

Sacred Heart International School

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PAMMAM | MARTHANDAM



TN076

FLIXIA

THE FLOW OF MAGICAL WRITING

**AUGUST
2022**



QM 065



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DONA

Editorial

Another August has passed by offering floral tributes in front of the heroic memories of the brave martyrs, who fought to uproot the British imperialism that had oppressed the Indians for centuries from our soil. It is the responsibility of every citizen to protect the freedom that our forefathers sacrificed their lives for. India has the largest democracy in the world. Democracy is not just a process of governance. It is a condition of life-based on certain social values like freedom, equality, fraternity, fundamental rights, social rights, independence of the judiciary, secularism, etc. Today Indian democracy is going through many problems, threats, and challenges. Democracy can only succeed in a democratic state if the people can take appropriate decisions. To overcome all the problems and move forward as a democratic country, the most important thing is to provide good education to the young generation. Every individual must have a proper and value-based education to create awareness about the duties and rights of a citizen, i.e. education is the key to create cautious and value-conscious people. Education without the capacity to guide the public is barren. Education that cannot advance its people is stunted. It is a lifelong process. Progressive-minded students have a significant role to play in the ongoing struggle to preserve democracy, secularism, and freedom. We can believe that the student community will get the energy from these 75th-anniversary celebrations to keep fighting forward and make our country a heavenly one. Let us work together to mould a generation who are capable of facing new challenges and crises and are grounded in universal humanity.

“If your plan is for one-year plant rice. If your plan is for ten years plant trees. If your plan is for one hundred years educate children. ”

— Confucius

Mr. Unnikrishnan

Cool Maths Trick

Step 1 : Think of a number

Step 2 : Multiply it by 3

Step 3 : Add 6

Step 4 : Divide by 3

Step 5 : Subtract the number chosen is
step 1 from your answer in step 4.

And the answer is 2

Prepared by

S. Shifani

VII-B

Fun facts about plants

Although many plants use flowers to reproduce, some don't. There are more than 30,000 types of non-flowering plants.

Fun fact about mushrooms:

• Mushrooms belong to:

- 1 A unique group of living organisms called fungi which consists of a network of hair-like threads called hyphae, which spread unseen through the soil.
- 2 Do you know the world's biggest fungus and possible biggest living organism is a specimen of honey fungus known as the "Humongous fungus"?

Jessy J.B

VII-B

$$M = 2$$

$$A = M + 1$$

$$T = 8$$

$$H = T - 8$$

$$MATH = ?$$

Math Puzzle

Riddle

What is the

3 / 7 chicken

2 / 3 Cat

2 / 4 goat ??

Guess the city name??

Prepared by

R.J. Arrshiga

VII-B

$$1 + 6 = 7$$

$$2 + 7 = 16$$

$$3 + 8 = 27$$

$$6 + 11 = ?$$

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

$$2 + 5 = 12$$

$$3 + 6 = 21$$

$$8 + 11 = ?$$

Maths Puzzle

Can you solve this (clue: use
Bodmas rule)

$$6 \div 2 (1 + 2) =$$

R.J. Arrshiga

VII-B

Maths Trick

- Step 1 : Think of a number below 10 (1-9).
- Step 2 : Double the number you have thought.
- Step 3 : Add 6 with the gotten result.
- Step 4 : Half the answer, and then divide it by 2.
- Step 5 : Take away the number you have thought from the answer; that means you need to subtract the answer from the number you have thought.

R.J. Arrshiga
VII-B

Srinivasa Ramanujan

Why is Srinivasa Ramanujan considered a natural mathematical genius?

Srinivasa Ramanujan was a famous Indian Mathematician. He died at the young age of 32, but during this short life span, he contributed more to mathematics than the other mathematicians' contributions.

Ramanujan was born in 1887. He mastered trigonometry by the time he was 12 years old. He developed theorems on his own. By the age of 17, he conducted research on Bernoulli numbers and Euler - Mascheroni constant.

His life changed when he met G.H Hardy, an English mathematician. He worked with Hardy for 5 years. Hardy said that he had never met a genius like him. In 1918 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS).

Why is 1729, a magic number?

1729 is discovered by mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan. It is magical because it is a sole number which can be expressed as the sum of cubes of two different sets of numbers. Diophantine equation $N = X^3 + Y^3 = W^3 + Z^3$

Amresh King
VII-B

The Stars

The stars are twinkling,
Following us all around
Like a servant in the sky,
Guiding the way in the sky.
How far the star is?
Miles and miles ago,
Appearing as the dot in the sky.
Glitters of sky
Bead the way
Inspiring others
Like a teacher.

