



# MGM NSS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL LAKKATTOOR



*Ameyakshama*  
**VIPANCHIKA**

2019-2021



# LITTLE KITES

## OUR MANAGER



**Sri. C K Sukumaran Nair**

It is a moment of great pleasure to wish you all through the pages of "**Focus**". I would like to congratulate the **Little Kites** team, their hardwork and creative thinking behind this beautiful venture.

With the best wishes

Lakkattoor

14-1-2019

## OUR HEADMISTRESS



**Smt. Swapna B Nair**

I greet you all through the pages of our "**Focus**". Let me congratulate the **Little Kites** team for bringing out such an excellent magazine which provides our students ample opportunity to express their artistic, literary and creative talents. Let us hope and pray that students and school will scale greater heights in the days to come.

Lakkattoor

14-1-2019

## **FROM OUR HEART**



**GEETHA  
CHANDRAN  
LITTLE KITES  
MISTRESS**

*Very few have fully realized the wealth of Sympathy, kindness and generosity hidden in the Soul of a child. This institution has been nurturing young minds that "The heart of education is the education of the heart ". This magazine of "Focus" shows the creativity and energies of young and vibrant minds.*

*We are profoundly grateful to our "LittleKites" mistresses **Remya .P. Nair** and **Geetha Chandran** for their loving support and persistent guidance. We are also grateful to our respected **Headmistress** for her kindness and generous help. We have for you, from the students, a wide range of poetry, paintings, some informative and inspirational articles.*



**REMYA .P. NAIR  
LITTLE KITES  
MISTRESS**

***Happy Reading !***

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# വി എ പുരുഷോത്തമൻ

എം ജി എം സ്കൂളിന്റെ ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററും, കവിയും, അക്ഷരശ്ലോക ആചാര്യനുമായ വി എ പുരുഷോത്തമൻ സാറുമായി നടത്തിയ അഭിമുഖം.



## 1.സാറിന്റെ സ്കൂൾ ജീവിതം-

നാലാം ക്ലാസ് ജയിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞ് സംസ്കൃത പഠനം ആരംഭിച്ചു. സംസ്കൃതം അന്ന് ഗൗരവമായിട്ട് എടുത്തില്ല. സംസ്കൃത പഠനം നല്ലതാണ്, പക്ഷേ കാര്യമായി എടുത്തില്ല. രണ്ടു വർഷം സംസ്കൃതം പഠിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് അറിവ് സംഭരിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചു. മലയാളം മീഡിയം സ്കൂളിൽ ചേർന്നു. അന്ന് ആറാം ക്ലാസായിരുന്നു പത്തിനു തുല്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ക്ലാസ്. ആറാം ക്ലാസ്സ് പാസ്സായാൽ ജോലി കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നേക്കാൾ ഇരട്ടി വയസ്സുള്ളവരെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചാണ് ഫീസ് കണ്ടെത്തിയിരുന്നത്. കറണ്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് മണ്ണെണ്ണവിളക്കിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിലാണ് പഠിച്ചത്.

## 2.സാറിന്റെ അധ്യാപക ജീവിതം

തനിക്ക് അറിയാവുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ മറ്റുള്ളവരോട് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കാനാണ് സാറിന് ഇഷ്ടം. ട്യൂഷൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴും ട്യൂഷൻ തുടരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴും ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ട് പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ. തെറ്റുകളാൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കും. തെറ്റിൽ നിന്നും ശരിയിലേക്ക് നയിക്കാൻ ശിക്ഷ ആവശ്യമാണ്. അധ്യാപന ജോലിയിൽ വളരെ ആനന്ദം കണ്ടെത്തിയ ആളാണ്. പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വായിച്ച് അതിലുള്ളത് മനസ്സിലാക്കി മറ്റുള്ളവർക്ക് പറഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കും. ഞാൻ കൊതിച്ചത് അധ്യാപകനാകാനാണ് വിധിച്ചതും അധ്യാപകനാകാനാണ്. അച്ഛൻ അധ്യാപകനാണ്. ഭാര്യയും

മകളും മകളുടെ മകളും അധ്യാപികയാണ്. ഭാര്യയുടെ അച്ഛനും അധ്യാപകനാണ്. അധ്യാപക കുടുംബമാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടേത്. അധ്യാപകജോലിയോട് വളരെ തൽപ്പരനാണ്. കൊതിച്ചതും വിധിച്ചതും അതുതന്നെ.

### 3.സാർ എഴുതിയ ഒരു കൃതിയാണല്ലോ 'ഭാവഭ്രമിക'. ഇത് എഴുതാനുള്ള പ്രചോദനം എന്തായിരുന്നു?

പ്രചോദനം ഇതാണ്. എന്നെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പത്രവായന നിർബന്ധമാണ് ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കിടന്ന കാലയളവിൽ ഒട്ടും വായിക്കാൻ പറ്റാത്ത ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമേ പത്രവായന മുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ദിവസവും അഞ്ച് പത്രങ്ങൾ വായിക്കും. ഞാൻ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ എനിക്ക് ഒരു നിർബന്ധമേയുള്ളൂ , വാർത്തകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കണം. വാർത്തകൾ ചുരുക്കമായെങ്കിലും എഴുതി കൊണ്ടുവരണം. അത് കൊണ്ടുവരാത്തവരെ ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചിലർ പഴയത് എഴുതും. അത് ഞാൻ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കും. ചില രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾ കൂടു നിൽക്കും. “ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തത് ,മോളെ /മോനെ ശിക്ഷിക്കരുത്” എന്ന് അവർ പറയും. വാർത്തകൾ എഴുതിക്കൊണ്ട് വരുക , അത് വായിക്കുക എന്നിവ നിർബന്ധമായിരുന്നു. പ്രൈമറി സ്കൂളിൽ ഞാൻ അധ്യാപകനായിരുന്നു. അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ വാർത്തകൾ വായിപ്പിക്കും. ഇന്നത്തെ തലമുറ പത്രം വായിക്കാതെ ഫോണിൽ ഗൂഗിളിൽ സെർച്ച് ചെയ്യും. 'ഗൂഗിൾ ഈസ് മൈ ഗോഡ്' എന്ന മുദ്രാവാക്യമാണ് പുതുതലമുറ സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. വായനയിൽ നിന്ന് അറിവ് നേടണം. വായനയിലൂടെ ചിന്താശക്തി വർദ്ധിക്കും. അതിൽ നിന്ന് സന്തോഷം ലഭിക്കും. മറ്റുള്ളവർ ഒരു കാര്യത്തെ എങ്ങനെ കാണുന്നു, എങ്ങനെ പ്രതികരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് വായനയിലൂടെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. വായനാശീലം



വളർത്തിയെടുക്കണം. ഇങ്ങനെ വായിച്ച് വിവരങ്ങൾ സംഗ്രഹിച്ചതിലൂടെയാണ് ആ പുസ്തകം തയ്യാറാക്കിയത്. എന്റെ പത്രപാരായണത്തിന്റെ ഉൽപന്നമാണ് എന്റെ പുസ്തകം.

#### 4. സാർ രഞ്ജിനി റേഡിയോ ക്ലബിന്റെ രക്ഷാധികാരിയായിരുന്നല്ലോ? അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഓർമ്മകൾ പങ്കുവയ്ക്കുമോ.

കോഴിക്കോട്ടായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ കുഞ്ഞുണ്ണിമാഷിന്റെ കൂടെ റേഡിയോ സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ പോകുമായിരുന്നു. ബാലലോകം പരിപാടി റേഡിയോയിൽ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ആ ഒരു പ്രവണത മനസ്സിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട്, ഇവിടെയും ഒരു റേഡിയോ ക്ലബ്ബ് ഉണ്ടാക്കാനുള്ള ആഗ്രഹംകൊണ്ട് 1978-ൽ ഒരു റേഡിയോ ക്ലബ്ബ് തുടങ്ങി. യാത്ര സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും ഇല്ലാത്ത കാലമായിരുന്നു അന്ന്. അതുകൊണ്ട് തന്നെ ദൂര സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കുള്ള യാത്ര വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാണ്. ഇന്ന് സ്വന്തമായി വാഹനങ്ങൾ പലർക്കുമുണ്ട്. സംഗീതത്തിന് താളം, രാഗം, ഈണം, ശ്രുതി ഇതെല്ലാം വേണം. രഞ്ജിനി റേഡിയോ ക്ലബിന് അന്ന് വലിയ പ്രാധാന്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഞായറാഴ്ച കുട്ടികൾ റേഡിയോ പരിപാടി കേട്ട്, അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എഴുതി അയയ്ക്കും. അന്ന് പരിപാടിയിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തവർ പലരും, ഇന്ന് വലിയ നിലകളിൽ എത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. വർഷങ്ങളായി കുട്ടികളെ പരിപാടികളിൽ പങ്കെടുപ്പിച്ചു പോരുന്നു. റേഡിയോ ക്ലബിന്റെ പഴയ പ്രാധാന്യം ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ല. എങ്കിലും കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഇതൊരു നല്ല അവസരമാണ്. ഓട്ടംതുളളൽ, വഞ്ചിപ്പാട്ട്, കഥാപ്രസംഗം, ലളിതസംഗീതം, ശാസ്ത്രീയസംഗീതം ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിവിധ പരിപാടികൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ അവസരം ഉണ്ടായി. ഒത്തിരി കുട്ടികൾക്ക് അത് പ്രയോജനവും പ്രചോദനവുമായി.

