



Backchat
Change

Editorial

It's been a while! But fear not, Backchat is back with a bang. After regrouping in November 2020 the refreshed team began working on a new issue, bouncing around ideas about where we want to take the magazine. Whilst this issue has taken a little longer than usual, due in the large part to the fact bribery by food is not Covid friendly, we hope you will enjoy it all the more. The title "change" seemed fitting in such unstable times and although Covid does feature, we hope you will be able to take a minute, sit down with a cup of tea and relax with this issue. If you need more content, simply head over to our Wordpress site to view the articles of past issues in bite-size reads or our Instagram for up to date content.

Happy reading and stay safe!

The Backchat Team, March '21

Meet the 61 Team



Jess Cressey-Jones
Suzie Gibson
Sarah Hunt
Daisy Rumsby
Molly Sapwell
Freya Tansley
Isobel Ward
Jodie Welton

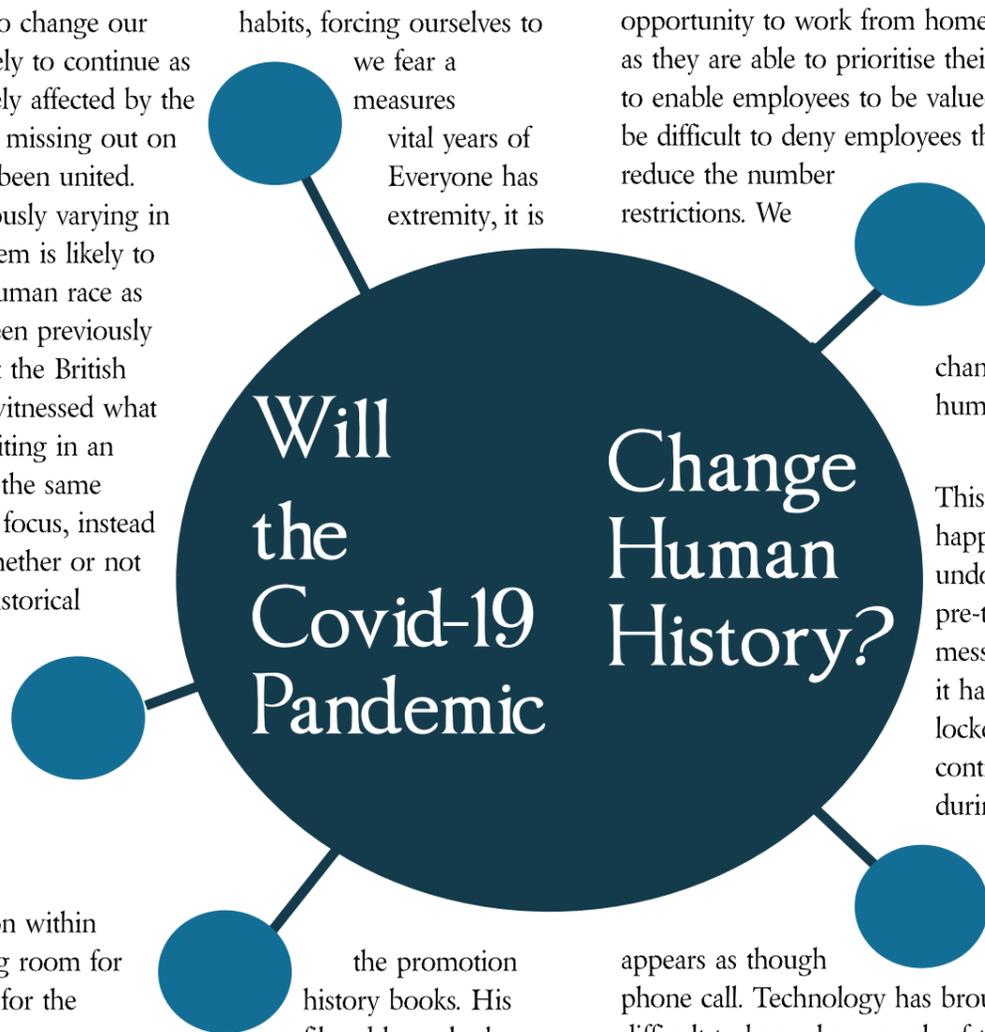
Table of Contents

1	Jess Cressey-Jones	Growth
4	Jodie Welton	Will the Covid Pandemic Change Human History
6	Mr Earp	Changes in the Climate Crisis
8	Lucy Ward	6th Form to University
9	Miss Buxton	Change - Book Reviews
10	Sarah Hunt	What has changed to allow the swift production of Covid vaccines?
12	Lilia Pateman Annabel Denman- Johnson	Music Throughout the Ages
14	Eloise	Change
16	Freya Tansley	The Biden Harris Administration
18	Emily (6H)	Swamp Monster
19	Various	Art Highlights
20	Suzie Gibson	Horoscopes
22	Anisha Chadavada	Erasmus Update
23	-	Puzzles

The year 2020 brought unimaginable change to the every-day lives of almost every person on the planet, but it is difficult to know how much of this will eventually impact the future and will genuinely be remembered by those who come after us. At every stage of the pandemic thus far, we have anticipated worsening circumstances but by now, the situation has entirely surpassed most people's wildest nightmares. For many, the pandemic and the 'stay at home' order which came with it have served as a catalyst for positive change, whether that be a matter as simple as making time to exercise more regularly or utilizing our free time to protest for fundamental societal change. Changes have come both on a large scale, with closures of mass retail chains such as Topshop and Debenhams, and on more banal fronts, such as the way in which the ordinary workplace has adjusted to accommodate. The pandemic has also highlighted the rising cruciality of science and technology in our everyday lives which become more and more prevalent as vaccines continue to be rolled out in Great Britain and across the world. Of course as I write this, it is largely hypothetical, but what of this momentous year will people even want to remember? Or would those who lived through it simply rather forget the events altogether?

As a result of Covid-19, society has had to adapt massively. We have had to change our recoil away from others in an effort to avoid contamination and this is likely to continue as continuation of the pandemic. Although many have been disproportionately affected by the imposed, such as children living in homes without an internet connection missing out on education, where society has been divided in many ways, in others it has been united. faced some form of difficulty as a result of the disease and although obviously varying in easy to sympathise with one another. Invariably, sharing a common problem is likely to nurture the emergence of a common purpose within society, giving the human race as a whole one polarity of opposition; Covid-19. This has, of course, been seen previously in history too. During the blitz, a 56-day Nazi bombing campaign against the British Isles during the second world war, the cabinet under Winston Churchill witnessed what many described as an ascendance of human good, with British society uniting in an altruistic effort to benefit each and every person, having each experienced the same horrific actions. However when this is reflected on today, this is rarely the focus, instead being the loss of life and destruction which took place, suggesting that whether or not society is able to unite as a result of the pandemic may not truly have a historical significance. Furthermore, although in the past moments of historical significance such as the blitz have united us, this unity is rarely able to be maintained for long periods of time and given the high political tensions which the pandemic has acted as a catalyst to provide, it is unlikely that the unity demonstrated by the 'clap for carers' and other similar events around the world will change human history going forward.

On the contrary, there have been mass demonstrations of continual division within society as the news regarding covid-19 eventually blurred for many, leaving room for of more constructive change. Undoubtedly, George Floyd will be a name for the tragic death at the hands of three police officers in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was and posted online. His death led to countless protests, echoing the chant of 'Black Lives Matter' in an effort to raise awareness initially for police brutality but also for the need to eradicate institutionalised racism from our modern day society. This movement spread worldwide thanks to the ease of access improved through technology and social media, prompting the forced removal of the statue of Edward Colston, a known slave trader, in Bristol as well as many other drastic, memorable actions. In the United States, President Trump's Administration's mishandling of both these protests and the pandemic as a whole, swayed many voters towards Joe Biden in the November 2020 US Presidential Election, something which will inevitably change human history due to the drastically different policies of each of the respective politicians. The change which so many people have experienced is likely to alter the viewpoints of many individuals, leading to long term changes.



