

Spring 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.....



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.

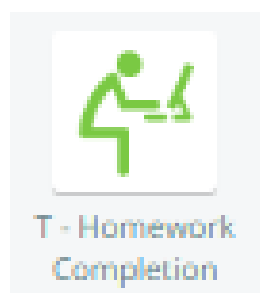
Why 'Broad Horizons'?

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 Perilous Sport of Freediving

Freediving, the extreme sport of descending to profound depths on a single breath, captivates with its elegance and the sheer willpower it demands. However, beneath its serene surface lies a world of inherent and perilous dangers, a reality starkly portrayed in documentaries like *"The Deepest Breath."* This discipline, while showcasing extraordinary human capabilities, constantly pushes the body and mind to their absolute limits, often with fraught consequences.



One of the primary dangers is 'blackout,' or shallow water blackout, where a diver loses consciousness due to a lack of oxygen, typically on ascent. This can occur without warning and is often fatal if not immediately addressed by a safety diver. The immense water pressure at depth is another critical factor; it not only compresses the air in the lungs, forcing the diver further down, but also contributes to risks like lung squeeze and barotrauma, potentially leading to ruptured blood vessels or eardrums. Nitrogen narcosis, known as "rapture of the deep," can impair judgment and motor skills, further compounding the hazards.

A unique and often serene aspect of freediving is the 'freefall.' After actively finning downwards, typically past a certain depth (around 15-20 metres depending on buoyancy), a diver becomes negatively buoyant. At this point, they can cease all movement, allowing gravity and the increasing water pressure to pull them effortlessly deeper. This 'freefall' conserves precious oxygen and can be a meditative experience. However, it also demands precise equalisation techniques, as the pressure changes more rapidly, and requires absolute mental control to avoid disorientation or panic in the deepening darkness. Overweighting for an earlier freefall can be particularly dangerous, as it makes the ascent, when oxygen is most critical, significantly harder.

The reality of freediving is that it is a sport where safety is paramount, yet never guaranteed. The unprecedented depths achieved by elite athletes, such as Alexey Molchanov's 136-metre Constant Weight dive or Alessia Zecchini's 123-metre Constant Weight record, are the culmination of years of rigorous physical training, breath-hold techniques, and mental conditioning. Divers meticulously prepare, focusing on relaxation and oxygen conservation. Crucially, no diver ever dives alone; a dedicated safety diver is always present, monitoring their ascent and ready to intervene at the first sign of trouble.

Despite these precautions, the ocean remains an unforgiving environment. The sport is a poignant reminder of the fine line between human ambition and nature's power. While the allure of freediving is undeniable, its practitioners live with the constant awareness that every dive, no matter how routine, carries the potential for severe, even fatal, risks, making it a true test of resilience and courage.

Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Captivates	Attracts and holds the interest and attention of; charms.
Inherent	Existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute.
Perilous	Full of danger or risk.
Extraordinary	Very unusual or remarkable.
Fraught	(Of a situation or course of action) filled with or destined to result in (something undesirable).
Consequences	A result or effect of an action or condition.
Barotrauma	Physical damage to body tissues caused by a difference in pressure between a gas space inside, or in contact with, the body, and the surrounding fluid.
Ruptured	(Of a body part or tissue) suffering a break or burst.
Impair	Weaken or damage (something, especially a faculty or function).
Compounding	Making (something bad) even worse; increasing.
Unprecedented	Never done or known before.
Meticulously	In a way that shows great attention to detail; very careful and precise.
Poignant	Evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret; touching.
Resilience	The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.

- What are two primary physiological dangers a freediver faces due to lack of oxygen or pressure changes at depth?

- Describe the 'freefall' phase in freediving. How does it benefit the diver, and what specific challenges does it present?

- What role do safety divers play in competitive freediving, and why is their presence considered "paramount"?

- According to the article, what does the sport of freediving ultimately serve as a "poignant" reminder of?

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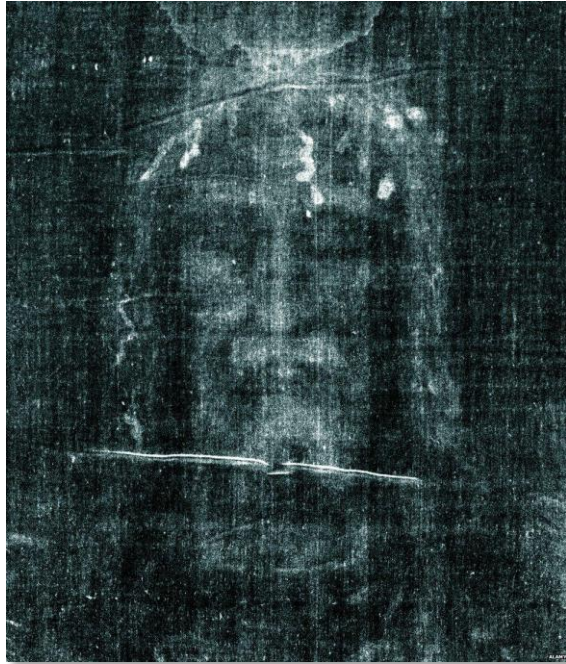
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The Turin Shroud



