

WHAT'S THE LATEST FROM ST BEDE'S?

Summer is coming

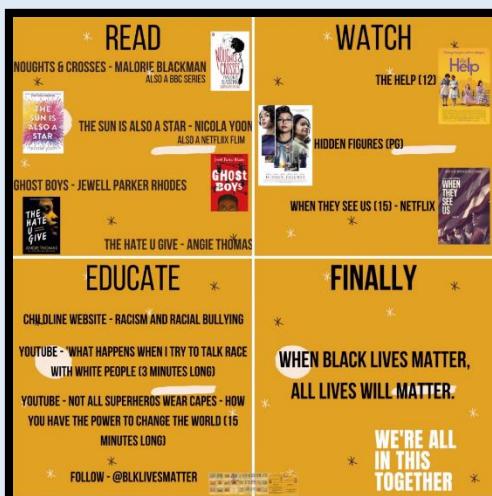
I hope you all had an enjoyable half term break. What is incredible about the St Bede's community is the way people pull together. I have been inspired by the passionate responses to the project I sent out at the beginning of the week. Like many young people around the world, our students have been driven to share their voice regarding issues of racism and prejudice that we must tackle around the world. They are living up to our vision of being 'world class' and more importantly, 'making the world a better place'. In addition, this week's blog, there will be a virtual art exhibitions that we will send out on Monday.

We are determined that this period of time will be used to develop our social consciousness, as well as the students independent learning skills. We continue to be ready for a wider opening at school and our thoughts are now turning to scenario planning for whatever may be the situation in September. If you have any questions for me or about school, please email admin@sbchs.co.uk.

To keep up with all of our latest news, follow us on Twitter (@Stbedes1957). I hope you enjoy another packed edition of the blog. You have been completing some brilliant work at home.

Do you want to understand the news at the moment?

Miss Caldwell has provided some great resources which you can use to educate yourself about the events taking place across the UK and the USA at the moment. We'll be looking at racial prejudice and equality a lot more next year in our subjects, PSHE lessons and assemblies.



The science of prejudice

The Science home learning for this week has focused on the Black Lives Matter movement. The learning allowed students to get an understanding of the prejudice and racism that existed in science. The newspaper front pages produced reflected misinformation, treated as fact, that suggests that black people were racially inferior to white people. The objective was to gain an understanding of the anger felt by many black people due to racism that has existed for centuries. Here is an example of work submitted by Evan (Y8):

Students in Science have also been looking at famous BAME scientists throughout history. Too often, these scientists and their impact is under-represented in the national curriculum. This is an area we will be addressing next year to make sure that we are not guilty of this. Below is work from Matthew Moss who researched George Washington Carver. Matthew comments in his work that, 'In Wikipedia, it says George Washington Carver was the most prominent black scientist of the early 20th century, but none of my family had heard of him (and both my parents did Science at 'A' Level!!)'.

George Washington Carver

Facts

- George Washington was born in the 1800s. And died on the 5th of January 1943. His parents were bought for \$700 in the slave trade by Moses Carver – a farmer, in Missouri, who adopted George when his parents died. They were unaware of his date of birth, but it was before slavery was abolished in 1865. Susan (Moses wife) taught him to read and write and he had to go to a black children's school 10 miles away as he wasn't allowed to go to the town school.
- Because George was in poor health he was not expected to work on the farm, so he spent his time studying plants.
- George wasn't allowed to go to college or University at first (even though he passed the test to get a place) because he had black skin.
- He continued to learn and specialised in how to paint flowers. Eventually he was allowed to go to college, but had to move into another part of the home where he lived in poverty and suffered racial abuse. The landlady of the room he rented was kind to him and said "You must learn all you can, then go back out into the world and give your learning back to the people". This had a big impact on him.
- George became a scientist and continued to study plants, as he wanted to help the poor farmers who used to work on the farms back home.
- He taught them how to rotate their crops so that the soil had chance to gain more nutrients. For example, instead of just growing cotton, he encouraged them to try growing peanuts and sweet potato. If they did this on a yearly basis, the soils had chance to rest and gain nutrients back from the different plants.
- In order to show the farmers it would be worthwhile, he invented lots of different uses for different crops. For example, he wrote a newsletter showing 105 different uses for peanuts.
- He also worked with Henry Ford, the owner of the Ford Motor Company because he was discovering how to produce rubber from plants.

My opinion

- In Wikipedia, it says George Washington Carver was the most prominent black scientist of the early 20th century, but none of my family had heard of him (and both my parents did science at 'A' Level!!)
- Reading about his scientific work and the fact that he only wanted to help other people rather than become famous, made me very inspired and motivated to learn more about him.
- I am inspired by the fact that he could be discriminated against, and how courageous and determined he must have been to keep going.
- He must have been doing GRITTY every day!!
- Learning about the belief that white scientists had, that black people had smaller brains and were generally weak was unbelievable but I suppose it shows how people believe things if its written in a convincing way. This is how scams happen and how rumours start.

Lucy McCluskey also produced some great work which details the life of Carver and his achievements. Well done to both Lucy and Matthew.

Daily News ☆☆

George Washington Carver



George Washington Carver can be known as 'the plant doctor.' He was born into slavery but went on to become a brilliant botanist. George Washington was the most prominent black scientist of the early 20th century.

Above is a picture of George. In my opinion, George Washington Carver's work is incredible. He has improved the lives of many people (especially farmers) and is also famous for his environmental works.

We should all be thankful for his determination, tenacity and hard work.

George Washington Carver can be known as 'the plant doctor.' He was born into slavery but went on to become a brilliant botanist. George Washington was the most prominent black scientist of the early 20th century.

While a professor at the Tuskegee Institute, Carver developed techniques to improve soils and therefore encouraged farmers to grow peanuts and sweet potatoes. These would provide a source of food and improve their quality of life. Did you know that... Carver was also a leader in promoting environmentalism. He received numerous honours for his heroic work.

Faith celebrates sportsmanship

Faith Barker in Y9 has completed a great piece of work highlighting the importance and value of sportsmanship. It is great to see that so many students are adapting to PE work while they are away from the sports hall.

