

Bournemouth School's Student

NEWSPAPER

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Remembrance Day Services

Bournemouth School remembers those who lost their life in conflict

On November 11th 2024, Bournemouth school alongside the rest of the country held a 2-minute silence at 11am to remember those who lost their lives in conflict.

On the 106th anniversary of the WW2 armistice, all year groups attended a remembrance service which involved students

from both CCF and orchestra respectively.

The school's librarians also organized poppies to be made in remembrance and then placed in front of the school. The poppies were made using recycled bottles given to the library which were then cut out and colored

by students and the librarians to make the poppies – a beautiful tribute to those who lost their lives in conflict.

By Aden De Silva

Organised by the librarians, students' placing poppies outside of school entrance



CURRENT AFFAIRS

Chancellor Rachel Reeves announces Labour Budget

For the first time in 14 years, Chancellor Reeves announced a Labour budget which aims to raise £40 billion in tax, and ensure steady economic growth for the next few years.

Announced on 20th October 2024, Labour's October budget has outlined their fiscal policy including changes to taxation and its plan for economic growth. However, Chancellor Reeves has highlighted this is 'not something [a budget] I want to repeat' and PM Kier Starmer argues it's harsher measures are to avert economic 'austerity'.

The new budget aims to generate £40bn in taxation without affecting "working people" and thus has had a significant toll on businesses including a rise in employers' National Insurance contributions from 13.8% to 15% and an end to the freeze on income tax and NI thresholds after 2028.

In Addition, the budget included an increase in capital gains tax, the start of VAT on private school fees and a freeze on fuel duty from 2025.

Furthermore, the budget aims to bring about continuous economic growth, with forecasts estimating a 1.1% growth in real GDP this year, followed by 2% and 1.8% in 2025 and 2026 respectively.

However, this hasn't come without criticism as Opposition Leader Rishi Sunak has labeled the budget as "an enormous borrowing spree" containing "broken promise after broken promise" suggesting it doesn't hold close to Labour's election promises.



The 45th president of the United States, Donald Trump is reelected as the second president to have split terms.



Trump Celebrates US election clean sweep

Following a long election campaign competing against Vice President and Democratic nominee Kamala Harris, Donald Trump has been elected as president again, making him the 2nd president to have split terms. The former president gained 312 votes amongst the electoral college whilst claiming every swing state in an unexpected result for the Republican nominee.

Furthermore, the president-elect, has also claimed both the house and the senate completing the first republican trifecta since 2017. After his election, Trump has appointed a series of 'ultra-loyalists' to key posts and promises voters: to deport undocumented migrants; end inflation; end Ukraine war; not ban abortion and "free" some of the January 6 rioters convicted after his election defeat in 2020

By Aden De Silva

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Archbishop of Canterbury Resigns

Church of England facing controversy following Smyth Abuse scandal

Ever since the recent devastating report about the abuse of 100-130 boys and young men by barrister John Smyth, thousands have signed a petition calling on Justin Welby to resign as Archbishop of Canterbury leading to his eventual resignation.

The report states that Welby “could and should” have reported the case to authorities when evidence about it was reported to him in 2013, but he insists that he was oblivious to any such “horrific” events having occurred.

Even the Bishop of Newcastle has urged the man who crowned the King to step down, worrying that failure to do so may result in the Church of England losing credibility and its vital moral voice in society which all contributed.

It is believed that Smyth manipulated his position of power to physically and sexually abuse over 100 boys aged 13-17, mostly at Christian summer camps that he ran.

After the Archbishop has publicly apologised and condemned the “egregious” behaviour and attempts at covering it up, he resigned on the 14th November 2024.

By Luca Dante Gallicchio



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

(left) The over 1400-year-old church has been brought under criticism after the scandal involving the Archbishop

(above) The former Arch Bishop of Canterbury pictured meeting students prior to the scandal

Securing the IoT: Protecting our Connected Future

As we move towards a fully interconnected world, vulnerabilities in smart devices are becoming more apparent. A 2019 report from Google revealed that 61% of the global population had used devices that were once considered "dumb" but have now become part of the Internet of Things (IoT) revolution. While this shift brings undeniable convenience, it also opens the door to increased security risks.

But what exactly is IoT? Amazon's AWS defines IoT as "the collective network of connected devices and the technology that enables communication between devices and the cloud, as well as among the devices themselves." Initially focused on computing devices like laptops and phones, IoT has expanded to include everyday objects such as lights, locks, cameras, and speakers, creating smarter, more efficient environments across homes and industries.