The Turin Shroud is one of the most **enigmatic** and **debated artefacts** in human history. This ancient linen cloth, measuring approximately 4.4 by 1.1 metres, bears the faint, full-body image of a man, front and back, with wounds consistent with crucifixion. For centuries, millions have **revered** it as the **authentic** burial cloth of Jesus Christ, while **sceptics** argue it is a medieval **forgery**.

The Shroud's **documented** history can be traced back to the mid-14th century in Lirey, France, before it eventually came into the **possession** of the House of Savoy in 1453, who moved it to Turin, Italy, in 1578, where it has remained ever since. The most striking feature of the Shroud is the photographic negative quality of the image, which was only truly appreciated after the first photograph was taken in 1898 by Secondo Pia. This **revelation** deepened the mystery, as such an effect was considered technologically impossible for the medieval period.

Scientific investigations have yielded **conflicting** results, fuelling the ongoing debate. A significant blow to its authenticity came with radiocarbon dating tests in 1988, which dated the cloth to between 1260 and 1390 AD, placing it firmly in the Middle Ages. However, proponents of its authenticity point to potential **contamination** of the tested sample, the unique properties of the image formation (which still defy full scientific explanation), and other historical and scientific **anomalies** that suggest a much older origin.

Whether a miraculous relic or an ingenious medieval creation, the Turin Shroud continues to captivate. Its mysterious image and the passionate arguments surrounding its **provenance** ensure its enduring status as a profound historical and religious puzzle, prompting continuous research and contemplation worldwide.

Enigmatic	Difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.
Debated	Discussed or argued about, especially with strong feelings.
Artefacts	An object made by a human being, typically an item of cultural or historical interest.
Revered	Regarded with deep respect or awe.
Authentic	Of undisputed origin; genuine.
Sceptics	People inclined to question or doubt all accepted opinions.
Forgery	An illegal copy of a document, painting, etc.
Documented	Recorded in written or other material form.
Possession	The state of having, owning, or controlling something.
Revelation	A surprising and previously unknown fact, especially one that is made known in a dramatic way.
Conflicting	Incompatible or at variance; clashing.
Proponents	People who advocate a theory, proposal, or course of action.
Contamination	The action or state of making or being made impure by polluting or poisoning.
Anomalies	Something that deviates from what is standard, normal, or expected.
Provenance	The place of origin or earliest known history of something.

• What is the Turin Shroud, and what characteristics of the image on the cloth are consistent with crucifixion?

• How did the first photograph of the Shroud in 1898 deepen its mystery, and why was this considered significant for the medieval period?

• What was the main finding of the radiocarbon dating tests in 1988 regarding the Shroud's age?

• Despite the radiocarbon dating results, what arguments do "proponents" of the Shroud's "authenticity" put forward to support an older origin?

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Who was Jack the Ripper?



The name Jack the Ripper **conjures** images of foggy Victorian London, a city gripped by terror, and a mystery that has **baffled** detectives and **captivated** the public for over a century. Between August and November of 1888, a series of brutal murders in the Whitechapel district sent shockwaves across the globe, **attributed** to an **elusive** killer who became known as "Jack the Ripper."

The victims were primarily female prostitutes: Mary Ann Nichols, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, Catherine Eddowes, and Mary Jane Kelly – often referred to as the "canonical five." Each murder was characterised by extreme **mutilation**, particularly to the abdomen and throat, suggesting a **perpetrator** with surgical knowledge or a **profound**, disturbing intent. The police investigation, despite extensive efforts, failed to identify the killer, leading to widespread fear and public **outcry**.

What truly **cemented** the Ripper's legendary status was the series of taunting letters sent to the police and press, **purportedly** from the killer himself. The most famous of these, the "From Hell" letter, contained a small box with a human kidney, further escalating the horror and the killer's **macabre** reputation. These communications, whether genuine or hoaxes, added to the **mystique** and the impossibility of solving the case.

