

Prior to the moderation exercise, please complete the following information and submit it to your facilitator with assessment evidence from one learner that you judge to have successfully attained the Es' and Os'.

Experiences and Outcomes:

- **READING (ENG 3-12a; ENG 4-12a; LIT 3-13a)**
 - Through developing my knowledge of context clues, punctuation, grammar and layout, I can read unfamiliar texts with increasing fluency, understanding and expression. **ENG 2-12a / ENG 3-12a / ENG 4-12a**
 - I can select and use the strategies and resources I find most useful before I read, and as I read, to monitor and check my understanding. **LIT 3-13a**

Learning Intentions:

To be able to identify and work out meanings of unfamiliar words and analyse literary techniques within the text.

Success Criteria:

We will have highlighted and annotated our texts with highlighters and pens, in order to show tricky vocabulary and interesting literary techniques.

Briefly outline the context and range of quality learning experiences that have been provided making reference to the chosen design principles.

Learners were tasked with reading a recent newspaper article and, working in groups, were asked to use their Active Reading strategies in order to analyse and decipher the text as fully as possible. Highlighters of corresponding colours to the Faculty Active reading mat were used to point our unfamiliar language (the meaning of which they had to try and derivate from the root word and the context), as well as interesting literary techniques that the author had employed. Learners also previously summarised the article using the 5,5,1 method of analysing texts.

Record the range of assessment evidence that was gathered to meet the success criteria (Say, Write, Make, and Do) considering breadth, challenge and application.

There were three pieces of evidence gathered from the above task:

1. An annotated and highlighted copy of the text
2. A summary of the text
3. Pupil Feedback in the form of exit post-its

Briefly outline the oral/written feedback given to the pupil on progress and next steps, referring to the learning intention and success criteria.

Learners were spoken to regularly throughout the lesson, with their teacher monitoring the class to ensure that all were on task and that they were adequately supported. Learners were given the opportunity to feedback to their peers at the end of the exercise, in small groups in front of the class. Learners were given oral feedback to their exit post-its.

Pupil Voice:

What have you learned? How did you learn? What skills have you developed?

"This task was very interesting and I learned a lot about sugar and how it is extremely bad sometimes."

"I think it was good to use highlighters and use different colours. I thought it was good to learn to analyse the text properly."

"Liked working in groups. Quite enjoyed it! I didn't really like 5,5,1. We learnt how to do more annotating."

Did the learner successfully attain the outcomes? **YES/NO**

Sweet Poison

23-11-17

Activity Part 1

I think the text is to warn people about how worse sugar is than we thought. It talks about diseases, additional sweeteners and how much we are addicted to sugar.

Activity 2 (S, S, I)

This text is partly about how addicted we are to sugar. It also explains how much damage sugar does to our health. Also it explains the diseases sugar can cause. Additional sweeteners is a huge part to the text. And the last part is how much sugar is in our diets.

addiction, health, disease, sweeteners, diets
health

Paraphrasing

1. This paragraph explains how much we want to eat sugar.
2. This paragraph explains our desire to eat sugar on a regular basis.
3. The point of this paragraph is to tell us about the "No Sugar" movement and our health.

4. This paragraph explains the "No Sugar" movement and gives the names of some members.

5. This paragraph tells us something interesting about sugar.

6.

Sweet poison: why sugar is ruining our health

The average Briton consumes 238 teaspoons of sugar each week - often without knowing it. But just how hard is it to go sugar free?

iteration
Personalization
question to start text

autonomous population is a country or city that is mostly made up of one thing as it says afterwards "made up of sugar"

This paragraph explains how much we want sugar.

① Like it or lump it, few of us get through the day without adding sugar to our daily diet. We are a Pavlovian population made up of sugar, treacle and toffee addicts, drawn to the taste of sweetness like bees to honey. So ingrained is our desire that even writing about sugar now is sending my salivary glands into overdrive as my brain reacts to the very thought of it, whizzing neurotransmitters around to prepare my body for some serious glucose action. Perhaps you, while reading this, are reaching - almost unwittingly - for a chocolate Hobnob?

But that's not a problem, is it? We could stop and eat a piece of cheese instead - any time we wanted. Or could we? - Rhetorical Question

② Maybe not. It seems that our desire to load up with sugar regularly may not be the cheeky reward-cum-energy boost we think it is. Increasingly, experts believe we can be truly addicted to sugar. French scientists in Bordeaux reported that in animal trials, rats chose sugar over cocaine (even when they were addicted to cocaine), and speculated that no mammals' sweet receptors are naturally adapted to the high concentrations of sweet tastes on offer in modern times. They worried, in a paper published in 2007, that the intense stimulation of these receptors by our typical 21st-century sugar-rich diets must generate a supra-normal reward signal in the brain, with the potential to override self-control mechanisms and thus to lead to addiction. So if you feel like you are craving a chocolatey treat, that craving is more than just a figure of speech. You may be one of the world's most common dependents: a sugar addict.

This paragraph explains our desire to eat sugar on a regular basis

③ But take heart. Around the world, a growing body of expert opinion - the 'No Sugar' movement - is leading a global fightback and warning that our sweet habit is completely out of control, leaving a nasty taste in the mouth of the body public. Sugar, whether added to food by you or the manufacturer, is the greatest threat to human health, bar none, they say. And unless we wise up and quit en masse, we don't just risk personal obesity and disease, but national bankruptcy and collapse as the toll our ill health takes on our countries' economies threatens to destabilise the modern world.

en masse means massive as the word "masse" is short for "massive"

④ The movement is led by Robert Lustig, professor of paediatric endocrinology at University of California, San Francisco, author of *Fat Chance: The Bitter Truth About Sugar*, numerous scientific and press articles, and presenter of "Sugar: the Bitter Truth", a YouTube clip viewed more than 3,300,000 times. But 'No Sugar' proponents also include Australian writer David Gillespie, author of *Sweet Poison* and the new *Sweet Poison Quit Plan*, just out in the UK, as well as actress Gwyneth Paltrow, who reveals in her new cookbook *It's All Good* that her family are not permitted to eat any refined carbs (let alone sugar), and even Andy Burnham, the Opposition Health Secretary, who called in January for high-sugar children's foods such as Frosties and Sugar Puffs to be banned by politicians.

5 Lustig leads the field with his warning that not all calories are equal, because not all monosaccharides – the simplest forms of sugar, the building blocks of all carbohydrates – are equal.

6 At a basic level, sucrose, or table sugar (which is made up of equal molecules of the monosaccharides fructose and glucose) is not metabolised in the same way that a carbohydrate such as flour is.

