



START
OF A
JOURNEY



THE MONTHLY

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EDITORS NOTE

Across the globe, September is 'The Start of a Journey'; a new path.

The new academic year charges in, bringing with it fresh opportunities and unforgettable experiences. Returning to a comforting routine of daily bliss and hardship, we ponder on the year ahead - which new faces we may encounter and unfamiliar places we may explore. As the world shifts out of the pandemic-ridden years - of mask wearing and social distancing - we prepare to return to a semblance of normality.

Swiftly growing up and about to enter the wide world on our own terms, a fresh start is steadfast approaching. For many, this is the first unrestricted year of our youth: a year to enjoy the thrills, the highs and the lows of both our academic and personal journeys. For others, it's a year to reflect on time well spent and to build foundations for a radiant future.

Our graduating class enters their final year, experiencing many bittersweet 'lasts' as one more unforgettable year stands before them and their journey of embarking on new adventures. Our incoming Year 7's face unfamiliar hallways and rules, a new environment that presents new challenges, as well as the chance to define themselves as opinionated individuals. Not only that, many students here at BSB will be starting their own journey's this month. There will be Year 10's that are just beginning to navigate the world of GCSE's, Year 12's starting A-Level's, a Year 9 pondering what options they should choose in a few months, but also there will be those of you who will start new journeys in a different way. There will be those who have set a goal to become more involved in school clubs. There will be those coming to the school, and for some, the country for the first time. There will be those who will aim to try something new this year. Whatever your journey is, now or in the future, Whatever journey you're beginning to take, all of us here at The Monthly wish you all the best. It seems that no matter what year, what path you decide on, or what your future holds, this month provides the promise of hope and the revelations of prospects that may change our lives.

And it is with that spirit that we present to you our September edition. As we ourselves embark on the start of our own journey, our wonderful team has produced another amazing edition that we are so proud to show you all. From articles on women in medicine, the journey of democracy in Sri Lanka, and the California exodus, to inflation and its impacts on the global economy, and taking down the horrific parasite of Andrew Tate, the members of The Monthly have produced another amazing edition and we couldn't be prouder of them. Like us, we hope you all enjoy reading their gripping work that these journalists have worked so hard on.

It's hard to mention the start of a journey without mentioning the end of an era. On the 8th of September, the longest reigning monarch in British history, Queen Elizabeth II, passed away, surrounded by family, at 96 years of age. Her life was coloured by numerous achievements, and her loss is a heartfelt pain for people around the globe. The Monthly joins the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth in mourning the death of Queen Elizabeth II.

**WITH THE GREATEST OF LUCK, AND
WARMEST OF REGARDS,**

Editor, Manaal Khan
Deputy Editors, Callum Laing and Dia Nanda

THE MONTHLY

ATTENTION-SEEKER OR RAGING BIGOT: THE PHENOMENON OF ANDREW TATE

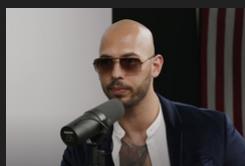
EDITOR'S CHOICE

journalist Desiree Menezes writes a gripping exposé upon a controversial figure shrouded in infamy, sweeping the internet with his boisterous claims and showcasing of wealth.



TRIGGER WARNING: SENSITIVE TOPICS DISCUSSED.

'They grow up so fast', a mother weeps. Her child, so deeply buried within a phone screen, is now a pawn on the Internet. Social media influencers are now tasked with raising a new generation of impressionable adolescents, so easily swayed by trends and ideas. Their content, fresh fodder for these children to consume. But what of the deluge of poisonous content, and its noxious consequences?



British-American influencer Andrew Tate has recently become omnipresent in online discourse; his persona, now

plastered across social media platforms around the world. A public figure, seemingly born from obscurity, and now a self-proclaimed self-help guru. Tate was a former professional kickboxer but first gained mainstream media attention on the hit reality TV series 'Big Brother UK' in 2016. Like a malign microbe, his popularity increased exponentially, as he swiftly amassed 4.6 million followers on Instagram. Tate presents himself as confident, and assured, and claims to inspire young men to develop strong work ethics. His online programme, 'Hustlers University' teaches people to make passive income in a variety of online industries. However, this "inspiration" is shrouded as his fans have donned him with the title, 'king of toxic masculinity'.

In 2016, Tate encountered his first of many scandals, as he was expelled from the Big Brother House. A disturbing video published by 'The Sun' magazine exposes the reality TV star beating his ex-girlfriend with a belt, whilst hurling a strain of vitriol at her. He vehemently denies these allegations, claiming it was all playful fun – "a longer version shows us laughing". However, actions do speak louder than words: and the sheer horror evidently displayed in those video clips illustrates a different testament altogether.

Over the years, his misogynistic rhetoric has become intrinsic to his character and has been spewed across social media. In 2017, in response to the #MeToo movement, Tate stated that women who experience rape or other forms of sexual abuse should "bear some responsibility". He unabashedly expressed how men should date 18 to 19-year-old women, who are less experienced, to make an "imprint" on them, which indubitably possesses paedophilic implications. Additionally, he added that "40% of the reason" why he emigrated to Romania was due to the lax laws on sexual assault. These statements hold so much more power than just existing as a mere assortment of words in a sentence. The extreme ideologies explicit in these comments are suggested to radicalise his viewers; imprinting on them false ideas on the way to regard other people.

Perhaps his most heinous scandal was the allegation in relation to his recent move to Romania. Tate and his brother had their mansion raided in April as part of a human trafficking investigation. Police officers had received a tip about an American woman being held against her will by the brothers. Andrew and Tristan Tate were both brought to be interrogated, but as of now, no arrests have been made.

His most deleterious impact is his pervasive legacy. During adolescence, teenagers begin to discover their identities. Since most teenagers today maintain a strong social media presence, they often obtain inspiration from influencers online. Psychologist Jacqueline Sperling, Ph.D. explains that teens post to increase self-esteem they seek this validation from influencers online. Thus, Tate has paved the way for teens to emulate his depraved behaviour. Several Melbourne private schools have reported instances of extreme sexism and, more horrific, sexual harassment online. According to the Herald Sun, teachers pivot the blame on Andrew Tate, and are warning parents of this surge of incel and misogynistic discourse online.

EDITOR'S CHOICE

Desiree Menezes
(6F14, Y13)



To summarise: Tate has used his platform to cruise the latest tide of misogyny, which was present in the anti-#MeToo perspectives reflected in the verdict on Depp v. Heard, and the landmark overturning of Roe v. Wade in June 2022. Thus commenced the de-platforming of Andrew Tate. According to TikTok guidelines, "Misogyny is a hateful ideology that is not tolerated on TikTok," a spokesperson for the app stated. "We've been removing violative videos and accounts for weeks." Furthermore, Meta stated that it had removed Tate from all its platforms for violating its policies on dangerous organisations and individuals. Social media bans have proven to be useful in curbing hate, and dangerous speech on the Internet. The same was observed when Donald Trump was also banned from mainstream social media, after the January 6th US Capitol Insurrection in 2021. As of September 2022, Tate has been permanently banned from Facebook and Instagram, followed by TikTok and YouTube.

IS A PEACEFUL TRANSITION OF POWER POSSIBLE?

An article by
VEDA VARMA (6F08, Y12)

Read as journalist Veda Varma writes about how durable peaceful transitions of power are in ever changing societies.

The United States and the United Kingdom. So complementary, yet so dissimilar.

What sets them apart? Their governance. Their parliaments. The age-old tale of monarchies opposed to democracies. Despite that, they are bound together by the inevitable - change. The fundamental question is, how receptive are these parliaments to enduring change?