R. Nithin
VII-B



Integers

- The integer was introduced in the year 1563 when Arbermouth Holst was busy with his bunnies and elephants experiment. He kept count of the number of bunnies in the cage and after 6 months he found the number of bunnies increased. Then he thought for inventing a number system of addition and multiplication. He spent 15 years developing this number system.
- Then in the year 1890 Japanese mathematicians worked on it and created 'integers'. A Latin word meaning "untouched".
- The symbol for integers is a 'Z' because of 'Zahlen', the German word for numbers.
- Zero was invented independently by the Babylonians, Mayans and Indians (Although some researchers say that the Indian number system was influenced by the Babylonians).
- There was an Indian a mathematician who is said to have first endorsed the number "zero" before its "official" creation. No other countries used the number zero until it was created in the Indian subcontinent.
- Before zero was used, the thing that mathematicians used was blank spaces to decide how to calculate a problem as if there were nothing.
- Negative numbers were finally accepted into the number system in the 19th century. Negative numbers were found to be useful in solving tricky equations like cubic and quartic equations.

The Great Escape



Smile: Notice & White

- Brush regularly
- Brush properly but not aggressively
- Brush your teeth twice a day
- Brush thoroughly
- Use tongue scraper
- Use a fluoride toothpaste
- Don't let flossing difficulties stop you
- Use mouthwash to reduce bacteria which reduces dental plague
- Drink more water
- Eat crunchy fruits and vegetables
- Limit sugary and acidic foods
- Do not smoke
- See your dentist at least twice a year.

Jesiba R.J
VII-B

Stress is an everyday part of my vocabulary. Each day I struggle to keep calm amid a hectic schedule. Most often the only thing that helps me to clear my mind is to go for a long run through the woods.

My favourite spot is an area close to my school in Hingham. I can jog down to these quiet secluded woods in a matter of minutes. This forest is what I consider "My medicine for the soul". There is no other place where I can find such peace, tranquility, and beauty. These woods are a place where I can escape from the noise, traffic, and chaos of civilization. Immediately when I arrive, I am overwhelmed by an incomparable feeling of harmony with nature. I feel incapable of being touched by the evils that inhabit this world.

Aabeth
VII-B





The colour of my blanket
Is the velvet Violet.
Anglo Americans speaking English
are gringo
Who wear iconical Indigo.
There is no clue
How beautiful is this Blue!
Our city is so clean
Maintain it with gorgeous Green.
The sun says HELLO!
In its youthful Yellow.
The sporangia has a sporange
It's also in fruity Orange.
Petals of my rose may shed
But never loses its Red
Here ends the VIBGYOR!

Anjana V
Grade XI-B

Answer this if you are a mathaholic!

$$4 \times 4 + 4 \times 4 + 4 - 4 \times 4 = ?$$

$$40 + 40 \times 0 + 1 = ?$$

A) 1 B) 41 C) 82 D) 2

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 \times 0 + 2 =$$

Fact 0 / Zero is the only number that can't be represented
in Roman Numerals



If you want to see a rainbow,
It has to rain.

Similarly, if you wish to see your
success,

Definitely, you have to work hard.

It's Human Thing



Rainbow which is of 7 colors makes it
so beautiful and only when they have
their 7 color it is called a rainbow.

Similarly we humans have different
feelings and only if we have all these
feelings we are called as PERFECT
HUMAN BEINGS.

