

CRANBUZZ! (April 2022)

Welcome to the Summer Term!

The latest updates at school plus some skills and knowledge to help you through everyday school life!



MUSIC TO CHEER UP YOUR DAY!

With everything happening right now in the world and Ukraine I decided to compile a selection of songs to slow time down and give you all a breather.

Hope you like, Élodie

Charmed Life - The Divine Comedy

Spring - St Etienne

Waiting for the day - George Michael

Norwegian Wood - The Beatles

Ordinary People- John Legend

The luckiest - Ben Folds

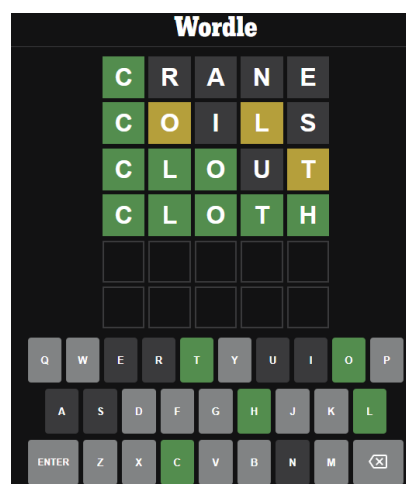
I Believe (When I fall in love it will be forever) - Stevie wonder



Elodie Daly (Year 12)

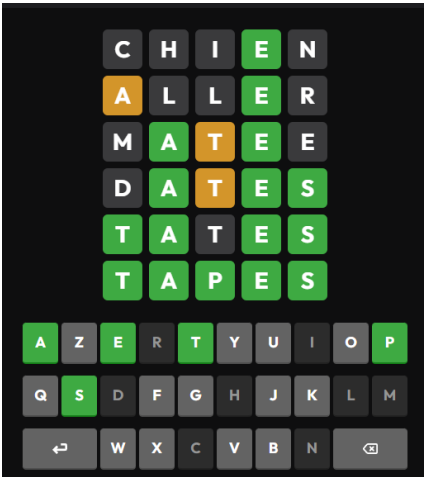
Wardle's Wordle

In Autumn 2021, Josh Wardle, a software engineer Welsh village, created a simple puzzle for his called it Wordle. 4 months later , the game, now the New York Times, has over 2 million daily word, 5 letters, 6 tries, Wordle is a word puzzle player enters a 5 letter word, and each letter goes a colour depending on whether the letter is in the the right place or wrong place or not in the word at player then enters another word, and this repeats the 6 tries are up, or they have guessed the word. many other online games, Wordle is deliberately one word a day so it is, according to the creator like snack' that is enjoyed just once a day. He says 'enjoyed too often, and they lose their charm'.

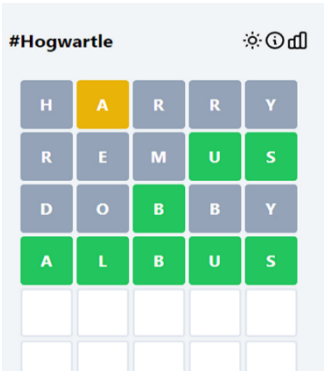


in a small partner. He owned by players. 1 where the different word, in all. The until either Unlike limited to a 'delightful

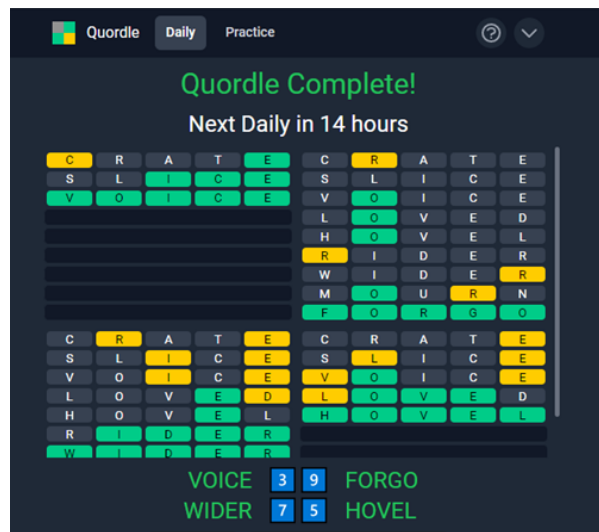
Now with versions available in over 100 modern languages, ranging from French to Finnish, Spanish to Somali, Wordle results are shared millions of times every day on social media platforms across the world. It is an enjoyable way to test your knowledge of French, Spanish and Latin!



