

Summer 2

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.

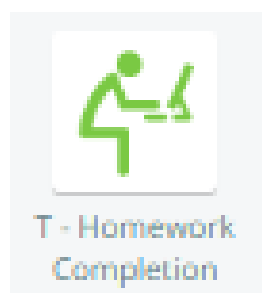
Why 'Broad Horizons'?

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 Srebrenica Genocide



The Srebrenica massacre, also recognised as the Srebrenica genocide, stands as one of the darkest and most **profound** chapters in European history since World War II. In July 1995, amidst the brutal Bosnian War, Bosnian Serb forces, under the command of General Ratko Mladić, overran the town of Srebrenica, which had been declared a United Nations "safe area." What followed was an **unprecedented** act of mass murder and ethnic cleansing.

Over several days, more than 8,000 Bosniak (Bosnian Muslim) men and boys were **systematically** separated from women, children, and the elderly, and then executed. These victims, ranging from teenagers to the elderly, were taken to various locations, including warehouses and fields, and brutally killed. Their bodies were subsequently dumped in numerous mass graves, which were later disturbed and reburied in an attempt to **conceal** the evidence of the **atrocities**.

The fall of Srebrenica and the **ensuing** massacre highlighted the tragic failure of the international community to protect a designated safe zone. The lightly armed Dutch UN peacekeepers stationed in the **enclave** were **vastly** outnumbered and unable to prevent the systematic killings. The event sent shockwaves globally, leading to widespread condemnation and eventually, the **indictment** and **conviction** of key **perpetrators** by international criminal **tribunals** for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

The legacy of Srebrenica is **pervasive**, leaving deep emotional scars on survivors and creating enduring obstacles to reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Commemoration ceremonies are held annually, and efforts continue to identify the remains of victims from mass graves. The Srebrenica massacre serves as a **poignant** and **integral** reminder of the devastating consequences of hatred and the critical importance of preventing such atrocities from ever recurring. It is a testament to the human cost of conflict and a call for vigilance against genocide denial.

Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Unprecedented	Never done or known before.
Systematically	According to a fixed plan or system; methodically.
Conceal	Prevent (something) from being known; keep secret.
Atrocities	Extremely cruel, violent, or wicked acts.
Ensuing	Occurring afterwards or as a result.
Enclave	A portion of territory surrounded by a larger territory whose inhabitants are culturally or ethnically distinct.
Vastly	To a very great extent; immensely.
Indictment	A formal accusation by a grand jury that there is enough evidence for a criminal trial.
Conviction	A formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence.
Perpetrators	People who carry out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act.
Tribunals	A body established to settle certain kinds of dispute.
Pervasive	Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.
Poignant	Evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret; touching.
Integral	Necessary to make a whole complete; essential or fundamental.

- How did the Bosnian Serb forces **systematically** carry out **atrocities** against Bosniak men and boys in Srebrenica, and what efforts were made to **conceal** these acts?

- What was the role of Srebrenica as an **enclave** during the Bosnian War, and how did the **ensuing** events highlight the failure of international protection?

- What were the consequences for the **perpetrators** of the Srebrenica massacre, and what role did international **tribunals** play in addressing these crimes?

- Why is the legacy of Srebrenica described as **pervasive** and **poignant**, and how does it serve as an **integral** reminder for the future?

