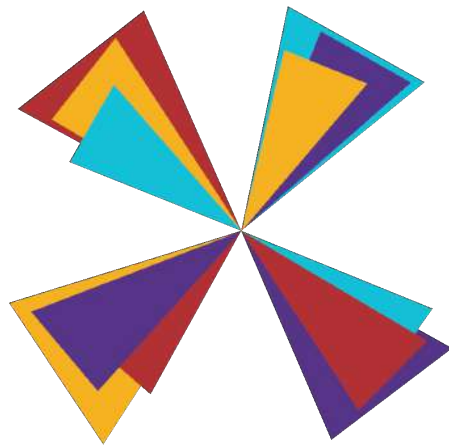


# TEAM BLATCH



Online Learning Bulletin

Friday 3rd April 2020



# Online Learning Bulletin

Dear Team Blatch,

It's hard to believe that our students have only been working online for two and a half weeks - but what a two and a half weeks it's been!

We have been so impressed from the beginning with how well our students have adapted to their new way of working. It has also been heartening to see how, when some of them have encountered difficulties, they have persevered to ensure they can continue to learn.

Again this week teachers have selected a sample of the wonderful work that students have completed and we know that many more have received achievement points and emails home praising what they've done.

We could not be more proud of our students and we hope that they'll now be able to have a well deserved rest over Easter.

We are also incredibly proud of the relentless dedication and determination to support students in continuing to learn that our staff, across all roles of the school, have shown.

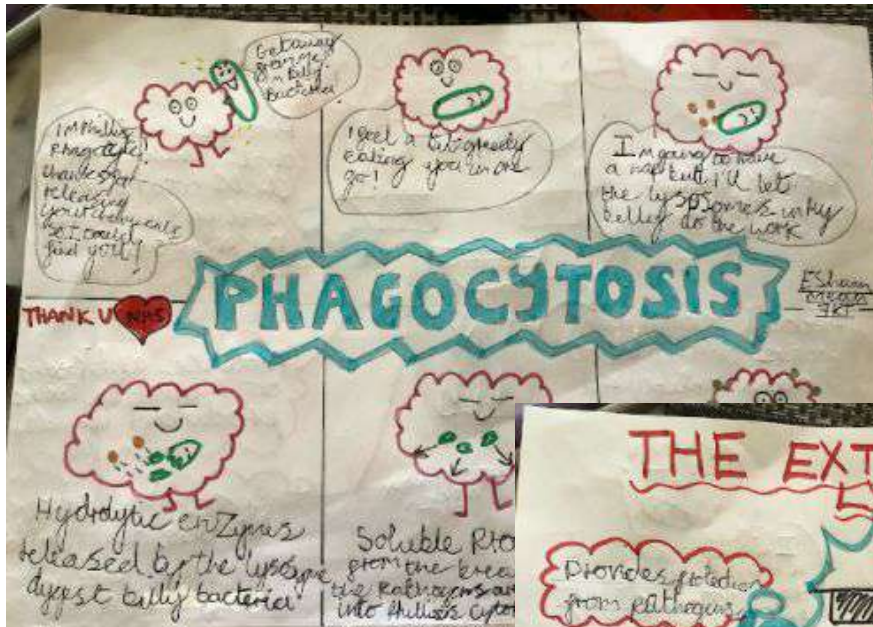
Our parents and carers, and the wider Blatch community, have also been critical in supporting us and your ongoing messages of gratitude mean a huge amount to us all.

We hope you enjoy this week's bulletin and we look forward to sharing even more of our wonderful students' achievements when we return after the Easter break.

