

CLEETHORPES ACADEMY

HOME LEARNING

Year 9
Autumn Term 1



NAME: _____

FORM: _____

We Are ***CARING***

We Are ***CURIOUS***

We Are ***CREATIVE***

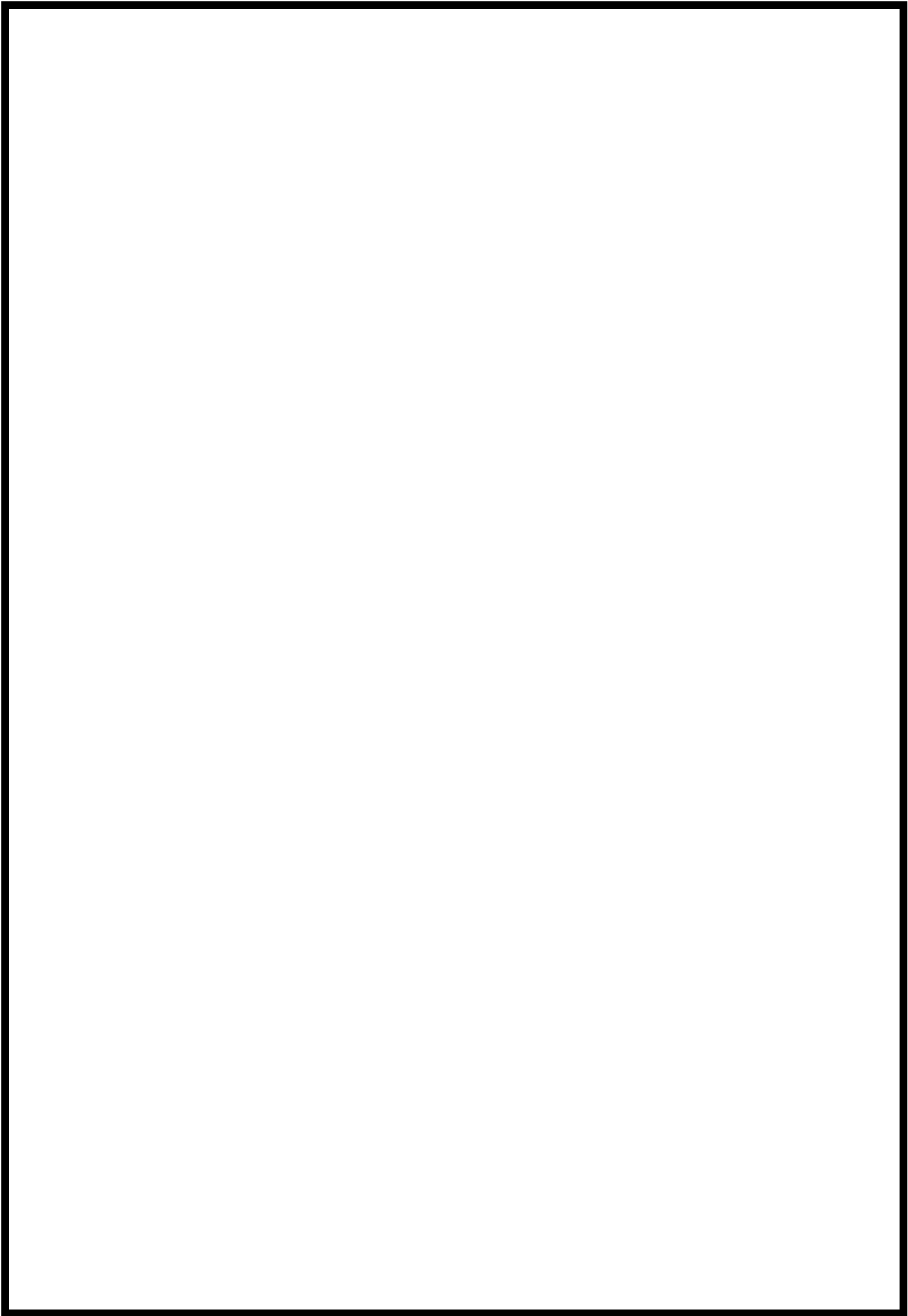
SELF QUIZZING

OUR EXPECTATIONS

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should use the homework log to monitor your completion week on week.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use your home learning exercise book to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.



WEEK 1

Literacy

Word of the Week:



Prefix: im

Meaning: in, into, toward, without

Examples:

impossible – unable to happen or be done

impolite – showing a lack of good manners

imperfect – having flaws/not complete or ideal

WEEK 1

English Literature

Small Island

Context

Andrea Levy's 2004 novel *Small Island* explores the social and historical realities of British colonialism, World War II, and the early waves of Caribbean migration to Britain.

The Windrush Generation: The novel centres on the year 1948, the era when the ship *Empire Windrush* arrived in Britain. The book depicts “the subsequent post-war ‘Windrush’ migration as a doubly traumatic rupture with the past.”

Jamaican migrants faced severe housing shortages, open racism, and shattered expectations upon reaching the "Mother Country." In 1948, the *Empire Windrush* brought 1,027 immigrants—including Levy’s father—to London from various Caribbean nations. As a result of the recent war (World War I), Britain’s population had decreased, and there were serious labour shortages. In response, the government extended citizenship to all its colonial subjects and invited them to immigrate to Britain, promising good jobs and a better life. However, once they arrived, the hopeful immigrants faced a largely hostile British populace and discrimination in almost every aspect of life, from jobs and housing to church memberships and entry into pubs. Despite these major obstacles, Afro-Caribbean immigration increased steadily until restrictions went into effect in 1962. Today, people of Caribbean descent form a large part of Britain’s multicultural society.

World War II and Empire: Caribbean men served in the Royal Air Force (RAF) and armed forces to defend Britain. Overseas service exposed these soldiers to intense racial prejudice abroad, contrasting with the loyalty they felt toward Britain. Concurrently, British citizens often held deep-seated, insular racial biases shaped by decades of imperial dominance.

Meaning of the Title: The phrase "small island" refers directly to the geography of both Jamaica and Great Britain. It also describes an insular, narrow mindset.

WEEK 1

English Language

Seminal World Literature: refers to texts from across the globe that have had a significant influence in the field of literature.

Influential: having great impact on someone or something.

Freedom: the power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants.

Prejudice: an unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc.

Inequality: a situation in which money or opportunities are not shared equally between different groups in society

Exploit: Make use of a situation or person in an unfair way.

Abolish: put an end to a system, practice, or institution.

Slavery: unfree/forced labour and ownership of other human beings.

Exclusion: deny (someone) access to a place, group, or privilege.

Colonialism: where one country forces political or economic authority over the people and land of another country.

Write down everything you can remember from the key terminology table.

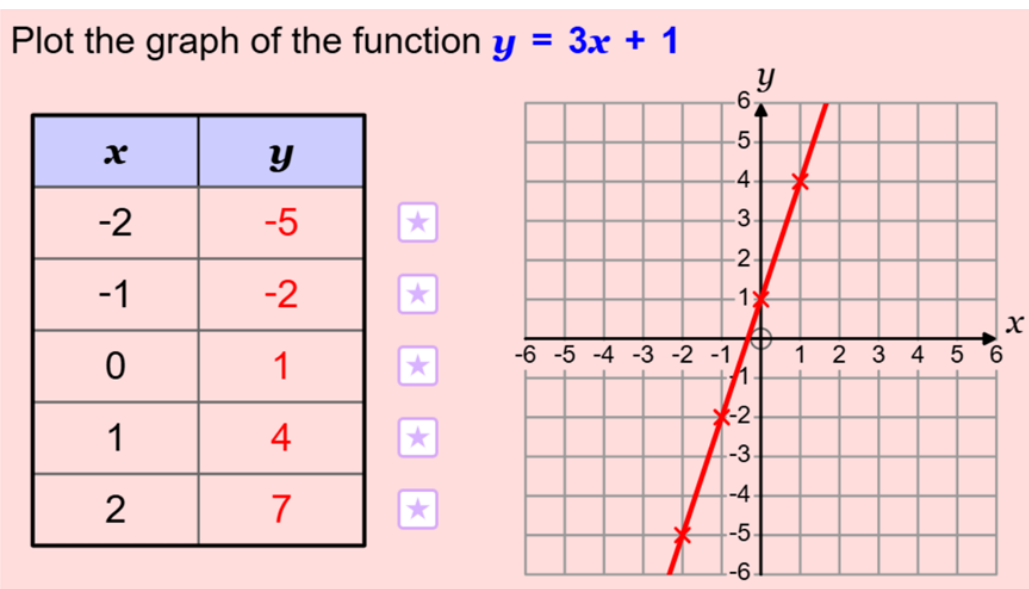
WEEK 1
Mathematics

Straight Line Graphs

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Straight line Graphs	Straight line graphs, are also known as linear graphs where the relationship between two variables can be represented by a straight line.
Table of values	A table of values is a way of organising paired input and outputs, often used when working with equations of the line.
Gradient	The gradient is a measure of the slope of the line.
Y - Intercepts	The y-intercept is the point where a line crosses the y-axis on a graph.
Equation of the line	An equation of a straight-line graphs $y = mx + c$. Where m is the gradient and c is the y-intercept.

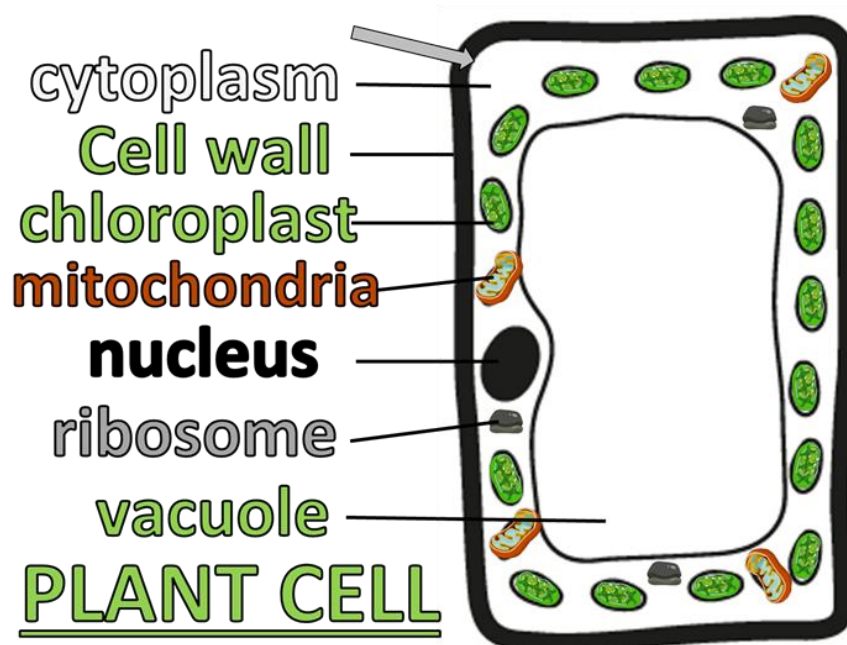
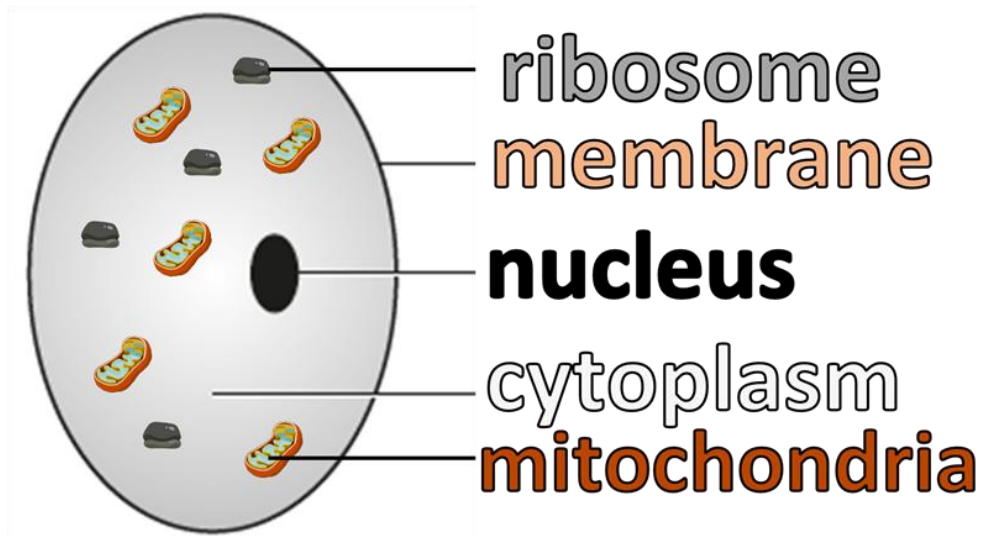
Diagrams:



WEEK 1

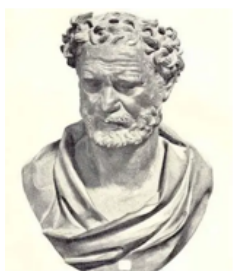
Biology

Animal and plant cells



WEEK 1

Chemistry



Democritus was a Greek philosopher and he believed everything was made of tiny, indivisible particles. He called these particles "Atomos".

