



Royal Wootton Bassett
Academy Sixth Form
Weekly Newsletter #114
16 June 2023



Congratulations to **Max Chambers and Sarah Javid** on becoming our new Head Students.

We look forward to working with you and your team of prefects.

Once the new SSLT have been formally presented with their badges their work can begin.

Fingers crossed we will be able to get a photo with all the prefects next time!!

Congratulations to you all.





All Year 12 students should now have their exam timetable. End of Year assessments start on **19th June.**

There will be **NO STUDY LEAVE**, students are expected in school each day to attend scheduled assessments and timetabled lessons when not in exams.



PREPARE WELL



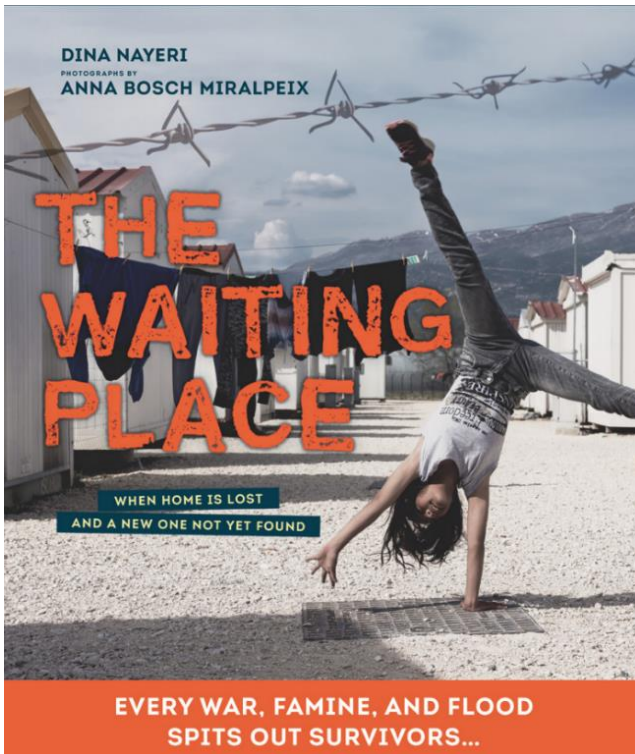
The programme for Enrichment week 17 – 21st July will be published next week.

This will include Sports day, Cultural day and our trips bowling and to Bath as well as the usual end of term celebrations.

As mentioned, this morning in assembly please **CHECK YOUR EMAILS!!**

There are lots of trips going out in the next few weeks as well as deadlines and meetings that must not be missed.





Recommended reading to support Refugee week 2023.

About the Book

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cites an unprecedented 82.4 million forcibly displaced people on the planet as of 2020. In 2018, Dina Nayeri - the daughter of a refugee and a former refugee herself - invited documentary photographer Anna Bosch Miralpeix to accompany her to Katsikas, a refugee camp outside Ioannina, Greece, to record the hopes and struggles of ten young Farsi-speaking refugees from Iran and Afghanistan. "I wanted to play with them, to enter their imagined worlds, to see the landscape inside their minds," she says. Ranging in age from five to seventeen, the children live in partitioned shipping-crate homes crowded on a field below a mountain. Battling a dreary monster that wants to rob them of their purpose, dignity, and identity, each survives in his or her own special way.

This book is an unflinching look at ten young lives suspended outside of time - and bravely proceeding anyway. Each lyrical passage leads the reader from one story to the next, revealing the dreams, ambitions, and personalities of each displaced child. The stories are punctuated by intimate photographs, followed by the author's reflections on life in a refugee camp. Locking the global refugee crisis sharply in focus, *The Waiting Place* is an urgent call to change what we teach young people about the nature of home and safety.



19-25th June 2023

Refugee Week is the world's largest arts and culture festivals celebrating the contributions, creativity and resilience of refugees and people seeking sanctuary.

It's an umbrella festival which means anyone can take part, whether you have 5 minutes or 5 months to prepare!

The theme for Refugee Week 2023 is 'Compassion' and we invite you to celebrate what compassion looks like in action.



There's three ways to take part:

- Get involved with what's happening in your local area
- Do a Simple Act
- Organise your own event/activity

To discover what's on and how to get involved, visit: refugeeweek.org.uk

#RefugeeWeek
#SimpleActs
#CompassionIntoAction



RWBRFC RAVENS

GIRLS RUGBY

FROM SCHOOL YEAR 7 TO YEAR 13
AT ROYAL WOOTTON BASSETT RUGBY CLUB



READY TO JOIN THE RUGBY REVOLUTION?

Join the Ravens to experience the power and exhilaration of **Girls' Rugby** at Royal Wootton Bassett RFC.

Girl's rugby at Royal Wootton Bassett RFC is thriving, with the unstoppable force of the **Bassett Ravens** - our rugby programme for girls in Year 7 and above.

This passionate team of young athletes is rewriting the game and breaking barriers on the field. Experience the thrill of teamwork, the power of physicality, and the joy of forging lifelong friendships.

At RWBRFC, we believe in empowering girls to discover their inner warrior, build confidence, and develop dynamic skills.

COMPETITIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Our Under 12s, Under 14s, Under 16s and Under 18s Ravens teams offer a pathway to compete at various levels, from local fixtures to regional rugby tournaments. We foster healthy competition, pushing our players to unlock their full potential.

SEEKING PLAYERS FOR THE NEW SEASON!

Contact girlsrugby@rwbrfc.club to find out more, or visit www.rwbrfc.club



KEY BENEFITS OF MARTIAL ARTS



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CONFIDENCE

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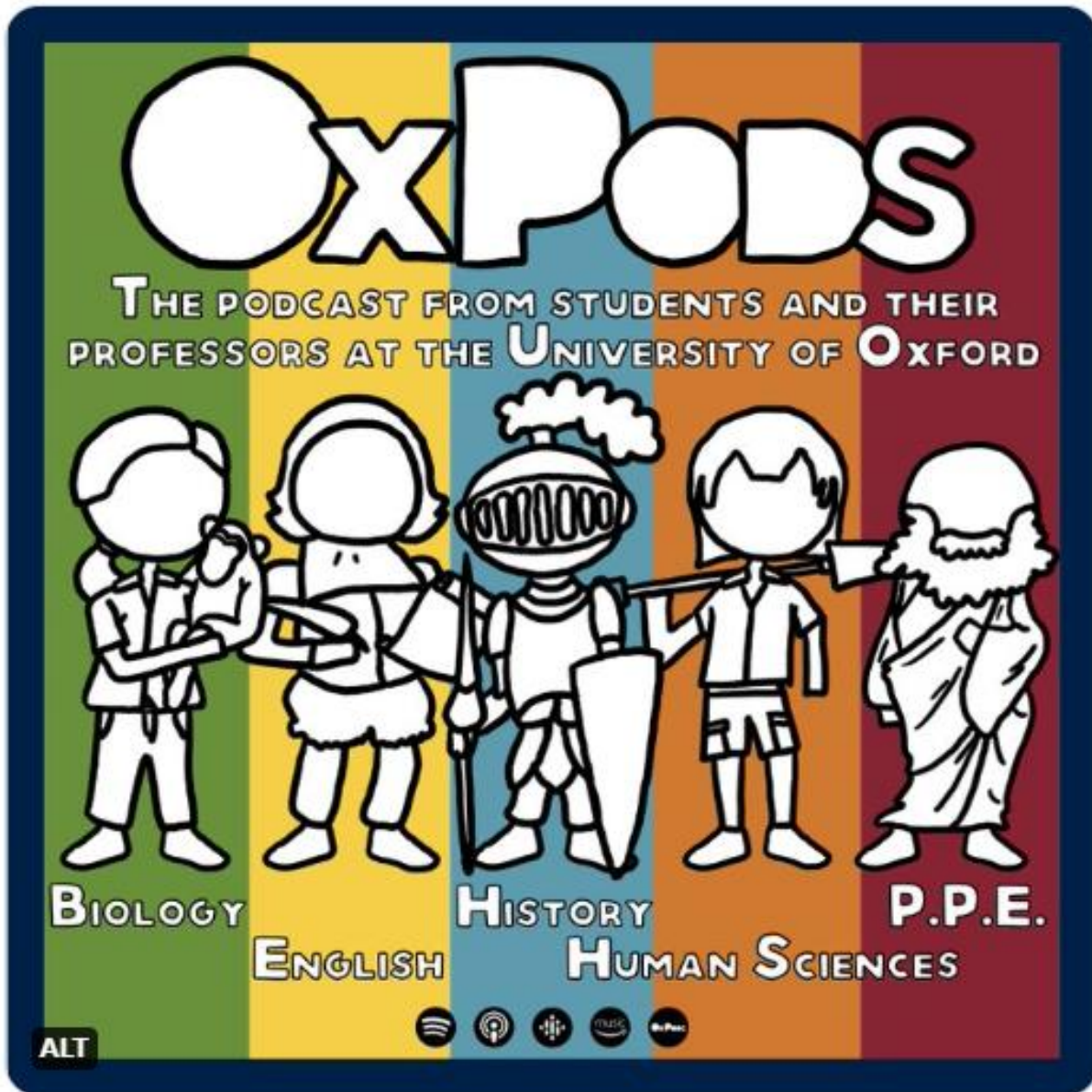
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Do You Know What a BSc (Hons) is?

Throughout this magazine and in your school life, you may hear different words being used about careers, university, routes to employment, qualifications and courses you can study on, and you may not want to admit you don't have a CLUE about what they mean. This is a brief guide to some of these words and terms, we will start with the classic route, before looking at alternatives.

Let's start at the beginning.

When you are at school and you can study your GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education) in years 10 & 11. In 6th form or college you can study your A-Levels, BTECs (Business and Technology Education Council), IBACs (International Baccalaureate) amongst others and then after that where do you go? We are going to focus on the University route here, but at the end of the chapter there is more info on other routes after GCSE and Sixth Form, including Apprenticeships.

A Degree

A degree is a course you study at University. You can choose your subject by looking through a University prospectus or searching the UCAS website. Typically a degree is three years long.