SportsmanShip

Nikki Hamblin Abby D'Agostino	Derek Redmond(British) and dad Jim	Pete Goss English Sailor.	Ivan Fernandoz Anaya
During the 3000m heat at the Rio 2016 Olympics, Hamblin, from New Zealand, and D'Agostino, from US, clashed 3000m into the race heat. D'Agostino got up to help Hamblin up but before she could she fell back down as she had torn her anterior cruciate knee ligament. Hamblin helped D'Agostino up and they finished the heat together. They were both put to the final.	In Redmonds 400m semi-final run at the summer 1992 Olympics with less than 200m left to run he tore his hamstring. He got up and attempted to complete the race hobbling. His dad Jim ran from the stands and father and son in tears completed the race together. Although Derek was disqualified the moment went down in history. Dad Jim was also named the torch bearer for 2012 Olympics.	It was Christmas day 1996 and during the Vendee Globe yacht race - race around the world, Goss got a mayday from a competitor Raphael Dinelli. He was a Frenchman and his boat had been caught in a storm and wrecked. Goss went out of his way and left the race behind. He sailed into a hurricane and forced wind to save Dinelli.	Anaya had an opportunity in a running event in 2012 to win. When his Olympic bronze medalist compatriot Abel Mutai slowed near the finish line thinking he had won, most participants would surpass and win but not Anaya, so he passed him tail over the line in 1st place and he came 2nd. He later said to the media that he did not deserve to win.

SportsmanShip:
Behaviour that shows fair play, respect for players, opponents, umpires and spectators, and gracious behaviour in victory or loss.

Did you guess the babies?

I'm sure you have all been waiting in suspense for the answers to the staff baby pics, so here they are! Thanks very much to all the staff members that took part, hopefully it's brought a smile to your face. Thanks also to Miss Caldwell for collecting these pictures.



A letter from Jacinta, our chaplain

Dear pupils of St Bede's

Over the past two weeks, you will have seen and heard public discussion about race and racism. It is not only right but absolutely essential that you are part of the discussion and more importantly the action which we should see as a result. As young people, you are the best hope we have for transforming our society into communities of peace, justice, equality and integrity.

You will have been shocked and appalled by what you have seen on the news with regards to racism. You may recognise the need to challenge racism and address social inequality yet perhaps feel overwhelmed by how to do this. Please don't feel overwhelmed. The answer lies in examining our own hearts, reflecting on the way we see others and understanding the way we should treat others.

In fact, God guides us. This is what God asks of you:

"Only this...to act justly, to love tenderly and to walk humbly with your God." (Micah6:8)

If we don't love tenderly, if we don't love and respect all human beings regardless of race, language or ethnic heritage and we don't actively pursue social justice, how can we say we walk with God? God is a God of love, a God of Justice, a God who made all of us in his image. Racism is a denial of this. It mocks and ridicules Jesus as he pleads with us to do to others what you would have them do to you."

If we want a role model, if we want a model of how to build a society based on equality and justice we need only to look to Jesus. Jesus' whole ministry was a ministry based on love, inclusion and social justice. Every action and word of Jesus showed respect, love and reverence for the dignity of each person he met. The Samaritan woman, the leper, the tax collector, the prostitute, Jesus treated all people with reverence and respect which is their due as children of God. Importantly, he challenged injustice, he challenged those who sought to elevate themselves above others, to diminish others.

We all have a responsibility to challenge words, actions and attitudes that harm individuals and groups. We are part of a family, a union and when we see others in our family humiliated, diminished, suffering and oppressed due to injustice and racial inequality we are all disfigured and diminished by it.

We have to examine our hearts and be very honest with ourselves. We might very well be able to say I'm not prejudiced, I'm not racist, I don't perpetuate this. And yet, the awful thing about racism is it's not just a personal sin, it's part of society. As we are part of this society we are all responsible for rooting it out. Just because we don't feel personally at fault doesn't mean we don't have a responsibility. We don't want to become the bystander who does nothing, and therefore becomes part of the problem. As Archbishop Desmond Tutu said:

"If you are neutral in situations of injustice, you have chosen the side of the oppressor. If an elephant has its foot on the tail of a mouse and you say you are neutral, the mouse will not appreciate your neutrality.....We are made for goodness. We are made for love. We are made for friendliness. We are made for togetherness. We are made for all of the beautiful things that you and I know. We are made to tell the world that there are no outsiders. All are welcome: black, white, red, yellow, rich, poor, educated, not educated, male, female, gay, straight, all, all, all. We all belong to this family, this human family. God's family." - Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Let us pray

God of mercy and compassion,

we pray for all those experiencing segregation, discrimination and oppression in society. May they feel hope for a just future and healing from wounds received.

Lord Jesus, empower us all as we actively seek out justice and equality in our communities. Sustain us in hope and fill us with your grace to persevere in love.

Holy Spirit, enter into the minds and hearts of all those in authority.

Grant that they may hear the voices crying out for justice,

engage in developing a better understanding and act to bring about change.

Fill us Lord with courage that we might establish peace and equality in our society.

Amen

Superb Science by Steven

Steven Molyneux in Y7 has been presenting his learning using worksheets and models:

Work for Monday

Task 3 - Complete the fill in the gap activity below. You can use kerboodle online text book to help you (page 37). You can also complete the questions interactively before sending me your answers. here is the link:
<https://www.kerboodle.com/app/courses/2150/modules/Resources/node/335/page/1/content/2039>

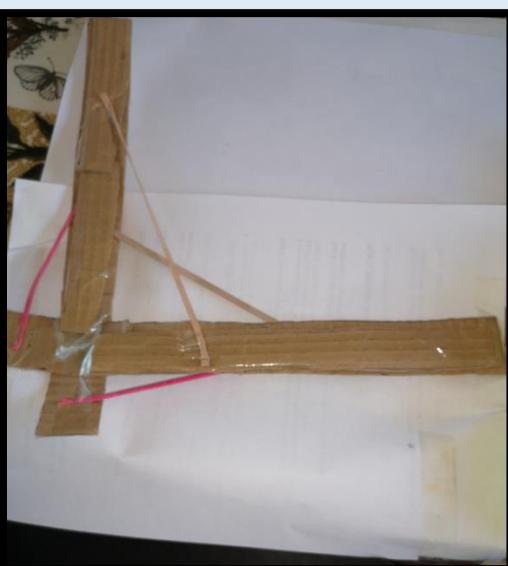
B1 2.6 Interactive screen: Revisiting antagonistic muscles
 Drag the terms into the correct space in the text.

bones	tendons	push	contracts
antagonistic	joint	contracting	movement
relaxes			

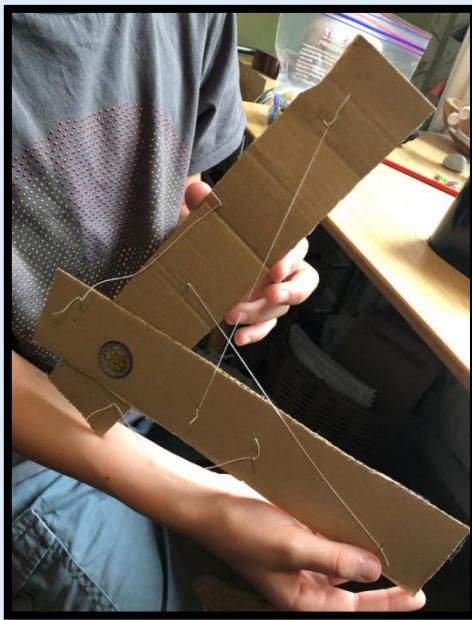
Muscles are attached to bones by tendons. Muscles are arranged in pairs called Antagonistic pairs. Muscles work by Contracting. They cannot Push. When the muscle Contracts it pulls on the bone. At the same time the other muscle in the pair relaxes. The pull of the contracting muscle will cause movement to occur at the joint.

