

MONDAY
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Build the Change

WEDNESDAY
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THE DAY
Build a better world

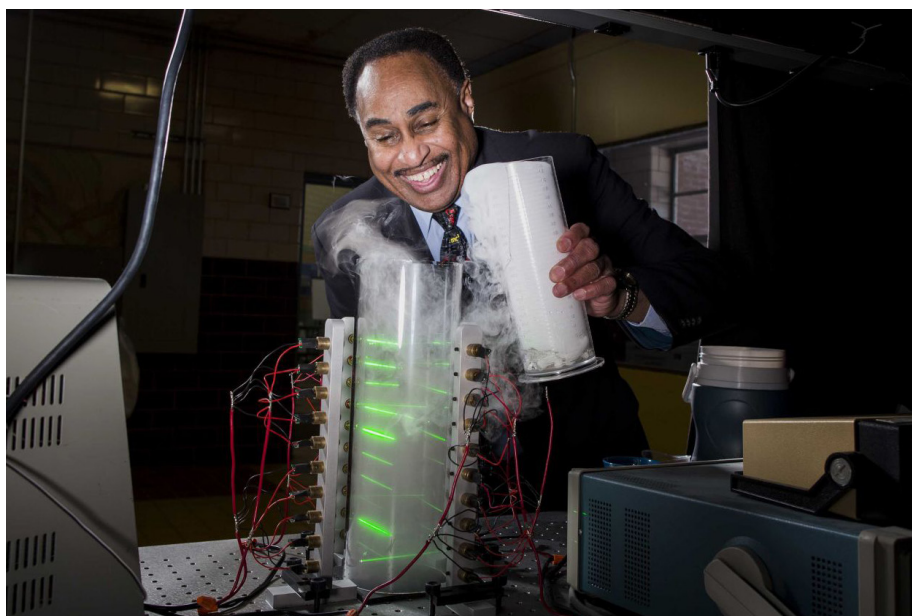


NEWS DETECTIVES

TODAY'S BIG STORY

Scientist decodes time travel to visit father

Is it better to go forwards than backwards? A scientist reveals the pain in his past that drove him on a quest to travel through time.



Ronald Mallett: He has been working on his time machine idea since he was 10 years old.

Ronald Mallett wants to bend time. The physicist thinks that if you build a ring of **lasers** big enough, then time itself will start to spin.

The lasers will create a loop, a kind of curve in time, allowing things to travel backwards, not just forwards, in time.

Mallett based the idea on what happens in a black hole. The spinning of a **black hole** causes an effect called **frame dragging**, which bends space and time.

In **theory**, you could bend the normally straight line of time into a ring, like you could fold a piece of paper. Then

THE STORY SO FAR

The possibility of time travel was first discussed scientifically in the 1920s. The theory of relativity shows that the passage of time speeds up for an **observer** when they speed up.

you could go back!

Professor Mallett has wanted to go back in time since he was a child. His father studied electronic engineering, and taught Ronald the **curiosity** he needed to be a physicist. He was Ronald's hero.

Tragically, he died of a heart attack when Ronald was a boy. Ronald became **obsessed** with building a time machine so he could save him.

Sadly, even if the time machine worked, the loop would only stretch back to the point when you first bent time. So Ronald Mallett could never go back to see his father again.

He says he does not mind too much. He likes to think about how the time loop could still help people in the future.

"I've opened the door to the possibility. And I think that my father would have been really proud about that."

KEY WORDS

- Lasers:** Intense beams of light
- Black hole:** A super heavy point in space that sucks in all light
- Frame:** Where something is seen from
- Theory:** An untested idea
- or principle
- Curiosity:** Wanting to know how things work
- Tragically:** Sadly
- Obsessed:** Absolutely focused on
- Observer:** Somebody watching



YOU DECIDE

Is it better to go forwards than backwards?

YES. Trying to change the past is a recipe for wasting the present.

NO. If you could really go backwards in time there would be no forwards, only endless possibilities.



THE DETECTIVE ZONE

Ministers debated killing all cats during pandemic

SPOT THE FAKE

One of these three news stories is fake. Which one?

King Charles' coronation oil won't be made of whale

Ministers debated killing all cats during pandemic

Ex-PM won't give Downing Street stuffed tiger back

Did you know?



Time travel to the past is called "retrocognition" and time travel to the future is called "precognition". Although neither of these are yet possible!

TIME TO DESIGN!

Professor Mallett wanted to go back in time, but in this challenge you are going to imagine what life will be like in the city of the future.

Step one:
Think about your design!
What does the city of the future have that we don't?
What does it not have that we do?

