CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING

SPRING 1:
YEAR 7

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 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 the following blank page 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

This week, in your introduction to the text 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', you have learnt some new terms. The new terms and their definitions are below. Study and remember them. On the next page, you will be asked to write their definitions from memory!

1) Patriarchy: A society controlled by men.

2) Severe: Very strict or harsh.

3) Context: The situation within which something exists or happens, that can help explain it.

4) Matriarchy: A society controlled by women.

5) Abuse: To use something for bad purposes; to be cruel or violent.

6) Power: The ability to control people or things.

WEEK 1

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Key Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition and Examples
Noun	**Definition:** A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. **Examples:** cat, school, happiness, London.
Pronoun	**Definition**: A word used in place of a noun. **Examples**: he, she, it, they, we
Verb	**Definition**: A word that shows an action, state, or event. **Examples**: run, is, eat, think.
Adjective	**Definition**: A word that describes or gives more information about a noun. **Examples**: big, blue, happy, cold.
Adverb	**Definition**: A word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It often tells you how, when, where, or how much something happens. **Examples**: quickly, very, yesterday, outside.
Preposition	**Definition**: A word that shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and another word, often telling you where or when something is. **Examples**: in, on, under, before.
Conjunction	**Definition**: A word that joins words, phrases, or sentences together. **Examples**: and, but, because, although.
Determiner	**Definition**: A word that goes before a noun to show what it is or how many there are. **Examples**: the, a, some, three.
Interjection	**Definition**: A short word or phrase that shows strong emotion or surprise. **Examples**: wow, oh, ouch, hooray.

WEEK 1

MATHEMATICS

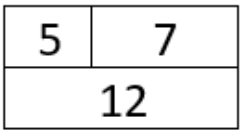
Addition and Subtractions

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Commutative	Means a relationship where you can change the order of a problem but the answer still remains the same. For example: 6 + 4 = 10 which is the same as 4 + 6 =10 the problem is completed in a different order but remains the same answer.
Integer	A value that is a whole number. For example: 15, 2, 175
Substitution	Means to swap something in place of another. This happens in maths when we swap letters for numbers to solve a problem
Tenths	A value in the first decimal place. For example: 4 tenths are the same as 0.4
Hundredths	A value in the second decimal place. For example: 5 hundredths are the same as 0.05

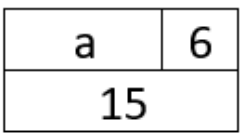
Diagrams:

Fact Families – these diagrams are a bar model which can be used to represent commutative relationships and help to form different problems the we can solve. We can use them to demonstrate easy mathematical problems, leading up to algebraic too.



$5 + 7 = 12$ $\quad$ $12 - 5 = 7$

$7 + 5 = 12$ $\quad$ $12 - 7 = 5$



$a + 6 = 15$ $\quad$ $15 - 6 = a$

$6 + a = 15$ $\quad$ $15 - a = 6$

WEEK 1

BIOLOGY

Levels of Organisation

	A cell is the smallest unit of a living organism. It contains structures needed to carry out life processes.
	A tissue is a group of cells of the same type.
	An organ is a group of different tissues working together to carry out a job.
	An organ system is a group of different organs working together to perform a particular function.

WEEK 1

CHEMISTRY

Key Words

Key Word	Definition
Atom	The smallest part of an element that can exist.
Bond	An attraction between atoms or molecules that enables the formation of chemical compounds.
Chemical Formula	A series of chemical symbols showing the number of atoms of each element in a compound.
Chemical Reaction	A process that involves rearrangement of atoms to produce new substances
Chemical Symbol	A letter or series of letters used to represent an element. E.g., C for carbon, Na for sodium.
Compound	A substance made up of two or more different elements chemically bonded together.
Element	A substance made up of only one type of atom.
Group	A column of the periodic table that contains elements with similar chemical properties.
Metal	An element of substance which is typically shiny, malleable and ductile. It typically conducts heat and electricity well.
Mixture	A substance consisting of two or more substances not chemically combined together.
Non-Metal	An element or substance that is not a metal.
Period	A row on the periodic table.
Trend	The general direction in which a set of data changes, i.e., increasing or decreasing.

WEEK 1

PHYSICS

Key Words

Key Word	Definition
Atmosphere	A layer of gases that surrounds the Earth.
Climate Change	A change in the average temperature and cycles of weather over a long period of time.
Erosion	The wearing away and transportation of material by the movement of water, wind or ice.
Igneous Rock	A type of rock formed when hot, molten rock crystallises and solidifies.
Lava	Hot molten rock that flows from a volcano or cracks above the Earth's surface.
Magma	Semi-molten rock found beneath the surface of the Earth.
Metamorphic Rock	A type of rock formed when other rocks undergo changes due to extreme heat and pressure.
Metamorphism	The process in which sedimentary and igneous rocks are changed by heat and pressure to become metamorphic rocks.
Mineral	A naturally occurring element or compound.
Sedimentary Rock	A type of rock formed when layers of sediments build up and become cemented together.
Weathering	The breaking up of rocks by natural forces, without major movement. There are three types: physical, biological and chemical.

WEEK 1

GEOGRAPHY

Spring 1 - What is an economy? From local to global.

Primary sector

Raw materials (natural resources) are extracted from the land and sea. The jobs in this sector include farmers, miners, those who work in the fishing industry, forestry workers.

Secondary sector

Making things (**manufacturing**) from the raw materials. Jobs include factory workers, steelworkers, workers processing food, builders of houses, roads and railways.

Tertiary sector

Providing a **service** to others. Jobs include teachers, doctors, refuse collectors, shop assistants.

Quaternary sector

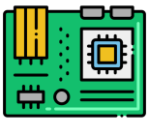
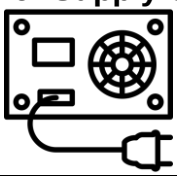
Involves research and development. In this sector people have high-level expertise and skills such as developing new technology, or new types of medical treatments, or financial management support and advice.

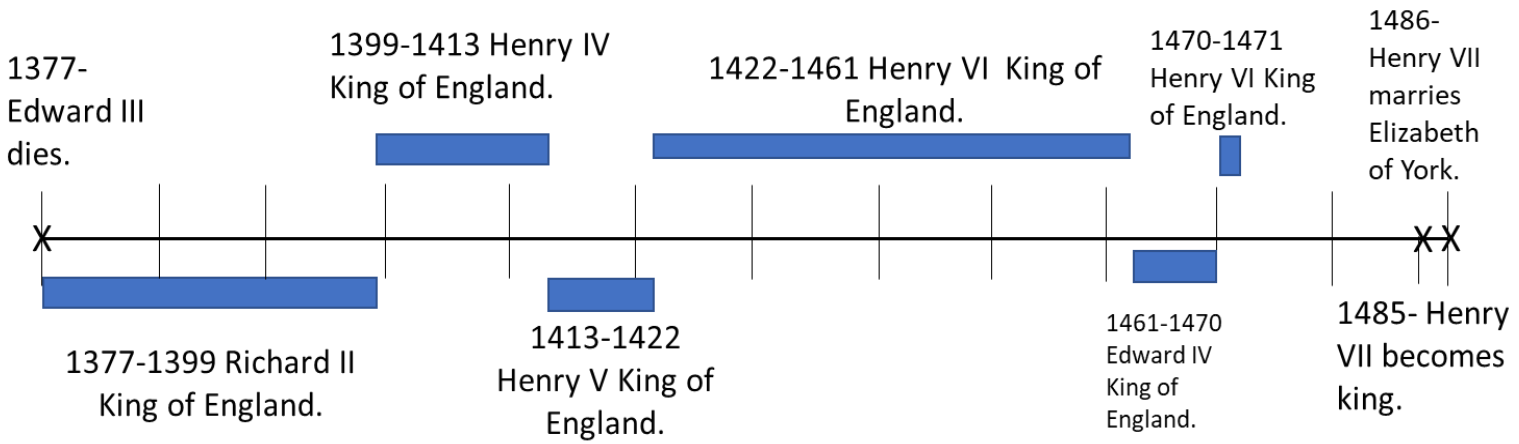
	1791	1841	1891	1991	2011
Primary	75%	22%	15%	3%	1%
Secondary	15%	51%	55%	28%	18%
Tertiary	10%	27%	30%	54%	57%
Quaternary	0	0	0	15%	24%

WEEK 1

ICT

Computer Hardware

CPU 	Brain	The CPU is the “brain” of the computer. It makes decisions, processes instructions and controls what the computer does.
RAM 	Short Term Memory	RAM is the computer’s short-term memory. It stores the data the computer is using right now, but it gets wiped when the power is off.
Hard Disk Drive (HDD) 	Long Term Memory	The hard drive or SSD is the computer’s long-term memory. It stores files, apps and data even when the computer is switched off so you can open it later.
Heat Sink 	Skin (sweat)	The heat sink helps the computer cool down, just like skin releases heat when you sweat. It removes hot air from the CPU so the system doesn’t overheat, typically with the help of a fan.
Motherboard 	Nervous System	The motherboard is like the nervous system. It connects all the parts together and lets them communicate with each other.
Power Supply Unit 	Heart	The power supply is the “heart” of the computer. It pumps power to every component so the whole system can work.


1377-
Edward III
dies.
1399-1413 Henry IV
King of England.
1422-1461 Henry VI King of
England.
1470-1471
Henry VI King
of England.
1486-
Henry VII
marries
Elizabeth
of York.
1377-1399 Richard II
King of England.
1413-1422
Henry V King of
England.
1461-1470
Edward IV
King of
England.
1485- Henry
VII becomes
king.

WEEK1

Art and Design.

What Is Still Life?

- **Still life** is a type of art that shows **objects that do not move**.
- Artists arrange objects like **fruit, bottles, flowers, bowls, books, shells**, and more.
- The artist chooses the objects **carefully** to create meaning or tell a story.

Why Do Artists Use Still Life?

- To **practise drawing** shapes, shadows and textures.
- To show **feelings** or **messages** through objects.
- To make people **think** about everyday items in a new way.

