

SPECULUM

June-July-
Aug2019

Ahmedabad, Thursday, August 15, 2019 Vol:1 Issue: 1



Madhav International School



Honourable Trustees

Education is not just limited within the four walls. It is limitless and beyond the horizon. It is not just accustomed within the A-4 size of the text-books and notebooks, rather it is gathered through experience. Our behaviour and approach shows how 'educated' are we. I believe that the present generation should be motivational and strong enough to tackle any pessimistic situation approaching towards them. They must be always involved in activity and keep their mind engaged.



Shree Motibhai R. Prajapati
President



Shree Kantibhai R. Prajapati
Vice President



Shree Bhagwanbhai R. Prajapati
Managing Trustee

Respected Directors

The school magazine is a historical document of the growth of the school. It informs the future generation of students about the traditions built up of their school. Students' encouragement in games, athletics, art & craft, science clubs, dramatics and various other activities, along with academics, all these makes the years in school interesting and worth remembering. It is exhilarating to see that the students are encouraged to think and create, which would gift them with the ability to express opinions. We would warmly welcome **SPECULUM** and cherish the taste of creativity.

Good Wishes to everyone!!!



Dr. Sachin M. Prajapati



Dr. Mrunal K. Prajapati

From the Principal's Desk

I believe that there are a lot more than just academics and running behind the percentage and completion of syllabus!! Our children must be always ready to cultivate their minds in every possible norms and always grab the sources of new explorations. Their approach must not be narrow.

It gives me immense joy to bring out the first magazine of our Madhav International School—SPECULUM. The school magazine is a symbol of pride and a miniature representation of the school. It brings forth to me the opportunity to have an insight into the creative and the talented aspect of our students and weigh their knowledge. I also want to thank the management, all the teachers and the admin staff, for their everlasting co-operation.

The new exploration into the field of Magazine would surely be benefiting us in the long run and would add to the aristocracy of our school. I feel it is the best way to gauge the academic, extra-curricular and co-curricular index of the school.



Mr. Vinod Kandikatla
Principal

Chief Editor (Mrs. Ishani Choudhary)

It is a factor of immense joy for me to have received the opportunity of being the Chief Editor of the Magazine of Madhav International School. I really want to thank our Respected Principal, who gave me this scope for an exploration in a new aura and experimentation and the one who has always tried to reap out the best from within me. Working out with this Magazine was like a dive into a sea of new experience.

I would heartily thank the Management and all the teachers for their selfless co-operation and understanding and the admin body for helping me with the over-all presentation. Last, but not the least, a warm “Thank You” to all the lovable students of MIS for their contribution in the Magazine and without them, “the magazine would just have been a series of blank paper...”

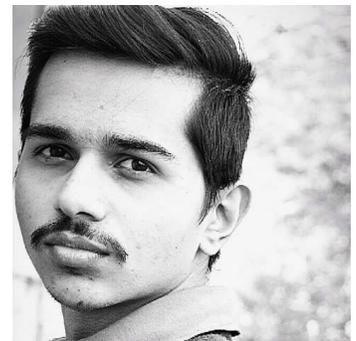
SPECULUM- synonymous to “MIRROR” will be reflecting the aesthetic and the creative aspect of the students of MIS. The efforts of the students, their cultivated and sumptuous mind has been presented through SPECULUM. Let us ride through the innovative world of the students!!

Best wishes to one and all!!



Mrs. Ishani Choudhary

Special Thanks to **Mr. Dipak Panchal (Admin staff)** for page-setup and designing.



SPECULUM

“AN INSIGHT INTO THE CREATIVE ASPECT OF THE MADHAVIANS”



God says this to everyone

W= When you,
E= Enter this room
L= Learning is fun and
C= Cooperation is expected
O= Our positive attitude and
M= Mutual respect are a part of
E= Everything we do and say

(Anonymous)



A flight into the world of knowledge

Tit for Tat

STORY WRITING

Chintu was a very clever and bold boy. Once he bought berries from a vendor. The vendor gave him berries, less in weight. As Chintu was very watchful, the vendor could not out-smart him. The boy immediately pointed out and said, “Why are you giving me less berries?” The vendor cunningly said, “Because less will be easier to carry.” Chintu quickly put some money in vendor’s hand and walked off. The vendor counted the money. He found it short. He called Chintu back and said, “You have given me less money. Chintu sharply replied, “Isn’t it easy to count, Sir.”

Moral of the story-

Chintu exactly did what the vendor did with him. Just the way the vendor gave less berries to Chintu and gave the excuse that he gave less berries to let him carry them easily, similarly, Chintu also gave less money to the vendor and gave him the excuse that he is doing so in order to let him (vendor) carry less weight. Therefore, sometimes it is necessary in life, to give a ‘Tit for Tat’, to make others realize about their mistake

By: Abhimanyu Singh(Grade 5A)

**“EDUCATION IS THE
MOVEMENT FROM
DARKNESS TO LIGHT”**

-Allan Bloom

Friend

Reason to smile

A warm and helping hand,

Right from the start,

A place in heart,

Someone who will understand.

Laughter and tears,

Down through the years.

Never a need pretend,

Always away in rush of day,

Think about you...

My Dear Friend!!

BY: NIMMO KANSARA (GRADE 8 A)



“Good friends are like stars.
You don't always see them,
but you know they're always there”



“A friend is someone who knows all about u
and accepts you as who you are”

Why no girl?



