

SELFESTA

E-magazine - Class VII - 2022-'23
INDIAN SCHOOL AL BURAIMI





PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

SHAHEEN .K.K - President, SMC

Dear Students and Parents,

I am delighted to announce the release of our school magazine, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our students, teachers, and parents. As the school management committee president, I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to all of you for your unwavering cooperation and continuous support.

This year's magazine showcases the incredible talent, creativity, and achievements of our students, who have once again exceeded our expectations with their exceptional academic and extracurricular performances. The magazine truly reflects the hard work and commitment our students have put in over the past year.

I would also like to thank our dedicated teachers, who have gone above and beyond in guiding and mentoring our students. Their tireless efforts and commitment to excellence have played a significant role in shaping the future of our students.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to our supportive parents, who have been integral to our school community. Your unwavering support and encouragement have helped us create an environment that fosters learning and growth.

I hope that you enjoy reading our school magazine and appreciate the incredible achievements of our students. Thank you once again for your support, and I look forward to continuing to work together to make our school the best it can be.

Best Regards,

Shaheen K.K
President,
S.M.C



PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

SANTHA KUMAR DASARI - Principal

Dear Students and Parents,

It is with great pleasure that I write this message for our school magazine. As principal, I am thrilled to see the continued success and growth of our school community, and I believe that our school magazine has played an important role in achieving that success.

The school magazine is more than just a collection of articles and photos; it is a reflection of the creativity, hard work, and dedication of our students and staff. Through the magazine, we are able to showcase the talents of our students, highlight important events and achievements, and provide a platform for our community to come together and celebrate our shared experiences.

The benefits of the school magazine are numerous. For our students, it provides an opportunity to develop their writing and communication skills, as well as a sense of pride and ownership in their work. For our parents, it offers a window into the budding talents of our students and for our staff, it is a chance to showcase their expertise and leadership, as well as to collaborate with colleagues across departments and grade levels.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all of our staff members for their participation and guidance in producing the school magazine. Your hard work and dedication are truly appreciated, and you have played a critical role in making our magazine a success. I would also like to congratulate our students and parents for their efforts in contributing to the magazine. Your creativity, enthusiasm, and support have made the magazine a true reflection of our school community.

In closing, I want to encourage everyone to continue to support our school magazine and to take pride in the important role it plays in our school community. Together, we can continue to celebrate our shared experiences and achievements, and work towards building an even stronger school community.

Sincerely,

Santha Kumar Dasari

Principal



CLASS TEACHER'S MESSAGE

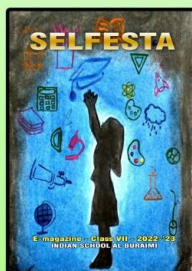
SHANI SHANAVAS - Class Teacher - Class VII

Class magazine is a platform for the children to reflect their vibrant thoughts and artistic talent in a creative manner. It's indeed heartwarming to note that the entire magazine has been designed and framed by the students of class 7. I am sure that the positive attitude, hardwork and the innovative ideas exhibited by the young minds surely take the readers to the world of joy and excitement.

I take this opportunity to congratulate all the contributors and the creative head for the sincere effort in bringing out the magazine, entitled SELFESTA. I remain grateful to our beloved principal Sathakumar Dasari for the valuable suggestion and constant support for the publication of this magazine.

School magazines have a great educative value. They encourage students to think and write. In fact the young talent finds its first exposure through this medium. I hope that 'SELFESTA' would be successful in achieving these objectives.

Beloved readers I wish you all enjoyable reading experience .



Cover page Designed by SREYA NAYAK

SELFESTA - ISAB E-magazine Class VII - 2022-'23



QUOTES BY FAMOUS PEOPLE

AFSHAN MOHAMMED N - Class VII

1 . " Always forgive your enemies nothing annoys them" (Oscar wilde)



3 . " Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter " (martin luther king)



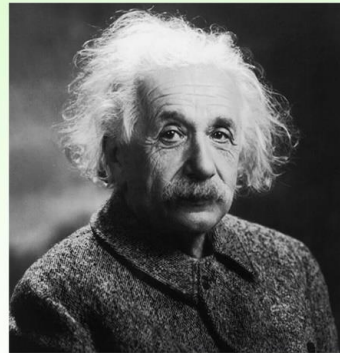
2 ." If you can't be kind at least be a vague" (Judith martin)



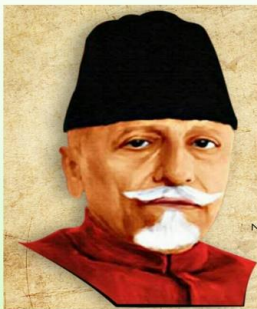
4 . " a problem is a chance for you to do your best " (duke ellington)



5 . " imagination is more important than knowledge (albert Einstein)



6 . " You have to dream before your dreams can come true " (maulana abduLKalam)



7 . " Anyone who says money can't buy happiness that is true " (Samuel L . Jackson)





MY INDIA

BHADRA SANTHOSH - Class VII



What a great beauty the nation has.
What a great history they have made.
Great leaders or the unknown people;
Who fought for their freedom.
Cultures and traditions of the people;
Which make up the beauty of India.
We believe our religion and stand equal,
And stand as proud as we are.
We tell stories with pride in our hearts.
We talk about great leaders who fought for us.
We feel proud when our flag stand high in the sky.
And this makes my nation the great India.





RIDDLES

AMANA SEMEER - Class VII

1. What has many teeth, but cannot bite?



Answer: A comb

2. What has one eye, but can't see?



Answer: A needle

3. What kind of room has no doors or windows?



Answer: A mushroom

4. What has lots of eyes, but can't see?



Answer: A potato

5. What goes up but never comes down?



Answer: Your age





TRIP TO MUSCAT...

SHREYA SOMAIAH P - Class VII

The journey started at 4:20 AM early morning. Me and my friends danced with different music's almost all through the journey. We reached Muscat at 8:30 and we had breakfast. It was almost 9:15 AM. We all left to the first place (Armed Forces Museum). We got to explore many things such as weapons used in the war , How a Oman was before, uniform etc. Then we went to Knowledge World Planetarium .Again we got to explore many things such as solar energy how windmill works etc. Then we went to the National Museum contains 14 gallery's.

1st Gallery- Timeline

2nd Gallery- The Land Of Frankincense

3rd Gallery- Prehistory and Ancient History

4th Gallery- Splendours of Islam

5th Gallery- Oman and the world

6th Gallery- The Renaissance

7th Gallery- Intangible Heritage

8th Gallery- Collections

9th Gallery- Currency (it was closed)

10th Gallery- Aflaj

11th Gallery- Civilisation in Making

12th Gallery- Maritime History

13th Gallery- Arms and Armour

14th Gallery- Temporary Exhibition

2:30 to 3:30 we had lunch. after lunch we went to the park and spent 1 hour 30 minutes. Of go to the (Aquarium)-We saw different types of fish, snakes,alligators . Then we had dinner we had pizza and left to Buraimi at 10:00 p.m. and reached Buraimi at 1:30 a.m. And our journey ended.....



ACROSTIC POEM



POOJA S NAIR - Class VII

UNIVERSE

~Sun~

Super bright
Ultra light
Never night



~Moon~

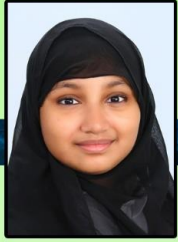
Mostly seen
On days in between
Only the new and
Not often blue



~Stars~

Shining in the sky
Twinkling bright in my eye
Always glowing like a Firefly.
Radiating splendor from high
Shining sparkles never die.





BOOK REVIEW

NOORJAHAN BHANU - Class VII



GERONIMO STILTON BOLLYWOOD BURGLARY



AUTHOR-ELISABETTA MARIA DAMI

The creation of Geronimo Stilton

In 1990, Dami discovered that she was unable to have children. Shortly afterward she began volunteering at a children's hospital.

As she cared for the sick children, Dami decided to write adventure stories that featured a mouse called Geronimo Stilton as the protagonist. These stories became a publishing sensation both in Italy and internationally.

"I make up funny stories in which the protagonist was a clumsy mouse called Geronimo Stilton. He would get involved in all sorts of entertaining adventures, full of funny events and twists in the plot."

About the story.

Geronimo Stilton has a detective friend, Hercule Poirat. These two friends were headed to India. A Bollywood star, Ratna (their old classmate) received a valuable ruby and wanted them to protect her ruby while she was acting in a new movie. This meant that Geronimo was supposed to act in the movie, but he did not know how to act. He was a terrible actor and to make things even worse, the ruby was stolen. Will they find the thief?

Ratings for the story

I like this story because it is so humorous, silly, and funny.

