



OUTSTANDING WORK

AUDENSHAW SCHOOL NEWSLETTER

December 2017



Star Students

Students who have produced outstanding work over the year, made great progress and have stood out for all their hard work! Nominated by their class teachers.

ENGLISH

The box: patterned with daisies, faded with age.

Stuffed with scrawled-on train tickets and musty cigarette stubs.

A few photos.

They sift through my fingers and the fountain of youth erupts in my feeble palms.

Movie nights on Thursdays. A forbidden kiss.

A photograph lies face-up – the joker in the deck.

A girl stands in her world, drenched in a golden sepia.

The light glinted in her soft marbled eyes.

She was not collectible.

She'd been caught off-guard, thrown askew from her picture perfect world that she saw in

screaming technicolour.

Yet her hair lay soft in neat, pale ringlets, moulded around narrow shoulders.

In the foreground, a radiator tinkled and hummed to the tune that her world revelled in.

Her mouth twisted up at the corners, like a lipstick too mature.

And those eyes were twinkling, opalescent.

Fixated off-centre, behind the camera.

Millie? Ethel? Marie?

Bound to her beauty, I pinpoint it.

Grandma.

Miss Warner

Teacher of English and Assistant Headteacher

This is a poem written by Yr13 student Amy Worgan who is entering a Creative Writing competition held by Lancashire University. Amy has clearly been influenced by the texts that she has been studying there are certainly echoes of Carol Ann Duffy's voice here. The poem is poignant and tender- both ambitious emotions to convey. Well done, Amy. Great job!

All the students who have work featured in this newsletter are awarded the opportunity to choose a book title to be purchased for the school library that all our students may enjoy.

Congratulations to all the students featured in our latest Outstanding Work Newsletter.

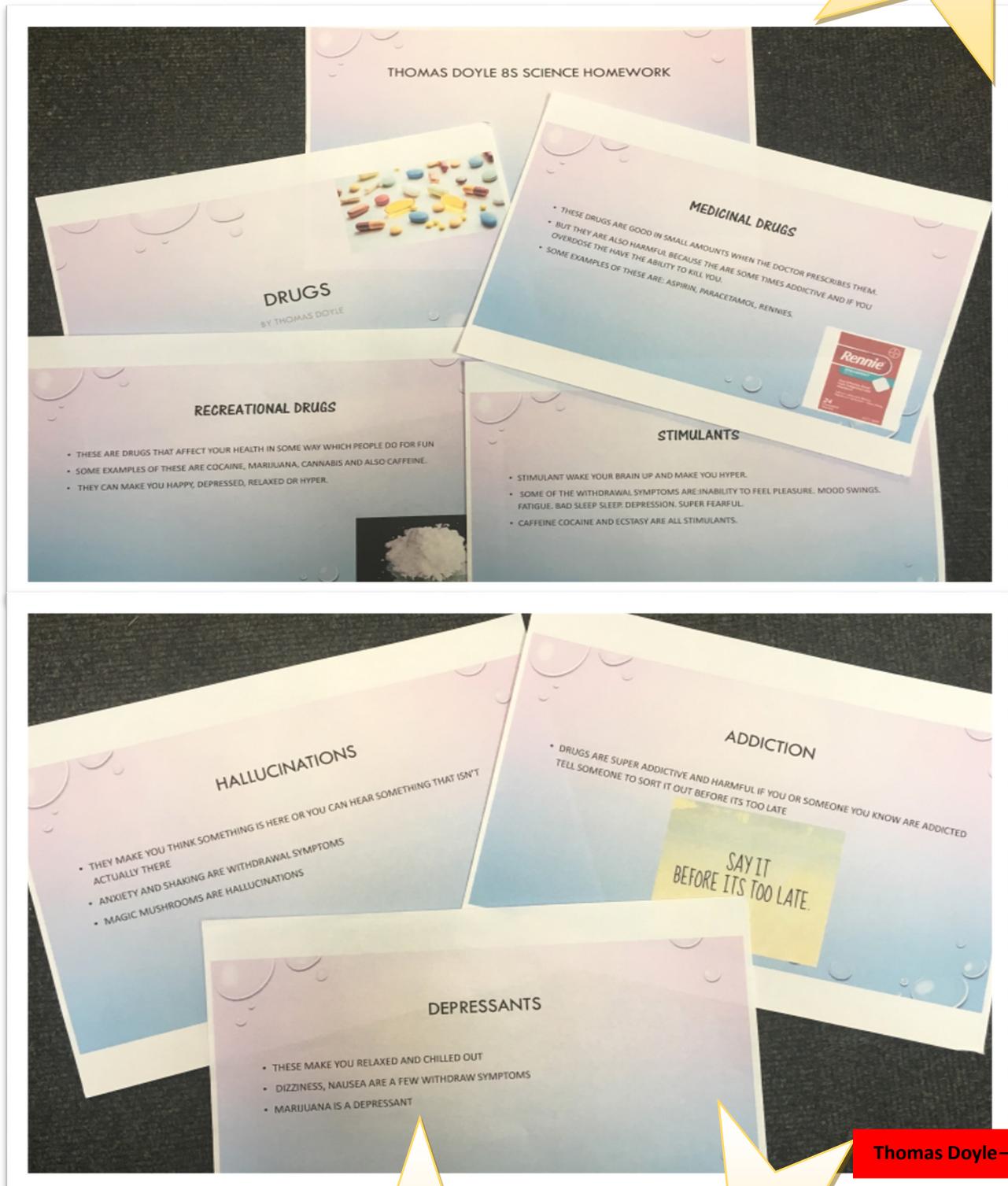
Amy Worgan—13A



SCIENCE

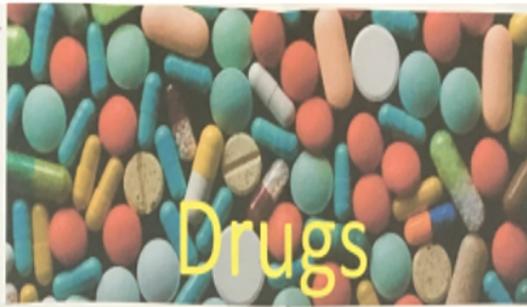
These students were asked to produce work surrounding drugs, they went above and beyond what was asked of them, we are very proud of our students!

Miss Thomson
Curriculum Leader of Science



Thomas Doyle—8S





Medicinal And Recreational Drugs

Medicinal drugs are drugs that can help you with your health and doctors normally give you them. Some of them are called -

- Paracetamol
- Calpol

And there is many more.

