



INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
Primary Section (I-V)



CURIOUS KIDS CHRONICLE

Science
Magazine



AY
2025-26

FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



It gives me immense pleasure to present the Science Magazine of the Primary Section for the academic year 2025–26.

At Indian School Salalah, we believe that scientific learning begins with curiosity. When children ask questions, observe carefully, experiment boldly, and imagine freely, they take their first meaningful steps into the world of discovery. This magazine is a reflection of that spirit. The young contributors from Classes I to V have shared their ideas through articles, experiments, projects, stories, poems, drawings, and innovative thoughts. Each page carries their enthusiasm, creativity, and growing understanding of the world around them. It is heartening to see our students thinking beyond textbooks and expressing science in their own unique ways.

I sincerely appreciate the efforts of the Department of Science for providing such a valuable platform and guiding our budding scientists with dedication and encouragement.

May this magazine inspire every reader to stay curious, keep exploring, and continue asking “why” — because every great discovery begins with a simple question.

Best wishes for the success of this wonderful initiative.

Mr. Deepak Patankar
Principal

FROM THE VICE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



In the world of discovery, "thank you" is more than just a polite phrase—it's a spark that fuels teamwork and curiosity. When you show appreciation for a lab partner's help or a teacher's guidance, you create a positive environment where big ideas can grow. Just as science thrives on collaboration, our lives thrive on gratitude; a simple "thank you" builds the respect and happiness needed to keep exploring together. Equally powerful is the word "sorry." Just as a scientist must acknowledge an error to perfect an experiment, saying "sorry" allows us to learn from our mistakes and mend our friendships.

It takes courage and honesty to admit when we're wrong, but doing so helps us grow wiser and kinder. As you dive into the wonders of the world, let these two magic words be your guide—helping you become not just great scientists, but wonderful human beings.

With profound gratitude for your curiosity and best wishes for your future discoveries.

Mr. Mammikutty
Vice Principal



FROM THE AVP'S DESK



Dear Curious Learners,

I am equally excited and thrilled to read this first-ever science magazine created for our primary children. At this age, if we sow the seeds of curiosity and scientific temperament, the results will be truly fruitful. Imagination knows no limits, and many of the world's greatest inventions have been born out of such untamed imagination.

Science is not just about facts and formulas—it is about asking questions, exploring possibilities, and daring to dream of solutions that can change the world. Every “Why?” and “How?” you ask, today is the first step toward becoming tomorrow's innovator.

This magazine is a wonderful platform to showcase your ideas, experiments, and creative expressions. It encourages you to look at everyday life with a scientific lens—whether it is the way plants grow, the stars shine, or machines work. Remember, science is everywhere, waiting to be discovered.

At Indian School Salalah, our teachers meticulously nurture this curiosity, kindling it into a flame of ideas and guiding it toward meaningful solutions. Each educator plays the role of a catalyst—igniting the spark of inquiry and channelizing it into innovation. I deeply appreciate all those who stand behind this noble mission, inspiring and empowering our young learners to shine brighter every day.

As you turn these pages, may you feel inspired to think beyond boundaries, to challenge assumptions, and to believe that your imagination can lead to discoveries that benefit humanity. Let this magazine be a reminder that each of you carries the spark of curiosity, and when nurtured, it can light the path to endless opportunities. With curiosity as your compass and imagination as your wings, the future is yours to shape. Curious minds are treasures waiting to be discovered.

Stay curious, stay brilliant!

With fond wishes,

Warm Regards,

J. Anita Rose

Asst. Vice Principal



FROM THE AVP'S DESK



I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the young learners of Classes I–V for bringing out this Science Magazine. This initiative, supported by our dedicated science faculty members, is a commendable step in nurturing curiosity and creativity among children. The contributions of our students—through articles, experiments, and ideas—reflect their budding scientific skills and the joy of exploration.

Science is not just about facts; it is about questioning, reasoning, and discovering. Encouraging these habits from an early age helps children grow into confident thinkers and innovators. The magazine stands as a testimony to their imagination and determination, and I deeply appreciate the faculty members for guiding them in this endeavor.

May this magazine inspire every child to look at the world with wonder, to ask “why” and “how,” and to believe in the power of their ideas. Congratulations once again to all contributors!

Dr. Vipindas C K
Asst. Vice Principal

FROM THE HOD'S DESK



Science is the beautiful story of human curiosity. From the invention of the simple wheel to the launching of powerful rockets into space, science has shaped the journey of humankind. Human beings have a unique and wonderful ability: we can imagine things that do not yet exist. It is this power of imagination that turns ideas into inventions and dreams into reality. Every great discovery began with a small question — “Why?” or “How?”

The love for science begins in childhood. When children observe rain falling, plants growing, magnets attracting, or shadows changing, they are learning through experience. Experiential learning — learning by doing, seeing, and exploring — builds strong understanding and creativity. The curiosity you show today is the foundation of tomorrow’s discoveries.

Many ancient and eminent scientists once started as curious children. Aryabhata looked at the stars and studied the movement of planets. Marie Curie explored the mysteries of invisible rays. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam dreamed of flying machines. Their dreams, dedication, and hard work changed the world.

