

# What's happening in the news this week?



Courtesy: Virgin Galactic/Zuma Wire/Shutterstock

Let's have a look at this week's poster!

19th - 25th June 2023



# How has travel changed our lives?

Courtesy: Virgin Galactic/Zuma Wire/Shutterstock



## Let's look at this week's story

Within the next ten years, people may be able to travel between London and Sydney in just two hours by journeying through space on a sub-orbital flight. The current length of a traditional flight between London, UK, and Sydney, Australia, is at least 20-22 hours and usually entails a stop-off to refuel along the way. A sub-orbital flight involves launching a spacecraft to an altitude above the Kármán line (the boundary of space).



Learn more about this week's story [here](#).  
Watch this week's useful video [here](#).  
This week's Virtual Picture News [here](#).

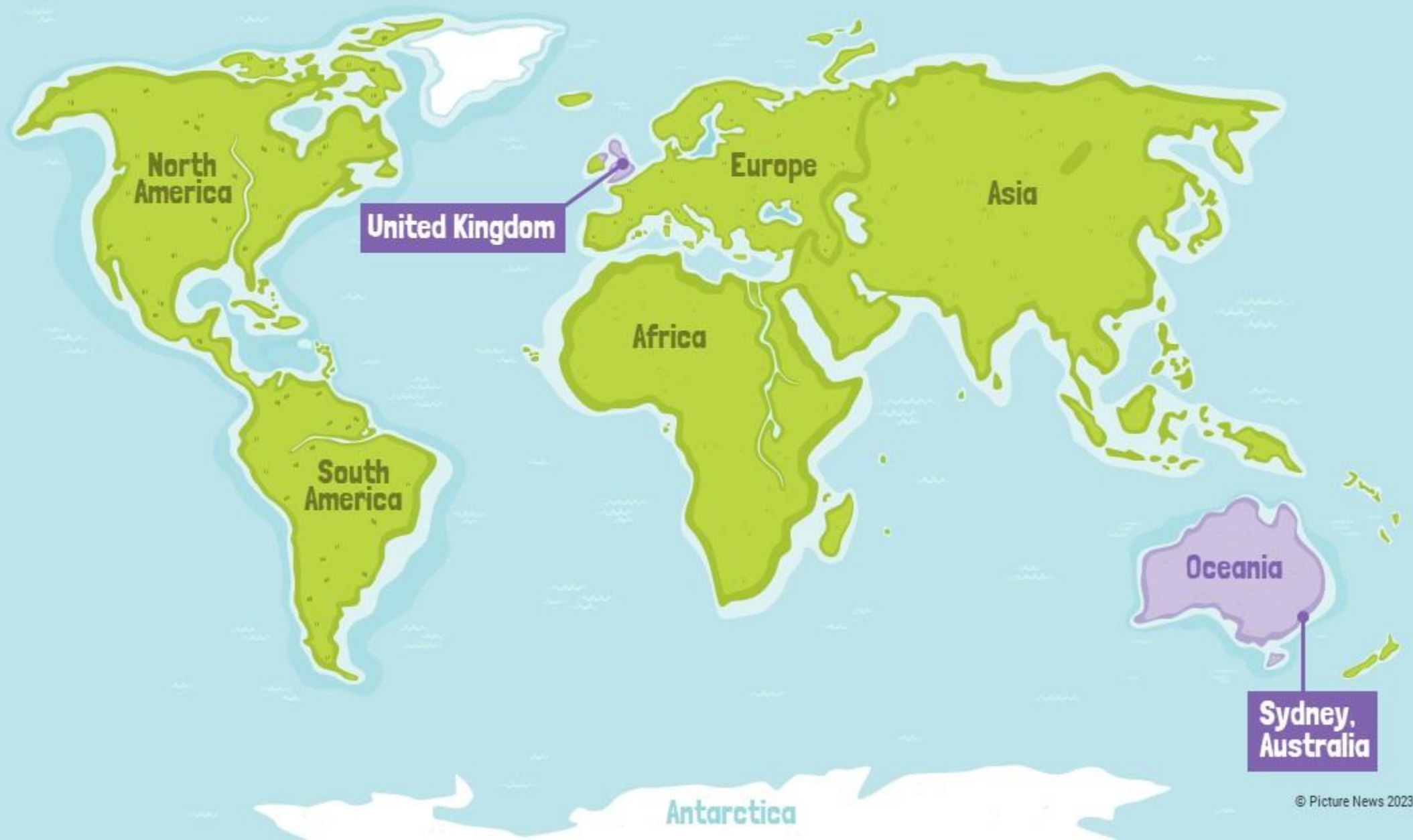


# How does it make me feel?



<b>sad</b>	<b>angry</b>	<b>happy</b>	<b>confused</b>	<b>excited</b>	<b>worried</b>	<b>shocked</b>	<b>afraid</b>