-അഡോണ എം ബിനോയി

## 5 SECRETS TO SUCCESS

*Every student dreams of achieving success and works really hard for it. However, sometimes even after working hard and putting in efforts, students are not able to achieve their goal. To be honest, at some point in life, all of us have failed to achieve success. It is said that hard work is the only way to succeed. Well, in today's dynamic world, it needs more than just hard work to succeed. You need to utilize your potential to the maximum and work not just hard but also smart towards your goal.*

*Here are the 5 secrets that can help you unlock the door to success:*

### *Effective Study Techniques*

*In the age of neck and neck competition, it is essential to equip yourself with effective study techniques that are fundamental to academic competence. Implementing techniques such as Methods of Loci, Diffused and Focused thinking, content dependent memory is one secret that can help enrich your learning abilities and boost your overall performance.*



## *Focused Attitude*

The ability to focus is definitely one of the secret elements to success. A focused attitude helps to achieve more and less time, thereby leading to better productivity. If you want to pass your exams with flying colours, focus on your preparation and keep your goals in minds.

## *Respected Time*

It is rightly said that time and tide waits none. Those who respect time are said to achieve success at anything they aspire to do. Acknowledging the importance of time can help you smoothly sail through even the toughest exams.

## *Bright Outlook*

We all have heard the popular saying that every cloud has a silver lining. Another secrets to success is adopting a positive outlook towards studies. It helps you understand the importance of studies in life and how essential it is to prepare well to get that target score.



*Full Brain Power*

Last but not least, utilizing your brain's full power is the fifth secret to success. If you are cramming and not learning by understanding, then you are not harnessing your brain's full power.

*BY:*

*Adona M Benoy*

*9 B*

# P R O U D T O B E A N I N D I A N

The Constitution of India is a document that establishes the political values , the powers of government and rights of its citizens. It was adapted on November 26,1949 and came into effect on January 26,1950.It is the longest Constitution in the world and signed by 284 members. There were total of 389 members in the Constituent Assembly.

Here are some of the people who were instrumental in shaping our country.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL

NEHRU

The first Prime minister of independent India, played a vital role in the freedom movement. He established the parliamentary government.

## SIR SYED MUHAMMAD SAADULLA

He was the Prime minister of Assam in British India. He was also the Chairman of Gauhati Municipality in 1919 and Minister-in-Charge of Education and Agriculture for Assam from 1924-1934. He was one of the six members of the Drafting Committee headed by Ambedkar.

Dr. BHIMRAO

AMBEDKAR

He is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution and called the 'Father of the Constitution'. He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee and campaigned against social discrimination. He was India's first Law and Justice Minister.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR

A member of Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights and Sub-Committee on Minorities, she was India's first

Health Minister, a post she held for 10 years. She was a firm believer in women's education, their participation in sports and healthcare.

SIR BENGAL NARSING RAU,

CIE

An Indian civil servant, jurist, diplomat and statesman is known for his key role in Drafting the Constitution of India.

HANSA JIVRAJ MEHTA

She was a member of the Advisory Committee and Sub Committee on



Fundamental Rights. She advocated equality and justice for women in India.

Adona, Aparna,  
Adhithyan

## IT QUIZ

1. The main memory have three distinct parts.  
What are they?

**Ans. RAM, ROM, Cashe**

2. A special form of non-volatile EEPROM that can be erased at signal levels normally found inside the PC is:

**Ans. Flash memory**

3. In expert system, where we stores information about the particular demain ?

**Ans. Knowledge base**

4. Windows 3 was released in which year ?

**Ans. May 1990**

5. A small input device with one or more buttons used as for painting or drawing is:

**Ans. Mouse**

6. A computer system that supports more than one simultaneous user is known as:

**Ans. Multi user**

7. Which is the biggest annoyance in computer generated modelling?

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# അമ്മ

ആയിൽ തുടങ്ങുന്ന അക്ഷരമാലയിൽ,  
അതിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ വാക്കാണ് അമ്മ.  
കാലത്തിന് മുമ്പ് എഴുന്നേൽക്കുന്ന,  
കാലസൂചികയാണ് അമ്മ.

ആദ്യാക്ഷരം കുറിച്ചതിനുശേഷം,  
നമ്മുടെ ആദ്യ ഗുരുവാണ് അമ്മ.  
തെറ്റ് ശരിയാക്കുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗ-  
നിർദ്ദേശിയാണ് അമ്മ.

'അമ്മ' യെന്ന രണ്ടക്ഷരം  
വലിയൊരു സത്യമാണ്.  
ദൈവത്തിന്റെ പകരവാക്കാണ് അമ്മ,  
അല്ല ദൈവമാണ് അമ്മ.

ഗൗരി എസ് നായർ

9 സി

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## PLEASURE OF READING

Reading is like

Seeing the beautiful world

Reading is like

Smelling the scent of flowers

Reading is like

Beating rhythm of drums

Reading is like

Having an adventure

Reading is like

Hearing the buzz of beautiful bees

Reading is like

Having google in your mind

Reading is like

Having a holiday from the worldly matters

By,

Aswan V.S

IX-B

# ലോകത്തിലെ പ്രധാന അഗ്നിപർവതങ്ങൾ

## മൗണ്ട് എറ്റ്ന

ഗ്രീക്കു ഭാഷയിൽ Aitne എന്ന വാക്കിന് 'ഞാൻ എരിയുന്നു' എന്നാണർഥം. ഈ വാക്കിൽനിന്ന് പേരുകിട്ടിയ അഗ്നിപർവതമാണ് മൗണ്ട് എറ്റ്ന. ഇറ്റലിയിലെ ഭാഗമായ സിസിലി ദ്വീപിലാണ് ഈ സജീവ അഗ്നിപർവതം. 3,326 മീറ്റർ ഉയരമുള്ള എറ്റ്ന യൂറോപ്പിലെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ അഗ്നിപർവതമാണ്. ബി സി 1500 മുതൽ ഇതിൽ നിന്ന് ലാവാ പ്രവഹിക്കുന്നതായി പറയുന്നു.

## മൗണ്ട് ഫുജി

ജപ്പാനിലെ ഏറ്റവും ഉയരം കൂടിയ അഗ്നിപർവതമാണ് മൗണ്ട് ഫുജി. ഫുജി-സാൻ എന്നും ഇതിന് പേരുണ്ട്. ടോക്കിയോ നഗരത്തിന് ആകെക്കിലോമീറ്റർ തെക്കുപടിഞ്ഞാറു മാറി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ സജീവ അഗ്നിപർവതത്തിന് 3,776 മീറ്റർ ഉയരമുണ്ട്. 1707-ലാണ് ഫുജി അവസാനമായി പൊട്ടിത്തെറിച്ചത്. ജപ്പാനീസ് സാംസ്കാരിക ചിഹ്നമായ ഫുജി-സാൻ, 2013-ൽ യുനെസ്കോയുടെ ലോക പൈതൃക പട്ടികയിൽ ഇടം നേടി.

## ബാരൻ ദ്വീപ് അഗ്നിപർവതം

ഇന്ത്യയുടെ കേന്ദ്രഭരണപ്രദേശമായ

ആൻഡമാൻ-നിക്കോബാർ ദ്വീപസമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമാണ് ബാരൻ ദ്വീപ്. ദ്വീപസമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ഭരണകേന്ദ്രമായ പോർട്ട് ബ്ലെയറിൽനിന്ന് 135 കിലോമീറ്റർ വടക്കുകിഴക്കായി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നു. ജനവാസമില്ലാതെ തരിശുഭൂമിയായി കിടക്കുന്ന ബാരൻ ദ്വീപിലാണ് ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഒരേയൊരു സജീവ അഗ്നിപർവതമുള്ളത്. 1787 മുതൽ സജീവമായ ഈ അഗ്നിപർവതം, 150 വർഷത്തെ ഉറക്കത്തിനു ശേഷം 1991-ൽ പൊട്ടിത്തെറിച്ചു.

### മൗണ്ട് വെസുവിയസ്

ലോകത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും അപകടകാരിയായ അഗ്നിപർവതം! മൗണ്ട് വെസുവിയസിനെ ഇങ്ങനെ വിശദീകരിക്കാം. ഇറ്റലിയിലെ നേപ്പിൾ സിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന സജീവ അഗ്നിപർവതമാണിത്. എഡി 79-ലുണ്ടായ സ്ഫോടനത്തിൽ റോമൻ നഗരങ്ങളായ പോംപോയും ഹെർക്കുലേനിയവും പൂർണ്ണമായി ഇല്ലാതായി! ഈ സ്ഫോടനത്തിൽ 33 കിലോമീറ്ററോളം ഉയരത്തിൽ കല്ലും മണ്ണും ചാരവുമൊക്കെ കുതിച്ചുയർന്നത്രേ.

