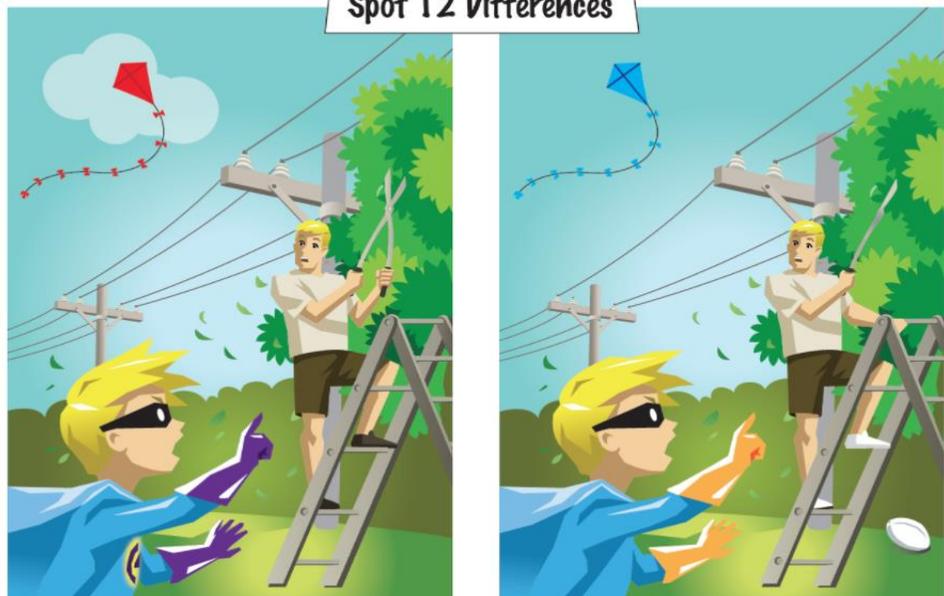


It is so good to see all of you! This school is nothing without students in it! It is just a big empty building. When all of you are at home, it is so obvious<sup>1</sup> that a school is not just for learning and studying. A school is about the people. It is a giant family. So, welcome back. I hope that we have finished the last period of remote classes we will have. The technology is amazing, but it is not the same as doing activities in class. Everything takes so much longer and is so much more difficult. Today is a happy day.

### Spot 12 Differences



Are these puzzles too easy? If you want, I can try to find some really difficult ones. Just tell me.

Last week's answer



### Something you didn't know about cell phones

- 5.1 billion people in the world have a cell phone. That is a lot, but it also means that 2.7 billion people don't have one.
- China has the highest number of people that use a smartphone, 55%, and Bangladesh has the lowest, 5%.
- 70% of worldwide web traffic<sup>2</sup> now happens on a smart phone.
- On average, people spend 2 hours and 55 minutes on their smart phone.
- The EU is trying to make all mobile phone companies use a standard<sup>3</sup> charging cable<sup>4</sup>. This might be unnecessary soon when all phone charge wirelessly.

### The cell phone is 75 years old!

The cell phone celebrated its 75<sup>th</sup> birthday last week, on the 17<sup>th</sup> of June. The first cell phone was demonstrated on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1946. It weighed 40kg and was installed<sup>5</sup> in a car. The cell phone filled most of the car's trunk and could only be used in a few cities. By 1948,



5,000 people had bought one. The signals were unencrypted<sup>6</sup> and anybody with a radio tuned into the same frequency<sup>7</sup> could listen to what people were saying. In 1973, the first handheld mobile phone was invented. The phone weighed 1.1kg and would only last for 30 minutes on a fully charged battery. These first phones worked on a 1G network. "G" stands for "generation". Each generation of network is designed to provide



data for the mobile phones that use the network. The problem is, the number of people that use mobiles phones increases every year. Also, the amount of data these mobile phones need also increases every year. That means, it doesn't take long before a network generation is overwhelmed<sup>8</sup>.



That is why we have gone from 1G up to 4G that we use now. Smartphones use a staggering<sup>9</sup> amount of data, so 4G is no longer enough and we will be using 5G soon. (Some places already are.) However, as smart phones advance and many other devices are connected to the internet network, it won't be long before 5G isn't enough and we need 6G or 7G. 5G will let people download about 1GB of data in a second.

1.obvious 明らかない 2.web traffic ウェブトラフィック 3.standard 一般的(同じ) 4.charging cable 充電ケーブル 5.install 設定する 6.unencrypted 暗号化されていない 7.frequency 周波数 8.overwhelmed 圧倒された 9.staggering 驚くほど



### World record

How many pull ups can you do? Do your arms and hands hurt when you try? Well, you should try just hanging there. Just hanging from a bar is called a “dead hang” and the world record is now 16 minutes and three seconds. If you don’t believe me that it is hard, go and try. I will be very impressed if you can do more than one minute! The 16-minute record was achieved by Harald Rise from Norway. He has been in a wheelchair since he was young because of cerebral palsy<sup>1</sup> and he was determined<sup>2</sup> that his disability would not limit him. He started working on his upperbody strength and decided to go for a world record. The strength of his grip was very important and he spent a lot of time making it stronger. That is an incredible record.



Every day is a new beginning.  
Take a deep breath, smile, and start again.

### A monument

Let’s talk about the Great Sphinx of Giza. It is probably one of the most well-known statues in the world. It is a limestone<sup>3</sup> statue of a sphinx (a



mythical<sup>4</sup> creature), very close to the great pyramids. The face of the Sphinx is probably the pharaoh Khafre and the Sphinx was probably made during his reign<sup>5</sup> (2558-2532BC). That means that the Sphinx statue is probably 4,500 years old! This makes it a little younger than the Great Pyramid, which was built by Khafre’s father, Khufu. Khafre also built the second pyramid a Giza. The nose of the Sphinx was broken off at some point. Archaeologists<sup>6</sup> don’t know why, but there are signs that metal bars were used to break it



off. Most of the Sphinx is made of limestone which is pretty soft, and it has eroded<sup>7</sup>. The Giza area was abandoned in about 1400BC and sand covered most of the Sphinx and the Pyramids. This picture (on the left) was the Sphinx in 1871, before it was excavated. There is some evidence that the Sphinx



had a beard and a headdress that have come off. There is also some residue<sup>8</sup> of pigment<sup>9</sup> in different areas. The Sphinx would have been colored, but it is different to tell what colors because the colors will have faded over time. This is an artists impression of what the Sphinx might have looked like. I would love to go and visit this area one day.

1.cerebral palsy 脳性まひ 2.determined 断固とした 3.limestone 石灰岩 4.mythical 神話の 5.reign 治世 6.archaeologist 考古学者 7.erode 浸食される 8.residue 残り 9.pigment 色素色

