

PORTFOLIO

Jo – Jo Mc Laughlin









The logo for OCR Level 3 Cambridge Technical in Graphic Design is set against a blue background. It features a yellow, cloud-like shape containing the text. At the top, the letters 'OCR' are stylized with a pizza for 'O', a leopard for 'C', and a race track for 'R'. Below this, 'CAM' is a camera lens and 'BRIDGE' is a bridge. The words 'TECHNICAL IN' are in small grey letters, followed by 'GRAPHIC' in large red bubbly letters and 'DESIGN' in large black serif letters.

2 Year Course
Equivalent to 3
A Levels



The Belfast Metropolitan College logo, featuring a stylized blue wave and the text 'belfast met'.



This version of the logo features a hand with fingers holding various drawing tools: a blue marker, a red fountain pen, a brown paintbrush, and a yellow pencil. The text 'OCR LEVEL 3 CAMBRIDGE TECHNICAL IN GRAPHIC DESIGN' is centered on the palm. The background is purple with yellow and green brushstrokes.

2 Year Course
Equivalent to 3
A Levels

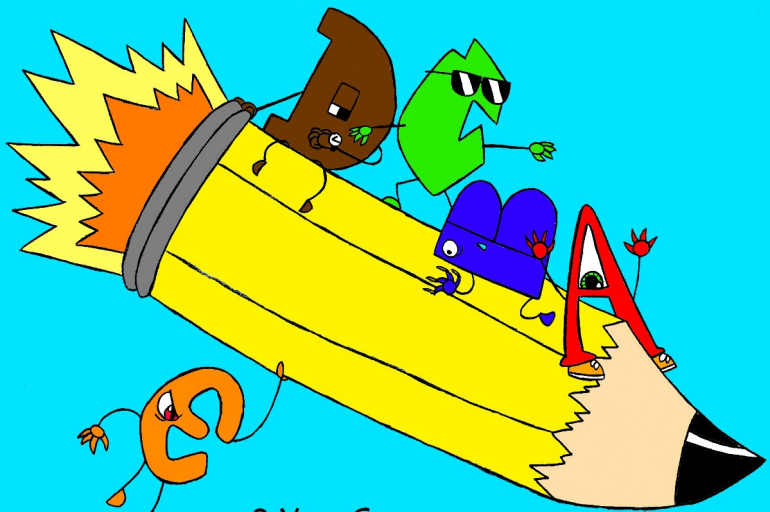


The Belfast Metropolitan College logo, featuring a stylized blue wave and the text 'belfast met'.

OCR LEVEL 3
CAMBRIDGE
TECHNICAL IN
GRAPHIC DESIGN



The Belfast Metropolitan College logo, featuring a stylized blue wave and the text 'belfast met'.



A cartoon illustration of a large yellow pencil character with a face, arms, and legs. It is surrounded by smaller, colorful cartoon characters: a brown one, a green one with sunglasses, a blue one, and a red one. They are all appearing to be on the pencil.

2 Year Course
Equivalent to 3 A Levels



A black silhouette of a city skyline with various buildings of different heights.

COMBRIDGE
TECHNICAL IN
GRAPHIC DESIGN

2 Year Course
Equivalent to 3 A Levels



9 UNITS IN YEAR 1

1. Art and Design in Context
2. Fine Art Drawing
3. How artists and designers use 2D materials, techniques and processes
4. Digital image creation
5. Branding and corporate design
6. Using digital technology in graphic design
7. Art and design illustration
8. Character design and creation
9. Exploring digital photography

9 UNITS IN YEAR 2

1. Motion graphics
2. Creating animation
3. Design for advertising
4. Digital fine art
5. Creating 3D art and design work or 3D product design
6. Planning, researching and developing ideas for a design brief
7. Realising an outcome for a specialist art or design brief
8. Exhibiting and presenting artwork
9. Presenting, displaying, promoting and selling artwork

Campus: Millfield
Week Commencing: 09 Sep 19
End Date: 06 Jun 20



Career Opportunities / Progression

Successful completion of this course may allow you to progress to our Level 5 HND in Graphic design, HND in Motion Graphics, HND in Visual Effects or a degree (University discretion).

Entry Requirements

Students must have a minimum of five GCSEs at Grade C (including Art).

Tuition Fee: £0.00

Contact Information

Tel: 028 9026 5033 or email:
creativigital@belfastmet.ac.uk



OCR LEVEL 3 CAMBRIDGE TECHNICAL IN GRAPHIC DESIGN

Tuition Fee:
£0.00

Millfield
Campus

9th Sep 2019 -
6th June 2020

5 GCSEs at Grade C
(Including art)

GCSE
LEVEL

18 UNITS

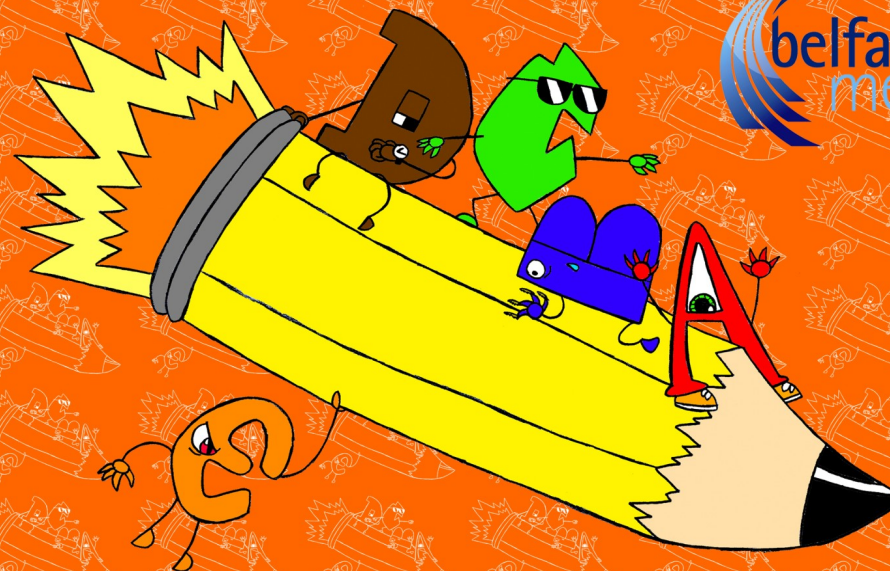
9 UNITS IN YEAR 1

9 UNITS IN YEAR 2



Tel: 028 9026 5033

Email: creativedigital@belfastmet.ac.uk



9 UNITS IN YEAR 1

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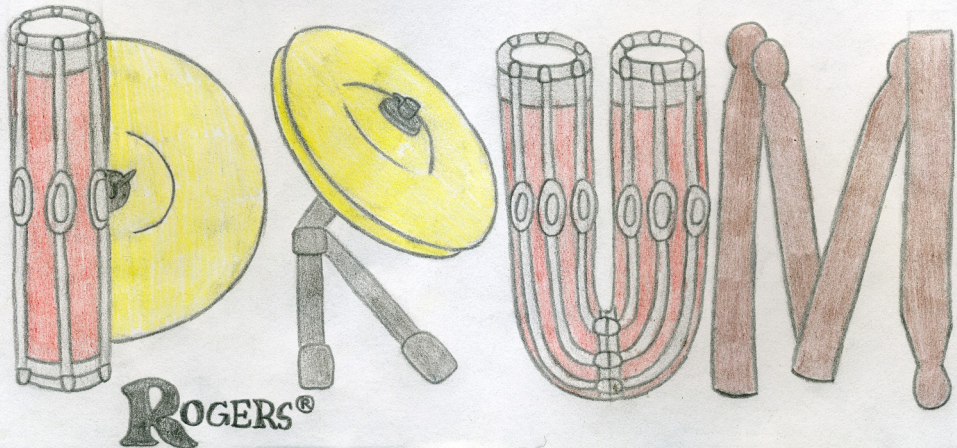
9 UNITS IN YEAR 2

1. Motion graphics
2. Creating animation
3. Design for advertising
4. Digital fine art
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6. Planning, researching and developing ideas for a design brief
7. Realising an outcome for a specialist art or design brief
8. Exhibiting and presenting artwork
9. Presenting, displaying, promoting and selling artwork





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Today!**



ROGERS DRUMS

Suspendisse

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing.

*Integer nec odio. Praesent libero. Sed cursus ante dapibus diam.

*Sed nisi. Nulla quis sem at nibh elementum imperdiet.

*Duis sagittis ipsum. Praesent mauris.