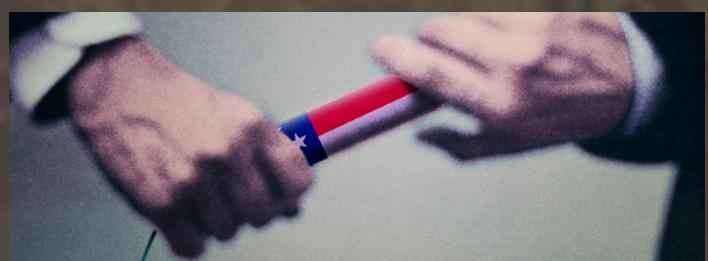
Presidential transitions are far more laborious compared to monarchical changes. Such a shift in power and responsibility requires a complete revamping, including rehiring key staff members, establishing operational support, and outlining a policy agenda. It can take up to several months to fill all the political vacancies in the cabinet as opposed to other governance systems.

Many call the peaceful transition of power 'a central tenet to American democracy'. American citizens weren't graced with a peaceful presidential handover with Donald Trump's refusal to concede in 2020 despite the USA experiencing an 'orderly transfer of power between presidential administrations for 224 years'.

Finally, The Monthly expresses its deepest condolences to the British Royal Family, over the passing of Queen Elizabeth II.

The monarchies in Europe have a far less strenuous process of inheritance, as the succession is based upon descent and parliamentary statute. Granted, Great Britain's transitions haven't always been smooth sailing, however, they set the stage for other monarchies worldwide. Upon the Queen's passing and her reign of 7 decades, King Charles III has now ascended to the throne.

Reeling back our fundamental idea, questioning the receptiveness of parliaments to endure change. In economies, the line between the ineluctable and the intrinsic is far too thin to be disregarded, as the evolution of the country hangs in the balance. Humans are not equipped for monotony and stagnance. After all, if you run a country, wouldn't you wish for the common good of the nation?

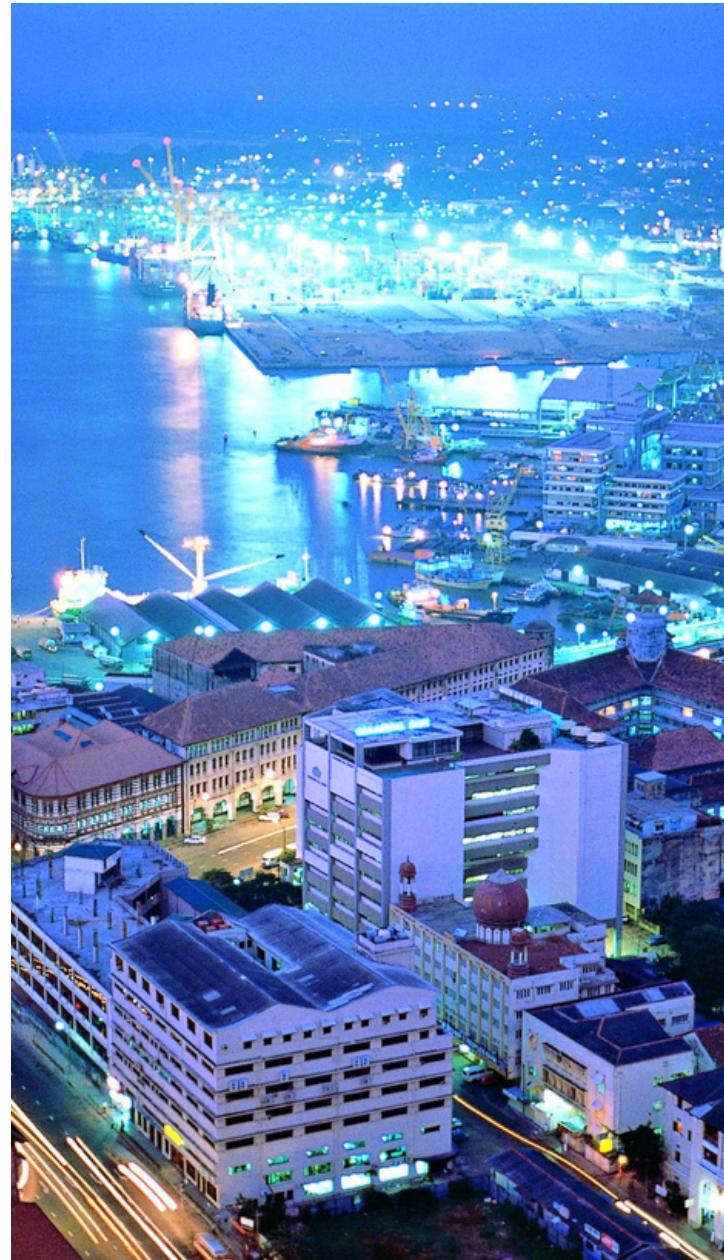


SRI LANKA'S JOURNEY INTO TRUE DEMOCRACY

Following seven decades of post-independence democracy, Sri Lanka now faces a constitutional crisis. Since 1948, when the first democratic government was established in the country, it had many struggles ahead of it: two failed military coup attempts, revolts, and insurrection. Despite this, the democratic parliament prevailed for seven decades – earning it worldwide admiration for its resilience.

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In recent years, however, this democracy has been challenged by the dispute between former PM Rajapaksa, ousted Prime Minister Wickremesinghe, and President Sirisena. Having made Wickremesinghe his Prime Minister, the two constantly found new sources of tension between them – corruption charges against Wickremesinghe being one of them. As a result, in October 2018 the PM was ousted by Sirsena and replaced by Rajapaksa, overcoming all constitutional constraints. Sri Lanka now had two Prime Ministers – with Wickremesinghe presenting himself as the saviour of democracy as a guise to cover up his previous misconduct.



Read as journalist Maryam Sohaib breaks down the critical emergency engulfing Sri Lanka



Gotabaya replaced Sirisena in the 2019 elections. Throughout 2021, despite President Gotabaya's successful management of the pandemic, his popularity continued to plummet as a result of the country's struggling economy facing rising inflation, falling national currency rates, and restrictions on tourism which further decreased the country's income. By the end of the year, an economic emergency was declared.

When all 26 members of Gotabaya's cabinet resigned overnight in April 2022, the political crisis reached its peak. This was another threat to the country's democracy as the resignations were wholly unconstitutional. Amid public protests against the mismanagement of the economy, Prime Minister Rajapaksa was forced into resignation the next month. His reign - which saw the increased marginalisation of minorities like Tamils - was a further jab at the country's already fragile democracy, as violence against minorities became the norm. In an exhausting cycle, former PM Wickremesinghe was re-appointed by Gotabaya as Prime Minister for the sixth time in May of this year.

The political strife that threatened Sri Lanka's stability as a nation as well as its long-standing principle of democracy finally boiled over when President Gotabaya and Prime Minister Wickremesinghe resigned from their respective posts. The current Prime Minister Gunawardena won the July 2022 elections, leaving the nation wondering whether the never-ending struggle of maintaining the appearance of fairness and democracy will finally be over.

It can be said that the lack of commitment shown by Sri Lanka's political leaders to the values of democracy has significantly reduced the country's reputation as a democratic role model for the subcontinent. A fairly-elected democratic government that empowers minorities and protects its communities is still to be seen; yet the people of Sri Lanka continue to hope, clutching desperately at the last strings of democracy.



IMPACT OF GEN Z IN POSITIONS OF POWER

We are constantly reminded that we are the future. Constantly put under pressure to invent new solutions to major world wide issues such as global warming, mass unemployment, poverty and violence. Generation Z undoubtedly has the capability to uncover breakthroughs within such problems, but nowhere near enough power to enforce them.