7 He explains: "An analysis of 175 countries over the past decade showed that when you look for the cause of type 2 (non-insulin dependent) diabetes, the total number of calories you consume is irrelevant. It's the specific calories that count. When people ate 150 calories more every day, the rate of diabetes went up 0.1 per cent. But if those 150 calories came from a can of fizzy drink, the rate went up 1.1 per cent. Added sugar is 11 times more potent at causing diabetes than general calories."

Why is this? Well, look more closely through the microscope, and Lustig (and others) believe it is the fructose molecule in sugar that is to blame.

8 Lustig explains that instead of helping to save us, some scientists believe that fructose fools our brains into thinking we are not full, so we overeat. Moreover, excess fructose cannot be converted into energy by the mitochondria inside our cells (which perform this function). "Instead," he explains, "they turn excess fructose into liver fat. That starts a cascade of insulin resistance (insulin promotes sugar uptake from blood) which leads to chronic metabolic disease, including diabetes and heart disease."

9 Look online and you'll see fructose described as "fruit sugar" – it's the nutrient that nature put into apples and pears to entice humans (and birds) to eat them. So do we stop eating fruit in order to go sugar-free? It's not that easy. Fruit is sweetened by fructose but it doesn't contain very much, although you still shouldn't eat very sweet fruit like grapes and melon to excess.

10 The problem lies in sources of sweetness like corn syrup, agave or maple syrup and honey, which contain a higher percentage of fructose than fruit, especially if they have been processed, meaning additional fructose is added in. Some agave nectars, for example, can be 92 per cent fructose, eight per cent glucose.

11 The food industry loves these sweeteners, especially high fructose corn syrup (HFCS), as they make every type of food more palatable – from soup to bagels, ketchup to bread. In the United States, HFCS is especially popular following governmental production quotas of domestic sugar, subsidies of US corn, and an import tariff on foreign sugar, making HFCS super cheap. As a liquid, it is also easier to blend and transport. In particular, it is used in low-fat foods (which would otherwise taste, says Lustig, "like cardboard"). His theory goes a long way to explaining why the low-fat diets which rose to popularity in the Seventies have coincided with a rise in obesity and related illnesses.

So before you can think about giving these sweeteners up, you have to turn **label detective** – and find them.

23/11/17

Sweet Poison.

Activity 1

This passage explains why more and more people around Britain are being diagnosed as obese. It is also telling you what is causing this and says what will happen to our economy if this continues.

Activity 2 - 5,5,1.

Five sentences

- 1. It is about Britain loving sugar.
- 2. It is about how to stop, or notice if you are eating bad things.
- 3. It is showing us (Britain) what will happen to us.
- 4. It is telling us we might be sugar addicts without knowing it.
- 5. It is telling us the main reason you get type 2 diabetes.

Five words

- 1. Sugar
- 2. Notice
- 3. Learn
- 4. Addicts
- 5. Sweeteners.

One word

- 1. Learn.

Summary.

PARAGRAPH ONE

Telling you how to human body is CRAZY about sugar!

PARAGRAPH TWO

Rhetorical questions, about, 'do we really need sugar'.

PARAGRAPH THREE

Sweet poison: why sugar is ruining our health

The average Briton consumes 238 teaspoons of sugar each week - often without knowing it. But just how hard is it to go sugar free?

Like it or lump it, few of us get through the day without adding sugar to our daily diet. We are a Pavlovian population made up of sugar, treacle and toffee addicts, drawn to the taste of sweetness like bees to honey. So ingrained is our desire that even writing about sugar now is sending my salivary glands into overdrive as my brain reacts to the very thought of it, whizzing neurotransmitters around to prepare my body for some serious glucose action. Perhaps you, while reading this, are reaching - almost unwittingly - for a chocolate Hobnob?

But that's not a problem, is it? We could stop and eat a piece of cheese instead - any time we wanted. Or could we?

Maybe not. It seems that our desire to load up with sugar regularly may not be the cheeky reward-cum-energy boost we think it is. Increasingly, experts believe we can be truly addicted to sugar. French scientists in Bordeaux reported that in animal trials, rats chose sugar over cocaine (even when they were addicted to cocaine), and speculated that no mammals' sweet receptors are naturally adapted to the high concentrations of sweet tastes on offer in modern times. They worried, in a paper published in 2007, that the intense stimulation of these receptors by our typical 21st-century sugar-rich diets must generate a supra-normal reward signal in the brain, with the potential to override self-control mechanisms and thus to lead to addiction. So if you feel like you are craving a chocolatey treat, that craving is more than just a figure of speech. You may be one of the world's most common dependents: a sugar addict.

But take heart. Around the world, a growing body of expert opinion - the 'No Sugar' movement - is leading a global fightback and warning that our sweet habit is completely out of control, leaving a nasty taste in the mouth of the body public. Sugar, whether added to food by you or the manufacturer, is the greatest threat to human health, bar none, they say. And unless we wise up and quit en masse, we don't just risk personal obesity and disease, but national bankruptcy and collapse as the toll our ill health takes on our countries' economies threatens to destabilise the modern world.

The movement is led by Robert Lustig, professor of paediatric endocrinology at University of California, San Francisco, (author of Fat Chance: The Bitter Truth About Sugar) numerous scientific and press articles, and presenter of "Sugar: the Bitter Truth", a YouTube clip viewed more than 3,300,000 times. But 'No Sugar' proponents also include Australian writer David Gillespie, author of Sweet Poison and the new Sweet Poison Quit Plan, just out in the UK, as well as actress Gwyneth Paltrow, who reveals in her new cookbook It's All Good that her family are not permitted to eat any refined carbs (let alone sugar), and even Andy Burnham, the Opposition Health Secretary, who called in January for high-sugar children's foods such as Frosties and Sugar Puffs to be banned by politicians.

BLURB

refers to British person

rhetorical question

comes from a man called Pavlovian response

PARA 1

PARA 2

PARA 3

PARA 4

PARA 5

questioning the reader

alliteration

something YOU do for somebody else

(saying it is you that is making you eat sugar, as well as others)

rhetorical question, makes you think

making the reader included metaphor?

abnormal / found out by reading the text

children comes from the word

endocrinat meaning brain wash tell someone to believe in something or someone

using popular Brands to say 'you might be eating these and not knowing how bad they are'

PARA 6 Lustig leads the field with his warning that not all calories are equal, because not all **monosaccharides** – the simplest forms of sugar, the building blocks of all carbohydrates – are equal.

