

# ENIGMA



**Midtbyens Gymnasium**

**English B, EUX**

**Spring Term 2022**

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## Winston S. Churchill quotes

"Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."

"A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty."

"You have enemies? Good. That means you've stood up for something, sometime in your life."

"Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen."

"My tastes are simple: I am easily satisfied with the best."

"If you are going through hell, keep going."

"A lie gets halfway around the world before the truth has a chance to get its pants on."

"History will be kind to me for I intend to write it."

"Tact is the ability to tell someone to go to hell in such a way that they look forward to the trip."

"Success is stumbling from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm."

"Never, never, never give in!"

"I am fond of pigs. Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals."

"Nothing in life is so exhilarating as to be shot at without result."

"It is not enough that we do our best; sometimes we must do what is required."

"A lady came up to me one day and said 'Sir! You are drunk', to which I replied 'I am drunk today madam, and tomorrow I shall be sober but you will still be ugly.'"

"Kites rise highest against the wind, not with it."

"The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter."

"For myself I am an optimist - it does not seem to be much use to be anything else."

"Never give in. Never give in. Never, never, never, never—in nothing, great or small, large or petty—never give in, except to convictions of honour and good sense. Never yield to force. Never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy."

"Personally, I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught."

"A fanatic is one who can't change his mind and won't change the subject."

"The greatest lesson in life is to know that even fools are right sometimes."

"We make a living by what we get. We make a life by what we give."

"Don't interrupt me while I'm interrupting."

"The price of greatness is responsibility."

"He has all the virtues I dislike and none of the vices I admire."  
(On Stanford Cripps, a Labour politician)

"Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference."

"An appeaser is one who feeds a crocodile, hoping it will eat him last."

## Text 1

Method: Intensive reading

# World War Two: Summary Outline of Key Events

*By Bruce Robinson*

**From the invasion of Poland to the dropping of the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki - here's a guide to the main events of World War Two.**

### 1939

- Hitler invades Poland on 1 September. Britain and France declare war on Germany two days later.

### 1940

- Rationing starts in the UK.
- German 'Blitzkrieg' overwhelms Belgium, Holland and France.
- Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Britain.
- British Expeditionary Force evacuated from Dunkirk.
- British victory in Battle of Britain forces Hitler to postpone invasion plans.

### 1941

- Hitler begins Operation Barbarossa - the invasion of Russia.
- The Blitz continues against Britain's major cities.
- Allies take Tobruk in North Africa, and resist German attacks.
- Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, and the US enters the war.

### 1942

- Germany suffers setbacks at Stalingrad and El Alamein.
- Singapore falls to the Japanese in February - around 25,000 prisoners taken.
- American naval victory at Battle of Midway, in June, marks turning point in Pacific War.
- Mass murder of Jewish people at Auschwitz begins.

### 1943

- Surrender at Stalingrad marks Germany's first major defeat.
- Allied victory in North Africa enables invasion of Italy to be launched.
- Italy surrenders, but Germany takes over the battle.
- British and Indian forces fight Japanese in Burma.

## **1944**

- Allies land at Anzio and bomb monastery at Monte Cassino.
- Soviet offensive gathers pace in Eastern Europe.
- D Day: The Allied invasion of France. Paris is liberated in August.
- Guam liberated by the US Okinawa, and Iwo Jima bombed.

## **1945**

- Auschwitz liberated by Soviet troops.
- Russians reach Berlin: Hitler commits suicide and Germany surrenders on 7 May.
- Truman becomes President of the US on Roosevelt's death, and Attlee replaces Churchill.
- After atomic bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan surrenders on 14 August.

## **Events of 1939**

Three years of mounting international tension - encompassing the Spanish Civil War, the Anschluss (union) of Germany and Austria, Hitler's occupation of the Sudetenland and the invasion of Czechoslovakia - culminated in the German invasion of Poland on 1 September. Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later. While the USA proclaimed neutrality, it continued to supply Britain with essential supplies, and the critical Battle of the Atlantic between German U-Boats and British naval convoys commenced.

Western Europe was eerily quiet during this 'phony war'. Preparations for war continued in earnest, but there were few signs of conflict, and civilians who had been evacuated from London in the first months drifted back into the city. Gas masks were distributed, and everybody waited for the proper war to begin.