A simple search on platforms like Temu will lead you to find

internet-connected webcams and security cameras for just £5. These low-cost devices achieve affordability by skipping over important security measures like encryption, which would help keep the video feed private and protect it from packet sniffing. Packet sniffing is the process of capturing and analysing data packets transmitted over a network to monitor or intercept communication. Many of these cheap cameras are designed to be 'plug and play,' meaning they work simply by being connected to power, without requiring much technical knowledge. However, this convenience opens up significant security issues. Many of these devices rely on UPnP (Universal Plug and Play), a set of protocols that allows devices to automatically discover and communicate with each other over a network. It's useful for applications like video streaming, gaming, and smart home devices. However, it can create security risks by automatically opening ports on a router, exposing parts of your network to the internet. This "port forwarding" can be exploited by hackers to gain

unauthorized access. Since many IoT devices rely on UPnP, it can inadvertently make your network vulnerable if proper security measures aren't in place.

Numerous real-world examples of weak IoT security have caused significant concern. For instance, in 2022, millions of Bluetooth-enabled digital locks in smart cars were remotely unlocked by hackers exploiting a flaw in Bluetooth technology. Protocols like HTTP, which IoT devices rely on for communication, can be vulnerable to cybercriminals if not properly secured. Without protection, hackers can exploit these weaknesses to access private data or control devices.

In conclusion, while IoT devices offer great convenience, they also pose significant security risks. To mitigate these, manufacturers must prioritize encryption and regular updates, while consumers should choose devices with robust security features. By focusing on these measures, we can enjoy the benefits of IoT without compromising security.



Even Jeep has fallen victim to IoT hacks with an attack first demonstrated by a team from IBM in 2015. Through accessing on board software and exploit a vulnerability in the update mechanism they could take control of the vehicle, and change its speed. (Image: jeep Wrangler SUV)

By Pranav Bibin

PHYSICS

How Hybrid Planes could change the aviation industry

With the engineering industry advancing daily, improvement to aviation travel has also come with it.

Aviation accounts for around 3% of global annual CO₂ emissions, but it is often regarded as one of the most difficult industries to decarbonise. This is because the number of people travelling by air each year increases, and the technology is far from ready. Due to this, a single change in aircraft operations will not be sufficient to reach net-zero emissions. A combination of different policies and incentives will be required. This may include upgrading infrastructure and producing sustainable fuels. Additionally, electrification has recently been used to decarbonise the automotive industry

and now it is also being explored as a possible aviation pathway. The energy stored in batteries are used to power electric fans during a battery-powered flight. Electrification has the potential to eliminate carbon emissions and other harmful gases during flight since it does not require the combustion of fossil fuels. However, the production of these batteries and generating the electricity to charge it could still lead to harmful emissions, potentially being worse than fossil fuels. Also, batteries weigh nearly 50 times more than a comparable amount of jet fuel, the added weight reduces the distance the plane can travel.

This is why hybrid aircraft could form part of this solution. They use an additional source of energy as well as battery power.

There are multiple options for this secondary fuel source and the way in which the propulsion systems are integrated: the secondary fuel could be burnt in its own separate engine or in a generator to power the same motors as the battery would.

One promising hybrid option is to use fossil fuels and a turbogenerator to provide the energy for the required reserves, while the additional weight could also raise energy consumption, it would increase the range of the aircraft.

By Sami Babiker-Moore



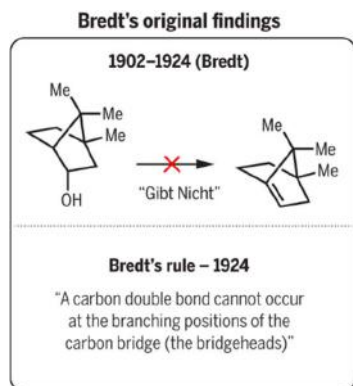
**New hybrid plane design – that some commercial airlines hope to adopt in the future*

Century-old “Unbreakable” rule broken in new study

Chemists are left scratching their heads as textbooks may need to be re-written

In 1924 the German chemist Julius Brecht, who gained notoriety following his successful identification of the structure of the molecule camphor over thirty years prior, published his observation that would become known as Brecht’s Rule. It states that for a bridged bicyclic compound, it is impossible to have:

“a double bond at a bridgehead position unless one of the rings contains at least eight carbon atoms.”