PARA 7 At a basic level, sucrose, or table sugar (which is made up of equal molecules of the **monosaccharides** fructose and glucose) is not **metabolised** in the same way that a carbohydrate such as flour is. *(met' a balyesd)*

PARA 8 He explains: "An analysis of **175** countries over the past decade showed that when you look for the cause of type **2** (non-insulin dependent) diabetes, the total number of calories you consume is irrelevant. It's the specific calories that count. When people ate 150 calories more every day, the rate of diabetes went up 0.1 per cent. But if those 150 calories came from a can of fizzy drink, the rate went up 1.1 per cent. Added sugar is 11 times more **potent** at causing diabetes than general calories." *metaphor / powerful / likely*

PARA 9 Why is this? Well, look more closely through the **microscope**, and Lustig (and others) believe it is the **fructose molecule in sugar** that is to blame. *can't actually 'blame' sugar*

PARA 10 Lustig explains that instead of helping to sate us, some scientists believe that fructose fools our brains into thinking we are not full, so we overeat. Moreover, excess fructose cannot be converted into energy by the mitochondria inside our cells (which perform this function). **"Instead,"** he explains, "they turn excess fructose into liver fat. That starts a **cascade** of insulin resistance (insulin promotes sugar uptake from blood) which leads to **chronic metabolic disease**, including diabetes and heart disease." *giving you ideas on how to learn more / quotes for evidence*

PARA 11 Look online and you'll see fructose described as **"fruit sugar"** – it's the nutrient that nature put into apples and pears to entice humans (and birds) to eat them. So do we stop eating fruit in order to go sugar-free? It's not that easy. Fruit is sweetened by fructose but it doesn't contain very much, although you still shouldn't eat very sweet fruit like grapes and melon to excess. *questioning the reader*

PARA 12 The problem lies in sources of sweetness like corn syrup, agave or maple syrup and honey, which contain a higher percentage of fructose than fruit, especially if they have been processed, meaning additional fructose is added in. Some **agave nectars**, for example, can be 92 per cent fructose, eight per cent glucose. *edible, want to eat more*

PARA 13 The food industry loves these sweeteners, especially high fructose corn syrup (HFCS), as they make every type of food more **palatable** – from soup to bagels, ketchup to bread. In the United States, HFCS is especially popular following governmental production quotas of domestic sugar, subsidies of US corn, and an import tariff on foreign sugar, making HFCS super cheap. As a liquid, it is also easier to blend and transport. In particular, it is used in low-fat foods (which would otherwise taste, says Lustig, "like cardboard"). His theory goes a long way to explaining why the low-fat diets which rose to popularity in the Seventies have coincided with a rise in **obesity** and related illnesses. *meaning concluded? not able to change? / pronounced / considered / overweight*

PARA 14 So before you can think about giving these sweeteners up, **you have to turn label detective** – and find them. *metaphor*

23/11/17

Sweet Poison

Activity 1

This article is about how bad sugar is for you and it can give you disease. A lot of foods have sugar in them and the article tells you how glucose and fructose can be really bad for your health.

Activity 2 (Five, Five, One)

- 1) The article is mainly about sugar in your diet
- 2) It mentions a lot about fructose and glucose
- 3) It talks about the diseases and effects of sugar
- 4) Talks about sugar experts, doctors and medical people
- 5) Gives facts about numbers of people that eat sugar and how we could maybe stop.

- 1) Unhealthy
- 2) delicious
- 3) sugary
- 4) informative
- 5) Knowledge

1) Informative

Summarising Paragraph

P1 Introduction about sugar and how it affects a lot of people.

P2 Facts about how scientist did experiments and proved that sugar is highly addictive.

P3 How sugar can affect our health majorly and how it can cause health issues

P4 Talks about scientist, professors and teachers talking about sugar and how it can affect you.

P5

Sweet poison: why sugar is ruining our health

British Person

The average Briton consumes 238 teaspoons of sugar each week - often without knowing it. But just how hard is it to go sugar free?

mouthwater when we see sugar. Crave sugar. Aliteration

Like it or lump it, few of us get through the day without adding sugar to our daily diet. We are a Pavlovian population made up of sugar, treacle and toffee addicts, drawn to the taste of sweetness like bees to honey. So ingrained is our desire that even writing about sugar now is sending my salivary glands into overdrive as my brain reacts to the very thought of it, whizzing neurotransmitters around to prepare my body for some serious glucose action. Perhaps you, while reading this, are reaching - almost unwittingly - for a chocolate Hobnob?

A chemical released by the nerves

A Yummy chocolate bar

But that's not a problem, is it? We could stop and eat a piece of cheese instead - any time we wanted. Or could we?

An Addictive drug

Maybe not. It seems that our desire to load up with sugar regularly may not be the cheeky reward-cum-energy boost we think it is. Increasingly, experts believe we can be truly addicted to sugar. French scientists in Bordeaux reported that in animal trials, rats chose sugar over cocaine (even when they were addicted to cocaine) and speculated that no mammals' sweet receptors are naturally adapted to the high concentrations of sweet tastes on offer in modern times. They worried, in a paper published in 2007, that the intense stimulation of these receptors by our typical 21st-century sugar-rich diets must generate a supra-normal reward signal in the brain, with the potential to override self-control mechanisms and thus to lead to addiction. So if you feel like you are craving a chocolatey treat, that craving is more than just a figure of speech. You may be one of the world's most common dependents: a sugar addict.

use of brackets

means: Greater than expected

use of hyphen

But take heart. Around the world, a growing body of expert opinion - the 'No Sugar' movement - is leading a global fightback and warning that our sweet habit is completely out of control, leaving a nasty taste in the mouth of the body public. Sugar, whether added to food by you or the manufacturer, is the greatest threat to human health, bar none, they say. And unless we wise up and quit en masse, we don't just risk personal obesity and disease, but national bankruptcy and collapse as the toll our ill health takes on our countries' economies threatens to destabilise the modern world.

cause instability or cause corruption

Over weight

Aliteration

The movement is led by Robert Lustig, professor of paediatric endocrinology at University of California, San Francisco, author of Fat Chance: The Bitter Truth About Sugar, numerous scientific and press articles, and presenter of "Sugar: the Bitter Truth", a YouTube clip viewed more than 3,300,000 times. But 'No Sugar' proponents also include Australian writer David Gillespie, author of Sweet Poison and the new Sweet Poison Quit Plan, just out in the UK, as well as actress Gwyneth Paltrow, who reveals in her new cookbook It's All Good that her family are not permitted to eat any refined carbs (let alone sugar), and even Andy Burnham, the Opposition Health Secretary, who called in January for high-sugar children's foods such as Frosties and Sugar Puffs to be banned by politicians.

Paediatric means childrens

cereals high in sugar

type of biology

P5

Lustig leads the field with his warning that not all calories are equal, because not all monosaccharides – the simplest forms of sugar, the building blocks of all carbohydrates – are equal.

carbohydrate

P6

At a basic level, sucrose, or table sugar (which is made up of equal molecules of the monosaccharides fructose and glucose) is not metabolised in the same way that a carbohydrate such as flour is.

class of sugars

P7

He explains: "An analysis of 175 countries over the past decade showed that when you look for the cause of type 2 (non-insulin dependent) diabetes, the total number of calories you consume is irrelevant. It's the specific calories that count. When people ate 150 calories more every day, the rate of diabetes went up 0.1 per cent. But if those 150 calories came from a can of fizzy drink, the rate went up 1.1 per cent. Added sugar is 11 times more potent at causing diabetes than general calories."