What Do Artists Think About When Making Still Life?

- **Composition** – where things are placed.
- **Lighting** – where the light comes from.
- **Texture** – smooth, rough, shiny.
- **Colour** – bright colours = happy; dark colours = serious or sad.
- **Meaning** – what message the objects send.

Object Focus	Meaning
Food & Drink	Apple – knowledge, temptation, health. Pear – love or friendship. Grapes – celebration, wealth. Lemon – bitterness or disappointment. Bread – everyday life, sharing. Wine – luxury, celebration.
Flower Meanings	Rose – love, beauty. Tulip – wealth, pride. Sunflower – happiness. Lily – purity. Dead flowers – time passing.
Everyday Objects	Books – learning. Candle – life or time passing. Clock/Watch – time running out. Shells – travel or beauty. Keys – secrets or new opportunities. Bowl/Jug – home or caring.
Special Symbols	Skull – life doesn't last forever. Mirror – vanity or reflection. Money/Jewellery – wealth or greed.

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

FRENCH

J'habite	I live
Tu habites	You live (informal)
Il habite	He lives
Elle habite	She lives
On habite	One lives / We live (informal)
Nous habitons	We live
Vous habitez	You live (formal/plural)
Ils habitent	They live (masculine)
Elles habitent	They live (feminine)

La Francophonie	The French-speaking world
L' Afrique (f)	Africa
L' Algérie (f)	Algeria
L' Angleterre (f)	England
Le Canada (m)	Canada
La France (f)	France
La Martinique (f)	Martinique
Le Madagascar (m)	Madagascar
Le Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Le Royaume-Uni (m)	United Kingdom

en	Used between habiter and a country if the country is feminine e.g. J'habite **en** France.
au	Used between habiter and a country if the country is masculine e.g. J'habite **au** Canada.
à	Used before towns/cities e.g. J'habite **à** Cleethorpes.

WEEK 2

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Who was William Shakespeare?

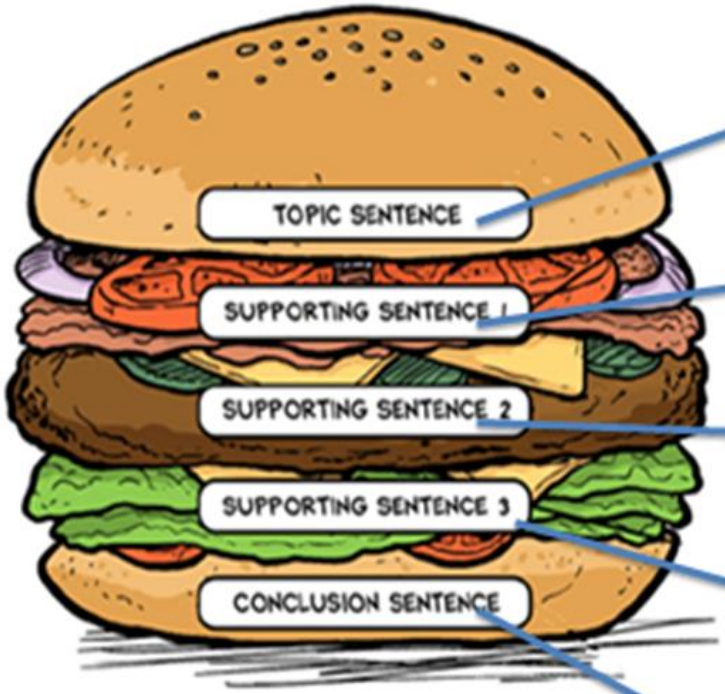
William Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright and actor born in 1564 in Stratford-Upon-Avon. His birthday is most commonly celebrated on 23rd April which is also believed to be the date he died in 1616.

Shakespeare was a prolific writer during the Elizabethan and Jacobean ages of British theatre (sometimes called the English Renaissance or the Early Modern Period. Shakespeare's plays are perhaps his most enduring legacy, but they are not all he wrote. Shakespeare's poems also remain popular to this day – he wrote a series of poems called Sonnets – which usually centre around love. He is believed to have written 154 in total.

Shakespeare's success in the London theatres made him considerably wealthy, and by 1597 he was able to purchase New Place, the largest house in the borough of Stratford-Upon-Avon. Although his professional career was spent in London, he maintained close links with his native town.

Recent archaeological evidence discovered on the site of Shakespeare's New Place shows that Shakespeare as only ever an intermittent lodger in London. This suggests he divided his time between Stratford and London (a two or three-day commute). In his later years, he may have spent more time in Stratford-Upon-Avon than scholars previously thought.

Hamburger paragraph



Parts of a Paragraph

Topic Sentence: This sentence tells the reader the main idea, or what the paragraph will be about.

Supporting Sentence One: This sentence gives specific details relating to the main idea.

Supporting Sentence Two: This sentence gives another specific detail relating to the main idea.

Supporting Sentence Three: This sentence gives more specific details relating to the main idea.

Concluding Sentence: This sentence refers to the topic sentence and sums up the main idea of the paragraph.

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 2

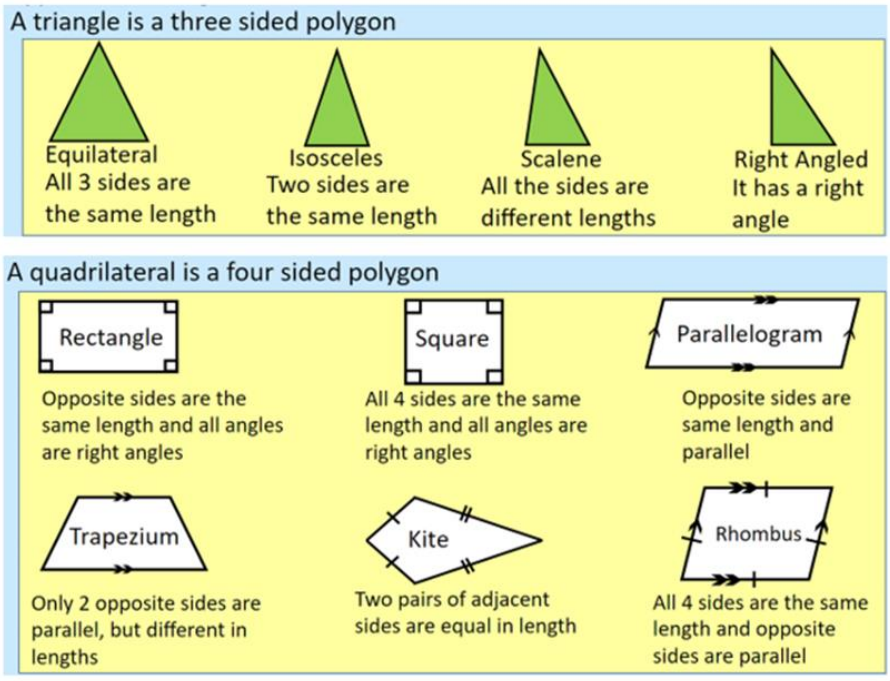
MATHEMATICS

Addition and Subtractions

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Perimeter	The distance all the way around a two-dimensional shape, the length of a boundary. The perimeter then has many practical applications to real life. Perimeter is then calculated by adding the lengths of the shape together. Reverse problems can also be calculated as you can find a missing length by subtracting other known lengths from the Perimeter.
Polygon	A two-dimensional shape made by joining 3 or more-line segments.

Shapes & their properties:



5-sided polygon Pentagon	6-sided polygon Hexagon	7-sided polygon Heptagon
8-sided polygon Octagon	9-sided polygon Nonagon	10-sided polygon Decagon

WEEK 2

BIOLOGY

Organ System Functions

Organ System	Function
Musculoskeletal System	Muscles and bones working together to support and move the body.
Reproductive System	Produces sperm (males) and eggs (females). In females, this is where the foetus develops.
Respiratory System	Takes in oxygen from the air and removes carbon dioxide from blood.
Immune System	Protects the body against infections.
Digestive System	Breaks down and absorbs food molecules.
Circulatory System	Transports substances around the body.

WEEK 2

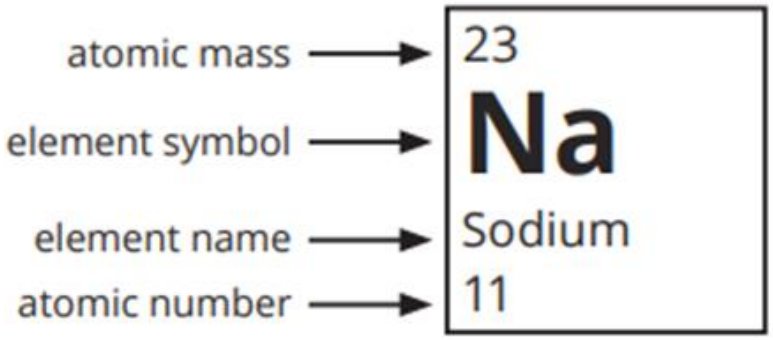
CHEMISTRY

Elements

An element is a substance that cannot be broken down into other substances. The smallest part of an element that can exist is an atom.

Each element is represented by a symbol. The first letter of the symbol is always capitalised, any following letters are lower case.

The symbols for the elements are arranged on the period table.

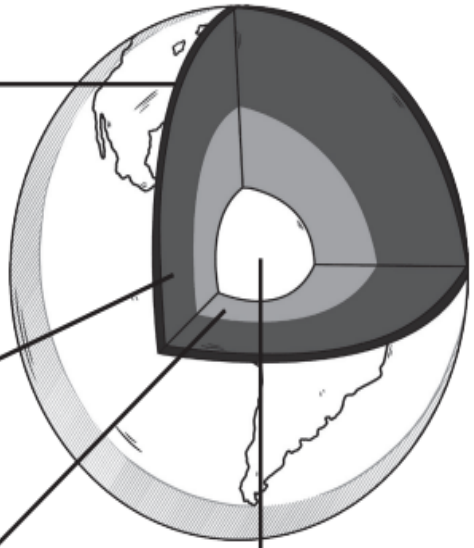


Structure of the Earth

crust
The rocky surface of Earth. The rock that makes up the Earth's crust contains **minerals**. These minerals are often mined to produce useful materials such as metals and building materials. The crust is divided into sections called **tectonic plates**.

mantle
A semi-solid layer of molten rock called **magma**. The mantle is very hot and flows very slowly. When magma escapes from the mantle through the crust to the surface of the Earth, it is known as a volcanic eruption.