Step two:
Create your design! Draw your future city, and perhaps one of your great-great-grandchildren living there happily.

Talking point

If you could go back in time and change one major historical event, what would it be?

Amaze someone

One of the problems raised by time travel is that you could do things that would stop your trip back from happening. This is called a paradox.

Modern physics treats time and space as one thing, but this means that from one point of view, all time exists at the same time. Confusing, right?

THE EXTRA PAGE

Back to the father

Prof Ronald Mallett thinks he has cracked time travel. The secret, he says, is in twisting the fabric of space-time with a ring of rotating lasers to make a loop of time that would allow you to travel backwards.

The story of how Mallett, now a retired professor at the University of Connecticut, reached this point could have been lifted from a comic book.

At the age of 10, Mallett lost his father, Boyd, whom he idolised. He describes him as a handsome and funny man who would try to inspire curiosity in Mallett and his two brothers and sister. To cope with his loss, Mallett retreated into fantasy. He picked up a copy of HG Wells's *The Time Machine* and had an epiphany: he was going to build his own time machine, travel back to 1955 and save his father's life. Inspired by the picture of the time machine on his copy, Mallett cobbled together a replica from his bicycle and his dad's spare TV and radio parts. But, of course, it did not work.

Undeterred, Mallett kept reading, eventually getting a PhD in physics. Finally, Mallett found his eureka



Back to the past: Ronald Mallett's time machine would use a giant rotating laser.

moment in a black hole.

"Let me give you an analogy," Mallett says. "Let's say you have a cup of coffee in front of you right now. Start stirring the coffee with the spoon. It started swirling around, right? That's what a rotating black hole does." The black hole's gravity stirs up time, changing the way it moves.

Mallett thinks he may have found an alternative to a black hole in a device called a ring laser, which can create an intense rotating beam of light — "light can create gravity... and if gravity can affect time, then light itself can affect time," he explains.

Mallett's critics have objected that his time machine would have to be the size of the known universe, thus completely impractical. I put this to him. "You're absolutely right; you're

talking about galactic types of energy."

Even if clever engineers and barmy billionaires put Mallett's theories into practice, you could only travel back to the point when the time loop was created, which could never be 1955. For all Mallett's work and theories, there is no possibility of him travelling back to see his dad again.

How did he feel when he realised? "It was sad for me but it wasn't tragic, because I remember that there was this little boy who dreamed of the possibility of having a time machine. I have figured out how it can be done." ■

This is an edited version of a story from
© *The Guardian* [01/03/2023]

Now read the book



Diary of a Time Traveller by David Long

Wide Eyed Editions
£5.19



Time Travelling with a Hamster by Ross Welford

Harper Collins
£7.99

Answer to the spot the fake

Ex PM won't give Downing Street stuffed tiger back

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NEWS DETECTIVES

TODAY'S BIG STORY

The schools that have banned an energy drink

Is this unfair? Across the UK, KSI and Logan Paul's popular range of energy drinks has fallen foul of school rules.

Prime's days are numbered. At least in schools across the UK.

The wildly popular energy and "hydration drink" is being **confiscated** by teachers across the country.

Schools have a few reasons not to allow Prime. The first, or prime, among them, is that the craze for this brightly coloured **beverage** will distract pupils.

"Prime bottles can be a major distraction to lessons as children are removing themselves from their lessons to be seen drinking with the Prime **branded** bottles," said one school.



Suckers: Schools worry that children are spending too much money on energy drinks. © Getty Images

THE STORY SO FAR

Prime drinks were launched in 2022. They are promoted by the YouTubers Logan Paul and KSI, former rivals who have teamed up. Last year Prime raked in £250 million in sales.

When Prime was first shipped to the UK, a shortage in supply led to near-riots in shops. One reseller even sold bottles for £1,000.

The drink is promoted by the YouTubers KSI and Logan Paul, and sales have swelled thanks to the pair's fans.

But this passion for Prime can be

pricey. Teachers worry about what they see as pointless spending in the **cost of living** crisis.

Some are also worried about the health effects. Prime Hydration is safe for children to drink, but Prime Energy, the other range, contains a lot of **caffeine**. One can is more than two cups of coffee!

Schools seem to think that Prime is not just unhealthy, but creates an unhealthy culture.

KSI called the ban "wrongdoing", and offered to send in "a truckload of Prime" to schools that came between his fans and their Prime **fix**.

KEY WORDS

Hydration: Providing water

Confiscated: Taken away

Beverage: Drink

Branded: Clearly identified

Cost of living: The price of the basic things you need, such as food and clothes

Caffeine: It increases activity in your brain

Fix: A needed dose

Neglecting: Not paying attention to



YOU DECIDE

Is this unfair?

