

# Summer 2

## Broad Horizons

Set : Thursday

Due: Monday



**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.

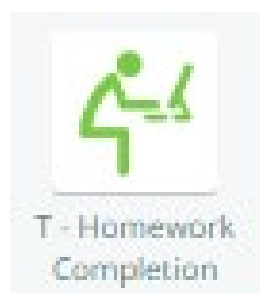
## Why 'Broad Horizons'?

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.

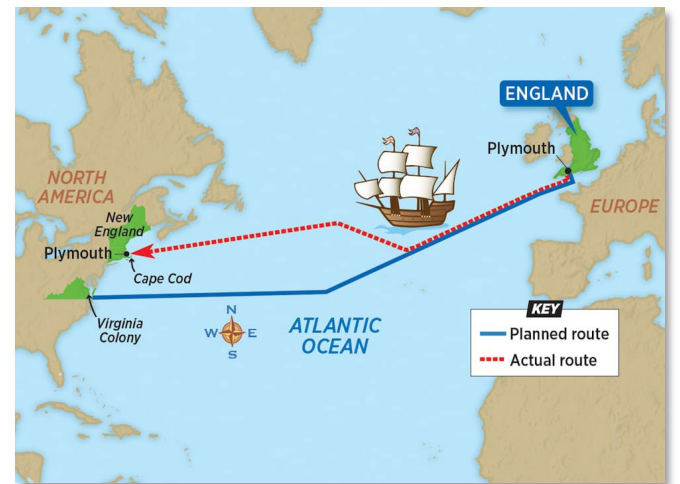
On Mondays, your tutor will check your booklet in line-up. You will be given points for both completion and effort, which can earn you two points per week. Consistently good work will earn you even more points! If you have not completed your homework, or if you forget / lose your booklet, you will receive 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 Voyage of the Mayflower



In the autumn of 1620, a small ship named the Mayflower set sail from Plymouth, England, carrying a group of English Separatists, known as Pilgrims, and other settlers. These passengers were searching for a new life – some seeking religious freedoms, others a fresh start in a new land. Their destination was the New World, a land of promise and opportunity, where they hoped to establish a new life free from religious persecution.

The voyage across the Atlantic was **arduous** and **perilous**. The Mayflower, a sturdy but **cramped** vessel, was ill-equipped for such a long journey. The passengers endured harsh conditions, including seasickness, cramped quarters, and the **ever-present** threat of disease. Yet, despite the hardships, they **persevered**, fuelled by their **unwavering** faith and the dream of a better future. After a 66-day voyage, the Mayflower finally reached the shores of Cape Cod in November 1620. The Pilgrims initially intended to settle further south, but **harsh** winter conditions forced them to seek shelter in a nearby harbour. They established a settlement, and named it Plymouth; a place that would become synonymous with the birth of a nation.

The first winter was particularly brutal. Many of the Pilgrims **succumbed** to disease, **starvation**, and **exposure** to the harsh New England climate. However, those who survived **persevered**, forming **alliances** with the local Native American tribes, learning their survival skills, and establishing a **sustainable** community. After a bumper harvest in 1621, the colonists decided to celebrate with a three day festival of prayer. The 53 surviving settlers invited their Native American friends to join them for a huge feast. This was the first ever Thanksgiving.

The Mayflower Pilgrims' legacy extends far beyond their initial struggles. They established a **foundation** for religious freedom, self-governance, and democratic principles that would shape the future of the United States. More than 30 million people can trace their ancestry back to the 102 passengers and approximately 30 crew aboard the Mayflower, and of course, it is evident around us all locally today- from Plymouth Argyle's badge, nickname and mascot, to the Mayflower Steps on the Barbican, where the Pilgrims boarded the ship in 1620.

arduous	Difficult
perilous	Dangerous
cramped	Confined or restricted
ever-present	Constantly present
persevered	Persisted
unwavering	Steadfast
harsh	Severe or strict
succumbed	Yielded to
starvation	Suffering or dying from hunger
exposure	The state of being exposed to something
persevered	Persisted
alliances	Partnerships or associations
sustainable	Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level
foundation	Base, grounding

- What were the primary motivations for the Pilgrims to embark on the Mayflower voyage?  

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- What were some of the challenges faced by the Pilgrims during their journey and early settlement?  

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- How did the Pilgrims interact with the Native American tribes?  

