

The Centurion

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Pandemic panic: the pathogen pursuit of Ramsgate

Image of the pandemic

TUNMI MABAWONKU

HEMORRHAGE VIRUS DISCOVERED IN RAMSGATE

A serious health crisis is developing in Ramsgate, where a new strain of viral hemorrhagic fever has been reported. Previously, such fevers were mainly found in Africa, raising concerns about the potential for this outbreak to spread across the UK.

What Are Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers?
Viral hemorrhagic fevers (VHFs) are severe infectious diseases that can cause life-threatening illness. These viruses damage blood vessel walls, leading to leakage and impairing blood clotting. Although internal bleeding might not always be fatal, the complications can be deadly. Experts warn that this new strain may have significant epidemic potential.

Transmission Risks

The virus is likely hosted by animals such as bats, ticks, and rats. Understanding how it spreads—from the initial host to patient zero and then to other humans—is crucial, especially since it could be carried via planes to other countries. One report suggests that the infection may have originated at Margate Hospital. The last major outbreak saw a single patient reach New York, prompting citywide containment measures.

Health Threat and Symptoms

Health officials are alarmed by the reported 100 percent death rate for those infected. Symptoms typically start with a fever and then lead to severe muscle and joint pain, internal bleeding, and shock due to blood loss. Insects and other vectors may serve as sources of infection.

Preventative Measures

To help prevent an outbreak, health experts recommend several measures:

1. Practice Good Hygiene: Maintain strict hygiene protocols.
2. Identify the Virus:** It's essential to determine the virus and its characteristics.
3. Avoid Poor Infection Control: Stay away from places with inadequate safety measures.
4. Avoid Contact with Infected Fluids:*Do not touch the bodies of deceased individuals or their fluids.
5. Don't Eat Potential Reservoirs: Avoid consuming food that may carry the virus.

As the situation unfolds, there are calls for lockdowns to prevent spread. With no existing vaccines for this fever—except for yellow fever—public health officials remain on high alert. The risk posed by this viral hemorrhagic fever could be far greater than that of COVID-19, making it imperative to act quickly.

CHARLOTTE KASKA

The weather of the day

There will be thundery showers, which will initially be limited to the southern coastal regions, but will spread across the entire region from late morning. It will also be very windy, especially on the coast. More rain showers are also expected in the evening. The maximum temperature is 19 °C and the minimum temperature is 9 °C

Outlook for Friday to Monday:
Drier at the weekend with weaker winds, but some showers still possible at times. Rain and strong winds are expected again late on Sunday and will continue until Monday.

So dress warmly and pack an umbrella.



Picture Caption: To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other.



Teacher feared lost on Mt Everest

Mr brown before he went missing

TUNMI MABAWONKU

Mr. brown, a business and economics teacher at St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, set off on a once in a lifetime trip to mt Everest in early September 2024. He was part of a team being led by an organization called summit climb. It was during the team's bid for the summit in the early hours of Wednesday 22nd September that Mr Brown went missing.

Summit climb have released a statement: 'Unfortunately, despite the weather forecast having been favorable, the group was hit by a storm just below the famous Hillary step at around 8,790m. During this time Mr. Brown became separated from the group. We still have a team of experienced mountain guides on the mountain but to date we have found no sign of him.'

Rumors that suggested that the equipment had been tampered with or faulty, was quickly discarded as representative Mr. Blue said 'we always prepare our equipment very carefully and do a regular check before we leave and at every point we stop on the journey.'

Championship league final 2027 on the moon!

Florence Hill

2027 means champions league final but this year is not going to be the same. The most watched and played sport worldwide is having the biggest match of four years hosted on the moon. Scientists have been working

For many years now and have discovered a way to host the match on the moon. How is this going to work many of you are probably thinking. Well top scientists have built a gravity bubble which is being built on the moon right now which creates the moon inside the bubble to be like normal earth. However no spectators will be allowed to watch in person and everything will have to be broadcasted online. If we are starting football on the moon what does this mean for everything else?