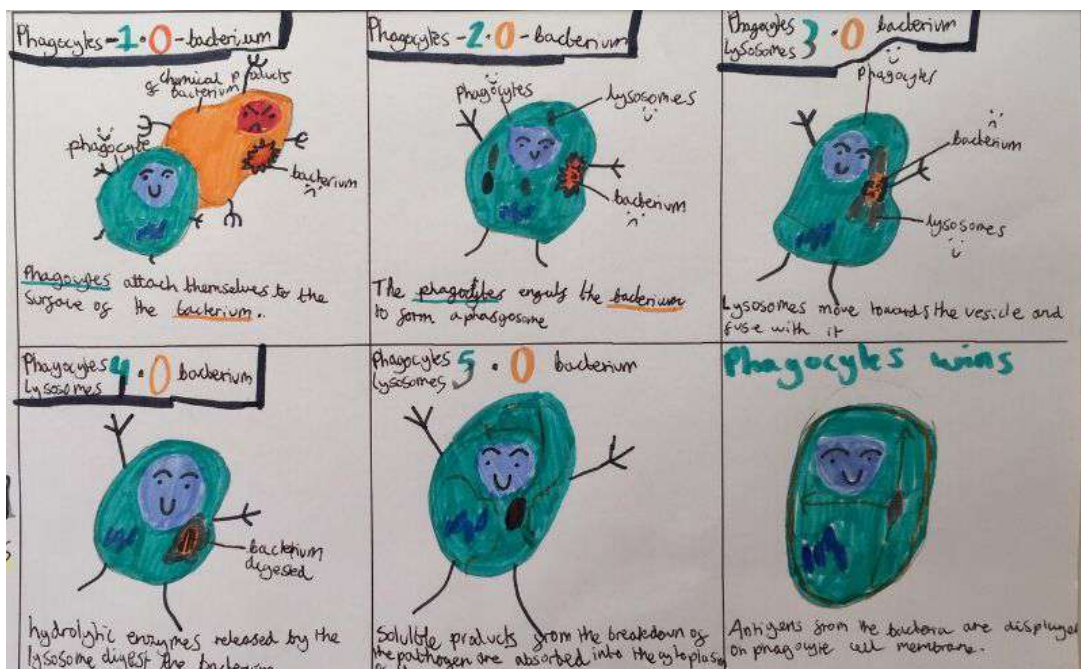
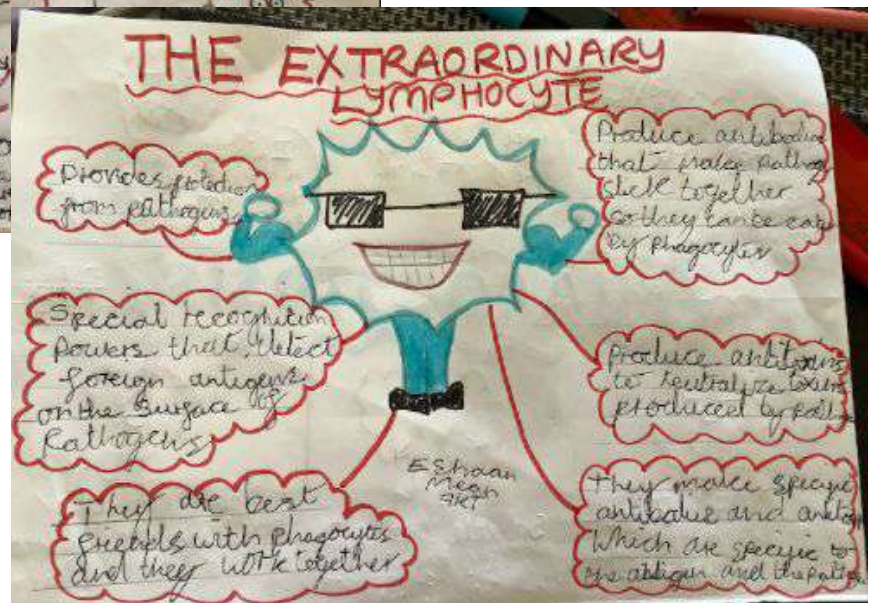


# Science

Mrs Hamilton's year 7 science class were tasked with creating a comic strip to show how white blood cells attack and destroy microbes in our bloodstream.