For decades, individuals in positions of power, that are given the responsibility to care for the population under them, are quite old. Regardless of countries ruled by a monarchy (where this aspect may be excused), those with a democratic system often require an individual to be over 35 years of age to put themselves forward for any nation-wide role. The basis of this rule is that they have lived a full enough life to make clear judgement and decisions, even though their childhoods were set in a completely different environment, with a different society, nearly incomparable to our world today. Their growing minds were influenced by the past, which clouds their 'clear' judgement to reflect on resolutions for our future.

However, Gen Z are growing up in our current world, experiencing change and crisis first-hand; fully equipping us to make justified decisions without abusing any power we're given.

This ability is clearly shown in successful activists such as Ellyanne Wanjiku Chlystun; at merely 10 years of age, she has started a reforestation and poverty aid movement to produce fruit for food-insecure students and has planted 1.3 million trees in Kenya. Also, siblings Jeremy and Michelle Muchilwa (13 and 16 years-old), are creating an app to track microplastics in the ocean. Another example; Tiana Day, (19 years-old) who leads a non-profit organisation that acts as a voice for young people advocating for social justice.

These individuals are a representation of the intellectual power we hold. They exploited social media as a resource to garner attraction for their powerful movements and used their own means to aid in bettering our damaged world. Just imagine the further goals they could accomplish if their power was in their own hands.

The Disastrous Floods of Pakistan

Read as journalist Mariam Ali draws attention to a humanitarian crisis as an ignorant world looks away

This monsoon season in Pakistan has been deadly. Thousands of people have died, and many more left injured. Over 33 million people have been severely affected - larger than the population of Australia. The extreme floods were caused by a combination of a record-breaking monsoon season, and melting glaciers in the mountains of Pakistan.

According to the National Disaster Management Authority, over one million homes have been destroyed. Not only have millions of people become displaced, Pakistan is also facing both a health and food crisis. Entire areas have been completely swallowed up by the floods, making it difficult to find any dry land. Even cultural sites, like Mohenjodaro - a UNESCO World Heritage site that is one of the oldest human settlements in the world - have been destroyed as a result of the floods.



CNN - Pakistan UNESCO site Moenjodaro badly damaged by flooding

According to CNN, these floods have increased the risk of waterborne diseases being spread - and over three million children are currently in need of urgent medical assistance and care. The effects of this are amplified due to damaged or destroyed hospitals and homes. As a result people in Pakistan cannot receive the essential healthcare they require. Sick children are unable to recover, pregnant women are having trouble safely giving birth, and the conditions of the injured are worsening.

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BBC - Disease warning as Pakistan flood death toll rises

The floods have also negatively impacted education. According to UNICEF, 17,566 schools have been damaged or completely destroyed as a result of these floods. This will have adverse effects on the education of the children of Pakistan, possibly setting them back for years to come.

These unprecedented floods will have long-term repercussions for the people in Pakistan, and they will require aid from the rest of the world for much of the future to come. We must take action now. We must provide the necessary relief immediately - otherwise, the consequences will be disastrous, and the people of Pakistan may not recover for years.

Mariam Ali (6F01, Y13)

Inflation and its Impact on World Economies

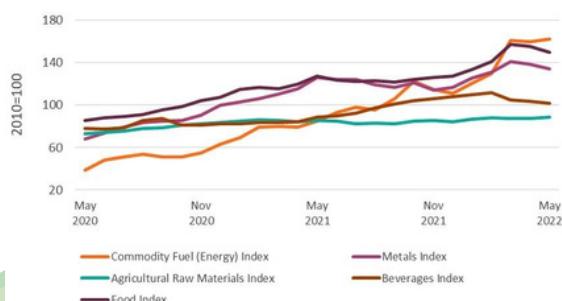
Newly joining The Monthly as a Journalist, Zahra Bandukwala focuses her very first article to analyse the troubling global financial state.

As Ukraine continues to suffer in its war against Russia, global economies have been gravely affected by the physical destruction and imposed sanctions. The impact has caused an unprecedented increase in energy prices and decreased consumer confidence in a world that has already been plagued by pandemic-driven inflation.

Barron's magazine states that "[their] modelling assumptions are that the war has led to a 30% increase in oil prices, a 90% increase in European gas prices and a 17% increase in food prices."

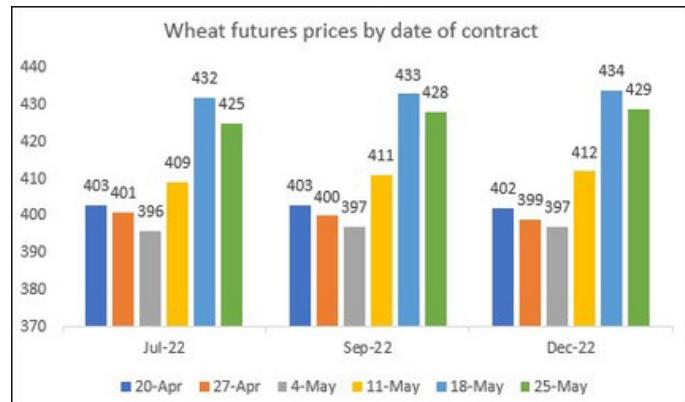
With the year-on-year inflation rate being at its highest in over 4 decades at 9.1%, there has been such a drastic increase in prices worldwide; effectively plunging us into a cost-of-living crisis and pushing 71 million people into poverty in just three months.

As prices of goods and services around the world continue to rise, many people are now facing a pressing problem: how are they to overcome the high costs of these goods with the same income as before? Average wages in the UK rose by 4.7% in the year to June 2022; however after taking inflation into consideration, it is clearly evident that the real value of that pay in fact fell by 3%.



But what exactly is inflation? The general increase in the price of goods and services in an economy over a given period of time. Economists use the Consumer Price Index to measure the average change overtime in the prices paid by consumers for a basket of consumer goods and services.

As seen by the graph above, inflation has had a huge impact on food prices. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Russian and Ukrainian wheat exports make up about a quarter of the global total and these two countries account for about 80% of exports of sunflower oil.



Inflation and its Impact on World Economies

Newly joining The Monthly as a Journalist, Zahra Bandukwala focuses her very first article to analyse the troubling global financial state.

Furthermore, due to the enforcement of sanctions, delays and disruptions in supply wheat prices have risen as seen in the image above; further straining global economies. While flour prices are very similar to wheat prices, the same cannot be concluded for bread as the high costs of production due to ingredients, packaging and advertising means that flour is not a large proportion of the cost of a loaf of bread. Nonetheless, due to high energy costs, the cost of baking along with transportation has increased; these high costs are therefore now being passed on to consumers. The rising food prices could have extremely consequential impacts on countries such as Egypt and Bangladesh where food is a much larger ratio of the CPI basket.

Other countries around the world are also facing a cost of living squeeze with the latest estimate of annual inflation in the eurozone reaching 8.6%. As a result, the European Central Bank has increased interest rates by 0.75 of a percentage point to 1.25%.

Future projections do not seem exceptionally promising either. While the Bank of England predicts inflation will peak this winter at 13.1% before gradually falling to 2% over the next two years, economists seem doubtful. Previously, when inflation has peaked above 9%, it has taken years of turmoil for economic recovery to take place.



The Californian Exodus



The Monthly's Bader Al Refai explores why the "Golden State" is currently bleeding, and what made it triumph.

Technical innovation, glamorous movies, stunning beauty.