Recreational drugs are drugs that people use for fun and lots of people who take these get addicted to them. Some of the names are :

- cocaine, marijuana, or methamphetamine



Stimulants, Depressants and Hallucinogens

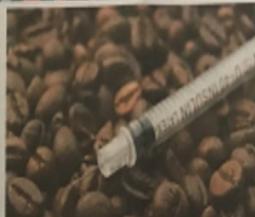
- Stimulants are drugs which increase your body movement, nervous cells and make your reaction time quicker. A stimulant drug can be caffeine.
- Depressants are drugs which slower your body movement, and make you feel dizzy. A depressant drug is Xanax, Klonopin, Halcion.
- Hallucinogens are dugs which are widely used and abused drugs .There are naturally occurring hallucinogens as well, including peyote and psilocybin, known as magic mushrooms.

If you don't stop taking these drugs bad affects could happen like increased heart rate, dilated pupils, increased blood pressure and sleeplessness. (Hallucinogens)

Stimulants also increase blood pressure and heart rate, constrict blood vessels, increase blood glucose, and open up breathing passages. (Stimulants)

Addiction can result, withdrawal can be painful, and the drug may cause seizures and death. (Depressants)

Pictures



Dangerous Drugs

By Flynn McNish



Medicinal Drugs

Medicinal drugs are used to relieve you of your pain. You cannot take too much as it is bad as you can get easily addicted. An example of a medicinal drug is diamorphine which can be used to ease you through childbirth. The key effects and risks of opiate painkillers include:

- Pain relief.
- Feelings of well-being, relaxation and sleepiness.
- Constipation.
- Suppressed coughing.
- Nausea, vomiting, sweating, itching, mood swings and feelings of lethargy
- Overdose



Recreational Drugs

Recreational drugs are used for pleasure and to make you feel good but are really bad for you and can also cause death. One example is tobacco which is found in cigarettes which you smoke. It comes from the leaves of the tobacco plant and contains many different chemicals. Regular smokers believe that smoking tobacco helps them to relax, to handle stress and to feel less hungry. It is highly addictive and withdrawal can make users irritable and difficult.



Depressant

Depressants are said to slow down your nerves and messages to your brain, one of these depressants is Alcohol. The effects of alcohol can include:

- Reduced feelings of anxiety and inhibitions, which can help you feel more sociable.
- An exaggeration of whatever mood you're in when you start drinking.
- A wide range of physical health problems, either as a result of binge drinking or from more regular drinking. The problems caused by alcohol include high blood pressure, stroke, liver disease, cancers and falls and other accidents.



Hallucinogens

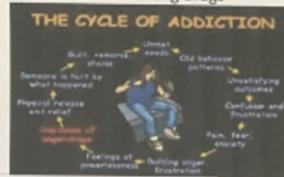
Hallucinogens mess with your mind as they always make you hallucinate and have weird visions. Here are the main effects and risks of magic mushrooms:

- Colours, sounds and objects appear distorted.
- Your sense of time and movement can speed up – or slow down.
- You may feel disoriented, tired or sick – and some users can get stomach pains or diarrhoea.



Addiction

- It is very hard to stop being addicted to drugs, but it is very easy to become addicted.
- If you do then you need to go to a professional and attend the sessions and take their advice but also let your family support you. You can never do it alone.
- The best advice is never to start taking drugs



Stimulants

- Stimulants are the opposite of depressants; they speed up your nerves and the messages that are sent to your brain. There are lots of serious stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamine. One less obvious example is caffeine which is a stimulant that can affect you in many ways as it keeps you awake and alert.
- It is included in many soft drinks, as well as a larger amount in energy drinks. Caffeine is the world's most widely used psychoactive drug and by far the most common stimulant. Caffeine has no addictive potential.



1st November 2017

Nanoparticles

Nanoscience is the science of really tiny things. It is the study of small particles that are between 1 and 100 nanometres in size.

Nano means one billionth so a nanometre is one billionth of a metre.

1 nanometre (1nm) = 1×10^{-9} metres
(0.000 000 001m or a billionth of a metre)

Nanoparticles may have properties different from those for the same materials in bulk. This is because nanoparticles have a high surface area to volume ratio, with a high percentage of their atoms exposed at their surface.

The high surface area to volume ratio makes them more reactive than materials with normal particle sizes. This will result in a more sustainable approach in industry as less resources are used up but there are some concerns about their environmental impact.

nm = nanometre
µm = micrometre

Alli Rasheed—10L

2a) $50\text{nm} = 0.000\,000\,05\text{m}$
 $50\text{nm} = 0.000\,05\mu\text{m}$

8th November 2017

Metal reactions with oxygen and water

Oxygen is diatomic so it comes in pairs

$2\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MgO}$

2 in front because of the 2 oxygens

Put 2 in front as there is 2MgO so we need 2 magnesiums.

good notes

$\text{CuO} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Copper has been reduced. Hydrogen has been oxidised

$\text{Al} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Fe}$

Aluminium has been oxidised. Iron has been reduced

$2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2$

$\text{Mg} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Mg(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2$

$2\text{K} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{KOH} + \text{H}_2$

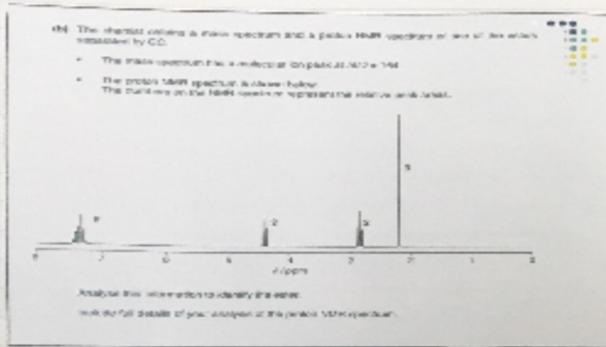
$2\text{Li} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{LiOH} + \text{H}_2$

Further examples of students work who have produced a high level of detail on the topic discussed.

Miss Thomson
Curriculum Leader of Science

NMR

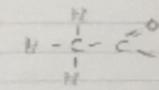
13th December 2017



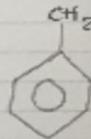
The m/z shows the molecular mass to be 166 for the compound.

The peak between 2-3 is a singlet with 3 protons in the environment. This is a singlet as the adjacent C has no protons.

Write above the splitting well.



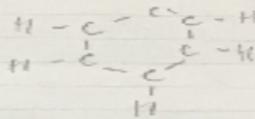
The triplet peaks between 2-3 show the group: CH_2-CH_2 as there are 2 protons in the adjacent environment.