despondent disconsolate dismal doleful downhearted forlorn gloomy melancholic miserable woeful wretched	aggrieved annoyed discontented disgruntled distressed exasperated frustrated indignant offended outraged resentful vexed	beaming buoyant cheery contented delighted enraptured gleeful glowing joyful	addled baffled bemused bewildered disorientated indistinct muddled mystified perplexed puzzled	animated elevated enlivened enthusiastic exhilarated exuberant thrilled	agitated anxious apprehensive concerned disquieted distraught distressed disturbed fretful perturbed troubled uneasy	astonished astounded disconcerted distressed dumbfounded horrified staggered startled stunned surprised	alarmed apprehensive daunted fearful frantic horrified petrified terrified

# This week's story looks at events related to ...





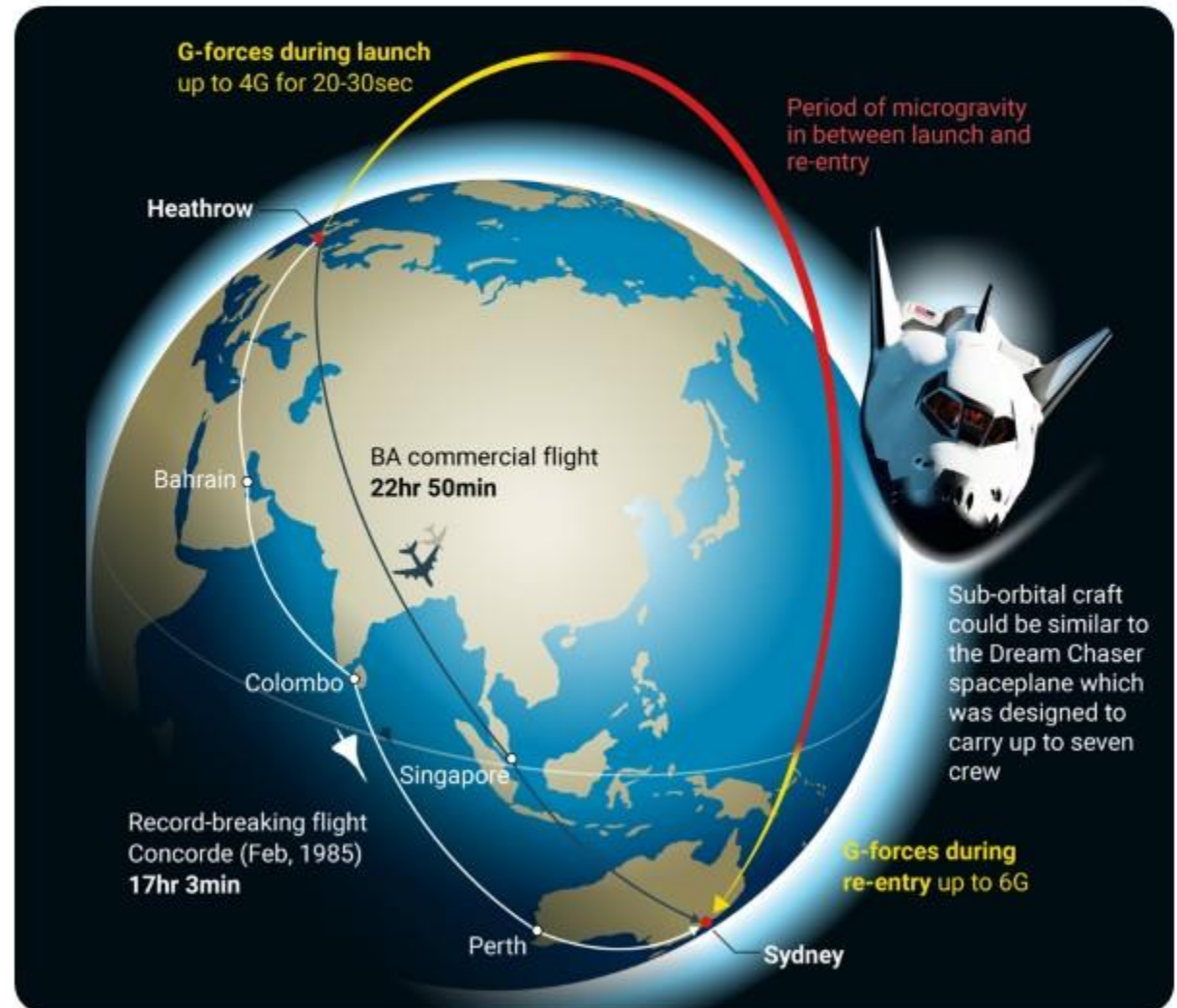
Read through the information below about the new technology allowing faster travel across the world.

