

KS4 Form Time Literacy Booklet – AT2

NAME: _____



Buile Hill
Academy

Enriching Lives, Inspiring Ambitions

This booklet is designed to:

- **improve your ability in reading comprehension and reading extended pieces of text**
- **develop your ability to understand sophisticated (tier 2/3) vocabulary in context**
- **explore big ideas and complex issues, including some linked to PSHE and subject curriculum units**

The approach to these non-fiction texts is based on reciprocal reading. This reading approach will require you to predict, question, clarify and summarise the texts you engage with.

Predict - Before: What black authors do you know of?

Week 1

1 Q - During: What was an issue Chimamanda face at school?

2 Q- During: What is the novel *Children of Blood and Bone* often compared to?

5 Q- During: What is the Windrush generation?

Six books to blow your mind this October/November

Should history lessons include fiction? Black authors worldwide have used their writing to bring often- forgotten stories back to life. Many think these stories can help us understand the past.

“Black history is a series of missing chapters from British history,” writes the historian David Olusoga. “I’m trying to put those bits back in.” This month the award-winning writer will give a talk in Manchester to celebrate Black History Month.

“Our national history cannot be history if, in the near future, one in three young adults feels their stories remain untold, if this country’s long history of empire and interconnections is marginalised and the historical reality of race is rendered almost invisible.” There is no doubt: learning about Black history is vital.

But it is not just about history. English literature, says the novelist Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, makes Black readers feel “silenced and invisible”. At school, she only encountered Black people in novels as racist stereotypes, never as heroes and never as authors.

In 1991, Nigerian-British writer Ben Okri became the first Black writer to win the prestigious Booker Prize for fiction. Over the next 30 years, award-winning and best- selling Black authors have transformed the world of books. Here are six of the best:

1. *Girl, Woman, Other* by Bernardine Evaristo. A warm, funny and tender novel about the many ways to be a Black woman in modern Britain. Follow the interconnected lives of 12 characters in a book that explores race, feminism and sexuality through the decades. “A master class in storytelling,” says the American writer Roxane Gay.

2. *Children of Blood and Bone* by Tomi Adeyemi. We need more “black girl fantasy”, says Adeyemi. She wrote her novel in response to a genre dominated by white characters. Nigerian mythology and the Black Lives Matter movement inspired this epic tale, often compared to *The Lord of the Rings* and *Game of Thrones*.

3. *Homegoing* by Yaa Gyasi. Two sisters, two destinies. One sold into slavery, the other married to a slave trader. So begins a story that sweeps across three continents and seven generations, from an Asante village in Ghana to the bars of Harlem, New York. “History,” Gyasi writes, “is Storytelling”.

4. *Punching the Air* by Ibi Zoboi and Yusef Salaam. Salaam was wrongly convicted of attacking a White woman in 1989. He spent more than six years in prison because of racial profiling. In this brilliant book, Salaam teams up with Haitian-American poet Ibi Zoboi to explore racial injustice from school to street to prison.

5. *The Underground Railroad* by Colson Whitehead. In the 1800s, approximately 100,000 people used a network of safe houses to flee slavery in the American South.¹ The route was called the underground railroad. In this fantastical novel, Whitehead imagines real trains running from slavery to freedom. Cora, a young enslaved girl from Georgia, makes the terrifying journey north.

6. *Windrush Child* by Benjamin Zephaniah. Leonard is a ten-year-old boy from Jamaica. He is part of the Windrush generation that came from the Caribbean to the UK after World War Two.² Zephaniah follows Leonard’s life story into the present, where he is denied citizenship in the country he has lived in all his life.

3 C - During: clarify the term marginalised

4 C - During: clarify the term genre

6 After: Summarise the book that sounds the most interesting to you and explain why.

Predict - Before: What do you already know about Muhammed Ali?

