

# JFS Journal

JFS School

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## From the Editor's Desk...

*Although not our last edition of the school year it is an edition where we will bid fare thee well to our Year 11 and Year 13 students. I have thoroughly enjoyed working with Eliana, Sarah and Pascale and thank them for all their contributions.*

*Please join me in wishing them well, once a JFS journalist always a JFS journalist.*

*All the best Girls!*

*Ms Wolfson*

You have almost undoubtedly heard about the earthquakes in Turkey and Syria. You might have seen pictures of peoples' lives reduced to rubble, or a survivor talking about how they managed to avoid the fate that around 53,500 people have suffered. You might even have friends or relatives living in one of these countries, fighting for their lives, or, you might know some people who live in the Middle East and felt some of the aftershocks, such as in Israel or Lebanon. But, if these earthquakes were so destructive, why were those nations

## The Turkey-Syria Earthquake: Why was the damage so bad?

so unprepared, and why have so many people lost their homes, jobs, or lives?

For some background, earthquakes occur when two or more tectonic plates rub against each other. So, with the Turkey-Syria border region being on the junction of three plates, earthquakes should be expected. However, these 2023 earthquakes have been the joint-strongest ones to have ever been recorded, the other one being in 1939. That is all the more reason for Turkey and Syria to have been prepared for this, but they didn't seem to be.

There are several reasons for the damage in Syria. It has been in a civil war since 2011. It is an economically developing country and therefore doesn't have much

money or resources, and also it doesn't get bad earthquakes too often, so that's why it was so badly affected.

As for Turkey, shouldn't they be extra-prepared for earthquakes after the disaster in 1939? Well, yes. Most buildings there have been built to be earthquake resistant. But, being a developing country, they couldn't help every building, and, if the earthquake even destroyed some safe buildings, that puts into perspective just how extreme the damage has been.

If you have found this upsetting, then speak to someone or donate money to a fundraiser but be careful as some people have used these tragic events to make fake scam fundraisers.

By Judith Mailer Y8



# From book to screen: Do adaptations do your favourite novels justice?

We have all seen it happen before, a book is published, it becomes hugely successful, and then scores itself an adaptation. As its loving audience tune in to watch what they loved reading come to life on the screen, reviews quickly pile in. Some positive but also many of complaint as it wasn't what one may have imagined. However, although adaptations are not always the same, this is not what makes them bad. TV and film are subjective, but do they ruin the magic of a great novel?

Recently, one of my favourite books 'Daisy Jones and the Six' was turned into a mini-series and the first three episodes were released on March 3. Immediately, I tuned in to watch and fell in love with the same characters on screen as I had in the book. I then took to social media to hear other opinions on the show, only to be

the book. For example, the book features interviews taking place in the 2010s, with the main story being set in the 1970s. The story is still set in the 1970s in the show, however, this time the interviews take place 20 years later in 1997. Additionally, the bassist featured in the book does not exist in the TV show (meaning the band only have five members and do not live up to the name 'The Six'). For me, these changes have not dramatically hindered the flow of the series, however, it leaves me wondering what other changes will be made as more of the series comes out.

Adaptations have always been very hit and miss. One adaptation that I feel hit the nail on the head was the 2019 film version of 'Little Women'. A classic book by Louisa May Alcott, the film had many expectations to live up

to following the many adaptations that had been created before it. With incredible cinematography, costumes and a brilliant cast, the movie was destined to be successful, and it was, securing a total of 51 awards following its release.

A bad adaptation that comes to mind in terms of TV is 'The Handmaid's Tale'. Although the series is highly successful, it presents so many changes to the story that I can hardly call it good. Most of the events of the show do not take place in the book. Quite frankly, if someone decided to read the book after the show I'd assume they'd be disappointed that the show is nothing like it. I'll admit, the series is well executed and hosts a wonderful storyline. But does it do the book justice? Does it present Atwood's beloved novel well? I do not believe so.

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disappointed by the fact that I seemed to like it more than the average viewer, with many citing the changes made to the show that differed from



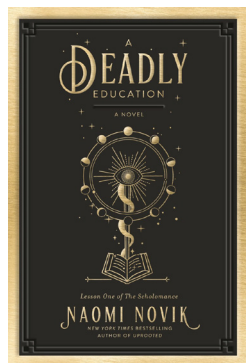
Then we have the average, middle of the road adaptations, like the film version of 'The Girl on the Train'. As such a popular book, expectations were high for this movie, and they were not met. So much more could have been done for it, yet it was not terrible. The film had a brilliant cast, but despite their best efforts, the film still disappointed. As described by many media outlets, it was forgettable and generally received middle of the road reviews.

