

MOTTO

MAGAZINE OF TTO
SPRING EDITION 2022

BACKERSHAGENLAAN 5, 2243 AB WASSENAAR, WWW.RIJNLANDSLYCEUMWASSENAAR.NL



RIJNLANDS LYCEUM WASSENAAR
VRIJ, NIET STUURLOOS



CONTENTS



FORWARD

YEAR 1

Springwatch: Biology

Skeletons: Biology

Harry Potter: sorted!: English TTO

YEAR 2

Significant figures of the Golden Age: History

Women's History Month: History

Non-Western pattern design: Art

Analysing Hogwarts' students grades: Maths

Percy Jackson and masks: English TTO

UPPER SCHOOL

Photography workshop: 4V CKV

Fine Art: 4V CKV

Artistic styles in Antiquity: 4V KCV

Graphic Novel: 4V English TTO

Holiday Commercials: 5 IB

Textual analysis: 5 IB

Escape Room: 5 IB

IB exam: 6 IB

YEAR 3

Pattern: Art

Dissecting: Biology

EXTRA NEWS

Public Speaking: 2 & 3TTO and Senior TTO

The Musical approaches.....

FRONT COVER

SPRING.

By Mrs O'Herne, Biology TTO teacher & photographer

From the TTO Coordinator's Desk

Dear TTO Students and Parents,

The second term has ended and this means that the final term of the school year 2021-2022 has started. Time truly flies when you are having fun and when looking at all of your work in this latest edition of the MOTTO – the Spring Edition – it looks like you have had an enjoyable term, despite all the work you undoubtedly had to complete.

It is wonderful to see all the lovely pictures of all of you working in class as well as the quality of your work. The photographs and the great board games made by the talented Year 4 TTO CKV students as well as the presentations by the Year 4 TTO KCV students are truly impressive and show how far you have come. Not to mention, it is clear to all of us what a talented group of students you all are.

Not only, however, do the Senior TTO Students showcase their talents – although, this MOTTO does include lots of your work – the Junior TTO Students also continue to show how much they grow and improve every single term.

Year 1 TTO even has a Hogwarts House Competition going. All students have been sorted into one of the four Hogwarts Houses – Gryffindor, Slytherin, Hufflepuff and Ravenclaw – and are earning House Points for their respective Hogwarts House with all students in said House. It is a fierce competition and it is lovely to have you arrive at my office every day with new House Points to add to the total. A special thank you to all my 1C helpers – Caatje van Well, Shai Geva, Christa Bosch and Kirsten Westgeest – who are so keen to count the House Points with me every week to help me keep track of the score.

This second term also saw the Public Speaking Competition, which is a true RLW TTO tradition and is a joy to host and organize. It is truly impressive to see all of you put your thoughts and experiences in a speech on a global issue of your choice and to have you deliver it to an audience. This year, like last year, the competition took place online and all competing students did a truly wonderful job.

I believe that all the work produced by our students in this past term speaks for itself and would like to wish you lots of fun browsing this edition of the Magazine of TTO. You all never cease to amaze and impress me and I'm very proud to call myself your TTO Coordinator.

I would like to conclude by sending a special and warm “shout out” to our 6 IB students, who will complete their TTO education with their IB Paper 1 on the 12th of May and to our Year 3 TTO students, who will be sitting their Junior TTO Exams this upcoming term.

Have a lovely final term as well as a great upcoming May holiday!

Warmest Wishes,

Miss Haasnoot
RLW TTO Coordinator

BIOLOGY 1 TTO

Class B1b went to the park and pond next to school to discover signs of spring, and reported on these. Below is their assignment



Spring is the season when nature bursts back into life in an explosion of sight, sound and colour.

You are a reporter for the BBC's Springwatch, and you are going to write an article in which you invite your readers to get out and explore, using their senses to discover spring.



Elissa :

There were many flowers and we all took much photos of all the spring flowers and view that we saw. We were very happy, because it was a sunny day and we didn't have to sit inside and have a lesson there! We were go out feeling the warmth of the sun and we can clearly hear that the birds were singing.



Alec:

But the thing I for sure love the most about the spring are the tulips they come in pairs of 5 or 6 and just make you happy the moment you look at them.



Elsa:

The time that we went outside with the class, our teacher found a mint plant in the water. When I smelled it, the minty smell opened my nose. This was something that I had never seen or smelled before



Max:

I think the best feeling was that the sun was shining, I could feel the warmth when I stood in the sun. I had the feeling that is was summer, the sun was so bright and there were no cold winds.

Jia:

The trees in my backyard start to get their green leaves back, and the cherry blossom tree in front of my house started blooming. I also saw some ducks in the pond. Every year, somewhere around April or May, the ducks have small baby ducks together. The pond is in front of my house so we always feed them special food, small chunks that are just the right size so that the baby ducks can eat them. It's truly adorable.



Louise:

Another flower! Right there, near the water! A Butter Bur was the flower near the water, a purple one that I had never seen before with white, fluffy tops and a magnificent green and purple stem filled with vivid purple leaves. We had found the Butter Bur near the water for a reason, that was because these flowers need a lot of water to grow.

Willem M

Some trees have a lot of new leaves, they are still very small and not fully grown. Soon, the leaves will be fully grown and have many different colours. Some trees have flowers right now instead of leaves. You can compare this to the cherry blossoms from Japan. This looks very beautiful. Currently you can see the birds in the trees, building their nests. As soon as the leaves are fully grown, you cannot see this, only hear them.

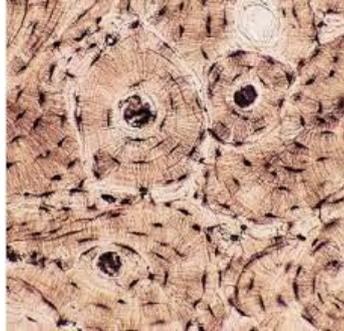


Zoë

I found typical spring flowers, such as the lesser celandine, glowing brightly in the sunlight, as well as the dandelion and the lady's smock. This flower has a tall stem with small white flowers springing across it. Another interesting flower is the horse plant. It makes spores. But the most common flowers of this season are the daffodils. I found them at every corner, brightening the atmosphere. I also frequently saw the bright purple crocuses.

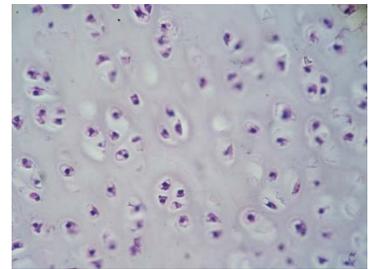


For chapter 4 **Jointed Skeletons B1D** studied the materials of the skeleton. They looked at slides of cartilage and bone under the microscope and identified the differences of the two types of skeletal material in a biological drawing. Some even took pictures to observe the tiny details more closely.



This is what bone looks like under the microscope

.....
and this is cartilage under the microscope



ENGLISH TTO

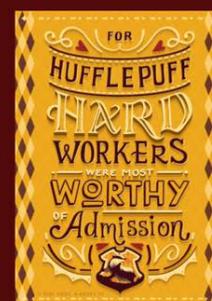
Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

Year 1 TTO

Over the past few weeks, the Year 1 TTO students have been reading *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling in their English TTO classes. In addition, the students have been sorted into one of the four Hogwarts Houses and are working to earn House Points for said Hogwarts House. The Hogwarts Houses are Gryffindor, Ravenclaw, Slytherin and Hufflepuff.



Four Hogwarts Houses



At the moment, Gryffindor is in First Place, Ravenclaw in Second Place, Hufflepuff in Third Place and Slytherin in Fourth Place. However, the students have every opportunity to keep earning points for their Hogwarts House and every house can still win the competition!

Here are some of the students' responses to reading *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* as well as to the Hogwarts House Competition:

Hi! I am Véronique Schretlen and I am in the Hogwarts House Gryffindor. This house is for people that have courage, are very brave and chivalrous. I have earned two individual House Points so far and I really like reading Harry Potter, because I can imagine the story in my head when I read.

My name is Christoph Nolten and my Hogwarts House is Ravenclaw. That means that I am smart! 😊 I have earned 5 House Points so far and really like reading Harry Potter, because I think it is well-written and I like the story a lot.

My name is Juliette and my Hogwarts House is Slytherin. This means that I am ambitious, but also clever. I have earned House Points through Kahoots and when I behaved well in class. I enjoy reading Harry Potter, because it is very magical and enjoyable. I love all the friendships and the events in the book.

Hello! My name is Valerie van Acker and I'm in the house Ravenclaw. The card for my House says: "By Ravenclaw, the cleverest would always be the best!" With your Hogwarts House you can earn House Points or you can get them for yourself. I have earned 3 House Points by myself so far and my House now has 92 Points in total. I like reading Harry Potter, because it's a very mysterious book.

Hi, my name is Laurence. My Hogwarts House is Gryffindor. Gryffindor is for the bravest. Everyone is sorted into a House for the House Competition. I really like Gryffindor, because Hermione is also in it. I have already earned some House Points in Geography and for some Kahoots!
I really like reading Harry Potter, because I like reading books in general. I especially like reading fantasy books, so Harry Potter is perfect! 😊

Not only do the students read Harry Potter in class and compete for House Points, they also complete different fun assignments to do with the novel, such as making their own Chocolate Frog Cards!

A Chocolate Frog is a type of wizarding sweet and in every box (the Chocolate Frog jumps out, so you have to be careful when you open it), you can find a Chocolate Frog Card with the name of a famous witch or wizard on it, including a description of what they are famous for.

Obviously, we have some very special and famous witches and wizards in our Year 1 TTO classes too. Some of the Chocolate Frog Cards created by class 1A can be found on the next page.

