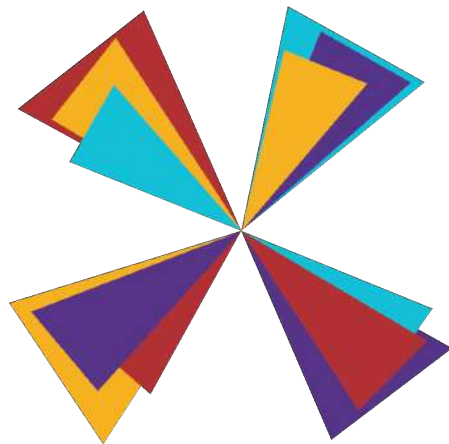


# TEAM BLATCH



Online Learning Bulletin

Friday 22nd May 2020



# Online Learning Bulletin

Dear Team Blatch,

Welcome to our final online learning bulletin of this half-term.

As you can see from the wide range of different subjects showcased within the bulletin our students are producing wonderful work across all their curriculum subjects. We continue to be so impressed by our students' commitment to their learning and their tenacity to keep going even when some of them have found it difficult.

Our teachers continue to work incredibly hard to support all our students and it is fantastic to hear how much our students appreciate the time and support that their teachers are giving them.

Thank you to everyone in our wider Blatch community for your ongoing support.

We hope you enjoy reading this week's bulletin.



## Art - Year 8 Surrealism



Callum M



Beau H



# Maths

Mr McCormick's class have been carrying out some detailed product and design analysis this week. Here is an excellent example of work created by Harvey W.

## Product Analysis and Evaluation

By Harvey W



### Marcel Breuer

vs  
Chair

### Ettore Sottsass



Marcel Breuer's chairs is very basic - very simple materials (wood, metal, plastic). It is very simply coloured - fairly natural and not very bright. Also, his chairs support consists of just 1 bar going the whole way around the chair. This chair could be argued as organic with the natural materials - wood, and the design has many curves. However it is also quite practical therefore it could almost go anywhere: bedroom, study, lounge, office and so on. That is why I personally prefer this chair.



Sottsass' chair is very different, it looks very modern with very strong colours and is structured a bit more complicated. It uses less natural material and could be argued as utilitarian with all the lines being straight and is pretty practical. Comparing to Marcel Breuer's chair, it has much more stronger colours, structure is a little more complicated with more parts, much less natural looking, less natural materials. This chair would have to be in certain room designs to look good. I personally can't quite picture this in a lounge as I prefer them to be more chilled, it could look good in more modern designs often used in bedrooms or possibly even studies. I prefer Breuer's chair because it can almost go anywhere!

### Marcel Breuer

vs  
Shelves

### Ettore Sottsass



Marcel Breuer's shelves are incredibly basic and very utilitarian. Most of the material is natural meaning it is also very naturally coloured. The materials used are just wood and metal. This is incredibly different to Ettore Sottsass' shelves as that is very complicated and bright. These shelves would most likely go in a study but could fit in some more natural looking rooms - possibly a bedroom or a lounge. I could also see these being used in an office.



Ettore Sottsass' shelves are incredibly complicated. It is very brightly coloured and is not at all natural in any way. The material used seems to be only plastic. It really stands out and is very vibrant making it completely different to Marcel Breuer's shelves. Personally I think there's a little too much going on and do prefer Breuer's because of this. I can't see this ever going in an office or a study but I could imagine it in a very modern lounge or larger bedroom, this also gives Marcel Breuer the upper-hand in my opinion.

### Marcel Breuer

vs  
Table

### Ettore Sottsass



Marcel Breuer's table is again an example of his simple but practical work. The same as his chair, just 1 bar goes around for support. Very simple colours but not as many natural materials as his other work it seems as he commonly uses wood. Being so plain it could go almost everywhere. I could mainly imagine this fitting in a lounge or an office. I once again prefer Marcel Breuer's table because Ettore Sottsass has gone for looks over practicality and still I don't like the look of it! Marcel Breuer's table is more practical and simple meaning it can be used so much easier.



Ettore Sottsass' table is very bright! It is quite simple with just 1 colour but quite complicated with the shapes and even the choice of colour. This table is very different to Breuer's, it uses a very warm, bright colour as its only colour. Its shapes are very complicated and also with the size comparison, it feels as if Sottsass has gone a bit more for looks (despite me still not completely loving the look of it). I could only see this again in a modern lounge or a modern styled office. Because of the lack of practicality I prefer Breuer's table but this may have squeezed ahead with a much simpler base colour such as black or white.

### Marcel Breuer

vs  
Desk

### Ettore Sottsass



Marcel Breuer's desk is again very simple, this time a little more modern than his other work. Materials used seem to be just be metal and plastic so lacking in a natural feel also with its colours feeling quite modern. However to me this looks very 'clean' and I think again practically is great with this also with looks being very good. Again it could almost go anywhere where you would need a desk: office, bedroom, study etc. Breuer gets the slight edge for me on looks therefore I prefer his desk.



Ettore Sottsass' desk seems to be very practical and a little more simple to his other work! Main material seems to be just be plastic so also lacking the natural feel. There isn't too much different to Marcel Breuer's, only really the colour of drawers which I prefer Breuer's of but I do prefer that Sottsass has the drawers 'hanging'. You could argue Breuer's is more practical due to larger drawers too. This desk, just as Breuer's, can almost go anywhere you would need a desk. It is very close but I would again say I prefer Marcel Breuer's desk just because it looks more 'clean' to me!

### Marcel Breuer

vs  
Swivel Chair

### Ettore Sottsass



Marcel Breuer once again has gone for the simple but effective approach. The chair looks quite nice and natural with wood being used. It is also practical as it is so basic, we can see it is more practical than Sottsass' from simple things such as armrests and more wheels which may make it easier to move. Simple materials used by Breuer again, wood, metal, plastic does seem to be a common occurrence in his designs. This chair looks pretty good and is practical therefore it can be used in an office, a bedroom or a study. Once again Marcel Breuer wins with his simple designs, because of his simple designs it is so easy to fit this anywhere and make it look in place. The chair looks nicer than Sottsass' and is more practical.