So how will 'Daisy Jones and the Six' continue? I am hoping it follows its current trajectory and does the book justice, yet it is too early in the show to predict. The series can be seen on Amazon Prime.

By Emily Bunder Y12

# Four Books to read in Spring

'The Scholomance' is a unique book. Have you ever imagined a magical dystopian world, where every year, mages are locked in a school, with no rules, monsters trying to murder them, and maybe even the school and the students too. No adults, no rules except



needing to learn. The book is centred around a young woman who has been in the school for one year now. She has an affinity for chaos, cannot do small magic, only large. She is lonely though. Little friends while malafestors roam around... People want to take her 'mana' (the mental material that is used for magic and is created by doing hard work), and so do twisted monsters who roam the school's hallways. A great adventure awaits you when you want to escape the mundane world and enter a new reality...



'Armada' is a science fiction book. Imagine that one day, you realise that the video game you are playing is actually real. That it is a military training program. Then you are

whisked away to the moon to fight aliens and meet your father who you supposed was dead. It may seem like

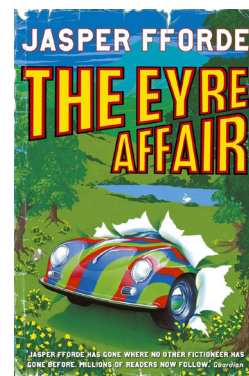
a childish book, but this is one of my favourite books and it will sweep you away with excitement! This novel focuses on an expert 'Armada' player. His father died in a factory explosion; the body too charred to confirm it was actually him. Struggling in school, his only escape is 'Armada' and the funky tech story he works in, he struggles socially. Then, he finds out the truth about his past and future, and he is taken in by the army, and sent to the moon. If you enjoy playing video games and always wished it was reality, this book is waiting for you...



'Scythe' is a book I found in the school library. It is a book about morals, in a world where life is infinite. Two teenagers become apprentices of a Scythe,

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a master killer, who ends people's life according to statistics before humans became immortal. This book encourages you to question what the important things in life are, and what you would be if you could live forever, but ironically, it also deals with the fact that life can end suddenly, with no good reason. A classic adventure book that will make you ponder about reality, with twists you cannot expect and even more, this book is right down the alley of anyone who likes adventure but is looking for something new.



'The Eyre Affair' is a captivating read. It is unique due to the fact that it delves into other famous novels, such as 'Jane Eyre', as part of the plot. 'What if' books, and their

characters, could live independently in a different universe that you affect with the stroke of a pen. This book is the gateway to many others. An introduction to many classics and masterworks of English literature, but also a fascinating and humorous story on its own. It is recommended for anyone who enjoys books such as 'The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy', and has general knowledge about English literary canon, will enjoy this immensely. This book is good to sit down with and have a laugh, because it is one of the funniest books I have ever read!

By Elijah Pillemer Y9



# Super Solomon's Striking Success for the Cottagers



In the last month, we have seen the emergence of one of Israel's most-coveted sporting talents. Manor Solomon has scored five goals in five games for Premier League side Fulham, and at only 23 years of age, the Israeli international looks destined for an excellent career ahead. Having been linked to Arsenal and Barcelona in the past week, Solomon has already proved his potential outside of the Premier League, with a beautiful goal against 14-time Champions League winners Real Madrid. Along with Celtic's Liel Abada, the Israel national team have a bright duo in their hands. But there's something special about Manor that has caused such a spark in SW6, as his humble roots and his

story has led him to this spectacular form that he is thriving upon currently.

The Shakhtar Donetsk loanee has made his presence known, establishing a trademark finish by

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**The sky is the  
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from Kfar Saba**

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unleashing a curling strike into the bottom right corner from the left wing. At only 5'4", his speed makes up for his height, with precise footwork and the ability to take on multiple defenders at once. It was only a year ago that Solomon was fleeing Ukraine from the war that was starting, waiting hours at the border to enter Poland. It was uncertain when the winger would return to football, with Donetsk, which was conquered by the Russians very early on.

The club that had handed the Israeli an opportunity to play regularly in the UEFA Champions League, which is the best competition that a club in Europe can play in, was in turmoil

as it sought for solutions to continue playing. Most players were seeking moves away, with former Ajax attacker David Neres securing a move to Portugal. The Brazilian joined as a transfer before the war started and made no appearances for the club.