What this means for organic chemistry is that certain double bonds are highly unstable in small rings. In practice, this long-standing rule has served as a barrier to further developing new molecules. However, in November this year, 100 years after its

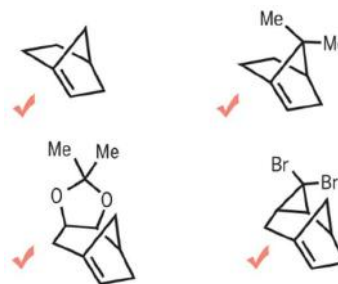
inception, a fascinating study from N. Garg et al questioned everything we thought we knew.

Published in the respected journal *Science*, the researchers set out to find a method to synthesise the hypothetical ‘anti-Brecht’ olefins (ABOs), an exotic form of alkene. While such molecules were long thought to exist, this was the first time a reliable method of synthesis had been documented and verified.

Using silyl (pseudo)halide precursors and a fluoride source, they initiated an elimination reaction to produce these ABOs. With a ‘trapping’ reagent, they confirmed that the precursors had retained their chirality, a property characteristic of the ‘forbidden’ unsaturated molecules.

The study not only challenges an accepted rule of organic chemistry but actively contradicts it by successfully accessing four different ABOs and teaching other scientists exactly how they did it. With this newfound knowledge, it is possible to create molecules previously thought impossible molecules in a way that may

transform the industry. Many drugs rely on the stability of cyclic compounds and this discovery paves the way for novel opportunities in medicine. Not only this, but materials science may soon see the benefits. Norbornene, already used to create polymers, now has an isomeric cousin that may well prove useful in the near future. The key takeaway for the pharmaceutical and technology industry is that it may now be time to question other thought-to-be unbreakable rules that have bound us. After all, that is exactly the principle behind which science flourishes.



Pictured: the 4 ABOs synthesised, source: *Science Journal*
By Rory Sims

SPANISH

Spanish in Crisis: Deadly floods continue to sweep the streets of Southern Spain

Starting on the 29th of October, unimaginable rain has mercilessly attacked several provincial regions in the south of Spain, including Valencia, with locals describing it as a “tsunami”. The current body count has risen to around 220 people who lost their lives as a result of the torrential onslaught. As many as 100,000 cars were destroyed when the water transformed into a vicious mud and eroded anything and everything within its line of sight. Thousands of locals have been forced to evacuate,

with the Spanish Meteorological Agency issuing a red warning for floods in Valencia yet again. On Wednesday the 13th of November, the floods once again attempted to eliminate what was left of the struggling region, but fortunately, this time, authorities had put a lot more preparation in place and the damage was significantly less than the scenes from Hell at the end of October. Amongst ordinary Spaniards, fury is directed towards the authorities who had taken

hours to respond to the initial barrage. When the King of Spain attended one of the affected areas shortly after the floods had fizzled out, the crowd hurled mud at him and yelled “Murderers! Murderers!”. Efforts will soon be put towards the arduous and colossal task of rebuilding the affected areas, and time for grieving for those who tragically lost their lives due to some of the most persistent flooding Spain has ever had to face.

By Luca Dante Gallicchio



Researchers give animal cells the ability to photosynthesise for the first time

Chloroplasts, the part of the plant cells that allow it to photosynthesise was previously thought impossible to incorporate into animal cells. As it would be recognised as a foreign body and digested effectively. However, a Japanese research team has developed a technique to isolate chloroplasts from the ancient algae *Cyanidioschyzon* and transplant them into Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells. Using advanced microscopy techniques, the scientists viewed the cross sections of the cell – finding out that the CHO cells that took up the chloroplasts were

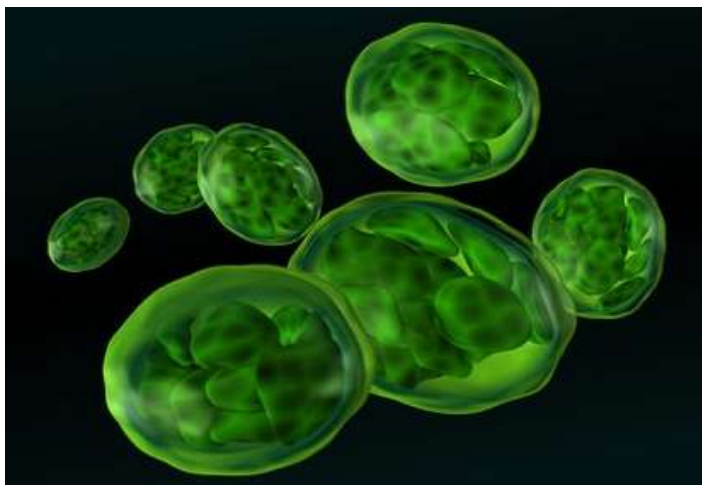
showing signs of behaving normally, like dividing. This research points to many new possibilities when it comes to tissue engineering. Artificial organs, meat and skin sheets made of multiple cell layers have limited growth previously due to lack of oxygen. However, in the future by implanting chloroplasts in these cells we can supply these artificial cells with oxygen by simply shining a light upon it. This now will allow the Japanese researchers to carry on with their ultimate goal, of making “planimal”

