Crescendo	Music gradually getting louder to build tension.

Week 3

English Literature

Simon Armitage

Who is he?

- A British poet, born in 1963 in West Yorkshire.
- Known for writing in clear, conversational language.
- Often explores ordinary life, violence, memory, relationships, and the natural world.
- Became the UK Poet Laureate in 2019.

Key Features of Armitage's Poetry

1. Everyday Voice

He writes the way people actually speak — casual, direct, sometimes blunt.

2. Strong Imagery

Armitage uses vivid, surprising images to make ordinary things feel fresh.

3. Themes of Conflict

He frequently explores:

- Violence
- War
- Moral choices
- Human behaviour under pressure

4. Storytelling

Many of his poems feel like short stories or snapshots of real life.

5. Rhythm and Sound

He plays with:

- Alliteration
- Internal rhyme
- Repetition to create a memorable voice.

Week 3

English Language

Common English mistakes often involve subject-verb agreement (e.g., "she don't" vs "she doesn't"), homophone confusion (their/there/they're), incorrect preposition usage, and word order issues. Key errors include mixing up "lose/loose," "than/then," and "its/it's". Addressing these, particularly with tenses and articles (a/an/the), improves clarity significantly.

Grammar & Sentence Structure

Subject-Verb Agreement: "He go to school" (Incorrect)

"He goes to school" (Correct). "The team are..."

"The team is..."

Verb Tenses: "I have visited Paris last year" (Incorrect)

"I visited Paris last year" (Correct).

Double Negatives: "I don't know nothing" (Incorrect)

"I don't know anything" (Correct).

Plurals: "Many child"

"Many children."

Question Formulation: "Where you are going?"

"Where are you going?"

Confusing Words & Homophones

There/Their/They're: "There" (place), "Their" (possession), "They're" (contraction of "they are").

Your/You're: "Your" (possessive), "You're" (contraction of "you are").

Its/It's: "Its" (possession), "It's" (it is).

Lose/Loose: "Lose" (misplace), "Loose" (not tight).

Than/Then: "Than" (comparison), "Then" (time).

Too/To/Two: "Too" (excess), "To" (preposition/verb), "Two" (number).

Advice/Advise: "Advice" (noun), "Advise" (verb).

Affect/Effect: "Affect" (verb), "Effect" (noun).

Weather/Whether: "Weather" (climate), "Whether" (choice).

Quiet/Quite: "Quiet" (silent), "Quite" (very).

Week 3

Mathematics

Ratio and Proportion

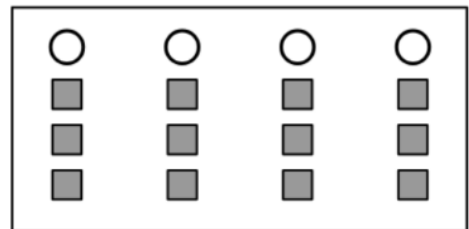
Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ratio	A ratio shows how much of one thing there is compared to another. Ratios are usually written in the form of a : b.
Direct	Two variables are directly proportional when as one variable increases or decreases, the other variable increases or decreases at the same rate.
Inverse	Two quantities are inversely proportional when one quantity increases and the other quantity decreases.
Constant	The constant of proportion is the ratio between two directly proportional quantities.
Proportion	Proportion is used to show how quantities and amounts are related to each other.

Diagrams:

Complete these statements about the shapes in the diagram.

- a) For every **1** circle, there are **3** squares.
- b) The ratio of circles to squares is **1 : 3**
- c) For every **3** squares, there **is 1 circle**.
- d) The ratio of squares to circles is **3 : 1**











A bag contains 5 blue counters and 3 red counters.
Write the ratio of blue counters to red counters.

5 : 3

Week 3

Personal Development Protected Characteristics

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

Week 3

Biology

Pre-implantation Genetic Diagnostic

After fertilisation the embryos are allowed to divide
Into 8 cells and one is taken of to be tested

Doctors can check the embryo before it is implanted into the
mother

They check whether the faulty genes have been inherited.

- cystic fibrosis,
- haemophilia,
- Huntington's disease,
- sickle cell disease
- some cancers

At the moment you can only test for 1 genetic disease (faulty gene at
a time)

Saviour siblings

Imagine your daughter has a rare genetic
disease. An injection of bone marrow cells
will save her but the donor must be an exact
match.

Donors are hard to find. Your best
hope is to make your next child a
match.

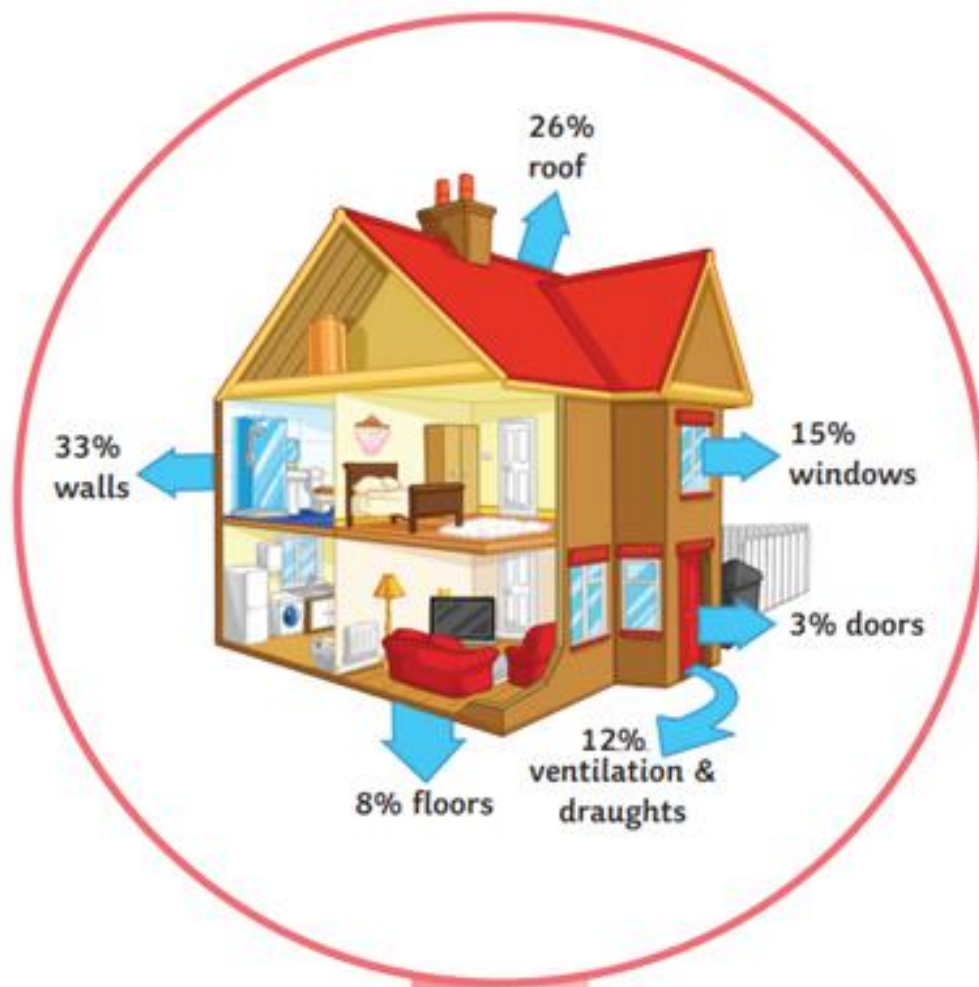
You will need to produce a selection of embryos by **IVF**. The best
embryo will become your next child. A few cells from its umbilical
cord will save the daughter you already have.

Week 3

Physics

Insulation – reduces the amount of heat lost. In your home, you can prevent heat loss in a number of ways:

- thick walls;
- thermal insulation, such as:
- loft insulation (reducing convection);
- cavity walls (reduces conduction and convection);
- double glazing (reduces conduction).

