

SAPIENTIA (WISDOM)



E-magazine - Class IX - 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,

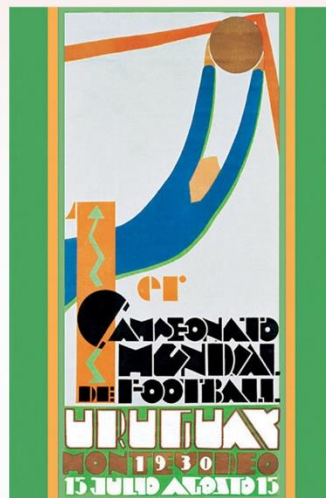
Santha Kumar Dasari
Principal



1930 FIFA WORLD CUP

ROBIN IYPE KOSHY - Class IX

The 1930 FIFA World Cup was the inaugural FIFA World Cup, the world championship for men's national football teams. It took place in Uruguay from 13 to 30 July 1930. FIFA, football's international governing body, selected Uruguay as host nation, as the country would be celebrating the centenary of its first constitution and the Uruguay national football team had successfully retained their football title at the 1928 Summer Olympics. All matches were played in the Uruguayan capital, Montevideo, the majority at the Estadio Centenario, which was built for the tournament.



Official poster; designed by Guillermo Laborde

Thirteen teams (seven from South America, four from Europe, and two from North America) entered the tournament. Only a few European teams chose to participate because of the difficulty of traveling to South America. The teams were divided into four groups, with the winner of each group progressing to the semi-finals. The first two World Cup matches took place simultaneously and were won by France and the United States, who defeated Mexico 4–1 and Belgium 3–0, respectively. Lucien Laurent of France scored the first goal in World Cup history, while United States goalkeeper Jimmy Douglas posted the first clean sheet in the tournament the same day.

Argentina, Uruguay, the United States, and Yugoslavia won their respective groups to qualify for the semi-finals. In the final, hosts and pre-tournament favourites Uruguay defeated Argentina 4–2 in front of 68,346 people to become the first nation to win the World Cup.



BIOGRAPHY OF GREAT INDIAN SCIENTIST C.V. RAMAN



MANJOT SINGH - Class IX



Raman in 1930

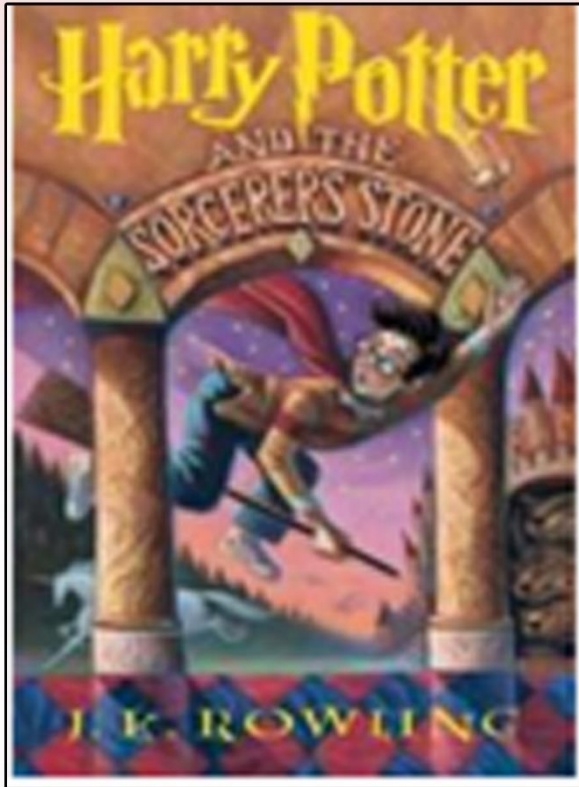
Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, FRS (7 November 1888 – 21 November 1970) born in Thiruvanaikoil was an Indian physicist. He studied light scattering. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for his work in physics. He discovered that, when light passes through a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes in wavelength. This phenomenon is now called Raman scattering and is the result of the Raman effect. He died of natural causes in his institute garden surrounded by flowers. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1954.



BOOK REVIEW

HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE

MANJOT SINGH - Class IX



Title of Book
Harry Potter and the
Sorcerer's Stone

Author
Rowling, J. K.

Rating
4 stars = Really Good

Review
For people who want to enjoy an intriguing, fast paced novel, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone is the perfect book to read. It keeps you involved throughout the book as most chapters have cliffhangers at the end. This novel is the first of the seven famous Harry Potter books by J.K. Rowling.

The book is about 11-year-old Harry Potter, who receives a letter saying that he is invited to attend Hogwarts, school of witchcraft and wizardry. He then learns that a powerful wizard and his minions are after the sorcerer's stone that will make this evil wizard immortal and undefeatable. Harry decides to go after the sorcerer's stone before the wizard reaches it, but his loyal friends, Hermione and Ron don't let Harry face this danger alone.

This book is full of fantasies and imagination like at one point; Harry Potter is asked to catch a flying golden ball while flying on his broomstick. Eventually Harry Potter stands on his broomstick and tries to reach for the ball, but he falls off the broomstick in a very tense moment. He unexpectedly throws up the golden ball winning the game for his team.

Harry Potter and a sorcerer stone is a good book to spark joy and imagination for anyone, regardless of age. But I would say it is most enjoyable for elementary school students, who can very well relate to the fantasy world. So, I would say that it is a must read for younger audiences, but it's a good read in general.





CAN MONEY BUY HAPPINESS?

PRANJAL KUMARI - Class IX



Can money buy happiness? This is one of the most debatable topics to talk about. Everyone has different opinions on this. In my opinion money CAN buy happiness, having a higher income, for example, can give us access to homes in safer neighborhoods, better health care and nutrition, fulfilling work, and more leisure time.

A recent study carried out at the University of Bath has once again looked at the relationship between income and happiness. It seems that, up to a point and within a specific set of circumstances, money can buy happiness. In a six-month experiment, people who received cash transfers of \$10,000 generally reported feeling happier than people who did not receive the payment. A recent experiment suggests that money can indeed buy happiness — at least for six months, among households making up to \$123,000 a year.

