HILLSIDE HIGH SCHOOL

Newsletter — Friday 8th May 2020

Dear Parents/Guardians

I trust that you find this week's newsletter both informative and helpful. You will see that you have the version specific to your child's year group. For Year 7, 8 & 9 these include information about home learning, your version doesn't as your child has this emailed directly to them every Monday, so for Year 10 we have included some challenging reading to get them thinking. Our young people will always remember how they *felt* through the Corona virus crisis and not necessarily what they did or didn't do in this time. We want all of our young people to carry on learning; but we do not want to cause added pressure or stress to any of our families.

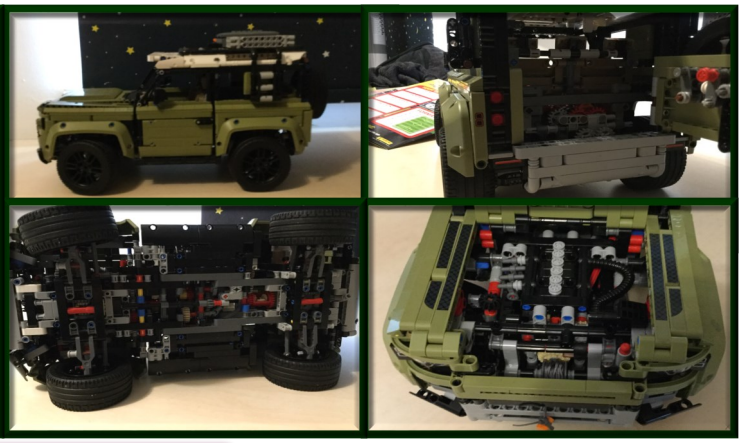
Our aim was for the newsletter to be a real celebration of the work that our pupils are completing at home and wow....I think we have achieved this! Well done to all of the pupils whose work features here. I hope that you find our 'Mental Health and Emotional Well-being' supplement useful; I know I did.

Mrs Amanda Ryan

Hillside Praise for Pupils

Design Technology

I emailed my Year 10 classes to see how they are getting on with their home learning and the projects I had set them. Kian emailed me back asking if he could do some practical work to which I said yes. He emailed me back saying he has been working on this Lego car project in which he has installed a fully functional gearbox and suspension and also an aesthetic engine made to resemble a Land Rover Defender. Well done Kian!



Our Home Learning Stars for week 6 are:

hegartymaths

Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
Jessica H	Fiona Z	Adam L
Heidi N	Josh S	Samantha H
Bluebell E	Lois G	Elen R

Year 10	Year 11
Joseph Z	Declan B
Jamie C	Yi Ning WM
Kelly L	

Home Learning Religious Study Champions:

Year 7:
Harrison Roberts
Year 8:
Anthony Gilroy-Delaney
Year 9:
Louise Croxton
Year 10:
Elli-May McCarthy

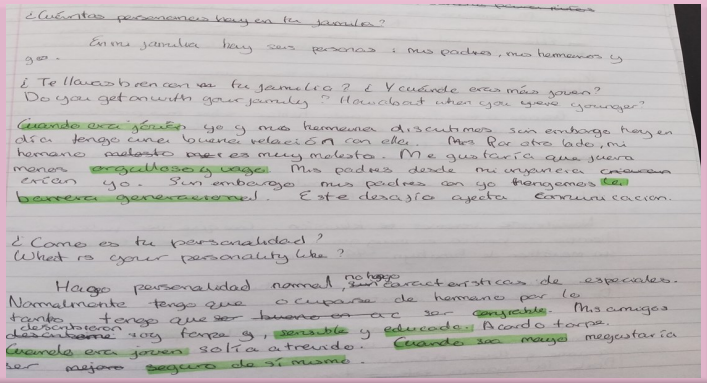
Our Home Learning Stars for week 6 are:

TIMES TABLES ROCKSTARS

Year 7	Year 8
Jessica H	Joseph P
Nathan O	Rosa D
Kaiden M	Fiona Z

Spanish

What an excellent piece of written work on 'Family and Relationships 'written by Kelly L in Year 10 using the GCSE knowledge organisers. She's highlighted examples of being 'word rich' in green. She has used a range of tenses and high level structures! Well done Kelly!