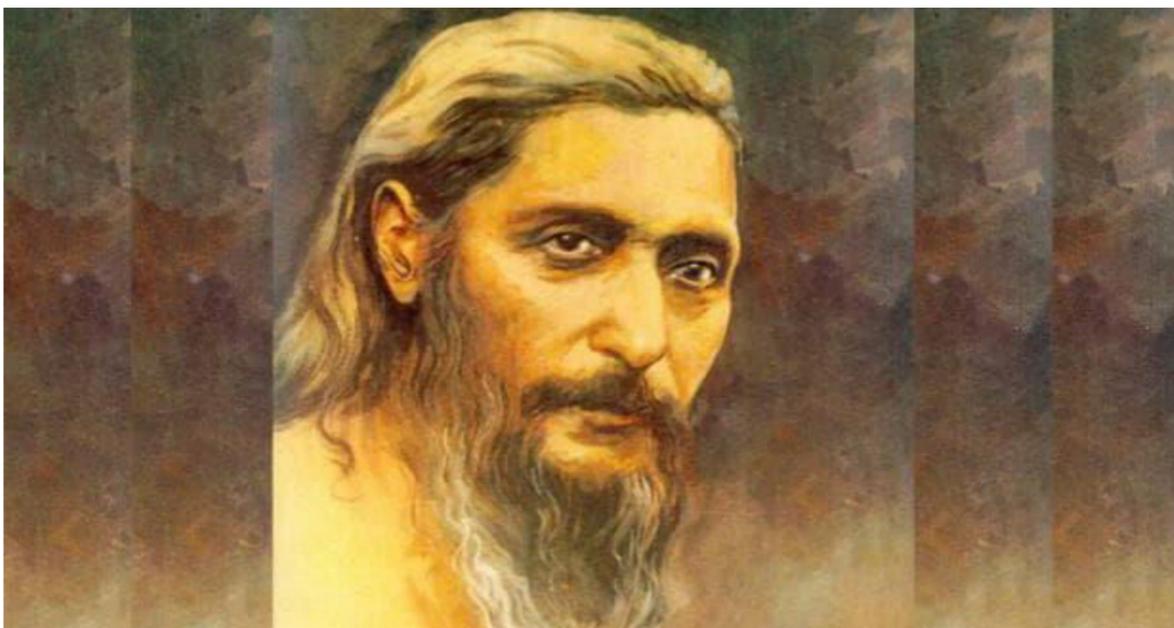
*People pray for a boy
Why not for girl?
They desire for boy,
Blessings are meant for boy,
But why not a girl?*

*But when they need wealth,
They pray for Goddess Lakshmi.
When they are in need of courage,
They pray for Goddess Durga.*

*When need of education,
They pray for Goddess Saraswati*

*Now tell me,
Why do people hesitate a “Devi” in their
family?*

Suryakant Tripathi



Indian Writer

Suryakant Tripathi known by his pen-name as Nirala. He was born on 21 February 1896 in Midnapore, Bengal Presidency, British India and died on 15 October, 1961 (aged 65) at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. He was a novelist, poet, essayist, a story-writer and also drew sketches.

Many of Nirala's poems have been translated by the late scholar, David Rubin, which are available in the collections, “A season on the Earth” (Columbia University Press. 1977), “The Return of Saravati.” Some of the famous novels of Nirala are Apsara, Alka, Nirupama, Chameli, Indulekha. Some of his famous poems are Dhvani, Aparna, Parimal, Priyatam.

By: Harsh Patel (Grade 10)

Examination

Oh! It is examination,
We must study with concentration
English and some compositions,
Physics with its definitions,
Chemistry with its equations,
Maths and its calculations,
Geography and land formations,
And no time for relaxation,
Oh! It is examination.



Don't Read

Some people always obey what they are said to do. But on the other side, some people never do what they are said to do. They always do what they like and they want. Now see, on the heading it is written "don't read", then also you are reading!!

By: AarviAkhaja (Grade 5A)



"Imagination is the only weapon in the war against reality."

-Lewis Carroll

AUTHOR

Lewis Carroll

A Great Author

Lewis Carroll was born on 27 January in England. He pursued his degrees and scholarships from Rugby School, University of Oxford. He was an English novelist, mathematician and logician. He is remembered for his two novels- "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass." His first appearance was "Rectory Magazine", at possibly around 1847. From 1849 to 1853, Dodgson produced "The Rectory Umbrella, eight manuscript magazines. In 1856 and 1857 he composed a set of literary pieces specifically for the journal, "The Train". From 1858 until the publications of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Dodgson's output included mathematical and literary topics, including "The fifth book of Euclid" (1858), "A Syllabus of Plane Algebraically Geometry" (1860), "The formula of Trigonometry" (1861), "The Enunciations of Euclid, Books I and II" (1863).

By: Anushree Patel (Grade 8A)

Borderless World: A Myth or Reality

These days many people think that there should be a world in which everyone will be united and there will be universal brotherhood. But I ask them, IS IT POSSIBLE?

As per my view point, Borderless World can be both a myth just boosted by people or a reality that can be created. It can be a myth if you are a cynic who always suspect the plausibility of instances. Equally, it can be a possibility for people who believe in the quote "United we stand, divided we Fall."

By: Parakringsingh Rajput (Grade 8B)





In terms of management, a united world will be much harder to manage than a scattered world but as we know, every coin has both sides, a united world will mean development of whole world, together.

In today's world, Social Media has created virtually a borderless world, which might be the first step towards the "unity of the world", but on the other hand. Many countries in reality are preparing to stab at the back of other countries, once they turn their faces against each other. In the present generation, 90% of the world thinks that countries should be divided as every country has its own culture, economy and way of thinking.

ARE YOU AMONG THE 90% or 10%?

Video Games

IT'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS

Positive effects of Video Games on teenagers:

(1) Improves Cognitive Functions-

Contrary to popular belief, video gaming can enhance multiple cognitive skills such as better allocation of attention, visual processing, memory, reasoning and perception, according to a research published by the American Psychological Logical Association.

(2) Hand and Eye Coordination-

Research has shown that teens can learn spatial visual and eye-hand coordination skills from video games, especially from shooter-games as some games require a great deal of these skills to be successful. For example- players need to keep track of positions, speed, aim, directions and more. The brain processes all of these data and coordination with the hands since all the actions are performed with the keyboard or game controller.

(3) Quick Thinking and Accuracy-

The action in video games prepares the gunners to make smart decisions in split seconds. Also, they need acute attention to cope with unexpected changes in the game.

(4) Problem-solving Abilities-

Researchers suggest that video games can aid teens in developing problem-solving skills because while playing strategic video games like role-plays, young adolescents get better at solving problems.



Negative Effects of Video Games:

(1) Addiction to Gaming-

The term 'Pathological Gaming' or video games addiction is being widely discussed in the medical circles though it is not yet classified as any formal disorder in the US Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)

(2) Poor Academic Performance-

This is one of the side effects of video games on teens. Playing video games for long hours can affect our teens' academic performance. Studies have shown that higher amount of time spent behind playing onscreen games can create unstable concentration towards books, causing more detachability from it (books).

(3) Adverse Effects on Health-

Excessive gaming can have an adverse impact in teens' health as they spend more time playing virtual games rather than having some physical exercise through real games. This practice increases the risk of childhood obesity, where, sometimes, children also skip meals and sleep, to play games, by which they create addiction. The constant glare on the screen can also harm the child's eyesight, in the long run.

By: Rudra Prajapati (GRADE 8 B)

Robotics

Robotics is a branch of engineering and science. Bio-engineering helps in creation of the machines which are used in operation. Robotics deals with the design, construction, operation and use of robots as well as computer system, for their control, sensory feedback and information processing.