Devangana R.S
XI-B

MATH PUZZLES

**CAN
YOU
SOLVE
THIS?**

R.J. Arrshiga
VII-B

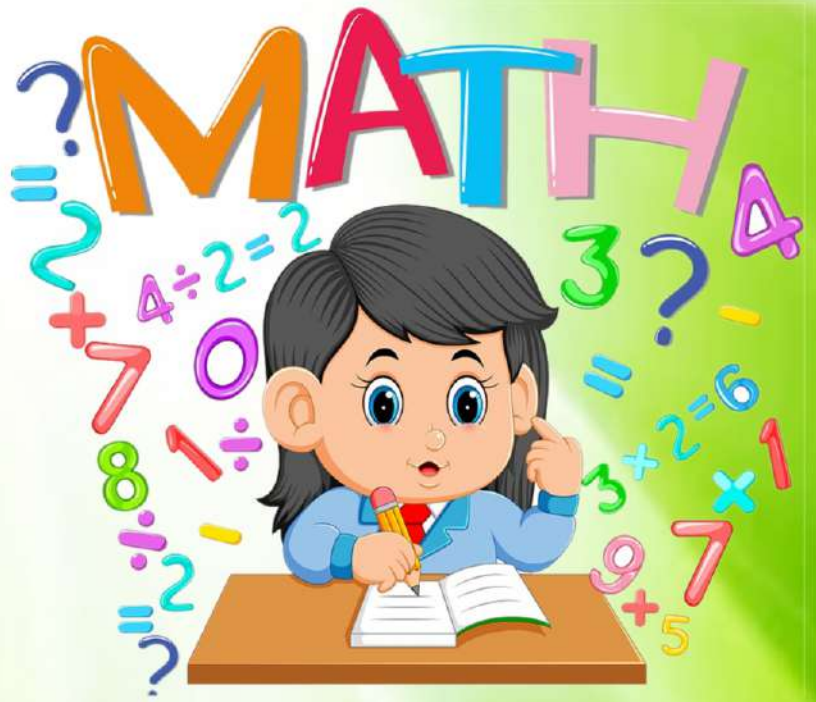
Science Facts



1. There is enough DNA in an average person's body to stretch from the sun to pluto and back 17 times.
2. A cloud can weigh around a million pounds.
3. It takes the light from the sun to reach the card's surface for 8 minutes.
4. Killer whales are dolphins.
5. Venus is the only planet to spin clock-wise.
6. The known universe is made of 50,000,000,000 gabies.
7. The human brain contains around 100 billion nerve cells.
8. A single bolt of lightning contains enough energy to cook 100,000 pieces of toast.
9. Human saliva contains a pain killer called Opiorphin which is six times more powerful than morphine.
10. Octopuses have 3 hearts, 9 brains, and blue blood.

Jayden Shawn J.S
VII-B

SUPER SIMPLE DIVISIBILITY



You've got 210 pieces of pizza and want to know if you can distribute them equally among your friends. Rather than taking your calculator, you can use these divisibility rules.

Divisible by 2 = If the last digit is a multiple of 2

Divisible by 3 = If the sum of digits is divisible by 3

($522 = 5 + 2 + 2 = 9$ which is divisible by 3)

Divisible by 4 = If the last two digits are divisible by 4 ($2440 = 40$

(can be divided by 4)

Divisible by 5 = If the last digit is 0 or 5 (9905)

Divisible by 6 = If it passes the rule for both 2 and 3 (Ex. 408)

Divisible by 9 = If the sum of digits divisible by 9

(Ex: $630 = 6 + 3 + 9 + 0 = 18$ which is divisible by 9)

Divisible by 10 = If the number ends in 0 (Ex. 8910)

Example The 210 slices of pizza can be shared in groups of 2, 3, 6 and 10

A. Akshadha

V-D



GENGHIS KHAN

Early life:

Genghis Khan was born as Temujin in 1162 at the Khentic Mountains near the border between Mongolia and Siberia. His father's name was Yesugei and Hoelun was his mother. He was born clasping a blood clot in his hand. His father was the chief of their tribe. Before he turned 10, his father was poisoned by some enemy Tatars. Another warrior became the Khan and kicked Temujin and his family from the tribe. He helped his family to survive in the horrible conditions and began to plot his revenge on Tatars for killing his dad. In 1178, Temujin was married to Borte who was fixed by his father when he was just a year old.

Over the next several years Temujin began to build up his tribe. His army of warriors continued to grow until he had a large enough fighting force to take on the Tatar. Finally, he fought the Tatars and showed no mercy. After that, Temujin united the Mongols, who named him Genghis Khan or "ruler of all".

Expansion and consolidation of empire:

After uniting the Mongol tribes, Genghis turned to the rich lands of the South. His first campaign outside of Mongolia took place against the Xi Xia kingdom of Northwestern China. The Mongols launched a major initiative in 1209 that brought them to the doorstep of Yinchuan, the Xi Xia capital.

The Battle of Yehuling was a major decisive battle fought between the Mongol Empire and the Jin Dynasty of Northern China in the year 1211. The Mongol empire got victory.

By 1215, he had captured Yanjing presently Beijing in the Battle of Zhongdu, the capital of the Jin and Mongols ruled over the Northern part of China. After that Genghis Khan decided to conquer the Qara Khitai and defeated Kuchlug the ruler of Qara Khitai at that time. By 1218, as a result of the defeat of Qara Khitai, the Mongol empire and its control extended as far West as Lake Balkhash, which bordered Khwarazmia, a Muslim state that reached the Caspian sea to the West, and the Persian Gulf and Arabian sea to the South.

The Kwarasmian Empire was led by Shah Ala-ud-Din Muhammad. The dynasty was brought to an end in 1221 when Genghis had both the Shah and his son executed. The Mongol army seized the town of Otrar. Next, Genghis besieged the city of Blukhara. After that Genghis Khan gathered his forces in Persia and Armenia to return to the Mongolian steppes. The Mongol campaign had killed as many as 200,000 soldiers and various nations and never had lost a major battle.

Genghis Khan's death:

When Genghis Khan returned to Mongolia in 1225, he controlled a huge swath of territory from the sea of Japan to the Caspian sea. He died on 18th August 1227.