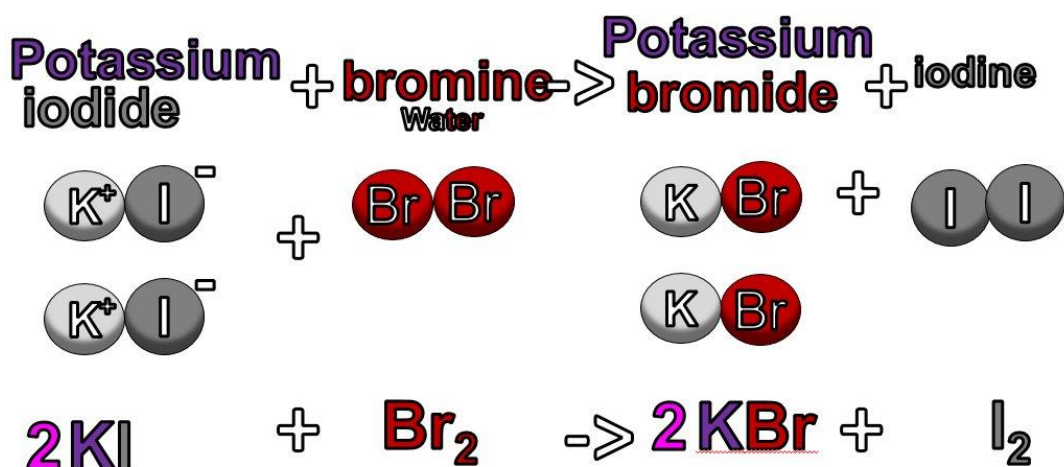


Week 3

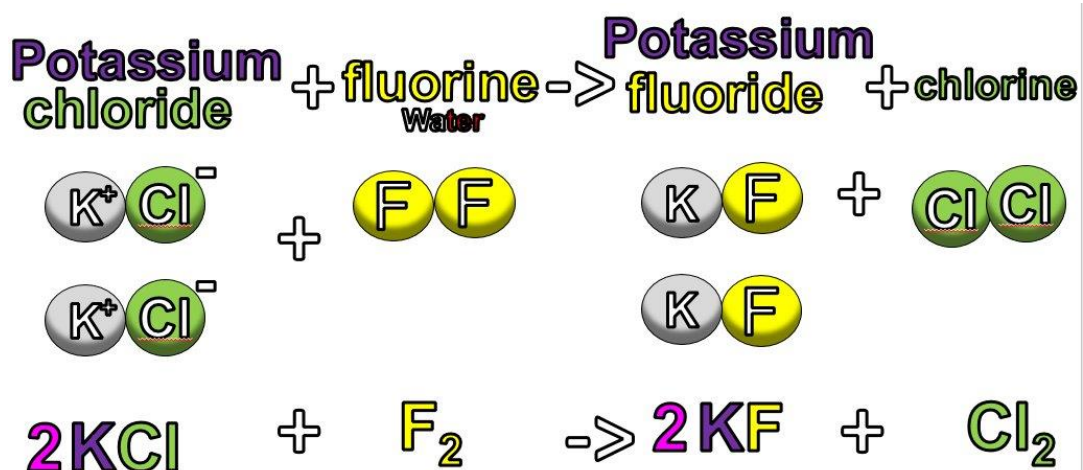
Chemistry

Displacement reactions in group 7 halogens.

A more reactive halogen will displace a less reactive halogen from its ionic compound. We can see these displacements as a colour change- we see the colour change to the element that has been displaced.



Bromine is more reactive than iodine so iodine is displaced from potassium iodide and we see it turn grey.



Fluorine is more reactive than chlorine so chlorine is displaced from potassium chloride and we see it turn green.

Week 3

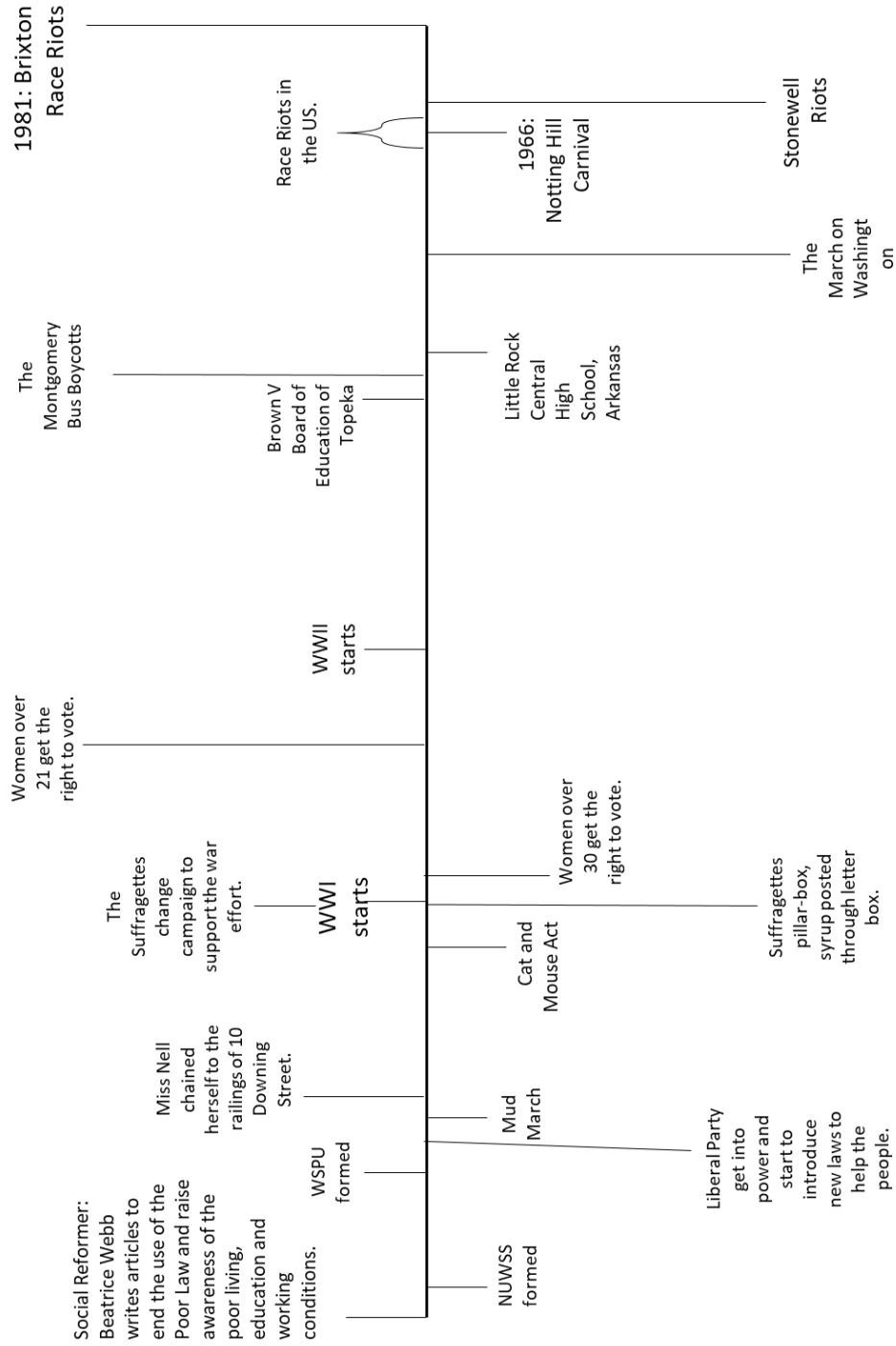
Spanish

Viajo	I travel
Preferio	I prefer
es	it is
puede ser	it can be
más	more
menos	less
divertido	fun/funny
aburrido	boring
emocionante	exciting
relajante	relaxing
ameno	enjoyable
interesante	interesting
rápido	fast
lento	slow
sucio	dirty
limpio	clean
cómodo	comfortable
incómodo	uncomfortable
caro	expensive
barato	cheap
el buen tiempo	the good weather
los deportes	sports
la comida típica	typical food
las playas arenosas	sandy beaches
la cultura	culture
las compras	shopping
las excursiones	trips / excursions
la historia	history

Week 3

History

Timeline of protests and rights 1890-1980s



Week 3

Geography

Read through the following information on natural disasters

Are natural disasters 'natural'?