Not only has the income of so many people been jeopardised, along with the fears of an imminent economic recession but the increased time alone has forced so many people to consider who they truly are, what they value. People are now more likely to prioritise what they truly value as the magnitude and speed at which change can occur has become increasingly clear. Therefore, it seems foolish to suggest that the Covid-19 Pandemic will not bring tremendous changes to human history within society.

Furthermore, there have been drastic changes in the way in which education and the workplace will function. There has been a realisation of the necessity of technology in the workplace as almost all university lectures have been moved online with technology being the enabler so that people can work from home as instructed. It is likely that a sense of office camaraderie may become a thing of the past as the necessity to social distance is not possible in many bustling offices, resulting in the need for staggered work-shifts to ensure work spaces do not become overcrowded when not working from home, something which may have seemed unimaginable to many just less than a year ago. However, the opportunity to work from home has been positive for many as there has been a shift in the expectations of employees as they are able to prioritise their responsibilities outside of work, such as childcare, and workplace culture has adjusted to enable employees to be valued more for meeting targets rather than the time which they spend sat at a desk. It will be difficult to deny employees the option of working from home from this point onwards and this is also likely to reduce the number of people looking to commute to their workplace following the relaxation of restrictions. We may even hypothesize that the future will see the eradication of the 9-5 altogether. Although it is impossible to predict how many of these changes will be continued following the return of normality, it is easy to suggest that many of these changes in education and the workplace will be sustained, and although there may be less drastic changes than those within society, the pandemic has acted as a stimulant for changes in human history.

This pandemic has had one crucial difference from those comparable with it which happened in the past, the crucial role of technology. The tools of technology have undoubtedly saved the pandemic from having a worse impact than it may have had in a pre-technological age. Not only has technology played a pivotal role in spreading lockdown messages from governments and of course actually caring for patients ill with the virus, but it has also allowed for many people to authentically offer tools to help people cope with the lockdown measures. For example Joe Wicks, who will be receiving an MBE for his contribution to society through fitness classes which he provided daily through Youtube during the lockdown and Marcus Rashford, who will also be receiving an MBE for his contribution to the campaign against child food poverty, much of which was spread through social media. We have seen a global rise in the ease of access to medicine and doctor's appointments, and although this has been done due to necessity it appears as though an awful lot of appointments could simply have been an e-mail or a five minute phone call. Technology has brought an unlimited sense of opportunity for change during the pandemic but it is difficult to know how much of these will be acted upon to the extent of truly changing human history or if society will simply wish to return to normality as these technological advancements make change far more gradually. It is certain that without technology, the human history of the pandemic would have been very different.

To conclude, it is evident that the pandemic will bring fundamental changes to our way of life as we move forwards. The Covid-19 pandemic has been the defining global moment of the 21st century so far and given it has had a global impact, the measures which have been put in place in an effort to prevent contamination, and of course the direct impact in terms of illness and death due to the disease itself, will change human history. It is now up to us to decide how it will do so

Changes in the Climate Crisis

Mr Earp

On behalf of the Eco Team I have been asked to write a short article exploring the evolving response to the ongoing climate change crisis and in particular to consider if the recent transfer of power within America to the Democrat Joe Biden represents a significant moment of change in the trajectory of our response to this pressing threat.

It is worth beginning by considering the last seemingly significant global change in our climate response, which was represented by the COP21* (Paris 15) climate agreement, at which, with near unanimity the countries of the world committed to meaningful targets to limit future emissions to keep warming below the 2 degree threshold (considered by many scientists to represent the upper boundary between a much more dangerous and unstable amount of global heating and our current, already changing climate); this [link](#)

is to the IPCC report on Global Warming of 1.5oC. Following so closely on the awful terrorist atrocity perpetrated in the city a short time before the summit, Paris 15 seemed to represent genuine hope for humanity and a path forwards towards a more stable, sustainable future.

However the years that followed have not lived up to the optimistic expectations that arose from Paris 15, most spectacularly with the abrupt withdrawal of the USA from the agreement under the populist President Donald Trump, who cast doubt on climate science, at times referring to climate change as 'a hoax' and pursuing policies in opposition to reducing carbon emissions, including removing information relating to climate change from government websites and seeking to boost oil and gas production. Whilst

only one country it is undeniable that the US remains one of the most influential countries on the

planet; these actions have set a poor example for others to follow and have in part contributed to the lack lustre action and failure to meet targets in many countries; the recent UK decision to open a new coal mine in Cumbria could potentially be seen in this context ([although this is to be reviewed](#)).

To gain a global perspective the independent Climate Action Tracker ([see link](#)) monitors the progress of individual countries towards meeting their climate goals and at the time of writing their analysis predicted 2.9oC of warming (i.e. well into the more dangerous, potentially 'runaway', phase of climate warming). A multitude of other sources paint the picture that too little is being done to meet targets and that the impacts of warming may be more severe than we

realised; for example recent findings suggest sea level rise models are insufficiently sensitive and that up to 25cm of extra sea level rise could occur by 2100 (up to 1.30m relative to today, threatening cities such as New York, Shanghai and Bangkok). A further factor to consider is the argument that Paris 15 was too weak in the first place but that is beyond the remit of this article.

However the election of Joe Biden as the 46th President of the USA is seen by many as a hopeful sign that the response to the climate crisis, particularly within America, is about to become more serious; the BBC reported in November that Biden's proposed environmental policies are the most ambitious in history, pledging to spend 2 trillion dollars in his first four years to cut US emissions, including through home insulation, investment in public transport and incentives to purchase electric cars ([BBC News](#)).

Whilst election pledges can often be watered down or even abandoned entirely once a candidate takes office the early signs of the Biden era have so far been refreshingly positive; the tone was set on his very first day with the signing of an executive order to rejoin the Paris 15 climate



agreement. Subsequent actions have included stopping the leasing of public lands for future oil and gas extraction and promoting an increase in the use of wind energy, the latter helping to create new jobs in the renewables sector. The positive governmental tone has been matched in some influential parts of the private sector, with the world's biggest investment fund manager, BlackRock, threatening to divest from

companies that do not disclose their plans to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 ([Guardian](#)).

It is to be hoped that over the coming months further positive progress is to be made, including the setting of more ambitious carbon reduction targets by the US to act both as

mitigation for further climate change and as a clear example to other developed nations to take robust action. It is also to be hoped that more longer term environmental actions can be passed into legislation by the US

Congress as opposed to presidential executive orders that are much easier to undo by subsequent administrations. However the recent priority given to meaningful environmental actions in the US can for now be welcomed as a positive, hopeful sign that the changes urgently needed are intensifying and that COP26 in Glasgow this November will mark an acceleration of our efforts to tackle the threats of climate change.

6th Form

I think it's safe to say that this year was absolutely not the year anyone planned for. At the beginning of 2020, I had planned to take my A-level exams in the summer months and hopefully pass, before spending the holidays travelling before I left for uni. Instead, I spent five months at home, waiting for the government to give me my grades, so I could find out if I would be going to uni. Not really the ideal last year, but somehow we all made it through the boredom!