Aristotle and other philosophers disagreed with him and said that everything was made from Earth, Air, Fire and Water.



Later scientists were called alchemists, and they put on science shows for money.

Henning Brand was one of the alchemists and he discovered phosphorous when he was trying to extract gold from urine.

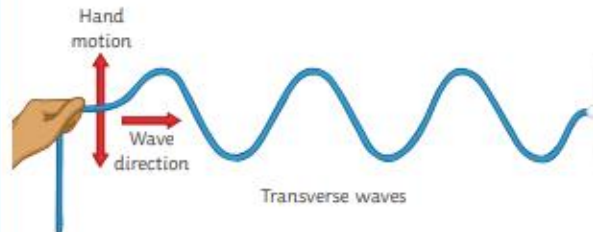
WEEK 1

Physics

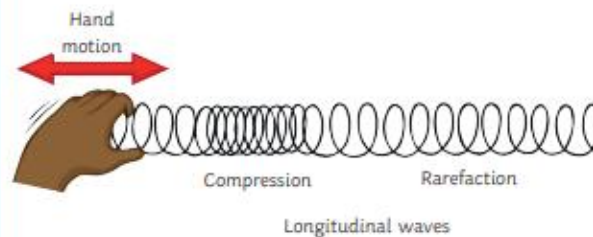
Transverse and Longitudinal Waves

Waves can be either **transverse** or **longitudinal**.

In a transverse wave, the vibrations are at a right angle (**perpendicular**) to the direction of the energy transfer. The wave has **peaks** (or **crests**) and **troughs**. Examples include **water waves** and **light waves**.



In a longitudinal wave, the vibrations are in the same direction (**parallel**) as the energy transfer. The wave has areas of **compression** and **rarefaction**. Examples of this type of wave are **sound waves**.



When a wave travels, energy is transferred but the matter itself does not move. Particles of water or air vibrate and transfer energy but do not move with the wave.

This can be shown by placing a cork in a tank of water and generating ripples across the surface. The cork will bob up and down on the **oscillations** of the wave but will not travel across the tank.



WEEK 1

History

Word	Definition
Dictator	A ruler with complete control over a country.
Democracy	Demos = people, kratia = power. People power. It is a government based on participation of the people
Communist	Left - wing belief in equality and sharing. 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
Fascist	Right-wing belief in state over people
Propaganda	Information to promote a certain point of view

WEEK 1

RE

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

WEEK 1

Geography

Read through the information on the two natural hazards.

Volcán de Fuego in Guatemala

Fact file

Location: Volcán de Fuego, Guatemala

Dates: Small eruptions since 2002; major eruption on 3 June 2018; another eruption on 23 September 2021.

Impact: In 2018, 165 people were killed; volcanic ash spread over a 19 km radius of the volcano; more than 3,000 people evacuated; destruction of 8,500 hectares of corn, and coffee crops.



Earthquake Southern Türkiye/Northern Syria, February 2023

Fact file

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

Date: On 6 February 2023, at 4.17 a.m., a 7.8 magnitude earthquake occurred. Nine hours later, a 7.5 magnitude earthquake occurred, followed by over 200 aftershocks.

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



WEEK 1*Spanish
Hobbies*

Me interesa(n)	<i>I am interested in</i>
Me apasiona(n)	<i>I am passionate about</i>
Me gusta(n)	<i>I like</i>
Me encanta(n)	<i>I love</i>
El baile	<i>dance</i>
La lectura	<i>reading</i>
La cocina	<i>cookery</i>
Las vacaciones	<i>holidays</i>
Los deportes	<i>sports</i>
La fotografía	<i>photography</i>
La música	<i>music</i>
Los coches	<i>cars</i>
Los videojuegos	<i>videogames</i>
La tecnología	<i>technology</i>
Las ciencias	<i>science</i>
Las redes sociales	<i>social media</i>
La belleza	<i>beauty</i>
El maquillaje	<i>makeup</i>
La moda	<i>fashion</i>
El arte	<i>art</i>

WEEK 1

Art

Surrealism

Surrealism is an art and literary movement that began in Paris in the 1920s, inspired by dreams and the unconscious mind. It seeks to unlock creativity by bypassing rational thought, blending realistic and irrational imagery to explore the subconscious, and challenging conventional reality. Key techniques include using "automatism" (spontaneous, uncensored creation) and creating dreamlike scenes with unexpected juxtapositions.

Key characteristics

- **Focus on the unconscious:** Influenced by psychology, Surrealists sought to express the inner workings of the mind, including dreams, hidden thoughts, and irrational desires.
- **Challenging reality:** The movement aimed to revolutionize human experience by combining the rational with the illogical and finding magic in the unexpected and unconventional.
- **Use of chance and automatism:** Surrealists employed techniques like "automatism," which is a spontaneous and uncensored recording of images, to tap into the unconscious. Other methods included creating "exquisite corpse" drawings or using found objects.
- **Dreamlike and fantastical imagery:** Many Surrealist works depict realistic objects in bizarre and illogical settings, creating strange, dreamlike visions.
- **Salvador Dalí:** One of the most famous Surrealists, known for his highly detailed and bizarre dreamscapes.
- **René Magritte:** Famous for his thought-provoking images that challenge perception and reality.
- **Frida Kahlo:** Incorporated Surrealist elements into her work to explore identity and emotion.
- **Max Ernst:** A pioneer who developed new techniques like "frottage" and "grattage" to access the unconscious.
- **Dorothea Tanning:** Explored themes of psychological tension and dream worlds in her paintings.



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 2

Literacy

Word of the Week:



Prefix: un

Meaning: not or opposite of

Examples:

unkind – not kind

unimportant – not important

unhelpful – not helpful

WEEK 2

English Literature

Setting:

A description about the location where the events of the play take place; this is often detailed.

Props:

Items which are part of the scene, making it feel more authentic to an audience (realistic.)

Character actions/gestures:

This shows to the actors what the characters are doing and how they should do it.

Vocal cues:

This prompts the actors to deliver lines in a certain way, for example:
'(angrily.)'

Lighting and sound:

Directs particular lighting colour or intensity and any sounds which may be part of the background. These features can be subtly significant and can hint or provide a message, like in 'An Inspector Calls.'

Write down everything you can remember about stage directions.

WEEK 2
English Language

Key Vocabulary	Definition and Examples
Civil Rights Movement	The civil rights movement was a struggle for justice and equality for African Americans that took place mainly in the 1950s and 1960s.
Segregation	Setting someone or something apart from others.
Activist	A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.
Rights	A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.
Race	To a group of people who have in common some visible physical traits, such as skin colour, hair texture, facial features etc.
Discrimination	Unjust treatment of different people normally due to ethnicity, age, sex or disability.
Equality	A situation in which men and women, people of different races, religions, etc. are all treated fairly and have the same opportunities.
Martin Luther King Jr	A black church leader, King participated in and led marches for the right to vote, desegregation, labour rights, and other civil rights.
Jim Crow Law	A law that separated the white and black races in America. 'Separate but equal'.

Write down everything you can remember from the key vocabulary.

WEEK 2

Mathematics

Straight Line Graphs

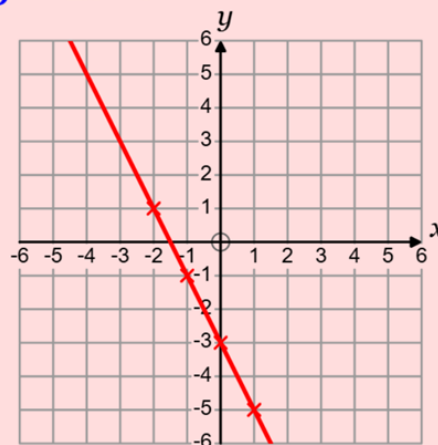
Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Axis	The x-axis is the horizontal line and the y-axis is the vertical line.
Coordinate	Coordinates are pairs of numbers (x, y) that represent a points location on the grid
Quadrants	In a coordinate plant with both positive and negative numbers, the axis create four quadrants.
Parallel Lines	Parallel lines are the same distance apart from each other all the way along their length.
Origin	The origin is the point where the x-axis and the y-axis intersect.

Diagrams:

Plot the graph of the function $y = -2x - 3$

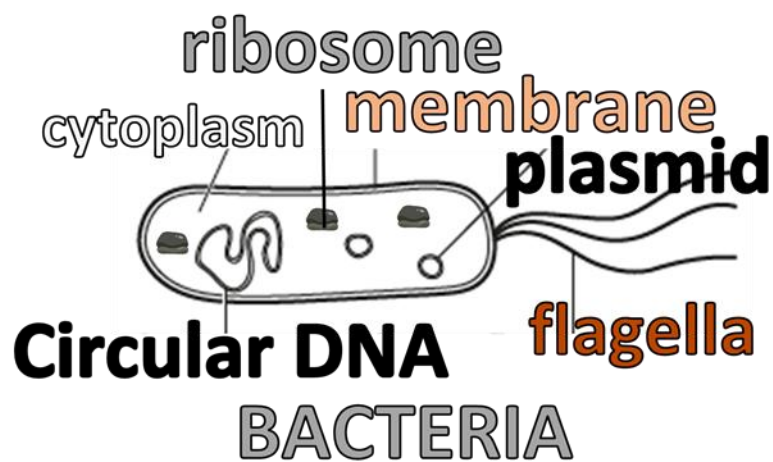
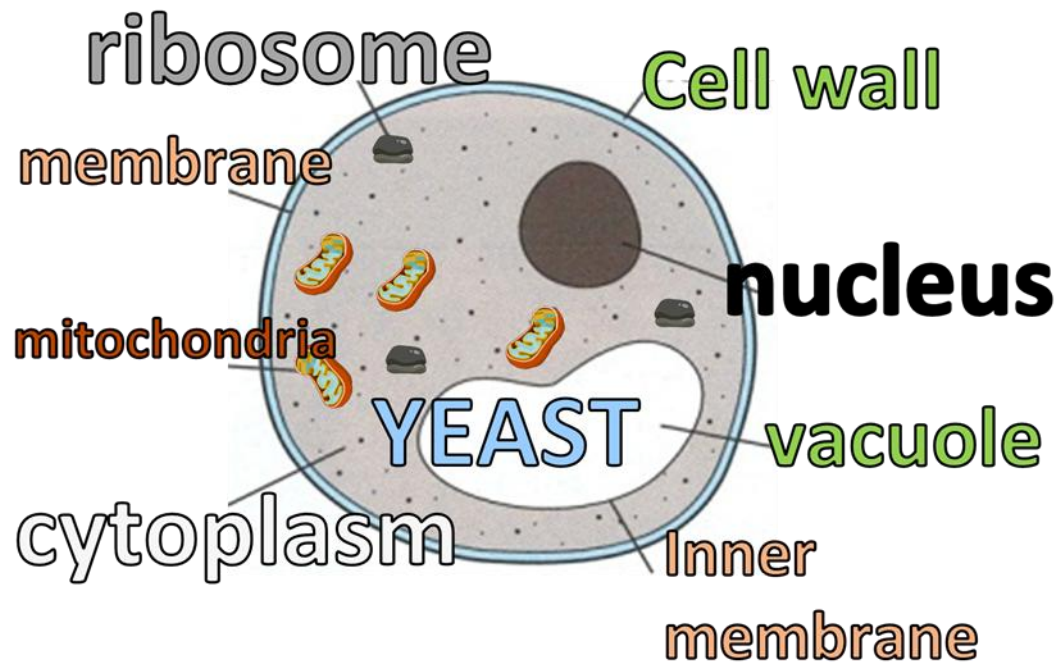
x	y
-2	1
-1	-1
0	-3
1	-5
2	-7