Eshaan M



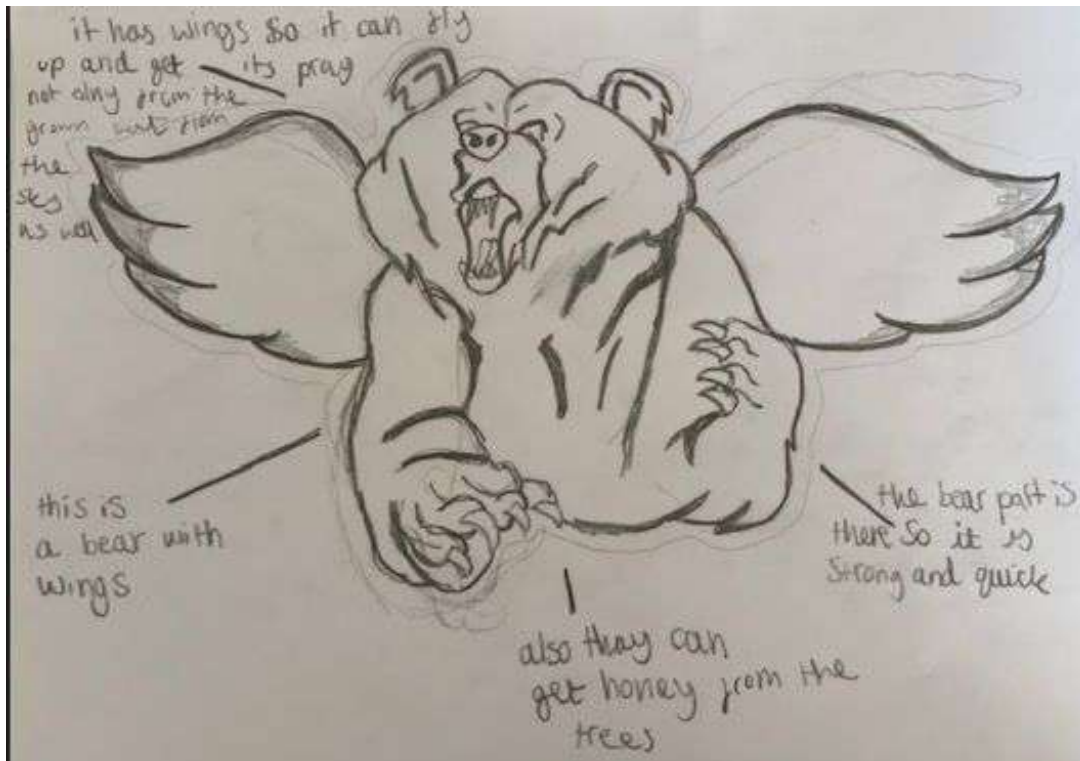
Tamsin G



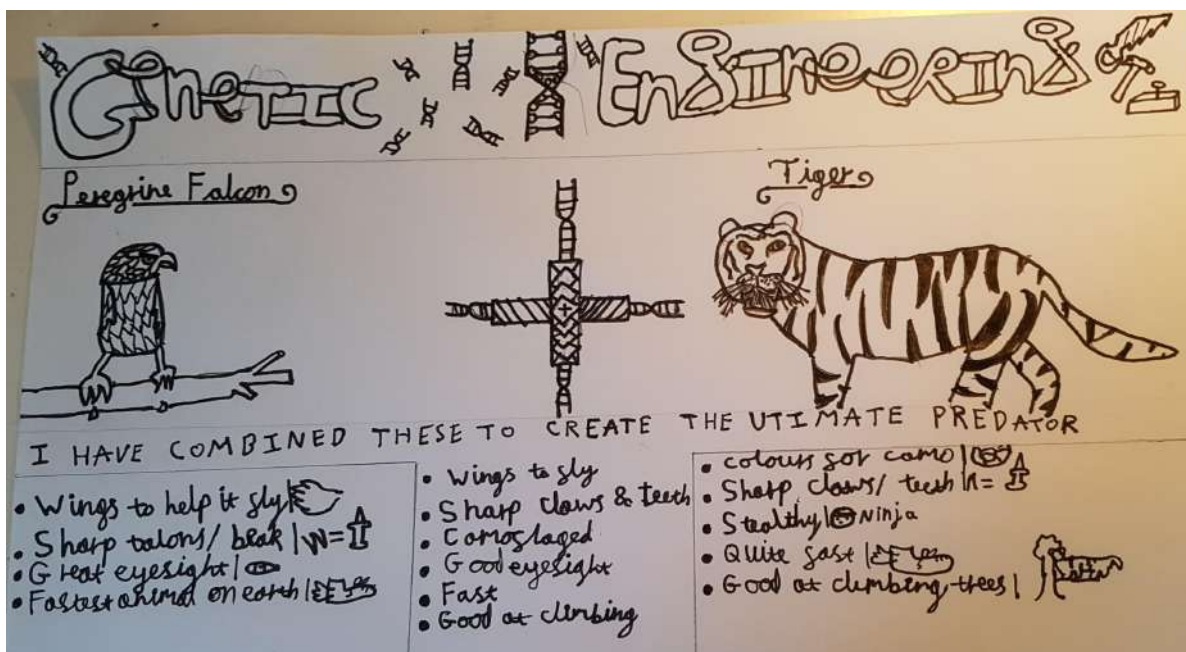


# Science

Meanwhile, in year 8 Mrs Hamilton's class students were learning about genetic modification. They were asked to create a poster for an animal with a gene or characteristic from another organism.