In eastern Europe and Scandinavia, however, there was nothing phony about the war. With the Ribbentrop Pact signed between the Soviet Union and Germany in late August, Russia followed Germany into Poland in September. That country was carved up between the two invaders before the end of the year, and Russia continued this aggression by going on to invade Finland.

## **Events of 1940**

Rationing was introduced in Britain early in the New Year, but little happened in western Europe until the spring. The 'winter war' between Russia and Finland concluded in March, and in the following month Germany invaded Denmark and Norway.

Denmark surrendered immediately, but the Norwegians fought on - with British and French assistance - surrendering in June only once events in France meant that they were fighting alone.

On 10 May - the same day that Winston Churchill replaced Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister of the UK - Germany invaded France, Belgium and Holland, and western Europe encountered the Blitzkrieg - or 'lightning war'.

Germany's combination of fast armoured tanks on land, and superiority in the air, made a unified attacking force that was both innovative and effective. Despite greater numbers of air and army personnel - and the presence of the British Expeditionary Force - the Low Countries and France proved no match for the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe. Holland and Belgium fell by the end of May; Paris was taken two weeks later.

British troops retreated from the invaders in haste, and some 226,000 British and 110,000 French troops were rescued from the channel port of Dunkirk only by a ragged fleet, using craft that ranged from pleasure boats to Navy destroyers.

In France an armistice was signed with Germany, with the puppet French Vichy government - under a hero of World War One, Marshall Pétain - in control in the 'unoccupied' part of southern and eastern France, and Germany in control in the rest of the country.

Charles de Gaulle, as the leader of the Free French, fled to England (much to Churchill's chagrin) to continue the fight against Hitler . But it looked as if that fight might not last too long. Having conquered France, Hitler turned his attention to Britain, and began preparations for an invasion. For this to be successful, however, he needed air superiority, and he charged the Luftwaffe with destroying British air power and coastal defences.

The Battle of Britain, lasting from July to September, was the first to be fought solely in the air. Germany lacked planes but had many pilots. In Britain, the situation was reversed, but - crucially - it also had radar. This, combined with the German decision to switch the attacks from airfields and factories to the major cities, enabled the RAF to squeak a narrow victory, maintain air superiority and ensure the - ultimately indefinite - postponement of the German invasion plans.

The 'Blitz' of Britain's cities lasted throughout the war, saw the bombing of Buckingham Palace and the near-destruction of Coventry, and claimed some 40,000 civilian lives.

### **Events of 1941**

With continental Europe under Nazi control, and Britain safe - for the time being - the war took on a more global dimension. Following the defeat of Mussolini's armies in Greece and Tobruk, German forces arrived in North Africa in February, and invaded Greece and Yugoslavia in April.

While the bombing of British and German cities continued, and the gas chambers at Auschwitz were put to use, Hitler invaded Russia . Operation Barbarossa, as the invasion was called,

began on 22 June. The initial advance was swift, with the fall of Sebastopol at the end of October, and Moscow coming under attack at the end of the year.

The bitter Russian winter, however, like the one that Napoleon had experienced a century and a half earlier, crippled the Germans. The Soviets counterattacked in December and the Eastern Front stagnated until the spring.

Winter in the Pacific, of course, presented no such problems. The Japanese, tired of American trade embargoes, mounted a surprise attack on the US Navy base of Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, on 7 December.

This ensured that global conflict commenced, with Germany declaring war on the US, a few days later. Within a week of Pearl Harbor, Japan had invaded the Philippines, Burma and Hong Kong. The Pacific war was on.

## **Events of 1942**

The first Americans arrived in England in January - 'Over paid, over sexed and over here' as the gripe went - and in North Africa Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps began their counter-offensive, capturing Tobruk in June.

The Blitz intensified in both England and Germany, with the first thousand-bomber air raid on Cologne, and German bombing of British cathedral cities.

In the Pacific, the Japanese continued their expansion into Borneo, Java and Sumatra. The 'unassailable' British fortress of Singapore fell rapidly in February, with around 25,000 prisoners taken, many of whom would die in Japanese camps in the years to follow.

But June saw the peak of Japanese expansion. The Battle of Midway, in which US sea-based aircraft destroyed four Japanese carriers and a cruiser, marked the turning point in the Pacific War.

