

# Autumn 1

## Broad Horizons

Set : Thursday

Due: Thursday



**Broad horizons. Confident leaders.**



**"Make it possible."**



### Tenacity

We promote **honesty**, **responsibility**, **perseverance** and **resilience**.  
We hold everyone to the same **high standard**, so that everyone **achieves**.



**"Look after each other."**



### Empathy

We value **family** and **community**.  
We promote **inclusivity**, **manners**, **gratitude** and **respect**,  
celebrate and appreciate **diversity**, and instil the **courage**  
to do what is **right**, not what is easy.



**"Be the best you can be."**



### Aspiration

We instil **confidence** and **ambition**, and promote  
**purpose**, **passion**, **pride** and **independence**.  
We strive for  
**100% effort, 100% of the time**.



**"Every moment matters."**



### Motivation

We teach that **every day is a chance to be better**  
than we were the day before.  
**Personal and collective success** is the incentive, and everyone  
will be **celebrated** for being the **best version of themselves**.

Name.....

Tutor group.....

Saltash  
Community  
School

Achieving More Together

Tenacity | Empathy | Aspiration | Motivation



# Broad Horizons

## Why do we set this homework?

This homework is unique to Saltash Community School and has been created by your teachers just for you! The vocabulary, questions and extended writing tasks all aim to help you practise the essential skills needed to be a successful student, and support all areas of the curriculum.

Our school vision is "Broad Horizons. Confident Leaders." This is what we want for each of you when you leave us at the end of year 13.

We have chosen this vision carefully and it shapes everything we do for you- it's why we have our TEAM values and help you to develop the leadership traits within.

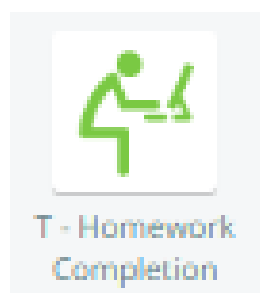
## Why 'Broad Horizons'?

The term "broad horizons" evokes a sense of vastness, openness, and limitless possibilities. It suggests a worldview that extends beyond the immediate and familiar, embracing a wider range of experiences, perspectives, and cultures. Essentially, it is about expanding one's mental horizons, breaking free from limitations, and embracing the diversity of the world. Broaden your horizons and you will in turn gain *cultural capital*: a form of knowledge that will grant you access to opportunities and networks. This can lead to greater success in education, careers, and personal relationships, and can significantly enhance your quality of life.

## What do I do with this homework?

On a Thursday in tutor time, your tutor will introduce the article for the week, and together you will look at the words and definitions in the key vocabulary table. At home, you will be expected to read the article, answer the comprehension questions (in FULL sentences) and then complete an extended piece of creative writing. If you are absent or late for Thursday tutor, you must still complete this homework, including the vocabulary.

On Mondays, your tutor will check your booklet in line-up. You will be given points for both completion and effort, which can earn you two points per week. Consistently good work will earn you even more points! If you have not completed your homework, or if you forget / lose your booklet, you will receive a negative point and you will be expected to complete it for the next day. Don't forget that x3 negatives for homework mean you will be expected to attend a Friday detention after school, where we will help you to catch up. Come and see a member of staff at any time on Thursday or Friday if you need help or get stuck, or send your tutor an email. We are always here to help!



Learning new things is exciting and gaining knowledge makes you a more interesting person . We hope that you enjoy the articles within this booklet, and that it ignites an interest in the wider world that will last you a lifetime.

# The Boscastle Flood



On 16th August 2004, the **picturesque** Cornish village of Boscastle was **devastated** by an **extraordinary** flash flood. This **catastrophic** event was primarily triggered by exceptionally heavy rainfall, with reports of up to 75mm of rain falling in just two hours over the surrounding area – an amount typically seen in an entire August. The village's unique **topography**, situated at the **confluence** of the Valency and Jordan rivers within a steep-sided, **impermeable** valley, meant that this **deluge** had nowhere to go but directly into the village.

The speed and **ferocity** of the flood were **unprecedented**, transforming the **idyllic** harbour into a scene of utter chaos and destruction as a wall of water, cars, and debris surged through the narrow streets. Miraculously, despite the widespread devastation to homes, businesses, and **infrastructure**, there were no fatalities, a testament to the swift and heroic rescue efforts.