Ettore Sottsass has gone for looks it seems with the mix of bright, vibrant colours and then black to contrast. In my personal opinion, I don't like the yellow, with pieces of furniture like swivel chairs, I would rather something a little more simple. The materials he has used are plastic and a fabric. This chair does look a little more comfortable material wise but the lack of arm rest ruins this. Because of the bright colours I could only imagine this in maybe a child's bedroom or a modern, bright office. Marcel Breuer's again I prefer due to it being more practical and better looking.



## English

Miss Ewbank's year 7 class have been writing poems this week. Here is an excellent poem by William W, entitled 'Mount Fuji'.

**I am the flaming chasm  
The demon of the deep  
300,000 worship me,  
I'm a shepherd to their sheep.**

**I am the flame of destruction  
The human's only fear  
A blade of flames borne from  
the ground  
My lava blood will sear**

**I am Nature's saviour  
My summit, tall and proud  
Many fall before me  
My ash, a funeral shroud.**

**I am the flaming chasm  
A challenge to defeat  
If the mountains were the  
warriors,  
I would be elite.**



## English

Also in English, our year 8 students have been getting inside the head of the characters of William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Here are a couple of their excellent soliloquies.

Brutus. He is nothing more of a coward. Hiding behind honour to defend thyself of the guilt of stabbing a great man as Caesar was. He thinks himself worthy of taking the crown. Not even Caesar did that. Three times he refused it and still Brutus thinks himself better. Julius was fair and just. To me he was at least. He deserved not what came to him. Brutus killed him out of spite and desperation to rule. He shall be stopped. His thirst for power shall meet him at his end. But what am I to do to diffuse thou treachery? I have nothing if not Caesar. Not even my soul for thy heart lies in my beloved friend's coffin.

Caesar was great. But still, Brutus and his scoundrels struck Caesar down not one, not two but twenty seven times. A painful death I assure. Blood plagues the streets of Rome from his death. No one smells it over their own self ignorance caused by Brutus' lies of honour spreading like a disease through the ground. Poisoning the very soil of which Caesar is to be buried.

They all shall get what comes to them. Should it be a beautiful life riddled with marital problems or a slow bloody death caused by the disease picked up on a bread knife. They all shall die but thy ghost of Caesar is to haunt the rest of their worthless, pitiful lives. Even after death, Julius Caesar will rule over Rome in the hearts of his subjects. People know Brutus not to be a king but now as an assassin. An assassin in need of help to get the job done. Twenty seven strikes it took them. Brutus wouldn't dare face a man as strong as Caesar alone. He wouldn't dare. He says to me I can't praise Caesar or blame him. He is a coward. Scared of what the public may think after hearing one man's opinion of him. Scared that if I say the wrong thing he will be overrun by angry men still fighting in the name of Caesar.





How can everyone hate me? My actions were the right thing to do. I did it in order to protect the people. Why can't the town see that? Caesar was going to get too powerful and dangerous; he would be like a serpent's egg, grow up to be mischievous and venomous. He was ambitious but perhaps too ambitious. Caesar. Caesar was my true friend and a good man but the crown made all of that fade away and I had to protect Rome and everyone I cared about, even if they don't care about me right now. I'm sure you will understand one day my good friend that I truly did do this for the greater good.

Maybe Mark Anthony was right. I am just a horrible man whose actions are a disgrace to the town, he kept saying 'but Brutus is an honourable man' but maybe i am no such thing. Maybe i am a liar. Maybe i am a selfish human being. What was I thinking! Caesar! Julius Caesar. Was my friend, my faithful friend who was loyal and showed kindness and respect when I needed it the most. We had great times together and had the best conversations. This was all my idea. How can i be so delusional and small minded to realise that Caesar did not want to cause any harm he just wanted to help the town and help the people. Anthony said in his speech that he 'thrice presented Caesar a kingly crown' 'which he thrice refused.' Julius didn't always want the crown and to have power. He was worried what he might do. Caesar was a good man and I had made a huge mistake.

How can Anthony humiliate me in front of the entire town like that? He has no right! I realise, yes, that I made a huge mistake and I have learnt from my actions but how can he say all of those things. I had the town, the people on my side until he spoke his unbelievable words. 'He was my friend and faithful, just to me.' Ever since Caesar's funeral and Mark Anthony's speech, all I can remember is when he said those last 3 words 'just to me' Anthony turned his head towards me and gave me an evil yet sly glare. Was I really that bad to Caesar? Was I really that abominable? Anthony showed me that but in a bad way. He must regret his decision because I want revenge. This means war.



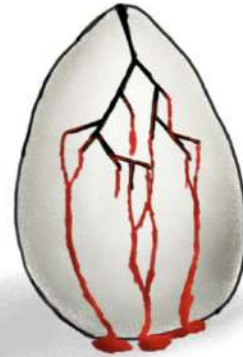
## Brutus's Speech

*Rewritten speech for brutus:*

*The ache in my chest will last longer than I will.  
If only he he had not been destined to climb too high,  
But his ambition proved too dangerous.  
Mark anthony spoke of me being an honorable man;  
But there is no honour left within me.*



*The shell of Caesar was killed  
But what if he was not going to hatch;  
Would there have been a way to keep him a harmless egg?  
My knowledge goes no further as he is dead.  
And my hands, they do wield the blood upon them.*



*But cratus spoke the truth;  
Caesar's mind was pierced,  
Like a sword in a lion,  
With the rich poison of ambition,  
And the hands that hath held the sword,  
Were the very men that crowned him.*



*If we had not ended his path,  
A hungry vulture would have grown upon his shoulder.  
This vulture would forever be tempted  
To feast and peck upon the innocence  
that once inhabited Caesar's mind.  
Until he had become the victim of his own doings.*





# English

Mr Breckenridge was also particularly impressed by Rebecca P's work on 'A Christmas Carol' this week. Here are the excellent slides and revision cards she created.