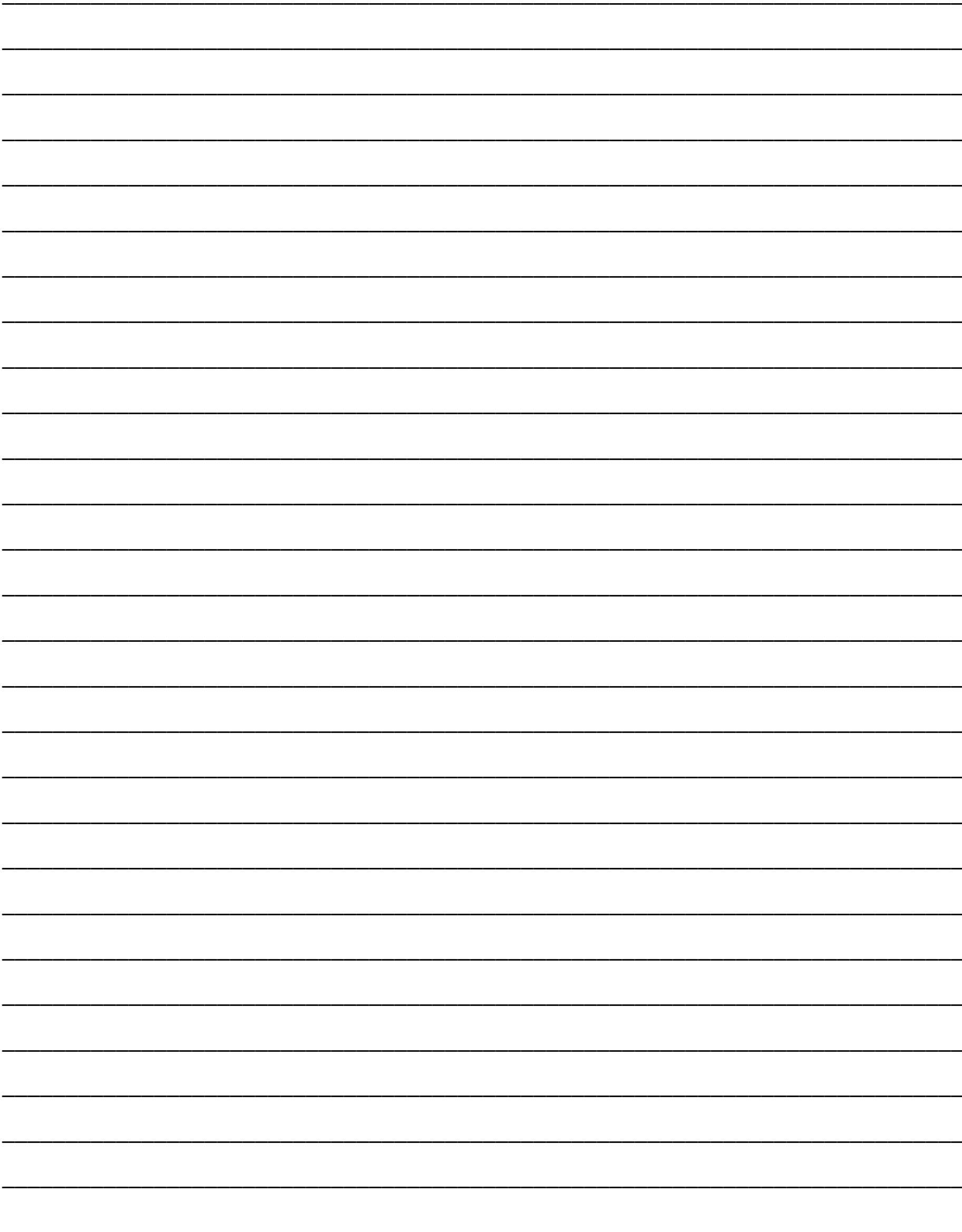
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- What lasting impact did the Mayflower Pilgrims have on American history and culture?  

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Write a goodbye letter to your friends and family.



# The Ambassadors



Hans Holbein the Younger's "*The Ambassadors*" is an **intriguing** Renaissance oil-on-oak painting that has fascinated art lovers for centuries. Created in 1533, this portrait depicts two French diplomats, Jean de Dinteville and Georges de Selve, against a backdrop of rich symbolism and hidden meanings.

The painting's most striking feature is the **enigmatic, distorted** shape at the bottom. When viewed from a specific angle, this shape resolves into a human skull, a stark reminder of mortality. This **memento mori** serves as a **counterpoint** to the wealth, power, and intellectual pursuits of the two diplomats.