Over the decades, countless theories have emerged, **implicating** everyone from members of the Royal Family and prominent artists to obscure local figures. Suspects have included Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale; artist Walter Sickert; and even ordinary men like Aaron Kosminski. However, DNA evidence, though often debated and sometimes conflicting, has been put forward in recent years to point towards specific individuals. Despite these attempts, no **definitive** proof has ever been found to conclusively identify Jack the Ripper, ensuring his place as one of history's most enduring and chilling unsolved criminal cases.

Conjures	Brings to mind; causes someone to imagine.
Baffled	Totally bewildered or perplexed.
Captivated	Attracted and held the interest and attention of; charmed.
Elusive	Difficult to find, catch, or achieve.
Attributed	Regarded as belonging to or produced by.
Canonical	According to or ordered by canon law (a general rule, principle, or criterion by which something is judged).
Mutilation	The action of severely damaging or disfiguring something.
Perpetrator	A person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act.
Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Outcry	A strong public expression of protest or disapproval.
Cemented	Established firmly.
Purportedly	As appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so; allegedly.
Macabre	Disturbing and horrifying because of involvement with or depiction of death and injury.
Mystique	An aura of heightened value, status, or fascination surrounding a person or thing.
Implicating	Showing someone to be involved in a crime.
Definitive	certain

•What kind of atmosphere did the name Jack the Ripper **conjure** in Victorian London, and what made the killer so **elusive**?

•What were the defining characteristics of the murders **attributed** to Jack the Ripper, particularly regarding **mutilation**, and what did this suggest about the **perpetrator**?

•How did the "From Hell" letter, **purportedly** from the killer, add to the **macabre mystique** of the case?

•What is meant by "canonical five" victims, and how did the lack of a definitive identification **cement** Jack the Ripper's status in history?

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Climbing Everest



Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, stands as the ultimate challenge for mountaineers, yet its upper reaches **harbour** a terrifying reality known as the "Death Zone." This refers to altitudes above 8,000 metres (approximately 26,000 feet), where the **atmospheric** pressure is so low that there is insufficient oxygen to sustain human life for long periods. Every breath taken provides only a third of the oxygen available at sea level, pushing the human body to its absolute **physiological** limits.

Attempting to summit Everest within the Death Zone presents an array of profound dangers. Climbers face extreme cold, often **plummeting** to -40°C or lower, leading to severe frostbite. The lack of oxygen causes **hypoxia**, **impairing** judgment, motor skills, and decision-making, while exhaustion is **pervasive**. **Cerebral** and **pulmonary oedema** – swelling of the brain and lungs – are constant threats, potentially fatal if not immediately addressed by descent. The terrain itself is **treacherous**, with steep ice walls, hidden crevasses, and unpredictable weather shifts, including sudden blizzards.

A grim reality of the Death Zone is the presence of deceased climbers who serve as **macabre**, yet often unavoidable, waypoints. Bodies, preserved by the extreme cold, lie frozen on the mountain, too dangerous or costly to retrieve. Figures like "Green Boots" (an unidentified climber near the summit) and "Sleeping Beauty" (Francys Arsentiev) have become morbid landmarks, silently testifying to the mountain's unforgiving nature. These tragic markers underscore the **perilous** stakes involved in the pursuit of the summit.

Despite these **inherent** dangers, the allure of Everest remains compelling. Each year, climbers, driven by ambition and the desire for extraordinary achievement, venture into this fraught environment, a testament to the enduring human spirit but also a stark reminder of the ultimate price some pay for their dreams.

Harbour	(Of a place) be the home or resting place of.
Atmospheric	Relating to the atmosphere of the Earth or (sometimes) another celestial body.
Physiological	Relating to the way in which a living organism or any of its parts functions.
Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Plummeting	Falling or dropping straight down at high speed.
Hypoxia	A condition in which the body or a region of the body is deprived of adequate oxygen supply at the tissue level.
Impairing	Weakening or damaging (something, especially a faculty or function).
Pervasive	Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.
Cerebral	Relating to the brain or the intellect.
Pulmonary	Relating to the lungs.
Oedema	A condition characterised by an excess of watery fluid collecting in the cavities or tissues of the body.
Treacherous	Presenting unforeseen or hidden dangers.
Macabre	Disturbing and horrifying because of involvement with or depiction of death and injury.
Perilous	Full of danger or risk.
Inherent	Existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute.

- What defines the "Death Zone" on Mount Everest, and why is it so dangerous for human life?

- Beyond the lack of oxygen, what other extreme dangers do climbers face in the Death Zone, and what are some of the potential physiological consequences?

- Explain the grim reality of deceased climbers serving as "waypoints" in the Death Zone. What does their presence signify?

- Despite the **perilous** and **inherent** dangers, what continues to make the allure of Mount Everest **compelling** for mountaineers?