## Whose death creates the most sympathy? Banquo's, Eva Smith's or Tiny Tim's?

The death that causes the most sympathy is the one of Tiny Tim. Firstly because he had a lot of people who cared about him, Bob Cratchit, Mrs Cratchit, and his brothers and sisters when Banquo only had Fleance, his son, and we didn't really know who Eva Smith had that cared for her so the impact Tiny Tim's death had on the Cratchit family was horrifically tragic. In addition, Tiny Tim's death played a large part and was one the final things that made Scrooge change his mind and redeem himself. Their fates are linked so closely which tightens the connection that Dickens establishes between the two social classes. He cared so much about Tiny Tim that the shock of his death, as well as his own, 'unless the writing be erased', made him realise that he didn't have to be a 'covetous old sinner' and to demonstrated his change, on Christmas day he bought the Cratchit family a huge turkey.

### Revision Card Gallery:

**Key quote - Stave 1**

"Hard and sharp as \_\_\_\_\_, from which no steel had ever struck but generous \_\_\_\_\_; secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an \_\_\_\_\_."



**Key quotes - Stave 1**

"The ancient tower of a \_\_\_\_\_ whose gruff old bell was always peeping peep down at Scrooge out of a Gothic window in the wall, became invisible, and throbbed the hours and quarters in the clouds, with tremulous vibrations afterwards as if its \_\_\_\_\_ were chattering in its frozen \_\_\_\_\_ up there."

**Key quotes - Stave 1**

"\_\_\_\_\_, for dear and dear, Father is so much kinder than he used to be, that home's like \_\_\_\_\_."

**Key quotes - Stave 2**

"Another \_\_\_\_\_ has disappointed me; and if it can cheer and \_\_\_\_\_ you in time to come, at I should have tried to do, I have no just cause to \_\_\_\_\_."

**Key quotes - Stave 3**

"This boy is \_\_\_\_\_, that girl is \_\_\_\_\_, Beware them both, and all of their degree, but most of all beware this boy, for on his \_\_\_\_\_ I see that written which is doom, unless the writing be erased."

**Key quotes - Stave 4**

"Alas! and arch ways, like so many cess pools, disgorged their offences of dirt, and dirt, and laid upon the struggling streets; and the whole quarter reeked with \_\_\_\_\_, both foul, and \_\_\_\_\_."

**Key quotes - Stave 3**

"In easy state upon that couch, there sat a jolly Giant, glowing to see; who bore a glowing \_\_\_\_\_ in shape not unlike \_\_\_\_\_, and held it up, hugin up, to shed its light on Scrooge, as he came peeping round the door."

**Key quotes - Stave 4**

"It would have done you good to see how \_\_\_\_\_ a place it is. But you'll see it often. I would promised her that I would walk there on a Sunday. My little, little \_\_\_\_\_!" cried Bob. "My little \_\_\_\_\_!"

**Key quotes - Stave 5**

"Lord bless me!" cried the portly \_\_\_\_\_, "if that \_\_\_\_\_ were gone, my dear Scrooge, are you serious?"

**Key quotes - Stave 5**

"Make up the \_\_\_\_\_, and buy another \_\_\_\_\_ before you dot another £1, Bob Cratchit!"





# English

## 1 Highlight the adjectives used to describe Scrooge in the first paragraph. What overall picture do we get of him?

He is quite an old and cold character. He is cold - hearted, synonymous with the frosty, frigid environment. His 'old' features seem to depict his miserly, unkind and unfriendly attitude. A bitter, callous and lonely old man.

The cold within him froze his **old features**, nipped his **pointed nose**, shrivelled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his **thin lips** blue; and spoke out **shrewdly** in his **grating voice**. A frosty rime was on his head, and on his eyebrows, and his **wiry chin**. He carried his own low temperature always about with him; he iced his office in the dog-days; and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas.

External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge. No warmth could warm, nor wintry weather chill him. No wind that blew was bitterer than he, no falling snow was more intent upon its purpose, no pelting rain less open to entreaty. Foul weather didn't know where to have him. The heaviest rain, and snow, and hail, and sleet, could boast of the advantage over him in only one respect. They often "came down" handsomely, and Scrooge never did.

Nobody ever stopped him in the street to say, with gladsome looks, "My dear Scrooge, how are you? when will you come to see me?" No beggars implored him to bestow a trifle, no children asked him what it was o'clock, no man or woman ever once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place, of Scrooge. Even the blind men's dogs appeared to know him; and when they saw him coming on, would tug their owners into doorways and up courts; and then would wag their tails as though they said, "no eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master!"

## 2. Paragraph 2. Does the weather make much difference to Scrooge? What does this suggest about him?

Dickens has used really good weather imagery to link Scrooge's attitude and character to coldness and chilling. Perhaps, this implies that he is unpredictable like the weather because you never know if it's going to be a bad or good day

## 3. What can we tell about the narrator by the way he tells the story? Give evidence:

We definitely know that Dickens is strongly against poverty and by the way he tells the story, the audience might think that to tell it with such emotion, he had experienced something similar and really knows what he's talking about.

## 4 how did Scrooge feel about people avoiding him? Why?

He likes it because he doesn't want to interact with others any more than necessary, he likes to be solitary and for everyone to mind their own business.

But what did Scrooge care! It was the very thing he liked. To edge his way along the crowded paths of life, warning all human sympathy to keep its distance, was what the knowing ones call "nuts" to Scrooge.