The painting is filled with other symbolic objects that reflect the interests and **aspirations** of the Renaissance era. A celestial globe, a terrestrial globe, a lute, a book of arithmetic, and a musical score are among the many items that **allude** to the scientific, mathematical, and musical knowledge of the time.

The precise meaning of these symbols remains a subject of debate among art historians. Some scholars believe that the painting is a commentary on the **transience** of human life and the importance of spiritual matters. Others suggest that it is a celebration of human achievement and intellectual curiosity.

Regardless of its specific interpretation, "*The Ambassadors*" is a masterpiece of Renaissance portraiture.

Holbein's **meticulous** attention to detail and his masterful use of light and shadow create a sense of depth and realism that is truly **awe-inspiring**. The painting's rich symbolism and enigmatic nature continue to fascinate viewers, making it one of the most **iconic** works of art in the world. You can view this painting in London's National Gallery.



intriguing	Arousing one's curiosity;
enigmatic	Mysterious, puzzling
distorted	Twisted out of shape
memento mori	A reminder of death
counterpoint	A contrasting element or idea
aspirations	Hopes or ambitions
allude	Suggest or hint at indirectly
debate	A formal discussion on a controversial subject
scholars	Experts in a particular field of study
transience	The state or fact of lasting only for a short time
meticulous	Extremely careful and precise
masterful	Highly skilled
awe-inspiring	Inspiring a feeling of wonder and respect
iconic	Very famous and well-known

- What is the most striking feature of the painting "The Ambassadors"?  

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- What do the symbolic objects in the painting represent?  

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- What are some of the different interpretations of the painting's meaning?  

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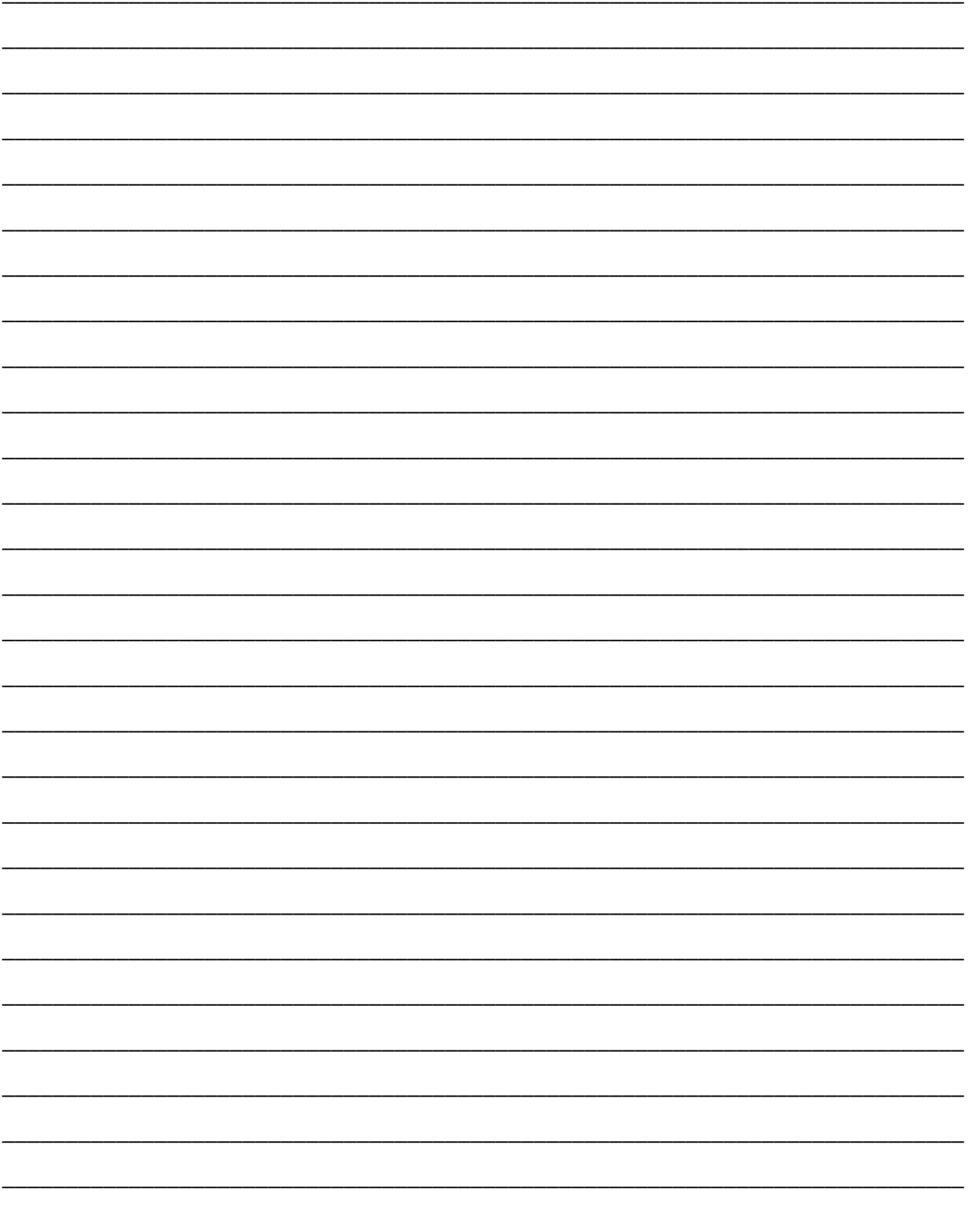
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- Why is "The Ambassadors" considered a masterpiece of Renaissance portraiture?  