Interesting fact: Mongol leader Genghis Khan never allowed anyone to paint his portrait, sculpt his image or engrave his likeness on a coin. The first image of him appeared after his death.

Differences Between

Cheetahs, Leopards & Jaguars

Introduction:

The big cats are feline species that are predatory carnivores and found throughout the world. Each big cat is unique and independent in a way. Leopards, Cheetahs, and Jaguars look quite similar and are hard to differentiate. These three felines belong to the class Mammalia, order Carnivora, and the Felidae family. Cheetahs belong to the genus *Acinonyx* whereas the others belong to the genus *Panthera*.

Physical characteristics:

Cheetahs are thin animals having long legs and small round heads. They have a height of 28-35 inches and weigh between 35-70 kg. It appears to have yellowish-tan and approximately 2000 black spots. Cheetahs are more active during the day than during the night and live solitary lives.

Jaguars are the largest of the three-big cats. They are slender, and have short legs, with large heads and powerful jaws. They have a height of 75-85 cm and weigh between 50 and 140 kg. It has a coat that is pale yellow or reddish-brown. They have pronounced spots which form rosette patterns. Jaguars are active at night and live solitary lives.

Leopards are slightly smaller than Jaguars. They have shorter legs, long bodies, and a broad head with a massive skull. They have a large jaw with powerful muscles. They have a height of about 45-80 cm and weigh 30 to 70 kg.

Leopards are active at night. They are solitary and territorial.

Habitat:

Cheetahs are mostly found in western and southern Africa. In Asia, their distribution is limited, found in the central deserts of Iran. Cheetahs' habitats are made up of dry forests, thick scrub grassland, and deserts.

Jaguars are the only big cat species which are native to America. They are distributed from the United States to Central America. Jaguar's habitats include rainforests, swamps, grasslands, thorny scrubland, and deciduous forests.

Leopards are found mostly in Africa and Middle East Asia. These are very adaptable for they live in desert, semi-desert, savannas, Mountains, tropical forests and also in the snowy regions of Russia.

Diet:

Cheetahs are the fastest land mammals and use their speed to hunt prey. Unlike Jaguars and leopards, they do not ambush or stalk their prey. Instead, when they are at a distance of about 70-100 m, they sprint and capture their prey. They knock their prey with their hind legs and forelegs. They usually hunt antelopes, gazelles, birds, hares, etc.

Jaguars are excellent hunters; they use their powerful jaws to kill prey. They stalk their prey and when finding an opportunity they pounce. Jaguars prefer large animals like wild pigs, tapirs, deer, alligators, snakes, birds, fish, etc.

Leopards move stealthily crouching and pouncing on the victim when close enough. When capturing prey they break their neck and suffocate them. Their diet includes antelopes, gazelles, deer, pigs, cattle, birds, rodents, etc.

Facts about cheetahs, leopards and Jaguars

- The scientific name of the cheetah is *Acinonyx Jubatus*.
- The scientific name of the Jaguar is *Panthera onca*.
- The scientific name of the Leopard is *Panthera pardus*.
- The cheetah is the only survivor of the genus *Acinonyx*.
- Jaguar is the largest cat in America and the third largest cat in the world.
- Leopards living in forests may have a slightly darker base than ones living in deserts.
- Cheetah pups have a lower survival rate and captive reproduction is rarely successful.
- Jaguars are active throughout the day but prefer dawn and dusk.
- Leopards are excellent swimmers and can emit different types of sound to communicate.
- The Asiatic cheetah is extinct in India due to excessive hunting and endangered.
- Leopards can change habits and coexist with other felines.
- Jaguars hunt at dawn and dusk because they are active at night.
- Cheetahs are the only big cats that cannot roar.
- Jaguars are often attracted to water bodies.
- It is identified that leopards store meat and continue to hunt prey.

BT Crops

What are BT Crops?

“Bt crops are transgenic crops that are genetically engineered from the DNA of bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*.”

BT Crops are transgenic crops that produce the same toxin as the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* in the plant cell, thereby, protecting the crops from pests. The bacterium secretes specific proteins known as “cry proteins” that are toxic to insects. A few of the BT crops include cotton, brinjal, corn, etc.

When an insect feeds on the transgenic plants, the toxic cry protein present in the plants crystallizes the digestive system of insects, eventually leading to its death. However, it has no harmful effects on the human digestive system.



Bacillus thuringiensis

Bacillus thuringiensis is a gram-positive, spore-forming bacterium which is mainly found in the soil. As stated above, it produces proteins that are toxic to insects. Organic farmers use this bacterium in a solution and spray it on the plants to protect them from pests.