Who's who in the royal family: the case of Prince Michael of Kent

Okay, so let's talk about Prince Michael of Kent! He's 52nd in line for the British throne, which sounds super fancy, but let's be real: he probably won't be swapping his suit for a crown anytime soon.

Prince Michael is the younger son of Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark. He's also the grandson of King George V! He's the nephew of Kings Edward VIII and George VI and a first cousin to Queen Elizabeth II. Super confusing! But wait, there's more! Prince Michael's mom was also a first cousin of Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. This means that Prince Michael is both a second cousin and a first cousin once removed to King Charles III. So basically, everyone in the royal family is related to everyone else.

Speaking of names, have you ever noticed how many Michaels there are? Seriously, it feels like every other person in the world is named Michael! So when someone mentions Prince Michael of Kent, it's easy to confuse him with Mr. Thompson, your friendly Math teacher.

But what if he is the REAL Michael, the royal Michael? What if they got mixed up? Think about it! What if!?



Mr Michael Thompson and Prince Michael

New chemical element discovered by DR. Amelia Carter

Tunmi mabawonku

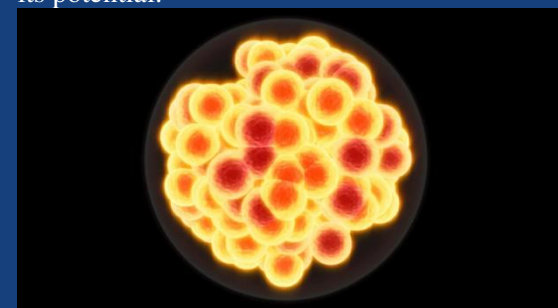
A groundbreaking discovery has been made by Dr. Amelia Carter at the Advanced Materials Research Institute (AMRI). During her work with the institute's particle accelerator, Dr. Carter uncovered a new chemical element, which has been named ****Novion****. This element, with an atomic number of 125, belongs to the superheavy element category.

Novion is highly stable under extreme conditions, such as high pressures and temperatures, and has excellent electrical conductivity. These properties have already caught the attention of aerospace companies like

****Parker Aerospace****, who are considering its use in their next generation of space rockets. "It's incredibly stable in extreme environments and could be a game-changer for space travel," a company spokesperson said.

However, the discovery wasn't without its challenges. During the research process, a power surge caused an explosion that injured two scientists, Professor Kear and Dr. Wilde, who were taken to the hospital. Fortunately, they have since recovered and returned to work. Interestingly, this power surge also played a role in the creation of Novion, marking the element's unexpected birth.

Although Novion has shown promising stability, Dr. Carter remains cautious. "Is it safe for practical use? We hope so, but it's all still very new," she stated. The specific conditions under which the element reacts are currently being kept confidential for safety reasons, leaving much more to explore about its potential.





Africa: The Resource-Rich "Mother Continent" Facing Both Abundance and Scarcity

TUNMI MABAWONKU

Africa, known as the "Mother Continent," is one of the most resource-rich regions in the world. It holds vast reserves of both renewable and non-renewable natural resources, including arable land, water, oil, natural gas, minerals, forests, and wildlife. These resources are not only essential for Africa's development but also crucial to the global economy.

Abundant Natural Wealth

Africa is home to 40% of the world's gold and up to 90% of its chromium and platinum, making it a key player in global mining industries. The continent also holds the largest reserves of cobalt, diamonds, platinum, and uranium, essential for industries like electronics, jewelry, and nuclear energy. In addition, Africa's petroleum and coal resources are among the most abundant, with 22 out of the 54

countries boasting large reserves. As of 2019, Nigeria was Africa's largest petroleum producer, contributing significantly to the continent's energy supply.

Africa is also a major supplier of cobalt, used in batteries for electric vehicles, and rare earth elements, which are vital for high-tech industries, including smartphones and renewable energy technologies. Countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo dominate the global production of these minerals, positioning Africa as a key player in the future of clean energy and technological advancements.