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Imagine you are painting a modern-day version of 'The Ambassadors.' What artefacts would you include to reflect ideas about human identity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and why?

[illegible]



# Pride



The history of Pride in the UK is a testament to the ongoing fight for LGBTQ+ rights and equality. It's a journey marked by resilience, activism, and a growing sense of community.

The first UK Pride march took place in London on July 1st, 1972, inspired by the **Stonewall Riots** in New York City three years earlier. This **inaugural** event saw around 2,000 people march through the streets, demanding equal rights and challenging societal norms.

In the early years, Pride events were often met with **hostility** and police **harassment**. However, as the LGBTQ+ movement gained **momentum**, attitudes began to shift. The 1980s, marked by the **AIDS** crisis, saw a surge in **activism** and **solidarity** within the community.

The 1990s witnessed significant progress in LGBTQ+ rights, including the **decriminalisation** of homosexuality in England and Wales in 1967 and Scotland in 1980. Pride events grew in popularity and size, becoming **vibrant** celebrations of diversity and **inclusivity**.

The 21st century has seen further advancements, with same-sex marriage legalised in 2014. Pride events have evolved into **vibrant** cultural events, attracting millions of people from all walks of life.

Today, Pride in the UK is a celebration of LGBTQ+ history, culture, and identity. It's a time to remember the past, celebrate the present, and look forward to a future where everyone can live their lives freely and openly.

Stonewall Riots	A series of protests sparked by a police raid of a gay bar in New York. The riots marked a new beginning for the gay rights movement in the US and around the world.
inaugural	First of its kind
hostility	Hostile behaviour; unfriendliness
harassment	Aggressive pressure or intimidation
momentum	The impetus gained by a moving object
solidarity	Unity or agreement of feeling or action, especially among individuals with a common interest
decriminalisation	The process of ceasing to treat something as illegal
inclusivity	The quality of being inclusive
vibrant	Full of energy and excitement
perseverance	Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay
activism	The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change
resilience	The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness
marginalised	Treated as insignificant or peripheral
intersectionality	The interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender, as they apply to a given individual or group, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage.
AIDS	A disease spread by infected bodily fluids that damages the body's immune system. There was no treatment for this when it was first discovered in the 1980s, which meant the disease led to death.

•What inspired the first UK Pride march?

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•How did societal attitudes towards LGBTQ+ individuals change over time?

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•What significant legal advancements have been made for LGBTQ+ rights in the UK?

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•What is the significance of Pride events today?