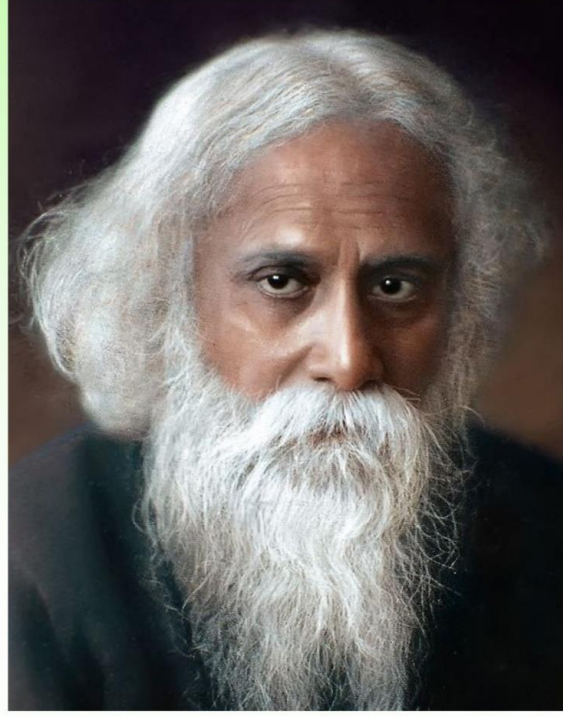
Star rating –





आत्मकथा (रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर)

MOHAMMED SAAD - Class VII



रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर एक महान भारतीय कवि थे। रबीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर का जन्म ७ मई १८६१ को कोलकाता के जोड़ासाँको ठाकुरबाड़ी में हुआ। उनके पिता देवेन्द्रनाथ टैगोर और माता शारदा देवी थीं। वो एक दर्शनशास्त्री चित्रकार और एक महान देशभक्त भी थे जिन्होंने हमारे देश के राष्ट्रगान 'जन गण मन' की रचना की। वो पहले ऐसे भारतीय बने जिन्हें 'गीतांजलि' नामक अपने महान लेखन के लिये १९१३ में नोबल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया। टैगोर ने पूरे जीवन में एक दूसरे से प्यार और सौहार्द के स्पष्ट विचार को भी उपलब्ध कराया। भारतीय साहित्य के लिये उनका योगदान बहुत बड़ा और अविस्मरणीय है। उनकी दूसरी कविता संग्रह जैसे सोनार तारी चित्रांगदा और मालिनी आदि जैसे उपन्यास हैं।





माँ

DERIC SONI - Class VII



जब अकेला रहा तो उसकी याद आयी
अँधेरे में था तो उसकी याद आयी
जब भूख लगी तो उसकी याद आयी
नींद नहीं आयी तो उसको याद आयी
सोचने में कितनी आसाम लगती थी ये जिंदगी.
जब खुद से जीना सीखा तो उसकी याद आयी।
तभी भी लगा की माँ इतनी मतलबी कैसे हो सकती
हमसे भी ज्यादा हमारे लिए कैसे सो सकती है।
लेकिन सच तो ये है की वो माँ ही होती है
जो हमारा पेट भरकर खुद भूखा है





हंस और उल्लू पंचतंत्र की कहानी

ABU BAKR SYED - Class VII



बहुत समय पहले एक झील के किनारे एक हंस रहता था।

एक उल्लू भी वही आकर रहने लगा।

वे दोनों साथ खुशी-खुशी रहने लगे।

में जब गर्मियों का मौसम आया तो उल्लू वापस अपने घर जाने के बारे में सोचने लगा।

उसने हंस से भी साथ चलने को कहा।

हंस बोला "जब नदी सूख जाएगी तो मैं तुम्हारे पास आ जाऊँगा।"

जब नदी सूख गई तो हंस उल्लू के पास उसके बरगद के पेड़ पर पहुँच गया।
हंस जल्दी सो जाता था।

तभी कुछ राहगीर वहाँ से निकले और आराम करने के लिए उसी पेड़ के नीचे बैठ गए।

उन राहगीरों को देखकर उल्लू ज़ोर से चिल्लाया।

राहगीरों ने इसे अपशकुन माना और उल्लू पर तीर से निशाना मार दिया।

उल्लू को तो अँधेरे में दिखता था इसलिए वह तीर से बच गया और उड़ गया।

उसके बदले में वह तीर हंस को लग गया और वह मर गया!

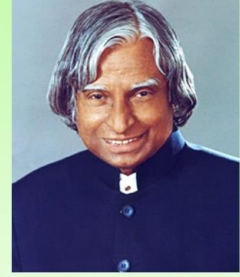
इसी कारण सही कहा गया है कि नई जगह पर हमेशा सतर्क रहना चाहिए





ए० पी० जे० अब्दुल कलाम

NOORJAHAN BHANU - Class VII



अब्दुल कलाम (15 अक्टूबर 1931 - 27 जुलाई 2015) एक भारतीय एयरोस्पेस वैज्ञानिक और राजनेता थे जिन्होंने 2002 से 2007 तक भारत के 11वें राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य किया। उनका जन्म और पालन-पोषण रामेश्वरम तमिलनाडु में हुआ और उन्होंने भौतिकी और एयरोस्पेस इंजीनियरिंग का अध्ययन किया। उन्होंने मुख्य रूप से रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन (इंडियन और भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO) में एक वैज्ञानिक और विज्ञान प्रशासक के रूप में अगले चार दशक बिताए और भारत के नागरिक अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम और सैन्य मिसाइल विकास प्रयासों में गहन रूप से शामिल थे। इस प्रकार उन्हें बैलिस्टिक मिसाइलों और लॉन्च वाहन प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास पर उनके काम के लिए भारत के मिसाइल मैन के रूप में जाना जाने लगा। उन्होंने 1998 में भारत के पोखरण-द्वितीय परमाणु परीक्षणों में एक महत्वपूर्ण संगठनात्मक तकनीकी और राजनीतिक भूमिका निभाई जो 1974 में भारत द्वारा मूल परमाणु परीक्षण के बाद से पहला था।

कलाम को 2002 में सत्तारूढ़ भारतीय जनता पार्टी और तत्कालीन विपक्षी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस दोनों के समर्थन से भारत के 11वें राष्ट्रपति के रूप में चुना गया था। व्यापक रूप से "पीपुल्स प्रेसिडेंट" के रूप में संदर्भित वे एक कार्यकाल के बाद शिक्षा लेखन और सार्वजनिक सेवा के अपने नागरिक जीवन में लौट आए। वह भारत रत्न भारत के सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान सहित कई प्रतिष्ठित पुरस्कारों के प्राप्तकर्ता थे।

भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान शिलांग में एक व्याख्यान देते समय कलाम का पतन हो गया और 27 जुलाई 2015 को 83 वर्ष की आयु में एक स्पष्ट कार्डियक अरेस्ट से उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। राष्ट्रीय स्तर के गणमान्य व्यक्तियों सहित हजारों उनके गृहनगर रामेश्वरम में आयोजित अंतिम संस्कार समारोह में शामिल हुए जहाँ उन्होंने पूरे राजकीय सम्मान के साथ अंतिम संस्कार किया गया।

TRANSLATIONS OF A P J ABDUL KALAM'S BIOGRAPHY.

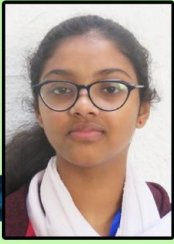


Abdul Kalam (15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015) was an Indian aerospace scientist and statesman who served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. He was born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu and studied physics and aerospace engineering. He spent the next four decades as a scientist and science administrator, mainly at the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and was intimately involved in India's civilian space programme and military missile development efforts. He thus came to be known as the Missile Man of India for his work on the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology. He also played a pivotal organisational, technical, and political role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998, the first since the original nuclear test by India in 1974.

Kalam was elected as the 11th president of India in 2002 with the support of both the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party and the then-opposition Indian National Congress. Widely referred to as the "People's President", he returned to his civilian life of education, writing and public service after a single term. He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

While delivering a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Kalam collapsed and died from an apparent cardiac arrest on 27 July 2015, aged 83. Thousands, including national-level dignitaries, attended the funeral ceremony held in his hometown of Rameswaram, where he was buried with full state honours.





MATHEMATICS INTO EVERYDAY LIFE

AMANA SEMEER - Class VII

Mathematics is very useful in everyday life. We use math concepts, as well as the skills we learn from practicing math problems every day.

Mathematics gives us a way to understand patterns, define relationships, and predict the future. It helps us do many important things in our daily life

The Uses of Mathematics in Practical Life

Mathematics is important for all professions in the world. Every aspect of life is highly dependent on the use of numbers and arithmetic.

Math is the language of science. It is used to develop the rest of science and interpret its theories, especially physics, chemistry, astronomy, geography, etc. It enables thinkers to test their ideas by doing many experiments.