അപർണ്ണ ആർ നായർ

9 ബി

# Tsunami

Earthquake on the ocean floor can give a tremendous push to surrounding seawater and create one or more



large, destruction waves called tsunami also known as seismic sea waves, but scientists think the term is misleading because waves are not caused by the tides. Tsunamis may build to heights of more than hundred feet when they reach shallow water near shore. In the open ocean, tsunamis typically moves at speed of 500 miles 600miles per hour. They can travel great distance while diminishing little in size and can flood coastal areas thousands of miles from their source. Another form of tsunami is called storm surge, in which giant waves are whipped up by a storm.

**By,**

**Anjana.R.Nair, Pavithra. U.Chandran**

**9c**

# FOOTBALL

American-style intercollegiate football emerged from the English sport of rugby during the 1870s and 1880s. Almost immediately, [African Americans](#) distinguished themselves on college gridirons.



## Black Pioneers at Predominantly White Colleges, 1889–1919

William [Henry Lewis](#) and [William Tecumseh Sherman](#) Jackson were two of the first blacks to play football at a predominantly white college. Both of these Virginians played for [Amherst College](#) from 1889 through 1891. Jackson was a running back, while Lewis was a blocker. In 1891 Lewis served as captain of the Amherst squad. After graduation, he attended Harvard Law School, and because of the lax eligibility rules of the time, played two years for Harvard. In 1892 and 1893 Yale coach Walter Camp named Lewis to the Collier's All-American team at the position of center. After his playing days, Lewis became an offensive line coach at Harvard, the first black coach at a predominantly white college. He left football when President [William Howard Taft](#) appointed him as U.S. assistant attorney general in 1903.

William Arthur Johnson, George Jewett, and George Flippin were other early black players. Johnson appeared as a running back for MIT in 1890. That same year, Jewett was a running back, punter, and field-goal kicker for the [University of Michigan](#). Flippin, who played running back for the University of Nebraska from 1892 to 1893, was an intense athlete who would not tolerate foul play. The press reported that in one game he "was kicked, slugged, and jumped on, but never knocked out, and gave as good as he received" (Ashe, vol. 1, p. 91). Flippin went on to become a physician. Other [African Americans](#) who played in the 1890s included Charles Cook (Cornell), Howard J. Lee (Harvard), George Chadwell (Williams), William Washington (Oberlin), and Alton Washington (North-western).



After the turn of the century, numerous blacks played football for northern and midwestern schools. Two of the most talented stars were Edward B. Gray of Amherst and Robert Marshall of the University of Minnesota. A halfback and defensive end, Gray earned selection to Camp's All-American third team in 1906. Marshall was another skillful end and field-goal kicker who played from 1903 to 1906. In 1904 Minnesota defeated Grinnell College 146-0. Marshall scored 72 points in that contest, a record that still stands. He was named to the second All-American team in 1905 and 1906.

As intercollegiate football gained in popularity during [World War I](#), two black players won national acclaim. [Frederick Douglass](#) "Fritz" Pollard entered [Brown University](#) in 1915. By mid-season, the 5'6" freshman had excelled as a kicker, runner, and defensive back. He helped take his team to the second Rose Bowl game in 1916, a 14-0 loss to Washington State. The following year also proved successful. Pollard starred in games against Rutgers, Harvard, and Yale, scoring two touchdowns in each contest. In naming Pollard to the All-American team in 1916, Walter Camp described him as "the most elusive back of the year, or any year. He is a good sprinter and once loose is a veritable will-o'-the-wisp that no one can lay hands on" (Ashe, 1988, vol. 1, pp. 102-103).

The son of a Presbyterian minister, [Paul Robeson](#) of Princeton, [New Jersey](#), enrolled at Rutgers University in 1915 on an academic scholarship. Tall and rugged (6'3", 225 pounds), he played tackle and guard as a freshman and sophomore. In his final two seasons he was switched to end, where he gained All-American honors. Walter Camp described him in 1918 as "the greatest defensive end who ever trod a gridiron" (Chalk, 1975, p. 219). Besides football, Robeson lettered in track, baseball, and basketball. He also excelled academically, earning election to [Phi Beta Kappa](#). Although he was excluded from the college glee club for racial reasons, he was named to Cap and Skull, a senior society composed of four men "who most truly and fully represent the finest ideals and traditions of Rutgers." After graduation, he played professional football to finance his way through Columbia Law School. He also began an acting and singing career that brought him international recognition.

Almost all of the pioneer African-American players experienced both subtle and overt forms of discrimination. Pollard was forced to enroll at several universities before he found one willing to let him play football. Often black players were left off their squads at the request of segregated opponents. And football, a violent game at best, provided ample opportunities for players to vent racial animosities at black players. [Paul Robeson](#), for example, suffered a broken nose and a dislocated shoulder as a result of deliberately brutal tactics by opposing players. Despite the drawbacks, there probably was no venue of major sporting competition of the era that had as few impediments to black participation as major collegiate football.

BY,  
ARJUN.S  
IX-B

# NEYMAR



Neymar came into prominence at an early age at [Santos](#), where he made his professional debut aged 17. He helped the club win two successive [Campeonato Paulista](#) championships, a [Copa do Brasil](#), and the [2011 Copa Libertadores](#), with the latter being Santos' first since 1963. Neymar was twice named the [South American Footballer of the Year](#), in [2011](#) and [2012](#), and soon relocated to Europe to join [Barcelona](#). As part of Barça's attacking trio with [Lionel Messi](#) and [Luis Suárez](#), he won the [continental treble](#) of La Liga, the [Copa del Rey](#), and the [UEFA Champions League](#), and finished third for the [FIFA Ballon d'Or](#) in [2015](#) for his performances. He then attained a [domestic double](#) in the 2015–16 season. In 2017, Neymar transferred from Barcelona to [Paris Saint-Germain](#) in a move worth €222 million, making him [the most expensive player ever](#).<sup>[note 1]</sup> In France, he won two league titles, a [Coupe de France](#), and a [Coupe de la Ligue](#), which included a domestic treble and being voted [Ligue 1 Player of the Year](#), in his debut season.<sup>[8]</sup> Neymar's second season with PSG was [heavily injury-riddled](#) and marked by controversies.<sup>[9][10]</sup>

With 61 goals in 101 matches for Brazil since debuting at age 18, Neymar is the [third highest goalscorer](#) for his national team, trailing only [Pelé](#) and [Ronaldo](#). He was a key player in Brazil's victories at the [2011 South American Youth Championship](#), where he finished as leading goalscorer, and the [2013 FIFA Confederations Cup](#), where he won the [Golden Ball](#) as player of the tournament. His participation in the [2014 FIFA World Cup](#) and [2015 Copa América](#) was cut short by injury and a suspension, respectively, but, the following year, he captained Brazil to their

first Olympic gold medal in [men's football](#) at the [2016 Summer Olympics](#), and two years later, featured at the [2018 FIFA World Cup](#).

Off the pitch, Neymar ranks among the world's most prominent sportsmen; [SportsPro](#) named him the most marketable athlete in the world in 2012 and 2013, and [ESPN](#) cited him as the world's fourth-most famous athlete in 2016. In 2017, Neymar was included by [Time](#) in its list of the [100 most influential people in the world](#).<sup>[11]</sup> By 2018, [France Football](#) ranked Neymar the world's third highest-paid footballer, and in 2019, [Forbes](#) ranked him the [world's third highest-paid athlete](#).<sup>[12]</sup>



*-Nandana Pradeep*

*9D*



# Cristiano Ronaldo



Born [February 5, 1985](#) in [Funchal, Madeira, Portugal](#)

Birth Name Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro

Cris

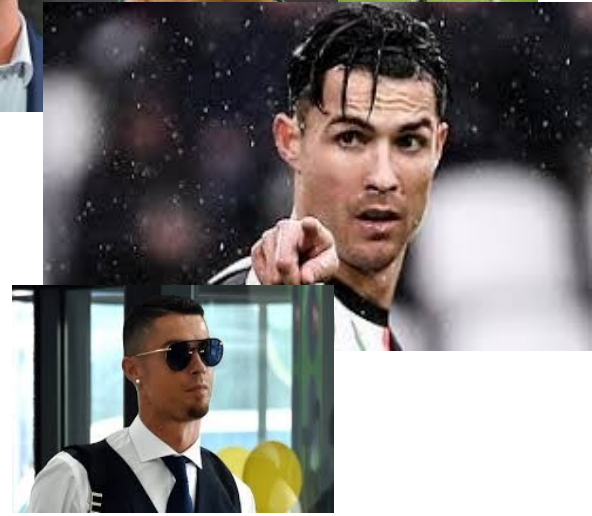
Ron

Nicknames Ronnie

The Sultan Of The Stepover

CR7

Height 6' 1" (1.85 m)



## Mini Bio (1)

Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro was born on February 5, 1985, in Madeira, Portugal to Maria Dolores dos Santos Aveiro and José Diniz Aveiro. Cristiano has an elder brother, Hugo and two elder sisters, Elma and Liliana Cátia. His name was inspired by the former US-president, Ronald Reagan, whom his father was influenced by.