Work for Wednesday

Task 3 - Complete the fill in the gap activity below. You can use kerboodle online text book to help you (pages 30-31). You can also complete the questions interactively before sending me your answers. here is the link:
<https://www.kerboodle.com/app/courses/2150/modules/Resources/node/332/page/1/content/2031>



Other students also made models showing how muscles move, linking forces topic to how our muscles work in pairs (antagonistically). This was sent by Flynn Sinclair (left) and Jack O'Grady (right):



Vegetarian week- 11th – 17th May

Pupils were asked to do various designing and making activities about the vegetarian diet. Here is a selection of posters promoting a meat free day:

Harry Copeland



Beth McCluskey



Pupils have designed a weekly meal plan that includes vegetarian options.

Here is Luke Jones' work:

Monday	cereal, veg burgers, ratatouille, chocolate.
Tuesday	egg, salad, courgette and feta pancakes, fruit
Wednesday	fresh fruit, omelette, prawn curry, trifle
Thursday	granola, egg salad, seafood paella, cheese board
Friday	nuts and yoghurt, mini pizza, pizza, savoury scones.

Harry Gell has helped his mum prepare a vegan meal at home that follows this brief:



Quorn fillets

Tomatoes chopped with passata and chilli flakes

Homemade guacamole - avacodo, onion, chilli powder, chopped tomatoes & lemon juice

Homemade nachos – chia seeds, almond flour, water and turmeric

Oven baked cauliflower with hummus and pomegranate

Mixed salad

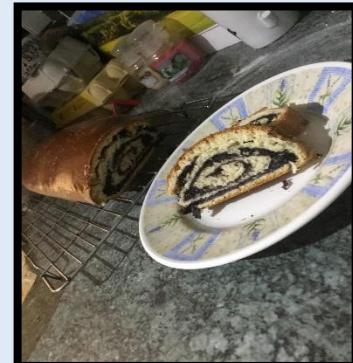
Niall Carroll has made vegetarian Bolognese using Quorn mince, cauliflower rice, tomatoes, passata, onions, garlic, oregano and basil.



Shane Parry has made two of his favourite vegetarian meals that are Slovak too. Up first is Slovak Pirohy (tortellini), made from a pasta dough and potatoes in the middle of the dough.



Up next is poppy seed roll which is made from a rich yeast dough-flour, eggs, butter, sourdough, milk, leavening, salt and sugar. Shane put crushed poppy seeds in the middle and wrap the dough round it tightly.



Leah Jones has been busy in the kitchen making her own macaroni cheese that's suitable for a vegetarian.



Shane Parry has made some vegetable skewers that could also be cooked on the BBQ

Veggie week



Grilled veggie options.
I will make a vegetable skewer with some quorn meat and I will marinate them in chilli sauce.
The vegetables for my recipe are; cherry tomatoes, red peppers, zucchini, thinly sliced potatoes and red onions.
I will also do a corn on a cob.



Veggie week

These are my attempts at making a veggie skewer.



Flynn Sinclair has put together a detailed weekly plan, including key nutrients that we need with grayscale for vegetarian options.

Day	Meal	Carbohydrates	Proteins	Dairy	Oils and spreads	Fruit and vegetables
Monday	Breakfast Cereal and fruit		Cereal	milk		Chopped bananas, blueberries and strawberries
	Dinner • Pasta and sauce • Apple	Pasta	Parmesan cheese		Olive oil	Tomato sauce with peppers and onions, apple (dessert)
	Tea • Beef pie • Peaches and ice-cream	Pastry	beef	ice-cream (dessert)	Sunflower oil	Potatoes, onions, carrots, peaches (dessert)
Tuesday	Breakfast Porridge	Porridge		Soya milk		Glass or orange juice
	Dinner • Salad sandwich • Banana and yoghurt	Bread		butter	Mayonnaise	Salad and tomatoes, banana and yoghurt (dessert)
	Tea • Risotto • Apple crumble and custard	Risotto rice flour, sugar		Margarine, custard	Olive oil	Mushrooms, onions, apple
Wednesday	Breakfast Scrambled egg on toast	Toast	Scrambled eggs		Sunflower oil, butter	
	Dinner Baked potato with cheese, beans and butter		cheese, beans		Margarine	Potato Glass or cranberry juice, satsuma
	Tea • Chicken pasta • Cake and custard	Pasta cake	chicken		Cream, custard	Onion, peppers, mushrooms, grapes
Thursday	Breakfast Omelette		Omelette, cheese			Glass of apple juice
	Dinner Sandwich Apple	Bread	Ham, cheese		butter	Apple
	Tea • Fish and chips • Fruity	Chips	Fish		Sunflower oil	Banana and plums
Friday	Breakfast	Toast	Boiled egg		butter	Apple juice
	Dinner • Pizza • Fruity	Pizza base	Cheese, chicken and pepperoni cheese			Tomatoes and mushrooms, pear and raisins
	Tea	Pasta			Milk, butter	Salad leaves and peppers, banana

Saturday	Breakfast Pancakes	Pancakes, sugar				Lemon juice
	Dinner • Baguette • Muffin	Baguette	Turkey			Lettuce and red onion Blueberry muffin Apple juice
	Tea Stew and dumplings Yoghurt and apple	Dumplings	Beef			Onion, carrot, broccoli Yoghurt and apple
Sunday	Breakfast Cereal		Cereal	Milk		Raisins and sultanas
	Dinner Roast dinner	Yorkshire puddings	Chicken, gravy	Milk	Sunflower oil, margarine	Broccoli, carrots, mash potato, roast potatoes Melon and grapes
	Tea • Meatballs and pasta • Profiteroles	Linguini pastry	Beef	Parmesan, cream	Sunflower oil	Tomato, onion and garlic Broccoli and sweetcorn, raspberries

BBQ Awareness Week 25th – 29th May

During the week of half term, it was BBQ awareness week. With the warm weather we have been having, it was a great time to enjoy one. For KS3 extension work, pupils have been encouraged to design their own burger by using a design programme and have been given various recipes to try out. Here are some examples:

Martha Harford has been designing her burger in preparation for BBQ awareness in the half term holiday, using the gourmet burger builder programme.



