

Academy Closure – July 2021

Please remember to submit all completed learning to the Remote Learning account of the Academy, the email address is:

- Remote-Learning@twapa.co.uk

KS3 English

Week Beginning 29th April 2021

Alongside the three individual lessons, you need to ensure you are keeping up with your reading. Please access all the free resources available on the links below:

<https://library.thenational.academy/>

[eBooks Library - The Leeds Library | The Leeds Library](#)

[50,000+ Free eBooks in the Genres you Love | Manybooks](#)

I look forward to hearing your reading recommendations.

Lesson 1

Lesson Objective: To explore the use of emotive language in our writing

Success Criteria:

Bronze: I understand what emotive language is and am beginning to recognise the use of this

Silver: I understand what emotive language is and am beginning to recognise the use of this. I am beginning to use emotive language in my own writing.

Gold: I understand what emotive language is and can recognise the use of this. I can confidently use emotive language in my own writing.

This week we are going to continue looking at writing techniques. Today we will focus on the use of emotive language. The link below has a video along with some resources which will help you with your task.

[To understand the features of adverts \(thenational.academy\)](#)

We have previously covered emotive language and you have used this technique in your writing in class. Remember, emotive language is used to make the reader have strong feelings about something. These can be positive or negative. Words like 'love', 'happiness' and 'good health' tend to make us feel positive. Other words, such as 'death', 'illness', 'poverty' and 'tears' make us feel negative.

Complete the activities below.

List five emotive words for each picture.





The easiest way to be emotive is to add **adjectives** to describe a noun, or **adverbs** to describe a verb for example 'the **innocent** dog had been **cruelly** left by his **neglectful** owners.'

Choose one of the images above. Write down five sentences containing adjectives and adverbs. Think about the effect on the reader – does your language make them feel strongly about something?

Look at the advert below. Can you add some emotive language in to make your readers donate?

Can you help the homeless dogs?

Every day, hundreds of dogs are made homeless by their owners. They are left by the side of the road or abandoned. They are left without food and water. They are left alone with no one to love them.

The Dog Charity takes in all dogs. We never put a dog to sleep because we choose life. We re-home as many dogs as we can. How can you help?

You can donate, volunteer or even re-home one of our dogs. Can you help?

Lesson 2

Lesson Objective: To explore the use of pronouns in our own writing

Success Criteria:

Bronze: I understand and recognise pronouns.

Silver: I understand and recognise pronouns. I am beginning to use pronouns in my own writing.

Gold: I understand and recognise pronouns. I can confidently use pronouns in my own writing.

Today we are going to look at the use of pronouns. These are words like 'I', 'me' and 'you'. By using a personal pronoun such as 'you', you are addressing the reader directly. This can cause the reader to engage very closely with the text and help to keep them engaged in your argument.

The video below is a fantastic reminder of what personal pronouns are:

[To explore pronouns \(thenational.academy\)](https://thenational.academy)

Complete the tasks below:

Underline the pronouns in each sentence.

1. The triceratops filled his belly with the cool water from the stream.
2. The cool water stream ran its course from the top of the mountain.
3. The triceratops did not know that the tyrannosaurus was watching him drink.
4. The tyrannosaurus knew that he could beat the triceratops if he could surprise him.
5. Tyrannosaurs are ancient predators who will kill any animal or dinosaur that they can catch.
6. The tyrannosaurus snuck up behind the triceratops and tried to punch him with his little hands.
7. The triceratops heard something rustling behind him and he quickly turned around.
8. The two dinosaurs stared one another in the eyes and the triceratops charged.
9. Triceratopses have three very sharp horns on their plated heads.

10. When the two dinosaurs clashed, they both were injured and fell into tar pits.

Complete the following sentences using personal pronouns:

1. _____ is my father.
2. _____ is an apple.
3. _____ is a very scary dog.
4. _____ my sister.
5. _____ is very famous.

Edit the speech below to contain personal pronouns. Think about the effect on the audience of these – do they feel involved?

