



CELESTIA

MTHSS VENMONEY



-Irene Sara Philipose



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ശ്രീരാജ്

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ശരൺ

അമൽ

പാർവതി

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സനുജ

ക്രിസ്റ്റീന

അജന

അനന്യ

ഐറിൻ

രേവതി

ആവണി

ഇർഫാന

ഹെഡ് മിസ്റ്റ്രിസിൽ നിന്നും,

ഇരുളിൽ നിന്ന് വെളിച്ചത്തിലേക്ക് നയിച്ചാലും എന്ന പ്രാർത്ഥനയുടെ ദിവ്യവീചികളാൽ പ്രഭാപൂരിതമായ ഭാരതീയ ദർശനത്തിലൂന്നിനിന്നു വെൺമണിക്കും സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങൾക്കും അക്ഷരവെളിച്ചം പകരുവാൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട മാർത്തോമാ ഹയർസെക്കണ്ടറി സ്കൂൾ 100 വർഷം പിന്നിടുന്നു. ശദാബ്ദി നിറവിൽ നിൽക്കുന്ന ഈ സരസ്വതി ക്ഷേത്രം ഈ ഗ്രാമത്തെ സാമൂഹികസാംസ്കാരിക വൈജാനിക മേഖലകളിൽ ഉന്നതിയിലേക്ക് നയിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടെ ശോഭിക്കുന്നു.

ടെക്ക്നോളജിയുടെ അനന്തസാധ്യതകളുടെ പ്രപഞ്ചത്തിലേക്ക് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ നയിക്കാൻ, പരിശീലനത്തിലൂടെ പ്രാപ്തരാക്കാൻ സഹായിക്കുന്ന പുതിയ സംരംഭമാണ് ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സ് . ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സിലെ കൊച്ചുക്കൂട്ടുകാർ സെലസ്റ്റിയയിലൂടെ അവരുടെ സർഗവാസനകൾ കഥയായി, കവിതയായി, വിവരണമായി, അക്ഷരക്കൂട്ടങ്ങളിലൂടെ നിറങ്ങളിലൂടെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. സെലസ്റ്റിയ എന്ന ഡിജിറ്റൽ മാഗസിനിനു എല്ലാ ആശംസകളും നേരുന്നു.

-Binumol Koshy
(head mistress)



ABOUT OUR SCHOOL

Established as a middle school by the Sehion Marthoma church, venmony. Marthoma higher secondary school began its glorious journey on 19th May 1920. The journey still continues having crossed memorable milestones of success. Ever since its inception, the school has been moulding each child to excel in all walks of life. The school now offers the academia from the upper primary to the higher secondary level to more than a thousand students. A dedicated faculty of 42 teachers and 6 non teaching staff continuously strive for the betterment of this institution.

Presently, the school is owned by the M.T & E.A. schools corporate management. In commemoration with the silver jubilee celebrations, the school was upgraded to a high school in 1950. 1980 marked the diamond jubilee celebrations and in 2000 the school was upgraded to higher secondary. The year 2009 witnessed the 'Navathi' celebrations. The school is now paving the way for the centenary celebration in 2020, with a focus on the expansion of the infra structure.

Results

Results of the higher secondary and SSLC examinations held in march 2019 added another feather to the crown of MTHSS, venmony. Our school is ranked highest in the mavelikkara educational district at the higher secondary examination, march2019.

13 students secured full A+. the science batch secured 96.07 percentage and the commerce batch secured 90.8 percentage. 15 students scored full A+ in the SSLC examination, procuring cent percentage results.

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MARTHOMA HIGHER SECONDARY CENTENARY PROGRAMMES







അമ്മ

അമ്മ എന്ന രണ്ടക്ഷരത്തിലെ
നന്മയെഴറിയുക നാം
എൻ ജീവിതപാതയിൽ
വെളിച്ചമായ് തീർന്ന
വിളക്കിനെ നമിക്കുക നാം
ആ സ്നേഹത്തണലിൻ
മഹത്ത്വം അറിയുക നാം
എൻ പൂമുഖത്തിണ്ണയിൽ
എരിയും, നിലവിളക്കാണെന്നമ്മ
നറുപ്പുഞ്ചിരി തുകിയവെൺ
താരകമാണ്ണെന്നമ്മ
അമ്മയാണീഭൂമിയിലെ പുണ്യനാമം
എന്നുമെൻ ജീവിതത്തിൽ ഉരുവിടും
പവിത്രനാമം.....



അഭിരാമി എ എസ്

9 B

By,
Avani S
9 B

എന്റെ ഭാഷ

മിണ്ടിത്തുടങ്ങാൻ ശ്രമിയ്ക്കുന്ന പിഞ്ചിളം
 ചുണ്ടിന്മേലമ്മിഞ്ഞപ്പാലോടൊപ്പം
 അമ്മയെന്നുള്ള രണ്ടക്ഷരമല്ലയോ
 സമ്മേളിച്ചിടുന്നതൊന്നാമതായ്?

മറ്റുള്ള ഭാഷകൾ കേവലം ധാത്രിമാർ!
 മർത്യനു പെറ്റമ്മ തൻഭാഷതാൻ
 മാതാവിൻ വാത്സല്യദൃശ്യം നകർന്നാലേ
 പൈതങ്ങൾ പൂർണ്ണവളർച്ച നേട്ട

അമ്മതാൻതന്നെ പകർന്നുതരുമ്പോഴേ
 നമ്മൾക്കമൃതമൃതായ്ക്കോന്നു!
 ഏതൊരു വേദവുമേതൊരു
 ശാസ്ത്രവുമേതൊരു
 കാവ്യവുമേതൊരാൾക്കും
 എത്തിൽപ്പതിയേണമെങ്കിൽ സ്വഭാഷതൻ
 വക്ത്രത്തിൽ നിന്നുതാൻ കേൾക്കവേണം

ഏദ്യം സ്വഭാഷതൻ ശീകരമോരോന്നു-
 മുൾത്തേനായ്ച്ചേരുന്ന ചിത്തതാരിൽ;
 അന്യബിന്ദുക്കളോ, തൽബഹിർഭാഗമേ
 മിന്നിച്ചുനിൽക്കുന്ന ഇമുത്തുകൾ

ആദിമകാവ്യവും പഞ്ചമവേദവും
 നീതിപ്പൊരുളുമുപനിഷത്തും
 പാടിസ്വകീയരെ കേൾപ്പിച്ച കൈരളി
 പാടവഹീനയെന്നാർപറയും?

കൊണ്ടാടി നാനാവിചിന്തനതന്തുക്കൾ
 കൊണ്ടാത്തഭാഷയെ വായ്പ്പിക്കായ്ക്കിൽ
 കേരളത്തിന്നിയിരുൾക്കുണ്ടിൽ നിന്നൊന്നു
 കേറാൻ പിടിക്കയറെത്തുവേറെ?