YES. Prime is just a normal drink. Schools have always worried about crazes but this one is harmless.

NO. When students are reselling bottles and **neglecting** school, even a drink can be bad for you.



THE DETECTIVE ZONE

SPOT THE FAKE

One of these three news stories is fake. Which one?

Climber blocks guide who saved his life on Instagram

Dehydrated athlete dives into fountain during race

Woman wins cheese rolling race while unconscious

Which is the most popular fruit juice in the UK?



1. Apple
2. Coconut
3. Pineapple
4. Orange

TIME TO DESIGN!

Prime bottles have bright colours and big writing. But can you come up with an even more eye-catching bottle design for a new drink?

Step one:

Think about your design. What will you call your new drink? What colour should the bottle be? How will you make it appealing?

Step two:

Create your design! Draw your bottle, or if you have time, why not make a model out of bits of recycling?



Talking point

Should schools tell students what they cannot eat or drink?

Amaze someone

Many fruit juices have just as much sugar as fizzy drinks.

In the 1990s, many schools banned Pokemon cards, worried that these would distract children, too.

THE EXTRA PAGE

Prime banned in schools

P rime is one of the most popular and fashionable soft drinks around, some schools have been sending out warnings about it and, in some cases, banning it altogether.

So what is going on — and why is the drink accused of making things difficult for pupils, parents and teachers?

“Prime bottles can be a major distraction to lessons as children are removing themselves from their lessons to be seen drinking with the Prime branded bottles,” said one school.

The drink brand was created by famous YouTubers KSI and Logan Paul and first hit UK supermarkets in June 2022.

Sold as a “hydration drink”, a bottle cost around £2 in supermarkets but it was very difficult to find and shops quickly sold out.

Some people had to queue for hours... and pay lots of money to get it .

Its rarity added to the hype and having a bottle was seen as a win — and a way of showing off a bit.

People took advantage of the craze, selling the bottles for a lot more than they actually cost.

One drink shop even stocked limited edition Prime Hydration flavours for £1,000 a bottle. One person bought 12 of the rare bottles!

A second version — Prime Energy — was also launched in the UK in 2023, but that is not for children.



Drinking problem: Headteachers worry that Prime is a distraction in schools.

It contains a lot of caffeine and on the back of the can it says “not recommended for children under 18 years of age”.

However, some health professionals have warned that the two bottles look too much alike, which could cause confusion.

One headteacher told Newsround that as the drink can be expensive, they do not want students to feel pressured into spending lots of money buying it, especially during the current cost of living crisis.

Some schools have also raised problems with students bringing in bottles of Prime and selling it to their classmates for a much higher price than they paid, to make some extra money.

Another school banned Prime claiming it was getting in the way of children’s learning.

When the rumours first started that schools were banning Prime, KSI seemed to be annoyed.

On social media, he called it “wrongdoing” and offered to send a “truckload” of Prime to schools doing it.

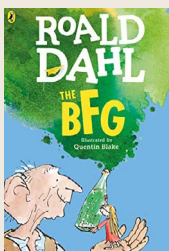
However, he has also acknowledged that, as Prime is hard to get hold of, that can cause problems.

Speaking about people buying the drink and then selling it on for more than it actually cost to buy, he told the BBC: “I genuinely hate it. I hate the reselling. I hate it. I want everyone to have Prime at a reasonable price.

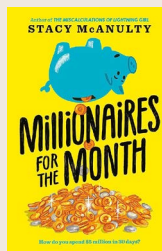
“It’s just taking advantage of people because of the hype — and it’s not fair.” ■

This is an edited version of a story from © BBC Newsround [05 /06/2023]

Read more on this topic



The BFG by
Roald Dahl
Penguin



Millionaires for the Month by Stacy McAnulty
Random House USA Inc

Answers to puzzles

Fruit juice question
4. Orange

Spot the fake
Dehydrated athlete dives into fountain during race

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NEWS DETECTIVES

TODAY'S BIG STORY

Space mission for first Arab woman in orbit

Do we need more astronauts? A Saudi Arabian woman has made history when she flew in the most recent SpaceX launch to the International Space Station.



Space woman: Rayyanah Barnawi was in space to study the effect of gravity on our cells.

The rocket hit the water with a **humongous** splash. Rayyanah Barnawi had made it home safely, and made history. The first Arab woman in space returned from **orbit** on 31 May.

Barnawi was on board the SpaceX rocket Freedom as part of a mission by another company, Axiom space, to the International Space Station.

There, she did research on stem **cells** — living tissue that can transform into any part of the body — to see what effects **gravity** might have.