Once upon a time—of all the good days in the year, on Christmas Eve—old Scrooge sat busy in his counting-house. It was cold, bleak, biting weather: foggy withal: and he could hear the people in the court outside go wheezing up and down, beating their hands upon their breasts, and stamping their feet upon the pavement-stones to warm them. The city clocks had only just gone three, but it was quite dark already: it had not been light all day: and candles were flaring in the windows of the neighbouring offices, like ruddy smears upon the palpable brown air. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole, and was so dense without, that although the court was of the narrowest, the houses opposite were mere phantoms. To see the dingy cloud come drooping down, obscuring everything, one might have thought that Nature lived hard by, and was brewing on a large scale.

The door of Scrooge's counting-house was open that he might keep his eye upon his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters. Scrooge had a very small fire, but **the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal**. But he couldn't replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal-box in his own room; **and so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them to part. Wherefore the clerk put on his white comforter, and tried to warm himself at the candle; in which effort, not being a man of a strong imagination, he failed.**

## 6. Highlight three phrases used to present Scrooge's clerk. How does he come across to the reader? (last paragraph)

He comes across as obedient as he does everything Scrooge tells him to do. It also seems like he is not as privileged as Scrooge because he gets an even smaller fire than Scrooge so it looks like he gets everything in smaller portions.

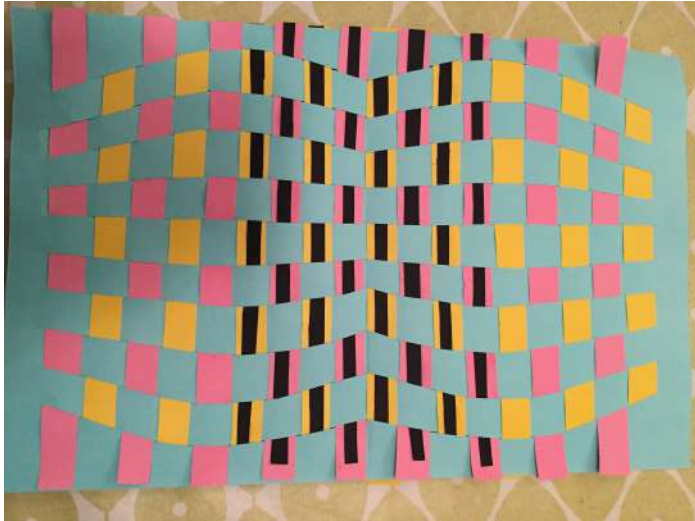
## 5 What is the weather like? What atmosphere does this pathetic fallacy create?

The fog could represent confusion or uncertainty and the cold, bleak weather could symbolise the hatred Scrooge has towards Christmas and how much he dislikes it. His grumpy, sullen, dismal mood is clear and evident in this passage

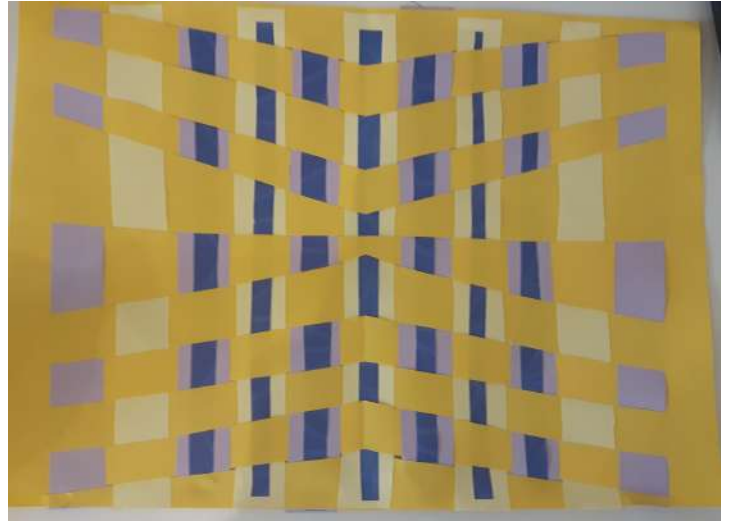


# Textiles

In year 8 Textiles, Ms Lynch's class have been weaving paper together to create some beautiful works of art.