മറ്റുള്ള ഭാഷകൾ കേവലം ധാത്രിമാർ!
 മർത്യനു പെറ്റമ്മ തൻഭാഷതാൻ
 മർത്യനു പെറ്റമ്മ തൻഭാഷതാൻ



__ Revathy .K.S
 9A



അപ്പപ്പനും അമ്മമ്മയും ചാമ്പങ്ങളും

ഒരിടത്തൊരിടത്ത് ഒരു അപ്പപ്പനും അമ്മമ്മയും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അവരുടെ വീടിനു മുന്നിൽ ഒരു ചാമ്പ മരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ ചാമ്പ മരത്തിൽ നിറയെ ചാമ്പങ്ങ ഉണ്ടായി. ചാമ്പമരം മുഴുവൻ ചാമ്പങ്ങ പഴുത്തു കീടക്കുന്നത് കാണുവാൻ നല്ല രസമായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ ഒരു ദിവസം അമ്മമ്മ അപ്പപ്പനോട് പറഞ്ഞു. "എന്ത് രസമാണ് ചാമ്പങ്ങ പഴുത്തു കീടക്കുന്നതു കാണുവാൻ. നമുക്ക് ഇതാർക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ട. അടുത്ത വീടുകളിലെ കുട്ടികൾ വരുമ്പോൾ നമുക്കവരെ ഓടിക്കാം." ഇതുകേട്ട് അപ്പപ്പൻ പറഞ്ഞു. "ശരിയാ , ഇതാർക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ട. നമുക്കും കഴിക്കേണ്ട. എന്നും കണ്ടു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാം." അപ്പപ്പനും അമ്മമ്മയും ചാമ്പയ്ക്ക് കാവലിരുന്നു. അവർ ചാമ്പങ്ങ പഠിക്കാൻ വന്ന കുട്ടികളെയെല്ലാം ഓടിച്ചു. അവർ പഴുത്തു ചുവന്ന ചാമ്പങ്ങ സന്തോഷത്തോടെ കണ്ടു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു.

അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ അവരുടെ ചാമ്പങ്ങ രാത്രിയിൽ ആരോ പറിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് അവർക്കു മനസ്സിലായി. അവർ ആളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചു. അത് ഒരു മരപ്പട്ടിയാണെന്ന് അവർക്ക് മനസ്സിലായി. അപ്പപ്പനും അമ്മമ്മയും മരപ്പട്ടിയെ എങ്ങനെ പിടിക്കാം എന്ന് തല പുകഞ്ഞാലോചിച്ചു. അങ്ങനെ അമ്മമ്മക്കൊരു ഒരു ബുദ്ധി തോന്നി. അമ്മമ്മ പറഞ്ഞു . "രാത്രി ആകുമ്പോൾ അപ്പപ്പൻ ചാമ്പ മരത്തിനു മുകളിൽ ഇരിക്കണം. മരപ്പട്ടി വരുമ്പോൾ അതിനെ കല്ലുക്കി താഴേക്കിടണം. ഞാൻ ഒരു വടിയുമായി താഴെ ഇരിക്കാം. ഞാൻ അതിനെ അടിച്ചു കൊല്ലാം." അപ്പപ്പൻ സമ്മതിച്ചു. അങ്ങനെ രാത്രിയായി. അപ്പപ്പൻ ചാമ്പ മരത്തിനു മുകളിൽ പുതച്ചു മുടി ഇരുന്നു. അമ്മമ്മ ചാമ്പ മരത്തിന്റെ ചുവട്ടിലും ഇരുന്നു. കുറെ നേരമായിട്ടും മരപ്പട്ടി വന്നില്ല. അപ്പപ്പന് ഉറക്കം വന്നു തുടങ്ങി. അപ്പപ്പൻ അങ്ങനെ ഇരുന്ന് ഉറങ്ങിപ്പോയി. ഉറങ്ങി മരത്തിൽ നിന്നു താഴേക്കു വീണു. രാത്രിയല്ലേ അമ്മമ്മക്കുണ്ടോ കണ്ണു കാണാൻ പറുന്നുള്ളൂ! അമ്മമ്മ മരപ്പട്ടിയാണെന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് അപ്പപ്പനെ അടിയോടടി. അപ്പപ്പൻ വേദന കൊണ്ട് ഉച്ചത്തിൽ നിലവിളിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. നിലവിളിക്കുന്ന ശബ്ദം കേട്ടപ്പോൾ അമ്മമ്മക്ക് തോന്നി. "ഇത് മരപ്പട്ടിയുടെ സ്വരമല്ലല്ലോ. ഒരു മനുഷ്യന്റെ സ്വരം ആണല്ലോ?" അമ്മമ്മ പുതപ്പു മാറ്റി നോക്കിയപ്പോൾ , അതാ പാവം അപ്പപ്പൻ അടി കൊണ്ട് അവശനായി കീടക്കുന്നു. അമ്മമ്മക്കും വിഷമമായി.

പിന്നീട് അവർ എല്ലാവർക്കും ചാമ്പങ്ങ കൊടുക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. കുട്ടികളുടെ സന്തോഷം കണ്ടപ്പോൾ അവർക്കും സന്തോഷം തോന്നി.

ഗുണപാഠം :: നമ്മുടെ ഉള്ളിൽ മറ്റുള്ളവരുമായി പങ്കു വെച്ചാൽ സന്തോഷം ഇരട്ടിയാകും.....

--PARVATHY IX A

തുളളലുകൾ

ഓട്ടൻ തുളളൽ

മൂന്നുറോളം കൊല്ലംമുമ്പ് കലക്കത്തു കഞ്ചൻ നമ്പ്യാർ ആവിഷ്കരിച്ച ജനകീയകലാരൂപമാണ് ഓട്ടൻതുളളൽ. സാധാരണക്കാരുടെ കഥകളി എന്നും ഓട്ടൻതുളളൽ അറിയപ്പെടുന്നു. നർമ്മവും ആക്ഷേപഹാസ്യവും സാമൂഹിക വിശകലനവും എല്ലാം ചേർത്ത് ആകർഷകമായി രചിച്ച പാട്ടുകൾ ബഹുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആകർഷകമാം വിധം ചടുല നൃത്തമായി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ഓട്ടൻതുളളലിൽ. ലളിതമായ വേഷവും നാടോടി സ്വഭാവമുള്ള അംഗചലനങ്ങളുമാണ് തുളളലിന്. മിക്കപ്പോഴും ക്ഷേത്രത്തിനു പുറത്താണ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നത്.



ചാക്യാർ കൂത്തിനു പകരമായി ആണ് ഓട്ടൻതുളളൽ കഞ്ചൻ നമ്പ്യാർ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചത്. അന്നത്തെ സാമൂഹിക സാമ്പത്തിക വ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്കും മുൻവിധികൾക്കും എതിരായ ഒരു പ്രതിഷേധമായിരുന്നു ഓട്ടൻതുളളൽ.