This science magazine is a celebration of your ideas, experiments, drawings, and imagination. Each page reflects your creativity and your growing scientific spirit. I congratulate all the young contributors and teachers, for their wonderful effort. May your curiosity continue to grow, your questions never stop, and your dreams soar the highest.

Best wishes for a bright and scientific future!

Mr. Shinoj Thomas

HoD, Science

FROM THE SUBJECT INCHARGE'S DESK



From Bright Beginnings to Boundless Possibilities.

Science begins with wonder—and nowhere is that wonder more alive than in the curious minds of young learners. With great excitement, we proudly present the very first edition of our Primary Section Science Magazine—an inspiring new beginning for our young explorers. This magazine is a celebration of that curiosity, showcasing the creativity, observation, and imagination of students of class I-V.

What makes this magazine special is not perfection, but participation of our little learners. I applaud the students for their enthusiasm and creativity, the teachers for guiding young explorers with patience and passion, and the parents for nurturing curiosity beyond the classroom. Together, they have created a platform where young voices are heard and young ideas are valued. As you turn these pages, we invite you to see science through the eyes of a child—full of excitement, colour, and endless possibilities.

May this magazine ignite a lasting spark of curiosity in every reader, encouraging creative thinking and reminding us all that even the greatest discoveries begin with a single, simple question.

The future of science is bright, because it is already learning, experimenting, and imagining today.

With warm wishes

Subha T.S

Subject Incharge

Our Department

Rooted in teamwork, branching into success



Mr. Deepak Patankar
Principal



Mr. Mammikutty
Vice Principal



Ms. Anita Rose
Asst. Vice Principal



Dr. Vipindas
Asst. Vice Principal



Mr. Shinoj
Head of the Department



Ms. Subha TS
Sub. In-charge

Faculty



Ms. Noufiya



Ms. Ragam



Ms. Ramsheeda



Ms. Archana



Ms. Jalaja



Ms. Roshni



Ms. Asma



Ms. Raichal



Ms. Vibi



Ms. Remya



Ms. Mubeena



Ms. Prijini Baby



Ms. Akhila



Ms. Ann Mary

What makes me 'ME'?

Understanding individuality is one of the most profound concerns in human mind. Is it our appearance, our thoughts, our personality, or something hidden inside our brain? To explore the fascinating idea of individuality, I interviewed (asked some questions, rather) to my mother who is a medical doctor and a specialist in Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (FMT), to learn how science explains what makes each of us unique... what makes us.

Q: Let's start with a big question - Who am I? What makes me?

A: That's a wonderful question! You are a combination of your biology, brain, experiences, emotions, and choices. While many people may look alike or grow up in similar environments, the way your brain processes thoughts, fear, joy and memories make us unique. Your individuality is shaped both by what you're born with and your experiences throughout your life.

If my emotions make me, what part of my body is responsible for those emotions?

Yes, emotions are a part of what makes you. The brain is the seat of emotions which processes all the experiences and regulates your responses based on it.

That's interesting! So, is there a specific part of the brain dealing with specific emotions? For example, fear?

Yes! The amygdala is the part of the brain most closely associated with fear and emotional responses. It helps us recognize danger and react quickly. For example, when you suddenly hear a loud noise and feel scared, your amygdala is at work. Interestingly, how strongly the amygdala reacts can differ from person to person, adding to individuality.



What is the most unique feature of an individual that helps in their identification?

I would say biometrics. Biometrics are biological or physical characteristics that are unique to each person and can be used for their identification.

What exactly is biometrics?

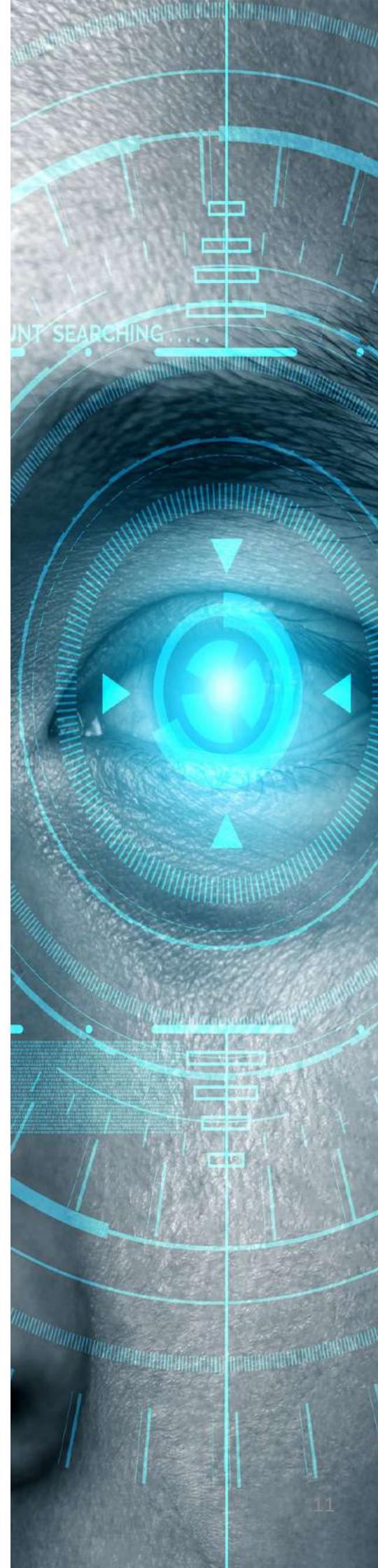
Biometrics refers to the measurement and analysis of unique human features. These features can be physical, like fingerprints or iris patterns, or behavioral, like voice or walking style. Because they are unique and differ from person to person, biometrics are widely used for identification and security purposes.