Ilan Kelman defines the term 'disaster' as 'a situation requiring outside support for coping'. He believes that it is human decisions that create the disaster, not nature. Decisions made or not made create vulnerability. He states, 'Vulnerability means that people do not have the resources, knowledge, or choices available to stop nature from harming them'.

Ilan Kelman says that:

Disasters are not natural. We create them ... the tornado, the earthquake, the tsunami are not to blame. The disaster consists of our inability to deal with them ... we have the knowledge, ability, technology and resources to build houses which are not ripped apart by 400 kilometre per hour winds. We can shun places likely to be hit by lava and tsunamis...we can create a culture ... with warning and safe evacuation. Many of the choices we make currently permit death and devastation. We can choose to avoid disasters, and that means disasters are not natural.

Week 3

Religious Education

Attitudes towards equality

The Golden Rule – treat others how you want to be treated.

‘Do not do to others what would cause pain if done to you’ – Hinduism

‘What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbour.’ - Judaism

Not one of you truly believes until you wish for others what you wish for yourself’ – Islam

‘Treat not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful’ – Buddhism

I am a stranger to no one; and no one is a stranger to me, I am a friend to all.’ – Sikhism

‘Do to others as you would have them do to you’ – Christianity

In the parable of the Good Samaritan, Jesus taught that you should not discriminate.

Buddhism teaches that everyone deserved equal respect because they believe that everyone has buddha-nature, the potential to be a Buddha.

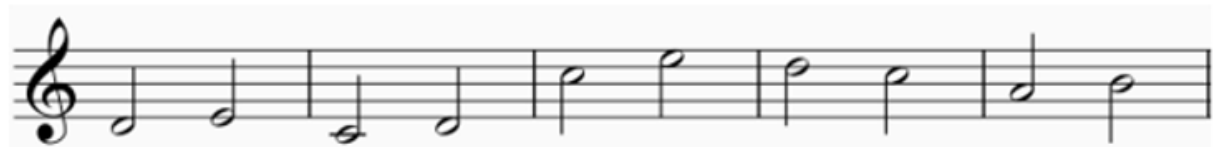
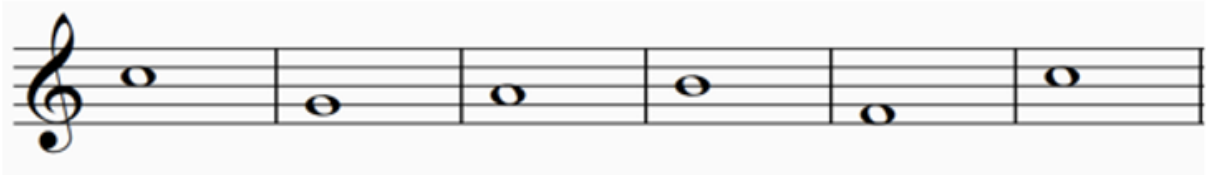
Hinduism stresses equality between men and women. God is thought of as a balance of both. There are powerful female goddesses in Hinduism. Hindus believe that gender is temporary applying to just one lifetime.

In Sikh worship, men and women have equal access. Guru Nanak introduced a number of traditions in order to emphasize equity. Men and women sit together before the Guru Granth Sahib, both men and women must cover the head out of respect for the Guru Granth Sahib and the Langar meal that is provided in gurdwara is available for all.

Week 3
Music



D E F G A B C D E F G



Week 3

Art and Design

Dada

Dada art was an early 20th-century avant-garde movement (circa 1915–1922) that used nonsense, chaos, and irony to protest the horrors of World War I and the perceived absurdity of societal conventions. Founded in Zurich, Dadaists rejected traditional beauty, logic, and "rational" thought, embracing instead found objects (ready-mades), collage, and performance to create "anti-art".

Key aspects of Dadaism include:

- **Protest against War:** Developed as a direct reaction to the destruction of World War I, arguing that traditional culture led to the conflict.
- **Anti-Art & Anti-Establishment:** Challenged the definition of art, arguing that anything could be art if the artist said it was, aiming to shock and confuse rather than please the eye
- **Techniques:** Used collage, photomontage, sound poetry, and "ready-mades" (e.g., placing a urinal in a gallery) to create nonsensical, irrational work.
- **Legacy:** While short-lived, it directly influenced Surrealism, punk aesthetic, and modern conceptual art.

The movement was designed to be absurd, reflecting a world that its participants felt had lost its rationality.



Week 4

English Literature

Carol Ann Duffy

Who is she?

- A Scottish poet, born in 1955.
- First female UK Poet Laureate (2009–2019).
- Known for exploring identity, relationships, feminism, memory, and power.
- Writes in a voice that is direct, imaginative, and emotionally sharp.

Key Features of Duffy's Poetry

1. Strong Female Voices

She often writes from the perspective of women — historical, mythical, or ordinary.

2. Dramatic Monologue

Many poems are written as if a character is speaking directly to the reader.

3. Vivid Imagery

Duffy uses:

- Metaphors
- Similes
- Symbolism to create rich, memorable pictures.

4. Themes of Love and Loss

She explores:

- Romantic love
- Breakups
- Longing
- Emotional pain

5. Social and Political Commentary

Her poems often challenge:

- Gender roles
- Violence
- Power structures
- How society treats women

Week 4

English Language

Writing Creatively

For AQA GCSE English Language, using language effectively involves selecting specific, high-impact vocabulary and rhetorical devices to create compelling, purposeful writing. Focus on audience and form, employing techniques like emotive language, imagery (metaphor/simile), and varied sentence structures to create a clear, engaging tone and "convincing communication".

Key Techniques for Effective Writing

Vivid Imagery: Use metaphors, similes, and personification to help the reader visualise scenes, making writing more creative.

Emotive Language: Appeal to emotions to persuade or engage, especially in non-fiction.

Rhetorical Devices: Use rhetorical questions, triples (rule of three), and hyperbole to add emphasis.

Varied Sentence Structures: Vary sentence length for effect—short sentences create tension, while longer ones can describe or explain.

Ambitious Vocabulary: Replace simple words with precise alternatives (e.g., instead of "said," use "exclaimed" or "whispered").

Structural Techniques for Cohesion

Paragraphing: Use paragraph breaks to signal shifts in time, place, or topic.

Cyclical Structure: Return to an image or idea from the opening in the conclusion to create a sense of completion.

Zooming/Focus: Move from a wide, descriptive scene to a specific, detailed focus (or vice-versa).

Tips for Success

- **Plan:** Outline your ideas to ensure a logical flow and to note down sophisticated vocabulary beforehand.
- **Proofread:** Check punctuation (capitals, full stops) and spelling to ensure accuracy, which is essential for high marks.
- **Purpose:** Always tailor your language to the specific task (e.g. formal for letters, descriptive for narratives).

Week 4

Mathematics

Speed, Distance and Time

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Speed	Speed is a measure of how fast something or somebody is moving.
Distance	Distance is the length the object or person has travelled.
Time	Time is how long it took, hours, minutes or seconds.
Gradient	The gradient of the line on a speed-time graph is the acceleration.
Origin	The origin is the starting point on a speed-time graph.