cells that have plant capabilities. If this is successfully carried out it would be game changing for many industries like energy generation, food production etc.

As of now, the CHO cells which have been implanted with chloroplasts only function for 2 days. On the fourth day the chloroplast structure seemed to collapse. However, advancements are being made to keep the chloroplast from collapsing. So have an eye out, because this is the future of sustainable energy.

By *Risinu Samaraweera*

Figure 1: Image of chloroplasts



Blackbeard and his legacy: How did the fearsome pirate die?

In one week's time is the 306th anniversary of Edward Teach's (better known as Blackbeard) death in battle. In order to honour the memory of history's most beloved pirate, this article will be a brief overview of how such a legendary figure, known for his combat, lived, and how he was bested in battle.

Firstly, an overview of Blackbeard's life:

Edward Teach was an Englishman from Bristol, born in 1680. He didn't start out as a pirate, instead beginning his boat-oriented career as a privateer during Queen Anne's War – where he would capture the enemy merchant ships for his queen, and give her divides of the 'loot'. However, when the war was over, he channelled his privateering skills into a shadier 'profession' – piracy.

Blackbeard really made it big as a pirate after he stole a ship in 1717 and set up his own crew – with him as the leader. With this ship and crew, he wreaked havoc around North America until his brutal passing on the 22nd of November 1718.

So how did Blackbeard die? Well, the British naval officers sent to kill him needed to know where he was likely to hide.

This hiding spot was off the coast of North Carolina, specifically "Ocracoke village". This was on Ocracoke Island, on the Eastern seaboard of America. He had successfully used the area to hide out for many years, as had other pirates (due to a government that was very tolerant towards pirates and their crimes) but eventually the other people living in North Carolina had enough. The people were simply tired of having their ships pillaged by such a fearsome pirate so they gave up his spot to the governor of Virginia.

The Governor of Virginia, having been notified of Blackbeard's location by the angry North Carolinians, sent a crew of British Naval officers to end his pirating career for good. The force was led by Lieutenant Robert Maynard.

On Saturday morning, Nov 22, 1718, Maynard's two sloops, having already entered the inland waters of North Carolina a day or

so before, headed straight for Blackbeard and his crew.

Blackbeard was unaware of the danger at first, believing the sloops to be regular merchant ships. But as the sloops got closer, his crew could spot muskets and cutlasses, along with lots of men on the decks prepared for a battle.

Blackbeard, along with his small crew of 16, was outnumbered. He tried to negotiate with Maynard and the sloops, to no avail. Shortly after realising that the naval forces were indeed here to kill him, Blackbeard and his gunners had no choice but to open fire at the sloops, killing 11 and injuring 9.

The battle lasted an hour, with an exchange of cannonballs and bullets among the three ships, ending with 6 minutes of close-quarters combat. Blackbeard lay dead, with ten of his pirate crew, as the firing drew to a halt. He had 5 gunshot wounds and 20 sword lashes (according to BBC).

So, after an extremely fearsome and profitable pirating career, Blackbeard was eventually bested by a large naval force – he did manage to go out with a bang.

By *Sam Norry*



A depiction of the final battle

Hot in Iceland: Seventh eruption of Icelandic Volcano in a year

A volcano on the Reykjanes Peninsula in Iceland has erupted for the seventh time since December, prompting evacuation orders once again with the suburbs of the capital being greatly affected by this catastrophe, leaving homes and shelter deviled with many lives still at risk from the natural disaster. It has become a common occurring event in the lives of some Nordic and Scandinavians being the seventh eruption since late last year and the 10th in the region since 2021. Icelandic officials said, causing a nearby town and a world-renowned geothermal spa to evacuate once again. The eruptions on the Reykjanes peninsula fortunately have not directly affected the capital city and has had very limited dispersals of ash into the atmosphere, avoiding air traffic disruption, fleeing the area being a viable option.