WEEK 2

Biology

Yeast and bacteria cells



WEEK 2

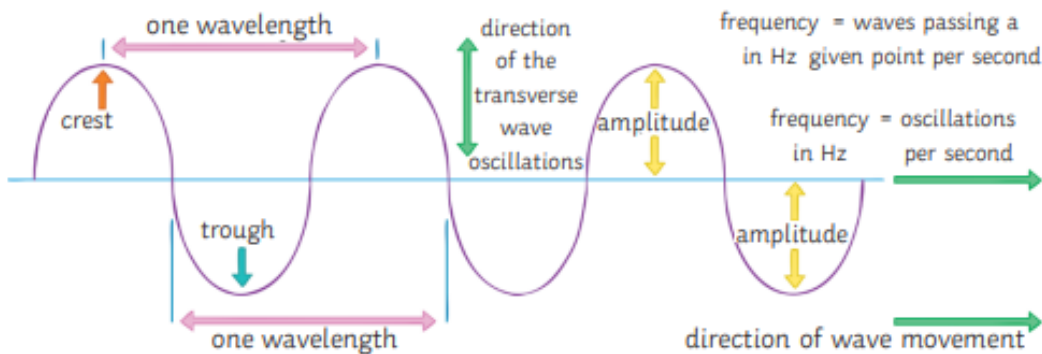
Chemistry

1. Cavendish was very rich and lived in Chatsworth house.
2. The gas that Cavendish discovered was hydrogen (element number 1)
3. When you set this gas alight it made a pop sound
4. Hydrogen is lighter than normal air.
5. Priestley came from a very poor background.
6. The first gas (compound not elements) he discovered was carbon dioxide. Using the mouse in a jar experiment Priestley discovered element 8 which is oxygen
7. He later went on to discover 10 different gases.
8. When oxygen and hydrogen are reacted together the liquid compound water is formed.
9. Carbon dioxide will turn limewater from colourless to cloudy and it will extinguish a flame.
10. Oxygen will re-light a glowing splint.

WEEK 2

Physics

Properties of Waves



The **frequency** of a wave is the number of waves which pass a given point every second.

$$\text{time period (s)} = 1 \div \text{frequency (Hz)}$$

$$t = 1 \div f$$

The **wave speed** is how quickly the energy is transferred through a medium (how quickly the wave travels).

$$\text{wave speed (m/s)} = \text{frequency (Hz)} \times \text{wavelength (m)}$$

$$v = f \times \lambda$$

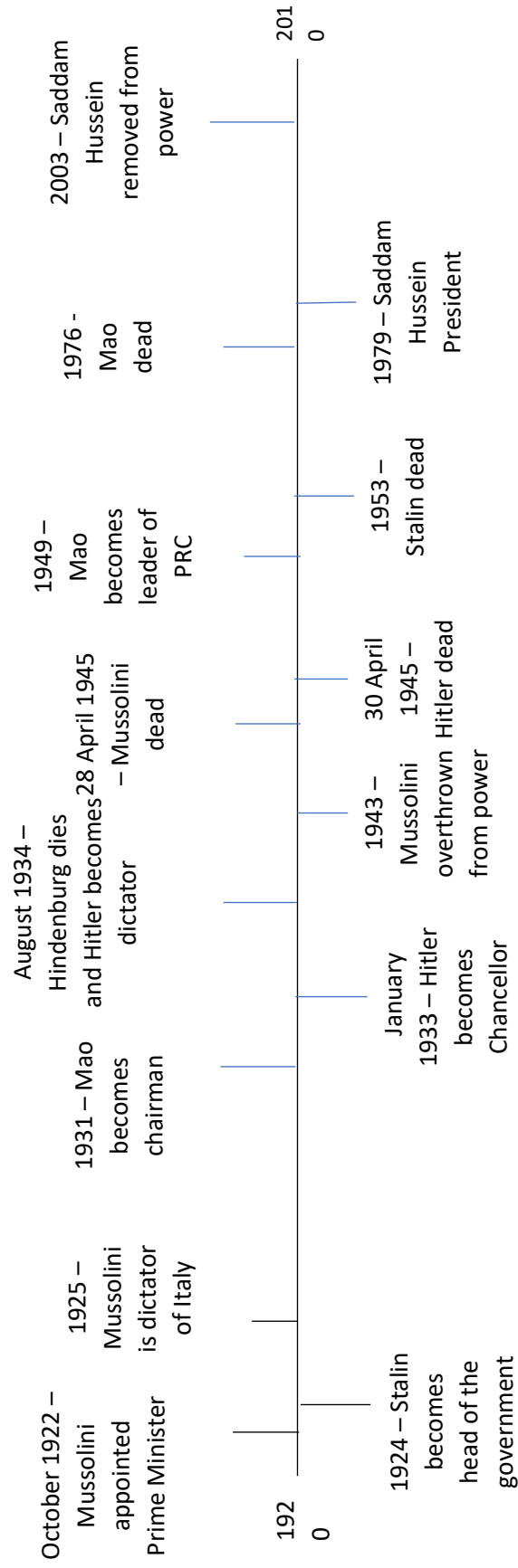
The speed of **sound waves** travelling through air can be measured by a simple method. One person stands a measured distance from a large flat wall, e.g. 100m. The person then claps and another person measures the time taken to hear the echo. The speed of the sound can then be calculated using the equation

$$\text{speed} = \text{distance} \div \text{time}.$$

Remember the distance will be double because the wave has travelled to the wall and back again. It is important to take several measurements and calculate the average to reduce the likelihood of human error.

WEEK 2

History



WEEK 2

RE

Existentialist – Life has no meaning. We should embrace life without meaning.

Eudaimonia – Live a life of goodness always aiming to do the right thing.

Humanist – You only live one life and should do the best to make it the best you can.

Theism – The belief in God. The majority believe the meaning of life is given to them by God.

WEEK 2

Geography

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

Exploring the ocean floor

Up until the Second World War, the depths of the oceans were relatively unexplored. Most people believed the ocean floor was flat and featureless. During the war, the US Navy began to map the ocean floor to help find enemy submarines. Bruce Heezen led an ongoing series of ocean expeditions collecting data measurements of ocean floors, and Marie Tharp mapped this data. In 1977, this research finally led to the creation of a revolutionary new map of the ocean floor.

This map clearly shows the existence of huge mountain ranges on the sea floor, called mid-ocean ridges. The research also revealed ocean trenches, long, narrow and very deep depressions near the edges of some continents.

Harry Hess, a professor of geology at Princeton University in the USA, had also mapped ocean floors during the Second World War. In 1962, partly based on his wartime research, he published a theory that could explain how continents could actually drift, called sea-floor spreading. However, like Wegener before him, he realised that his theory lacked convincing evidence.

Two British geologists, Frederick Vine and Drummond Matthews, studied the magnetic patterns in rocks either side of mid-ocean ridges. In 1963, they published their findings, which showed that older rocks were furthest away from the ridges. They demonstrated that new ocean floor forms at the ridges and slowly moves away. Geographers and scientists began to consider the world distribution patterns of these mid-ocean ridges, compared with those for earthquakes, volcanoes and mountain belts.

WEEK 2

Spanish

TV programmes

Veo	<i>I watch</i>
Prefiero ver	<i>I prefer to watch</i>
Me gusta ver	<i>I like watching</i>
los dibujos animados	<i>cartoons</i>
las telenovelas	<i>soaps</i>
los concursos	<i>gameshows</i>
las películas	<i>films</i>
las series	<i>series</i>
los programas de música	<i>music programmes</i>
los programas de deporte	<i>sports programmes</i>
los programas de cocina	<i>cookery programmes</i>
las noticias/el telediario	<i>the news</i>
el tiempo	<i>the weather</i>
aburrido/a	<i>boring</i>
tonto/a	<i>silly/stupid</i>
un rollo	<i>funny</i>
educativo/a	<i>educational</i>
infantil	<i>childish</i>
interesante	<i>interesting</i>
emocionante	<i>exciting</i>
informativo	<i>informative</i>
divertido	<i>fun</i>
gracioso	<i>funny</i>

WEEK 2

Art

Rene Magritte

René Magritte (1898-1967) was a key Belgian Surrealist artist famous for painting ordinary objects (like bowler hats, apples, pipes) in bizarre, thought-provoking, and mysterious scenarios that challenged perceptions of reality and representation, influencing Pop Art, Conceptual Art, and popular culture with iconic works like *The Treachery of Images* (Ceci n'est pas une pipe) and *The Son of Man* (apple-faced man). He lived a deliberately ordinary life in Brussels, contrasting with his extraordinary art, often featuring dream-like juxtapositions.

Key Aspects of his Work & Life:

- **Surrealism:** He joined the Surrealist movement in Paris, exploring the unconscious, dreams, and the uncanny through precise, realistic painting styles.
- **Everyday Objects in Strange Contexts:** He placed familiar items like clouds, skies, rocks, and people in unsettling or impossible situations to question what is real.
- **Language & Image:** Magritte explored the relationship between words and images, famously asking if a picture of a pipe is *really* a pipe.
- **Everyday Persona:** He cultivated a mundane public image, often wearing a bowler hat, which became synonymous with his art, as a form of camouflage and a contrast to his surreal creations.
- **Influence:** His distinct style, blending realism with fantasy, profoundly impacted later art movements and advertising.

Famous Works:

- ***The Treachery of Images* (Ceci n'est pas une pipe):** A painting of a pipe with the text "This is not a pipe".
- ***The Son of Man*:** A man in a bowler hat with his face obscured by a floating green apple.
- ***The False Mirror*:** A giant, lashless eye where the iris is a cloudy sky and the pupil a black void.



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.	 DEMOCRACY
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.	 RULE OF LAW
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.	 INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY
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.	 MUTUAL RESPECT
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.	 TOLERANCE

WEEK 3

Literacy

Word of the Week:



Prefix: mis

Meaning: bad or wrong

Examples:

misinformed – to have been given incorrect information

misbehave – to behave badly or in an unacceptable way

misplace – to put something in the wrong place and lose it temporarily

WEEK 3

English Literature

Synopsis

Small Island tells the story of the Windrush generation, Caribbean immigrants who travelled to England in search of a new life and exciting opportunities. Beginning in Jamaica, before the onset of the Second World War, through to 1948, the play follows the journey of three interconnected characters: Hortense, Gilbert, and Queenie. Hortense has grown up as the illegitimate child in a strict, oppressive household and she yearns for a life away from rural Jamaica. She follows her husband, Gilbert, to England in 1948 but her hopes and expectations are soon dashed. Gilbert comes to England while serving in the Royal Air Force during the war. He dreams of becoming a lawyer and returns to England post-war, hoping to pursue his ambition. Meanwhile, Queenie longs to escape her Lincolnshire farm roots and moves to London to make a new life for herself. When her husband fails to return home from the war, Queenie takes in lodgers and becomes landlady to Gilbert and Hortense. However, Queenie has a secret that will change all of their lives. Hope, ambition, and humanity meet a bleak reality as Small Island traces the tangled history between Jamaica and the UK.

WEEK 3

English Language

Segregation in the United States

After the United States abolished slavery, black Americans continued to be marginalised through enforced segregated and diminished access to facilities, housing, education—and many other opportunities

Segregation is the practice of requiring separate housing, education and other services for people of colour. Segregation was made law several times in 19th- and 20th-century America as some believed that black and white people were incapable of coexisting.