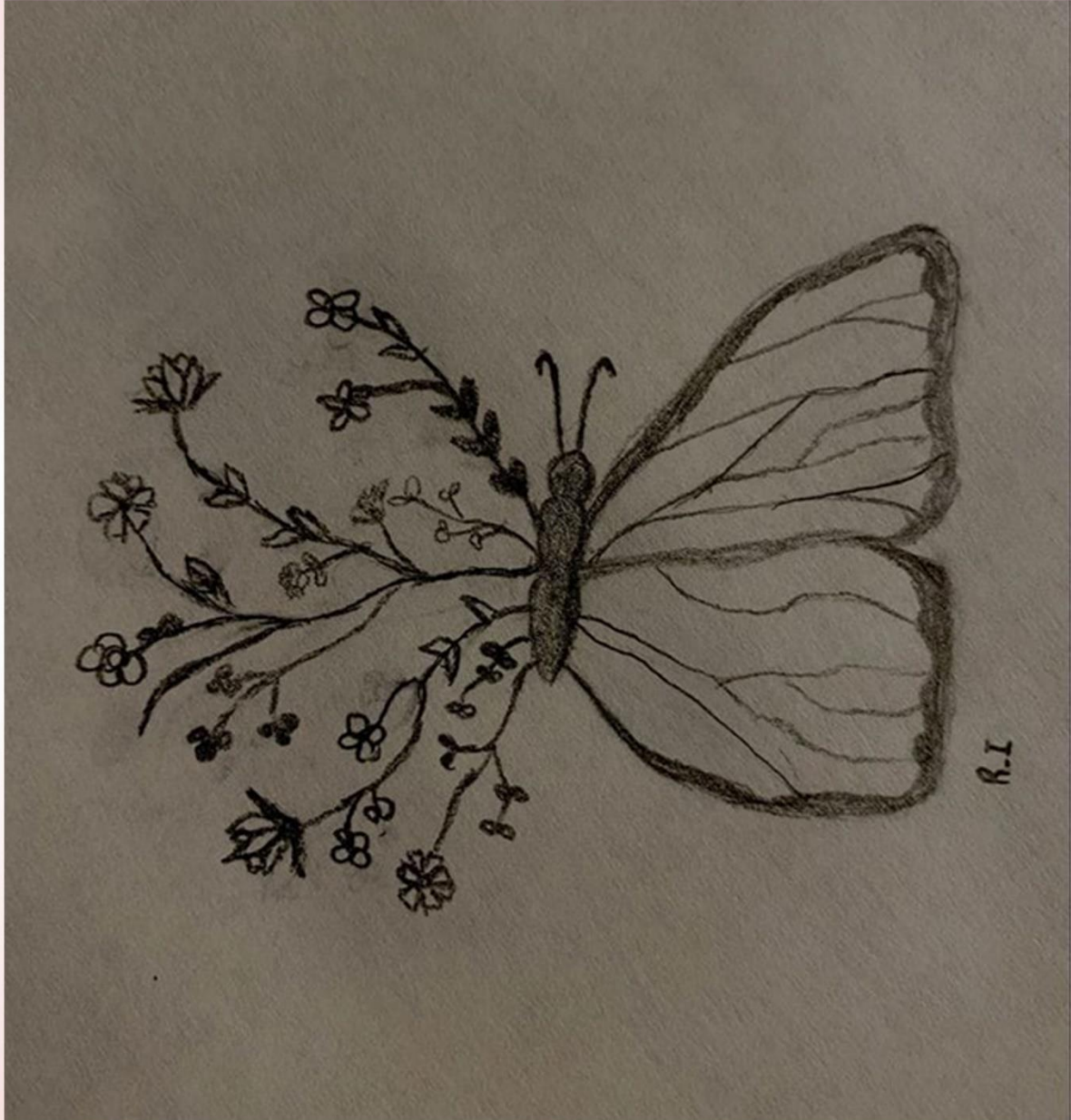
In short, when we wonder whether money can buy happiness, we may consider the luxuries it provides, like expensive dinners and lavish vacations. But cash is key in another important way: It helps people avoid many of the day-to-day hassles that cause stress, new research shows.