I set off to the University of Exeter at the start of September, which was really strange as I was going away so much earlier than all my friends. I new flatmates, and I was also going to live seen before. Despite all that, I made good had a lovely first week, although we didn't university course after six months of second week, but everyone soon settled this year was very strange at university as blended learning; a few in-person seminars Microsoft Teams. It was quite a struggle to we couldn't meet in person, but we practicals we had. My course, in particular, spent most of my time doing lots of all of that, I have really enjoyed my course second term, where I will have the option

The hardest challenge this term has been pandemic. I didn't realise as I to come home again until used to being so far from everyone a shared flat like mine has been so know your flatmates and enjoy spending recommend going self-catered at being self-catered, as I thought fitting in the course, however, it is so nice to cook with dinner together (obviously when we are not in a lockdown!).

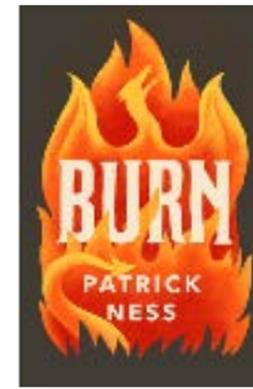
The change from the sixth form to university has been very strange, however, I have absolutely loved being at university so far, and it has been a good time despite all the differences as a result of living during a pandemic.

Lucy Ward

University

was exceedingly nervous to meet my in accommodation I had never even friends with my flatmates quickly and have a 'Freshers' week. Starting my almost no study was quite a shock in the down into a routine of study. However, our courses were delivered with and all of our lectures online via get to know the people on my course as somehow managed to in the few had very few contact hours and so I reading, and watching lectures! Despite so far and I'm looking forward to my to pick a few of the modules on offer.

leaving home to live in a new area in a left that I would not be able December, and so getting was difficult. However, living in useful, as you can really get to time all together. I would also really university. I wasn't sure I would like time to cook would be hard with the flatmates in the kitchen, and go out for



Burn by Patrick Ness - U4 +

"On a cold Sunday evening in early 1957, Sarah Dewhurst waited with her father in the parking lot of the Chevron Gas Station for the dragon he'd hired to help on the farm."

Which is how one of the best books I have read this year begins, set in a world similar to ours but very different in the fact that dragons exist. The dragon, Kazimir, supposedly without a soul is protective of Sarah and arrives in her life because of a prophecy, one which involves a deadly assassin, a cult of dragon worshippers, two FBI agents and Sarah herself.

The multiple themes of racism, sexism and homophobia amongst others, in no way detract from a story that is fast paced, compelling and right till the end you're never quite sure how Patrick Ness will rescue his characters.

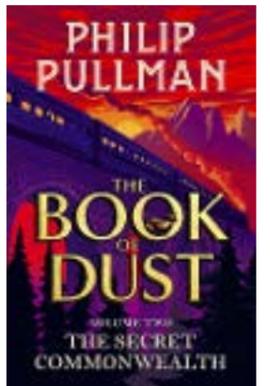
The Secret Commonwealth: The Book of Dust, Volume 2 by Philip Pullman- U4+

The second volume of The Book Of Dust reintroduces us to Lyra Silvertongue, twenty years of age and studying now at the university which has always been her home. Effectively following on from The Amber Spyglass which ends His Dark Materials trilogy

this is not a story for children as we find Lyra older, rather sad and in serious conflict with her daemon, Pantalaimon. The murder at the beginning of the story in Oxford is the catalyst for the action which follows. Dust is ever present, as is

the new presence of rose oil, created in a fantastical place in the middle of a desert and leads to Lyra and Pan leaving Oxford and travelling across Europe and Asia to find answers to the secrets which surround them.

A story which explores how we and the world around us changes and how courage can always be found if we look for it.



"Change" can be found in many of the books that we recommend in school at some point in the story arc, whether an action story or reflective one concentrating on the internal life of the main characters. The following recently published recommendations involve change in various ways but what the stories do have in common is that they are compulsive reading, especially helpful during these uncertain times.

The Night Bus Hero by Onjali Q. Rauf - recommended for U3/L4



"I've been getting into trouble for as long I can remember. Usually I don't mind 'cos some of my best, most brilliant ideas have come from sitting in detention. But recently it feels like no one believes me about anything - even when I'm telling the truth! And it's only gotten worse since I played a prank on the old man who lives in the park."

Hector, the narrator and central character of The Night Bus Hero is by his own admission a bully. With a couple of friends Hector terrorises their fellow pupils, is the bane of his teachers lives, has a distant relationship with his parents and generally not a very likeable person at all. Then Hector encounters Thomas, a homeless person in the local park and a sequence of events are triggered which lead Hector to decide to become the hero and prove everyone wrong!

Book Reviews by Miss Buxton

December 2020

What has changed to allow the swift production of Covid vaccines?

By Sarah Hunt

On the 8th of December 2020, 90-year-old Margret Keenan became the first NHS patient in the World to be injected with the Pfizer vaccine. Along with many others, I wondered how the vaccine had come about so quickly, with the Coronavirus being declared a pandemic on the 11th of March, 272 days before the first vaccination. This has caused great concern in the general population as normally vaccines take up to ten years (which is 3650 days) to go through all three stages of clinical trials and to get approved, according to Sir Patrick Vallance, the Government's Chief Medical Advisor. The fastest vaccine to be produced previously was for the one for mumps which was developed in four years (1460 days) by Maurice Hilleman in 1963. So, what has changed to allow this COVID-19 vaccine to be created, trialled and approved in such a comparatively short time?

We haven't had a pandemic since the influenza (flu) outbreak in 1918, when 50 million people died worldwide. The first flu vaccine wasn't developed until 1938 by Thomas Francis in the University of Michigan. This outbreak occurred over one hundred years ago, since then the fields of virology and pathology have undergone significant progress and there have been significant advances in vaccine development. This is reflected in the time taken to develop a vaccine, conventionally it takes up to ten years to develop and approve a vaccine compared to the twenty years that it took Francis. Thanks to vaccines, we have now eradicated smallpox and rinderpest, which would have seemed impossible a century ago, creating hope for the future and rapid vaccine development and approval.

An effect of the global pandemic is that it has galvanized international scientific collaboration to share information and new discoveries to bring us closer to finding solutions to treatments and a vaccine to combat covid. The World Health Organization has created the COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) which will allow a voluntary share of COVID-19 health technology related knowledge, intellectual property and data. This will promote international advancement in science, technology, development and broad sharing of the benefits of scientific advancement and its applications based on the universal right to health. This initiative and the ability for scientists to use technology in their research, to record data and collaborate has greatly improved the efficiency of the vaccine's development. On the 11th of January Chinese scientists shared with the world the full genetic code of the coronavirus. This allowed English scientists to begin working on a template for an experimental Coronavirus vaccine within forty-eight hours (in the case of Oxford vaccine).

In the case of the Oxford vaccine, another reason that these vaccines have been developed in such a relatively short time frame is due to them being created on the back of pre-existing work and combining two different new types of vaccine. The new type of vaccine used by the Oxford team, has come to be known as a 'plug and play' vaccine. It differs from the conventional vaccine which requires a selected fragment of the virus. Such as a weakened or dead version to help our immune systems build up the required antibodies to combat the infection. This type of vaccine uses a base delivery mechanism that the genetic material from any virus can be fitted onto. The Oxford vaccine uses the common cold virus of chimpanzees modified to not infect humans but also act as a genetic blueprint to attach any virus onto, so it can train your immune system to fight off the infection, so it acts as an antigen. The Oxford 'delivery package' is known as ChAdOx1 (Chimpanzee Adenovirus Oxford One).