In the lead-up to the liberation of enslaved people under the Thirteenth Amendment, abolitionists argued about what the fate of slaves should be once they were freed.

Black Codes and Jim Crow

The first steps toward official segregation came in the form of “Black Codes.”

These were laws passed throughout the South starting around 1865, that dictated most aspects of black people’s lives, including where they could work and live. The codes also ensured black people’s availability for cheap labour after slavery was abolished.

Segregation soon became official policy enforced by Southern laws. Through Jim Crow laws (named after a derogatory term for Blacks), legislators segregated everything from schools to residential areas to public parks to theatres to pools to cemeteries, asylums, jails and residential homes. There were separate waiting rooms for white people and black people in professional offices and, in 1915, Oklahoma became the first state to even segregate public phone booths.

When Rosa Parks was arrested in 1955 after refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama, the civil rights movement began in earnest. Through the efforts of organisers like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the resulting protests, the Civil Rights Act was signed in 1964, outlawing discrimination, though desegregation was a slow process, especially in schools.

WEEK 3
Mathematics

Ratio and Proportion

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Equation	Equations are made up of two expressions on either side of an equal's sign.
Inequality	Inequalities are used to describe the relationship between expressions that are not equal.
Inverse	Are the opposite operations
Solve	Solving an equation means finding the value or values for which two expressions on each side of the equal signs are equal.
Variable	The letters that represent unknowns are changing numerical values.

Diagrams:

Example: Share £60 in the ratio 3:7

Step 1: $3 + 7 = 10$, so there are 10 parts altogether

Step 2: $£60 \div 10 = £6$, so 1 part is worth £6

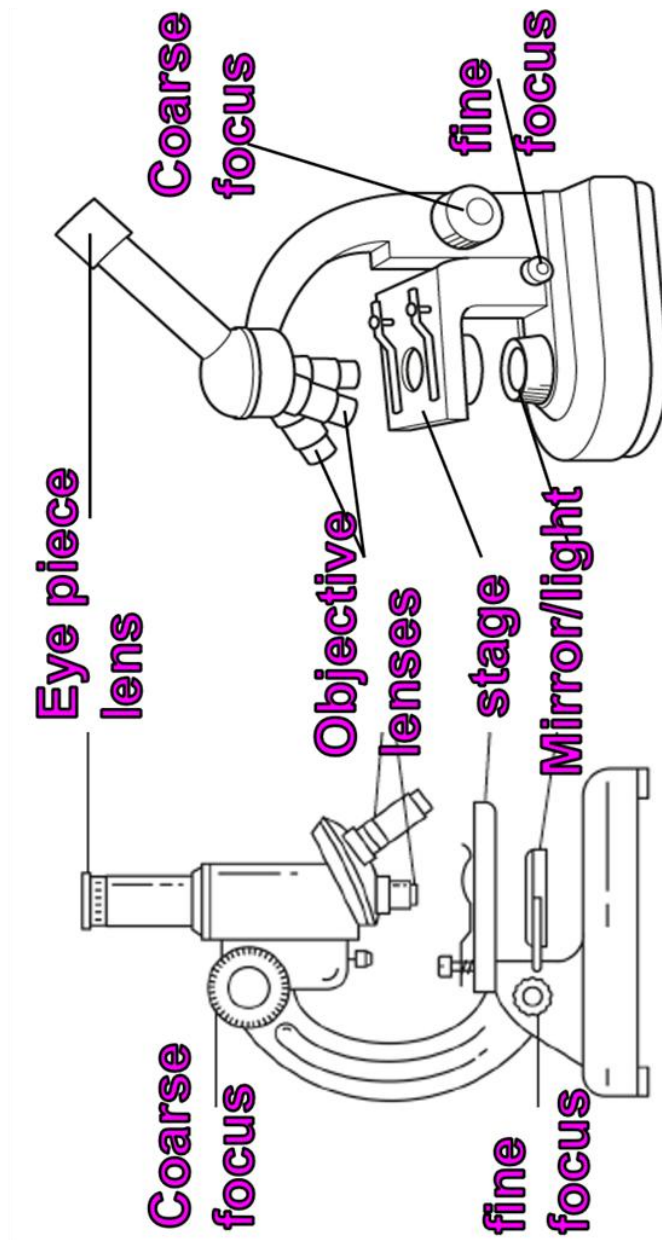
Step 3: The first person gets $£6 \times 3 = £18$

The second person gets $£6 \times 7 = £42$

WEEK 3

Biology

Using a microscope



WEEK 3

Chemistry

Dalton's atomic model

Dalton published his atomic theory in 1805. It still forms part of the basic ideas of modern chemistry.

- Everything is made up of atoms.
- Atoms cannot be split up, created, or destroyed. An element is only made of identical atoms.
- The atoms of an element have the same mass and size.
- Atoms of different elements have different masses and sizes.
- Atoms of different elements join together to make compounds.
- Atoms are rearranged in chemical reactions.
- Atoms can exist as solids, liquids or gases.

WEEK 3

Physics

Required Practical Investigation 8

Aim: make observations and identify the suitability of apparatus to measure the frequency, wavelength and speed of waves in a ripple tank and waves in a solid, and take appropriate measurements.

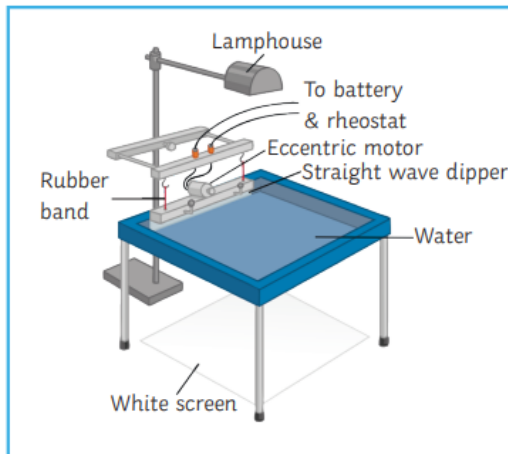
The **ripple tank apparatus** shown is the most commonly used for this investigation. It is likely you will work in groups or observe the investigation as a demonstration by your teacher.

Method (assuming the apparatus is already set-up):

Turn on the power and observe the waves. Make any necessary adjustments to the equipment so that the waves are clear to observe (alter the voltage supplying the motor). **N.B. The lowest frequency setting on the motor will ensure that the waves measurements can be made more easily.**

To measure the **wavelength**, use the metre ruler and make an estimate quickly. You may want to use a **stroboscope** and freeze the wave patterns to make measurements.

Record 10 wavelengths and calculate the **average** value.



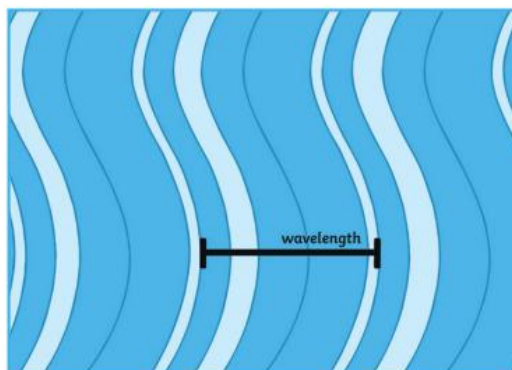
To measure the wave **frequency**, mark a given point onto the white paper and **count** the number of waves which pass the point within **10 seconds**. Divide your answer by 10 to find the number of **waves per second**.

Record 10 frequencies and calculate the **average** value.

To calculate the wave speed, use this formula:

$$\text{speed} = \text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$$

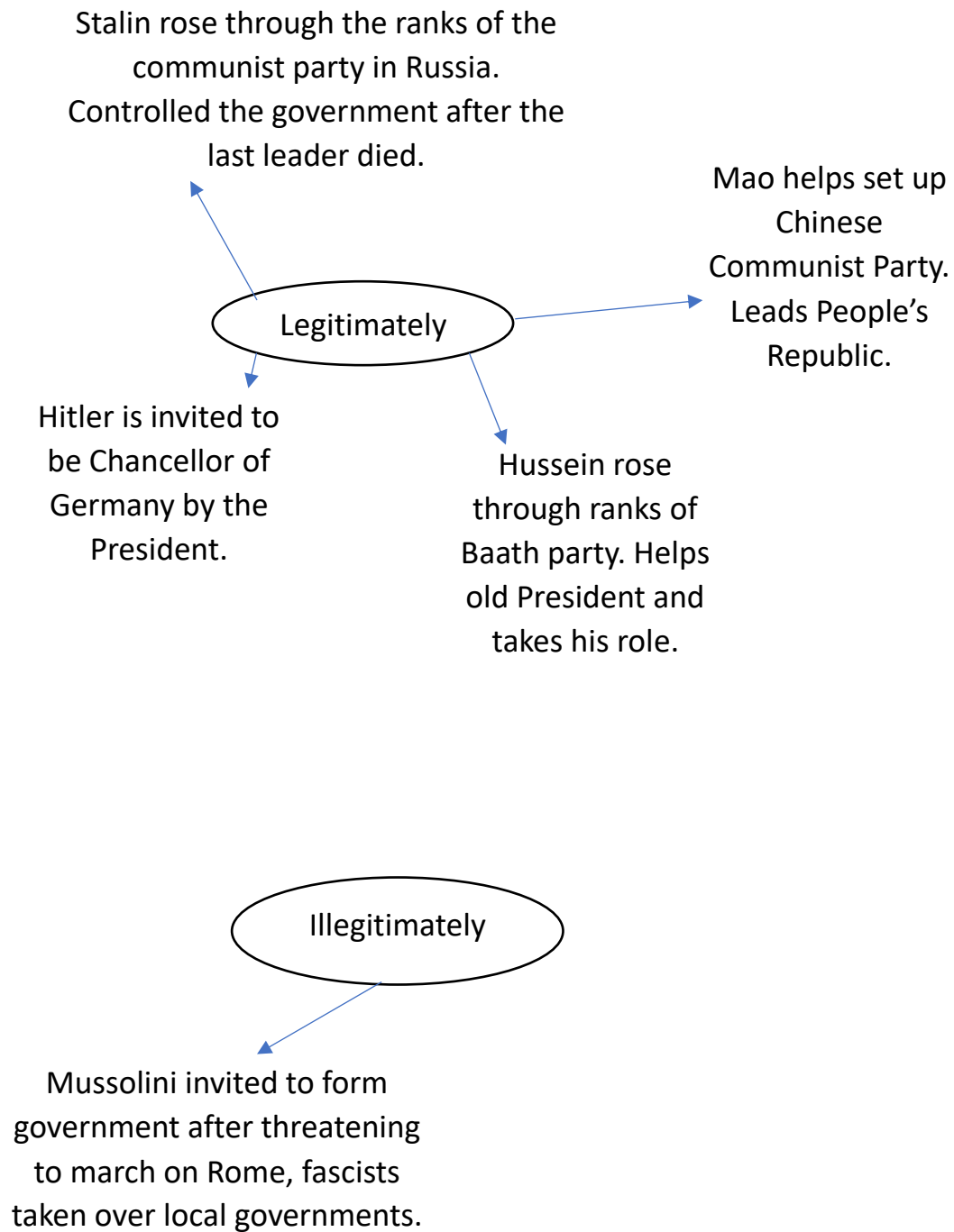
Remember: the wavelength is the distance between one peak (or crest) of a wave and the next peak.



WEEK 3

History

How did the dictators gain power?



WEEK 3

RE

Argument from design – the world is so complex that it must have been designed by someone and that someone could be God.

Argument from first cause – the creation of the world is an event. All events have a cause. God could be the cause.

Argument from morality – that there must be a creator because the shared moral values around the globe.