പറയൻ തുളളൽ

പറയൻ തുളളൽ രാവിലെ / പ്രഭാതത്തിൽ അരങ്ങേറുന്ന ഒരു തുളളൽ കലാരൂപമാണ്. മറ്റു തുളളലുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് പറയൻ തുളളലിന് പതിഞ്ഞ ഈണവും താളവുമാണുള്ളത്, മാത്രമല്ല മറ്റു തുളളലുകളേക്കാൾ പ്രയാസം കൂടിയതും പറയൻ തുളളലിനാണ്. മല്ലിക എന്ന സംസ്കൃതവൃത്തമാണ് ഇതിൽ കൂടുതലായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്. പറയൻ തുളളലിലെ വേഷം അനന്തനെ സങ്കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ദേഹത്ത് മുഴുവൻ ഭസ്മമോ ചന്ദനമോ തേക്കുന്നു . കണ്ണിനു പുരികമെഴുത്തു മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളൂ. കൈമെത്ത, അമ്പടി, ഉടുത്തുകെട്ട്, വലതുകാലിൽ വാകച്ചിലമ്പ്, കച്ചമണി എന്നിവയും ധരിക്കുന്നു



ശീതങ്കൻ തുളളൽ

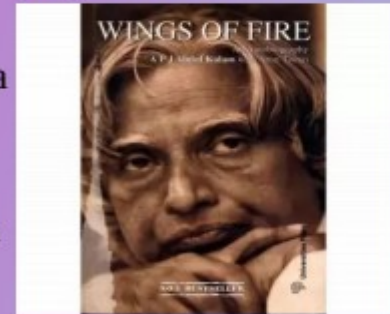
ക്ഷേത്രകലാരൂപമായ തുളളലിന്റെ ഒരു രൂപമാണ് ശീതങ്കൻ തുളളൽ. തുളളൽകഥകളുടെ രചനക്ക് ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വൃത്തങ്ങളെയും നടന്റെ വേഷവിധാനത്തെയും ആസ്പദമാക്കി തരംതിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മൂന്ന് വിധം തുളളലുകളിൽ ഒന്നാണിത്. വേഗത്തിൽ പാടേണ്ടത് ഓട്ടൻ തുളളലിനാണെങ്കിൽ , ശീതങ്കൻ തുളളലിന് വേഗത കുറച്ച് വേണം പാടാൻ.



-SARANG.M IX-A

Book Review: Wings of Fire by APJ Abdul Kalam

Wings of Fire is an autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam covering his early life and his work in Indian space research and missile programs. It is the story of a boy from a humble background who went on to become a key player in Indian space research/Indian missile programs and later became the president of India. The book has been very popular in India and has been translated into multiple languages. I recently picked up a copy and read it in a couple of days. It was very engaging initially, but tended to drag a bit towards the end with lot of technical details and procedural information of his space research and missile projects.



I loved the initial chapters of Wings of Fire since it gives a vivid picture of our country during 1930 – 1950s. Kalam was born in Rameswaram, a southern religious town in Tamilnadu. The initial chapters provides an interesting glimpse of religious harmony which existed before India's partition,

Kalam in younger years wanted to be an officer in air force, however he couldn't clear the interview. He met Swami Sivananda after this failure and I found his words to Kalam interesting and in a way prophetic, In the book we learn how Kalam started his career in Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) and was involved in the design of a hovercraft. Later he moved to Indian Space Research which was the brain child of Vikram Sarabhai. In 1963, Kalam went to NASA facility in Maryland(USA) as part of a training program on sounding rocket launching techniques.

There he came across a painting which depicted Tipu Sultan's rocket warfare against the British, The book covers a lot of "behind the scene" information and technical details about India's satellite and missile program (SLV-3, Prithvi, Agni, Thrisul, Akash and Nag). This might interest technically inclined readers but is sure to put off readers who bought the book to get to know Kalam or to know his principles/ideas. Space and missile programs are huge complex projects and managing them is extremely challenging. The book does give a glimpse of the participatory management technique adopted by Kalam, but at the same time it doesn't go into details. Wings of fire covers Kalam's personal life only briefly which is strange for an autobiography. For example, we don't know why he decided to remain single or his activities outside space research (even though we can conclude in the end that he was married to science and technology).

Revathy K S

IX-A

A PRAYER IN SPRING

Oh, give us pleasure in the flower to-day;
And give us not to think so far away
As the uncertain harvest; keep us here
All simply in the springing of the year.



Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,
Liker nothing else by day, like ghosts by night;
And make us happy in the happy bees,
The swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird
That suddenly above the bees is heard,
The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,
And off a blossom in mid air stands still.

For this is love and nothing else is love,
The which it is reserved for God above
To sanctify to what far ends He will,
But which it only needs that we fulfill.

AROMAL .T.R

IX A

Health Tips

- Don't drink sugar calories. ...
- Eat nuts. ...
- Avoid processed junk food (eat real food instead) ...
- Don't fear coffee. ...
- Don't drink sugar calories. ...
- Eat nuts. ...
- Avoid processed junk food (eat real food instead) ...
- Don't fear coffee. ...
- Eat fatty fish. ...
- Get enough sleep. ...
- Take care of your gut **health** with probiotics and fiber. ...
- Drink some water, especially before meals.



- Revathy K S

IX A

Article on Women Empowerment

Women Empowerment: Winds of Change



Women empowerment has become the buzzword today with women working alongside men in all spheres. They profess an independent outlook, whether they are living inside their home or working outside. They are increasingly gaining control over their lives and taking their own decisions with regard to their education, career, profession and lifestyle.

With steady increase in the number of working women, they have gained financial independence, which has given them confidence to lead their own lives and build their own identity. They are successfully taking up diverse professions to prove that they are second to none in any respect.

But while doing so, women also take care to strike a balance between their commitment to their profession as well as their home and family. They are playing multiple roles of a mother, daughter, sister, wife and a working professional with remarkable harmony and ease. With equal opportunities to work, they are functioning with a spirit of team work to render all possible co-operation to their male counterparts in meeting the deadlines and targets set in their respective professions.

Women empowerment is not limited to urban, working women but women in even remote towns and villages are now increasingly making their voices heard loud and clear in society. They are no longer willing to play a second fiddle to their male counterparts. Educated or not, they are asserting their social and political rights and making their presence felt, regardless of their socio-economic backgrounds.

While it is true that women, by and large, do not face discrimination in society today, unfortunately, many of them face exploitation and harassment which can be of diverse types: emotional, physical, mental and sexual. They are often subjected to rape, abuse and other forms of physical and intellectual violence.

Women empowerment, in the truest sense, will be achieved only when there is attitudinal change in society with regard to womenfolk, treating them with proper respect, dignity, fairness and equality. Let us hope, women empowerment spreads to progressive as well as backward areas of our vast country.

-Adithya vijay

IX-A



1. വാദിക്കാനോ വിധിപറയാനോ പറ്റാത്ത കേസ് ?

ഉത്തരം: സൂട്ട്കേസ്

2. ലോകത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ വാൻ ?

ഉത്തരം: ഭഗവാൻ

3. കടയിൽ കിട്ടാത്ത റേഷൻ ?

ഉത്തരം: ഓപ്പറേഷൻ

4. ഒരിക്കലും തണുപ്പില്ലാത്ത വെള്ളം ?