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

Chocolate Frog Cards – 1A



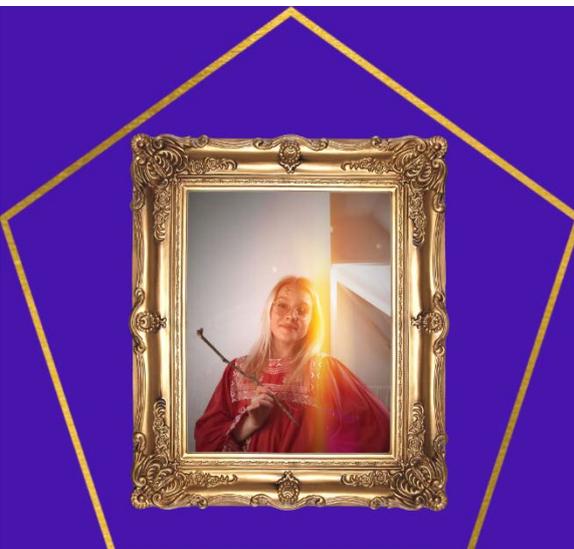
Laurence Verweij

Laurence is a Hogwarts student in the house Gryffindor. She is a Pure-blooded witch who has a sister and a brother who are also a witch and wizard. Her best subject is definitely Transfiguration, that's why her favorite professor is Professor McGonagall; even though she can be strict, she is very nice. She loves sports, so she obviously plays Quidditch. Her best friend is Hermione and they often make homework together.



Alexander Banning

This Ravenclaw student only just made it into Ravenclaw, because he didn't really have skills to use. His best subject is Charms, because he likes spells. He isn't really sporty, so he doesn't play Quidditch. His father is a legendary wizard and his mother is a Muggle. His obvious favourite Professor is Flitwick. Although he wasn't any good at magic, he learned a lot at Hogwarts and is now studying and inventing Charms himself.



Valerie van Acker

Valerie van Acker is a Hogwarts student in the house Ravenclaw. Her best Hogwarts subject is charms. She is Pure-Blooded, her brother and sister are also wizard and witch. Her favourite professor is Professor Bunnynuts. Valerie thinks she's very lovely and teaches amazingly. Van Acker enjoys Quidditch and plays as a Beater!

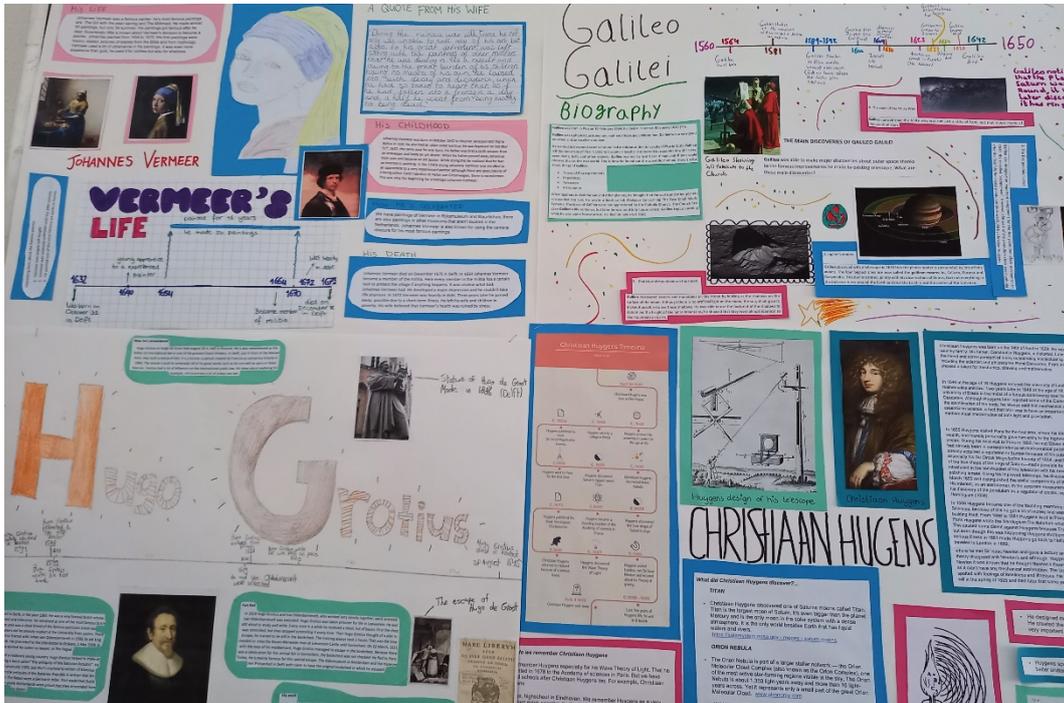
Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

Some More Magical Pictures – 1A



HISTORY 2 TTO

If you have been in A110 recently, you will have noticed the walls decorated with wonderful posters made by 2TTO pupils. One set of posters reflect their learning about important contributors to the Sciences and Arts in the Golden Age. The other set, coinciding with Women's History Month, highlight significant women in History; in the arts, philosophy and sciences.



JOHANNES VERMEER

VERMEER'S LIFE

His LIFE

Johannes Vermeer was a famous painter, he's most famous paintings are: The Girl with the pearl earring and The Milkmaid. He made almost 50 paintings, but only 34 survived. His paintings got famous after he died. Surprisingly little is known about Vermeer's decision to become a painter. Johannes painted from 1654 to 1670. His first paintings were history related, pictures of scenes from the Bible and from mythology. Vermeer used a lot of ultramarine in his paintings, it was even more expensive than gold, he used it for clothes but also for shadows.

A QUOTE FROM HIS WIFE

"During the ruinous war with France he not only was unable to sell any of his art but also, to his great detriment, was left sitting with the paintings of other masters that he was dealing in. As a result and owing to the great burden of his children having no means of his own, he lapsed into such decay and decadence, which he had so taken to heart that, as if he had fallen into a frenzy in a day and a half he went from being healthy to being dead."

His CHILDHOOD

Johannes Vermeer was born in October 1632 to Reijndier Janszoon and Digna Baltus in Delft. He also had an older sister Gertruyt. He was baptized on October 31st, 1632, the same year he was born. His father was first a cloth weaver than an innkeeper and lastly an art dealer. When his father passed away Johannes took over and became an art dealer. While doing this he realised that he had an interest in painting. In the 1640s young Johannes Vermeer was enrolled as an apprentice to a very experienced painter although there are speculations of it being either Carel Fabritius or Pieter van Groenewegen, there is no evidence. This was only the beginning for a teenage Johannes Vermeer.

How HE'S CELEBRATED

We have paintings of Vermeer in Rijksmuseum and Mauritshuis, there are also paintings in other museums that aren't located in the Netherlands. Johannes Vermeer is also known for using the camera obscura for his most famous paintings.

HIS DEATH

Johannes Vermeer died on December 1675 in Delft. In 1664 Johannes Vermeer became a member of the militia. Here every member in the militia has a certain task to protect the village if anything happens. It was unclear what task Johannes Vermeer had. He developed a major depression and he couldn't take life anymore. In 1672 Vermeer was heavily in debt. Three years later he passed away, possible due to a short-term illness. He left his wife and children in poverty. His wife believed that Vermeer's health was ruined by stress.

Interesting facts about the famous painter

1. Vermeer was largely self-taught
2. Vermeer was relatively unknown until the 19th century
3. He painted one of the most famous artworks in history

VERMEER'S LIFE TIMELINE:

- 1632: Was born on October 31 in Delft
- 1640: young apprentice to a experienced painter
- 1654: painted for 16 years
- 1664: Became member of militia
- 1670: was heavily in debt
- 1672: died on December 15 in Delft
- 1675: he made 50 paintings

Hugo and Victor. 2A

HUGO GROTIUS

How he's remembered

Hugo Grotius or Huigh de Groot died August 28 in 1645 in Rotterdam. He is also remembered as the father of international law or one of the greatest Dutch thinkers. In Delft, just in front of the Nieuwe Kerk, they built a statue of him. It is a bronze sculpture created by Fransiscus Leonardus Stracke in 1886. The statue is built to remember all of his great works such as De iure belli ac pacis or Mare Liberum. Grotius had a lot of influence on the international public law. His ideas about seafaring for example, still dominate a lot of today's sea law.

Statue of Hugo de Mook in 1886 (De)

Biography

Hugo Grotius was born on 10 April in Delft, in the year 1583. He was a very famous Dutch scholar, particularly known for his open mind and tolerance. He remained as one of the most famous Dutch philosophers, like Spinoza. He also was a close friend of the famous politician Johan van Oldenbarnevelt. When he was 21 years old he already studied at the University from London. There he studied law. Hugo Grotius went to France with Johan van Oldenbarnevelt in 1598 to ask king Henri IV for help against the Spanish. He promoted to the vice doctor in Orléans, 5 May 1598. In 1600 Hugo Grotius started his career as lawyer in The Hague.

Fun fact

In 1610 Hugo Grotius and Van Oldenbarnevelt, who worked very closely together, were arrested. Van Oldenbarnevelt was executed. Hugo Grotius was taken prisoner for life in Loewestein. He was still allowed to study and write. Every once in a while he received a chest full of books. First the chest was censored, but they stopped censoring it every time. Then Hugo Grotius thought of a plan to escape, he tried to lie still in the bookshelf. The training always took 2 hours. That was the time needed to cross the Binnen-Merwede near at Loewestein Castle until Gorinchem. On 22 March, 1621, with the help of his manservant, Hugo Grotius managed to escape in the bookshelf. Because there was a celebration for the annual fair in Gorinchem, the bookshelf was not checked. He fled to Paris. Today, he is mainly famous for this special escape. The Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and the museum Het Prinsenhof in Delft both claim to have the original bookshelf in which he escaped.