We often hear about soft and hard biometrics. What's the difference?

Great question! Hard biometrics are highly unique and accurate, like fingerprints, iris or retina scans. Soft biometrics are traits that are less unique but still helpful, like height, voice, facial features, handwriting, and so on. Soft biometrics alone may not identify a person perfectly, but when combined, they become very useful.

So, you mean to say even we as kids use biometrics in daily life?

Yes, of course! Biometrics can be used in many places - unlocking phones, airport security, attendance systems, banking, and even libraries. They help make systems faster, safer, and more accurate.



So, what other ways can biometrics be made useful in schools?

In schools, biometrics can be used for, attendance tracking, library book management, exam identification and canteen payments. This reduces mistakes and saves time, while also teaching students to use technology responsibly. Do you not remember you had a punching system for when you got in and out of your school bus in your previous school? And you were surprised when your twin friends had to punch separately!



Oh, yes, yes! Recently, wasn't there some news about identical twins and their identity. If twins look the same, why aren't their biometrics also the same?

That's a very exciting topic! Even identical twins, who share the same DNA, do not have the same fingerprints or iris patterns. These features develop uniquely in the womb. So, while twins may look alike, biometrics can still tell them apart.

That's surprising! How did biometrics start being used for identification?

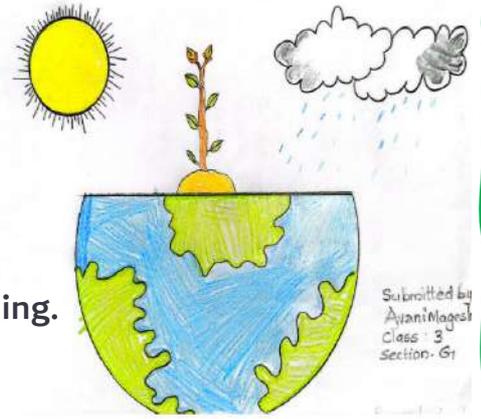
The use of biometrics for identification began over a century ago. In the late 1800s, fingerprints were first used by police in India and later adopted worldwide for criminal identification. You can look up the story of Will West and William West. Scientists noticed that no two fingerprints were the same, even when features like height, weight, voice, etc. were similar, making them a reliable method of identification. Over time, technology advanced, leading to the modern biometric systems that we use today. And so the conversation went on, from the emotions controlled by our amygdala to the unique biometric features that identify us, science shows us that individuality goes far beyond appearances. Even people who look exactly alike, like identical twins, carry differences that make them unique. Understanding these ideas not only helps us know who we are, but also teaches us how science and technology can be used responsibly in everyday life - including schools. So, being YOU is a perfect blend of mind, body, and experience - something that no one else can truly copy. How fascinating is that!



By Ankit R Nair
Class: 5H



The Talking Plant



Submitted by
AvaniMagesh
Class 3
Section- G1

On Riya's birthday her mother gave her a small Tulsi plant sapling.

"This is a special gift," her mother said. 'Take good care of it.

Riya kept the plant near the window, but she was busy with playing and watching TV. She forgot to water the plant and did not keep it in the sunlight. The leaves slowly became weak.

One night when the room was quiet, Riya heard a tiny voice.

"Hello, Riya "said the tulsi plant.

Riya was surprised. How can you talk? she asked.

"Yes," said the plant kindly. "I am a living thing, I need water, air, and, sunlight. But you are not taking care of me."

Riya felt sorry and from the next day she watered the plant and kept it in the Sunlight. Every day she took care of it. Soon the plant grew green and healthy. It gave fresh air and shade to Riya's room.

The plant said, "Plants need water, air, and, sunlight to live. We help you by giving oxygen."

Riya smiled and promised to take care of all the plants. From that day, she loved nature even more.



Moral:- Plant are living things and need care.



Story by:
AVANI MAGESH
Class: III-G

Science

Everything works, because of Science.

Even your old kitchen appliance.

What about your mom's car?

Without Science, it wouldn't go far.

With Science we can make computer or phone.

If you want a twin, just ask for a clone. Science will explain nature and trees.

It's also used to find cure for disease.

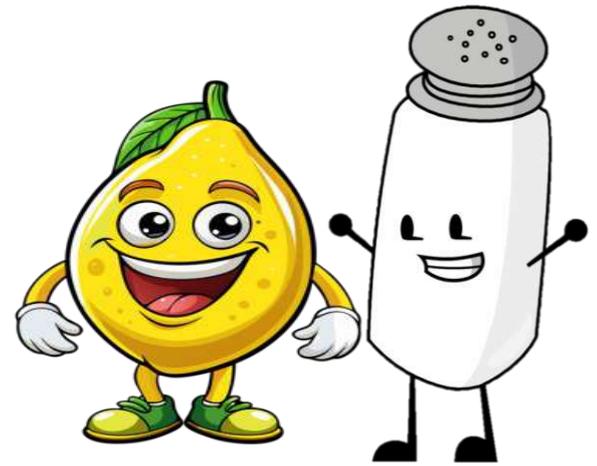
Science is cool, the evidence is clear,
it's so much fun, enjoy it my dear.