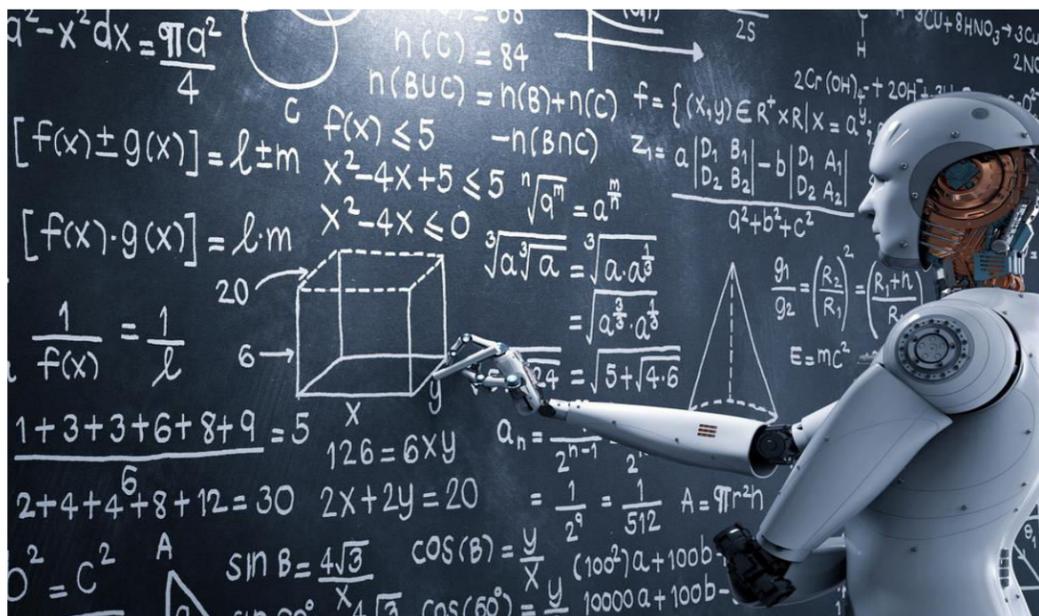
History of Robotics:

In 1948, Norbert Wiener formulated the principles of Cybernetics, the basis of practical robotics. Fully autonomous, it only appeared in the second half of the 20th century. The first digitally operated and programmable robot, the Unimate, was installed in 1961 to lift hot pieces of metal from a die casting machine and stack them

Application:

As more and more robots are designed for specific tasks, this method of classification becomes more relevant.

By: Akansha Khare
(GRADE 8 A)



Akbar – The Great



Jalaluddin Akbar

Akbar (Abu'l-Fath Jalal ud-din Muhammad Akbar) was the third Mughal Emperor. He was born in Umar Kot (Present Pakistan). He was the son of second Mughal Emperor, Humayun.

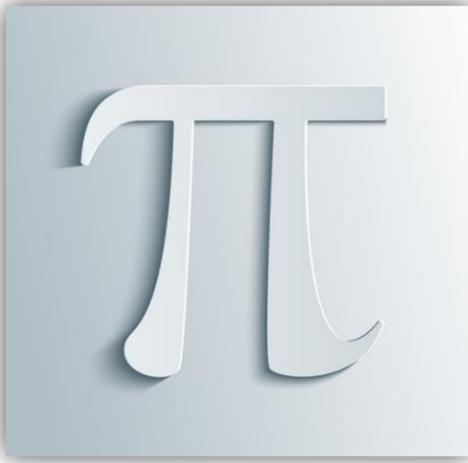
Akbar became the king in 1556 at the age of 13 when his father died. Bairam Khan was appointed as Akbar's regent. Soon after coming to power Akbar defeated Hemu, the general of Afghan Forces, in Second Battle of Panipat. After a few years, he ended the regency of Bairam Khan and took charge of Kingdom.

Akbar had Navaratnas or "Nine Jewels" in his court which include Abul Fazal, Faizi, Tansen, Birbal, Raja Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh, Abduk Rahim, Khan-i-Khana, Fakir Aziao-Din and Mullah Do Piazza.

The Akbarnama means the Book of Akbar. It is official biographical account of Akbar. It is official biographical account of Akbar written by Abu Fazal, one of the Navaratnas. The book took seven years to complete. An illustration was done in Mughal school of painting. A part of this is Ain-i-Akbari.

On 30 October 1605, Akbar fell ill with an attack of dysentery, from which he never recovered. Twelve days after his sixty third year, he died on 27 October 1605, after which his body was buried at a mausoleum in Sikandra (Agra) Akbar's tomb.

By: Jainam Prajapati
(GRADE: 7B)

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PI (π)

“Pi” has been known for almost **4000** years, but even if we calculated the number of seconds in those 4000 years and calculated “ π ” to that number of places, we would still only be approximating its actual value. Here’s a brief history of finding “ π ”.

The ancient Babylonians calculated the area of a circle by taking 3 times the square of its radius, which gave a value of $\pi=3$. One Babylonian tablet (**ca. 1900-1680 BC**) indicate a value of **3.125 for π** , which is a closer approximation.

The Rhind Pyramus (ca. 1650 BC) gives us insight into the mathematics of an ancient Egypt. The Egyptians calculated the area of circle by a formula that gave the approximate value of **3.165 for π** . The first calculation of π was done by **Archimedes of Syracuse (287-212 BC)**, one of the greatest mathematicians of the ancient world. Archimedes approximated the area of a circle by using Pythagoras Theorem to find the areas of two regular polygons:

The polygon inscribed within the circle and the polygon within which the circle was circumscribed. Since the actual area of the circle lies between the areas of the inscribed and circumscribed polygons, the areas of polygons gave upper and lower bounds for the area of the circle. Archimedes knew that he had not found the value of π but only an approximation that π is between **31/7 and 310/71**

A similar approach was used by **Zu Chongzhi** (429-501), a brilliant Chinese mathematician and astronomer. Zu Chongzhi would not have been familiar with Archimedes’ method- but because his book has been lost, little is known of his work. He calculated the value of the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter to be **355/113**. To compute this accuracy for π , he must have started with an inscribed regular **24,576-gon** and performed lengthy calculations, involving hundreds of square roots carried out to 9 decimal places.

Mathematicians began using the Greek letter π in the 1700s. Introduced by **William Jones in 1706**, use of the symbol was popularized by Leonhard Euler, who adopted it in 1737.

By: Ayushi Pandey (GRADE: 10)

Maharana Pratap

Maharana Pratap was one of the bravest kings of Mewar. He is famous in Indian history for successfully fighting against the army of the Great Mughal Emperor, Akbar. Maharana Pratap was a Rajput, who was the son of the great Maharana Udai Singh, who was the founder of the city of Udaipur. He was born on 9th May, 1540. There were many warrior kings in the history of India, who, in respect of personal valor, capacity for Government diplomatic acumen and qualities of generalship were equal to or in some respects, even superior to Maharana Pratap, but the subsequent generations have accorded special honour to Maharana Pratap.