The practice of using *Bacillus thuringiensis* began in the year 1996 with small quantities of genes from the bacterium. This facilitated the production of cry proteins in plant cells that helped to kill pests. Pests like European and southwestern corn borer, tobacco and cotton budworm, pink bollworm, and Colorado potato beetle largely destroyed the crop yields. *Bacillus thuringiensis* protected the crops against such pests.

Types of BT crops

The following types of BT crops were produced by the researchers:

BT Cotton

The BT cotton variety is genetically transformed with the Bt gene to protect the plants from bollworm, a major pest of cotton. The worms present on the leaves of Bt cotton become lethargic and sleepy and thus, cause less damage to the plants. When the worms consume the plant, the toxic proteins produced by the crops are ingested, thereby, killing them.

BT Brinjal

BT brinjal is also produced by the genetic transformation of a crystal protein gene cry 1 Ac from the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Bt brinjal was developed to provide resistance against lepidopteron insects. The proteins produced by Bt genes bind to the receptors present on the insect's membrane, resulting in the formation of pores on the membranes. This disrupts the digestive process and leads to the death of the insect.



Advantages of BT Crops

Following are the major advantages of BT crops:

1. It helps in improving the crop yield, thereby, raising the farmer's income. This results in increased farm production.
2. They help in controlling soil pollution as the use of synthetic pesticides is reduced.
3. BT crops help in protecting beneficial insects.
4. It can easily feed an increasing population due to increased yields in a short time.
5. It leads to the production of disease-free crops owing to the reduction of pesticides.
6. It leads to more productivity in a small area of land.

Disadvantages of BT Crops

BT crops have a few disadvantages as well:

1. BT crops are costlier than naturally grown crops.
2. It can disrupt the natural process of gene flow.
3. The pests might become resistant to the toxins produced by these crops and the crop production might decline.

Which is the first transgenic plant?

The first transgenic plant was an antibiotic-resistant tobacco plant produced in 1982.

Why was BT cotton created?

About ten years ago, a variety of transgenic cotton was created by transforming the Bt gene into the plant DNA that produces toxins to kill the caterpillar. The toxins released by the plant would paralyze the guts of the caterpillar when they feed on the plants.

Who discovered BT gene?

BT gene was discovered by Ernst Berliner.

Give a few examples of Bt crops.

BT crops include potatoes, corn, sweet corn, brinjal, cotton, etc.

Ms. Adlin

Dept. of Biology

India war once,
Hanged for rights,
Choked for justice,
Burnt for power,
Feared of poverty,
Death and illness,
Were the evening prayers.
India is now

Praised for prosperity,
Hailed for dominance,
Saluted for martyrdom,
Crossing the yards of time,
Wining the tides of seas,
Defeating the cunning mime,
We reached this lovely morning,
Because of the selfless sacrifice.

My India



Vishnavi Rajesh
XII-B

My dad is better than Santa,
My mom often brings me, Fanta,
Tyson doesn't know anything but to weep,
My brother doesn't know anything but to sleep!

My Family

My grandpa is better at hunting
My grandma is spoiling the cooking.
Nemo doesn't know anything, but to stare in vain
I don't know anything, but to bear the pain.

My uncle is better than daddy
My aunt is stitching the dress gaudy
Nephew doesn't know anything, but to crack a joke
Ronaldo doesn't know anything, but to avoid coke.

My friend is better at singing
And I know only lip-syncing.
Hahaha! This is my sweet family.
And I express this in SHIS family.

Glossary

- Syncing - Informal working well together
- Gaudy - taste learn by bright or showy
- Nemo - Fish
- Tyson - dog





The Great Fighters

British Rule was a dark time for Indian society. The freedom we are enjoying today is a united struggle of our freedom fighters. This is a collective effort of many freedom activists and unknown heroes. Some of them got the spotlight whereas some stayed in the dark and fought for what we deserve. Great leaders of the nation took the stand and dedicated their lives to India's Independence.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Brave deeds at a young age earned Patel the title "Iron man of India" Sardar Vallabhai Patel was born in the year 1875 and is known for his contributions to the country. His Contribution to the field of Bardoli Satyagrah got him the name Sardar. Despite being a famous lawyer he withdrew from his profession and contributed to the freedom of the county.

Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru, the only son of Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani is a central figure in Indian politics. He was born in the year 1889 and is known as both politician and a freedom fighter. His passion for India's freedom was from the Influence of Mahatma Gandhi. He became the first Prime Minister of India. His birthday is celebrated as Children's Day.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869. Gandhi was considered as "Father of the Nation" for his great deeds. He is the man behind India's Independence and inspired movements for freedom as well as civil rights. Gandhi studied in South Africa and the racial discrimination towards Indians made him fight for their human rights. He participated in Dandi march to relieve tax on salt and also took an active part in several non-violence movements against the Britishers.