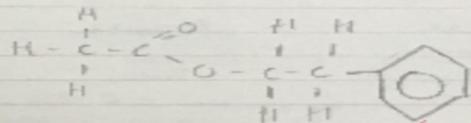
The peaks between 4-5 which are a triplet show the group: $\text{H}-\text{CO}$

Ismail Ahmed—13E

The final peak is a multiplet with 5 protons in the environment. This represents a benzene ring.



You have used the chemical shifts to identify the different environments.



The m/z = 164

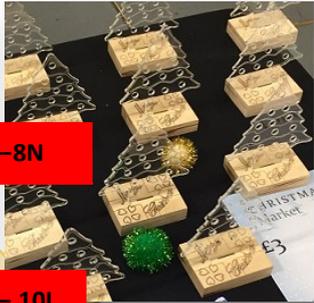
Excellent, you have managed to find the correct structure.

Next Steps:-

Consider other possible isomers and prove that they don't fit the evidence given -



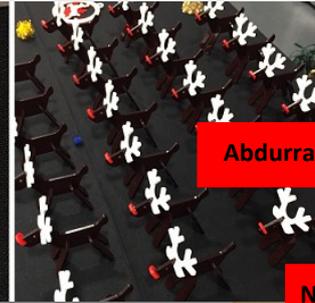
DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY



Shiv Patel—8N



Abdurrahman Nawaz—10A



Nevan Meisuria—8N



Isaac Davies—8N



Elliot Egerton—8N



Luke Cooper—10W



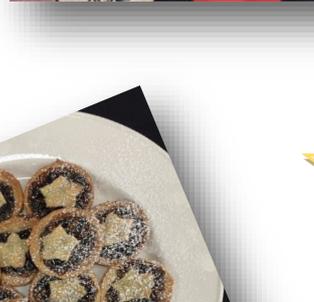
Qasim Barkaat—10D



Ahmed Sohail—11N



Taylor Brassington—11N



Callum Sheridan—11W



DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY



Amazing work from the D&T Christmas Market stalls at the Audenshaw School Christmas Concert and KS3 Awards Evening. The products were designed, manufactured and sold by a combination of Year 8, 10 and 11 students: Nevan Meisuria, Evan Hewitt, Elliot Egerton, Shiv Patel, Isaac Davies, Brent Norbury, Callum Sheridan, Taylor Brassington, Ahmed Sohail, Qasim Barkaat, Luke Cooper and Abdurrahman Nawaz.

The students have laser cut a variety of Christmas decorations using acrylic and plywood, all the decorations were original ideas. The boys helped raise over £180 for charity by selling these products on the night .

Mr Aston
Curriculum Leader of Design Technology

ART & PHOTOGRAPHY



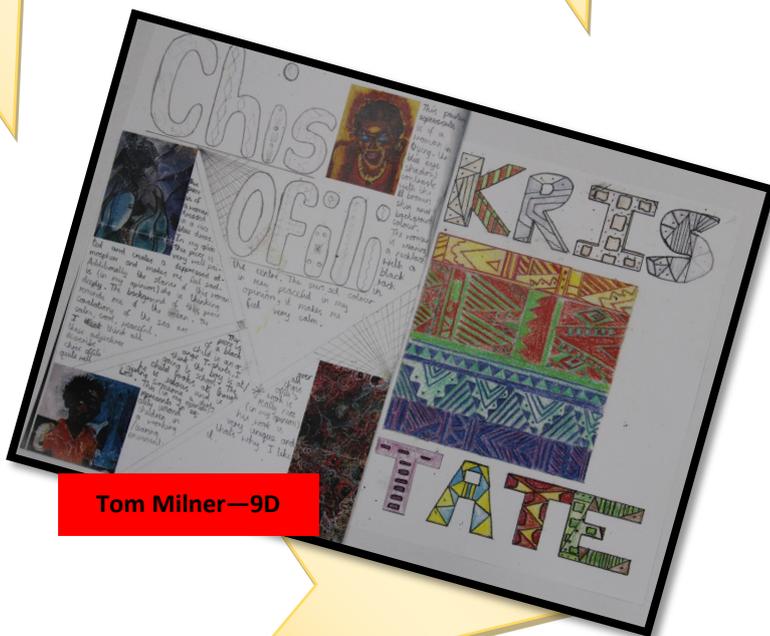
Harry Smith—7S

Harry has recreated a very detailed still life by artist Morandi. The shapes have been very carefully observed and Harry has made an excellent attempt to show the texture lines when adding tone.

Mrs Anders
Curriculum Leader of Art

Tom has been creating a series of pieces of African style pattern inspired by the artists Chris Ofili and Kris Tate. Tom's work is always beautifully presented and shows great care and attention to detail. He selects and uses colour carefully and has really developed his ability to use blended and tonal shading.

Mrs Parker
Art Teacher



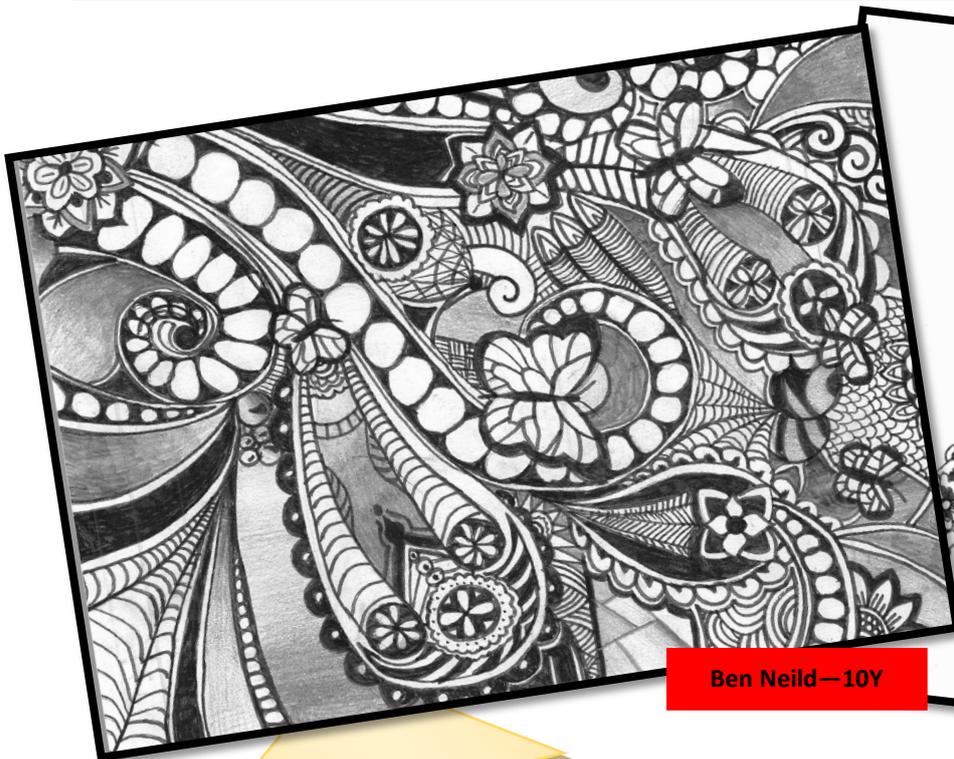
Tom Milner—9D

Flynn has skilfully recreated a portrait by artist Modigliani. He has used a very delicate application of pencil and tone and showed excellent attention to detail.