Scarcity and Challenges

Despite its abundance, Africa faces significant challenges in sustainably managing and distributing its resources. Water scarcity is a critical issue in many regions, particularly in northern Africa and parts of sub-Saharan Africa, where access to

clean and reliable water is limited. While the continent is home to major rivers like the Nile and Congo, many countries struggle with droughts, insufficient infrastructure, and climate change, which further stress water availability. Arable land, though plentiful, is under threat from desertification, deforestation, and poor agricultural practices. For example, the Sahel region is rapidly losing fertile land to desertification, making it harder for communities to grow food and maintain livelihoods. This, combined with population growth, puts pressure on Africa's ability to achieve food security.

In terms of minerals, some of Africa's rich resources, such as uranium and diamonds, are often the subject of conflict and exploitation. Conflict minerals like coltan, found in the Democratic Republic of Congo, are mined under dangerous conditions and have fueled civil wars and unrest. Additionally, while Africa holds vast reserves of oil, political instability and poor governance have hindered its equitable distribution and development.

Break-in at SLC armory

Theives use smugglers' tunnels for high-stakes heist

Tunmi Mabawonku

In the early hours of the morning, at approximately 2:33 a.m., a highly coordinated break-in occurred at the St. Lawrence Armory in Ramsgate. The armory, located in the school's basement between the bursary and library, is typically well-protected with an armored door, reinforced walls, and motion detectors, as well as an alarm that triggers an armed police response within 15 minutes.

However, the thieves managed to bypass the armory's security system by using Ramsgate's old smuggler tunnels, which run beneath much of the town.

Using a high explosive breaching charge, the criminals broke through the armory's floor, indicating they were likely military-trained. Once inside, they cut through storage units with a plasma torch and quickly loaded the stolen items onto trolleys for transport through the tunnels.

The heist was completed in under 10 minutes, suggesting the thieves had a detailed understanding of the armory's layout and security systems. However, a school liaison denied this possibility, stating that the 15-minute response time should have been sufficient to deter such an event.

The stolen items included five air rifles, which are relatively low-risk, but also 28 high-value, large-caliber rifles, shotguns, and SA80 cadet rifles, with each item worth at least £500. Police currently have no strong leads, but they are searching for three suspects seen dressed in military gear, along with a suspicious vehicle spotted driving around the area earlier that morning.

The police believe the suspects were highly trained, equipped with night vision goggles, and used a heavily armored military-grade truck to carry out the heist, likely setting up a trolley system to efficiently move the stolen goods out of the tunnels. The investigation is ongoing.



Smugglers' tunnels



St Lawrence environment

CHARLOTTE KASKA

Environmental heroes

In an age where the planet is calling out for help, local initiatives are stepping up like unsung heroes in a superhero movie. Picture this: a team of furry beavers, mighty bison, and clever solar-powered bins, all working together to restore the balance of nature while boosting our quality of life.

The Return of the Beavers: Nature’s Builders

Once upon a time in England, beavers were as rare as unicorns—gone from our rivers and streams. However, about 20 years ago, these clever critters were reintroduced near Sandwich, and now they’re back, waddling around like they own the place, and since then, their numbers have grown significantly. They've now been spotted as far as Canterbury and Ashford, with sightings of young beavers, known as kits, swimming in the rivers.

But why should we care about these adorable dam-builders? Well, beavers are nature’s engineers. By cutting down trees and building dams, they help regulate water flow in rivers, which can prevent flooding. In addition, they improve water quality and create new habitats, benefiting a wide variety of species. Their dams slow the flow of rivers, filtering out sediments, and this has increased biodiversity in the waterways, providing a home for more wildlife.