The escape of Hugo de Groot

His work

Hugo de Groot wrote Latin tragedies and poems. His most important works are about historical events. His most famous work is De iure belli ac pacis. It's a book he wrote in 1625. It's about where a state has the right to attack another state and in what way they attack. He wrote it in Latin and finished the book in France. He is also famous for Mare Liberum, which is a chapter of De iure. The book got published in 1609 but under another title. The name of the book is about that the

Timeline:

- 1583: Hugo Grotius was born in Delft
- 1598: Hugo Grotius studied in London
- 1600: Hugo Grotius started his career as lawyer in The Hague
- 1610: Hugo Grotius and Van Oldenbarnevelt were arrested
- 1621: Hugo Grotius escaped from Loewestein
- 1625: Hugo Grotius wrote De iure belli ac pacis
- 1645: Hugo Grotius died in Rotterdam

Roméo and Tijmen 2A

CHRISTIAAN Huygens

Christiaan Huygens, who lived in the 17th century, discovered a moon near Saturn and gave an explanation for the ring around this planet. Saturn is the sixth planet in our solar system from the sun and the largest after Jupiter. Know, we know that the ring around Saturn consists of ice and dust particles. In the time of Christiaan Huygens there were no good telescopes and most people saw Saturn as a large sphere with two ears. To find out what Saturn was, he made telescopes. He was able to look at Saturn with his telescopes and found out what kind of planet Saturn was.

Did you know that Huygens studied at the University in Leiden?

Did you know that Huygens formulated the wave theory of light?

Did you know that Huygens was buried in the Grote Kerk?

Did you know that on 3 May 1661, Huygens spotted the planet Mercury passing over the sun?

Pendulums are used to regulate the movement of clocks. The period of time is constant. It was invented in 1656, until the 1920s. The pendulum clock was the world's most precise time-keeper. The introduction of it increased the precision of clocks enormously. It is an object that hangs from a fixed point that swings back and forth under the action of gravitation. It is very important because throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, pendulum clocks in for example homes, factories, offices and railroad stations served as primary time standards for scheduling daily life, work shifts and public transportation.

The principle of the steam engine:
The steam engine is a device which converts heat energy into mechanical energy and heat is supplied into the engine through the medium of steam. This is a machine where steam is used as a...

14 April 1629 Christiaan Huygens was born

1657 The pendulum clock was invented

1655 The steam engine was invented

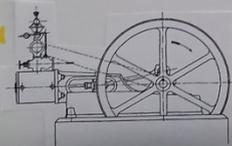
1678 The gunpowder engine was invented

1658 8 July Christiaan Huygens died

A gunpowder engine:
A gunpowder engine also known as an explosion engine or Huygens' engine, is a type of internal combustion engine using gunpowder as its fuel. In 1678 Huygens outlined a gunpowder engine consisting of a vertical tube containing a piston. Gunpowder was inserted into the tube and lit through a small hole at the base. We a cannon. The expanding gases would drive the piston up the tube until it reached a point near the top. Here the piston escape. The weight of the piston and...

Biography Christiaan Huygens:
Huygens was born in the Hague on the 14th of April in 1629. He died on the 8th of July in 1695. He was turned 66 years old. Shortly before he died, he swallowed a marble, which he then spit out again. Huygens invented the pendulum clock and a lot more, he was also an important mathematical physicist and astronomer. He was the first who saw the ring around the planet Saturn. He lived in Voorburg with his family. The pendulum clock his famous invention was invented in 1657. The father from Huygens Christiaan Huygens was also very famous, he was an diplomat and an poet. Because of that his father treated him like his father's back door and...






Iris and Eline 2C

Anna Maria van Schurman

♥ People called Anna Maria the Germane Puritron after the goddess of wisdom, Pallas.

In addition to her poetry and portraits, Anna Maria van Schurman was also a self-taught artist in embroidery, paper drawings and engravings on paper and glass.

Basic information:
Gender: Female
Born: 5th of November 1607 (Keulen, Germany)
Passed away: 4th of May 1678 (Friesland)
Education: University of Utrecht (accepted in 1636)
Nationality: Dutch
Relationship: Never got married

When she got older, she became more talented. In 1617, her father saw that. He changed his mind about women and started tutoring her Latin. She learned a lot of languages and other interesting subjects.

When her mother died in 1637, she cared for her two aunts. Because of this, science became less important in her life, and she lost many contacts.

In 1653 she went back to where she was born (Keulen), together with her aunts and brother.

When De Labadie turned her back on the Reformed church in 1669, she was one of the first to join his separatist house church in Amsterdam.

After she died, she was still famous. In 1853, G.D.J. Schotel made a monograph about her. In 1978, the anniversary of her death was used to bring her life and work to the attention of more people. This led to exhibitions of her works of art, the reprint of Euclides and the publication of a historical novel: The great secret of Anna Maria van Schurman.

But not only did van Schurman make portraits, she also wrote poetry. This poetry was not written in her native language which is Dutch. But in Latin the language she started learning when she was eleven!

She and her family moved to Utrecht (1615).

On the 5th of November 1623, her father needed to go to the hospital. In ten days, he would die. It was Anna Maria's birthday. She came to his bed and sat beside him. He talked about how she always wanted to learn and how he learned her lots of things about all kinds of subjects. He asked Anna Maria to promise that she would never get married. She needed to promise that she would keep studying and that she would never stop asking questions. Of course, she promised. And she kept her promise, she never got married.

Her two aunts died after each other in 1661.

In her last days she didn't give up science, and kept making art. She died in 1678.

One of her portraits, called 'les engravure' hangs in the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam. Most of her portraits hang in the Martena Francker museum.

♥ When Anna Maria wanted to attend university, she had to sit behind a curtain. All so the male students would not be disturbed!

She published Dissertation about the knowledge of women in 1641.

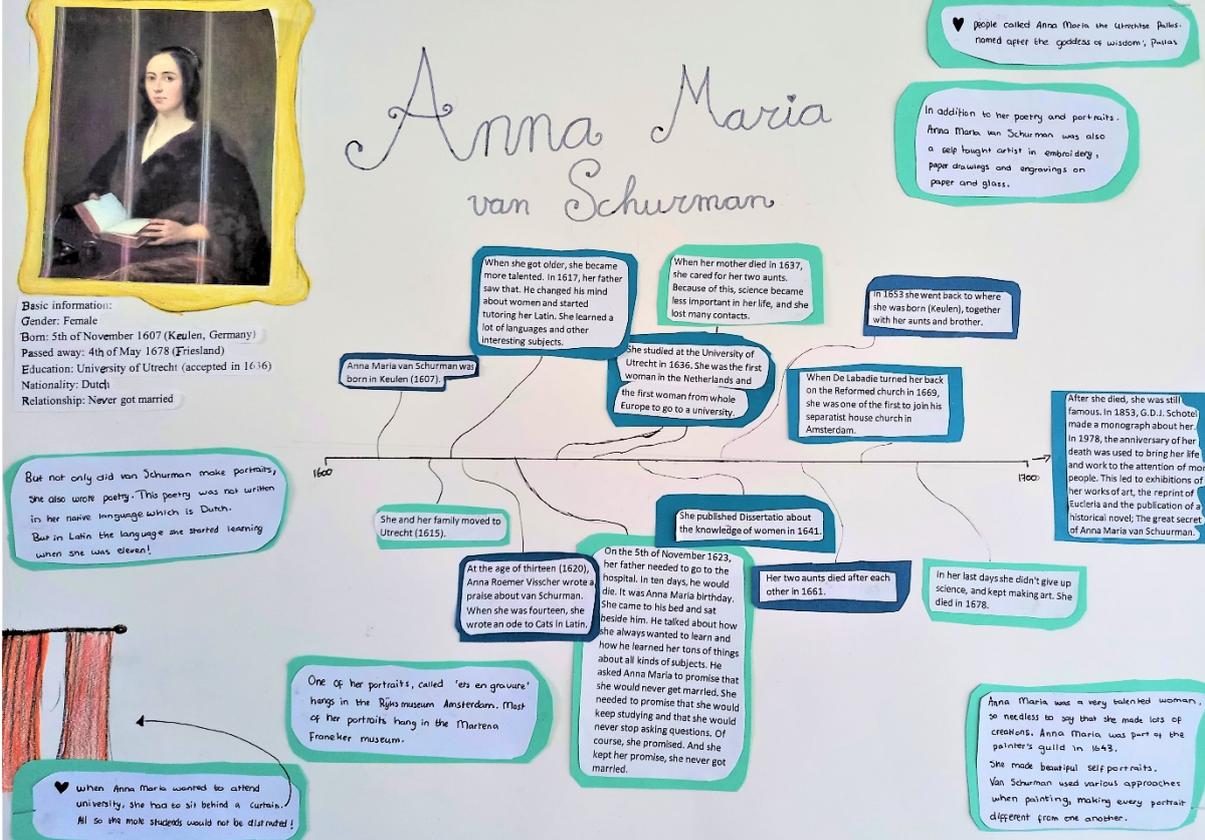
At the age of thirteen (1620), Anna Roemer Vischer wrote a praise about van Schurman. When she was fourteen, she wrote an ode to Cats in Latin.

Anna Maria van Schurman was born in Keulen (1607).

She studied at the University of Utrecht in 1636. She was the first woman in the Netherlands and the first woman from whole Europe to go to a university.

When De Labadie turned her back on the Reformed church in 1669, she was one of the first to join his separatist house church in Amsterdam.

Anna Maria was a very talented woman, so needless to say that she made lots of creations. Anna Maria was part of the painter's guild in 1643. She made beautiful self-portraits. Van Schurman used various approaches when painting, making every portrait different from one another.