Mrs Anders
Curriculum Leader of Art



Flynn McNish—8S



Ben Neild—10Y



These fine liner drawings completed have been part of Ben's GCSE Indian Art pattern coursework. Ben has shown great care and control and a high level of detail in these pattern drawings. He has added some careful pencil shading to create areas of tone.

**Mrs Parker
Art Teacher**

Will has combined his Photography and Art talents to produce this impressive piece based on machinery. He has skilfully drawn into his photograph of close up machinery which was taken during a school trip to Quarry Bank Mill, perfectly capturing the shapes and tones of the metal structures.

Will is currently working on developing this further by producing a series of similar pieces which will be presented together.

**Mrs Anders
Curriculum Leader of Art**



William Hickie—11N



Momin Tahir—11N

This A3 oil pastel piece is a development for a tonal pencil drawing that Momin created for his GCSE Animal project. Oil pastels are very difficult to use well but Momin has been able to control the level of detail and the use of blended colour really carefully.

**Mrs Parker
Art Teacher**



ART & PHOTOGRAPHY



Adam Turner—13D

Adam has created these beautiful landscape pieces which have been developed from his own landscape photography. They have been created using a combination of Oil paint, Acrylic paints and coloured inks. His ideas are going to be developed further into a larger scale final piece. We are looking forward to seeing the finished outcome.

Mrs Anders
Curriculum Leader of Art

Sam Jackson—11D

Sam has worked from his own photographs to produce a series of really carefully observed pencil drawings of racing pigeons. He has developed these drawings into a large scale acrylic painting as well as this small, highly detailed drawing in pencil and fine liner in which Sam has incorporated pattern ideas from the work of Ian MacArthur. He is currently working on a bright and vibrant acrylic painting in which he develops the idea further by manipulating his original photos using Photoshop.

Mrs Parker
Art Teacher



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

9th October '17

1. list the 2 acronyms for the principles of training
fitt, spor ✓
2. describe how a rugby player could use progression in a training session
start with touch
then move to tackle shields
then move to a 50% contact game
finally play a 100% contact game to finish the session off. ✓
3. What is meant by the principle progression
gradually making the session harder so that fitness gains occur. ✓

What differences will there be in training sessions between a school boy footballer and an elite level athlete. what variables can they use to adapt their sessions?

At school boy level more often than not each training session will only have one focus, where the elite level footballers session will consist of a few mini sessions eg. fitness, defending, shooting. An elite footballer will also have 10

sometimes twice a day
2 hour 30 minute sessions where school boys will only train once or twice a week for an hour. ✓
Because of the fight for places at pro-level it means that sessions are often at a high intensity for a long period, however at youth level by alot of kids training is seen as a kick about rather than a way to improve so intensity is not very high. At schoolboy level, standard of coaching wont always be great which means that the type of training carried out is limited due to coaching knowledge eg a team may do shooting week in week out because that's what the coach knows, where at pro level you will probably do 3 different types of drills all in one session. Variables would also come into place as for example an injured player at pro level would work 1 on 1 with a rehab coach working back towards fitness however at schoolboy level a kid wont train whilst injured but as soon as recovered will jump straight back into training which could result in another injury meaning the kids out for even longer. ✓

Amazing!! Well done Ethan! Spot on this!

Intensity would also depend on the level of ability eg: a school boy could maybe do a 5 minute running drill then a rest while shooting then a match, where a pro would be running during a session always giving 80%. ✓

Consolidate prior learning

11th October '17

1. Specificity
progression
overload
reversibility ✓
- 2a. making the training out of the persons or making it harder than usual, comfort zone causing discomfort and pain
b. If I was designing a training programme for a weightlifter, by the end of the training each day, I would make it so that he/she completes the next rep after their highest so that they feel discomfort. ✓

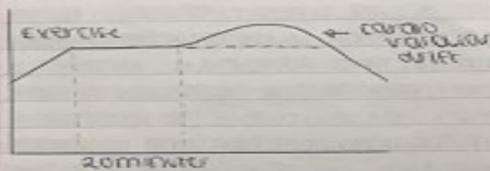
Mr Donnelly has expressed this work is outstanding due to the detailed and additional hard work which has been put into this. Well Done!

Mr Donnelly
Curriculum Leader of PE

Ethan Whitbread—10Y

What is cardio-vascular drift, how does it occur and how could it affect performance in endurance events (6marks)

Cardio-vascular drift is the increase in heart rate following the same intensity of exercise after a period of time. This means that during exercise our heart rate increases then plateaus until 20 minutes later roughly our heart rate further increases and is known as the cardio-vascular drift. This occurs due to a lack of fluid being present, this is usually through sweating which both our salt and water levels decrease. This is shown



through the classroom where the heart rate further increases. The water is lost from the plasma which is in the blood and this causes the increase in heart rate. The reduction in blood causes a reduction in

veins return, this in turn reduces stroke volume according to Starling's law. This may cause a problem for performance as the blood becomes more viscous from a decrease in fluid. The reduced amount of blood decreases the oxygen meaning aerobic respiration cannot be used therefore the endurance performance would use anaerobic respiration. This means that the CO_2 level increases due to lactic acid being made, therefore the performed heart rate would increase.

6

Next Step

How would exercising in a hot environment affect CV drift?

Hot environments cause an increase in body temperature and in turn means the body needs to remain at $37^{\circ}C$. Therefore more sweating occurs meaning fluid loss is increased. In turn the cardiovascular drift happens sooner and more rapidly.