The island of Madeira was also the place where Cristiano first learned to master his skills as a footballer. He spent his early years playing for his local team, Nacional, and by the time he turned 12 years old, he already made his name for himself as one of Madeira's top footballers . It wasn't long before he started to catch the attention of other big Portuguese clubs. Among Sporting was Benfica, a team Cristiano and his father followed as a young boy. However he eventually chose to play for Sporting which was a team his mother loved and followed as she was growing up, to play with the likes of Figo was the dream for her son.

He was then spotted by former Liverpool manager, Gerard Houllier at the age of sixteen but Liverpool had no intentions to sign him at that time because they thought he was too young and he needed more time to develop his skills. However, in the summer of 2003, when Sporting played against Manchester United and defeated them, Cristiano caught the attention of Manchester United manager, Sir Alex Ferguson.

Ronaldo became Manchester United's first-ever Portuguese player. Initially, he requested for the number 28 as his jersey number because he didn't feel that he could live up to the pressure of previous players such as George Best and David Beckham who wore the number 7 jersey.

By,  
ARJUN.S



# LEO MESSI



Born and raised in central Argentina, Messi relocated to Spain to join Barcelona at age 13, for whom he made his competitive debut aged 17 in October 2004. He established himself as an integral player for the club within the next three years, and in his first uninterrupted season in 2008–09 he helped Barcelona achieve the first [treble](#) in Spanish football; that year, aged 22, Messi won his first [Ballon d'Or](#). Three successful seasons followed, with Messi winning three consecutive Ballons d'Or, including an unprecedented fourth. During the [2011–12 season](#), he set the La Liga and European records for most goals scored in a single season, while establishing himself as [Barcelona's all-time top scorer](#). The following two seasons, Messi finished second for the Ballon d'Or behind [Cristiano Ronaldo](#)—his perceived [career rival](#)—before regaining his best form during the [2014–15 campaign](#), becoming the all-time top scorer in La Liga and leading Barcelona to a historic second treble, after which he was awarded a fifth Ballon d'Or in [2015](#). Messi assumed the captaincy of Barcelona in 2018, and in 2019 he secured a record [sixth Ballon d'Or](#).



An Argentine international, Messi is his country's [all-time leading goalscorer](#). At youth level, he won the [2005 FIFA World Youth Championship](#), finishing the tournament with both the [Golden Ball and Golden Shoe](#), and an [Olympic gold medal](#) at the [2008 Summer](#)

[Olympics](#). His style of play as a diminutive, left-footed [dribbler](#) drew comparisons with his compatriot [Diego Maradona](#), who described Messi as his [successor](#). After his senior debut in August 2005, Messi became the youngest Argentine to play and score in a [FIFA World Cup](#) during the [2006 edition](#), and reached the final of the [2007 Copa América](#), where he was named young player of the tournament. As the squad's [captain](#) from August 2011, he led Argentina to three consecutive finals: the [2014 FIFA World Cup](#), for which he won the [Golden Ball](#), and the [2015](#) and [2016 Copas América](#). After announcing his international retirement in 2016, he reversed his decision and led his country to qualification for the [2018 FIFA World Cup](#), and a third-place finish at the [2019 Copa América](#).



One of the most famous athletes in the world, Messi has been sponsored by sportswear company [Adidas](#) since 2006 and has established himself as their leading brand endorser.

According to [France Football](#), Messi was the world's highest-paid footballer for five years out of six between 2009 and 2014, and was ranked the [world's highest-paid athlete](#) by [Forbes](#) in 2019. He was among [Time's 100 most influential people in the world](#).

*~ Sulu Anna Santhosh 9D*

# UNKNOWN STORIES OF FAMOUS ONES

## Dot and dash of Thomas Alva Edison

American scientist got 1093 patents. At earlier days, Edison was a telegraph operator. In memory of those days, he decided to give 'Dot' and 'Dash' as nicknames for his children. Dot and Dash are codes used in telegraph.

## Jackie Chan

Real name is Chan Kong Sang. He is the only person alive who have done many difficult stunts. He knows



7 languages to speak. But he is afraid of one thing :  
needle!

## Pablo Picasso ,a 'simple' name

World famous artist. His real name is astonishing :

Pablo Diego Jose Francisco de Paula Juan

Nepomuceno Maria de los Remedios Cipriano de la

Santisima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso ! Names of

relatives and other names were merged to make this  
'simple' name.

## Favourites of Serena Williams

American tennis star who won 23 Grand slams and a

record for it. Her favourite animal is tiger. Her

favourite sports after tennis is gymnastics and

favourite colour is purple. Serena knows to speak English, French, Spanish and Italian.

## Charlie Chaplin and shoes

There is a scene in Charlie Chaplin's movie 'The Golden Rush'. The scene is of eating shoes. The shoes were made of a plant that tastes sweet. The scene became perfect after taking 63 shots. But after shooting the scene, he was admitted in hospital because he had Diabetic Melitus (increase in level of sugar).

APARNA R NAIR

9B

# Q U I Z

## THE FIRST

1. The first Malayalam news paper?

: Rajyasamacharam (1847)

2. The place where the first government press in Kerala was established?

: Thiruvananthapuram

3. First battle of Panipat was between?

: Babur and Ibrahim Lodi

4. The first rubber dam was built in the Indian state of:

: Andhra Pradesh

5. Who was the first Governor of Kerala?

: B. Ramakrishna Rao

6. First tourism police station in India?

: Mattancherry (Kochi)

7. Who is the India's first Woman International Olympic committee member?

: Nita Ambani

8. Which area in India gets the summer monsoon first?

: The Western Ghats

9. The first war of Indian Independence was started at?

: Meerut

10. The first political leader who got Nobel Prize for literature?

: Winston Churchill

ADONA M BENOY

9B

# S O L I T U D E

*L*augh, and the world laughs  
with you:

Weep, and you weep alone.

For the sad old earth must  
borrow its mirth,

But has trouble enough of its  
own.

*S*ing, and the hills will answer:

Sigh, it is lost on the air.

The echoes bound to a joyful sound,

But shrink from voicing care.

*R*ejoice, and men will seek you;

Grieve, and they turn and go.

They want full measure of all your pleasure,

But they do not your woe.

Be sad, and you lose them all.

There are none to decline your nectared wine,

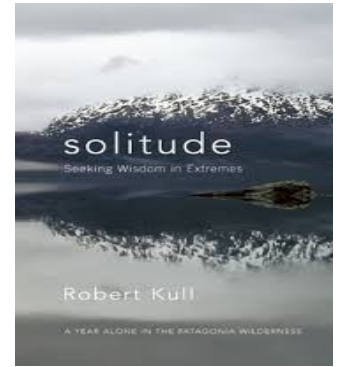
But alone you must drink your life's gall.

*F*east, and your halls are crowded;

Fast, and the world goes by.



Succeed and give, and it helps you  
live,  
But no man can help you die.  
There is room in the halls pleasure  
For a long and loudly train.  
But one by one we must all file on  
Through the narrow aisles of pain.



By ASWAN V.S

IX-B

# NATURE



**Nature**, broadly defined, refers to the physical (natural, material) world at all levels (subatomic to cosmic), especially when regarded as distinct from [human beings](#) and those things generated or substantially altered by humans. The term encompasses the universe of [living organisms](#) and their components ([cells](#), [plants](#), [animals](#), [fungi](#), [taxa](#), etc.), inanimate entities (rocks, [abiotic natural resources](#), etc.), [ecosystems](#) (aquatic, terrestrial, [wetland](#), etc.), landscapes and geological formations (mountains, [rivers](#), beaches, waterfalls, etc.), phenomena (weather, [tornadoes](#), [hurricanes](#), sunsets, etc.), forces and processes (laws of nature), and even the cosmos itself.



Some views include humans (consciousness, activities, etc), but independent of their creations. Within the various uses of the word today, "nature" often refers to geology and [wildlife](#). Nature can refer to the general realm of living plants and animals, and in some cases to the processes associated with inanimate objects—the way that particular types of things exist and change of their own accord, such as the weather and geology of the [Earth](#). It is often taken to mean the "[natural environment](#)" or [wilderness](#)—wild animals, rocks, forest, and in general those things that have not been substantially altered by human intervention, or which persist despite human intervention. For example, manufactured objects and human interaction generally are not considered part of nature, unless qualified as, for example, "human nature" or "the whole of nature". This more traditional concept of natural things that can still be found today implies a distinction between the natural and the artificial, with the artificial being understood as that which has been brought into being by a human [consciousness](#) or a human [mind](#). Depending on the particular context, the term "natural" might also be distinguished from the [unnatural](#) or the [supernatural](#).