Bison: Guardians of the Forests

Similarly, the European bison, long extinct in England, has been successfully reintroduced in a forest area near Canterbury. These impressive animals, which can weigh up to a ton, play a critical role in the forest ecosystem. By knocking down smaller trees, bison create more space and allow light to reach the forest floor. This results in more diverse plant growth and improved biodiversity. Plants that previously couldn't grow in the shade of thick tree canopies now have the chance to thrive, attracting insects and other small creatures. The reintroduction of bison is a crucial step towards promoting biodiversity in the region.

Solar-Powered Bins: Cleaner Beaches, Less Waste

Another innovative project in the area is the introduction of solar-powered bins in Margate. These high-tech bins use solar energy to compact rubbish, meaning they can hold up to five times more waste than traditional bins. This leads to less overflowing, especially during the busy summer months, and reduces the need for frequent waste collections – a smart solution to an old problem.

This technology not only keeps the town cleaner but also saves resources and helps reduce the environmental footprint.

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Beavers, Bison, and Solar Technology Making a Difference



Oasis have returned

Oasis concert

FLORENCE HILL

Oasis have returned for one more explosive last final tour. After a dramatic breakup between the band. But what if the brothers argue again

The tickets to the tour sold out in seconds 2 million tickets got snatched in just 2 seconds, as after this Noel and Liam will be retiring from the music industry to enter the world of football punditry but the bickering already began with Noah saying Liam can't even hit a high note and that Noah can't tune a guitar. So if what does this mean for the rest of the tour

Bees under siege

Florence Hill

One in 3 things you eat are reliant on bees. There are over 20,000 known species with 270 are local in the UK. but bees are in trouble there are growing public and political concerns about bee decline. Scientists already know that pesticides, global warming and habitat loss effect the ways bees behave, but new research may be making their behavior more dramatic. Climate change doesn't just mean that temperatures increase: it also increases the frequency and severity of extreme weather events like floods, storms and droughts. It is these which will present the most immediate climate-related impacts for bumblebees in Britain. The Great Yellow bumblebee, one of our rarest species, is almost entirely restricted to the Mach-air,

dune grasslands at risk from Atlantic storms and rising sea levels. Pesticides are also harming bees rapidly. And recently pesticides have doubled. More than 90% of pollen samples from bee hives in agricultural landscapes and more than 90% of stream samples are contaminated with more than one

Bee keeping is something everyone should get involved in not only does it help save these precious species it also is proven to be great for you own mental wellbeing keeping you positive. St Lawrence collage has a bee keeping club open to all students .These small things create a big change.



NFL

Rising sport in the UK

Umaiza Malik

It consists of 32 teams, split into 8 divisions in the NFC conference, and 4 in the AFC.

These teams are not promoted or demoted, and new players to the league are drafted out of university. To give the worst teams each year a boost, they get the best prospects next year. An advantage of playing is that the league has a salary cap so all teams have to spend the same on player wages. For the viewers entertainment, this creates a competitive league every year, and most teams struggle to stay on top for more than a few seasons.

Since 2007, NFL games have been played abroad in an attempt to reach a global market. London has hosted the most games, but many more cities are involved. The first NFL game this season was held in Brazil and won by the mighty Philadelphia Eagles.

NFL is one of the most watched sports globally, with an average viewership of 17.9 million per regular season game. In contrast the premier league has an average of 546,000 per match. 62.5 million people watched the last superbowl, which is a 10% increase on last year. In the UK the increase was 18%.