Banking and Financial Services:

Mathematics is the most important part of banking and financial matters. It is necessary to be accurate in the accounts to be able to maintain the money in an optimal manner.

Mathematics helps people manage money by balancing the checkbook or shopping at the most expensive prices.



Cell phone:

Everyone has a cell phone which requires basic knowledge of skills and mathematics. He needs to know the numbers and how they work on the cell phone.

With today's technology, you can do everything on your cell phone, from talking and chatting to surfing the Internet.



Music:

Mathematics and music are already connected and we usually use numbers and mathematics to describe and teach music. Understanding fractions and ratios helps to understand the rhythm of musical notes.

In the kitchen:



Mathematics also plays a major role in the kitchen. Baking and cooking require some mathematical skills. Every ingredient must be measured and sometimes we need to multiply or divide to get the exact amount we need.

Mathematics helps to estimate the quantity of food and bread to be prepared, where the individual needs to mathematics by calculating the amounts required according to the size of the pot, for example The individual must know the fractions and ratios, and the knowledge of the weight measuring units used, such as the cup, the weight, the litre, the gram, and others everything we do in the kitchen requires mathematics.



Painting:

The calculation of spaces is important in painting. When the wall is painted, for example, there is a need to calculate the amount of paint needed to perform this process

3D art uses mathematics to determine how to draw flat objects so that they give the illusion of being three-dimensional from a certain point of view.



Architecture:

Mathematics is a core component of every engineering field and is also widely used in architecture.

Architects use mathematics to calculate the square area of rooms and buildings and also to develop dimensions of the ground area, and the space required for other areas, such as parking, plumbing, and others.

Conclusion

The essence of mathematics is its freedom. Without mathematics life would be point less



കുമാരനാശാൻ



AMANA SEMEER - Class VII



മലയാളകവിതയുടെ കാല്പനികവസന്തത്തിനു തുടക്കംകുറിച്ച കവിയാണ്, എൻ. കുമാരനാശാൻ (ഏപ്രിൽ 12, 1873 - ജനുവരി 16, 1924). ആശാന്റെ കൃതികൾ കേരളീയസാമൂഹിക ജീവിതത്തിൽ വമ്പിച്ച പരിവർത്തനങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുവാൻ സഹായകമായി. ആധുനിക കവിത്രയത്തിലൊരാളുമാണ് കുമാരനാശാൻ. ആശയഗംഭീരൻ, സ്നേഹഗായകൻ എന്നിവ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വിശേഷണങ്ങളായി പറയാറുണ്ട്.

ജനനം, ബാല്യം

1873 ഏപ്രിൽ 12-ന് ചിറയിൻകീഴ് താലൂക്കിൽ അഞ്ചുതെങ്ങ് ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തിൽ കായിക്കര ഗ്രാമത്തിലെ തൊമ്മൻവിലാകം വീട്ടിലാണ്, കുമാര (കുമാരനാശാൻ) ജനിച്ചത്. അച്ഛൻ നാരായണൻ പെരുങ്ങാടി, മലയാളത്തിലും തമിഴിലും നിപുണനായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിലെ ഒരു പ്രമുഖനായിരുന്നു. പ്രധാനതൊഴിൽ കച്ചവടമായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും നാട്ടുകാര്യങ്ങളിലും അദ്ദേഹം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുകയും മലയാളത്തിൽ കീർത്തനങ്ങൾ രചിക്കുകയും അവ മനോഹരമായി ആലപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമായിരുന്നു. അമ്മ കാളിയമ്മ, ഈശ്വരഭക്തയായ കുടുംബിനിയായിരുന്നു. പൂരാണേതിഹാസങ്ങളിലൊക്കെ അവർക്കു നല്ല അവഗാഹമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ചെറുപ്പത്തിൽ വല്ലാത്ത കുസൃതിയായിരുന്നു കുമാര. കുമാരവിനെ അടക്കിനിറുത്താൻ അമ്മയുടെ പൊടിക്കൈയായിരുന്നു പൂരാണകഥപറയൽ.

അച്ഛനാലപിക്കുന്ന കീർത്തനങ്ങൾകേട്ട്, കുമാരു ലയിച്ചിരിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. വലുതാകുമ്പോൾ, അച്ഛനെപ്പോലെ താനും കവിതകളെഴുതുമെന്ന്, കൊച്ചുകുമാരു പറയുമായിരുന്നു. ഒമ്പതു മക്കളുള്ള കുടുംബത്തിലെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ മകനായിരുന്നു കുമാരൻ. കുമാരുവിനു കഥകളിലും ശാസ്ത്രീയസംഗീതത്തിലുമുള്ള താല്പര്യം, അച്ഛനിൽനിന്നു ലഭിച്ചതാണ്. ബാല്യകാലത്ത്, പലവിധ അസുഖങ്ങൾവന്ന് കുമാരു കിടപ്പിലാകുക പതിവായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കേ, കുമാരന്റെ പതിനെട്ടാമത്തെ വയസ്സിൽ അസുഖംബാധിച്ചു കിടപ്പിലായിരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ, കുമാരുവിന്റെ അച്ഛന്റെ ക്ഷണപ്രകാരം, ശ്രീനാരായണഗുരു അവരുടെ വീട്ടിൽവരുകയും കുമാരുവിനെ തന്നോടൊപ്പം കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഗോവിന്ദനാശാന്റെകീഴിൽ യോഗയും താന്ത്രികവുമഭ്യസിച്ചു, വക്കത്തുള്ള ഒരു മുരുകൻക്ഷേത്രത്തിൽക്കഴിയുമ്പോൾ, കുമാരുവിൽ കവിതയെഴുത്ത് ഒരു കമ്പമായി രൂപപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു.

കൗമാരം

അന്നത്തെ പതിവനുസരിച്ച് ഏഴുവയസ്സായപ്പോൾ കുമാരനെ ഒരു കുടിപ്പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ ചേർത്തു. തുണ്ടത്തിൽ പെരുമാളാശാനായിരുന്നു കുമാരന്റെ പ്രഥമഗുരു. സമർത്ഥനായ കുമാരു വേഗംതന്നെ എഴുത്തും കണക്കും പഠിച്ചു. എട്ടുവയസ്സായപ്പോൾ സംസ്കൃതപഠനവുമാരംഭിച്ചു. ഇതിനിടയിൽ കുമാരുവിന്റെ അച്ഛന്റെയുംമറ്റും പ്രയത്നത്താൽ അവിടെയൊരു പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. (ചക്കൻവിലാകം പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂൾ - കോയിൽത്തോട്ടം സ്കൂളെന്നുമറിയപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോളത്ത്, ആശാൻ മെമ്മോറിയൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എൽ.പി സ്കൂൾ കായിക്കര എന്നു പുനർനാമകരണംചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.) പതിനൊന്നാമത്തെ വയസ്സിൽ, കുമാരൻ ആ സ്കൂളിൽ രണ്ടാംതരത്തിൽ ചേർന്നു. പതിനാലാമത്തെ വയസ്സിൽ, പ്രശസ്തമായ രീതിയിൽത്തന്നെ സ്കൂൾപരീക്ഷയിൽ വിജയിച്ചു.

പഠിച്ച സ്കൂളിൽത്തന്നെ, കുമാരൻ കുറച്ചുകാലം അധ്യാപകനായി ജോലിനോക്കി. സർക്കാർ നിയമപ്രകാരം അത്ര ചെറുപ്രായത്തിലുള്ളവരെ അധ്യാപകരായി നിയമിക്കാൻ വകുപ്പില്ലായിരുന്നതിനാൽ ആ ജോലി സ്ഥിരപ്പെട്ടുകിട്ടിയില്ല. അധ്യാപകജോലിയവസാനിപ്പിച്ച്, ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാരോടൊപ്പം കൂടെ സ്വയം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പഠിക്കാനാരംഭിച്ചു. കിട്ടുന്ന പുസ്തകങ്ങളെല്ലാം കുമാരു വേഗം വായിച്ചുതീർക്കുമായിരുന്നു.





കേരളത്തിന്റെ ഐതീഹ്യം

ANASH SATHEESHKUMAR - Class VII



ഒരിക്കൽ രാജാവ് കർത്തവീര്യാർജുനൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സൈന്യത്തോടൊപ്പം ജമദഗ്നി മഹർഷിയുടെ ആശ്രമത്തിൽ എത്തി. മഹർഷി അവരെ നന്നായി സൽകരിച്ചു. രാജാവ് ചിന്തിച്ചു “ഈ മഹർഷിക്കു എങ്ങനെ ഇത്രയും വലിയ സൈന്യത്തെ സൽക്കരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും”. രാജാവ് മഹർഷിയോട് ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ചോദിച്ചു. അപ്പോൾ മഹർഷി ഒരു പശുവിനെ കാണിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞു “ഇത് ചോദിക്കുന്നത് എന്തും തരും.” രാജാവ് മഹർഷിയോട് തനിക്ക് ആ പശുവിനെ വേണം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ മഹർഷി പശുവിനെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻ സമ്മതിച്ചില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് രാജാവ് ആ പശുവിനെ മോഷ്ടിച്ചു. പരശുരാമൻ വീട്ടിൽ എത്തിയപ്പോൾ മഹർഷി നടന്നതെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു. പരശുരാമൻ ആ രാജാവിനെ കൊന്നു പശുവിനെ തിരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുവന്നു.