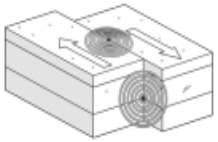
outer core
A molten mixture of iron and nickel metals. The metals flow and move around. This generates the Earth's magnetic field.

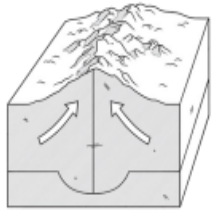


inner core
A solid mixture of iron and nickel metals at the centre of the Earth.

The **fossil record** and the **shapes of the continents** provide **evidence** that the Earth's surface has changed over time.
This happens because convection currents in the mantle cause tectonic plates to move.

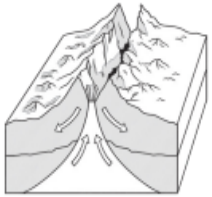
Sudden movements caused when tectonic plates move towards or past each other cause earthquakes.





Mountain ranges can be formed when tectonic plates push each other upward.

Valleys, oceanic ridges and volcanoes can form when tectonic plates move away from each other.



WEEK 2

GEOGRAPHY

The main location factors a company needs to consider are:

Cost

The costs of buying or leasing land and equipment, communications, wages, training, taxes or government grants and IT systems.

Capacity of the workforce

Availability of local labour with the right skills for the needs of the type of industry.

Capability of the region

Local raw materials, plus good and reliable road and rail networks in the region for transporting in raw materials and taking out the finished product.

Culture of the region

Ability to attract a talented workforce; government policies to support the development of the industry; quality of life in the region, including standard of living and schools.

Customers

It is important to be close to the markets where the product is sold.

WEEK 2

ICT

Input Devices

Mouse	When you move or click a mouse, it sends a signal **to the computer** telling it exactly what you did. The computer then moves the cursor, clicks a button or selects an item on the screen based on your action.
Keyboard	When you press a key - for example the **J** key - the keyboard sends a **J signal** to the computer. The computer processes it and shows the letter **J** in your document, search bar or game instantly.
Microphone	When you speak into a microphone, it picks up your voice and turns it into a digital signal. This signal is sent **to the computer**, which then records it or sends it to apps like Teams.
Camera	A camera captures what it sees and sends the video signal **to the computer**. The computer processes it so it can show the video on screen, save it, or stream it in a call.

Output Devices

Monitor	The monitor receives a video signal **from the computer** and turns it into images you can see. Whatever the computer is processing — your desktop, apps, games — is displayed instantly.
Speakers	Speakers receive an audio signal **from the computer** and turn it into sound. This lets you hear music, videos, notifications or game audio.
Headphones	Headphones work just like speakers but privately. They take the audio signal **from the computer** and play the sound only for you.
Projector	A projector receives a video signal **from the computer** and shines it onto a wall or screen. It basically acts like a huge monitor so the whole class can see what's on the computer.
Printer	A printer receives a print command **from the computer**, which includes text or images. It then turns that digital information into a physical copy on paper by sending it "out" of the computer.

Week 2

Art and Design

Name	Sarah Graham
Born / Hometown	Born in 1977, Hitchin (Hertfordshire, UK)
Medium / Materials	Works almost exclusively in **oil on canvas**.
Artistic Style	Photorealistic / hyper-realistic still life, often large scale.

Inspiration / Motivation	How It Shows in Her Work
Colour obsession & joy	She describes her work as a "vivid exploration of still life" — using objects so she can satisfy "my obsession with colour," and aim to communicate "that elusive sense of sheer joy."
Childhood memories / nostalgia	She often paints sweets, wrappers, toys — things that "evoke a sense of wonderment, and ultimately nostalgia."
Interest in realism, especially photorealism	Her love for realism and photorealism began during her university studies. She cites US photorealists such as Ralph Goings, Chuck Close and Audrey Flack as major influences — and also admires the painter Gerhard Richter for his painting technique.
Photography + studio work	She often begins with a photograph (or an idea), then uses her studio to set up lighting and composition. After photographing the arrangement, she sketches and underpaints, then works in oils — choosing to "enhance the world" rather than just copy it.
Textures, reflections, contrast (focus vs blur)	She aims to capture textures, reflections (especially in sweets and wrappers), sharp contrasts, and sometimes blurred backgrounds — creating depth and a sense of realistic detail.
Playful, fun, kitsch vibe, but serious technique	Although her subjects may seem playful — sweets, colourful wrappers, everyday objects — her process is technically demanding. She blends realism, colour, and composition to turn "ordinary" items into striking artworks.

KEY
----- = married to
——— =child of

Philippa of Hainault

Edward III Plantagenet

Edward Prince of Wales "The Black Prince"

Richard II
1377-1399

House of Lancaster

Blanche of Lancaster

John of Gaunt **(Duke of Lancaster)**

Henry IV

Henry V

Katherine of Valois

Owen Tudor

Margaret of Anjou

Henry VI

Edmund Tudor half brother of Henry VI

Margaret Beaufort

Henry VII

House of York

Edmund of Langley **(Duke of York)**

Richard Earl of Cambridge

Richard Duke of York

Edward IV

Richard III

House of Lancaster

House of York

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

FRENCH

J'habite	I live
Tu habites	You live (informal)
Il habite	He lives
Elle habite	She lives
On habite	One lives / We live (informal)
Nous habitons	We live
Vous habitez	You live (formal/plural)
Ils habitent	They live (masculine)
Elles habitent	They live (feminine)

Ma région est **dans** le…	My region is **in** the…
nord	north
sud	south
est	east
ouest	west

il y a	there is/there are
il n'y a pas de	there isn't/there aren't
(un) lac	(a) lake
(un) forêt	(a) forest
(la) campagne	(the) countryside
(la) côte	(the) coast
(une) plage	(a) beach
(une) rivière	(a) river
(les) montagnes	(the) mountains

WEEK 3

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Scene Summary:

Egeus – the father of Hermia – wants his daughter Hermia to marry a man called Demetrius. However, Hermia is in love with a man called Lysander. Here, Egeus pleads with the ruler of Athens – Theseus – about enforcing her marriage to Demetrius, or having her put to death.

Egeus:

Full of **vexation** come I, with complaint
Against my child, my daughter Hermia. –
Stand forth Demetrius. – And my noble lord,
This man hath my consent to marry her.
Stand forth Lysander. And, my gracious duke,
This man hath bewitched the bosom of my child.
Thou, thou, Lysander, thou hast given her rhymes,
And interchanged love tokens with my child.
Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung
With **feigning** voice verses of feigning love,
And stol'n the impression of her fantasy
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, **conceits**,
Knacks, trifles, **nosegays**, **sweetmeats** — messengers
Of strong **prevailment** in **unhardened** youth.
With cunning hast thou **filched** my daughter's heart,
Turned her obedience, which is due to me,
To stubborn harshness. And, my gracious duke,
Be it so she will not, here before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens:
As she is mine I may dispose of her –
Which shall be either to this gentleman
Or to her death, according to our law
Immediately provided in that case.

Vexation –

Noun: Anger.

Feigning –

Verb: To fake.

Filched –

Verb: To steal something slyly.

Noble–

Adjective: Doing the right thing always.

Nosegay –

Noun: A small bunch of flowers.

Conceits –

Noun: Very proud of oneself.

Unhardened youth–

Metaphor: Weakness of the young.

WEEK 3

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Capital Letters

When are Capital Letters Used?

1. At the Start of a Sentence
Definition: Every sentence begins with a capital letter.
Example: The sun was shining brightly.

2. For Proper Nouns
Definition: Proper Nouns are names of specific people, places, or things, and they always start with a capital letter.
Examples: London, Harry, Eiffel Tower

3. For the Pronoun "I"
Definition: The pronoun "I" is always written in capital letters, no matter where it appears in a sentence.
Example: Yesterday, I went to the park.

4. In Titles of Books, Films or Works
Definition: Important words in titles are capitalized.
Example: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe.

5. For Days, Months and Holidays
Definition: Names of days, months, and special celebrations always start with capital letters.
Examples: Monday, July, Christmas

WEEK 3

MATHEMATICS

Real World Addition and Subtraction

Useful definitions:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Balance	The amount of money available in a bank account.
Debit	Being in debit means a value that you owe or money that needs to be taken from a bank account.
Credit	Being in credit means a value that is owed to you and paid into your bank account.
P.A.	Per Annum – Means the amount of money or value per year.

Example:

Date	Description	Credit (£)	Debit (£)	Balance (£)
1st April	Start Balance			50.80
2nd April	Wages	74.00		124.80
2nd April	Mobile Phone Bill		60.00	64.80

Inequalities to compare:

Inequalities can be used to compare amount, including money when you are comparing values in pounds and pence.