However, some courses are 4 years as they include a placement

year where you leave the course to work in a sector linked to your degree, or work abroad, for a year. You can also study part time, but the courses take 5-6 years to complete! There are several types of degree. We will go through each one on the following pages.

Undergraduate Degree

This is the first degree you can take at university after Sixth form or college. Typically, you study different modules and topics over the three (or four) years. You are assessed at your University by taking exams, writing essays and performing presentations. In your 3rd year of your degree you can complete a major project called an Honours Project (see below) as well as a Dissertation, which is pretty much a 10,000 word essay!

BSc (Hons) or Bachelor of Science (Hons)

There are different types or titles of degree you can take. This is not the subject! For example, a degree subject could be Human Biology or History. The type of degree is usually listed on the University website and UCAS. A science based degree has the title BSc, which stands for Bachelor of Science. Other degree titles examples include:

- BA – Bachelor of Arts
- BEd – Bachelor of Education
- BEng – Bachelor of Engineering

You'll see these 'codes' after people's names. For example, mine would look like this:

Tom Warrender BSc (Hons)

I know what you're thinking now... what does the Hons bit mean?

A degree with Hons...

Hons refers to 'Honours'. For example, my degree was: BSc (Hons) in Human Physiology & Exercise Science. You get the Hons bit by completing a project in your 3rd year called, guess what... an honours project!

In Science, this usually includes you having to come up with your own experiments and theory to test in a lab. My honours project tested professional footballers and the heart rates they trained at, as well as linking it to how much lactic acid they produced during training. Some of my friends did projects on how bone was destroyed by increases in temperature when it was drilled during certain types of surgery, how caffeine affected performance in explosive and endurance sports, and how exercise affected your immune system. All cool stuff, but really hard work.

When you complete your degree you become a Graduate.

WOOHOOO
WELL DONE YAYYYYY!!!!

The Degree Results

- **First** – Also known as a Geoff Hurst (if you don't know who Geoff Hurst is, then shame on you!).

This is the top result you can get. Around 20% of graduates get a First. Think of it like an A grade and you usually have to have an average pass grade of 70% or more.

- **2:1 – Or Upper Class Degree.** This is the next grade down. Almost like a B grade and you have to average 60-69% in your assessments. Around 45% of graduates get a 2:1.
- **2:2 – AKA a 'Desmond'...** why? For some strange reason it was linked to Archbishop Desmond Tutu... get it 2:2...

This is like a C grade and requires an average of 50-59% in assessments. It can also be known as a Lower Second Class Degree.

- **3rd** – The lowest official grade you can get.

It is awarded if your average results in assessments are in the 40-49% range.

- **Unclassified** – This is a pass and to be honest it is worth less than the paper it's written on, as you have only averaged around the 40% mark in assessments, or potentially below. That may sound harsh, but if you don't do the work, the university is not just going to hand out results on a platter. **Avoid at all costs.**

Postgraduate Degree

Once you have completed your undergraduate degree, you can go onto study at an even higher level on a Postgraduate Course of which there are several types.

The order of which are:

- **Post Graduate Certificate**
- **Post Graduate Diploma**
- **Masters**

One usually leads into another, or you can go straight into the Masters. When I studied my post-grad course in Medical Toxicology, you started off studying for the certificate, if you passed certain modules you qualified for the Diploma and then if you wanted to, at the end of that, you could study for another year for the Masters. The whole process for the above takes between 1 – 2 years and varies at different Universities. Some are practical based in labs and others are lesson or research based.

PhD

PhD stands for Doctorate in Philosophy. It is a research based qualification with no lectures or classic teaching lessons. At the end of it you can call yourself a doctor!

You're not a medical doctor. You are a doctor in your subject. You can become a doctor in any subject: languages, history, art, science, medicine...the list could go on. Some people put the letters PhD at the end of their name, some put Dr at the start. So don't assume when you see someone with Dr at the start that they are a medical doctor!

Typically, you can start a PhD once you have a Masters. You don't always need a Masters, but many students use it as a stepping stone to a PhD.

You get a PhD after extensively researching an original idea or concept in your chosen subject. It usually takes 4-8 years to complete as you are finding out something no one has ever found

out before in a subject and this takes time. There are so many facets to science subjects, there is always something to discover.

In a science based PhD you'll spend a lot of time in the lab performing experiments, analysing results, writing reports and papers that get published in scientific journals. These are critiqued by other scientists to make sure the science stands up! It can be quite brutal... but you can't have duff science. Your results and findings could go on to change the world!

After your PhD you can carry on researching in what is called a Post Doc (post doctorate). You may even become a Professor! Many PhD graduates go on to become an academic. This is where you are the expert in your field at the University and you teach about it as a lecturer in University. However you don't always need a PhD to become a lecturer. I became a lecturer at the age of 24 with just a degree!

So there you have it, the route from school to PhD! What do you fancy studying?