These are the things you would think of if I uttered the word "California." However, recently that has become a far cry from reality. With the movie industry, Silicon Valley, and even its own citizens finding refuge in California's polar opposite states like Texas and Florida - California has been thrown into peril. Once being the leader of progress, California now only seems to lead in homelessness rates and cost of living, but how did they end up here? Is this at the fault of California in itself or is it amongst the first victims of a new rising catastrophe?

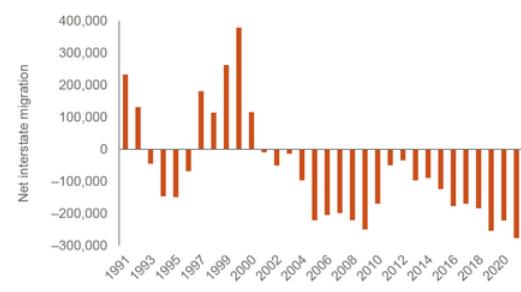
Silicon Valley has been the hailing place of many household names in relation to technology, yet has had companies like Hewlett Packard, Tesla, and Oracle move to Texas. According to a report by the Hoover Institution, factors that have influenced this exodus include "high tax rates, punitive regulations, high labor costs, high utility and energy costs.", and this rings true when you look at the rankings nationwide. California ranks 48th in cost of doing business and business friendliness. For comparison, Texas ranks 12th and 34th in the same ranking. So it could be deduced that California's hostile business climate is what makes it less desirable than more friendly states like Texas. Even if you look at Hollywood, which has been the center of all film production in America, it is also leaving California for the exact same reasons as the tech industry and relocating to Georgia and Canada.

Besides big-shot companies, the citizens of California are leaving themselves, with it bleeding more people out than it can take in. In 2021 alone, it was reported that more than 360,000 people had left California. To put that in perspective, that is nearly 1% of its population just leaving in that year alone. The force behind this evacuation being? Cost of living.

California ranks as having the 3rd highest cost of living in the United States as well as having the highest property costs within the mainland US and the consequences of that have been quite jarring. California beats New York for the highest homelessness rates in the US by double as people struggle to afford a home.

The cause behind this? Some point to zoning laws that only allow for single family housing units. These properties take up large amounts of space and only accommodate for one family. So, if anyone would be willing to build cheap available housing, it is prohibited by law. Others point to laws that mandate expensive additions to properties like solar panels. Overall, the result is quite clear as it has become atrociously expensive to live in California as "Even an individual earning close to \$75,000 may qualify for financial help." In summary, it can be argued that California's exodus is largely self-inflicted. With the government making it more difficult for businesses to operate and people to live as they run away to states where it is easier to operate. With everything that once made California a titan amongst states in America being sweat out as the pressure mounts, it wouldn't be objectionable to ask if there is a future for California?

California has been losing residents to other states for two decades



SOURCE: PPIC based on California Department of Finance. Net flows are from July 1 to July 1.
FROM: PPIC Blog, March 2022.

Article By:

Bader Al Refai

(6F11, Y13)

SIXTH FORM: REMODELLED, REFURBISHED, AND READY FOR ACTION!

Join the interview committee as we interview Mr. Barnitt on the changes made in the sixth form centre and the initiatives behind them.

Sixth form is where you sit your final exams of high school, and when teachers prepare you for university life. In these last 2 years, determination and drive is crucial: one must be dedicated to their studies in hopes of achieving their long term goals. Correlatively, the system in which the sixth form is handled is equally crucial. As a well-organised system, it leads to a well organised school lifestyle. This year we have seen quite a few changes in the sixth form system and centre, for example: form classes are now a mix of year 12s and year 13s, form classes are divided into what one would like to pursue in university, and the sixth form centres are divided into a casual centre and a centre for utter focus. But what is the motivation behind this? Mr. Barnitt clarifies that in our interview.



Firstly, we discussed the biggest change: the integration of both year groups (12 and 13) in each form class. Mr Weeks-Barnitt states how **"by combining Year 12 and Year 13, we are able to restructure around the subjects"**.

The form classes are composed of students that either chose similar subjects, or based on what they plan on studying in the future. The **"subject specific form tutors"** provide guidance and assistance to their students, helping them with any queries that they may have. Because there are both year 12 and year 13 students in the form classes, the year 13's can act as mentors. For example, they can give the year 12's any advice they believe will help them when starting a level, and the year 12's can also give the year 13's any advice they've got, especially when it comes to exam season towards the end of the year - perhaps advice to help with exam stress.

"As we go into term 2 and term 3, and the year 13's are studying for their exams, there's a lot that can be gained from the year 12's in terms of revisiting those earlier topics". Mr Weeks-Barnitt states how the year groups can both help each other, and support each other with their exam prep, for example. He also stated how there can be a very **"symbiotic relationship"** between them, with everyone benefitting from each other. This therefore displays how merging the two years groups into these form classes creates relationships that everyone can respectively get something out of, that will assist them not only in their studies but also potentially outside of school.

SIXTH FORM: REMODELLED, REFURBISHED, AND READY FOR ACTION!

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Secondly, we conversed upon the sixth form centres being split and being shared. The past couple of years the sixth form centres have been known to be split and very segregated which created a barrier between the year 12s and the year 13s which also built a tension between the two years. This year it has been decided to change things up a bit. Sixth form centres are now being combined, this creates a bond which has never been recognized before. Mr Barnitt has stated that **“The year 13s would act as mentors by showing them what not to do”**, this insinuates that by joining the two years together it will create a learning and growing environment, the lower sixth form will learn from the upper sixth forms' mistakes especially since each form class is fit to each students options, which helps target each student specifically, furthering their learning from the year 13s. Mr Barnitt has also stated that sharing learning centres will create **“incremental growth year on year”**. This further shows that growth will continue to transpire with the upcoming years, students will be able to attain and grasp information from students who are closer to them in age. The year 13s would be able to inspire year 12s to work hard and manage their time wisely in the beginning of their A-Level journey, hopefully decreasing the stress that they might face in the upcoming months.

Thirdly, we dove into why year 12s and year 13s must provide guidance to each other. With the new system implemented into the new Sixth form, we expect a social improvement between students, along with academic support from peers to peers. **“Guidance, Support, peer to peer learning”**, by constructing this atmosphere and community within the Sixth form, the community is able to blend together, helping each other and supporting partners to overcome one of the most important challenges and academic years of our lives. Also, the meaning of this community represents how it is the students that are the main variables of the school, further on, students having more specific knowledge and experiences that are able to be shared between the community that teachers may not be able to provide.

As we close, we leave with a few clear remarks: sixth form is set up to provide you with opportunities that you must take initiative in, assist others around you that may struggle with what you have already struggled with, and **TAKE...THOSE...RISKS!**

Article By:

Yusuf Kamran, Sara Khader,
Maryam Haider, and Seong Yeong Cho

The Journey of Women in Medicine



With sincere regret, I must unfortunately report..." is what the typical medical school rejection letter reads today; unlike Elizabeth Blackwell's letters in 1897, stating that she was "intellectually inferior." In fact, one letter wrote "you cannot expect us to furnish you with a stick to break our heads with."

Ms. Blackwell did not break any heads, but what she rather broke was immensely more impactful: gender bias in the medical field. As the first woman to receive a medical degree in the US, a multitude of outstanding achievements, and later opening her own clinic, Elizabeth greatly contributed to paving the way for the future of women in medicine.