The Saudi **biomedical** scientist studied breast cancer treatments for

THE STORY SO FAR

The first crewed space flight was launched by the USSR (Russia) in 1961. Since then around 600 people have actually flown into space.

nine years, and hopes that space may be the key to saving lives.

It is thought that these cells grow better in the lower gravity environment.

As the first Arab woman in space, Banawi was **conscious** of the eyes of the world on her.

“Being the first Saudi woman

astronaut, representing the region, it’s a great pleasure and honour that I’m very happy to carry,” she told the press before Freedom’s **blast off**.

After returning home, she cried as she packed away her experiments, saying: “Every story comes to an end and this is only the beginning of a new era for our country and our region.”

Barnawi is only the fourth **astronaut** from Saudi Arabia, who had partnered with Axiom for this mission.

Her launch into space is a giant leap for Saudi women, who were only legally allowed to drive in 2018.

KEY WORDS

Humongous: Very big
Orbit: Circling the Earth
Cells: The building blocks of bodies
Gravity: The force that keeps us on the ground

Biomedical: To do with the body’s health
Conscious: Aware
Blast off: Launch
Astronaut: Someone who travels to space



YOU DECIDE

Do we need more astronauts?

YES. Everyone should have the chance to go into space. The future of humanity is out there among the stars.

NO. We should focus our attention on the only world we’ve got: Earth. Sending people into space is a sideshow.



THE DETECTIVE ZONE

SPOT THE FAKE

One of these three news stories is fake. Which one?

Astronaut plugs hole in the ISS with thumb

Astronauts fix hole in Space Station with toothbrush

Astronauts tape wing back onto Space Station

When did the first woman fly in space?




- A) 1982
- B) 1963
- C) 1976
- D) 1990

TIME TO DESIGN

We have entered a new era of space ship design. Now it's your chance to join it! Build a new ship for missions.

Step one:
Think about your design! Look at the SpaceX rockets and the space shuttles and try to come up with something that might have the same features.

Step two:
Create your design! Draw your space ship! Or, if you have time, make a real-life model out of bits of recycling.



Talking point

Should anyone who can send a rocket into space be allowed to?

Amaze someone

The first Arab man in space was actually a Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

Peggy Whitson holds the record for the longest time spent by an American in space, as well as the longest time by a woman.

THE EXTRA PAGE

First Arab woman in space

The first female Arab astronaut to go to space has arrived at the International Space Station (ISS).

Rayyanah Barnawi is one of two Saudis on Axiom Space's second private mission, which took off on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket from the US on Sunday.

During her scheduled 10 days in orbit on the ISS, the 34-year-old biomedical scientist plans to carry out stem cell and breast cancer research.

She hopes to inspire women from all backgrounds in the Middle East.

In a video filmed in space before she reached the ISS, she said: "To the people around the world, the future is very bright. I would like you to dream big, believe in yourselves and believe in humanity."

Ms Barnawi is joined on Axiom Mission 2 by fellow Saudi mission specialist Ali Alqarni, the second male astronaut from the Gulf kingdom to go to space, and two Americans, commander Peggy Whitson and pilot John Shoffner.

The crew travelled to space inside SpaceX's Dragon spacecraft, which sat atop the Falcon 9 rocket launched from Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, at 21:37 GMT on Sunday.

Dragon docked autonomously with the ISS at 13:12 GMT on Monday,



Floating: Rayyanah Barnawi spent 10 days aboard the International Space Station.

Axiom Space tweeted.

During their time on the orbiting laboratory the crew will conduct more than 20 science and technology experiments, including the repercussions of space on human health and rain-seeding technology.

Ms Barnawi's experiments will be based on some of the work she has done over the past nine years as a research lab technician at the Stem Cell and Tissue Re-engineering Programme of King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre in Riyadh.

At a recent news conference, she said that becoming the first female Saudi astronaut to go to space was "a great pleasure and honour that I'm very happy to carry".

She also said she was looking forward to sharing her experience on board the ISS through video

link-ups with children.

"Being able to see their faces when they see astronauts from their own region for the first time is very thrilling."

Mishaal Ashemimry, a Saudi-American aerospace engineer and adviser to the Saudi Space Commission, said: "Our goals are to benefit all humanity through science."

"We hope this mission will inspire girls from various backgrounds in order to advance the human experience."