Solomon returned to Israel, where he trained privately with Eran Shedo, who is a physical coach that has worked with the Israel national team frequently. But after such a serious setback, Manor faced an even more difficult problem, and he released a statement on his Instagram telling his fans that for four years he struggled with a rare medical pain in his calves. He had to undergo professional surgery in the USA, stating that, "Only those close to me and the doctors, really know what I was dealing with and how much I suffered."

Despite the surgery, he followed the footsteps of Israeli legend Yossi Benayoun by securing a move to the Premier League, under Marco Silva's newly promoted Fulham side. He made an immediate positive impact during the Cottagers' opener against Liverpool but suffered another injury

yet again that required medical attention.

This time he was sidelined for an estimated time of 3-6 months with a severe injury in his knee. Since then Fulham had started to pick up form, picking up points quickly and causing a threat to some of the best sides in the league. Experienced winger Willian and Fulham veteran Neeskens Kebano had solidified their positions in the winger slots. It seemed as if the Israeli would struggle to break into the side yet break into the starting eleven in the time he had left with the club.

Five months on, Manor had managed to play two full games in the FA Cup and 49 minutes of Premier League football across four games. However, in the 49th minute against Nottingham Forest, his luck changed for the foreseeable future. After bolting down the left wing with two minutes to go and a narrow 1-0 lead, the ball found its way to Solomon who had plenty of time to slot it, coolly, past Keylor Navas, ending Nottingham Forest's unbeaten run in 2023.

It's safe to say that it has been a smooth ride since then. Manor has been nominated for February's player of the month award, due to his blistering form, picking up goals against Wolves, Brighton, Leeds and Brentford.

After travelling to a Fulham game myself to appreciate the only Jew currently in the Premier League live in action, it was an outstanding experience. Craven Cottage had been transformed into a sea of Israel flags, with Jews and native Israelis who either lived or had travelled to watch Solomon, waiting long after full-time from the stands to applaud the 23-year-old. Even loyal Fulham fans who had no idea of Solomon's talents were now holding up the flag in unison with the people that had come just to see him, as he leads a pursuit for a Europa League for the Cottagers for the first time since 2011.

The sky is the limit for the wonder kid from Kfar Saba.

By Aaron Jaffe Y12





# Gary Lineker - A True English Footballing Icon

He's one of our country's greats, the face of the infamous BBC programme, 'Match of the Day'. With an enormous social media following behind him, most notably sub-9 million Twitter followers, any sort of his wrongdoing has its inevitable consequences.

Icon, idol and great, perhaps. Although, over the past week, cries of disgust have spiralled around the name of the former striker following a tweet, attacking Prime Minister Rishi Sunak's recent immigration clampdown, likening it to 1930's Germany. After days of a situation shrouded in sheer controversy, the BBC took action and announced Lineker was, for this week, relieved of his duty as their 'Match of the Day' host. Ironically yet unsurprisingly, the move caused further heat all throughout the British media, begging the question: was this the correct way to deal with the issue? Hundreds of thousands shared their views online – more in solidarity with the 62-year-old, than in criticism.



The huge outpouring of support for Lineker among fellow pundits, and the football community was well beyond what might have been expected, and it left the BBC unable to maintain even a modicum of its usual football offering with an unprecedented mass walkout. What passed for 'Match of the Day', though it was simply styled as 'Premier League highlights', was an emasculated travesty. There were 20 minutes of goals and brief highlights with no commentary, no analysis, no explanation. It was like low budget amateur club DVD!

Pundits Micah Richards, Jermaine Jenas, Dion Dublin and presenters Alex Scott, Mark Chapman and Jason Mohammad were among the scores of BBC mainstays who withdrew their services, leaving the BBC Chief Director in a state of apology after flagship programmes 'Football Focus' and 'Final Score' didn't go ahead.

This saga poses the question, as a Jew, how are we inclined to react to

Gary Lineker's comments? Does he totally undermine the inexplicable brutality of Nazi Germany or is he just using stark exaggeration when criticising Sunak and Braverman's recent actions?

By Aaron Toubian Y12

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# How the Seventies have Shaped Styles Today

The 1970s welcomed an eclectic mix of styles and trends, and clothes were seen as a tool to represent one's freedom and individuality. Women's fashion was heavily influenced by vivid colours and distinctive patterns and marked a transition from formal everyday wear to stylish, casual clothing. Flared trousers (sometimes referred to as bell-bottoms), platform shoes and peasant dresses are among some of the signature pieces of the decade that are making a comeback in 2023.

