CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING

Year 7

Autumn Term 2

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

English Literature

The Criminal Underworld

In 'Oliver Twist', Dickens introduces readers to the criminal underworld of London—a hidden world full of danger and exploitation. Fagin is a gang leader who teaches young boys to pick pockets and steal. These boys, like the Artful Dodger, are orphans with nowhere else to go. They see crime as a way to survive, not as a choice. Dickens wanted his readers to understand how poverty could push children into crime.

The criminal world in the novel is not just about theft—it also shows how adults can manipulate and harm vulnerable young people. Bill Sikes, for example, is violent and controlling. He uses fear and force to get what he wants. Nancy is caught between loyalty to him and doing the right thing. Dickens uses these characters to show how toxic and dangerous life could be for those on the margins of society.

Rather than glamorising crime, Dickens exposes its dark and painful realities. The boys in Fagin's gang are not evil—they are victims. Fagin is not a hero—he profits from the suffering of others. Dickens believed that if society helped the poor rather than ignoring them, fewer children would end up in the criminal world. He challenges the reader to see the humanity in people society often rejected.

Write down everything you can remember from the text.

WEEK 1

English Language

Writing a Clear Analytical Paragraph Using PEEL

Key Knowledge to Read and Remember

What is PEEL?

PEEL helps structure analytical writing. Each letter stands for a part of a strong paragraph:

- **P** – Point: Make a clear statement about what the writer is doing.
- **E** – Evidence: Use a quote from the text to support your point.
- **E** – Explanation: Explain how your evidence proves your point.
- **L** – Link: Connect your idea back to the question or theme.

Example PEEL Paragraph:

The writer creates a desolate setting to build tension. This is shown when the narrator describes the landscape as “a stretch of lifeless, grey marshland.” The adjective “lifeless” makes the place feel eerie and empty, creating a sense of isolation. This isolation makes the reader feel uneasy, as it suggests something dangerous may happen without anyone nearby to help. Therefore, the setting helps to build suspense and hints at future danger through foreshadowing.

Key Vocabulary:

- **Desolate** – Empty and lifeless, creating a sad or eerie mood
- **Isolated** – Alone or cut off from others
- **Tension** – A feeling of suspense or emotional strain
- **Foreshadowing** – Hints about what might happen later in the story
- **Adjective** – A word that describes a noun (e.g. “lifeless”)

Write down everything you can remember from the text.

WEEK 1

Mathematics

Place Value

Useful definitions:

Place Holder	Zero that holds a place and changes the value of other digits
Place Value	Value of a digit that relates to its position in a number
Integer	Whole number that can be positive or negative
Midpoint	halfway between two intervals on a number line or two numbers
Estimate	number or result that is not exact, but is suitably close to the actual value

Diagrams: Place Value

millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	units
1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1

1 million is the 7th column
1 million has 6 zeroes
1 million = 1,000,000

10 million = 10,000,000
100 million = 100,000,000
1000 million = 1 billion (UK)

WEEK 1

Biology

Cells are the building blocks of life. They are the first level of organisation.

The second level of organisation is a tissue. A tissue is a group of similar cells that work together to perform a certain function.

The third level of organisation is an organ. An organ is made up of a group of different tissues that work together to perform a certain function.

The fourth level of organisation is an organ system. An organ system is a group of different organs that work together to perform a certain function.

The fifth level of organisation is a multicellular organism. A multicellular organism is made up
of several organ systems working together to perform all the processes needed to stay alive.

WEEK 1

Chemistry

When the temperature of water reaches 100°C, the water boils and changes state from a liquid to a gas. During the change of state, the temperature stays constant and does not increase further.

If a substance is cooled until it freezes, the temperature of the substance as it freezes stays constant.

If the substance continues to be cooled, the temperature of the substance after it has finished freezing decreases.

WEEK 1

Physics

Types of Forces

Contact Forces

Contact forces act between objects that are physically touching each other.

friction – The force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, past each other.

air resistance – The force that acts in the opposite direction to an object's movement as it moves through the air.

reaction – The force that supports an object on a solid surface.

tension – The force transmitted through a rope, string or wire when pulled by forces acting on each end.

upthrust – The upward force exerted by a fluid on an object floating in it.

Non-Contact Forces

Non-contact forces act between objects without them physically touching each other.

gravitational force – The force acting on an object due to gravity.

magnetic force – The force exerted by a magnetic field on a magnetic material.

electrostatic force – The force that acts between two charged objects.

WEEK 1

History

Significance is the impact over time of an event, person or period.

Short-term impacts have an impact over days, weeks, months or years.

Long-term impacts have an impact over many years, decades or centuries, even up to present day

The Death of Thomas Becket

When: 29th December 1170
Where: Canterbury, England
Why: King Henry II brings in Thomas Becket as his Archbishop to try and make changes to the Church. Becket takes his role seriously and refuses to make the changes Henry wants.
Events: Thomas Becket is murdered by the knights of Henry II.
Significance: impacts the relationship between monarch and church.

King John and the Magna Carta

When: 1215
Where: Runnymede, England.
Why: King John was seen as a poor King as he angered the Barons of England. He taxed them highly to pay for wars in France, and did not listen to the Church.
Events: The Barons forced John to sign the Magna Carta, an agreement which limited his power.
Significance: long-term impacts on the power of the monarch in England.

WEEK 1

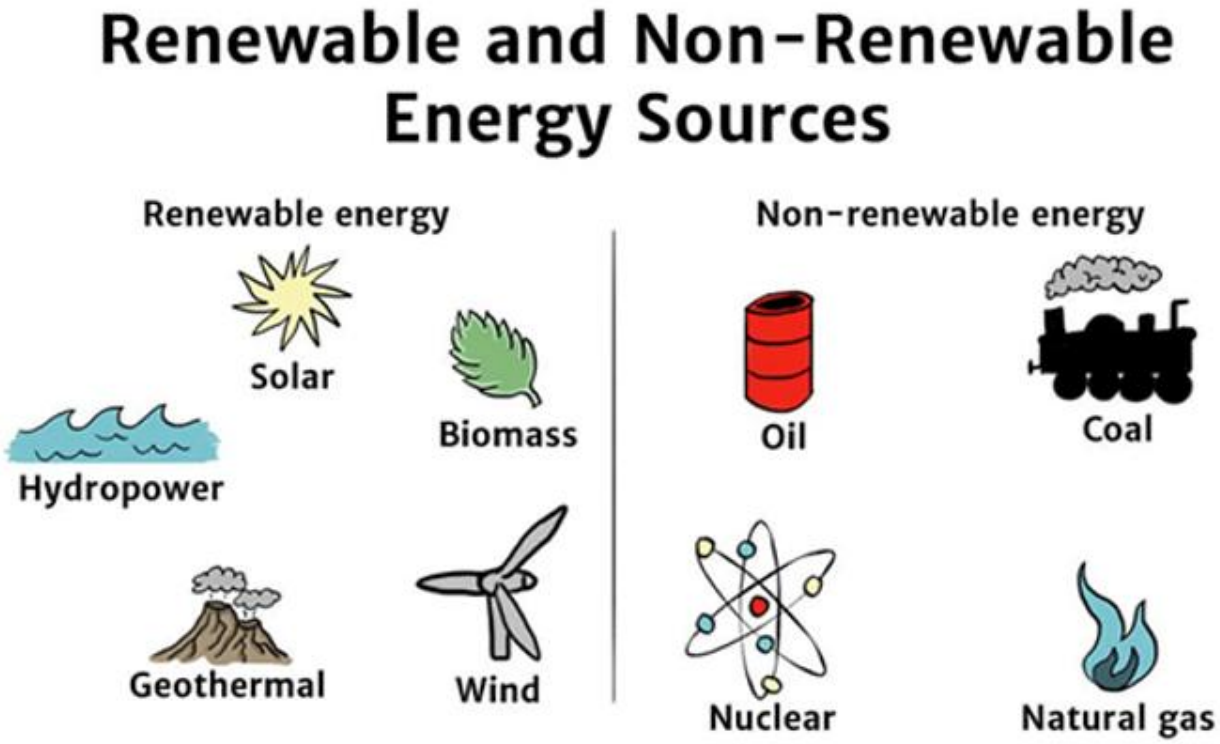
Geography

Renewable and non-renewable resources

- The time taken for a resource to be replaced determines whether it is described as renewable or non-renewable.

- A renewable resource is one that is replaced by the natural processes of the Earth. This takes place in less time than an average human life. These types of resources are air, water, wind, sunlight and living things.

- Some resources like coal and oil take millions of years to be replaced naturally. Within a human's lifetime these resources would seem like they are never replaced.



WEEK 1

Art

Sculpture and Wire Art

Sculpture is a three-dimensional art form where artists shape, mold, carve, cast, or assemble materials like stone, metal, wood, or clay to create physical objects. Unlike flat, two-dimensional art, sculptures have height, width, and depth, existing in physical space and offering varied perspectives as a viewer moves around them. Common techniques include subtractive methods (like carving away material) and additive methods (like modelling with clay or welding parts together).

Within year 7, you will be learning about wire sculpture, but what is this?

Wire sculpture is an art form where a sculpture is created by bending, twisting, cutting, and assembling metal or plastic-coated wire, often using tools like pliers and wire cutters, to form three-dimensional shapes. This versatile medium, used for freestanding or wall-hung pieces, has roots in ancient history but was developed into a prominent art form in the 20th century.

Techniques

Bending: Shaping the wire using hands or pliers.