ഉത്തരം: ചൂടുവെള്ളം

5. ഗലീലിയോ ദൂരദർശിനിയിൽ കൂടി നോക്കിയതെന്തുകൊണ്ട് ?

ഉത്തരം: കണ്ണുകൊണ്ട്

W I L D F I R E

Right now, Australia is being ravaged by one of the most devastating bushfire seasons the country has ever seen.

So far, more than 10 million hectares of Australian land has been burned.

It's estimated that as many as 8,400 koalas have perished in fires on the mid-north coast of NSW and Kangaroo Island in South Australia has lost over 50% of their koala population. This is a devastating blow for an iconic species already in decline, and these bushfires have the potential to hasten koalas' slide towards extinction in eastern Australia.

Koalas could be extinct in the wild in eastern Australia in as little as 30 years due mainly to ongoing excessive tree-clearing for agricultural and urban development and climate heating triggered bushfires that destroy koala habitat, that potentially accelerate the extinction timeline.

But all hope is not lost. Help is urgently needed for the national emergency fund to help raise \$30 million to deliver:

- Wildlife response - including partnering with wildlife response organisations, communities and scientists nationally for a swift and effective response and recovery at scale.**
- Habitat restoration - including restoring native forests and damaged wildlife habitat, stopping deforestation, cultivating habitat connectivity, core habitat and Indigenous and rural fire management.**
- Future proofing Australia - including driving innovative solutions to help mitigate climate change, driving climate event preparedness, species adaptation and long-term wildlife and nature conservation efforts towards securing Australia's natural resources for people and nature.**

Irfana

IX B

Geography quiz

1. The Planet that can be viewed only through a telescope is?

- a) Mercury
- b) Uranus
- c) Mars
- d) Earth

Answer b) Uranus

2. The Earth spins from _____?

- a) West to East
- b) East to West
- c) North to South
- d) South to North



Answer a) West to East

3. In India, the Milky way galaxy called?

- a) Akash Ganga
- b) Vidayat Ganga
- c) Samathur Ganga
- d) Vikas Ganga

Answer a) Akash Ganga

4. The world's deepest Marina trench is located in the?

- a) Antartic Ocean
- b) Artic Ocean
- c) Pacific Ocean
- d) Atlantic Ocean

Answer c) Pacific Ocean

5. The word Tsunami has been derived from?

- a) Tamil
- b) French

- c) Japanese
- d) Latin

Answer c) Japanese

6. In India, major oil fields are found in?

- a) Orissa
- b) Assam
- c) West Bengal
- d) Maharashtra

Answer b) Assam

7. The Largest Hydro Electric Power project of India is?

- a) Bakra Nangal
- b) Mettur
- c) Damodar
- d) Kallanai



Answer a) Bakra Nangal

8. The Earth completes one rotation in its axis in?

- a) 23 hours and 56 minutes
- b) 24 hours and 56 minutes
- c) 12 hours and 56 minutes
- d) 12 hours and 58 minutes

Answer a) 23 hours and 56 minutes

9. The Longest River in of the India sub-continent is?

- a) Narmada
- b) Tapti
- c) The Ganges
- d) Cauvery

Answer c) The Ganges

-AVANI.S

"The Road Not Taken" is an ambiguous poem that allows the reader to think about choices in life, whether to go with the mainstream or go it alone. If life is a journey, this poem highlights those times in life when a decision has to be made. Which way will you go? The ambiguity springs from the question of free will versus determinism, whether the speaker in the poem consciously decides to take the road that is off the beaten track or only does so because he doesn't fancy the road with the bend in it. External factors therefore make up his mind for him.

Robert Frost wrote this poem to highlight a trait of, and poke fun at, his friend Edward Thomas, an English-Welsh poet, who, when out walking with Frost in England would often regret not having taken a different path. Thomas would sigh over what they might have seen and done, and Frost thought this quaintly romantic. In other words, Frost's friend regretted not taking the road that might have offered the best opportunities, despite it being an unknown.

Frost liked to tease and goad. He told Thomas: "No matter which road you take, you'll always sigh and wish you'd taken another." So it's ironic that Frost meant the poem to be light-hearted, but it turned out to be anything but. People take it very seriously. It is the hallmark of the true poet to take such everyday realities, in this case, the sighs of a friend on a country walk, and transform them into something so much more. All of Robert Frost's poems can be found in this exceptional book, [The Collected Poems](#), which I use for all my analyses. It contains all of his classics and more. It's the most comprehensive collection currently on offer.

"The Road Not Taken" is all about what did not happen: This person, faced with an important conscious decision, chose the least popular, the path of most resistance. He was destined to go down one, regretted not being able to take both, so he sacrificed one for the other.

Ultimately, the reader is left to make up their own mind about the emotional state of the speaker at the end. Was the choice of the road less travelled a positive one? It certainly made "all the difference," but Frost does not make it clear just what this difference is.

On killing a tree

Gieve patel

It takes much time to kill a tree,
Not a simple jab of the knife
Will do it. It has grown
Slowly consuming the earth,
Rising out of it, feeding
Upon its crust, absorbing
Years of sunlight, air, water,
And out of its leperous hide
Sprouting leaves.



So hack and chop
But this alone wont do it.
Not so much pain will do it.
The bleeding bark will heal
And from close to the
ground
Will rise curled green
twings,
Miniature boughs
Which if unchecked will expand again
To former size



Ananya Krishnan
IX A

Greta Thunberg

Greta Thunberg (born 3 January 2003) is a Swedish teenage environmental activist on climate change whose campaigning has gained international recognition.



she began spending her school days outside the Swedish parliament to call for stronger action on global warming by holding up a sign saying (in Swedish) "School strike for the climate". Soon, other students engaged in similar protests in their own communities. Together, they organised a school climate strike movement under the name Fridays for Future. After Thunberg addressed the 2018 UCCC student strikes took place every week somewhere in the world. In 2019, there were at least two coordinated multi-city protests involving over one million students each. Her sudden rise to world fame has made her a leader and a target. In May 2019, Thunberg was featured on the cover of *TIME* magazine, which named her a "next generation leader" and noted that many see her as a role model. Thunberg and the school strike movement were also featured in a 30-minute vice documentary titled *Make the World Greta Again*. Some media have described her impact on the world stage as the "Greta Thunberg effect". Thunberg has been the recipient of numerous honours and awards, including fellowship of the RSGS has been named as one of the 100 most influential people of 2019 by time magazine. Thunberg was nominated for the 2019 Nobel Peace Prize which was ultimately awarded to Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali. In September 2019, she addressed the UN climate action service in New York.



When Thunberg began her protest outside the Swedish Parliament in 2018 at age 15, she sat next to a wooden sign that was painted white with "Skolstrejk för Klimatet" written in black lettering. As her protest gained momentum, she was invited to give speeches at a variety of forums which enabled her to expand on her concerns. So far, she has stated four interwoven themes: that humanity is facing an existential crisis due to climate change, that the current generation of adults is responsible for climate change, that climate change will have a disproportionate effect on young people, and that too little is being done about the situation. She has also stated that politicians and decision-makers need to listen to the scientist.