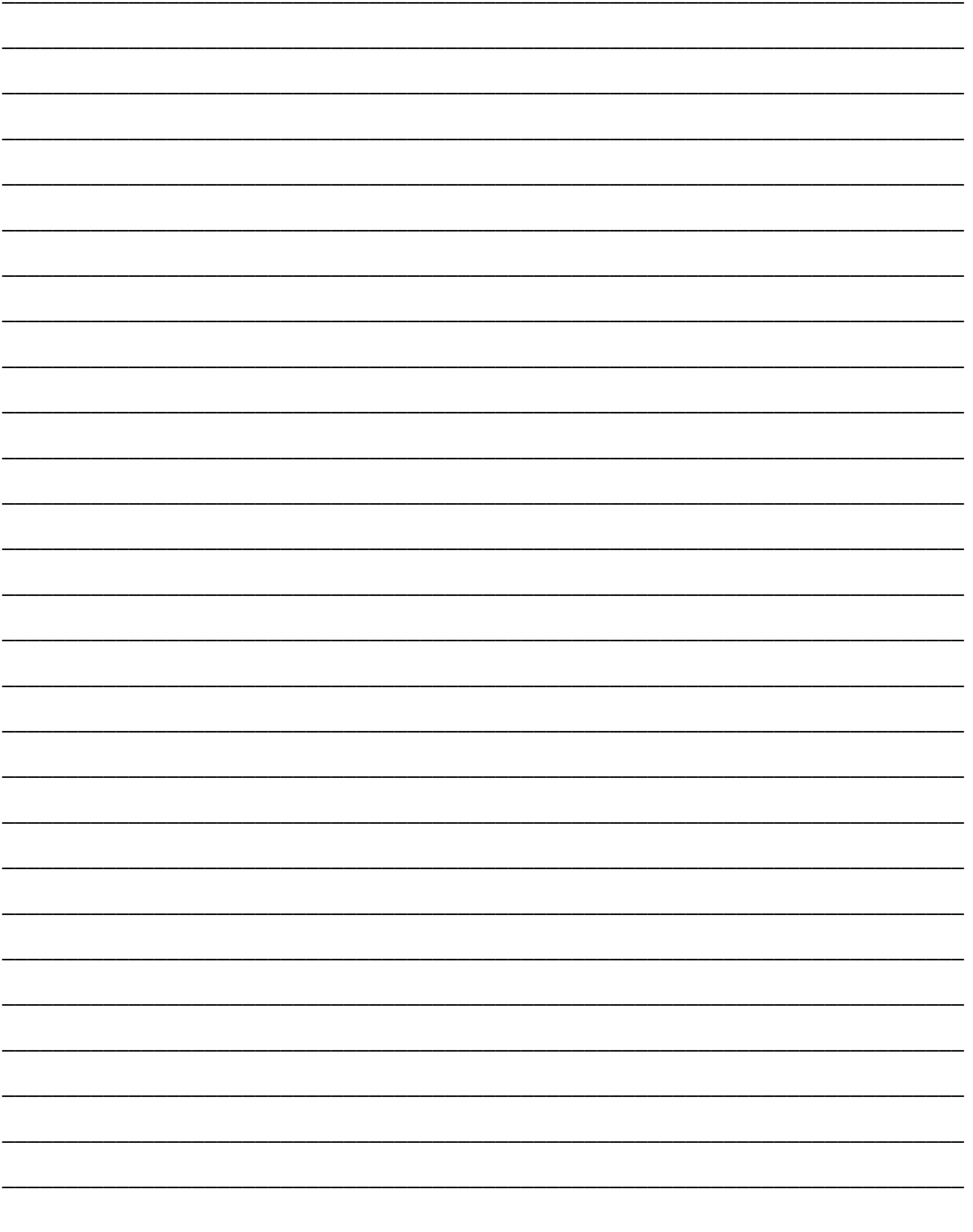
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# Big wave surfing at Nazaré



**Nestled** on the Portuguese coast, Nazaré has earned its reputation as the world's big wave surfing capital. The town's unique geographical features, combined with powerful Atlantic swells, create **colossal** waves that draw surfers and spectators alike.

The key to Nazaré's monstrous waves lies in the **underwater** canyon. This massive underwater valley extends for over 100 miles, reaching depths of nearly 5,000 metres. As powerful swells approach the coast, they are channelled and **amplified** by the canyon, resulting in waves that can soar to heights of over 30 metres (100 feet).

**Pioneering** big wave surfer Garrett McNamara has been **instrumental** in putting Nazaré on the global surfing map. In 2011, he rode a wave estimated to be over 78 feet (23 metres), setting a world record. Since then, other fearless surfers have pushed the boundaries of the sport, attempting to conquer these **gargantuan** waves.

The annual Nazaré Big Wave Challenge attracts top big wave surfers from around the world. These athletes, equipped with specialised surfboards and jet skis, brave the **treacherous** conditions to ride waves that would terrify most people. The event **showcases** the **incredible** skill and **courage** required to surf such massive waves.