<	Less than
>	Greater than
≤	Less than or equal to
≥	Greater than or equal to

£8.70 < 8,700 p

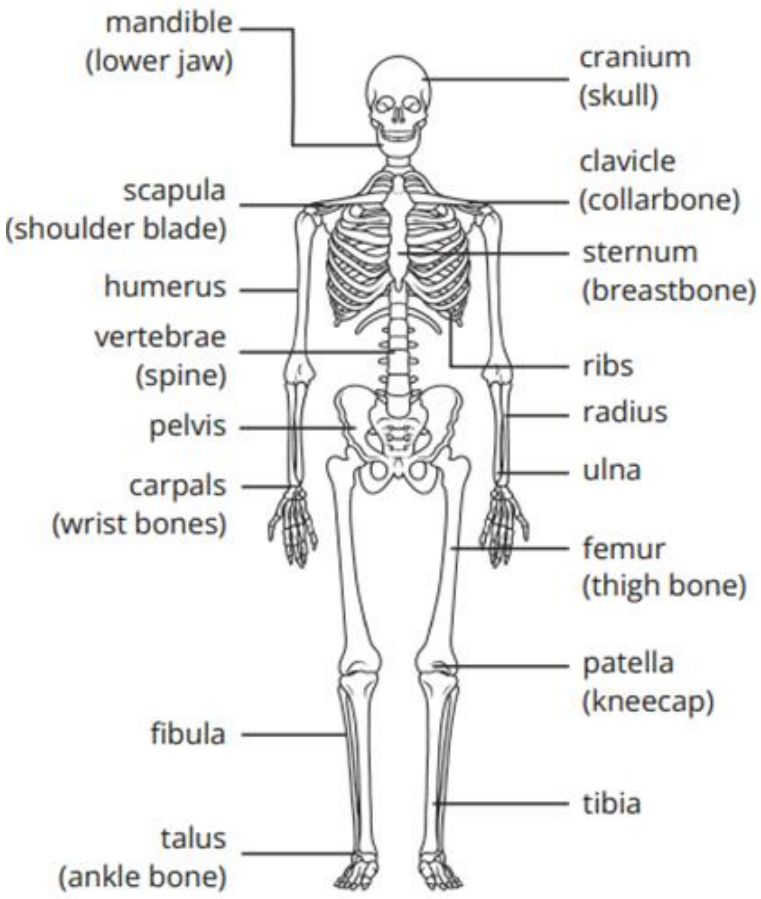
EEK 3

BIOLOGY

The Skeleton

The skeleton has several functions:

Support	The skeleton provides a frame to hold your body upright and keep your organs in place.
Protection	Bones are hard and strong to protect important organs such as the heart and the brain.
Movement	Your bones and muscles work together to allow your body to move.
Making blood cells	Some bones contain a soft tissue called bone marrow. Red blood cells and white blood cells are made in the bone marrow.



EEK 3

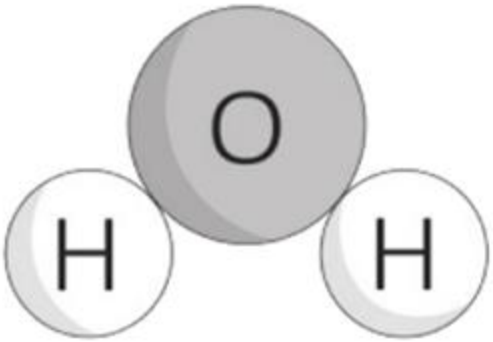
CHEMISTRY

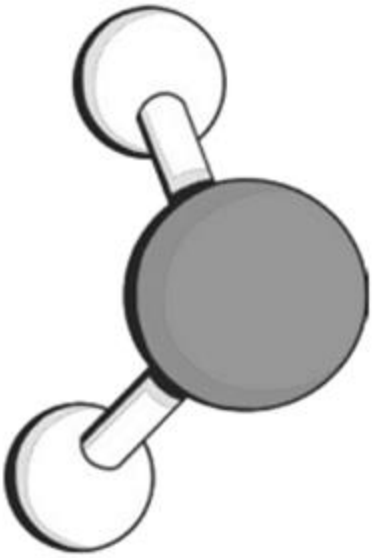
Compounds

A compound is a substance made when two or more elements are chemically bonded together.

A compound can be represented by a diagram. The atoms are shown touching each other or joined by a stick that represents a bond.

Water is a compound made from one oxygen atom and two hydrogen atoms. Its formula is H_2O.





WEEK 3

PHYSICS

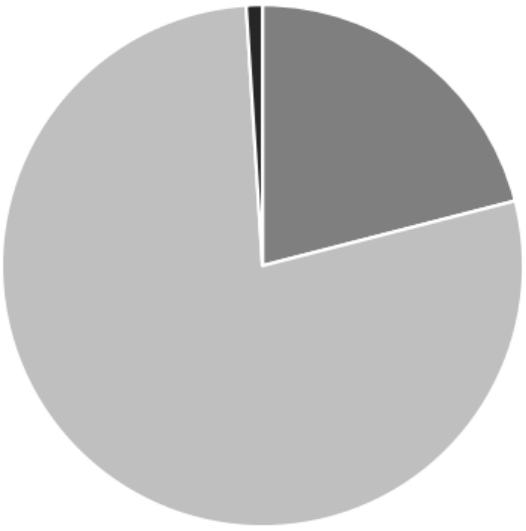
The atmosphere

For the first billion years after the Earth formed, carbon dioxide was the most abundant gas in the atmosphere. Since then, the atmosphere has changed:

- Water vapour in the early atmosphere condensed and formed the oceans.
- Carbon dioxide dissolved in the oceans.
- Plant life evolved and released oxygen into the atmosphere when they started to photosynthesise.
- Animal life was then able to evolve.

The composition of the atmosphere today is:

	key
78% nitrogen	
21% oxygen	
1% other gases (including carbon dioxide, methane and noble gases)	



WEEK 3

FRENCH

Je vis	I live
Tu vis	You live (informal)
Il vit	He lives
Elle vit	She lives
On vit	One lives / We live (informal)
Nous vivons	We live
Vous vivez	You live (formal/plural)
Ils vivent	They live (masculine)
Elles vivent	They live (feminine)

une maison	a house
une maison individuelle	a detached house
un immeuble	a block of flats
un appartement	a flat
une maison jumelée	a semi-detached house
une ferme	a farm
un chalet	a chalet
une caravane	a caravan

Masculine	**Feminine**	**English**	**Before /after the noun**
grand	grande	big	before
petit	petite	small	before
beau	belle	beautiful	before
modern	moderne	modern	after
ancient	ancienne	old	after

WEEK 3

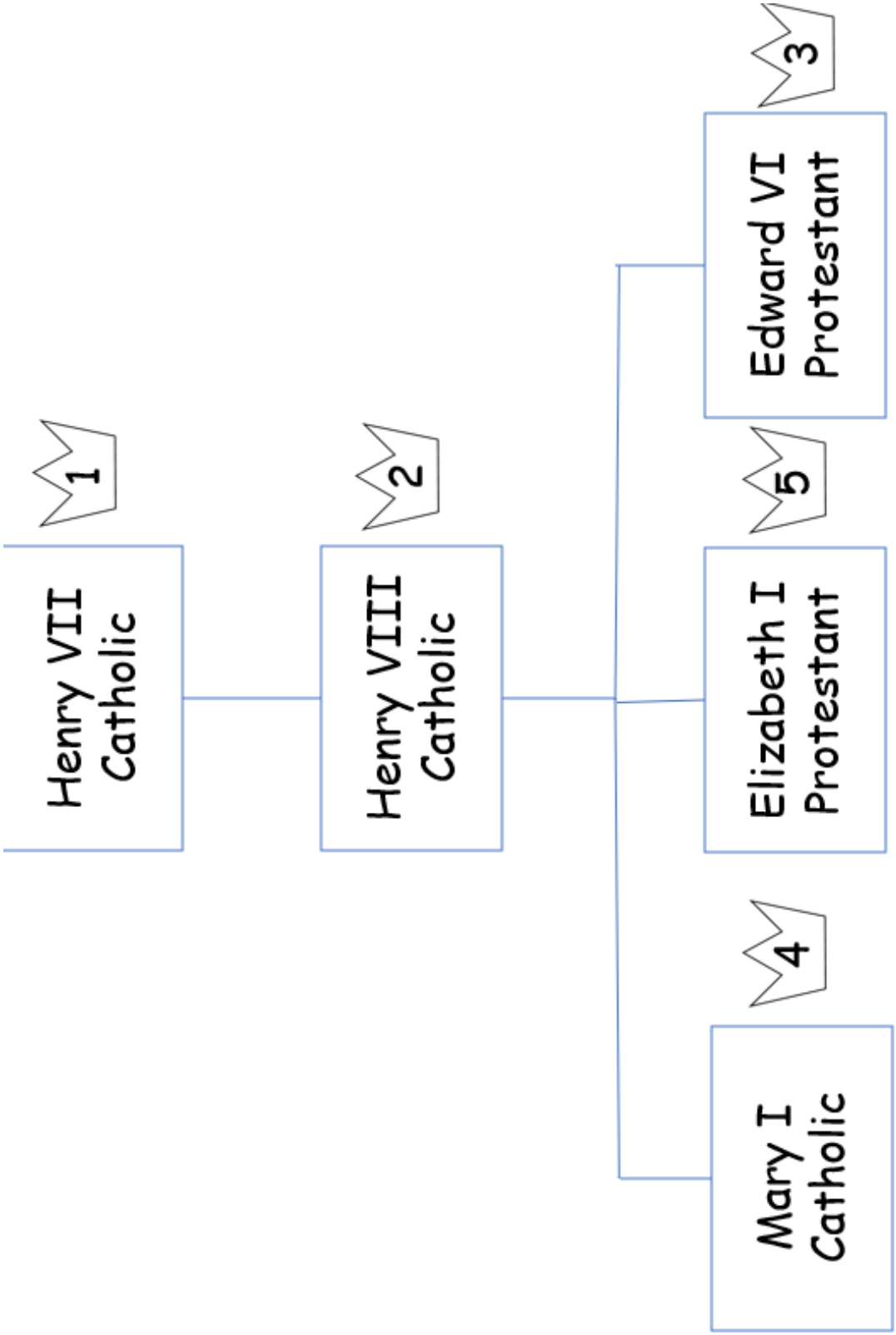
ICT

Storage Devices

Type of Storage	Examples	Benefits	Drawbacks
Optical	CDs DVDs Blu-Ray	Very cheap to produce and buy. Good for sharing with others.	Scratches very easily, causing issues. Limited storage space.
Magnetic	Hard Disk Drives Magnetic Tape	Can store lots of data. Usually much cheaper per gigabyte (GB).	Has moving parts so it can break easily. Slower than other types.
Solid State	Solid State Drives USB Sticks Phone Storage	Very, very fast! No moving parts, therefore, it is more durable and silent!	More expensive per gigabyte (GB) Pay more, for less space.
Cloud	iCloud OneDrive Dropbox	Access files anywhere on any connected devices. Stored online so it doesn't take up your device's storage space.	Needs the internet to function. Can be expensive in the long run. For example, iCloud starts at 99p/month, which can soon add up.