Daniel Kirwan planned, made and cooked all items on his family BBQ. He made sausages, burgers, pork belly chops and chicken kebabs marinated in sweet chilli sauce – he used Paul Hollywood's recipe for these.



Grace Lamont has produced a poster on the importance of being safe when cooking a BBQ outside:

BARBECUE HYGIENE AND SAFETY

When cooking over a barbecue, you must try to keep a safe distance away and keep the flames under control. This is so that you do not burn yourself, causing what could be severe damage.



It is important to remember that the barbecue will remain hot for a length of time.

The image to the top right is an image of a burn from standing in barbecue which had been left on a beach.

Why is it important to clean your barbecue?

It is important to regularly clean your BBQ and drip tray (if you have one). This is to prevent a build-up of grease and ash. This can become very dangerous if it remains full can cause an overflow, making it possible for hot grease to spill over causing a major burn. Not cleaning your barbecue can also make you ill. Food particles can get left behind on a grill, spoil and make you ill.



How to avoid food poisoning from food cooked on a barbecue?

When food is cooked on a barbecue, it can be deceiving as it chars so quickly. If the food, especially meat, that you eat is undercooked, it is likely that it will contain bacteria. You should separate food that is raw and that which is been cooked. Another tip is to cover food when it has been cooked or serve and eat immediately. To prevent passing on germs, wash hands before handling any food. When you have finished cooking you should use new utensils and plates as meat juices may contain salmonella.



On this poster you will see some examples of meat and fish that is not safe to eat. The piece of chicken as well as the salmon, which is pictured, are not cooked in the middle. The piece of steak which is also pictured, is far from fully cooked and definitely not safe to eat.



KS3 Food

Lewis Allen has been busy making a rustic spicy chicken pizza:



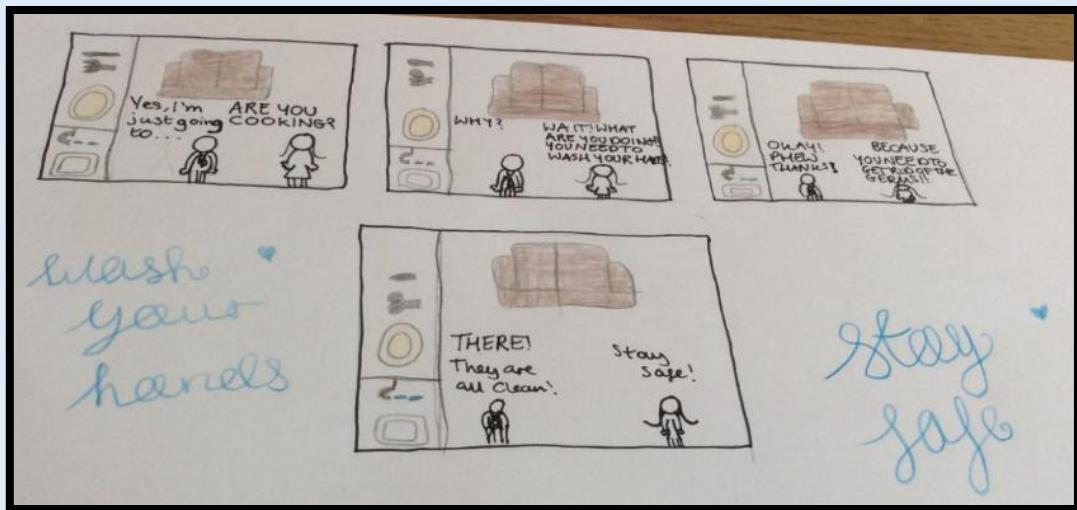
Flynn Sinclair has been busy in the kitchen making a cheese omelette and a batch of Mary Berry's scones:



Jessica Fawcett has made a beautiful fruit sponge cake for her grandad's birthday:



Aimee Coy has been busy making a carrot cake with her dad:



Above, we see Iris has designed a cartoon sketch for her school canteen project. With regards to Food Technology, this highlights the importance of washing your hands before you start cooking and after you have finished.

Harry Copeland has designed one too, highlighting personal hygiene that we are now more aware of:

GOOD!

HYGIENE

Washing Hands



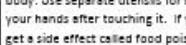
Washing hands is a big part of hygiene because it washes bacteria and germs off your hands. However, this is only effective if you use hot water and soap as warmth kills germs. Wash your hands thoroughly for 20 seconds.

Tying hair back



Tying your hair back can result in a few good things when it comes to hygiene. As you are cooking, you want to keep your hair out of the food so no hairs or germs enter the food that you are making. Or you could even accidentally set it on fire by the hob if you don't!!!

Food Poisoning



When cutting up raw meat it's important to remember that raw meat is full of bacteria and is very bad and unhealthy for your body. Use separate utensils for handling raw meat and wash your hands after touching it. If you do get sick from this you can get a side effect called food poisoning.

Amy Martin has been busy in the kitchen, making her pepperoni pizza from scratch:



Sophie Orledge has been developing her bread making skills at home. She has made burgers and cheese filled rolls in the shape of Mickey Mouse to celebrate the Disney Music Trip of course:



She also made a batch of fairy cakes with her own piped buttercream and lemon curd:



And these items too:

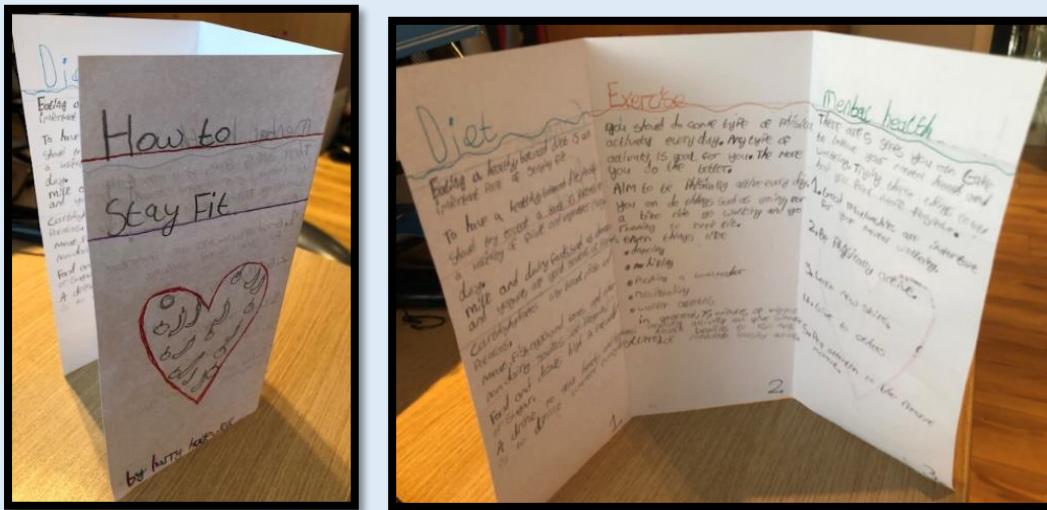


Noah Marston-Yim made good use of his time when his WIFI was down, and produced a batch of cakes:

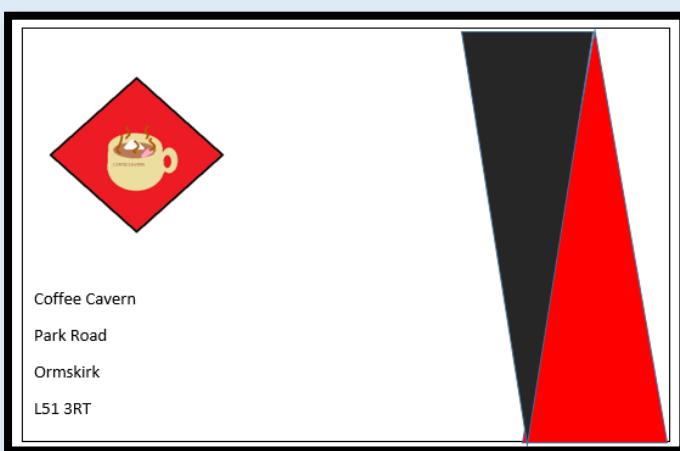


KS3 Design

Pupils were asked to design and make a folded leaflet on a topic of their choice. Harry Hollowell has produced one on how to stay fit in lockdown:



Heidi Ryan has been designing a business card and staff uniform to promote her new café. The colours she has picked complement each other.



KS4 Food

Cameron Madden has been keeping up with his baking skills and produced his very own NHS rainbow cake:



Hannah Birkett has designed and made an afternoon tea to enjoy at home:



Ellena Carroll has been working on her cake decorating skills and has made this beautiful Jammie Dodger cake:



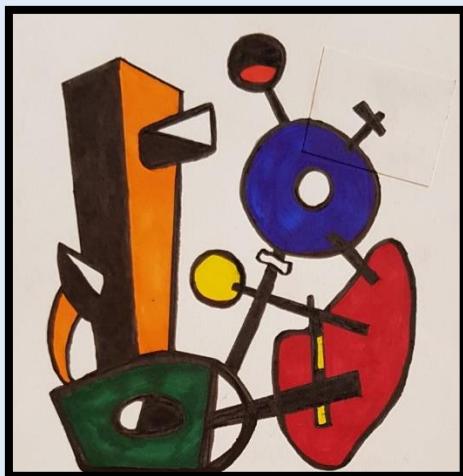
Amazing Art Work!

In Year 7 pupils have been learning about the artist Fernand Leger. Leger was a French painter, sculptor, and filmmaker. In his early works he created a personal form of cubism (known as "tubism") which he gradually modified into a more figurative, populist style. His boldly simplified treatment of modern subject matter has caused him to be regarded as a forerunner of pop art.

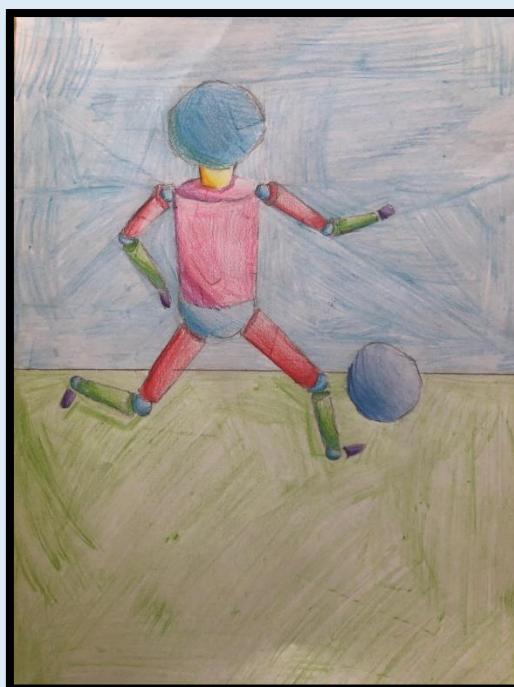
They have been recreating pieces of his work. I'm sure you'll agree they've done an excellent job!



George Fleming



Nile Sheeran



Harry Hancox

More recently, Year 7 have been researching the artist Henri Rousseau. Rousseau was a French post-impressionist painter in the Naïve or Primitive manner. He was also known as Le Douanier, a humorous description of his occupation as a toll and tax collector. We have been looking at his painting 'Surprised' and writing about what we see.



Artist Research Year 7	Jungle – Henri Rousseau		Name... Ruby Benson Class... Year 2
Artist: Henri Rousseau	Title... Surprised!	Date... 06-06-2020	
<p>Describe what you can see...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A forest. • A storm. • A tiger. <p>Now take a closer look, what do you see now?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiger's prey. • Detailed bushes. • Branches and leaves falling off of trees. <p>What do you think the title means?</p> <p>The tiger is shocked and surprised by the lightning striking.</p>	<p>Draw the artwork here.</p>	<p>What do you already know about this piece of work?</p> <p>I chose a tiger, illuminated by a flash of lightning, pouncing to pounce on its prey.</p> <p>How is it made? What materials have been used?</p> <p>Oil paint on canvas.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>I like this painting because the artist has used very bright and eye-catching colours. I also enjoy it because I love animals.</p>	
<p>What have you found out from the internet?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning of his paintings. • Facts about Henri Rousseau. 	<p>Tell me something interesting about Rousseau's work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He always bases his artwork on nature. 		