Also part of her messaging is that the 1.5°C commitment as part of the Paris Agreement is insufficient and that the greenhouse gas emissions curve needs to start declining steeply no later than 2020. In February 2019, at a conference of the she said that the EU must reduce their CO



Thunberg's rhetoric uses graphic analogies to highlight her concerns and she often speaks bluntly to business and political leaders.

- Adithya Vijay



Article on Farmers Suicides in India

India is an agriculture-based nation; still the situation of the farmers in this country is more worrying than in any other developing nations. Over the past nearly two decades, the trend of the farmers committing suicide in our country has been on the rise.



It is due to the liberalization and globalization that the import of food grains at cheaper prices has already begun and on the other side, farmers in our country are forced to burn their ready crops right in the fields. The reason why they are doing so is that they are not able to get good price for their crops and sometimes the overall price which they get after selling their harvest falls far lower than the total sum invested by them in farming.

Poverty, penury and the amount of the loans taken by them for harvesting coupled with the rising interest on their loan amount eventually push them and their entire family to commit suicide.

Although the Government has been instrumental in running many farmer's welfare schemes recently, but no considerable impact has been visible. It should introduce a new, simplified welfare schemes which may help the farmers in getting good base price for their crop, besides interest free loan for farming, among others. The only solution to avoid this problem lies with the Government which is required to run crop guarantee scheme, besides it may also arrange for providing loans to the farmers on negligible interest rate.

It is very important to save the farmer from committing suicide by introducing path-breaking welfare schemes to help them on a mass scale. Only by taking such measures, the providers of our food grains can be saved from leading a miserable life which ends with suicide.

Conclusion: It is urgent to pay attention to the rising incidents of the framers committing suicide. The government should come forward and take necessary steps to safeguard the farmers against all those issues which compel them to commit suicide. It should make adequate arrangements for the farmers in case they lose their crops due to any eventuality and moreover it should also provide them loan on the most economical interest rate to safeguard them from becoming victims of landlords as well as money lenders.

- Adithya vijay

ചിത്രരചനകൾ



Avani S

9 B

ചിത്രരചനകൾ



Nandana Ravi
10 A



Malavika M Nair
10 B



Abeeya Thomas
10 B



Adithyan R
10 B



Avani S
9 B



Sruthi Susan Sam
10 B

By
Avani S
9 B

Painting

Let's change tradition to achieve Fuel

conservation



-By Irene Sara Philipose

Top 5 Popular Cybercrimes

- 1.Identity Theft scams. ...
- 2.Online Harassment. ...
- 3.Cyberstalking. ...
- 4.Invasion of privacy.
5. Phishing scams. Phishing is a practice of a cybercriminal or hacker attempting to obtain sensitive or personal information from a computer user.

ABOUT CYBER CRIMES

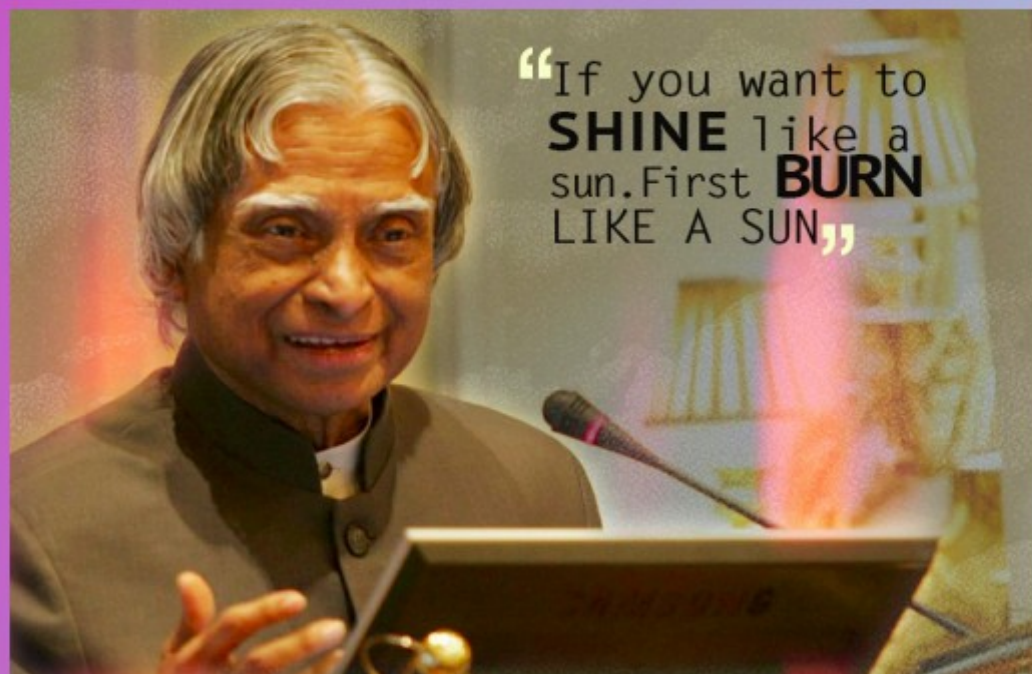
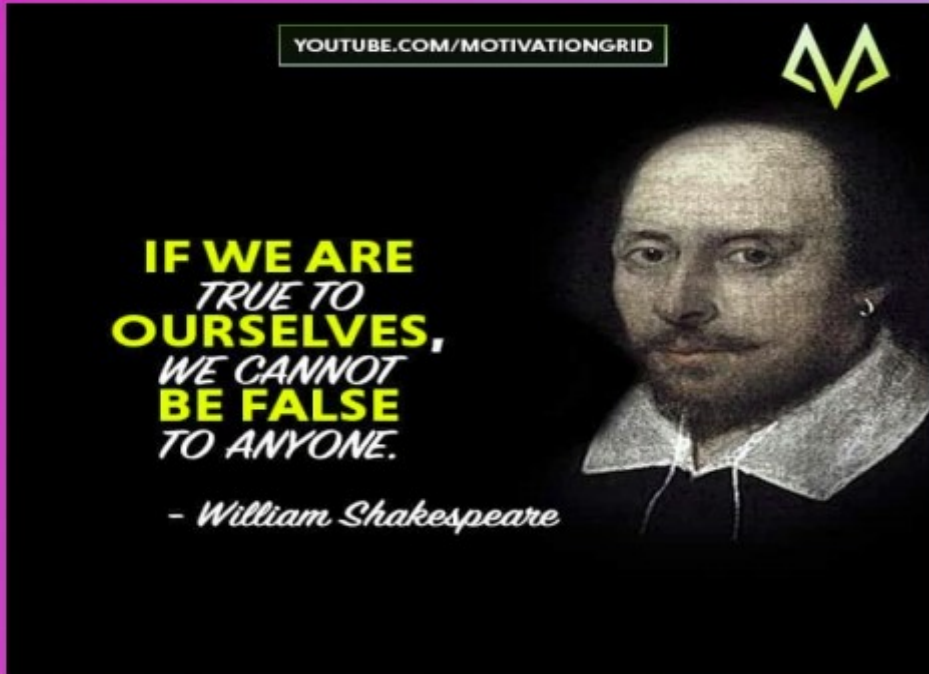
Cybercrime, or computer-oriented crime, is a crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. Cybercrimes can be defined as: "Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (networks including chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (Bluetooth/SMS/MMS)". Cybercrime may threaten a person or a nation's security and financial health.