A shirt, tie and blazer may not be the ingredients for a favourite outfit, but if given a choice, I wouldn't throw away the idea of school uniform. Wearing a uniform is a badge of pride, creates an identity for a school and is an important part of being a school student.

"Uniforms show that a person is part of an organisation. Wearing it says we're all in this together," Jason Wing, head teacher at the Neale-Wade academy in Cambridgeshire, says. "Also, if wearing a uniform with pride, it means students are half way there to being respectful, buying into what the organisation is all about."

Claire Howlette, an English teacher, agrees: "Uniforms give students a sense of belonging to a particular school and create an identity for the school in the community."

Lesson 3

Lesson Objective: To develop our knowledge of argumentative writing

Success Criteria:

Bronze: I understand the rules of argumentative writing.

Silver: I understand the rules of argumentative writing. I am beginning to use a range of argumentative language devices in my own writing.

Gold: I understand the rules of argumentative writing. I can confidently use a range of argumentative language devices in my own writing.

Today we are going to practice using argumentative language devices in our writing. We have looked at facts, opinions, repetition, emotive language and pronouns. The videos below will remind you of these:

[BBC Bitesize English Language - Persuasive Techniques With Chris Stanton - YouTube](#)

[To plan a persuasive letter \(thenational.academy\)](#)

Write a speech based on the topic of school uniform. You need to be clear in your argument so that your audience begin to agree with you.

Use the video from National Oak to help with your planning. The sentence stems below may also help:

- Hello Year 7. I am here today to talk about uniform...
- How many times have you woken up and thought 'Oh no, I really don't want know what to wear for school today'?
- Everybody knows that school uniform is a sensible option as it allows everyone to be equal.
- I suggest that the uniform should be changed in the following ways ...

KS3 Maths**Lesson 1****LO: Understand how to solve various problems using number skills****Success Criteria (Dependant on what you choose to complete). You should all endeavour to complete two pages from your workbook.**

For the first two weeks of this half term we are focussing on our number skills. In class we are completing various number problems depending on where your gaps are.

On that note, I expect you to complete at least two pages of the workbook but of your own choice.

These two pages can range from page 1 – page 22. I want you to choose a topic that you feel you need to learn or are unsure of. Some of the topics include: Calculating, Order, Multiplying by 10,100 etc, Special Types of Number, Primes, LCM & HCF, Accuracy, Powers, Square Roots and Cube Roots.

If you are unsure of what to choose, I would advise you look at Fractions, Decimals and Percentages on pages 12-14 in your Study Workbook. This will be supported by your Revision Guide on pages 18-21.

Remember, all progress that you make will then be ticked off your APP trackers.

Extension: Please note, I said I wanted a minimum of two pages. The more you do the more progress you will make with your APP trackers (providing it is correct). Push yourselves!

*For those who do not have the workbooks please find an attached worksheet titled ' L1 Fraction Arithmetic'.

LO: Understand how to add and subtract fractions**Success criteria:**

- Some will be able to add and subtract fractions
- Some will be able to add and subtract fractions changing one fraction

Remember, before you can add or subtract a fraction you should first make the denominators equal. You can do this by multiplying one of the fractions.

For extra support, please see:

(Subtracting) <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/subtracting-fractions-2-71k34d?step=2&activity=video>

Same rules apply to adding fractions, with the only difference being you add the numerators.

Please complete the worksheet below.

Adding and subtracting fractions

For questions 1 to 10 you only need to add the top numbers together, you never add the denominators!(that is the bottom number)

$$1. \quad \frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\quad}{8}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{\quad}{10}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{\quad}{9}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{3}{16} + \frac{5}{16} = \frac{\quad}{16}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{\quad}{10}$$

For questions 11 to 20 you first need to change one of the fractions so the denominators are equal.

$$1. \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{14} = \frac{\quad}{14} + \frac{7}{14} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{\quad}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\quad}{8} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{14} = \frac{\quad}{14} + \frac{3}{14} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{\quad}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \underline{\quad}$$

Lesson 2

LO: Understand how to convert between fractions, decimals and percentages

Success Criteria:

- Some will be able to convert between decimals to percentages
- Some will be able to convert fractions to decimals and percentages
- Some will be able to convert freely between fractions, decimals and percentages

To continue our work on our number skills I want you to re-visit converting between fractions, decimals and percentages. It is always a good idea to consolidate on this.