However this was not an easy task. Women were the unlicensed doctors, nurses, and councillors of history. Women were midwives, traveling from home to home to help primarily women and the poor. Women were pharmacists, cultivating healing herbs and explaining how to effectively use them. For centuries women were doctors without degrees, prohibited from lectures and books, solely learning from one another and sharing experience from mother to daughters or neighbor to neighbor. Often called wise women, witches, or charlants, women have always been autonomous healers - in fact, they enforced a more humane approach to healing, whereas the male professionals are the ones who opted for ritualistic practices.

With Harvard professors in 1874 claiming that women who seek advanced education would develop "monstrous brains and puny bodies" and "abnormally weak digestion" - there is no doubt that sexism in medicine is deep-rooted. Universally discouraged by male professionals for pursuing their medical dream, women persisted - particularly during the feminist movement in the 1970s. During this period, a host of changes encouraged women to participate in the field of medicine. Amongst significant social pressure for women to have equal rights, which saw the introduction of new legislation such as The Sex Discrimination Act, many wanted to rely less on overseas medical workforces. This was met by increasing the number of female physicians. In the 1970s, the entrance process for medical schools also became more structured and based on applicants' exam scores, as opposed to earlier informal procedures that allowed for class and gender discrimination. This encouraged more female applications.

A problem still remains; gender equity. Despite women making significant advances in the medical field, a considerable gender gap persists. A recent international study by Medentry conducted considering the US, UK, Germany, Brazil, France, and Mexico's primary care physicians found that female doctors in these countries make 20-29% less than male colleagues. Even when considering fewer patients or hours, the wage gap remains. This may be due to several factors such as basing salaries on historically unequal pay, implicit bias, and cultural factors. There is no historically consistent justification for the inequality women face, as they are equally as capable to thrive in the medical field as men. The fact that women are paid substantially less than male colleagues for conducting the same jobs should raise concerns, and it is important to not turn a blind eye to this, as ignorance is only enforced.

The Journey of Women in Medicine



Female medical pioneers have blazed a grueling path; perhaps they felt that the future of other women was on their shoulders, and that their successes had the potential to open doors for women equally as passionate and determined. One prominent medical doctor who is doing just that is Dr. Najah Al Zayani. Whether it be male colleagues locking up medical equipment from her, or having a room on the roof in which patients had to be wheeled up in the sun, Dr. Najah always persisted. Rather than simply giving up, she persevered amidst the immense difficulties she faced, tackling each and every obstacle – lugging around her own almost 30 kg endoscopy equipment for five years, and keeping a portable ultrasound machine in her car, she managed to find solutions in order to pursue her medical dream. Despite the odds against her, she became Bahrain's first woman medical entrepreneur, and is the founder and vice president of Bahrain Specialist Hospital. Thereafter, Dr. Najah has and continues to inspire generations of aspiring doctors, particularly women who are equally as determined to succeed in the medical field.

After centuries of men dominating women in the medical field, a converse phenomena has commenced; the UK medical field is becoming feminized. The majority of medical students, and over half general practitioners are women. However, despite women outnumbering men statistically currently in the medical field today, many women doctors still believe that medicine is a male dominated profession in which they have a lower status, compete more, and get passed over for promotion. Thus we must continue to push and persist to equalize women in medicine. The paucity of women at the highest levels of academic medicine constraints medical fields from procuring levels of excellence that would otherwise be possible. The pursuit of excellence requires the pursuit of gender egalitarianism.



Dana Al Marzooqi
(6Fo1, Y13)

The World-Wide Effects of Saudi Arabia's The Line



Seeing similar utopian locations only in movies and bedtime stories, Saudi Arabia's The Line currently undergoing construction, seems impossible. This unique Engineering project is planned to be 200m wide and rise up to 500m above sea level, exceeding the Empire State Building's height by more than 200m.

One description which caught the eye of many is that The Line is set to release no carbon into the atmosphere, reducing Saudi Arabia's CO2 emissions (which were 588 metric tons in 2020) significantly. The Line's desert location means that the long hours of sun can be used to provide this renewable energy.

The Line is also set to completely abandon the use of cars, by the construction of ultra-high-speed transit that ensures no traffic, and more importantly, no pollution. A passenger car releases approximately 4.6 metric tons of CO2 a year. The 9 million people The Line will accommodate are no longer going to release this massive number of CO2 – a compelling start to eliminating CO2 emitting machines.

To guarantee that the heat of the desert will not disturb residents in The Line, it is designed with mirrors surrounding it; electromagnetic waves, such as infrared radiation can bounce off mirrors, reducing the quantity of heat that enters the city.

Only three more Lines would need to be built to sustain Saudi Arabia's population of 34.81 million, proving the project's vast size. This could provide a solution for people living in slums, and support those who live in densely populated locations where housing and resources are in demand.

An international effect may prove to be difficult. However, due to global competition in sectors such as tourism and technology advancement, The Line could inspire other countries with similar resources to build a parallel structure. In consequence, multiple projects like The Line would decrease CO2 and combat overpopulation world-wide. However, should people be wary of this idea?



A noticeable, common reaction also arose following the introduction of the project. Many parts of the structure make The Line look less like a start-up to a perfect future and more like a dystopia.

Instead of a normal sea level built city, The Line is surrounded by walls and appears to have no entrance or exit, which has worried others that visiting The Line could mean not being able to leave. This would ensure the number of residents stays high, and so The Line continues boosting the country's economy.

Though the idea of The Line being enclosed by walls could mean that it could be there to keep people inside, in a slightly more horrifying turn, it could also be there to keep people out.



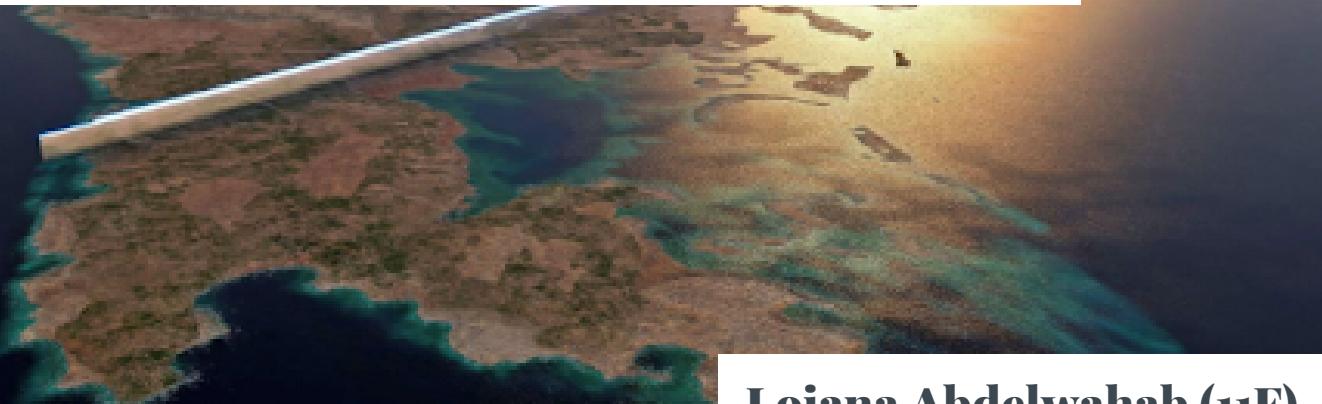
The isolated environment chosen triggers this theory. Many have commented that it seems as if The Line is hidden from the population rather than shared. A scary assumption states that only the wealthy will be admitted into the city, who will be able to avoid the mass climate change consequences, such as floods, while those who cannot afford it will be left behind.



The positives and negatives of The Line are all simply theoretical, and are dependent on the idea that The Line will be effectively built in the first place. Many similar projects, such as The World Islands in Dubai, were abandoned. However, the Crown Prince is confident that The Line is the Utopia we have been waiting for, quoting "The Line' is a city that offers a healthier and more sustainable way of life".