Ry O



Sam O

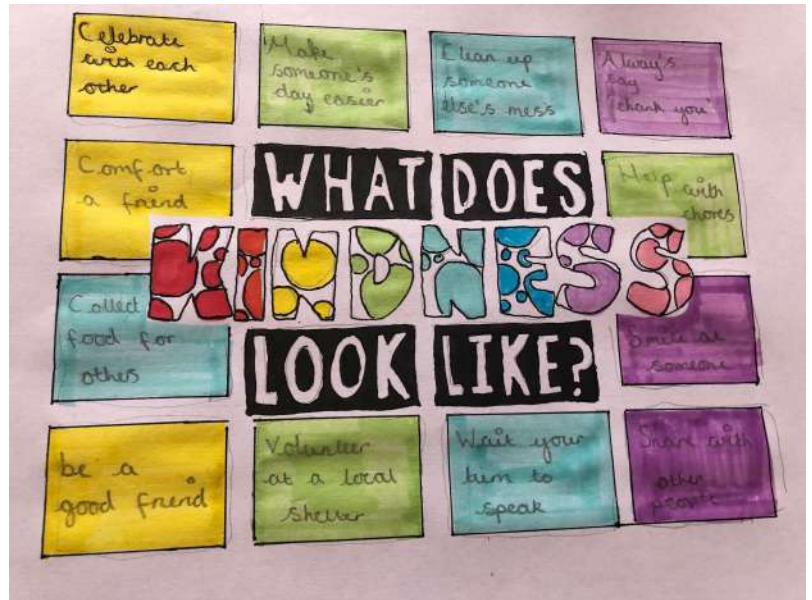


PSHE

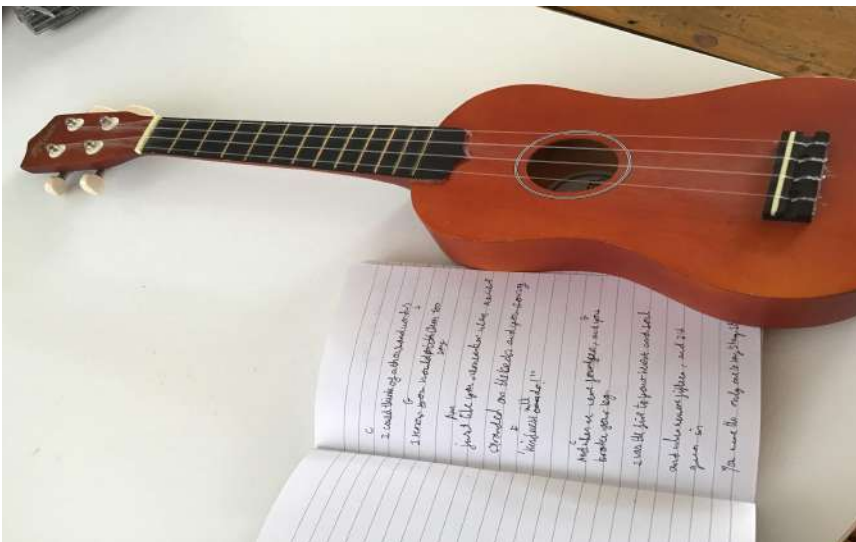
Our PSHE students were given the brief of 'What does choosing kindness look like'. Here is some of the lovely creative work they came up with:



Evie B



Rosa P



Olivia H



Tova S



In Geography our students have been learning about Globalisation and the effect it is having on our world. We were really impressed by this great essay by year 9 student Benji B.

## Is Globalisation Good?

Globalisation whether we want it to or not affects everyone in the world in one way or another. If channeled in the right way it can open several new avenues, however if channeled in the wrong way it can destroy economies and have significantly drastic impacts on individuals, whole societies and the world itself

The premise of globalisation is the interconnection of the world through trade and culture exchange. In other words the 'world ceases to exist as a divided entity by way of territories, borders and land and seems more like a common land without barriers' (Article Opionfront website 2020). Thus it is now possible to sit at one end of the world and know exactly what is going on at the other.

The impact of globalisation is without doubt humongous and its impacts across the world significant. Initially in this essay I will address the overall good and bad points of globalisation. Moving into the specific good and bad impacts that TNCs (Transnational Corporations) have had and continue to have on globalisation. I am aware that the TNCs and general globalisation impacts inevitably interweave with each other (for example impacts on the world climate), but for the purpose of this essay I will try to address them separately then bring them together at the end. Finally I will conclude with whether I believe the good aspects outweigh the bad aspects of globalisation or vice versa?

### **The Good Aspects of Globalisation!**

Globalisation is responsible for the wide range of choices in most products that are available today. It has hugely improved the development of communication through technological and transportation development. We can communicate with someone within seconds and travel halfway across the world within hours. Making it possible for people to migrate to other countries for a better future or to escape danger.

Globalisation has enabled goods to be exported and imported and services and jobs have been outsourced. Although this has had both positive and negative results, as industries in their own countries get outsourced to places generally LDCs where people get totally underpaid though it is argued that the jobs help with net profit of the country. Also by outsourcing to other countries it is taking jobs away from those countries.

Organisations like WTO promote free trade between countries which help to remove barriers between countries.

A platform for the exchange of information, ideas, goods and services has been brought about through globalisation and especially the use of the internet. It has enabled people to know more about all the different countries and their cultures which has brought about changes in the way people think about the world around them and improved many elements such as prior negative attitudes to people in other countries, education developments and brought about better rights for women. Furthermore globalisation may help to make people more aware of global issues such as deforestation and global warming and alert them to the need for sustainable development.





## **The Bad Aspects of Globalisation!**

As mentioned the internet has had positives but the flip side is that the internet has enabled the spread of negative views and attitudes which has had a profound effect on the world for example, terrorist behaviour.

Globalisation is viewed by many as a threat to the world's cultural diversity. It is feared it might drown out local economies, traditions and languages and simply re-cast the whole world in the mould of the capitalist North and West. An example of this is that a Hollywood film is far more likely to be successful worldwide than one made in India or China, which also have thriving film industries.

The free trade poses risks to small, family-owned and private companies that are competing in the global market, and have to face stiff competition from companies with huge resources.

With the increase in people travelling it brings with it the introduction of people being introduced to different viruses that they have not built up an immunity to unlike people who live there. Also viruses ability to spread quickly due to mass travel, for example COVID 19 today.

Also with the transporting of goods means greater use of pesticides to preserve them which are not good for your health.

Environmentalists have pointed out that globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment. Globalization has also led to an increase in the transportation of raw materials and food from one place to another. Earlier, people used to consume locally-grown food, but with globalization, people consume products that have been developed in foreign countries. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution levels in the environment. It has also led to several other environmental concerns such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion. Transportation has also put a strain on the non-renewable sources of energy, such as gasoline. The gases that are emitted from the aircraft have led to the depletion of the ozone layer apart from increasing the greenhouse effect. The industrial waste that is generated as a result of production has been laden on ships and dumped in oceans. This has killed many underwater organisms and has deposited many harmful chemicals in the ocean. The damage caused to the ecosystem from the oil that spilled from one of the leaking containers of British Petroleum in 2010 is just one of the examples of the threat globalization poses to the environment.

## **TNCs role in the good and bad impacts of globalisation**

In looking at globalisation a key feature is what role have TNCs played in its development.