The length of the fissure (a long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting, especially in rock or earth) located in the southwest of the country has been estimated to be approximately 3 kilometres from recent information received from the Icelandic met office.

It began late afternoon edging midnight on Wednesday 22nd of November at approximately 11:47 P.M local time with very little warning, awakening many residents from their slumber as they were forced to evacuate homes and seek

further help and aid. Three hours after the debilitating disaster took place, the Icelandic Met Office officially announced the fissure had stopped expanding giving sighs of relief to south-western citizens. People living in about 50 houses nearby were told to leave, along with guests at the popular Blue Lagoon spa resort southwest of Reykjavik, national TV station RUV said. From a closing interview at the time form a geothermal worker we heard, "This was expected. The few people... 60 people... in town have been evacuated, as well as the Svar sengi Power Plant and the two hotels at the Blue Lagoon, the Blue Lagoon itself was empty at the time, as it started after closing hours leaving all safer."

Iceland experiences frequent volcanic activity because of its location on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a tectonic plate boundary where the North American and Eurasian plates are moving apart. As the plates pull apart, magma rises and erupts as lava, creating new ocean crust. Lying dormant for 800 years, the geological systems in the area reactivated in 2021 and have since erupted at rising frequency, with the latest outbreak being the sixth so far in 2024. Experts have warned that Reykjanes is likely to experience repeated volcanic outbreaks for decades, possibly even centuries. Despite the eruption not being labelled a threat to air travel, local authorities warned of gas emissions

across parts of the peninsula, including the nearby town of Grindavik and outskirts of Reykjavik. Repeated volcanic eruptions in the town of Grindavik, holding a population of approximately 4,000, have sent recent reports of heavily damaged infrastructure and property and forced many residents to leave for their own safety from property damage and harmful pollutants in the atmosphere. These continuous eruptions further keep providing large amounts of information from the past, giving researchers a detailed understanding of the volcanic processes transpiring far below the surface. These key pieces of new data an observation have been used help them suss out the origins of the magma, how the volcanic system evolved over time and more. "This is very surprising," says Edward Marshall, a geochemist at the University of Iceland, who has been studying the chemical conundrum since 2021. "Volcanoes pop up in different places, they're not supposed to talk to each other." Overall, up to date no deaths have been recorded and no hospitalisation of any locals, with their being small amounts of ash in the stratosphere with damaged property being the height of this natural disaster.

By *Sam Kohan*



ENGLISH LITERATURE

“Dreamers and Realists: what literature can teach us about life”

Halfway through my annual reread of *Don Quixote*, I stopped and asked myself: What makes this book so exceptional, so resonant even centuries after it was written?

It's not just Cervantes' unparalleled humour - which remains as sharp and witty now as it was four hundred years ago - or the whimsical adventure told by the omniscient narrator. It's also the way Cervantes explores the line between dreams and reality, embodied in Don Quixote and his loyal companion, Sancho.

Take the scene where Quixote, with unwavering conviction, takes the spur to his steed *Rozinante* and, despite the cries of his loyal squire, charges at a windmill believing it to be a fearsome giant. It's a scene that, on the surface, is comically absurd - Quixote, a man of idealistic

dreams, battling something that exists only in his imagination. It's a clash between Quixote's idealism and the bitterness of reality. This act isn't just a comedic scene played for laughs but a reflection on how deeply human it is to aspire. I feel like this is something that we can all learn from.

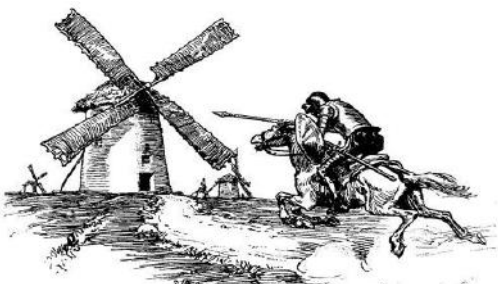
It's a reminder that sometimes our most significant pursuits are built on reasons that may not necessarily make sense to others. All of us in some way fight our own windmills, whether they are unachievable goals or visions of a better world.

Don Quixote's quest is, by all rational accounts, absurd. He dons outdated armour, mistakes a run-down inn for a castle, and charges at windmills believing them to be fearsome giants. To the pragmatic mind, his endeavours seem laughable, even pitiable. But Quixote's

story is not about achieving conventional success; it is about the courage to aspire, even when the odds—and reality itself—are against you. His “impossible dream” is a powerful reminder that striving for something greater than ourselves, no matter how irrational, is a deeply human act.