The second half of the year also saw a reversal of German fortunes. British forces under Montgomery gained the initiative in North Africa at El Alamein, and Russian forces counterattacked at Stalingrad. The news of mass murders of Jewish people by the Nazis reached the Allies, and the US pledged to avenge these crimes.

## **Events of 1943**

February saw German surrender at Stalingrad: the first major defeat of Hitler's armies. Battle continued to rage in the Atlantic, and one four-day period in March saw 27 merchant vessels sunk by German U-boats.



A combination of long-range aircraft and the codebreakers at Bletchley, however, were inflicting enormous losses on the U-boats. Towards the end of May Admiral Dönitz withdrew the German fleet from the contended areas - the Battle of the Atlantic was effectively over.

In mid-May German and Italian forces in North Africa surrendered to the Allies, who used Tunisia as a springboard to invade Sicily in July. By the end of the month Mussolini had fallen, and in September the Italians surrendered to the Allies, prompting a German invasion into northern Italy.

Mussolini was audaciously rescued by a German task force, led by Otto Skorzeny, and established a fascist republic in the north. German troops also engaged the Allies in the south - the fight through Italy was to prove slow and costly.

In the Pacific, US forces overcame the Japanese at Guadalcanal, and British and Indian troops began their guerrilla campaign in Burma. American progress continued in the Aleutian Islands, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

As the Russian advance on the Eastern Front gathered pace, recapturing Kharkov and Kiev from Germany, Allied bombers began to attack German cities in enormous daylight air raids. The opening of the Second Front in Europe, long discussed and always postponed, was being prepared for the following year.

## **Events of 1944**

With advances in Burma, New Guinea and Guam, Japan began its last offensive in China, capturing further territory in the south to add to the acquisitions made in central and northern areas following the invasion of 1938. However, their control was limited to the major cities and lines of communication, and resistance - often led by the Communists - was widespread.

The Allied advance in Italy continued with landings at Anzio, in central Italy, in January. It was a static campaign. The Germans counter-attacked in February and the fighting saw the destruction of the medieval monastery at Monte Cassino after Allied bombing. Only at the end of May did the Germans retreat from Anzio. Rome was liberated in June, the day before the Allies' 'Operation Overlord', now known as the D-Day landings.

On 6 June - as Operation Overlord got underway - some 6,500 vessels landed over 130,000 Allied forces on five Normandy beaches: codenamed Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword.

Some 12,000 aircraft ensured air superiority for the Allies - bombing German defences, and providing cover. The pessimistic predictions that had been made of massive Allied casualties were not borne out. On Utah beach 23,000 troops were landed, with 197 casualties, and most of the 4,649 American casualties that day occurred at Omaha beach, where the landing was significantly more difficult to achieve, meeting with fierce German resistance.

Overall, however, the landings caught the Germans by surprise, and they were unable to counter-attack with the necessary speed and strength. Anything that was moving and German was liable to be attacked from the air.

Despite this, in the weeks following the landings Allied progress was slowed considerably, by the narrow lanes and thick hedgerows of the French countryside. Nevertheless, Cherbourg was liberated by the end of June. Paris followed two months later.

Hitler's troubles were compounded by a Russian counterattack in June. This drove 300 miles west to Warsaw, and killed, wounded or captured 350,000 German soldiers. By the end of August the Russians had taken Bucharest. Estonia was taken within months, and Budapest was under siege by the end of the year.

One glimmer of light for Germany came in the Ardennes, in France, where in December a German counteroffensive - the Battle of the Bulge - killed 19,000 Americans and delayed the Allies' march into Germany.

## **Events of 1945**

The New Year saw the Soviet liberation of Auschwitz, and the revelation of the sickening obscenity of the Holocaust, its scale becoming clearer as more camps were liberated in the following months.

The Soviet army continued its offensive from the east, while from the west the Allies established a bridge across the Rhine at Remagen, in March.

While the bombing campaigns of the Blitz were over, German V1 and V2 rockets continued to drop on London. The return bombing raids on Dresden, which devastated the city in a huge firestorm, have often been considered misguided.

Meantime, the Western Allies raced the Russians to be the first into Berlin. The Russians won, reaching the capital on 21 April. Hitler killed himself on the 30th, two days after Mussolini had been captured and hanged by Italian partisans. Germany surrendered unconditionally on 7 May, and the following day was celebrated as VE (Victory in Europe) day. The war in Europe was over.