Ruby Benson

Artist Research Year 7	Jungle – Henri Rousseau		Name... Lucy McCluskey Class... 7E1
Artist: Henri Rousseau	Title... Surprised	Date... 1891	
<p>Describe what you can see...</p> <p>I can see a jungle and a ferocious storm is taking place. There is a hungry tiger who is going to catch his dinner. The leaves, plants, branches and trees are swinging rapidly due to the powerful, strong wind.</p> <p>Now take a closer look, what do you see now?</p> <p>If I look closer I can see a bright white strike of lightning in the background. There are hints of shiny brush strokes all over the painting to create a rain effect. The wildlife is detailed and very lifelike. All the colours are a little darker than a normal colour palette to show the storm.</p> <p>What do you think the title means?</p> <p>I think that the title means that what happens in life is a surprise. He has written an easel by creating a tiger who is hunting on an ordinary day and then due to the weather the atmosphere has completely changed. It also shows how far your imagination can take you.</p>	<p>Draw the artwork here.</p>	<p>What do you already know about this piece of work?</p> <p>After observing the piece, I know that it is a jungle and that the atmosphere is chaotic due to the storm. I can also see a tiger who is getting into his pouncing position.</p> <p>How is it made? What materials have been used?</p> <p>I think that the main material used is paint as you can see that it has a nice, clean finish. In some areas you can see some fine brush strokes.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>I like this work because it is so detailed and realistic. In my opinion if I gaze at his artwork for a while some sort of crazy story pops into my head and makes my imagination run wild.</p>	
<p>What have you found out from the internet?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This painting had many mixed reviews. • The painting is also known as Tiger in a Tropical Storm. • The prey of the tiger has been purposefully placed behind the canvas so it is up to the viewer's imagination to interpret it in their own unique way. • Some critics were extremely rude and mocked Henri Rousseau's work as childish. • Rousseau died in 1910. 	<p>Tell me something interesting about Rousseau's work.</p> <p>Rousseau's work is often about his imagination and his interpretation on certain things. Many art critics thought his work was too simple but Henri took no notice and quit his job to become more artistically talented. In the end his hard work paid off and Henri Rousseau is known as an amazing artist.</p>		

Wow! Lucy McCluskey has worked extremely hard on this piece of research about Henri Rousseau:

Artist Research Year 7	Jungle – Henri Rousseau		Name... Harry Copeland Class... 7W2
Artist: Henri Rousseau Title: The Jungle Date: 02/06/20			
Describe what you can see... You can see a stormy rainforest full of plants and leaves and a tiger that could be pouncing on anyone or anything!	Draw the artwork here. 	What do you already know about this piece of work? I know that up close the rain is in different shades of gray and that he must this through his thoughts and dreams.	
Now take a closer look, what do you see now? A beautiful variety of colours and the rain looks like it is made up of many shades of grey and leaves are made up of 3 types of green.		How is it made? What materials have been used? A paint brush, talent and a dream!	
What do you think the title means? I think the title means it is what actually happened in the jungle and what happened in his dream of a jungle.		Conclusion I liked this work because he has really trusted in himself and gone to the best of his ability to do it. He has also included lots and lots of different colours and tones for the colours.	
What have you found out from the internet? Henri Rousseau was born on May 21, 1844, in Laval, France. He worked as a toll collector in Paris; he taught himself how to paint.		Tell me something interesting about Rousseau's work. Did you know Henri had a style of making his work and that style was native art. His other art facts he can use over 5 different shades of colours in all of his work!	

Harry Copeland

Artist	Title	Date
Henri Rousseau	Surprised	1891
Describe what you can see... A tiger in a swampy area. There is a storm with lightening and heavy rain, you can see there is wind because of the direction of the rain. It does not look like a tiger's usual habitat. The tiger looks scared especially its eyes, its body position suggests that it's about to pounce. Maybe it has been surprised by the lightening or a hunter and is running fearfully from its habitat.		What do you already know about this piece of work? It is in London.
Now take a closer look, what do you see now? It is not a natural body position for a tiger. It is not dense enough forest and the plants are not tropical plants for example one looks like a rowan tree. What do you think the title means? I think the tiger is about to surprise its prey or the tiger is surprised (something is chasing it or it is in the wrong place).		How is it made? What materials have been used? Oil paint on canvas. Rousseau painting the lush greens by layering up different shades of green.
What have you found out from the internet? Rousseau was a customs officer who taught himself to paint. He claimed "he had no teacher other than nature". He lived in Paris and had never been to the jungle. He would only have seen a tiger in a zoo or a stuffed, dead one (I think he hadn't seen a real live tiger). These jungles are totally imaginary because Rousseau never left France. The plants are a mix of house plants and tropical plants which he had seen at the Botanical Gardens in Paris. It is the first of 20 jungle paintings that Rousseau painted. He retired from his job at 49 to work on his art.		Conclusion I like the range of colour usage. I like the way the rain is portrayed and you see movement. I dislike the tiger seeming to float or stand on fragile plants that would be flat on the ground if the tiger was standing on them. I dislike the unnatural body shape of the tiger.
		Tell me something interesting about Rousseau's work. Picasso Matisse and Klee were all admirers of his work. Critics said his work was too simple. Picasso found one of his pictures in a junk shop.

Nile Sheeran. Mrs Mitchell is so impressed with Nile's use of tone and attention to detail in this drawing. It's great to see so much focus and pride being taken in your work.



Oliver Harrison

Year 8 have been learning about Jasper Johns. Johns (born May 15, 1930) is an American painter, sculptor and printmaker whose work is associated with abstract expressionism, Neo-Dada, and pop art. He is well known for his depictions of the American flag and other US-related topics. Johns' works regularly sell for millions of dollars at sale and auction, including a reported \$110 million sale in 2010. At multiple times works by Johns have held the title of most paid for a work by a living artist.

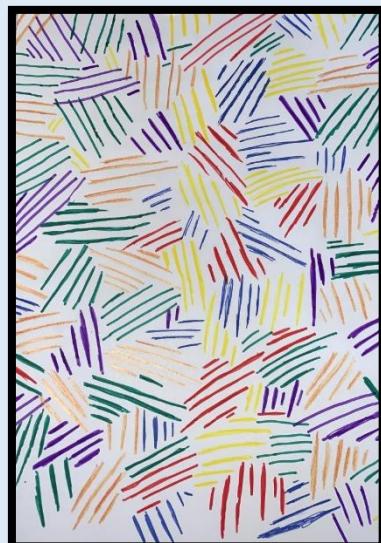
Year 8 have been recreating his art work. I'm so impressed with the use of paints, oil pastels and various other materials our pupils have at home! Well done!