Something you use to look at something in a lot of detail

P8

Why is this? Well, look more closely through the microscope, and Lustig (and others) believe it is the fructose molecule in sugar that is to blame.

Fat around the liver

P9

Lustig explains that instead of helping to sate us, some scientists believe that fructose fools our brains into thinking we are not full, so we overeat. Moreover, excess fructose cannot be converted into energy by the mitochondria inside our cells (which perform this function). "Instead," he explains, "they turn excess fructose into liver fat. That starts a cascade of insulin resistance (insulin promotes sugar uptake from blood) which leads to chronic metabolic disease, including diabetes and heart disease."

Someone is speaking

Quite bad for your health

P10

Look online and you'll see fructose described as "fruit sugar" – it's the nutrient that nature put into apples and pears to entice humans (and birds) to eat them. So do we stop eating fruit in order to go sugar-free? It's not that easy. Fruit is sweetened by fructose but it doesn't contain very much, although you still shouldn't eat very sweet fruit like grapes and melon to excess.

Disease to do with sugar

P11

The problem lies in sources of sweetness like corn syrup, agave or maple syrup and honey, which contain a higher percentage of fructose than fruit, especially if they have been processed, meaning additional fructose is added in. Some agave nectars, for example, can be 92 per cent fructose, eight per cent glucose.

syrup

P12

The food industry loves these sweeteners, especially high fructose corn syrup (HFCS), as they make every type of food more palatable – from soup to bagels, ketchup to bread. In the United States, HFCS is especially popular following governmental production quotas of domestic sugar, subsidies of US corn, and an import tariff on foreign sugar, making HFCS super cheap. As a liquid, it is also easier to blend and transport. In particular, it is used in low-fat foods (which would otherwise taste, says Lustig, "like cardboard"). His theory goes a long way to explaining why the low-fat diets which rose to popularity in the Seventies have coincided with a rise in obesity and related illnesses.

tastes nice

food without a lot of fat

So before you can think about giving these sweeteners up, you have to turn label detective – and find them.

metaphor

5, 5, 1 - ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

a) This text is about the life of Millie Bobby Brown. It talks about how she went from being in poverty to becoming a star in acting. The text mentions how her family took many risks in ensuring her dream of acting not go unnoticed. It talks about her journey of acting lead her to make many new friendships. The text also puts a message across of how unique she is.

b) Journey
Risky
Unique
Talented
Ambitious

c) Ambition

How DID this 13-year-old go from seaside town schoolgirl to Hollywood star worth £5m... in just a year?



A LITTLE BIT OF MYTH MAKING

IT'S often said that Millie was never in a school play and has no formal acting training at all — which makes her meteoric rise seem all the more remarkable.

She told Vogue magazine in 2016: 'The thing is, I get asked when I first knew I wanted to act so often, and I genuinely can't answer it. It's just... I got the bug and that's it, I didn't do school plays. I've never done a play in my life, actually. Not even a Nativity.'

If I'd been in a school play I'd probably have sneezed and messed everything up.

'With Eleven it was about going by instinct; like what I'd do with her body language, and how she spoke. It was really fun to suggest things and embody the character myself.'

This is news to Gemma Hill, a teacher at Pokesdown Primary School, who remembers Millie in the Nativity play aged five, and later in a school talent show.

Ms Hill said: 'Even at five years old she was happy to stand up on a stage singing in front of 450 people. She always had that natural confidence.'

'She was brilliant. She looked like a little star.'

She went on to attend Saturday stage school in Florida, which led to her being 'talent spotted' by an agent and the family moving to LA.

A MATCH FOR MERYL STREEP

EVERYONE sings Millie's praises. Comparisons have been made with actresses including Meryl Streep and Jodie Foster. Stranger Things creator Matt Duffer said: 'We have yet to give her something that she's unable to do.'

'I can throw this girl an incredible fastball, and she's going to hit it. It's like a singer who can hit any note. Her range is absolutely incredible. I have yet to see any limits to it.'

He compares her to Tom Cruise in her keen perception of how the camera works — and how to use it to her advantage.

Co-creator Ross Duffer said that the scene at the end of season one where Eleven was dragged down the corridor shouting 'Papa!' brought the production to a virtual standstill.

He said: 'That was when we realised, as good as she is, she's even better than we thought.'

'We can push her to all these intense and emotional places.'

Variety critic Maureen Ryan said: 'Brown's ability to summon emotion is as impressive as her character's ability to walk between worlds.'

IN VOGUE FOR FASHION SHOTS

AMONG her covers are Teen Vogue, who proclaimed 'The future is Millie', L'Uomo Vogue, L'Officiel Paris, Entertainment Weekly and Variety. She has also featured in Time Magazine's Influential Teens of 2017.

Fashion shoots are not an easy place to be when not yet 14. Millie said: 'I don't like showing off my skin. If I'm in a photo shoot and they're like, "Can you wear a crop top?" I'm like, "No. No, not yet. When that day comes I'm going to be, like, 18.'

Picture: WIREIMAGE

And as she is now

restaurant. The family later returned to Bournemouth, then moved again when Millie was eight to Florida, where her father started up a tooth-whitening business.

Millie started acting at this point, enrolling in a stage school where she would spend four hours every Saturday.

An agent who spotted her said she was a 'natural' and should move to LA to launch her career.

Convinced of her talent, the Browns sold up, even though their finances became so rocky that Millie's manager Melanie Greene had to lend them cash.

Millie said: 'There were times we didn't know if we could afford food or pay the rent. It was very hard. There were lots of tears.'

While Millie won small roles on TV shows including Grey's Anatomy, Paige returned to the UK.

By the summer of 2015, the entire family had accepted defeat and moved back to the UK, penniless.

A few weeks later, they learned Millie had won the role of Eleven in Stranger Things.

THE CELEBS IN MILLIE'S GANG

MILLIE is great pals with Kaia Gerber, the 16-year-old model daughter of Cindy Crawford and

HEADING FOR BROADWAY

NOT content with a world-beating acting career, Millie has ambitions to make it as a singer, too — even though she is totally deaf in one ear. She said in an interview this year that she hopes to be in a Broadway musical, like Matilda.

She told W magazine that she aspired to be a singer at age three, and her YouTube channel features footage of her performing songs including the belter And I Am Telling you from the musical Dreamgirls.