Diagrams:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

examples

Ruby walks 20 metres in 4 seconds

Work out Ruby's speed.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Speed} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \\ &= \frac{20}{4} \\ &= 5 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

Stewart cycles at an average speed of 12 km/h

Work out how far Stewart cycles in 2 hours.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Distance} &= \text{Speed} \times \text{Time} \\ &= 12 \times 2 \\ &= 24 \text{ km}\end{aligned}$$

Tina drives at an average speed of 50 mph

How long will it take for Tina to drive 150 miles?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Time} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} \\ &= \frac{150}{50} \\ &= 3 \text{ hours}\end{aligned}$$

Week 4

Personal Development

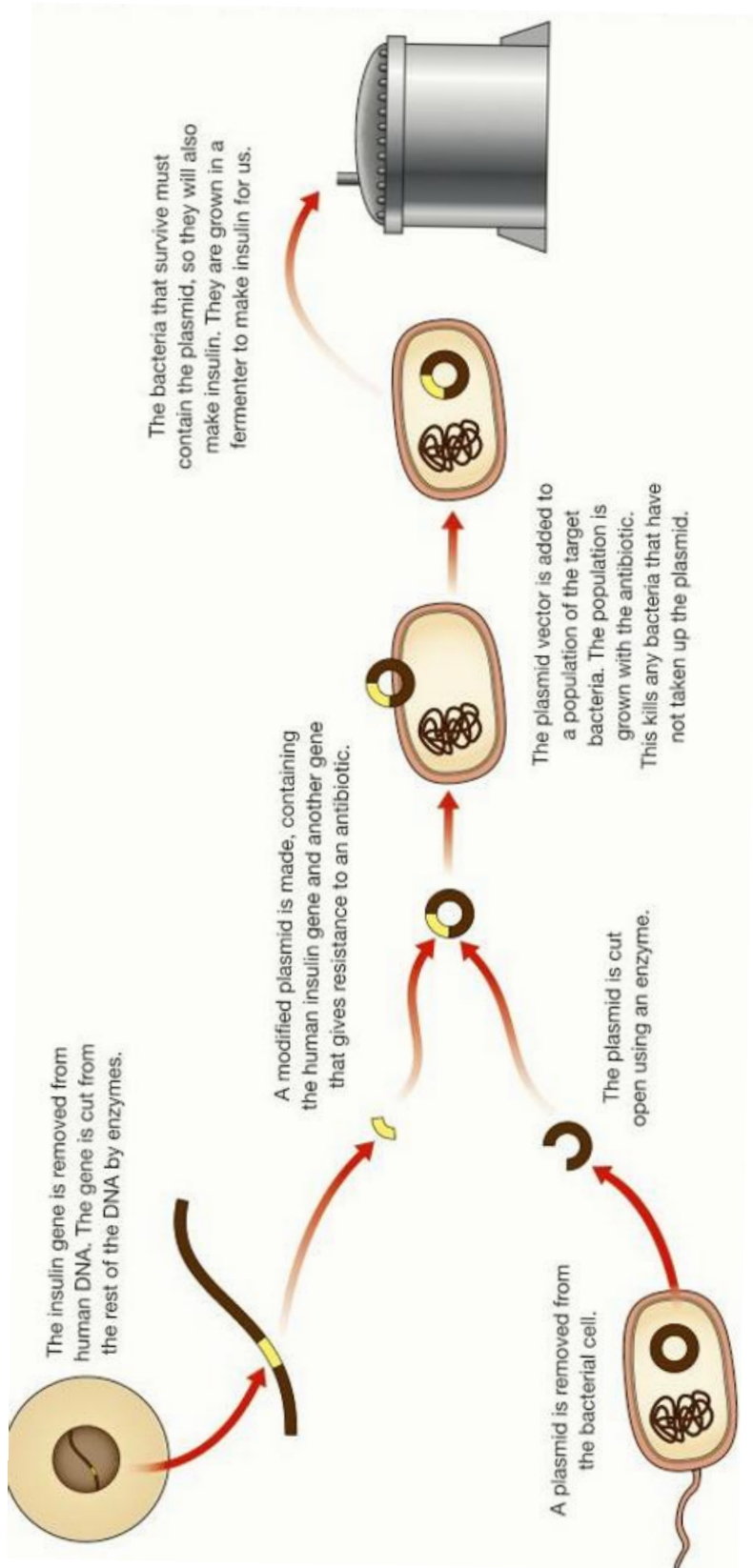
British Values

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

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

Week 4

Biology



Week 4

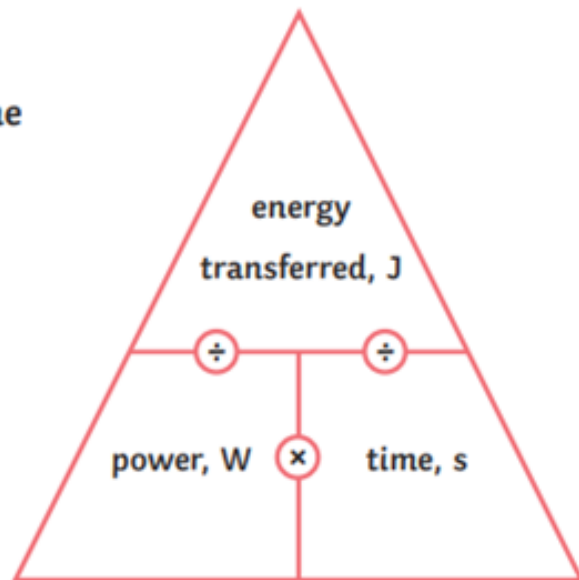
Physics

Power

Power is the rate of transfer of energy – the amount of work done in a given time.

power = energy transferred \div time

$$P \text{ (W)} = E \text{ (J)} \div t \text{ (s)}$$



Week 4

Chemistry

Why are group 8, the noble gases, unreactive?

The noble gases all have full outer shells of electrons. The noble gases are very unreactive because of the full outer shells of electrons. Elements that do not have full outer shells react with other atoms to get full outer shells. The noble gases are useful in lighting, and helium is used in weather balloons by meteorologists. Argon is used in light bulbs and when engineers weld aluminium because argon is unreactive.

Week 4

Spanish

Me quedo en	I stay in
un hotel	a hotel
... de cinco estrellas	... five stars
un camping	a campsite
un apartamento	a flat/apartment
una casa rural	a cottage
hay	there is/there are
tiene	it has
un ascensor	a lift
vistas al mar	views to the sea
vistas a la montaña	views to the mountains
una terraza	a terrace
campo de minigolf	minigolf
una piscina	a swimming pool
un restaurante	a restaurant
sala de juegos	games room
área de barbacoa	barbecue area
desayuno incluido	breakfast included
un gimnasio	a gym

Week 4

History

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

Week 4

Geography

Read through the information on development

Development measures **progress** within a country. The development gap refers to the **differences** between high income countries (HICs) and low income countries (LICs). Development indicators e.g. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, Human Development Index (HDI) and **literacy** rates can be used to **compare** different countries. **Uneven** development has historical, political, geographical and **socio-economic** causes.

The World Risk Index

The World Risk Index and World Risk Report are compiled and published each year by an organisation in Germany. They are an assessment of the risk to countries of natural hazards becoming disasters. This risk report is intended to raise awareness of disaster risks around the world to support world leaders and other decision makers, to prevent such risks.

The Risk Index is made up of 27 data indicators for 181 countries and covers almost 99 per cent of the world's population. The data used covers the frequency of hazards occurring in different parts of the world, as well as an indication of a country's ability to cope with hazards.

Week 4

Religious Education

Attitudes towards poverty

Absolute poverty – a person who cannot access the most basic of their human needs.

Relative poverty – if you have a lot less than the average in the country you live.

In Christianity, The Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10 v 30-37) answers the question of who is my neighbour? It tells us that whoever needs help is the one we should help, That is, whoever needs help is to be treated as our neighbour, so they become someone we should help.

In Buddhism the important thing about wealth, is not how much a person has, but what they do with it. The Sutta says: 'Wealth is neither good nor bad...It depends on the way the wealth it obtained and what is done with it, and in what spirit it is given away' (Anguttara Nikaya 1.80)

In Hinduism, the wealth a person gains is to be used for the benefit of all. Dharam dictates that greed and selfishness are not honourable motivated in gaining wealth and that human beings should develop generosity and selflessness.

In Sikhism sewa (serving others) is central. If it is done with a generous heart, without thought of reward or payment, it is seen as serving God.

The third pillar of Islam is Zakah, which is giving to charity from your own money. In Islam all wealth is a gift of Allah. Humans only have wealth on loan from Allah and they should look after it and will be judged on how they use it. Wealth should be used to help all people, especially those in need.

Tzedaka in Judaism is a mitzvot, doing what is right and fair whether it suits you or not. It applies particularly to helping the poor and needy. It is specifically referring to donations of money.