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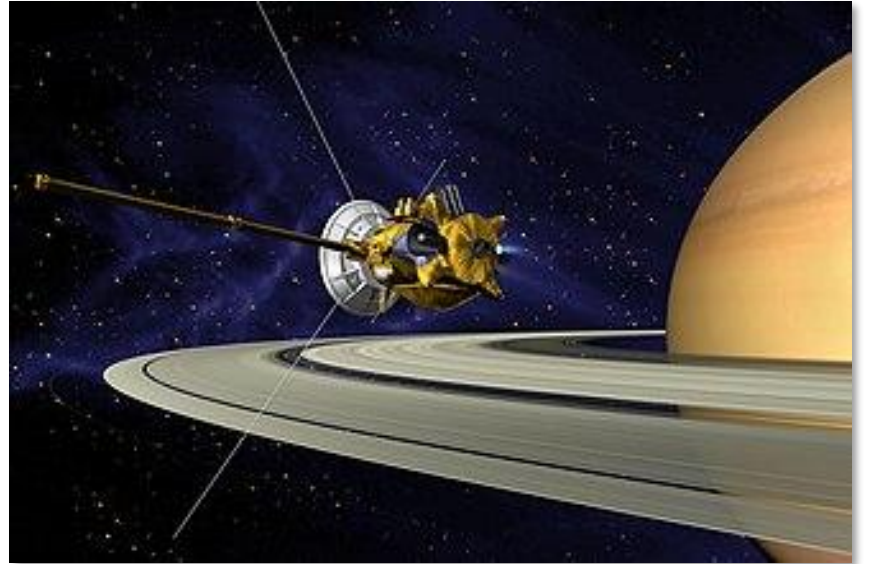
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The Cassini space mission

The Cassini-Huygens mission, a **collaborative** effort between NASA, ESA (European Space Agency), and ASI (Italian Space Agency), stands as one of the most **ambitious** and scientifically **productive** deep-space explorations in history.

Launched in 1997, its primary **objective** was to conduct an in-depth study of Saturn and its complex system of rings and moons. After a seven-year journey, Cassini arrived at Saturn in 2004, beginning a remarkable 13-year **orbital** tour.



The mission comprised two main **components**: the Cassini orbiter and the Huygens probe. The Huygens probe, developed by ESA, made a historic landing on Saturn's largest moon, Titan, in January 2005. This marked the first successful landing on a moon in the outer solar system, providing humanity with **unprecedented** close-up views and data from Titan's **shrouded**, methane-rich surface and atmosphere. The images revealed a landscape shaped by liquid methane, with river channels and lakes, eerily similar to Earth's **hydrological** cycle.

Cassini itself was a tireless explorer, **revolutionising** our understanding of the Saturnian system. It discovered new moons, observed dynamic changes in Saturn's rings, and provided stunning images of the planet's majestic storms. Perhaps its most **profound** discovery was the evidence of a subsurface ocean on Enceladus, another of Saturn's moons, complete with **hydrothermal** activity. Plumes of water ice erupting from Enceladus's south pole suggested a potentially habitable environment, sparking immense scientific excitement about the possibility of life beyond Earth.

Adding to its iconic status, Cassini also contributed to the legacy of the "Pale Blue Dot" concept. In 2013, from its vantage point nearly 900 million miles away, Cassini captured an image of Earth and its moon as tiny, faint specks of light nestled within Saturn's rings. While not the original "Pale Blue Dot" image (which was taken by Voyager 1 in 1990 at the suggestion of Carl Sagan), Cassini's version, famously dubbed "The Day the Earth Smiled," offered a new, humbling perspective of our planet's **minuscule** size against the vastness of space. It served as a powerful reminder of Earth's fragility and our shared home, echoing Sagan's profound reflections on humanity's place in the cosmos.

The mission concluded dramatically on September 15, 2017, with Cassini performing a planned "Grand Finale" plunge into Saturn's atmosphere. This fiery end ensured that the spacecraft, by then low on fuel, would not **contaminate** any potentially habitable moons. Cassini's legacy is immense, providing a **treasure** trove of data that continues to be analysed, forever changing our perception of Saturn and the potential for life in our solar system.

Collaborative	Produced or conducted by two or more parties working together.
Ambitious	Having or showing a strong desire and determination to succeed.
Productive	Achieving a significant amount or result.
Objective	A thing aimed at or sought; a goal.
Orbital	Relating to or denoting an orbit or orbits.
Components	A part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle.
Unprecedented	Never done or known before.
Shrouded	Covered or enveloped.
Hydrological	Relating to the study of water on Earth.
Revolutionising	Changing (something) fundamentally and completely.
Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Hydrothermal	Relating to the action of hot water in the earth's crust.
Minuscule	Extremely small; tiny.
Contaminate	Make (something) impure by exposure to or addition of a polluting or poisonous substance.
Treasure	A quantity of precious metals, gems, or other valuable objects.