Subhash Chandra Bose

Bose renowned as "Netaji" was born in the year 1897 in Orissa. He was shaken by the incident of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and returned to India from England in the year 1921. Bose was a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement and even joined the Indian National Congress. He wasn't in consent with the Non-violence Movement led by Gandhi and went to Germany for help and then formed INA and Azad Hind Movement.

Rani Lakshmi Bai

Queen of Jhansi, Rani Lakshmi Bai was born in the year 1828. She was a key member of India's fierce uprising of independence in the year 1857. Lakshmi Bai inspired thousands of women in the freedom battle with her bravery and fearless attitude. She defended her palace in the year 1858 which was invaded by the British Force led by Sir Hugh Rose.

Mesadini

XII-B



Livox

Livox is a platform that enables non-verbal people with disabilities and people with learning impairments to communicate and learn.

BLUETOWN LOCAL CLOUD

BLUE TOWN LOCAL CLOUD provides easy and affordable access to digital content and services at no data cost to the end-users.

Li-Fi

It's 100 Times Faster Than Wi-Fi. Li-Fi (short for 'light fidelity') transmits data by the flickering light of a single LED, instead of via radio waves (which is how Wi-Fi works).

Tiny electromagnetic robot

It runs fast and re-forms after being squished. It is a soft rubber robot smaller than a postage stamp and controlled by electromagnetic forces that can swim, jump and rotate – and could be used to deliver drugs or perform procedures inside a human body

AV1

AV1 is a classroom robot. It works with students who are sick. AV1 takes a student's place in class. The student can control the robot with a smartphone.

Artificial finger

An artificial finger can identify different materials with more than 90 percent accuracy by sensing their surface. The technology could be useful for automating robotic manufacturing tasks, such as sorting and quality control.

Avatar Sign Language Interpreters (Avatar)

Avatar uses AI to interpret text and translate it into Sign Language. Avatar was developed to make content accessible in Sign Language for 80% of the deaf community who can't read beyond a very basic level and to help governments and organizations become accessible to the deaf.

It's Riddle Time

RIDDLE
TIME



Let us have some fun with chemistry!

- I am part of everything that lives. Combine me with oxygen and I'll do the fizz. I can be used to make a finger ring or use me to write. What am I? Carbon
- You call me a metal but I flow like a liquid. Even though I can kill you, I will keep me around. I am not as dense as gold yet my shine is like silver. I will always be up when you are feeling down. What am I? Mercury
- Kids love me because I make things float. You can even use me to expand small things. What am I? Helium
- I can keep a swimming pool clean, but I can poison you as well. What am I? Chlorine
- What is black when you purchase it, red while you are using it, and gray when you discard it? Charcoal
- What do you call a tooth in a glass of water? A one molar solution
- If you get me as a medal. It means that you have done your best. I am what you find in abundance. In a hidden treasure chest. What am I? Gold Bouns!!!

Jokes:-

• Neutral Neutron:-

A neutron walks into a shop and says, "I'd like a coke". The shopkeeper serves up the coke. "How much will that be" asks the neutron/ The shopkeeper replies "For you? No charge".

• Particle charge joke:-

A proton and neutron were walking down the street. The proton says, "stop I dropped an electron/ help me cook for it". The neutron asks, "Are you sure"? The proton replies, "Yes, I'm positive".

• Peroxide Joke:-

Two chemists go into a restaurant. The first chemist says, "I'll have H₂O". The second chemist says, "I'll have an H₂O too".... And he died.

• Noble Gas:-

Helium walks into a bar. The bartender says "we don't serve noble gases here". Helium doesn't react.

• Water pun:-

If you are studying chemistry, then avoid drinking water as the concentration decreases on adding water.

Reena S.K
Dept. of Chemistry

भगत सिंह - एक महान देशभक्त

“किसी भी इंसान को मारना आसान है,
परन्तु उसके विचारों को नहीं”।



BV:
HANNAH JAMES
XII B

BHAGAT SINGH
(1907-1931)

‘शहीद-ए-आजम’ नाम से जाने-जाने वाले, हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए अपनी जिंदगी को कुर्बान करने वाले, भगत सिंह जी का नाम भारत के इतिहास में स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा गया है। उनका जन्म 27 सितंबर 1907 में हुआ था। विद्यावति तथा किशोर सिंह उनके माता-पिता थे। बाल्यकाल से ही उनके भीतर देशभक्ति की भावना जागृत हो गई थी। उन्होंने निःस्वार्थ भाव से देश की सेवा की तथा देश के लिए अपने प्राण तक को समर्पित कर दिया।