DRAWING

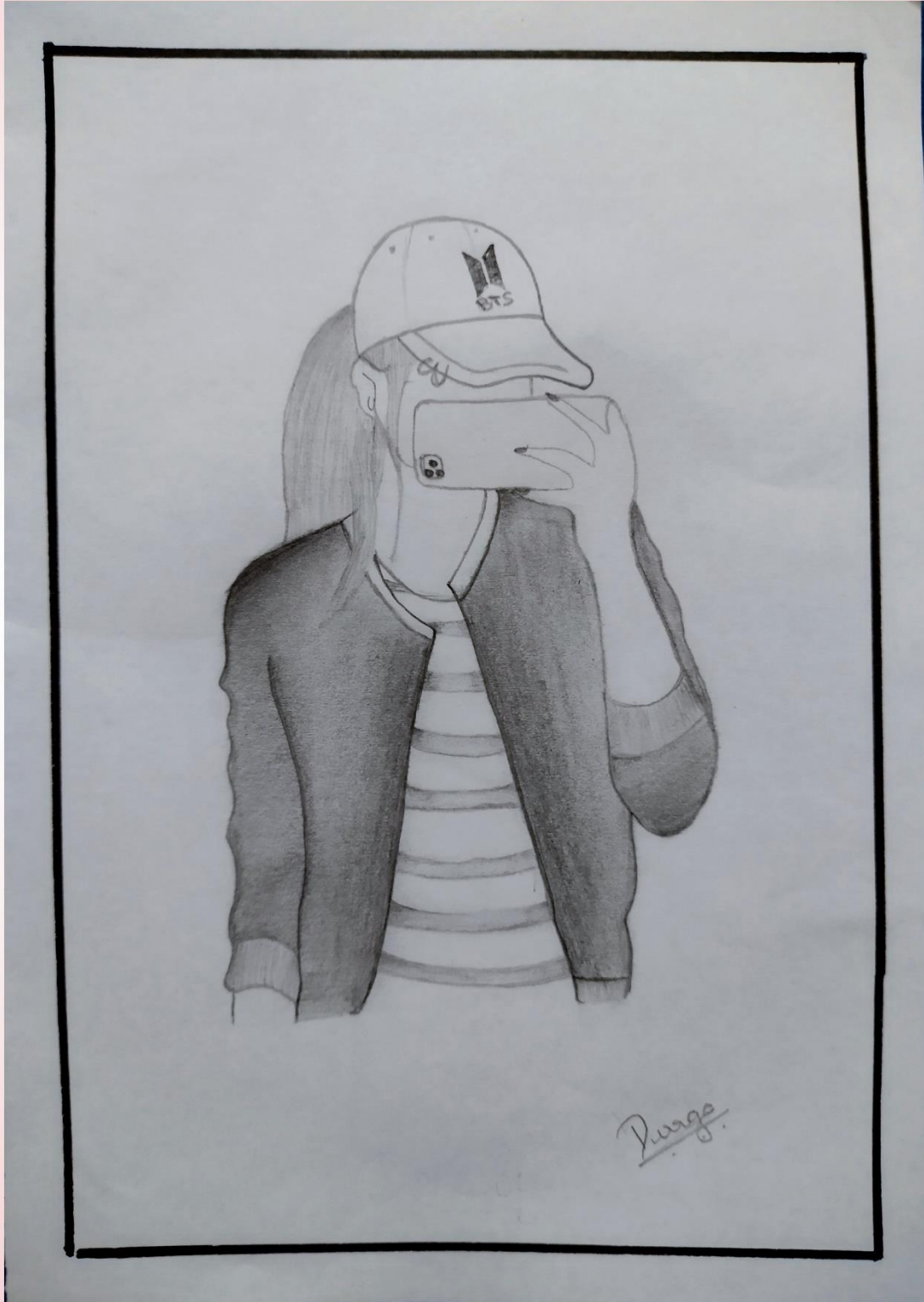
HARRY THOMAS BABU - Class IX





DRAWING

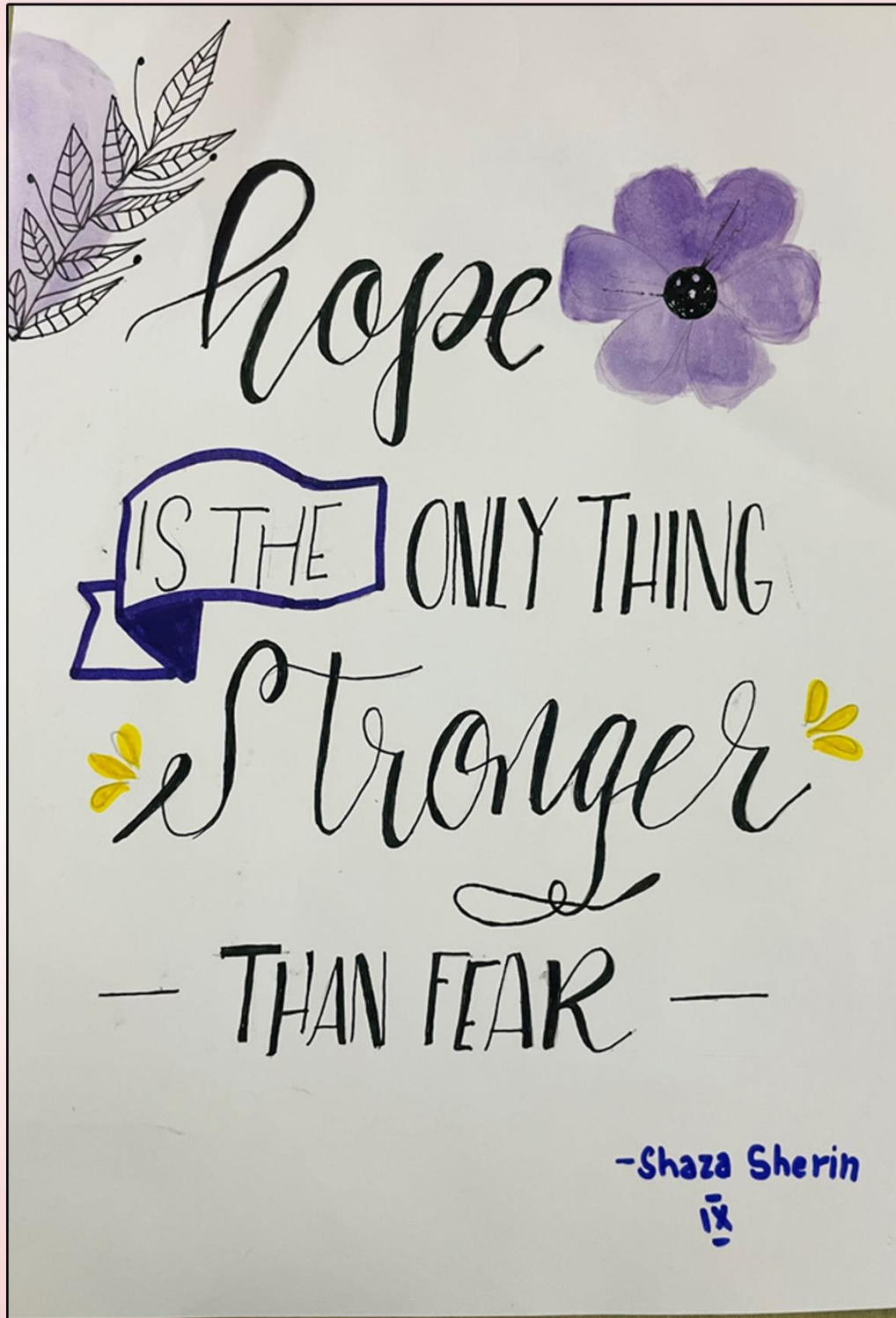
DURGA SUVARNAKUMAR - Class IX





DRAWING

SHAZA SHERIN T.P. - Class IX





DRAWING

PUJA RANI BAIDYA - Class IX





FUN FACTS

MANJOT SINGH - Class IX



Snakes don't blink because they do not have eyelids.



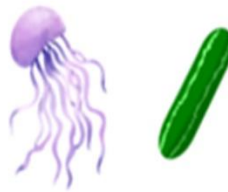
Too much chocolate is poisonous to dogs as it contains theobromine



Strongest muscle in the body is tongue



Hippos can't swim or float and their sweat is pink.



A jellyfish and a cucumber both are 95% water.



The human brain is composed of roughly 73% water



There are more stars in the universe than grains of sand on the



No number before 1,000 contains the letter A



Your teeth are as unique as your fingerprint!