The immediate aftermath saw an incredible display of community spirit and a monumental rescue operation, involving helicopters plucking stranded residents from rooftops. In the years that followed, Boscastle embarked on an extensive and impressive rebuilding programme. This wasn't just about physical reconstruction; it was about reimagining the village's resilience. New, enhanced flood defences were installed, river channels were widened, and bridges were rebuilt to withstand future deluges, costing around £10 million.

Today, Boscastle stands as a testament to the strength of its community and the power of effective engineering. While the scars of that fateful day remain a part of its history, the village has not only recovered but has thrived, welcoming visitors who can witness its beauty and the enduring spirit of its residents. The Boscastle flood serves as a powerful reminder of nature's force and humanity's capacity for recovery.



<b>Picturesque</b>	Visually attractive, especially in a quaint or pretty style.
<b>Devastated</b>	Severely damaged or destroyed.
<b>Extraordinary</b>	Very unusual or remarkable.
<b>Catastrophic</b>	Involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering.
<b>Torrential</b>	(Of rain) falling rapidly and in copious quantities.
<b>Topography</b>	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
<b>Confluence</b>	The junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approximately equal width.
<b>Impermeable</b>	Not allowing fluid to pass through.
<b>Deluge</b>	A severe flood; a heavy fall of rain.
<b>Unprecedented</b>	Never done or known before.
<b>Ferocity</b>	The state or quality of being ferocious (savagely fierce, cruel, or violent).
<b>Idyllic</b>	Extremely happy, peaceful, or picturesque.
<b>infrastructure</b>	The basic systems and services, such as transport or power supplies, needed for a society to function

•What were the primary natural causes that contributed to the severity of the Boscastle flash flood on 16th August 2004?

•Despite the widespread destruction, what was the most remarkable outcome of the Boscastle flood, and what does it highlight about the immediate response?

•Describe some of the key measures taken during the rebuilding programme in Boscastle to enhance its resilience against future flooding.

•According to the article, what does Boscastle stand as a testament to today, and what can visitors witness there?

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# Banksy



Banksy, the **pseudonymous** British street artist, political **activist**, and film director, remains one of the most **enigmatic** and **influential** figures in **contemporary** art. **Hailing** from Bristol, his identity has been a closely guarded secret since he emerged in the 1990s, adding an **unparalleled** layer of **mystique** to his globally recognised works. His art, typically **executed** using **stencils**, combines dark humour with **poignant** social and political commentary, often appearing unexpectedly on public walls, bridges, and buildings worldwide.

Banksy's distinctive style and powerful messages **resonate** deeply, challenging societal norms and sparking widespread debate. His recurring **motifs** often include rats, policemen, and children, used to **articulate** anti-war, anti-capitalist, and **anti-establishment** sentiments. Famous works like "Girl with Balloon," "Flower Thrower," and "Kissing Coppers" have become iconic, addressing themes of hope, protest, and social acceptance. "Devolved Parliament," depicting chimpanzees in the House of Commons, famously sold for a record sum, highlighting his sharp critique of the political establishment.

Beyond street art, Banksy has expanded his practice to include large-scale installations and performance art, such as the **satirical** "Dismaland" theme park. His 2010 documentary, *"Exit Through the Gift Shop,"* further blurred the lines between art, authenticity, and commercialism. Perhaps his most **audacious** stunt involved "Girl with Balloon" partially self-shredding moments after being sold at auction, a deliberate act of defiance against the **commodification** of art.

Banksy's impact extends far beyond the art market; he has legitimised street art as a powerful medium for social change and critical discourse. His anonymity allows him to operate without fear of retribution, enabling him to confront sensitive issues directly. Through his work, Banksy continues to provoke thought, inspire conversations, and challenge perceptions, cementing his legacy as a groundbreaking artist who uses public spaces as his canvas for universal messages.