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Broad Horizons Completed

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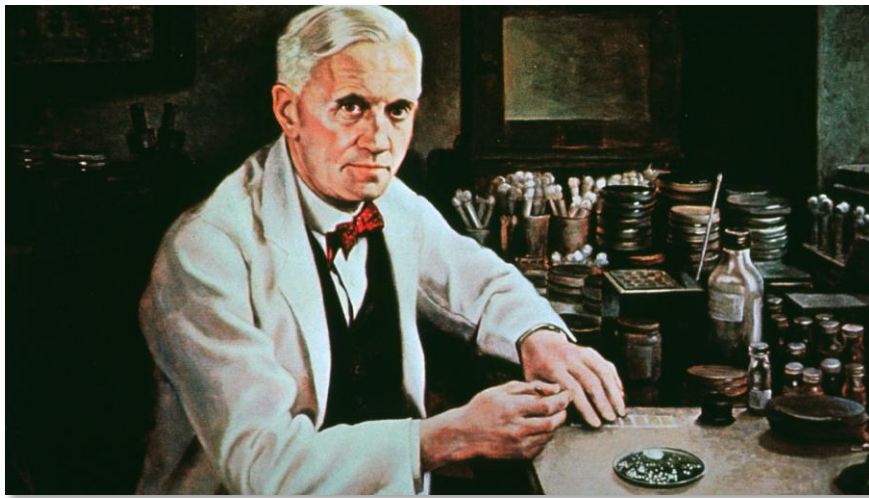
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The Discovery of Penicillin



The discovery of penicillin stands as one of the most **profound** and **pivotal** moments in medical history, ushering in the age of antibiotics and **revolutionising** the treatment of infectious diseases. This **unprecedented** breakthrough, however, came about largely by accident, a testament to the **serendipitous** nature of scientific discovery.

In September 1928, Scottish **bacteriologist** Alexander Fleming returned to his laboratory at St. Mary's Hospital in London after a summer holiday. He noticed something peculiar on a petri dish he had **inadvertently** left uncovered: a mould **contamination** had killed the *Staphylococcus* bacteria growing on it. The mould, later identified as *Penicillium notatum*, was producing a substance that **inhibited** bacterial growth. Fleming, with his keen observation skills, immediately recognised the potential significance of this phenomenon.

He published his findings in 1929, naming the active substance "penicillin." Despite his initial enthusiasm, Fleming struggled to isolate and purify enough of the compound for practical use, and its instability made it difficult to work with. For over a decade, penicillin remained largely a laboratory curiosity, its **immense therapeutic** potential largely **unrealised**.

It wasn't until the late 1930s, amidst the looming shadow of World War II, that a team of scientists at the University of Oxford – Howard Florey, Ernst Chain, and Norman Heatley – took up Fleming's work. They developed methods to purify and mass-produce penicillin, transforming it from a laboratory curiosity into a life-saving drug. Their **groundbreaking** efforts led to its widespread use during the war, drastically reducing mortality rates from bacterial infections among soldiers.

The **pervasive** impact of penicillin cannot be overstated. It transformed medicine, making previously fatal infections treatable and paving the way for the development of countless other antibiotics. Fleming, Florey, and Chain were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945. The story of penicillin remains an **iconic** reminder of how a simple oversight, combined with sharp scientific inquiry and relentless perseverance, can lead to discoveries that change the world forever.

Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Pivotal	Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.
Revolutionising	Changing (something) fundamentally and completely.
Unprecedented	Never done or known before.
Serendipitous	Occurring or discovered by chance in a happy or beneficial way.
Bacteriologist	A scientist who studies bacteria.
Inadvertently	Without intention; accidentally.
Contamination	The action or state of making or being made impure by polluting or poisoning.
Inhibited	Hindered, restrained, or prevented (an action or process).
Immense	Extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
Therapeutic	Relating to the healing of disease.
Unrealised	Not achieved or fulfilled.
Groundbreaking	Innovative; a new and very important discovery or invention.
Pervasive	Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.
Iconic	Widely recognised and well-established.

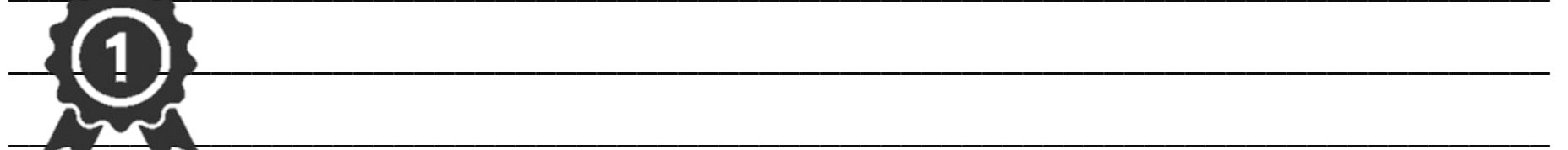
• What unexpected observation did Alexander Fleming make in his laboratory that led to the initial discovery of penicillin?