A-Z of Medical Careers

Clinical Bioinformatics



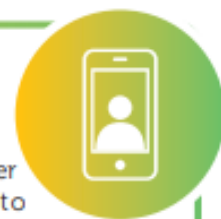
Clinical Bioinformatics is a combination of biology and computer science that focuses on the acquisition, storage, analysis, and distribution of biological data. In other words, this is an important computerised tool to manage all the information produced by scientists!! Within the NHS, clinical bioinformatics can be divided into 3 categories: genomics, health informatics and physical science. For

example, genomic informatics applies bioinformatic resources, including data bases and online tools, to genomics. This enables creation of next generation sequencing pipelines and designing databases to ensure data collected from laboratories is utilised in efficient and standardised manners.

To apply for this job, you will require a degree in an applied or pure science subject relevant to the specialism you are applying for. This enables you to apply

for the Scientist Training Programme (STP) within the NHS alongside the ability to demonstrate a strong understanding of clinical informatics. Trainee clinical scientists will receive a salary of band 6 level, following qualification clinical scientists receive band 7 scale pay. With further experience and training, it is possible to reach band 9 pay as a consultant clinical scientist. This role can also lead into research or teaching positions.

Call Handler



Call handlers, also known as an emergency medical dispatcher (but just to complicate matters these can also be 2 different roles) are responsible for handling medical situations over the phone and act in the most appropriate manner by dispatching an ambulance or referring the caller to another service.

Call handlers and emergency medical dispatchers work under tremendous amounts of pressure and are a very much under-appreciated role within the NHS. A day in the life might involve dealing with life-or-death emergencies such as road traffic

accidents, heart attacks, broken bones or fights involving injuries. Whilst health professionals such as paramedics or clinicians are on their way via ambulance, helicopter, or fast responder vehicles, call handlers may have to take the caller through emergency procedures such as clearing an obstruction from someone's airway or performing CPR. Call handlers are also used in the NHS 111 service to provide help to members of the public and some healthcare professionals regarding non-emergency health problems.

As a call handler, you will typically start at a band 3 or 4 (starting salary: £24,000- £26,000), there are

options for career progression to a band 6 team leader. There is also potential to become a duty manager at band 7 - responsible for the management of staff and call centre during a shift (£40,000-£45,000). The shift pattern of weekdays, weekends, and nights will depend on the trust. To be a successful call handler, you must possess the ability to remain calm in highly stressful situations and under pressure when callers are angry, upset or in shock. You must type up incidents efficiently, to quickly triage patients to A&E, by assessing the level of emergency and nearest hospital.

By Hattie Adley



Cancer Genomics



Cancer genomics is the study of genes within the body and how upon alteration, these changes may lead to cancer development. Working within this field would involve identifying different types of cancer that are causing alterations in genes. To identify these changes, these scientists would use chemical experimentation and laboratory procedures enabling examination of DNA. These

scientists would work with a multidisciplinary team involving other healthcare scientists and doctors to aid a diagnosis for each patient.

This position within the NHS usually revolves around a 37.5-hour shift pattern with a salary between band 5 and 9 depending on your precise role, experience, further qualifications, and responsibility. To enter into this role, you will require 2-3 A Levels enabling you to apply for the NHS Practitioner Training

Programme (PTP) by taking an accredited BSc degree in a healthcare science, such as genetic science. There are plenty of opportunities relating to a career within cancer genomics such as working with the 100,000 Genomics Project, increasing your experience and working within research, specialising in particular branches of cancer genomics or entering into education to pass on your knowledge.

Cardiologist



Cardiology is a branch of medicine whereby doctors diagnose, assess, and treat disorders, diseases and defects surrounding the cardiovascular system (the heart and blood vessels). These conditions may include angina, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, arrhythmias, congenital heart disease and more. *Note – a paediatric cardiologist is a different speciality. Due to the rise in obesity and metabolic syndrome-related disorders like diabetes and high blood pressure, cardiology is a fast paced and ever advancing career. With a focus on extending

patient lives, cardiologists use cutting edge technology and therapies including emergency care.

Cardiologists require a degree in medicine followed by 2 foundation years as a doctor. Following this, doctors will undertake core training for 2 years where they can choose either internal or acute medicine. The cardiology speciality training itself usually takes 5 years, however, many trainees undertake further academic research during this training which can increase in length. An interest in cardiology, which drives these researchers, enables this field to be an extremely forward-thinking

specialty, with advancements in scientific knowledge and understanding improving treatments and therapies. Within cardiology, there are also sub-specialties! These can include cardiac imaging, electrophysiology, interventional cardiology, cardiac oncology and more.

There is plenty of career progression associated with this speciality, with positions as consultants, clinical directors, medical educators, and associate deans, allowing for a very varied career!

How is a Heart Transplant Performed?

By Chloe Russell



1. BEING OFFERED A HEART TRANSPLANT

- To be considered for a transplant, you must have a condition called heart failure. This comes in many different forms and has lots of different causes.
- Transplant hearts are extremely rare so surgery will only be considered if the patient is extremely unwell with their heart condition.
- To be eligible, their heart condition must not have improved through any other medical procedures.



2. TRANSPLANT TESTS

- If the doctor thinks someone could be suitable for a heart transplant, they will undergo a series of tests.
- These tests include blood, tissue and antibody tests and physical tests to check they are fit enough for surgery.