The reason this is so important is that this is a lesson we should incorporate into our daily lives. The meaning of most our aspirations lies not in their outcome but in the conviction and work behind them. The pursuit itself is enough. We may never truly restore chivalry or defeat giant evil windmills and that's okay. Our determination to try is what defines our human existence - it's often the pursuit of dreams that give us that sense of purpose.

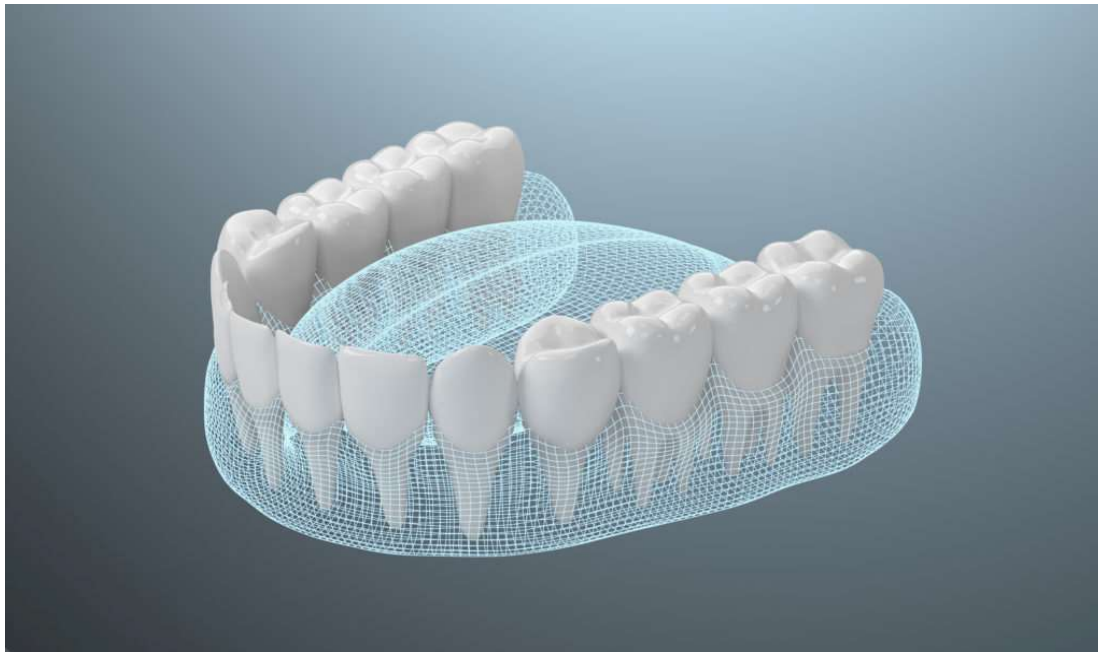
By Ebaad Adnan



Don Quixote charging into battle on his steed.

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

SMILES BY DESIGN: HOW TECH IS TRANSFORMING DENTISTRY



How Computed Aided Design and 3D printing is transforming dentistry

With modern technologies advancing daily, their impact on the medical and dental field is unimaginable. The addition of Artificial Intelligence (A.I) into medical industries is a prevalent and current topic in the news, however we must not forget some of the other powerful technologies that are reshaping dental and medical care in impressive ways...

Let's start with CAD (Computer Aided Design), which is used in numerous industries to create digital designs of products, infrastructure and so much more, however it has not been as common in dentistry, until now. Recent uses of CAD in dentistry could be seen in things such as scanning cameras that create highly accurate 3D images of your teeth that the dentist is then able to manipulate on a computer and use

to gain a better view of your teeth. Additionally, CAD has been used in the construction of dental crowns and bridges, using 3D printers to construct the fitting that will be used by the patient.

Moving onto CAM (Computer Aided Manufacturing), this is the use of machinery such as 3D printers, Laser Cutters, CNC machines to help construct a product. As briefly mentioned earlier, 3D printers have made a swift entry into the dental field. Machines are used for constructing things such as dental mouthguards for sportspeople, or even implants for missing teeth. In recent news, FDA clearance has been given on the use of 3D printers to construct denture fittings for patients. After taking an impression, or using dental scanners, dentists are now able to design an entire new

set of teeth on the computer, for it to then be printed in a couple of hours for a person to use for a lifetime, how amazing is that. There is no limit to what technology can do to have a positive impact in dentistry. Furthermore, the new form of braces, Invisalign, which has hit dentistry by storm, also used CAD and CAM to manufacture. By using scanning cameras, orthodontists are able to easily create the ideal teeth for a person all on a computer.