### What would a sun-orbital flight be like?

Space flight, as a form of travel, has been accessible for a small number of very wealthy people in the past, but a new plan could see travellers leaving the Earth to travel from London to Sydney in two hours. However, it may not be a comfortable journey.

Research by the UK Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) suggests people will be able to make the journey this way, although making it a possibility could be tricky. The main issue is ensuring the safety and comfort of passengers, who will be exposed to very high G-force during the flight (this is the measurement of force as something is speeding up or down). It can make people feel quite uncomfortable, similar to being on a very, very fast rollercoaster!

**Right:** London to Sydney in 2 hours, 10,573 miles **Source:** Sierra Space



**Do you imagine you would like to travel on a sub-orbital craft?**



Look at the resource below, which shares some information about how air travel has changed over time.

In 1783, the Montgolfier brothers achieved the first successful manned flight ever. It was by hot air balloon, which flew over five miles.



The very first planes were not designed to carry passengers but airships were! In the 1920s and 1930s, they became very popular. They could carry between 24 and 50 passengers. However, only rich people could afford to fly.



The first motor powered aeroplane was invented in 1903 by brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright. The first flight only lasted 12 seconds. The aeroplane reached nearly 7mph, flying 37 metres in the air.

In 1927, the first solo non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean took place.



In the 1950s and 60s, flying in an aeroplane became more common, especially as more people went abroad on holiday. Early jet engines could carry up to 60 passengers and travel over 300mph.

In 1969, Concorde, a supersonic plane, took its first flight. It could travel 1,354 mph!

Many people can afford to fly now. UK Civil Aviation Authority reported that UK airports handled over 224 million passengers in 2022.

Would you like to travel in any of these aircrafts? Why?



Look at the resource below, which shares some information about how people travelled to Australia before planes.

In the 1700s, people travelling to Australia often faced a very long and dangerous journey. They would sail in ships, making stops in places like Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town. It would take around 8 months to arrive in Sydney.

In the 1800s, sailing ships improved. The clipper ship became the best in sailing ship technology, with its streamlined hull and huge areas of sail designed to catch the slightest of breeze. Towards the end of the century, it was possible to make the journey in around two months if the weather conditions were good.

By the 1850s, travel to Australia by auxiliary steamer was an option – a combination of steam and sail.

**Pictured right:** A clipper sailing ship.



By the early 1900s, steamships were used to journey to Australia. They offered more reliable travelling times and comfort for passengers.

As these ships no longer relied on wind to assist them, the route could be changed. An increasing number of steamers made the journey via the Suez Canal, which opened in 1869.

By the mid-1900s, ocean liners were the primary mode of travel to Australia with steam or diesel engines.

**Pictured left:** A steam ship



**Would you ever choose to travel for 8 months? Why?**





# How has travel changed our lives?

Courtesy Virgin Galactic/Zuma Wire/Shutterstock

# Reflection



Travel has transformed the way we live our lives, allowing us to meet others, try different food and visit new places all over the world. As technology advances, the ways and means to travel can become quicker and easier.





# Mutual Respect and Tolerance

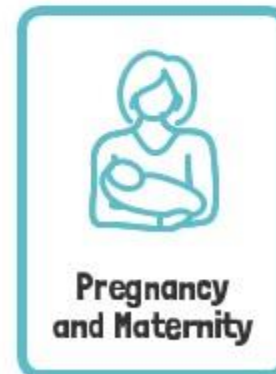
Having access to travel can help us learn more about people living in our world. Life is not the same for everyone and we should respect that.

# Protected Characteristics



Where and how people choose to live may affect the modes of transport they use.

We should never be treated unfairly because of how we choose to live.





# UN Rights of a Child



If a child lives in a different country than their parents, governments must let the child and parents travel so that they can stay in contact and be together.



# Useful vocabulary



## Altitude

**Height above sea level.**

A sub-orbital flight involves launching a spacecraft to an **altitude** above the Kármán line (the boundary of space).

## Commercial

**Making or intended to make a profit.**

BA **commercial** flight 22hr 50min.

## Microgravity

**Very weak gravity, especially in a spacecraft orbiting the earth.**

Period of **microgravity** in between launch and re-entry.

## Sub-orbital

**Having a flight path that is less than one complete orbit of the earth.**

Do you imagine you would like to travel on a **sub-orbital** craft?

## Traditional

**Having existed for a long time without changing.**

The current length of a **traditional** flight between London, UK, and Sydney, Australia, is at least 20-22 hours.

## Transformed

**Changed or converted.**

Travel has **transformed** the way we live our lives.

