Year 8 Staying Safe Online

Bertolt Brecht 1898-1956

Brecht was a German theatre practitioner and playwright. He wanted his audiences to remain objective and unemotional during his plays so that they could make rational judgments about the political aspects of his work. To do this he invented a range of theatrical devices for example:

- narration
- direct address to audience
- placards and signs
- projection
- spoiling dramatic tension in advance of episodes (scenes)
- disjointed time sequences – cross cutting – large jumps in time between episodes (scenes)

Verfremdungseffekt or Alienation Technique

Alienation technique is translated from the German "verfremdungseffekt", involves the use of many of the above conventions, with the ultimate aim of distancing the audience emotionally and increasing their intellectual response to the drama

Demonstrating the Role

Demonstrating the role is where actors are encouraged not to fully become the role, but rather to 'demonstrate' the role at arms length, with a sense of detachment

Narration

Providing a spoken commentary that accompanies stage action, or a story being related to a character

Still Image

Still image requires actors to create a "picture" of a key moment from the drama without the use of sound or movement.
Often used at the start or end of the drama or to highlight a key moment within the story.

2019 Social Media Study in the Lancet Child and Adolescent Heath

Reported on the BBC News August 2019

Teenagers in Year 9 were asked how often they checked social-media sites such as Instagram, Facebook, Whatsapp and Twitter each day

The boys and girls who checked social-media sites more than three times a day had poorer mental health and greater psychological distress.

These girls were also more likely to say they were less happy and more anxious in subsequent years - but the boys were not.

The researchers said there was evidence of a strong link between social media use and mental health and wellbeing.

But in girls, the negative effects were due to disrupted sleep, cyber-bullying and, to a lesser extent, lack of exercise.

In boys, these factors had an impact, but it was much smaller.

Dr Nicholls said parents should keep an eye on their children's social-media use and make sure they were not accessing toxic content, particularly at night.

"Cyber-bullying is important - we need to be asking about it and addressing it," she said.

"In cyber-bullying, even your bed is not a safe place. And if your phone is downstairs, you can't be bullied in your bed."

Dr Louise Theodosiou, from the Royal College of Psychiatrists' child and adolescent faculty, said: "More studies are needed to understand how we can prevent the more negative impacts of social media, particularly on vulnerable children and young people and the negative impacts of digital technology generally.

Ofqual report 2019

12-15 year olds
- 83% have their own smartphone
- 59% have their own tablet
- 81% use a smartphone to go online, and 69% use a tablet to go online
- 74% who own a mobile phone are allowed to take it to bed with them, while 61% of tablet owners are allowed to do this
- 36% use a smart speaker in the home
- 88% watch TV on a TV set, while 46% use a tablet, and 41% use a mobile phone to watch TV
- 98% watch TV programmes or films (on any device), for 11hrs 48mins a week
- 75% watch live broadcast TV, and 88% watch video-on-demand content*
- 81% play games, for 11hrs 36mins a week
- 72% play games online
- 89% watch YouTube, for 11hrs a week
- 41% watch YouTubers or vloggers
- 71% of online users have a social media profile