Michael Jackson's daughter Paris has hung out with her in a recording studio in LA and said that Millie 'has pipes' — meaning that she can sing.

She performed Uptown Funk at the Emmys and rapped on The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.

Millie has said: 'If I sound bad, I don't care, because I'm just doing what I love.'

'You don't have to be good at singing. You don't have to be good at dancing or acting. If you like it, if you genuinely enjoy doing it, then do it.'

A 'WEIRD' FIRST KISS ON CAMERA

MILLIE has bonded with fellow Stranger Things child actors Finn Wolfhard, Gaten Matarazzo, Caleb McLaughlin and Noah Schnapp, who she sees as 'big brothers'.

'They annoy me but we are very close,' she said.

Her first kiss was with Wolfhard (who plays Mike Wheeler), filmed and witnessed by 250 crew.

She said: 'It was definitely strange. It was, like, my first kiss, so it was kind of weird.'

'But then, like, when I'd done it, I thought, "Wow. It makes sense for the storyline."

sidewords

SHE'S the elfin English girl whose middle-class parents gambled everything to realise her dream of stardom, moving their four children to Los Angeles, not knowing at times whether they could afford food or pay their rent.

Last year, Millie Bobby Brown, the 12-year-old star of the TV series *Stranger Things*, charmed her way around the American chat show circuit — all 4ft 10in of her — clad in party dresses and ballet pumps, as she was hailed the entertainment industry's next big thing.

And how right they were. As the supernatural drama series enters its second season, Millie — now 13 but not much taller — is a very big thing indeed. The second Netflix series garnered over a million mentions on Twitter alone in the 48 hours after it was released last week — a record. Viewing figures for season two are yet to be released, but season one reached around 22 million viewers in the U.S. alone.

Millie's rags-to-riches story is well documented. The family, originally from Bournemouth, were broke and living off hand-outs when Millie landed the role of Eleven, a girl with telekinetic and psychic powers, in the Eighties-set thriller.

Today, Millie is said to be worth £5 million and often spotted in couture clothes by Gucci, Kenzo and Burberry. She has an A-list stylist and is becoming a style icon. *Vogue* has even credited her with reinventing red carpet dressing after she wore a Louis Vuitton stretch minidress and trainers to a recent press call.

Earlier this year she was named the new face of Calvin Klein, and she's signed a megabucks deal to promote Converse sneakers.

Over the past few weeks, as she has circled the world to promote the new season of *Stranger Things*, she has worn a succession of stunning dresses.

On *Good Morning America* last week she wore a £1,300 Gucci navy mini dress, with red and white details, plus buttoned and beaded matching Gucci shoes, which cost around £1,000.

Her outfit for the *Stranger Things* season two premiere was a distinctly adult Calvin Klein leather dress (£1,600). Because her own hair is still growing after a buzz cut to play Eleven, she also wore hair extensions.

Other notable looks have included a Valentino bird motif dress (£1,500) worn at the Emmys and a red Armani dress (£900) worn at the SAG awards.

Millie's rise to Hollywood fame has drawn comparisons with many stars — perhaps most hauntingly Judy Garland, who was signed to MGM under contract aged 13 and was 16 when she made *The Wizard Of Oz*.

Like Garland, Millie is experiencing instant global celebrity at a tender age. Add in A-list agents, A-list friends, huge followings on Twitter and Instagram and some jaw-dropping demands for money and it's clear her skyward trajectory is being carefully managed.

But is she growing up a little bit too fast? And can she avoid the downsides of child celebrity which have blighted so many?

SHOW HER THE MONEY!

ON TOP of the wealth she's already accrued, Millie gets £23,000 per episode of *Stranger Things*, plus undisclosed bonuses.

She's on an amazing deal for the film *Godzilla: King Of Monsters* which she filmed this summer and is released in 2019.

Her upfront fee was thought to be a whopping £770,000, plus a five per cent slice of the merchandising profits (some films make more from merchandising than they do from ticket sales). If there's a sequel, she'll be paid £2.3 million — which could rise to £3.4 million if the first film earns a certain amount.

Other money has come in from commercial endorsements. She's said to have earned £3.7 million from her deal with Converse

by Alison Boshoff

sneakers; she will have also made a packet from the recently signed deal to be the face of Calvin Klein.

Her social media numbers are impressive, too. She has 5.5 million followers on Instagram and 834,000 Twitter followers.

It looks like the family won't be returning to Bournemouth any time soon. They now have two rented homes in America — one in Los Angeles and one in Atlanta, where both *Stranger Things* and *Godzilla* were filmed. Millie jokes that she 'lives on a plane'.

THE DIMINUTIVE STAR'S BIG TEAM

THERE is a team of agents, managers, lawyers and a beauty squad behind Millie Bobby Brown.

She has A-list representation at the industry giant William Morris Endeavor (WME), the agency which looks after a veritable Who's Who in Hollywood.

One of her three — yes three — agents at WME also looks after *Fifty Shades* actress Dakota Johnson, another also looks after director Steven Spielberg and Oscar winner Charlize Theron.

Her LA-based manager Melanie Greene has been with her since the start and also represents *Gossip Girl* star Ed Westwick and British actor Paul Bettany.

Her stylist is New York based Thomas Carter Phillips, who styles actresses Jennifer Lawrence and Gillian Anderson. Hair stylist Blake Erik looks after both Gwyneth Paltrow and Emma Stone, and subtle make-up is applied by New York-based Gianpaolo Ceciliato.

Her publicity is handled by Shelter in New York, and she is on the books of modelling giants IMG.