Interestingly, bell-bottoms are thought to have been first worn by American sailors in the early 1800s, for comfort and practicality. They could be rolled up easily when carrying out work in bare feet or in muddy or wet conditions, and the wide leg was easier to grab if a sailor happened to slip overboard! During the early '70s, they became popular amongst men and women within rebel groups, such as hippies, due to how far removed they were from the conventional straight-legged and skinny trousers of the day. Soon, bell-bottoms became more mainstream and fashionable, aided by style icons such as Cher. Nowadays, more and more fashion influencers are rediscovering and showing off these versatile, practical, and stylish statements. Flattering flare-legged trousers can be paired with a variety of clothing items and accessories and are appearing more in shops and wardrobes.

Another style popularised during the late '60s and early '70s was the 'peasant look', which encompassed flowy, loose-fitted pieces with earthy tones and natural fabrics. For women, this included blouses, skirts and dresses, while for men, collarless shirts, baggy pants and belts made up this 'peasant look'. Like flared trousers, this style was born out of necessity, rather than fashion. Originating in the Middle Ages, it allowed the lower and working classes to work outdoors comfortably.

Contradicting many of the bold, vivid looks of the '70s, peasant-style clothing represented simplicity and minimalism and are still worn half a century later.

Corduroy, with its distinctive ridges and velvet-like feel, was used for many articles of clothing, such as skirts, trousers, shirts and jackets and has seen a huge increase in demand over the last few years. Although a prominent fabric in the '70s that acted as a symbol of working-class status, its origins date back to ancient Egypt, where similar woven fabrics were worn by aristocracy and the upper classes.

Patchwork pieces also came into fashion during this decade, and crochet began to be used to make a variety of brightly coloured garments and accessories. During the Coronavirus pandemic and various lockdowns, it attracted a resurgence of interest as people all over the world, including myself, rediscovered this art form, giving their wardrobes a nostalgic makeover. Nowadays,

crocheted clothing often features on the catwalk, associated with famous labels such as Dolce & Gabbana, and Dior.

Other notable fashion trends in the '70s included swirly patterns and knee-high boots as well as platform heels, which originated in Ancient Greece, so that actors and performers could be seen more clearly in amphitheatres. Many of these styles can still be seen in 2023, illustrating not only the sheer impact that this time period had on fashion, but the fact that trends are often cyclical, and what is considered unappealing today may be the epitome of style tomorrow.

By Sarah Trup Y13

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*What is considered unappealing today may be the epitome of style tomorrow.*  
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# 'MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN'

## WHAT ROLE DOES PERSONALITY PLAY IN POLITICS IN REGARD TO THE SUCCESS OF A LEADER?

"In order to make America great and glorious again I am tonight announcing my candidacy for President of the United States." On the 16th November 2022 the 45th President of the United States, President Donald J. Trump, officially announced his intention to run (for a third time) for the role of President of the United States, off the back of the 2020 defeat to President Joseph R. Biden.

Whilst Trump had a fluctuating approval rating in office, (ranging from 49%-34%) that spanned his wide-range of achievements (i.e. Tax Cuts and Reforms of the Criminal Justice System) and failures (i.e. Zero-Tolerance immigration policies and the exacerbation of racial tensions within the country), it would be foolish to ignore the fact that a large proportion of his political support stems from his charismatic and entertaining personality, in conjunction with his conviction style of political leadership. This question of personality has engulfed plethora's of leaders

throughout history, Thatcher, Churchill, Stalin, Hitler, Mao, Reagan, Henry VIII to name a few. The role of personality in politics is a highly polarising issue and has a tremendous impact on a politician's career.

There are many historians who staunchly argue the absence for any role of personality regarding a politician and their tenure as a leader. This veers to a more structuralist viewpoint posed towards a societal shaping of a leader in which the conditions dictate what leadership style will work at the time. An example of this is Bismarck in the unification of Germany, a militant leadership style posed particularly useful in a nationalist state. However, this argument clearly can be discredited to some extent, as a leader represents their people, their constituents and all of their needs and an enticing personality will encourage individuals to vote for the specific leader and ensure that their leadership can be graced upon the country. Likewise,

an individual who may have a weak personality, not particularly personable or likeable, can pose detrimentally towards an electorate. An example of this was the 1983 general election in which Baroness Thatcher demolished Michael Foot with a majority of 144 seats.