-ANANYA KRISHNAN

IX-A

Q u o t e s



**SANUJA
IX A**

The **2019 Amazon rainforest wildfires** season saw a year-to-year surge in fires occurring in the Amazon rainforest and amazon biome within brazil, bolivia, paraguay, and peru during that year's Amazonian tropical dry seasons. Fires normally occur around the dry season as slash and burn methods are used to clear the forest to make way for agriculture, livestock, logging, and mining, leading to deforestation of the amazon forest . Such activity is generally illegal within these nations, but enforcement of environmental protection can be lax. The increased rates of fire counts in 2019 led to international concern about the fate of the Amazon rainforest, which is the world's largest carbon dioxide sink and plays a significant role in mitigating Global warming. There are 670millionha (1.7billion acres; 6.7millionkm²; 2.6millions) of Amazon rainforest Human-driven deforestation of the amazon rainforest has been a major concern for decades as the rainforest's impact on the global climate has been measured. From a global climate perspective, the Amazon has been the world's largest carbon dioxide sink, and estimated to capture up to 25% of global carbon dioxide generation into plants and other biomass . Without this sink, atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations would increase and contribute towards higher global temperatures, thus making the viability of the Amazon a global concern. Further, when the forest is lost through fire, additional carbon dioxide is released to the atmosphere, and could potentially contribute significantly to the total carbon dioxide content. The flora also generates significant quantities of water vapor through transpiration which travel large distances to other parts of South America via atmospheric rivers and contribute to the precipitation in these areas. Due to ongoing global climate change, environmental scientists have raised concerns that the Amazon could reach a "tipping point" where it would irreversibly die out, the land becoming more savanna than forest, under certain climate change conditions which are exacerbated by anthropogenic activities.



While the bulk of the Amazon remains intact, the increasing rate of deforestation and fires could have dire consequences for the rainforest and the world, especially as global temperatures continue to rise.



"The Amazon is extremely important to our global environment," said Dr. Josh Gray, an assistant professor at NC State's Center for Geospatial Analytics and Department of Forestry and Environmental Resources. "Our lives would be very different without it."

- Adithya vijay

TIPS FOR STUDY



- Don't be afraid of making mistakes. People often get things wrong. Good language learners notice their mistakes and learn from them.
- Do group activities. People use language to communicate with other people. A good language learner always looks for opportunities to talk with other students.
- Make notes during every class. Notes help you to remember new language. Look at your notes when you do your homework.
- Use a dictionary. Good language learners often use dictionaries to check the meaning of words they don't know. They also make their own vocabulary lists.
- Think in the language you're learning outside the classroom. When you're shopping or walking down the street, remember useful words and phrases. Sometimes, when you're at home, say new words to practise your pronunciation.
- Do extra practice. Test and improve your language, reading and listening skills with self-study material. You can find a lot of this online.
- Imagine yourself speaking in the language. Many good language learners can see and hear themselves speaking in the language. This helps their motivation.
- Enjoy the process. Good language learners have fun with the language. Watch a TV series or film, listen to songs, play video games or read a book. It's never too late to become a good language learner.

REVATHY

IX A

Fyodor Dostoevsky

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky sometimes transliterated Dostoyevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoevsky's literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmospheres of 19th-century Russia, and engage with a variety of philosophical and religious themes. His most acclaimed works include *Crime and Punishment* (1866), *The Idiot* (1869), *Demons* (1872), and *The Brothers Karamazov* (1880). Dostoevsky's body of work consists of 11 novels, three novellas, 17 short stories, and numerous other works. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest psychologists in world literature.[3] His 1864 novella *Notes from Underground* is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Born in Moscow in 1821, Dostoevsky was introduced to literature at an early age through fairy tales and legends, and through books by Russian and foreign authors. His mother died in 1837 when he was 15, and around the same time, he left school to enter the Nikolayev Military Engineering Institute. After graduating, he worked as an engineer and briefly enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, translating books to earn extra money. In the mid-1840s he wrote his first novel, *Poor Folk*, which gained him entry into St. Petersburg's literary circles. Arrested in 1849 for belonging to a literary group that discussed banned books critical of Tsarist Russia, he was sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted at the last moment. He spent four years in a Siberian prison camp, followed by six years of compulsory military service in exile. In the following years, Dostoevsky worked as a journalist, publishing and editing several magazines of his own and later *A Writer's Diary*, a collection of his writings. He began to travel around western Europe and developed a gambling addiction, which led to financial hardship. For a time, he had to beg for money, but he eventually became one of the most widely read and highly regarded Russian writers.

Dostoevsky was influenced by a wide variety of philosophers and authors including Pushkin, Gogol, Augustine, Shakespeare, Dickens, Balzac, Lermontov, Hugo, Poe, Plato, Cervantes, Herzen, Kant, Belinsky, Hegel, Schiller, Solovyov, Bakunin, Sand, Hoffmann, and Mickiewicz. His writings were widely read both within and beyond his native Russia and influenced an equally great number of later writers including Russians like Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and Anton Chekhov as well as philosophers such as Friedrich Nietzsche and Jean-Paul Sartre. His books have been translated into more than 170 languages.

By Avani S
9 B



Venmony is a village in Chengannur taluk of Alappuzha district of Central Travancore area in Kerala state, India. Venmony is 18km south of Thiruvalla, 11km east of Mavelikkara and 9km northwest of Pandalam. 12 Km from Chengannur. It is located 55 KM towards East from District head quarters Alappuzha. This Place is in the border of the Alappuzha District and Pathanamthitta District. The Achenkovil river flows on its southern boundary and is spanned by the Pulakadavu bridge.

Venmony is a large village located in Chengannur taluk of Alappuzha district, Kerala with total 5569 families residing. The Venmony village has population of 19932 of which 9073 are males while 10859 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Venmony village population of children with age 0-6 is 1630 which makes up 8.18% of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Venmony village is 1197 which is higher than Kerala state average of 1084. Child Sex Ratio for the Venmony as per census is 961, lower than Kerala average of 964. Venmony village has higher literacy rate compared to Kerala. In 2011, literacy rate of Venmony village was 96.68% compared to 94.00% of Kerala. In Venmony Male literacy stands at 97.67% while female literacy rate was 95.87%.

Landmarks

One of the most notable landmarks in Venmony is the **Sharngakavu Devi Temple** (Chamakkavu). Famous for the monkeys thriving in its sacred grove, there is no explicit building structure for the temple, as its goddess has forbidden any construction at the site. The Vishu festival at the temple on Medam 1st usually falls on April 14 and is well known for its Kettu Kazhcha, in which huge decorated chariots and structures known as Kuthiras (Huge Stuffed wooden horses) are presented. There is also a flea market with food shacks on weekly Wednesdays for the sale and purchase of native crafts, pottery, utensils and farm products and in Vishu days with an extensive merchandise.