ഒരിക്കൽ പരശുരാമൻ ഇല്ലാത്ത സമയത്ത് രാജാവിന്റെ മക്കൾ മഹർഷിയെ കൊന്നു. അന്ന് പരശുരാമൻ ക്ഷത്രിയ വംശത്തെ ഇല്ലാതാകും എന്ന് ശപഥം ചെയ്തു. അദ്ദേഹം അത് പാലിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഒടുവിൽ ക്ഷത്രിയന്മാരെ എല്ലാം കൊന്നൊടുക്കാൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ച മഴു അദ്ദേഹം കടലിൽ എറിഞ്ഞു. അപ്പോൾ കടലിൽ നിന്നും കേരളം ഉയർന്നു വന്നു.





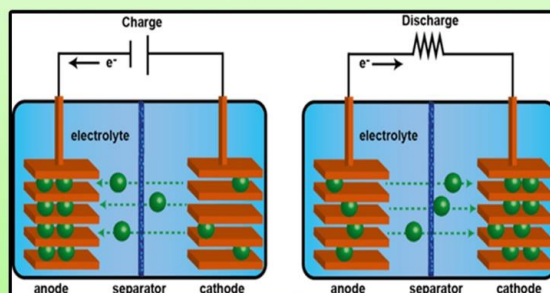
BIOGRAPHY OF AKIRA

NOORJAHAN BHANU - Class VII

AKIRA YOSHINO NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY



Akira Yoshino was born in Suita, Japan. After studying technology at Kyoto University, he began working at the Asahi Kasei chemical company in 1972, with which he has been associated throughout his non-academic career. Since 2005 he has headed his laboratory at Asahi Kasei. Yoshino received his doctorate at Osaka University in 2005 and has been a professor at Meijo University in Nagoya since 2017. Storing electrical energy in batteries is a key factor in solving the world's energy supply. The element lithium is useful in batteries since it willingly releases electrons. In 1985 Akira Yoshino developed a battery with an anode of petroleum coke, a carbon material that, at a molecular level, has spaces that can house lithium ions. This was the first commercially viable lithium-ion battery. Such batteries are widely used in electrical equipment, for example, mobile phones, and electric cars.





FACT ABOUT ANIMALS

ROSON KAVUNGAL - Class VII

Even after having its head cut off, a cockroach can still live for weeks.

The Giant Pacific Octopus has 3 hearts, 9 brains and blue blood.

An ostrich legs are so powerful that their kicks can kill a lion.

Horned lizards shoot blood out of their eyes.

There are an estimated 8.7 million species on earth and more than 80% of them are undiscovered.

A snail can sleep for three years.

The heart of a shrimp is located in its head.

Cheetahs only need to drink once every three or four days



A grizzly bears bite is so strong that it can crush a bowling ball

Elephants are the only animal that can't jump

It takes a sloth two weeks to digest its food. Around 50 percent of orangutans have fractured bones, due to falling out of trees on a regular basis.

Elephants have a specific alarm call that means "human"

Koalas can sleep for up to 22 hours a day.

Swifts spend most of their lives flying in the air, and can fly for almost an entire year, without ever landing.





FACTS ON PLANTS

FELIX NIXON - Class VII

1. There are more than 300,000 plant species identified to date, and the list is constantly expanding.
2. Tree resin often contains plant material or tiny insects that are trapped within.
3. Oak trees do not produce acorns until they are 50 years old.
4. The African tree, Baobab can store 1000 to 120,000 liters of water in its tree trunk.
5. Gingko Biloba, which dates to about 250 million years ago, is the oldest tree species in the world.
6. More than 85% of plant life is found in the ocean.
7. Rafflesia- the largest known flower can grow over three feet in diameter.
8. Around 70,000 plants are utilized for medical purposes.
9. More than 20% of the worlds oxygen supply is from the Amazon rainforest.





FAMOUS HISTORIANS TODAY

SABAHAT SHARIFF - Class VII

1. DAVID CHRISTIAN

**AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION:
WORLD HISTORY, BIG HISTORY,
RUSSIAN HISTORY,
HISTORY OF INNER EURASIA**



David Gilbert Christian was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1946. He completed his B.A. degree at University of Oxford before earning his M.A. in Russian history from the University of Western Ontario, and eventually culminating his studies with a Ph.D. in 19th Century Russian History from Oxford University.

Christian's research focused on Russian studies early on, and then moved on to studies into human history writ large. He integrated his research of human history with astronomy, anthropology, biology, and cosmology, and called that field of study, Big History. His Big History Project, funded by none other than billionaire philanthropist Bill Gates, teaches high school students throughout the United States and Australia to examine human history through an anthropological and biological lens.



2. SIMON SCHAMA

**AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION:
17TH-CENTURY DUTCH ART,
EUROPEAN CULTURAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY**

Sir Simon Michael Schama was born in Marylebone, London in 1945. He is best known as the host of a BBC series titled, "A History of Britain," which aired from 2000 to 2002. He is a prolific author of nearly 20 books and is currently a Professor of History and Art History at Columbia University. As a youth, he won admission to the exclusive Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School. He first studied history at Christ's College in Cambridge, eventually graduating from the University of Cambridge. He has been the recipient of numerous awards for his work, the first being the 1977 Wolfson History Prize, which he was awarded for his book Patriots and Liberators. He was most recently elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, an honor bestowed on luminaries such as J.R.R. Tolkien, George Bernard Shaw, and Margaret Atwood.

His BBC series, The Story of the Jews, was widely acclaimed and represented the culmination of his research into 4,000 years of Jewish history. Sir Schama's skill for storytelling has allowed him to take complex histories and bring them to life through the eyes of the people who lived them.

Sir Schama's body of work has shed light on historical topics as diverse as Dutch history and the interplay between the environment and folk traditions, and through his work with the BBC, he has brought to life forgotten histories for new generations. His 2003 contract with BBC and Harper Collins, for which he would write three books with accompanying television series, yielded the most lucrative deal for any historian - a true testament to the depth of his knowledge. In further recognition, he was knighted by the Queen in 2018.



3. YUVAL NOAH HARARI

**AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION:
WORLD HISTORY, MEDIEVAL
HISTORY, MILITARY HISTORY**

Yuval Noah Harari was born in Kiryat Ata, Israel in 1976. He earned his PhD at Jesus College in Oxford, specializing in the study of medieval and military history. Harari's early works focused on the role of military engagement in human history, but he is best known for his more recent works, *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind* and *Homo Deus: A Brief History of Tomorrow*, which explore all of human history through a macro-historical lens.

Most recently, Harari has published *21 Lessons for the 21st Century* which examines the implications of technology of the human experience and initiatives such as universal basic income. He has theorized that by 2050, technological unemployment may have reached a point where some people are, quite simply, unemployable. Universal basic income, he suggests, may be a potential solution, but ultimately the problem of technological unemployment is going to be a serious challenge in the future, and one for which we must be prepared.

His work also challenges the notion of free will, suggesting that free will is illusory and that what we feel is our individual free will is actually a mere consequence of external factors such as upbringing, conditioning, environment, and biology.

He was awarded the Polonsky Prize in 2009, (and again in 2012), and was also selected in 2012 as a member of the Young Israeli Academy of Sciences. Yuval Harari is today a professor in the Department of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.





9 MIND-BLOWING FACTS ABOUT THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

SHREYA SOMAIAH P - Class VII



1. The Great Wall of China cannot be seen from space by the human eye without aid.
2. Glutinous rice mortar was used to bind the Great Wall bricks, which is much stronger than ordinary lime mortar, and also water-resistant.
3. The Great Wall is poisonous. Arsenic, "the poison of kings" was used to prevent erosion of the Wall by insects like ants.
4. Part of the Great Wall coincided with and protected the route of the ancient Silk Road.
5. The Great Wall also had test projects in Zhangjiakou of Hebei, to calibrate the quality and specifications of the Great Wall in the Ming Dynasty.
6. The Han people were not the only nation to build a Great Wall. The northern nomads also built their own walls for defense.
7. Large-scale battles were rarely fought at the Great Wall. It was not cost-effective for the nomads to attack its fortifications.
8. Writing on the Great Wall was not allowed, but in the Ming Dynasty, every brick was carved with the name of the worker and the dates for individual responsibility.
9. The official length is 21,196.18 km (13,170.7 mi), half the equator.





INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CHEMISTRY

YUDVEER SING - Class VII

- The color of green vegetables is caused by the presence of chlorophyll which is a chemical component that absorbs all wavelengths while reflecting green light.
- The red color of tomatoes is caused by a chemical component known as lycopene. This chemical is used to determine its quality.
- The teardrops that come out of our eyes while cutting an onion are caused by a chemical reaction that causes the sulfur in the onion cells to break and produce a volatile sulfur compound which is released into the air and causes itching in your eyes.
- Our bodies are made up of chemical components such as oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus.
- Chemical signals are responsible for the many emotions like love, jealousy, envy, and passion that we experience.
- The most unnoticed and repetitive processes that occur in our daily lives are linked to chemical science.

Facts About Elements

An element is a pure material composed of one type of atom. Elements are the building blocks for every other matter in the world. There are now 118 elements which are known elements. Only 94 of these are thought to occur naturally on Earth. The atomic number is a significant quantity in an element. Each atom has this number of protons. Every element has a different atomic number.

Conclusion

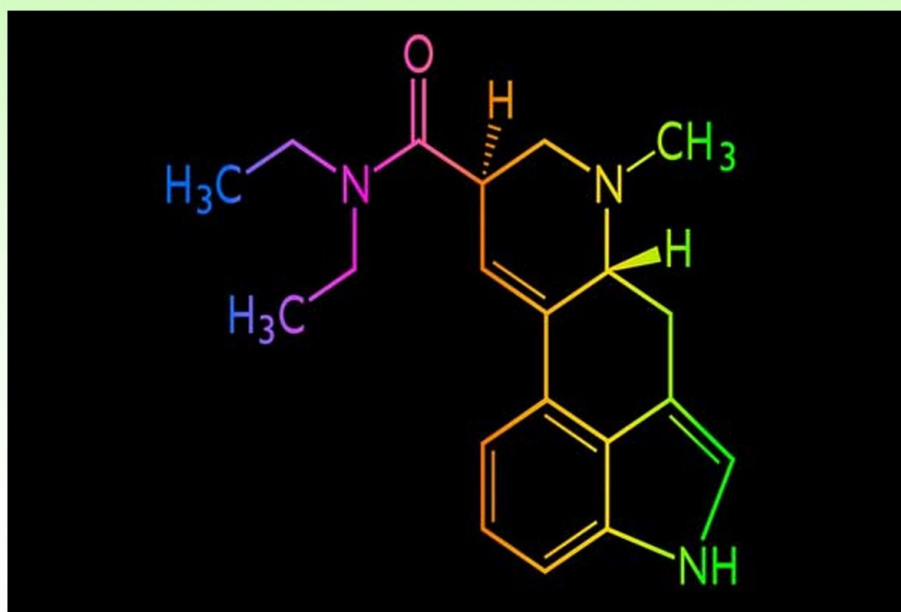
In this article, we studied Chemistry. Chemistry is the branch of science that studies the characteristics, content, and structure of elements and compounds. It is the energy generated or absorbed as they change. We have also studied how Chemistry is very essential in our daily life.





CHEMICAL FORMULAS

ABEL JOE - Class VII



Sodium hydroxide	:NaOH
Magnesium Sulphate	:MgSO ₄
Sodium Carbonate	:Na ₂ CO ₃
Acetic acid	:CH ₃ COOH
Magnesium oxide	:MgO
Nitrous oxide	:N ₂ O
Methane	:CH ₄
Potassium hydroxide	:KOH
Calcium Hydroxide	:Ca(OH) ₂
Calcium Carbonate	:CaCO ₃
Zinc sulphate	:ZnSO ₄





QUIZ ON ANIMALS

JEET MOTIVARASH - Class VII

Q-1. WHICH ANIMAL IS THE LARGEST LAND ANIMAL ALIVE?

ANS. AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Q-2. WHICH IS THE LARGEST MARINE ANIMAL ALIVE?

ANS. ANTARCTIC BLUE WHALE

Q-3 WHERE IS THE HEART OF THE SHRIMP LOCATED?

ANS. IN ITS HEAD

Q-4. A SNAIL CAN SLEEP FOR?

ANS- 3 YEARS

Q-5. HOW MANY NOSES DOES A SLUG HAVE?

ANS. FOUR NOSES

Q-6 NAME THE ONLY ANIMAL WHICH CANNOT JUMP?

ANS. ELEPHANT

Q-7. HOW MUCH MILK A COW GIVES IN ITS LIFETIME?

ANS. 200,000 GLASSES

Q-8. WHICH ANIMAL'S BRAIN IS SMALLER THAN ITS EYES?

ANS. OSTRICH

Q-9. WHICH ANIMAL CAN SLEEP UNDER WATER?

ANS. WALRUSES

Q-10. WHICH ANIMAL LAYS THE LARGEST EGG?

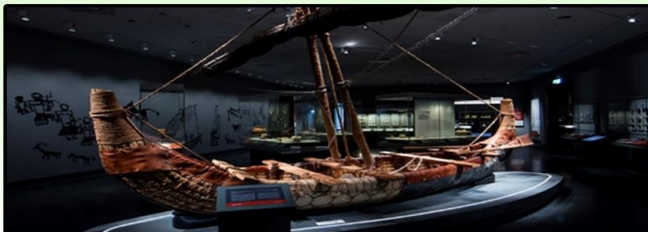
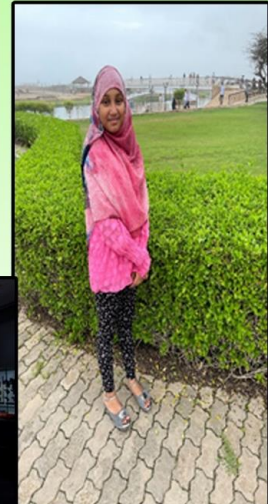
ANS. SHARK



MY TRAVEL EXPERIENCE TO SALALAH

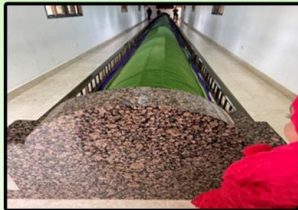


NOORJAHAN BHANU - Class VII



Going to Salalah was the best thing that ever happened to me this year. Salalah is a breathtaking place. It is a hidden wonder.

It was the month of April, right after the day of Eid, we packed our bags, and off we went. It was a very tiring journey by car. We traveled for 12 hours and reached the AL NOOR PLAZA resort. It even had a swimming pool. After a good night's sleep, the first place we went after breakfast and a small swim in the pool is the SALALAH BEACH. The tides hit the sand with so much pressure the sand was thrown away. There was a tropical fruits shop we were buying some coconuts, mangoes, and pineapples. So next we were headed to SALALAH PARK. It was a medium-sized park with so much to play with. After that, we went to the SALALAH City Center CARREFOUR. We were buying something to eat and had some ice cream in MC Donald. We even played in the play station there. But we have been waiting for The Museum of the Land of Frankincense and Al-Baleed Archaeological Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It opened at 3 pm. We were seeing all the display cases and the archaeological park was a massive land with mud caves. Inside the museum was a huge hall with ships and models of ships. We left at 6 pm. Had dinner and went back to our room. The next day.... We went to see the



PROPHET AYUB'S TOMB. On the way up the mountain was beautiful, cold, and rainy. Inside the tomb room, it was quiet and calm. We did our prayers and left. The next place we went is AIN TOBRUK. It was an amazing, big canal with water rushing. Below the mountain was a camping spot with so many horses that we can ride on. The next place was AIN ATHUM which was pretty close by. The waterfalls there were breathtaking. On the way down we had a small picnic. So next stop we were in an amusement park right under the mountain of AYUB'S TOMB. We were playing there for hours. Next day.... That day we went to 2 prophets' tombs. The first one was PROPHET IMRAN. His tomb room was very tall and quiet. The second prophet was PROPHET HOOD. His tomb was situated on a mountain. There was no one except for us there. Then we went to CHERAMAN PERMAL'S TOMB. The surrounding place looked a lot like Kerala. The best place was an aqua park called HAVANA AQUA PARK. It was a large place with so many swimming pools and water slides.



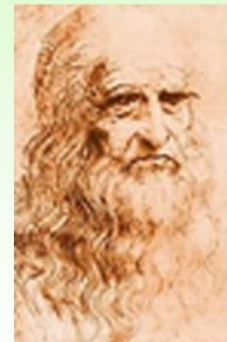


LEONARDO DA VINCI

MUHAMMED ZAYAN - Class VII

A DESCRIPTION OF LEONARDO DA VINCI

Leonardo Da Vinci (Translation: Leonardo from Vinci) is commonly known as an Artist and the one who drew the famous painting, The Mona Lisa. But in reality, he is more than that. He was a scientist, an architect, and very surprisingly a weapons designer. He is the definition of "A man ahead of his time". His studies of humans, inventions to achieve flight, and early weapon designs are very similar to modern-day anatomy, aero planes and weapon designs.