Twisting: Wrapping and layering wires to build volume and create intricate forms.

Coiling: Creating circular or spiralled shapes with the wire.

Weaving: Interlacing multiple wires to create surfaces and forms.

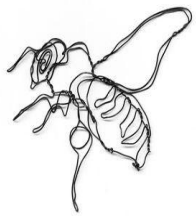
Cutting: Using wire cutters to achieve precise lengths and shapes.

Crimping/Lapping: Techniques for joining overlapping wire ends to secure forms.

What will i need?

Many types of pliers can cut wire, but the effectiveness depends on the specific type of pliers and the wire's gauge. While general-purpose pliers can cut thin wires, specialized wire cutters, such as diagonal cutters or linesman pliers, are designed for a cleaner and more efficient cut on a wider range of wires.



WEEK 1

Spanish

uno	**one**
dos	**two**
tres	**three**
cuatro	**four**
cinco	**five**
seis	**six**
siete	**seven**
ocho	**eight**
nueve	**nine**
diez	**ten**

once	**eleven**
doce	**twelve**
trece	**thirteen**
catorce	**fourteen**
quince	**fifteen**
dieciseis	**sixteen**
diecisiete	**seventeen**
dieciocho	**eighteen**
diecinueve	**nineteen**
veinte	**twenty**

WEEK 1

Personal Development

Protected characteristics

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

WEEK 1

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 2

English Literature

In the 1800s, novels were often published in serial form—chapter by chapter in weekly or monthly magazines. This made reading more affordable for the working class, as people could buy a small section at a time. Charles Dickens became famous through this format. His first major success, 'The Pickwick Papers', was published in serial form and became wildly popular.

Dickens used this format to connect with readers from all parts of society. People would gather to read the latest instalment aloud in homes, workplaces, and even pubs. The stories were suspenseful and ended on cliff-hangers, which kept people excited for the next issue. His characters became household names, and readers developed strong opinions about them, just as modern audiences do with television series.

By writing in this way, Dickens helped raise literacy levels and encouraged discussion of important issues. He made stories about poverty, injustice, and kindness available to everyone. This approach also allowed him to adapt his stories based on public reaction. It was one of the reasons his work had such a strong emotional impact—he was truly in touch with his audience.

Write down everything you can remember from the text above.

WEEK 2

English Language

Writing Suspense with Sentence Variation

Key Knowledge to Read and Remember

Suspense Writing Techniques:

Good suspense writing makes the reader feel tense and curious. Writers do this by varying sentence length and using specific techniques:

- **Short sentences** – create drama and shock.
- **Ellipsis (…)** – creates mystery or makes the reader wait for what comes next.
- **Long build-up sentences** – add detail slowly and increase tension before something happens.

Writers also use **Gothic vocabulary** (creepy or fear-inducing words) and choose their **pacing** carefully to control how quickly events unfold. The **climax** is the most intense or terrifying moment.

Example Suspense Paragraph:

The door creaked open. Nothing moved inside... except the faint sound of breathing.
Shadows stretched along the hallway like claws.
Slowly, she stepped forward, her heart pounding louder than the wind outside.
A whisper. A flicker of movement. She froze.
And then – silence.

Key Vocabulary

- **Suspenseful** – Full of tension; it keeps the reader wondering what will happen.
- **Trembling** – Slightly shaking from fear or cold.
- **Climax** – The most intense or exciting part of the story.
- **Pacing** – How fast or slow the writing moves to create mood.
- **Plural possession** – Showing that something belongs to more than one person (e.g. *the girls' screams*).

Write down everything you can remember from the text above.

WEEK 2

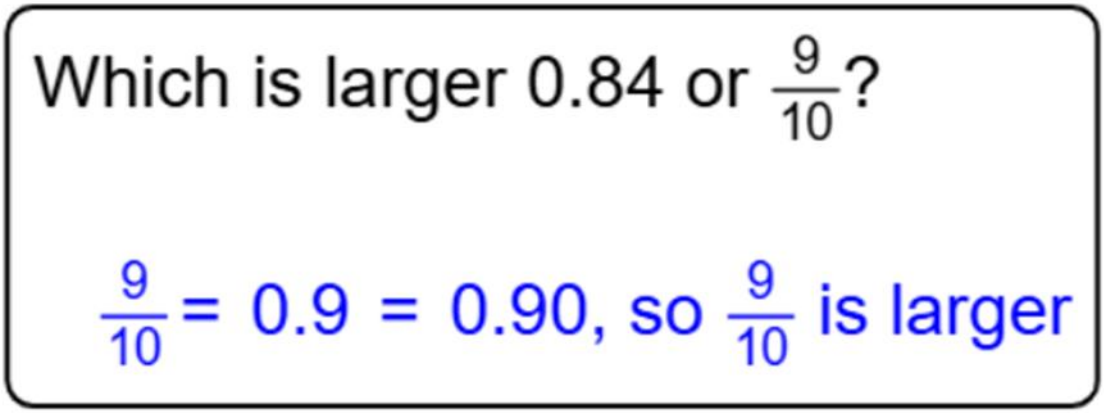
Mathematics

Decimals

Useful definitions:

Decimal Number	number with a whole and a fractional part, for example 3.2, 5.43
Decimal Point	dot to the right of the ones column that is used to separate the integer and the decimal parts
Tenth	1 part out of 10 equal parts
Hundredth	1 part out of 100 equal parts
Thousandth	1 part out of 1000 equal parts

Diagrams: Decimal to fractions



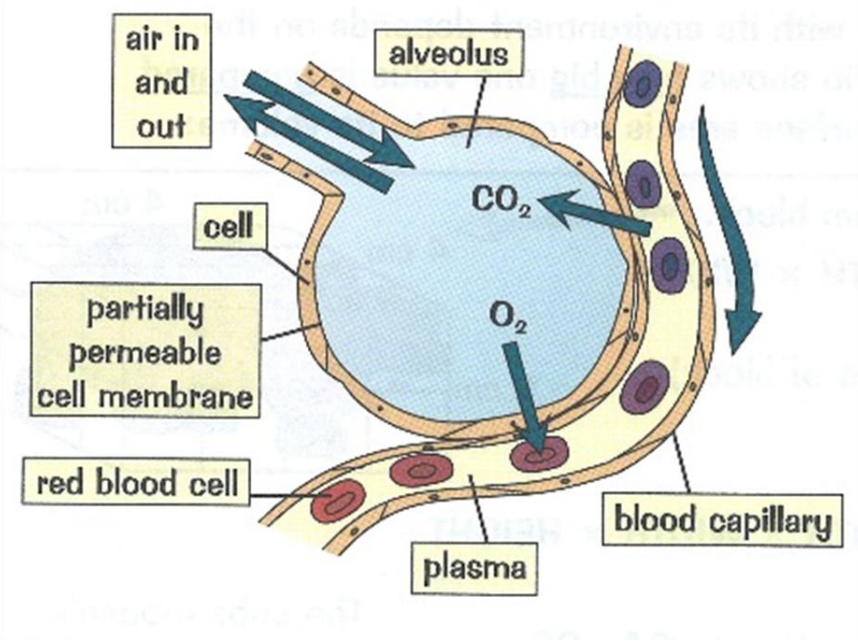
WEEK 2

Biology

The alveoli are specialised to maximise the rate of diffusion of 0_2 and CO_2.

They have:

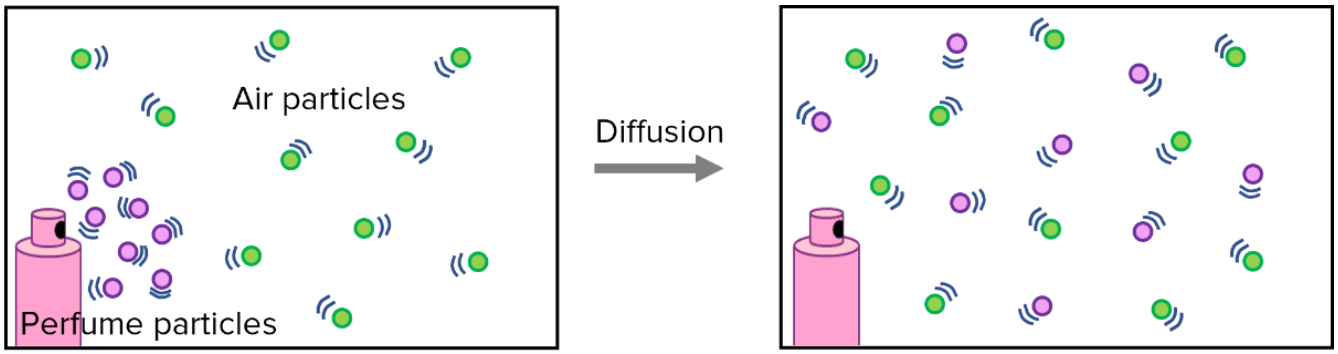
- An enormous surface area(about 75m2 in humans).
- A moist lining for dissolving gases.
- Very thin walls (consisting of cells with partially permeable cell membranes).The diffusion distance is therefore short.
- Good blood supply which means diffusion is quick because the concentration gradient is steep.



WEEK 2

Chemistry

We smell things because gas particles move around in all directions and spread through the air on their own. This process is called diffusion. Particles move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.