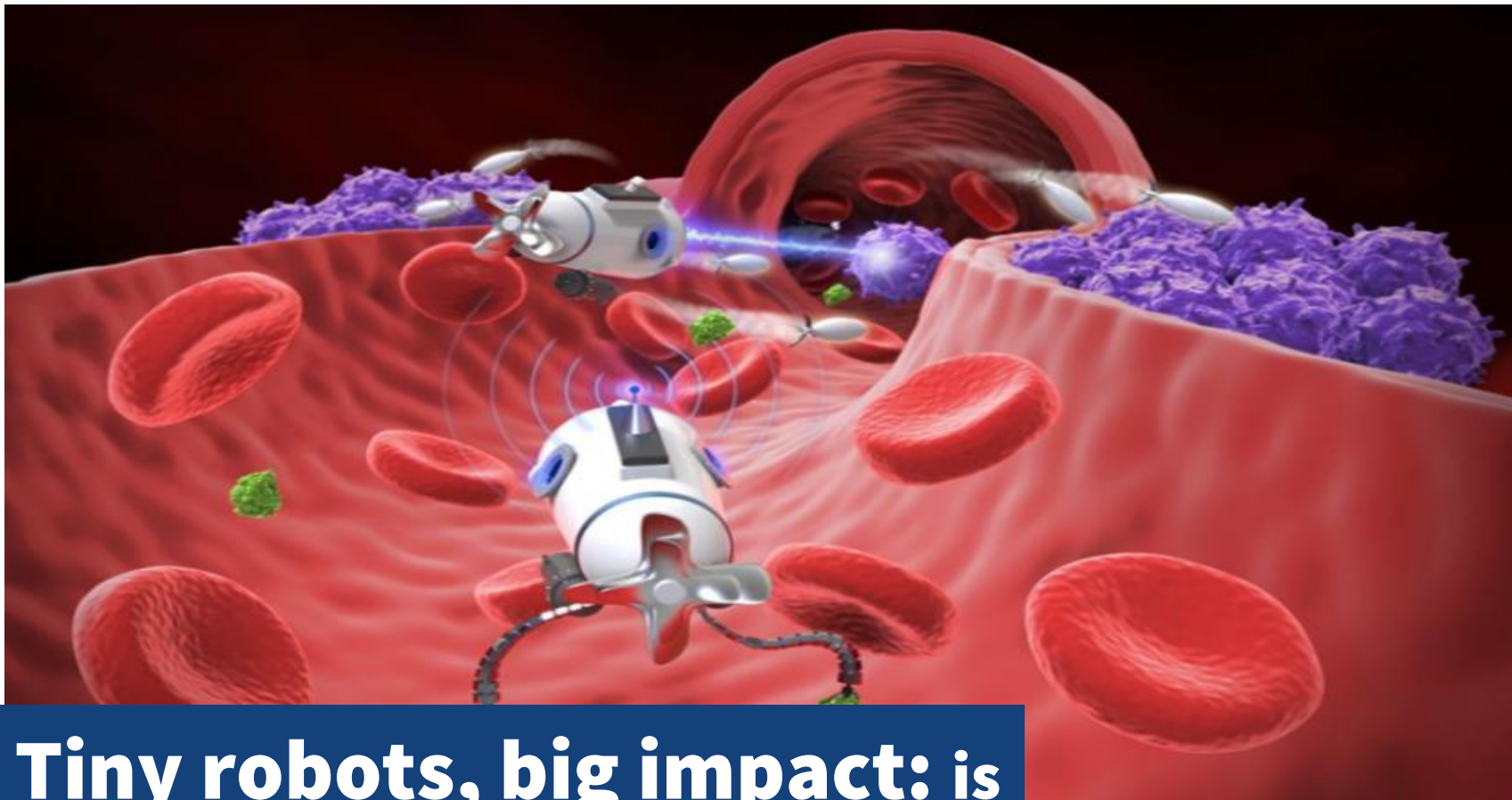
The superbowl is a spectacle, with ad space costing over \$7 million per 30 seconds and the biggest artist performing the half time show, including Rhianna, Beyonce, Coldplay, Bruno Mars and Mary Jane Bligh.

'Philadelphia Eagles is the best team in my opinion as I support them, but you could probably argue that at the moment Kansas city chiefs is the best team at the moment as they have one of the best defenses at the moment.' Mr. Hall

New England patriots are 6 times winners with the same coach, Bill Belichick, and the same quarterback, Tom Brady. He then moved to Tampa Bay Buccaneers and won that season too, he is considered the winningest player.