By: Rudra Modi (GRADE 7 B)

**BULLYING (POEM)**

*You may think you’re cool coz you call me names,
And you may think I’m hurting inside,
You may even choose to get nasty,
But do you really think I’m going to hide?*

*Lots of people look up to you,
They’re scared if they don’t you’ll turn sour,
I bet half of them think you’re a bully,
But when you speak to them, they just cove*

*You have everybody below you,
Obeying your every demand,
But if somebody bigger come along,*

*You would bury your head in the sand.
You’re not just a bully, but a coward,*

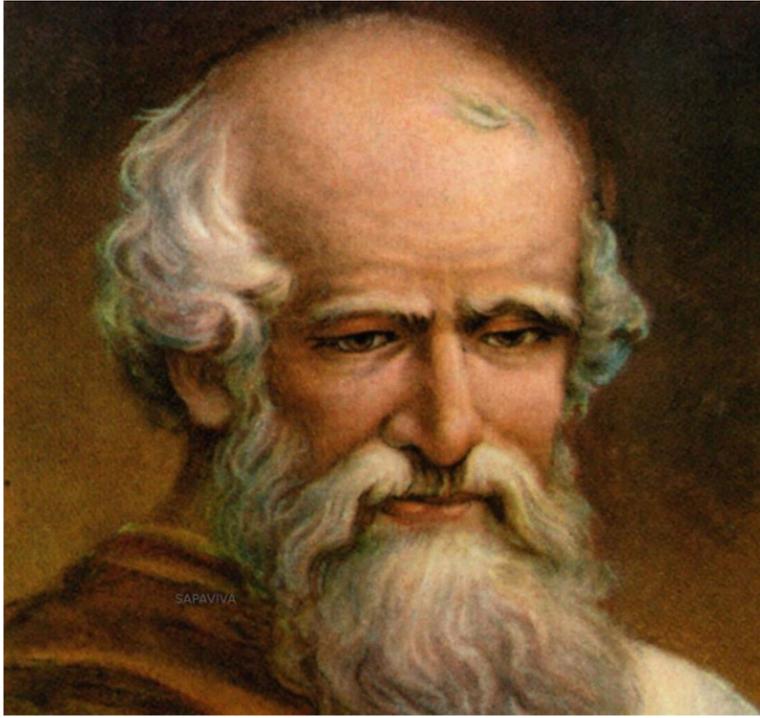
*Who’s jealous of people like me,
Am I really as bad as you make me feel,
Or the person who you want to be?*

*I know I can talk to my teachers,
My parents, family and friends,
To tell them how you make me feel,*

**“PLEASE LET THIS BULLYING
END”**

**By: Udaysingh Rajput
(GRADE 8 B)**

THE GREAT SCIENTIST- ARCHIMEDES



Archimedes (287 Bc- 212Bc) was a Greek scientist. He was an inventor, an astronomer and a mathematician. He was born in the town of Syracuse in Sicily. His father was Phidias, an astronomer and he may have been in the family of a king of Syracuse when Archimedes was about ten years old, he left Syracuse to study in Alexandria, Egypt. He was in the school of Euclid, a famous mathematician.

Archimedes is also well known as he was the first person to understand statics. He also found the law of Buoyancy. He is also famous because he made new tools and machines. For example- he made a machine to lift water that could be used by farmers to bring water to their crops. This was called Archimedes' screw. He also made an odometer to find distance and made a compound pulley that was used to pull a large ship with just one rope.

Archimedes also invented many machines that were used in war.

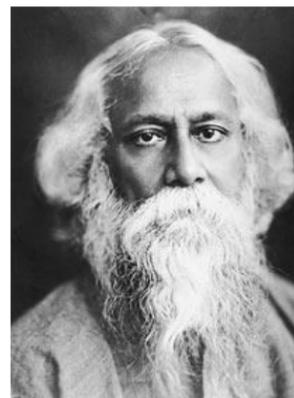
For example- he made better catapults. He created a machine that was called the "Claw of Archimedes" which was used to defend the city from attacks of ships. When Romans invaded Syracuse, they captured Archimedes so they could learn all of the things he knew. About two years after he was drawing a mathematical diagram in the sand and enraged a soldier by refusing him to meet the Roman General until he had finished working on the problem. The Roman killed him. His last words are supposed to have been "Do not disturb my circles."

By: Simransingh Rajput (GRADE 8 A)

Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was born on 7th May, 1861 in Kolkata. His father, Debendranath Tagore was a leading light in the Brahmo Samaj, who also encouraged his family to learn English. Rabindranath dazzled the world with his brilliance and spiritual insights. He began writing poem from an early age. He spent much time being taught at home. In 1878 he went to England and studied law at University College, London, but he left before finishing his degree. He returned to India and moved to Shantiniketan, where he tried experimenting his Upanishadic ideas of education. Shantiniketan also became his focal point for writing and his view on ways of schooling. From time to time, he participated in the Indian Nationalist Movement against the British Rule, though in his own non-sentimental and visionary ways. He ignited people to raise their voice against the British rule, through his inspiring and patriotic articles.

Rabindranath was a towering figure of Indian literature. He was a poet, visual artist, novelist, musician, playwright, philosopher, educator and a social reformer. Tagore was knighted by the ruling British Government in 1915, but he gave up the honour as a protest against the British policies in India and the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

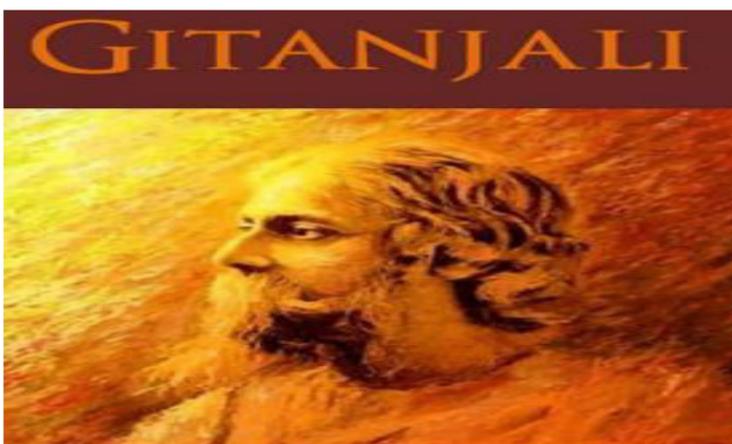


"Don't limit a child to your own learning, for he was born in another time."

