

# Featured Author

PMGHS  
RESTAURANT READ

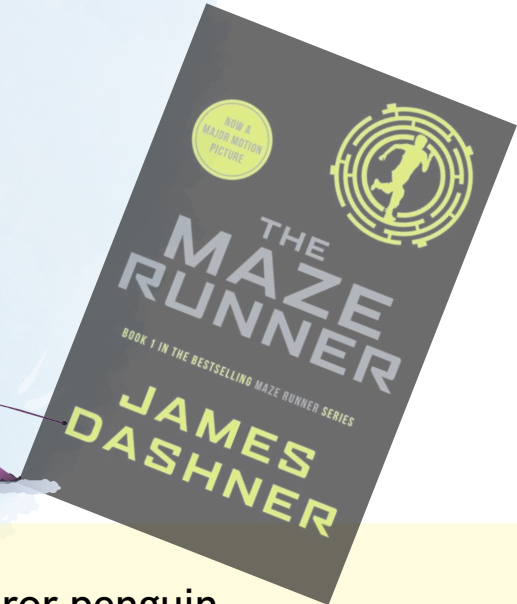


**James Dashner** was born in the American city Austell, Georgia in 1972. Since childhood, James dreamt of writing and first tried to write on his parents' old typewriter. After graduating from school, James joined the University of Utah, where he received a master's degree in accounting. Before devoting himself to a career as a writer he worked in the field of finance.

Since 2003, James has regularly written books for children and adolescents in the genre of fantasy. His most famous novel is "The Maze Runner" which has won him many awards.

## **FUN FACT**

In his free time, James Dashner enjoys reading, watching movies and skiing!



# Penguins

Agile and speedy in the water, penguins more than make up for their inability to fly. These birds hunt fish, krill, and squid in the waters of the southern hemisphere.

## **Huddling**

When they are seven weeks old, emperor penguin chicks huddle together in a "creche" to keep warm. The fluffy grey down feathers of the chicks also trap body heat, insulating them from the cold Antarctic winds.



## **Emperor penguin**

- Height - 110cm (43 in)
- Weight - 35-40kg (77-88lb)
- Location - Antarctica

## **Swimming**

Emperor penguin have sleek, streamlined bodies and flattened wings, or flippers, to cut through the water. Dense feathers and a thick layer of blubber keep them warm in the icy Antarctic waters.





## **The UK is reeling after England's Lionesses became Euro 2022 champions, bringing home the first major trophy for an England senior football team in 56 years.**

A record crowd of 87,192 people watched the team beat Germany 2-1 after extra time at Wembley on Sunday 31st August.

A first goal came from Ella Toone, while the second came from substitute Chloe Kelly, securing their victory in the 110th minute.



## **Influential Women of the World**

### **Fashion designer who revolutionised women's clothing - Coco Chanel**

The second of six children, Gabrielle Bonheur Chanel was born in France, in 1883. Her mother, who worked in a laundrette, died when Gabrielle was young, and her father, a travelling salesman, put her into an orphanage so she could be cared for by the nuns there. The nuns did a very important thing for Gabrielle: they taught her how to sew, embroider and iron at an early age. She lived with them until she was 18, when she left for Paris to start a new life.

She got the nickname, 'Coco' as a singer on stage. But she soon decided that singing was not the job for her and started a hat-making business instead. She opened her first shop 1910, with money from one of her friends and admirers, and as her business became successful, she started making and selling clothes too. Within six years, Coco's shops were doing so well that she was able to repay all the money she had borrowed.

Many books have been written, and an award-winning musical and film have been made about Coco, because the story of the designer herself is as fascinating as the clothes she created. She changed the world of fashion. Many of her designs and her perfume are as popular today as they were nearly 100 years ago.

**Imagine, believe and create, like Coco Chanel!**



W O R D

of the

W E E K



**IMPECCABLE**



Definition: This is to do with the highest standards of behaviour, performance or appearance.

If someone or something is impeccable then it does not have any flaws or errors.

**TELL A STORY WITH THE WORD:**

Maryam bought a beautiful jubbah which showed her impeccable taste in clothes.

**SYNONYMS**

(an alternate word with a similar meaning)

flawless  
perfect  
spotless

**ANTONYMS**

(opposite meaning)

flawed  
imperfect  
wrong

**WORD PAIRS**

impeccable style

impeccable manners



# MARIE CURIE



## PHYSICIST AND CHEMIST

Marie Curie was born in Warsaw , Poland, in 1867. She went to Paris to study at the Sorbonne, where she met Pierre Curie, a fellow scientist and her great love.

Scientist Henri Becquerel had discovered a mysterious glow coming from uranium salts. Marie was fascinated by the glow and wanted to know what it was and why it was happening. In a stuffy shed, she and Pierre went to work. Using Pierre's electrometer, Marie examined 'glowing' compounds and discovered that the energy being produced came from the uranium atom itself. She started calling the effect 'radioactivity'. To find the source, she and Pierre ground up and filtered down other radioactive materials, in doing so discovering two new radioactive elements: polonium and radium.

The Curies received a Nobel Prize in physics in 1903, for the discovery of radiation. In 1911, Marie won a Nobel Prize in chemistry for her discovery of and research into polonium and radium.

Sadly, the radiation from their experiments was making Pierre and Marie sick. Their long-term exposure made them both tired and achy - now we understand that the effects of radiation poisoning are deadly. In 1906, Pierre was killed in a horse-carriage accident. Despite her grief, Marie continued to work and discovered that radium could treat cancer. She spent hours collecting radon for hospitals even though it left her feeling weak.

France was invaded during the First World War. With her daughter, Marie created a unit of X-ray trucks, which they drove on to battlefields to help wounded soldiers.

Marie Curie did scientific work because she loved it, and dangerous work because the world needed it. Her life and achievements continue to inspire scientists today.