BY,

ARJUN.S,DHRUVA,ASWAN V.S  
IX-B

## THE SELFISH MAN

*Once upon a time, there was a selfish man. He liked everything to be his own. He could not share his belongings with anyone, not even his friends or the poor.*

*One day,  
man lost thirty gold  
coins. He went to his*



*friend's house and told him how he lost his gold coins. His friend was a kind man. He had a daughter and she came from school and she said that she found thirty*



gold coins. The girl's father told her that the gold coins belong to his friend and he sent for him. When the selfish man arrived, he told him now his daughter found his thirty gold coins and handed them to him. After counting the gold coins the man said that ten of them are missed. I had forty gold coins, may be your daughter took ten of them. He said . But the father refused . The man left the gold coin and went to the court and informed the judge there about what happend between him and the girl's father. The judge sent for the girl and her the father,

*and when they arrived, he asked the girl how many gold coins did she find . She replied: thirty gold coins.*

*The judge that asked the selfish man , how many gold coins did he lost and he answered : forty gold coins.*

*The judge told the man that the gold coins did not belong to him because, the girl found thirty and not forty and then told the girl to take the gold coins. And gave it for the girl. The judge told the man that if anybody reports that they find forty gold coins he will send for him. It was then that the man confessed that he lied and*

*that he lost thirty gold coins. But the judge did not listen to him.*

*Aparna Manoj*

*IX-B*

# GANDHIAN OUT LOOK PHILOSOPHY

IF Philosophy\_ Is Wisdom ,Mahatma Gandhi Was Among Our Foremost Philosophers . He Had The WISDOM OF SOCRATES, THE HUMILITY OF ST FRANCIS ASSISI, THE MASS APPEAL OF LENIN. SAINTLESS OF THE ANCIENT INDIAN RISH AND THE PROFOUND LOVE OF HUMANITY OF THE BUDHA .HE WAS A REVOLUTIONARY WHO WAS COMMITTED TO THE OVERTHROW OF ALL FORMS OF TYRANNY AN SOCIAL .INJUSTICE BUT Who Never Hores Ill Will Towards Anyone,Who Led A Mighty Movement To Be Accompanied By Hatres , Rancour Or Resentment Aganist Englishman. He Was Not An Intellectual.



In The Conventional Sense Of the term . He was not an academic philosopher propounding his philosophy in a precise, dry and formal manner. It would not be difficult to find inconsistencies and contradications in some of his statements. He was superemely consistent in his devotion to truth. He was like the ancient sages,and earnest seeker after truth. A spiritual explorer or a scientist experimenting all his life to discover truth and apply it to the practical problems facing man. His sources of inspiration were not confines to his country or to his religion. His receptive mind was open various influences from his very childhood the was brought into

contact with religious and moral ideas. He studied **The Ramayana, The Bhagavata, The Vaishnava** poets of Gujarat and the popular writings of the Jains. During his stay in England he studied Buddhism and the Gita, met quakers and missionaries, read **The Upanishads** in tran translation . **Ruskin's** unto this **last**, theosophist literature and books on Islam . He was also profoundly impressed by Thoreau and Tolstoy. Thoreau taught him that it was more honourable to be right than to be Law-Abidings a revolutionary concept which inspired his philosiphy of passive resistance . Tolstoy's **The Kingdom Of God Is Within You** taught him how man could liberate himself and control evil through suffering.

Gandhiji. Gandhiji was throughtout his life a God – conscious. God- fearing man . He hold affirmation of faith in god in the moral nature of universe in human society as an association of kindered soul and in free will may be criticised by the modern cynics on the ground that no valied intellectual grounds have been off offered but non can dispute the fact that has faith leads to a way of life which is in complete harmony with the needs of times.his satyagraha is one way of eliminating injustice and oppression. He also went a society in which every man would be able to live in freedom and achieve creative self-expression.

BY,

Dhanasree M.M

IX-C

# POLLUTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

*The idea of – preservation of natural resources – is, however, almost as old man. Now the realisation has dawned on humanity that we have destroyed the valuable resources and that there must indeed be a limit to our plans and ambitions for development , expansion and growth of environment murder ‘ which involves senseless poisoning of the earth, air and water, and destruction of forest wealth, many be described as ‘ecocide’. Our reverse including the*

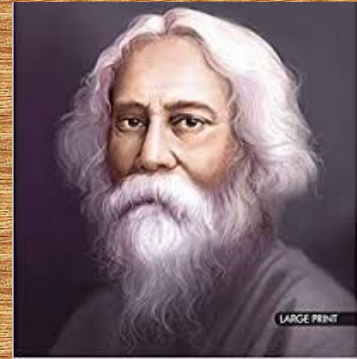
*ganga and yamuna are polluted. The Himalayan ecology is seriously endangered in many ways.*

*The consequences such continuous and reckless use of tree and other natural resource would be disastrous There are also the damagers from chemical pollution from radio-active wastes and other foreign matter that keeps entering the atmosphere. It is feared by experts that if the energy of the sun is hundred if the natural processes of purification, pollution and elimination are reversed and if the dreaded ice ages. On the other hand, implementation of anti-pollution progrusa is effective and there is growing awarness of the hazards of pollution.*



## **RABINDRANATH TAGORE**

**a cult figure in literature**



**A new renaissance was born in our country with the birth of Rabindranath Tagore on 7<sup>th</sup> May 1861. We have, other poets, but none that are his equal; we call this the epoch of Rabindranath. He is as great in music, as in poetry, and his songs are sung from the west of India to as far as Burma, wherever Bengali is spoken. In the hundred years that have passed since Rabindranath Tagore was born, the face of India has undergone such radical changes as no optimist living in 1861 could have envisaged. In literature or art, it can truly be said that there was nothing he touched which he did not adorn. Plays, novels, stories-long and short, essays, reviews, poems, nursery rhymes, ballads, songs and paintings flowed from him until the world marveled at his brilliance.**

**Rabindranath Tagore is a 'cult figure' in the literary world as well as in every Bengali home. It is perhaps true to say that no man in the whole range of known history can rival his all-comprehending genius, equally splendid in thought, in creation and in action. Rabindranath was that rare phenomenon in the world of men-the integrated man with a mind of very wide perception. He took life as a whole, and in a most spontaneous and inevitable manner experienced it as a whole. He gave expression to it in its various aspects, through diverse media and the final expressions of his experience of and reaction to life he left for humanity as a possession forever.**

**Tagore was not merely a man of literature; he was much more. He was an observer of the life of men and women with its spontaneity and its problems, its joys and sorrows, its happiness and tragedies and its motives-patent or underlying. His life was long, covering the last forty years of the nineteenth century and the first forty of the twentieth. His creative output, in its great variety, was prolific. In literature or art, it can truly be said that there was no form that he did not touch and there was nothing he touched which he did not adorn. He is the voice of the nation's dreams and longings, its sorrows and sufferings, the memories of its past and the visions of its future, its attitudes and its ideals.**

**Tagore is one of the makers of modern Indian mind and civilization. He is a renaissance figure with variety, abundance and dynamism in his character. His life and activities form a parable of the play finite and the Infinite; a life, full of events, ups and downs, Tagore claims to be a part and parcel of the Earth. Since the birth of Rabindranath**



*Tagore, the face of India has undergone such radical changes as no optimist living in 1861 could have envisaged. But even more remarkable are the changes that have taken place in the mind and spirit of modern India of which the transformation in outward appearance is a partial reflection. A shy, frightened pony, which needed a lash to move at all, has turned into a spirited charger that has to be held back from running out of hand.*

*Excellence and profusion is found in Shakespeare's songs and sonnets, of the fragments of Sappho, of Villon and Pushkin, Shelley and Heine, but this reckless abundance, this scattering of all the world's riches on the wayside for any casual traveller to come along and pick up, is unique to Tagore. His lyrics are as beautiful as they are numerous; their profusion is amazing, and the perfection of each little poem even more so. Here indeed is God's plenty. He has been able to sustain the lyric fervour over sixty years. He began to stir us with songs when he was sixteen, and at eighty he has not quite finished. We all grow older with the passage of time, while every year that passes makes Tagore younger. When he was about forty, he wrote the lovely poems of Kshanika, between sixty and seventy he reaped the most magnificent harvest of songs since the Gitanjali- Gitimalya- Gitali cycle. Even in his very latest books of poems there is a shade of feeling, a tone of thought he had not exploited before.*

*By,*

*Pavithra.U.Chandran, Anjana.R. Nair, Adona M*

*Benoy*

*9 C*

## പൂക്കളൊക്കെയും വാക്കുകളാകുമ്പോൾ

ഒരു തള്ളക്കിളിയരുമക്കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങൾ-  
ക്കിരയുമായിതാ തിടുക്കത്തിൽ പറ-  
ന്നണയുന്നു, പെട്ടെന്നുവൾ നടുങ്ങുന്നു!  
പിടയുന്നു! ചുറ്റിപ്പറന്നുഴലുന്നു!  
അവളുടെ വിളി മനുഷ്യഭാഷയിൽ  
ഇതായിരിക്കാമെന്നെന്നിങ്ങ തോന്നുന്നു:  
നിങ്ങളെൻ ലോകത്തെത്തെയ്തു ചെയ്തു?



നിങ്ങളെൻ  
ലോകത്തെത്തെയ്തു  
(സുഗതകുമാരി)

ഗോപിക സുരേഷ് IX-B  
അഞ്ജലി എം.ജെ ix-D

# SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN

**Srinivasa Ramanujan** was a famous Indian mathematician. He died young, at the age of 32, but during his short lifespan he contributed more to mathematics than many other long established mathematicians.

Ramanujan was born in 1887. He mastered trigonometry by the time he was 12 years old, and developed theorems on his own.