In the Pacific, however, it had continued to rage throughout this time. The British advanced further in Burma, and in February the Americans had invaded Iwo Jima. The Philippines and Okinawa followed and Japanese forces began to withdraw from China.

Plans were being prepared for an Allied invasion of Japan, but fears of fierce resistance and massive casualties prompted Harry Truman - the new American president following Roosevelt's death in April - to sanction the use of an atomic bomb against Japan.

Such bombs had been in development since 1942, and on 6 August one of them was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Three days later another was dropped on Nagasaki. No country could withstand such attacks, and the Japanese surrendered on 14 August.

The biggest conflict in history had lasted almost six years. Some 100 million people had been militarised, and 50 million had been killed. Of those who had died, 15 million were soldiers, 20 million were Russian civilians, six million were Jews and over four million were Poles.

Find out more

### **Books**

*The Second World War* by Winston Churchill (6 vols, 1948-54, and subsequently)

*Why the Allies Won* by Richard Overy (Pimlico Press, 1996)

*The Road to War* by Richard Overy and Andrew Wheatcroft (Penguin Books, 2000)

*Blitzkrieg: From the Rise of Hitler to the Fall of Dunkirk* by Len Deighton (Vintage/Ebury, 1996)

*A War to Be Won: Fighting the Second World War* by Williamson Murray and Allan R Millett (Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2000).

(Source: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/ww2\\_summary\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/ww2_summary_01.shtml))

## Text 2

### Method: Listening and viewing comprehension

"World War II in colour"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YdS10UfMNuA>

### Episode 3: "Britain at Bay"

- 1:28            What countries in the British empire are mentioned?
- 3:47            What's Hitler's suggestion for Germany and the UK and how does Churchill respond to this suggestion?
- 5:32            In June 1940 how many volunteers are there?
- 5:45            What was Operation Sea Lion?
- 6:30            What country had the largest navy in the world?
- 6:55            Which was bigger – The Royal Air Force or the Luftwaffe?
- 9:00            What do you learn about radar?
- 10:50           A description of the Battle of Britain starts here. Write down a few facts, for example the two errors that Goring made and how Britain took advantage of these errors. Also describe what "the Blitz" was.
- 20:15:           Quite a famous quote by Churchill starts like this: " Never in the field of .... " Finish the quote, if you can 😊
- 21:32           How is the US doing in 1940 and who's President then?
- 24:52           What are Roosevelt's three essential freedoms? Write down a few things that you learn about him.
- 30:55           What "astonishing" weapon is introduced here?
- 31:25           Sum up what you learn about Enigma and Poland's role in the beginning
- 34:56           Who's Alastair Denniston?
- 35:32           What's "Ultra" codename for and what was Churchill's opinion of Bletchley Park?
- 37:08           What are the three critical elements in the secrecy of the Bletchley operation?
- 41:30           What's the idea behind the 5,000 volunteers?
- 43:04           Lofoten, Norway: What did the British achieve here? What's funny about the telegram sent to Hitler and what did the British soldiers find?
- 49:29           What was the BBC's role in the British fight against Germany?

## Group work on world war 2 history

You're to do a presentation on world war 2 which must include an introduction, the body, the conclusion and, at the end, a list of your sources and why think they are valid sources.

Your topics are:

1. Neville Chamberlain
2. Winston Churchill
3. Bletchley Park
4. President Roosevelt
5. Enigma
6. Battle of Britain
7. D-Day

The criteria are:

You must include a photo and a sound byte relevant to your topic

You must use your best vocabulary (words like nice, good, big don't really belong at college level)

Pay close attention to your grammar and spelling and make as few errors as possible

Present yourselves as professional, ambitious and well-educated young people 😊

Your last slide is a list of your sources. They must all be professional and academic, for example CNN, BBC, The Guardian and so on, but not various bloggers and conspiracy theorists

Your time limit is five minutes (that means between 4.5 and 5.5 minutes so rehearse well)

### Text 3

Method: Intensive reading and translation

Translation

## Oscar-film får 400.000 til at underskrive benådning af »kriminelle«

18. februar 2015

Af Sanni Jensen

Den Oscarnominerede film »The Imitation Game« har sat gang i en enorm underskriftsindsamling, der vil have benådet 49.000 homoseksuelle i Storbritannien.