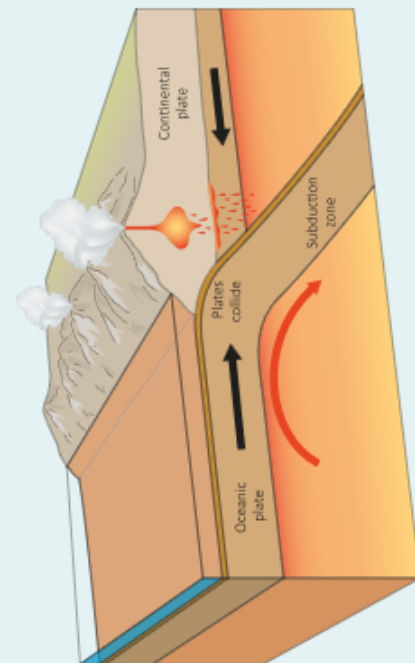
The Big Bang theory – is a scientific theory about the creation of the world. About 13.8 billion years ago, this tiny speck didn't explode like a firework, but instead began to expand incredibly fast. Scientists call this rapid stretching the Big Bang. The universe hasn't stopped, either, it is still stretching and expanding outwards today.

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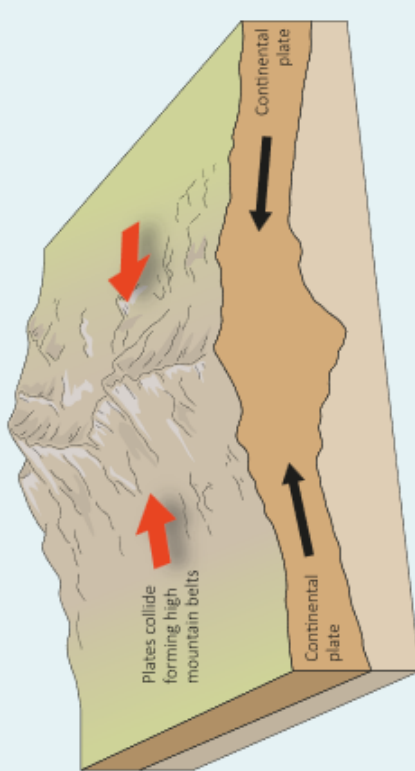
WEEK 3

Geography

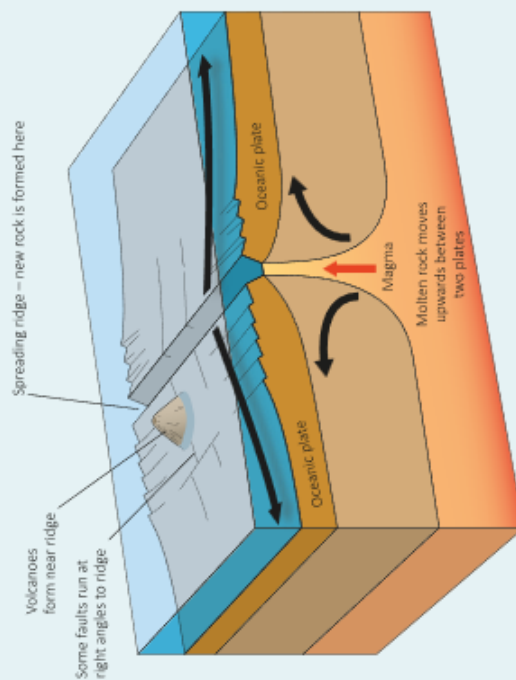
Study the four plate boundaries



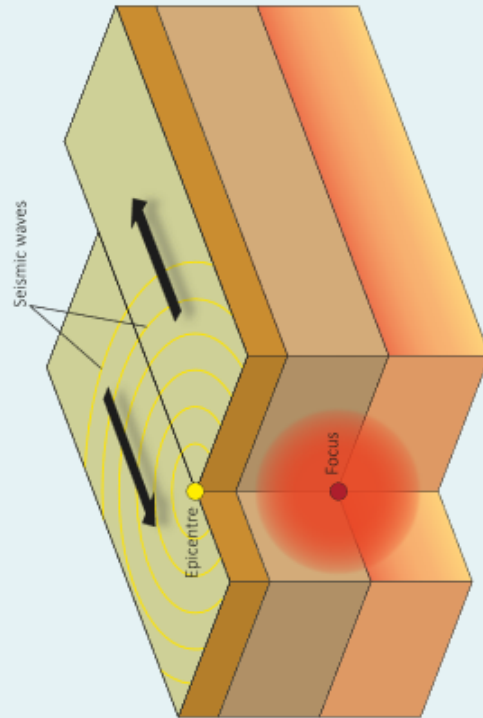
A Convergence at the boundary of an oceanic plate and a continental plate



B Convergence – where two continental plates meet



C Divergent – where two oceanic plates move apart



D Conservative – where two plates slide past each other

WEEK 3*Spanish****Cinema***

Veo películas	<i>I watch films</i>
Prefiero ver	<i>I prefer to watch</i>
Me gusta ver	<i>I like to watch</i>
las películas de amor	<i>romantic films/about love</i>
las películas de ciencia ficción	<i>science fiction films</i>
las películas de miedo	<i>scary/horror films</i>
las películas de animación	<i>animated films</i>
las películas de acción	<i>action films</i>
las películas de comedia	<i>comedy films</i>
prefiero	<i>I prefer</i>
no me gusta	<i>I don't like</i>
ver películas en casa	<i>to watch films at home</i>
ir al cine	<i>to go to the cinema</i>
porque	<i>because</i>
es más ...(que)	<i>it is more...(than)...</i>
es menos...(que)	<i>it is less...(que)...</i>
puede ser...	<i>it can be...</i>
cómodo	<i>comfy</i>
caro	<i>expensive</i>
barato	<i>cheap</i>
ruidoso	<i>noisy</i>
emocionante	<i>exciting</i>
emocional	<i>moving/emotional</i>

WEEK 3

Art

The False Mirror – Rene Magritte

The False Mirror is a 1928 oil painting by Rene Magritte, which jolts the viewer by removing the eye from its usual context, presenting it without the face to which it belongs. It further disrupts expectation by placing a circular sky inside the otherwise ordinary oculus. Sometimes called magical realism, such juxtaposition of normally unrelated objects within a seemingly incongruous context is characteristic of much of Magritte's oeuvre. For Magritte and Surrealists working in a similar mode, these surprising, even bizarre combinations were considered the products of their unconscious minds. By visualizing them, the artists believed, they might also touch the unconscious minds of their viewers.

Many of Magritte's Surrealist colleagues, including Man Ray, Salvador Dali, and Max Ernst, made use of eyes as a motif in their art. In their works, as in Magritte's eyes undermine our basic assumptions they are recontextualized, multiplied, and assaulted; on occasion, they cry glass tears. The Surrealists meant these kinds of images to make viewers uneasy, to unsettle complacent attitudes about art and life. By replacing the eye's iris with a blue, cloud-filled sky in *False Mirror*, Magritte challenges us to question what we see and what we think we know. Is the sky a reflection of what the eye is seeing? Is the eye in fact an opening into another reality? Are we looking at an inner vision, or something else entirely? One thing is certain: Magritte's **The False Mirror** is an invitation to look at the world differently.



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 4

Literacy

Word of the Week:



Prefix: dis

Meaning: not or apart

Examples:

disagree – to have a different opinion

dislike – to not like something or someone

disobey – refuse to follow rules or instructions

WEEK 4

English Literature

Main Characters

Hortense Roberts: A proud, ambitious Jamaican schoolteacher who dreams of a refined life in England, only to face the harsh realities of the Windrush generation.

Gilbert Joseph: Hortense's husband, a charming and determined Jamaican RAF veteran who aspires to become a lawyer but struggles against systemic racism in London.

Queenie Buxton: A kind-hearted Englishwoman from Lincolnshire who escapes her rural roots, defies social conventions, and rents rooms to Jamaican migrants.

Bernard Bligh: Queenie's stiff, emotionally reserved English husband who returns from World War II struggling to accept a changing Britain.

Key Supporting Characters

Michael Roberts: Hortense's charismatic cousin and first love, whose presence shapes her early life in Jamaica.

Miss Ma (Martha Roberts): The woman who raises Hortense in Jamaica.

Arthur Bligh: Bernard's shell-shocked father who lodges with Queenie and forms a warm bond with the tenants.

Elwood: A charismatic friend of Gilbert from Jamaica.

Miss Jewel: A Jamaican confidante and maternal figure to Hortense.

WEEK 4

English Language

Noun

A Noun is a thing; a person, a place, an object or a concept. Some common nouns are things we can see (concrete nouns) such as dog, cat, castle, mother, father, Scotland, England, table or cloak. More unusual or less common ones are ones we can't necessarily see (abstract nouns) which relate to concepts such as fear, passion or guilt.

Adjective

An adjective is a word which describes the noun in the sentence. Often, these relate to size, shape, colour, emotions or personality. For example: big, small, round, square, red, blue, yellow, sad, happy, positive.

Pronoun

A pronoun takes the place of a noun to avoid it being repeated again. Common pronouns are things like: I, you, it, he, she, mine, his, hers, yours, theirs. In the sentence 'the dog played with the ball but the dog also liked playing in the sea', the noun 'the dog' is repeated twice, so it sounds clumsy. Pronouns mean it can sound smoother, like this: 'the dog played with the ball but he also liked playing in the sea.'

Verb

A verb is a doing word. The easiest way to identify the verb in a sentence is find the word which tells the reader what is being done. For example: run, jump, laugh, write, plot, sing, tell.

Adverb

An adverb is a word which describes how something is being done and normally has an 'ly' ending. It could describe speed, direction or the quality of an action. For example: quickly, slowly, lazily, directly, wonkily, badly or positively.

WEEK 4
Mathematics

Solving equations

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Formula	A formula is a mathematical rule or relationship using letters (variables) and symbols to represent amounts that can change.
Variable	A variable is usually a letters that represents a quantity that can change or take on different values.
Coefficient	The number that multiplies a variable.
Substitute	Substitution is the name given to the process of swapping an algebraic letter for its value.
Subject	The subject of a formula is the variable that is isolated on one side of the equation

Diagrams:

Solve:

The inverse of + 7 is - 7

$$x = 9 - 7 \quad \text{so } x = 2$$

To get x on its own we need to minus 7 from both sides of the equation

Substitution

When substituting, you need to replace a letters with a given numbers

$$c = 5b + 7$$

Find c when b = 4

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 5 \times 4 + 7 \\ &= 20 + 7 \\ &= 27 \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{g + 4}{v}$$

Find h when g = 6 and v = 2

$$h = \frac{6 + 4}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

WEEK 4

Biology

Making a slide method

1. Move the stage to its lowest position.
2. Place the object you want to observe on the stage.
3. Select the objective lens with the lowest magnification.
4. Look through the eyepiece and turn the coarse-focus knob slowly until you see your object.
5. Turn the fine focus knob until your object comes into focus.
6. Repeat Steps 1 to 6 using an objective lens with a higher magnification to see the object in greater detail.

Using a microscope method

1. Move the stage to its lowest position.
2. Turn the fine focus knob until your object comes into focus.
3. Place the object you want to observe on the stage.
4. Look through the eyepiece and turn the coarse-focus knob slowly until you see your object.
5. Select the objective lens with the lowest magnification.
6. Repeat Steps 1 to 6 using an objective lens with a higher magnification to see the object in greater detail.

WEEK 4

Chemistry

Dobereiner



Organised the elements in families of 3 (triads).
He said the elements in a triad had similar properties (looked the same and reacted the same way)
He came up with a rule to work out the weights of the atoms.- he took the lowest and highest masses in the group and found the average to be the mass of the middle element.

Lithium, sodium and potassium are in a group together.

The mass of lithium is 7, the mass of potassium is 39.
Average = $(7+39)/2 = 23$
The mass of sodium is 23!