Women in Saudi Arabia only gained the right to drive in 2018, and human rights groups say male guardianship laws still limit women's rights there. ■

This is an edited version of a story from © BBC News [13/06/2023]

Read more on this topic



Space Blasters: Suzie Saves the Universe by Katie Tsang
Harper Collins



Swarm Rising by Tim Peake and Steve Cole
Hachette

Answers to the puzzles

Space question

B) 1963, Valentina Tereshkova

Spot the fake

Astronauts tape wing back onto Space Station

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NEWS DETECTIVES

TODAY'S BIG STORY

The people who built Stonehenge then vanished

Have scientists solved an ancient mystery? New analysis of bones offers an explanation for why the ancient Britons who built Stonehenge disappeared.

Every midsummer, thousands flock to Stonehenge. They come to celebrate the **solstice** and to feel connected to the **ancient** past.

But we still know so little about that past. The people who built Stonehenge wrote nothing down.

Archeologists still argue about what the monument is for.

An equally big mystery is what happened to the people who built it. They vanished from the records about 5,000 years ago.

Now, scientists think they might have found an answer inside the teeth of three skeletons.



World heritage: The people who built Stonehenge came to Britain from what is now Turkey.

THE STORY SO FAR

Stonehenge was built between 3000 and 2000 BC. The area around the monument served as a burial complex, and there is evidence of human activity in the area going back a further 6000 years.

Genetic analysis of burial sites shows that the builders of Stonehenge were originally from an area in what is now Turkey. They were then largely replaced by migrating herders from the **Eurasian steppe**.

Archaeologists have puzzled over how a tiny number of these herding

people took over the island.

But inside these teeth, scientists have found a **bacterium**, *Y Pestis*. It causes **plague**.

If the early Britons were hit by a pandemic, that could have made it easier for the steppe-herders to take their place.

Something similar happened in the early 16th Century, when European diseases helped the Spanish topple the **indigenous** rulers of Central and South America.

We may never know what people did at Stonehenge, but science is helping us understand the complex story of migration that it tells.

KEY WORDS

Solstice:

The day with the most sunlight

Ancient: Very old

Archeologists:

People who dig up historical evidence

Genetic analysis:

Looking at DNA

Eurasian steppe:

The flat lands between Hungary and China

Bacterium: A tiny creature that causes disease

Plague: The disease that caused the black death

Indigenous:

Original inhabitants



YOU DECIDE

Have scientists solved an ancient mystery?

YES. Disease is one of the main reasons that any civilisation collapses. It makes sense here.

NO. We still don't know enough to be sure what happened. Without written records we never will.



THE DETECTIVE ZONE

SPOT THE FAKE

One of these three news stories is fake. Which one?

Chief Druid gets court date over Stonehenge parking fees

Spanish Stonehenge found in drought hit dam

Morris dancers wreck town's Stonehenge replica

Druids welcome the summer solstice at Stonehenge, what does the word druid mean in Celtic?



- A) Knower of the oak tree
- B) High priest
- C) Mystical being

TIME TO DESIGN

Stonehenge is the subject of many legends. But can you come up with a new one? Who do you think built it and why? What is it for?

Step one:
Think about your legend! There is no limit to how weird or wild it can be!

Step two:
Create your legend! Write a short version of it, or deliver it as a performed monologue. If you have time, draw a picture of your mysterious monument.

Talking point

Should we all celebrate the start of new seasons?

Amaze someone

People have tested different ways early humans could have dragged the stones to the site, including rolling them on logs or greasing the path with fat.

One legend about the origins of Stonehenge is that the wizard Merlin brought them over from Ireland by magic.

THE EXTRA PAGE

Why Stonehenge's builders disappeared

Two weeks ago, Pooja Swali from the Crick Institute announced the discovery of *Yersinia pestis*, the bacterium that causes plague, in the dental pulp of three people who died about 4,000 years ago. Before last month, the oldest evidence of plague in Britain came from a 1,500-year-old skeleton interred at an Anglo-Saxon burial site near Cambridge.

But the discovery may also help to solve one of our greatest prehistoric mysteries: why did the people who introduced farming to the British Isles suddenly vanish shortly after they built Stonehenge some five millennia ago?

Where Britons are really from is a complicated story. The oldest human skeleton found in the British Isles is the 10,000-year-old Cheddar Man. When scientists analysed his DNA a few years ago, they saw that he wasn't a stereotypical fair-haired, pale-skinned "English rose". Cheddar Man had dark brown skin, black hair and blue-green eyes.

About 6,000 years ago, Cheddar Man's foraging people were replaced by an olive-skinned, dark-haired population who originated in modern-day Turkey and migrated



Sun stone: On the solstice, the Sun always rises over the same point on the circle.

slowly across Europe, bringing agriculture with them.

It was these immigrants who built that icon of Britishness, Stonehenge, between about 5,000 and 4,500 years ago. But not long afterwards, they vanished. They were replaced by fair-haired newcomers from the Eurasian steppe, who used cutting-edge technology — horses and wagons — to raise herds of animals.