Filmen »The Imitation Game« kan lige nu underholde danskere i biograferne herhjemme, men i den Oscarnominerede films hjemland gør den mere end at more sine seere. Her har den nemlig sat gang i en stor underskriftsindsamling, der vil have benådet dømte homoseksuelle i Storbritannien.

Filmen, der handler om den britiske matematiker Alan Turing, skildrer nemlig en situation, som mere end 49.000 homoseksuelle britere har stået i.

(...)

I 1950'ernes Storbritannien var det nemlig ulovligt ifølge britisk uanstændighedslov, og som straf blev Alan Turing dømt til »kemisk kastration« og begik selvmord to år senere i 1954.

Efter hans død er han blevet hyldet for sin indsats ved flere lejligheder, og i 2013 valgte dronning Elizabeth at benåde ham for at have været homoseksuel. Men de 49.000 andre mennesker, der lige som Alan Turing blev dømt for deres forbudte seksualitet, er ikke blevet benådet for deres »forbrydelse«, og det vil en underskriftsindsamling nu lave om på.

Næsten 400.000 mennesker havde onsdag formiddag skrevet under på krav om, at den britiske regering skal benåde alle de homoseksuelle, der blev dømt af loven, der blev afskaffet i 2003.

## Sådan laves en god oversættelse

### Hvad er en god oversættelse?

Oversættelse er ikke et spørgsmål om at konsultere en ordbog for ord og sætte dem sammen i håb om, at de danner mening. Oversættelse er en langt mere kompleks sag og involverer adskillige kriterier, som du sikkert ønsker at overveje, inden du går i gang med at oversætte. En god oversættelse er en kombination af følgende kriterier:

### Betydning/budskab

Har du først og fremmest været i stand til at forstå betydningen af den tekst, du skal oversætte? Læs den virkelig grundigt og spørg dig selv, om du har forstået både den overordnede mening i teksten og også detaljerne.

Er det et budskab i teksten og hvis ja, for gennemsigtigt er det formuleret? Du skal have samme gennemsigtig i din tekst. Hvis budskabet i udgangsteksten er et subtilt angreb på Obamas sundhedsreform skal det komme til udtryk i oversættelsen også.

### Terminologi

Nu skal du til at vælge de rette ord, udtryk og faste vendinger, der er relevant for tekst. Du kan prøve at skrive dem ned i marginen.

### Formalitet

Prøv at fastsætte formalitetsniveauet i teksten. Du skal huske at din oversættelse skal have samme formalitetsniveau som udgangsteksten.

### Grammatik

Kig på grammatikken i udgangsteksten. Er den let eller svær? Er den fx aktiv eller passiv. Du skal have samme grammatiske "stil" i din oversættelse.

### Afsender/modtager forhold

Hvem taler til hvem i teksten?

### Klarhed

Er oversættelsen forståelig og utvetydig?

Text 4

Method: Intensive reading

Assignment: Analyse the entire article including the genre, using the guide to nonfiction analysis in *The English Handbook*: <https://theenglishhandbook.systime.dk/?id=c1336> and <https://theenglishhandbook.systime.dk/?id=c1337>

## I've seen British attitudes to gay people change. But the battle is not yet won

Chris Bryant

The fall in the percentage of people who think it's OK to be gay is an important reminder of a history of shame and denial

Fri 12 Jul 2019

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/jul/12/british-attitudes-gay-people-change-battle-shame-denial>



'Homosexuality did not burst on to the scene in the UK with Elton and Freddie.' Rami Malek as Freddie Mercury in *Bohemian Rhapsody*. Photograph: Alex Bailey/AP

Two weeks ago, along with 500 Rhondda movie-goers, I was lying on a cricket pitch in Treorchy watching Freddie Mercury snog his boyfriend in *Bohemian Rhapsody*. The age of the crowd varied between 18 and 94 – and nobody so much as sniggered or blushed, but I smiled to myself. I don't suppose the film would have had the same reaction when Freddie was alive, and even when I was first

Amazingly, under ancient laws, men were still being prosecuted for meeting someone in a bar and



taking them home. Since then – and in remarkably short order – we’ve introduced civil partnerships, same-sex marriage, gay adoption, gay people in the military and we’ve outlawed discrimination on the basis of someone’s sexuality in the workforce or in providing goods and services. Who says voting never makes any difference?