Remember the following which are the absolute basics.

$$0.25 = 25\% = \frac{1}{4} \quad 0.5 = 50\% = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0.75 = 75\% = \frac{3}{4} \quad 1.0 = 100\% = 1$$

Please complete the worksheet titled 'L2 FDP Conversion'.

For help and support on converting between fractions, decimals and percentages, please see this link:

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/convert-fractions-to-decimals-and-percentages-without-a-calculator-cct3gt?step=2&activity=video>

Complete the worksheet below

Fractions, Decimals and Percentages

Fill the missing field in the table so that each row contains equivalent values:

Fractions	Decimals	Percentages
	0.8	
		24%
$\frac{7}{8}$		
		45%
	0.14	
		5%
$\frac{2}{5}$		
	0.02	
		60%
$\frac{3}{4}$		
	0.94	

Lesson 3

LO: Understand how to identify prime factors of a number

Success Criteria:

- Some will be able to identify prime factors for 2 and 5
- Some will be able to identify prime factors for 2,3, 5 and 7
- Some will be able to identify prime factors patterns for 2,3,5,7,11 and apply them to worded questions

To continue our work on our number skills I want you to re-visit identifying prime numbers and notably, identifying prime factors. The worksheet will take you step by step how to look for quick ways to check if a number is divisible by 2,3,5,7 and 11 (prime numbers).

The first ten prime numbers are:

2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29. You should remember these. Remember, a prime number has only two factors, 1 and itself. There is only one even prime number, number 2.

Please complete the worksheet titled 'L3 Identifying prime numbers and prime factors.

For help and support on identifying prime factors, please see this link:

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/identify-prime-numbers-c8vp2t?step=2&activity=video>

Complete the worksheet below

Number	Ways of making the number	Factors of the number
8	1 × 8 2 × 4	1, 2, 4, 8
9		
15		
28		
48		

Shade multiples of the following numbers in different colours: 3, 4, 5, 10.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

KS3 Science

Lesson 1

The Menstrual Cycle

LO: To describe the menstrual cycle

All	State what the menstrual cycle is for
Most	Describe the menstrual cycle
Some	Explain the reasons for each stage of the menstrual cycle

What is a menstrual cycle?

The menstrual cycle is the series of changes a woman's body goes through to prepare for a pregnancy. About once a month, the uterus grows a new lining (endometrium) to get ready for a fertilized egg. When there is no fertilized egg to start a pregnancy, the uterus sheds its lining. This is the monthly menstrual bleeding (also called menstrual period) that women have from their early teen years until menopause, around age 50.

This video lesson below explains more about the menstrual cycle:

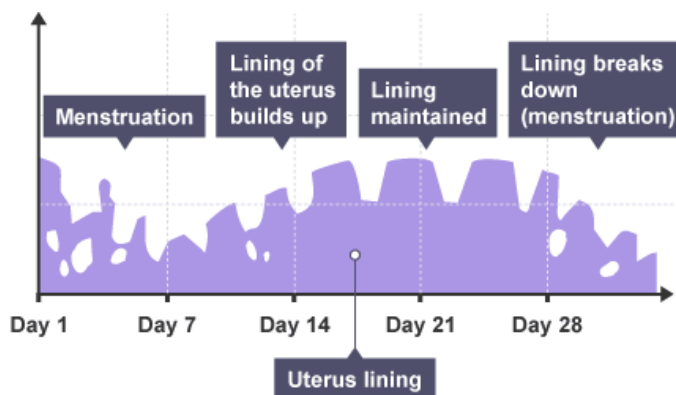
<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/puberty-and-the-menstrual-cycle-ccw3ec>