3. ON THE WAITING LIST

- Being called for a transplant depends on finding a suitable match and this requires the donor heart that is the right size, tissue type and blood type... this is why it can take so long to find a suitable match.
- Whilst waiting for the transplant, patients may have a special device fitted, called a Left Ventricular Assist Device. This helps the heart continue to function.
- If the patient is found to be suitable for a transplant, they are added to a waiting list and could be called for a transplant at any time!
- The donor heart has to be used within about 4 hours of organ removal!



4. GETTING READY

- When they hear from the transplant centre, they will be told not to eat or drink anything to get ready for surgery. They will be told to pack their hospital bag and take all their medications with them.
- When the patient reaches the transplant centre, they will be reassessed to check they are still fit for surgery.
- The patient will change into a hospital gown and head down to surgery!



5. PREPARING THE BODY FOR SURGERY

- The patient is put to sleep and attached to a ventilator so they can breathe during surgery.
- An IV line is inserted to inject fluids and medicines throughout the surgery. A catheter is inserted into the bladder to drain urine and other catheters around the body to monitor the body throughout surgery.
- The chest is cleaned with antiseptic solution.
- The operation takes between 4 and 6 hours.



6. REMOVING THE HEART

- An incision is made down the centre of the chest and the sternum (the bone down the middle of the chest) is cut in half.
- Tubes are put into the chest so the blood is pumped through a cardiopulmonary bypass machine. This keeps the blood flowing whilst the heart is replaced.
- The diseased heart is removed.



7. REPLACING THE HEART

- The new heart is sewn into place and the blood vessels are connected.
- The blood that was in the bypass machine is allowed back into the heart.
- To make the new heart start beating, it is shocked with small paddles.
- The team watch the heart beating to check there are no leaks.
- Pacing wires might be put into the heart and attached to a pacemaker. These might only be needed for a short period of time.



8. CLOSING UP THE WOUND

- The sternum is fixed together with small wires and the skin is closed up with surgical staples or sutures.
- Tubes are inserted into the chest to drain excess fluid from the heart.
- A sterile dressing is applied.



9. AFTER SURGERY

- After surgery, the patient is taken to the intensive care unit. Here, they are connected to an ECG (electrocardiogram) to monitor the heart. Other vital medical signs are also monitored.
- The patient is still connected to ventilator and may not wake up for a little while and will receive around-the-clock care.
- When they are deemed ready, they will move onto a lower-level ward.
- They can usually leave hospital to go home within 4 weeks.

10. AT HOME

- The patient will have been taught how to look after themselves, this includes keeping the wound clean and not doing certain activities.
- There will be frequent follow-up tests to watch for signs of rejection.
- The tests include biopsies, blood tests, X-rays and much more.
- For the heart to survive in the body, the patient must take medications for the rest of their life.



Careers Involved in a Heart Transplant

By Tom Warrender



It's not just surgeons involved in transplanting a heart from one person to another. There is lots of work carried out before, during and after surgery and it takes a huge team to ensure it all goes to plan and the patient is given the best chance of surviving! Here's some of the most common careers involved! Which one do you fancy trying?



Anaesthetist

I'm an anaesthetist I put the patient to sleep and monitor them during the surgery.

To do this job, you need: GCSEs (all levels 8s and 9s, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels (A*A*A*-AAA) → medical school → 2-year foundation programme → 7-8 years of speciality training

Salary: Band 7 - Band 9 (£39,467 - £114,003)



Operating Department Practitioner

I'm an Operating Department Practitioner and I prepare the specialist equipment and drugs. I am responsible for providing the correct surgical instruments. I also support and monitor the patient.

To do this job, you need: GCSEs (5x levels 9-4, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels or equivalent (usually BBC) → 3-year degree (BSc Operating Department Practice) or apprenticeship → Health and Care Professions Council registration

Salary: Band 5 (£25,655 - £31,534)



Theatre Nurse

I am a Theatre Nurse and I support the anaesthetist and provide the surgical tools. I also monitor the patient and provide general patient care.

To do this job, you need: GCSEs (5x level 4 and above, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels or BTEC equivalent → 3-year degree (BSc Nursing) → specialist theatre training course

Salary: Band 5 (£25,655 - £31,534)



Cardiothoracic Surgeon

I am the cardiothoracic surgeon and I perform the actual surgery. I am responsible for making incisions in the correct places and connecting the new heart.

To do this job, you need: GCSEs (all levels 8s and 9s, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels (A*A*A*-AAA) → medical school → 2-year foundation programme → 7-8 years of speciality training

Salary: Band 8d - Band 9 (£84,559 - £114,003)



Clinical Perfusion Scientist

I am a clinical perfusion scientist and I control the machinery that circulates the patient's blood during surgery and the machine that controls their respiration.