Nazaré's unique combination of geography, powerful swells, and dedicated surfers has **solidified** its place in surfing history. As technology and safety measures continue to **advance**, it's likely that even larger waves will be ridden, pushing the limits of human **achievement** and the sport of surfing.

nestled	Situated in a sheltered or secluded place
captivated	Attracted and held the attention of
colossal	Extremely large or great
underwater	Situated or occurring beneath the surface of water
amplified	Increased the volume or force of
pioneering	Originating or introducing new ideas or methods
instrumental	Essential in bringing something about
gargantuan	Enormous
treacherous	Extremely dangerous
showcased	Exhibited or displayed
incredible	Impossible to believe
courage	The ability to do something that frightens one
solidified	Made firm or solid
advanced	Moved forward; progressed
achievement	A thing done successfully, with effort, skill, or courage

•What geographical feature contributes to the formation of large waves in Nazaré?

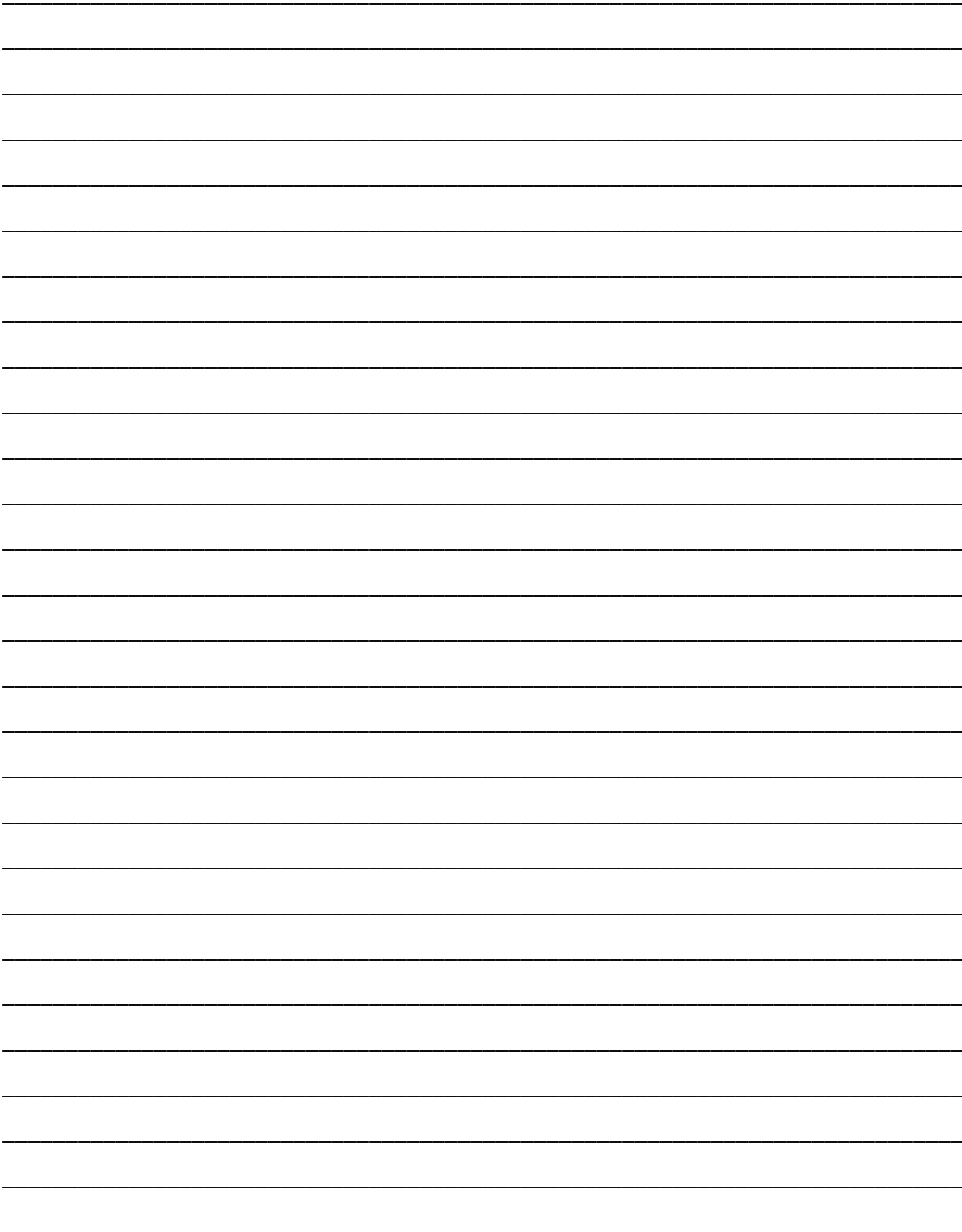
•Who is credited with popularizing Nazaré as a big wave surfing destination?

•What challenges do surfers face when attempting to ride these massive waves?