Outline the structure and function of vein (and venules) and arteries (and arterioles) (6marks)

Veins have a large lumen meaning there is no restriction to the amount of blood coming back to the heart. They also have a thin muscular layer this is due to them being under very little pressure. One thing that veins have which arteries do not is pocket valves, this aids in preventing backflow of blood. Where as arteries are under higher pressure due to their narrow lumen which restricts blood flow. To manage the increase pressure arteries have thick muscular walls meaning when they contract this happens with more force aiding the movement of blood. The walls are also elastic meaning they can stretch and expand to increase the flow of blood to a certain area. Both veins and arteries have the same three layers in the walls - tunica externa, tunica media and tunica interna making them adapted for carrying blood. Sp (4+)

What characteristics of capillaries make them ideal for gas diffusion? (3marks)

Capillaries have a semi permeable outer layer which is only one cell thick. This means that the diffusion and movement of gases from a high concentration to a low concentration is easy. The large surface area of capillaries also increase the rate at which gas diffusion occurs. This surface area is described as the cross section of vessels. (3)

Next Step

How narrow are capillaries?

One cell thick, meaning only one cell can travel through them at each time.



9th November

Warm Ups

1) Pulse raiser → moderate intensity (light jog)
 2) Mobility → pliability → relatively dynamic (movement)
 3) Stretching → static → dynamic stretches
 4) Dynamic work → changes of speed → sprints, accelerations
 5) Skill rehearsal → role specific

Benefits of warm-up

- DECREASES RISK OF INJURY
- DECREASES LIKELIHOOD OF DOMS → DELAYED ONSET OF MUSCLE SORENESS
- RELEASE OF ADRENALINE
- INCREASE IN DEEP MUSCLE TEMPERATURE
- ENERGY SUPPLY
- INCREASE IN MUSCLE PLIABILITY → ↓ muscle viscosity
- BLOOD REDISTRIBUTION

Cool down

1. Low intensity exercise
2. Stretching → steady + static → longer holds

Benefits of Cooldown

- Oxidisation of lactic acid
- Capillary flushing → ↓ joint damage
- maintain circulation of blood
- Prevent blood pooling
- ↓ DOMS
- Removal waste
- Gradually ↓ heart rate → ↓ respiratory rate

Preventing Injury

Training type must match training purpose (SMART)

Factors

- Correct technique
- Warm up + cooldown
- Time allotted to recovery → What happens during rest
- Avoid overtraining
- Appropriate clothing + footwear
- Hydration
- Don't overstretch
- Taping + bracing

Q. Why is it important for an athlete to warm up before a session?

It is important for an athlete to warm up because it reduces the risk of injury. For example, a rugby player would warm up as it distributes blood around the body so the player is warmer for the session. This increases deep muscle temperature and makes the muscles more pliable. If the player does not warm up the muscles are tighter and have a higher risk of straining and causing an injury.

great answer.



Mr Donnelly has expressed this work is outstanding due to the detailed and additional hard work which has been put into this. Well Done!

Mr Donnelly
Curriculum Leader of PE

Will Winbow—10A



Tuesday 3rd October 2017

Business Idea Homework

My business idea is a business that essentially does your homework for you. Each homework can be personalized to the customer's writing style and options as to how many correct answers they want/require can vary.

The resources I would require to start up this business are a computer, for access to extra information, as well as previous work from the customer that I could analyse for writing traits and styles. If customers are regular this information can be stored so business can be completed quicker.

Wednesday 4th October 2017

Starter =

① Opportunity	② Partnership
③ Tax	④ Unique

When looking for a new, unique business opportunity you must consider aspects such as tax and potential partnerships with potential investors.

What problems has Tesco's Chief Executive, Dave Lewis, had to sort out over the past three years?

What problems has Tesco's Chief Executive, Dave Lewis, had to sort out over the past three years?

One problem Dave Lewis (DL) has had to sort out over the past few years are all hours Tesco extra stores. There are not many people who visit the store between 1:00am and 5:00am yet Tesco is having to pay staff and electricity/water bills for the duration of that time. By shortening open hours, less money is spent on staff, the most expensive cost to a business, as well as on bills.

Another problem for Tesco in the past are numerous scandals. One scandal involves overstating profits - which lowers their share price, means they are paid a large sum of money. To solve this Dave Lewis fired anyone involved in the mis-calculation of profits. Another scandal is the infamous horse meat problem. Food claimed they contained beef when in fact they contained horse meat. A meat that is drastically cheaper than beef. Tesco were making much more profit by secretly selling horse products as beef products. These scandals tarnish their reputation meaning stock prices decrease.

The final huge problem for Dave Lewis and Tesco are is competition from discount stores such as Lidl and Aldi. These smaller shops have less product choices but cheaper prices. The shops are also smaller, which benefits the customer by meaning they do not have to walk around the store for hours to find the products they wish to purchase.

Next Steps... In your opinion, how can Tesco effectively compete with the discounters.

To effectively compete with the discount stores, Tesco needs to decrease their prices. They can also order less variety of the products which means their costs will decrease, as well as their revenue, hopefully ensuring their profits stay equal.



Jamie Saint—10N

An excellent response to the question. Good use of key business terminology and analysis throughout the answer. A good response to the stretch and challenge task set at the end of the main question.

Mr Cant
Curriculum Leader
of Business Studies



Mercrèdi le vingt-cinq octobre
Contrôle Écrit

En été, moi et ma famille, nous sommes allés à Anglesey.
C'était une vacance très bon. C'est yullé en voiture car ce
pas un voyage long, et on a voulu aller à Prestatyn, Rhyl et
Llandudno. Avant nous sommes arrivés à la maison. Ça faisait très beau.

bon, pourquoi pas?

Le premier jour était très bien - combien? on a pris plus de cent
ans des photos fabuleuses, et une était à le monument même qu
a pris un photo avec moi et mon père treize ans avant
on a mangé au restaurant, et on a fait trois tours des vil
Prestatyn, Rhyl et Conwy, donc nous étions tous fabriqués
nous sommes arrivés à la maison.

Le deuxième jour, on est allés visiter 'South Stack' et Holyhead centre.
Ça va être un jour assez facile, non? Non - on a promené plus de
17.5 km! Alors, non, ce n'était pas un jour assez facile. Ce
les autres huit jours, ils étaient juste à fou!

(5+)



Next Steps...

Say what you would
change.

Some where = quelque part
Eg. J'aurais préféré visiter...
= J'aurais préféré visiter quelque où plus sud car j'ai
le Sud d'Angleterre au début, mais après on a visité Angl
je n'aurais pas le chagrin pour rien.