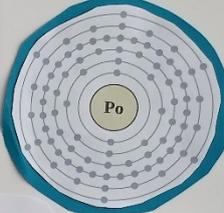
Sophie and Nienke. 2A

marie CURIE

My accomplishments are that I discovered radium and polonium!

MARIE CURIE'S PRIZES:

- Nobel Prize for Physics, 1903
- Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1911
- John Scott Medal, 1921
- Matteucci Medal, 1904
- Albert Medal, 1910
- Davy Medal, 1903
- Actonian Prize, 1907
- Elliot Cresson Medal, 1909
- Willard Gibbs Award, 1921
- Benjamin Franklin Medal, 1921

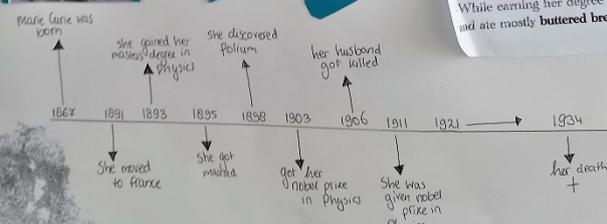


Hi! I'm Marie, well my full name is Maria Salomea Skłodowska-Curie. I was born in Warsaw on November 7th, 1867. I'm a physicist! Most people call me a genius, but in reality, I'm just an average woman. Come on a cruise with me to go through this beautiful poster, made by **Ezinne and Ole**. I hope you learn a lot about me! Greetings.

A short summary about Marie's life

Marie Curie was born in Warsaw on November 7th, 1867. And she died on the 4th of July 1934. The cause of her death was given as aplastic pernicious anaemia, a condition she developed after years of exposure to radiation through her work. However, this is not sure. She's the daughter of a teacher and had quite a normal childhood, with some scientific training of her father. In 1883, at the age of 15, Curie completed her secondary education, graduating first in her class. Curie and her older sister, Bronia, both wished to pursue a higher education, but the University of Warsaw did not accept women. To get the education they desired, they had to leave the country. So, in 1891, she left for Sorbonne, in France. She met Pierre Curie, Professor in the School of Physics in 1894 and in the following year they were married. Then on September 12th, 1897, they got their first child. Named: Irene Joliot-Curie. Working with her husband, Pierre Curie, Marie Curie discovered polonium and radium in 1898. In 1903 they won the Nobel Prize for Physics for discovering radioactivity. Then on December 6th, 1904, they got their second child: Eve Curie. When her husband, Pierre died. On a rainy day, on April 19, 1906 Curie slipped and fell under a heavy horse drawn wagon. He was killed instantly. Marie took his place as professor. In 1911 she won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for isolating pure radium. She was the first woman to ever win a Nobel

did you know? Marie Curie has her own statue in Poland?



FUN FACTS

- Ezinne's mother is Polish, and her high school was named after Marie Curie.
- Marie Curie managed to do it all without a fancy lab
- Albert Einstein became Marie's biggest fan
- Marie Curie has many books and movies made about her! While earning her degree in Paris, Curie lived frugally and ate mostly buttered bread and tea

Ezinne and Ole. 2B



How we celebrate today:

Marie Curie has a bronze statue in Lubin, Poland. This statue unveiled on 24 October 1964.

Curie was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity research, winning the Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry in 1903 and 1911, respectively. Curie did not work on the Manhattan Project, but her contributions to the research of radium and radiation were crucial to the atomic bomb's eventual development.

Radiation can decrease tumors, and slivers of radium can be injected directly to the skin in a procedure called as brachytherapy. These approaches, along with nuclear medicine, which scans tumors by injecting patients with chemicals marked with radioisotopes, are now widely used.

"It was like a new world opened to me, the world of science, which I was at last permitted to know in all liberty."
- Marie Curie

Discoveries

Marie Curie is a chemist and physicist, who discovered polonium and radium. She has also contributed for the treatment of cancer. When Marie was working at The School of Chemistry and Physics, she was working with a few samples of a mineral called pitchblende, pitchblende consists of uranium which is radioactive. But Marie noticed that pitchblende was more radioactive than uranium, so that means that pitchblende consists of more radioactive substances. She began doing tests, and then she discovered polonium. After that Marie Curie noticed that there was a liquid left behind, that was far more radioactive. She began doing tests, and then she discovered radium.

Because Marie was constantly working with radioactive substances, she began feeling sick. Her hands were painful and inflamed. So eventually she stopped doing tests.

To the left: a section of another poster about Marie Curie by Fietje, Roosmarijn and Frederieke. 2C

ART 2 TTO

In their Art Lessons, 2TTO pupils choose a non-Western culture and used that as inspiration for their own pattern designs, which they then added to a product. Here are some of the many fantastic design mood boards that were made.





Roosmarijn Gelderblom. 2C



Sophie van Ede. 2B



Ezinne Oguorie. 2A



Tess van Bunnik. 2A



Close up of Casper de Beijer's mood board. 2C



Frederieke Spruijt. 2C



Lizzy de Klein. 2C



Lauren Erckens. 2A



Sophie de Geus. 2A

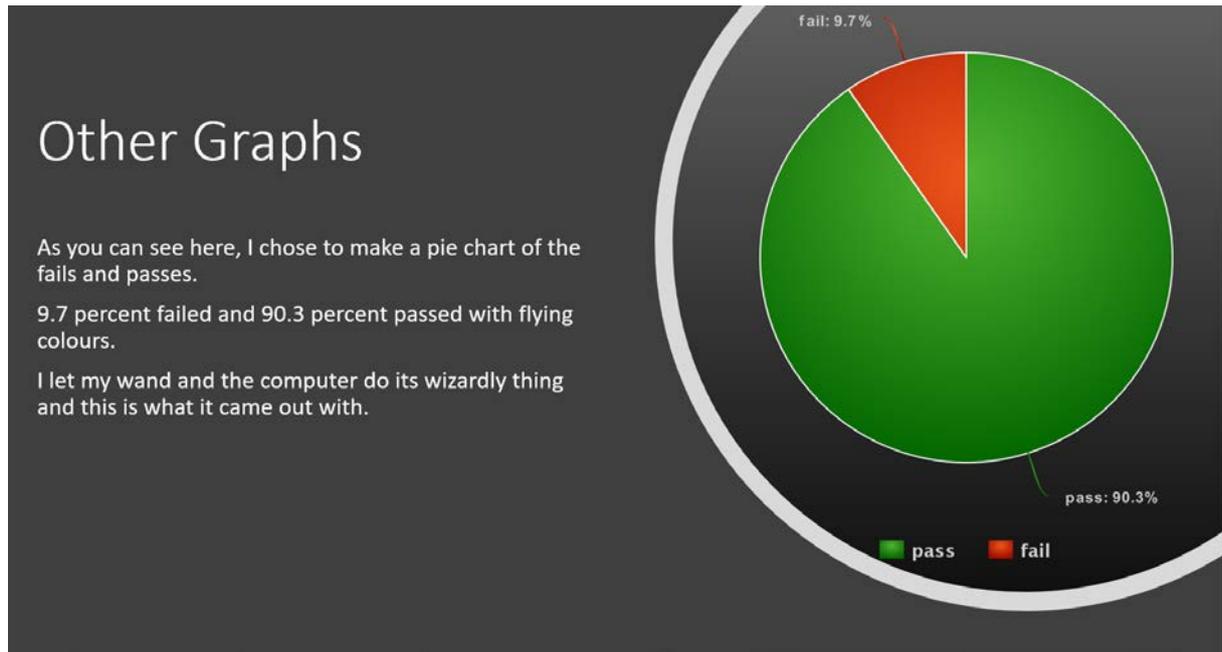


Jana d'Engelbronner. 2B

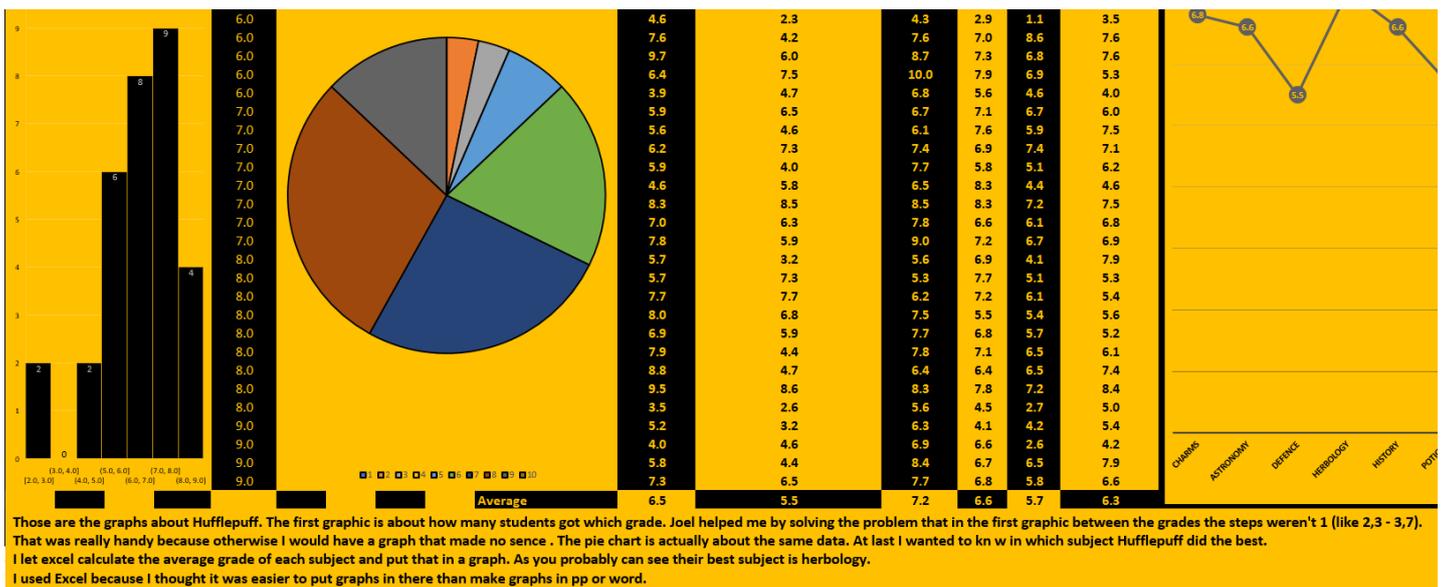
MATHS 2 TTO

Analyzing the grades of Hogwarts students

After their introduction to statistics and data analysis, year 2 students analyzed the grades that a cohort of 2nd-year Hogwarts students got for all of their subjects (such as Transfiguration, or Potions). They were asked to analyze their data set and ask questions about it, using measures such as the median or mode, and visualizations such as histograms or pie charts. A few creative products are shown below:



Aaron (2A) not showing his work in a charming way, posing as a Hufflepuff herbology teacher.