GREAT PYRAMID OF GIZA

ROBIN IYPE KOSHY - Class IX



The Great Pyramid of Giza is the biggest Egyptian pyramid and the tomb of Fourth Dynasty pharaoh Khufu. Built in the early 26th century BC during a period of around 27 years, the pyramid is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one to remain largely intact. As part of the Giza pyramid complex, it borders present-day Giza in Greater Cairo, Egypt.

Initially standing at 146.6 metres (481 feet), the Great Pyramid was the tallest man-made structure in the world for more than 3,800 years. Over time, most of the smooth white limestone casing was removed, which lowered the pyramid's height to the present 138.5 metres (454.4 ft). What is seen today is the underlying core structure. The base was measured to be about 230.3 metres (755.6 ft) square, giving a volume of roughly 2.6 million cubic metres (92 million cubic feet), which includes an internal hillock.

The dimensions of the pyramid were 280 royal cubits (146.7 m; 481.4 ft) high, a base length of 440 cubits (230.6 m; 756.4 ft), with a seked of 5 1/2 palms (a slope of 51°50'40"). The Great Pyramid was built by quarrying an estimated 2.3 million large blocks weighing 6 million tonnes in total. The majority of stones are not uniform in size or shape and are only roughly dressed. The outside layers were bound together by mortar. Primarily local limestone from the Giza Plateau was used. Other blocks were imported by boat down the Nile: White limestone from Tura for the casing, and granite blocks from Aswan, weighing up to 80 tonnes, for the King's Chamber structure.

There are three known chambers inside the Great Pyramid. The lowest was cut into the bedrock, upon which the pyramid was built, but remained unfinished. The so-called Queen's Chamber and King's Chamber, that contains a granite sarcophagus, are higher up, within the pyramid structure. Khufu's vizier, Hemiunu (also called Hemon), is believed by some to be the architect of the Great Pyramid. Many varying scientific and alternative hypotheses attempt to explain the exact construction techniques.





HISTORY OF ANIME

NEIL SAHIL HINGORA - Class IX



The history of anime can be traced back to the start of the 20th century, with the earliest verifiable films dating from 1907. Before the advent of film, Japan already had a rich tradition of entertainment with colourful painted figures moving across the projection screen in utsushi-e (写し絵), a particular Japanese type of magic lantern show popular in the 19th century. Possibly inspired by European phantasmagoria shows, utsushi-e showmen used mechanical slides and developed lightweight wooden projectors (furo) that were handheld so that several performers could each control the motions of different projected figures.

The second generation of animators in the late 1910s included Ōten Shimokawa, Jun'ichi Kōuchi and Seitaro Kitayama, commonly referred to as the "fathers" of anime. Propaganda films, such as *Momotarō no Umiwashi* (1943) and *Momotarō: Umi no Shinpei* (1945), the latter being the first anime feature film, were made during World War II. During the 1970s, anime developed further, with the inspiration of Disney animators, separating itself from its Western roots, and developing distinct genres such as mecha and its super robot subgenre. Typical shows from this period include *Astro Boy*, *Lupin III* and *Mazinger Z*. During this period several filmmakers became famous, especially Hayao Miyazaki and Mamoru Oshii.

In the 1980s, anime became mainstream in Japan, experiencing a boom in production with the rise in popularity of anime like *Gundam*, *Macross*, *Dragon Ball*, and genres such as real robot, space opera and cyberpunk. *Space Battleship Yamato* and *The Super Dimension Fortress Macross* also achieved worldwide success after being adapted respectively as *Star Blazers* and *Robotech*.

The film *Akira* set records in 1988 for the production costs of an anime film and went on to become an international success. Later, in 2004, the same creators produced *Steamboy*, which took over as the most expensive anime film. *Spirited Away* shared the first prize at the 2002 Berlin Film Festival and won the 2003 Academy Award for Best Animated Feature, while *Innocence: Ghost in the Shell* was featured at the 2004 Cannes Film Festival.





HISTORY OF ARABIC LANGUAGE

SHAZA SHERIN.T.P - Class IX



Arabic, which is the native tongue of more than 200 million people worldwide, ranks 6th among the major languages of the world. Arabic is the official language of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen as well as one of the six official languages of the United Nations. In addition, it is widely spoken in countries such as Somalia and is the language of the holy writings of Muslims throughout the world.

The Arabic Language has been around for well over 1000 years. It is believed to have originated in the Arabian Peninsula. It was first spoken by nomadic tribes in the northwestern frontier of the Peninsula. In fact, Arabic, means "nomadic." Arabs (aka nomads), from which the word Arabic is derived, primarily occupied the area between Mesopotamia to the east to the Lebanon mountains in the west, to the Sinai in the south, and from northwestern Arabia to the Sinai in the south.

Arabic, which is the native tongue of more than 200 million people worldwide, ranks 6th among the major languages of the world. Arabic is the official language of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen as well as one of the six official languages of the United Nations. In addition, it is widely spoken in countries such as Somalia and is the language of the holy writings of Muslims throughout the world.



The Arabic Language has been around for well over 1000 years. It is believed to have originated in the Arabian Peninsula. It was first spoken by nomadic tribes in the northwestern frontier of the Peninsula. In fact, Arabic, means “nomadic.” Arabs (aka nomads), from which the word Arabic is derived, primarily occupied the area between Mesopotamia to the east to the Lebanon mountains in the west, to the Sinai in the south, and from northwestern Arabia to the Sinai in the south.

Evolution of the Arabic Language

The Arabic language has a long history of evolution. Arabic, Aramaic, and Hebrew belong to the same Semitic language family. Several changes have happened to the Arabic language since its origin.

Such changes have developed modern Arabic from standard Arabic. Standard Arabic and Quranic Arabic share similar case endings. The case endings are not available in the modern Arabic language.

Modern Arabic is much simpler than old-fashioned (standard) Arabic. The simplicity makes it easier for the modern world to grasp the modern Arabic alphabet.

Originally, standard Arabic was a bit ambiguous. The improvement of the Arabic letters with some ancillary signs made the Arabic language simpler. Modern Arabic simplicity continues to make the language popular in the real world.

The development of the Arabic dictionary is another significant change that happened. Six Arabic dictionaries were developed in the 10th century. The improvement presented a better Arabic vocabulary characterized by homonyms and synonyms.