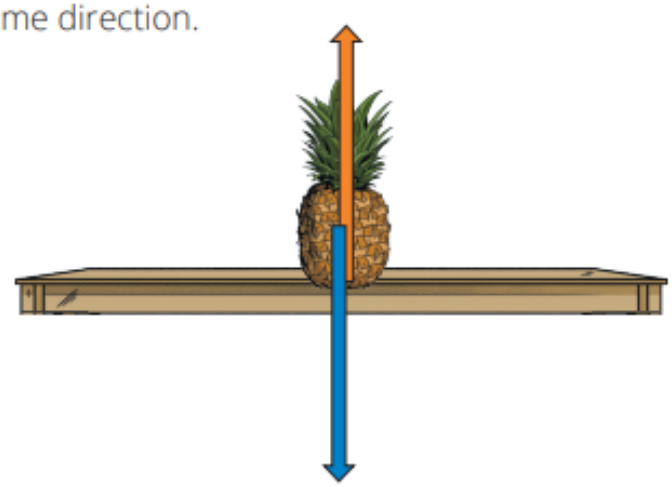


WEEK 2

Physics

Balanced Forces

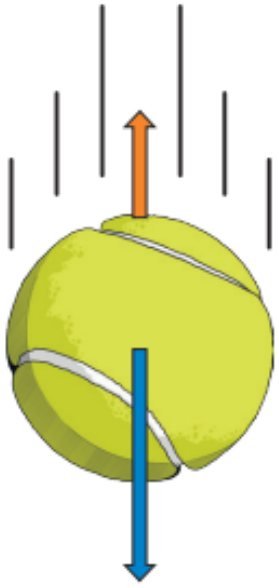
When the forces acting on an object are the same size but in opposite directions, we say that the forces are **balanced**. When this happens, the object is in a state of **equilibrium**. There will be no change to the motion of the object: a stationary object will remain stationary and a moving object will continue to move at a constant speed in the same direction.



Unbalanced Forces

Unbalanced forces act in opposite directions but are not the same size. One force is greater than the other.

If forces are unbalanced there will be a change in the motion of the object. It may speed up, slow down or change direction.



WEEK 2

History

Significance is the impact over time of an event, person or period.

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The Death of Thomas Becket

When: 29th December 1170
Where: Canterbury, England
Why: King Henry II brings in Thomas Becket as his Archbishop to try and make changes to the Church. Becket takes his role seriously and refuses to make the changes Henry wants.
Events: Thomas Becket is murdered by the knights of Henry II.
Significance: impacts the relationship between monarch and church.

King John and the Magna Carta

When: 1215
Where: Runnymede, England.
Why: King John was seen as a poor King as he angered the Barons of England. He taxed them highly to pay for wars in France, and did not listen to the Church.
Events: The Barons forced John to sign the Magna Carta, an agreement which limited his power.
Significance: long-term impacts on the power of the monarch in England.

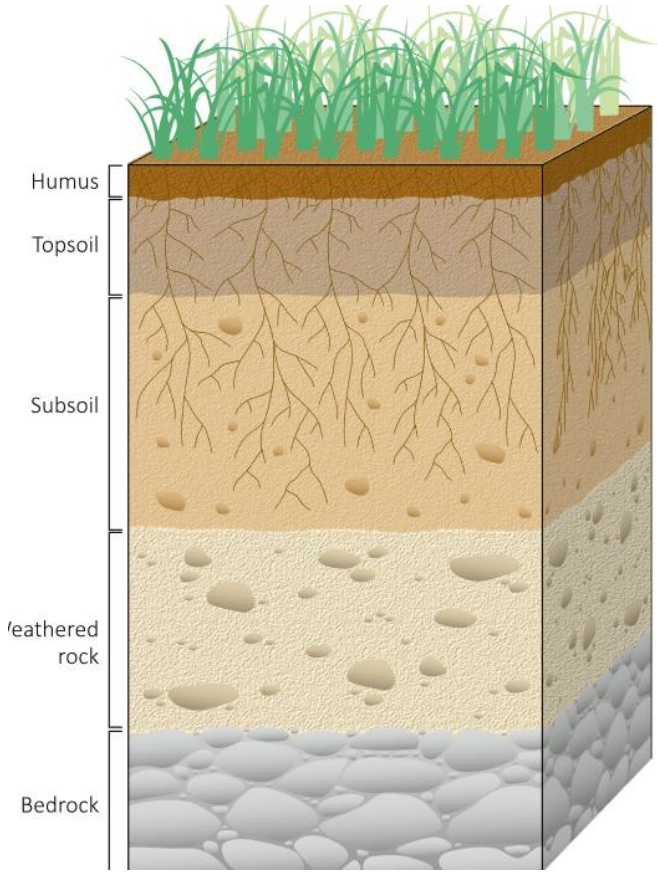
WEEK 2

Geography

What is soil?

Soil is a thin layer on the Earth's surface, between vegetation and rock. It is a layer of minerals, water and organic matter that forms from the rock below and decaying vegetation above.
Soil is very precious. Plants root in it and take up minerals and water to grow.
Soil plays an important role in our natural environment: providing a base for roots of vegetation to bind; a home for microorganisms and bacteria; and minerals and water that plants need to grow.

There are many different types of soil. It is usually 1–3 metres deep. It can take between 100 and 1,000 years for just one centimetre of soil to build up. It can take up to 100,000 years for 1 metre of soil to grow.



WEEK 2

Spanish

20= veinte
21= veintiuno
22- veintidos
23=veintitrés
24=veinticuatro
25=veinticinco
26=veintiséis
27=veintisiete
28=veintiocho
29= veintinueve
30= treinta

40 cuarenta
50= cincuenta
60= sesenta
70 = setenta
80= ochenta
90= noventa
100= cien

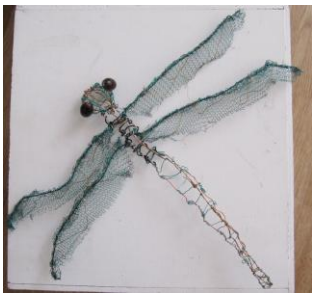
Age	
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?
Tengo……años	I am …….years old

WEEK 2

Art

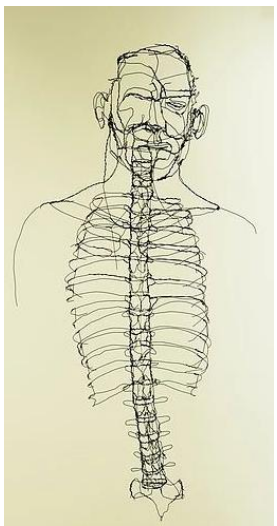
Fiona Campbell & David Oliveira wire artists.

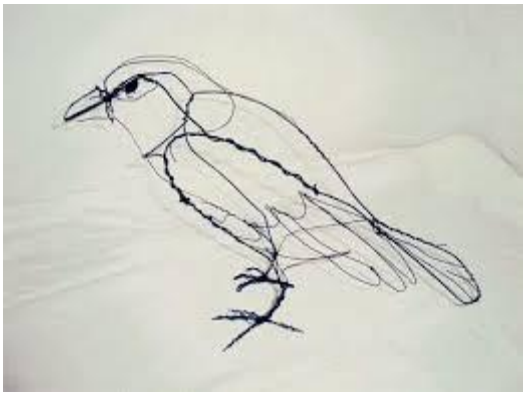
Fiona Campbell is an artist, educator and occasional curator. She creates sculptural installations using mainly recycled and found materials. Another name for found object art is assemblage, and can be seen in many famous artists work, such as Pablo Picasso.
She uses often uses Copper wire, which is use in different ways to construct, attach, embed and wrap. She will also use scrap steel rods and objects, for example: discarded bedsprings, horseshoes and old nails. She always carries a pair of pliers with her, and therefore, can take samples from anywhere.
Once a wire frame is created, she will use scrap bits of wood, plastic, wax, twine, wool and plant debris, to build upon her structure.
The subject matter and ideas behind her work are rooted in life's interconnectedness and transformation, finding beauty in the world around us. It also highlights concerns about human exploitation of nature and over-consumption of material things.
It is about giving abandoned objects new life.



David Oliveira

Portuguese wire sculptor David Oliveira states that he uses the visual language of drawing in his sculptures. He focuses his work on line, form and pattern.
Work created with wire, is the same and appear visually similar to a line drawing. It removed the formal element of colour, leaving a greater appreciation on all the other elements. Oliveira states, "*"Usually, I don't draw in 2D, I go straight to the wire. I combine all the information that helps me to understand what I want to represent, and then I start. The mental process is much the same as drawing."*







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

RE

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

Judaism Key words

Derech eretz – the way of the world. It is about how human beings should live and behave in society.

The Covenant – the agreement between Jews and God. Jews promise to worship God properly and in return God will look after them.

Mensch – a decent human being.

Mitzvot – 613 commandments (singular mitzvah).

Rabbi – an ordained Jewish teacher.

WEEK 3

English Literature

Child Labour

In Victorian Britain, many children were forced to work long hours in dangerous conditions. They were cheaper to employ than adults and could fit into small spaces in factories and mines. Some worked in textile mills, others as chimney sweeps, or on the streets selling goods. These children were often as young as five or six years old, and their workday could last 12 to 16 hours.

Because they were small and unprotected, children were more likely to be injured or become ill. Factory machines had no safety guards, and mine tunnels could collapse. Many children suffered long-term damage to their health or even died while working. Despite this, their income was often essential for their family's survival.

Charles Dickens experienced child labour himself and never forgot how it felt. Through characters like Oliver and the boys in Fagin's gang, he showed how society turned a blind eye to the suffering of children. Dickens believed that children should be in school, not labouring for survival. His work helped inspire reforms and raise awareness about the rights of children.