The role of the media in politics can play either an advantage or disadvantage in this sense. This prompts a certain image of a political leader, exacerbating certain personality traits that can result in a negative effect for a politician. This subsequently results in distrust and discontent with their government, or it can promote positive imagery with the correct 'marketing'. This was seen in the 1992 election in which Sir John Major was made out to be charismatic and electric, winning him the election, when in reality he was nothing of the sort. Harnessing the media can be extremely effective in providing a strong outlook upon the leader's personality. Baroness Thatcher was dubbed the Iron Lady by







the Soviets, resulting in her embodying that image, giving the media a field day by portraying the Baroness as strong, firm, with a cool hand over the country. This proved much favourable for Baroness Thatcher, who in turn won three successive electoral victories. In the case of President Trump, his humorous Twitter feed provided much entertainment to many (albeit it has since been banned), which gave the electorate a positive image of the President, one who was engaged with his people and up to date with social media.

We as the electorate must look towards a leader's personality with a pinch of salt, as not every personality points towards characteristics geared to leadership. Many view Trump in this light hence he is an extremely polarizing figure. For half of the electorate (74,223,975 to be precise!) he is viewed as a 'chosen one' and one with an aura. Likewise his is vilified by the other half.

Charisma nowadays as Ian Kershaw puts it is a manufactured and controlled product hence the importance of scouring a range of sources for our information, as a nuanced view only portrays the individual in a biased light.

Aside from mentioning the electoral implications of a positive personality, when dealing with foreign affairs, international leaders' personality can play a pivotal role in the fruition of that relationship. This was particularly evident during the Second World War

with the Anglo-Soviet relationship. A strong relationship which was boosted by the mutual respect of Sir Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, a relationship in which the pair drank together till the early hours, speaking about a range of topics such as their favourite military leaders of all time - Stalin said the Duke of Wellington! If it were not for Churchill's 'wicked' sense of humour, the relationship may not have advanced as far as it did. If it were another leader such as subsequently Eden the relationship may not have been as strong, and the big three may not have won the war!

**“We as the electorate must look towards a leader's personality with a pinch of salt”**

So, it is clear to see that there is undeniably a role that personality plays in politics, as it has done throughout history. Particularly in an electoral sense as has been mentioned before. In the 2024 election provided Trump is nominated, he may use his controversial and engaging personality to exploit President Biden's 'weak' nature. Whilst electoral and foreign political success cannot be solely attributed to the personality of the leader or the individual at the front, the individual leader with their personality fronts the desire to change the country, and for millions in America, President Trump puts in to words the desires of millions of American citizens up and down the country. This can result in polarisation but at a time of suffering, this can provide a sense of change for Americans, a new outlook upon the country such as Obama 'fired up, ready to go.' It cannot either be primarily down to the societal structure of the country, as a weak leader with a poor personality would not be able to mobilize the people and gain support for the administration. This leads to the conclusion that personality does play a role in politics, and the nature of personality is determined by the society at the time. For Trump, a populist style of leadership may be the most appropriate for the current America, and potentially he can take advantage of this and use his public speaking skills and humour to win over the nation and win the election.

By Sam Field Y12

# Making Decisions

We make decisions on a daily basis.

As soon as we wake up, we decide what clothes we want to wear, or what we want to have for breakfast. These minor decisions are normal, and we, alongside many others, make these kinds of decisions all the time. However, there are some decisions that we do not make every day, and these ones are often harder for us to make and take us longer to decide. For example, choosing your GCSE's, whether to go to college or stay for Sixth Form, whether to go to university, do an apprenticeship, or get a job. These bigger decisions take time and often require a lot of research and asking the right questions.

For me, choosing my GCSEs was a relatively hard decision. The decision I made then would potentially affect the decisions I make in the future... I had to choose the right GCSE to be able to get into the right A Level courses, but I also had to pick something that I knew I would enjoy. After all, I would be spending the next two years doing it. Of course, I took advice from others, but ultimately the final decision was mine to make. Choosing A Levels was even harder, as I knew that whichever subjects, I chose could potentially shape my future path, either at university or in my career choice.



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I knew in Year 11 that I wanted to go into Psychology as a career, so that decision was easy. My other two A Levels were harder to decide upon.