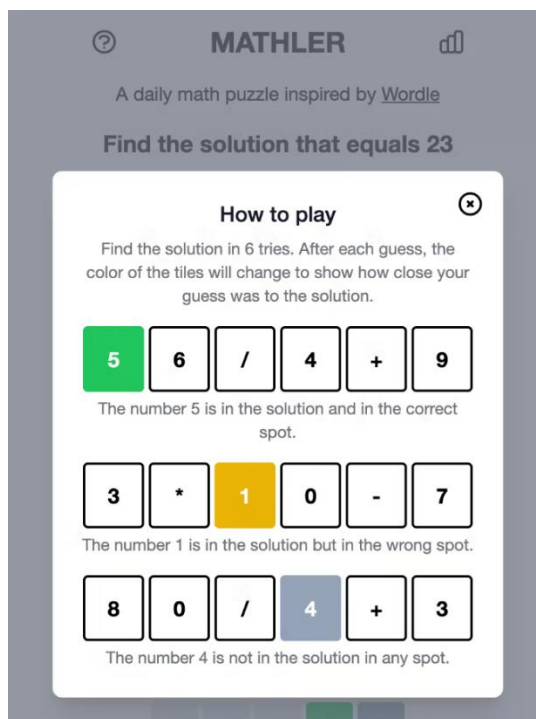
There are also many weird and wonderful variations which have also sprung up focused on specific subjects, from the Harry Potter themed 'Hogwartle' to the daily 'Lordle of the Rings'.



Want more of a challenge? Try 'Absurdle', where the player plays against themselves as the word is not decided until the player begins to enter their guesses, or 'Quordle' when you play four games at the same time.



Word puzzles not your thing? Try Mathler, a similar puzzle which is also popular; a maths version where you enter sums to reach a given total.



Who could have predicted that anything like this would ever spring from this simple word puzzle?

By Gemma Brassley (Year 9)

THE ANDROMEDA GALAXY

Every good astronomer knows that Andromeda is hurtling toward the Milky Way at 110 km per second. But why does it matter? After all, in the Milky Way's war-torn history, it has had more collisions with other galaxies than anyone can count.

When galaxies collide, it is not generally violent, as you might think. 'Merging' is a better word for such things. What usually happens is that the two galaxies join together, making a larger, more elliptical galaxy. Often, a large galaxy will attract a smaller one towards it via its gravity, causing them to collide or merge. When this happens, it probably won't mean anything for individual stars. The distance between them is simply too great-it takes light 4.2 years to travel to Earth from the next nearest star, Proxima Centauri.

So, when Andromeda and the Milky Way meet, a new galaxy will doubtless be created. However, it will not be a spiral like its parents-it will be a giant elliptical galaxy, which is a galaxy with no visible structure, just a blob of stars in the night sky. Elliptical galaxies are one of the three main classes of galaxies, along with lenticulars and spirals. Lenticular galaxies are somewhere between a spiral and an elliptical-they have some shape, but are nothing like the many-armed Milky Way, a majestic island in the cold, dark sea that is the cosmos. People have suggested calling this new galaxy 'Milkdromeda'! I think this is a seriously silly name. 'Androway' is much better.

For us on Earth, this means...nothing. In 3.75 billion years, when the collision will happen, terrestrial life will have ended because when the Sun gets old, it will increase in size and brightness. Astronomers think that this is the reason Venus lost its water billions of years ago-the Sun has been increasing in size its whole life! The Sun's light will also become redder and at the very end of its life it will be classed as a red giant star. Because of this, the Earth's surface will be far too hot for liquid water to exist. This in turn means there will be no life left on the planet-not even the tiniest microbe-because no life can exist without water.

So here's to Androway, a new galaxy which all minds are free to imagine.

By Sylvie Davidson (Year 7)

Litter at Cranbrook School – Anna Parrish Y12



On 21st February, the EcoSchools team took it upon ourselves to go litter picking around our school grounds; not only to clear up the school environment and restore our beautiful surroundings, but to make a point about the sheer amount of rubbish that is found in different areas of the school. We picked up the litter pickers from Barham house which were kindly lent to us by Mrs Gleadow and went on our way.