Kalliyathara Junction is the city centre of Venmony.

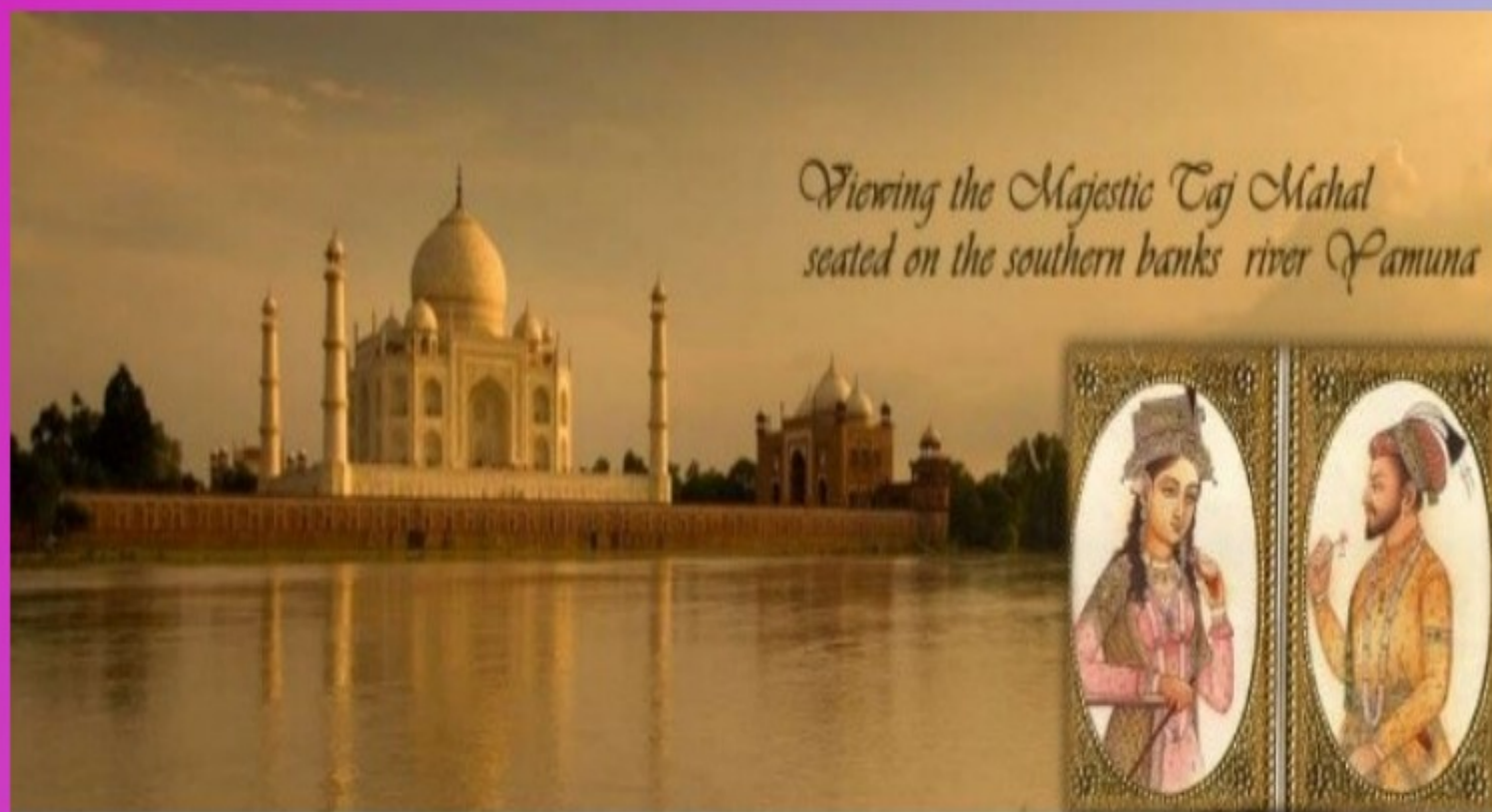
The beautiful "**St. Mary's Orthodox Church** or Venmony Valiya Pally" located near to Kalliyathara Junction is an important landmark and it is famous for Ettu Nombu Perunnal. It is 2km northwest away from **St Mary's Kochu Pally** is situated.

Venmony Sehion Mar Thoma Church located near to Kalliyathara Junction. There are two Mosques in this village. One is situated in Venmony Thazham – (called Venmony Muslim **Jama-Ath**) and one is in Punthala. Akshaya Center- Common Service Centre- situated in Kalliyathra Junction.



By Avani S
9 B

Taj mahal



History Of Taj Mahal

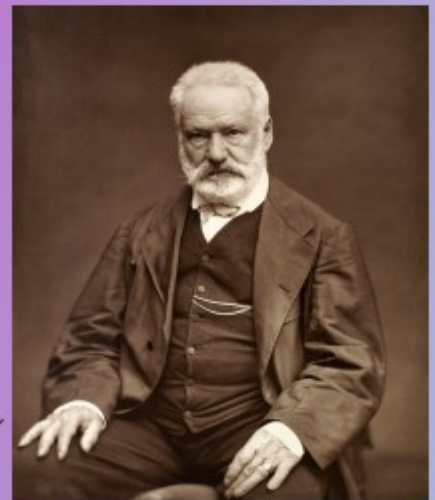
Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (1628-1658), who was the grandson of Akbar the great. As the history of Taj Mahal goes, it was built in the memory of his beloved queen Arjumand Bano Begum, better known as "Mumtaz Mahal".

Mumtaz Mahal was one of the most loved queens of emperor Shah Jahan. She was a niece of empress Nur Jahan and granddaughter of Mirza Ghias Beg I'timad-ud-Daula, who was the wazir of emperor Jehangir. Mumtaz Mahal was born in 1593 and died in 1631 at the age of 38. She lost her life in the city of Burhanpur during the birth of her fourteenth child. Shah Jahan was in deep sorrow at the death of the queen and decided to build the Taj Mahal, a marble wonder, in her remembrance. Soon after her death her mortal remains were buried in the garden of Zainabad. Six months after her death, her body was transferred to Agra, and was finally enshrined in the crypt of the main tomb of the Taj Mahal. After the death of Shah Jahan, his last remains were also enshrined in the Taj Mahal. Therefore, the Taj Mahal is the mausoleum of both Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan.