Ethan Dutu has used the success criteria to ensure that his description of a holiday in Anglesey is detailed and accurate. He's then used his next steps to add the conditional tense, saying what he 'would have' preferred to do.

MUSIC

Year 11 Music students have composed work of exceptional quality. All pieces have a clear narrative and a distinctive sense of character relating to their individually chosen genre. Musical ideas are well shaped and structured with exemplary attention to detail displayed throughout in terms of performance techniques, dynamic markings and articulations. Well done!



Mr Taylor

Curriculum Leader Of Music



Voyage of the Storm
(Musical accompaniment of a Nautical Themed Motion Picture)
Zayd Aslam—11Y

Shadows of Darkness
(Musical accompaniment for an Action / Horror Motion Picture)
Callum Britch—11L

Budapestian Fire Dance
Joshua Cheung—11A

Sorrowful Symphony
A Depiction of the trials and tribulations of Sergei Rachmaninoff
Matthew Bailey
Callum Lewis—11N

Tango Royale
Riley Talbot—11W

Sorrowful Symphony
Matthew Bailey
Jack Matley—11W

Tango Royale
Matthew Spencer—11W

HISTORY

Miss Dootson and Mr Wilkinson were so impressed with these pieces of work, the class were asked to do some research on the trenches and the displays of enthusiasm for this work was amazing! Well done everyone!

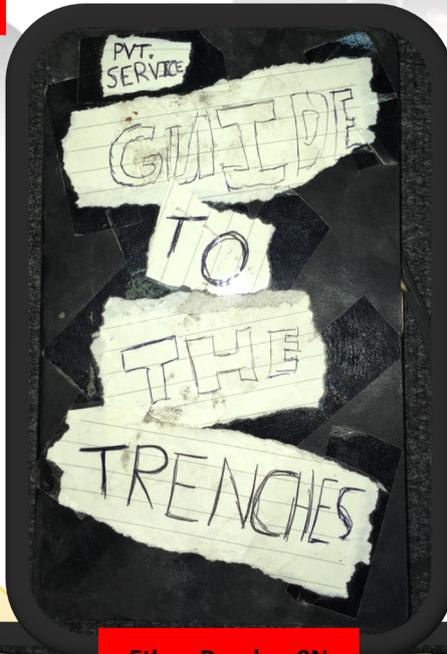


Brad Marsden—9N

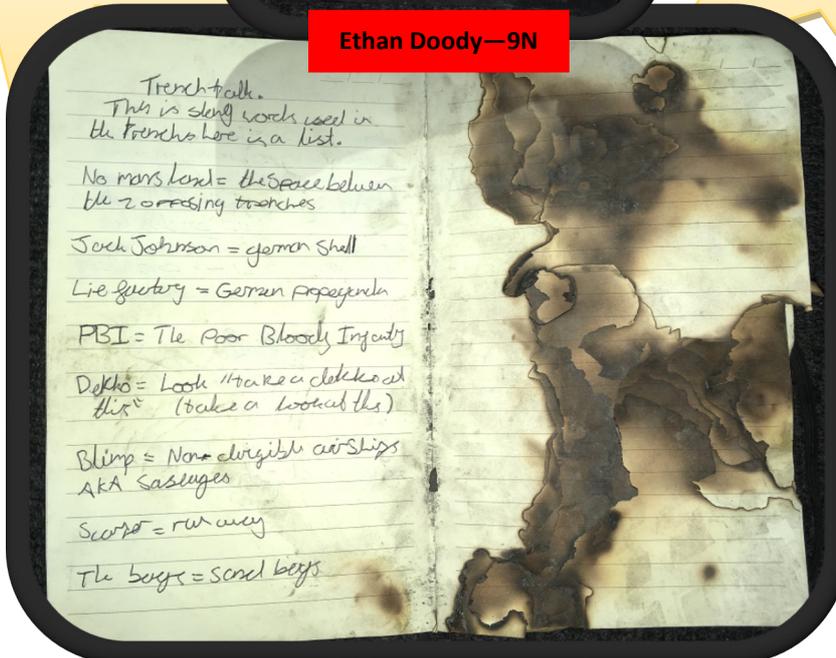


Bijay Mistry—9N

Mr Wilkinson & Miss Dootson
Teachers of History



Ethan Doody—9N



HISTORY

Traditional Tudor Homes for You!

Est 2017
Created in Audenshaw School on 11/10/17
All trademarks reserved Copyright © by Elliot E

Location: Newton Abbot, Devon *Newton Abbot is 3 miles west off the coast.*

House features: Milestone Cottage is on 15 Abbot Street.

- Has a downstairs toilet with washbowl.
- Has thick curtains for open windows.
- Has an upstairs with bedroom partitioning.
- Has straw floor covered with linen for warmth.
- Has one large fireplace on each floor.
- Made of wood! no fancy decoration!
- Includes some pieces of furniture!

Features of surrounding areas:

- Has a 'garden' around the property
- Has a green area to the back



Costs ONLY £300!

Match Best price or cheaper elsewhere, let us know so that we'll give you it at a cheaper price plus 50 much more!!! All rights reserved ©

Milestone Cottage - about it.

- Has two floors.
- Has three rooms.
- Has a few stairs.
- Waterproof materials!
- Sleeps up to 4.

Terms and Conditions APPLY!

BUYER MUST BE 18 OR OVER DUE TO MRH'S NEW LAW ENFORCEMENT.

TTFYOM RATES THIS HOME ... 7/10!

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We now use Beemail!
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We will be using telegrams as of 07/04

*TTFYOM
Thanks!
E.E

A Traditional home for You!

Newton Abbot is a traditional town in Devon nearby miles of countryside and sea & coastlines.

Elliot Egerton—8N

Nevan's New Tudor Manors



SALE!
£1700
Valid until 7th July 1869

Norbury towards 11 Davies Stg, 000

Get ... 2FA.



This house has six-bedrooms which are all spacious and have a lovely, warming wood-burning fireplace. The bedrooms are luxurious and have a picturesque view from out of the window.



This house would be accommodated with three toilets all packed with a perfect for relaxation; a shower for when you want save money; a toilet which flushes and a tap which suits ... have a living room for entertainment and plenty of space to sit and eat.