To our surprise, we didn't actually find as much rubbish as we'd previously thought – this was very much a pleasant surprise. However, our goal should be to have a zero-litter policy at our school (and everywhere else we go!) and it is not right that people should find it acceptable to carelessly throw their wrappers on to the grass and

grounds. We as a school community must take responsibility for our school and its grounds.





Here are some images of what we found.

**Figure 1: Fruit mushed into the floor
in the Sixth Form Centre.**

Figure 2: Three bags full of litter found around school grounds.





Figure 4: A covid test found on the floor (luckily negative!).

Figure 3: Rubbish found on grass near churchyard.

Figure 5: Just about the only pleasant thing we found on our walk! Sixth Form Centre Cat was equally unimpressed with the littering.



It dawned on us that the reason people may be throwing so much junk around school, despite there always being a bin only a few feet away, is that they don't realise the detrimental damage it can do to our environment. Firstly, litter can pollute our soil, water and air, thus inhibiting the growth of our beautiful grass areas, trees and flower beds. Aside from the visual pollution, which is frankly ghastly to look at, litter is accountable for the death of millions of animals each year – they can become entangled in you littered objects, inducing a slow and painful death. Most plastics release harmful toxins which can be ingested by animals causing irreversible damage and even death. This is such an awful reality of human behaviour, particularly as it is something which can be so easily stopped.

Hopefully, the negative effects of littering are evident to us all; and that you are persuaded to think twice before thoughtlessly dropping litter and decide instead to take a little trip to the bin. Further to this, perhaps you will be so good as to pick up litter whenever you see it? Even if it is not yours – play your part in tackling this shared problem. Assume a shared responsibility. We ask of you to dispose of your litter in a proper and responsible way to ensure we preserve the beauty of our environment here at Cranbrook, not only to maintain the wonderful greenery which surrounds us, but to protect our wildlife and conserve the fragile ecosystems which we are so blessed to have.

By Anna Parish (Year 12)

THE MACHINE

I was inspired to write this poem whilst doing a research assignment about fast fashion. It was horrifying to learn the reality of what goes on behind factory doors, especially concerning child labour, so I decided to try to express it through poetry.

There is a canker within the core of this place,
Doors concealing secrets; leaving no trace...

Sweat, blood and tears,
The sounds roar in their ears,
Whirring machinery, clicking and clanking.
Children as young as five working, working, working.
From dawn until dusk, every day of the year,
Wondering eternally if escape is near.
Days, months, years ebb away,
Yet still, they stay.

Hope lies painfully out of reach,
It glimmers at the end of a long dark tunnel,
But this tunnel has no end.

They'll never get enough food,
They'll never get enough water,
They'll never experience what children should.

Haggard faces, skin raw and red.
Bones piercing flesh.
Pain rips
through faces screaming silent screams,
Desperation in their eyes,
Every mind thinking the same,
Save me

Save me

Save me

Save me

Save me y

By Sophia Platt (Year 9)

The Pleiades



The Pleiades, or 'the Seven Sisters', (many know it by other names), is one of the most interesting star clusters in the night sky. This bright, luminous blue star cluster situated about 400 light years away is actually made up of approximately 3000 individual stars. It is located in the northwest region of the constellation Taurus. Though it appears as if there are only a few bright stars in the cluster this is because only the brightest and most luminous stars can be easily seen with the naked eye. Compared with other clusters, the Pleiades is one of the closest to Earth. The Pleiades is one of the easiest to see star clusters in the night sky and this is partly due to the brightest stars, which light up the rest of the cluster, in blue light. There is also a certain amount of interstellar dust (reflection nebulae) which the cluster is currently passing through and this acts as a filter over it that creates a blur around some of the brightest stars. With the blue star light from behind the interstellar dust appears lit up and can be seen as a blue haze in and around the cluster. Most of the cluster is made up of hot blue, luminous stars that have been formed in the last million years.

It was first viewed through a telescope in around 1610 by the famous astronomer and scientist Galileo. He concluded that the Pleiades was actually made up of a great number of stars. Most of them were too dim to see with the naked eye.