This is important in understanding why these vaccines have been produced at such an accelerated rate as pre-covid, 330 people have been given a ChAdOx1 based vaccine showing that at least the base of the vaccine had already reached human trials before the pandemic. The Oxford team has been preparing the vaccine program since the Ebola breakouts of the 2014-2016. They began to design a strategy to be ready for the 'next' global pandemic that would be caused by "Disease X" the name given to a new, unknown infection. Coincidentally, the Oxford team had already been working on a ChAdOx1 vaccine for Mers coronavirus since it jumped from animals to people in 2012. This gave them 'a huge head start' as described by Professor Pollard of the Oxford team. It meant that the scientists knew the virus biology (Mers and covid-19 are from the same virus family), its behavior and crucially its spike protein. The spike protein is what a virus uses to penetrate host cells and cause infection. If a vaccine could train the immune system to identify the spike, then it gives the body a higher chance of successfully fighting off the virus.

As this type of vaccine had already been developed for Mers it could be swiftly combined with the information shared by the Chinese scientist of Covid's full genetic code. This combination of the ChAdOx1 and the already known spike vaccine meant the team had an experimental vaccine they could begin to test. This considerably fast-tracked the process as it would have been more difficult if the virus had come from an unknown virus family. As a main component of the vaccine has already been tested from the beginning of the process.

The new type of vaccine used by the Pfizer team is known as a mRNA vaccine, it uses the pathogen's genetic code. The vaccine works by introducing into the body a messenger RNA (mRNA) sequence that contains the genetic instructions for the vaccinated person's own cells to produce the vaccine antigens and generate an immune response. The mRNA vaccine has been in development for over two decades and is made from a DNA template, such as the one the Chinese scientist shared, in the lab. This is a more rapid process than for a conventional virus and means it could take as little as a week to generate an experimental batch of an mRNA vaccine. The use of synthetic production methods means that no virus is needed to make a batch. This means that scientists can get on with making an experimental vaccine when the virus's full genetic code is shared instead of having to wait to get a dead/weakened sample. Both vaccines have not been started from scratch on the announcement of a global pandemic, helping to explain the time frame. Due to the use of these two new methods producing the vaccines becomes more methodical and will allow for a rapid development as seen. The process becomes a lot more cost effective as it is being created from pre-existing production processes and with more known about the vaccine's safety profile for the start. So, it will become easier for scientists to estimate how much funding to ask for.

Though we may not think of it, funding is a very large part of clinical trials. If researchers do not have funding, they cannot produce the vaccine and test it. In normal circumstances the teams working on the vaccine would have to make appeals for grants from public or private sources to let them continue their research and they would be competing with other researchers for these grants. Dr Mark Toshner, who is part of the Oxford team and has been involved in the trials at the Cambridge site, stated that the idea of it taking ten years to develop a vaccine was misleading as when speaking to the BBC he said, "Most of the time, it's a load of nothing". He states that most of the time on research is taken up by writing grant applications, having them rejected, writing them again, getting approval to do the trial, negotiating with manufacturers, and trying to recruit enough people to take part. He says that it can take years to get from one phase to the next and that "The process is long, not because it needs to be and not because it's safe, but because of the real world."

Thankfully, these are not normal circumstances and the effect of the virus becoming a global issue is that more funds were being provided to solve the problem. So, they didn't have to wait for money to fund the production or trial of a vaccine and the process as described by Dr Toshner has been fast tracked. On the 26th of March, the prime minister pledged to give two hundred and ten million pounds to help develop a vaccine. This new funding was in addition to forty million pounds already given to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations. Which is a foundation founded in 2016, that takes donations from public, private, philanthropic, and civil society organisations, to finance independent research projects to develop vaccines against emerging infectious diseases. They stated that the funding will help scientists and researchers continue to lead global efforts to develop a workable coronavirus vaccine. This funding did not go directly to either of the two vaccine trials rather it was shared with a greater number of trials in the coalition. However, these actions help to show how greater amounts of money was being provided to researchers allowing them to continue their research without delay and produce the vaccine faster.

This financial security meant scientists were allowed to immediately begin working on trials and partnerships with pharmaceutical companies for example, AstraZeneca for the Oxford vaccine and BioNTech for the Pfizer vaccine, to allow the production of the vaccines once approved to deal with the demand. They were able to rearrange the phases of clinical trials to overlap instead of the traditional vaccine development method of each phase of trials being carried out in sequence, making the process faster. In the case of the Oxford vaccine, they screened human volunteers before human trials would start so they could start human testing the day after safety data was published. The advancements in social media and the general population's lives being greatly affected raised awareness and made more people want to volunteer. This has made it easier to recruit participants for the trials. Where it would usually take weeks or months to recruit for trials it can almost happen overnight. All of these preplanning allowed for the vaccine to be tested and once approved produced at a rapid rate. According to Professor Sarah Gilbert "had (the Oxford team) not been thinking about how to shorten the time, we might have had a vaccine in March but not started trials until June", showing that pre-planning had a great effect in the speed of the vaccine production.

One thing that has not changed is the tests that the vaccine must go through to be approved. At every stage of the manufacturing process, they needed to ensure the vaccine was not being contaminated with viruses or bacteria and they did. The checks that take place for the vaccine to be approved have remained the same; they have just been given greater importance and have gotten to that stage faster. The process has not changed. It is the same as any other vaccine trial just sped up through the ability for scientists to share their research, the vaccine types having already been in development and the access to continuous funding.

Music throughout the ages

Music is as old as time, but this is how music has changed in recent years. All things change and evolve including music. Music styles and trends of music also change but in this article we are going to look at how music has changed as a whole.

Music was first recorded in 1877 by Thomas Edison. It was a mechanical device using a grooved cylinder to produce music and a large horn to project it. It was able to record and play audio. The early models had mixed results but they later improved with a wax cylinder. Phonography technology was extremely limited and spotty and there was no audio (as microphones hadn't been invented) which highly restricted the recording space. Louder instruments became the norm in order to record properly. The sound quality wasn't great and a disc shaped medium was found to be an even better option. In 1895 radio was created which was revolutionary for live news, music and entertainment. By the 1930's nearly all houses owned one. Vinyl records began to be used in 1948 which really changed the music industry.

The 1950's were a very important decade for the music industry. Les Paul brought out the first electric guitars which took guitars from a background instrument to the centre of attention. Paul's hit records such as "How high the moon" and "The World Is Waiting for the Sunrise" brought electric guitars to the prime focus and made way for rock and roll style playing for music sensations such as Chuck Berry, Link Wray and Scotty Moore paving the way to rock and roll. By the mid 1950s it was clear that rock and roll dominated the industry followed by pop, blues, gospel, country and pop. Iconic moments such as guitar solos would play a major influence on subsequent rock music.

The 1960's roll around the 1950s trends don't seem to have changed with rock and pop being the leading genres nothing can go wrong. In the late 1950s small bands started popping up in many urban centres in the UK such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and London and there were an estimated 350 bands actively playing clubs, concert halls and ballrooms. They were known as beat bands. Beat bands were heavily influenced by American bands of the era such as Buddy Holly and the Crickets and early British groups such as the Shadows. The Beatles (a famous band from the 1960s made up of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr) formed in 1960 and gained national success in Britain by 1962. When the Beatles landed in the U.S. thousands came to see them and they really created the idea of world wide success as well as marking the start of the British Invasion (when British bands took over the music industry).

By 1970 the music industry was on the rise. More great bands came on the scene each week with their new and interesting sounds and ideas. Many rock sub-genres came out such as hard rock, art rock and of course heavy metal. We also saw the beginning of Hip Hop. We started to see rock artists such as Van Halen, Led Zeppelin and Black Sabbath. Classical music really began to lose its popularity. The 70s saw hard rock to become the prime sub-genre of rock with bands such as Deep Purple and Uriah Heep but see other bands such as AC/DC, Kiss, Aerosmiths and Ted Nugent toward the end of the 70s leading into the 80s. Arena Rock was following close behind with bands such as Toto, Foreigner, Journey and Boston. By the end of the 1970s the music industry was booming with talented artists bringing out new songs every week.