His early life (Florence)

Leonardo da Vinci was born in April 15, 1452 in Anchiano, Tuscany (modern day Italy) close to the town of Vinci. His father was Ser Piero; a rich landlord and his biological mother was a poor peasant lady named Caterina. When Leonardo was 5, his biological mother left his family for an artisan. Leonardo grew up on his father's family estate and received standard elementary education such as reading and writing. He did not learn Latin, the traditional learning language until much later in his life. Therefore, he did not apply himself to advanced math and geometry until he was 30.

Leonardo's artistic talents were very evident. As his father was a rich man in their time, Ser Piero managed to make Leonardo (who was 15 at that time) the apprentice of a great artist, Andrea Del Verrocchio. Verrocchio owned a studio with many other apprentices. Older apprentices

worked on art pieces while younger ones did simple chores in the studio such as sweeping the floor. At that time, readymade paints did not exist. They had to make their own. Leonardo loved the process of doing so. When Leonardo was free, he sketched under Verrocchio's watchful eyes. He was taught many artistic techniques so it could look like the real thing. When Leonardo was of age and experience, Verrocchio assigned him to help paint the famous artwork "The Baptism of Christ." When it was done, Verrocchio was shocked. The painting looked gorgeous and lifelike with Leonardo's help. Verrocchio already knew that Leonardo surpassed him in skills.



Andrea del Verrocchio



The Baptism of Christ

First Milanese Period (1482-1499)

In 1482, Leonardo moved to Milan to serve its Duke, Ludovico Sforza. What was really surprising for the 30-year-old artist was that before he came to Milan, he had many unfinished arts. These unfinished artworks indicated a deeper reason for him leaving Florence. Moreover, Leonardo was enticed by the duke's brilliant court and the meaningful projects waiting for them.

Leonardo stayed in Milan for 17 years until Ludovico lost power in 1499. In royal household of the duke, he was listed as "The painter and engineer of the duke". Leonardo's gracious but well-reserved personality was well-received in court circles. Highly esteemed, Leonardo was constantly busy making new artworks, sculptures and designing court festivals. He was constantly consulted in military matters, fortifications and much more.

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During this period of his lifetime, he made 6 works in his 17 years in Milan. (According to contemporary sources he had to complete 3 other works, but either they are unfinished or lost in time.) From about 1483-1486, he worked on "The Virgin of the rocks". Due to some issues, Leonardo had to make the painting again in 1508. At this time, he also made the famous painting, "The last supper" (1495-1498).

Leonardo also had to make a Giant metal horse in honor of Ludovico's father, Francesco Sforza which seemed to be the real reason why he was invited to Milan. It had to be cancelled midway in making because a war was starting and the metal used for the horse needed to be used for canons. As a master artist, Leonardo also had an expensive workshop in Milan, and he also gained some apprentices. In December of 1499 he traveled to Venice. Later, for some duties he returned to Florence, but had to leave soon.



A picture of
Ludovico Sforza



the Last supper

The Valentinois Period, his time serving for Cesare Borgia (1502-1503)

In the summer of 1502, Leonardo entered the services of the notorious son of Pope Alexander VI (Cesare Borgia) as "Senior military architect and engineer". Leonardo observed Cesare's evilness and his lust for blood. Cesare was 27 and Leonardo was almost double the age. For 10 months, he travelled along with Cesare and his army and made map sketches of the various cities they visited. In the spring of 1503, Leonardo returned to Florence. At this time, He started working on the Mona Lisa which he finished in 1519.



A picture of man who Many believe to be Cesare Borgia



A design for a large crossbow Which surprisingly, Cesare Liked

The Second Milanese period (1508-1513)

In 1508 (With the request of Charles D'Amboise to the Signoria of Florence) Leonardo moved back to Milan to Work for King Louis XII and Charles D'Amboise. Honored by his patrons, Leonardo enjoyed his duties and time in Milan. Even though Leonardo was well as an artist, he hardly did any art work in Milan but, he still had a studio there with his disciples. At the time period of 1510-1511 Leonardo's anatomical studies flourished. He studied the heart, human fetuses, human organs, and much more. Though even with a permit to dissect the bodies, these activities were frowned upon by locals and members of churches.



Picture of Louis XII



Picture of Charles D'amboise

His final years (1513-1519)

At the age of 60 due to political issues, Leonardo left Florence and went to Rome where he found a new employer Giuliano De'Medici, brother of the new pope Leo X. Giuliano gave him a Suite in the Vatican. When Leonardo was in Rome, it was a Great artistic time. Many artists like Donato Bramante, Rafael and Michelangelo were there. At the age of 65 (in 1516), along with his favorite pupil he left Rome and Italy entirely to work for the young king of France, Francis I. Leonardo would spend his final 3 years in France where he still did work for the king, but the king treated him like a friend. Leonardo lived in a small red-brick house in Cloux (now- Close Lucé) near the King's palace. Leonardo died in Cloux and was buried in the palace church of Saint-Florentin. The Church was demolished in the French revolution in the early 19th century. His grave and body can no longer be found.





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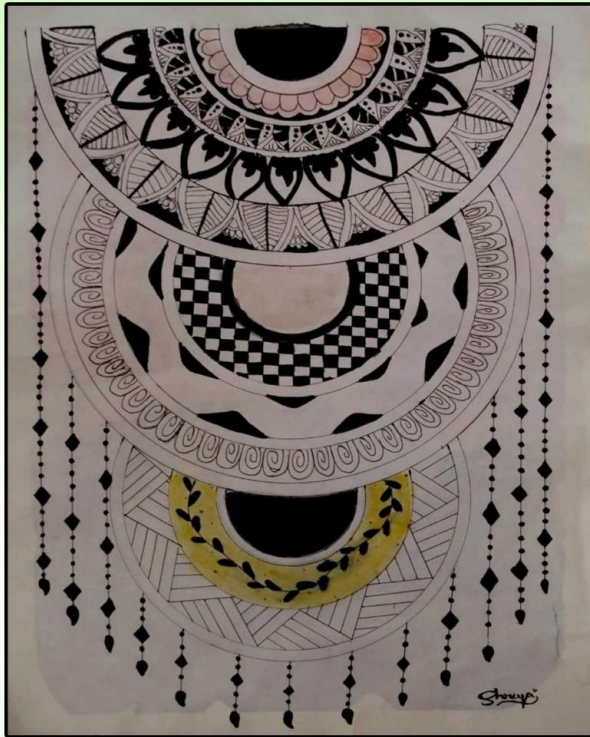
BENJAMIN RAJASEKAR - Class VII