Week 2

1 Q - During: Why did Muhammed Ali reject being drafted into fighting in Vietnam?

2 Q- During: According to the article, why did his actions have such a profound impact on black people in general

5 Q- During: Why is Muhammed Ali still considered a hero?

Muhammad Ali

*Muhammad Ali (1942-2016) was an American Olympic and professional boxer and social activist. He was a **prominent** figure in the 1960s Civil Rights Movement, urging African-Americans to resist white domination. In 1966, he famously refused to be drafted to serve in the Vietnam War, citing his religious beliefs and his opposition to American involvement in the war. For this, he was arrested and stripped of his boxing titles. Ali petitioned the United States Supreme Court, which overturned his conviction in 1971.*

We've seen image after image of Muhammad Ali: triumphant in the ring, joking on talk shows and shakily lifting the Olympic torch at the 1996 Atlanta games. He's remembered these days as an athlete and a humanitarian, and that was, definitely, Ali. But so was the defiant, incisive Ali.

"I'm sayin' you talking about me about some draft, and all of you white boys are breaking your necks to get to Switzerland and Canada and London!" Ali once said. "I'm not going to help nobody get something my Negroes don't have. If I'm gonna die, I'm gonna die right here, fightin' you."

He was arguing with white college students in 1967 — a time when black Americans were still being denied the vote in some places and where, in many places, perceived disrespect to whites — even students — could still get a black man killed.

Ali's unshakable self-confidence was a revelation to many black men, given those circumstances. "We had not seen an athlete be so brash and bold and swaggering in defining identity in its own terms. That was important then, and it's still important," says Kevin Merida, the editor-in-chief of the sports and culture website The Undeclared.

Sunni Khalid, a journalist, agrees. He remembers seeing and hearing Ali when he was young and the boxer was in his prime.

"That affirmation, 'I'm black and I'm proud, I'm not going to take a slave name, I'm going to embrace a new religion, I'm going to do things on my terms and my terms alone,' that **resonated** very, very powerfully — especially among African-American men," Khalid says.

"Muhammad Ali is certainly a cultural and political icon," says Peniel Joseph, a historian at the University of Texas at Austin who is director of the Center for the Study of Race and Democracy. "For black people, especially, he becomes the biggest symbol of black power and activism in the late '60s in a kind of defiant black masculinity."

Joseph says Ali never apologized for his beliefs, even when he was penalized for them, as he was when he opted to become an official conscientious objector to the Vietnam War. Nor did he soft-pedal his conversion to Islam. "So Muhammad Ali becomes this person who is unapologetically, you know, at times unforgivably black," Joseph says. "But in a way that young people, especially African-Americans and the culture really, really embraced."

Back then, for a public figure at the height of his power to buck the establishment as Ali did was unthinkable, especially when the consequences were so severe. Ali was barred from boxing for 3 1/2 years, when he was in his prime. His income evaporated. Still, he remained unrepentant about his political stance, and his Muslim religion. Sunni Khalid says that was noticed beyond the U.S. borders, as people in several parts of the world embraced Ali as a fellow Muslim.

"Ali could really walk into any African country, many Asian countries, countries in the Middle East, and he would be mobbed, immediately. He was like a member of the family," Khalid says.

3 C - During: clarify the term prominent

4 C - During: clarify the term resonates

6 After: Summarise what you now know about Muhammed Ali

Predict - Before: What do you already know about the moon landing?

Week 3

1Q - During: Why do you think developers chose to create an augmented reality app for this particular moment in history?

2 Q- During: How do they make it appealing to a wide audience?

5 C- During: clarify the term replicate

Moon Landing Augmented Reality App

Fifty years ago, Americans crowded around grainy televisions to witness Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin touching ground on the moon. That moment was extraordinary for all who watched it, but with the launch of the "Apollo's Moon Shot" **augmented** reality app, the Smithsonian Channel is betting it can bring new audiences closer to the experience of the landing than the original footage ever could.

The AR app, now available for Apple and Android devices, places users on the surface of the moon, letting them virtually escape their own surroundings and moonwalk the way Aldrin and Armstrong would have—to witness the craters dotting the landscape around them, to jump up and down in a state of altered gravity, to gaze out at the darkening sky—with information about the landing **integrated** into the app's design.

"It makes the landing more interactive, and it allows people to bring the Apollo program into their own experience." says Teasel Muir-Harmony, a curator at the National Air and Space Museum. The app's developers used 3-D scans of Neil Armstrong's space suit and of the Lunar Command Module, which placed the astronauts on the moon, in order to authentically **replicate** the feeling and the scale of the landing. In addition to walking on the moon, the app allows users to simulate the mission takeoff and charts the Apollo's path through the moon's airspace. Two games, "The Moon Shot Challenge" and the "Lunar Landing Challenge," tests users' ability to guide a safe landing through a lunar terrain dotted with boulders and craters.