Despite multiple challenges, this fascinating architecture is promising, and unlike anything we have seen in our lives. It appears to be the beginning of a new advanced technological era that is potentially exciting to imagine.

The World-Wide Effects of Saudi Arabia's The Line



Lojana Abdelwahab (11F)

Climate Change Misconceptions

Frustration vehemently builds up in many who observe all the troubling misconceptions and misinformation on the internet. Today more than ever, information spreads so fast, and there is little time for people to fact-check any of it. I want to take a moment to discuss one man specifically, Jordan Peterson.

Before I begin discussing Peterson's claims, there is a vital statement I must address. Climate change is real. It is a problem. If you think otherwise, think again.



Jordan Peterson is a clinical psychologist famous for his controversial views on many different topics, one of which is climate change. Many would quickly disregard Peterson's claims, however, he has heavily researched the topic. After watching speeches and being carefully attentive to many of his interviews, it seems as though

Peterson's main piece of 'evidence' against climate change is that the entire ecology and economy of the planet is far too complex to be modelled with absolute certainty and accuracy. Peterson went on to say that the models become less accurate as they stretch across time and note that the errors: "compound like interest." Yes, the likelihood of error increases as you increase the time frame- but this applies explicitly to weather forecasts, not climate modelling.

In an interview with Joe Rogan, Peterson said the following about climate change: "Climate and everything are the same word." No, they are not. Tracing back the meaning of the word 'climate', its origins lie in the Greek word 'Klima', meaning slope. It was not until the 16th century that the word was used concerning weather conditions. Even modern definitions of the word climate do not mean 'everything'. The Oxford dictionary defines climate as: "The regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place."

This already stumps Peterson's point about climate modelling, but let's pretend it doesn't. What else did he have to say? "Climate is about everything...But your models aren't about everything. Your models are based upon a set number of variables...." Peterson stated. He said that if the models are based upon these limited variables, which ones were considered and which weren't? Peterson also said that models could not model everything. But he did not say why. Professor Steve Sherwood had a few answers to some of Peterson's statements. "(Peterson's) argument is like saying we can't predict whether a pot of water on a flame will boil, because we decide in advance what variables to put in our model, and can't predict each bubble." He said that with the laws of thermodynamics and some basic calculations, scientists would remain confident in the accuracy of modern climate models.

Apparently, these arguments weren't enough to change his mind, as evident in a YouTube video on the 15th of August 2022 reiterating his belief that the climate is far too complex to be modelled. But Peterson had something else to say in that video as well.

Not only does he believe that increased CO2 emissions are not a threat, he believes that we as a collective should not act at all because we would be causing more harm than good. Because what's more harmful than a world on fire?

It is simply a fact that Peterson has no idea what he is talking about. He is not an expert in climate science. Nor does Peterson understand the fundamental differences between climate modelling and weather forecasting. However, he will keep influencing people no matter what scientists say.

But that is not the issue.

Jordan Peterson is not really the issue. Climate change is. It is without certainty that climate change is the most severe problem for the survival of humanity and all other life. We must make a change, and we will. Humankind will come to its senses and change. But when we do, will it be too late?

Zain Zainal (6F12, Y12)

CRISPR - A Killer Treatment for Cholesterol



A breakthrough gene treatment involving CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) aims to permanently immobilize a gene in the liver that regulates the synthesis of PCSK9, a protein that hinders the body's ability to eliminate extra cholesterol. Within two weeks, the therapy decreased low-density lipid (LDL) cholesterol levels in monkeys by 70%.

Despite the fact that there are already drugs on the market to aid with decreasing cholesterol levels, they can have adverse effects. Furthermore, since these treatments require the person to take them daily, their prescription adherence could be lowered.

Verve Therapeutics, a biotechnology company, has commenced a clinical trial in New Zealand to investigate the effects of a revolutionary single-dose gene-editing drug (CRISPR) in human patients as an alternative approach to lowering cholesterol.

Whereas Verve's treatment only changes one letter in the PCSK9 gene, CRISPR is occasionally used to cut DNA. It's noteworthy since Verve's treatment is the first time base editing has ever been applied on humans.

A volunteer in New Zealand has become the first person to undergo DNA editing in order to lower their blood cholesterol, a step that may foreshadow wide use of the technology to prevent heart attacks.

They had a hereditary risk for high cholesterol levels which resulted in them acquiring heart disease. Nonetheless, Verve suspects that in due time people could utilize CRISPR treatment to prohibit the likelihood of getting a cardiovascular disease.

In addition, if successful, it may pave the way for a much larger usage of gene editing to avoid common illnesses, such as atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease which is the leading cause of death globally. LDL is excessively high in a large portion of the world's population, regardless of how many people struggle to regulate it.

Therefore, there are millions of people who might benefit from this genome editing technique, making it perhaps the most significant among all of those now being used in clinics, according to Scripps Research researcher and cardiologist Eric Topol.

Verve's base-editing method is progressing particularly quickly because the technology is akin to the mRNA vaccines for COVID-19. The treatment has genetic instructions encapsulated in a nanoparticle that transports everything into a cell, much like the vaccines do. The particles in Verve's therapy provide RNA instructions for a cell to construct and target a base-editing protein, which modifies that cell's copy of PCSK9.

As always, risks associated with human trials may arise; due to their toxicity, nanoparticles have been linked to adverse effects like muscular soreness in patients taking other medications to reduce PCSK9. Additionally, there is currently no strategy to reverse gene editing after it has been carried out, unlike therapy with conventional medications, which may be stopped if issues develop.

Although the study has only just begun, if all goes according to plan, Verve's cholesterol-lowering therapy may be CRISPR's most significant contribution to humanity so far.

Sekar Kathiresan, CEO of Verve, told MIT Tech, "If this works and is safe, this is the answer to heart attacks—this is the cure."



Wasan Al Zayani (6F09, Y13)

ARTEMIS: The Space Mission Leading A New Era of Human Exploration.

Since time immemorial, mankind has been fascinated by the Moon! Its beauty, its shifting size and shape has inspired many poets and philosophers to write entire ballads on it. Space exploration started with an ambition to put "a man on the Moon". We succeeded on the 20th of July 1969, when Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin took the momentous first steps on the Moon, followed by Charles Conrad Jr., Richard F. Gordon Jr., Alan B. Shepard Jr. and, Stuart A. Roosa during 1969-1972 period.

The commonality between these landings is that all the astronauts were white males; there was no chance for a person of color to even be involved in these missions. Similarly women in NASA were involved only in secretarial and desk jobs. NASA improved on the above by including people of color and women in its subsequent missions, but the paramount journey to the Moon has never been attempted with the involvement of POC and women.

However, with the changing times, a new era of human exploration begins with the Artemis program being the first NASA space mission program planning to send a woman and a person of color to the Moon.

The question you might want to ask yourself is; Why is NASA sending astronauts to the Moon again? There were many manned missions that went frequently to the Moon between 1969 to 1972. There has been no manned missions since 1973, so why the sudden interest? The answer lies in the fourth planet in the solar system; Mars. In order to understand Mars (our potential back-up) we need to understand the Moon better. It is also believed that having a permanent base on the Moon can act as mid point of travel between Earth and Mars.

The name Artemis comes from the Greek deity of hunt, which just happens to be Apollo's twin sister and is quite a fitting name for such an stimulating mission, being that the Apollo missions were the last to journey to the Moon.