By the age of 17 he was conducting his own research in fields such as Bernoulli numbers, and the Euler-Mascheroni constant.

His life changed for the better in 1913 when he wrote to G.H. Hardy, an English mathematician. Ramanujan worked for Hardy for five years. Hardy was astonished by the

genius of the young mathematician, and said that he had never met anyone like him. He published many research papers containing theorems on definite integers, infinity series and other subjects. In 1918, Rmanujan was elected as a fellow of the royal society. He was the first Indian to be honoured in this way

# 'FRIENDSHIP'

*FRIENDSHIP stands for different meanings.*

*LOVE, CARE, HONESTY, UNITY etc..*

*FRIENDSHIP is divine.*

*Friends are the valuable*

*gift of God. True friends are the symbols of true*

*Love and Strength. True friendship is an everlasting*

*relationship. School life is the 1<sup>st</sup> home of friendship.*

*I believe that ,those who get good friends, that*

*person is lucky in this world.*

*“Rose is a flower that lives for an hour  
Friendship is a tower that lives forever”.*



**GOPIKA SURESH  
IX-B**

## A SHORT STORY

### THE LION AND THE HARE

Once there lived a lion in the forest.

He killed the animals of the forest every day and ate them up. The animals went to the lion and requested him to kill only one animal a day. The lion agreed to it

The animals came to him turn by turn and he ate one animal everyday as agreed upon. One day it was the turn of a little hare to go to the lion. The hare thought of a clever plan to get rid of the lion. He came very late. The lion was very angry at it.

The hare told him that there was another lion on the way who had stopped it and wanted to eat it up. The lion told him to show him the other lion because he want to fight with his rival.

The hare took the lion to a well and told him to look into it. The lion looked into the well. He became sure that there was another lion in the well. He wanted to kill him immediately. He jumped into the well in order to fight with the other lion.

The lion died as soon as he jumped into the well. The wise rabbit was very happy at it because he had escaped his death. All other animals of the forest were also safe from that day.

By, Adhithyan Abhilash -

9D



# **THE CUNNING FOX** **AND THE FOOLISH CROW**

*Once a hungry fox was wandering about in search of prey. But luck was not with him that day. At last he saw some chicks in a farm yard; but the farmer's dogs spotted him and chased him away. Tired and hungry, he decided to rest in a bush for a short time. Then he noticed a crow sitting on a low branch. It had piece of meat in its beak.*



*The fox had a bright idea. He said to the crow, "Dear sister, how beautiful you are! And your voice it' so melodious I admire your songs so much! Will you please sing just a little song for me now?" The crow was greatly pleased to hear these words of fluttering. It opened its beak to sing, and the piece of meat dropped to the ground, quite close to where the fox was sitting. He picked it hastily, and gobbled it up. He then said to the crow, "Thank you sister for the piece of meat. As for your song, I don't want to hear it any more. Good-bye". Hearing these words the crow flew away sadly, and the fox said to himself, "How clever I am !".*

*-Aswathy U.S*  
*9D*

# Elephant Cultures in Kerala

Elephants found in Kerala, the Indian Elephants, are one of three recognized

subspecies of the Asian elephant. Since 1986, Asian Elephant has been listed as endangered by IUCN as the population has declined by at least 50% over the last three generations, estimated to be 25,600 to 32,750 in the wild.

The species is pre-eminently threatened by habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation.<sup>[1]</sup> Along with a large population of wild elephants, Kerala has more than seven hundred domesticated elephants. Most of them are owned by temples and individuals.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> They are used for religious ceremonies in and around the temples, and some churches and mosques also, and a few elephants work at timber yards. Elephants in Kerala are often referred to as the "sons of

the sahya" (cf. poem Sahyante Makan by Vyloppalli Sreedhara



Menon). As the State Animal, the elephant is featured on the emblem of the [Government of Kerala state](#), taken from the Royal Arms of both [Travancore](#) and [Cochin](#).<sup>[2]</sup>  
<sup>[3]</sup> It is believed that an elephant that has been captured in the wild, and domesticated, will never be accepted by other wild elephants.

By,  
Dhruva,  
Arjun,  
Aswan

# TRAVEL

## : *JAWAI*



Jawai is a beautiful village in Rajasthan. It is on the Ajmir-Ahmadabad highway, near Sunepur in Rajasthan. It is a rustic village in all sense of the world. The local people make their living through cattle rearing and farming.

Like in other villages of Rajasthan here also women dress themselves in colourful clothes, preferring bright, blue, pink and yellow to other colours. They cover their heads and faces halfway. Men clothes themselves in white Child marriages still take place in this remote village. It is the leopards of Jawai that make this Rajasthan village special.

By, Arun Kurian,  
IX-B

# PARENTS



Parents are a great gift in one life. I cannot imagine my life without them. They are very loving and care me always. My father is a very kind and hardworking person. He loves me very much and take care of all my needs. Sometimes he brings beautiful gift for me. He takes me out and fills my life with happiness and joy. My mother is a homemaker and is very caring too. She takes great care of the house and cooks tasty food for all of us. I am very dear to my parents. I love my parents and respect them very much too. I do not know what to do without my parents. When I grow up I too will take care of them.

Aswathy.U.S

9 C

# Sachin Ramesh

## Tendulkar ([/ˌsʌtʃɪn tɛn](#)

[ˈduːlkər/](#) ([□listen](#)); born 24 April 1973) is an Indian former international [cricketer](#) and a former [captain of the Indian national team](#).



He is widely regarded as one of the greatest [batsmen](#) in the history of cricket.<sup>[4]</sup> He is the highest run scorer of all time in [International cricket](#). Tendulkar took up cricket at the age of eleven, made his [Test](#) debut on 15 November 1989 against [Pakistan](#) in [Karachi](#) at the age of sixteen, and went on to represent [Mumbai](#) domestically and [India](#) internationally for close to twenty-four years. He is the only player to have [scored one hundred international centuries](#), the first batsman to score a [double century](#) in an [ODI](#), the holder of the record for the most runs in both Test and ODI, and the only player to complete more than 30,000 runs in international cricket.<sup>[5]</sup> He is colloquially known as Little Master or Master Blaster,<sup>[6][7][8][9]</sup> In 2001, Sachin Tendulkar became the first batsman to complete 10,000 ODI runs in his 259 innings.<sup>[10]</sup> In 2002, halfway through his career, [Wisden Cricketers' Almanack](#) ranked him the second greatest Test batsman of all time, behind [Don Bradman](#), and the second greatest ODI batsman of all time, behind [Viv Richards](#).<sup>[11]</sup> Later in his career, Tendulkar was a part of the Indian team that won the [2011 World Cup](#), his first win in six [World Cup](#) appearances for India.<sup>[12]</sup> He had previously been named "Player of the Tournament" at the [2003 edition of the tournament](#), held in South Africa. In

2013, he was the only Indian cricketer included in an all-time Test World XI named to mark the 150th anniversary of *Wisden Cricketers' Almanack*.[\[13\]](#)

By,  
Aswan,  
Arjun,  
Dhruva

# **ROLE OF** **NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA**



A newspaper has been officially defined as “any printed periodical or work containing public news or comments on public news”. Each newspaper or journal tries to establish its identity and win the loyalty of its readers through a combination of words, pictures, cartoons, presentation techniques, distinctive comments and exclusive news stories. Almost every newspaper lives on criticism and exposure of



those who abuse their authority, misuse their powers grievances and reflect public opinion. A newspaperman, according to Napoleon, is a “gambler, a censorer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations”. Four hostile newspapers, he said, were more to be feared than a thousand bayonets

In India newspapers have undeniably a vital role to play a important duty to platform both as “vox populi” (voice of the people) and a builder of public opinion. The press is the common man’s

university -it is pulpit, theatre and counsellor, all in one. It is true that the vast majority of the people in this country are illiterate (about 64 per cent), and even from among the literate person, to thirds cannot or do read newspaper. Reading and understanding newspapers require a certain degree intellectual capacity and comprehension which the Indian mass do not possess.