By: **Achyut Singh**
Class: III-I

Bubble Experiment

In this experiment, we took normal water in a bowl. We added dish wash liquid to the water. Then we added a small amount of salt. The mixture was stirred well to make a soap solution. Using a pipe, we blew air to create bubbles. The experiment shows how soap solution forms bubbles easily.



Lemon & salt water experiment

In this experiment, we took two glasses of water.

Salt was added and mixed well in the first glass.

No salt was added in the second glass.

When lemon was put in salt water, it floated on the surface.

When the lemon was put in normal water, it sank to the bottom.

HUMAYA FATHIMA

Class: III-I

Cups & Thread- Sound Experiment

This experiment shows how sound travels through vibrations. Two cups are connected with a tight thread passing through them. When one person speaks into a cup, sound vibrations run through the thread. The tight thread carries these vibrations to the other cup. The second cup converts vibrations back into sound. This experiment proves that sound needs a medium to travel

Science Experiment - The Breathing Leaf

Aim:

To show that leaves give out oxygen.

Materials: Transparent bowl, Water, Fresh green leaf, Small pebble, Sunlight

Procedure:

1. Fill a bowl with water.
2. Put a fresh leaf in the water.
3. Keep a pebble on the leaf to hold it down.
4. Place the bowl in sunlight.

Observation: Tiny bubbles appear on the leaf.

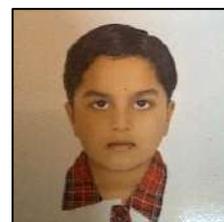
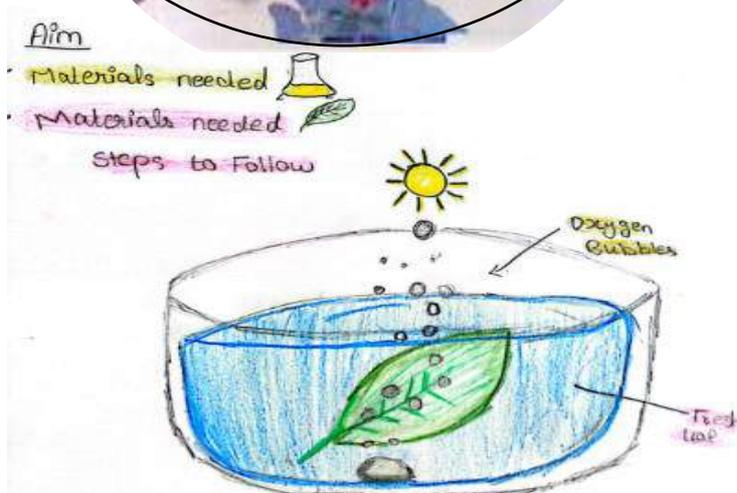
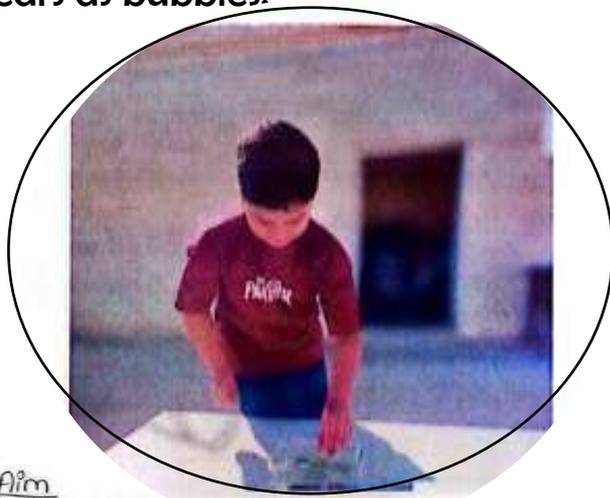
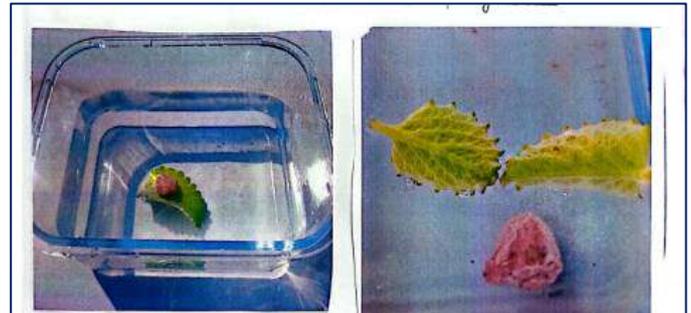
Leaves release oxygen in sunlight.

Science behind it:

Leaves have tiny holes called stomata. In sunlight, leaves make food and Release oxygen. In water, oxygen appears as bubbles.