By 1980 the music industry was at its peak. The 1980s brought with it the rise of Queen, Madonna, Wham and many others. Pop started to come on to

the scene alongside rock with singers such as Whitney Houston. Through the decade R&B, hip hop and urban genres started to develop and gained particular popularity in cities along with rap in the latter part of the decade. The decade brought a storm of iconic artists such as Madonna, Michael Jackson with his hit song "Beat It" and "Thriller", Prince with their hit song "Purple Rain", Lionel Richie with his hit song "Dancing on the Ceiling", Tina Turner, Donna Summer and Diana Ross. The 80s also came with record breaking record sales with songs such as "Thriller" selling over 25 million copies in that decade alone. And songs dominated the charts for months and Whitney Houston became the first female to debut No. 1 in the Billboard 200. There is no doubt that the 1980s was the one of the best if not the best decade in music history.

By 1990 the music industry saw the arrival of teen pop and dance-pop trends emerge from the 1970s and 80s. Music genres such as hip hop, rap, reggae, contemporary R&B and urban music became extremely popular from the late 1980s. The late 1980s and 1990s often blended with styles such as soul, funk and jazz resulting in fusion genres such as "new jack swing" and "neo-soul." Similarly to the 1980s, rock music was also very popular in the 1990s with a twist of new wave and glam metal dominated the 1990s. By 1990 rock's bands included Alice in Chains, Pearl Jam, Jane's Addiction, Dinosaur Jr and Nirvana. On the pop side of things singers such as Britney Spears and Celine Dion ruled the 1990s pop industry and brought out countless hits. Many of the bands and singers for the 1980s carried on into the 1990s such as Whitney Houston who was the second most selling female artist of the 1990s and Mariah Carey who was the most selling female artist. The 1990s was more of an over spill of the 80s with a lot of experimentation and urban genres leading us into the 2000s.

By the 2000s contemporary R&B was one of the most popular genres of the decade (especially in the early and mid 2000s). The 2000s had many new artists and bands such as Alicia Keys, Beyoncé, Coldplay, Oasis, Travis, Dido, Blur, Taylor Swift, Eminem, The Black Eyed Peas, Nicki Minaj, Carrie Underwood, Miley Cyrus and Rihanna. The 2000s was locking like a normal decade for music until 2007 with the release of the iPhone. Music platforms such as YouTube started to become very popular with the release of smartphones and made music easier to listen to.

By the 2010s music was becoming easier to listen to and buy as it was all online on platforms such as iTunes, Amazon Music and YouTube. New artists such as Bruno Mars, Ed Sheeran, Adele, Pink, Shawn Mendes, Kelly Clarkson, Maroon 5, Jason Mraz, Michael Bublé, Little Mix, Justin Bieber, Anna-Marie and Post Malone as well as artists from the 2000s such as Taylor Swift. Music changed a lot over the decade as digital music became the most popular way to listen to music. People could buy music digitally and over time people started to find the music they liked. Now we can listen to an almost endless variety of music by whoever we like. We have now reached a music equilibrium, world peace almost. There isn't much that could be done to improve the way our world listens to music. All we can do is to enjoy it and wait for where the current will take us on music's whitewater ride. In the 2010s we also saw the rise of the app Spotify which had access to the rights of all of Sony's records which were given to them in the 80s when Sony made a mistake they would later regret. Spotify does give artists much money for their songs and we can listen to them for free as well as apps like YouTube. Because we don't need to buy music any more as we can listen to it for free at the price of an advert so artists don't get paid much for their songs and money in the music industry is running dry. Now artists are having to produce lots of songs to make a living which results in low quality music which may stop the progression of the music industry for the future.

Lilia Pateman + Annabel Denman-Johnson

Imagine you're trapped in a room and there's no way out. There are no doors to get out and the only piece of equipment you have is a piece of cardboard. How do you escape? This is one of the most tedious riddles of all time and one of the most well-known. The answer to this, of course is simply stop imagining. But what if you can't? What if you are stuck in your own bubble of imagination where everything that crosses your mind, everything you believe becomes real. You may think that this is a splendid thing. Imagining having pancakes for breakfast, then having pancakes for breakfast. Imagining what you are going to do on the weekend, then it being the weekend. But what about all the bad things? What about the nightmares? What about thinking about your worst fear? I'm going to tell you a story about a girl who experienced exactly that.

It was a Tuesday morning and Lilly was on her way to school. She lived a very humble life with normal friends, a normal house and a quite forgettable face. The morning this happened, she was on her way to her normal school, daydreaming about cake. This is when something very peculiar happened, that exact cake she had dreamed about, appeared in her hands. She cried out in fear and confusion, overwhelmed by what had just occurred. What would everyone at school think?

C h a n g e

What if she became thinking about how mind-numbingly boring Mr. Lewis' class was, then a melting brain appeared in her hands. She had to keep this unfortunate superpower a secret. But how?

When Lilly arrived at school, she started worrying what would happen to her if her newfound secret got out. Would people start taking advantage of her? Or worse, would people want to be her friend just because of this miracle? Could she control this tragedy? There was no more time for thinking, the bell had rung. Time for her worst nightmare to begin.

Making her way to the classroom, she unwillingly thought and thought about her power. Why wasn't it happening? Could it be controlled? One thing she knew for sure, was that this secret was not going to be an easy one to keep.

"Attention everyone," Mr. Lewis mumbled, "Today, we are going to take a test. This means that I will always need your full attention." Ethel was already fast asleep, dreaming about a hive of bees, swarming Mr Lewis and stinging him everywhere. This was when the unthinkable happened.

Waking up from her dream, Ethel found that she had bees surrounding her every which way. They were headed for her teacher. All she could think about was how much trouble she was going to be in. Without thinking, she ran out of the room in embarrassment.

She lived locally so all she could think of doing was running straight home and into her nan's arms. But the bees were still swarming her. All the way home she cried in fear. Death by bee stings was not a great way to end. After what seemed like an hour, she finally got home.

"Nan please help me there are bees swarming me please help!"

"What bees?" Nan said, "There's nothing there." Ethel gazed in astonishment at her. Could she not see the hundreds, if not thousands of bees surrounding her?

"Anyway, if they were real, they would have all stung you by now." She made a fair point. Ethel hadn't felt a single bee sting. Perhaps she was dreaming, but she felt rather awake. Was she imagining it? This had never happened to her before. Coming to think of it, when the cake was in her hand, she could only see it, not feel. It was by now that Ethel had made it official. She was going insane.

By the next day, Ethel had completely forgotten that she had jumped out of a window and screamed in the middle of Mr. Lewis's class. She was in so much trouble. Not to mention, everyone was giving her the strangest of looks in the hallway. Then the moment she had been dreading commenced. "Ethel Halloway, please make your way to the headmasters office immediately." This day could not get any worse. Or could it?

b y E l o i s e

Making her way to the headmaster's office, now with everybody looking at her, her day got worse, another vision. This time it was a huge crowd monster that ate people up strange looks. She screamed and banged on the monster's stomach begging it to let her out. What this looked like from everyone else's view, was that she was throwing a toddler's tantrum in a secondary school. The next thing she remembered was waking up in the medical room and being told that there was something wrong with her and that she needed to seek medical attention immediately. Not only that but now she was 99.99% sure that everyone in the school thought she was an absolute lunatic. As she was on her way to the doctor, she wondered what they would diagnose her with. Insaneness? Lunaticitis? Or maybe it was a case of utter maniac. Ethel wasn't ruling anything out. However, when she told him exactly what was happening this was his reply. "What you're experiencing right now is that you are very self-conscious about yourself and, instead of crowding your mind with worries, you turn them into something visual to you. There is nothing wrong with you. You are a very creative person, Ethel. Treasure that."