Write down everything can you remember from the text.

WEEK 3

English Language

Tips for Exploring Setting and Atmosphere

1. Look Closely at the Setting
Is the place isolated, abandoned, or dangerous?
Are there old buildings, dark forests, stormy weather, or empty landscapes?
Gothic settings often make the characters (and reader) feel alone, trapped, or scared.
Example: “It was on a dreary night of November…” → The word “dreary” helps build a gloomy, lifeless setting.
2. Highlight Descriptive Language
Circle adjectives and descriptive phrases that show mood.
Look for words linked to darkness, mystery, or fear (e.g. “gloomy,” “howling,” “shadowy”).
Use a highlighter to pick out sensory details: What can be seen, heard, or felt?
3. Spot Weather and Nature Imagery
Weather often reflects the mood (this is called pathetic fallacy).
Storms, fog, thunder, and cold winds usually suggest danger or tension.
Example: “The rain pattered dismally against the panes...” → The weather adds to the hopeless and tense atmosphere.
4. Think About the Atmosphere
Ask: How does this setting make me feel?
Is it eerie, tense, mysterious, or unsettling?
Why might the author have created that mood?
5. Use These Sentence Starters When Discussing or Writing
The setting creates a feeling of...
The use of words like “___” makes the atmosphere feel...
This Gothic setting is typical because...
The author builds suspense by describing...

Write down everything you can remember from the information above.

WEEK 3

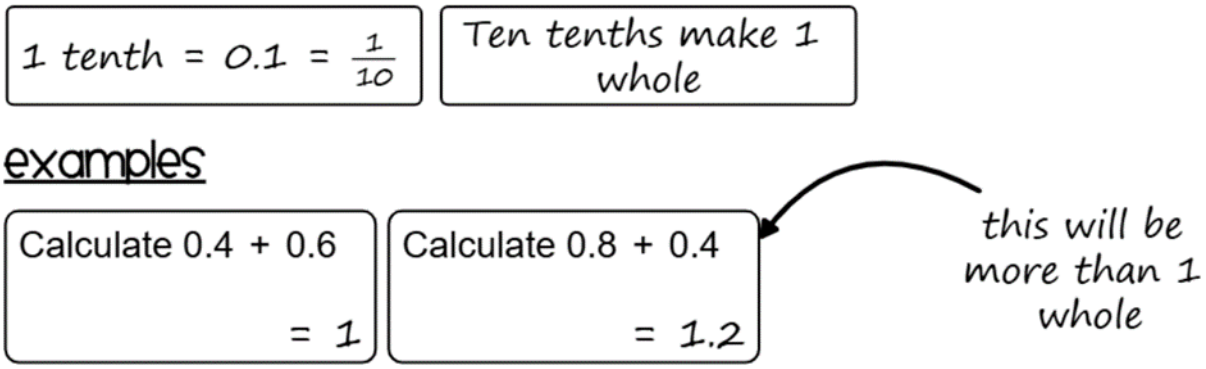
Mathematics

Integers

Useful definitions:

Integer	Whole number that can be positive or negative
Exchange	Swap an amount for another equal amount
Placeholder	Zero that holds a place and changes the value of other digits
Difference	Positive result of subtracting two values
Commutative	When an operation gives the same result whatever the order of the terms involved

Diagrams: Fractions and Integer



WEEK 3

Biology

When you inhale (breathe in), 4 things happen…

- The intercostal muscles (muscles between your ribs contract) which pulls your ribcage up and out.
- The diaphragm contracts causing it to move down.
- The volume inside your chest increases.
- The pressure inside your chest decreases meaning air can enter your lungs.

When you exhale (breathe out) 4 things happen…

-The intercostal muscles relax pulling the ribcage down and in.

-The diaphragm relaxes causing it to move up.

-The volume inside your chest decreases.

-The pressure inside your chest increases pushing the air out of your lungs.

WEEK 3

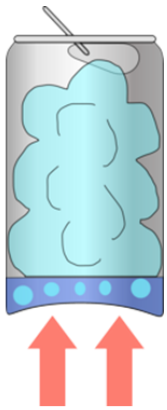
Chemistry

Gas pressure – why does the can collapse?

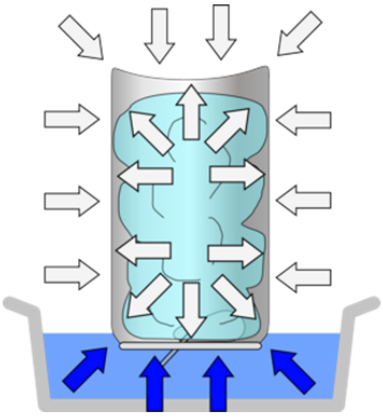
A teacher heats some water in a drinks can until it is boiling and steam comes out of the can. She quickly turns over the can and puts it in some water. Explain in detail why the can collapses.

1. As the can heats up water turns to steam, displacing the air.
2. Whilst there is steam in the can, there is EQUAL pressure on inside and outside.
3. When the steam condenses to water, the pressure INSIDE the can drops. The pressure on the OUTSIDE is much greater. The can is crushed inwards.

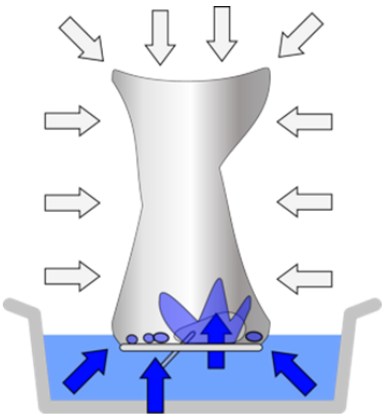
(The pressure drops when the steam condenses as liquid particles are moving much less than gas particles, so there are less collisions with the can).



As the can heats up water turns to steam, displacing the air.



Whilst there is steam in the can, there is EQUAL pressure on inside and outside.



When the steam condenses to water, the pressure INSIDE the can drops.
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WEEK 3

Physics

Hooke's Law

The extension of some elastic objects can be described by Hooke's law.

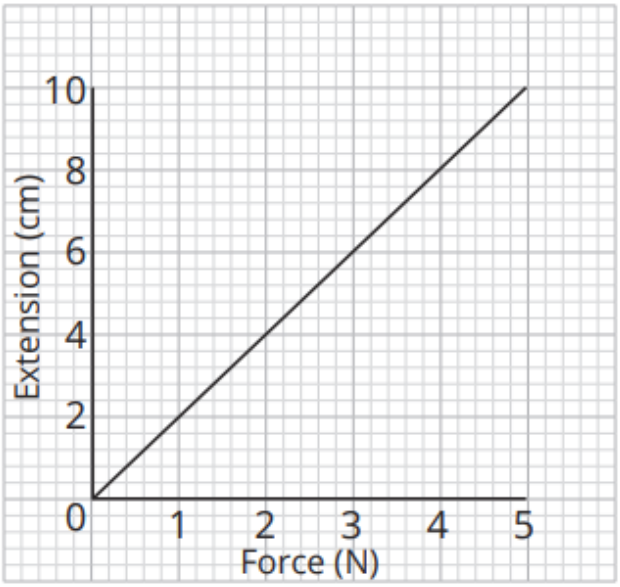
force (N) = spring constant (N/m) × extension (m)

Spring constant is a measure of the stiffness of a material. It indicates the force needed to change the length of a material by 1m. The greater the spring constant, the greater the force needed to stretch the material.

If you plot the extension of a spring against the force applied to the spring the results give a straight line through the origin.

The graph shows that if you double the force, the extension also doubles.

Hooke's law states that extension is **directly proportional** to the force applied.



WEEK 3

History

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Events: Women joined the revolt too. The poll tax was for women as well as men, so they were also angry. 70 women from Suffolk alone were involved.
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WEEK 3

Geography

Food Insecurity and hunger

Food insecurity and hunger

Between **720 and 811 million people** in the world went hungry in 2020, according to the UN.

FOOD INSECURITY	HUNGER
"Lack of access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life" - UN	"An uncomfortable or painful physical sensation caused by insufficient consumption of dietary energy" - UN





This change from food seen as a human right to food as a product to be bought and sold has created a problem in the world. More than enough food is produced to feed all of the 8 billion people that live on Earth. Yet hunger and food insecurity due to lack of food affects 10 per cent of the world's population.

WEEK 3

Spanish

Dates	
¿Qué día es hoy?	What is the day today?
¿Cuál es la fecha hoy?	What is the date today?
Hoy, la fecha es:	Today the date is…

Días de la semana	Days of the week
lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday
El fin de semana	The weekend

WEEK 3

Art

Mono Printing

Mono means one/singular, Monoprinting creates a unique, one-of-a-kind print created by applying ink to a smooth surface (the matrix), then transferring it to paper. It uses marking and line to create a print, however there are a variety of different ways they can be created.

Additive

- Draw patterns, shapes and designs directly into an inked surface, usually an acrylic sheet. Gently lay a piece of paper on top of the inked surface to pick up the design.
- Use textured surfaces, such as leave and fabric to push into the inked surface, remove and then gently place the paper. The imprints of the textures will remain on the ink, whilst naturally removing any excess.
- You can also use the inked fabric or leave to reprint individually.
- A new version of monoprinting is Gelli printing. The Gelli acts as a flexible plate, and allows a translucent finish for layering, however, the process From above is the same.