AADIKSIVA K.V
CLASS: III-A



NEERAV NAMBIAR
CLASS: III-E

A Secret Map of the Milky Way

Have you ever looked up at the night sky and noticed the Milky Way stretching like a soft, glowing band of stars? While it may look peaceful from Earth, our galaxy is actually a busy and exciting place. Recently, astronomers have given us an incredible new view of our home in space by creating the largest and most detailed radio image of the Milky Way ever made. This image is special because it was not taken with ordinary cameras. Instead, scientists used radio waves, which are invisible to human eyes. These radio waves can pass through thick clouds of dust in space, allowing astronomers to see things that are usually hidden.

By turning this information into colorful images, scientists revealed star nurseries where new stars are forming, remnants of exploded stars called supernovae, and huge clouds of gas spread across the galaxy. Creating this image took a lot of time and teamwork. Using the Murchison Widefield Array telescope in Western Australia, astronomers collected data over years between 2013 and 2020. Even after the observations were finished, powerful computers worked for more than a year to put millions of pieces of data together, like solving a giant cosmic puzzle. The final image was completed and released in late 2025 and early 2026.

This discovery is important because living inside the Milky Way makes it hard to see the whole galaxy. It is like trying to understand a forest while standing among the trees. With this new radio view, scientists can better study how stars are born, how they die, and how the galaxy changes over time. Researchers say this image will help them find new objects in space that were impossible to see before. As we move further into 2026 this remarkable map of the Milky Way will guide future space research and exploration. It reminds us that even though the galaxy is our home, there are still many hidden wonders waiting to be discovered.



→ Radio Telescope Array



ALI ABAN
CLASS: III-G

Fun Fact : Radio images don't use real colours; scientists assign colours to radio waves so we can see differences - this is why the Milky Way looks so bright and colourful in the image.



Toby and the colourful chemistry

Toby loved mixing things in his kitchen, but his mom only allowed him to use safe ingredients, so one day she gave him vinegar and baking soda and said, "See what happens when you mix them!" Toby put a spoon of baking soda in a cup and slowly poured vinegar over it. Fizzzz! The mixture bubbled up and spilled over the sides. Toby laughed and said, "It's like a tiny volcano!" He learned that when vinegar and baking soda mixes, they create a gas called carbon dioxide which makes the bubbles! Toby was amazed that science could be so fizzy! and fun. The next day, Toby added a few drops of food coloring. The fizzy mixture turned red, blue and green, and Toby exclaimed, "Science is like a magic with colours!" Toby realized that experiments can be safe, fun, and full of surprises. From then on he became the little scientist who loved mixing, observing, and discovering new things everyday.



VEDH LAKSH
III-E

Environment and Sustainable Development

Environment and Sustainable Development are deeply linked concepts where sustainable development aims to meet present needs without harming future generations, balancing environmental protection, social equity, and economic growth. The environment provides essential resources (air, water, land) and ecosystem services, while sustainable development seeks to manage these resources responsibly through practices like renewable energy, pollution control, and circular economic to ensure long-term well-being and ecological resilience, integrating nature into economic and social planning.

Key components of Sustainable Development

- Environmental Dimension: Protecting ecosystems, conserving biodiversity, managing resources (water, energy, land) sustainably, combating climate change and reducing pollution.



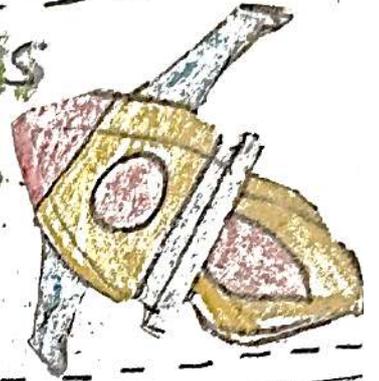
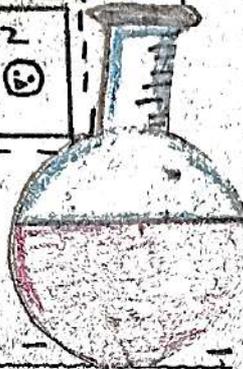
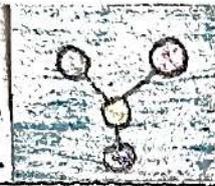
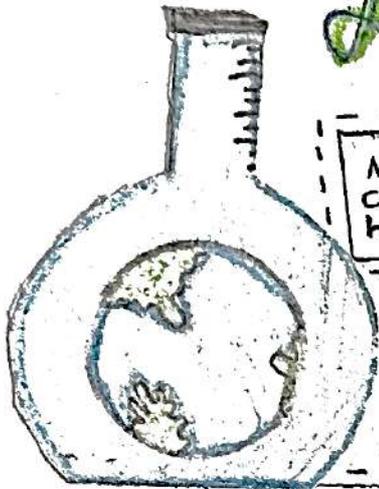
M.OHAMMED AFFAN
Class: III-E

Science Magazine

Little Scientists

[Explore, Learn & Have Fun]