Kieran McCormick



Jack McCormick

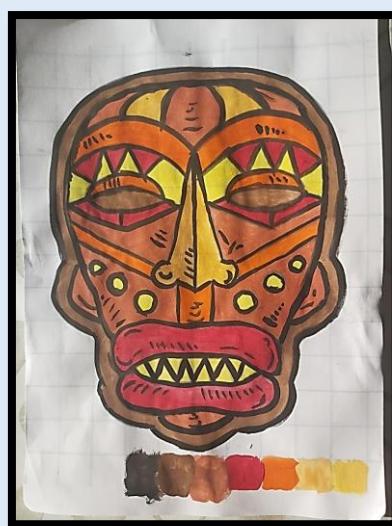


Evie Owen



Sebastian Andrade

More recently, Year 8 have started their cultural project. To start off with we have been looking at African masks. Here are some responses to the theme:



Amy Martin



Amelia Knock

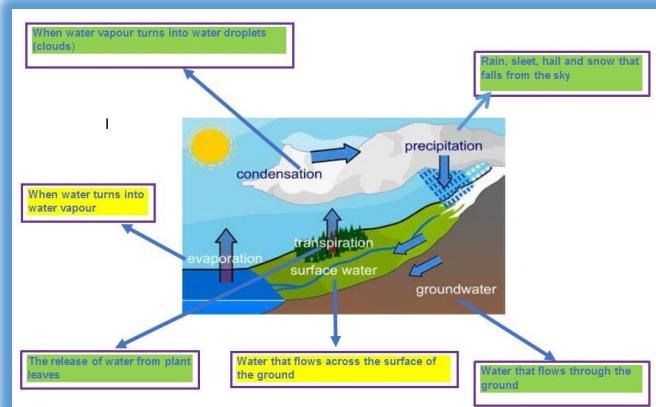
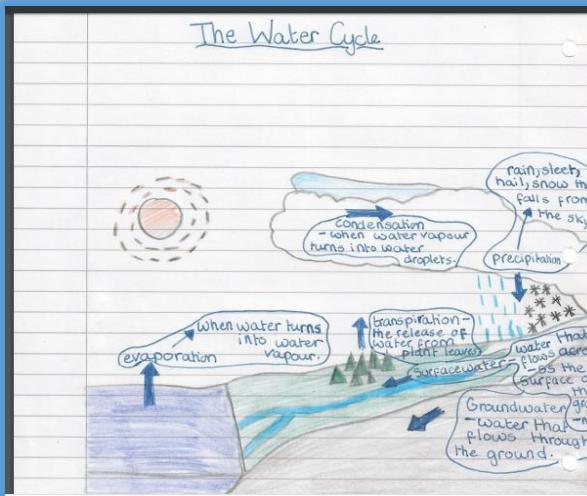
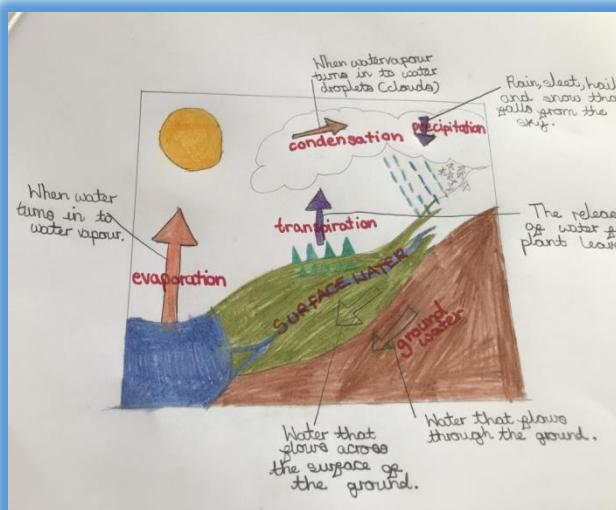
Sebastian Andrade



Great Geography work continues

Our pupils are continuing to work hard at home and produce some fantastic work. Here are just a few examples...

YEAR 7 WORK ON THE WATER CYCLE



YEAR 7 POSTERS ON PREVENTING WILDFIRES

How To Prevent Wildfires

Do you know how to prevent wildfires?

There are 5 simple rules.

1. Only you can prevent wildfires.
2. Always be careful with fire.
3. Never play with matches or lighters.
4. Always watch your campfire.
5. Make sure your fire is completely out before leaving it.




Check the weather before going camping or lighting a fire outdoors. You must do this because strong wind can act as both an accelerant and can spread the fire.

Do not burn anything unusual. It is common for people to throw garbage or other things into campfires, but these foreign materials can occasionally react violently to fires and lead to a quickly spreading fire.

Do not use fireworks. Every year fireworks cause wildfires. It is important to note that it is illegal to use fireworks in forested areas. Only use fireworks on flat surfaces and in areas without any dry grass or trees.

Be Aware, Care always

Prepare.

Avoid low hanging branches and leaves.

Campfires should be small and contained

Like this one using rocks. 

Never leave a campfire unattended.

Be ready to put your campfire out – drown and stir until coals are cool to touch.

Report unattended fires to adults.



*Only
YOU
can
prevent
wildfires!*

Smokey Bear and preventing wildfires



How to prevent wildfires
(The five rules)

- Only you can prevent wildfires
- A.B.C Always Be Careful with fires
- Never play with matches or lighters
- Make sure you always keep an eye on your fire
- Make sure to always put it out when not wanting the fire anymore



How to make sure you have a safe fire

1. Make sure it is small and contained (you can do this by surrounding this with rocks).
2. Always keep a bucket of water & shovel near you then when you want to put it out.
3. Clear out any shrubs, bushes or low hanging branches so you have a clear space so nothing gets caught on fire.



How you can help us spread the message

Tell as many people as you can about Smokey Bear and make sure they learn all the five rules and everything else about wildfires.

A couple facts about wildfires

1. 9 out of 10 wildfires are caused by us humans.
2. Broken glass, unattended BBQ, sparks off electricity pylons can all cause wildfires.

YEAR 9 WORK ON ENERGY SOURCES

Gas- a non-renewable resource 9th June.

Task 1:

Oils and gases are non-renewable energies that are made from remains of sea creatures. Firstly, the remains of the sea creatures sink to the bottom of the ocean, and mix in with the sand to become sediment. Then, over millions of years, the sediments get pushed further down, and because it is hotter nearer to the Core of the Earth and because there is more pressure on top of the sediment, the sediments turn into hydrocarbons, which are oils and gases. Finally, they are drilled up through layers of sand and rock, and used. These are bad for the environment as they release lots of carbon with them being hydrocarbons. These energies are called fossil fuels because they have taken millions of years to form from bits of fossils.