30 As the latest edition of the British Social Attitudes survey shows, views have changed as well. Yes, there’s been a tiny dip in the percentage of people in the UK who think it’s OK to be gay – more or less within the margin of error – but still the vast majority are cool with gays. It seems that changing the law has helped change attitudes, and politicians have led where others were at first reluctant to follow. And when it came to Northern Ireland legislation this week the Commons delivered the largest  
35 majority ever in favour of gay equality – 383 to 73 – even though some fellow gay MPs and our allies felt it more important to leave it to Northern Ireland’s own politicians to introduce equal marriage.

So far so good. But there’s a danger in this euphoria of acceptance if we forget our history. The truth is, homosexuality did not burst on the scene in the UK with Elton and Freddie strutting their stuff with gay abandon. Both of them had to live in the shadows of shame and denial for many years. The law was  
40 still hideously repressive.

When I was young and coming to terms with being ever so slightly gay, the unacknowledged secret gay anthem was not a brave upbeat torch song like I Am What I Am or I Will Survive. True, Tom Robinson had already come out with Glad to Be Gay in 1978, but my memory of early Pride marches was of people furtively holding hands as they listened to the much darker, more wistful lyrics of  
45 Somewhere, which Maria sings over Tony’s dead body at the end of West Side Story. Somewhere, surely, we hoped, we might be accepted.

The trouble was that having been branded and bullied as queer for so many years we had inherited a love of tortured frailty. We were half in love with furtive glances, stolen looks and the terror of misunderstanding someone else’s come-on. Shame came naturally, without so much as a priest’s  
50 sermon or a parent’s condemnation. So it was no surprise that St Sebastian, his beautifully buff body shot through with arrows, was our patron saint – and we delighted that nobody else seemed to have worked out that the tortured soul in Brideshead Revisited was called Sebastian Flyte for a very precise coded reason.

From 1880 to 2001 we had tough anti-homosexuality laws. Men were sent to prison for seven years  
55 with hard labour. They were arrested, convicted and flogged for “importuning”, that is to say, chatting

up a stranger. They were convicted on the flimsiest of evidence – a touch of mascara or a powder puff in their pocket. They were subjected to intimidation, abuse and blackmail. They never dared report a queer-bashing lest they be the subject of the police investigation.

But that would never happen again, I hear you cry. We've turned the page. All I say is let's not forget that the most liberal city in the world in the 20th century was Berlin, during the Weimar Republic. Rich gay men travelled from England to enjoy the pleasures of dozens of bars and clubs that catered for every purse and every preference. But in 1934 Hitler killed off gay Nazis such as Edmund Heines and Ernst Röhm in the Night of the Long Knives, and started sending gay men to Dachau and other concentration camps. Thousands were murdered without a memorial.

Progress is never a one-way street. Some of us look at the increase in hate crimes, the homophobic demands to stop teachers referring to homosexuality in schools, the increasing violence in Russia and elsewhere as signs that the battle is not yet won. Gay youngsters still face abuse. Shame still forces many to self-harm or take their own lives. And as long as that continues we'll still need to sing the tender ballads.

•Chris Bryant is Labour MP for Rhondda

## Text 5

### Method: Extensive reading

#### A short history of LGBT rights in the UK

<https://www.bl.uk/lgbtq-histories/articles/a-short-history-of-lgbt-rights-in-the-uk>



## Text 6

### Method: Listening and viewing comprehension

#### History of LGBT rights in the UK: A long road to equality

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kDV4S5K\\_kMU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kDV4S5K_kMU)



## Text 7

**Method: Extensive reading**

**Alan Turing: Creator of modern computing**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/alan-turing-creator-of-modern-computing/zhwp7nb>

**BBC** Your account Home News Sport Reel Worklife Travel Future Culture More Search

**Teach** Home Primary Secondary Skillswise School Radio Bring the Noise Teacher Support

# Alan Turing: Creator of modern computing

BBC Teach > Secondary resources > KS3 Computing > GCSE Computing

## Who was Alan Turing?


Alan Turing was not a well known figure during his lifetime.

But today he is famous for being an eccentric yet passionate British mathematician, who conceived modern computing and played a crucial part in the Allied victory over Nazi Germany in WW2.

He was also a victim of mid-20th Century attitudes to homosexuality – he was chemically castrated before dying at the age of 41.