Tom brady



Tiny robots, big impact: is my doctor now a robot?

Embedding robots into nanoparticles

Cartoon of nanorobots

TUNMI MABAWONKU

Advances in technology have increased our ability to dictate the world around us on an ever-decreasing scale.

Nanotechnologies are rapidly emerging within the realm of medicine, and this subfield has been termed ‘nanomedicine’. Use of nanoparticle technology has become familiar and increasingly common, especially with pharmaceutical technology. An exciting and promising area of nanotechnological development is the building of nanorobots, which are devices with components manufactured on the nanoscale. This area of study is filled with potential applications, many of which are currently being researched and developed.

Nanoparticles are ultra-small particles, typically ranging from 1 to 100 nanometers in size, that have unique physical and chemical properties due to their size. The concept of nanoparticles dates back to ancient times—gold nanoparticles, for instance, were used in Roman glassware to create stunning color effects. However, it wasn't until the 20th century, with advances in technology and microscopy, that scientists could study and manipulate these particles at the atomic level. Modern nanoparticles are used in a wide range of fields, from medicine and electronics to environmental science, due to their ability to interact with matter in novel and highly efficient ways.

TINY TITANS OF TREATMENT

Nanoparticles have revolutionized medicine, particularly in drug delivery, diagnostics, and therapy. Their small size allows them to target specific cells or tissues, making treatments like chemotherapy more precise by

attacking cancer cells directly while minimizing damage to healthy tissues. Nanoparticles are also used in imaging, improving the accuracy of diagnostic tools like MRI scans.

Advantages of nanoparticles in medicine include enhanced drug bioavailability, reduced side effects, and the ability to bypass biological barriers like the blood-brain barrier. However, there are also challenges. The long-term effects of nanoparticles in the body are not fully understood, and they may pose toxicity risks if they accumulate in organs. Additionally, their manufacturing can be complex and costly.

The Hidden Risks of Nanoparticles in Medicine: Are Tiny Solutions Too Big a Problem?

Nanoparticles are making waves in the medical world, offering groundbreaking solutions for everything from targeted drug delivery to advanced imaging techniques. However, as we dive deeper into this tiny tech, some serious safety concerns are coming to light. While the promise of nanoparticles is undeniable, their small size could create big challenges for human health.

Toxicity Trouble

One of the most pressing concerns is toxicity. Nanoparticles are so small that they can easily penetrate cells and tissues, and while this is what makes them useful for targeting diseases, it

also opens the door to potential harm. If these particles build up in critical organs like the liver, kidneys, or lungs, they could trigger inflammation, oxidative stress, or even DNA damage, causing unintended long-term effects.

The Mystery of Long-Term Effects

The long-term impact of nanoparticles is still a gray area in medicine. Once they're inside the body, do they break down safely or stick around, potentially causing problems years later? Scientists are still working to answer this, but concerns about chronic health issues and lingering effects have sparked ongoing debates in the medical community.

Biocompatibility: Not All Nanoparticles Play Nice

Not every nanoparticle is a good fit for the human body. Some materials used in nanoparticles can provoke immune reactions, leading to allergic responses or even rejection by the body's defense systems. As these technologies become more common, ensuring that nanoparticles are biocompatible will be critical.

Environmental and Occupational Hazards

The risks don't stop with patients. What happens when nanoparticles from medical treatments end up in the environment? Improper disposal could lead to contamination, and healthcare workers handling these particles face potential exposure risks as well. Inhalation or skin absorption could pose unknown health risks, raising concerns about the need for strict safety protocols in medical settings.

The Road Ahead

Nanoparticles are undeniably powerful tools in modern medicine, but their safety profile requires much more scrutiny. As we continue to unlock their potential, balancing innovation with caution will be key to avoiding unintended consequences. Only with more research and regulation can we ensure these tiny technologies don't become a big problem.