There is really no limit for technology in dentistry. In summary, the blend of CAD and CAM technologies is empowering dentists to enhance precision, efficiency, and personalization in patient care. The impact of tech on dentistry is truly something to chew on!

By Aaryan Bidad

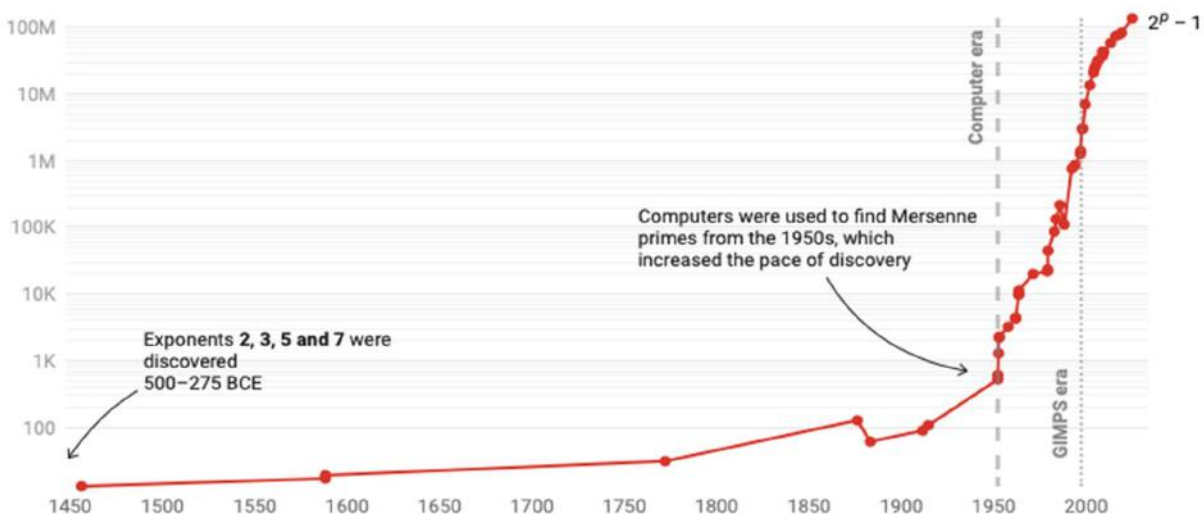
Mathematicians discover new largest prime number

36-year-old researcher from San Jose California, Luke Durant has found the world's largest known prime number spanning 41 million digits as part of a volunteer prime finding collective called, 'The Great Internet Mersenne Prime Search'. This prime number is of the Mersenne form meaning it can be displayed in the form $2^n - 1$, therefore making numbers like 3 ($2^2 - 1$), 31 ($2^5 - 1$) and 127 ($2^7 - 1$) are all of the Mersenne form.

The newly discovered prime, known as M136279831 for short was discovered through a combination of mathematical algorithms, computational power, engineering and the use of a GPU processor. Despite GPU's previous purpose of rendering graphics and videos, they have been repurposed in order to mine cryptocurrency and to power AI. This discovery, whilst seeming to lack practicality, could have

many potential applications especially in the field of online security. This is because due to their property of only being divisible by themselves and 1, primes are incredibly difficult to find and thus can be used in public-key cryptography on the internet. Furthermore, all research in number theory and algorithms to find prime numbers often have long-term benefits in privacy fields and security in digital communications.

By Aden De Silva



FRENCH

French Dictionary struggles to keep up with linguistic change

Just like in English, the French language is constantly changing. Much like how you have all heard words like "sigma" and "rizz" floating around recently, the French language also has its slang. "mec" (having the same meaning as 'bro') and "wesh" (similar to 'yo') are just some of the words left out of the newest addition of the French Dictionary.

The 9th edition of the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française" was presented to the French President, Macron, on the 14th of November. Since its creation in 1635, the 40 scholars of the French Academy have undertaken the gargantuan task of making a dictionary for an ever-changing language. Today, it takes over a year to get through just a single letter of the alphabet. It's taken 89 years just to make this edition!