<b>Pseudonymous</b>	Using a fictitious or assumed name, especially by an author.
<b>Activist</b>	A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change.
<b>Enigmatic</b>	Difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.
<b>Influential</b>	Having great influence on someone or something.
<b>Contemporary</b>	Belonging to or occurring in the present.
<b>Hailing</b>	Coming from or originating in (a place).
<b>Unparalleled</b>	Having no equal or parallel; exceptional.
<b>Mystique</b>	An aura of heightened value, status, or fascination surrounding a person or thing.
<b>Executed</b>	Carried out or performed (a plan, order, or course of action).
<b>Stencils</b>	A thin sheet of material with a design cut out of it, used to produce the design on a surface by applying pigment through the cut-out.
<b>Poignant</b>	Evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret; touching.
<b>Commentary</b>	An expression of opinions or an explanation about an event or situation.
<b>Resonate</b>	Evoke or suggest images, memories, or emotions.
<b>Motifs</b>	A distinctive and recurring subject, theme, or idea in an artistic or literary work.
<b>Articulate</b>	Express (an idea or feeling) fluently and coherently.
<b>Anti-establishment</b>	Opposed to the conventional social, political, or economic principles of a society.
<b>Satirical</b>	Containing or using satire (the use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices).
<b>Audacious</b>	Showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks.
<b>Defiance</b>	Open resistance; bold disobedience.
<b>Commodification</b>	The action or process of treating something as a mere commodity.

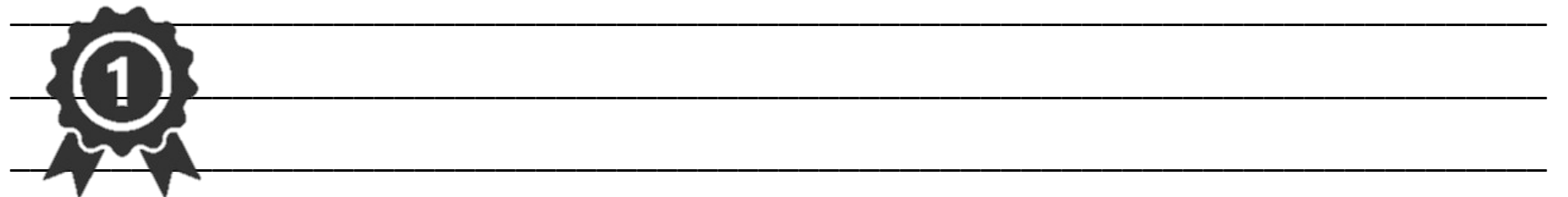
•What are two key characteristics of Banksy's artistic style and how does he typically execute his works?

•Name three famous works by Banksy mentioned in the article and identify a theme or message associated with at least one of them.

•Besides street art, what other forms of artistic expression has Banksy engaged in, according to the article?

•How has Banksy's anonymity contributed to his impact and legacy in the art world?

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# The Dawn of Vaccination



In the late 18th century, a **devastating** disease known as smallpox **ravaged** populations worldwide, claiming millions of lives and leaving survivors disfigured. It was a **pervasive** threat, striking fear into communities across Britain and beyond. **Amidst** this terror, an English country doctor named Edward Jenner, based in Berkeley, Gloucestershire, made a groundbreaking **observation** that would change the course of medical history.

Jenner noticed that milkmaids who contracted cowpox, a much milder disease, seemed to be immune to smallpox. This **anecdotal** evidence **sparked** his scientific **curiosity**. In May 1796, he put his theory to the test. He took material from a cowpox **lesion** on the hand of a milkmaid named Sarah Nelmes and **inoculated** an eight-year-old boy, James Phipps, with it. Phipps developed a mild fever and a few lesions, recovering quickly. A few weeks later, Jenner inoculated James with smallpox matter, and, crucially, the boy showed no signs of the disease. He was **immune**.

This **pivotal** experiment, though **ethically** questionable by modern standards, demonstrated the principle of vaccination – exposing an individual to a weakened or similar **pathogen** to build immunity. Jenner **coined** the term "vaccination" from the Latin word "vacca" for cow. His findings, published in 1798, initially met with **scepticism** but rapidly gained acceptance as the **efficacy** of the method became undeniable.

Jenner's discovery marked the dawn of immunology and provided humanity with a powerful weapon against infectious diseases. His work laid the foundation for future vaccine development, ultimately leading to the **eradication** of smallpox in 1980, one of the greatest public health achievements in history. His legacy continues to protect countless lives worldwide.