Rabindranath Tagore

World took note of Tagore hundred years ago when his translated Gitanjali (a collection of "profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful poems") reached London. Moved by the poems, the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats penned down a preface to the book. Talking about the charms of Gitanjali, Yeats wrote: "These prose translations from Rabindranath Tagore have stirred my blood as nothing has for years." Rabindranath, thus, became the first Asian and the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. His fame spread throughout the world.

He was a prolific composer of music and composed over 2000 songs belonging to a genre now well-known as 'Rabindrasangeet'. He is unique for being the official composer for National Anthem of two countries- "JANA GANA MANA" of India and "AMAR SONAR BANGLA" of Bangladesh. Tagore introduced new prose and verse forms and the use of colloquial language into Bengali literature, thereby freeing it from traditional models based on classical Sanskrit. He was highly influential, generally regarded as the outstanding emotive artist of modern India.



As an exponent of the Bengal Renaissance, he advanced a vast canon that comprised painting, novels, stories, songs, dance dramas and essays that spoke about personal and political topics. His famous poem- “Where the Mind is Without Fear” is really a work of inspiration, where he had highlighted his desire of viewing an India which would be free of discrimination and as to how we can accomplish any task if we don’t have fear in our mind and are confident with our own self.

He is often known as “Gurudev” and will always remain a great literary figure. Through his powerfully evocative lyrics of our National Anthem and his other fine compositions, Rabindranath continues to inspire and guide a billions of Indian hearts and our pride. He died on 7th August, 1941, after a long and painful illness, aged 80.

By: Pankti Modi (GRADE 10)

A Dive into South Africa

South Africa, officially the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is the southernmost country in the second largest continent, Africa. It is bounded to the south by 2,798 kilometers of coastline of Southern Africa.

The capital of South Africa is: Pretoria (executive)
Bloemfontein (judicial)

Cape Town (legislative)

The largest city in South Africa is Johannesburg.



Map pointing Johannesburg

Language: There are 11 official languages of South Africa.

They are:

Zulu
Xhosa
Afrikaans
English
Northern Sotho
Tswana
Southern Sotho
Tsongo
Swazi
Venda
Southern Ndebele

The recognized regional languages are:

Dutch
Gujarati
Hindi
Urdu
Northern Ndebele
Phuthi
Portuguese
Tamil
Telegu

Flag of South Africa

People: The composition of people in South Africa is in mixed form. The Government is a military dominant party, Parliamentary Constitutional Republic. The President is Cyril Ramaphosa and the Deputy President is David Mabuza.

Currency: the currency of South Africa is Rand (R).



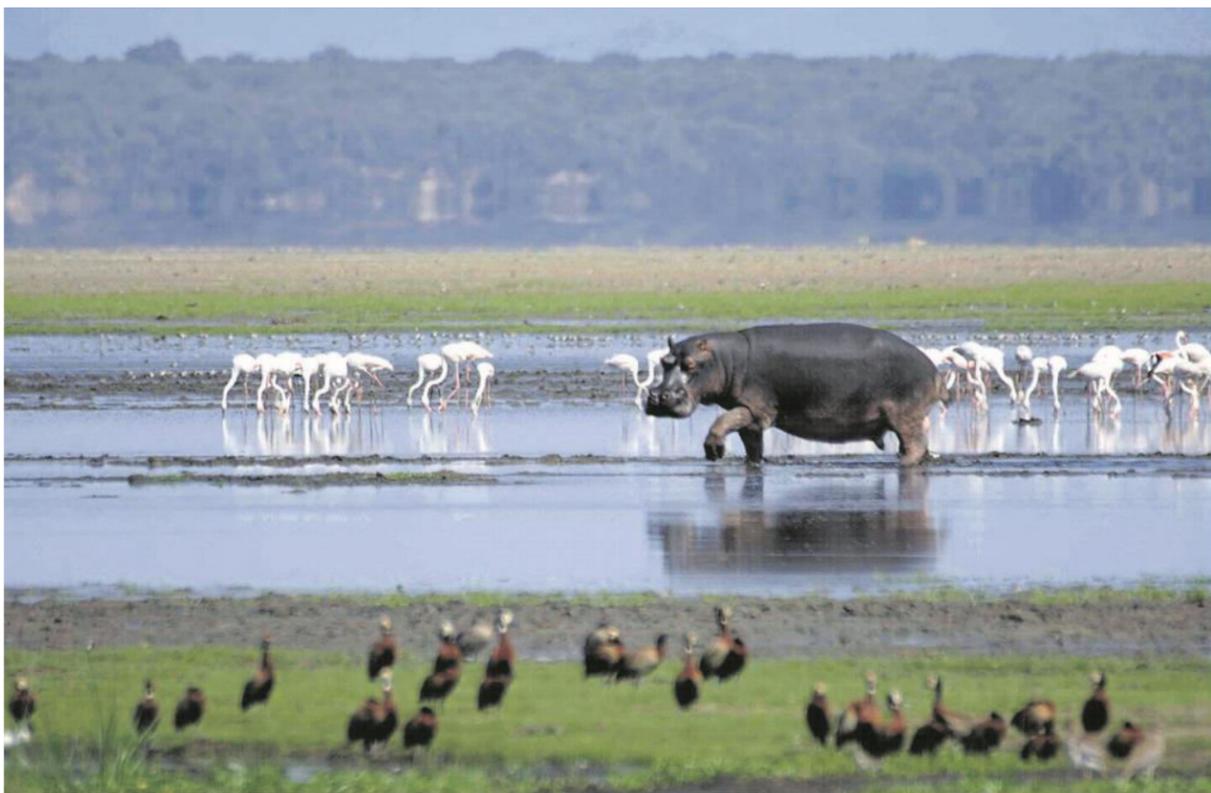
Tourist Attraction:

The major places of tourist attraction are:

Kruger National Park, Cape Town, Kgalgadi (Kalahari), Stellenbosch, Drakensburg, Garden Route, Wetland Park, Blyde River Canyon



Cape Town



Wetland Park



BLYDE RIVER CANYON

From 2006 to 2018, about 16 million tourists visited South Africa. This includes both domestic travelers and foreign visitors.

Culture:

South African culture is not homogenous but is rather a collection of cultures with different cultures being predominant in different regions. Some of the prominent cultures of South Africa include the Khoikhoi and San culture, Zulu, Ndebele, Xhosa and Sotho cultures among other cultures.