Ethel walked to school with a newfound confidence. Nan had told the headmaster what had happened, and he called her in to say that he would always be there for her. For once in her life, Ethel felt understood.

The Biden Harris Administration

By Freya Tansley

Trump left the White House for the final time to Amanda Gorman's reading of her poem "The Hill We Climb", it was a day of intense emotions, no matter your political affiliation. Personally, I think the biggest takeaway from the swearing in ceremony was the overwhelming feeling of hope and promise, demonstrated not just by President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris, but by the entire ceremony being a representation of resilience following the impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic, and also the assault on democracy which was the siege of Capitol Hill on the 6th of January 2021.

But what happens now? Now that we have watched the fireworks, sang the songs and smiled at the promise of the future?

Firstly, we should start with understanding more about the captain of the Biden-Harris ship, which is of course President Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. As a child, President Biden grew up in Scranton, Pennsylvania and New Castle County, Delaware, with his parents Jean and Joseph, as well as his three younger siblings. For the entirety of his life, Joe Biden has followed Catholicism, making him the second Catholic President of the United States, the first being John F Kennedy. President Biden is also the first President who has a stutter, which he said has been reduced, since his twenties, by reciting poetry in front of a mirror.

Biden attended Delaware University, majoring in history and political science and minoring in English, and later was a student at Syracuse University College of Law. He married Neilia Hunter in August of 1966, whom he later had three children with. 6 years later Biden defeated his Republican opponent in the race to become the junior Senator from Delaware, at just the age of 29, making him the sixth youngest Senator in US history.

Sadly, a few weeks after this election, Biden's wife Neilia and his one year old daughter Naomi were killed in a car accident, which meant that Biden became sole caregiver for his two sons: Hunter and Beau.

Biden considered resigning from his position, in order to care for his children, but was persuaded to keep working by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

In 1975, Joe Biden met his second wife, and future First Lady, Jill Biden on a blind date and they were married in 1977. As Biden's political career continued, he was re-elected to his position in the Senate six times, and ran for the Democratic Party's presidential nominee in 1988 and again in 2008. In 2008, he resigned from his position as the fourth most senior Senator, in order to run as Barack Obama's Vice



President. He assumed this position between January 2009 to January 2017. In January 2017, Obama awarded Biden the Presidential Medal of Freedom with distinction, making him the first president to receive this honour before taking office.

For the third time, Joe Biden ran to be the Democratic nominee for President and entered a fierce election season against the incumbent Donald Trump. This presidency is one of records, as at the age of 78 Biden is the oldest President of the United States, as well as the first with a stammer and the first President from Delaware.

On Wednesday 20th January, at about 4pm I turned on my television like many others worldwide, to watch the inauguration of President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris. As I watched, I was in contact with a few friends, discussing events of the ceremony as they unfolded, especially Senator Bernie Sander's very stylish mittens. Despite our humorous exchanges, it was evident to my friends and myself, that we were witnessing a key moment in international history. From the moment Donald

What do you need to know?

President Joe Biden's Vice President, Kamala Devi Harris is the first ever female Vice President of the United States, making her the highest ranking female official in the whole of US history, as well as the first African American and Asian American Vice President. She studied at Howard University, as well as attending UC Hastings College of Law, making her mark on the world as an attorney. Throughout her whole life she has been surrounded by a diverse group of family and friends, and in 2014, she married Douglas Emhoff, with whom she has a blended family including their two children, Ella and Cole. After dedicating all of her career to public service, she was elected as California's Attorney General in 2010, and oversaw the largest state justice department in the United States. Seven years later, Vice President Harris was nominated to the United States Senate, where she addressed issues such as immigration, securing American elections from foreign intervention and improving maternal healthcare, to name just a few. In August 2020, Harris accepted Biden's invitation to be his running mate in the US Presidential Election and assumed the position of Vice President of the United States in January 2021.

So now hopefully you know more about President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris, you might be interested in what their plans are for the future. Below, I have summarised seven of the key areas which both Biden and Harris will need to cover during their time in the White House.

COVID-19

As the pandemic continues, coronavirus will be a pressing issue for the Biden-Harris White House. President Biden has repeatedly suggested the implementation of a national test and trace system in the US. In his ideal scheme, Biden would make all testing for coronavirus free of charge, hire 100,000 people to set up the tracing scheme and provide 10 testing centres per state. This would mean there would be a total of 500 testing centres nationwide.

RACE RELATIONS

Following the Black Lives Matter protests over 2020, Biden has said that the racism which still exists in areas of the United States, must be combated with economic and social policies helping minority groups. A key policy of Biden's response to racism in the USA would be his "build back" programme is to create business support for minority groups in a \$30 billion investment, as well as reforms of the American criminal justice system. Both of these policies will be a next step into combating systemic racial injustice in the United States, but hopefully by no means the final step, which the Biden-Harris administration will take.

CLIMATE CHANGE

After President Trump's withdrawal from the Paris Climate Accord, President Biden has promised to rejoin the agreement as well as rally international support to curb carbon emissions. COP21 made the US agree to cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 28% by 2025, and Biden has pledged to do well by this goal. However, Biden does not support the Green New Deal which is a package, focusing on climate and employment in the USA, by the far left of the Democratic party. Instead, Biden has

Even though, from the outside, Trump had seemed to leave some areas I've mentioned in disarray and confusion, it will be vital for Biden to not just be the "President after Donald Trump". This is not a new and exciting idea, but rather one that is likely repeated by many White House staffers and advisors, every time a President of the opposite party than before, takes residence in the Oval Office. It should also be remembered that in a bipartisan political system, such as the one featuring in the USA, it is likely that every time the White House changes from red to blue, or vice versa, some policies will be undone and changed. Again, from the view of a young outsider, who understands some things, but not everything, this will prevent significant progress.

If Joe Biden, Kamala Harris and the government which they lead don't want to be a placeholder before the election in 2024, but want to instigate the change which has been referenced in the inauguration and the Presidential race of 2020, then it is now more important than ever, to fix the problems which Donald Trump left behind as soon as possible. This should allow them to really influence America and the world as they would like to, especially with their own change-making policies.

And here is hoping that, maybe, their influence won't rely solely on a particularly angry and controversial twitter account...

promised \$1.7 trillion of investment into green technologies research, as well as wanting the US to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. It should be interesting to see whether the variety of views on climate change, within the US government as well as the Democratic party, will slow or quicken the journey to seriously reducing the impacts of the climate crisis.

FOREIGN POLICY

In regards to international relations, Biden's policies are not unlike those of his Democratic predecessors. Although writing that national issues will take precedence over international problems, it is hoped that the Biden-Harris administration will repair the relationships between the US and its allies.

"overwhelming feeling of hope and promise"

Obviously in opposition to President Trump's isolated, island nation diplomatic relations, President Biden will hopefully encourage multilateralism (cooperation between many countries). However his use of soft power and diplomatic tactics, should not prevent him from making change and holding nations accountable for their actions; in particular China who Biden has said China should possess accountability for their issues with the climate crisis and increasing carbon emissions.

EDUCATION

Although labelled a socialist in the Presidential race over 2020, by the Republican opposition, President Biden and Vice President Harris are pretty centrist in comparison to other members of the

Democratic Party. However, Biden has surprisingly taken a step towards the left in his promises of student loan forgiveness, universal preschool education and expansion of tuition free colleges. These policies are proposed to be paid for by the durastic tax cuts put in place by Donald Trump.