• Why did penicillin remain largely a laboratory curiosity for over a decade after Fleming's initial discovery?

• How did the work of Howard Florey, Ernst Chain, and Norman Heatley transform penicillin into a life-saving drug?

• What is the broader impact of penicillin's discovery on medicine, and what does its story illustrate about scientific inquiry?

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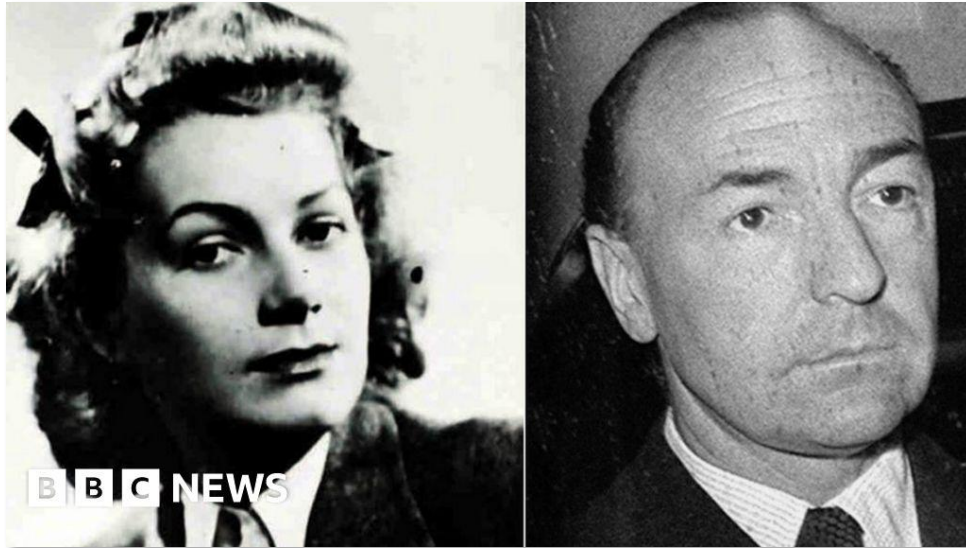
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The Profumo Affair



The Profumo Affair, which erupted in Britain in 1963, was a **profound** political crisis that shook the Conservative government of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and left an **unprecedented** mark on the nation's political landscape. It was a complex web of sex, lies, and Cold War **espionage** that **captivated** the public and ultimately led to the downfall of a prominent minister.

At the heart of the scandal was John Profumo, the Secretary of State for War, a rising star in the Conservative Party. In 1961, he began a brief affair with Christine Keeler, a young model. The **pivotal** revelation came when it emerged that Keeler was **simultaneously** involved with Yevgeny Ivanov, a Soviet naval **attaché** and suspected spy. This dual relationship immediately raised **immense** national security concerns amidst the heightened tensions of the Cold War.

In March 1963, rumours about the affair became **pervasive**, forcing Profumo to make a personal statement to the House of Commons. He **vehemently** denied any "**impropriety** whatsoever" in his relationship with Keeler. However, evidence quickly mounted, and just a few weeks later, Profumo was forced to confess that he had lied to Parliament. This act of **deception**, considered an unforgivable offence in British politics, led to his immediate resignation from both the government and Parliament.

The scandal had far-reaching **consequences**. It severely damaged the credibility of Macmillan's government, contributing to his resignation later that year and the Conservative Party's defeat in the 1964 general election. Beyond politics, the Profumo affair exposed shifts in British society, challenging traditional notions of morality and privacy, and highlighting the growing influence of the media. While John Profumo dedicated the rest of his life to charitable work, the scandal remains an **iconic** and **groundbreaking** event, a testament to the power of truth and accountability in public life.

Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Unprecedented	Never done or known before.
Espionage	The practice of spying or using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information.
Captivated	Attracted and held the interest and attention of; charmed.
Pivotal	Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.
Simultaneously	At the same time.
Attaché	A person on the staff of an ambassador or minister, typically with a special area of responsibility.
Immense	Extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
Pervasive	Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.
Vehemently	In a forceful, passionate, or intense manner; with great feeling.
Impropriety	A failure to observe standards of honesty or modesty; improper conduct.
Deception	The action of deceiving someone.
Consequences	A result or effect of an action or condition.
Iconic	Widely recognised and well-established.
Groundbreaking	Innovative; a new and very important discovery or invention.

•What were the key relationships that made the Profumo Scandal a matter of **espionage** and national security, and how did they become known to the public?

•How did John Profumo's actions, particularly his **deception** to Parliament, lead to his resignation and have **profound consequences** for the Macmillan government?

•Beyond the political repercussions, how did the Profumo affair highlight shifts in British society and challenge traditional notions of morality?

•Why is the Profumo Scandal described as an **iconic** and **groundbreaking** event in British political history, and what does its legacy **testify** to?

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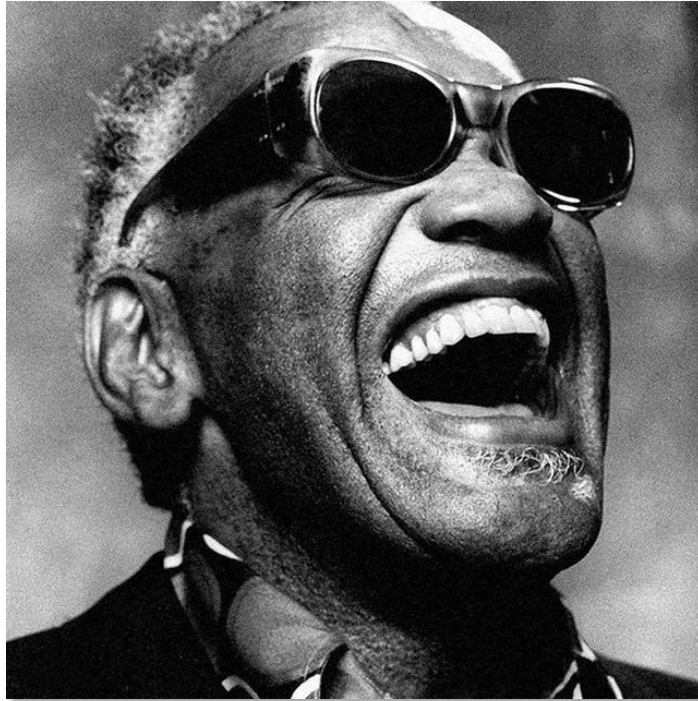
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Ray Charles



Ray Charles Robinson, born in 1930, was an **iconic** American singer, songwriter, and pianist who **profoundly revolutionised** popular music. Despite losing his sight by the age of seven, Charles transcended his challenges to become a **groundbreaking** artist, often dubbed "The Genius" for his **unprecedented** ability to **seamlessly** blend diverse musical genres.

Charles's early life was marked by poverty and tragedy, including the death of his younger brother and his own gradual blindness, likely due to **glaucoma**. He attended the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, where he **honed** his musical talents, learning to read and write music in Braille and mastering various instruments. This foundational training, combined with his exposure to gospel, blues, and jazz, would shape his distinctive sound.

In the 1950s, Charles pioneered soul music, a **pivotal** new genre that **fused** the spiritual fervour of gospel with the secular themes of rhythm and blues. His 1954 hit, "I Got a Woman," is often cited as a definitive early example of this style. He later achieved **immense** crossover success by fearlessly incorporating country and western elements into his **repertoire**, most notably with his 1962 album *Modern Sounds in Country and Western Music*. This daring move broke down racial and genre barriers, **captivating** audiences across the musical spectrum.