Globalisation has enabled many businesses to set up or buy operations in other countries . The question is who has benefited through the development of TNCs. It is argued that TNCs bring wealth and foreign currency to local economies when they buy local resources, products and services. The extra money created by this investment can be spent on education, health and infrastructure. On the flip side however TNCs can be in direct competition with local firms which may be less efficient and so lose business and employees. Also there are no guarantees that the wealth from inward investment will benefit the local community. Often, profits are sent back to the AC where the TNC is based.



Some TNCs have been criticized for exploiting cheap, flexible non-unionised labour forces in developing countries because of the lack of strict enforcement of international laws by the WTO. This means that TNCs may operate in host countries in a way that would not be allowed in their home country. For example in a Bangladesh garment a girl named Arifa went to work at only 10yrs old in an environment that she feels unsafe to be in due to the building being so old, also she has to work incredibly long hours for little pay (this was sourced from the waronwork website).

Furthermore as mentioned with the development of globalisation earlier there have been major environmental concerns pertaining to the development of TNCs. Many developing countries have less strict pollution laws than developed countries. Increased industrialisation and emission from factories located in host countries and emission from transportation of goods are threatening the environment. Agricultural lands are lost in the process along with wildlife and habitats.

Many TNCs have been brought into question over its practices, employment rights, working conditions, exploitation of cheap labour and on environmental concerns over the last number of years and they have had to address these issues, but by how much is still greatly contested.

In conclusion, despite the positive aspects of globalisation it would appear that there is still a long way to go to make sure that there are more winners in its development than losers. It is clear that globalisation has failed to rid the world of poverty. Rather than being an unstoppable force for development, globalisation now seems more like an economic temptress, promising riches to everyone but only delivering to the few. 'Although global average per capita income rose strongly throughout the 20th century, the income gap between rich and poor countries has been widening for many decades'. Things still need to greatly change in order to make everyone in all societies a winner of globalisation.





# Food and Nutrition

Year 11 student Dan PE created an excellent macaroni cheese for his vegetarian Food Tech unit, while Daisy M in year 10 completed some excellent research on food storage and preparation.



Dan PE

## Freezing:

- Freezing foods stops the growth of microorganisms
- as foods start to defrost/ thaw the bacteria starts to become active again
- foods that contain a lot of water are not great for freezing
- its best to freeze foods when they are fresh as they will hold their flavour better
- blanching vegetables before freezing prevents the enzymes from working
- if foods aren't packaged properly then they can get freezer burn which dehydrates the food and affects the flavour, texture and colour.



## Vacuum packing:

- involves removing oxygen to increase the shelf life of food
- vacuum packing must take place in a chilled environment as pathogenic microorganisms can grow in places lacking in oxygen
- common foods are: meat, fish and vegetables

## Pickling:

- Pickling involves immersing foods in vinegar and keeping them in glass jars.
- examples: pickled eggs, gherkins and herrings.
- vinegar is used to pickle foods as it contains acetic acid that stops bacteria from growing
- to prepare the food for pickling it's treated with salt
- flavour is added to pickled foods by using spices
- pickled foods usually take a few weeks to mature



## Preservation Methods

## Bottling:

- bottling involves cooking foods in sealed, sterilised jars
- the jars are boiled for a set amount of time to destroy microorganisms in the food
- to prevent bacteria from growing the food is stored in a brine (salty water)
- cooling the jars and keeping them sealed helps to preserve the foods for months



## Jam making:

- fruits can be preserved by making them into jams
- jam is made from fruit, water and sugar
- the ingredients are heated to a very high temperature which kills the microorganisms
- sugar is a preserving agent so a lot of it is used
- jam jars are always sterilised
- the piping hot mixture is poured in straight away and the lid is sealed tightly



# History

This week our GCSE History students completed some excellent work on the Cold War. This work by Noah V compares the two crises that occurred in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