WEEK 3

HISTORY



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

Art

What Is Analytical Cubism?

- A style of art where objects are broken into **geometric shapes** (cubes, cones, cylinders).
- Artists show **many viewpoints at the same time**.
- Colours are usually **dull** (browns, greys, blacks) to keep focus on shape and form.
- It is the **first phase** of Cubism.

Origins

- Developed around **1908–1912**.
- Created by **Pablo Picasso** and **Georges Braque** in Paris, France.
- Influenced by:
    - **Paul Cézanne** → his use of basic shapes (the idea that nature is made from cylinders, spheres, cones).
    - **African tribal masks** → simplified, angular faces.
    - A desire to **break away from traditional, realistic painting**.

Typical Subjects

- **Musical instruments** (violins, guitars)
- **Bottles, glasses, jugs**
- **People** (often musicians)
- Everyday objects

Why It Was Important

- Changed the way artists saw the world.
- Helped move art from **realism → abstraction**.
- Opened the door for modern art styles like collage, Futurism, and Constructivism.

WEEK 3

GEOGRAPHY

Trade has always been important for the UK. It is the ninth largest export economy in the world, with China being the largest. Much of this trade is transported by sea. Imports and exports are loaded and unloaded at ports, such as Southampton and Grimsby.

In the UK it is possible to buy food and products from all round the world. More than half of the food we eat comes from abroad. Ports must have the following features to be successful:

1. A large area of sheltered water, protected from storms, where ships can load and unload their cargo.
2. Plenty of flat land, for storing and moving goods.
3. Good transport links to transfer imports to consumers and raw materials to industries, and bring goods for export to the port.
4. A nearby labour force to provide the services to load and unload goods and redistribute them.

WEEK 4

ENGLISH LITERATURE

In Shakespeare's era, the theatre was an extremely important part of weekly life for people. Shakespeare's Globe was re-constructed in 1997 and plays can be watched there today. The below image of The Globe is labelled with features of a typical Shakespearean theatre experience:

The Galleries

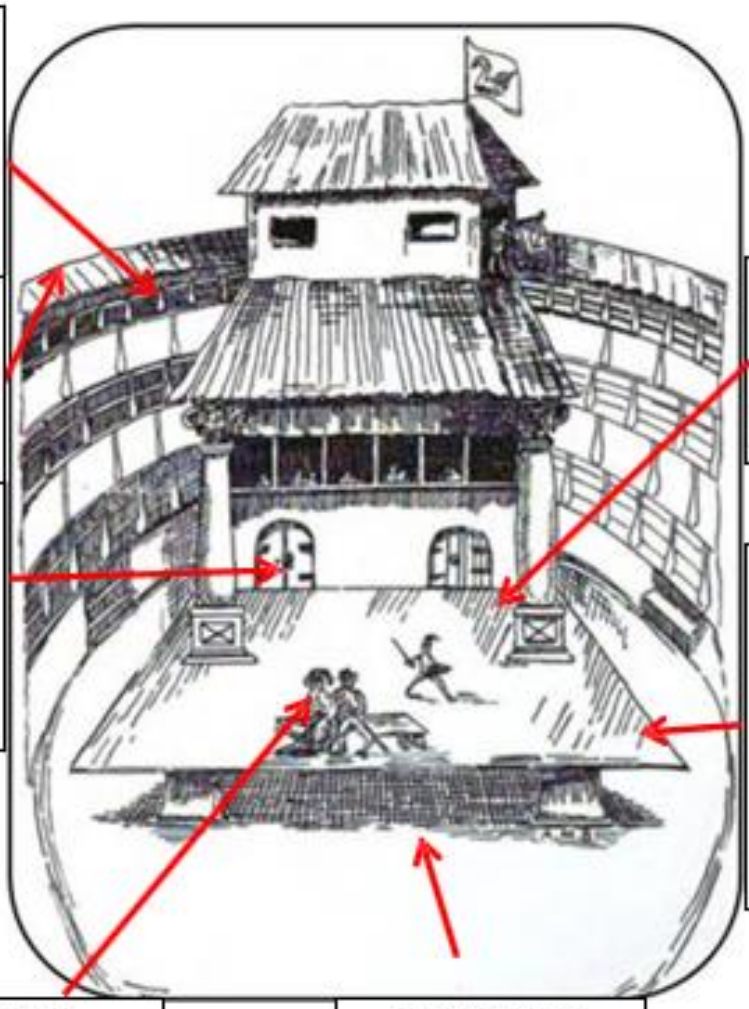
Would be where the rich people would sit. They would have seating and a great view.

The Roof

Theatres were circular and had no roof.

The stage

Contained doors and trapdoors for the actors to come in and out of.



The Scenery

Productions did not use scenery; just a bare stage.

The Stage

The stage would stick out right into the audience. Some members would view the play from the sides.

The actors

Women were not allowed to be actresses. Female parts were played by men!

The Groundlings

Poor people would stand at the front. It would often get rowdy, with people pushing and shoving.

Week 4

English Language

Basic Punctuation

1. **Full Stop (.)**
Definition: Used at the end of a sentence to show it is complete.
Example: The dog barked loudly.

2. **Comma (,)**
Definition: Used to separate items in a list, clauses, or to clarify meaning.
Example: I bought apples, oranges, and bananas.
Example: After the storm, the sun appeared.

3. **Question Mark (?)**
Definition: Used at the end of a sentence to indicate a question.
Example: Where are we going?

4. **Exclamation Mark (!)**
Definition: Used to show strong emotions or emphasis.
Example: Watch out!

5. **Apostrophe (‘)**
Definition: Used to show possession or indicate missing letters in contractions.
Example – Possession: The cat’s tail
Example – Contraction: Don’t (Do not)

6. **Quotation Marks (“ “ or ‘ ‘)**
Definition: Used to show direct speech or to quote text.
Example: She said, “I’m coming home.”
Example: ‘Carpe diem’ means ‘seize the day.’

WEEK 4

MATHEMATICS

Units of Conversion

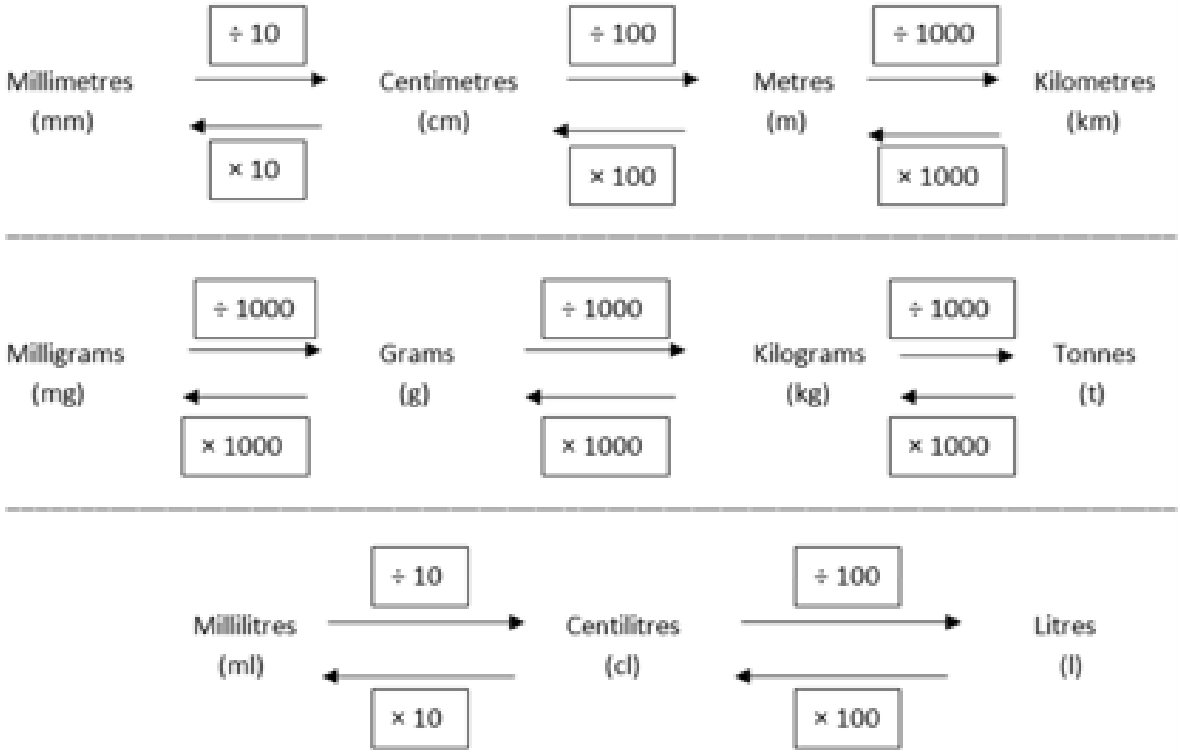
Useful definitions:

Metric Units – is a decimal based system of measurement that is the current international standard.

Imperial Units – are older units of measurement mainly using in the UK and other countries in the commonwealth

Metric Units	Imperial Units
Length Millimetres, Centimetres, Metres, Kilometres.	Length Inches, Feet, Yards, Miles
Mass Grams, Kilograms, Tonnes	Mass Ounces, Pounds, Stones
Capacity (Volume) Millimetres, Litres	Capacity (Volume) Pints, Gallons

Metric Unit Conversions



WEEK 4

BIOLOGY

Joints

Joints are found where bones meet. Sometimes these joints are fixed but most joints are flexible to allow the body to move.