Aswathy U S

9 C

## Who moved *my tree?*

*They brought the tree down. I watched in*



*sadness  
as the  
squirrel  
was left*

*homeless. But, that moment was decisive. I  
decided to do something.*

**O***ne summer many years ago while I was  
living in the garden city of pune, I lay in bed ,  
unwell. Lying in bed, I watched a large neem  
tree teeming with activity. Birds like orioles,  
flycatchers, and magpie robins were frequent  
visitors to the tree. Another cute resident on the  
neem tree was the palm squirrel ; common in  
peninsular India. As I lay in bed, I enjoyed  
watching these creatures go about their daily*

*takes . Their activities on the tree made me get well quicker!*

*Then one day, I saw to my dismay that the tree was being chopped down to widen the road in the neighbouring society. I had watched the squirrel build its nest all summer, and it was with sadness I watched as the tree was slowly chopped down. I wondered what happened to the squirrel nesting in the tree.*

*The loss of squirrel's nest made sad. After much thought, I decided to do something about this. The loss of the tree led me to find that in India trees, even the ones planted by us in our homes, need permission before they are chopped*

### **Time to act**

*Over the next few years, I got involved in a programme called pune tree watch, where citizens engaged with the Garden department, to reduce tree felling in the rapidly developing city of pune. We looked to balance development with the green needs of the city. We sought solution like tree transplantation, alternate routes for roads or*

*different designs for buildings, sewage and pipelines to save trees. In two to three years we were able to save many trees, and create awareness about the laws relating to tree felling among citizens.*

*In 2008, I shifted to Dehradun, where I continued my work to save urban biodiversity. We worked with citizens, institutions and the municipal and forest department to save green cover in Dehradun. Over the last few years, we have successfully transplanted some trees, and saved many of them from being felled, too.*

*My ultimate reward in this line of work came when a tree in the middle of Dehradun city was being cut down. I watched as a squirrel ran down the tree that the municipality was chopping, run up the one we had saved. It had lost a home, but found a new one. All the work I had done in the last decade seemed worthwhile.*

*It took a squirrel and a tree to move me from being aware and feeling sad, to action. All of us need to act to save nature. So, what will be your "squirrel" moment*

# **Let's brush up on some history**

## **Independent Republic based quiz**

**1. The first widespread rebellion against British rule in India started in 1857 and was called the sepoy mutiny or the first war of independence. Where did the revolt begin?**

**2. He was the leader of the radical wings of the Indian congress and had differences of opinion with Gandhi and other congress leaders. He was later placed under house arrest by the British. Whom are we talking about?**

**3. Who takes the military salute during the parade on Republic Day?**

**4. from which country's constitution was the concept of a five year plan borrowed into the Indian constitution?**

**5. Republic day is celebrated as the day when the constitution of India came into effect on January 26, 1950. The constitution successfully replaced this act passed by the British in 1935. Which Act are we talking about?**

**6. Who will be the chief guest at the Republic day celebration this year?**

**7. As part of the British's divide and rule policy, a state was divided in 1905, but later reunited in 1911 to appease the people's sentiments. Name the state.**

**8. The Indian National Congress (INC) had been in the forefront of the freedom struggle since its inception in 1885. In which session did the party split into extremists and moderates?**

**9. No Dalil, No Vakil No Appeal. These were the three bills introduced in central legislature**

*in february 1919. These bills went on to become an Act name this in famous Act.  
10. Where does the Republic day parade take place?*

### *Answers*

- 1. Meerut.*
- 2. Subhas Chandra Bose.*
- 3. The president of India.*
- 4. The USSR (Russia).*
- 5. The Government of India Act, 1935.*
- 6. The president of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro.*
- 7. Bengal.*
- 8. Surat session, 1907.*
- 9. The Rowlatt Act.*
- 10. Rajpatha Delhi.*

*Aparna Sabu*

*9D*



## SELF CONFIDENCE



*Raman was a lion. He was brought up and taught the bases of acrobatic tricks by the ring-master of a Circus. He was unaware of the outside world. For often, he thought how the world looked like. When the season of an area was over, the Circus was also moved from that place to another place. Every time, he was also transferred to.*

*One day, when the show was going on, Raman's turn arrived. He appeared before spectators, and showed his tricks. The people clapped their hands in appreciation. He heard some of the boys in the front row exclaimed, "Here! The king of the forest performs well!"*

*After the show, back in his cage, Raman thought of the boys' exclamation, and determined to flee away from the Circus to the forest. The very next day, while the curator took food for him, he managed to flee from there, and got out of the Circus. Very carefully, not to be seen in anybody's eyes, he reached the forest.*

*Seeing him, all the animals ran for their life. Suddenly, he heard a bird calling,*

*“The fox is coming”. Then all the birds, and the other little animals ran away. Raman saw a fox came, and he thought that it would be a fierce animal. The cunning fox grasped the present condition of lion, and it said, “I am the king of this forest. You must also obey me.”*

*When the fox was talking, they heard the fierce sound of an angry elephant approaching. The fox ran away. Raman stood their in fear, and he saw the elephant. Helplessly, he cried loudly for help. Even though it was cry out of agony, it trembled the whole forest. The elephant thought that the lion was trying to attack it, and it retreated. Seeing it, Raman felt self confidence and accordingly, he wandered through the forest freely and fearlessly.*

*BY;*

*Adona M Benoy*

*9 B*



**India** (*Hindi*: *Bhārat*), officially the **Republic of India** (*Hindi*: *Bhārat Gaṇarājya*),<sup>[20]</sup> is a country in [South Asia](#). It is the [seventh-largest](#) country by area, the [second-most populous](#) country, and the most populous [democracy](#) in the world. Bounded by the [Indian Ocean](#) on the south, the [Arabian Sea](#) on the southwest, and the [Bay of Bengal](#) on the southeast, it shares land borders with [Pakistan](#) to the west;<sup>[e]</sup> [China](#), [Nepal](#), and [Bhutan](#) to the north; and [Bangladesh](#) and [Myanmar](#) to the east. In the [Indian Ocean](#), India is in the vicinity of [Sri Lanka](#) and the [Maldives](#); its [Andaman and Nicobar Islands](#) share a maritime border with [Thailand](#) and [Indonesia](#).

[Modern humans](#) arrived on the [Indian subcontinent](#) from Africa no later than 55,000 years ago.<sup>[21]</sup> Their long occupation, initially in varying forms of isolation as hunter-gatherers, has made the region highly diverse, second only to Africa in human [genetic diversity](#).<sup>[22]</sup> [Settled life](#) emerged on the subcontinent in the western margins of the [Indus river](#) basin 9,000 years ago, evolving gradually into the [Indus Valley Civilisation](#) of the third millennium BCE.<sup>[23]</sup> By 1200 BCE, an [archaic form](#) of [Sanskrit](#), an [Indo-European language](#), had [diffused](#) into India from the northwest, [unfolding](#) as the language of the [Rigveda](#), and recording the dawning of [Hinduism](#) in India.<sup>[24]</sup> The [Dravidian languages](#) of India were supplanted in the northern regions.<sup>[25]</sup> By 400 BCE, [stratification](#) and [exclusion](#) by [caste](#) had emerged within Hinduism,<sup>[26]</sup> and [Buddhism](#) and [Jainism](#) had arisen, proclaiming [social orders](#) unlinked to heredity.<sup>[27]</sup> Early political consolidations gave rise to the loose-knit [Maurya](#) and [Gupta Empires](#) based in the [Ganges Basin](#).<sup>[28]</sup> Their collective [era](#) was suffused with wide-ranging creativity,<sup>[29]</sup> but also marked by the declining status of women,<sup>[30]</sup> and the incorporation of [untouchability](#) into an organised system of belief.<sup>[f]</sup><sup>[31]</sup> In south India, the [Middle kingdoms](#) exported Dravidian-languages scripts and religious cultures to the kingdoms of [southeast Asia](#).<sup>[32]</sup>

In the early medieval era, [Christianity](#), [Islam](#), [Judaism](#), and [Zoroastrianism](#) put down roots on India's southern and western coasts.<sup>[33]</sup> Armies from [Central Asia](#) intermittently overran India's plains,<sup>[34]</sup> eventually establishing the [Delhi sultanate](#), and drawing northern India into the cosmopolitan [networks of medieval Islam](#).<sup>[35]</sup> In the 15th century, the [Vijayanagara Empire](#) created a long-lasting composite Hindu culture in south India.<sup>[36]</sup> In the [Punjab](#), [Sikhism](#) emerged, rejecting institutionalised religion.<sup>[37]</sup> The [Mughal empire](#), in 1526, ushered in two centuries of relative peace,<sup>[38]</sup> leaving a legacy of luminous architecture.<sup>[g]</sup><sup>[39]</sup> Gradually expanding [rule of the British East India Company](#).

BY,

D H R U V A  
I X - B

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*Aparna Sabu*

*9D*

# GRAMMAR FAMILY

There is a family in London whose surname is Grammar.

There is a couple, Mr Noun and Mrs Verb. The couple has three children; a son, and two daughters; Pronoun, Adverb and Adjective. The son has to do all the work of his father in his absence. The two daughters love each other but there is a difference in them. Adjective love her father and brother keeps praising them. Adverb love her mother more and she always modifies her when there is a need. There are two servants in the family. Preposition and conjunction. The preposition is the chief servant. He is the official servant of his master. Conjunction is the family servant and looks after every member of the family. The interjection joins the family in times of joy and sorrow.

BY;

PARVATHY S

*Magic of*

# READING

*Reading is like*

*Seeing the beautiful world.*

*Reading is like*

*Smelling the scent of flowers.*

*Reading is like*

*Beating rhythm of drums*



*Reading is like*

*Having an adventure*

*Reading is like*

*Hearing the buzz of beautiful  
bees.*

*Reading is like*

*Meditating on top of Mount  
Everest.*

*Reading is like*

*Sitting on a sandy shore.*

*Reading is like*

*Singing along with whales.*

*Reading is like*

*Having google in your mind.*

*Reading is like*

*Having a holiday from the worldly matters.*

*- Aiswarya Shaju*

*9D*

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People with a good sense of humour think sensibly. They can easily solve their problems without offending anyone. Here is such an instance.

Read on:

## *Master of the game*

An old man, who lived in a small side street in the city of Mumbai, had to put up with the nuisance of having boys play cricket outside his house, at night.