Nevan Meisuria—8N



Brent Norbury—8N



RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Prayer

- Prayer is a set structure or pattern
- Prayer follows a set structure but service leader has free choice in service
- Private and personal prayer
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God, when in deep need
- Prayer is a series of words with a specific intention - saying in return words not intended to be heard
- Prayer is preparation for private prayer
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God

Christian Prayer

- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God

NOT OBLIGATORY

Christian Prayer

- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God

7 Sacraments

- Baptism
- Eucharist
- Confirmation
- Marriage
- Reconciliation
- Anointing of the Sick
- Ordination
- Holy Orders

Jack Bragg—11S

Jesus baptised by John the baptist

- Jesus was baptised by John the baptist
- Jesus was baptised by John the baptist
- Jesus was baptised by John the baptist

Transubstantiation - Catholic

- Transubstantiation - Catholic
- Transubstantiation - Catholic
- Transubstantiation - Catholic

During Ramadan you can't

- During Ramadan you can't
- During Ramadan you can't
- During Ramadan you can't

Zakat - Compulsory giving

- Zakat - Compulsory giving
- Zakat - Compulsory giving
- Zakat - Compulsory giving

Nisab - voluntary giving

- Nisab - voluntary giving
- Nisab - voluntary giving
- Nisab - voluntary giving

Salvation Army

- Salvation Army
- Salvation Army
- Salvation Army

Both of these boys have created effective revision materials for one of their GCSE RS papers. They did this for their mock assessment in class, Rio received a grade 8 and Jack a grade 6 and so they have reaped the rewards of their effort. They can now keep these ready for their real exam in May.

Miss Vose
Acting Curriculum Leader of Religious Studies

Prayer

- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God
- Prayer is a way of connecting with God

Zakat

- Zakat is a compulsory tax on Muslims to give to the poor
- Zakat is a compulsory tax on Muslims to give to the poor
- Zakat is a compulsory tax on Muslims to give to the poor

Sacraments

- Sacraments are sacred rituals
- Sacraments are sacred rituals
- Sacraments are sacred rituals

Baptism

- Baptism is a sacrament
- Baptism is a sacrament
- Baptism is a sacrament

Marriage

- Marriage is a sacrament
- Marriage is a sacrament
- Marriage is a sacrament

Reconciliation

- Reconciliation is a sacrament
- Reconciliation is a sacrament
- Reconciliation is a sacrament

Ordination

- Ordination is a sacrament
- Ordination is a sacrament
- Ordination is a sacrament

Eucharist

- Eucharist is a sacrament
- Eucharist is a sacrament
- Eucharist is a sacrament

Rio Wolstenholme Religious Practice Revision

Rio Wolstenholme—11D



Explain how belief in the 6 articles of faith influences Sunni Muslims today (6m)
 In the 6 articles of faith, it ~~teaches~~ says that it explains how important the 6 are to Islam.
 Sunni Islam

Great use of evidence

The belief in articles influences many Muslims today because it always makes refer back to the Qur'an. This is because Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the only true source of knowledge as the other 4 source of authority have been lost in their original form. This allows Muslims to read and understand other articles of faith and implement those beliefs into their lives, however they must always refer back to the Qur'an. *New paragraph* Another way in which the 6 articles of faith influences Sunni Muslims is that they are trying their hardest to follow scriptures in their ~~secret~~ everyday life lives. This is because they believe that Allah knows everything. They believe that Allah will know whether you have ~~ago~~ committed a good or bad deed and so you cannot hide your secrets from him. They also believe that God's word is final and what God has done has a purpose so ~~the~~ Sunni Muslims won't question God's word. *Good structure*

This is a clear example of the work God meaning everything is ordered by Allah.

Will Winbow—10A

It is vitally important in the GCSEs that students know the knowledge and know how to answer the questions. In this answer Will Winbow shows, only 5 weeks in to the course, that he can structure answers exactly how the examiner wants.

Mr Watt
Teacher of Religious Studies and Senior Year Leader



GEOGRAPHY

For ONE place you have studied. Evaluate its attempts to control population growth. (9 marks)

In China, they have used a 'stick' method which provokes you and is biased towards the people who obey it. They allowed 1 child per couple, ~~and~~ but if they had another then they would be fined. It worked as they stopped 300 million births and most people agreed with it. In addition, ~~the~~ the infant mortality rates, as well as the fertility rate decreased. However, ~~due~~ due to traditional preference, males outnumbered females by 60 million. Females often ended up in orphanages and many women would opt for an abortion. The punishments were very harsh and many couples had kids killed so they had the benefits that were open to people with 1 child for expand ~~and~~ healthcare and better education.

(9)

A very balanced answer Bijay.
Excellent evaluation.



Bijay achieved excellent exam results for his end of topic test on Population. He demonstrated outstanding subject knowledge throughout especially on China's One Child Policy.

Miss Hopkins
Teacher of Geography



Bijay Mistry—9N

Saturday 9th December Research Task on HIV/AIDS

Ethan Dutu—9A

HIV and AIDS are two infectious diseases that weaken people's immune systems, and if the immune system hits a certain level of weakness, the doctor would then diagnose the patient with AIDS, which is the more severe HIV. If left untreated, it sometimes results in the death of some people. They can be caught anywhere around the world, just like any infectious disease, however the rates of who catches it, where and why all vary massively.

How do rates of HIV/AIDS vary around the world and why?

The rates of HIV/AIDS are the world's highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, Russia and Ukraine – the highest being Lesotho at 761.77 deaths per every 100,000, while more economically developed countries such as the UK, Australia, the UAE and Iceland all have rates of 0.42 deaths per 100,000. Even some poorer countries such as the majority of Eastern Europe, Libya, Iraq and Syria have rates below 0.42/100,000, however the reasons behind these do vary. The UK, Australia, Scandinavia, the UAE and Japan have extremely low death rates per 100,000 due to the good levels of health and highly developed healthcare systems that they have, whereas the poorer countries such as Libya, Iraq and Syria all have low, sometimes no deaths per 100,000 because of the constant war there. This contributes to the low death rates as it either means that people who live in these countries die because of the war before it even became a possibility that they got HIV/AIDS, or the wars could have just meant that most people that would've got it, moved out and then added to the country's records that they got evacuated to.

The countries that suffer from higher rates of HIV/AIDS probably have these higher rates because of poor healthcare systems, weak immune systems as it is, and little, or no, sex education – semen, breast milk, vaginal fluids and anal secretions are the main ways in which HIV and AIDS are transmitted.

What are the impacts on the areas that are affected?