By: Keya Gor (GRADE 8 A)

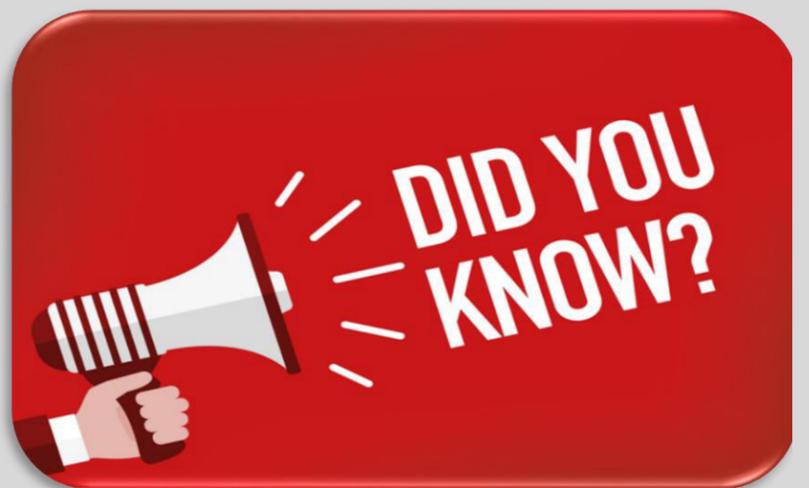
Interesting Facts

- (1) There are ten times more bacteria in a human body than the number of cells.
- (2) Catfish have 27,000 taste buds while humans have only 7000.
- (3) The wrinkles on the skin form because when we get a lot of moisture, that is, when in more contact of water, your body gets to know about it, thus, your skin gets wrinkles on it. Thus, our skin creates wrinkles on it so we can make grip on the smooth surface.

By: AarviAkhaja (GRADE 8 A)

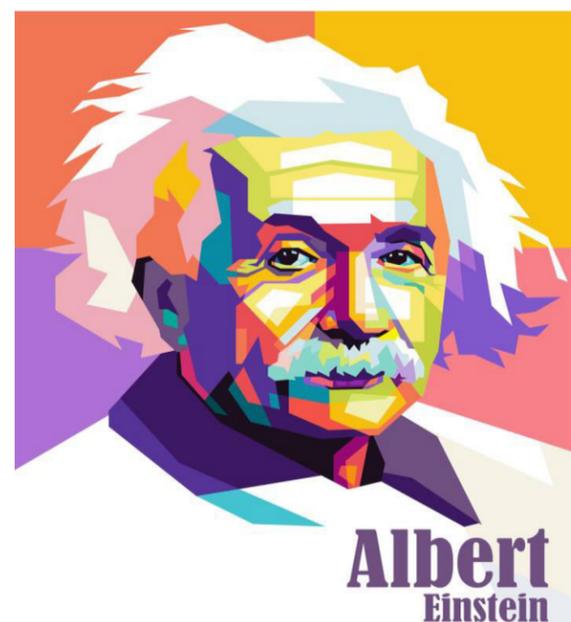
- (4) Honey-bee can recognize human faces.
- (5) China is constructing the world's first forest city, where all buildings are covered in a million plants and trees to tackle global warming.
- (6) History has proven that whenever a lion and tiger get into fight, the tiger almost always wins.
- (7) A single cigarette contains over 4,300 chemicals, 69 of which are known to cause cancer.
- (8) Average cloud weighs 1.1 million pound.
- (9) A human nose can remember around 50,000 different scents.
- (10) Rainbow can appear at night. They are called moonbows.
- (11) Bill Gates' office has a giant wall-mounted periodic table with sample or representations of all elements.
- (12) The world's oldest dress was found in Egypt and it is more than 5000 years old. It is called 'As Tarkhan Dress.'
- (13) A wealthy man in Bangladesh built a replica of Taj Mahal so that the poor people of his nation could get to see it.
- (14) Henry Misel was the first person who introduced exam.
- (15) The fastest moving land snake is the Black Mamba, which can move up to 7 miles per hour (12 Kmph)
- (16) Uranus is the coldest planet in our solar system. It has minimum atmospheric temperature of -224 degree centigrade.
- (17) 60 million years ago, there lived a prehistory turtle, large enough to eat crocodiles.
- (18) A human forgets 90% of his or her dream within 10 minutes after he or she wakes up.
- (19) Sunlight takes approximately 8 minutes and 10 seconds to reach the earth from the sun.
- (20) Pigs are the only mammal that cannot look up at the sky.

By: Krish Patel (GRADE 8 B)



- (21) Ostriches can run at a speed of 43mph. It is no wonder Ostrich racing was practiced in ancient Egypt and even today!
- (22) The Volvo Ocean Race is one of the longest offshore sailing races in the world that crosses four ocean.
- (23) Bossaball is a sport that is a combination of volleyball and soccer. You need to keep the ball in the air while bouncing on a trampoline!

By: PriyanshiNagora (GRADE 8 A)



“Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results”.

-Albert Einstein



(1) Why do we write 'etc' at the end in the exam?
 Ans- because it means 'end of thinking capacity'

(2) Doctor: You should take atleast 10 glasses of water everyday.

Patient: It is impossible

Doctor: Why?

Patient: I have only 4 glasses at home!

By: Rani Soni
(GRADE 8 A)

(3) What do computers like to snack on?
 Ans- Microships

By: Hrithika Choudhary
(GRADE 10)

Three things to Remember



- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Three things to respect- | old age, humanity and law |
| Three things to admire- | intelligence, beauty and music |
| Three things to cultivate- | sympathy, cheerfulness and contentment |
| Three things to stick to- | promise, friendship and love |
| Three things to govern- | tongue, temper and action |
| Three things to prevent- | idleness, falsehood and slang |
| Three things to watch- | word, behavior and character |
| Three things to love- | honesty, purity and truth |
| Three things to avoid- | drinking, smoking and gambling |



Winner v/s Loser



- A winner always has a program;
- A loser always has an excuse
- A winner says "let me do it for you"
- A loser says "that's not my job"
- A winner seeks an answer to every question
- A loser seeks a problem for every question
- A winner says "it may be difficult but is possible"
- A loser says "it may be possible but it is difficult"
- When a winner makes a mistake he says 'I AM WRONG'
- When a loser makes a mistake he says 'IT'S NOT MY MISTAKE' !!

Amazing English

Well, being with a box and the plural is boxes,
 But the plural of ox is oxen, never 'oxes',
 Then, one fowl is a goose but two are called geese,
 Yet the plural of mouse is never called 'meese'. You may
 find alone mouse on a whole set of mice
 But the plural of house is houses, never 'hice'.
 If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet. And I give
 you a boot, would the pair be called a 'beet'?
 Then, the masculine pronouns are he, his and him,
 But imagine the feminine 'she', 'sis' and 'sim'...
 So English, I fancy, you will agree- is the funniest
 language, you even did see....