<b>Devastating</b>	Causing a lot of damage or destruction.
<b>Ravaged</b>	Caused severe and extensive damage to.
<b>Pervasive</b>	Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.
<b>Amidst</b>	In the middle of.
<b>Groundbreaking</b>	Innovative; a new and very important discovery or invention.
<b>Observation</b>	The action or process of observing something or someone carefully or in order to gain information.
<b>Anecdotal</b>	(Of an account) not necessarily true or reliable, because based on personal accounts rather than facts or research.
<b>Sparked</b>	Ignited or stimulated (a reaction or development).
<b>Curiosity</b>	A strong desire to know or learn something.
<b>Lesion</b>	A region in an organ or tissue which has suffered damage through injury or disease, such as a wound, ulcer, abscess, or tumour.
<b>Inoculated</b>	Treated (a person or animal) with a vaccine to produce immunity against a disease.
<b>Crucially</b>	In a way that is of decisive importance.
<b>Immune</b>	Protected against a disease or infection by the presence of specific antibodies.
<b>Pivotal</b>	Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.
<b>Ethically</b>	In a morally correct or acceptable way.
<b>Pathogen</b>	A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.
<b>Coined</b>	Invented or created (a new word or phrase).
<b>Scepticism</b>	A doubting or questioning attitude or state of mind; a lack of conviction.
<b>Efficacy</b>	The ability to produce a desired or intended result.
<b>Eradication</b>	The complete destruction of something.

- What was the widespread disease that Edward Jenner was trying to combat, and what were its effects on populations?  

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- What specific observation did Edward Jenner make about milkmaids that led to his groundbreaking theory?  

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- Describe the key steps of Jenner's pivotal experiment with James Phipps and what it demonstrated.  

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- What was the long-term impact of Jenner's discovery on public health, as mentioned in the article?  

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# Machu Picchu



Perched high in the Andes Mountains of Peru, the ancient **citadel** of Machu Picchu stands as a **brehtaking testament** to the **ingenuity** of the Inca **civilisation**. Built around 1450 AD, most **archaeologists** believe it served as a royal **estate** for the Inca emperor Pachacuti, a **ceremonial** centre, or possibly a sacred religious site. Its **exquisite** dry-stone masonry, intricate **terracing**, and **sophisticated** irrigation systems showcase the Incas' advanced architectural and engineering **prowess**, allowing the city to **harmonise** perfectly with its dramatic natural surroundings.

For centuries after its **abandonment** around the time of the Spanish conquest in the 1530s (likely due to disease rather than direct Spanish discovery), Machu Picchu lay hidden, largely unknown to the outside world, **enveloped** by dense jungle foliage. While local **indigenous** communities were aware of its existence, it remained a "lost city" to Western **scholarship** until 1911.

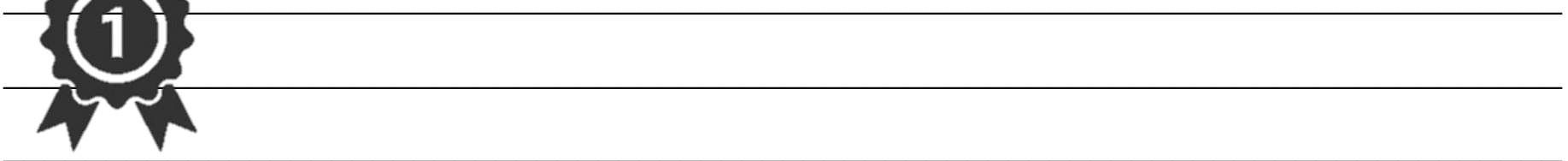
It was then that American explorer and historian Hiram Bingham III, guided by local farmers, "rediscovered" the site. Although some evidence suggests other Westerners had visited previously, Bingham's widely **publicised** expeditions and photographs, particularly through *National Geographic*, brought Machu Picchu to global attention. He mistakenly believed it to be Vilcabamba, the last Inca stronghold, but his efforts undeniably unveiled this marvel to the world.

Today, Machu Picchu is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the New Seven Wonders of the World, attracting millions of visitors annually. Its enduring **mystique**, combined with its stunning location and profound historical significance, continues to captivate and inspire, offering a unique window into the rich legacy of the Inca Empire.