Key Word	Definition
Hinge Joint	A hinge joint allows backwards and forwards movements. Knees and elbows are hinge joints.
Ball & Socket Joint	A ball and socket Join allows movement in all directions. Shoulders and hips are ball and socket joints.
Cartilage	Cartilage is strong, smooth tissue that covers the ends of the bones to protect them from damage.
Fluid	Fluid in the joints keeps the cartilage slippery to reduce friction.
Ligaments	Ligaments hold the bones together.

WEEK 4

CHEMISTRY

Compound Formula

The formula of a compound tells you:

- Which elements the compound is made from.
- How many atoms of each element there are.

Carbon dioxide has the formula CO_2.

CO_2	C is the symbol for carbon. There are no subscript numbers after the C, so we know there is only one atom of carbon in the compound.
CO_2	O is the symbol for oxygen. There is a subscript 2 after the O, so we know there are two atoms of oxygen in the compound.

Compound	Number of Elements	Number of Atoms
CO_2	2	3
H_2O	2	3
NaCl	2	2
CH_4	2	5
H_2SO_4	3	7
$C_6H_{12}O_6$	3	24
CH_3COOH	3	8

WEEK 4

PHSYICS

Rocks

Type of Rock	Example	Formation	Typical Properties
Igneous Rocks	• Granite (Intrusive)	Instructive igneous rocks are formed when molten rock below the surface of the Earth (magma) cools and solidifies within the crust.	• Large interlocking crystals • Hard • Low Porosity
Igneous Rocks	• Basalt (Extrusive)	Extrusive igneous rocks are formed when molten rock above the surface of the Earth (lava) cools and solidifies.	• Small crystals or grains • May contain some holes • Medium-high porosity
Sedimentary Rocks	• Limestone • Conglomerate	Formed when layers of sediment build over time. The weight of the top layers of sediment compresses the lower, older layers.	• May contain grains or small pebbles. • May contain fossils • Highly porous
Metamorphic Rocks	• Marble • Schist	Formed when rocks deep in the crust as subjected to extreme heat and pressure.	• May contain veins or thin bands of different coloured minerals • Can be hard or soft • Low porosity

WEEK 4

GEOGRAPHY

GIS Navigation Tools

Tool	What it Means
	Streetview
	View area in 2D or 3D
	Zoom in and/or out
	Compass Direction
59°09°29°S 4°50°40°W	Latitude and Longitude
	Scale

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.	

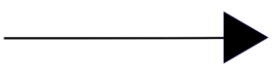
WEEK 4

ICT

Flowcharts

Copy the table below, accurately indicating the shape of each flowchart symbol and what purpose they serve.

Please draw the shapes in pencil in case you make a mistake!

Name	**Shape**	**Description**
Terminator		Shows the **start** and **end** of a flowchart.
Input/Output		Shows **data going in**, or **data going out,** like typing a response in or a result being displayed out.
Process		Shows an **action** or an **instruction** – something the computer does.
Decision		Shows a question with a **yes** or **no** response.
Arrow		Indicates the direction and **flow** of the flow chart.

Week 4

Art and Design

Features of Analytical Cubism

1. Breaking Objects Apart

- Subjects are split into **small, flat, geometric shapes**.
- The shapes fit together like a puzzle.

2. Multiple Viewpoints

- You can see **front, side, and top** of an object **all at once**.
- Makes the artwork look complex and abstract.

3. Limited Colour Palette

- Mostly **browns, greys, blacks, beige**.
- Colour is kept quiet so viewers focus on structure, not brightness.

4. Overlapping Planes

- Shapes overlap to create a sense of depth without realistic shading.

5. Fragmented Space

- Background and objects blend together.
- Hard to tell what is foreground or background.

WEEK 4

FRENCH

J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
parce que	because
car	because
elle est	it is (with feminine nouns)

Dans ma chambre, il y a	In my bedroom, there is/are
il n'y a pas de	There isn't/there aren't
un lit	a bed
un bureau	a desk
un ordinateur	a computer
un tapis	a rug
une console de jeux	a games console
une chaise	a chair
une armoire	a wardrobe
une lampe	a lamp
une table	a table
une télévision	a television

grand(e)	big
petit(e)	small
confortable	comfortable
calme	calm
bruyant(e)	noisy
en désordre	messy
douillette	cosy

WEEK 4

HISTORY

Roman Catholics	Protestants
The pope is the Head of the Church.	The local ruler should control the Church.
The local Church should be ruled by bishops.	The Church should be run by elders, elected by the people.
The priest brings Christ to the people, in the service of the Mass.	A minister must preach to the people, to tell them what the Bible says.
At the serve of the Mass, the bread and wine turn into the body and blood of Jesus.	The communion service is just a service to remember Jesus' death. The bread and wine stay as bread and wine.
There should be statues of the saints and the Virgin Mary in church. Saints and the Virgin Mary can take person's prayers to God.	Statues of the saints and the Virgin Mary are as bad as idols. Only Jesus can take a person's prayers to God.
Services and the Bible should be in Latin.	Services and the Bible should be in English, so people can understand them.
A person is saved by going to church and doing good works.	A person is saved by one thing only – a personal faith in Jesus Christ.
Priests should wear bright robes, and churches should have colorful paintings and beautiful music, to show how great God is.	Ministers' clothes and churches should be plain, so people can concentrate on God. There should not be any music in the services.
Priests must not marry.	Ministers can marry.

WEEK 5

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Types of Conflict

Type of Conflict	Example
Character vs Self	Internal struggle. E.g.: Hermia wondering whether to run away with Lysander.
Character vs Character	Hermia vs Egeus
Conflict of Ideas	Duty vs Freedom
Character vs Nature	Characters lost in the forest
Character vs Society	Hermia vs the Patriarchy (laws of Athens)
Character vs Supernatural	Titania, Lysander and Demetrius vs the love potion.

WEEK 5

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Literary Devices

Term	Definition/Example
Simile	Comparing two things using "like" or "as". *Example: "Her smile was as bright as the sun."*
Metaphor	Saying something is something else to show similarity. *Example: "The classroom was a zoo."*
Alliteration	Repeating the same sound at the start of words. *Example: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."*
Personification	Giving human qualities to non-human things. *Example: "The wind whispered through the trees."*
Onomatopoeia	Words that sound like the thing they describe. *Example: "The bees buzzed loudly."*
Hyperbole	An exaggeration for effect. *Example: "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse."*
Imagery	Describing something using the senses. *Example: "The warm buttery popcorn smelled delicious."*
Symbolism	Using an object to represent an idea. *Example: "A heart often symbolizes love."*

WEEK 5

MATHEMATICS

Order of Operations

Useful definitions:

Order of Operations – more commonly called BIDMAS. This is a set of rules that reflect which operations to perform first when completing a mathematical problem.

Indices – also known as powers, cover everything from squares and cubes to roots. Powers show how many times a number has been multiplied by itself. For example: $5^2 = 5 \times 5$ (5 is multiplied by itself twice hence the small power of 2).

Position of Operation	Priority of Operation	BIDMAS	Mathematical Symbol
1	1	Brackets	( )
2	2	Indices	x^n
3	3	Division	÷
4		Multiplication	x
5	4	Addition	+
6		Subtraction	-

Example 1: 3 ÷ 6 x 7

1. No brackets
2. No indices
3. No division
4. Complete the 6 x 7 = 42
5. 3 ÷ 42

Final Answer: 45

Example 2: 12 – 8 ÷ 2

1. No brackets
2. No indices
3. Complete the 8 ÷ 2 = 4
4. No Multiplication
5. 12 - 4

Final Answer: 8

WEEK 5

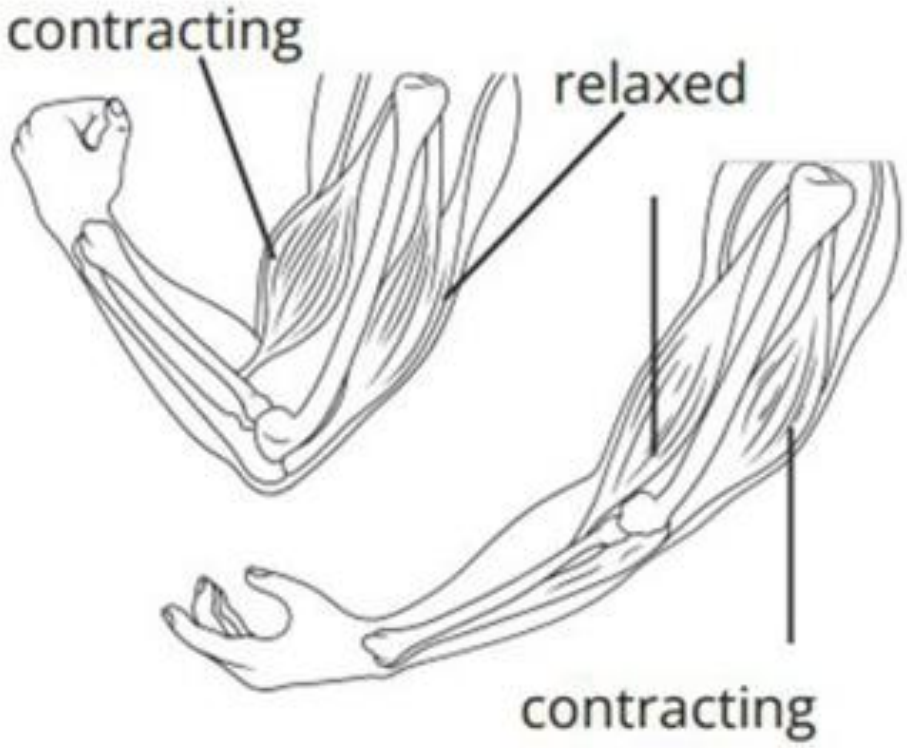
BIOLOGY

Muscles

Muscles can't push, they can only pull.

A pair of muscles that work together are called antagonistic muscles.

This combination of muscles, bones and joints making our bodies move is called biomechanics.