J.K. ROWLING

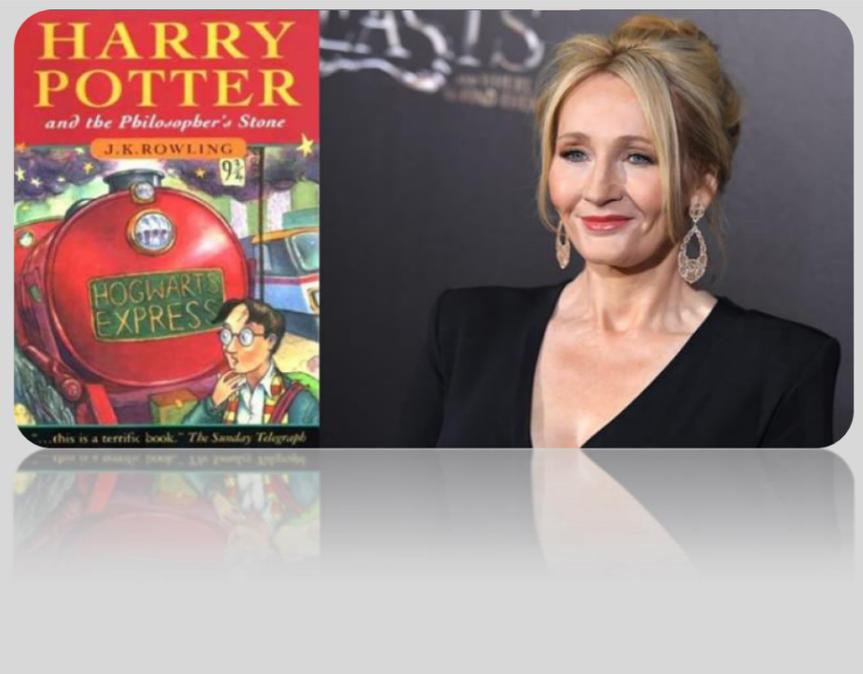
A BRITISH NOVELIST

J.K. Rowling a British novelist, best known as the author of the Harry Potter book series. The books were translated into 73 different languages and sold more than 450 million copies. They have become the best selling book series in history. Also, they have been the basis for a series in history. The distinctive personality traits of J.K. Rowling are perseverance, leadership and effective communication.

She was born on July 31, 1965 in a small town of Yate, Gloucestershire, England. Her real name was Joanne. She was a born writer. Joanne wrote her first story book when she was six years old. Joanne's younger sister, Dee, was the first listener to her stories.

Besides the Harry Potter, Rowling was also known for her work on books like The Casual Vacancy, Under the pseudonym, The Crime fiction novel, The Cuckoo's Calling, The Silkworm, Career of Evil and Lethal White.

By: Dhanvi Modi (GRADE 8 A)



IF NATURE COULD TALK



If a tree could talk,

What would it say?

“DON'T CHOP ME DOWN, JUST WALK AWAY.”

If a river could talk,

What would it say?

“DON'T DUMP IN TRASH, THROW IT AWAY.”

If the air could talk,

What would it say?

“THE FACTORIES MUST LEARN TO KEEP SMOKE AWAY .”

If the animals could talk,

What would they say?

“HELP US TO LIVE, WE WISH TO STAY”

If the Earth could talk,

What would it say?

“PROTECT ME BY MAKING EVERY DAY AS EARTH DAY !”

By: Dhruvi Vyas (GRADE 6 A)

DISTANCES BETWEEN INDIA AND DIFFERENT COUNTRIES...



India to America- 13568 km

India to Canada- 11462 km

India to London- 7481 km

India to France- 7364 km

India to Germany- 6748 km

India to Russia- 4983 km

India to Dubai- 2475 km

India to Pakistan- 1452 km

India to Sri Lanka- 2434 km

India to China- 2982 km

India to Thailand- 4613 km

India to Singapore- 6017 km

India to Japan- 5956 km

India to Australia- 7809 km

Winter Morning Poem (Poet – Ogden Nash)

Winter is the king of snowman,
 Turning tree stumps into snowmen
 And houses into birthday cakes
 And spreading sugar over lakes.
 Smooth and clean and frosty white,
 The world looks good enough to bite.
 That's the season to be young,
 Catching snowflakes on your tongue!
 Snow is snowy when it is snowing.
 I am sorry it is slushy when it is going.

By: Rishi Panchal (GRADE 5 A)



LET'S FEEL GOOD.....



I offer you peace,
 I offer you love.
 I feel your feeling
 I hear your need.
 Let us work together for unity and peace.
 My wisdom flow from the highest score.
 I will see your heart's beauty...

By: Kiran Tiwari (GRADE 6 A)

Student's Paintings





Five Elements of Nature



Nature is regarded as the most powerful element. It is an inseparable part of our lives. The elements of nature are with we are made up of. According to the words of the poet, William Wordsworth, "Nature is the greatest teacher"...what Nature can teach us, none can succeed in executing that. We find the ultimate comfort, tranquillity and serenity amidst the nature. ...it provides us with a soothing sensation.

The Five Elements of Nature are- Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Ether. It represents the multidimensional macro and micro existence and ideas. All the five elements are interspersed into the fabric of our lives.



Earth-

It represents the solid state of matter. It manifests stability and rigidity. The body parts that are thick, massive, heavy and stable. Like the nails, teeth, flesh, skin and olfactory sense (nose) are Earth in nature. In the mind, Earth symbolises resolution and power to absorb and tolerate.

Water

Water symbolises the various fluids in our body- blood, lymph, urine, intracellular fluid. Water flows through our being, distributing nutrition, carrying away wastes, regulating temperature by imparting a cooling effect. The sense of taste and tongue are Water dominant in nature. Thus, the liquid, mobile, dull, unctuous, soft and slimy aspects of our being are dominated by Water. In the mind, Water creates feelings and emotions.