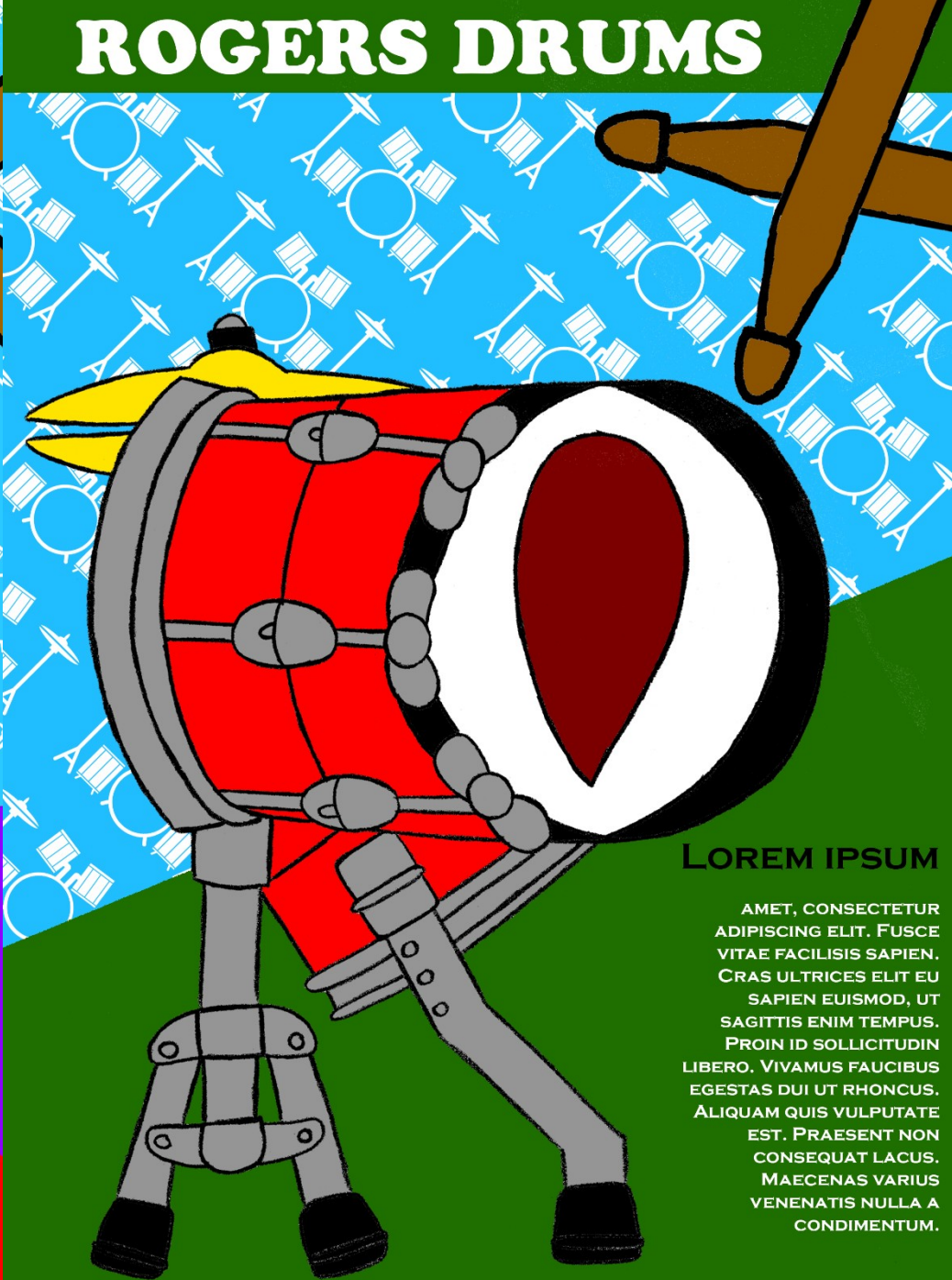
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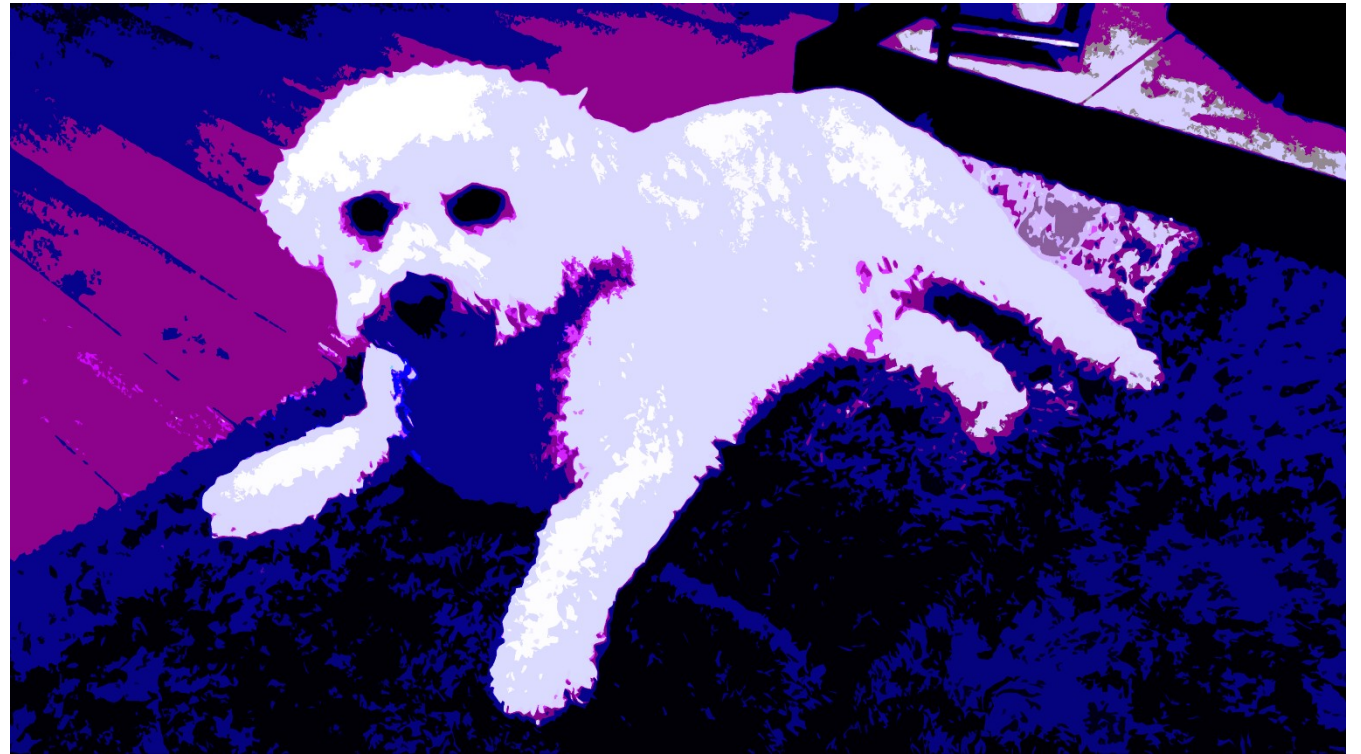
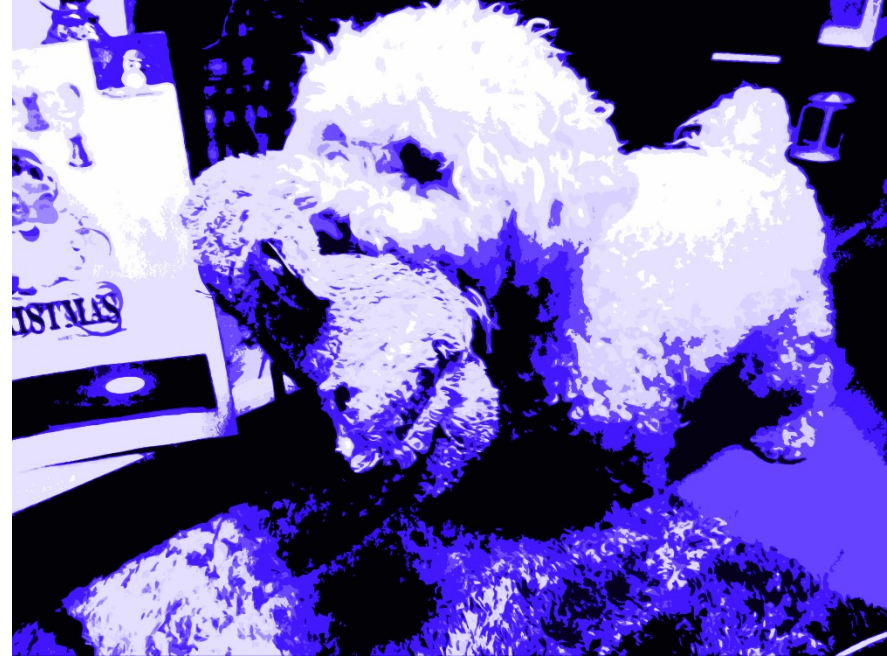
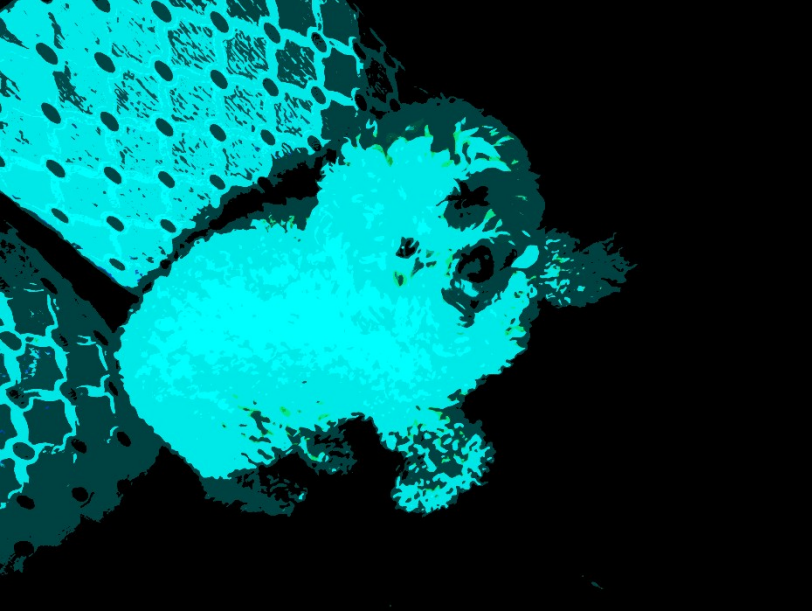
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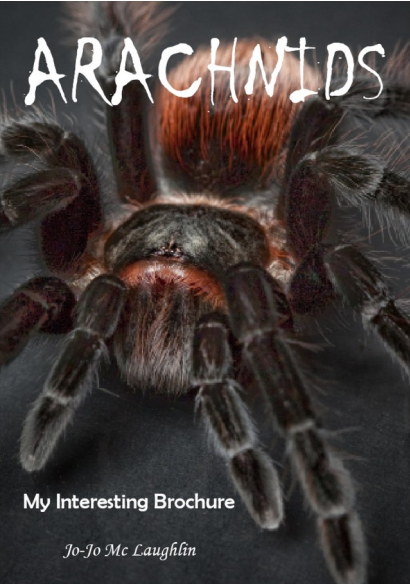