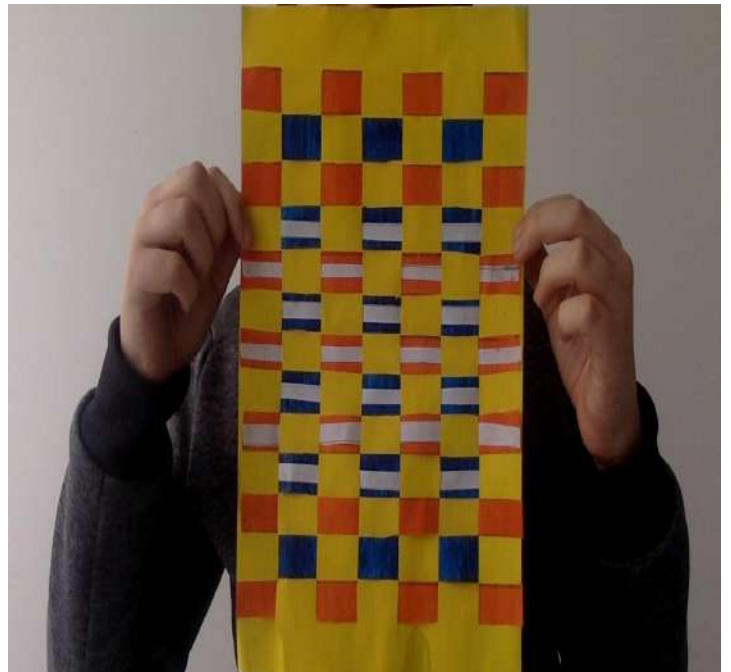
Maddy M



Freya J



Kaiden W



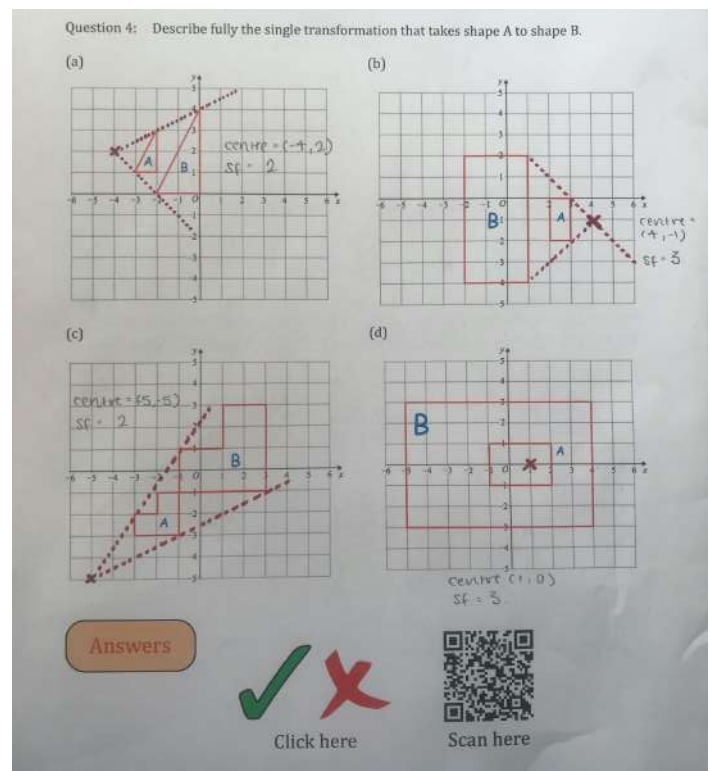
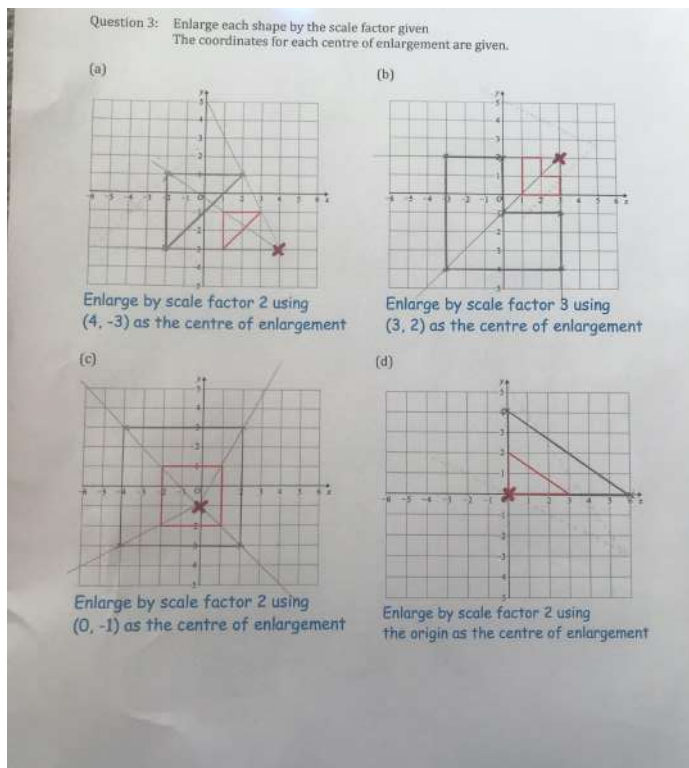
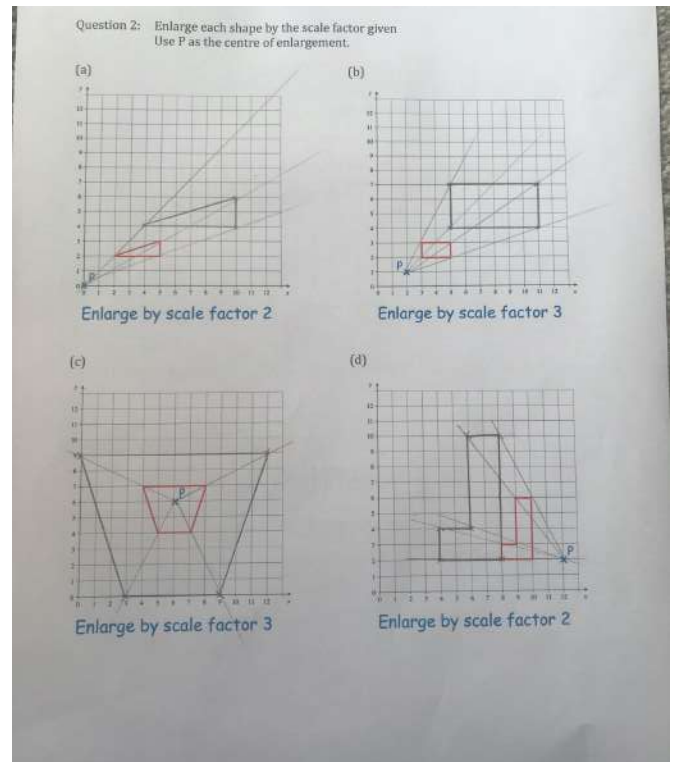
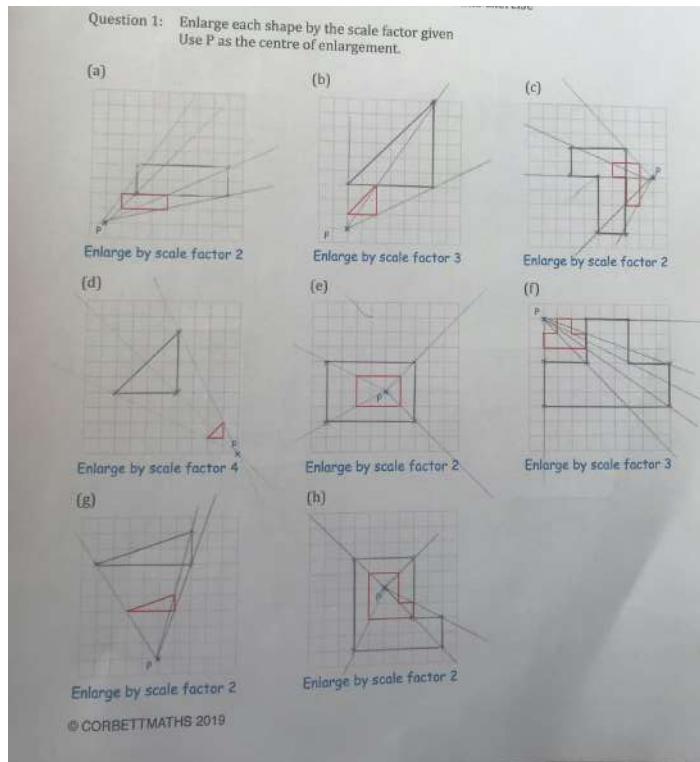
Max L