Those are the graphs about Hufflepuff. The first graphic is about how many students got which grade. Joel helped me by solving the problem that in the first graphic between the grades the steps weren't 1 (like 2,3 - 3,7). That was really handy because otherwise I would have a graph that made no sense. The pie chart is actually about the same data. At last I wanted to know in which subject Hufflepuff did the best. I let excel calculate the average grade of each subject and put that in a graph. As you probably can see their best subject is herbology. I used Excel because I thought it was easier to put graphs in there than make graphs in pp or word.

Roméo (2A) let Excel work its magic for him, and put the results in several pleasing charts in a Hufflepuff color scheme.

ART 3 TTO

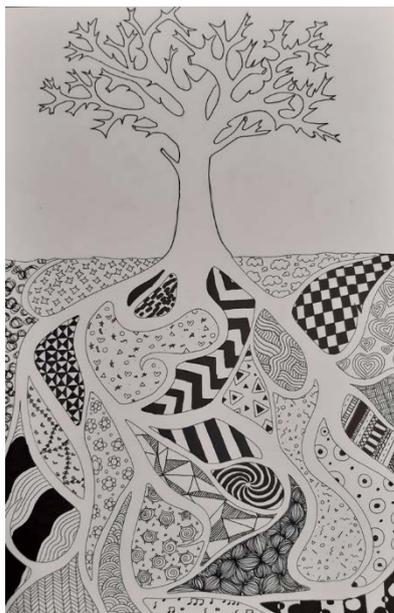
As preparation for their next assignment, pupils worked with pattern designs within a cross section of tree roots. The results are always graphic and stunning. Here are just a few examples. In the next edition of the **MOTTO** we will see their final painting related to this project.



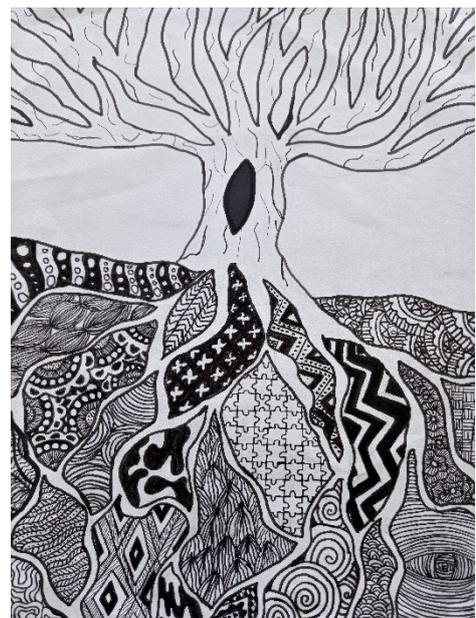
Sophie Kortekaas G3A



Ishani Awasthi G3A



Bente Nowee G3A



Carolina van Kempen A3A

BIOLOGY 3 TTO

Third year classes have been doing a lot of practical work for Biology.

They dissected fish heads to have a look at the gills, learning about breathing and diffusion. The fish came in a bucket from a local fishmonger, fortunately, they were very fresh, so the smell was tolerable!



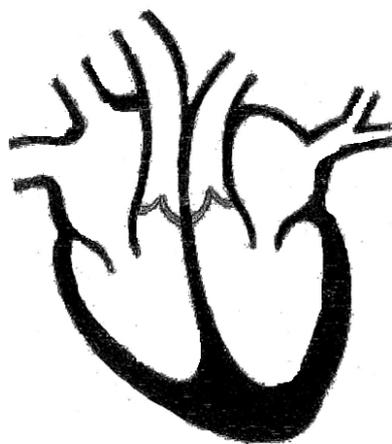
Luke, Lucas and Luuk did a good job on dissecting the operculum to have a proper look at the gills. Afterwards, they also managed to extract the lens out of the fish's eye, a neat bit of ticklish surgery.





Another assignment required clever group work.

Working in groups of 4 students, each group had to reproduce a diagram of the heart.



Doesn't sound complicated? It was though, each student in turn was allowed to have a look at the diagram for 10 seconds only! When all four of each group had had a go, one student of each group was allowed one more peep at the original diagram for 15 seconds.



Different strategies were discussed,

much thought and reflection was spend on how to fit the heart together, not forgetting to annotate the parts,



but in the end every class had a clear winner!



CKV – Art & Cultural Studies. 4VWO

Some months back, CKV pupils participated in a Photographic workshop in which their eyes were trained up to be conscious of light in creating an artistic photograph.

Their assignment was to take creative portraits in which light played a significant role in the look.

In one photograph, the person photographed had to be in some way recognisable, and the other photograph, unrecognisable. They also could include extra photographs that worked out well. **The workshop leaders were impressed and gave comments on the pupils' photographs.**



This is the recognizable picture that I took of Alexa. I made use of a source of light partly covered with my hands to create a stripe of light which highlights the face of Alexa and. It also creates a shadow.



This is an extra picture that I took. I really liked this because it shows both the face and its shadow very precisely.

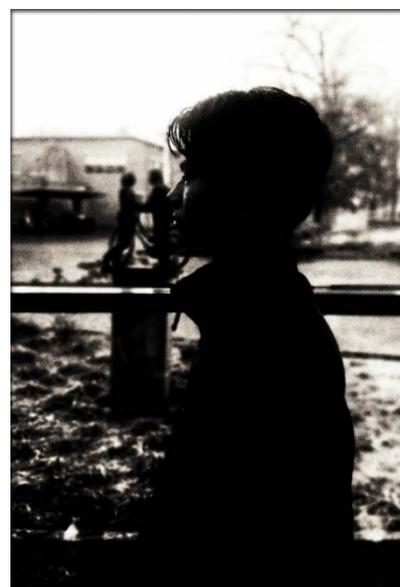
Kiki Tutein Nolthenius

“Dramatic”, “strong shadow effect”: some of the comments made of Kiki’s photographs.

The thing I wanted to express in this image is the fact that even though the colors are very dark a human silhouette is clearly visible.

Jasper Koster

“Strong and very professional”, “exhibition-worthy”: some feedback that Jasper received.



Timo Egmond's series impressed the two workshop leaders; **"very professional"**, **"stylish"**, **"beautiful light effects"** and **"thematic"**.

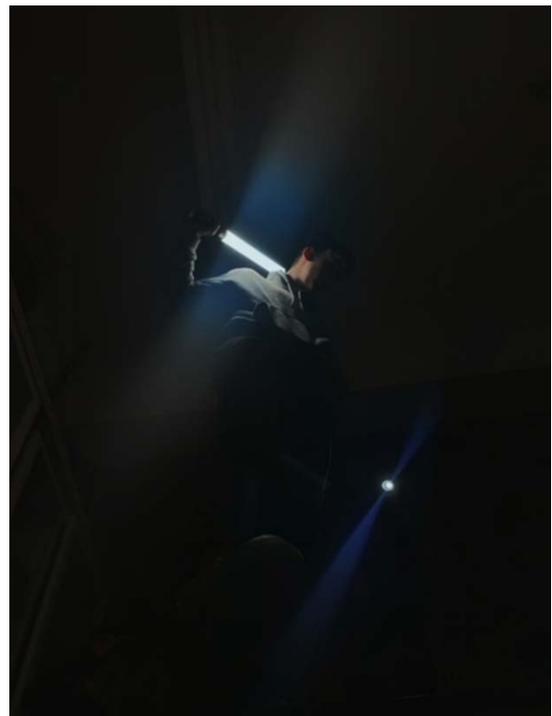


During the photoshoot, my model Ruben and I tried to create something very eccentric, in this photo we let the light come from behind Ruben's neck to create a shadow on his face which gives a special aspect to this photo



In this photo we tried to recreate the idea of a telephone by shining a light from below, and then I set up a vignette so that the focus is mainly on the highlighted area and the shadows that are formed there.

We didn't choose this photo as one of the best we did, however we still thought it had something authentic and therefore I put it in my presentation as a third choice. We tried to give it a special perspective by taking the photo from below and we used two light sources to give the photo some more volume.





This photograph is bleak. The dark background and the stooped posture indicate sadness. The model's gaze is on the trousers, which reflect the light, signalling the hope for a better future. There is a soft light source at the top left that casts a shadow on the left side of the face.

Pieter van Gent.

A couple of remarks of Pieter's photographs:
"Beautiful design", "sleek and graphic".

"Artistic photo's", "creative lighting", "tense": some feedback on the strong composition and experimental nature of the photos by Ilyas Zaki.