NAME:- MU. Ashaz
Class:- 4-C
Hous:- emerald



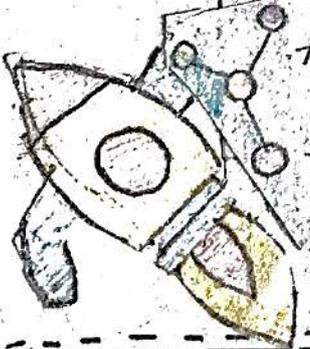
Did you know

- * Butterflies taste with their feet
- * octopus has 3 hearts

Amazing Science

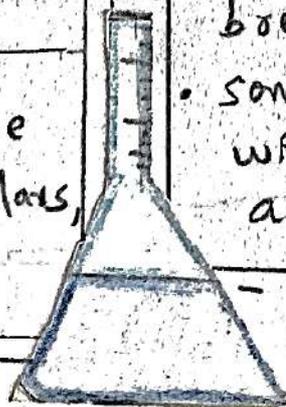
- water can boil and freeze at the same time!
- Lightning is hotter than the sun

A day on Venus is longer than a year there



Fun Quiz

Which planet is the biggest? Jupiter, Mars, Venus?



Nature of Animals

- Sloths can hold their breath longer than dolphins
- some frogs freeze in winter and come back alive in spring

MUHAMMED ASHAZ
CLASS :4C



THE WATER DROP

*I rise with the Sun, up in the sky,
Evaporation helps me fly.
I form a cloud so soft and white,
Condensation holds me tight.
When clouds are heavy, down I fall,
As raindrops big and raindrops small.
I help the plants, the birds, the trees,
I flow in rivers and jump in seas.
Round and round my journey goes,
The water cycle never slows.
Save each drop, keep Earth bright,
Water is life—use it right!*



Ahmed Maksud Mukadam
Class—III-G

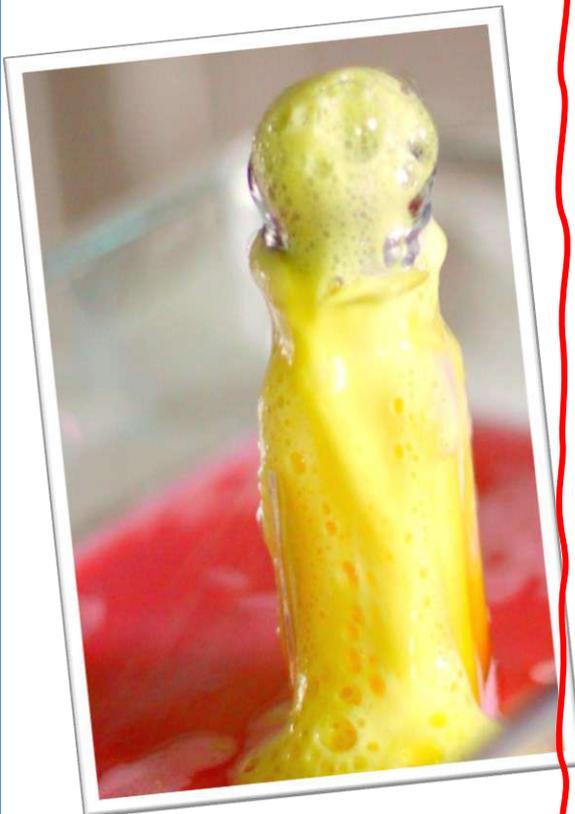


My Favourite Science Experiment

Science is very interesting and fun. I like doing Science experiments because they help me learn new things. My favourite science experiment is the Volcano Experiment. For this experiment, we need baking soda, vinegar, food colour, and a small bottle. First, we put baking soda into the bottle. Then we add a few drops of red food colour. After that, we slowly pour vinegar into the bottle. Suddenly, the mixture starts to bubble and foam. It looks like a real Volcano erupting. This happens because baking soda and vinegar react with each other and release gas. This experiment is safe, easy, and fun. It helps us understand how chemical reaction work. Science experiments make learning exciting.



ANVITH N. NAMBIAR, CLASS :- III-C



Ocean Friends

Orca & Dolphins team up to hunt!

In a groundbreaking discovery in 2025, scientists filming off the coast of British Columbia captured something never seen before: Northern Resident orcas and Pacific white-sided dolphins are working together to hunt salmon. The dolphins, which are smaller and faster, act as scouts. Using their advanced echolocation, they can scan large areas of the ocean to pinpoint schools of salmon. Once the fish are found, the orcas—the "wolves of the sea"—move in to use their size and power to corral the fish. In a surprising display of sharing, the orcas have been observed allowing the dolphins to eat the leftovers after the hunt is over. Beyond the hunt, this partnership suggests a level of social bonding that challenges what we thought we knew about marine mammals. Marine biologists are now investigating whether these interactions are temporary coincidences or the start of long-term "inter-species friendships" that could be passed down to future generations of calves. This remarkable discovery proves that even in the vast, wild ocean, friendship and teamwork are the key to success—reminding us that there is still so much more to learn about the incredible world beneath the waves.

By:- Isabel Maria Joji
III - E



ISABEL
3E

Science Is Cool
 Science is cool.
 Science is fun.
 So many things to discover.
 So much to be done.
 Science is neat.
 Science is great;
 it helps us learn and grow.
 So many things to create.
 That set our mind aglow.
 Science is here, science is there.
 It's all around us, in the sky and in the air.
 Let's celebrate science and all that it can do.
 It makes our lives better,
 In so many ways and that's true.