HEALTHCARE

Always a key player in American politics, it will be interesting to see how far President Biden will be willing to go, in regards to healthcare. He has already suggested that he will expand Obamacare: a public health insurance scheme set up by himself and President Obama, and is willing to take further steps in giving all Americans the option to enroll in a public health initiative similar to Medicare. It is estimated that the Biden-Harris healthcare promises will cost \$2.25 trillion over 10 years, but with the USA reaching 512,000 deaths from COVID-19, at time of writing, it will be vital for Biden to follow through on at least some of his healthcare promises.

IMMIGRATION

Made an increasingly relevant topic by President Trump, with the creation of "The Wall", Biden has promised to reverse Trump's initiative of separating children from their parents at the US-Mexican border, within his first 100 days in office. President Biden has also pledged to alter limits of number of applications of asylum seekers in the US as well as end the ban on travel from several majority-Muslim nations to America. So far, Biden seems to be taking a similar stance on immigration to President Obama and many Americans are hopeful to see a reduction in harsh immigration policies, after the Trump era.

Swamp Monster

"Don't go there," they warned. "It's not safe... there are rumours of people who have gone there and never come back. Please, don't push your luck, Chester. It's dangerous." The more his parents said, the more he wanted to explore the ancient swamp-Ish forest that lies just past the end of the garden. Nobody really owned it, they've never wanted to, besides, what would anyone gain from that horrid place. He was about to find out.

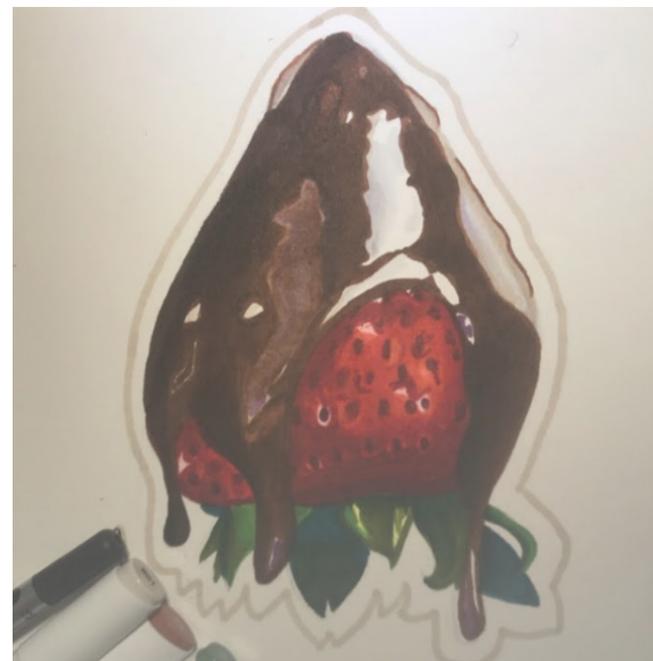
Now that Chester was in this mysterious and widely unknown mess, choices were soon regretted and more bad decisions were made. Emerging from the shadows was a tall Swamp Monster brandishing its long branch-like arms that were already clutching on to a poor, vulnerable animal who was hanging on for dear life. Chester, on the other hand thought he knew what he was doing from those man vs monster movies that he'd seen and always wanted to be in. He wanted everyone to think he was a hero. Enough daydreaming, he was now face - to - face with a human eating beast! Just a breath away from becoming its dinner! Chester and the Swamp Monster made eye contact for the first time. Nor Chester or the Swamp Monster moved a muscle. All went silent. And for those brief few seconds everything was still.

Quick to respond to the failure of Plan A, Chester found a pile of wet, dirty fallen branches and leaves. Finally, Chester saw a lame old branch that he could barely hold it was so big. The perfect weapon. Big, sharp and good grip.

Chester wanted to go home. But this creature was stood in front of him, clueless, armed, disgusting and scared. Scared? It was scared too! Chester realized in what felt like 3 days later than he should've done. He wasn't prepared for a swamp monster... So, a swamp monster couldn't be prepared to see a kid in its forest. 1... 4... now 6 steps closer to the strange beast, still clutching that same heavy twig. Not sure if he needed it. The monster stepped back, still watching the boy. Both putting down weapons, Chester stumbled across the rough floor and tripped! Snapping sticks and rustling leaves trying to stand. Cautiously, Swamp Monster bent down to human height and helped him up with a skeleton-like hand.

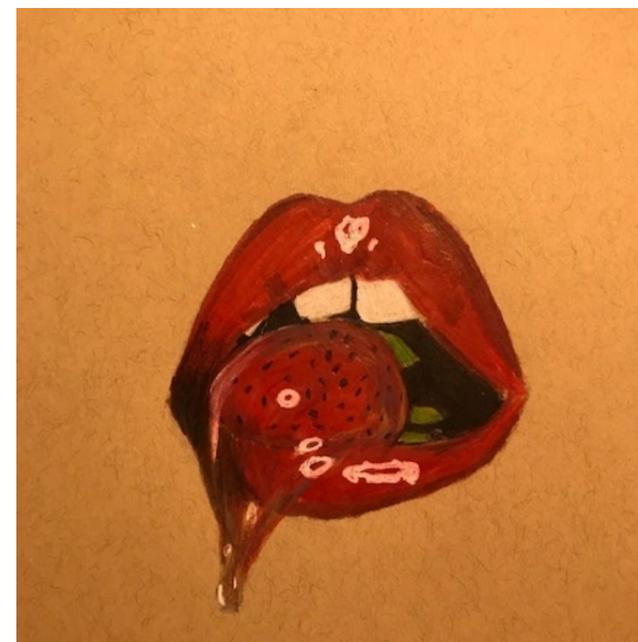
Chester, after a brisk lift home (to the edge of the forest would be more accurate from his new SECRET friend. Once Chester had snuck through the back door.) everything seemed so dull... and normal.

Emily 6H



Strawberry
Inaaya
Asif

Ruby Strutt



Lips
Anna
Atherall

Horoscopes 2021

By Suzie Gibson

Aries 21 March- 20 April - This year is a big one for your love life not just in terms of getting a partner but also in friendships and familial relationships. You must be a bit more forgiving to yourself and others and do not let your fiery nature lead you to start picking fights. As a fire sign you are one to take action and control of situations but this year you must sit back a bit and remember less haste, less waste.



Taurus 21 April- 20 May - The new year will be one for growing not just personally but educationally as well, without half the self-reflection you had last year. This will be a year of doing things for you, not what everyone else wants you to do. You will be pushed out of your comfort zone, which is good for you, so please don't try and avoid the changes coming your way. Trust the change!



Gemini 21 May- 21 June - This year will be full of hard work as you wake up from last year's hibernation, but it will not be for nothing. It will pay off and ultimately, you will be rewarded with good exam results and good healthy relationships. Remember to look at learning as building blocks to your future. Keep the momentum up! Despite all this energy you will have, you must not make rash decisions as big ones are coming your way.



Cancer 22 June- 22 July - This year has the same things in store for you as Taurus as you must love yourself more and appreciate yourself and put yourself first. Don't be selfish but let other people take care of you. Tell people you love about the vulnerability you may feel. Just remember "when the seagulls follow the trawler, it is because they think sardines will be thrown into the sea".



Leo 23 July- 22 August - 2020 was hard for you as you are made to be in the spotlight. Being locked up in your house and having to social distance is difficult for someone who needs the close attention from the people. As Covid-19 cases reduce, the time you can spend with your friends will increase, so take all the opportunities you get to surround yourself with the people that make you happy.