Although the Academy claims that the 9th edition is a "mirror of an epoch

running from the 50s up to today", some of the "modern" words from the 80s and 90s are horrendously outdated. Despite being around for decades, some words the French use literally every day such as 'smartphone', 'émoji' and 'tiktokeur' aren't included. That's not to mention that some of the definitions aren't even correct anymore. For example, 'marriage' is defined as "a union between a man and a woman", which is no longer correct under French law. Many people think that, although preserving the language and upholding a centuries-long commitment is an admirable effort, it is ultimately pointless as online dictionaries are both faster-moving and bigger, allowing them to actually keep up with new words, phrases and even slang.

Take the Urban Dictionary, for example. Despite it being run entirely by the

public and almost exclusively based on slang, many would argue that it serves a far more useful purpose than a dictionary that takes almost a century to update - by which time all the "new" vocabulary is redundant. It is a place that gives real-time information on language used in daily life, provided by the people who use it rather than the 40 French elitists stuck in a conference room discussing whether a 20-year-old word like "smartphone" is too young to include in their dictionary.

What do you think? Should a centuries-old tradition be continued despite its irrelevance to modern day society, or should we place a greater importance on the young population that drive forward linguistic change?

By Daniel Hipkiss

Mozart releases new song 233 years after his death

The Köchel catalogue is a collection of musical works that have been created by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the famous Austrian composer who has been under the spotlight for the recent re-discovery of a string trio now being released 233 years after his death. While compiling his works for the Köchel catalogue's newest edition, researchers found a copy of a previously unknown manuscript from Mozart September 2024. Evidence such as the style of the composition suggest that the piece may have been made when Mozart was just 10 years old, a testament to his craft as fans of his music show their excitement for this unexpected release.

Mozart's "Serenade in C" was composed for 2 violins and a cello and has been since named "Ganz kleine Nachtmusik", most likely after one of his most famous works "Eine kleine Nachtmusik". It lasts approximately 12 minutes

and consists of 12 elegant movements, beginning with a strong Marche and ending with an intense Allegro. Soon after its discovery, the piece was first performed at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria to an audience in the hundreds and an official recording soon followed.

Despite this piece being composed when he was 10 to 13 years old, Mozart would have already received at least 5 years of experience with his "minuet in G major" being his first composition at just age 5. These works were enabled by his father, a talented violinist who discovered Wolfgang's aptitude for music at a young age. After the addition of manuscript's discovery, the Köchel catalogue collates a total of 721 works composed in Mozart's short life of just 35 years before his death at the hand of an unknown illness.

Although overshadowed by this monumental discovery, on the 27th of October,

another unfinished manuscript was discovered. This time in New York City, with the piece being attributed to Frédéric Chopin who died 170 years ago. However, this "Waltz in A-minor" has suspicions surrounding its authenticity and is not a finished composition but likely a sketch of an idea that Chopin had. Despite its incomplete nature, several recordings have been made since the discovery with world famous pianist "Lang Lang" believe the piece to true to Chopin's style and thus composed by him.

In the vast libraries of the world there are potentially hundreds of compositions by famous composers lost that could resurface in the future. It's up to music librarians to keep these collections in good condition so that they are preserve for discoveries like these to be made.

By Isaac Robjons



*Pictured (left) the late Mozart's work

Student Council Report

The Bournemouth School Student Council's impact is multifaceted, contributing significantly to both the personal growth of its members and the overall enhancement of the school environment by empowering students, promoting leadership, and fostering a collaborative community, the council plays a crucial role in shaping a supportive and dynamic educational experience at BS.

The Student Council typically engages in projects such as environmental campaigns, mental health initiatives, charity drives and school facility improvements. The Council has already made significant contributions, including creating a student-led anti-bullying policy and exploring ways to address crime and safety awareness through the BCP "Make Your Mark" initiative.

The Council also plans on making a positive impact through fundraising efforts that support both local charities and school programs. Their commitment to creating a welcoming atmosphere was also reflected in their efforts to improve communication between students and staff, gathering feedback on important issues and implementing changes as soon as possible.

By Meshva Patel – Student Council Leader

Credits

Thanks to all the students that have contributed to this paper and the teachers that made it possible:

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Computer Science – Pranav Bibin

Design Technology – Aaryan Bidad

Economics and Editor – Aden De Silva

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French – Daniel Hipkiss

Geography – Sam Kohan

History – Sam Norry

Music – Isaac Robjons

Physics – Sami Babiker Moore

Spanish and RS – Luca Gallicchio

School Council Report – Meshva Patel

To get involved in the next edition of the school newspaper (open to any year group) please contact: 19desilvaade@student.bournemouth-school.org