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My Interesting Brochure

Jo-Jo Mc Laughlin

CONTENTS

2 WHAT ARE SPIDERS?

3 COMMON ATTRIBUTES

4 HABITATS

5-6 HISTORY OF SPIDERS

7-8 SPECIES OF SPIDERS

9 EXPERTS ON SPIDERS

10 WHY SPIDERS ARE MISUNDERSTOOD

11 BACK

P1

SPECIES OF SPIDERS



Tarantula

When you think of big Spiders what is the first one that comes to mind? For many people it happens to be the Tarantula. This is one of the most common Spiders around that people have information about. It is also called the Baboon Spider in regions such as Africa. This is due to the hairy body that it displays. Such a look makes it simple to tell them apart from other species of Spiders.

This is a definitely a large Spider so it can be frightening when you see one. They can grow as big as 12 inches in length. The females are quite a big bigger than the males – they average 8 inches. Most of them are grey or brown in colour and they have dark black stripes on the legs.

This is one type of Spider that doesn't spend time creating a web for capturing prey. As a result, most people don't realize that it does have the ability to make silk. They will line the burrows where they live with this type of material. It helps them to be able to gain access into it and out of it with ease. At the same time though any predators that may have gotten in there won't be leaving so easily.

Trigonotarbid share many superficial characteristics with spiders, including a terrestrial lifestyle, respiration through book lungs, and walking on eight legs, with a pair of leg-like pedipalps near the mouth and mouth parts.

P7



Hobo Spider

The Hobo Spider is one that is considered to be very aggressive in nature. They are highly adaptive to many locations. They are ranked right up there with the Black Recluse and the Black Widow when it comes to what people perceive from them.

The Hobo Spider don't have bands of colors like so many other Spiders do. This can be one way to narrow down what you are looking at. In the middle of the abdomen they have V shapes that point towards their head. They also have two spinnerets that come out of the abdominal. The sternum features a strip that runs down it.

Europe is the location of the Hobo Spider but it has migrated to many new locations over time. It has been introduced to areas of the United States in the 1930s in Seattle. The theory is that many eggs may have been inside of an agricultural shipment. However, there is no way to know for sure. Today they are also found all the way into Idaho.

P8

WHAT ARE SPIDERS?

Spiders are air-breathing arthropods that have eight legs and chelicerae with fangs able to inject venom. They are the largest order of arachnids and rank seventh in total species diversity among all other orders of organisms.



As of November 2015, at least 45,700 spider species, and 113 families have been recorded by taxonomists. However, there has been discussion within the scientific community as to how all these families should be classified, as evidenced by the over 20 different classifications that have been proposed since 1900.

P2

Spiders are found worldwide on every continent except for Antarctica, and have become established in nearly every habitat with the exceptions of air and sea colonization.

Anatomically, spiders differ from other arthropods in that the usual body segments are fused into two tagmata, the cephalothorax and abdomen, and joined by a small, cylindrical pedicel. Unlike insects, spiders do not have antennae.

COMMON ATTRIBUTES



EYES

Spiders have primarily four pairs of eyes on the top-front area of the cephalothorax, arranged in patterns that vary from one family to another. The principal pair at the front are of the type called pigment-cup ocelli ("little eyes"), which in most arthropods are only capable of detecting the direction from which light is coming, using the shadow cast by the walls of the cup. However, in spiders these eyes are capable of forming images. The other pairs, called secondary eyes, are thought to be derived from the compound eyes of the ancestral chelicerates, but no longer have the separate facets typical of compound eyes.



CAPTURING PREY

The best-known method of prey capture is by means of sticky webs. Varying placement of webs allows different species of spider to trap different insects in the same area, for example flat horizontal webs trap insects that fly up from vegetation underneath while flat vertical webs trap insects in horizontal flight. Web-building spiders have poor vision, but are extremely sensitive to vibrations.

P3

RITES

Although spiders are widely feared, only a few species are dangerous to people. Spiders will only bite humans in self-defence, and few produce worse effects than a mosquito bite or bee sting. Most of those with medically serious bites, such as recluse spiders and widow spiders, would rather flee and bite only when trapped, although this can easily arise by accident. The defensive tactics of Australian funnel-web spiders include fang display. Their venom, although they rarely inject much, has resulted in 13 attributed human deaths over 50 years.



LOCOMOTION

Spiders can generate pressures up to eight times their resting level to extend their legs, and jumping spiders can jump up to 50 times their own length by suddenly increasing the blood pressure in the third or fourth pair of legs. Although larger spiders use hydraulics to straighten their legs, unlike smaller jumping spiders they depend on their flexor muscles to generate the propulsive force for their jumps. Most spiders that hunt actively, rather than relying on webs, have dense tufts of fine hairs between the paired claws at the tips of their legs.



EXPERTS ON SPIDERS

LUDWIG CARL CHRISTIAN KOCH

Ludwig Carl Christian Koch (8 November 1825 – 1 November 1908) was a German entomologist and arachnologist.

He was born in Regensburg, Germany and died in Nuremberg, Germany. He studied in Nuremberg, initially law, but then turned to medicine and science. From 1850 he practiced as a physician in the Wihld district of Nuremberg.

He is considered among the four most influential scientists on insects and spiders in the second half of the 19th century. He wrote numerous works on the arachnoids of Europe, Siberia, and Australia. His work earned him worldwide reputation as "Spider Koch".

Sometimes confused with his father Carl Ludwig Koch (1778–1857), another famous arachnologist. His name is abbreviated L.Koch on species descriptions; his father's name is abbreviated C.L.Koch.

Works Die Arachniden Australiens (1871–1883). His major work on Australian spiders, completed by Eugen von Keyserling due to the onset of blindness (Worldcat)

P9

CHRIS BUDDLE

Chris Buddle is one of the world's very few experts on the eight-legged creepy crawlies that send a shiver up the spine of most folks. He's a spider expert and loves them.