In this picture you cannot recognize my model, because there is a piece of wood in front of his head, you might wonder how this picture is taken. It is a mirror placed on the ground and the picture is taken from the side, I edited so that the piece of wood looks more lively and is the focus of the picture.



In this picture you can see model looking into a mirror that he is holding above him with both hands the sun reflects via the mirror in the face on my model. I edited so that everything around him has more lively color and that it looks like it was really warm well in fact it was really cold but you cannot indicate that from the picture.

Ilyas Zaki

To help learn about some key art historical periods of time, CKV pupils made games of the subject matter; Antiquity, Renaissance and Baroque.

Here are a few examples of some very creative and well-made works.



A chess game (with 3D printed chess pieces) was the basis for the art historical information by:

Mark van Damme, Michael van der Heijden and Jurre Kees.

KCV – Classical Cultural Studies. 4VWO

From January to March our KCV students worked on Greek and Roman art styles, and how these influenced later styles in the history of art. All students presented one style of art to the class, and made a handout to illustrate their presentation. They were each other's teachers! They were also all tested on their knowledge of art in a PTA test. Well done everybody!

Archaic Sculpting

By Lara Jonker

650-480 BC



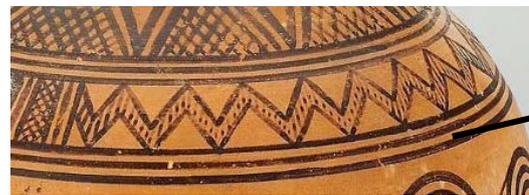
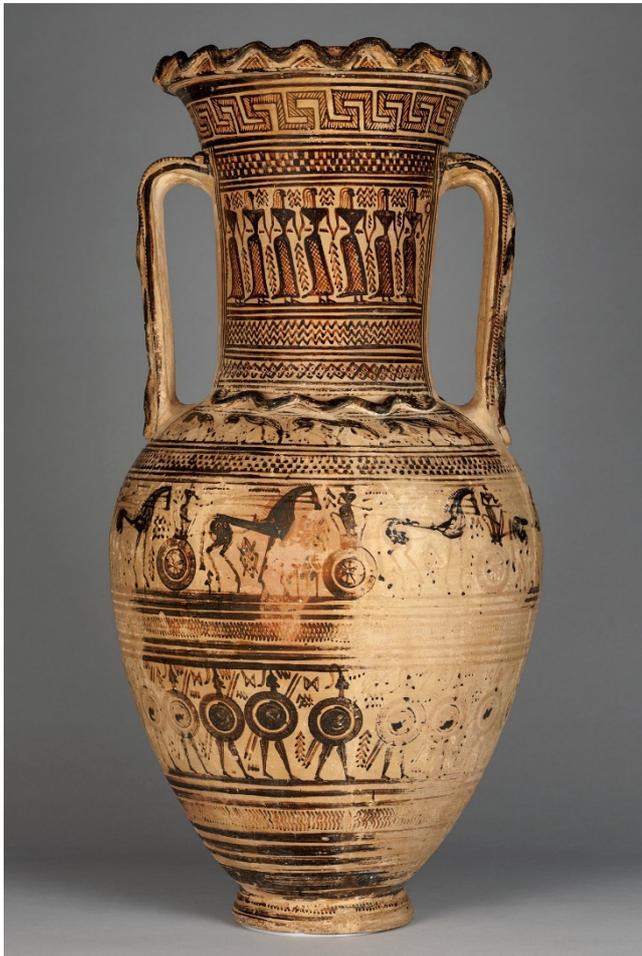
- Carved out of stone or terracotta
- Kouros
- Prominent in Attica and Athens
- Stiff body posture
- Wide shoulders, arms on the side
- Narrow-waisted
- Legs together
- Almond shaped eyes
- Archaic smile
- Cochlear curls
- Inspired by Egyptian statues
- Men were nude. Women would wear clothes.
- Kore, holding a lotus flower and wearing a peplos
- Persian Debris



Geometric vase painting

By Marieke Vledder

900-700 BC



Zigzag



Swastika

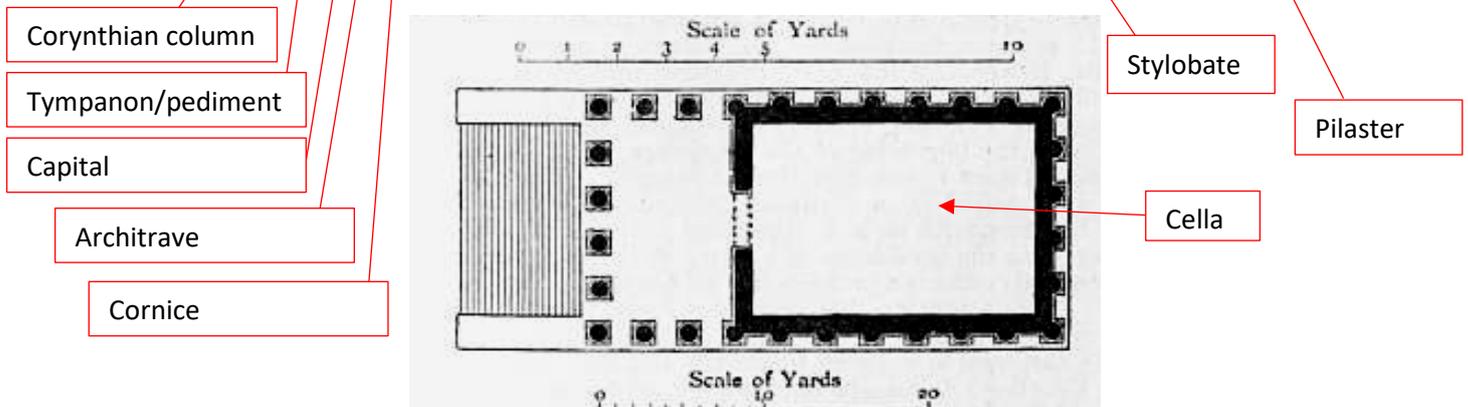
Meander



- Made out of Greek pottery → material that is kept in perfect state over the centuries
- Before Geometric vase paintings there was the old Proto-Geometric → circle and arc elements. These elements lost favour in geometric vase paintings, zigzag and triangles remained in the geometric period
- New motifs: meander and swastika
- Geometric vase paintings are the first vases with animal and human figures
- Armed warrior, the chariot and the horse most used on the vases
- Paintings show funeral scenes, sea battles, dances, boxing matches, and exploits of popular heroes
- Horror vacui
- Vases difficult to interpret
- Various uses and purposes → funerals, symposium

Roman architecture (100 BC-200 AD)

By Amélie Schretlen



- Maison Carrée (Square House) in Nîmes, France
- Composite order
- Symmetrical
- Cella
- Corinthian columns
- Pilasters: columns that are attached to a wall.
- Capitals: topmost member of the column, on which the architraves rest. Often detailed.
- Architraves
- Cornice: on which the roof rests.
- Tympanon/pediment: triangular shaped gable.
- Stylobates: upper step of stair, floor upon which the columns stand.
- Altar: in front of the temple. The position of the altar of the Maison Carrée is unknown.

Renaissance Sculpting (1400-1550)

By Edlan Boender

- Renaissance: Rebirth (of Antiquity)
- Originated in Florence
- Inspired by Antiquity
- Depicts biblical story: David and the Goliath
 - However, artists also started depicting classical scenes
- Dynamic
- Idealism
- Contrapposto
 - Weight on one leg
- S-curve
 - Body in the form of an S
- Varying materials
 - Donatello's Bronze David was first unsupported bronze statue since Antiquity



Dutch Classicism (1620-1700)

By Daniël Meijerink



Palace on the Dam in Amsterdam by Jacob van Campen

- △ Important building style in the Netherlands during the Golden Age
- △ Often incorrectly called classicist baroque
- △ Inspired by Palladio, an Italian architect
- △ Most often made from bricks
- △ Symmetry
- △ Giant order pilasters on the façade
- △ Pediment/tympanum sometimes with a relief
- △ Cornice and architrave
- △ Sometimes has garlands
- △ Most important architects: Philips Vingboons, Pieter Post and Jacob van Campen
- △ Most important buildings: Palace on the Dam, Trippenhuys, Round Lutheran Church, City hall of Maastricht and Mauritshuis

4TTO ENGLISH

At the end of the graphic novel unit, pupils created their own cartoons. Below is an example of a creative cartoon done by Morris Nouwens.

Color

Rationale by Morris Nouwens

The story revolves around two colorblind people who learn colors again through drawings. The main reason this path was chosen is because of graphic weight that was used. Through graphic weight it was portrayed how the boy was completely blind to colors. The story starts of black-and-white to show how the boy sees the world, and during the last few panels it is in color to represent the new colors the boy now sees.

Emanata was used often. Since the two characters just met and are shy, there would be a lot of shivering and sweat drops. Addition to that, emanata was used when the boy suddenly got in a car, not knowing how. When the boy sees color for the first time the visuals get all censored, creating a mood. Especially in the last panel on page 4, the girl her face is completely covered indicating that the boy is still processing the colors, ignoring anyone else.

The cartoon also contains, onomatopoeia and splashes. The techniques do not contain too much significance in the story. Something that does add significance are the facial expressions. The emotions expressed on the faces are truly marvelous. One panel the character looks terrified and with the other nothing bad happened. There was a huge switch between the last three pages. Going from mentally not okay, processed what happened and being happier than ever.

The story really shows the reader that new things can be scary, but also how people do not realize how gifted a person is. The ability to see colors is not something that anyone has. At the end of the story, it is intended that the reader is a little bit more appreciative of what is given.

COLOR



FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL...