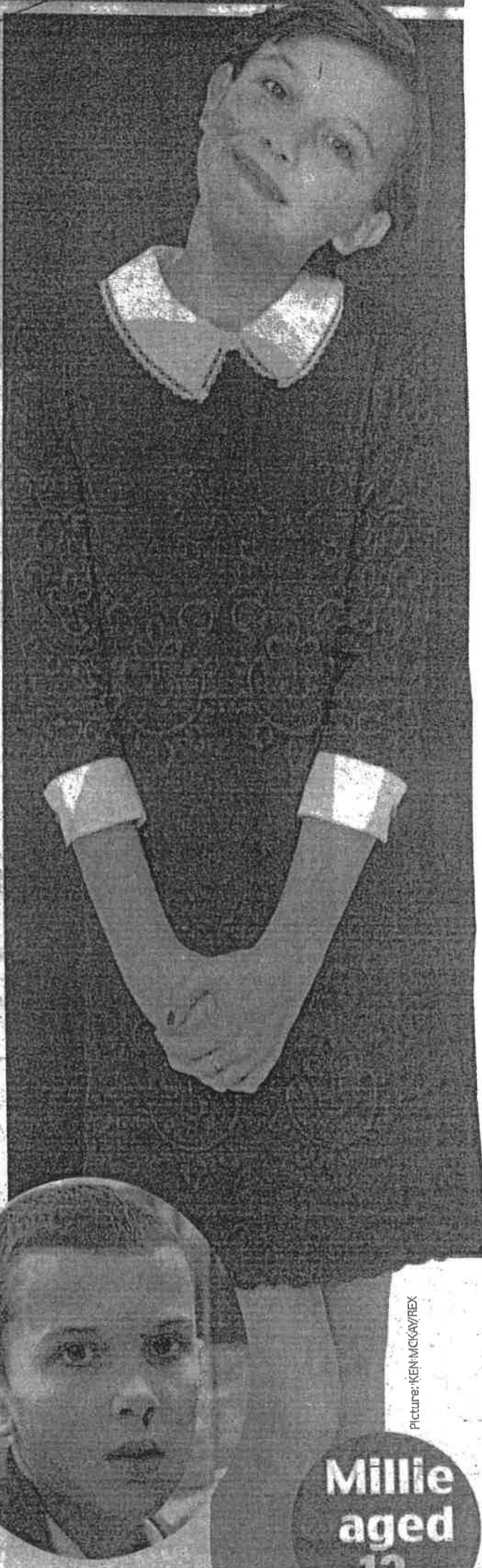
Last year, her father Robert, a former estate agent, was said to be shopping around for agents for Millie and demanding a \$100,000 fee up front, but this was later said to be a misunderstanding. The *Hollywood Reporter* had suggested that this took pushy parenting to a whole new level.

FAME THAT'S A FAMILY BUSINESS

THE whole family moved out to Atlanta, Georgia, with Millie during filming of season one of *Stranger Things* — and have remained at her side during the stardom that has followed.

Her sister Paige, 24, accompanies her on set, and parents Robert and Kelly travel with her during promotional duties. Both have given up work and her father, who was once an estate agent, advises her on acting technique.

Her brother Charlie, 20, manages



Millie aged 12

Winning style: Millie in Topshop dress (above) in Kenzo for the Teen Choice 2017 Awards (right) and, inset, as Eleven

her Twitter account, Paige looks after Instagram and her aunt runs her YouTube channel.

It's really fun to have them along on the journey to experience things with me, says Millie. I wouldn't be here today without their support. My parents are so amazing, and they've travelled around the world with me.

Millie, the third of their four children, was born in Marbella soon after they moved to Spain, where her grandparents ran a

glad -> dressed: party dresses tells you how it is something to do with cunning

gained (garnered): it talks about how many views the show has

Couture: it can mean expensive as there are quite a few well-known designer brands around

distinctly: it means it was quite adult

trajectory: a path something or someone follows (it talks about her life, where she goes)

notable: a memorable thing

blighted: it affected so many (it talks about how fame had affected a lot of people)

accrued: acquired or gained - it talks about wealth to do with her

diminutive: small - she is a small person

veritable: famous, well-know, important

elfin: small, elf-like

gambled everything: they put everything on the line for her to reach her goal

charmed her way: she was quite likeable, she had a lot of charm in her as she went around fame

all 4ft 10in of her: they used factual figures to show how small she actually was

now 13 but not much taller: she may have grown in age but not in height - again, to show how small she is

rags-to-riches: metaphor, it tells you how she went from being in poverty to gaining a lot of money

living off hand-outs: they had to take whatever they could get a hold of

most hauntingly: it's almost scary how now alike they are (Millie + Judy Garland)

jaw-dropping demands: some of the offers really surprised them

she will have also made a packet: she's gonna make a lot of money

the face of Calvin Klein: she will be there to represent the brand (the face - what it will be used at the front)

lives on a plane: she is always travelling, it feels like she is always on a plane

whole new level: higher than the normal

the stardom that has followed she's become so far in the time she got

metaphor

~~551~~
551

5 It talks about the struggles she had to overcome. It gives a brief insight on her potential. It shows us that not every celebrity comes from luxurious background. It shows how famous she is and career - how it all started. At the end of the article it talks about what she's going to be doing and what the future has in store for her.

5 Career, fame, icon, interesting and sensation

1 Star

SIDWONK

SHE'S the elfin English girl whose middle-class parents gambled everything to realise her dream of stardom, moving their four children to Los Angeles, not knowing at times whether they could afford food or pay their rent.

Last year, Millie Bobby Brown, the 12-year-old star of the TV series *Stranger Things*, charmed her way around the American chat show circuit — all 4ft 10in of her — clad in party dresses and ballet pumps, as she was hailed the entertainment industry's next big thing.

And how right they were. As the supernatural drama series enters its second season, Millie — now 13 but not much taller — is a very big thing indeed. The second Netflix series garnered over a million mentions on Twitter alone in the 48 hours after it was released last week — a record.

Viewing figures for season two are yet to be released, but season one reached around 22 million viewers in the U.S. alone.

Millie's rags-to-riches story is well documented. The family, originally from Bournemouth, were broke and living off hand-outs when Millie landed the role of Eleven, a girl with telekinetic and psychic powers, in the Eighties-set thriller.

Today, Millie is said to be worth £5 million and often spotted in couture clothes by Gucci, Kenzo and Burberry, she has an A-list stylist and is becoming a style icon. *Vogue* has even credited her with reinventing red carpet dressing after she wore a Louis Vuitton stretch minidress and trainers to a recent press call.

Earlier this year she was named the new face of Calvin Klein, and she's signed a megabucks deal to promote Converse sneakers.

Over the past few weeks, as she has circled the world to promote the new season of *Stranger Things*, she has worn a succession of stunning dresses.

On *Good Morning America* last week she wore a £1,300 Gucci navy mini dress with red and white details, plus buttoned and beaded matching Gucci shoes, which cost around £1,000.

Her outfit for the *Stranger Things* season two premiere was a distinctly adult Calvin Klein leather dress (£1,600). Because her own hair is still growing after a buzz cut to play Eleven, she also wore hair extensions.

Other notable looks have included a Valentino bird motif dress (£1,500) worn at the Emmys and a red Armani dress (£900) worn at the SAG awards.

Millie's rise to Hollywood fame has drawn comparisons with many stars — perhaps most hauntingly Judy Garland, who was signed to MGM under contract aged 13 and was 16 when she made *The Wizard Of Oz*.

Like Garland, Millie is experiencing instant global celebrity at a tender age. Add in A-list agents, A-list friends, huge followings on Twitter and Instagram and some jaw-dropping demands for money and it's clear her skyward trajectory is being carefully managed.

But is she growing up a little bit too fast? And can she avoid the downsides of child celebrity which have blighted so many?

SHOW HER THE MONEY!

ON TOP of the wealth she's already accrued, Millie gets £23,000 per episode of *Stranger Things*, plus undisclosed bonuses.