<b>Citadel</b>	A fortress, typically on high ground, protecting or dominating a city.
<b>Breathtaking</b>	Astonishing or awe-inspiring in quality, effect, or extent.
<b>Testament</b>	Something that serves as a sign or evidence of a specified fact, event, or quality.
<b>Ingenuity</b>	The quality of being clever, original, and inventive.
<b>Civilisation</b>	The stage of human social development and organization that is considered most advanced.
<b>Archaeologists</b>	Experts who study human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.
<b>Estate</b>	An extensive area of land in the country, usually with a large house, owned by one person, family, or organisation.
<b>Ceremonial</b>	Relating to or used for a ceremony; formal and ritualistic.
<b>Exquisite</b>	Extremely beautiful and delicate.
<b>Masonry</b>	Stonework or brickwork.
<b>Terracing</b>	A levelled surface in a series of steps, especially along a hillside.
<b>Sophisticated</b>	(Of a machine, system, or technique) developed to a high degree of complexity.
<b>Prowess</b>	Skill or expertise in a particular activity or field.
<b>Harmonise</b>	To make or be harmonious; to combine in a pleasing way.
<b>Abandonment</b>	The action or fact of abandoning or being abandoned.
<b>Enveloped</b>	Wrapped up, covered, or surrounded completely.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
<b>Scholarship</b>	Academic study or achievement; learning of a high level.
<b>Publicised</b>	Made (something) known to the public.
<b>Mystique</b>	An aura of heightened value, status, or fascination surrounding a person or thing.

- According to the article, what was the primary purpose or function of Machu Picchu, and who is believed to have ordered its construction?
- How long was Machu Picchu largely unknown to the outside world after its abandonment, and what caused it to remain hidden?
- Who is credited with "rediscovering" Machu Picchu in 1911, and how did his efforts bring the site to global attention?
- Beyond its historical significance, what is Machu Picchu's current status, and what does it continue to offer to visitors?

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# Wojtec the Bear



Among the countless tales of **heroism** and **camaraderie** from World War II, few are as **endearing** and **extraordinary** as that of Wojtek, the Syrian brown bear who became an **enlisted** soldier in the Polish II **Corps**. His story began in 1942 when a young boy in Iran found an **orphaned** bear cub. Soon after, Polish soldiers, **evacuated** from the Soviet Union, encountered the boy and traded some food for the tiny cub. What started as a **mascot** quickly evolved into a **fully-fledged** member of the unit.

Wojtek, whose name means "joyful warrior" or "smiling friend" in Polish, grew into a large, powerful bear, yet he **retained** a gentle and playful nature. He was **officially** enlisted into the 22nd Artillery Supply Company of the Polish II Corps, given a rank, a paybook, and even a serial number. His unique contribution came during the **arduous** Battle of Monte Cassino in Italy. As the Polish forces faced **relentless** German resistance, Wojtek proved **invaluable**. He would carry heavy crates of artillery shells, often under intense enemy fire, from supply trucks to the front lines. His presence not only aided **logistics** but also **boosted** the **morale** of the weary soldiers, becoming a symbol of hope and **resilience**.

After the war, Wojtek and his fellow Polish soldiers were demobilised in Scotland. He became a celebrity, often appearing at public events. In 1947, with the unit disbanding, Wojtek was moved to Edinburgh Zoo, where he lived out the rest of his days, frequently visited by his former comrades. Wojtek's incredible journey from an orphaned cub to a decorated war hero stands as a **poignant** reminder of the unexpected bonds formed amidst conflict and the remarkable spirit of those who served.

<b>Heroism</b>	Great bravery.
<b>Camaraderie</b>	Mutual trust and friendship among people who spend a lot of time together.
<b>Endearing</b>	Inspiring affection or warmth.
<b>Extraordinary</b>	Very unusual or remarkable.
<b>Enlisted</b>	Enrolled or signed up for military service.
<b>Corps</b>	A main subdivision of an army in the field, consisting of two or more divisions.
<b>Orphaned</b>	Deprived of parents by death.
<b>Evacuated</b>	Removed (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place.
<b>Mascot</b>	A person, animal, or object adopted by a group as a symbolic figure, especially for good luck.
<b>Fully-fledged</b>	Completely developed or trained.
<b>Retained</b>	Continued to have (something); kept possession of.
<b>Officially</b>	In a formal and authoritative manner.
<b>Arduous</b>	Involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring.
<b>Relentless</b>	Oppressively constant; incessant.
<b>Invaluable</b>	Extremely useful; indispensable.
<b>Logistics</b>	The detailed organisation and implementation of a complex operation.
<b>Boosted</b>	Helped to improve or increase (something).
<b>Morale</b>	The confidence, enthusiasm, and discipline of a person or group at a particular time.
<b>Resilience</b>	The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.
<b>Poignant</b>	Evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret; touching.

•How did Wojtek, the Syrian brown bear, initially come to be with the Polish soldiers in 1942?

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•What was Wojtek's unique contribution during the Battle of Monte Cassino, and how did his presence affect the soldiers?

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•What does Wojtek's name mean in Polish, and what was his official role in the Polish II Corps?