To do this job, you need: GCSEs (check the university's website) → 3 A-levels (check the university's website) → 3-year undergraduate degree (2.1 BSc in a science or medicine-related subject) → MSc in Perfusion Science (currently only offered at the University of Bristol) → Certificate of Accreditation in Basic Clinical Perfusion Sciences → MSc in Perfusion Science valuable

Salary: Band 7 (£40,057 - £45,839)

OTHER JOBS INVOLVED IN TRANSPLANTS:



Other Jobs Involved in Transplants:

 <p>Dietitian</p> <p>I advise patients on their diet after transplant surgery. This is because the risk of coronary artery disease and illness from food poisoning is high after heart transplants.</p> <p>To do this job, you need: GCSEs (5x levels 9-4, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels or equivalent (check the university's website) → accredited degree in dietetics (check www.bda.uk.com and www.hcpc-uk.org)</p> <p>Salary: Band 5+ (£32,306+)</p>	 <p>Healthcare Scientist</p> <p>I work with other healthcare scientists to prevent, diagnose and treat a wide range of medical conditions. Some of us work with patients and some in laboratories.</p> <p>To do this job, you need: GCSEs (5x levels 9-4, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels or equivalent (check the university's website) → PTP or STP (check out page 23).</p> <p>Salary: Varies depending on your specialism (check out NHS careers website).</p>	 <p>Transplant Co-ordinator</p> <p>I guide the patient through the donor process, transplantation and surgery, and coordinate the transplant operation.</p> <p>To do this job, you need: 2-3 A-levels (university dependent) or A-level equivalent → 5 years as a nurse/ respiratory therapist → training in organ donation</p> <p>Salary: Band 7 (£40,057- £45,839)</p>
 <p>Pharmacist</p> <p>I use my knowledge of drugs to manage the patient's medications before and after surgery.</p> <p>To do this job, you need: GCSEs (5x levels 9-4, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels or equivalent (AAB-BBB, including chemistry and another science / maths) → 5-year accredited MPharm degree (check out www.pharmacyregulation.org)</p> <p>Salary: Band 6 – Band 9 (£32,306- £108,075)</p>	 <p>Radiographer</p> <p>I use a wide range of imaging equipment to look inside the body and monitor the patient.</p> <p>To do this job, you need: GCSEs (5x levels 9-4, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels or equivalent. You need 5 GCSEs at levels 9-4 (including English, maths and science) → A-levels or equivalent (inc. physics, chemistry or biology) → accredited degree in diagnostic radiography (check out www.hcpc-uk.org)</p> <p>Salary: Band 5+ (£32,306+)</p>	 <p>Physiotherapist</p> <p>I help the patient regain movement and build strength after surgery. I use movement, ultrasounds and massages to provide treatment.</p> <p>To do this job, you need: GCSEs (5x levels 9-4, inc. Maths, English and Science) → A-Levels or equivalent (with biology or PE) → 3-year accredited degree in physiotherapy (check out www.hcpc-uk.org)</p> <p>Salary: Band 5+ (£32,306+)</p>

For more info on any of these careers, check out [www.healthcareers.nhs.uk!](http://www.healthcareers.nhs.uk)

3 Episodes of MMTV You Need to See!

Each week we release a new episode of Medical Mavericks TV. We cover all sorts from medical procedures, diseases, careers info, guides to HE and much more. Sometimes we even dress up!



You can watch all our episodes in our student zone. Head over to www.medicalmavericks.co.uk/for-students and click MMTV.

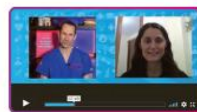
Here are three of our favourite episodes.



Episode 31 - How Killing Rats Helped Thin Our Blood
This sounds weird I know, but we use a drug for medicinal purposes that was previously used to kill rats! In fact the chemical in this drug was found accidentally when cows started to mysteriously die in America! The drug we are talking about is Warfarin! Watch this 1st episode of 4 on Warfarin, taken from The Medical Mavericks Academy, where Tom explains more.



Episode 32 - A Cracking Good Episode
Do you crack your knuckles? If so, you'll love what we have here for you. We have used our ultrasound machine to scan the knuckle joint in Lizzie's hand as she cracks the joint to see what happens! It is very cool indeed!



Episode 33 - An Interview With A Sports Therapist
Have you heard of Sports Therapy? It is a fab career that is VERY different to Physiotherapy. We interviewed Jo, an amazing Sports Therapist that has worked in all sorts of different sports. She tells us she loves nothing more than seeing a limb pointing in the wrong direction!

See these episodes and more on our YouTube channel. Just Search for Medical Mavericks TV



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STEM is for Everyone!



Celebrating Diversity in STEM

For each issue of this magazine, Medical Maverick's "Diversity in Science" segment covers 2 professionals that have made outstanding contributions to STEM. We will cover people from different countries, people that are in the LGBTQ+ community, women in STEM and people with disabilities, just to name a few! We want to show you that science and healthcare is for EVERYONE by sharing the amazing achievements of these underrepresented people. If you hear of any professionals that you think deserve a shoutout in our next issue, tweet us at @MedicMavericks!

Name: Dr Mae Carol Jemison
Date of Birth: 17/10/1956
Job: engineer, physician, and former NASA astronaut

Famous for: The brilliant Mae Carol Jemison was the first Black woman to travel into space and held the position of "mission specialist" on Space Shuttle Endeavour. She orbited Earth for nearly 8 days in September 1992. Not only was Mae an astronaut, she has degrees from



"It would be nice—and I think it will be nice—to have more and more people of all kinds involved with space exploration."