The Artemis program is led by NASA and includes three partner agencies, European Space Agency (ESA), Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), and The Canadian Space Agency (CSA) with an estimated budget of \$35 Billion. The next scheduled launch is set for September 23rd 2022. So If successful, ARTEMIS is bound to provide new understandings of our solar system and provide a new insight into celestial exploration.



Anumita Chaudhry (8A)

BACKLASH FROM THE GLOBAL WARMING 'MYTH'

Haniyah Motara explores how innovation comes with a price; why has it taken seeing the consequences of our actions to acknowledge what otherwise was a 'conspiracy'?

1896 was the year in which Svante Arrhenius linked atmospheric Carbon Dioxide to our surface temperature. Guy Callender, a British engineer, then founded the connection between human activity and the rising greenhouse gases. This discovery has since evolved into what we know as 'Global Warming'. What looks to be like the demise of humanity.

So if the discovery was made decades ago, why has it taken decades to act upon it—or attempt to?

Brain flapping Climate crisis

Climate change is an obvious myth - how much more evidence do you need?

Many people just refuse to accept the facts that surround them, even if we saw 100 more years of it plain and apparent

Save



Dean Burnett
Tue 25 Nov 2014 04.17 EST
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An article "debunking" Global Warming.

Pessimistic conspiracy theorists had a field day with 'Global Warming'. People like Donald Trump labelling a very real (& threatening) issue as 'an expensive hoax' indoctrinates people to take on that opinion just based on the social status of a person. This can cause major consequences when people accept that train of thought, discrediting an issue and allowing it to be brushed under the carpet: to be forgotten.

Individuals who are negligible to the climate change crisis and onslaught of economic issues tied with rising temperatures are "worsening any opportunity of resolve", says a climate activist.



Yangtze River Dried Up Due to Climate Change

Some say we've "passed the point of no return" as quoted by a UN secretary. She further stated that "unchecked environmental degradation represents an existential threat to the world".

We are already seeing major ramifications in China, with extreme weather occurrences happening at a never seen before rate. Typhoons, floods, blizzards, windstorms, drought & Landslides. More recently causing a record number of 28000 Rivers to disappear.

It is easy to look for a new Chapter at every start of a milestone. However, it is equally important to regard the issues that we move along with us. Climate change is an issue that is seeing no real resolve. We're seeing a record number of emissions but no recession on them. How long will it take to undo the aftermath of said conspiracy theories to finally be able to make a real difference for global warming?

**Haniyah Motara
(11E)**

THE IMPORTANCE OF DESTRESSING

Stress, according to the World Health Organisation, is '...[a] type of change that causes physical, emotional or psychological strain'.

We've all felt stress at some point in our lives: at home, school, or elsewhere. Short-term stress can help you achieve a better grade, but by constantly working and not focusing on our body's needs, we can go through periods of creative and corporeal disillusionment. This can cause an influx of stress in the long run.



This is why it is critical to destress. It can be as simple as giving yourself an hour to unwind and do something you enjoy! Things such as: playing sports, reading, cooking, and crocheting, are all ways for students to relax and destress.



Another popular way to destress is by meditating; it helps us stay centered, and organise our thoughts. In 2018, a study that relied on the Headspace app found that meditation helped reduce stress by 14% over 10 days. Many times, when we're stressed, our thoughts can be overwhelming, which emphasises the panic we feel. Deep breathing allows us to enter a state of relaxation where such thoughts get eliminated. Some Apps that you can use for meditating are Calm, Headspace, Breathe, and Meditation studio.

Additionally, it's also essential to remember that there are people who you can turn to for support. If you ever feel like the amount of workload you have is causing immense amounts of stress, speak to your subject teachers or Support 360. Talking to family and friends also helps in decreasing stress levels, as they can help us place things in perspective, and categorise the work at hand.

Finally, try your best to balance both your school and personal life to ensure productivity, less stress, and good mental health. The healthier you are mentally, the more effort you'll be able to put into your school work!

"Stress is largely self-inflicted, so the ability to manage stress more effectively comes from managing oneself." —Michael Hetherington.

**Samira Abbey
(6F14, Y12)**

STARTING THIS YEAR WITH A BANG: HOW TO STAY ON TOP OF YOUR WORK

A new school year comes with new challenges and, naturally, an abundance of assignments. It is important to remain on top of things from the very beginning as it'll significantly reduce the back-to-school stress, allowing you to start the year out strong. Below we have listed a few ways that you can ensure that you don't fall behind!



1 - A Little Work Everyday Can Go a Long Way

Consistency is key! By doing small fragments of work for about 30 minutes everyday, you are allowing yourself to go through your to-do list efficiently and effectively. Putting a little effort in everyday will ensure that you are productive but also aren't risking a case of burn out.

2 - Don't be afraid to ask for help

If you are struggling in a specific subject area, or even just struggling with the magnitude of your workload, don't shy away from your peers, teachers, as well as people from the year above. Your teachers and peers have at one point been in your position, and are likely to have valuable advice.



3 - Be Organised

This is a given but is also an extremely important way of ensuring that you commit to deadlines. Setting time targets for yourself provides structure to your revision/homework schedule. Planning out your week before it begins allows you to see what you have to do for the week, and allows you to distribute your workload accordingly.

4 - Reward Yourself

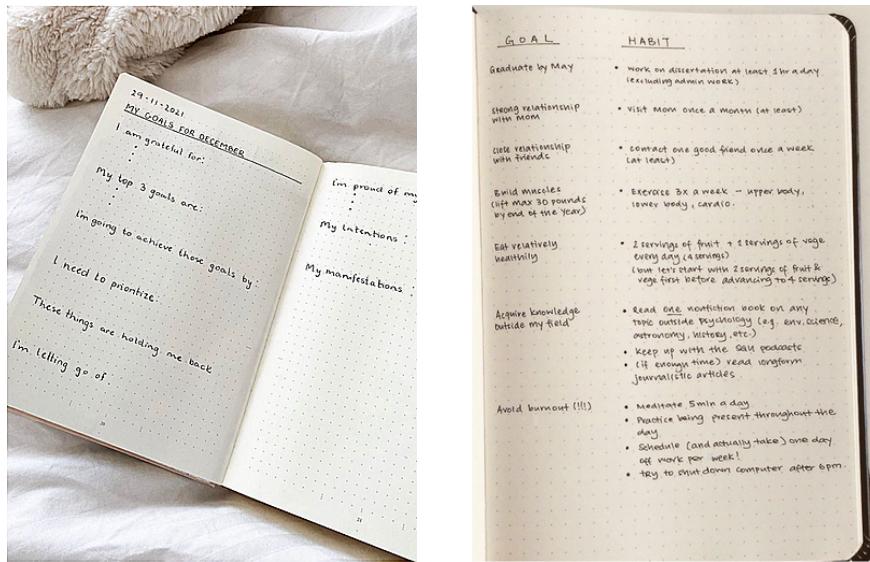
Remember that being in school isn't just about studying, but also about new experiences. Whether you reward yourself with breaks or with a night out with friends, it's important to regularly motivate yourself. Remember what your goals are and work towards achieving them whilst also balancing this with being social and trying new things.

5 - Avoid Procrastination

The easiest way to do this is by starting your assignments as soon as possible. Doing your homework the day you get it is great because the content will still be fresh in your mind. An added bonus is that you won't have to worry about it for the rest of your week, giving yourself more free time!

Diva Bhatia
(6F01, Y12)

A GUIDE TO GOAL SETTING



With the new academic year having just started, we are at a point where we can set a completely new tone for this year; the first step to this is by setting attainable goals to give you a motivation to work towards. Goals can help give you a direction to channel all your hard work into. However, setting goals can come across as an intimidating task as there is no right or wrong place to start, and sometimes it can be difficult to make clear plans on how you are going to go about achieving your goals.