Week 4

Art and Design

Hannah Hoch

Hannah Höch (1889–1978) was a pioneering German artist and a key figure in the Berlin Dada movement, renowned for inventing and popularizing photomontage. Using cut-and-paste techniques, she created satirical, politically charged collages that critiqued gender roles, the Weimar Republic, and bourgeois culture.

Key Aspects of Hannah Höch's Work and Life:

Photomontage Pioneer: Höch was one of the first artists to use photomontage, taking images from magazines, newspapers, and fashion journals to rearrange them into new, often surreal, images.

Dada Movement: As a central member of the Berlin Dada group (and often the only woman), she utilized her art to shock and challenge societal norms.

Feminist Perspective: She often explored the "New Woman" of the 1920s, exploring gender fluidity and mocking traditional gender roles,

Höch continued to create art, including paintings and collages, throughout her life, even when labelled a "degenerate" artist by the Nazis, allowing her to live in isolation and continue her practice.



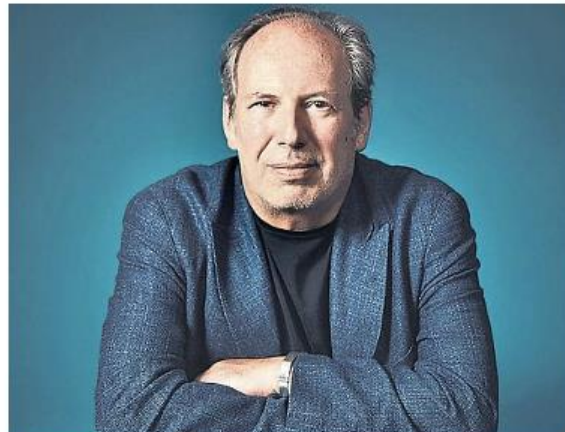
Week 4

Music

Hans Zimmer is a famous German-born film composer known for creating powerful and memorable music for movies. Born in 1957, he first worked with electronic music before moving into film.

He became well known after writing the music for *Rain Man*. Zimmer mixes electronic sounds with traditional orchestras to create exciting and emotional soundtracks.

Some of his most famous films include *The Lion King*, *Gladiator*, *Pirates of the Caribbean*, *Inception*, *Interstellar*, and *Dune*. He has won many major awards, including Oscars and Grammys, and is one of the most influential film composers working today.



Week 5

English Literature

John Agard

Who is he?

- Born in Guyana in 1949; moved to Britain in the 1970s.
- A poet, performer, playwright, and children's writer.
- Known for his Caribbean voice, humour, and powerful messages about identity, language, and colonial history.

Key Features of Agard's Poetry

1. Performance Voice

Agard often writes poems meant to be spoken aloud. His work uses:

- Rhythm
- Repetition
- Musicality

2. Identity and Culture

He explores:

- Race
- Heritage
- Language
- Belonging

3. Challenging History

Agard often questions:

- Colonialism
- Eurocentric education
- Whose stories get told

4. Language Play

Agard loves experimenting with:

- Dialect
- Wordplay
- Unexpected metaphors

Week 5

English Language

Literary Techniques

Simile

Simile involves comparing two unlike things using the words "like" or "as" to create vivid imagery. This technique enables writers to draw parallels and evoke strong mental images. An example would be: "As strong as an Ox" but this is not very original.

Past him, ten feet from his front wheels, flung the Seattle Express like a flying volcano." — Arrowsmith, by Sinclair Lewis

Metaphor

Metaphor goes a step further than simile, directly equating two dissimilar things to convey a deeper meaning. It encourages readers to think beyond the literal and explore the layers of significance.

An example: "Time is a thief, stealing moments and memories from us." Of course, time is not actually a "thief" in the traditional definition, so this is a metaphorical use of language.

Personification

Personification attributes human qualities to non-human entities, enhancing the emotional impact of the writing. By giving life to inanimate objects or abstract concepts, writers can create a more relatable and engaging narrative.

For instance: "The wind groaned through the trees." Groaning is something that humans do, not inanimate objects or trees, but this attributes a human quality to the trees.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia involves using words that imitate the sounds they describe. This technique brings a sensory element to writing, allowing readers to hear the words as they read.

Examples of onomatopoeic words include: Buzz, hiccup, zoom, bang, beep, moo, and splash.

Oxymoron

Oxymoron combines contradictory terms to create a paradoxical effect. This technique is particularly useful for emphasising contrasts and capturing complex or conflicting emotions.

A clever use of this can be found in J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, the main character, Holden Caulfield, describes himself as a "terrific liar," which is an oxymoron due to the fact that the two words have opposing meanings and connotations. Twinned with him using this to describe his own characteristics, this reveals something about the character.

Pathetic Fallacy

Pathetic fallacy attributes human emotions to nature or inanimate objects, creating a mood that mirrors the emotional state of the characters or the narrative. It is regularly used with regards to the weather, and to suggest weather is reflecting human feelings.

For instance, from *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens: "So furious had been the gusts... Violent blasts of rain had accompanied these rages of wind, and the day just closed as I sat down to read had been the worst of all."

Week 5

Mathematics

Density, Mass and Volume

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Density	The density of an object or substance is its mass divided by its volume. The denser an object or substance is, the heavier it feels for its size.
Mass	The mass is the amount of matter in an object.
Volume	The volume of a shapes measures the three-dimensional amount of space it takes up. Volume is measured in cubes.
Rearrange	A formula is rearranged by using inverse operations. Inverse operations include addition and subtraction, multiplying and dividing, squaring and square rooting.
Units	The units of density depend on the units used for mass and volume, but are generally g/cm^3 or kg/m^3 .

Diagrams:

The density of an object is its mass per unit volume.

The units for density are g/cm^3 or kg/m^3 .

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

A cube has side lengths of 4cm and a mass of 83g.
Work out the density of the cube correct to 2 significant figures.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume} &= 4^3 \\ &= 64 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$




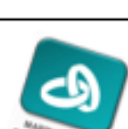
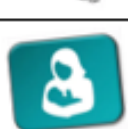
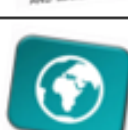


$$\begin{aligned}\text{Density} &= \text{Mass} \div \text{Volume} \\ &= 83 \div 64 \\ &= 1.296875 \\ &= 1.3 \text{ g/cm}^3 \text{ (2 s.f.)}\end{aligned}$$



Week 5

Personal Development

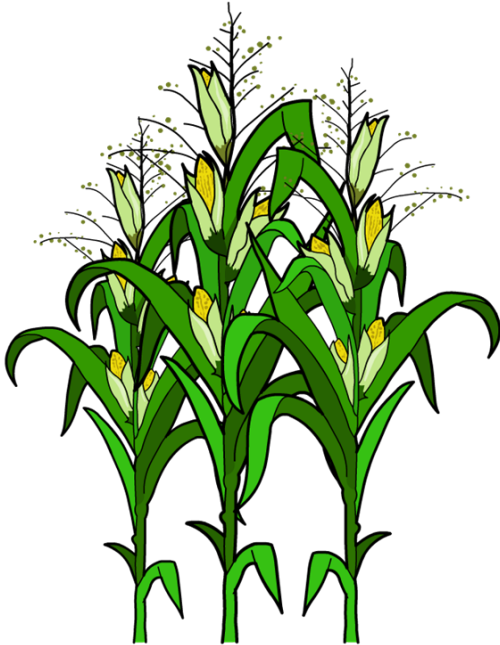
Protected Characteristics

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

Week 5

Biology

Crops can be given new genes for useful characteristics. They are known as **genetically modified (GM)** crops.



What characteristics might be useful in crops?

- pest resistance
- frost resistance
- disease resistance
- herbicide resistance
- drought resistance
- longer shelf-life.