•How has technology impacted the sport of big wave surfing in Nazaré?

[illegible]





# The Chernobyl disaster



On April 26, 1986, the world witnessed one of the worst nuclear disasters in history. The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, near the town on Pripyat in Ukraine, (then part of the Soviet Union,) experienced a **catastrophic** explosion and fire. The event saw 400 times more **radioactive** material than the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sent into the sky and land in the surrounding area. Locals were evacuated and told to pack enough for three days, however, most never returned.

The accident occurred during a safety test on Reactor Number 4. A series of human errors and design flaws led to a power surge, causing the reactor to overheat and explode. The explosion **breached** the reactor's **containment** structure, **spewing** radioactive **debris** high into the atmosphere. The resulting fire burned for days, further contaminating the surrounding environment. The immediate consequences were devastating. Hundreds of people died from **acute** radiation sickness, and thousands more suffered long-term health effects, including cancer and genetic **mutations**. The radioactive fallout spread across large parts of Europe, including the UK, contaminating soil, water, and food supplies. Entire towns and villages were evacuated, leaving behind a **desolate** landscape.

The Chernobyl disaster had far-reaching environmental and social impacts. The exclusion zone around the power plant remains **uninhabitable**, and the area is still heavily contaminated. The accident also raised serious concerns about the safety of nuclear power and led to stricter **regulations** and safety standards worldwide.

Despite the tragedy, there have been efforts to **mitigate** the long-term **consequences** of the disaster. A massive **sarcophagus** was built to contain the damaged reactor, and ongoing cleanup operations are being carried out. However, the environmental and health effects of the Chernobyl accident will continue to be felt for generations to come.

catastrophic	disastrous
radioactive	emitting radiation
containment	the act of containing
breached	broken through
spewing	ejecting forcefully
debris	scattered fragments
acute	sharp, severe
mutations	changes in genetic material
desolate	barren, empty
mitigate	make less severe
sarcophagus	a large stone coffin
uninhabitable	not suitable for living in
contamination	pollution
regulations	official rules
consequences	results

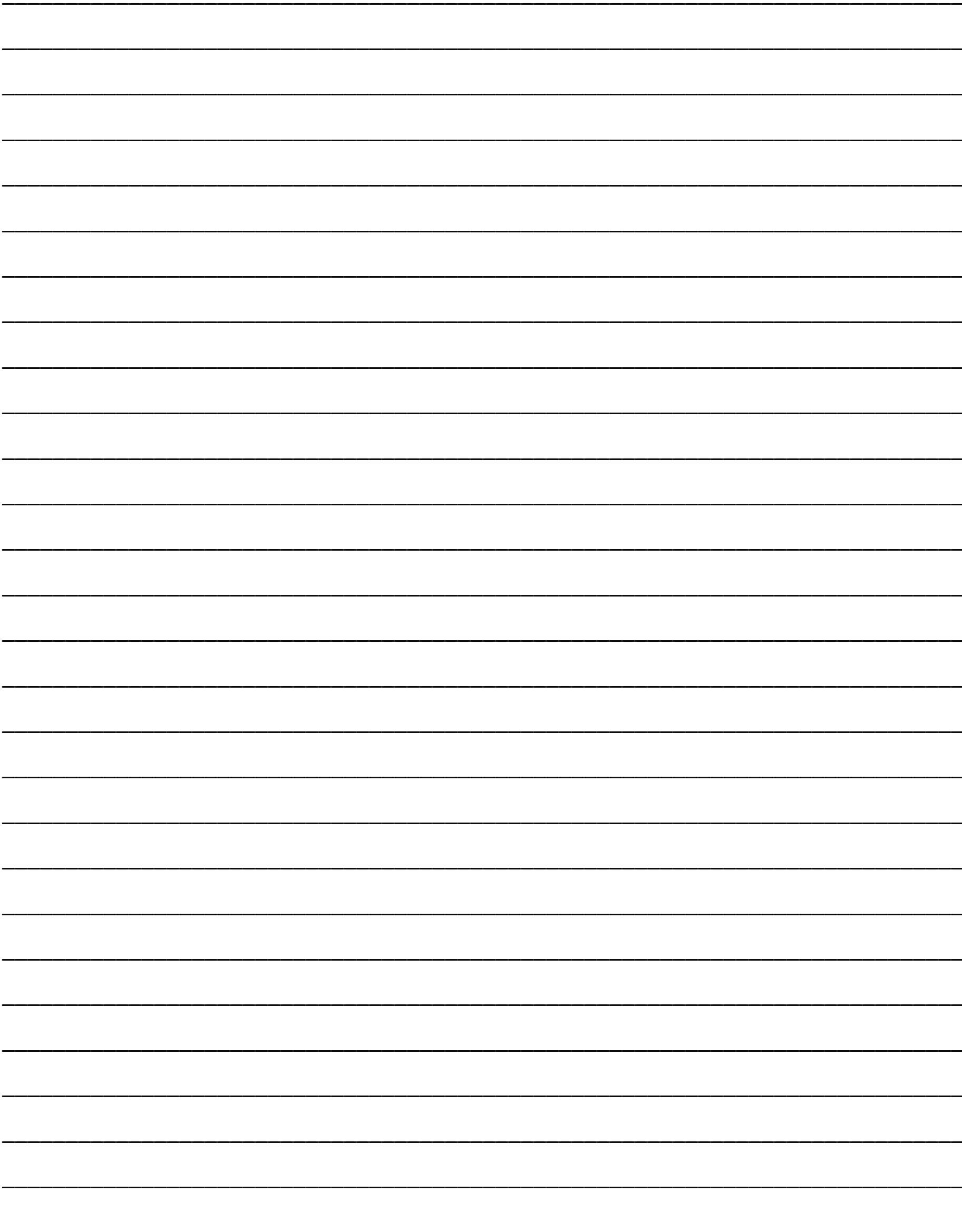
•What were the primary causes of the Chernobyl disaster?