Subtractive

- Apply the paper, face down, directly to the inked acrylic surface and draw out the design on the back of the piece of paper. The pressure will lift ink from the acrylic sheet to leave an image.
- The above technique also, can be used with oil pastels, especially in a tracing technique, in which the back of an image is heavily coloured in with an oil pastel. The oil pastels side is placed down, then a pen/pencil moves over the pre-existing lines. Where the pressure is added, the oil pastel is pushed from one paper to the other.

Monoprints are usually limited to one colour. Try layering multiple monoprints on the same piece of fabric or paper.







WEEK 3

Personal Development

Protected Characteristics

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

WEEK 3

RE

Judaism is one of the oldest religions in the world. It is centred around the relationship between God, the Jewish people, and the teachings found in their holy books.

Some of the main beliefs that guide Jewish life are:

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- A Special Covenant (Agreement): A core belief is that God made a special promise (called a covenant) with Abraham and the Jewish people. God gave them commandments (laws) to live by.

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- Community and Tradition: Being Jewish is as much about family, community, and shared history as it is about religion. Traditions like celebrating the Sabbath (Shabbat) every week and holidays like Passover help keep families and history connected.

WEEK 4

English Literature

Nancy's Bravery and Sacrifice

Nancy is one of the most powerful and tragic characters in 'Oliver Twist'. She lives in a dangerous and violent world, under the control of the criminal Bill Sikes. Despite this, Nancy shows great kindness and courage. She cares deeply for Oliver and risks her life to protect him. Unlike others in her world, Nancy makes choices based on morality, not fear or greed.

Her decision to help Oliver is a turning point in the story. Nancy secretly visits Mr. Brownlow to tell him about the danger Oliver is in. This act of bravery leads to her murder by Bill Sikes, who feels betrayed. Nancy's death is shocking and sad, but it also shows her strength. She chooses to do the right thing even though it costs her everything.

Dickens uses Nancy's character to challenge Victorian ideas about women, crime, and redemption. Though she is linked to criminals, she is shown as someone with great heart and honour. Dickens wanted readers to see beyond her circumstances and recognise her humanity. Nancy is a symbol of sacrifice and moral courage in a world that has little of either.

Write down everything you can remember about the character Nancy.

WEEK 4

English Language

Sentence Craft for Effect

Sentence Variety in Gothic Writing

Gothic writers use a mix of sentence types to control pace, build mood, and scare the reader.

Three Key Sentence Types:

1. **Simple sentences** – short and punchy. They add shock, emphasis or urgency.
   - *He ran. / The door slammed.*
   - ✅ *Effect: Sudden, dramatic, spine-chilling.*
2. **Compound sentences** – join two ideas with words like *and*, *but*, or *so*.
   - *The candle flickered, and the floor creaked beneath her.*
   - ✅ *Effect: Builds rhythm and links unsettling actions.*
3. **Complex sentences** – use a main and subordinate clause to slow things down or hint at danger.
   - *Although the fire was lit, the room still felt cold.*
   - ✅ *Effect: Slows the pace and creates a mysterious, sinister atmosphere.*

Model Paragraph:

The hallway stretched ahead – dark, narrow, and silent.
The candle in her hand flickered, and shadows twisted across the walls.
Although she couldn't hear anything, she had the strangest feeling that something was watching.
She took a step forward.
Tap.
She froze.

In this paragraph:

- Sentence 1 = **simple**: dramatic scene setting.
- Sentence 2 = **compound**: builds tension through movement.
- Sentence 3 = **complex**: slows things down and adds dread.
- Sentence 4 = **simple**: isolation for impact.
- Sentence 5 = **simple**: onomatopoeia heightens suspense.
- Sentence 6 = **simple**: one-word action shows fear.

Key Vocabulary

- **Sinister** – Something that seems dark, dangerous, or evil.
- **Spine-chilling** – So scary it makes your back tingle.
- **Juxtaposition** – Putting two things next to each other to show how different they are.
- **Contrast** – A strong difference that helps highlight mood or change.
- **Sentence variety** – Using short, long, and mixed sentence types to change how writing feels.

Write down everything you can remember about sentence craft and effect.

WEEK 4

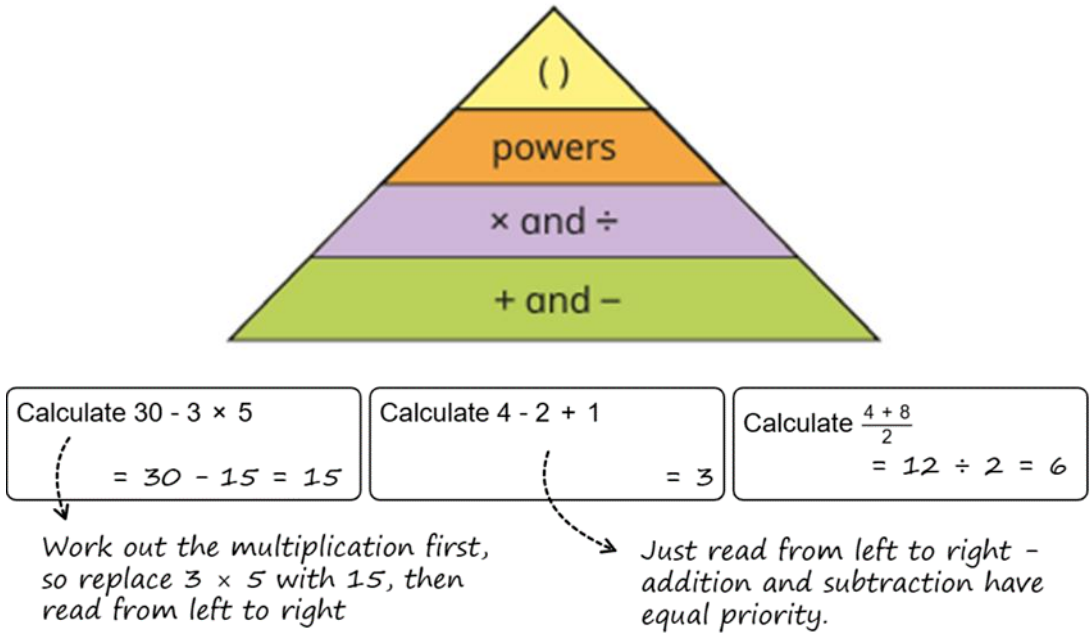
Mathematics

Order of Operation

Useful definitions:

Operation	Mathematical process such as addition or multiplication
Priority	Measure of importance of something
Order of Operation	Set of rules that prioritises which mathematical operations are performed in a calculation or expression

Diagrams: Order of Operation



WEEK 4

Biology

Bones are made from calcium and other minerals which make them strong and flexible. Having a balanced diet helps keep bones healthy.

Most people are born with 270 bones at birth which some fuse together to leave 206 bones as an adult.

Bones are living tissue with a blood supply and is growing and changing all the time. Like other tissues it can repair damage.

Your skeleton has four important functions – to support the body, to protect organs, to help the body move, and to make blood cells. Red and white blood cells are produced in bone marrow which is found in the centre of some bones.

WEEK 4

Chemistry

Factors affecting diffusion

- There are 3 main factors that affect the speed of diffusion.

1. **Temperature –** The higher the temperature the faster diffusion happens. This is because the particles have more energy to move and spread out.
2. **Concentration –** The higher the difference in concentration, the faster diffusion happens.
3. **State –** Solids do not diffuse. Liquids and gases both diffuse, but gases diffuse the fastest. This is because gas particles move faster so can spread out more easily.

WEEK 4

Physics

asteroid	A small rocky object which orbits the Sun, mostly found in a region between Mars and Jupiter.
comet	An icy object which orbits the Sun, mostly found in the outer solar system.
meteor	A piece of rock or metal that falls from space into the Earth's atmosphere and burns up before reaching the Earth's surface.
meteorite	Any meteor that lands on Earth.
moon	A natural object which orbits a planet.
planet	A round or nearly round object which orbits a star, in a path it has cleared of small objects.
star	A luminous object consisting mostly of hydrogen and helium, held together by its own gravity.

WEEK 4

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WEEK 4

Geography

How do we use water in the globally and in the UK?

We need water to drink to survive, but we also use water to wash, to dispose of waste, to grow and process food, and in industrial processes. Nearly 75 per cent of water used **in the UK** is used in industry, with 21 per cent used in homes in a variety of ways.

Globally, farming accounts for about 70 per cent of water use, with about 19 per cent in industry, and 11 per cent in homes.



WEEK 4

Spanish

Months	
enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

Birthdays	
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	When is your birthday?
Mi cumpleaños es el…	My birthday is the ….
¡Feliz Cumpleaños!	Happy Birthday!

WEEK 4

Art

Entomology and the work of Nessa Darcy

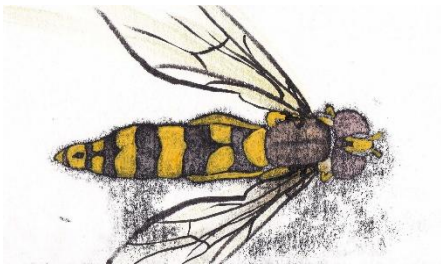
What is Entomology?

Entomology is the scientific study of insects, an offshoot of zoology that focuses on their anatomy, behaviour, ecology, evolution, and interactions with humans and other organisms. It is a vast field, given that over 1.3 million insect species have been described, and it contributes to diverse areas such as agriculture, medicine, forensics, environmental monitoring, and understanding biological diversity. Entomologists study the incredible diversity of insects, from their smallest details to their roles in larger ecosystems.