भगत सिंह जी ने अपनी प्राथमिक शिक्षा दयानन्द आंग्ल वैदिक विद्यालय लाहौर से प्राप्त की। दो वर्ष पश्चात् उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय विद्यापीठ लाहौर में अपना दाखिला करवाया। भगत सिंह ने नौजवानों को देशभक्ति का पाठ पढ़ाया। अंग्रेज सरकार ने भगत जी को गिरफ्तार किया था क्योंकि अंग्रेज भगत जी के बयानों से भयभीत हो गए थे। केवल बीस साल की उम्र में उन्होंने लाहौर में बम विस्फोट किया ताकि एक संदेश अंग्रेजों को जा सके की वे उनसे डरते नहीं थे। भगत जी ने ‘कृति’ नामक एक पत्रिका लिखी जिसमें उन्होंने किसानों के परेशानियों को दर्शाया।

सन् 1928 में अंग्रेजों ने लाला लाजपत राय पर लाठीचार्ज करवाई तथा इस कारण उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। भगत सिंह इस घटना से बहुत क्रोधित थे। उन्होंने ‘सौन्दर्स’ नामक अंग्रेजी अधिकारी की हत्या कर दी। परन्तु, महात्मा गांधी इस हत्याकांड से खुश नहीं थे क्योंकि उनका मार्ग सदैव अहिंसा का था। भगत जी रुके नहीं। उन्होंने केंद्रीय विधान सभा में बम विस्फोट किया। अंग्रेजों के वित्त मंत्री घायल हो गए थे। यह सब होने के बाद भगत जी और बटुकेश्वर दत्त को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

दुर्भाग्यवश भगत जी, राजगुरु और सुखदेव को अंग्रेज सरकार द्वारा मृत्युदंड मिला। सच में भगत सिंह जैसे देशभक्त आजकल देखने को ही नहीं मिलते। उनकी क्षमता तथा देश के लिए प्रेम असीम है। यदि हर एक व्यक्ति भगत जी जैसे हो, तो हमें देश के शत्रुओं से बिल्कुल डरना न पड़ता। भगत जी के अंतिम कुछ शब्द-

“जरूरी नहीं था की क्रांति में अभिशाप्त संघर्ष शामिल हो, यह बम और पिस्तौल का पंथ नहीं”।

சுதந்திரம்



விண்ணிலே சுழல வேண்டிய
பாரத இளவேந்தர்கள் - இன்று
விஷ போதையைத் தலைக்கேற்றி
தரையில் சுழன்று வீழ்வது ஏனோ!

மனிதா - நீ
விதைகளில் புதைந்து கிடக்கும்
விருட்சம் - நீ
விடியலின் முகவரி கொண்ட
கதிரவன் - நீ

சாதி மத பேதமின்றி
தேசம் மீது நேசம் வைத்து
வாழ் . அப்போது தான்
தேசம் நம்மை வாழவைக்கும்

போராடி பெற்றுவிட்ட வீர சுதந்திரத்தை
போராட்டங்களால் தொலைத்து விடாமல்
மனதில் விடுதலை உணர்வோடு
வார்த்தைகளில் நம்பிக்கைக் கொண்டு
உள்ளத்தில் பெருமை பாராட்டி
உரக்க முழங்குவோம் வந்தே மாதரம் என்று
வந்தே மாதரம் !
வந்தே மாதரம் !

சிற்பி உளிகொண்டு கல்லின்
சிறுசிறு உதவாத் துளிகளை எல்லாம்
சிறிது சிறிதாக வெட்டி
சிற்பத்தை வடிப்பது போல
சிறுசிறு சொற்களால் செதுக்கிய
இதயக் கருவறையில்
இதயத் துடிப்புகள்

சுதந்திரம் எங்கள் பிறப்புரிமை - அதை
சுமப்பதோ அனைவர் கடமை

அக்கினியில் நின்று
அகிம்சையாய் வென்றார் காந்தி - சுதந்திரத்தை

ஆனால் இன்று லஞ்சத்தை இன்ப மச்சமாக்கி
காந்தியையே பெறும் அவலம் ஏனோ!

அறிவொளி வளர்ச்சியால் கல்வி ஒளி வீசியும் -
இன்று
கொலை, கொள்ளைகள் ஒழியாதது ஏனோ!

அன்பும் பண்பும் பாடறிந்து கற்றும் - இன்று
பாசங்கள் தொலைந்து போவது ஏனோ!

எ. அஜிஸ்
'தமிழாசிரியர்'

திரும்பிப் பார்

பார் ! திரும்பிப் பார் !

சுதந்திர வரலாற்றை
தியாக சின்னங்களை

பார் ! திரும்பிப் பார் !

செக்கிழுத்த செம்மல்களை
சிறையில் வாடிய வள்ளல்களை

பார் ! திரும்பிப் பார் !