Dr Mae Carol Jemison



Stanford University in chemical engineering as well as African and African American studies. Additionally, Dr Jemison holds a medical degree from Cornell University. She used this degree and was a practicing doctor before going on to be an astronaut with NASA. To recognise all her amazing achievements, she also holds multiple honorary doctorates.

Alongside being a NASA astronaut, she also founded a technology research company and a non-profit educational foundation! She feels strongly about highlighting the inequalities in American healthcare, science and education and uses her platform to reduce that inequality. Throughout her career she has emphasised promoting the importance of access to education and healthcare, having delivered many talks on these topics over the years.

Fun fact:

Mae C. Jemison features in the "Women of NASA" LEGO set!

Name: Dr Alex George
Date of Birth: 15/02/1991
Job: Doctor and social media personality

Famous for: Dr Alex is famous for his debut on Love Island but has stayed as the focus of media attention due to his mental health advocacy campaigns. He is a qualified doctor from Wales and has experience working in A&E. He is also a fully qualified personal trainer. In 2021, he began a campaign to ensure the government prioritises the mental health of young people. From this work, he officially

became the Youth Mental Health Ambassador for the UK.

From his experience as a doctor and his own struggles with mental health, he advises the government on mental health topics. To further his work, Alex is on a mission to make mental health education a compulsory part of education in schools. He has also worked with multiple mental health charities across the UK. Across his social media platforms, Alex has become a leading voice in mental health, and he uses his platform to make health and medicine more accessible to young people.






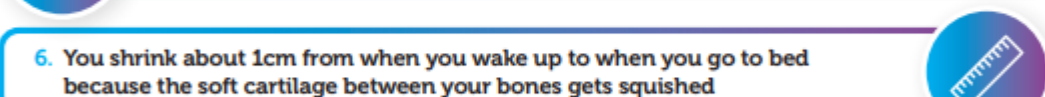

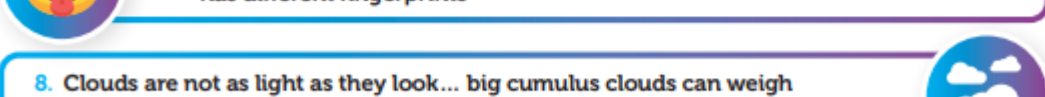

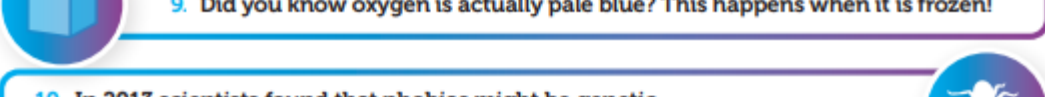
"My number one goal is to help bring meaningful change to mental health education at schools across the UK"

Dr Alex George

Weird Science

By Chloe Russell



-  1. Humans have 46 chromosomes, peas have 14, and crayfish have 200
-  2. The average person walks around the world 5 times in their lifetime
-  3. The only letter not used as a symbol in the periodic table is "J"
-  4. Women blink nearly twice as much as men and the average person blinks about 20 times per minute
-  5. You produce about 40,000 litres of spit in your lifetime, which is about enough to fill 500 bathtubs
-  6. You shrink about 1cm from when you wake up to when you go to bed because the soft cartilage between your bones gets squished
-  7. Everyone has a different tongue print, in the same way that everyone has different fingerprints
-  8. Clouds are not as light as they look... big cumulus clouds can weigh nearly half a million kilograms
-  9. Did you know oxygen is actually pale blue? This happens when it is frozen!
-  10. In 2013 scientists found that phobias might be genetic, based on your ancestors' experiences



www.springpod.com

It's Jo here from Springpod! I just wanted to share a few more Virtual Work Experience opportunities with you to pass on to your students. These opportunities are perfect for your students and can seamlessly align with their study plans. The best part is that they are self-led, so students won't need to worry about missing any lessons.

One of our remarkable programs is [Support Office Careers with Specsavers](#), which offers a wide range of roles within the Specsavers organization. Students can explore fascinating opportunities in technology, IT, marketing, finance, and even law.

Additionally, we have an engaging program called [Building Your Future with JLL & Meta](#). This immersive experience introduces students to the dynamic world of real estate, covering everything from sustainability practices to exploring the possibilities of using the Metaverse in this industry. Real estate is all about creating innovative spaces where people can thrive.

Last but not least, we offer the [Step Inside Accountancy - ICAEW Insight Event](#). Through this program, students will be introduced to the sector as well as the different career paths they could take. They'll hear from the experts, take part in quizzes and activities, and discover skills they didn't know they had! They'll also get the chance to question current professionals to find out more about application processes and their top tips.

If you wanted to see all of our available programmes you can do so [here!](#)

These experiences are so helpful for your students as they make important decisions about their next steps. They are easy to access and flexible to fit alongside any study commitments and students never have to miss lessons to complete them.

