# Closure Work Pack 

## Year 10

## Tuesday $2^{\text {nd }}$ May

Religion and punishment: Why and how do we need to punish crimes + what do different religions think about this?


```
Donald is addicted to heroin. He stole food and money from a local shop, one he has stolen from before. This time the shop owner has caught him and called the police. Why has Donald done this? Identify as many possible reasons as you can. What should happen to Donald now in your opinion? Why? Explain an appropriate punishment. Explain the possible opinion of four other people; an Iman, a Catholic Priest, Donald's ten year old daughter and the shop owner.
```


## Learning Outcomes:

Good Identify accurately the different reasons crimes are committed, different types of punishments and begin to describe religions opinions.
Great Explain your reasoning in full, using new key terms and detailed religious reasoning.
EBI - As above using a variety of quotes from religious texts accurately, comparing and contrasting ideas in detail.

## Keywords Part One - Reasons for crime:

social reasons - this is to do with how the criminal has been brought up and the society they live in
environmental reasons - this is to do with the environment in which the crime took place in
psychological reasons - this is to do with the criminal's state of mental health


Challenge - Good Read the situations and decide why each person committed their crimes- what category does each crime fall into?

More challenging -Great Explain the reasoning behind your choice in the box.

## Mega challenge EBI

What would a) Christians and b) Muslims say about these crimes - are they mortal sins or forgivable? Answer in your book and use quotes wherever possible.

Define the terms and using your Islamic and Christian quotes sheet pick and analyse appropriate religious responses for all the terms below:

1 Reparation Protection Retribution Deterrence Reformation Vindication


Alternative Punishments 1 InII

Task Two Review - what did we think?

## Why do we punish criminals?

Use the dictionaries to add the definition (in your own words) and then complete quote analysis notes. We will need these for a proctice exarn question shortly.


| Retribution: | Religious Quote about this: |
| :--- | :--- |
| This means : |  |
| It is important because: | This Quotes means: |
| It is important because: | Possible double meaning/confliction (7+) |
| This means : is important because: | Religious Quote about this: |

## Plenary- Exam Practice

Use your quotes analysis sheet and notes from today to answer the following exam question:
'Retribution is far more important than forgiveness to religious believers.

## Evaluate this statement

You should refer to religious arguments and reach a justified conclusion.
(12 marks)


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```
The story of the Trojan horse
```


## English

Once upon a time, a long time ago, there was an ancient city named Troy. Troy was located on the coast of Asia, across the sea from the Greek city-state of Sparta.

In those days, people used to build walls around their city to help protect them. Some walls were only a few feet high. Others as much as twenty feet high!

The people built gates in the wall. The gates could be opened to let people inside the city. In times of war, the gates could be closed and locked to stop intruders from getting inside.

Along the wall, inside of the city, a set of stairs wound up to the top. Warriors could stand at the top of the stairs and shoot arrows down at intruders who were trying to get inside the city. There were also holes built high on the wall. Archers could shoot arrows though the holes as well. If the wall was high enough and strong enough, it could do a pretty good job of keeping intruders from coming inside.

The walls around Troy were very high and very strong. According to the legend of the Trojan Horse, for ten long years, the Greeks had been trying to get over the wall around the city of Troy. But the Greeks could not get over the wall. And the Trojans could not drive the Greeks away. Year after year, they fought. And year after year, neither side won.

One day, a Greek general, Odysseus, had a tricky idea. "Let's pretend to sail away," he suggested. "We'll leave a gift for Troy, a gift to announce the end of the war, a wooden horse with 30 men hidden inside. At night, these men can sneak out and open the gate of Troy!" That was the way things were done back then. When you admitted defeat, you supplied a gift. It could be a gift of money, art, slaves, anything really. It made sense to leave a gift of art; the Greeks were famous for their art.

The Greeks thought it was a brilliant idea. They had their best artists build the horse. It was a magnificent horse. When it was ready, the Greeks brought the huge wooden horse as close to Troy's city gates as they could get without being shot full of arrows. The Greeks pretended to sail away.

When the Trojan archers at the top of the stairs saw the Greeks leaving, they could not believe their eyes. Were the Greeks giving up at last? Had the Trojans won the war? It certainly appeared so! The Trojans dragged the horse inside their city and closed the gates.

Some people wanted to burn the horse, which would have been a sad outcome for the Greek soldiers hidden inside. But the Trojan people said, "NO! It's too beautiful! We'll keep it forever as a reminder of our victory!" (The Greeks had counted on that reaction. The Greeks might be famous for their art, but the Trojans were famous for their bragging. The Greeks were sure the Trojans would want to display the magnificent horse. Sure enough, that's exactly what happened, or so legend says.)

That night, while the Trojan people slept soundly, exhausted from their celebrations, the 30 Greek men hidden inside the wooden horse climbed out and opened the gates of Troy and let the Greek army inside. That was the end of Troy.

## English

## 6Bs

Discuss the answers to the following questions before we move on:

1. Where was the city of Troy?
2. Why did the city have walls around it?
3. Who's idea was the Trojan Horse plan?
4. What traditionally used to happen at the end of a war?
5. Explain, in your own words, the trick of the Trojan horse.
6. Why were the Greeks so confident this plot would be successful?
7. Do you think it was a fair way to end the war? You must explain your reasons.

## English

## Write an 8 sentence summary of this myth in your own words:

Use the following structure:

1. Compound sentence.
2. Simple sentence.
3. Compound sentence.
4. Complex sentence.
5. Simple sentence.
6. Complex sentence.
7. Compound sentence.
8. Simple sentence.

Use the success criteria to create a summary of the Trojan Horse plot,
discuss the following:
*The hero of the plot
*Why the plot was successful
*The victims of the plot
Is there perhaps a moral to the
Trojan Horse legend? (We will discuss this at the end as a class).

## English

## Create your own Greek warrior

Describe your own Greek warrior to hide in the trap.

1. Use a minimum of 4 literary devices.
2. Use your devices definition sheet to help you, (show me the sheet).
*Make your warrior seems valuable, using various literary devices in your sentences.
3. Annotate the different features of your warrior and explain what their armour/weapon allows them to do.
4. Give your warrior a name.

## English

## Literary devices definitions

| Simile | Comparing an object or somebody to something else using the words "like" or "as". "The boy <br> was as fast AS a rocket". <br> Describing an object or somebody as literally something else. "The man is a beast". |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Metaphor | Giving an object a human quality for example: "The sun was smiling at me". <br> The use of the same letter at the beginning of a series of words, for example: "Peter Piper <br> picked a pepper". |
| Alliteration | Exaggeration, for example if someone was extremely disappointed: "I felt like my world came <br> crashing down". |
| Hyperbole | When a word sounds like what it is or is referring to for example, Crash and Bang. <br> Onomatopoeia there are two contrasting elements closely associated to one another. For example, the <br> comparisons of good and evil. <br> Juxtaposition |
| When the weather or environment reflects the feelings of human beings. "In detention the |  |
| rain continued to tap on the windows, and the skies turned grey". |  |

## English



## English

Describe as many aspects of the Hulk Warrior as you can, using literary devices that you can put into full sentences.

Example: The Hulk stands tall with impeccable posture, supported by his steel abdominals.

Device used Metaphor, to describe the Hulks solid abdominals (six pack).


Academy 0
Thursday, 27 April 2023
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## Speed and

| I can write the speed distance time triangle and the equations that can be <br> made from it. |
| :--- |
| I can use the speed, distance time triangle to answer questions |
| I can use equations to calculate acceleration. |
| I can analyse distance/ time graphs and calculate speed from gradient. |



What do you all ready
know discuss!

## Demysti fy