Because the poorer areas of the world are those that suffer the worst with infections of HIV and AIDS, this makes getting the required drugs to the hospital on demand a very challenging, if not impossible task. This isn't only because of the difficulty of transport and delivery in those parts of the world, but because the national economy is so lacking, this means that the hospitals – the supposedly richest associations in a country because of all the medication/drugs and equipment that they have to rake out for – cannot afford to supply medicines nor the correct medical equipment nor the space to keep the patient in, hence why in a lot of the world's poorer countries, HIV and AIDS often result in deaths as unlike MEDCs, the medical care simply cannot afford and most of the time, cannot cope dealing with patients who are affected by these diseases.

Ethan Dutu – 9A

(V) An excellent report Ethan! Your explanations are all very well developed and you have used good vocab throughout. Super Geography!

remember full topic

HIV/AIDS – Awareness and effects

What is HIV/AIDS?

HIV is a disease that damages your bodies immune system. The disease causes your immune system to slowly become weaker and weaker so that you are less likely to be prevented from other diseases. If you are unaware that you have this illness then if you leave it too long before you get treatment this can lead to a worse illness known as AIDS.

How could the disease effect you?

When the disease is untreated you can become extremely ill and sick. If you catch the disease you could sadly become **one of the 8,500 people** who have died because of AIDS related illnesses; this is just in central and western Europe. It can effect your health and both socially and economically. The disease not only effects you it also affects the people around you, your friends and family will also experience this disease with you.

How do the rates of HIV/AIDS vary all over the world?

Since 1959, the year HIV was discovered, there has been over 40 million people diagnosed with the disease and in 2016 alone approximately one million people died because of HIV. Here is an image that shows how many people have HIV/AIDS.



Most people would expect for the disease to only be at a high amount in African countries in the east and around the horn of Africa. Despite this being an occurrence as shown on the map there are also many other regions that have around 1 million that have the disease. In Europe the number of people with the illness is quite low with around 50,000 people being diagnosed on average. In Asia and Russia there is a rather high number of people. Russia has between 500,000-1,000,000 people with HIV as well as China. In the middle east there is a low number of people with HIV apart from in India. Surprisingly the United States of America have over 1,000,000 people with HIV/AIDS. In south America there is an average of around 250,000-500,000 people with the disease. There are not many places in the world where HIV has not had a major impact. This is a global problem and not country specific.

Excellent spatial analysis Lewis.

How are countries impacted by HIV/AIDS?

If lots of people in a country have HIV/AIDS then there will be many more people who sadly pass away. This means that the overall population number will decrease. Not only dying from the disease, it can lead to increased suicide attempts from the victims and the family members feeling they cannot cope. It has a financial burden as well as emotional burden.

Also in countries that suffer from HIV/AIDS generally lots of money is needed to treat people with the illness. For example in 2011 the Botswana government had to spend approximately \$385 million. Many families have to spend high amounts of money to pay for funerals and medical care for other family members. Due to the disease less people can get education as children can become too ill to attend school, families cannot afford to send them to school or there are a lower number of teachers. A countries average life expectancy would take a major decrease due to the high spread of the disease. As an example the life expectancy in Botswana fell from 65 in 1990 to 49 in 2002.

Good use of facts as evidence.

Stretch and challenge: Can you explain why the levels of infection vary around the world?

The levels of infection vary around the world mainly because of a lack of education in those countries. If a country is not very well educated then people may be unable to read or write. This means that they are unable to research the symptoms of the disease and therefore are unaware if they have the disease or not. Also, if children have limited access to education then they cannot be taught about the disease and how to prevent it so they are unable to tell their parents and family about how they can stay safe. This means that the disease spreads very quickly and many people become seriously ill. In developed countries like the UK they have a good standard of medical care which can help with diagnosing the disease early and have the money to put into research to try and find a possible cure or preventative action. Simple things like offering free condoms to promote safe sex and to prevent the spreading of the disease. Offering medication and emotional support like counselling and support groups. Developing countries particularly in Africa don't have the finances to ensure high standards of medical care and support. People may be living with the disease not realising that they have it.

Marked

Outstanding homework Lewis! This is a detailed report, with good use of evidence and accurate explanation. Well done!

Mrs Sykes was so impressed with the detailed report on infection that Lewis has produced, this is outstanding!

**Mrs Sykes
Teacher of
Geography**

Lewis Barclay—9D



LEARNING SUPPORT

James Finn—8N

Harrison Waugh—11L

Colin Simkin—9N

Thomas Charlton—11A

Josh Whtbread—9S

Macauley Edwards—11D

Matthew Charlesworth—9N

Morgan Chesney—9S

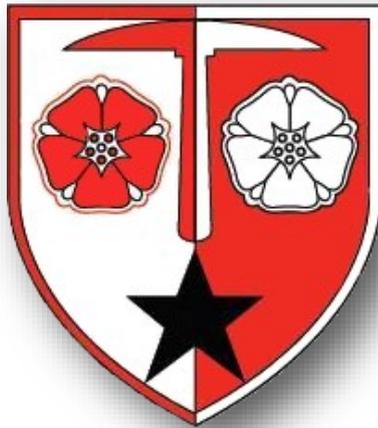
A though provoking Christmas for students!

Students who are regular visitors to the Chill Zone & Games Club were asked what Christmas meant to them, what did it make them think about? The answers unsurprisingly came back as ...Presents, Father Christmas, Turkey, Christmas crackers, Family gatherings, Rudolph etc. No-one mentioned Fear, War or Man's inhumanity to man. This however is the thought provoking theme of the alternative Christmas Display created by students and staff in the Learning Support Area.

The display which takes the form of an Art installation has been inspired by the various Centenary memorial events held throughout the year to commemorate key events of the First World War; one of which was of course the unofficial Christmas Truce observed by soldiers of the warring nations fighting on the Western Front in 1914

The students involved in creating the display researched information from the internet along with their artistic talents and hand writing skills to tell the story of the Christmas Day Truce and also to highlight how one hundred years on from this historic event 29 areas of the world are currently in states of war or extreme conflict situations. Competitions and quizzes have encouraged the students to stretch and challenge themselves by doing further research in Geography and History to enable them to answer questions and win a prize for their efforts.

Miss Aynsley
Parent Support Advisor/
Learning Mentor



Dear Students,

I have really enjoyed reading this selection of your work across the school. If your “Outstanding Work” has featured in this newsletter, very well done, your work is fabulous!

If your work hasn’t featured this time, please keep trying, there will be lots of other opportunities in the new term to showcase your work. Look out for the “outstanding work” section of the school’s website as well.

Well done again for all your hard work!

Mrs Saw, Headteacher

Feedback Have you enjoyed our Outstanding Work newsletter?

We welcome your views and feedback so should you have any comments on the contents of this newsletter, please contact the school via:

talkback@audenshawschool.org.uk