Week 5

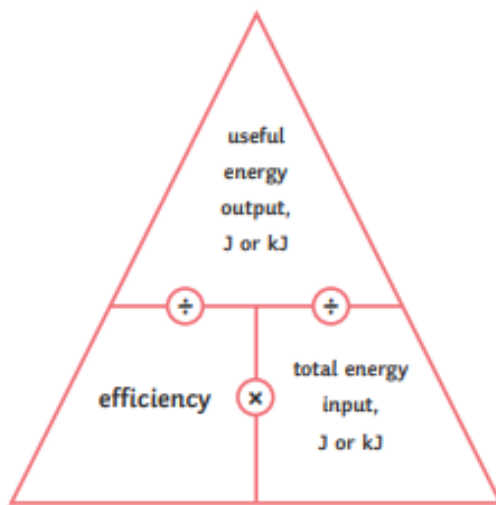
Physics

Efficiency

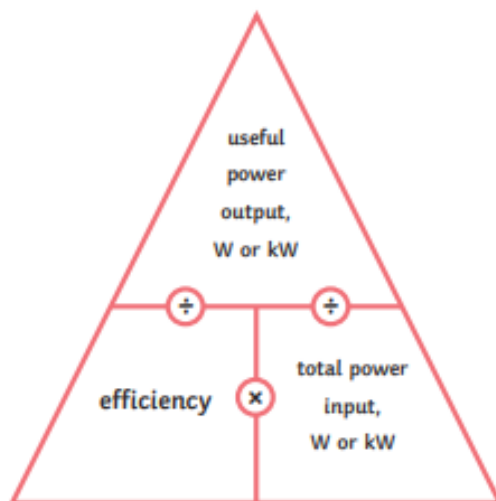
When energy is transferred, some energy is wasted. The less energy that is wasted during the transfer, the more efficient the transfer.

There are two equations to calculate efficiency:

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful output energy transfer}}{\text{total input energy transfer}}$$



$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}}$$









Some energy is always wasted. Nothing is 100% efficient.

Week 5

Chemistry

The Early Atmosphere.

	<p>Volcanoes erupted and produced carbon dioxide, and steam.</p>		<p>The Earth cooled and the steam condensed to form oceans.</p>		<p>The carbon dioxide dissolved in the oceans and got trapped in sedimentary rock.</p>				<p>In recent years people are concerned about global warming/climate change.</p>	<p>Photosynthesis released oxygen which meant organisms evolved.</p>	<p>Green plants thrived because there was lots of carbon dioxide for photosynthesis.</p>
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Week 5

Spanish

Está	It is (location)
en el centro	in the city centre
cerca de la playa	near the beach
cerca de las tiendas	near the shops
lejos de la playa	far from the beach
lejos de las tiendas	far from the shops
lejos del aeropuerto	far from the airport
limpio	clean
sucio	dirty
lujoso	luxurious
ameno	enjoyable
cómodo	comfy
incómodo	uncomfortable
caro	expensive
barato	cheap
bonito	pretty
feo	ugly

Week 5

History

How effective have campaign methods been?

Campaign method	Results- was it effective?
The NUWSS (Suffragists) used methods such as marches, posters, leaflets and petitions to protest. One famous example is the 1907, Mud March.	3,000 people attended the march and it was highly effective as it was the first open air protest for women's suffrage.
Social Reformers such as John Galt campaigned for better living conditions, working conditions and education. He took photographs of poverty stricken areas of the East End of London and published them.	Galt's photos were published and gained awareness of the severe living conditions in the East End, he also raised funds to help these families.
The Montgomery Bus Boycott- The MIA led by MLK decided to boycott the buses, which meant nobody would use the service. This was to protest segregation on buses.	On the first day, the buses were empty and almost 15,000 people turned up to hear King speak. The bus company lost 65% of its income that day. In 1956, the Supreme Court declared segregation on buses illegal.
When arrested some Suffragettes went on hunger strike, they had to be force fed.	When the force feeding was publicised it cause public outcry, this led to the Cat and Mouse Act. This meant that women would be released to go home until they regained health and then rearrested. This started to get the movement more publicity.
The Black panthers had 2,000 members and acted as a private army, often clashing with police, killing 9 officers between 1967-1969.	This gained lots of media coverage but they were blamed for the Race Riots of 1965-67. They did start free breakfast programmes and free health clinics for African American children.

Week 5

Geography

What is Haiti like?

Haiti

Haiti was severely damaged by four hurricanes in 2008. In 2010, its capital, Port-au-Prince, was hit by a strong earthquake.

Total population: 11 million;

Port-au-Prince population: 3 million

Life expectancy: 65 years, 198th in the world

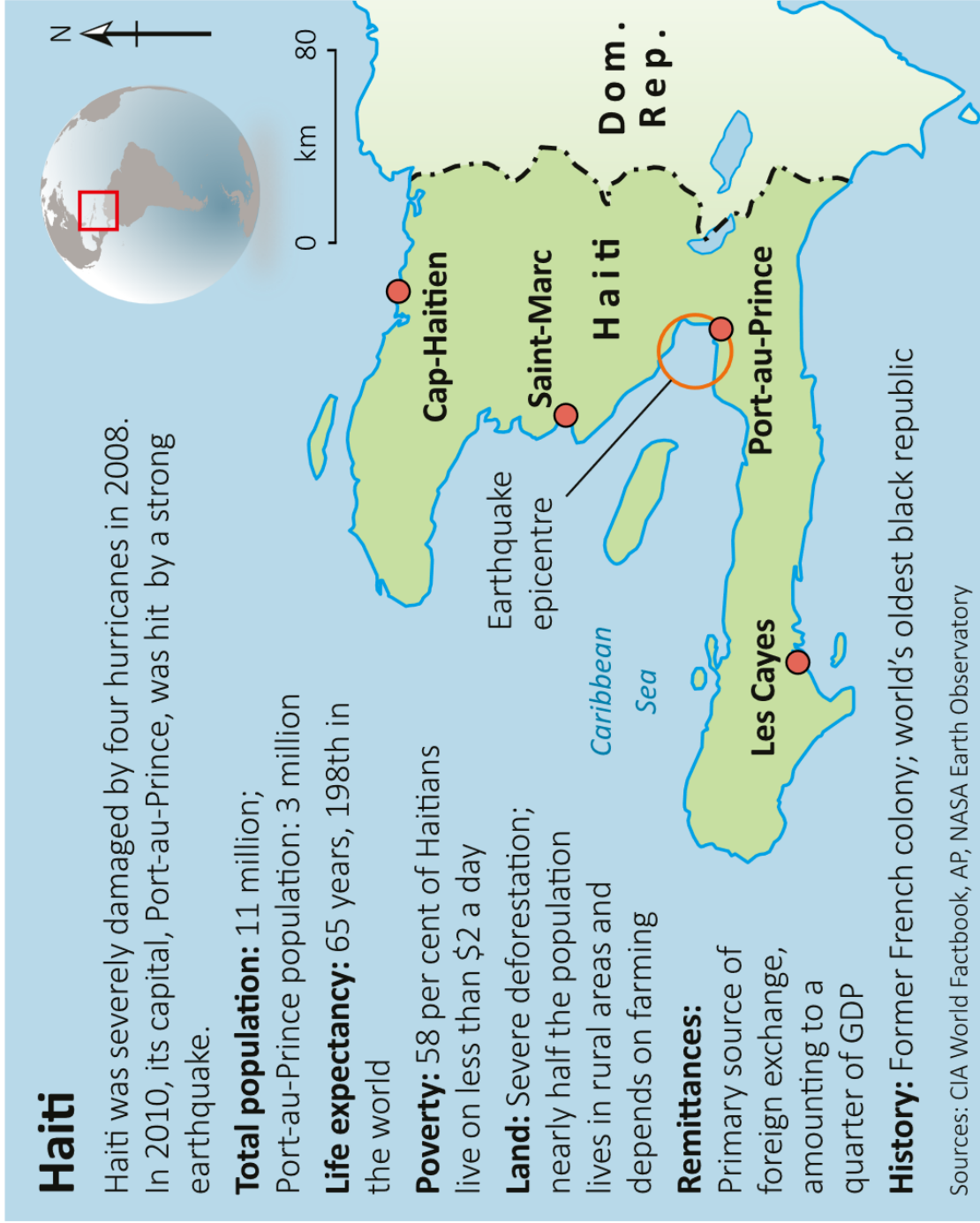
Poverty: 58 per cent of Haitians live on less than \$2 a day

Land: Severe deforestation; nearly half the population lives in rural areas and depends on farming

Remittances: Primary source of foreign exchange, amounting to a quarter of GDP

History: Former French colony; world's oldest black republic

Sources: CIA World Factbook, AP, NASA Earth Observatory



Week 5

Religious Education

Attitudes to natural disaster

The Golden Rule – treat others how you want to be treated.