•What were the immediate consequences of the disaster for people and the environment?

•How has the world responded to the Chernobyl disaster in terms of nuclear safety?

•What are some of the long-term challenges posed by the Chernobyl disaster?

[illegible]





# The Glastonbury Festival



Glastonbury Festival, a cultural **behemoth** held annually at Worthy Farm in Somerset, England, has evolved from a small gathering of hippies in the 1970s into one of the world's most **iconic** music festivals. Beyond its musical offerings, Glastonbury has become a symbol of **counterculture**, environmental consciousness, and **communal** spirit.

At its core, Glastonbury is a celebration of diverse musical genres. From rock and pop to electronic, folk, and world music, the festival's lineup is a melting pot of talent, both established and emerging. Headliners often include some of the biggest names in the music industry, while smaller stages showcase up-and-coming artists, providing a platform for new sounds and ideas.

However, Glastonbury is more than just a music festival. It's a cultural experience that encompasses art, theatre, comedy, poetry, and **activism**. The festival grounds are transformed into a **vibrant, immersive** world, with art installations, circus performances, and workshops scattered throughout the site. The emphasis on sustainability and environmental responsibility is evident in the festival's commitment to reducing waste, promoting recycling, and utilising renewable energy sources.

One of the defining aspects of Glastonbury is its sense of community. The festival attracts a **diverse** range of people from all walks of life, united by a shared love of music and a desire for positive social change. The atmosphere is one of peace, love, and understanding, with people coming together to share experiences, make new friends, and celebrate life.

The impact of Glastonbury extends far beyond the festival grounds. It has played a significant role in shaping popular culture, influencing fashion, music, and social attitudes. The festival has also become a powerful platform for political and social activism, with many artists using their performances to raise awareness of important issues.

In recent years, Glastonbury has faced challenges such as increasing ticket demand, environmental concerns, and the impact of **adverse** weather conditions. However, the festival's organisers have consistently demonstrated their ability to adapt and innovate, ensuring that the event continues to thrive. Glastonbury Festival is more than just a five-day event; it's a cultural **phenomenon** that captures the imagination of millions. It's a place where music, art, and activism **converge**, creating a **unique** and unforgettable experience.

behemoth	a huge, powerful organisation
iconic	very famous and well-known
counterculture	a culture with values different from those of the established culture
communal	shared by all members of a group
immersive	involving the complete focus of one's attention
vibrant	full of energy and excitement
activism	the practice of campaigning for social or political change
adverse	negative and harmful
phenomenon	a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen
converge	come together from different directions
unique	one of a kind
innovate	Make changes in something established, especially by introducing new methods, ideas or products
iconic	very famous and well-known
diverse	showing a great deal of variety; very different

- What is the primary purpose of Glastonbury Festival, beyond just music?  

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- How does Glastonbury contribute to social and environmental causes?  

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- What challenges has Glastonbury faced in recent years, and how have the organisers addressed them?  

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- What makes Glastonbury a unique cultural experience?  

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[illegible]