Nessa Darcy

Nessa Darcy is a creative entomologist seeking to bring people and nature together again. Currently based in Dublin, with a little bit of her heart still in Romania and Madagascar. Insects are the most diverse, abundant and underappreciated living things on earth, and Nessa's favourite. Diversity and harmony, of both insects and humans, is the underlying theme of Nessa's current creations and collaborations, whilst also, going around the world visiting schools, to show children how beautiful insects can be.

Whilst her work, is often created in paint, print, sculpture and pen, more recently they have been collaborations from the children of the school, using materials of their choice.







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

RE

Judaism is one of the oldest religions in the world. It is centred around the relationship between God, the Jewish people, and the teachings found in their holy books.

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WEEK 5

English Literature

Religion and Morality in Dickens' Work

Charles Dickens lived in a time when religion played a major role in everyday life. Victorian society valued Christian morals such as kindness, charity, forgiveness, and humility. Many people attended church, and religious teachings were part of both education and public life. Dickens himself had a complex relationship with religion—he believed deeply in moral values but often criticised the church when it failed to practise what it preached.

In *Oliver Twist*, Dickens uses characters to explore the difference between true morality and false appearances. Characters like Mr. Brownlow and Nancy show compassion, honesty, and sacrifice, even though they don't speak openly about religion. In contrast, characters who act cruelly—like Mr. Bumble or the workhouse officials—sometimes use religious language to justify their behaviour. Dickens wanted to show that real goodness comes from actions, not just words or appearances.

For Dickens, morality was about how people treated each other. He believed that helping the poor, protecting children, and showing mercy were more important than wealth, status, or religious pride. His novels encourage readers to act with kindness and fairness, even when society does not. Through *Oliver Twist*, Dickens invites us to question whether our morals are genuine—and to consider how we can make the world more just and compassionate.

Write down everything you can remember about religion and morality in Dickens' works.

WEEK 5

English Language

Dialogue and Tension

How Dialogue Creates Tension in Gothic Writing

Dialogue (speech between characters) isn't just about talking — it can be used to create **tension**, reveal **fear**, or even hint at something the character doesn't know (this is called **dramatic irony**).

To do this well, you need to:

1. Punctuate direct speech correctly.

- Start new speech with speech marks:
  "Who's there?" she whispered.
- Capital letter at the start of the spoken words.
- Use a **comma**, **question mark**, or **exclamation mark** before closing the speech marks.

2. **Use varied dialogue tags** – avoid always using *said*. Try *whispered*, *stammered*, *muttered*, *snapped*.

- *"Don't open it," he stammered.*
- *"Too late," she whispered.*

3. Use dialogue to reveal fear, create silence, or increase suspense.

- *"Did you hear that?"*
- *"No one's supposed to be in there…"*

Key Vocabulary

- **Whispered** – Spoken very quietly, often out of fear.
- **Stammered** – Spoke with pauses or repeating sounds, usually because of nerves or fear.
- **Dialogue tag** – A word like *said*, *whispered*, or *shouted* that tells us who is speaking and how.
- **Dramatic irony** – When the audience knows something the character does not.
- **Speech punctuation** – The rules for using quotation marks, commas, and capital letters in dialogue.

Write down everything you can remember about dialogue and tension.

WEEK 5

Mathematics

Averages and Range

Useful definitions:

Average	Number or item representing the typical value of a set of data
Mode	Type of average found by identifying the item that appears most often in a set of data
Mean	Type of average found by dividing the total of the values by the number of values in the set
Median	Type of average found by identifying the middle number in an ordered list.
Range	Difference between the greatest and smallest pieces of data in a set.

Diagrams: Find the mean

Calculate the mean: 4, 8, 2, 10, 12

$= \frac{4 + 8 + 2 + 10 + 12}{5} = \frac{36}{5} = 7.2$

short division can help with 36 ÷ 5

Complete the missing number so that this set of data has a mean of 8: 2 6 ☐

When you add the 3 numbers, they must add to 3 × 8 = 24.
So 24 - 2 - 6 = 16, the final number is 16.

WEEK 5

Biology

Hinge joint

Swings back and forth examples are elbows, knees, fingers, toes.

Ball and socket joint

Full rotation examples of this are the pelvis (hip) and shoulder.

Saddle Joint

2- way movement: up-down and side to side an example of this is the thumb joint.

Gliding joint

Slight movement in all directions examples of this are the spine and wrist.

Fixed joint

No movement an example of this is the skull.

WEEK 5

Chemistry

Example	State change
What happens to an ice lolly when it is left in the sun	Melting Solid to liquid
An pan of water being heated up to cook with	Evaporation Liquid to gas
What happens to a puddle when the temperature gets below 0°C	Freezing Liquid to solid
This appears on bathroom mirrors when the warm gas hits the cold surface	Condensation Gas to liquid

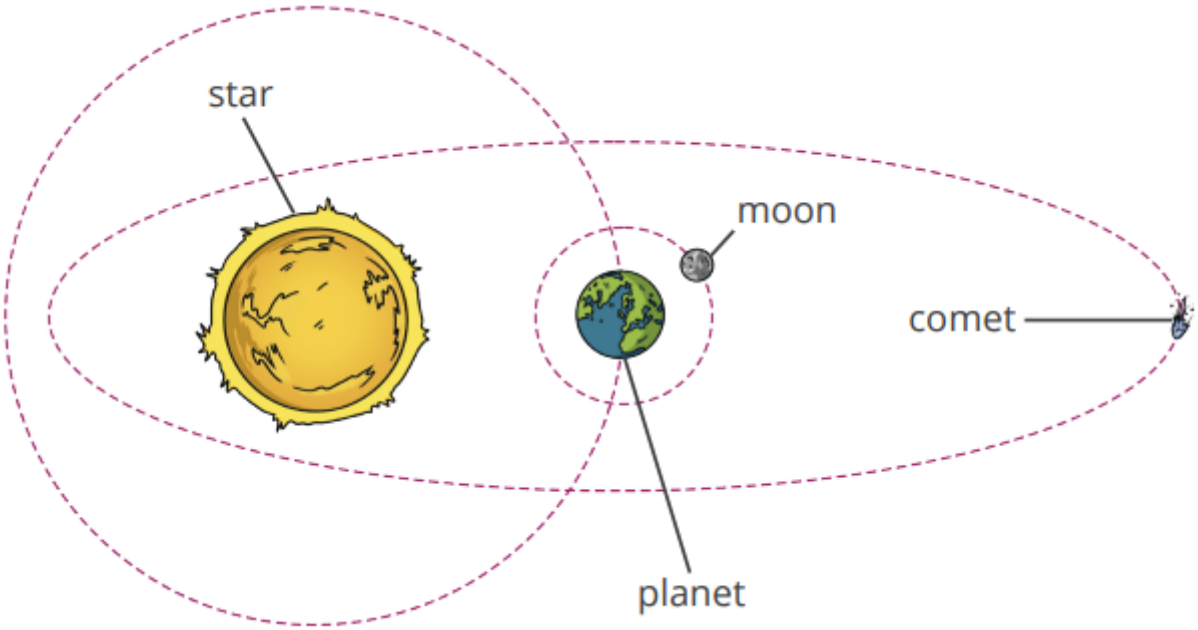
WEEK 5

Physics

We live on the planet Earth. The Earth **orbits** a star at the centre of the **solar system**, called the Sun.

The solar system is found in a **galaxy** called the Milky Way. A galaxy is a collection of many billions of stars, many of which have their own planets orbiting them.

The **universe** is filled with many galaxies, all containing stars and planets.



WEEK 5

History

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The Hundred Years War

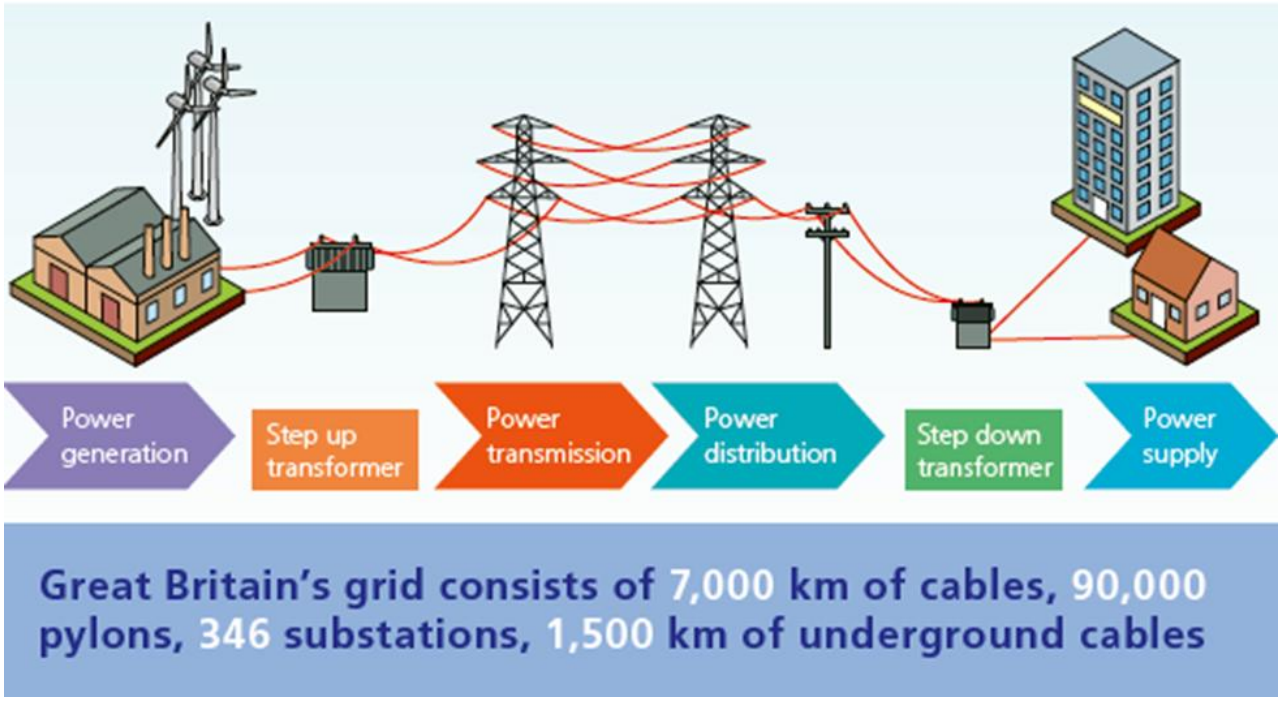
When: 1337 to 1453 (116 years)
Where: Mostly fought in France
Why: Edward III claimed the French throne and fought against the French. The war lasted the span of 5 English kings.
Events: The war is split into three 'phases' separated massively by truces (the war was not fought continuously. There was very early successes for the English up to 1369. Then, following a long truce, the French won back all land other than Calais.
Significance: lost all land, developed a national identity for England.