Chris Buddle spends a lot of his time crawling around on his hands and knees in the high arctic. He's one of the world's very few experts on the eight-legged creepy crawlies that send a shiver up the spine of most folks. Buddle is an arachnologist and an associate professor of forest insect ecology at McGill University. And he loves spiders. He chatted with us about how the heck he goes about finding teeny tiny animals scuttling around the northern Tundra and why spiders aren't scary; they're absolutely fascinating.

They're predators almost entirely within their own food web. They have a significant impact on whatever system they're in. Whether they run down beaches as tides go out and catch invertebrates or live in the high tundra. No matter where they are, they are always eating other things and sometimes each other. They're always eating. They have an impact on other animals around them.

HABITATS



Where do spiders live?

Spiders live in almost every habitat on earth. The only places where there are no spiders are the polar regions, the highest mountains and the oceans. A few spider species have invaded the ocean's edge, living in the rock and coral crevices of the intertidal zone.

Getting around Many factors affect the distribution and evolutionary history of spiders. These involve geological, environmental, genetic, ecological and behavioural processes.

Continental drifters

The world's continents, with the plants and animals on them, have drifted together and broken apart over many millions of years. Some 150 million years ago, Australia was part of the southern supercontinent of Gondwana. When Gondwana broke up, spiders were isolated on separate continents, where they evolved independently into new (but related) spider groups. The recognition of related plant and animal taxa on widely separated continents like Australia.

P4

Ballooning around

Spider species that are found in many places are often good travellers. Many of these spiders get around by behaviour called ballooning. Young spiders, and even small adults of some species, put out silk threads which are caught by the wind, carrying them up and away. Many land down by sometimes swathing the landscape in gossamer silk; but others may travel long distances across land or sea. Ballooning helps maintain and extend the distributions of these spiders. Spiders as different as orb weavers and wolf spiders disperse by ballooning.

Staying at home

Many events, like climate change or rising sea levels, can result in animals like spiders becoming isolated in 'refuge' habitats, like caves, mountain tops and islands, where they are unable to survive in the 'hostile' areas surrounding their refuge. These isolated populations are often small and can be subject to considerable random genetic variation - a 'bottleneck' effect.

WHY SPIDERS ARE MISUNDERSTOOD

If you have a house, you probably have house spiders. They might live in your attic, basement or windowsills, or they might lazily inhabit your houseplants. But despite their reputation as creepy interlopers, most house spiders haven't simply wandered away from home: Our houses are their natural habitats.

Some people think of spiders as insects, lumping them in with six-legged invaders like roaches or ants. But they're not insects, and they don't want to raid our cupboards. Much like their outdoor relatives that eat crop pests, house spiders just want to quietly kill the insects that do covet our food. If anything, they're on our side.

That may not help with severe cases of arachnophobia, but fear and respect aren't mutually exclusive. And the more we know about these misunderstood housemates, the less fodder we have for misguided phobias. In hopes of clearing house spiders' name, here are interesting facts that might persuade you to put down the shoe, pick up a magnifying glass and give peace a chance.

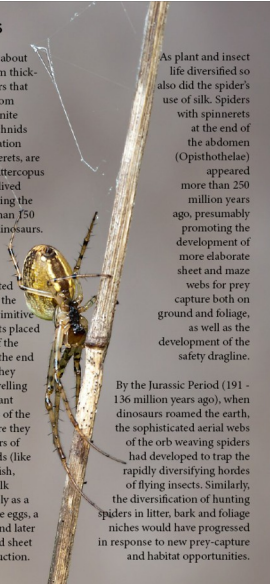
P10

HISTORY OF SPIDERS

Spiders probably evolved about 400 million years ago from thick-waisted arachnid ancestors that were not long emerged from life in water. The first definite spiders, thin-waisted arachnids with abdominal segmentation and silk producing spinnerets, are known from fossils like *Attercopus fimbriungus*. This spider lived 380 million years ago during the Devonian Period, more than 150 million years before the dinosaurs.

Most of the early segmented fossil spiders belonged to the Mesothelae, a group of primitive spiders with the spinnerets placed underneath the middle of the abdomen (rather than at the end as in 'modern' spiders). They were probably ground dwelling predators, living in the giant clubmoss and fern forests of the mid-late Palaeozoic, where they were presumably predators of other primitive arthropods (like cockroaches, giant silverfish, slaters and millipedes). Silk may have been used simply as a protective covering for the eggs, a lining for a retreat hole, and later perhaps for simple ground sheet web and trapdoor construction.

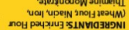
P5



As plant and insect life diversified so also did the spider's use of silk. Spiders with spinnerets at the end of the abdomen (Opisthothelae) appeared more than 250 million years ago, presumably promoting the development of more elaborate sheet and maze webs for prey capture both on ground and foliage, as well as the development of the safety dragline.

By the Jurassic Period (191 - 136 million years ago), when dinosaurs roamed the earth, the sophisticated aerial webs of the orb weaving spiders had developed to trap the rapidly diversifying hordes of flying insects. Similarly, the diversification of hunting spiders in litter, bark and foliage niches would have progressed in response to new prey-capture and habitat opportunities.

Jo-Jo





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BLUEBERRY JUICE

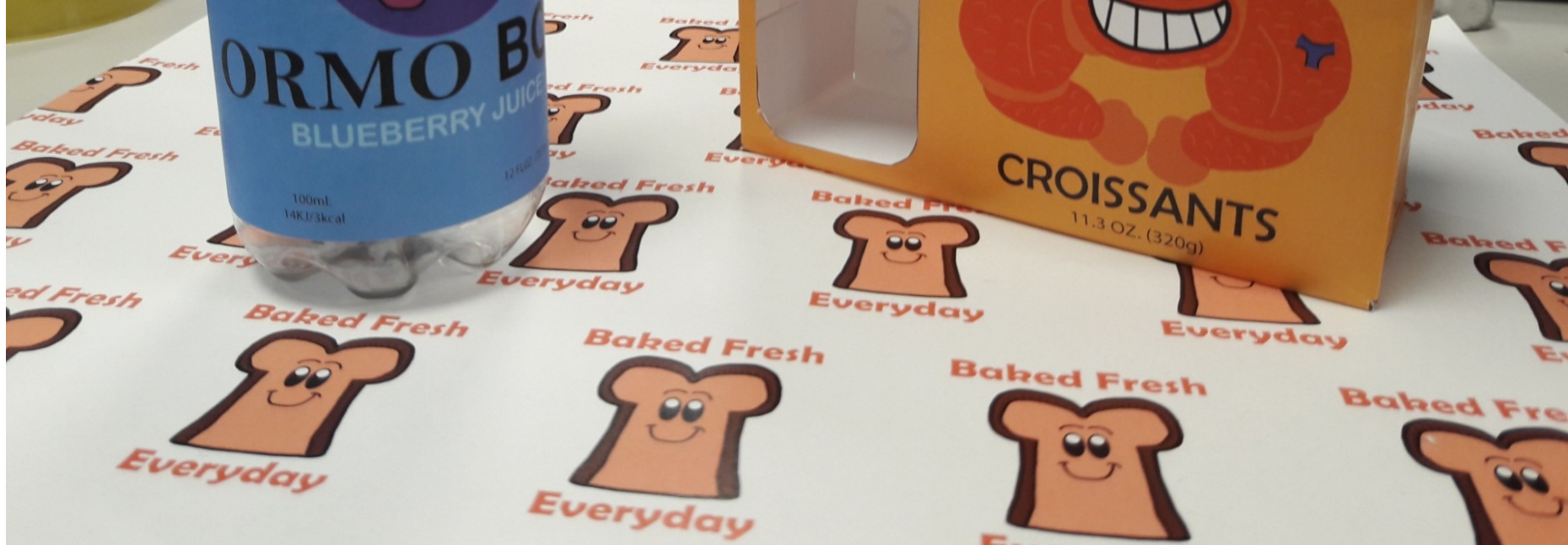
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CROISSANTS
11.3 OZ. (320g)