She's on an amazing deal for the film *Godzilla: King Of Monsters* which she filmed this summer and is released in 2019.

Her upfront fee was thought to be a whopping £770,000, plus a five per cent slice of the merchandising profits (some films make more from merchandising than they do from ticket sales). If there's a sequel, she'll be paid £2.3 million — which could rise to £3.4 million if the first film earns a certain amount.

Other money has come in from commercial endorsements. She's said to have earned £3.7 million from her deal with Converse

by Alison Boshoff

sneakers; she will have also made a packet from the recently signed deal to be the face of Calvin Klein.

Her social media numbers are impressive too. She has 5.5 million followers on Instagram and 834,000 Twitter followers.

It looks like the family won't be returning to Bournemouth any time soon. They now have two rented homes in America — one in Los Angeles and one in Atlanta, where both *Stranger Things* and *Godzilla* were filmed. Millie jokes that she 'lives on a plane'.

THE DIMINUTIVE STAR'S BIG TEAM

THERE is a team of agents, managers, lawyers and a beauty squad behind Millie Bobby Brown.

She has A-list representation at the industry giant William Morris Endeavor (WME), the agency which looks after a veritable Who's Who in Hollywood.

One of her three — yes three — agents at WME also looks after *Fifty Shades* actress Dakota Johnson, another also looks after director Steven Spielberg and Oscar winner Charlize Theron.

Her LA-based manager Melanie Greene has been with her since the start and also represents *Gossip Girl* star Ed Westwick and British actor Paul Bettany.

Her stylist is New York based Thomas Carter Phillips, who styles actresses Jennifer Lawrence and Gillian Anderson. Hair stylist Blake Erik looks after both Gwyneth Paltrow and Emma Stone, and subtle make-up is applied by New York-based Gianpaolo Ceciliato.

Her publicity is handled by Shelter in New York, and she is on the books of modelling giants IMG.

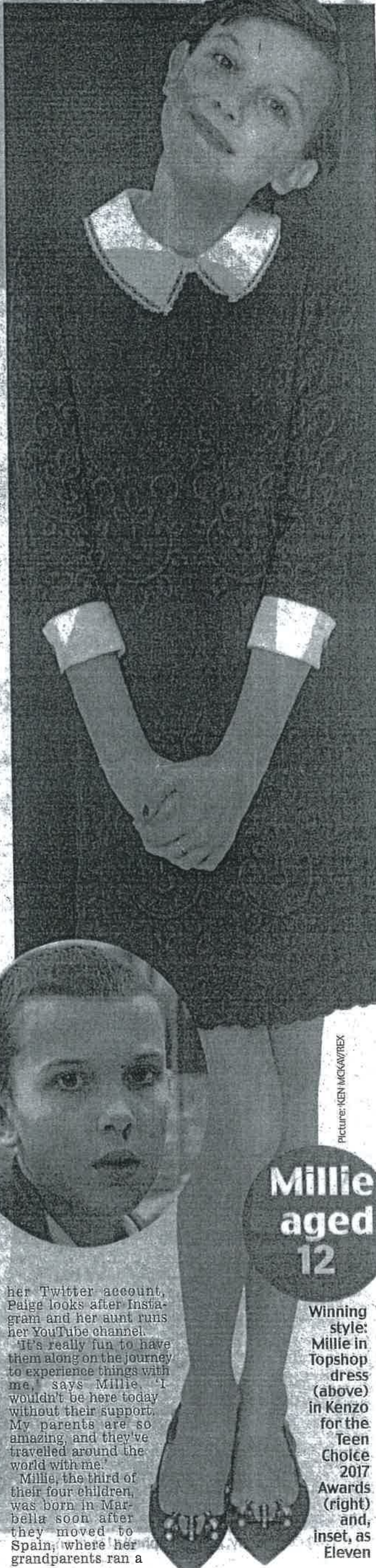
Last year, her father Robert, a former estate agent, was said to be shopping around for agents for Millie and demanding a \$100,000 fee up front, but this was later said to be a misunderstanding. The *Hollywood Reporter* had suggested that this took pushy parenting to a 'whole new level'.

FAME THAT'S A FAMILY BUSINESS

THE whole family moved out to Atlanta, Georgia, with Millie during filming of season one of *Stranger Things* — and have remained at her side during the stardom that has followed.

Her sister Paige, 24, accompanies her on set, and parents Robert and Kelly travel with her during promotional duties. Both have given up work and her father, who was once an estate agent, advises her on acting technique.

Her brother Charlie, 20, manages



Picture: KEN MCKAY/REX

Millie aged 12

Winning style: Millie in Topshop dress (above) in Kenzo for the Teen Choice 2017 Awards (right) and, inset, as Eleven

- crad - dressed, haunting or looking glamorous
- hailed - making an impression - gaining respect
- garnered - achieved or accomplished / gained
- couture - fashionable or trendy
- icon - idol - someone you would follow + look up to in a specific industry
- reinventing - recreating something new
- Megabucks - a lot of money / paying her to advertise their business
- Succession - A selection of high profile dresses
- Charmed - impressed and made it to the acting industry
- Distantly - Near enough
- Tender - innocent and young
- jaw dropping - outstanding / stunned the public
- trajectory - pathway and career
- Skyward - high reaching the stars type path
- blighted - dejected / outshined other kids
- accrued - earned or achieved
- undisclosed - Not been told
- whopping - outstanding and high
- endorsement - business pays her to promote their business
- Veritable - variety or huge range of superstars
- Subtle - simple, calm and not over the top
- Elfin English - alliteration

telekinetic and psychic powers - imagery
circled the world - metaphor
is she growing up a little too fast? - rhetorical questions
- imagery of background into

How DID this 13-year-old go from seaside town schoolgirl to Hollywood star worth £5m... in just a year?



A LITTLE BIT OF MYTH MAKING

IT'S often said that Millie was never in a school play and has no formal acting training at all — which makes her meteoric rise seem all the more remarkable.

She told Vogue magazine in 2016: 'The thing is, I get asked when I first knew I wanted to act so often, and I genuinely can't answer it. It's just... I got the bug and that's it. I didn't do school plays. I've never done a play in my life, actually. Not even a Nativity.'

If I'd been in a school play I'd probably have sneezed and messed everything up.

'With Eleven it was about going by instinct, like what I'd do with her body language, and how she spoke. It was really fun to suggest things and embody the character myself.'

This is news to Gemma Hill, a teacher at Pokesdown Primary School, who remembers Millie in the Nativity play aged five, and later in a school talent show.

Ms Hill said: 'Even at five years old she was happy to stand up on a stage singing in front of 450 people. She always had that natural confidence.'

'She was brilliant. She looked like a little star.'