Please watch this clip from YouTube:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vXrQ_FhZmos

The female reproductive system includes a cycle of events called the menstrual cycle. It lasts about 28 days, but it can be slightly less or more than this. The cycle stops while a woman is pregnant. These are the main features of the menstrual cycle:

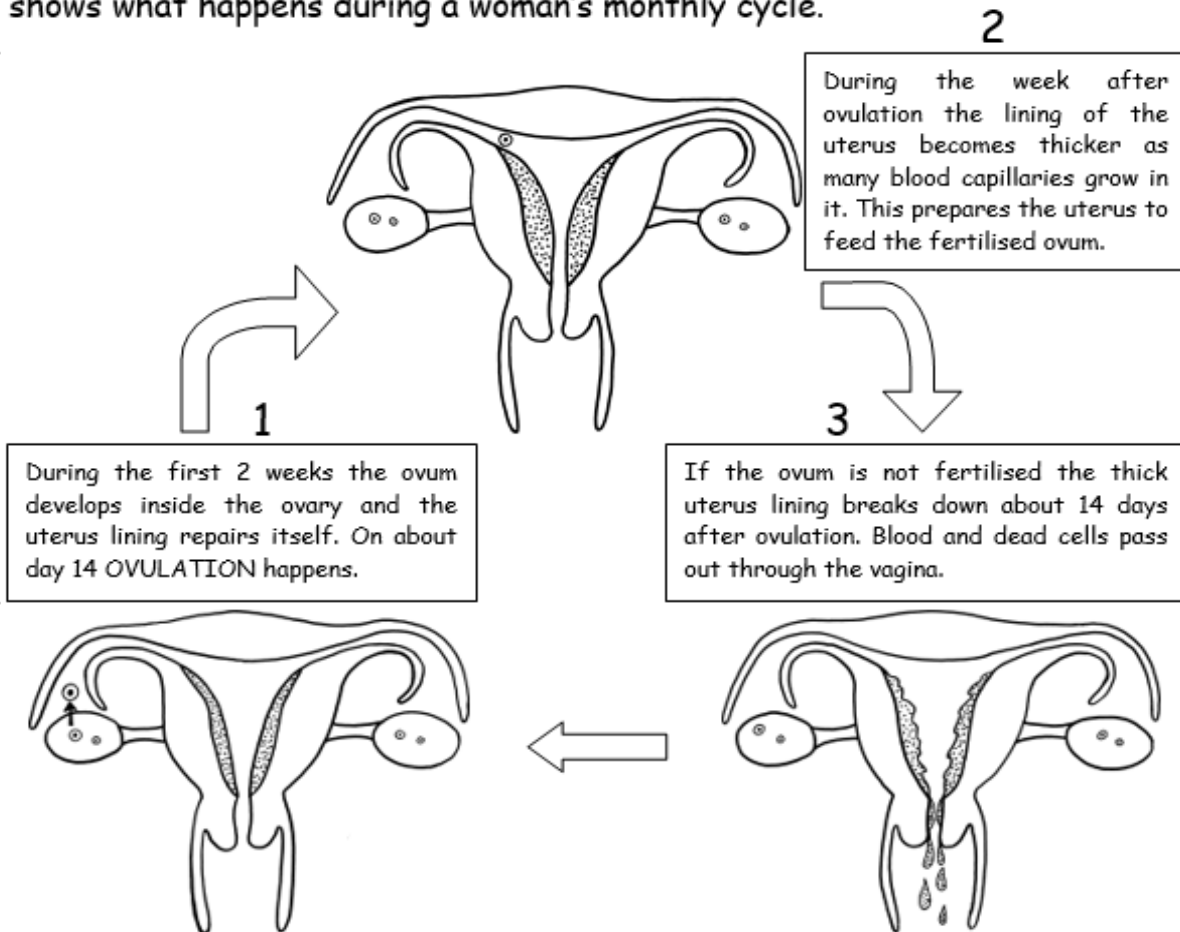
1. The start of the cycle, day 1, is when bleeding from the vagina begins. This is caused by the loss of the lining of the uterus, with a little blood. This is called menstruation or having a period.
2. By the end of about day 5, the loss of blood stops. The lining of the uterus begins to re-grow and an egg cell starts to mature in one of the ovaries.
3. At about day 14, the mature egg cell is released from the ovary. This is called ovulation. The egg cell travels through the oviduct towards the uterus.
4. If the egg cell does not meet with a sperm cell in the oviduct, the lining of the uterus begins to break down and the cycle repeats.