The Pleiades is an example of an open star cluster, which means a group of stars that were all born around the same time from large amounts of gas and dust. The brightest stars in the cluster are fast burning. They are hot, blue and incredibly luminous which means they will burn out quickly with life spans of only a few hundred million years. However, the star cluster is made up mainly of middle aged, b-type stars, some of the stars including Alcyone, Atlas and Electra have been found to be slowly pulsating. They also change their level of brightness through the day. Because of the Pleiades brightness it stands out in the night sky and the fact that it is so close to the Earth you can easily spot it with the naked eye. You can look at it with binoculars to see it or, if you have your very own telescope you can look at it through that.

You can find the Pleiades by, first looking for the constellation, Orion, the hunter and then draw an imaginary line using the three stars on Orion's Belt. Then, follow the line upwards past his bow. The first star that will come into view is Aldebaran, which is the eye of the bull, Taurus. The cluster itself

will be located just past this bright star. If you want to know more, come to either Junior Astronomy Club on Tuesday week A or Senior Astronomy Club on Tuesday on week B.

By Milo Palmer- Year 7

Language Eye 3: French Idioms

Eliza Briffa 9N1 (Year 9: Modern Languages scholar)

I love idioms, and it is really interesting to see how different cultures have developed them differently from each other, and I often find them funny. Here are some French ones I have collected. My favourite one is probably 'when hens have teeth'!

French	English	Literal translation
Plus on est de fous plus on rit	The more the merrier	The more crazy people we are, the more we laugh
Mener quelqu'un par le bout du nez	To have someone round your little finger	To lead someone by the tip of their nose
Il pleut des cordes	It's pouring with rain/raining cats & dogs/raining stair rods	It's raining ropes
Faire une nuit blanche	To stay up all night	To do a white night
Quand les poules auront les dents	If pigs could fly (i.e. very unlikely/impossible)	When hens have teeth
Avoir le cœur sur la main	To have a heart of gold	To have one's heart on one's hand
Ça ne mange pas de pain	It's worth a try/you've got nothing to lose	It doesn't eat bread

Tiré par les cheveux	Exaggerated/ hard to believe	Pulled by the hair
Décrocher la lune	To do the impossible	To take down the moon
Tenir la jambe	To talk someone's ear off	To hold someone's leg
Tomber dans les pommes	To faint	To fall in the apples
Un bourreau des cœurs	A heart breaker	An executioner of hearts

Idioms that are exactly the same in English

Remuer le ciel et la terre	To move heaven and earth (i.e. to do everything possible)
Avoir la tête dans les nuages	To have one's head in the clouds
Eclater de rire	To burst out laughing

Photography

In 2020 I wrote a piece on a photo of Cranbrook School I took on a flight with my dad. This time I want to go into what camera I use and why I like photography.

Recently the sky has been bright, and the beautiful nature has begun to grow as spring arrives. Animals coming out of hibernation, birds singing their joyful tune. This is an amazing opportunity to take photos. On the other hand, photography in spring and summer can be rather difficult, as the light can make the picture seem too bright and unrealistic. This can be prevented some of the time by light adjustment control cameras. A good camera that does to use for that is the Kodak Easy-Share DX6490.



I like the Kodak as it takes amazing photo's no matter the weather and time of day as it has advanced focus & light editing controls. It also can take photos from a long way away, but it is hard as the camera does not auto focus so you must keep your arm dead still.



A good example would be this photo that I took of a seagull in Devon standing on the edge of the cliff.

The seagull was 40ft away, yet it looked like it was right in front of me. As great as that is there were some aspects that could be seen as bad:

- The background blurred.
- On the other hand, the seagull had been captured in such detail because of the camera focusing only on the seagull.

The Kodak is not very good if you want to do close ups as it normally just blurs. On the other hand, if you want to do a selfie or a family photo it has a designated mode and a delayed trigger option.

It can do night-time photos, but I don't as there is approximately one in 10 chance that the photo will come out correctly.[Text Wrapping Break]

I love photography as it allows you to really open your mind, have a time of peace as you wait for a good photo opportunity. Also, it is a good time to think 'How can I make this a good photo?'. Both combined is a peaceful yet happy and energetic place of mind to be in. That is a reason to do photography alongside when you take a good photo the buzzing feeling of being able to show it to other people and even enter competitions.

I hope that this has inspired you to do a bit of photography.

Written By Levi Hockney (9H_JD)