HEY
AREN'T
YOU
THE
BOY

THAT
CAN'T
SEE
COLOR
^^



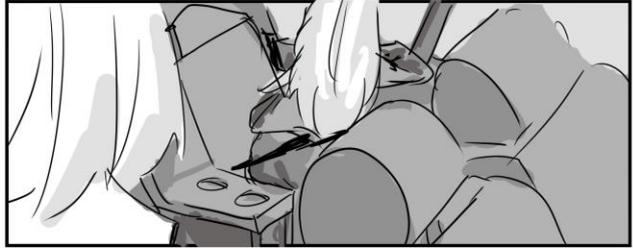
WHY
DO
YOU
CARE
?

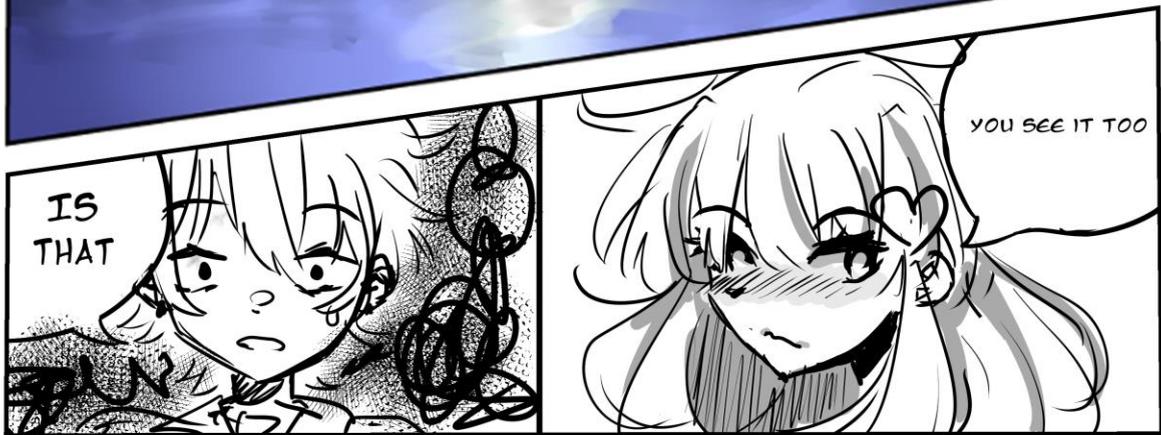


MEET MY FRIEND



WASN'T I JUST AT SCHOOL?







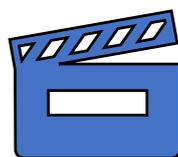
POOF



5IB ENGLISH

In December, leading up to the [Winter Break](#), students were encouraged to study a series of holiday commercials by the British chain John Lewis. At the end of the unit, the students were asked to create their own “Holiday Commercial” where they used a wide variety of filming techniques, such as camera angles, mise-en-scene, lighting, diegetic sound, etc. They also needed to use the commercial to raise awareness for one of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals.

The commercial by Floris Jan van Dijk and Noah de Boevère [One Planet, One Ocean](#), was excellent.



In early 2022, students in **5IB** studied a series of speeches delivered by former First Lady of the United States, Michelle Obama. At the end of this Body of Work unit, the students were asked to analyze how Michelle Obama explored a particular Global Issue in one specific speech.

Chosen for this edition of **MOTTO** is an excellent textual analysis of one of Michelle Obama's speeches by Rozalie Smit.

Achieving the American Dream

An analysis of Michelle Obama's 2012 Democratic Convention Speech by Rozalie Smit, 5IB

Charles B. Rangel once said: "The promise of the American Dream requires that we are all provided an equal opportunity to participate in and contribute to our nation." In "Michelle Obama's 2012 Democratic Convention Speech," Michelle Obama stresses the importance of improving welfare states in order to ensure that everyone is provided with equal opportunities. As in most of her speeches, Obama creates a personalized story that appeals to the emotions of her audience and makes it relatable. Through the use of listing, inclusion and comparison, Obama attempts to address how the fundamentals of the American dream highlight the significance of working together to create a sustainable and equitable future for everyone.

Obama uses many forms of listing, such as anaphora, tricolons and enumeration, to depict what the American dream entails and to acclaim achievements on working towards an egalitarian society. She says at the beginning of the speech: "I have seen it ... I've seen it ... I've seen it ... I've seen it ..." (page 23). By making use of this anaphora, Obama names the people in whom she sees the "American spirit" (page 23). This allows her to introduce the audience to the concept of the American dream and what she believes it means. The many examples of tricolons help Obama to make the aspects she mentions in her lists more memorable and assist in giving each aspect an equal amount of importance. In the tricolon and anaphora on pages 25-26, she gives an insight into what she believes the American dream is about: "We learned about dignity and decency ... We learned about honesty and integrity ... We learned about gratitude and humility ..." She follows each of them up with an explanation on what it means to comply with these values, intending to encourage the audience to follow these examples.

Obama then continues to use tricolons to acknowledge some of the things her husband has done increase equality. She notes: "That's why he signed the Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay Act ... That's why he cut taxes for working families and small businesses ... That's how he brought our economy from the brink of collapse to creating jobs again ..." (page 26). She does this to give her previous advice and her opinion more credibility, giving the audience a compelling reason to listen to her on the topic of equality and less reason to doubt her. Near the ending of the speech, Obama states: "And if our parents and grandparents could toil and struggle for us ... then surely, surely we can give everyone in this country a fair chance at the great American dream," (page 29). This is an enumeration, in which she sums up numerous events that have contributed to the growth of fairness and opportunities in the United States. Obama lists these things to make the audience remember the people before them who fought to give them the opportunities and rights that they sometimes take for granted and make them recognize that in order to protect these rights and create an even more promising future for their children, they have to keep striving for equality and social justice.

By utilizing comparison, Obama conveys her faith in achieving a more inclusive and fair society for the next generation. Throughout the speech, Obama compares what she believes today with how she felt four years ago. At the end of the speech, she says: "But today, I have none of those worries from four years ago ... Because today, I know from experience that ..." (page 29-30). Here, Obama compares the worries and concerns she once had with the confidence and hope for the future she has today. In doing so, she shares her experiences and what she has learned over the past years with the audience to convince them to join her in striving for more equality. Obama also makes use of juxtaposition, she states: "these issues aren't political – they're personal," (page 27). She does this to disassociate herself and her husband with the belief that politicians are always lying to get what they want. This instead, gives her statements and values more credibility as it gives her more authenticity. Obama extends her faith in striving for a future with more possibilities for everyone by comparing the audience with examples of people who have already greatly contributed to greater equality in the world. She uses the comparison with enumeration on page 29 to make the call to action in the speech more comprehensive and give the reader a feeling that they themselves have to do something to increase equality.

Obama's use of inclusion is intended to make the listeners feel closer to the issue and encourage them to help make a positive change in the battle against inequality. In the speech, Obama shares multiple personal anecdotes which allow her to make herself more relatable to the audience. She begins by describing herself and her husband not as First Lady and President but as people raised by families "who didn't have much in the way of money or material possessions, but who had given us something far more valuable," (page 24). This makes them more relatable to the audience who are then more likely to listen to them, take what she says to heart and take action. Obama uses various similes as well which show that she, her husband and their families are just like many of her audience and have experienced similar struggles too. She tells us: "Like so many of us, that was the measure of his success in life – being able to earn a decent living that allowed him to support his family," "but like so many women, she hit a glass ceiling," and "Like so many American families, our families weren't asking for much," (page 25). Through this, she explains that they went through many of the same struggles that her audience goes through, however, their success conveys to the audience that the promise of the American Dream is possible even if you are not born in a well-off, privileged family like the Obamas. Nevertheless, she emphasizes that without the luck of having provided social securities, such as student grants, they would have never been able to achieve it all thus stressing the importance of maintaining and improving social services. In her speech, Obama continuously combines inclusive pronouns and emotive language to convince her audience to support her, her husband and the goal towards increasing social justice, they stand for. She talks about "our sons and daughters," and "their dreams and opportunities worthy of their promise," (page 30). This... At the very end, Obama says: "if you're willing to work for it...then we must work like never before...and we must once again come together and stand together," (page 30).

With the aim of emphasizing the significance of striving to increase equality through improving social justice and social services, Obama delivers an impassioned speech connecting to both personal anecdotes and the concept of the American Dream. Obama uses listing, inclusion and comparison to convey that in order to achieve building a promising future with equal treatment and great opportunities for the future generation, we need to stand together. Because if our ancestors could fight for our future with rights and possibilities that they could only dream of, then surely, surely, we can do the same for our children.

Works cited

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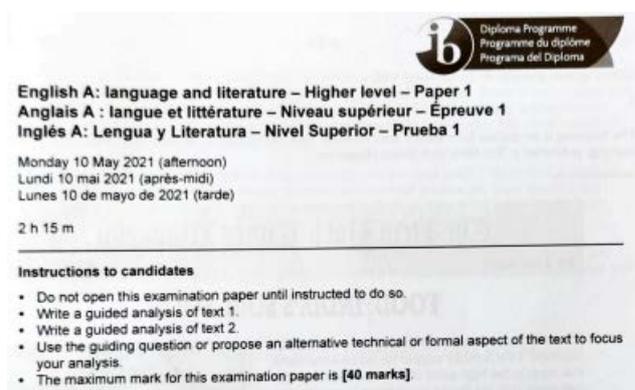
At the end of the unit on Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible*, Ms Stout's 5IB group played an **Escape Room** in the hopes of "escaping the hysteria" (and to review for the upcoming VP)! These pupils were the lucky ones.