# Maths

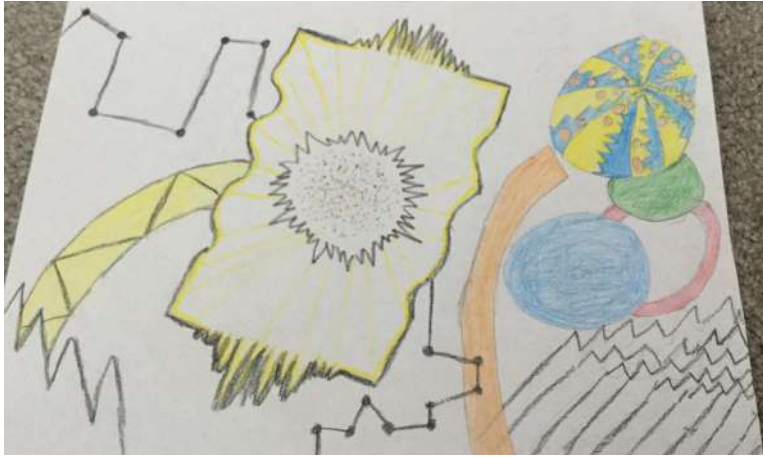
Ms Hodgson's year 10 students have been working on enlargement this week. Here's an excellent example of work by Charlotte S.



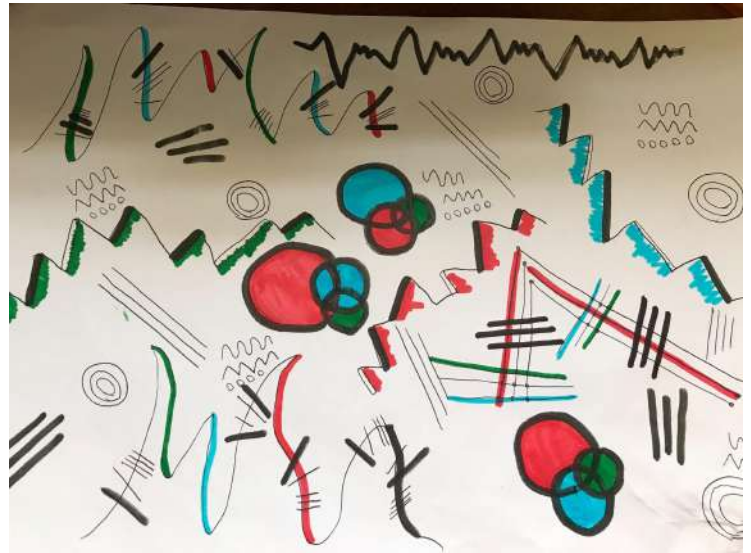


# Art

Our year 7 Art students have created some excellent work this week. They were asked to listen to a piece of music and create these images based on line, shape and colour, inspired by Wassily Kandinsky's 'Synaesthesia'.