3 C - During: clarify the term augmented

4 C - During: clarify the term integrated

6

After: Summarise how augmented reality and the moon landing are connected.

Predict - Before: What do you already know about Kobe Bryant? Predict what this article to be about.

Week 4

Kobe Bryant Obituary

Kobe Bryant, who has died aged 41 in a helicopter crash, was a basketball phenomenon – a transcendent, if enigmatic, superstar whose rare talent bridged the gap between Michael Jordan and LeBron James in America’s National Basketball Association (NBA) and in the global sport basketball has become. Bryant had retired only three years before his death, after a 20-year career in the NBA, all of it with the league’s most glamorous team, the Los Angeles Lakers, with whom he signed his first contract when he was only 17.

Five NBA championships and one Most Valuable Player (MVP) award later, he retired with the third-highest total of points in league history, 33,643, the youngest player to cross that 30,000 barrier; his total was overtaken by James on the day before Bryant died.

[...]

Outside the US, Bryant’s profile was further lifted by his performance in the 2008 Beijing Olympics; he was at his peak and turned in a spectacular showing against the hosts, China, plus a brilliant fourth-quarter burst that led the USA to the gold medal over Spain in the final, cementing his status as an international star.

[...]

Bryant wrote and narrated an adaptation of Dear Basketball for a short animated film which won an Academy Award in 2018. And he returned frequently to Lakers’ games, recently with his 13-year-old daughter Gianna, a promising young player herself. He was flying with Gianna and others to a youth game, to be played at his own sports centre, when the helicopter in which they were flying crashed in the hills near Calabasas in California, killing everyone on board. Former president Barack Obama expressed a nation’s shock, noting that Bryant “was a legend on the court and just getting started in what would have been just as meaningful a second act”.

3 C - During: clarify the term transcendent

4 C - During: clarify the term enigmatic

1Q - During: What do you think about the sport of basketball? Do you think it should be more popular in the UK?

2 Q- During: Why was Kobe Bryant considered a ‘basketball phenomenon?’

5 C- During: clarify the term cementing

6 After: Summarise Kobe Bryant’s life as a basketball player.

Predict - Before: What do you already know about Lawrence Stephen Lowry? Focus on the last word.

Week 5



Is this painting worth £7.8m? LS Lowry's famous picture of crowds descending on a football match has been sold for an eye-watering sum. Some feel the money could have been better spent.

As the auctioneer banged his **gavel**, art lovers and football fans alike breathed a sigh of relief. On Wednesday evening, at **Christie's** auction house in London, **LS Lowry's** painting *Going To The Match* sold for £7.8m to a **Salford** museum. *Going To The Match* has been called "the finest football painting ever", although Lowry only shows a tiny triangle of the pitch itself.

Painted in 1953, Lowry's picture depicts a crowd of fans descending on the Bolton Wanderers' 1 stadium before a football game. The sky is heavy with smog. The mills, factories and gas works of Manchester lurk in the background, reminding us that match day is a temporary relief from a life of tough labour.²

For over two decades, it held pride of place at The Lowry, an art centre named after the painter. It was loaned to the museum by the Players Foundation, a charity supporting footballers. When news of the sale broke, Lowry's admirers were worried the painting might be sold to a private collector and removed from public view. With the help of a donation, it was purchased by The Lowry and will remain in the museum. Mayor of Salford Paul Dennett said: "I am delighted our campaign to save this critical and important painting has successfully resulted in The Lowry securing it... for residents and visitors to our great city."

Lowry himself would have been shocked by the price. For almost forty years, he worked as a rent collector by day and painted in the evening. When he died in 1988 he left an **estate** valued at £298,459, far short of the prices his works now command. Recently his paintings have shot up in value. In 2007, *Good Friday, Daisy Nook* (1946) sold for £3.8m. In 2011, *The Football Match* (1949) and *Piccadilly Circus* (1960) both went for £5.6m. *Going To The Match* has set a new record.

For many of Lowry's admirers, these prices reflect the significance of his art. Lowry was a distinctive, one-off genius. His art is admired by millions of people. And *Going To The Match* is one of his masterpieces. It makes perfect sense that it has sold for such a high price, proving that his work remains important and relevant.