Task 2:

Less risk of environmental accidents than oil.	Dangerous if handled or transported carelessly.	Cleanest of the fossil fuels with less than 45% less carbon dioxide emissions than other fossil fuels.	Fracking for shale gas is controversial. It can contaminate groundwater and cause small earthquakes.
Can be transported in a variety of ways e.g. pipelines or tankers.	Provides employment to 1.2 million people.	Some gas reserves are in politically unstable countries who could use it as a political weapon.	Pipelines are expensive to build and maintain.
Contributes to climate change as it releases carbon dioxide and methane.	Gas fired power stations can be shut off and turned on when required unlike HEP and nuclear power stations.	There is more of it than other types of fossil fuels, especially if we use shale gas (fracking).	Better technology is making it cheaper to extract shale gas (using fracking).

The advantages are in yellow and the disadvantages are in green.

Challenge task:

Social statements:

- Dangerous if handled or transported carelessly.
- It can contaminate groundwater and cause small earthquakes.

Geography

Gas – A non – renewable resource

Starter

Explain what a fossil fuel is and why they are considered a non – renewable resource.

A fossil fuel is a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms. It is considered a non – renewable resource as it has a very long replacement time (larger than a human lifetime).

Task 1:

Write a paragraph to explain how oil and gas are made.

Millions of years ago, marine organisms such as algae and other plant and animal organisms would die in the water and float down to the floor of the ocean. They would be embedded into the ocean floor. The constant heat and pressure from the water would turn the organisms into kerogen which gradually turns into gas and oil overtime. The pressure would then push the gas and oil up closer to the surface. Some would escape to the surface, but most oil would be trapped by rocks.

Task 2:

Sort the statements into advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Provides employment to 1.2 million people.	Dangerous if handled or transported carelessly.
Less risk of environmental accidents than oil.	Pipelines are expensive to build and maintain.
Better technology is making it easier to extract shale gas.	Contributes to climate change as it releases carbon dioxide and methane.
There is more of it than other types of fossil fuels.	Some gas reserves are in politically unstable countries.
Can be transported in a variety of ways.	Fracking for shale gas is controversial.
Cleanest of the fossil fuels with 45% less carbon dioxide emissions than other fossil fuels.	
Gas fired power stations can be shut off and turned on.	

Do you think natural gas should be extracted from the amazon rainforest in Peru?

I think that it should not be able to extract natural gas. This is because it could affect the amazon significantly, especially as the amazon is the largest forest and lots of wildlife live there. Extracting the gas could affect lots of habitats of wildlife and could endanger lots of species. Another reason is because Peru is one of the fastest growing countries right now, well on its way to becoming a HIC, so they might not need the money as much as they used to.

Gas: A non-renewable resource

Starter

It is made of past living organisms that have died and been buried under the earth's surface. The pressure from sediments has been added. They take hundreds of millions of years to form and so they are non-renewable. They are burned and they create greenhouse gas, which is bad for the environment and isn't able to be used again or quickly replaced. It will run out.

Task one

Animals and plants 300-400 years ago had died. Over millions of years, they have been buried by sediments and sand. 50-100 million years ago, there was so much sand that it began to cause pressure and heat to this plant and animal decay. This pressure and heat have turned it into hydrocarbons, oil, and gas. This still lies beneath the sand and sediments. Millions of years later, we now can drill down to beneath the sand and sediments to extract this oil and gas to use as energy.

Task two

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Less risk of environmental accidents than oil. 3. Cleanest of the fossil fuels with less than 45% carbon dioxide emission than other fossil fuels. 5. Can be transported in a variety of ways. 6. Provides employment to 1.2 million people. 10. Gas fired power stations can be shut off and turned on when required unlike HEP and nuclear power stations. 11. There is more of it than other types of fossil fuels, especially if we use shale gas (fracking). - Can be both because it's good that there's more of it, but shale gas is bad for the environment. 12. Better technology is making it cheaper to extract shale gas (using fracking). - Can be both because it's good that it's cheap for the economy, but shale gas is bad for the environment. <small>Green=economic Blue=environmental Red=social</small>	2. Dangerous if transported or handled carelessly. 4. Fracking for shale gas is controversial. It can contaminate groundwater and cause earthquakes. 7. Some gas reserves are in politically unstable countries who could use it as a political weapon. 8. Pipelines are expensive to build and maintain. 9. Contributes to climate change as it releases carbon dioxide and methane.

Geography Answers

What is a Fossil Fuel?

A fossil fuel is a fuel formed by natural processes, such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms, containing organic molecules originating in ancient photosynthesis that release energy in combustion. It is considered to be a non-renewable resource because it takes millions of years to form. It cannot be replaced with a human's lifetime.

How are oil and gas made?

The formation of oil begins in warm, shallow oceans that were present on the Earth millions of years ago. This material then lands on the ocean floor and mixes with inorganic material that enters the ocean by rivers. It is this sediment on the ocean floor that then forms oil over many years.

Gas is formed when layers of decomposing plant and animal matter are exposed to intense heat and pressure under the surface of the Earth over millions of years. The energy that the plants originally obtained from the sun is stored in the form of chemical bonds in the gas.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Less risk of environmental accidents than oil. Advantage: EN	Dangerous if handled or transported carelessly. Disadvantage: S EN	Cleanest of the fossil fuels with less than 45% less carbon dioxide emissions than other fossil fuels. Advantage: EN	Fracking for shale gas is controversial. It can contaminate groundwater and cause small earthquakes. Disadvantage: EN S
Can be transported in a variety of ways e.g. pipelines or tanks. Advantage: E	Provides employment to 1.2 million people. Advantage: E	Some gas reserves are in politically unstable countries who could use it as a political weapon. Disadvantage: S	Pipelines are expensive to build and maintain. Disadvantage: E
Contributes to climate change as it releases carbon dioxide and methane. Disadvantage: EN	Gas fired power stations can be shut off and turned on when required, unlike HEP and nuclear power stations. Advantage: S EN E	There is more of it than other types of fossil fuels, especially if we use shale gas (fracking). Advantage: EN E	Better technology is making it cheaper to extract shale gas (using fracking). Advantage: E

Should Peru be allowed to export natural gas?

If the gas is in their country, I see no reason why they shouldn't take advantage of it. But I do feel that this would only be a short supply of money and it could potentially harm many indigenous lives and animal habitats. If they left the trees and didn't go ahead with the plans they could probably have a longer and more sustainable incoming of money via the tourism business.

This could also give certain people diseases which they were thought to be immune too.

Let us know your news!

If you are involved in any exciting activities or you have stories of St Bede's from years gone by please contact school and we can celebrate this in our fortnightly blog. Also if you have a relative or friend who you would like our school community to pray for let us know via admin@sbchs.co.uk.

God bless,

Mr P Denton, Headteacher