She went on to attend Saturday stage school in Florida, which led to her being 'talent spotted' by an agent and the family moving to LA.

A MATCH FOR MERYL STREEP

EVERYONE sings Millie's praises. Comparisons have been made with actresses including Meryl Streep and Jodie Foster. Stranger Things creator Matt Duffer said: 'We have yet to give her something that she's unable to do.'

'I can throw this girl an incredible fastball, and she's going to hit it. It's like a singer who can hit any note. Her range is absolutely incredible. I have yet to see any limits to it.'

He compares her to Tom Cruise in her keen perception of how the camera works — and how to use it to her advantage.

Co-creator Ross Duffer said that the scene at the end of season one where Eleven was dragged down the corridor shouting 'Papa!' brought the production to a virtual standstill.

He said: 'That was when we realised, as good as she is, she's even better than we thought.'

'We can push her to all these intense and emotional places.'

Variety critic Maureen Ryan said: 'Brown's ability to summon emotion is as impressive as her character's ability to walk between worlds.'

IN VOGUE FOR FASHION SHOOTS

AMONG her covers are Teen Vogue, who proclaimed 'The future is Millie', L'Uomo Vogue, L'officiel Paris, Entertainment Weekly and Variety. She has also featured in Time Magazine's Influential Teens of 2017.

Fashion shoots are not an easy place to be when not yet 14. Millie said: 'I don't like showing off my skin. If I'm in a photo shoot and they're like, 'Can you wear a crop top?' I'm like, 'No. No, not yet. When that day comes I'm going to be, like, 18.'

PICTURE: WIREIMAGE

And as she is now

HEADING FOR BROADWAY

NOT content with a world-beating acting career, Millie has ambitions to make it as a singer, too — even though she is totally deaf in one ear. She said in an interview this year that she hopes to be in a Broadway musical, like Matilda.

She told W magazine that she aspired to be a singer at age three, and her YouTube channel features footage of her performing songs including the Belter 'And I Am Telling You from the musical Dreamgirls.'

Michael Jackson's daughter Paris has hung out with her in a recording studio in LA and said that Millie 'has pipes' — meaning that she can sing.

She performed 'Uptown Funk' at the Emmys and rapped on The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.

Millie has said: 'If I sound bad, I don't care, because I'm just doing what I love.'

'You don't have to be good at singing. You don't have to be good at dancing or acting. If you like it, if you genuinely enjoy doing it, then do it.'

Rande Gerber, and the two of them hung out at a Vogue tea party at the famed Chateau Marmont last month.

She is best friends with Maddie Ziegler, a 15-year-old American actress, dancer and model who became famous on the reality show Dance Moms.

Another close pal in her 'squad' is Sadie Sink, who joined the cast of Stranger Things in series two as tomboy Max.

She's also close to 20-year-old actress and singer Hailee Steinfeld, and posted a picture of herself, Steinfeld and Ziegler, calling them her 'freaks'.

A 'WEIRD' FIRST KISS ON CAMERA

MILLIE has bonded with fellow Stranger Things child actors Finn Wolfhard, Gaten Matarazzo, Caleb McLaughlin and Noah Schnapp, who she sees as 'big brothers'.

'They annoy me but we are very close,' she said.

Her first kiss was with Wolfhard (who plays Mike Wheeler), filmed and witnessed by 250 crew.

She said: 'It was definitely strange. It was, like, my first kiss, so it was kind of weird.'

'But then, like, when I'd done it, I thought, "Wow. It makes sense for the storyline."

restaurant. The family later returned to Bournemouth, then moved again when Millie was eight to Florida, where her father started up a tooth-whitening business.

Millie started acting at this point, enrolling in a stage school where she would spend four hours every Saturday.

An agent who spotted her said she was a 'natural' and should move to LA to launch her career.

Convinced of her talent, the Browns sold up, even though their finances became so rocky that Millie's manager Melanie Greene had to lend them cash.

Millie said: 'There were times we didn't know if we could afford food or pay the rent. It was very hard. There were lots of tears.'

While Millie won small roles on TV shows including Grey's Anatomy, Paige returned to the UK.

By the summer of 2015, the entire family had accepted defeat and moved back to the UK, penniless.

A few weeks later, they learned Millie had won the role of Eleven in Stranger Things.

THE CELEBS IN MILLIE'S GANG

MILLIE is great pals with Kaia Gerber, the 16-year-old model daughter of Cindy Crawford and

How did this 13 year old go from seaside town schoolgirl to Hollywood star worth £5m in just a year? - rhetorical question

embody - becoming the character / putting it in her own body
aspired - wanted to become a singer (dream)
Summon - to call upon

Pause to think - overruined
metaphor - metaphor
quote - quote
dash - dashes
ambition - ambition
perception - perception
aspiring - aspiring

2. MAIN IDEAS

Now that I have fully understood what I have read, what do I think is the main message of the text?

- * What is the main idea?
- * Can I make a list of the key ideas of the text: 5, 5, 1?
- * Could I identify and reject the unimportant details in this list to make it clearer?

3. PARAPHRASING

Can I demonstrate understanding?

- * Can I re-write the ideas into my own words to show I have understood what I have read?

4. VISUALISATION

What would be the best way to take notes/display information to help me remember and understand this?

Consider creating:

- * flow-charts
- * spider-diagrams or mind-maps
- * collages
- * storyboards

5. CLUES

Can I work out what unfamiliar or unknown words mean without using a dictionary?

Consider:

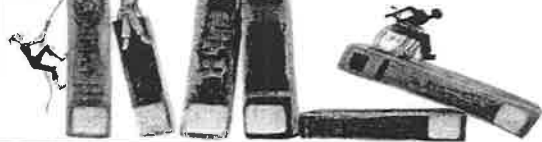
- Does it **sound like** any other words I already know?
- Does any smaller part of it **remind me** of words I already know?
- Do the words/phrases **around** this word help me to work it out?

1. PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

What do I already know about this?

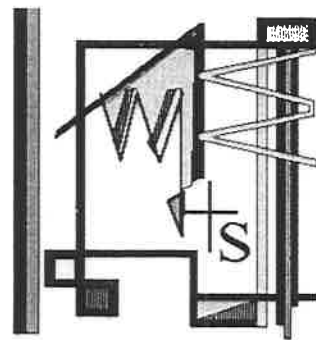
- What genre or text type is this?
- What do I already know about this subject / topic?
- What **clues** are there in the headline / title / blurbs / pictures?
- What do I think will happen next?
- What might this text tell me about?

Who and what is this text for?



ACTIVE READING STRATEGIES

Woodfarm High School



6. INFERENCE

What clues are there in the text which can help me work things out about the person/place/topic?

Consider the writer's use of:

- * word choice
- * use of imagery
- * sentence structure
- * bias and persuasive techniques