WEEK 5

Geography

Heat, light and cooking all require energy. At the flick of a switch we can have instant energy in our homes and at school and work. Electricity plays a huge part in our everyday lives.

Diagram A shows how this energy is produced and supplied to our homes.



WEEK 5

Art

Art Terminology and materials

In art, we use the terminology for materials, as Media and Medium.
The medium is singular, and it what we use to create a piece of Art. Media is plural, and is a group of material, for example, Mixed Media art is made of many different techniques and materials.



The Medium used in this Piece is Charcoal.



This is a Mixed Media piece of Acrylic, Ink and Pen.

Some material options, we have in Art, within Cleethorpes Academy.

Drawing pencils	H stands for “hard lead”. Makes lighter, finer drawings. B stands for “Black”, for darker smudgy lead. The numbers represent harder/darker lines.
Oil Pastels	Pigmented oil, wax and non-drying binder. Used for intense vibrant colour, can be used on many surfaces.
Block Paints & Watercolour paints	Water based paints are fast drying and able to built up tone. The more water you add the lighter it is, the less water, the darker it is.
Acrylic Paint	Water-based paint but with Acrylic Polymer emulsion and plastics and silicone. Acrylic covers most surfaces and become water- resistance when dry.
Pencil Crayons	Art tools, consisting of a pigmented core with a wooden casing. You can also get water-soluble pencil crayons that blend out with water, similar to water paints.
Drawing Ink	Made up of dyes or pigments. The ink is often this, but can be lightened with water. Applied with a brush or pens.
Brusho	A highly pigmented, transparent watercolour crystalline powder, which comes in small pots. It creates vibrant colour that produces unpredictable, expressive effects.
Drawing Chalks	Sticks of soft, powdery substance, either naturally occurring or artificially made. They create light effects, good for a black or dark surface.
Printing Ink	A liquid or paste used in printing processes, such as Lino, Monoprinting and collagraphs. Made up of Pigments or colour, a binder, which holds them together and allows them to attach to a surface.

WEEK 5

Personal Development

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WEEK 6

English Literature

Dickens' Legacy

Charles Dickens is remembered as one of Britain's most influential authors. He used his novels to speak out against poverty, injustice, and inequality. His works were widely read, not just because they were exciting, but because they gave a voice to people who were often ignored. Through characters like Oliver Twist, Dickens made middle- and upper-class readers aware of the harsh realities of life for the poor.

Many of Dickens' books have been turned into plays, films, and musicals. 'Oliver Twist' is one of the most famous, with countless versions created for the stage and screen. His characters have become iconic, and his messages about kindness, empathy, and reform are still relevant today. Dickens' stories continue to be studied in schools and adapted for modern audiences.

His impact goes beyond literature. Dickens helped change the way people thought about child labour, education, and social care. He supported charities and gave public talks to raise money for good causes. His work helped shape social policies and inspired future writers and campaigners. Charles Dickens left behind more than books—he left a legacy of compassion and change.

Write down everything you can remember about Dickens' legacy from the text above.

WEEK 6

English Language

Using Narrative Voice to Build Character

Writers carefully choose between **first-person** and **third-person** narrative voices to shape how the reader feels about a character.

- **First person (I, me, my)** – makes the story feel personal, close, and emotional. You see the character's thoughts and feelings.
  - *"I crept through the shadows, my heart thudding."*
  - ✅ *Effect: Reader feels connected to the narrator's fear or emotions.*
- **Third person (he, she, they)** – makes the story feel more distant or neutral. It can sound more objective or formal.
  - *"She crept through the shadows, her heart thudding."*
  - ✅ *Effect: Reader watches events unfold, without fully entering the character's mind.*

Narrative voice helps shape:

- The tone (fearful, calm, shocked)
- The reader's relationship with the narrator
- The sense of suspense

Model Paragraph (First-person example):

I stumbled backwards, my breath catching in my throat. The door creaked slowly open... but no one stood there. My mind raced — was it real, or my imagination? I could feel the sweat on my palms. I wasn't alone.

Key Vocabulary

- **Bewildered** – Very confused and unsure what to think
- **Petrified** – So scared you can't move
- **Narrative perspective** – The 'voice' or point of view the story is told from (first or third person)
- **First-person** – A story told using *I* or *we*, seeing through the character's eyes
- **Third-person** – A story told using *he*, *she*, or *they*, seeing the character from the outside

Write down everything you remember about using narrative voice to build a character.

WEEK 6

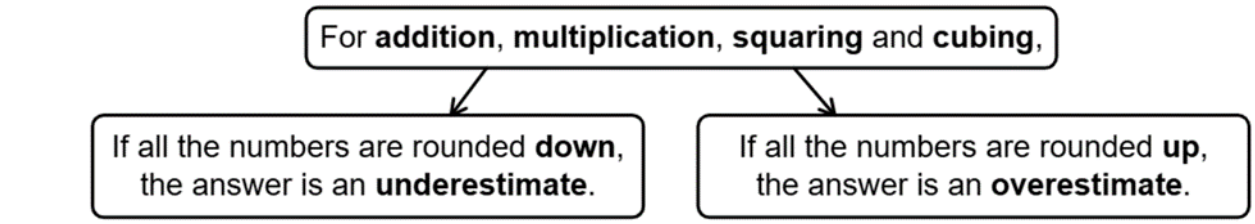
Mathematics

Rounding and Estimating

Useful definitions:

Round	Replace a number with an approximate value
Significant Figures	Digits in a number starting from the first non-zero digit
Estimate	Number or result that is not exact, but is suitably close to the actual value
Error Interval	Range of values a number could be, to a given degree of accuracy
Upper / Lower Bounds	Upper or lower limit of a set of values that rounds to a number that is stated to a given degree of accuracy

Diagrams: Estimating



Work out an **estimate** for each calculation:

a) **3.2 × 8.81**
≈ 3 × 9
= 27

b) **1.93^3**
≈ 2^3
= 8

c) **87.6 ÷ 3.1**
≈ 90 ÷ 3
= 30

d) **22.5 × 392**
≈ 20 × 400
= 8000

e) $\frac{575}{28} \approx \frac{600}{30}$
= 20

WEEK 6

Biology

Method

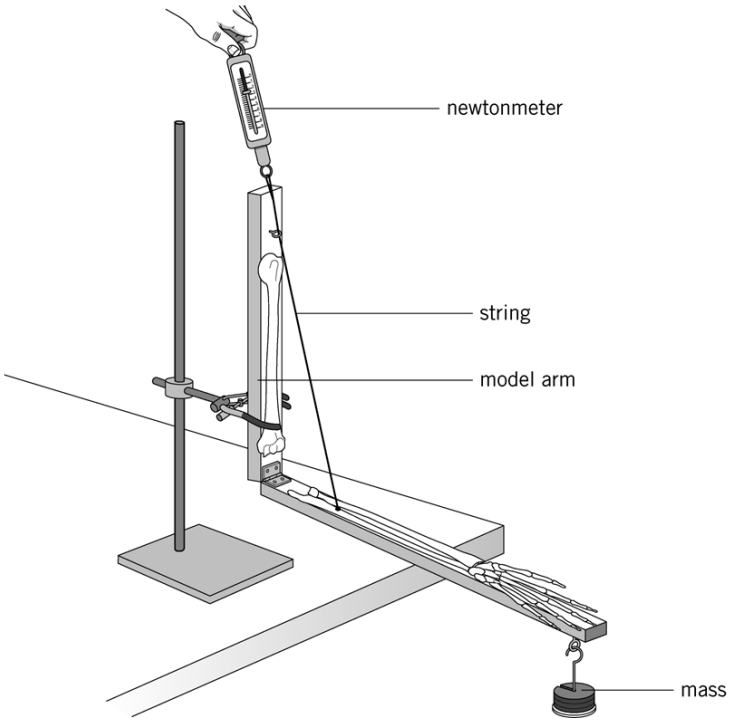
1 Clamp the model arm to the clamp stand, as shown in the diagram. The clamp should be at the lower end of the 'humerus' (close to the 'elbow'). The 'elbow joint' should be approximately 20 cm off the desk.