Violence may have played a role in the replacement of the Stonehenge builders from Turkey. But even with the steppe-herders' advanced technology, it is almost impossible to explain how they could replace a large, well-established farming society.

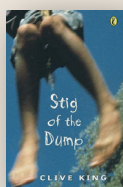
The expert David Reich compares it to the European colonisation of the Americas in the 16th Century. Tiny numbers of Spanish people armed

with guns and steel managed to conquer vast empires. These victories were, of course, only possible because Old World germs — first smallpox, then others, devastated the enemy. Perhaps a prehistoric pandemic cleared the way for the steppe herders to migrate across northern Europe.

All this should be a reality check for notions of where people are "really" from, and how we measure who is entitled to settle where in the world. The white British population are certainly not the indigenous people of the British Isles. They are the descendants of immigrants who arrived on boats. And it is likely that they were only able to settle here because the humble *Yersinia pestis* bacterium cleared the way for them. ■

This is an edited version of a story from © The Guardian [19/06/2023]

Read more on this topic



Stig of the Dump by Clive King

Puffin



The Wild Way Home by Sophie Kirtley

Bloomsbury

Answers to the puzzles

Druid question

A) Knower of the oak tree

Spot the fake

Morris dancers wreck town's Stonehenge replica



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TODAY'S BIG STORY

Teenagers take lawmakers to court over climate

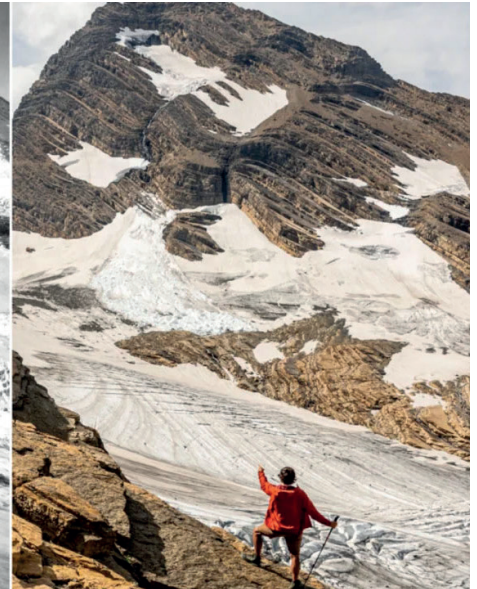
Should climate change be a crime? In Montana, USA, young people are taking their state to court, arguing that its climate policies rob them of their rights and their future.

Grace Gibson-Snyder is afraid for her future. Sitting in a courtroom filled with other young people, the 19-year-old explained why **climate change** could wreck her beloved home state of Montana, USA.

The rivers are drying up. Wildfires are more common. And the state's **iconic** Glacier National Park might not have any **glaciers** soon.

Grace's story was at the heart of a **lawsuit**, filed by young people from Montana, against their state's environmental policies.

The 16 young people argue that Montana law, which forbids the state



Gone tomorrow: Glacier National Park in Montana has lost more than 100 glaciers.

THE STORY SO FAR

A boom in suing governments to act on climate change has seen worldwide lawsuits double since 2017. Many legal arguments are based on the 2015 Paris agreement to cap global warming at 1.5°C.

government from taking climate change into account in its policy, goes against their rights.

This **constitutional** case is the first of its kind to go to trial in a US state. But it is part of a wave of action being taken in the courts around the world,

from Pakistan to the UK.

In 2015, an action by Dutch young people resulted in the court **mandating** a 25% cut on emissions by 2020.

Montana's defence says the small state's actions are **"miniscule"** compared to total global emissions, so they are not the cause of the problem.

But critics call this claim **"whataboutism"**, and say Montana should take responsibility.

"As most people know who work in this space, every ton of carbon matters and that's no different in Montana," said Barbara Chillcott, the lawyer for the young plaintiffs.

KEY WORDS

Climate change: The warming up of the planet

Iconic: Very famous

Glaciers: Slow-moving rivers of ice

Lawsuit: A disagreement between groups brought to a court to decide on

Constitutional: To do with your basic rights

Mandating: Ordering

Miniscule: Tiny

Whataboutism: Justifying bad behaviour by saying others do it



YOU DECIDE

Should climate change be a crime?

YES. Climate change is a violation of people's human rights. It is already a crime; it just needs a law.

NO. Climate change is a political problem. You can't use the law to bypass winning people over.



THE DETECTIVE ZONE

Build THE Change



CREATE YOUR DESIGN

One solution to melting sea glaciers involves building a wall to keep warm water away from the edge. Can you design a shield to protect mountain glaciers from the Sun?