‘Do not do to others what would cause pain if done to you’ – Hinduism

‘What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbour.’ - Judaism

Not one of you truly believes until you wish for others what you wish for yourself’ – Islam

‘Treat not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful’ – Buddhism

I am a stranger to no one; and no one is a stranger to me, I am a friend to all.’ – Sikhism

‘Do to others as you would have them do to you’ – Christianity

Buddhism teaches that you should show compassion to others.

Hinduism teaches that all life is sacred and should be protected.

Judaism teaches that we must show kindness to others.

Sikhism teaches that we have a duty (sewa) of service to others. Really, the more the person needs help, the greater the service a person can do.

Islam teaches that our wealth is a test from Allah to see if we will use it properly.

Christianity believes that faith without action is useless.

Week 5

Art and Design

Abstract Art

Abstract art is a non-representational form of art that does not attempt to accurately depict visual reality. Instead, it uses colour, shape, form, line, and texture to create compositions that evoke emotion and communicate ideas independently of the physical world. It emphasizes artistic intuition over realistic representation.

Key Characteristics of Abstract Art

- **Non-representational/Non-objective:** It does not depict recognizable scenes or objects, focusing instead on visual elements.
- **Expressive and Emotional:** Many abstract artists aim to convey feelings, intuition, and spiritual concepts rather than direct visual observations.
- **Emphasis on Formal Elements:** The focus is on the artwork's composition—line, colour, shape, and texture—rather than its subject matter.
- **Subjective Interpretation:** Viewers are invited to interpret the work personally, focusing on the visual impact and emotional response rather than identifying a specific subject.
- **Origins:** Emerging in the early 20th century, abstract art rejected traditional, realistic painting, largely influenced by artists like Wassily Kandinsky.
- **Famous Artists:** Well-known abstract artists include Wassily Kandinsky, Piet Mondrian, Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, and Helen Frankenthaler.



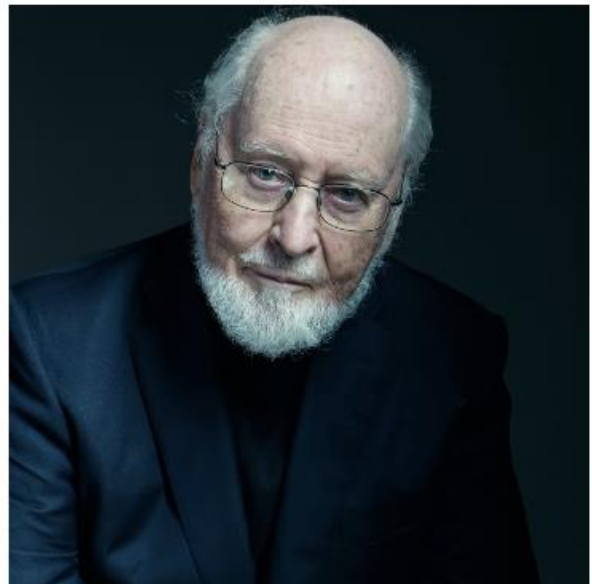
Week 5

Music

John Williams is one of the most famous film composers in the world.

Born in 1932 in the USA, he started his career as a pianist before moving into composing music for films and TV. Williams is known for writing strong, memorable themes that audiences instantly recognise.

His most famous soundtracks include *Star Wars*, *Harry Potter*, *Jaws*, *E.T.*, *Jurassic Park*, *Indiana Jones*, and *Superman*. He often uses a full orchestra to create dramatic and emotional music. Williams has won many major awards, including several Oscars, and is considered one of the greatest and most influential film composers of all time.



Week 6

English Literature

William Blake

Who was he?

- Born in 1757 in London.
- A poet, painter, and engraver.
- Not famous in his lifetime but now seen as one of the most important Romantic poets.
- Known for his visionary imagination — he claimed to see angels, spirits, and symbolic visions.

Key Features of Blake's Poetry

1. Powerful Imagery

Blake uses vivid, symbolic images — lambs, tigers, children, angels, fire — to explore big ideas.

2. Innocence vs Experience

His most famous poems come from two collections:

- Songs of Innocence - purity, childhood, hope
- Songs of Experience - corruption, suffering, harsh reality

3. Social Criticism

Blake challenges:

- Child labour
- Poverty
- Industrialisation
- Abuse of power
- The church and government

He uses poetry to expose injustice.

4. Simple Language, Deep Meaning

Many poems sound like nursery rhymes or hymns but carry powerful messages underneath.

Week 6

English Language

Sophisticated punctuation

Ellipsis

Three dots in a row are called ellipsis and can be used to signify that part of a sentence is missing. It is mainly useful in dialogue. For example:

"I wonder..." said Harry.

The ellipsis suggests that Harry is thinking of something else.

Ellipsis can be used in the main body of your writing, where it also signifies an unfinished sentence. For example:

He wondered when the train would arrive. He had to be in Basingstoke by 4pm or else...

In this example, the ellipsis leaves the reader to imagine the consequences. Like exclamation marks, ellipses should be used sparingly. In general it is better to finish your sentences as this makes for more coherent writing.

Colon

A colon is used to introduce an item or a list of items.

For example:

Gemma has two favourite friends: Chloe and Zak.

There was only one mountain left for her to tackle: Everest.

Semi-colon

Linking related clauses

Use the semi-colon to link two independent clauses that are connected in meaning. For example:

I can't go out tonight; I have lots of homework.

This could equally be written as:

I can't go out tonight. I have lots of homework.

or

I can't go out tonight because I have lots of homework.

The semi-colon can be used because the two clauses are closely related.

Here are a few more examples:

Bath is a beautiful city; the architecture is stunning and the shops are diverse.

Separating a list

Where a list consists of a series of phrases, a semi-colon helps the reader to group information.

For example:

The guests arrived at the party: Mr Jones, from Cardiff; Asha Ali, from Manchester; Ms Cohen, from Hull.

In order to make a cake you'll need: a large mixing bowl; finely milled flour; softened butter; caster sugar and eggs; a good strong arm to stir it all together.

Week 6

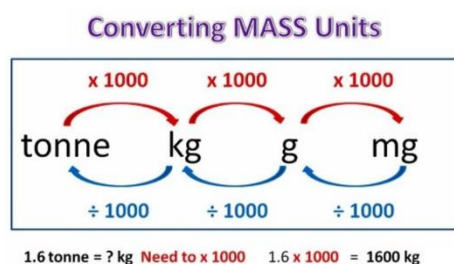
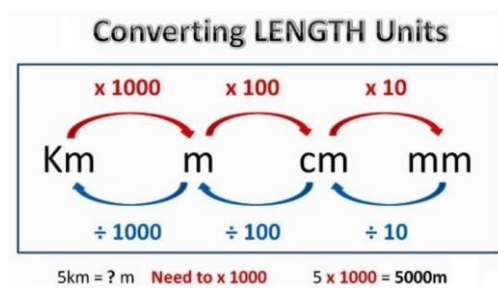
Mathematics

Converting Units

Useful definitions:









Key Vocabulary	Definition
Converting Units	Converting Units is the process of changing from one unit measurement to another.
Imperial Units	The Imperial Measurements System is a system originating from Britain to measure length, weight and volume
Metric Units	The Metric Unit System is used worldwide to measure length, weight and volume. Based on the powers of 10.
Dimensions	Is the measure of the length, width or height.
Volume	The volume of a shapes measures the three-dimensional amount of space it takes up. Volume is measured in cubes.

Diagrams:



Week 6

Personal Development Protected Characteristics

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

Week 6

Biology

GM Maize

Resistant to a pest, the corn borer.

80% of the maize grown in the US is GM.

GM maize is now grown in Spain, Portugal, the Czech Republic and Germany.

The gene from algae has been put into another variety of corn to provide the 'fish oils' humans need for brain development.