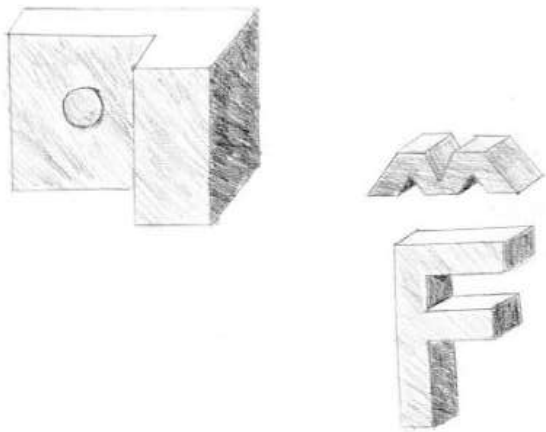
	Hungary 1956	Prague 1968
<b>Why was the USSR disliked?</b>	Hungary had suffered a lot under Stalin's rule, food and industrial products had been shipped off to USSR. Any opposition in Hungary to communism or USSR was ruthlessly wiped out. Rakosi was a brutal leader and communism became very unpopular.	The impact of Soviet control and rule of Czechoslovakia led to declined living standards and a poor economy. Opposition to communism was crushed and because of this communism became unpopular. There were complaints from students and writer in 1967.
<b>Who was the leader?</b>	Matyas Rakosi, a brutal leader, known as "Stalin's best pupil".	The Czech President was Antonin Novotny. He asked Brezhnev for help with the complaints but didn't get any support.
<b>Who replaced him?</b>	Imre Nagy, a more liberal person was appointed by Khrushchev in the hope that the situation would calm down.	Alexander Dubcek, in January 1968, a good friend of Brezhnev. A communist and a supporter of the Warsaw Pact but wanted to make communism better and easier to live under.
<b>What changes did the new leader want?</b>	Nagy wanted certain reforms: to leave the Warsaw pact and become a neutral country; to hold free elections to be rid of a communist government and; he wanted UN protection from the Soviet Union.	Dubcek's reforms, the 'Prague Spring' were what he called "socialism with a human face", and involved a period of increased political freedom; a relaxation of censorship and a freedom to say and write things; 'market socialism' with capitalist elements; reduced powers for the secret police.
<b>What was the reaction of USSR?</b>	<p>The problem for the Soviet Union was that if Nagy succeeded with his reforms in Hungary then the fear was that other Eastern European countries would follow.</p> <p>So Khrushchev was threatened by Nagy and his reforms and sent in 200,000 troops to Hungary to depose Nagy in November 1956. Nagy and his government were deposed, and Nagy was arrested, tried and executed. Essentially made an example of..</p>	<p>This presented a dilemma for Brezhnev, he was afraid that demands for reform in other countries in the Eastern bloc could happen and that could threaten communist rule and lead to the collapse of the Eastern bloc. The dilemma for Brezhnev was also that Dubcek was a friend. Military action could damage the reputation of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>IN the end Brezhnev couldn't accept the situation and invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968 and Czechoslovakia was returned to being under strict Soviet control under Husak.</p>
<b>Who was the Soviet leader?</b>	Khrushchev	Brezhnev
<b>What effects did Soviet actions have on Superpower relations?</b>	The UN condemned the invasion and the USA supported the Hungarians with money and taking in refugees however, in order to avoid nuclear war, could not support Hungary militarily. The satellite states saw that USA could not defend them against the USSR. The control that USSR had over Eastern Europe re-tightened. Relations between the two superpowers deteriorated further.	<p>The consequences were that the Soviet Union declared the right to invade any Eastern bloc country that was threatening the security of the Eastern bloc as a whole and that no reforms were allowed, the Brezhnev Doctrine. The USA condemned this but did nothing to stop it. The Western European communist parties were horrified and declared themselves independent of the Soviet Communist party. In the end it did mean that Eastern bloc countries had to stick to strict Soviet style communism or risk being invaded.</p> <p>Troops were stationed in Czechoslovakia. USSR stayed in control behind the Iron Curtain. The tensions between the superpowers, the Cold War, were increased.</p>



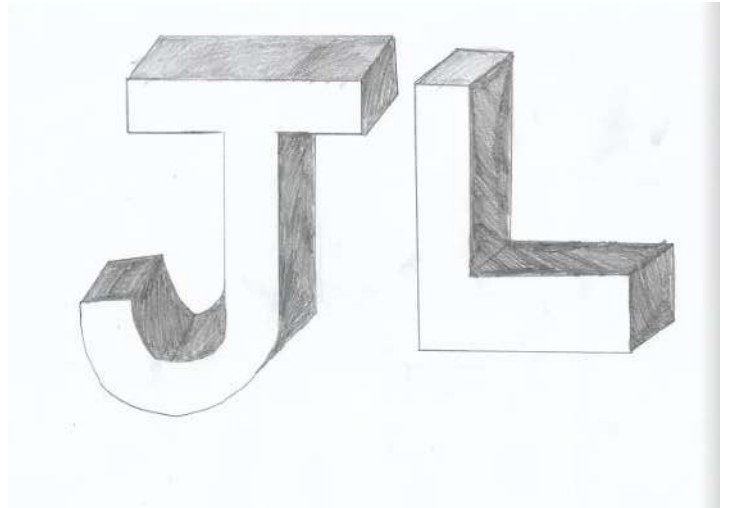


# Design

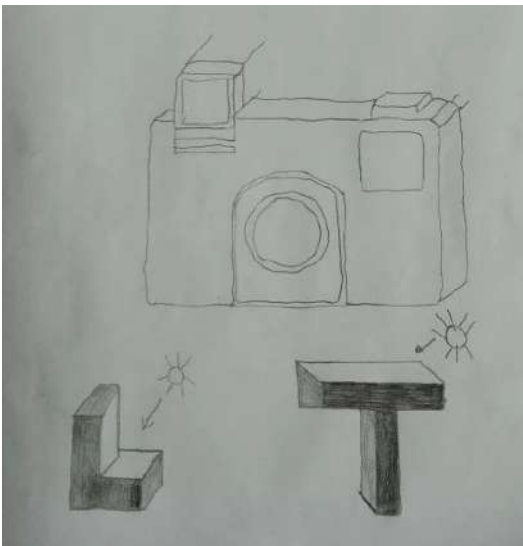
In Design, our students have been practicing oblique 3D drawings!