**END
OF YEAR**

EXHIBITION

23rd May
6.00pm - 8.30pm
Millfield Campus
Building 2

BELFAST MET



**END
OF
YEAR
EXHIBITION**

23rd May
6.00pm - 8.30pm
Millfield Campus
Building 2

Invites Only

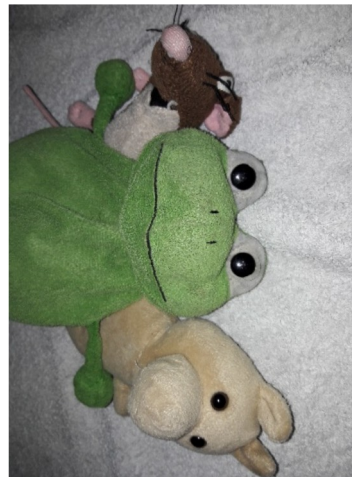
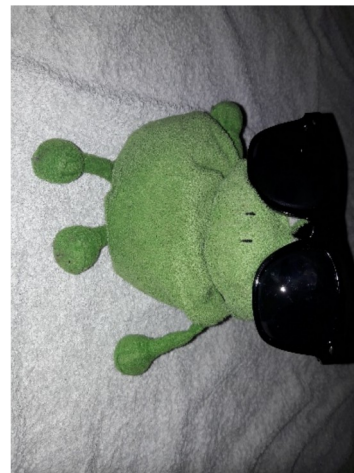


**SUMMER
SHOW 2019**

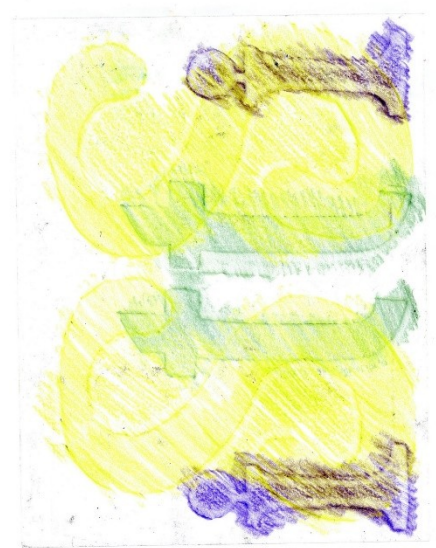
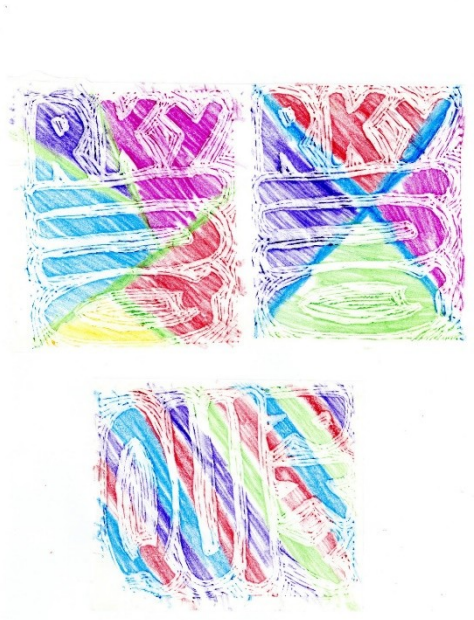
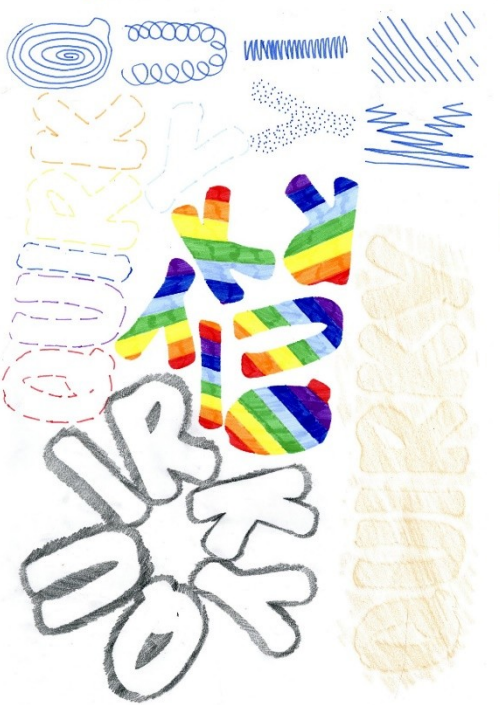
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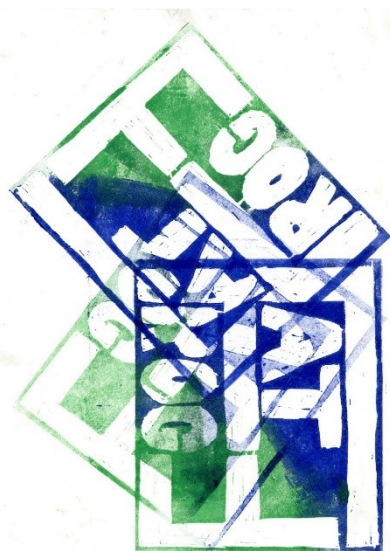
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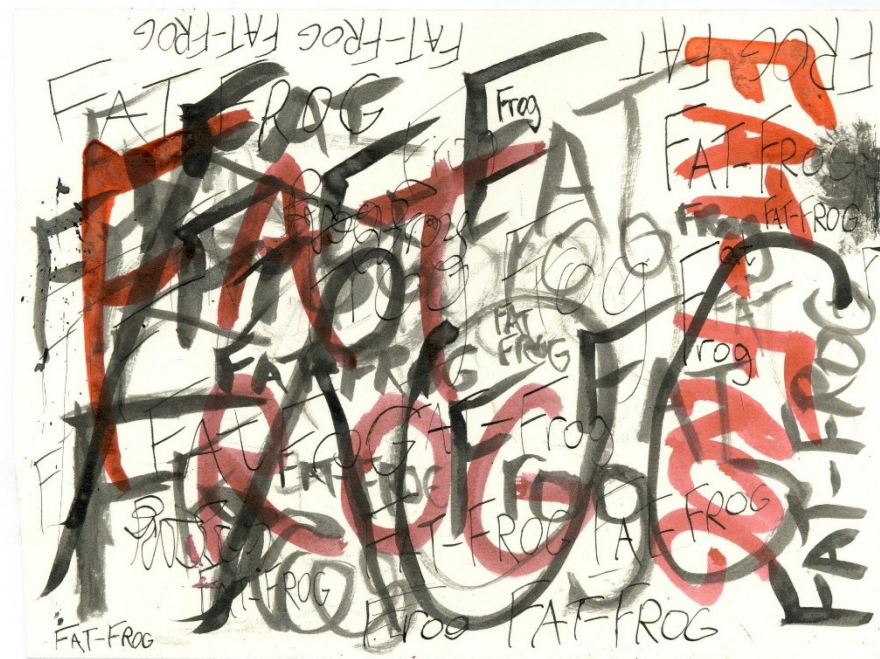
Millfield Campus | Building 2