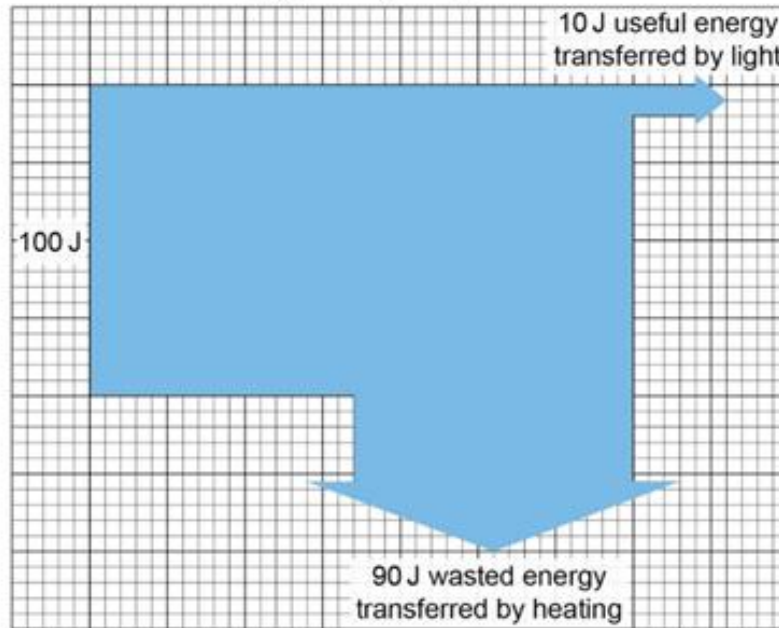
GM Golden Rice

Golden rice contains vitamin A and can be a way of providing enough of this vitamin to children in developing countries at no extra cost. (White rice contains no vitamin A.)

Week 6

Physics

Sankey diagrams are used to represent energy transfers. The widths of the arrows on the diagram are proportional to the amounts of energy they represent.



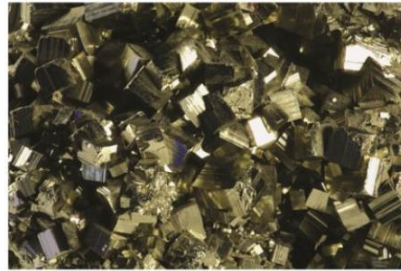
Week 6

Chemistry

Proof of the early atmosphere.

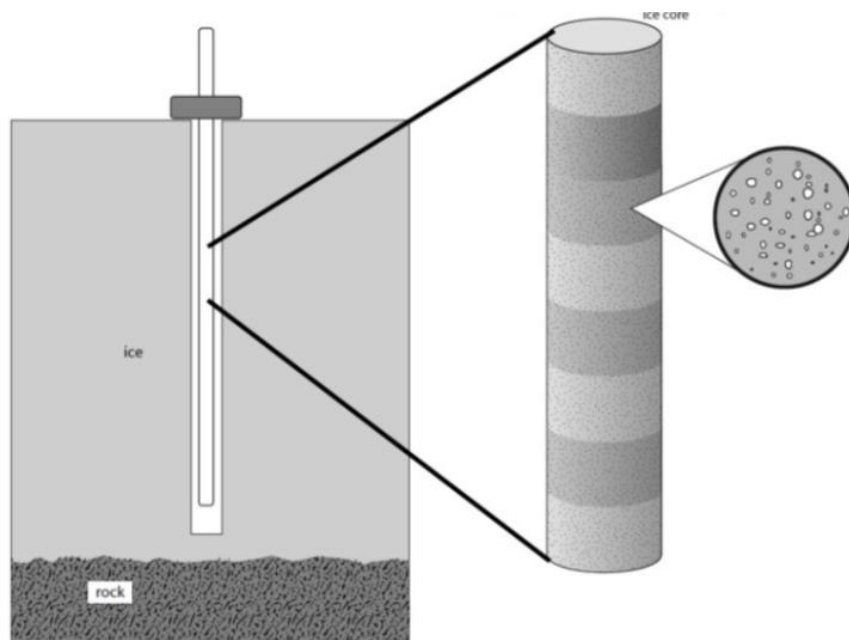
We have worked out the composition of early atmospheres by looking at rock layers, ice at the poles and by studying other planets.

- Iron pyrite is made up of iron sulphide, which only forms if there is *no* oxygen present.



- Red iron oxide rocks only form if there is oxygen present.

The iron pyrite is in earlier rock layers than iron oxide so we know the oxygen levels were not always at the level they are now.



Gases trapped in ice core samples can tell a story of our atmosphere over many years. The lower layers of ice are the oldest.

Week 6

Spanish

El verano próximo	Next summer
En el futuro	In the future
El año próximo	Next year
me gustaría	I would like
me encantaría	I would love
quiero	I want
voy a	I am going to
ir a.....(España)	to go to (Spain)
viajar en...(avión)	to travel by (plane)
tomar el sol	to sunbathe
nadar en el mar	to swim in the sea
comer helados	to eat ice creams
visitar un museo	to visit a museum
jugar al voleibol	to play volleyball
beber un refresco	to drink a soft drink
será	it will be
interesante	interesting
divertido	fun
activo	active
ameno	enjoyable
delicioso	delicious
rápido	fast

Week 6

History

Word	Definition
Capitalist	A nation's economy is capitalist if it is based on private ownership and profit. They believe in an individual's ability to gain wealth through intelligence and hard work
Democracy	Demos = people, kratia = power. People power. It is a government based on participation of the people
Communism	Economic theory favouring a classless society and the abolition of private property. Everyone shares all property in common, share the burden of labour and profits
Guerrilla warfare	Armed forces that fight by sabotage and harassment. No uniform attack when they retreat and attack at Camp
Protest	a) a formal declaration of objection b) the act of protesting; a public (often organized) manifestation of opposition
Domino theory	If one country falls to communism, others around it would fall
Empire	A group of countries under the control of one country
Climate	General weather in a particular region.

Week 6

Geography

The Covid-19 pandemic can be seen as a ‘disaster by choice’.

Disasters occur due to societal failures, not nature. Three sets of societal failures have so far been observed during the pandemic:

- ☹️ People encroaching on ecosystems and wildlife, followed by poor hygiene when handling captured animals, likely allowed the virus to jump species ... although other possibilities, such as a lab leak – another preventable occurrence – are being explored.*
- ☹️ Inadequate local and international monitoring and response once the new disease was observed and reported by health officials let it spread.*
- ☹️ Vocal minorities with disinformation threw doubt on scientific, evidence-based action around lockdown measures, vaccine uptake and face coverings.*

Week 6

Week 3

Music

Britpop is a British music genre that became hugely popular in the mid-1990s.

It was a reaction against American grunge and focused on British identity, everyday life, and catchy, guitar-based songs. Britpop bands often had a confident, upbeat style and took inspiration from earlier UK groups like The Beatles, The Kinks, and The Smiths.

Two of the most famous bands were Oasis and Blur, whose rivalry became a major part of 1990s music culture.

The genre features bright melodies, sing-along choruses, and simple but energetic guitar riffs.

Although Britpop faded by the early 2000s, its sound and attitude still influence British music today.



Week 6

Art and Design

Wassily Kandinsky

Wassily Kandinsky (1866–1944) was a Russian-born painter and art theorist recognized as a pioneer of abstract art, moving painting away from representational scenes toward emotional, non-material expression. Known for his use of vibrant colours and geometric forms, he believed art should express "inner necessity" and spiritual truths rather than just copying nature.

Key Aspects of Kandinsky:

The Father of Abstraction: He is credited with painting some of the first purely abstract works in Western art, utilizing shapes, lines, and colours to create compositions, such as *Composition VII*.

Synaesthesia: Kandinsky famously experienced synaesthesia, a condition where he heard music when he saw colours and saw colours when listening to music. This inspired him to name his paintings after musical terms like "compositions" and "improvisations".

Legacy: His theories on art, such as *Concerning the Spiritual in Art* (1911), revolutionized the way art was understood, paving the way for abstract expressionism.