இரத்தம் சிந்திய வீரர்களை
இன்னுயிர் ஈந்த தியாகிகளை

பார் ! திரும்பிப் பார் !

நாம் சுதந்திர காற்றை சுவாசிக்க
உயிர் மூச்சை ஈன்ற தெய்வங்களை

பார் ! திரும்பிப் பார் !

சோக வரலாற்றைத் திரும்பிப்பார் !
கொஞ்சம் திரும்பிப்பார் !

வெள்ளையனிடம் பெற்றசுதந்திரம்
இன்று கொள்ளையனிடம்

கொள்ளைப் போகும் அவலத்தை
பார் திரும்பிப்பார் !

கண்ணைத் திறந்துப்பார் !

கொஞ்சம் திருத்திப்பார் நாட்டை

கொஞ்சம் திருத்திப்பார் !

நிதிஸா

12-'ஆ'

செயு

தண்ணீரில் இருந்து மீனும் பிரியாது
பூமியில் இருந்து மனிதனும் பிரியமாட்டான்
தாயின் அரவணைப்பில் இருந்து
குழந்தையும் பிரியாது.

ஜெ. ஜெ. ஜொலின்டா

'5 அ'

எனது இவ்வம்

பார்வைக்குத் தெரியாது

பார்த்திடவும் முடியாது

பார்த்துப்பார்த்து, காத்து நிற்கும்

அம்மாவின் அன்பு !

சொல்லிட முடியாது

சொல்லித் தீர்க்க இயலாது

சோம்பலின்றி துணை நிற்கும்

அப்பாவின் அன்பு !

குறும்பு காட்டி நாள்தோறும்

சுறுசுறுப்பாய் எப்போதும்

அளவில்லாத அன்புடைய

தம்பி செல்லத் தம்பி !

வி. வினிஷா ராஜ் வினோ

'8 இ'



அன்பே !

சூரியனுக்கு விடுமுறையளித்து !

அந்த நிலவுக்கு ஓய்வளித்து !

நான் உந்தன்

வெளிச்சத்திலே !

எந்தன் நாட்களை

இதமாக கடத்துகின்றேன்

ரெனியா ஜூலியா

'8 இ'

விடுகதைகள்

1. பச்சைப் பெட்டிக்குள், வெள்ளை முத்துக்கள். அது என்ன?
2. 21 கண்கள், ஆனால் பார்க்கமுடியாது. அது என்ன?
3. கை இருக்கும், கழுத்து இருக்கும் ஆனால் தலை இல்லை. அது என்ன?
4. நான் அழுதால் பூமியே ஈரமாகும். அது என்ன?
5. கீழே விழுந்தால் உடையாத ஆங்கில மிட்டாய். அது என்ன?
6. அடித்தால் வலிக்கும். கடித்தால் இனிக்கும். அது என்ன?
7. காட்டில் ஒரு துளி இரத்தம். அது என்ன?
8. ஒரு இட்லிக்கு மூன்று பேர் சண்டை. அது என்ன?
9. கடல் நீரில் வளர்ந்து, மழை நீரில் மடிவது அது என்ன?
10. முல்லைத் தோட்டத்தில் கறுப்பு முத்து அது என்ன?

ஏஞ்சலின் றோஸ்
'8 இ'

ஹை '01
(11es) ஹை '6
ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீ ஹை '8
இதீஸ்ரீஸ்ரீ '7
ஹை '9
(4puea uonno) ஹை '5
ஹை '4
ஹை '3
(eaiP) ஹை '2
ஹை '1
: ஹை



Thousands of languages,
Spoken around the World.
But 'Smile'
Beats them all
Because
Smile is a simple,
Beautiful language.
Even a baby can speak
Keep smiling always.

Anclin A.R. Zariya
XI B

School Life



In a dream, I saw a tree
Full of multi-coloured leaves.
I searched for its meaning, and
I came to know that
It was my school life.
And my friends were the
Many colored leaves.
The dream vanished, and my friends
Have all gone in separate ways
Like the colorful leaves that fly away
In an autumn wind.
But the dream remains
As the sweetest memory of my life.

Anigha George
XI-B



S.L. Sreenidhi
VII-A

Surround yourself
with people
who
PUSH YOU TO BE
your best self



John Stephan
X-B

Live Drawing



ஆன்சிகா
5 - 'அ'



GEOGRAPHY



The word Geography is derived from the

Greek word geo (the earth in broadest

Meaning) and graphos (graphy, to write



about). It is a study of places and

and relationship between people and their



environment. The 7 types of Geography are;

* cultural geography

* economic geography

* health geography

* Historical geography

* Political geography

* Population Geography

* Social geography etc.





P. S. Anushka Singh
11/4



Chethna. T
X A