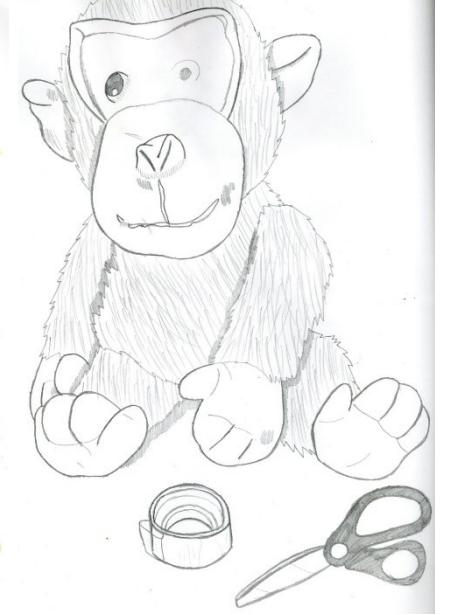
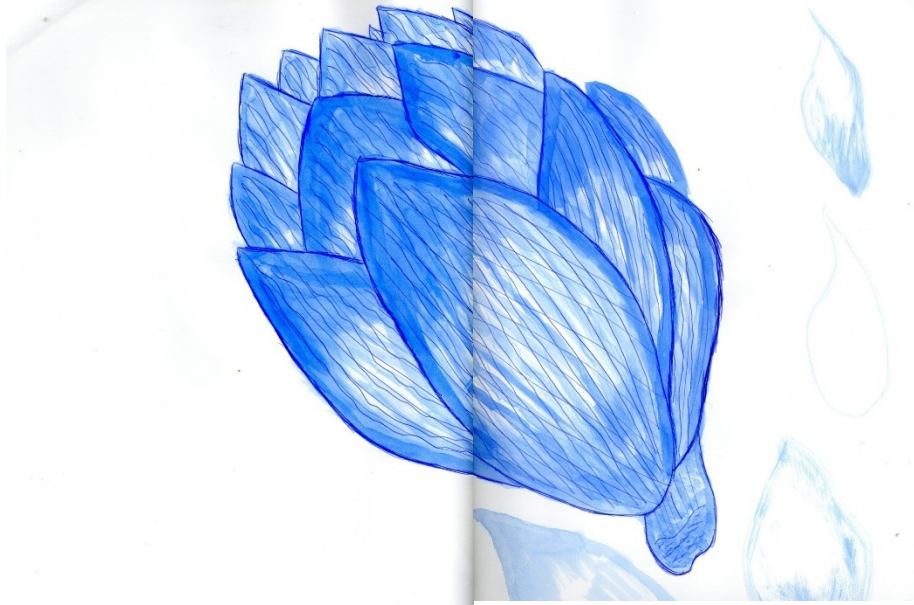
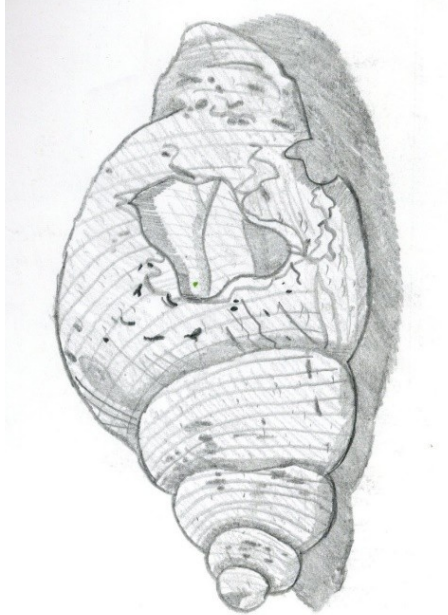
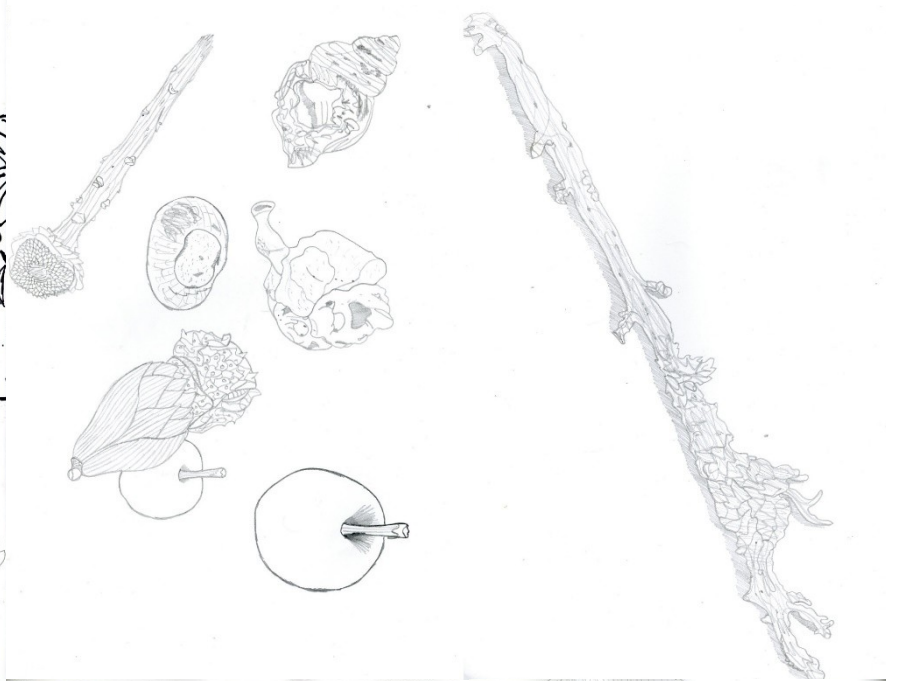


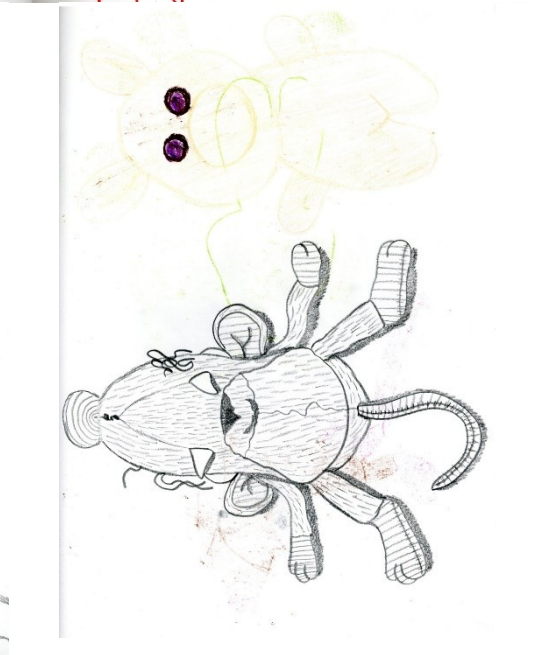
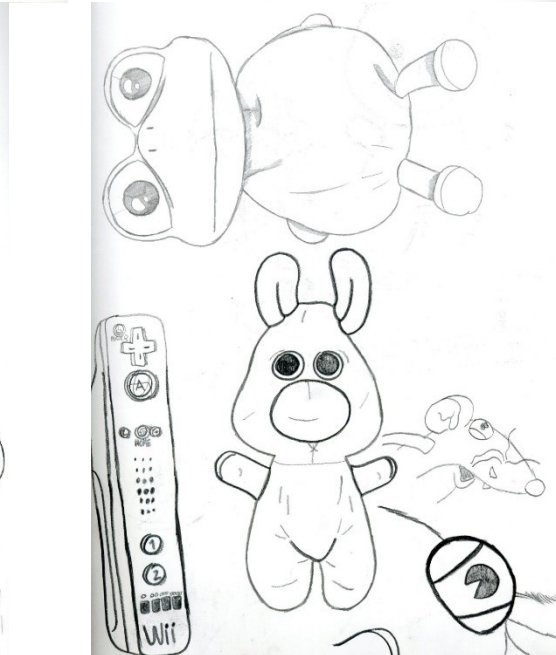