Austin T



Blanche V



Richard P





Art



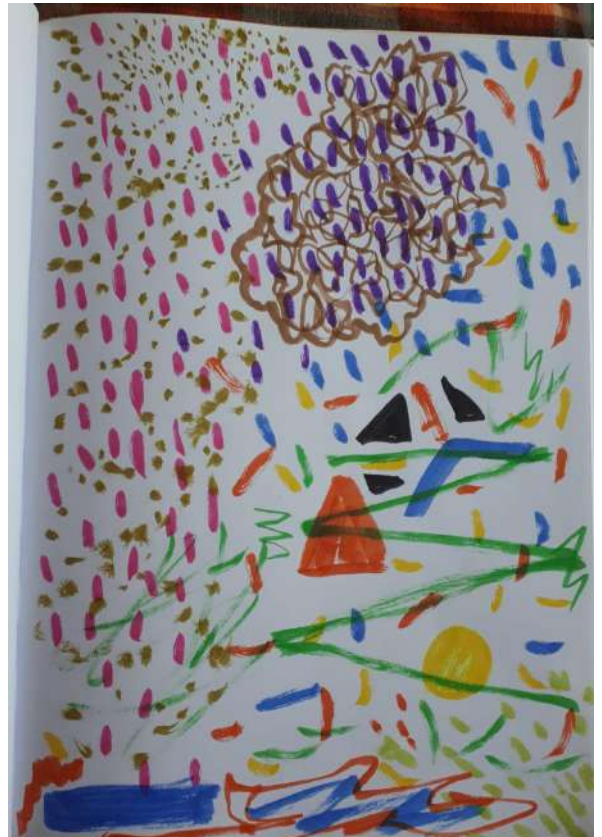
Marco K



Rosa S



Eva Z-D



Yara PG



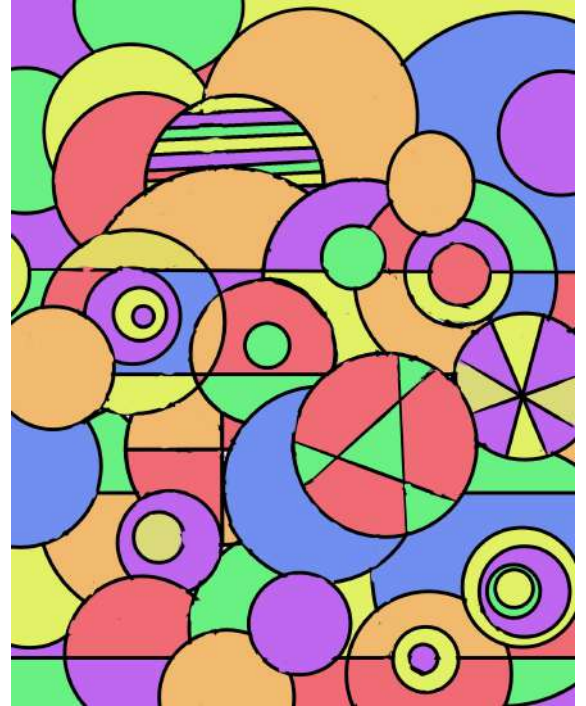


## Art

Also in Art, Miss Bradley's year 8 class have created some beautiful work inspired by is a Brazilian contemporary artist called Beatriz Milhazes. Miss Bradley gave the students the option working with more traditional art materials or using a computer program to create a digital art response to Beatriz's work.



Sasha L



Thomas J



Jada S



Rouba M





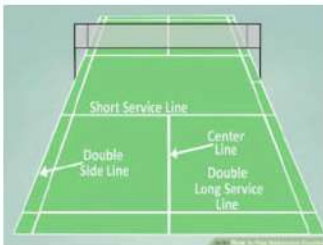
# PE

Jessica F created an excellent guide to the rules and regulations of Badminton this week. We're so impressed with the level of detail!

## A GUIDE TO THE RULES, REGULATIONS SCORING OF BADMINTON BY JESSICA (doubles)

### Rules and Regulations:

**The court:** A game of badminton played on a rectangular court marked out as shown in the diagram below. The dimensions of a badminton doubles court are 6.1 meters by 13.4 meters. It can be played indoors and outdoors for leisure however when playing professionally, you play inside. It is played inside as the weather can affect the shuttles direction and speed and all participants must have an equal opportunity. It is difficult to see the participants' real skill when there are factors affecting their ability. When playing doubles the court is obviously made slightly larger as there are two people on each side of the net instead of one.



### The racket:



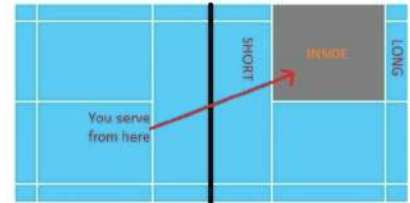
Rackets in badminton are very lightweight and enable you to make quick efficient controlled strokes. A standard racket is 64.4cm. Some choose to pick slightly heavier

rackets to enable more power however the racket can not weigh more than 100g.

### Serving:

In badminton doubles you have to serve diagonally to you and if the shuttle happens to land opposite you, the other competitors will gain a point. In doubles the score number is significant as it determines who in your duo will serve after taking over your opponents rally. When the score is odd the member on the left service court will take on this role however when the score of that serving duo is even the member in the right service court will serve. In badminton the same person continues the serve until the opponent wins the rally. This will cause the team members to constantly alter their positions on the court when serving as you have to move your position on the court according to the score. If you win the rally the same person in duo will continue to serve until the rally is lost however they have to switch positions with their team mate every serve. This ensures they are following the odd and even rule about being on the correct side of the court. On the serve the shuttle must land between the short service line and the long service line. If the shuttle lands in the short service line on the court during the first hit the opposite team gains a point. Unlike tennis, in badminton you can not have two opportunities to serve. Also, when serving you must hit the shuttle from below your waist, hitting the shuttle from an underarm position. When performing a serve your racket must swing upwards and not diagonally. If your racket swings diagonally or the shuttle is struck from above your waist when serving, your serve is a foul. As there is a one serve rule in

badminton, if your serve is a foul or goes out, your

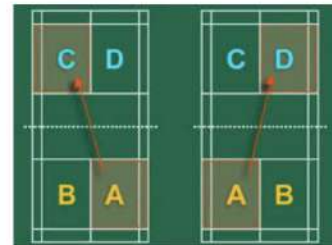


opponents win the point.

### Scoring:

To score a point in badminton you need to hit the shuttle over the net in a way that your component can not hit it back before it reaches the floor (in court) or they hit it out. You aim to have shots that pressure your opponent to clear the shuttle.

**Matches:** In a game of badminton there are 3 sets and the best of three the overall



winner. To win a match you have to reach 21 points before your opponent with a two point lead. If you do not have a two point lead the match will go on. For example if you are on 21 and your competitor is on 20 you will carry on until there are two clear points between your scores. To ensure the match

does not carry on for unnecessary amounts of time this rule ends at the 30th point. If at 29/29 the next point wins. When continuing to play the next match, the winner of the last game serves first.

### Faults:

When/if your opponents commit any faults or fouls you win the rally. If you or your duo commit any fouls the opposing team wins the rally. Here are the most common faults:

- . When playing badminton only one person in your duo is allowed to hit the shuttle before it goes over the net. The game is not like volleyball and you are therefore not allowed to hit the shuttle to your team mate, you must hit the shuttle once and hit it over the net to the opposing duo. If you happen to double hit the shuttle or your opponent and you hit the shuttle before it is hit over the net you have committed a foul.
- . If your racket, or your body comes into contact with the net, you have committed a foul
- . If a competitor in the opposing team hits the shuttle towards you, you must try and avoid it. If you can not dodge the shuttle or return a hit with your racket and it ends up touching you, you have committed a foul.
- . If the shuttle is hit out of the double court dimensions, the opposing team wins the rally. However, if the shuttle lands on the line it is considered in and the duo that made that shot will continue with their rally, gaining a point for getting the shuttle past their components.