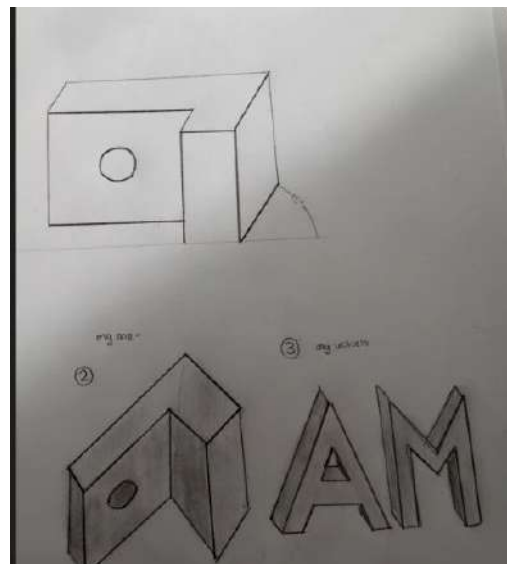
Richard P



Jimmy L



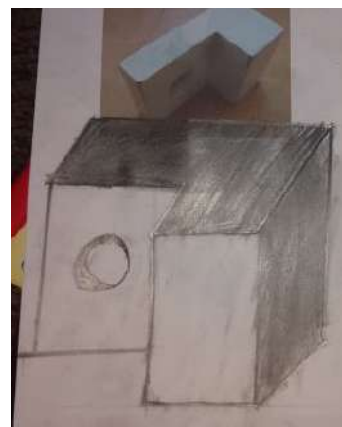
Marley R



Amia SP



Vincent H





# English

Our year 7 students have been working on their creative writing. This week Ms Morrison-Price's class were asked to write a creative piece based on the following image. Have a read of their work below!



It was a cold Monday morning in March. The sun still shone but had no impact on the warmth. In the distance you could hear the busy roads, and the birds chirping, and kids laughing and crying. It was a very small town, not very many things to do or see, to go or come back to. But it was enough. We all realized what it means to have enough after it.

Nowadays, no one really leaves their houses now, except from deliverymen/women, to walk your dogs, an occasional shopping trip, taking your children for a walk because they won't leave you alone about it, or of course driving to work. Other than those things, no one really leaves their house. The streets were like an empty crisp packet, leaving only a few crumbs to scurry around.

However, many tourists come to our town to help or bring support, but when they do come, there is nothing to support as we have done it all by ourselves. Sometimes, they will just stand there, look around with their jaw dropped down to the floor, and stare. Stare at all the damage, stare at what we call our homes and stare at our empty streets.

No one leaves here though, because if you leave, you don't only leave this town, you leave this Earth. It is prison being trapped in this place, but we have a way to escape...





## Boredom.

The streets had been silent for days. Images of tumbleweed glide through my head, rolling, spinning, drifting, sliding. Even the little kids from down the road- who are up at dawn- aren't anywhere to be seen. Isolation is awful. Not only am I bored out of my mind but I have to spend the entire day with my little brother, Opie. Everything is closed. To think I must spend my Birthday like this is dreadful. The door is shut, the windows are shut and the curtains are closed. Luckily in my room I don't have any curtains so I spend most of the time there staring out of the window or trying to steal the window key from my mother.

I roll off my window sill and onto my bed staring at the empty ceiling. I feel my tummy start to rumble and so I slip off my bed and drag my feet towards the door. I enter the kitchen and see Opie playing with his toy train track as I open the fridge door. It's practically empty. There are some grapes, a couple of slices of cheese, butter and fish (that doesn't smell too good). I take a slice of cheese and some crackers from the cupboard back to my room and stare out of my window while I nibble on a cracker. SNAP. The muffled sound of a breaking twig reaches my ear. I see a slight movement outside. I shake my head. I must be dreaming. But no there it is again. A little girl. She's running.



# PE

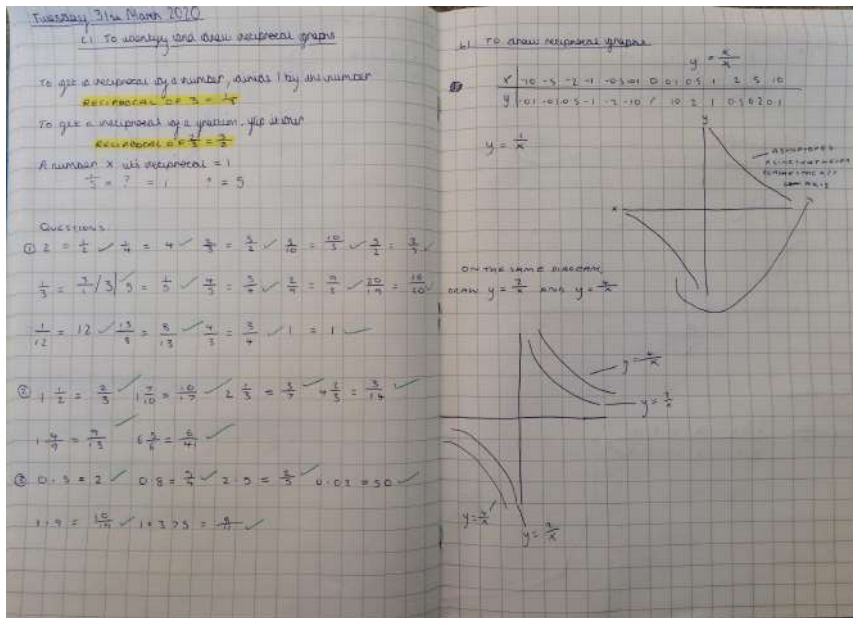
As well all know, it's so important to try and stay as active as possible while we're all socially distancing. Here are some of our year 10 and 11 students having a go at a number of exercises as part of their PE work this week!