```
D stands for.
```

$\qquad$

``` T stands
``` \(\qquad\)
```for and S stands
for.
Distance is measured in.............., time is measured in.............. and
speed is measured in.
    Distance meters per second time seconds speed
        meters
```

The equations that can be made from this triangle are


```
    I can use the speed, distance
    time triangle to answer
    questions
1. Work out the speed of a car travelling:
a. }100\textrm{m}\mathrm{ in 10s
b. }300\textrm{m}\mathrm{ in 20s
c. 700m in 35s
d. 1000m in 200s
2. How far does a lorry move if it's travelling at:
a. 10m/s for 30s
b. 20m/s for 20s
c. 2m/s for 100s
d. }\quad15\textrm{m}/\textrm{s}\mathrm{ for 28s
3. How long does it take a car to travel:
a. }10\textrm{m}\mathrm{ at }20\textrm{m}/\textrm{s
b. }\quad50\textrm{m}\mathrm{ at }10\textrm{m}/\textrm{s
c. 200m at 8m/s
d. 50km}\mathrm{ at 100km/h
4. Car A travels 100m in 5 seconds. If car B travels the same distance
in 2 seconds, which one is travelling at the faster speed? Explain your
answer.
5. Look at the table below, showing the time taken to travel a
distance of 100m by 5 different pupils in a year 11 class:
Name Time taken (s)
Jenny 15
Ahmed 12
Kevin 13
Julia 12
Louise 16
a. Who travelled at the fastest speed?
b. Who travelled at the slowest speed?
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```
I can use equations to calculate
acceleration.
```

1. Change in speed $=14 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$; time taken $=2$ seconds.

Calculate the acceleration.
2. A car accelerates from rest (zero speed) up to a speed of 30 $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 12 seconds. Calculate the acceleration.
3. A cyclist in the Tour de France accelerates down a hill from $22 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to a speed of $37 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. This acceleration takes him 2 seconds. Calculate the acceleration.
4. A rocket launching in the Ukraine accelerates upwards from rest to a speed of $12 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$ in 8 seconds. Calculate the acceleration.
5. A cyclist accelerates from $0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 3 seconds. What is his acceleration ? Is this acceleration higher than that of a car which accelerates from 0 to $30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 8 seconds?
6. A car advertisement states that a certain car can accelerate from rest to $70 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ in 7 seconds. Find the car's average acceleration.
7. A lizard accelerates from $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ to $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in 4 seconds. What is the lizard's average acceleration?
8. If a Ferrari, with an initial velocity of $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, accelerates at a rate of $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$ for 3 seconds, what will its final velocity be?
9.


# I can analyse distance/ time graphs and 

 calculate speed from gradient.Motion Revision


3. What is the speed at $A, B, C$ and $D$ ?
4. What is the average speed of the whole journey?
5. What is the formula for calculating acceleration?
6. What does the slope of the graph on the right tell you about how acceleration is changing?


7. Calculate the acceleration at $A, B, C$ and $D$ on the graph to the left.
8. Calculate distance travelled for the whole journey on the graph to the left.
9. If you walk for $1 / 2$ hours at an average speed of 4 miles $/ \mathrm{h}$. How far will you have walked?
10. A bird flies 10 m in 2 seconds. What is its speed?
11. A plane takes 8 hours to fly 5000 km . What is its speed?
12. A cheetah accelerates at $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ from rest until it reaches $20 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. How long does it take?