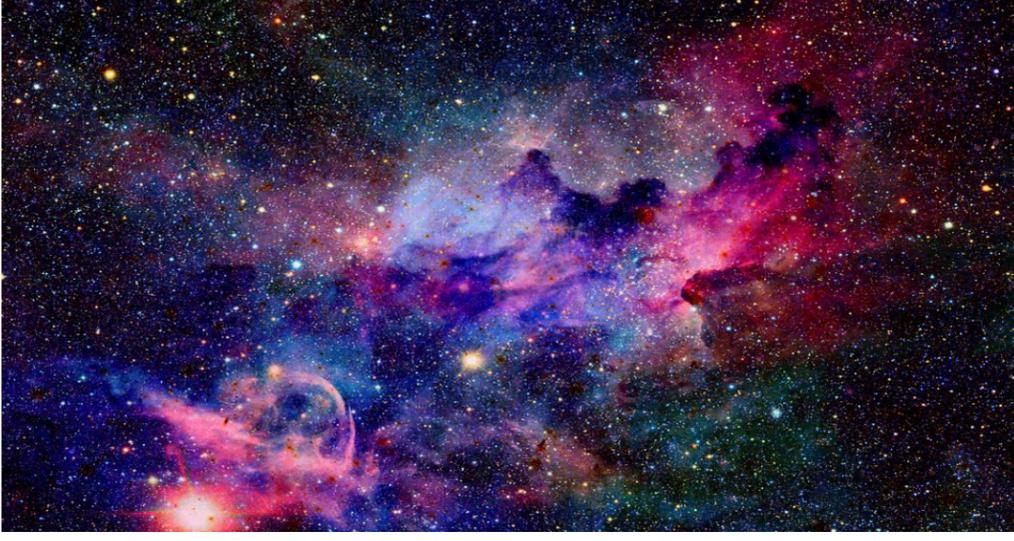
Fire

It symbolises the power to transform, burn and illumine. In the body, all food and substances, be they solid, liquid or gaseous in nature, everything gets transformed or converted into tissue and energy. In the mind, fiery intelligence and fiery emotions, along with passion, contribute to a fiery experience of the being. Heat, lustre, along with vision and visual sense, are Fire dominant in nature. In the mind, Fire assists passion and anger.

Air

Respiration, twinkling of eyes, contraction and relaxation, movement, are all symbolised by the element, Air. In the mind, thoughts and their constant motion is well represented by Air.





Ether

The other name of Ether is Space. Space is a vast expanse and where everything happens. The vacant spaces inside the body, big and small channels, along with sound and auditory sense are represented by the element called, Ether. Its chief characteristic is sound. In mind, it creates an expansive potential to meditate and be quiet.

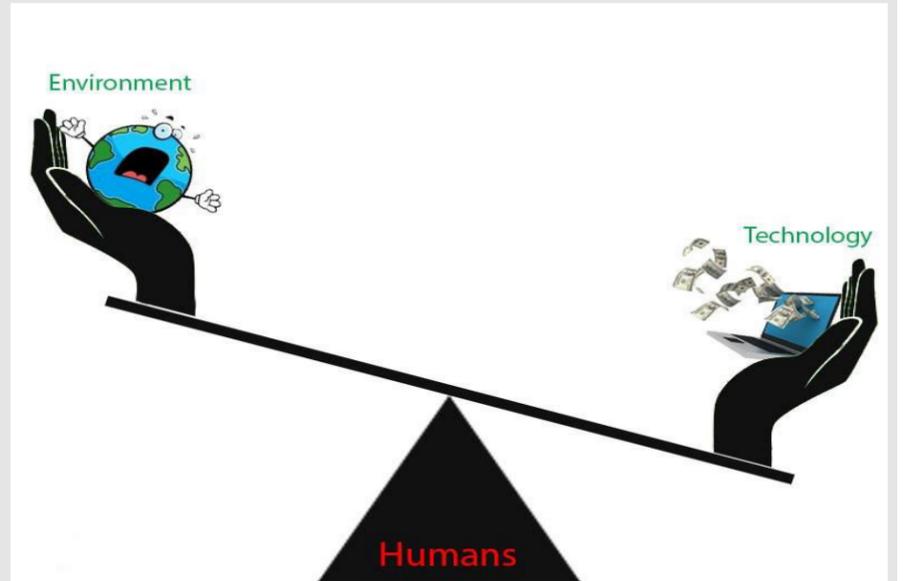
**By: Ishani Choudhary
(TEACHING FACULTY)**

ગુજરાતીકવિતા

સ્વરચિત કાવ્ય “આગમન”

ગ્લોબલ વોર્મિંગના આગમન માં
હરિયાણા – સુકાતા વૃક્ષોમાં
જાલનવી ના ઓગળતા ગ્લેશિયરમાં
નામી – અનામી સુનામીમાં
અનિચ્છા એ ફાટી પડતાં વાદળોમાં
મલયાનિલ ના સમીરમાં
કેટરીના, લૈલા ના વમળમાં
ને આ અલનીનો ના વરતારા
ઓઝન ના વિસ્તરી રહેલા ગાબડમાં
ને ક્વેળા ઉમટી પડતાં મેઘમાં
રવિની ઉપગુતપીસ માં
ને મેઘ તાંડવ કરતાં નદીઓના જળ પ્રલયમાં
ઋતુ ચક્રમાં થઈ રહેલી અગમ્ય ચળવળમાં
લુપ્ત થતાં પંખીઓના કલરવમાં
ને પલ - પલ ધ્રુજી ઉઠતી આ ધરા
ઔદ્યોગિક ના ઓળકારા
Sez-gift –sir ની ઘટમાળ
ઊંચી – ઊંચી ઈમારતોના નાના માનવ મનમાં
ઈન્ટરનેટ ના અતિરેકમાં
મોબાઈલની મથામણ માં
પોલ્યુશન પલ - પલ
પોપ્યુલેશન રમ – ઝમ
સર્વ ઉત્પતિ નું પરિણામ ગ્લોબલ વોર્મિંગ માં
એક માણસ ને બીજા માણસ ને ગીફ્ટ ગ્લોબલ વોર્મિંગ

સ્વ રચિત કાવ્ય
પારેખ વિજયકુમાર જે
(શિક્ષક)



Student's Paintings & Sketches



Divya singh (Grade 8 A)



Aditya Sathwara (Grade 10)

कहर

कहर-कहर देखो

हर शहर-शहर देखो

जल का ये बाढ़ देखो

वस्ती का उखाड़ देखो

जीवों का संहार देखो

लाशों की कतार देखो

दुखों का पहाड़ देखो

रूदन का राड़ देखो

आंशुओं की धार देखो

पुलों की लटार देखो

सड़कों की हार देखो

गाड़ी का भंगार देखो

प्रलय हाहाकार देखो

बे मौसम की मार देखो ।



कहर-कहर देखो

हर शहर-शहर देखो

नदी की किनार देखो

कारखानों की झमकार देखो

धुओं का अंगार देखो

वस्ती का ये भार देखो

मकानों का निर्माण देखो

बाँधों की भरमार देखो

उसमें भी टकरार देखो

हरियाली का उखाड़ देखो

बस यूँ ही लाचार देखो

कहर-कहर देखो

हर शहर-शहर देखो।।



-आर. के. (राकेश कुमार)

Sports Faculty