STEP 1:

Think about your design! Would it be in place the whole time, or able to move? What kind of shape would it be?

STEP 2:

Build the change! Draw a model of your glacier shield. If you have time, why not build it out of LEGO® bricks or bits of recycling?

Share your genius
Show your work to your class!



Upload a photo of your work to the **Build the Change** gallery by scanning the QR code and have your work displayed to inspire real-world change.



BUILDER OF THE WEEK

We've had so many brilliant ideas sent into our Build the Change Gallery so far this year we wanted to share them with you all. Every week we'll handpick one of the most inspirational designs to be our **BUILDER OF THE WEEK**.

If your photo is used, you'll be entered into a prize draw to win a huge box of LEGO® bricks. To be in with a chance of winning, get your grown up to photograph your creation and upload it to our Build the Change gallery, using the QR code above.



Well done to St Marys Primary STEM club for your underwater habitats. We loved all the features of this one!

"GREAT WORK!"



Farming affects climate change, what gas do cows release that causes damage?



- A) Carbon
- B) Oxygen
- C) Methane
- D) Hydrogen

Talking point

Do you think people should be able to elect judges, as well as politicians?

Amaze someone

In the Netherlands, a 2015 lawsuit resulted in the Dutch having to cut emissions by 25% by 2020.

If all the world's glaciers and sea ice melted, then the sea level would rise by over 60 metres!

THE EXTRA PAGE

Drama in Montana over climate lawsuit

Grace Gibson-Snyder, 19, loves her home state of Montana, USA. Thinking about its future fills her with fear.

She's seen the lands she loves change since she was a child, she told the first judicial district court of Montana this week. The rivers she grew up rafting are getting lower. The air she breathes in during soccer practice more frequently fills with wildfire smoke. And in Glacier national park in Montana's Rocky Mountains, the glaciers are melting.

"I have hopefully 80 years left of living in Montana and living on this Earth," she said on the stand. "Knowing that my health will be in danger for those 80 years, my livelihood, my home? That's a long time to live with that."

Gibson-Snyder is one of the 16 youth plaintiffs in the 2020 lawsuit *Held v Montana*. It's being heard in the state capital, Helena, this week and next, marking the first constitutional climate trial in US history.

The 16 young challengers argue that pro-fossil fuel state policies have violated their constitutional rights to a healthy environment.

Similar youth-led constitutional lawsuits are pending in four other states; one federal suit, *Juliana v United States*, was recently announced to be



Burning issue: Wildfires have torn through Montana in recent years.

headed to trial.

But *Held v Montana* is the first to reach that crucial stage. The case, which will be decided by Judge Kathy Seeley, could have reverberations around the country, experts say.

"I think that a favourable decision in this case would be very energising to potential plaintiffs around the country and indeed, around the world," Michael Gerrard, founder of the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia Law School, said.

Held v Montana specifically targets part of the Montana Environmental Policy Act which prevents the state from considering how its energy economy may contribute to climate change.

At the trial, attorneys for the states argued that the plaintiffs' allegations are absurd.

"Montana's emissions are simply too minuscule to make any difference," Michael Russell, the state's assistant attorney general, said in his opening statement.

The climate crisis is, indeed, a global problem — one that Montana can't take on alone.

But as an expert witness invited by the plaintiffs testified on Thursday, Montana emits more greenhouse gas pollution than Ireland, which has a population six times larger than Montana's.

"As most people know who work in this space, every ton of carbon matters and that's no different in Montana," said Barbara Chillcott, the attorney representing the plaintiffs. ■

This is an edited version of a story from © *The Guardian* [17/06/2023]

Read more on this topic



Melt by
Ele Fountain

Pushkin



Where the World
Turns Wild by
Nicola Penfold

Little Tiger

Answer to the puzzle

Climate change question
C) Methane

**Build
THE Change**

This week's challenge is part of the LEGO® Build the Change programme. It can be done at school or as homework, and parents can help upload photos of pupils' work to the online gallery.



Visit the gallery at <https://bit.ly/btcgallery> and feel free to use it as discussion point in class.

This worksheet is available every weekday at 6:30am London time from <https://theday.co.uk/resources/news-detectives>.

For any feedback or help please contact newsdetectives@theday.co.uk. Thank you.

MONDAY
Money

TUESDAY
Build the Change

WEDNESDAY
Sport

THURSDAY
Science

FRIDAY
Culture

THE DAY
Build a better world



NEWS DETECTIVES

TODAY'S BIG STORY

Cinderella plays football for the World Cup

Could the women's game be more popular? A new Disney short film updates Cinderella and uses women's football stars to get girls onto the pitch.