**IRFANA
IX B**

വിക്ടർ യൂഗോ

വിക്ടർ-മരി യൂഗോ, (ഫെബ്രുവരി 26 1802 — മെയ് 22 1885) ഒരു ഫ്രഞ്ച് കവിയും നോവലിസ്റ്റും നാടകകൃത്തും ഉപന്യാസകാരനും ദൃശ്യകലാകാരനും മനുഷ്യാവകാശ പ്രവർത്തകനും ആയിരുന്നു. ഫ്രാൻസിലെ കാല്പനികതാ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രബലനായ വക്താവും വിക്ടർ യൂഗോ ആയിരുന്നു. ഫ്രാൻസിൽ യൂഗോയുടെ സാഹിത്യ സംഭാവനകളിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കവിതകളും നാടകങ്ങളുമാണ് ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായി കരുതുന്നത്. യൂഗോയുടെ പല വാല്യങ്ങളിലായുള്ള കവിതകളിൽ *കൊണ്ടസ്റ്റേഷൻസ്^o, ലാ ലെജാന്റ് ദെ സിക്ലിസ്* എന്നിവ നിരൂപകരുടെ ഇടയിൽ മഹത്തരമായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നു.



യൂഗോയെ പലപ്പോഴും ഏറ്റവും മഹാനായ ഫ്രഞ്ച് കവി എന്ന് വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ലോകത്ത് യൂഗോയുടെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാന കൃതികളായി കരുതുന്നത് യൂഗോയുടെ നോവലുകളായ *ലേ മിസറാബ്ലെ/ (പാവങ്ങൾ)*, *നോത്ദ്ദാം ദ് പറി* (ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ മലയാളം തർജ്ജിമ *നോത്ദ്ദാമിലെ കൂനൻ* എന്നാണ് അറിയപ്പെടുന്നത്. *പലപ്പോഴും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ ഈ പുസ്തകത്തിന്റെ തർജ്ജിമ ദ് ഹബ്ബാക്ക് ഓഫ് നോത്ത്-ദാം എന്ന് അറിയപ്പെടുന്നു*). അദ്ദേഹം *പാവങ്ങൾ* എഴുതിയതിനെപ്പറ്റി രസകരമായ ഒരു കഥ പറഞ്ഞു കേൾക്കുന്നത്, ഇത് *എഴുതുമ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം പൂർണ്ണ നഗ്നനായാണ് എഴുതിയത്. ശ്രദ്ധ മറ്റെവിടേക്കും പോകാതിരിക്കാനായിരുന്നു ഇത്.*



യുവാവായിരുന്ന കാലത്ത് വളരെ യാഥാസ്ഥിതികനായിരുന്ന യൂഗോ വർഷങ്ങൾ കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ രാഷ്ട്രീയത്തിന്റെ ഇടതുപക്ഷത്തേക്ക് നീങ്ങി[1]. റിപ്പബ്ലിക്കനിസത്തിനെ യൂഗോ ശക്തമായി പിന്താങ്ങി. യൂഗോയുടെ കൃതികൾ പ്രധാനമായും രാഷ്ട്രീയ സാമൂഹിക പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെയും ആ കാലഘട്ടത്തിലെ കലയുടെ ദിശയെയും കാണിക്കുന്നു.



BY Avani S
9 B

Space quiz

1. The Luna Programme was a series of unmanned space mission launched by which country?

Ans: Soviet Union

2. Which of the following launched vehicle was used for the Project Apollo?

Ans: Saturn Launch Vehicle

3. Who among the following is not part of Project Apollo?

Ans : Yuri Gagarin



4. Which of the following was the first artificial satellite?

Ans: Sputnik

5. Which of the following space missions launched in a cooperative effort among the Soviet Union and Austria, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany?

Ans: Vega program

6. Which of the following was the first Venus exploration mission of the European Space Agency?

Ans. : Venus Express

7. Which of the following NASA's space probe designed to study the composition of the interior of the comet Tempel 1?

Ans.: Deep Impact

8. Which of the following unmanned spacecraft sent by NASA to study the planet Jupiter and its moon?

Ans: Galileo

9. Which of the following is the India's first lunar probe launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation?

Ans: Chandrayaan Program

Stopping by the woods on a Snowy Evening



-Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
he will not see me stopping here
to watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
to stop without a farmhouse near
between the woods and frozen lake
the darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
to ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
but I have promises to keep,
and miles to go before I sleep,
and miles to go before I sleep.

-By Irene Sara Philipose

Quotes

“I'm selfish, impatient and a little insecure. I make mistakes, I am out of control and at times hard to handle. But if you can't handle me at my worst, then you sure as hell don't deserve me at my best.”

— Marilyn Monroe



“Be yourself; everyone else is already taken.”

— Oscar Wilde



“Two things are infinite: the universe and human stupidity; and I'm not sure about the universe.”

— Albert Einstein



“So many books, so little time.”

— Frank Zappa



“Be who you are and say what you feel, because those who mind don't matter, and those who matter don't mind.”

— Bernard M. Baruch



“A room without books is like a body without a soul.”

— Marcus Tullius Cicero



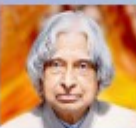
“You know you're in love when you can't fall asleep because reality is finally better than your dreams.”

— Dr. Seuss



“You have to dream before the dream comes true”

— A P J Abdul kalam



REVATHY KS

An Old Man Lived in the Village

An old man lived in the village. He was one of the most unfortunate people in the world. The whole village was tired of him; he was always gloomy, he constantly complained and was always in a bad mood.

The longer he lived, the more bile he was becoming and the more poisonous were his words. People avoided him, because his misfortune became contagious. It was even unnatural and insulting to be happy next to him

He created the feeling of unhappiness in others.

But one day, when he turned eighty years old , an incredible thing happened. Instantly everyone started hearing the rumour: *“An Old Man is happy today, he doesn’t complain about anything, smiles, and even his face is freshened up.”*

The whole village gathered together. The old man was asked:

Villager: What happened to you?

“Nothing special. Eighty years I’ve been chasing happiness, and it was useless. And then I decided to live without happiness and just enjoy life. That’s why I’m happy now.” – An Old Man

Moral of the story:

Don’t chase happiness. Enjoy your life

PARVATHY

IX A

Fire and Ice

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

Robert Frost

IRFANA
IX B

QUIZ ON INDIA

1. Where is the cellular jail located?
:Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
2. Name the river on which Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built?
:Narmada
3. Who is regarded as “the architect of the Indian Constitution”?
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
4. Who is popularly known as ‘the Father Damien of India’?
:Baba Amte
5. What is Kargil War (1999) better known as?
:Operation Vijay
- 6 Who is the president of india
: Ram nath kovind
- 7 who is the prime minister of india
: narendra modi
- 8 which is the largest state in india
: uttar pradesh
- 9 which is the largest city by population
: mumbai
- 10 what is the national anthem of india
: jana gana mana

**IRFANA
IX B**

കടപ്പാട്

2019 ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സ് ബാച്ചായ ഞങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ഇ-മാഗസീനിനു സെലസ്റ്റിയ എന്ന് പേരിട്ടു. ഈ മാഗസീൻ ഒരു വിജയം ആക്കി തന്ന എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുപാട് നന്ദി അറിയിക്കുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളെ സഹായിച്ച ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സ് മിസ്ട്രസും, മാസ്റ്ററുമായ മേഘ ടീച്ചറിനോടും ജിബിൻ സാറിനോടും നന്ദി അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

-ലിറ്റിൽ കൈറ്റ്സ് ബാച്ച്

2019



CELESTIA

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MTHSS
VENMONEY