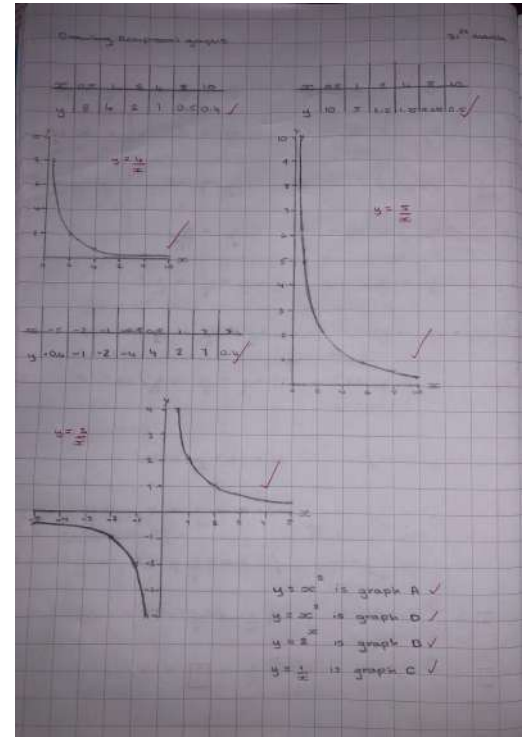


# Maths

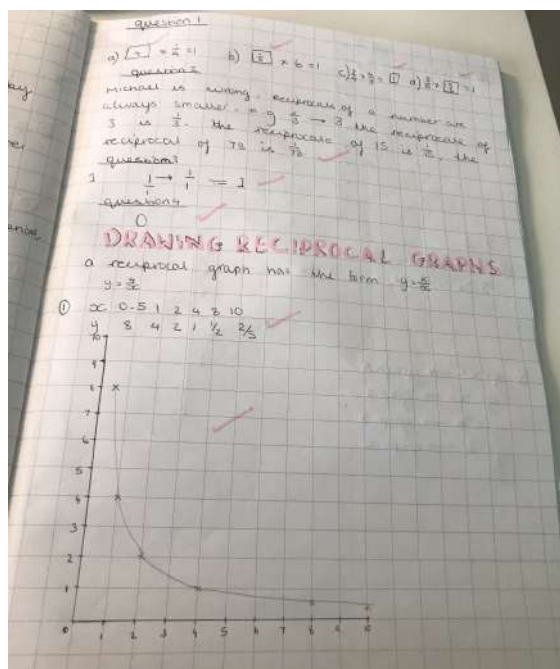
Our year 10 Maths students have been busy this week working on reciprocal graphs. Here are some great examples of the work they produced:



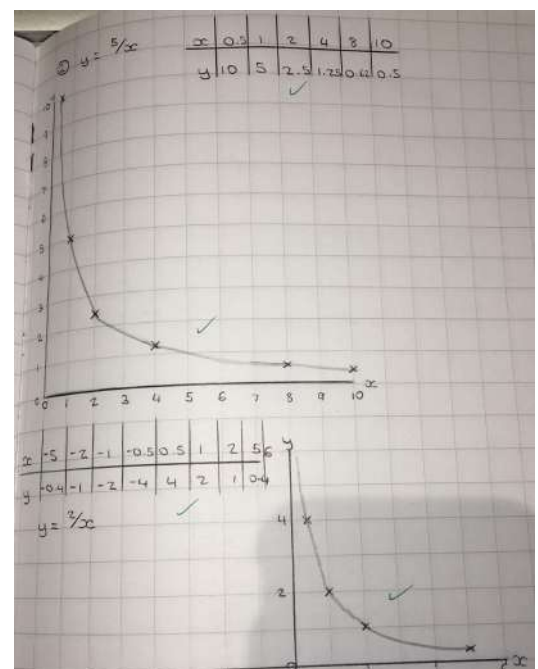
Clare SJ



Maab M

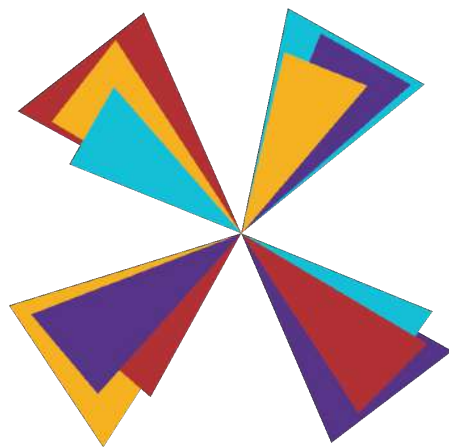


Romina F



Alima H

Don't forget to share work, photos and  
tips with us on Twitter [@blatchmill](https://twitter.com/blatchmill)



#TeamBlatch