I enjoyed Science and knew that Biology is present in some topics in Psychology, so that was also a relatively easy choice. To help me make my final decision I went to as many taster lessons as possible and chose the subject I enjoyed the most. Now I am in Year 13, and I have to decide which university to go to, if I even wanted to go to university at all, whether to do an apprenticeship, or to go straight into work. Choosing my university virtually took me the whole of the Year 12 year and into the beginning of Year 13. At first, I had to narrow this down to only five choices, then I had to cut this down to only one. The one where I would potentially be spending the next three or four years of my life.

This was a massive decision, and gave me many sleepless nights, as it would lay the path for my future. Even when I was ready to firm up my final choice, it took me two hours of staring at the button until I felt ready to click it. However, having made the ultimate decision, at the time of writing this, I have now firmed up my offer and have even applied for my preferred accommodation.

My decision-making is over, for now at least, but for many, their decisions are still ongoing.

By Pascale Measures Y13





# Diversity in Israel

In November 2022, Benjamin Netanyahu, the longest serving Israeli Prime Minister, was named one of the most right-wing politicians in Israel's history. Over the last month, thousands of protestors have travelled to Jerusalem, as well as other large cities in Israel to take part in protests. These protests have been about the Supreme Court and how the government, or Knesset (תסנכ) have been making plans to change the way votes would happen. These new laws would change Israel from a Parliamentary Democracy. These protests have taken place repeatedly, many of them being some of the largest protests in Israel's recent history.

Due to the Israel-Palestine conflict, it may seem that the entirety of Israel's politics is nothing more than ongoing issues regarding injustice. The Supreme Court has now agreed to the expulsion of Palestinians from eight villages. It has also been approved for the Israeli military to use those villages as regular areas to train in.

Another factor of the current issues is that the government would like to have an all Orthodox-Jewish country.

In Judaism, aside from Orthodox, there are other groups, such as Reform and Liberal. Although Israel is a Jewish state, it also has communities of Christians, Muslims, Druze and Armenians, as well as welcoming people of all cultures. Even Jerusalem is split into four quarters, for four different religions. One part of the market קוש - is Muslim. The protests have now seen people marching holding the Israeli flag, and also people marching and yelling their opinions about the Israeli government. This shows that many Israeli citizens and Jews around the world can come together when they agree on an issue, even if they choose not to if they don't have a reason to come together.

Israel's diversity is a brilliant example of supporting difference (mainly), even at times of hardship for the country. This has been reflected for many years, e.g. one of the most famous examples being Yitzhak Rabin's murder in 1995. We can learn from this to stand together as one, rather than standing alone and expecting the worst or just waiting on a miracle.

Esther Nathan - Year 7

“ Over the last month, thousands of protestors have travelled to Jerusalem, as well as other large cities in Israel to take part in protests ”



# What you need to know about inflation



## **What does it mean?**

Inflation measures how much more expensive a set of goods and services has become over a certain period. As citizens of the UK we have seen an increase in the cost of food prices and the overall cost of living.

## **Why is this happening?**

It happens that it isn't just the UK that is experiencing inflation it is a large group of countries, which are experiencing an inflation crisis.

One of the reasons for the influx in the cost of goods and services around the world is due to the pandemic, for a long time many factories, companies and businesses stopped trading all together and some were put out of business almost entirely. The government did provide investments to keep citizens of the UK out of poverty. The furlough scheme was also a source of support for many as the government started paying peoples' wages.

The problem is that although our country has been freed from Covid restrictions, there are many countries

that still face many Covid regulations as a result of there not being enough vaccines to go around. There are fewer businesses with fewer staff producing fewer items.

The world's more recent driver of inflation is Russia's on-going conflict with Ukraine, which began just over a year ago. This conflict has led to higher energy prices that means it's costing significantly more to fill up our cars and heat our homes. It can also be seen that global business sales will expect a significant drop as a result of the increase in the cost of living around the world. The pound is almost identical to the dollar currently.

The UK also faces the additional problem of the Brexit disruption as a result of the UK leaving the EU. Many businesses are finding it difficult to import and export goods internationally.

## **How does this impact you ?**

All consumers are paying more on day-to-day essentials and will find that their money is worth less than

it would have been worth two years ago. This will lead to people having less and less disposable income as it will be used towards the necessities in life. However, it is known that governments and central banks are attempting to control inflation by increasing interest rates.

By Layla freedman Y12

**“ All consumers are paying more on day-to-day essentials and will find that their money is worth less than it would have been worth two years ago ”**







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