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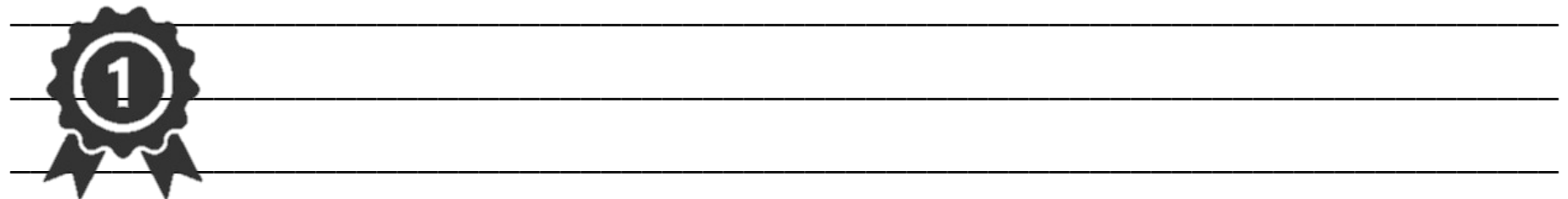
•What happened to Wojtek after the war, and where did he spend the rest of his days?

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# Día de los muertos



Día de los Muertos, or Day of the Dead, is a **vibrant** and deeply **meaningful** holiday celebrated primarily in Mexico, though its traditions are increasingly observed worldwide. Far from a **sombre** occasion, it is a joyous and colourful celebration that honours and remembers **deceased** loved ones, typically taking place on 1st and 2nd November, **coinciding** with the Catholic All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day.

The **origins** of Día de los Muertos can be traced back thousands of years to ancient **Mesoamerican civilisations**, including the Aztec, Maya, and Toltec. These cultures held a more **fluid** view of life and death, believing that death was merely a continuation of life and that the spirits of the deceased could return to visit their families. When the Spanish **conquistadors** arrived, they attempted to **suppress** these **indigenous** practices, but the traditions endured, blending with Catholic beliefs to form the unique celebration we see today.

Central to the festivities are *ofrendas*, or altars, **meticulously** decorated in homes and cemeteries. These are laden with offerings to welcome the spirits back, including the deceased's favourite foods and drinks, marigolds (*cempasúchil*), candles, incense, and personal mementos. Sugar skulls (*calaveras*) and vibrant paper cut-outs (*papel picado*) are **ubiquitous**, symbolising the joy and beauty of life and death. Families gather to share stories, music, and laughter, creating a lively atmosphere that **underscores** the belief that death is not an end but a transformation.

Día de los Muertos is a powerful testament to the enduring human need to connect with those who have passed, transforming grief into a celebration of memory and heritage. It's a beautiful reminder that while loved ones may be gone, they are never truly forgotten.

<b>Vibrant</b>	Full of energy and enthusiasm; bright and striking.
<b>Meaningful</b>	Having a serious, important, or useful quality or purpose.
<b>Sombre</b>	Dark or dull in colour or tone; gloomy.
<b>Deceased</b>	(Of a person) no longer living; dead.
<b>Coinciding</b>	Occurring at the same time.
<b>Origins</b>	The point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived.
<b>Mesoamerican</b>	Relating to the geographical and cultural region from central Mexico south to Costa Rica.
<b>Civilisations</b>	The stage of human social development and organization that is considered most advanced.
<b>Fluid</b>	Not fixed or stable; easily changed.
<b>Conquistadors</b>	A conqueror, especially one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century.
<b>Suppress</b>	Forcibly put an end to.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
<b>Meticulously</b>	In a way that shows great attention to detail; very careful and precise.
<b>Ubiquitous</b>	Present, appearing, or found everywhere.
<b>Underscores</b>	Emphasises the importance of.

- What is the general tone or atmosphere of Día de los Muertos, and how does it differ from what might be expected for a holiday honouring the deceased?  

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- How far back can the origins of Día de los Muertos be traced, and what was the fluid view of life and death held by these ancient civilisations?  

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- What are ofrendas, and what kinds of offerings are meticulously placed on them during the celebrations?  

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- What do *calaveras* and *papel picado* symbolise in the context of Día de los Muertos, and how does their ubiquitous presence underscore the holiday's message?  

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Write the opening to a ghost story set in Mexico on Día de los Muertos.

Lined area for writing the opening of a ghost story.





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