This didn't work for all groups of 3, for example copper, silver and gold:
Mass of copper is 64, mass of gold is 197
Average = $(64+197)/2 = 130.5$
The mass of silver is 108

Newlands



When Newlands ordered the elements by weight, he noticed that every 8th element repeated properties. He called them octaves because he likened it to 8 notes of a scale in music

Problems with the law of octaves

1. The law didn't account for the missing elements that had not been found
2. This caused the pattern to break down on the third row
3. Some of his elements didn't have similar properties (like hydrogen and chlorine)
4. He mixed up metals and non-metals! (sulfur and iron)

WEEK 4

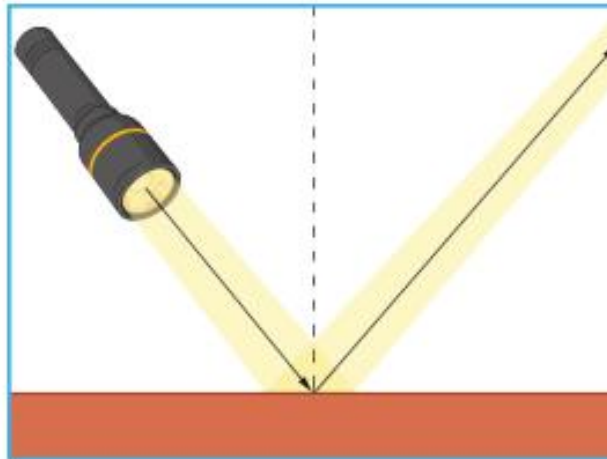
Physics

Reflection of Waves

When a **wave** comes into contact with a **surface** or a **boundary** between two media (different materials), it can be **reflected** or it can be **absorbed**.

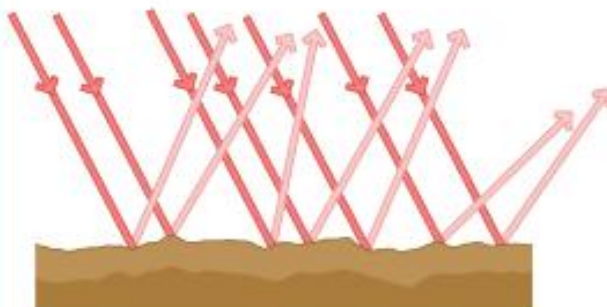
What happens depends on the properties of the surface the wave hits.

Specular reflection occurs when a wave is reflected in a **single direction** from a perfectly **smooth surface**.



angle of incidence = angle of reflection ($i = r$)

Diffuse reflection occurs when a wave is reflected in **many directions** and happens at a rough or **uneven surface**.



WEEK 4

History

What methods did the dictators use to remain in power?	
Propaganda	• Mao's 'Little Red Book' of quotes to read daily • Mussolini forced cinemas to play propaganda movies • Hitler created an education system that reinforced Nazi beliefs • Films, speeches and rallies used by Hitler
Censorship	• Stalin rewrote history to increase his involvement • Insulting Hussein in any way was punishable by death • Mussolini himself checked films, letters, news.
Terror	• Mao's Red Guards (students) would attack their teachers. • Mussolini rigged elections • Hussein had over 107 torture methods and poisoned Kurdish people • Gestapo and SS used by Hitler to cause fear
Other methods	• Mao's 'Great Leap Forward' in China, collectivised farms and killed 36 million. • Mussolini made agreements with Church • Under Hitler unemployment dropped from 6 million to 302,000.

WEEK 4

RE

Argument from design – the world is so complex that it must have been designed by someone and that someone could be God.

Argument from first cause – the creation of the world is an event. All events have a cause. God could be the cause.

Argument from morality – that there must be a creator because the shared moral values around the globe.

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The Theory of evolution -is a scientific theory, it is the idea that living things have changed and adapted over millions of years. It involves a process called natural selection. Charles Darwin, the scientist who figured this out, called it "survival of the fittest."

WEEK 4

Geography

Earthquake in Nepal, 2015

. On Saturday 25 April 2015, the streets of the Nepalese capital, Kathmandu, were busy with residents and tourists meeting friends, selling their produce in the markets or preparing for lunch. At 11:56 a.m. everything changed. A massive, magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck. It was the biggest earthquake in Nepal for over 80 years, the previous large earthquake occurring in 1934.

The epicentre of the quake was Barpak village, around 75 km north-west of Kathmandu in the Gorkha region.

The seismic focus lay at a depth of 10 km, close to the surface. The million-strong population of Kathmandu had their lives thrown into chaos, along with the residents of the many villages within a 100 km radius of the quake.

Nearly 9,000 people died and more than 22,000 suffered injuries. It was the deadliest earthquake in the seismically active region in 81 years.

Though many have worried about the stability of the concrete high-rises that have been hastily erected in Kathmandu, the most terrible damage on Saturday was to the oldest part of the city, which is studded with temples and palaces made of wood and unmortared brick.

The quake was followed by hundreds of aftershocks, and only 17 days later there was another major quake, a magnitude 7.3 tremor.



© GeoPic / Alamy Stock Photo

Hundreds of thousands of people lost everything and faced extreme poverty. More than 600,000 homes were destroyed and more than 288,000 were damaged in the 14 worst-hit districts. The quake's strongest impact was in remote rural areas, making the response extremely challenging.

The death toll has passed 4,000, but we don't know about the remote villages yet. We can't get to them: roads are blocked by landslides.

Everything suddenly started shaking. It wasn't too severe at first and we all managed to get out of the building. Then when we were in the yard outside everything started shaking very strongly and we were all bending down on the ground to stop from falling over, and keeping as far away from the walls as possible.

People need food, shelter, medicine and power. People are sleeping outdoors due to fear of aftershocks.



© GeoPic / Alamy Stock Photo

Rescuers are digging through the rubble of collapsed buildings in the capital trying to reach survivors, as thousands prepare to spend the night outside as darkness falls.

The quake triggered an avalanche on Mount Everest, killing at least eight people.

WEEK 4*Spanish****Free Time Activities***

el fin de semana	<i>at the weekend</i>
los fines de semana	<i>on weekends</i>
durante la semana	<i>during the week</i>
siempre	<i>always</i>
a menudo	<i>often</i>
normalmente	<i>normally</i>
a veces	<i>sometimes</i>
de vez en cuando	<i>from time to time</i>
nunca	<i>never</i>
hago natación	<i>I go swimming</i>
hago deporte	<i>I do sports</i>
juego al fútbol	<i>I play football</i>
juego a los videojuegos	<i>I play videogames</i>
voy de compras	<i>I go shopping</i>
voy al cine	<i>I go to the cinema</i>
voy a la bolera	<i>I go to the bowling alley</i>
veo una película	<i>I watch a film</i>
veo un partido de fútbol	<i>I watch a football match</i>
escucho música	<i>I listen to music</i>
salgo con mis amigos	<i>I go out with my friends</i>
leo libros	<i>I read books</i>

WEEK 4

Art

Salvador Dali

[Salvador Dalí](#) (1904-1989) was a famous Spanish Surrealist artist known for his eccentric persona, dreamlike paintings featuring melting clocks, and contributions to film, sculpture, and design, becoming a leading figure in 20th-century art by exploring the subconscious through his unique "paranoiac-critical method". He was a master of precise, realistic technique applied to bizarre, imaginative, and often scandalous imagery, making modern art accessible and popular.

Key Aspects of His Life & Work:

- **Surrealism:** Dalí joined the Surrealist movement in Paris, influenced by Freud, and developed a method to tap into subconscious imagery, creating works like *The Persistence of Memory* (1931).
- **Artistic Style:** He blended meticulous, classical painting techniques with fantastical, hallucinatory visions, often featuring melting clocks, ants, and vast landscapes.
- **Multi-Media Artist:** Beyond painting, he excelled in sculpture, graphic arts, fashion, jewellery, writing, and film (collaborating with Luis Buñuel on *Un Chien Andalou*).
- **Eccentric Persona:** His flamboyant self-promotion, bizarre acts, and striking mustache made him a famous public figure, though it sometimes overshadowed his art.
- **Themes:** His art explored dreams, science, religion, sex, death, and the subconscious, often reflecting his childhood belief that he was the reincarnation of his dead brother.
- **Legacy:** He became the most famous Surrealist, influencing pop art and modern expression, with a dedicated museum in Figueres, Spain, housing his work.



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 5

Literacy

Word of the Week:



Prefix: re

Meaning: again or back

Examples:

recharge – to fill a battery with power again

rebuild – to build something again

return – to go or come back to a place

WEEK 5

English Literature

A top-grade GCSE English Literature essay requires a clear introduction with a thesis statement, three distinct analytical body paragraphs, and a brief conclusion. A flexible approach driven by your argument scores higher than rigid formulas like basic PEE.

1. The Introduction (3–4 sentences)

Direct Answer: Answer the exam question straight away. **Thesis Statement:** Write 1–2 sentences giving your main argument. State what the writer's "big idea" or message is regarding the characters or themes. **Key Words:** Use the exact words from the exam question. **Context:** Briefly hint at relevant historical or social context to show the writer's intent.

2. Main Body Paragraphs (3 paragraphs ideal)

Topic Sentence: Open with a clear sub-point that directly supports your thesis and includes words from the question. **Evidence:** Embed short, precise quotations smoothly into your sentences. **Analysis (AO2):** Unpack the writer's methods, language choices, structure, or literary devices. **Context (AO3):** Weave in contemporary ideas, audience reception, or authorial purpose naturally rather than bolting context on at the end. **Different Angles:** Ensure your three paragraphs explore genuinely different ideas or parts of the text rather than repeating the same point with different quotes.

3. The Conclusion (2–3 sentences)

Revisit Thesis: Sum up your overall argument without just repeating your introduction word-for-word. **Final Thought:** Leave the examiner with a clear sense of the writer's core message or ultimate purpose.

WEEK 5

English Language

How to Structure Your Analysis

1. Point

This should state your argument.

Examples:

- *I think that...*
- *In this paragraph I will argue that...*
- *I agree with this statement...*

2. Evidence

This should support your argument; it should be linked.

Examples:

- *Source X shows that...*
- *We can see in Source X that...*
- *Source X supports this. It shows...*
- *My evidence for this is...*

3. Explanation

This should link your point and evidence to the question. It should wrap it all together.

Examples:

- *This shows that...*
- *As a result...*
- *This is because...*

WEEK 5
Mathematics

Factors, Multiples and Primes

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Factor	Factors are numbers which can be multiplied together to create another number
Multiple	A multiple is a number that can be divided by a smaller number
Prime	Prime numbers are numbers that only have two factors.
Common	A common factor is a factor that is shared by two or more numbers
Expression	An expression is a mathematical statement with no equal symbols.

Diagrams:

List all the factors of 20

The following numbers are all a factor of 20

1 and 20, 2 and 10, 4 and 5

Factors are often paired as their product is the given number
List the first five multiples of 4

Following the 4 times table

$1 \times 4 = 4$, $2 \times 4 = 8$, $3 \times 4 = 12$, $4 \times 4 = 16$, $5 \times 4 = 20$

The first 5 multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20

WEEK 5

Biology

Microscope calculations 1

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Total} \\ \text{Magnification} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Magnification of} \\ \text{eye piece} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Magnification of} \\ \text{Objective lens} \end{array}$$

The eyepiece lens
(ocular lens) has a
magnification of x10



There are three objective
lenses on the microscopes.

Their magnifications are:

- RED x4
- YELLOW x10
- BLUE x40

WEEK 5
Chemistry

Mendeleev



- Mendeleev put the elements in weight order. He then sorted them into groups where the properties were similar.
- Some of the elements seemed to be in the wrong order so he swapped them so their properties matched better with their new groups.
- Mendeleev left gaps in the table as he realised some elements had not been discovered yet.
- He used the properties of the elements in the same group as the gap to make predictions about melting points, boiling points and how they reacted with other elements.

Required Practical Investigation 9

Aim: investigate the reflection of light by different types of surface and the refraction of light by different substances.