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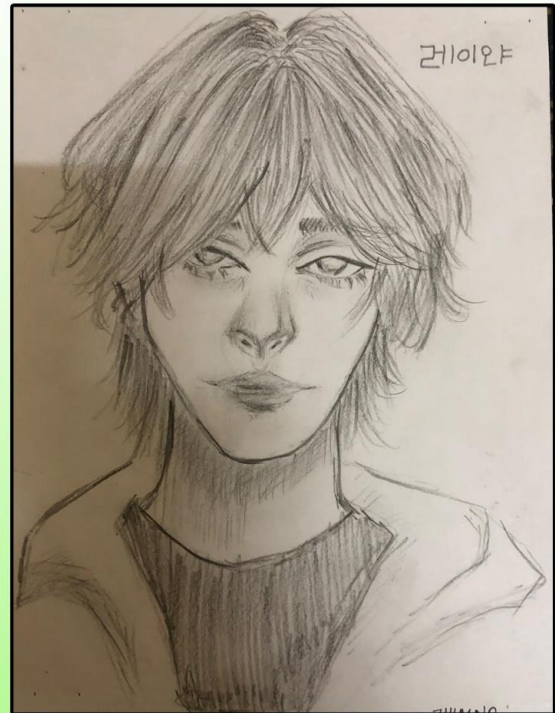
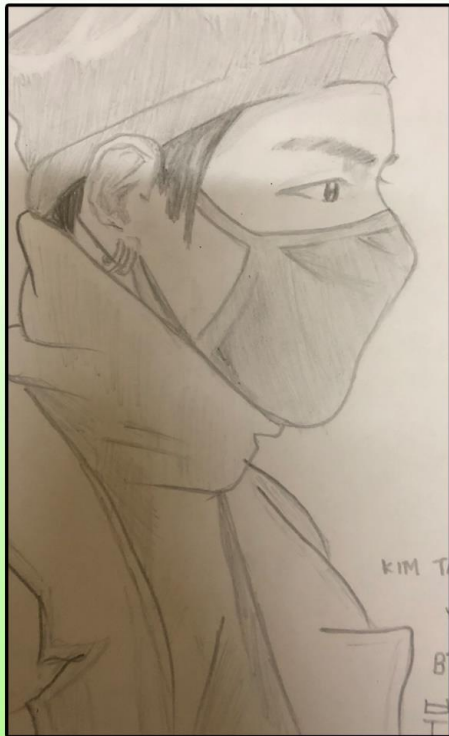
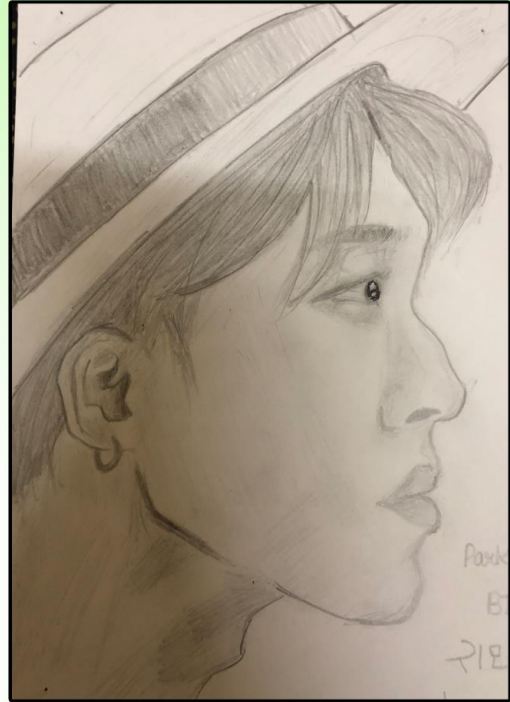
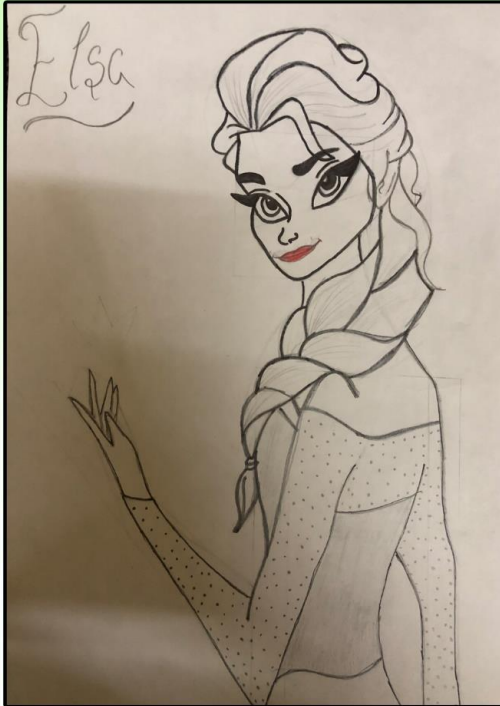
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FATHIMA ZHIMNA RASHID - Class VII





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BAHDRA SANTHOSH - Class VII





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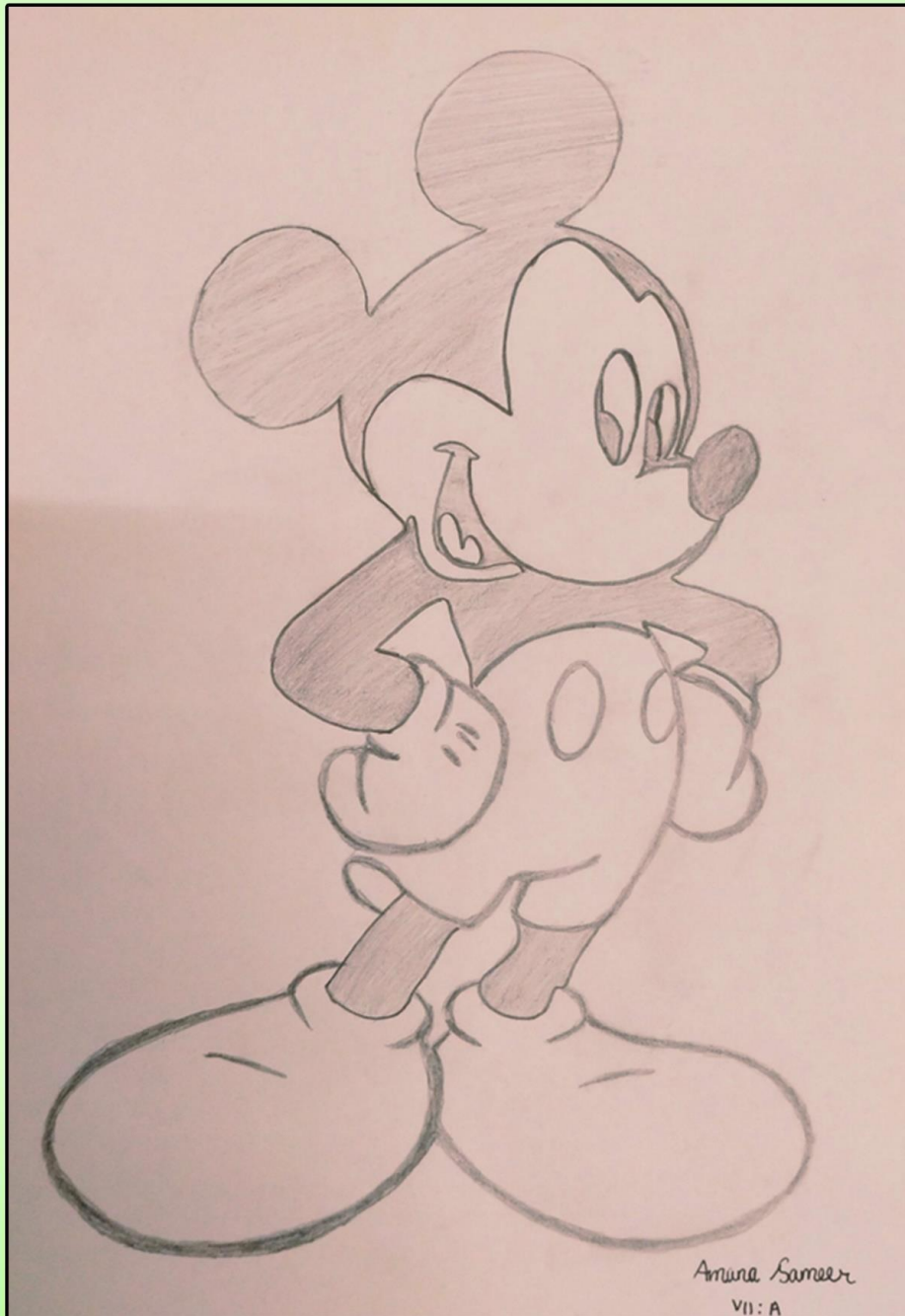
LAMIYA IZA - Class VII





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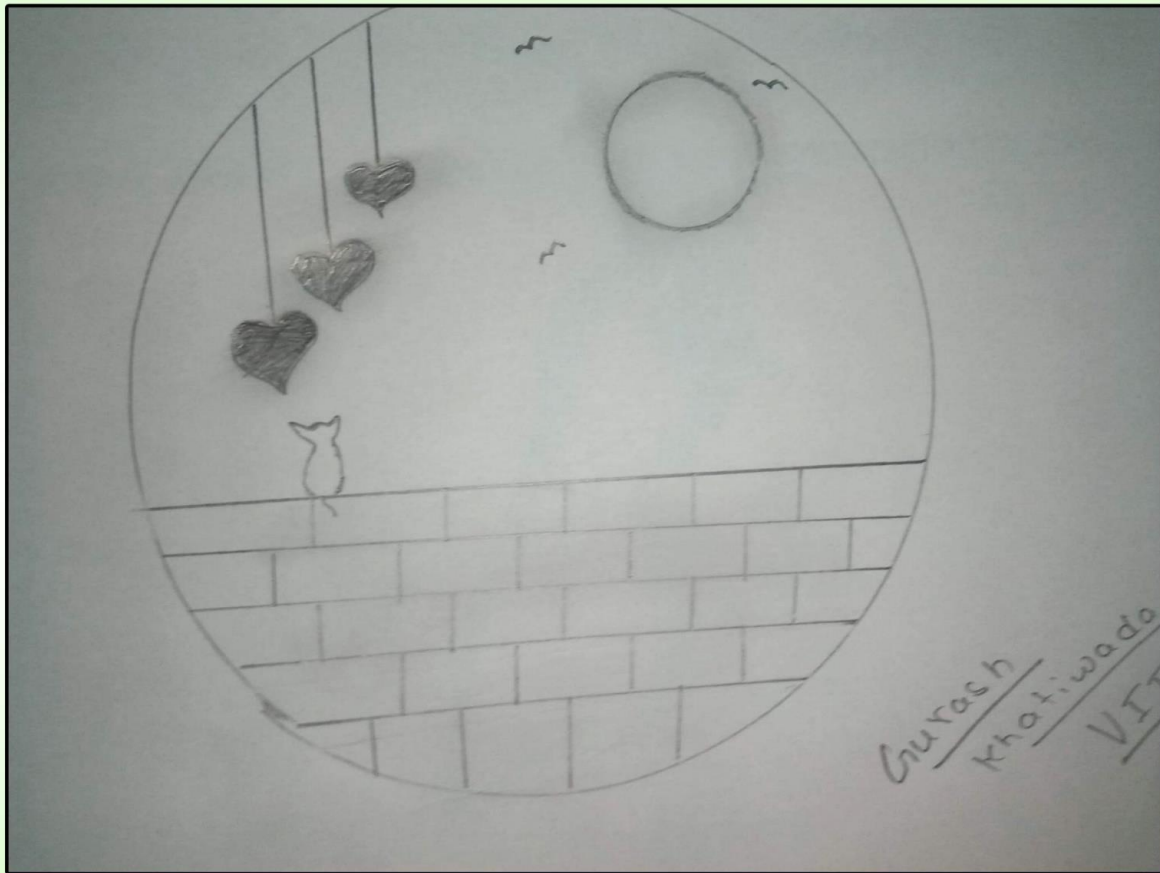
AMANA SEMEER - Class VII