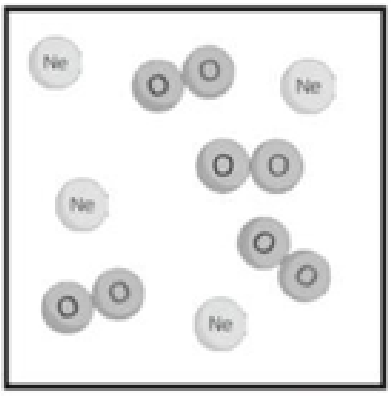
WEEK 5

CHEMISTRY

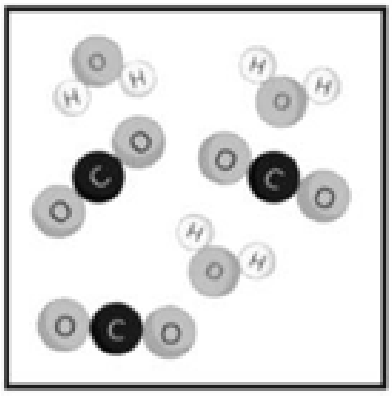
Mixtures

A mixture is a substance consisting of two or more substances not chemically combined together. You can have mixtures of elements, mixtures of compounds or mixtures containing both.

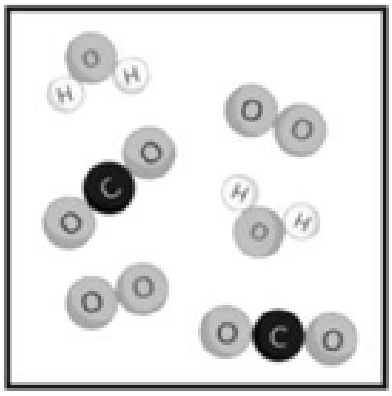
In a particle diagram of a mixture, not all of the molecules shown will be touching each other or be joined by sticks representing the bonds.



mixture of elements



mixture of compounds



mixture of elements and compounds

WEEK 5

PHSYICS

Weathering and Erosion

Erosion is the breaking up and movement of rocks by rivers, glaciers and the wind. Weathering is the breaking up of rocks by natural forces. There are three major types:

Types of Weathering	Explanation
Biological Weathering	When plants and animals, including humans, wear away or cause damage to rocks. For example, tree roots forcing cracks in rocks to widen.
Chemical Weathering	When chemicals in acid rain or seawater react with minerals in rocks, causing them to wear away.
Physical Weathering	When extreme temperatures or changes in temperature cause rocks to break apart or be worn down over time. Exfoliation (onion skin) weathering and freeze-thaw weathering are types of physical weathering.

The Four Elements of Globalisation

Transnational corporations, manufacturing, and transporting goods globally

Growth of online social networks such as Facebook, and communication media, e.g. Facetime, and Skype

There are organisations such as the United Nations, making decisions beyond national governments

News and events are spread quickly around the world, as well as the worldwide release of music and films. Global tourism contributes to this

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	
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.	

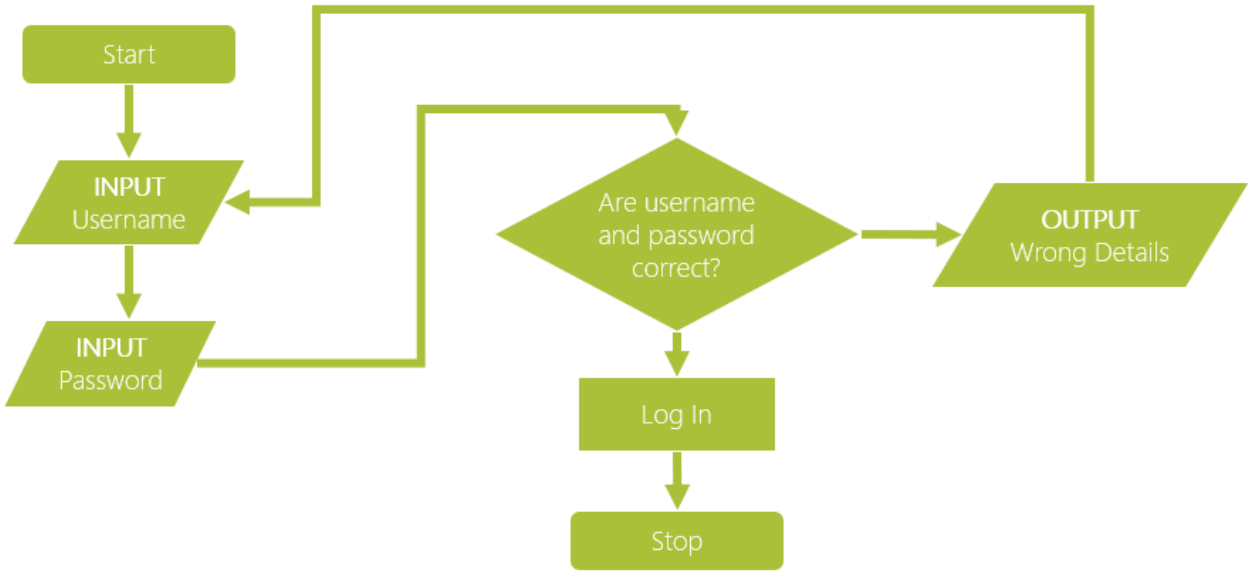
WEEK 5

ICT

Flowcharts Example

Copy the following flowchart accurately in your books. Be sure to use the correct shape for each part of the flowchart. The flowchart shows the process of logging into a computer.

Terminator – Rounded Rectangle/Oval
Input/Output - Parallelogram
Process - Rectangle
Decision – Diamond



WEEK 5

Art and Design.

What Is Synthetic Cubism?

- The **second phase** of Cubism (after Analytical Cubism).
- Artists began to **build up** images instead of breaking them down.
- Known for **collage**, bold shapes, brighter colour, and simpler forms.
- The word **"synthetic"** means **to put together** — artists combined materials and ideas.

Origins

- Developed around **1912–1919**.
- Created by **Pablo Picasso** and **Georges Braque** (same as Analytical Cubism).
- Rose from experiments using:
  - **Newspaper pieces**
  - **Wallpaper**
  - **Labels and packaging**
  - **Fabric**
- These experiments led to **collage art**, which became a key part of Synthetic Cubism.

Typical Subjects

- **Bottles, glasses, guitars, cafés**
- Everyday objects
- Magazine headlines and printed words
- Musical instruments

Why It Was Important

- Introduced **collage** as a major art technique.
- Made Cubism more accessible and colourful.
- Influenced modern art styles like **Dada**, **Pop Art**, and **Contemporary Mixed Media**.

Week 5

HISTORY

Thornton Abbey

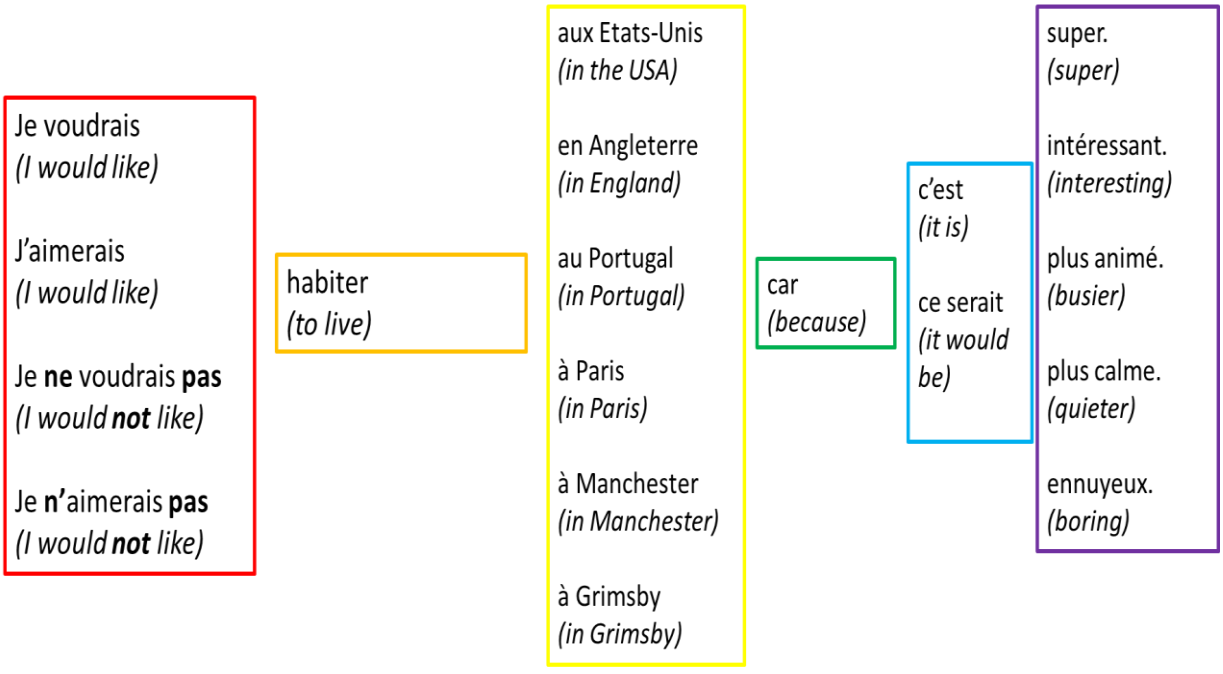
Thornton Abbey is a local Monastery, being only 30 minutes away from Cleethorpes Academy. Henry VIII closed the Abbey in 1539 as part of his Dissolution of the Monasteries, in which he got rid of Monasteries due to removing Catholicism, and raising money for himself.

Following the Dissolution, Henry brought his wife Katherine Howard to stay there in 1541. He kept Thornton Abbey standing, to be used a college to train his new Church of England Priests.
Today, the Abbey is looked after by the English Heritage organisation.