Previously, only northern and central Arabian Peninsula traders used standard Arabic. Today, the number of modern Arabic dialects has significantly increased.

Egyptian Arabic stands out from other Arabic dialects. Unlike modern standard Arabic dialects, Egyptian Arabic has more vowels.





INVENTIONS & INNOVATIONS

MANJOT SINGH - Class IX

SMALL INVENTIONS THAT HAVE CHANGED THE WORLD

Duct Tape

It's not like there wasn't already tape in the world before this ultra-durable, ultra-adhesive material was invented during WWII, but very few other kinds held on as tightly for as long as duct tape. It was initially created by researchers at Johnson & Johnson to help the military protect their ammunition cases from harsh conditions on the front lines.

The Potato Chip

Here's an interesting one. Back in 1853 a chef in New York named George Crum found himself faced with an irritated customer in his restaurant who repeatedly sent his French-fried potatoes back to the kitchen because he felt they were too soggy. In an effort to show up the implacable diner, Crum sliced the potatoes into ultra-thin pieces, threw them into the deep fryer and smothered them in salt. The customer loved them, and one of the most popular snacks in America was born.

The Nail

It's kind of amazing to think about how vital this small, spiked piece of metal has become over the centuries. It's also mind-boggling to think about how structures were made before nails were created around 3400 BC they were

constructed by interlocking boards together in geometric patterns. But the advent of casting and shaping metal quickly led to the development of hand-made bronze nails, and by 1913, the vast majority of them were being made out of metal. Many buildings and sore thumbs later, they are part of the foundation of virtually every modern structure in the world.

Post-It Notes

This is another one of those great indispensable modern inventions that, like the potato chip, was made by accident. Back in 1968 a chemist named Spencer Silver who was working for 3M at the time discovered a low-grade adhesive that was perfect for holding something slight, like a piece of paper, to a surface, but weak enough that attempting to remove it from the surface would not tear or break it. Not that it's marketability was clear right away. That took one of Silver's co-workers, Art Fry, who figured out one day that it made a pretty good bookmark.

The Paperclip

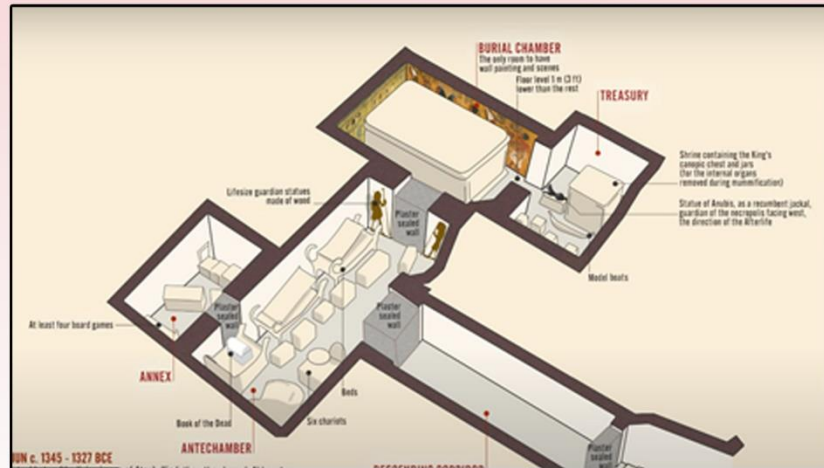
Back in the late 1800s, a man named Samuel Fay was looking for a way to attach claim tickets to fabric. He obviously couldn't use pins because they'd pierce the fabric. So, in a moment of inspiration, he spotted a piece of wire nearby that bent it into the shape of an X and slid the ticket (and the fabric) right into the middle. Voila, the earliest version of the invention that you've probably got dozens, if not hundreds of, in your desk right now.





KING TUTANKHAMUN'S TOMB

SUNEHARI DASARI - Class IX



The tomb of the Eighteenth Dynasty king Tutankhamun (c. 1336–1327 BC) is world-famous because it is the only royal tomb from the Valley of the Kings that was discovered relatively intact.

Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter.

The walls of the chamber in which Tutankhamun lay were covered in gold, and his coffin was a three-piece sarcophagus of which the outermost was in red quartzite and the innermost was of solid gold. Pharaoh Tutankhamun's death mask is worth around 2 million dollars. Tutankhamun's sarcophagus (a box-like stone container) held not one but three coffins in which to hold the body of the king. The outer two coffins were crafted in wood and covered in gold along with many semiprecious stones, such as lapis lazuli and turquoise. Apparently, after certain DNA tests, it is believed that the other two coffins were for Tutankhamun's stillborn daughters, that were likely buried with him in their respective coffins. This is all known to be one of the greatest archaeological discoveries in the world.



INTEGRATING MATH INTO DAILY EVERYDAY LIFE



MANJOT SINGH - Class IX

HERE ARE SOME DAILY TASKS FOR WHICH MATH IS IMPORTANT:

- Managing money
- Balancing the checkbook.
- Shopping for the best price.
- Preparing food.
- Figuring out distance, time and cost for travel.
- Understanding loans for cars, trucks, homes, schooling or other purposes.
- Understanding sports (being a player and team statistics)





MENTAL HEALTH

NEIL SAHIL HINGORA - Class IX

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood.

Over the course of your life, if you experience mental health problems, your thinking, mood, and behavior could be affected. Many factors contribute to mental health problems, including:

- Biological factors, such as genes or brain chemistry
- Life experiences, such as trauma or abuse
- Family history of mental health problems

Mental health problems are common but help is available. People with mental health problems can get better and many recover completely. Early Warning Signs

Not sure if you or someone you know is living with mental health problems? Experiencing one or more of the following feelings or behaviors can be an early warning sign of a problem:

- Eating or sleeping too much or too little
- Pulling away from people and usual activities
- Having low or no energy
- Feeling numb or like nothing matters
- Having unexplained aches and pains
- Feeling helpless or hopeless
- Smoking, drinking, or using drugs more than usual
- Feeling unusually confused, forgetful, on edge, angry, upset, worried, or scared
- Yelling or fighting with family and friends
- Experiencing severe mood swings that cause problems in relationships
- Having persistent thoughts and memories you can't get out of your head
- Hearing voices or believing things that are not true
- Thinking of harming yourself or others
- Inability to perform daily tasks like taking care of your kids or getting to work or school

Mental Health and Wellness

Positive mental health allows people to:

- Realize their full potential
- Cope with the stresses of life
- Work productively
- Make meaningful contributions to their communities

Ways to maintain positive mental health include:

- Getting professional help if you need it
- Connecting with others
- Staying positive
- Getting physically active
- Helping others
- Getting enough sleep
- Developing coping skills





MUSIC GENRES

SUNEHARI DASARI - Class IX



Pop music

A genre of popular music that originated in the West during the 1950s and 1960s. Pop music is eclectic, often borrowing elements from urban, dance, rock, Latin, country, and other styles. Songs are typically short to medium-length with repeated choruses, melodic tunes, and hooks.