Lowry's art is especially valuable because it offers a rare document of a place and time in modern history. As British art specialist Alice Murray says: "It's hard to think of many artists who dared take on the great industrial progress of the 20th Century, let alone paint it so compellingly." The painting is a window into the past.

Others wonder if the money could be better spent elsewhere. In Britain, over 14.5 million people are currently living in poverty. The **cost of living** crisis is expected to increase this sum. In a difficult time, almost £8m for a single painting looks **decadent**. Selling art for vast sums of money also degrades the artwork, some say. The art market³ turns paintings into **commodities**, the same category as a pencil or pint of milk. Art critic Barbara Rose has compared art sold at auctions to "pieces of meat". Instead, great art should be considered priceless.

3 C - During: clarify the term gavel

4 C - During: clarify the term decadent

1 Q - During: Which football stadium is the painting based on?

2 Q- During: Why is Lowry's art especially valuable?

5 C- During: clarify the term commodities

6 After: Summarise why this painting got so much attention.

Predict - Before: What do you already know about hurricanes? Predict what this article to be about.

Week 6

1 Q - During: What is the estimated cost from the 1992 hurricane?

2 Q- During: How does climate change contribute to hurricanes?

5 C- During: clarify the term reparations

'Life-changing' hurricane smashes into USA

Can we do anything to stop the next one? Hurricane Ian is moving north after devastating swathes of Florida. But some experts argue that such destruction could have been avoided.

The horror of the hurricane is hard to comprehend. Since reaching the coast on Wednesday, it has turned parts of cities into lakes. Winds of 150 mph tore the roof off a hospital. Broken power lines robbed 2.2 million homes of electricity. Governor Ron DeSantis called it “the biggest flood event” southwest Florida had ever known and called out 7,000 National Guardsmen to help.

The hurricane had already brought chaos to Cuba. The owner of a tobacco farm described it as “apocalyptic”. Two people died, while 23 migrants were reported lost at sea. In the US, President Joe Biden said Hurricane Ian “could be the deadliest hurricane in Florida’s history”.

Today, the storm is expected to reach Georgia and South Carolina — and though it has weakened considerably, it is still at hurricane strength. Florida is no stranger to hurricanes. In 1992, Hurricane Andrew caused an estimated £23bn of damage and left 250,000 people homeless. In 2017, Hurricane Irma caused £46bn of damage, affecting 65,000 homes and buildings. But according to Bill McKibben, writing in The New Yorker, human folly has made the suffering worse than it should have been. Hurricane Irma is “another stark demonstration of what happens when there’s too much physical energy... and too little political energy”.

Hurricanes, he explains, have been made more severe by global warming. The vast majority of the heat trapped in the atmosphere has gone into the oceans rather than the atmosphere. Winds gather speed when they pass over warm water, and this is happening in a more pronounced way. Scientists are particularly worried by the phenomenon of “rapid intensification”: a dramatic increase in wind speed in a short space of time. Hurricane Ian accelerated by 35 mph in less than three hours.

There is also the challenge of rising sea levels: the water in Florida’s Tampa Bay is a foot higher than it was 100 years ago. And because warm air can hold more vapour than cold air can, the rain that hurricanes bring has become even heavier.

But some people continue to deny climate change and to ignore the consequences. Governor DeSantis declared last year that those who talk about climate change “typically use that as a pretext to do a bunch of left-wing things that they would want to do anyways. We are not doing any left-wing stuff”.

So, despite the hurricane threat, people continue to build and buy homes on the Florida coast. Cape Coral, close to where Hurricane Ian made landfall, is the eighth-fastest growing metropolitan area in the US. But climate change denial has consequences right across the world. Recent torrential rains were reported to have flooded a third of Pakistan. Though this was almost certainly an exaggeration, the suffering has been enormous.

Also writing in The New Yorker, Mohammed Hanif calls for reparations. He argues that since Pakistan causes less than 1% of the world’s carbon emissions, it should be compensated by the rich people who mainly cause global warming. “They and their governments can and should pay for what they helped to destroy.”

3 C - During: clarify the term apocalyptic

4 C - During: clarify the term folly

6 After: Summarise what hurricanes are and why they cause so much damage.