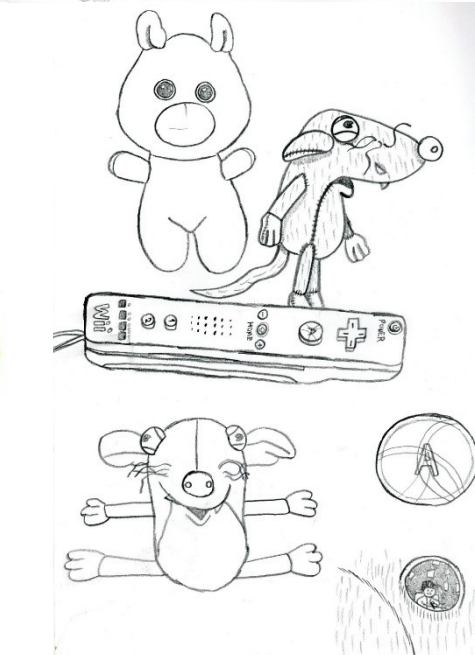
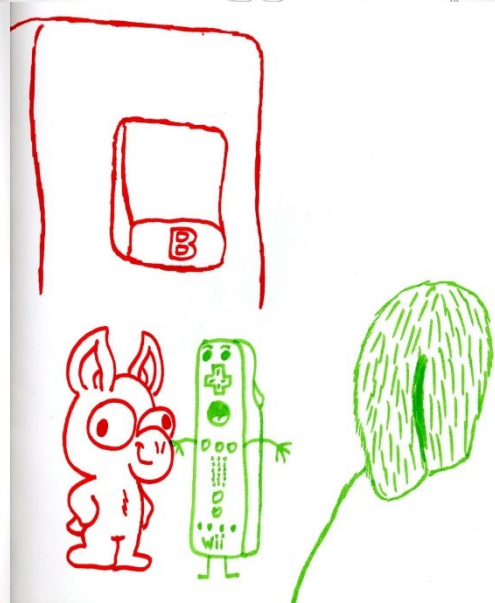
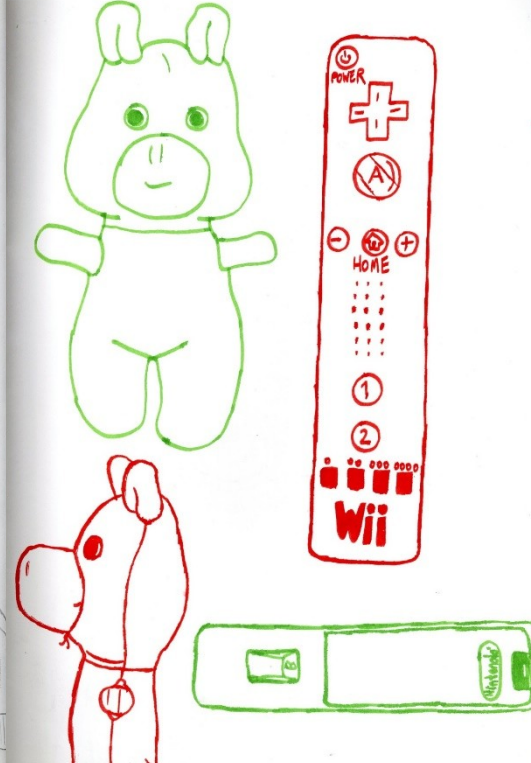
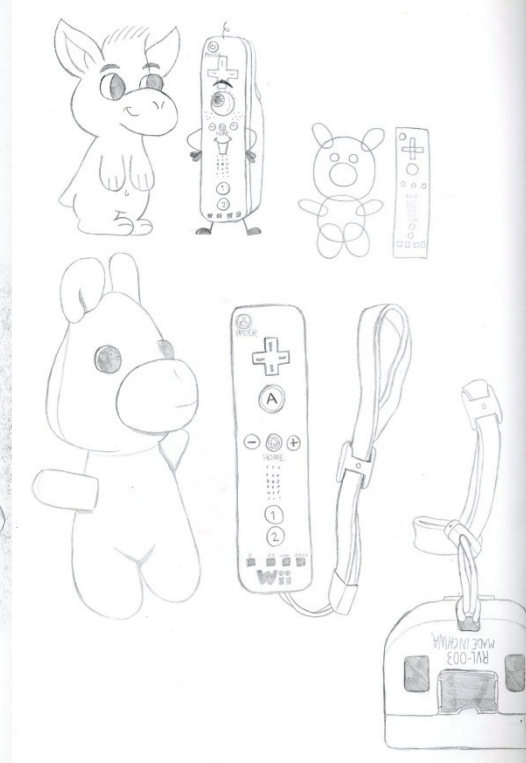
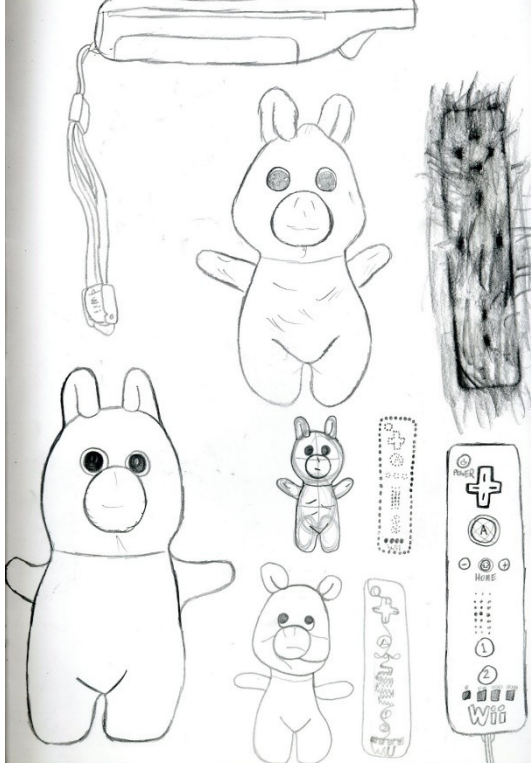
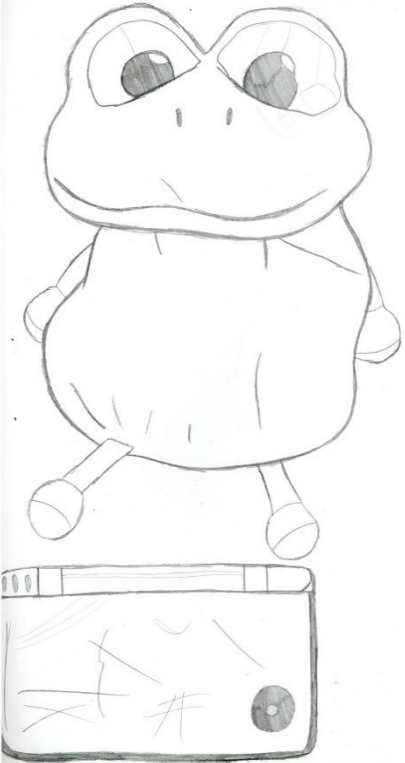