Hip hop music

Hip hop or rap music formed in the United States in the 1970s and consists of stylized rhythmic music that commonly accompanies rhythmic and rhyming speech ("rapping").

Rock music

A genre of popular music that originated as "rock and roll" in the United States in the 1950s, and developed into a range of different styles in the 1960s and later.

Reggae

A music genre that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s, strongly influenced by traditional mento as well as American jazz.

Folk music

One meaning often given is that of old songs with no known composers; performed by custom over a long period of time.

Middle Eastern music

Music originating from the vast region from Morocco to Iran, including the Arabic countries of the Middle East and North Africa, the Iraqi traditions, Iranian traditions, the Hebrew music Armenian music etc.

Jazz

A music genre that originated from African American communities of New Orleans during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the form of independent traditional and popular musical styles.





PIZZA

ROBIN IYPE KOSHY - Class IX

Pizza is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a usually round, flat base of leavened wheat-based dough topped with tomatoes, cheese, and often various other ingredients (such as various types of sausage, anchovies, mushrooms, onions, olives, vegetables, meat, ham, etc.), which is then baked at a high temperature, traditionally in a wood-fired oven. A small pizza is sometimes called a pizzezza. A person who makes pizza is known as a pizzaiolo.

In Italy, pizza served in a restaurant is presented unsliced, and is eaten with the use of a knife and fork. In casual settings, however, it is cut into wedges to be eaten while held in the hand.



The term pizza was first recorded in the 10th century in a Latin manuscript from the Southern Italian town of Gaeta in Lazio, on the border with Campania. Modern pizza was invented in Naples, and the dish and its variants have since become popular in many countries. It has become one of the most popular foods in the world and a common fast food item in Europe, North America and Australasia; available at pizzerias (restaurants specializing in pizza), restaurants offering Mediterranean cuisine, via pizza delivery, and as street food. Various food companies sell ready-baked pizzas, which may be frozen, in grocery stores, to be reheated in a home oven.

In 2017, the world pizza market was US\$128 billion, and in the US it was \$44 billion spread over 76,000 pizzerias. Overall, 13% of the U.S. population aged 2 years and over consumed pizza on any given day.

The Associazione Verace Pizza Napoletana (lit. True Neapolitan Pizza Association) is a non-profit organization founded in 1984 with headquarters in Naples that aims to promote traditional Neapolitan pizza.[8] In 2009, upon Italy's request, Neapolitan pizza was registered with the European Union as a Traditional Speciality Guaranteed dish, and in 2017 the art of its making was included on UNESCO's list of intangible cultural heritage. Raffaele Esposito is often considered to be the father of modern pizza.





RIDDLES

SHAIZA SHERIN.T.P - Class IX

1. Riddle: The more there is, the less you see. What am I?

Answer: Darkness.

2.. Riddle: Two men are in a desert. They both have backpacks on. One of the

guys is dead. The guy who is alive has his backpack open and the guy who is dead has his backpack closed. What is in the dead man's backpack?

Answer: A parachute.

3. Riddle: How can the number four be half of five?

Answer: IV, the Roman numeral for four, is half (two letters) of the word
five

4. Riddle: What can go through glass without breaking it?

Answer: Light.

5.Riddle: It's shorter than the rest, but when you're satisfied, you bring it up. What is it?

Answer: thumb

6.Riddle: Why is an island like the letter T?

Answer: They're both in the middle of water!

7.Riddle: What is $\frac{3}{7}$ chicken, $\frac{2}{3}$ cat, and $\frac{2}{4}$ goat?

Answer: Chicago!

8.Riddle: What building has the most stories?

Answer: A library

9. Riddle: If you are running a race, and you pass the person in second, what place are you in?

Answer: Second place

10. Riddle: I have no life, but I can die. What am I?

Answer: A battery





RIDDLES

DURGA SUVARNAKUMAR - Class IX

1. What time is it when an elephant sits on a fence?
Answer: Time to fix the fence.
2. What gets wet while drying?
Answer: A towel
3. What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailer?
Answer: A jeweler sells watches and a jailer watches cells.
4. What can you hold in your right hand, but never in your left hand?
Answer: Your left hand
5. What kind of room has no doors or windows?
Answer: A mushroom
6. No matter how little or how much you use me, you change me every month. What am I?
Answer: A calendar
7. Until I am measured, I am not known. Yet how you miss me, When I have flown. What am I?
Answer: Time
8. What word in the dictionary is spelled incorrectly?
Answer: Incorrectly
9. What is so fragile that saying its name breaks it?
Answer: Silence
10. If you have it, you don't share it. If you share it, you don't have it. What is it?
Answer: A secret.
11. The more of this there is, the less you see. What is it?
Answer: Darkness
12. I'm light as a feather, yet the strongest person can't hold me for five minutes. What am I?
Answer: Your breath
13. What kind of band never plays music?
Answer: A rubber band
14. What word is pronounced the same if you take away four of its five letters?
Answer: Queue
15. What has to be broken before you can use it?
Answer: An egg.
16. What gets shorter as it grows older?
Answer: A cand
17. What runs around a whole yard without moving?
Answer: A fence.
18. The person who made it doesn't need it. The person who bought it doesn't want it. The person who needs it doesn't know it. What is it?
Answer: A coffin.
19. You enter a room that contains a match, kerosene lamp, candle, and fireplace. What should you light first?
Answer: The match.
20. Which fish costs the most?
A: A goldfish





BIRDY'S LOST AND FOUND

MANJOT SINGH - Class IX

Birdy is a crow who has befriended a boy called Jake. He can talk and is hundreds of years old. In this episode he proves himself useful to the family and puzzles Jake's Dad.