One evening when the noise rose high, he went out to talk to the boys.

He explained that he was a pensioner who was happy to see or hear boys playing his favourite game, cricket. He said he would give them 25 rupees each week to play in the street, at night.

The boys thrilled.

They were being paid to do something they enjoyed!

At the end of the first week, the  
knocked at the old man's house and  
asked to be paid.

He did so.

The second week, when they  
asked for payment he said he had run  
out of money, and sent them away  
with only 15 rupees.

The third week, the man said he  
had no yet received the pension and  
gave them only 10 rupees.

The boys were very disappointed but there was not much they could do about it.

The fourth week the man said he could not afford to pay them 25 rupees as he has promised, but would give them 5 rupees each week, without fail

This was too much for the boys.

“You expect us to play seven days a week for just 5 rupees!” they yelled.

They stormed away, and never  
played on the street again.

-Aiswarya

Shaju

9D

# NATURE

*The Slightly cold, blowing  
Breeze,*

*Carrying pollen which make me  
Sneeze,*

*The flowers in the breeze, sway  
Making the butterflies Wonder,  
“TO GO WHICH WAY?”*

*The steady sound of the brook,  
With its waters,*

*The leaves there food cook,*



*The bald eagle soaring high in the  
Sky,*

*The horses grazing nearby,  
This is the beauty of nature.  
An amazing thing,*

*With many a feature.*

*But today we don't see many of  
These,*

*'Cause Mother Nature  
Isn't at peace.*

*We must come together my  
Friends,*

*And make this world anew  
From all its tops and ends.*

*-Krishna Harikumar 9D*

# THE SNAKE WORLD

## INDIAN COBRA

*HABITAT : Inhabits*

*dense or open forests*

*plains, agricultural*

*lands, rocky terrain, wetlands, villages and city skirts.*



*APPEARANCE : Length ranges from 1.3 – 1.6 m (longest 2.3m). Coloration is black, to dark brown, to creamy white. Body is usually covered with a spectacted white or yellow pattern, which sometimes forms ragged bands.*

*Diet : Primary feed is rats, frogs, toads, birds, lizards, other snakes.*

## HUMPED – NOSED PIT VIPER

*HABITAT: Inhabits evergreen to dry deciduous forests; Hill forests of South India. Found under rocks, inside logs, under leaves and in low bushes.*



*APPEARANCE : Grows to an average of 30-45 cm; light brown to chocolate brown and yellowish or reddish tail tip.*

*BEHAVIOUR: Active during early morning and night. Spends the day in leaf litter and thick bushes . Although it is a slow mover, it is capable of fast tricks.*

*DIET: Feeds on Geckos, small rodents, reptile eggs , frogs.*

*BREEDING: It is viviparous. Young hatchlings seen from March to July. Brood size ranges from 4 to 17, and new born are 13-14.5 cm long.*

## RED SAND BOA

*HABITAT: Spends most of its time as burrower , uses dry and sandy soil for burrowing and show activity at night .*

*APPEARANCE: Grows upto 90 cm. Coloration is brown to blackish slender body having uniform thickness and small head.*



*DIET: Feeds mainly on small mammals killed by constriction.*

*BREEDING: They are ovo -viviparous and upto 14 young are born at a time. Gestation period is about 4 to 5 months.*

*DISTRIBUTION: Found in whole of India excluding North – east states after North – Bengal;*

also not found in Indian Islands. Easternmost boundary of this species is part of Odisia.

## VINE SNAKE

*HABITAT:* Choose dense bushes and plantation to stay at a place

without showing any movement. Hides in dense green

vegetation of low

height. Found both in hills and plains. Lives in variety of forests including mixed, dry and moist deciduous forests.

*APPEARANCE:* Grows up to 1.9m. Coloration is green dorsal surface.

*DIET:* Feeds on variety of prey including lizards, birds, frogs, other snakes including venomous ones and rodents.



*BREEDING: They are ovo-viviparous and gestation lasts nearly 6 months and about 3 to 23 hatchlings are born.*

*DISTRIBUTION: Found in whole mainland including north- east states. Not found in Indian islands and Thar desert.*

*APARNA R NAIR*

*9B*

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

# ICON Space weather satellite



NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) has launched a satellite called ICON or Ionospheric Connection Explorer to explore the mysterious, dynamic region where air meets space. The ICON satellite rocketed into orbit following a two-year delay and was dropped from a plane flying over the Atlantic of the Florida coast.



# 1<sup>st</sup> satellite servicing Spacecraft

The robotic Mission  
Extension vehicle-1  
(MEV-1) was



successfully launched atop of Russian proton rocket from Baikonur cosmodrome in kazakhstan. It is first of its kind commercial satellite-servicing spacecraft. It is designed to dock with aging spacecraft more than 22,000 miles above Earth, then extend its life with aid of solar-electric thrusters. Its

successful launch marks beginning of era of commercial satellite servicing in the space.

## 20 new moons of Saturn



On 8<sup>th</sup>

October 2019, 20 new moons of Saturn discovered. With this Saturn has a total of 82 moons today. It is the highest of any planet in solar system. Till date Jupiter had the highest number of moons. It has 79 moons.

# New Antibiotic in mexican forests

The properties of newly discovered antibiotic have specific application in

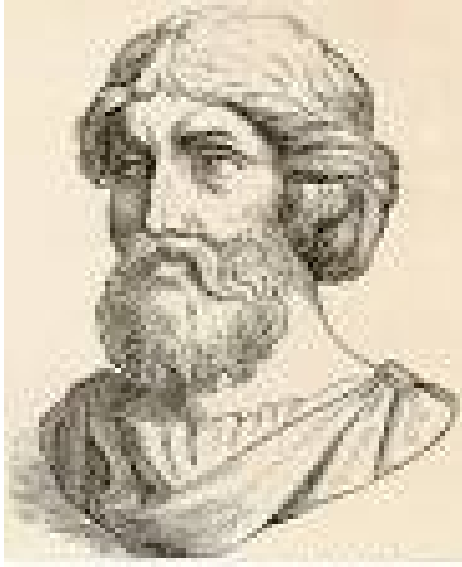


agriculture greatly. It is a soil bacterium and is known as “phazolicin”. This compound was unknown previously and was recently isolated in the tropical rain forests of Mexico.

-Aparna manoj  
9B

# The Great Scientists

## PYTHAGORAS



Pythagoras was an Ancient Greek mathematician and philosopher who lived more than 500 years before Christ.

He spend most of his life in the Greek colonies in Sicily and southern Italy. He was also a philosopher, and founder of the religious movement called Pythagoreanism.

Pythagoras had group of disciples who followed him around, and taught other people what he had taught them. He made crucial contributions to modern philosophy, as well as mathematics, science, and religious mysticism. It is also believed

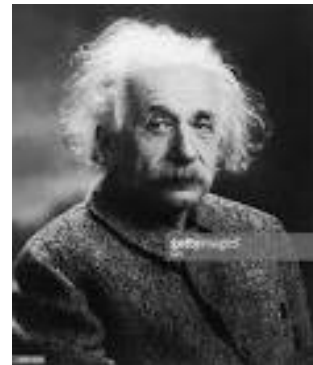
that he had a significant influence on medicine, music, astronomy, and divination.

Pythagoras is best known for the mathematical theory named after him. He is without doubt, one of the greatest scientists not only of the ancient world, but of all time.

-Aiswarya Shaju 9D

## ALBERT EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein was an intellectual giant whose scientific achievements influenced the philosophy of science forever.



Born in Germany, he made awesome contributions to the field of theoretical physics, and in 1921, won a Nobel Prize for his work in this field.

In 1905, he began publishing the components of his Special Theory of Relativity, in which he demonstrated that time was relative to the speed at which the observer was travelling.

The essence of Einstein's Special Theory of relativity was that if matter is converted into energy, then energy released can be shown in the simple formula  $E=mc^2$  where  $c$  represents the velocity of light,  $E$  the energy, and  $m$  the mass.

In 1915, Einstein rocked the world with his General Theory of Relativity. It explained a lot of how time and distance may change due to 'relative' or different speed of the object and the observer. Einstein become famous overnight, and

all of a sudden, he was showered with honours from all over the world!

Einstein's vision and his theories of relativity and quantum physics are without doubt, the hallmarks of a scientific genius.

-Aparna Manoj 9B

## EUCLID



Euclid, who was born in Alexandria in Egypt, lived more than 300 years before Christ. He is renowned to this day for his book 'Elements'.

For centuries, this book was one of the main texts for teaching geometry. 'Elements' is divided into thirteen books, which cover plane

geometry, arithmetic and number theory, irrational numbers, and solid geometry.

His books begin with basic definitions, and then go on to prove different mathematical theories. So, it is only natural that Euclid is called the father of geometry. He stressed the importance of logic and reason in teaching and understanding maths. Though some of his books lost, at least five of them are still in existence, and are proof of his remarkable gift for mathematics.

-Krishna Harikumar 9D



# TOUR



# ***SCHOOL CRICKET TEAM AND HOCKEY TEAM***



# SCHOOL BAND TEAM AND SCOUT AND GUIDES TEAM





**THANK YOU**