WEEK 5

FRENCH

je voudrais	I would like
j'aimerais	I would like
habiter	to live
aux États-Unis	in the USA
en Angleterre	in England
au Portugal	in Portugal
à Paris/Manchester/Grimsby	in Paris/Manchester/Grimsby
car/parce que	because
c'est	it is
ce serait	it would be
si j'avais le choix	if I had the choice
plus animé	busier
plus calme	quieter



WEEK 6

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Text Structural Features

Feature	Definition/Example
Title	What it is: The name of a book, story or article. Why it matters: It tells you what the text is about *Example: The title "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe" suggests its about magical things.*
Heading & Subheading	What it is: Headings are big titles for sections, and subheadings are smaller ones for parts of those sections. Why it matters: They help you find information quickly. *Example: Heading "How to Look After a Pet"* *Subheading: "Feeding Your Pet"*
Sequencing	What it is: The order of ideas or events in a text. Why it matters: It helps you follow the story or instructions. *Example: "First, boil water. Next, add pasta. Then, cook for 10 minutes"*
Dialogue	What it is: Conversations between characters in a story. Why it matters: It shows how people talk and adds detail to the story. *Example: "'What are you doing' she asked. 'I'm reading' he replied"*
Description	What it is: Words that describe what something looks, sounds, feels, smells, or tastes like. Why it matters: It helps you imagine what's happening *Example: "The sky was a deep orange as the sun set behind the mountains."*
Repetition	What it is: Saying the same word or idea again and again. Why it matters: It makes something stand out. *Example: "Never give up. Never stop trying. Never lose hope."*
Point of View	What it is: Who is telling the story. Why it matters: It changes how the story feels. *Example: First Person: "I went to the park."* *Third Person: "She went to the park"*

WEEK 6

MATHEMATICS

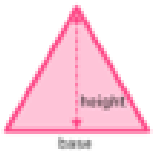
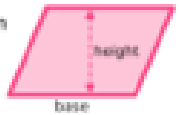
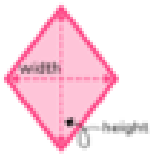
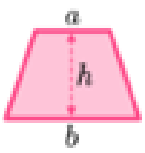
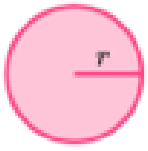
Area Formula

Useful Definitions

Area – The amount of space that is taken up by the inside of a two-dimensional shape. Each shape has its own formula. Measured in units squared. For example: cm^2, m^2, km^2.

Radius – The length from the centre point to the circumference of a circle.

Diameter – The full length from one side of the circumference to the other via the centre point.

Shape	Formula
Triangle 	$Area = \frac{1}{2} \times base \times height$
Rectangle 	$Area = base \times height$
Parallelogram 	$Area = base \times height$
Rhombus 	$Area = \frac{1}{2} \times diagonal \times diagonal$
Trapezium 	$Area = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$
Circle 	$Area = \pi r^2$

WEEK 6

CHEMISTRY

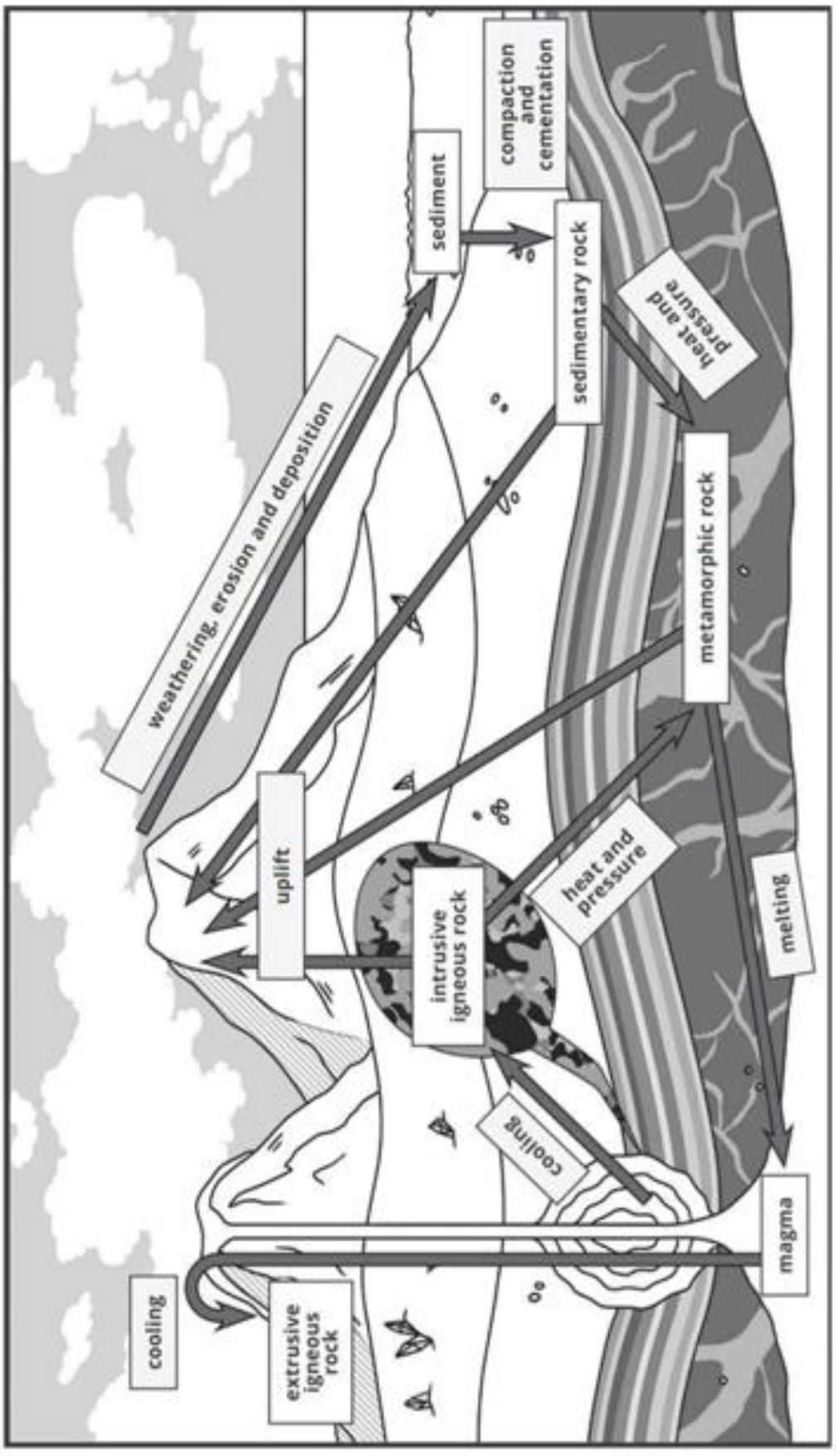
Compounds vs Mixtures

Compounds	Mixtures
The different elements are chemically joined together.	The different substances are not chemically joined together.
The substance has different properties to the elements it is made from.	Each substance keeps its own properties.
The elements can only be separated using chemical reactions.	Each substance can be separated easily using separating techniques like filtration, distillation, evaporation and chromatography.
You cannot vary the amount of each element. So, the compound water always has one oxygen atom and two hydrogen atoms per molecule.	You can vary the amount of each substance. So, you can add a teaspoon of salt to water, or a cup of salt to water, and it would still be a mixture of salt water.

WEEK 6

PHSYICS

The Rock Cycle



WEEK 6

GEOGRAPHY

Steel Shipping Containers – Transportation

1 Products inside a container travel by truck or rail to a port

5 When it reaches its destination each container is unloaded and reused

2 The container is loaded onto a ship by crane

Steel shipping containers are designed to be carried on all three modes of surface transportation – ships, trains and trucks

3 Thousands of containers are carried by ship to other ports where they are offloaded

4 The containers are placed onto trucks or railcars to be transported inland or are kept in the port's yard for shipment later

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

HISTORY

Elizabethan England:

When Elizabeth I became Queen, she was facing many problems. **Population** in England had risen by 1 million during Elizabeth's rule, meaning more people to feed and shelter. The demand for housing was a lot higher.

Henry VIII had needed money to fight wars, so he destroyed Monasteries to do it. These monasteries would help the sick, homeless and poor. This meant under Elizabeth, these people did not have places to go.

Inflation meant that the pries of basics like bread went up due to the lack of supplies.

Despite this, Elizabeth I's reign became known as the 'Golden Age'. There were huge changes in the way society spent their leisure time. Football, archery and tennis all became very popular – as did the theatre. As people were more educated, more people could write and attend plays – Shakespeare is an example.

WEEK 6

FRENCH

un sauna	a sauna
un jacuzzi	a jacuzzi/hot tub
un cinéma privé	a private cinema
une piscine	a swimming pool
une maison hantée	a haunted house

grand(e)	big
petit(e)	small
confortable	comfortable
calme	calm
bruyant(e)	noisy
en désordre	messy
douillette	cosy

WEEK 6

Art and Design.

Artistic Features of Synthetic Cubism

1. Use of Collage

- Artists glued real materials onto the artwork:
  - Newspaper
  - Music sheets
  - Wallpaper
  - Tickets
  - Fabric
- This made the artwork more playful and modern.

2. Brighter Colours

- Unlike Analytical Cubism (mostly browns and greys), **Synthetic Cubism uses stronger, more colourful palettes.**

3. Simpler Shapes

- Objects are created using **larger, clearer shapes**.
- Less fragmented and easier to recognise.

4. Mixed Media

- Artists used **paint + collage + drawing**.
- A mixture of materials gave a richer texture.

5. Flattened Space

- The art looks **flat**, with fewer shadows and less depth.
- Shapes sit on the surface rather than giving a 3D effect.

6. Use of Outlines

- Artists often drew **bold black outlines** to define shapes.
- Helps the viewer see the subject more clearly.

7. Inventive Use of Texture

- Texture comes from the materials themselves (e.g., rough paper, smooth labels).
- This brings real-world objects into art.

8. Playful and Experimental

- Synthetic Cubism feels more decorative and fun.
- Artists explore how **real objects** can become part of the composition.