W.S.13. The menstrual cycle.

Name

Once every month a woman's body releases an ovum (egg cell) into the oviduct (fallopian tubes). Usually, the ovum is not fertilised and it dies. The woman has her period when the lining of the uterus breaks down and blood and dead cells pass out through the vagina. The diagram below shows what happens during a woman's monthly cycle.



Exercise - Complete the sentences below.

- 1) Only one ovum is released every _____
- 2) The release of an ovum from the ovary is called _____
- 3) Ovulation happens after about _____ days.
- 4) The uterus lining _____ the fertilised ovum.
- 5) If the ovum is not fertilised it will _____
- 6) A woman has her period when the _____ lining breaks down.

Lesson 2

Fertilisation

LO: To describe fertilisation

All	Know what fertilisation is
Most	Describe fertilisation
Some	Explain the issues surrounding fertility

Fertilisation happens if the egg cell meets and joins with a sperm cell in the oviduct. The fertilised egg attaches to the lining of the uterus. The woman becomes pregnant, the lining of the uterus does not break down and menstruation does not happen.

This video lesson below explains more about fertilisation:

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/fertilisation-65jk6r>

Human Reproduction: 10.2.3 Fertilisation and implantation

How do sperm cells reach the egg cell?

One egg is released from an ovary every month.



Sperm swim from the vagina, through the cervix, and into the uterus.

If sperm meets an egg in the oviduct, fertilisation occurs.



Many sperm die before they reach the oviduct.



The fertilised egg travels down the oviduct and implants in the uterus.

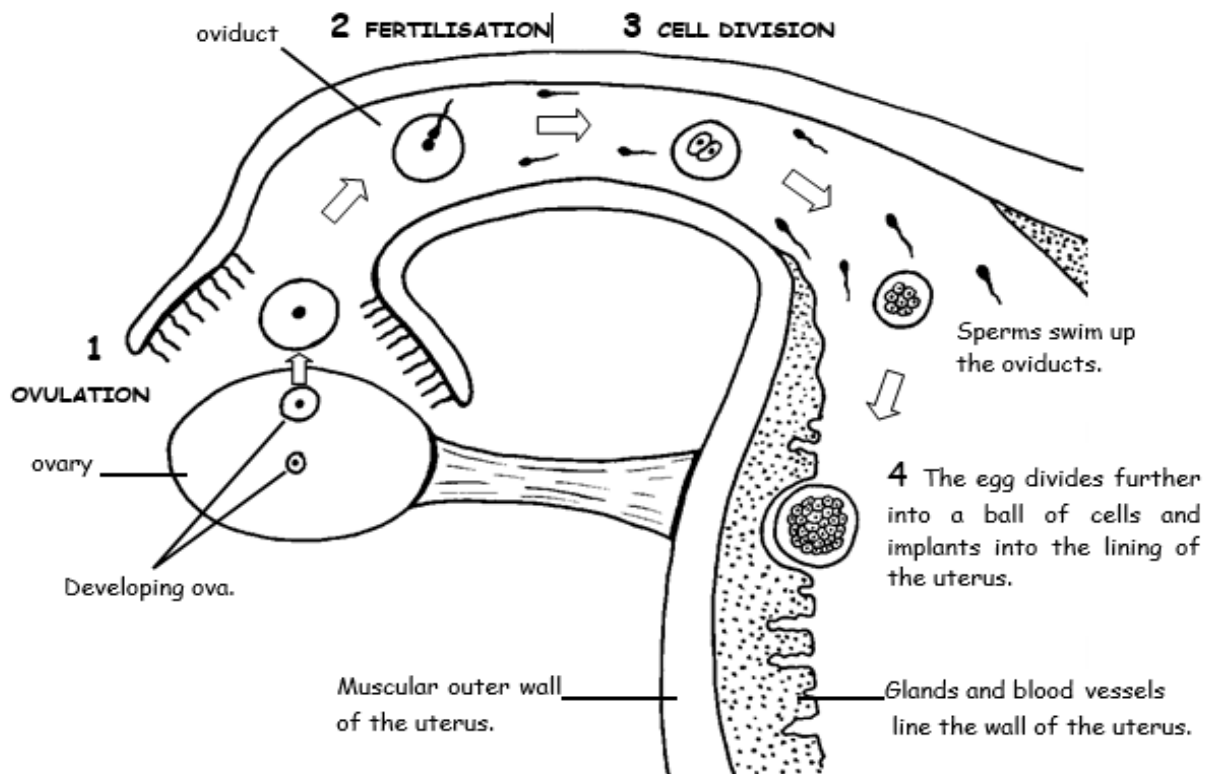
▲ Sperm cells swim from the vagina to meet the egg cell.