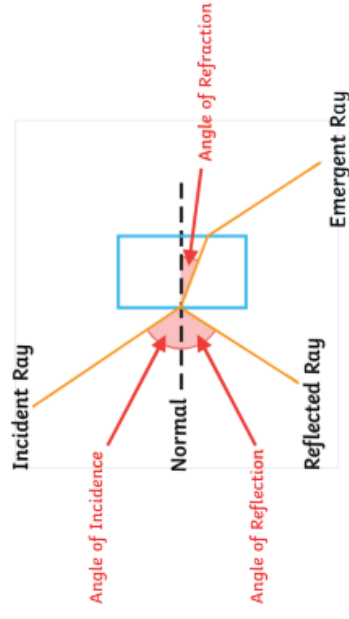
Method:

1. In a darkened room, set up the ray box on a flat surface and insert the filter to produce a single ray of light.
2. Place a glass block in the centre of a piece of plain A3 paper.
3. Draw a line around the glass block.
4. Draw a line at 90°C to the glass block and label the line normal, as shown in the diagram.
5. Position the ray box so the ray of light hits the glass at an angle.
6. Using a pencil, draw the incidence, reflected and emergent rays as shown in the diagram.
7. Remove the glass block and draw the refracted ray going through the block.

8. Using a protractor, measure the angles of incidence, reflection and refraction. Record your results.
9. Repeat the experiment by placing a clear acrylic block on the A3 paper in the same position as the glass block.
10. The incident ray must follow the same line as before. Draw the reflected and refracted rays and measure using a protractor.
11. Collect four sets of results from other members of the class.

The law of reflection states:

angle of incidence = angle of reflection



Risk assessment:

The ray box will become hot during use and may cause minor burns. To prevent this, you should not touch the lamp and ensure you allow time for the ray box to cool after use.

You will be working in a semi-dark environment which means there is a higher risk of trips or falls. You should ensure your working space is clear of bags and coats, and that stools are tucked under desks before you start your investigation.

WEEK 5

History

Leni Riefenstahl, propaganda and Nazi Germany:

Who was Leni Riefenstahl?

Born in Berlin in 1902, Riefenstahl began as a dancer and actress before an injury stopped her. She then turned her attention towards filmmaking. In 1932, she directed *The Blue Light*, showing she could lead both on-screen and behind the camera. Hitler himself saw the film and loved how artistic she was.

How did she become involved in propaganda?

After 1933 Hitler made her the lead filmmaker for Nazi rallies. Despite the Nazi ideals about women being mothers and housekeepers, Leni took on a leadership role in making these films. Some male colleagues of hers questioned her ability because she was a woman, but she proved them wrong.

Her propaganda films:

She created *Triumph of the Will* in 1935 which celebrated Hitler and made him appear heroic. In 1936 she created *Olympia* using the Olympics of that year which were held in Berlin, Germany. This film celebrated athletes who were German and celebrated them. She worked with full government support, and the support of Hitler himself, to create these films which helped to shape the way the public felt about the Nazi regime.

Why could she do this as a woman?

The Nazis promoted that women should have a domestic role – working within the home and being mothers. Leni Riefenstahl went against this idea with her unusual role.

What happened after?

After the end of World War II, Leni Riefenstahl was captured by the Allies and faced trials for being a member of the Nazi regime. She was never imprisoned for war crimes and was decided to be a 'Nazi sympathiser'. She later turned to photography and tried very hard to distance herself from the films she made whilst creating for the Nazi regime, calling them pieces of art and not propaganda.

WEEK 5

RE

Argument from design – the world is so complex that it must have been designed by someone and that someone could be God.

Argument from first cause – the creation of the world is an event. All events have a cause. God could be the cause.

Argument from morality – that there must be a creator because the shared moral values around the globe.

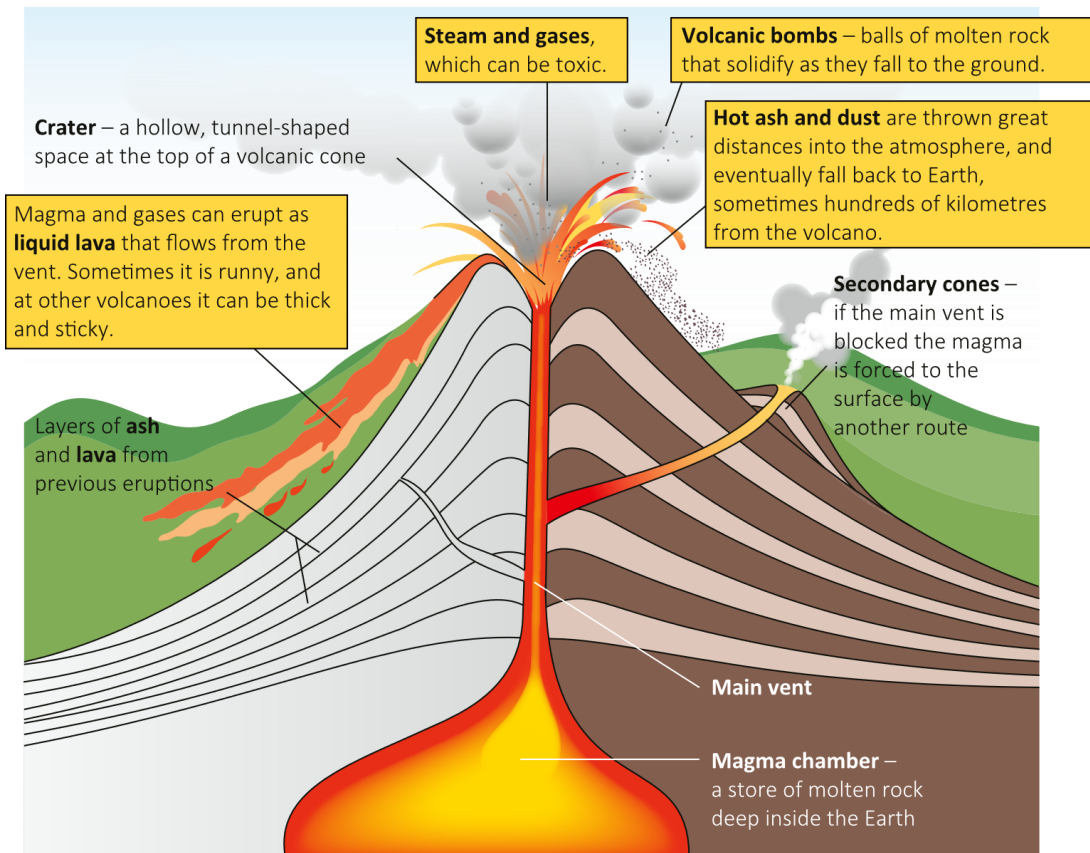
The Big Bang theory – is a scientific theory about the creation of the world. About 13.8 billion years ago, this tiny speck didn't explode like a firework, but instead began to expand incredibly fast. Scientists call this rapid stretching the Big Bang. The universe hasn't stopped, either, it is still stretching and expanding outwards today.

The Theory of evolution -is a scientific theory, it is the idea that living things have changed and adapted over millions of years. It involves a process called natural selection. Charles Darwin, the scientist who figured this out, called it "survival of the fittest."

WEEK 5

Geography

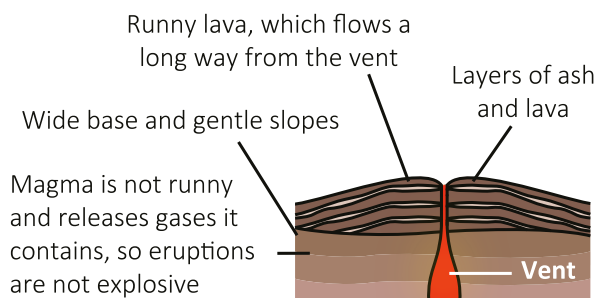
The structure of a volcano



Three stages of a volcano

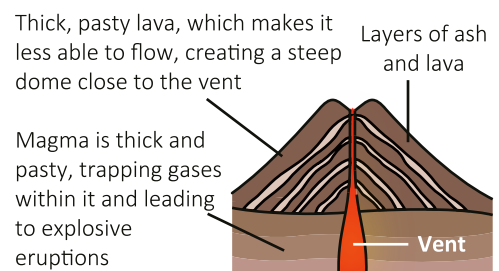
Volcanoes occur in three states or stages:

- An **active volcano** is erupting or has erupted recently and is likely to erupt again.
- A **dormant volcano** is one that has not erupted for 10,000 years, but could become active again.
- An **extinct volcano** has not erupted for the last million years and will probably never erupt again.



Shield volcanoes

Tends to form at constructive plate boundaries



Composite cones or stratovolcanoes

Tends to form at destructive plate boundaries

WEEK 5*Spanish**Reading for Pleasure*

Leo	<i>I read</i>
Prefiero leer	<i>I prefer to read</i>
Me encanta leer	<i>I love reading</i>
No me gusta leer	<i>I don't like reading</i>
las biografías	<i>biographies</i>
las novelas de vampiros	<i>vampire novels</i>
las novelas de amor	<i>love novels</i>
las novelas de ciencia ficción	<i>Sci-fi novels</i>
tebeos	<i>comics</i>
revistas	<i>magazines</i>
periódicos	<i>newspapers</i>
Mi libro favorito es...	<i>My favourite book is...</i>
es...	<i>it is...</i>
útil/es	<i>useful</i>
informativo/a/s	<i>informative</i>
ameno/a/s	<i>enjoyable</i>
gracioso/a/s	<i>funny</i>
puede ser	<i>it can be</i>
pueden ser	<i>they can be</i>
aburrido/a/s	<i>boring</i>
tedioso/a/s	<i>tedious</i>

WEEK 5

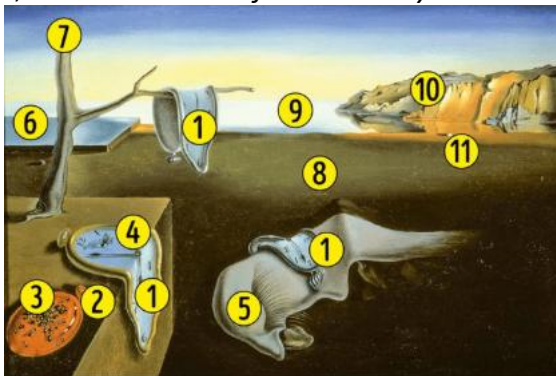
Art

The Persistence of Memory – Salvador Dali

Understanding Dali's Masterpiece

The twilight sky of *The Persistence of Memory* is that of a beach near Portlligat, in the north of Catalonia, where the artist grew up. The idea for the painting came to him while Gala and some friends were out at the cinema. **Dalí** ended up sitting alone in the middle of a strangely quiet kitchen... In the centre of his plate, melting camembert caught his eye. The artist then let his mind wander and resorted to an artistic technique of his own creation: the paranoiac-critical method.

The latter is built in two perfectly opposite steps. First, Dalí fantasizes and allows his most delirious thoughts to manifest themselves. Once this is over, he's ready to objectify them. This method led to the cheese transforming into soft melting pocket watches. They are reminiscent of the artist's fascination for temporality. Dalí paints his watches over the landscape that was done prior to that. It was waiting for them; *The Persistence of the Memory* is born.



Salvador Dalí's *The Persistence of Memory* plunges the viewer into a **dreamlike and definitely strange universe** where hard and soft surfaces coexist. The artwork opposes Surrealism to reality and questions the ineluctability of time. It cements the artist's obsession for its symbolism. Are we at the mercy of time? One thing Dalí makes very clear, is that time passes but leaves behind memories; the memory persists. We must break down the painting into different elements, as numbered above.

1. Three soft watches symbolize time, which is relative, in movement. As in our dreams, past, present and future coexist and function in synergy. Each watch is placed on a different surface, and represent these three temporalities.
2. The orange watch does not melt. It echoes the passing of time as it is turned over and covered by ants.
3. The ants invade the solid watch and symbolize decomposition and death. The painter made this link as a child when he observed ants swarming over the remains of a bat.
4. Time flies and passes... It is represented by this insect.
5. A strange object —or, rather, character— is lying on the ground and could represent the painter or the inner world and its dreamlike nature.
6. The mirror embodies inconstancy as it reflects reality as well as the imaginary.
7. The olive tree, symbol of wisdom, is dry, dead. It's a sign of the past.
8. Dalí symbolises his emotional emptiness by the empty shoreline.
9. The bright sea symbolizes memory and reality. It contrasts with the dark foreground which is reminiscent of an imaginary and overwhelming world.
10. The mountains are rooted in the ground as they are in the painter's memory. They belong to the painter's childhood.
11. The egg is the symbol of birth and, therefore, renewal.