Here are some tips to help the task seem less daunting:

1- Break down your goals

One great way to make your goals more attainable and realistic is to have long term goals (i.e. goals you would like to achieve in the next year/few years) into short term goals (e.g. goals that you would like to achieve in a month), this way, when you see yourself making progress, you are more likely to stay motivated and stick to your goals.

2- Write your goals down

Physically writing your goals down can help make your goals feel more real and important; studies have shown that when you write down your goals, it signals to your brain that you are really serious about making your goals happen.

3- Work on your goals a little bit everyday

In his 2018 book *Atomic Habits*, James Clear talks about how getting 1% better everyday for a year means that you will be at least 37.8 TIMES better at the end of year. So, if you apply this to your goals, and work just a little bit on them everyday, within a year, you will see drastic improvement. Additionally, being proactive about your goals can really help you stick to them.

4- Tell someone else about your goals

Telling someone else about your goals helps you hold yourself accountable and makes sure that you will stick to your goals since you are not the only person who knows about them. What's more, telling other people about your goals can help create a supportive environment for you so you are not navigating the new school year all alone.

Gauri Ranjith Nair (11B)

YEAR 7 STARTER PACK

SOPHIA ALLAM | BSB ALUMNUS

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Welcome to senior school! This article is dedicated to our very own Year 7 students, as

you're entering a new stage of life, education, and maturity. Starting senior school regularly after the pandemic may be a challenge, but the Monthly is here with a few tips to support you. Now, you may have heard of all the dos and don'ts of the senior school, but it is time to refresh your memory once again.



01

**Respect one
another other**

A rule that never goes out of style is: treat others the way you want to be treated. Whether it's your classmates, teachers, or other members of staff. Remember to be kind, as good things will eventually come your way. Give a smile, answer politely, be inclusive of everyone. There are many ways to be respectful of one another.

02

**Get involved
around school**

The best way to explore who you are and gain new friends is by getting involved with the school community. There are so many clubs and roles to join in BSB and you're lucky to experience it face to face, and on a regular basis! Ask your teachers, head of year, or even the older students for any opportunities you think you'd like to do. Remind yourself to check the Daily Notices too. Maybe even come up with something new and bring up your own ideas. The senior school welcomes you to try multiple activities that'll help you grow as a person.

03

Reach out

Our school is a community, and that means we help each other out whenever it's needed. Don't be afraid to ask for anything such as help in class, if you're lost in the halls, and more. It's guaranteed someone will do what they can to help or answer your question. Entering a new year (and the senior school) can be quite scary or intimidating but our school community will do what we can to make this an amazing year for you.

04

Follow rules

A very simple tip is to follow the rules. The best way to avoid any trouble and to be a model student is to follow the rules. These will be taught in classes, presentations, and even personally if a mistake is made – the point is, is that you learn from them.

Hopefully this article was of use to all of you. Remember to do your best this year as you're paving a way towards a brighter future. Best of luck to all of you!

OCTOBER OPPORTUNITIES

Learning how to learn-

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/learning-how-to-learn?>

Start the new academic year on a positive note! Find what works for you to master your grades while enjoying the process. This course is for students to reduce their frustration and increase their understanding.

Introduction to Breast Cancer-

<https://www.classcentral.com/course/breast-cancer-causes-prevention-6044>

As it is Breast Cancer Awareness month, learn more about the cause of cancer in women worldwide. From the basic biology of the disease to risk factors, preventions and treatments modalities to survivorship.

Leading With Effective Communication-

https://www.edx.org/course/leading-with-effective-communication-inclusive-lea?utm_medium=affiliate_partner&utm_source=coursearena-coursearena

Effective communication skills are a necessity for every important occasion of your life. Whether it's promoting an idea or leading a presentation. This course will help you gain strategies to improve your confidence and ability to communicate successfully.

IELTS preparation-

<https://www.britishcouncil.bh/en/english/adults/ielts-preparation>

Learn test taking strategies to help you maximize your result in the world's most widely recognised English proficiency test. Work toward your desired result which can help you live, study and work around the world at the 'British Council Bahrain'

SAT Practice Tests-

<https://www.princetonreview.com/college/free-sat-practice-test#!practice>

This website publishes several free SAT resources on its website. You can take a free SAT practice test online and receive comprehensive feedback. You can also participate in free online courses. If you're interested in taking advantage of The Princeton Review's self-paced SAT prep program but aren't sure whether you want to pay the full amount, consider participating in a 14-day free trial.

Important dates for October

Events	Dates
The Prophet's Birthday	Saturday 08th October 2022
Deadline for UCAS Application for Oxbridge, Medicine/Vet Med and Dentistry courses	Thursday 15th October 2022
Half Term Holiday	Sunday 23rd October 2022 to Thursday 27th October 2022
Staff Development Day - independent study projects	Sunday 30th October 2022

THE MONTHLY

Our Coming of Age Movie List

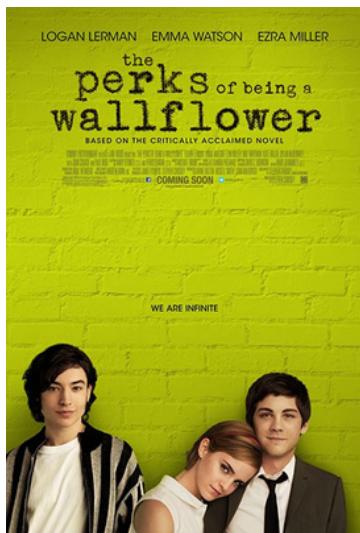


1. Stand By Me

Four innocent neighborhood boys embark on a search for a local boy's corpse. The friendly adventure and loving companionship is in stark contrast to the unpleasant knowledge of how unkind the world can be. Iconic, brilliant, and classic. This film definitely makes our list!

2. The Breakfast Club

A Saturday detention brings 5 high school students from different social circles together in an unlikely friendship. This movie's charm lies in how light-hearted and comforting it is. The movie revolves around the idea that by confining a group of individuals to a room, they'll eventually reveal truths about themselves and come to new understandings.



3. The Perks Of Being A Wallflower

The movie is based on the best-selling novel by Stephen Chbosky and tells the story of Charlie, a freshman who is seen as a loner and outcast in his high school. He is befriended by Sam and Patrick who are older kids that take pride in their non-conformity. It delves into Charlie's past traumas and keeps the audience engaged. A truly wonderful coming-of-age story that definitely completes this list. A must-see!

Reema Zowayed (6F04, Y12)

THE MONTHLY

Photographer of the Month

Alan Durnwith

Alan Durnwith is a Seattle based photographer that captures a fresh angle on architectural designs and construction. His work highlights the historical aspects of such; buildings, cityscapes and other architectural concepts; his unique perspective illustrates the “Start of a [new] Journey” in the profession of photography. His designs in composition bring out a sense of intrigued to connote a new era of photography. His style greatly captures the beauty and significance of the traditional and modern aesthetic of the architectural designs and has become an inspiration for many in the field of architectural photography. Like in Bahrain the traditional and modern styles of the buildings reflect its historical context and its great sense of warmth. Alan Durnwith has expanded the field of photography to new bounds and has certainly achieved a magnificent array of works and a plethora of outstanding photographs that depict the special features of an area.



Hasan Mahmood (6F04, Y12)

Photos by: Hasan Mahmood, Reema zAwayed and Marrissa Keam

THE MONTHLY

thank
you