- What was the primary **objective** of the Cassini-Huygens mission, and which space agencies were **collaborative** in this effort?

- Describe the significance of the Huygens probe's landing on Titan. What **unprecedented** data did it provide?

- What was considered Cassini's most **profound** discovery regarding one of Saturn's moons, and why was this discovery so exciting for scientists?

- Why did the Cassini mission conclude with a "Grand Finale" plunge into Saturn's atmosphere, and what was the main reason to avoid **contaminating** certain moons?

Write a piece explaining why it is so important to look after the world on which we live.

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An Gof

Michael Joseph, better known as An Gof (Cornish for "the blacksmith"), was a **pivotal** figure in one of England's most significant popular **uprisings**: the Cornish Rebellion of 1497.

Hailing from the village of St Keverne on the Lizard Peninsula, An Gof, a man described as a "notable **prating** fellow" and a natural leader, **rallied** his fellow Cornishmen against the **perceived injustices** of King Henry VII.



The rebellion was sparked by Henry VII's imposition of a heavy tax to fund a war against Scotland, a conflict that the Cornish felt had nothing to do with them. Cornwall, with its distinct cultural identity and unique Stannary Parliament (governing tin mining), **resented** the centralising policies of the Tudor monarch. An Gof, alongside the lawyer Thomas Flamank from Bodmin, **articulated** these **grievances**, arguing that the tax was illegal and the responsibility of northern barons.

Under their leadership, an army of around 15,000 Cornishmen began a peaceful march towards London in May 1497, gathering support and provisions along the way. Their aim was to present a petition to the King, demanding the removal of his advisors believed responsible for the oppressive taxation. However, the march escalated into a full-scale revolt.

The rebellion **culminated** in the Battle of Deptford Bridge (also known as Blackheath) on 17th June 1497, just outside London. Despite their numerical **disadvantage** and being poorly armed compared to the King's forces, the Cornish fought bravely. Ultimately, they were defeated, and An Gof and Flamank were captured. Ten days later, on 27th June 1497, they were executed at Tyburn. Before his death, An Gof famously declared that he would have "a name perpetual and a fame permanent and immortal," a prophecy that has endured. In 1997, on the 500th anniversary of the rebellion, a **commemorative** march retraced their route, and a statue of An Gof and Flamank was unveiled in St Keverne, cementing their legacy as symbols of Cornish defiance.

This spirit of Cornish identity and defiance is powerfully **encapsulated** in "*Trelawny*," often regarded as Cornwall's unofficial national anthem. The song, properly titled "The Song of the Western Men," was written by Robert Stephen Hawker in 1824 and set to an old folk tune. While it specifically refers to the imprisonment of Bishop Jonathan Trelawny in 1688, its rousing chorus – "And shall Trelawny live? Or shall Trelawny die? Here's twenty thousand Cornish men will know the reason why!" – resonates deeply with the historical struggles for Cornish rights, including the An Gof rebellion. It is widely sung at Cornish gatherings, sporting events, and on St Piran's Day, serving as a vibrant expression of enduring Cornish pride and a reminder of their historical willingness to stand up for their beliefs.

Pivotal	Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.
Uprisings	Rebellions or revolts.
Hailing	Coming from or originating in (a place).
Prating	Talking foolishly or at tedious length about something.
Rallied	Brought (people) together again in order to fight or work more effectively.
Perceived	Interpreted or regarded in a particular way.
Injustices	Lack of fairness or justice.
Imposition	The action or process of imposing something (e.g., a tax or duty).
Resented	Felt bitterness or indignation at (a circumstance, action, or person).
Articulated	Expressed (an idea or feeling) fluently and coherently.
Grievances	Real or imagined wrongs or causes for complaint, especially unfair treatment.
Culminated	Reached a climax or point of highest development.
Disadvantage	An unfavourable circumstance or condition that reduces the chances of success or effectiveness.
Commemorative	Acting as a memorial of an event or person.
Encapsulated	Expressed the essential features of (something) in a concise way.

• Who was An Gof, and what was his role in the Cornish Rebellion of 1497?

• What were the primary reasons the Cornish rebelled against King Henry VII, and who was An Gof's key ally?

• What was the outcome of the Battle of Deptford Bridge for An Gof and Thomas Flamank?

• How does the song "Trelawny" relate to the spirit of Cornish identity and defiance, even though it refers to a different historical event?

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