Charles's **pervasive** influence extended beyond his musical innovations. He maintained significant artistic control over his recordings, an uncommon feat for a Black artist at the time. His raw, emotional vocal delivery, combined with his masterful piano playing, left an **indelible** mark on countless musicians. Ray Charles's life story is a testament to resilience, talent, and the power of music to transcend adversity, cementing his place as one of the most important figures in 20th-century music.

Iconic	Widely recognised and well-established.
Profoundly	To a great extent; intensely.
Revolutionised	Changed (something) fundamentally and completely.
Groundbreaking	Innovative; a new and very important discovery or invention.
Unprecedented	Never done or known before.
Seamlessly	Without interruption or abrupt change.
Glaucoma	A group of eye diseases that result in damage to the optic nerve and can cause vision loss and blindness.
Honed	Refined or perfected over a period of time.
Pivotal	Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.
Fused	Joined or blended to form a single entity.
Immense	Extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
Repertoire	A stock of plays, dances, or pieces that a company or performer knows or is prepared to perform.
Captivating	Capable of attracting and holding interest; charming.
Pervasive	Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.
Indelible	Making marks that cannot be removed; not able to be forgotten or removed.

•How did Ray Charles's **unprecedented** ability to **seamlessly** blend diverse musical genres **revolutionise** popular music?

•What significant life event led to Ray Charles's blindness, and how did he **hone** his musical talents despite this challenge?

•In what ways was Ray Charles's pioneering of soul music a **pivotal** moment, and how did his **groundbreaking** crossover success impact the music industry?

•Why is Ray Charles considered an **iconic** figure with an **indelible** mark on music, and how is his **pervasive** influence still felt today?

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The Suez Canal Crisis



The Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 was a **profound** international confrontation that marked a **pivotal** moment in the decline of European colonial power and the rise of new global dynamics. At its heart was Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's **unprecedented** decision on July 26, 1956, to **nationalise** the Suez Canal Company, a joint British-French enterprise that had controlled the vital waterway since its construction. This move, intended to fund the Aswan Dam after Western powers withdrew financial support, was seen by Britain and France as a direct challenge to their economic interests and **geopolitical** influence.

The reaction from London and Paris was swift and **intense**. Viewing Nasser's action as an act of **defiance** and a threat to their oil supplies and maritime trade routes, Britain and France secretly **conspired** with Israel. Under a **clandestine** agreement, Israel launched an invasion of Egypt's Sinai Peninsula on October 29, 1956. This provided the **pretext** for Britain and France to issue an **ultimatum** to both sides, demanding a withdrawal from the Canal Zone, and subsequently to launch their own military intervention, **ostensibly** to protect the canal.

However, the military operation, despite initial successes, quickly faced **immense** international condemnation. The United States, under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, strongly opposed the Anglo-French-Israeli action, fearing an escalation of the Cold War and a backlash in the Arab world. The Soviet Union also condemned the invasion, threatening intervention. Under **pervasive** diplomatic and economic pressure, particularly from the U.S., Britain and France were forced to withdraw their forces by December 1956, followed by Israel in March 1957.

The crisis was a humiliating blow to Britain and France, underscoring their diminished global standing. For Egypt, it was a triumph of nationalism, solidifying Nasser's position as a champion of Arab unity. The Suez Crisis reshaped the Middle East, accelerated decolonization, and firmly established the United States and the Soviet Union as the dominant **superpowers**, forever changing the landscape of international relations. It remains a **testament** to the complex interplay of national interests, post-colonial aspirations, and superpower politics.

Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Pivotal	Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.
Unprecedented	Never done or known before.
Nationalise	Transfer (a company or industry) from private to state ownership or control.
Enterprise	A project or undertaking, typically one that is difficult or requires effort.
Geopolitical	Relating to politics, especially international relations, as influenced by geographical factors.
Intense	Of extreme force, degree, or strength.
Defiance	Open resistance; bold disobedience.
Conspired	Made secret plans jointly to commit an unlawful or harmful act.
Clandestine	Kept secret or done secretively, especially because illicit.
Pretext	A reason given in justification of a course of action that is not the real reason.
Ultimatum	A final demand or statement of terms, the rejection of which will result in retaliation or a breakdown in relations.
Ostensibly	As appears or is stated to be true, though not necessarily so; apparently.
Immense	Extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
Pervasive	Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people.

• What was the **unprecedented** decision made by Gamal Abdel Nasser that sparked the Suez Canal Crisis, and how was it perceived by Britain and France?

• Describe the **clandestine** plan that Britain, France, and Israel **conspired** to execute, and what was the **pretext** for their military intervention?

• How did the **immense** international pressure, particularly from the United States, lead to the withdrawal of forces and highlight the **pervasive** shift in **geopolitical** power?

• Why is the Suez Canal Crisis considered a **pivotal** and **profound** moment in post-colonial history, and what was its impact on the global standing of Britain and France?

Choose an important historical event, and write about it from the point of view of an ordinary citizen, who has experienced this first-hand.

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La Tomatina



La Tomatina is arguably one of the world's most unusual festivals, transforming the quiet Spanish town of Buñol into a vibrant red spectacle once a year. Held on the last Wednesday of August, this **captivating** event sees thousands of participants engage in a massive tomato fight, a truly **intense** and joyous celebration that draws visitors from across the globe.

The origins of La Tomatina are somewhat **enigmatic**, with popular theories suggesting it began in 1945 when locals, during a parade, started throwing vegetables from a nearby stall at a participant. This spontaneous act of **defiance** or revelry escalated into an annual tradition, initially banned at various points by local authorities but eventually embraced and officially recognised.

The festival itself is a **meticulously** organised chaos. Trucks **laden** with overripe tomatoes roll into the town square, ready to be **unleashed**. Participants, often wearing old clothes and protective eyewear, eagerly await the signal – a water cannon blast – to begin the hour-long tomato **onslaught**. The streets quickly become a river of red pulp, and the air is filled with laughter and the **squelch** of tomatoes. Rules are in place to ensure safety, such as crushing tomatoes before throwing them to prevent injury.

Beyond the sheer fun, La Tomatina is a **testament** to community spirit and a unique cultural expression. It's a **profound** example of a seemingly absurd event that fosters camaraderie and provides an **immense** sense of liberation. After the hour is up, fire trucks hose down the streets, leaving them remarkably clean due to the acidity of the tomatoes. The town returns to its usual tranquility, but the memories of the unparalleled tomato battle linger, cementing La Tomatina's place as a truly **iconic** global festival.

Captivating	Capable of attracting and holding interest; charming.
Intense	Of extreme force, degree, or strength.
Enigmatic	Difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.
Defiance	Open resistance; bold disobedience.
Meticulously	In a way that shows great attention to detail; very careful and precise.
Laden	Heavily loaded or weighed down.
Unleashed	Released from a leash or restraint.
Onslaught	A fierce or destructive attack.
Squelch	A soft sucking sound made when walking on wet ground or through mud.
Testament	Something that serves as a sign or evidence of a specified fact, event, or quality.
Profound	(Of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.
Immense	Extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
Iconic	Widely recognised and well-established.

•Where and when is La Tomatina held?

•What theories are offered regarding the **enigmatic** origins of La Tomatina, and how did a spontaneous act of **defiance** evolve into an annual tradition?

•Describe the **meticulously** organised chaos of the festival, including how the tomatoes are **unleashed** and the **intense** nature of the tomato **onslaught**.

•In what ways is La Tomatina a **testament** to community spirit, fostering a **profound** and **immense** sense of liberation, ultimately cementing its status as an **iconic** festival?

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