**1926**

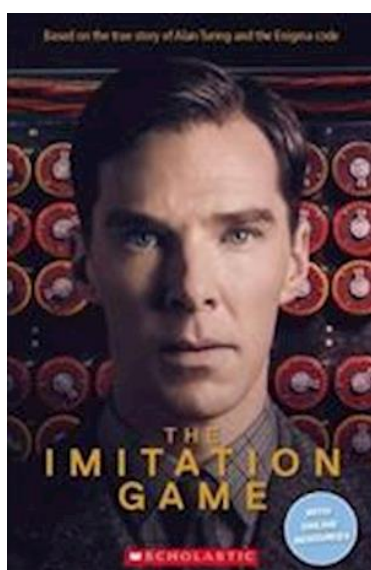
### Discouraged at school



## Text 8

**Method: Listening and viewing comprehension**

**The Imitation Game (Morten Tyldum, 2014) DVD**



# The Imitation Game

## Film analysis

### Assignment

You are going to analyse Morten Tyldum's film *The Imitation Game* from 2015 by means of parts of the 6-point guide to film analysis in The English Handbook:

<https://theenglishhandbook.systime.dk/index.php?id=175#c882>

1. Team up in groups
2. Each group will be assigned to a specific part of the analysis
3. You will have to take notes while watching the film
4. After watching the film, the groups must prepare a Powerpoint presentation of their analysis. You must **visualize your analysis** (screen shots and the like 😊)
5. All groups give their presentations in class – duration no more than 10 minutes. Each group member's contribution to the presentation must be equal
6. After the presentation, your group must upload your presentation to Lectio (assignments folder: The Imitation Game)

**Group 1:** Character analysis of Joan Clarke (part of point 2) + point 3 shot by shot analysis of a scene to supplement your character analysis.

**Group 2:** Character analysis of Alan Turing (part of point 2) + point 3 shot by shot analysis of a scene to supplement your character analysis.

**Group 3:** Make a detailed analysis of the film regarding point 4 and 5: the sound, lighting and colour in the film. As a part of your analysis you must choose a specific scene from the film and make a detailed analysis of these aspects.

Enjoy! 😊

# Film analysis

## Title of the film:

	Comprehension	Analysis	Examples
Type of film	What type of film is it?	Which elements in the film show you the type of film?	
Setting	What is the setting? How is the setting important in the film? Does the setting change?	Does the setting influence the atmosphere and mood of the film and the characters? If yes, how?	
Characters	Describe the characters?	What type of characters are present in the film (flat, round, dynamic etc.)? Do they develop through the film and if yes, how?	
Narrator	Through whose eyes are the film told?	How does this affect the storyline?	
Theme	What is the theme?	How is the theme expressed in the film?	

## Shot by shot analysis:

Find one or two scenes which are important to back up e.g. your character analysis. Remember to use still pictures as examples in your analysis (write down the exact time the still picture appears in the film – this is your quote and back up for your analysis).

	Comprehension	Analysis	Still picture example
Framing	Which type of framing is used in your shot? - Close up - Long shot - Medium shot	Why has this framing been used? What is the effect conc. E.g. character etc?	
Angle	Which type of angles are used in your shot? - Low angle - High angle - Eye level	Why has this angle been used? What is the effect conc. E.g. character etc?	

Composition	How is the composition of the shot? - Foreground - Middleground - background	What does the composition of the shot tell you about e.g. characters ?	
Sound	What type of sound is used? - Diegetic - Non-diegetic - contrapuntal When are they used?	What effect does the use of sound create in the shot e.g. atmosphere, mood?	
Colours	Which colours are used and when?	Do the colours symbolise something? Do the colours create a certain atmosphere?	
Lighting	What type of lighting is used? - Low key - High key	Does the lighting create a certain effect? Does it influence atmosphere, mood, characters?	

#### Narrative structure:

	Comprehension	Examples
Exposition	Characters Setting Tone of the film	
Climax	What is the turning point of the film?	
Denouement	What is the 'new' normal	

**Three-act-structure:**

	Comprehension	Examples
Introduction	What happens in the introduction? What is the plot point?	Find an example of the plot point
Rising action	What happens during the rising action? What is the plot point?	Find an example of the plot point
Crisis	When does the crisis occur and what is the crisis? How is the crisis resolved?	