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 6

Literacy

Word of the Week:



Prefix: de

Meaning: down or away from

Examples:

defrost – to remove ice from something

decrease – to make or become smaller or less

detach – to separate or remove something

WEEK 6

English Literature

Andrea Levy's *Small Island* exposes prejudice not as a single, isolated attitude, but as a multi-layered structure operating across post-war Britain, colonial Jamaica, and the American military.

Introduction

- Levy presents prejudice as systemic and personal, affecting every major character regardless of their background.
- The title *Small Island* ironizes the narrow-mindedness of Britain alongside the limited horizons of Jamaica.
- Thesis: Levy demonstrates that prejudice corrupts societies through institutional racism in Britain, colourism in Jamaica, and internalized ignorance within individual relationships.

Institutional and Social Prejudice in Post-War Britain

- Jamaican immigrants Gilbert Joseph and Hortense face immediate rejection in the "mother country" they were taught to revere.
- Gilbert experiences systemic denial of employment and housing despite his wartime service for the RAF.

When Hortense tells them she will enrol in teacher classes in London, they only laugh at her. Behind these refusals to employ her are racial prejudices.

- British society views colonial subjects with suspicion or condescension, treating them as unwelcome intruders rather than citizens.

Colourism and Hierarchy in Colonial Jamaica

- Prejudice is not confined to white Britons; it is deeply embedded in Jamaica's colonial social fabric.
- Jamaican society uses a shade hierarchy that privileges light-skinned individuals over dark-skinned citizens.
- Hortense internalizes this colourism, believing her lighter skin guarantees her a superior status and a refined future.
- This internal societal split shows how colonial institutions maintain power by teaching the colonized to discriminate against themselves.

Ignorance and Personal Complicity (Queenie and Bernard)

- White characters Queenie and Bernard Bligh embody different faces of British prejudice—Queenie through unexamined paternalism and Bernard through entrenched bigotry.
- Queenie is initially patronizing and unequipped with the language to comprehend non-white people, viewing them through awkward stereotypes.
- Bernard returns from the war shattered and intensely racist, recoiling violently from the reality of a multi-cultural Britain.
- Yet, Queenie experiences moral awakening when forced to confront her community's hostility, culminating in her radical, sacrificial choice to entrust her baby to Gilbert and Hortense.

Conclusion

- Levy reveals that prejudice distorts human connection and blinds the empire to its own hypocrisy.
- Healing and truth in the novel emerge only when characters are shocked out of their fixed racial assumptions.
- Ultimately, *Small Island* insists that acknowledging and dismantling these deeply rooted prejudices is the only path toward genuine human coexistence.

WEEK 6

English Language

Technique	Definition
Alliteration	Using the same letter at the beginning in a series of words. E.g., horrifically harmful
Rhetorical Question	Asking a question that will not be answered.
Emotive Language	Using language that appeals to the emotions of the reader.
Direct Address	Using nouns like, you or your to appeal to the person you are speaking to. Speaking to them directly.
Facts	Giving a true comment or statement.
Opinion	Sharing your thoughts and feelings about something.
Repetition	Repeating words or phrases again and again to dramatise your point.
Exaggeration	Using a statement that represents something as better or worse than it really is.
Statistics	Using a number, or percentage to prove your point.
Triple (Power of Three)	Using three descriptive words or phrases in a row to emphasise.

WEEK 6
Mathematics

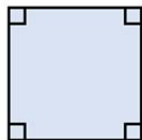
Conjecture

Useful definitions:

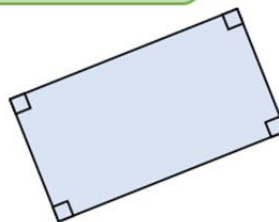
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Conjecture	A conjecture is a statement that is believed to be true but has not yet been proven.
Counterexample	A counterexample can be used to show a statement is not always true.
Demonstrate	To demonstrate a conjecture, you need to prove it using logical steps, often involving algebra.
Verify	To verify a conjecture means to prove it is true for all examples or to find a counterexample to show its false.
Prove	To prove a conjecture, you need to demonstrate that it holds true for all possible cases.

Diagrams:

A quadrilateral with four right angles is a square.



An example that
supports the
conjecture.



A counterexample
that disproves the
conjecture.

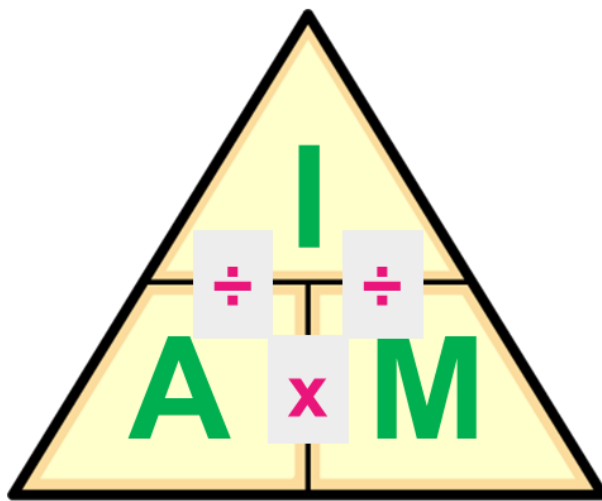
WEEK 6

Biology

Microscope calculations 2

We can calculate either the magnification, size of image or the actual size of what we are observing by using the formula below:

$$\text{actual size of the object} = \frac{\text{size of image}}{\text{magnification}}$$



I = Size of Image

A = Actual size of image

M = Magnification

Chemistry

period number = number of electron shells

1 2 3 4 5 6

Group number = number of electrons in outer shell

Key

atomic number

Symbol

name

relative atomic mass

Protons + neutrons

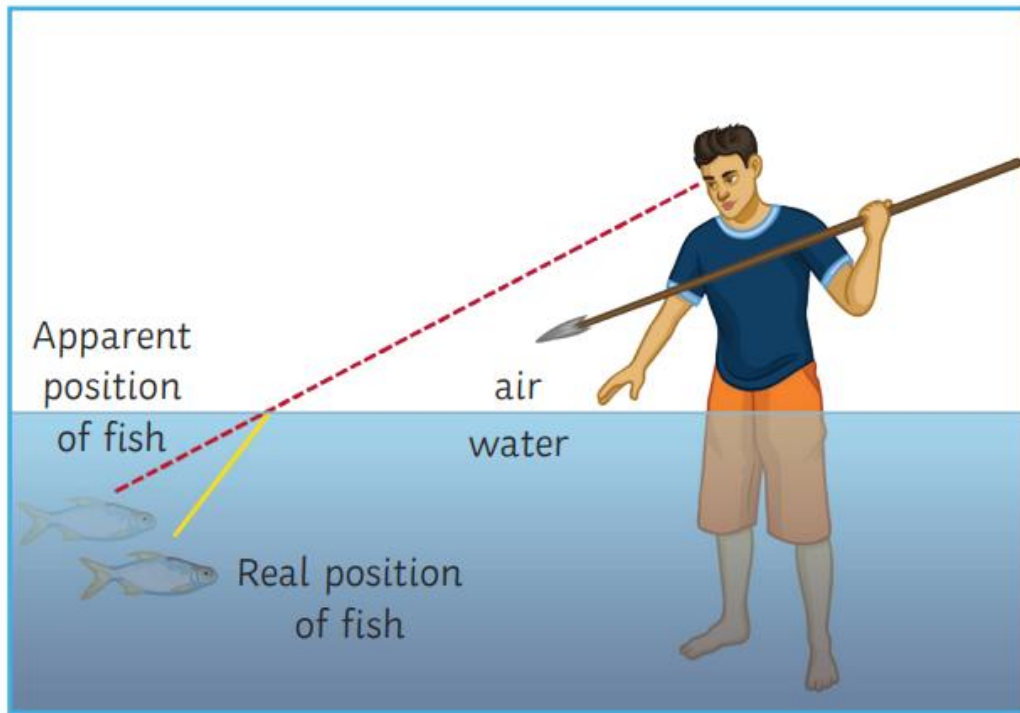
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WEEK 6

Physics

Refraction occurs when a wave **changes direction**, usually at the boundary or two different materials. The **density** of the material affects the **speed** at which the wave can travel through it. When a wave passes from a more dense material to a less dense material, it speeds up and so will bend.



Imagine a car travelling across a muddy river at an angle. As it approaches the bank of the river, one of the wheels will be on the dry bank while the other is still in the mud. The wheel on the dry bank will move faster than the one still in the mud and it will change direction.

WEEK 6

History

Legacy of the dictators:

Mussolini – provided a model for other aspiring dictators

Stalin – made Russia into a world superpower in his rule

Hitler – remembered for his great evils during his rule

Mao – neither fully good or bad, he helped peasants but terrorised China

Hussein - brutal to Iraq when leader, some still like his methods

WEEK 6

RE

Argument from design – the world is so complex that it must have been designed by someone and that someone could be God.

Argument from first cause – the creation of the world is an event. All events have a cause. God could be the cause.

Argument from morality – that there must be a creator because the shared moral values around the globe.

The Big Bang theory – is a scientific theory about the creation of the world. About 13.8 billion years ago, this tiny speck didn't explode like a firework, but instead began to expand incredibly fast. Scientists call this rapid stretching the Big Bang. The universe hasn't stopped, either, it is still stretching and expanding outwards today.

The Theory of evolution -is a scientific theory, it is the idea that living things have changed and adapted over millions of years. It involves a process called natural selection. Charles Darwin, the scientist who figured this out, called it "survival of the fittest."

WEEK 6
Geography

Prediction, planning and preparation

Prediction: Volcanologists monitor volcanoes all over the world, taking readings to determine change so they can predict whether a volcano is likely to erupt.

Planning helps communities to respond and recover from a natural disaster, such as a volcanic eruption. It includes drawing up evacuation plans and using hazard maps to prevent building in high-risk areas where lava might flow. It also involves setting up warning systems.

Preparation involves educating people on what to do if a nearby volcano erupts.

WEEK 6

Spanish

The Importance of Reading

la lectura	<i>reading</i>
leer	<i>to read/reading</i>
es...	<i>it is...</i>
útil	<i>useful</i>
interesante	<i>interesting</i>
ameno	<i>enjoyable</i>
gracioso	<i>funny</i>
informativo	<i>informative</i>
es importante leer	<i>it's important to read</i>
es bueno para mi educación	<i>it's good for my education</i>
leer me ayuda a...	<i>reading helps me to...</i>
escribir correctamente	<i>write correctly</i>
tener imaginación	<i>to have imagination</i>
pensar	<i>to think</i>
pasar el tiempo	<i>to pass the time</i>
mejorar en el colegio	<i>to improve at school</i>
aprender vocabulario	<i>to learn vocabulary</i>

WEEK 6

Art

Redmer Hoekstra

Redmer Hoekstra (1982) graduated from the Art Academy in Zwolle as a visual artist and illustrator in 2009. "I've always loved alienation and fantasizing, daydreaming. As a child I had all kinds of theories about how the world worked. At the Academy I was able to rediscover this and process this into my work. How things work is a fascination of mine and in many drawings, you can find this. I open up appliances and objects and freely change what is inside. Often a subject gets a completely different feeling or meaning.

I play with form, meaning and function, while new combinations arise. Often surprising, strange and funny but also with a strange kind of logic, a fantastic and surreal world.

I find my inspiration riding the train or on the road, where my mind can float through the landscape and new connections between things appear. A philosophical view of the world and myself. Who am I? What is my reality and how do I get to decide how it looks and works? They are pen drawings on paper. I work with fine liners. By shading I create light and space, which gives a drawing life. It is important to draw as realistically as possible, to make the alienation most powerful. It's a laborious and almost artisanal technique. A drawing on average takes 32 to 40 hours".

Redmer takes mundane everyday objects and combines them with animals, usually observing similar shapes or characteristics.



WEEK 6
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.	