### Officials:

#### What are the umpires' responsibilities?

- . explain rules
- . make calls when rules are broken
- . be fully concentrated on the game to ensure it is flowing smoothly
- . check if the set up is safe and the competitors

- participating are safe throughout the game
- . is in overall charge of the matches
- . efficiently communicate with all members and players when needed.

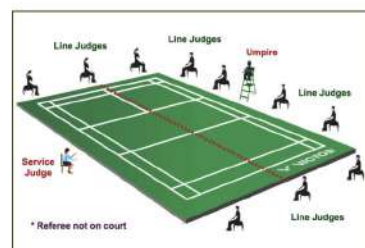
### The shuttle

A standard shuttlecock weighs 5.50g. There are plastic shuttles and feather shuttles. Feather shuttles are used professionally as they are easier to control and balanced, therefore easier to make accurate shots with. Plastic shuttles are more durable and are therefore used for leisure as you don't need to replace them as much.



### Where does the umpire sit?

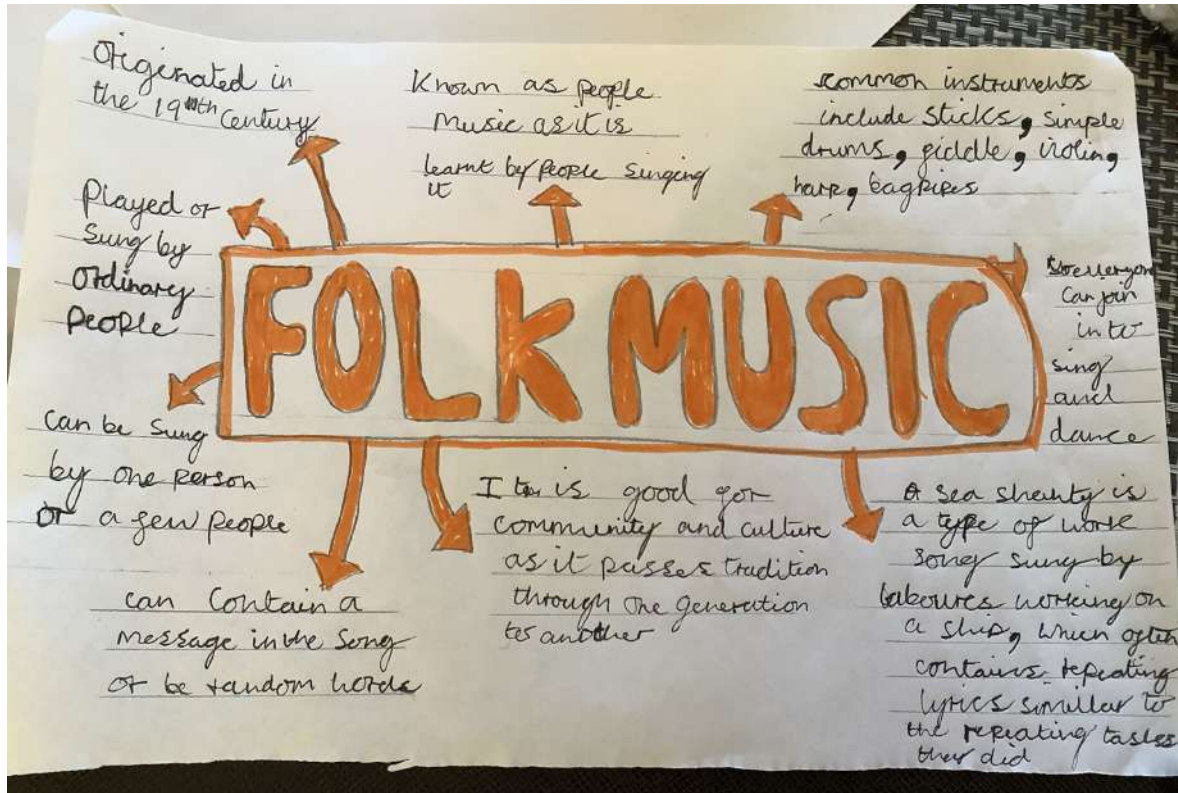
The umpire sits on a raised chair in front of the net. The line judges then surround the pitch deciding whether the shuttle is out of the boundaries or not.





# Music

In year 7 Music, our students have been researching folk music this week. Here's what they discovered about the musical genre!



Eshann M

## Folk music

Folk music is the music of the common people, as opposed to the European classical concert music. Its name is derived from the German *volk*, which means 'people.' Folk music began as a traditional genre, associated with the folklore of the region.

Because a folk song lives largely through oral transmission, it ordinarily does not exist in a standard form.

In each region of a country, community, village, or family, and even in the repertory of each singer over time, it may have significant differences.

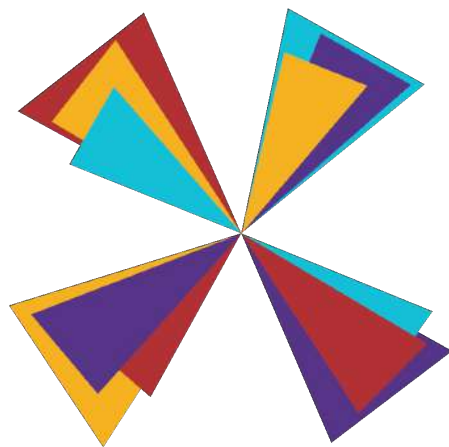
Each performance of a song may be unique.



Sam H



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