Virgo 23 August- 22 September - As you had a busy 2020 being emotional support for all your friends and family you didn't have much time to sort yourself out. That being the case make sure to look after yourself in 2021 not just mentally but also physically. Like many of the signs you must remember to know your worth. When the lightbulb shatters, it is not only you who should pick up the pieces.



Libra 23 September- 22 October - You are a sign of partnerships and balance, so it is hard for you not to have that physical human contact with your flirty personality. Despite our third lockdown you will be able to find love and attention through a screen and hopefully soon through face-to-face moments. You can be the reason someone smiles today.



Scorpio 23 October- 22 November - the lockdowns and time alone of 2020 brought out your dark humour and made you pick fights with those closest to you. But do not worry you have 2021 to start afresh and remember every day is a new day. We cannot become what we want by remaining who we are.

Sagittarius 23 November- 21 December - As a fire sign you love being the life and soul of the party, so it became a bit miserable scrolling on your phone all day. Don't worry, this year you will find a new purpose whether a new hobby or skill or your health. It doesn't matter, so long as it makes you happy. All you have to do is go out and find it. Even though petals will fall, new shoots will fall.



Aquarius 21 January- 18 February - You used 2020 to learn something, may it be a language, how to cook, or about yourself and how you tick. Carry this knowledge with you and don't forget who you have become and how valued you are by your family and friends. Wear what you want, eat what you want, do what makes you feel happy, but make sure you like yourself. Harmony and understanding, sympathy and trust abounding.



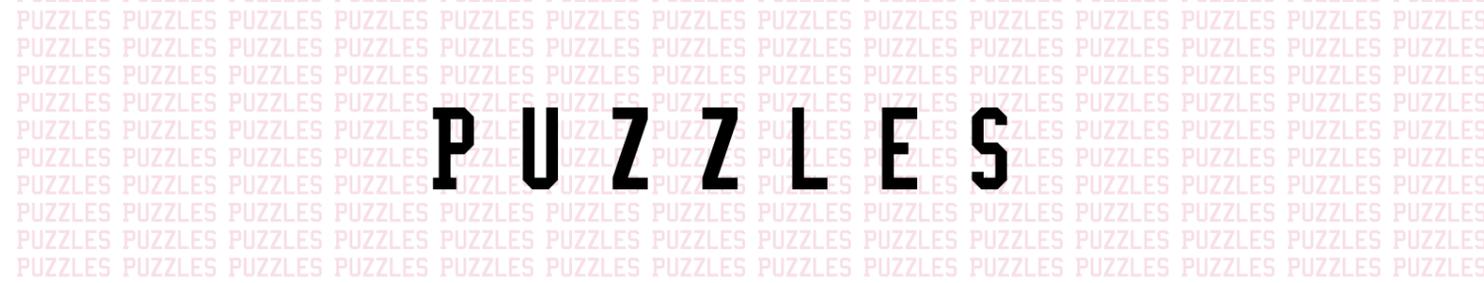
Capricorn 22 December- 20 January - As a work hard play hard animal 2020 wasn't easy but you got through it as you realised sometimes life is bad, so you've just got to get on with it. You remembered that you have a roof over your head and food to eat so being a victim is pointless. However, this year the world opens again and as eagles soar, let your inner lion roar.



Pisces 19 February- 20 March - 2020 was a bit of a fishbowl for you and Jeff Bezos took most of your money as you used Amazon as a coping mechanism. This year come out of your bowl and grace us with your presence. Expect changes around you within friendship groups and a shakeup in your love life. If you can't be good, be careful.



Where planets turn, hearts burn



Erasmus

Back in October 2019, I was lucky enough to spend a week in Riga, Latvia with Alex, Claudia, Daria, and Tanya, along with Ms Diez and Mrs Hill, as part of the Erasmus+ program. From learning key skills for the world of work, exploring the amazing city and not least building relationships with people from across the continent, I certainly came back from Riga as a more rounded individual. It was one of the best experiences I have ever had.

In Riga, we lived with our Latvian hosts and were joined by students from Germany, Hungary, and Portugal. Perhaps the most eye-opening part of the trip was how we were able to forge such strong relationships with people who were strangers to us just a week before. As we cried our goodbyes at 4am in the airport, we were all holding onto the fact that we would see each other again soon in April when we were due to host a mobility in Northampton.

Unfortunately, coronavirus had other plans. Although it did not come as a surprise that the April mobility had been cancelled as Covid-19 tightened its grip on the world, we were devastated by the news.

It was hard not to think of what we would have been doing, who we would have been with again when the scheduled dates of the mobility rolled around. On the day when the group of girls from Latvia were meant to arrive, we organised a zoom call for us all to come together virtually. We had all been in touch since our meeting in October but seeing everyone's faces, albeit through a screen, was really uplifting.

Over the past couple of months, I have looked forward to the zoom calls and group chat conversations with our long-distance friends, sharing how we spent our lockdown days and reminiscing over our unique memories and experiences from Riga. I think it is extraordinary how our friendship, kindness, and support for one another can extend beyond the screens.

Finally, I would like to say a massive thank you to everyone who has made it possible for us to have such a close-knit community that we can rely on to brighten our days in this strange and difficult situation. I am so grateful to have Erasmus for making the tough times we are facing more bearable.

Amisha Chadalavada

1.

If the name WOODROW WILSON is



Who are the other U.S. Presidents?

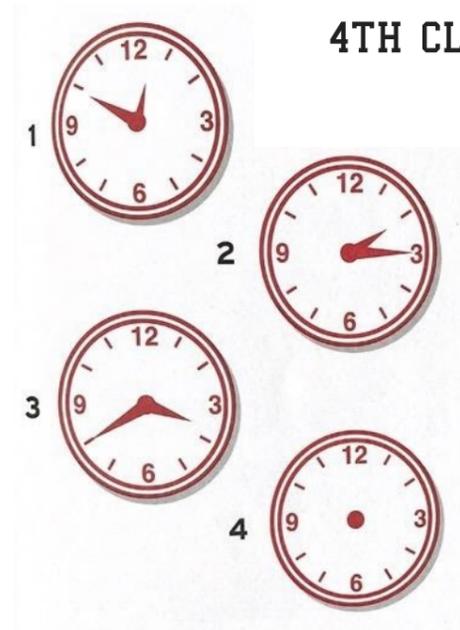
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2.

I GO UP, BUT I NEVER GO DOWN. THE MORE I GO UP, THE MORE YOU CHANGE. WHAT AM I?

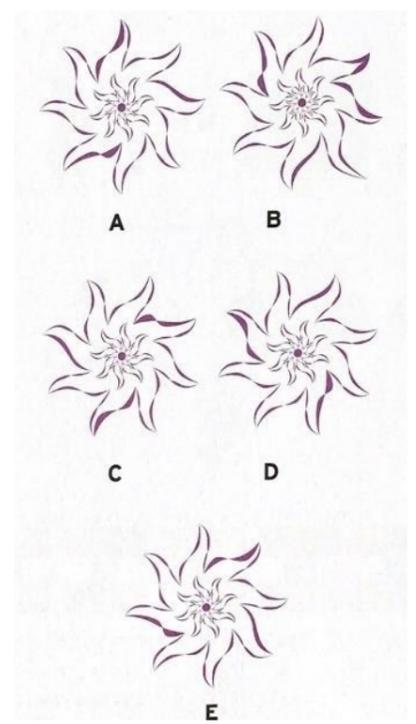
3.

WHAT SHOULD THE 4TH CLOCK READ?

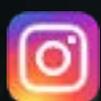


4.

WHICH IS THE ODD ONE OUT?



*We'll see you
next time the
seasons
change...*



@nhsbackchat



@NHS_Backchat