Cinderella is swapping her glass slippers for studded boots. That is because she does not want to go to the ball — she wants to go to the football game.

England Football and Disney have teamed up to **reimagine** the classic fairytale in a new short film. It is about a young girl called Ella who dreams of playing for her local team.

Wicked stepsisters have been **subbed off** for some of the **obstacles** that keep girls from chasing sporting glory.

The film's message is that "football is for everyone".



On the ball: Ella – A Modern Day Fairytale, is about girls following their sporting dreams.

THE STORY SO FAR

England Football began its Disney-inspired Shooting Stars programme to get girls into football with stories in 2019. More than 70,000 girls have taken part across 3,600 schools in the UK.

The women's World Cup is just around the corner, and the Football Association wants as many girls as possible to get involved.

The film highlights the FA's Disney-inspired Shooting Stars programme. This is an **initiative** to get girls

playing football by combining it with storytelling.

Narrated by England star Alex Scott, Ella also features football fairy godmothers in the form of real-life **Lioness** legends Leah Williamson, Lucy Bronze, and Lauren James.

The FA's head of **development**, Louise Gear, said, "ahead of a huge summer for women's and girls' football, we hope this not only inspires more girls to have the courage to play, but changes **perceptions** in the playground".

Free copies of the film will be given to primary schools from September.

KEY WORDS

Reimagine: Transform

Subbed off:
Replaced by a substitute

Obstacles: Barriers

Initiative: Plan

Narrated: Read out

Lioness: Members of the England women's squad

Development:
Building a larger audience

Perception:
How things are seen



YOU DECIDE

Could the women's game be more popular?

YES. Women's club football could have just as many followers as the Premier League — if not more.

NO. Women's football is booming right now, but it will never be more popular than the men's game.



THE DETECTIVE ZONE

SPOT THE FAKE

One of these three news stories is fake.
Which one?

World cup frenzy strains Qatar's camels

Nigerian lucky chickens banned from World Cup

Wales blames orangutan for semi-final defeat

The first UK women's club was the British Ladies FC in London but when did they start?



- A) 1918
- B) 1920
- C) 1895
- D) 1945

Talking point

Do we all need role models?

Amaze someone

The FA has not always supported women's football. They officially banned it for 50 years between 1920 and 1970!

England star Leah Williamson is also training to be an accountant, to ensure she has a backup plan if she is injured.

FOOTBALL FAIRYTALES!

What other fairytale might be adapted to football? Can you design the poster for a football reimagining of a classic story?

Step one:
Think about your design!
What fairytale would you choose?
How can you change it to make it more football-friendly?

Step two:
Create your design! Draw your poster for Snow White and the Seven Defenders — or the fairytale you have chosen!

THE EXTRA PAGE

Disney's new football short film

Former England footballer and TV presenter Alex Scott is the narrator for a new animated Disney short film which encourages young girls to give football a go.

It comes ahead of the Fifa Women's World Cup which takes place in Australia and New Zealand.

Called *Ella: A Modern Day Fairytale*, the film is a unique take on the classic tale of Cinderella.

The short film, which is a collaboration between England Football and Disney, aims to show "football is for everyone" and to inspire girls to try it out — either at school or at a local club.

The film tells the story of primary school pupil Ella who follows her passion to play football, while overcoming barriers along the way.

Ella receives some much needed help from her three Lioness Godmothers — England Women stars Leah Williamson, Lucy Bronze and Lauren James — who have all been animated for the film.

Ella ends up achieving her goal of joining her local team.

The animation also shines a light on the Disney-inspired Shooting Stars



Lioness godmothers: England's stars appear to tell Ella she can achieve any goal.

programme, which supports primary school-aged girls to develop movement, listening and speaking skills, teamwork and confidence through sport and storytelling.

Since launching in 2019, the programme has seen more than 70,000 girls take part across 3,600 schools in the UK.

The Football Association's head of development Louise Gear, said the new film "highlights the barriers that

many girls face when trying to play football, and ahead of a huge summer for women's and girls' football we hope this not only inspires more girls to have the courage to play, but changes perceptions in the playground".

Free copies of the film will be given to primary schools across the country from September. ■

This is an edited version of a story from © BBC Newsround [23/06/2023]

Read more on this topic



The Wonder Team and the Forgotten Footballers by Leah Williamson and Jordan Glover

Pan Macmillan



She Shoots, She Scores! by Catriona Clarke

Pan Macmillan

Answers to the puzzles

Women's football question
C) 1895

Spot the fake
Wales blames orangutan for semi-final defeat