6IB

Our May 2022 IB cohort have completed all but one of their final assessments. In February, the Individual Orals took place. Students were required to engage in a 15-minute, oral critical exploration of how a global issue (of their deciding) was treated in both one literary work and one non-literary Body of Work. For the literary works, they could choose from *The Handmaid's Tale* by Margaret Atwood; *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller; or *A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen. For the Body of Work ("BoW"), they could explore the film *The Hate U Give*, political cartoons by Liza Donnelly, speeches by Michelle Obama, opinion columns by Michelle Goldberg, or print advertisements by PPS for Professional.

In March, 2022, the higher level students completed and uploaded their Higher Level Essay and now all students are busily preparing for their final assessment (so-called Paper Exams). As we are still in a pandemic, this year's cohort will have only one assessment, the Paper 1, where they have either 75 minutes (Standard Level) or two hours and 15 minutes (Higher Level) to write one (or two, if Higher Level) textual analyses on an unknown, and previously unseen and not studied text.



For the 22nd time, thirty RLW students will sit this Paper Exam; nine will take the Higher Level Exam and 21 will sit the Standard Level Exam. These exams will take place during the CSE weeks. Paper 1, will be on Thursday evening, 12 May 2022, after their Dutch central exam (and dinner) at 18:30.

We wish the students good luck – with their IB exams, of course, but also their other CITO exams!

-- Deb Stout, IB Coordinator



EXTRA NEWS!

Public Speaking Year 2, Year 3 TTO & Senior TTO



The Rijnlands Lyceum Wassenaar has a rich history when it comes to Public Speaking. Ever since TTO was first started at the Rijnlands, the Public Speaking Contest has been a key event at our school.

This year, the theme for the Junior Speaking Contest, hosted by NUFFIC, was “Imagine that...” which allowed our students to be very creative.

All Year 2 and Year 3 TTO students had to write a speech on this theme, which they presented in class. Students that enjoyed this process or did very well were encouraged to take part in the Junior Public Speaking Contest.

Two of the speeches delivered that evening can be read on the next pages. A speech by Véronique Verweij – winner of the Year 3 TTO Competition – and Roni Çiftçi – winner of the Senior TTO Competition.

All students participating in the Junior Speaking Contest were incredible and impressed their audience, including the judges. Mrs Campbell – Head Teacher of the International School Wassenaar – summarized it as follows:

What a wonderful Public Speaking Competition that was! All the contestants must be very proud of themselves. I would like to pass on my admiration of their English. I am so impressed!

Below, you find a list of names of the students that participated in the competition:

Name	Title
Marcel Sutedja, G3A	Imagine That We Suddenly Lost All Gravity
Sophie Timmermans, G3A	Imagine That We Would Live In A World Without Plastic
Philipine Kuipers, G3A	What If You Could Save Your Loved One's Life By Giving Yours
Duarte Batenburg, G3A	Imagine That The World Wasn't All About Money
Armaan Monnink, G3A	Imagine That Humans Could Live On The Moon
Florentine van Acker, G3A	Imagine That All People Were Treated Equally
Véronique Verweij, G3A	Halden Prison
Ishani Awasthi, G3A	If There Was No Tomorrow
Merlijn Faas, 2A	Imagine That There Was No Government
Kyla de Boer, 2B	Imagine That Women Were Paid More Than Men
Roni Çiftçi, V4	Building Mental Toughness During a Disheartening Pandemic
Emilia Vocke, V5	Planet B: Must or May?

Halden Prison

Speech by Véronique Verweij (G3A)

Imagine being enclosed in a small space, with one very small window with bars in front of it. It is dark, you feel unsafe, and you keep hearing sounds from outside your cell. Yes, I'm talking about a prison, where criminals spend their sentence and are being kept from the outside world. Where the guards hate and despise the inmates and where the inmates hate the guards, the place where there is lots of conflict, fights and which 65% of the inmates return to after finishing their sentence.

"If you treat them like animals, they will become animals."

But what if there was a prison which treated the inmates like humans, a prison which has greenery, sport facilities, common areas where guards and inmates live together? In short, what if there was a prison which only 20% of the inmates return to?

And there is, the Halden Prison in Norway but what makes this prison different from other prisons? First, the design and layout of the prison is very different. In many prisons in the US, it is designed so that prisoners can get moved efficiently from one place to another, forcing the inmates to walk the same corridors every day, which can cause tension and conflicts. The Halden Prison, on the other hand, making it more like a campus, where it is divided into different buildings, making the prisoners walk from one building to another.

One other remarkable thing is that it's very quiet at Halden Prison, unlike the banging and shouting in other prisons. That's due to the prisoners not being locked up during the day. Most prisoners at Halden Prison even have their own cell keys. Prisoners are unlocked at 7.30am and locked up for the night at 8.30pm. During the day they are encouraged to attend work and educational activities, with a daily payment for those who leave their cell. The governor of Halden Prison believes that prisoners become more aggressive if they sit around all day. "If they are busy, then they are happier." He said.

The guards and inmates also have a better relationship with each other, due to them living together in common areas, where they can cook or even watch television. This makes them have more face-to-face conversations, which results in them having more trust.

When I say all of this, you'd probably think it's a prison where people that rob grocery stores are being kept. Halden Prison, is a high security prison, with rapists and even murderers. Many people think the prisoners don't deserve this kind of luxury, but them being imprisoned is the punishment, the design doesn't have to be, and everyone deserves a second chance in life. In this prison

they are preparing the inmates to become good neighbors, not just to spend their sentence.

But, of course, there's also a disadvantage for this great prison, which is money, which is the reason there are better developed prisons in Western Europe and Scandinavia. The Halden Prison costs about three times as much as the ones in the US, but they are way more effective.

The Halden prison proves that if you treat inmates like humans, they will act like humans, making the world a better place, and allowing people to make mistakes, without people being handled in inhuman ways.

Building Mental Toughness During A Disheartening Pandemic

Speech by Roni Çiftçi (V4 TTO)

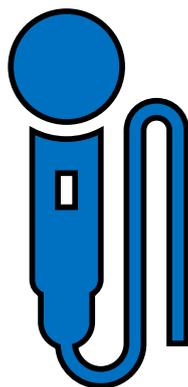
Good evening to the jury, timekeeper, and audience. In these past two years, we have had to deal with an unprecedented worldwide pandemic, which has led to the deaths of millions and major economic disruptions. Aside from that, COVID-19 has also had significant consequences on a lot of people's mental health, because when you have to stay inside for months on end with no prospects, you start to feel powerless and weak. But it doesn't have to be this way! I believe that anyone, no matter how helpless they might feel, has the potential to take back control over their mind and become the best version of themselves.

Up until quite recently, I also struggled to deal with these things. I lacked willpower, I was on my phone far too often, and my grades were dwindling. I was still happy, but it always felt like I was far from my potential. Then, as COVID started to get more serious and we went into lockdown, I suddenly had a lot more free time to work on myself. This was the perfect opportunity to change. One of the things that I started to get into was working out. In the past, I hated training, because I was always going from one sport to another, never sticking to anything. This time, however, something was different. I got into weight training and later on, also running. The great thing about these sports is that they are both very independent, meaning that you don't have to rely on some trainer to guide you through everything. But this independence is a double-edged sword because it means that YOU are completely responsible for sticking to it and not losing motivation.

There are a few people online who helped me a lot in finding this motivation, but there is one especially that had a major impact on me, his name is David Goggins. Goggins had a very bad starting point. He grew up in an abusive home, and in school, he faced a lot of discrimination due to his skin color. In his early twenties, he joined the United States military, but failed quickly due to a lack of

discipline and excessive weight gain, getting up to 130 kilo's at his heaviest. This was when he decided that something had to change. Inspired by a documentary about the US's most elite soldiers, the Navy Seals, Goggins decided to join them. To do this, he worked out every day, went through intense military training, and lost fifty kilo's in less than three months. After retiring from the Navy Seals, he became an ultramarathon runner, completing dozens of races, many of which were over 150 kilometers long.

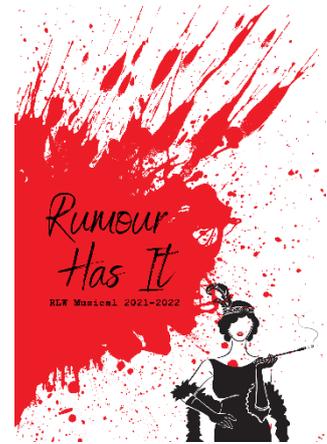
Whilst the intensity of his activity is probably unsafe and unnecessary for most people, one thing that can be admired about Goggins is his extreme dedication and resilience. He often talks about what he calls 'building calluses in your mind', which means that through exposing yourself to difficult situations, you can become a tougher, more disciplined person. For me, this started by pushing myself during workouts, but it later carried over to the way that I deal with school and stressful tasks. You don't have to join the military or run across the globe to do it, it just has to be hard. For example, you could start by taking cold showers in the morning or getting yourself to do light exercise on a regular basis, even if it is just once a week. What matters most is that it pushes you out of your comfort zone, because once you know how to do that, everything else in life becomes a lot easier. Thank you.



RLW Musical 2022 – Rumour Has It
TTO – MYP – National

Rehearsals for the 2022 RLW School Musical – *Rumour Has It* – are well on their way. Over twenty students from the TTO, MYP and National Department get together every Friday afternoon to rehearse from 16:00 up until 18:00. Sunday 10 April 2022, the cast even got together for their first Rehearsal Sunday between 10:00 and 16:00.

Rumour Has It is a murder mystery musical, which is set on a cruise ship in the 1920s. Some of the characters' names will sound quite familiar: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Charlie Chaplin, Ernest Hemingway and Albert Einstein, for example.



We can't wait for you to come see the show on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June 2022.

♪♪ *Rumour has it she's the one he's leaving her for...* ♪♪



Part of the cast for the 2022 RLW school musical!