Once the egg has been fertilised it divides several times to form a ball of cells called an **embryo**. The embryo attaches to the lining of the uterus and begins to develop into a baby. This is called **implantation**.

W.S.14. Ovulation and fertilisation.

Name

Every month an ovum (egg cell) is released from an ovary into the oviduct. This is called **OVULATION**. If there are sperm cells in the oviduct the ovum may join with one of them. This is called **FERTILISATION**. The fertilised ovum then travels down to the uterus where it grows into a baby. The diagram below shows what happens to the ovum after it is released from the ovary if it is fertilised.



Exercise - Complete the sentences below.

- 1) O _____ means when the ovum is released from the ovary.
- 2) The joining of the ovum and sperm is called F _____
- 3) Fertilisation usually happens in the O _____
- 4) After fertilisation, the egg begins to D _____
- 5) The egg develops into a ball of C _____
- 6) The baby develops in the U _____

KS3 Lesson 3

Puberty and adolescence

LO: To understand puberty and adolescence

All	Know the difference between puberty and adolescence
Most	Describe puberty for males and females
Some	Link puberty to reproduction and explain what each physical change is for

The human reproductive system is different in males and females. The reproductive system of a child is not mature. It needs to change as a boy or girl develops into an adult, so the system is fully working.

This video lesson below explains more about the time when these changes happen, which is called puberty:

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/puberty-and-the-menstrual-cycle-ccw3ec>

Adolescence involves both emotional and physical changes. During adolescence, your body goes through physical changes; this is called puberty. Puberty takes place between the ages of about 9 and 15.

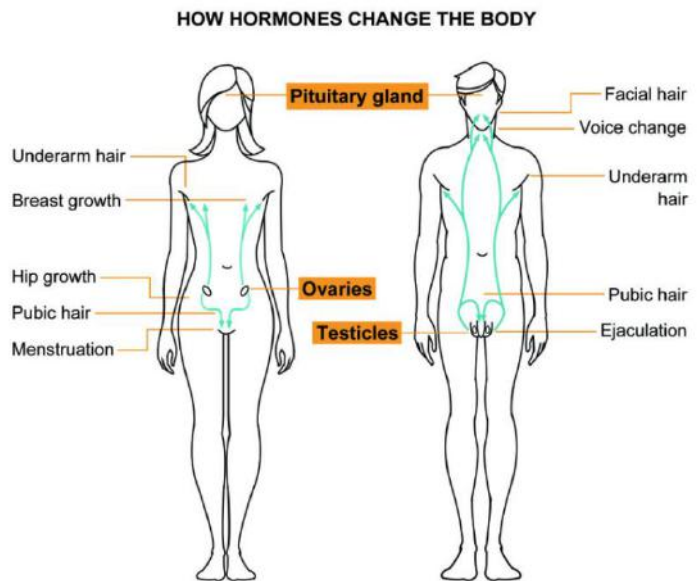
Generally, girls start puberty before boys, but everyone is different.