Jake stopped chucking up in time for the weekend. He still looked a little pale, but he was more or less fine. Mum said that they should go to the park to get some fresh air. They took a ball and kicked it around. Jake's sister, Elle, scored a goal against Dad. Then Jake scored two more. The fourth time that Jake came in for a shot, Dad was determined to save the ball. He took a dive towards the coat that they were using as a goal post and landed with a heavy thud. Ummmmph!

Dad had bruised and winded himself and had enough of football for one weekend. But they had only been out for half an hour and Mum had told them to take a big walk because Jake had been in his room for most of the week.

"Let's get a boat! Can we please?" asked Jake.

It was only a tiny lake but it was fun to hire rowing boats and pretend to be pirates. Dad rowed and Jake shouted: "Get ready to be boarded," at Elle who was in her own boat.

At last they went back to the car park. But Dad could not find his car keys. This was not entirely unexpected - usually after searching all his pockets three or four times he found them. Not this time though. They were definitely not on him.



"Bother! They must have fallen out when I dived for the ball," he said.

They went back and searched the grass for the keys. But no luck.

Then they returned to the boat house and asked if anyone had handed in any keys. No luck.

"Oh double bother!" said Dad. "They must have fallen out when you were rocking the boat, Jake."

So Dad called Mum to say that they were going to be late. He half hoped that she would offer to bring the spare keys, but she didn't. So they walked home.

Over lunch Mum said how typical it was that Dad had lost the keys. Dad felt it was unfair to say it was 'typical' of him because he normally just mislaid them - and it wasn't his fault that Jake had been rocking the boat so much.

"Who's in charge, you or Jake?" asked Mum.

"Jake," said Jake, and they all laughed.

Afterwards Jake went into the garden to see if Birdy was around. As it happened, Birdy was somewhere else, but just as Jake was going back into the house, he flew down and landed on the garden table.

"Is your dad planning on digging up any nice worms?" he asked.

"No, he's in a bad mood because he lost his car keys," said Jake.

"He's got to go back to the park with the spare ones so he can fetch the car."

But the trouble was, Dad could not find the spare keys for a very good reason. Mum had lost the car keys two weeks ago when she went to the gym. She had forgotten to tell anyone that she had to take a taxi home to fetch the spare ones and then return to the gym.

So Dad had not lost the first set of keys. He had lost the spare ones.

And now both keys to the car were lost.

And if they left the car in the park overnight, it might get towed away.

And they'd have to pay a big fine.

Jake could hear Mum and Dad having a row about this. They were in the bedroom, but their voices were loud enough to hear out in the garden.

"Sounds like they're blaming each other," said the crow.

"It's the usual thing," said Jake.

"Well let's see if I can help," said the crow. And he flew off.

Jake went to his room to draw pirate ships. After a little while he heard a tapping at the window. He got up and saw Birdy. He was holding something in his beak.

"Are those the car keys?" asked Jake.

Birdy dropped the keys through the window onto the floor by the bed. He said, "Well they're keys to somebody's Ford. I found them in a puddle near the boating shed."



"They're probably ours. I'll tell Dad. Oh by the way, thanks. You're an amazing bird."

"I know," said Birdy.

Jake knocked on the bathroom door.

Dad was inside having a bath, which was what he usually did when he wanted to soothe his nerves.

"What is it?" he said from within. "Birdy found the car keys for us," said Jake.

"Is that so?" said Dad. "It's very kind of him, but unless he's brought them here, it's not much use to us."

"He has," said Jake. "He's just given them to me and I've got them here."

Jake heard watery noises as Dad got out of his bath and found a towel to wrap around himself. He opened the door.

"Here," said Jake.

Dad looked at the keys.

"That's amazing," he said. And then he thought, "Hey, you didn't have them all along did you?"

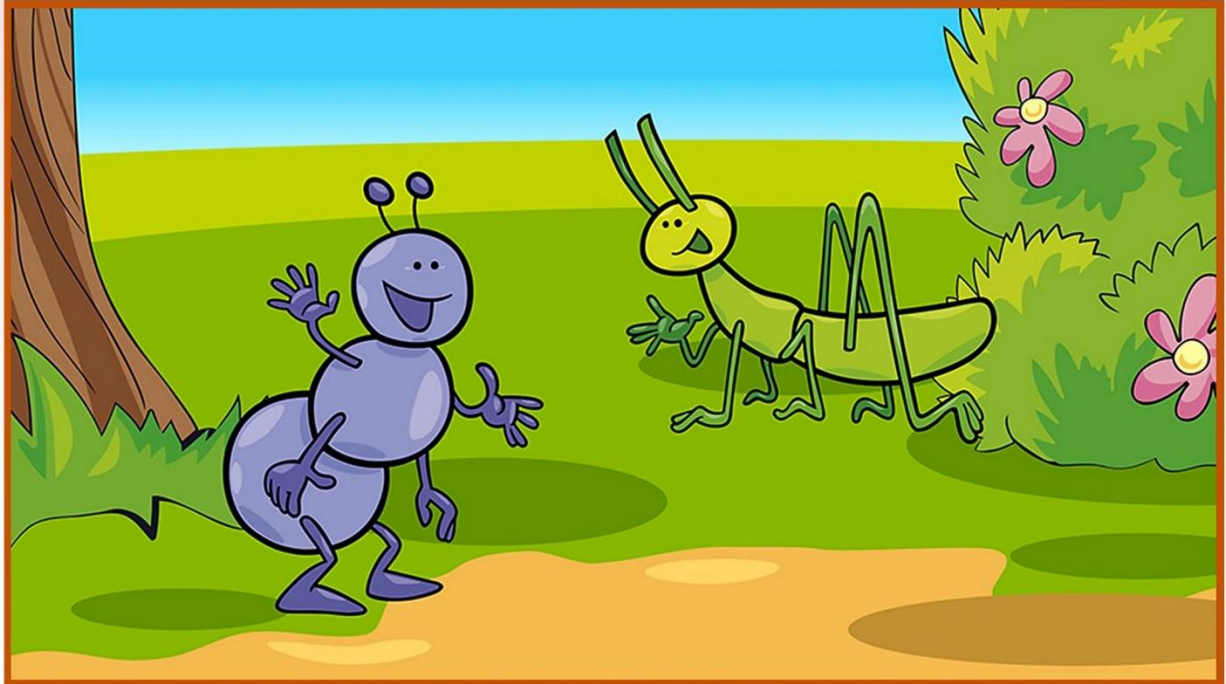
"No, how could I have got them?" said Jake.





THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANTS

MANJOT SINGH - Class IX



Everyone loves our music and says how cheerful it makes them feel – well almost everyone. There’s a family of ants who never stop to listen. They take themselves far too seriously for music or enjoyment. All they do is work, work, work – even when the sun is shining.

“Hey You Ants,” I said to them. “It’s a lovely summer’s day. Why don’t you rest your feet for a while, and listen to my sweet music?”

“No time to stop,” one of them said, panting away. “We’re far too busy stocking up food for winter.”

The months went by, and the days got shorter and colder. I was shivering so much that I couldn’t even sing. A hard frost was on the ground, and there wasn’t a crumb to eat. I was so hungry! So, I went to see that busy family of ants and said: “Please Sirs, I’m a poor starving musician. Spare me a few crumbs from your store of food.”

Do you know what? Those ants just turned their noses up at me. They were so stingy that they wouldn’t share any of their food. Oh well, I’ll just have to go hungry this winter. In the New Year, I’ll make a resolution. When the times are good, I’ll remember to save some food for a rainy day.





THE RAT AND THE ELEPHANT

MANJOT SINGH - Class IX



Some people say that rats are ugly creatures. When they see a rat running along, they go ee-yuck! Well, I don't know about you, but I've always thought that this was rather rude. Rats can have hurt feelings too you know! In any case, when I catch sight of my reflection in a stream, I think I'm rather cute.

Just recently, I was trotting along the King's Highway, in my sweet little way, when I heard a great commotion on the road up ahead. Who or what is causing all that fuss? I wondered.

When I got closer, I saw the King himself, riding along on top of a great fat lump of an elephant. The crowd of onlookers were ooo-ing and aah-ing full of admiration for that stupid beast with a nose that's far too big for her face. She's much uglier than me, I thought. So, I started to spring up and down and say: "Hey everyone! Why not look at me? I'm such a cutie-pie! I could join the King's household and be a royal rat, if only there was any justice in the world."

At first, nobody noticed me. They were all too busy ogling that stupid elephant. Little did I know that riding behind the elephant in a carriage, was the princess, and she was holding a beastly cat in her arms. When he caught sight of me, the cat leapt out of the carriage and started to chase me. I had to run for my life, and popped down a hole just in time before the cat could eat me up.

Now I've changed my mind about wanting people to notice me and admire me. I've decided that sometimes, it's far better not to draw attention to yourself, but just to get on quietly with your own business.





THE HISTORY OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

SUNEHARI DASARI - Class IX

The Korean script, known as Hangeul, was created by King Sejong. In 1443, the script was finished, and in 1446, it was published.

Korean Alphabet	
Vowels	Constants
ㅏ a	가 g,k
ㅑ ae	나 n
ㅓ ya	다 d,t
ㅕ yae	까 kk
ㅗ o	ㅌ l
ㅛ woe	ㅍ p
ㅜ u	ㅊ ch
ㅠ yu	ㅍ p
	ㅑ ae
	ㅓ ya
	ㅕ yae
	ㅗ o
	ㅛ woe
	ㅜ u
	ㅠ yu
	ㅏ a
	ㅑ ae
	ㅓ ya
	ㅕ yae
	ㅗ o
	ㅛ woe
	ㅜ u
	ㅠ yu



The fact that Korean is a member of the Altaic family of northern Asian languages, which also includes Turkish, Mongolian, and Japanese, suggests that early Northern immigration and commerce occurred. Although it created its own writing system in the 16th century, Korean was still greatly impacted by Chinese culture.

Korean language, language spoken by more than 75 million people, of whom 48 million live in South Korea and 24 million in North Korea. There are more than 2 million speakers in China, approximately 1 million in the United States, and about 500,000 in Japan. Korean is the official language of both South Korea (Republic of Korea) and North Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea).

In south Korea, they call Korean- “Hangeul”, while in North Korea they call it “Joseongul”.

Korean is a language that is simple and easy to learn, recently many people have been learning Korean due to the roaring popularity of K-pop and K-drama.

This was the summary of history of the Korean language.





A BOY WHO SAVED TWO OLD COUPLES FROM THE KIDNAPPERS

PARVARISH - Class IX

A 16-year boy named Abhishek, a commerce student, one day while coming back from school riding his bicycle, he heard some noise from the house of an old couple, out of curiosity he peeped through the window and witnessed that the kidnappers were trying to kidnap the old couple and Abhishek decided to follow the kidnappers and once he reached the destination he hid behind a tree and called the police and to his surprise he understood that the inspector is in favour of the kidnappers, he sprayed a chemical at the villains which made them fainted. Next, he decided to make a call to the Police Commissioner within 10 minutes they arrested the kidnappers and even the crooked police inspector. Commissioner quoted to media "In this case Abhishek is the hero of this mission and added that Abhishek will be awarded by Government for his bravery".





مدرستي

PRANJAL KUMARI - Class IX



هذه مدرستي. اسم مدرستي المدرسة الهندية البريمي. هذه مدرسة جديدة. للمدرسة بنايتان كبيرتان و فيها مختبر للعلوم و علوم الكمبيوتر. مكتب المدير كبير. هناك غرفة لكل صف. هناك مكتبة كبيرة في مدرستي. في وسط المكتبة طاولة كبيرة للقراءة. على الطاولة كتب و صحف و مجلات. امام المدرسة حديقة جميلة. في الحديقة بركة صغيرة و فيها اسماك جميلة ذات الوان مختلفة. في المدرسة ملعب. يلعب الطلاب في الملعب العاب مختلفة في وقت الاستراحة و في المساء. نذهب الى المدرسة في الساعة السابعة صباحا و ندرس حتى الساعة الواحدة بعد الظهر. يقدم بعض الطلاب الى المدرسة في المساء و يلعبون في ملعب المدرسة. تأتي الطيور الى اشجار الحديقة في المساء و تغني على غصون الاشجار حتى غروب الشمس.