FATHIMA SHAZMIN
III-H

ROBO-MIRA

The Smart City Hero!

A Science comic



GURUPRANAVA
III-D

CRACKLE!

Oh no! The power is out!

No water! No lights!

WHOOSH!

Don't worry! I'm here!

I'll use my solar power!

ZAP! GLITCHES

Dr. Glitch broke the energy lines!

Girls Can be Heroes too!

Hooray! You saved us!

Grn Robo-Mira

FACT: Electricity flows through wires to give power.

Robo Mira - a brave girl robot
 Dr. Glitch - A funny villain causes troubles

GURUPRANAVA 3-B

The Magic Seed

Once there was a little girl who lived in a village. Her name was Riya. She found a tiny seed in her garden. She planted it and watered it every day. The seed slowly grew into a green plant. The plant said, "Thank you for caring for me."

Soon, birds came to sit on it and flowers bloomed. Riya learned that plants are living things and need care to grow.

Moral: "Care for nature, and it will care for you."



ALAINA

III-C



MAGIC MILK EXPERIMENT



EXPERIMENT

Aim:

To observe how dish soap breaks the surface tension of milk and reacts with fat to create a swirling explosion of colors.

Materials needed:

- Whole milk (full fat works best)
- A shallow plate or dish
- Food coloring (2-3 different colors)
- Dish soap (liquid)
- Cotton swabs (Q-tips)

Steps:

1. Pour milk into the plate until it covers the bottom.
2. Add 2-3 drops of different food colors to the milk.
3. Dip a cotton swab in dish soap.
4. Touch the soapy cotton swab gently to the center of the milk.
5. Watch the colors move and spread like an explosion.

Observation:

The colors move quickly and form beautiful patterns.

Result:

Dish soap makes the colors move rapidly in milk.

Conclusion:

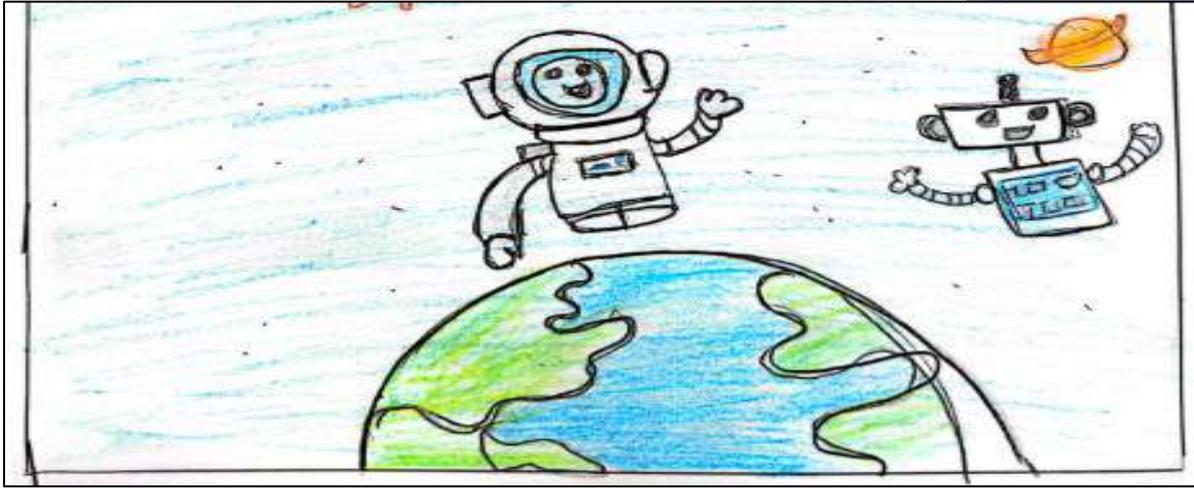
Milk reacts with soap and the colors spread because the soap breaks surface tension and interacts with the fat in the milk.



HAFSA S.

3 J

Amazing Recent Scientific Discoveries



Introduction

Science is always helping us learn new things about the world. Scientists make new discoveries every year to improve our lives and protect our planet. These discoveries help people live better and safer lives.

Discovery 1: Clean Energy from the Sun.

Scientists have discovered better ways to use solar energy. Solar panels can now produce more electricity from sunlight. This clean energy helps reduce pollution and protect the environment.

Discovery 2: Robots Helping People.

Today, robots are used in hospitals and schools. Some robots help doctors and nurses take care of patients. Others help students learn in fun and easy ways.

Discovery 3: Space Discoveries.

Scientists are discovering new planets in space. Powerful telescopes help us learn more about stars, planets, and the universe. These discoveries help us understand space better.

Why Are These Discoveries Important?

These discoveries help people save energy, stay healthy, and learn more about the universe. Science makes our life easier and more exciting.

Conclusion:

Recent scientific discoveries show us how important science is in our daily life. In the future, scientists will discover more amazing things to help our world.



Rayan
Class: III-I



Experiment: Reverse Realty with Refraction
Materials: paper and pen, clear cylindrical glass, water

Method:

Draw an arrow pointing left or right on the paper and rest it against something so it is standing up. Place a transparent glass in front of the picture so you can clearly see the arrow through the glass. Fill another glass with water and pour it into the first glass. Watch the arrow change direction!