Work Experience Programmes

2023

Atkins Future Innovators

Start date: 17th July

[More info](#)



Office Careers with Specsavers

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Step Inside Accountancy - ICAEW Insight Event

Start date: 17th July

[More info](#)



Logistics and Transport with Generation Logistics

Start date: 14th August

[More info](#)



Genomics, Science and Data Careers with Wellcome Genome Campus

Start date: 31st July

[More info](#)



Hospitality Virtual Work Experience

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Siemens Innovation

Start date: 19th June

[More info](#)



Barclays LifeSkills

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Fujitsu WorkX

Start date: 24th July

[More info](#)



Careers in Heritage

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Met Office Careers

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Sustainability, Support and STEM with Severn Trent

Start date: 17th July

[More info](#)



Aerospace Work Experience

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Vodafone Innovators

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Aviation & Aerospace Virtual Work Experience

Start date: 24th July

[More info](#)



The Rail Sector with Network Rail x LNER

Start date: 31st July

[More info](#)



Powering Up with Siemens Energy

Start date: 3rd July

[More info](#)



Banking and Finance with Leeds Building Society

Start date: 31st July

[More info](#)



Early Careers with Wagamama

Start date: 21st August

[More info](#)



Creative, Digital and IT Careers

Start date: 19th June

[More info](#)



NATIONWIDE

ON-DEMAND

VIRTUAL

Work Experience Programmes

2023

'Work Insights' – Your window into work with Coventry Building Society

Running until: 31st August

[More info](#)



Business, Marketing and More – Careers In Housebuilding

Running until: 31st August

[More info](#)



Building Your Future with JLL & Meta

Running until: 29th May

[More info](#)



Thames Water Work Experience

Running until: 31st December

[More info](#)



Access Insurance Careers

Running until: 31st December

[More info](#)



STEM Work Experience

Running until: 31st December

[More info](#)



Kickstart Your Healthcare Career

Running until: 20th October

[More info](#)



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genome academy 2023

Immersive three day experience for year 12 students interested in working in the field of biomedical research.

[Book Now](#)

https://publicengagement.wellcomeconnectingscience.org/events/genome-academy-2023/?dm_i=6Y2D,GIWB,6MNA0,22DBA,1

Jumpstart University

Aimed to help students starting university this year to prepare for and settle into their studies, the Jumpstart University hub has been developed by The Open University in collaboration with the Russell Group.

RUSSELL GROUP



<https://www.open.edu/openlearn/jumpstart-university>



Advice if you're a younger driver (and their parents).

<https://www.theaa.com/driving-advice/safety/young-drivers>

If your child's learning to drive or is newly qualified here's what you need to know to help make their early years on the road safe and accident-free.

- Most young drivers are safe. Only a significant minority (about a third) could be considered unsafe drivers
- It's not always about experience – deliberate bad driving aimed at impressing friends or gaining a thrill through risk taking is also a problem
- Young drivers are particularly at risk in the early hours of the morning – per mile driven, a young male driver is five times more likely to have an accident than his father.
- The accident risk for young male drivers in the early evening is much lower, suggesting that the problem is how they drive at night rather than inexperience at driving in the dark.



The show-off and risk-taker

Young people, men particularly, like to show off when driving which means that they are generally less safe when they have friends in the car.

Both sexes show off more to young male passengers than to young women and some find it 'cool' not to wear a seat belt even though this cuts the chance of being killed in a crash by a half.

Drink, drugs, and high spirits

- All add up to make young drivers take risks.
- Any is dangerous alone whilst the combination is the main explanation for the high risk of accidents late at night

'Egging-on' adds to the problem

- Passengers who've also been drinking and having fun can pressure drivers into taking risks they wouldn't normally take

- The risk to passengers is every bit as large, and drivers have to fight hard not to conform

Avoiding trouble

It's not easy to spot a potentially bad young driver.

- Many youngsters can be characterised as 'the show-off type' but some quiet, unassuming people can change behind the wheel as driving provides a whole new way to find popularity
- Drivers who have been drinking, or taking drugs are a particular danger of course

If you're worried, don't get in – or ask to get out

- If you don't think a driver is going to be safe, perhaps because he's been drinking, then don't get into the car
- And, if his driving is poor or is scaring you, ask to get out
- This can be enough to make a driver change the way he drives

Country roads aren't safe roads

A lot of showing off and risk taking happens on country roads leading to many head-on crashes, and crashes into trees. Both are often fatal.

There has to be a first time

A new driver has to take a passenger of his or her own age for the first time at some time.

- Driving instruction doesn't prepare you for chatting and driving so passengers can help by being quiet and not encouraging the driver to drive in a way he or she doesn't want to
- Build up, starting with one responsible friend before carrying multiple passengers

Mum and Dad's 'rescue service'

Many youngsters will face a choice at times between the wrath of their parents or driving home drunk or getting a lift with a bad or drunk driver.

- An agreement to 'rescue' a young driver, 'no questions asked' removes the temptation to drive home or be driven home drunk

Young drivers at risk

In July 2012, Nigel Mansell helped launch a joint [AA Charitable Trust](#) and Make Roads Safe [report into young driver safety](#) which highlights the dangers new and young drivers face on the roads, both at home and abroad, and shows ways their safety can be improved.



For students who sat their GCSES last year (current Year 12 students) if you still have not collected your official certificates, please can you do so from the exam office.

These certificates are very important and need to be kept safe and will be needed as evidence for years to come.



GOOD LUCK

IN YOUR

EXAMS

you will smash them