**Can you use them in your writing this week?**



# More peas please...



Pictured: Peas Source: Canva

Scientists from the UK have recently reported that they have created peas that don't taste like peas – and it's not just to get those who don't like them to eat more of the green veggies! Peas that don't taste like peas could help our planet. As people consume more plant-based diets, researchers believe it is important to produce environmentally-friendly alternatives to things like soya beans. Peas are considered to be an excellent option but have a strong flavour that isn't loved by everyone. Scientists first

discovered how to grow tasteless peas around 30 years ago but didn't then have a use for their knowledge. Now though, the discovery of the gene for pea flavour could be very helpful indeed. 'The world has changed. People increasingly want plant-based protein in their diets rather than from animals. So flavourless peas have suddenly become flavour of the day,' said Prof Claire Domoney of the John Innes Centre, one of the scientists working on the project. She added, 'It just goes to show that science is never wasted.'

*Do you like peas? Do you think this is a good idea?*

# Record-Breaking Dictation

Guinness World Records have announced that the world's biggest dictation has taken place at the Champs-Élysées, a famous avenue in Paris that connects the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde, earlier this month. The organisers, the Comité Champs-Élysées, transformed the Champs Élysées into an open-air classroom. They placed 1,700 desks, where there would normally be cars, at the iconic Paris landmark and welcomed about 5,000 people (many of them schoolchildren) to take part in three separate rounds. 1,397 people from the first round were officially recognised by Guinness World Records, thus breaking the record and participating in the world's largest dictation. A dictation is described

as being 'the activity of taking down a passage that is dictated by a teacher as a test of spelling, writing, or language skills.' Under the impressive Arc de Triomphe, the participants listened to famous texts from French literature being read out and tried to write them down, without making any errors. The massive spelling test was described by some, with a 10-year-old interviewed at the event saying, 'It was impossible!'. 65-year-old Touria Zerhouni was more positive about the record-breaking experience noting, 'I only made two mistakes. I expected it to be much harder'.

*Do you enjoy spelling tests?  
Would you like to attend a giant one?*



Pictured: The record-breaking dictation taking place at the Champs Élysées Source: Guinness World Record Twitter page

Share your thoughts and read the opinions of others

[www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss](http://www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss)



# Summer Nature Stories



Pictured: Friends writing outdoors. Source: Canva

Would you like to see your writing published? The Guardian newspaper nature series, Young Country Diary, has launched its seasonal search for summer nature tales. The publication is asking children aged between 8 and 14 to go out into nature and write about their adventures. The pieces could be written about events that occurred in a forest, on a beach, in a garden, at a farm, or a park. The article, describing what they saw, heard, smelt, touched and experienced, must be 200 -250 words long. Six winning entries will be published in the Guardian

newspaper and online: two on 24<sup>th</sup> June, two in July and another two in August. In spring, the published articles included a visit to a farm for lambing time, an amphibian rescue mission and a back garden bug hunt! All the details your grown-ups and teachers would need for you to enter the competition are available on the newspaper's website.

***Do you like to go out into nature? Where is your favourite place to go? Would you like to write about it?***

Last week's topic:

## Is it better to reuse or recycle?

In Class 7, we think it is important to reuse and recycle. We think reusing is better but when you can't, then recycling is good for the planet too.

**Class 7**



In my opinion, it is better to reuse rather than to recycle because recycling requires some sort of labour which takes more time and people, but reusing is just using an object again.

**Sukhjot**

They are both good. As long as things aren't going straight in the bin.

**Raymond**

I need to learn how to reuse more things. I think we should learn more about how to make and fix things in schools.

**Harry**

## Let us know what you think about this week's news?



[www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss](http://www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss)



[help@picture-news.co.uk](mailto:help@picture-news.co.uk)



[@HelpPicture](https://twitter.com/HelpPicture)



Picture News Ltd,  
Colber Lane,  
Bishop Thornton,  
Harrogate,  
North Yorkshire, HG3 3JR

Share your thoughts and read the opinions of others

[www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss](http://www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss)





# TAKEHOME



## How has travel changed our lives?



## In the news this week

Within the next ten years, people may be able to travel between London and Sydney in just two hours by journeying through space on a sub-orbital flight. The current length of a traditional flight between London, UK, and Sydney, Australia, is at least 20-22 hours and usually entails a stop-off to refuel along the way. A sub-orbital flight involves launching a spacecraft to an altitude above the Kármán line (the boundary of space).

### Things to talk about at home ...

- > Share your experience of all the different types of transport you have encountered. E.g. bikes, cars, planes, ferries. Which is your favourite way to travel and why?
- > Do you think you would like to travel on a sub-orbital flight? Why?
- > How do you believe suborbital travel could change the world?

Please note any interesting thoughts or comments

Share your thoughts and read the opinions of others

[www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss](http://www.picture-news.co.uk/discuss)