2 Attach the newtonmeter to the free end of the string.

3 Attach a 20 g mass to the loop on the 'hand end' of the model arm.

4 Pull the newtonmeter on the end of the string (which is acting as a muscle) to lift the mass.

5 Record the force needed to lift the mass, until the lower arm is horizontal.



WEEK 6

Chemistry

Gas pressure is caused by the gas particles in a container colliding with the walls of the container, giving a constant force.

The gas particles collide with the inside of the balloon cause a constant force on the walls of the balloon. This gas pressure keeps the balloon inflated.

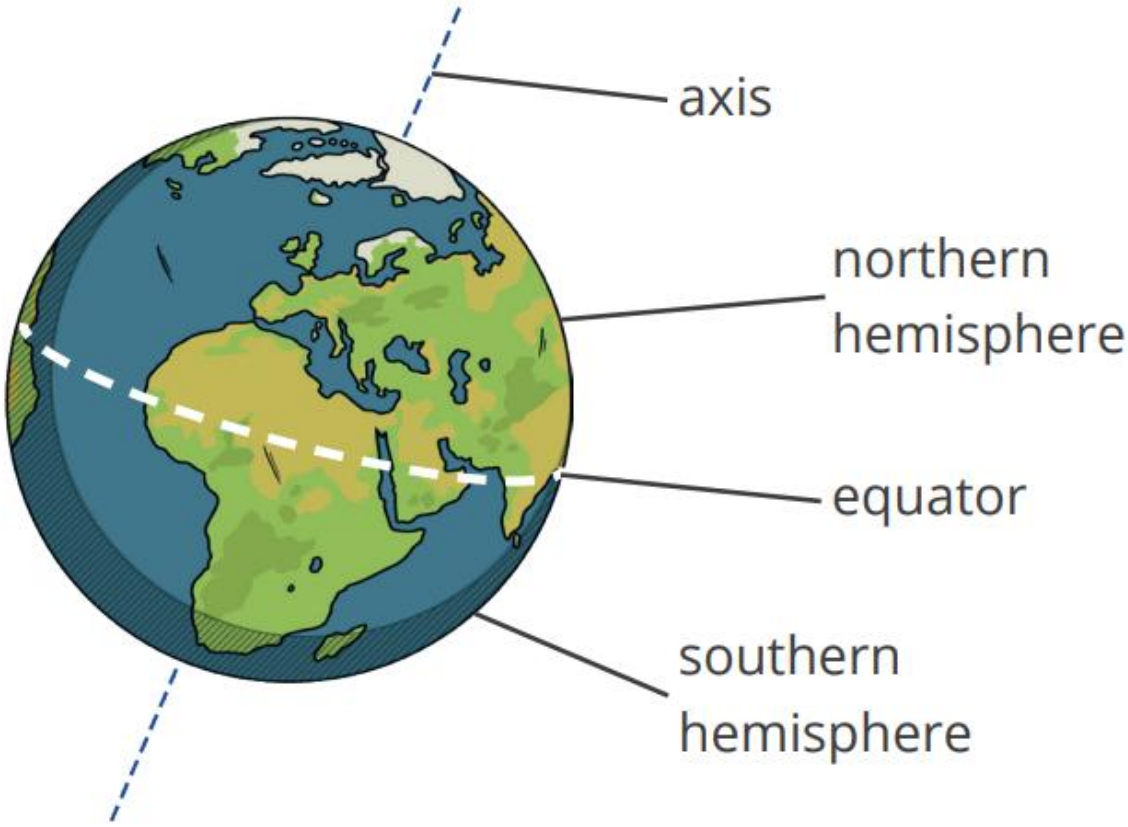
A balloon deflates when air is let out of it because less air means fewer particles colliding with the walls. This means less force is exerted on the walls, and therefore there is less pressure.

WEEK 6

Physics

Earth Facts:

- The Earth takes one year to orbit the Sun.
- The Earth rotes once about its **axis** every 24 hours.
- Half of the Earth is in sunlight (daytime), while the other half is in darkness (night-time).
- The Earth is divided into the **northern hemisphere** and the **southern hemisphere**, which are split by the **equator**.



WEEK 6

History

Key vocabulary:

Heir- the person who is king or queen next.

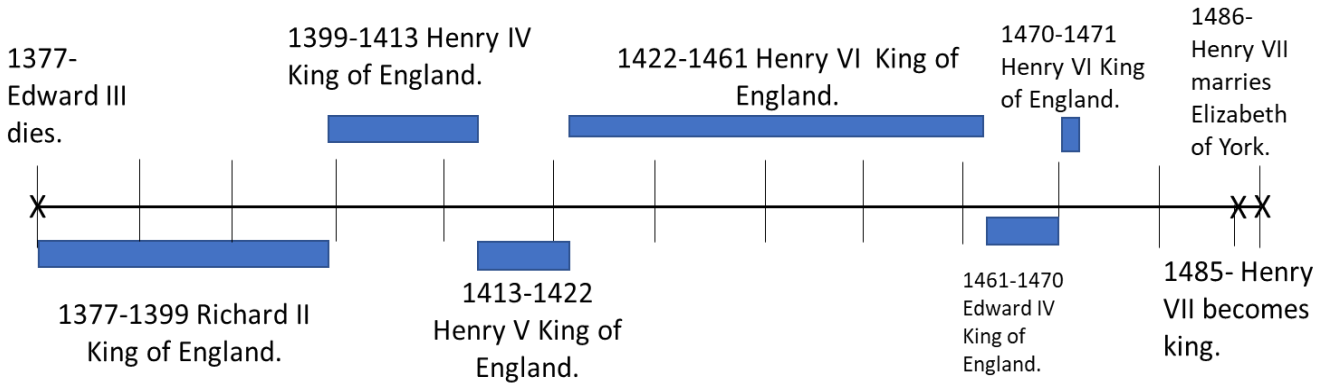
Deposed- when a king or queen is removed from the throne and replaced by someone.

Instability- unpredictable behaviour and a lack of security.

Causes of the Wars of the Roses

The Plantagenet family divided into two groups after the death of Edward III. These were the House of Lancaster and the House of York. These houses repeatedly fought each other for the throne.

This was followed by a series of civil wars of England from 1455-1487, starting under the reign of Henry VI. Henry VI's reign contributed to the start of these wars as he was mentally unwell making him a weak leader.



WEEK 6

Geography

How can we use natural resources sustainably?

Sustainability is an important concept for geographers. It involves investigating how natural and human systems can work together, and to understand how resources can be managed so they will be available in the future. As you have discovered, non-renewable resources, such as oil, are being used up very quickly.

Unsustainable uses of natural resources		Sustainable uses of natural resources
Coal		Water
Rocks		Wind
Forest		HEP
Soil		Tidal
Oil		Geothermal
Biomass		Solar
Gas		

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WEEK 6

Spanish

Birthday presents	
¿Qué regalos quieres recibir por tu cumpleaños?	What presents would you like for your birthday?
Por mi cumpleaños	For my birthday
quiero	I want
prefiero	I prefer
necesito	I need
un videojuego	a videogame
dinero	money
un móvil	a mobile phone
una tableta	a tablet
un ordenador	a computer
joyas	jewellery
una videoconsola	a games console
ropa	Clothes
unas zapatillas	trainers
chocolate	chocolate
porque es	because it is
útil	useful

interesante	interesting
guay	cool
divertido/a	fun
práctico/a	practical
aburrido/a	boring
inútil	useless
caro	expensive
barato	cheap

WEEK 6

Art

Abstract art, Expressionism and Helen Frankenthaler

Abstract Art

The word abstract means to exist in thought or an idea, with no physical or concreate evidence. Therefore, abstract art does not attempt to represent reality, which is a physical concept. Instead, it focuses on the elements of art to communicate and idea or experience.

Expressionism

A word, phrase, or sentence with a particular meaning or that conveys an idea or emotion, such as a facial expression. Expressionism art is a movement that prioritises emotion over reality. It uses distorted forms and vivid, non-realistic colours to convey feeling and inner thoughts.

Helen Frankenthaler

Helen Frankenthaler (1928–2011) was a second-generation American Abstract Expressionist painter who played a pivotal role in the transition to Colour Field painting in the mid-20th century. She is best known for her "soak-stain" technique, where she poured thinned-down paint onto unprimed canvas, creating luminous, ethereal colour washes. Her work is recognised for its bold colours, fluidity, and spontaneity. Frankenthaler achieved significant recognition in the male-dominated New York art scene of the mid-20th century, paving the way for other women artists.





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.	

WEEK 6

RE

Abraham

- Abraham is one of the most important figures in Judaism. He is considered the father of the Jewish people and the very first person to teach that there is only one true God.
- According to Jewish tradition, Abraham grew up in a world where people worshipped many different idols and statues. However, he realized that the entire universe was created by just one supreme God.
- God made a special agreement (a covenant) with Abraham. God promised that if Abraham and his family stayed faithful and followed His ways, God would make them into a great nation and give them a special land.
- To show his total trust in God, Abraham agreed to leave his home, family, and country when God told him to travel to a new, unknown land (Canaan).
- Abraham is the first of the three "patriarchs" (founding fathers) of Judaism. His story is continued through his son Isaac and his grandson Jacob.