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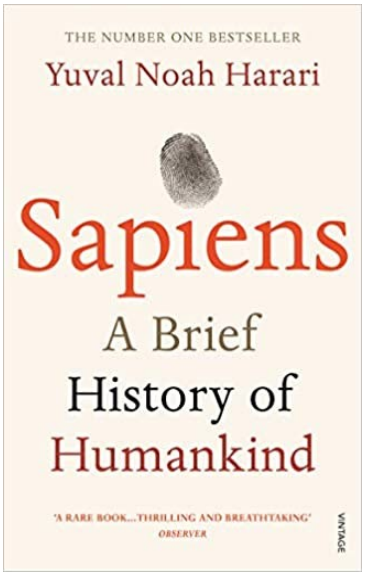
MEMBER OF THE WADE DEACON TRUST

Year 10

Year 10 - Don't forget to check your emails every Monday morning to read through the work set for the week ahead. Your teachers check their emails daily so keep in touch with examples of your work or even just to say hello and let us know how you are getting on!



Reading Extract - Each week we will put a short piece of writing for you to read linked to a book that a member of staff at Hillside it reading. This week Mrs Wardale has chosen Sapiens by Yuval Noah Harari.

ABOUT 1 3 . 5 BILLION YEARS AGO, MATTER, energy, time and space came into being in what is known as the Big Bang. The story of these fundamental features of our universe is called physics.
About 300,000 years after their appearance, matter and energy started to coalesce into complex structures, called atoms, which then combined into molecules. The story of atoms, molecules and their interactions is called chemistry. About 3.8 billion years ago, on a planet called Earth, certain molecules combined to form particularly large and intricate structures called organisms. The story of organisms is called biology. About 70,000 years ago, organisms belonging to the species *Homo sapiens* started to form even more elaborate structures called cultures. The subsequent development of these human cultures is called history.

Three important revolutions shaped the course of history: the Cognitive Revolution kick-started history about 70,000 years ago. The Agricultural Revolution sped it up about 12,000 years ago. The Scientific Revolution, which got under way only 500 years ago, may well end history and start something completely different. This book tells the story of how these three revolutions have affected humans and their fellow organisms. There were humans long before there was history. Animals much like modern humans first appeared about 2.5 million years ago. But for countless generations they did not stand out from the myriad other organisms with which they shared their habitats.

On a hike in East Africa 2 million years ago, you might well have encountered a familiar cast of human characters: anxious mothers cuddling their babies and clutches of carefree children playing in the mud; temperamental youths chafing against the dictates of society and weary elders who just wanted to be left in peace; chest thumping machos trying to impress the local beauty and wise old matriarchs who had already seen it all. These archaic humans loved, played, formed close friendships and competed for status and power – but so did chimpanzees, baboons and elephants. There was nothing special about humans. Nobody, least of all humans themselves, had any inkling that their descendants would one day walk on the moon, split the atom, fathom the genetic code and write history books. The most important thing to know about prehistoric humans is that they were insignificant animals with no more impact on their environment than gorillas, fireflies or jellyfish.

Biologists classify organisms into species. Animals are said to belong to the same species if they tend to mate with each other, giving birth to fertile offspring. Horses and donkeys have a recent common ancestor and share many physical traits. But they show little sexual interest in one another. They will mate if induced to do so – but their offspring, called mules, are sterile. Mutations in donkey DNA can therefore never cross over to horses, or vice versa. The two types of animals are consequently considered two distinct species, moving along separate evolutionary paths. By contrast, a bulldog and a spaniel may look very different, but they are members of the same species, sharing the same DNA pool. They will happily mate and their puppies will grow up to pair off with other dogs and produce more puppies.

Species that evolved from a common ancestor are bunched together under the heading 'genus' (plural genera). Lions, tigers, leopards and jaguars are different species within the genus *Panthera.* Biologists label organisms with a two-part Latin name, genus followed by species. Lions, for example, are called *Panthera leo*, the species *leo* of the genus *Panthera*. Presumably, everyone reading this book is a *Homo sapiens* – the species *sapiens* (wise) of the genus *Homo* (man).