



Learning Support Board
Week Commencing
28th February 2022

Things you need to know:

Welcome back to school. There are now six weeks until the Easter holiday. We hope everything is going well. If not, you can find us in N17.

Learningsupport@parklandsacademy.co.uk

Inspire Club
Quiz



Who are the current holders of this trophy?

Last time's answer: The Starry Night

*"In the end, the love you take
is equal to the love you make".*

Paul McCartney

LANCASHIRE
**LOCAL
OFFER**

Special Educational
Needs and Disabilities
Local Offer in
Lancashire



LIVE
LAUGH
LOVE
BE
HAPPY



Instagram

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Useful Links

- [ADDitude Diet & Nutrition](#)
- [Autism Eye](#)
- [Autism Parenting Magazine](#)
- [British Dyslexia Association](#)
- [The Communication Trust](#)
- [FIND Newsletter](#)
- [Lancashire SEND Partnership](#)
- [Headspace \(Meditation & Sleep\)](#)
- [KOOOTH Mental Health Support](#)
- [Local Offer](#)
- [NHS Urgent Mental Health Helpline](#)
- [Witherslack Group](#)

Interesting things to know and do:



Learning Support Board
28th February 2022

Historical Fact of the Week On this day in **1953...** **STRUCTURE OF DNA DISCOVERED** **Watson, Crick & Many Others Involved**

The discovery in 1953 of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), by James Watson and Francis Crick, marked a milestone in the history of science. DNA had first been identified in 1869 by the Swiss chemist Friedrich Miescher. Miescher identified what he called "nuclein" inside the nuclei of human white blood cells. The term "nuclein" was later changed to "nucleic acid" and eventually to deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA.

Between 1909-29 Phoebus Levene discovered that nucleic acid components combine to form nucleotides and these nucleotides combine in chains - of which DNA was later found to be an example.

Erwin Chargaff expanded on Levene's work by uncovering additional details about the structure of DNA, thus further paving the way for Watson and Crick. Chargaff, an Austrian biochemist, had read a famous 1944 research paper by Oswald Avery and others at Rockefeller University, New York. This demonstrated that hereditary units, or genes, are composed of DNA.

Chargaff was inspired to launch a research program on the chemistry of nucleic acids. He realised that nucleotide bases called adenine, thymine, cytosine and guanine always bond together as A = T and C = G. Meanwhile, at the California Institute of Technology, Linus Pauling proposed a "triple helix" structure for DNA using newly developed molecular models. This proved wrong but, when combined with some vitally important X-ray crystallography by the English researcher Rosalind Franklin, Watson and Crick made progress. Franklin, a shy and inward young woman, suffered from patronizing attitudes and sexism that forced her to do much of her work alone. Her senior partner, Maurice Wilkins, showed Franklin's findings to Watson without her knowledge. Watson and Crick were now finally able to discover the twisted-ladder, double helix, structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

For their work, Watson, Crick, and Wilkins received the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Despite her contribution to the discovery of DNA's helical structure, Rosalind Franklin was not named a prize winner: She had sadly died of cancer four years earlier, at the age of just 37.

mindfulness

If you spend a lot
in your thoughts,
Mindfulness

Mindfulness
attention to the
to your own

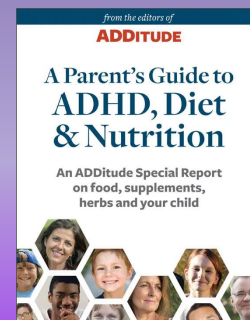


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**WORTH
A LOOK**



IPSEA



**Autism
Education
Trust**

The Autism Education Trust (AET) is a not for profit programme led by two national autism charities – the National Autistic Society (NAS) and Ambitious about Autism (AaA). Established and supported by the Department for Education, the AET supports partnerships to improve educational access, experience and outcomes for autistic children and young people. Underpinned by current research into **good autism practice**, the AET programme is structured around the three education phases – **Early Years, Schools and Post 16**.



The Lancashire SEND Partnership brings together all the agencies in Lancashire which provide special educational needs and disability (SEND) services for children, young people, their parents and carers, with representatives from those who use the service.

IPSEA (Independent Provider of Special Education Advice) is a registered charity offering free and independent legally based information, advice and support to help get the right education for children and young people with all kinds of special educational needs and disabilities.



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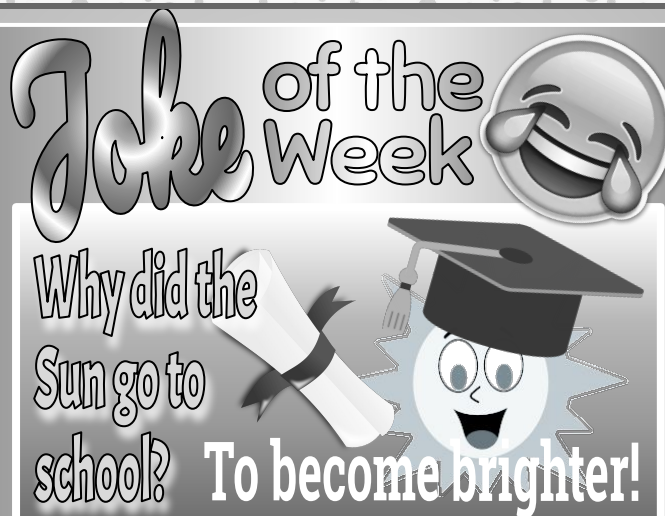
**Special Educational
Needs and Disabilities
Local Offer in
Lancashire**

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Quiz



Who are the current holders
of this trophy?

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Why did the
Sun go to
school?

To become brighter!

**LIVE
LAUGH
LOVE
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HAPPY**



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p_h_s_learningssupport

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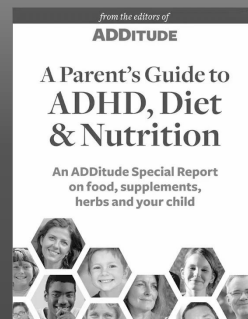


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