What happens to a girl during puberty?

- Breasts develop
- Ovaries start to release egg cells
- Periods start
- Hips widen

What happens to a boy during puberty?

- Voice breaks
- Testicles and penis get bigger
- Testicles start to produce sperm
- Shoulders widen
- Hair grows on face and chest



W.S.11. Growing up.

Name

Puberty is the time when a child begins to change into an adult. In boys it begins between the ages of about 12-14 years. In girls it begins between the ages of about 11-13 years. Special chemicals called SEX HORMONES are released into the blood. These chemicals cause many of the changes that happen in the body. Emotional changes also happen at this time.

Changes in boys at puberty	Changes in girls at puberty
1) The testes begin to make sperms. 2) A hormone called TESTOSTERONE is produced by the testes. 3) The voice becomes deeper. 4) Hair grows on the face and body. 5) The body becomes more muscular. 6) Changes in attitude and behaviour.	1) The ovaries begin to produce ova. 2) A hormone called OESTROGEN is produced by the ovaries. 3) The monthly menstrual cycle starts. 4) Hair grows on parts of the body. 5) The hips widen. 6) The breasts begin to develop.

Exercise 1 - Fill in the missing words in the passage below.

All eventually grow up to be men and women. The time when the body is changing is called Changes happen all over the Emotional changes also happen at puberty and we feel to the opposite sex. A called testosterone is made by the testes in a boy and this causes some of the..... in his body. In a girl the ovaries make a hormone called which causes many of the changes in her body.

body changes oestrogen hormone puberty children attracted

Exercise 2 - In the table below there is a list of changes which happen at puberty. Tick the right-hand columns to show which changes happen to boys, girls or both.

Changes at puberty	Boys	Girls
The breasts grow larger.		
The body becomes more muscular.		
The monthly periods start.		
The voice becomes deeper.		
Hair grows around the sex organs.		
The hair and skin become greasier.		
Sperms are produced.		
Ova are produced.		
Feel attracted to the opposite sex.		

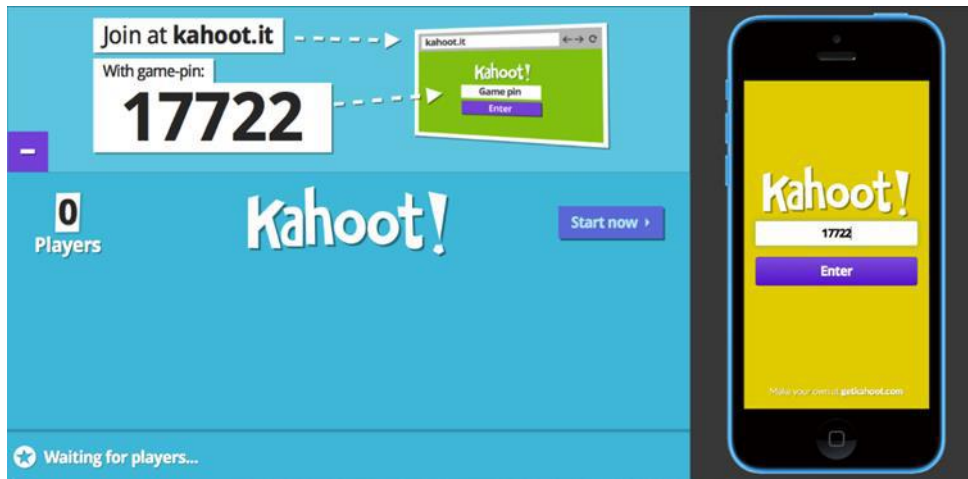


Wider Learning

BBC bitesize has a variety of different videos, tests and games that will test your knowledge.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zdwvhcw>

Kahoot



Game Pins

Puberty

<https://kahoot.it/challenge/00375973>

Game PIN: **00375973**