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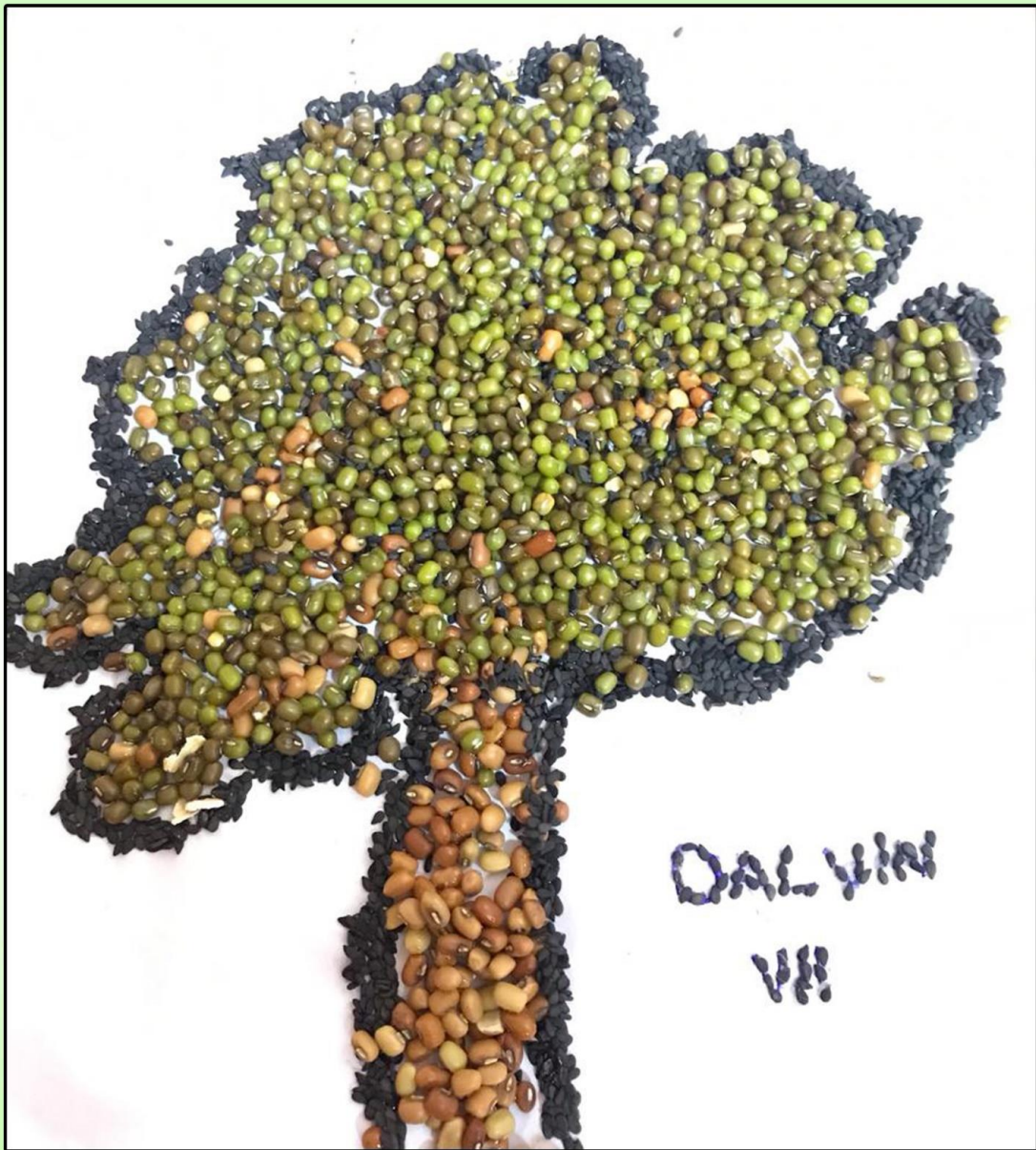
GURASH KHATIWADA - Class VII





CREATIVE ART WITH SEEDS & PULSE

DALVIN ROSH MATHEW - Class VII





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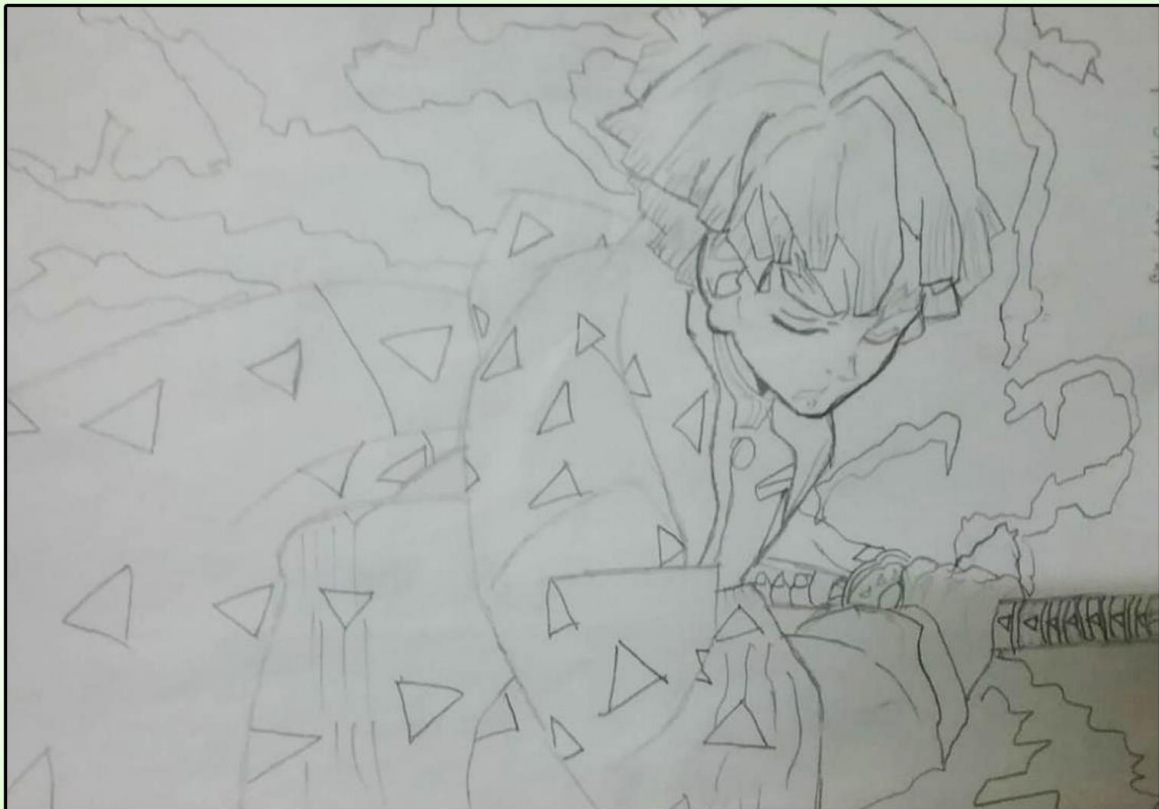
RAYYAN MAJEED - Class VII

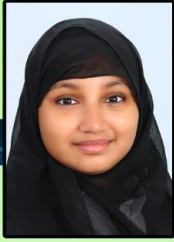




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AARIZ ALI - Class VII





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NOORJAHAN BHANU - Class VII