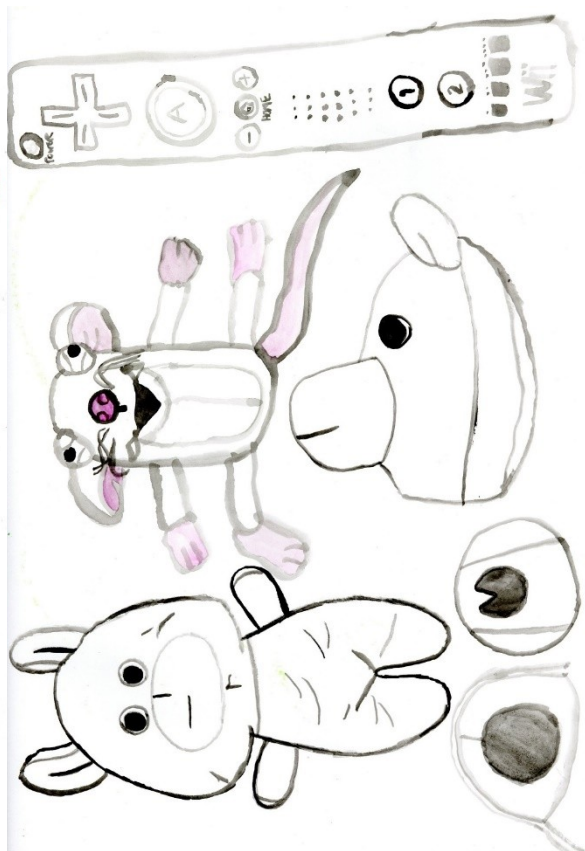


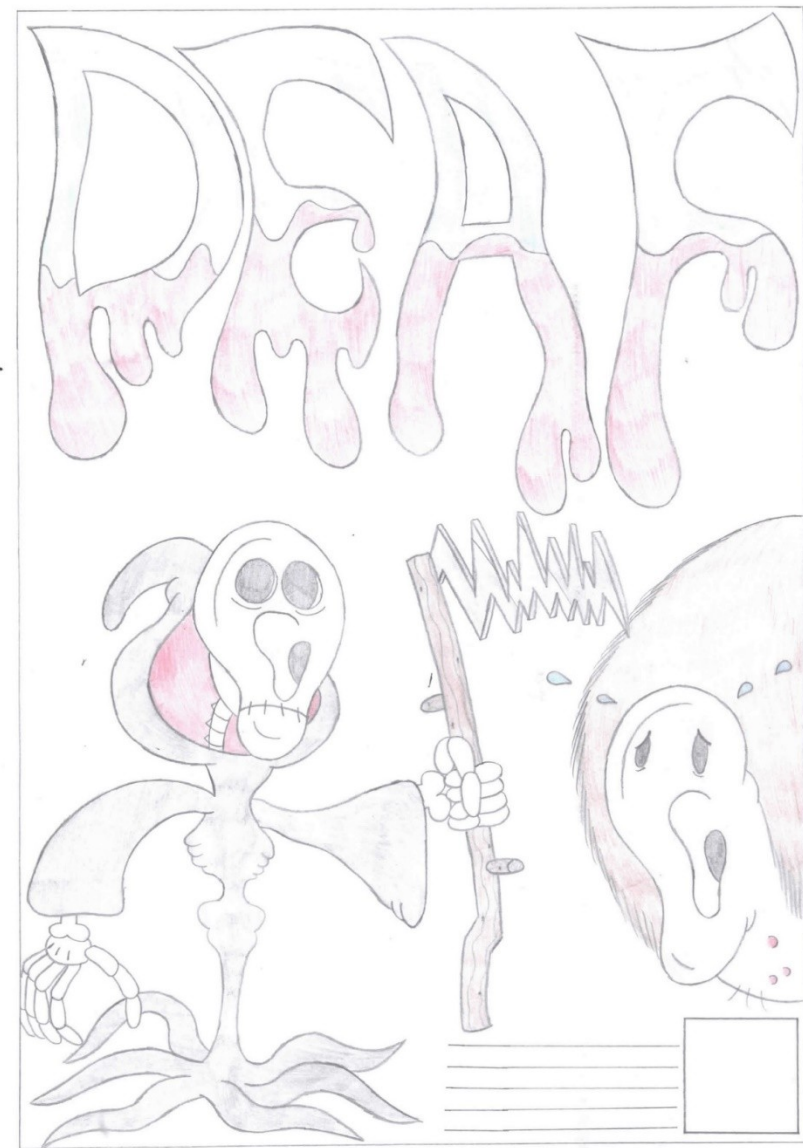
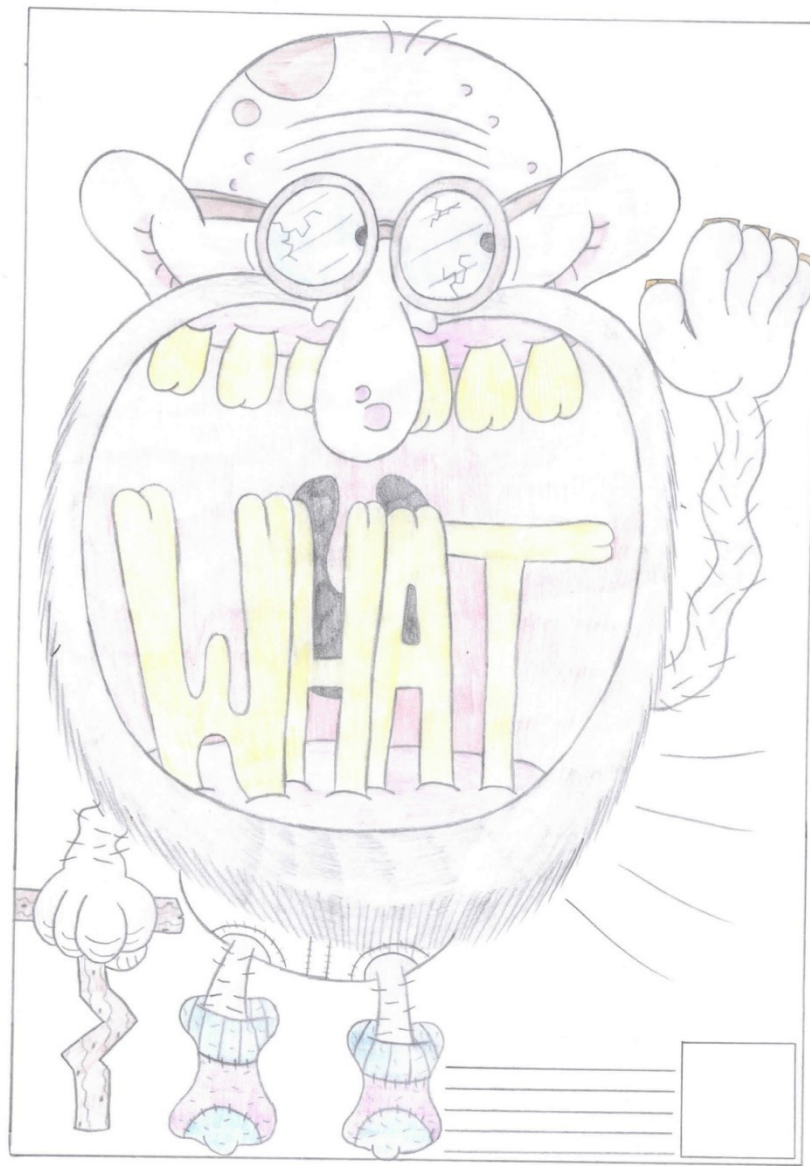
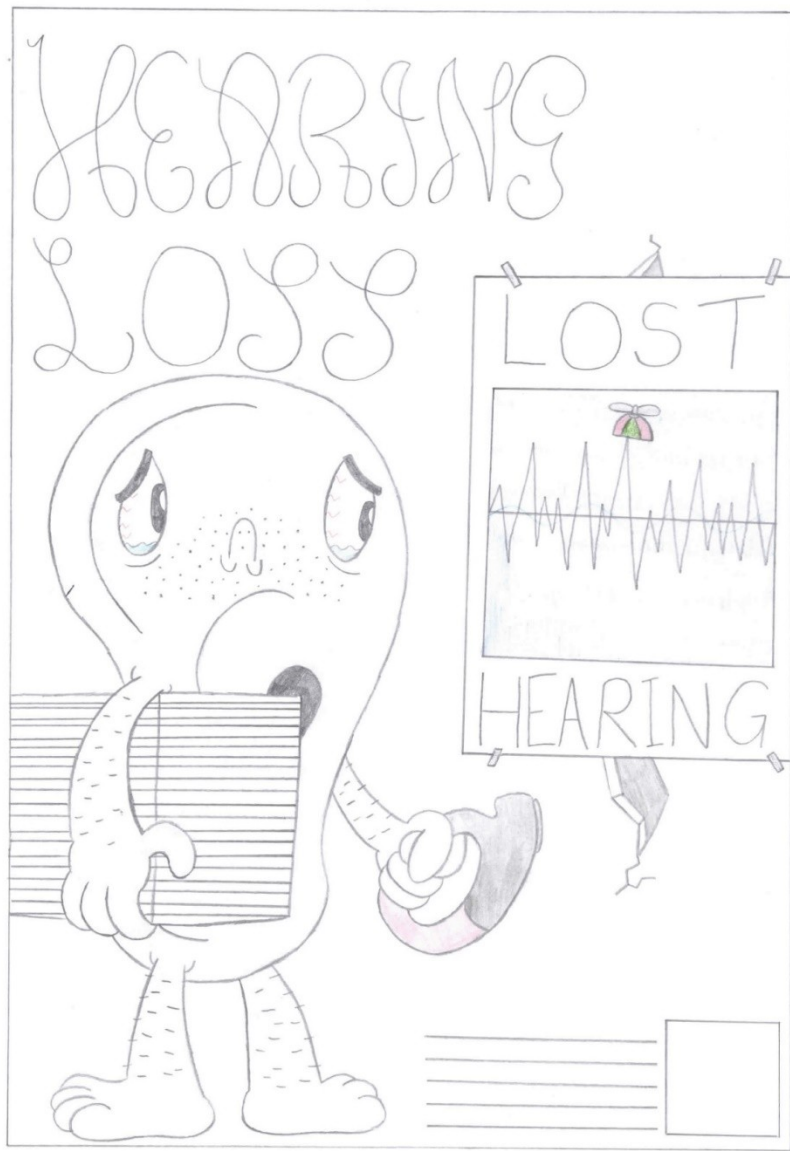




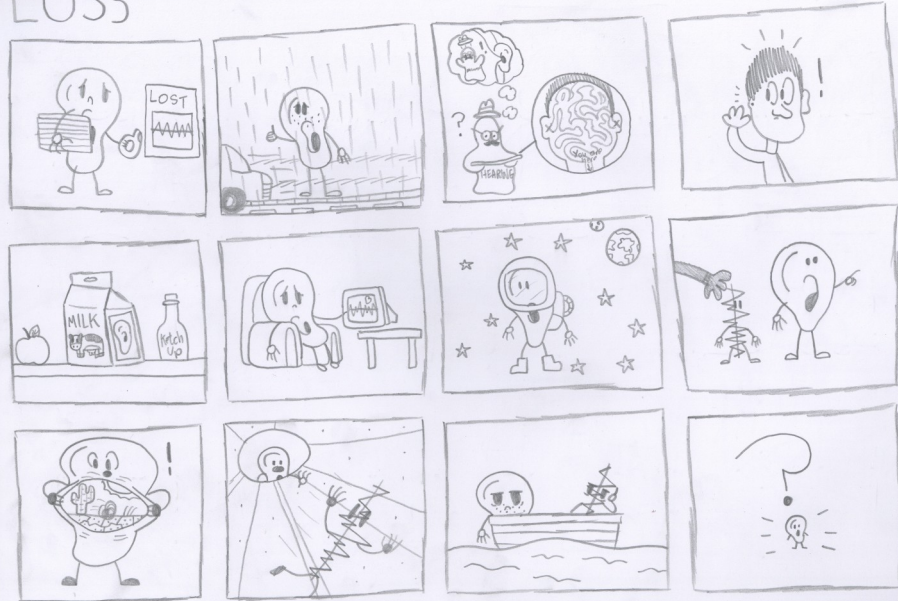








LOSS



WHAT



DEAF/DEATH