MUHAMMED IZAAN
Class: III-H

Material used

Cardboard, paper, Plate, rubber band, ice cream sticks, double sided tape, Bobbin, Glue, Colours.

Making process

Cut the cardboard into a circle and stick the paper plate on it. Fix the ice cream sticks on the cardboard. Put the rubber band on the bobbin and fix it. Attach the string and your pulley is ready.

YASHVI DENISHBHAJ BHAGAT
Class: IV E



Why do I like Science

Science is full of curiosity,
Experiments and explorations.
Science tells us that no matter what
you can explore the world of science
whenever you want.

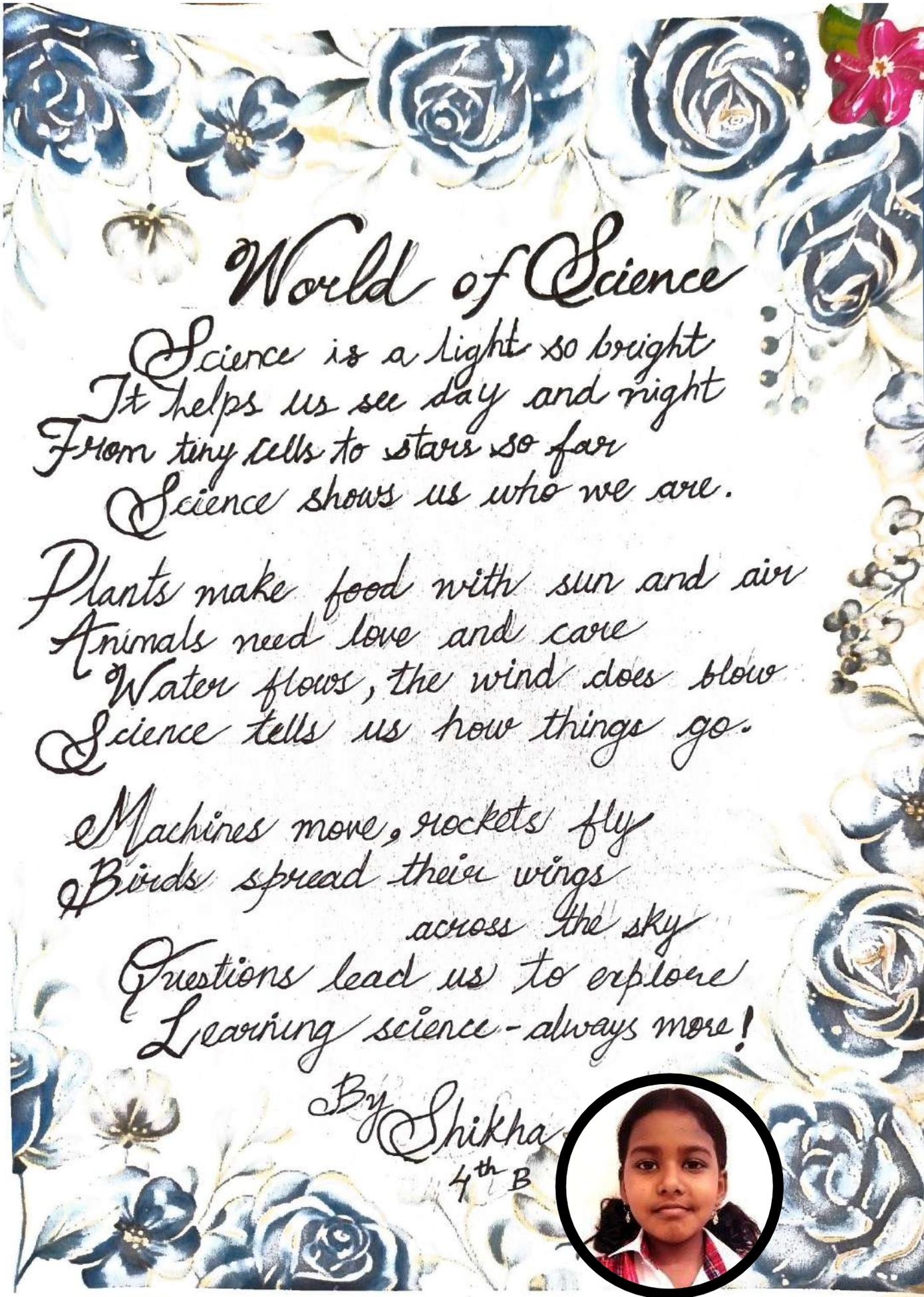
I like science because it is fun, easy
and such a wonderful subject
to learn, and anyone can learn science
with just a curious mind.

Written by:

Bhuvana

Class: IV-B





World of Science

Science is a light so bright
It helps us see day and night
From tiny cells to stars so far
Science shows us who we are.

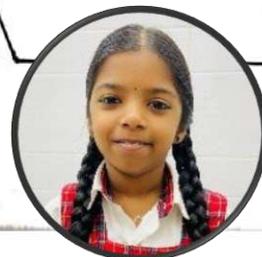
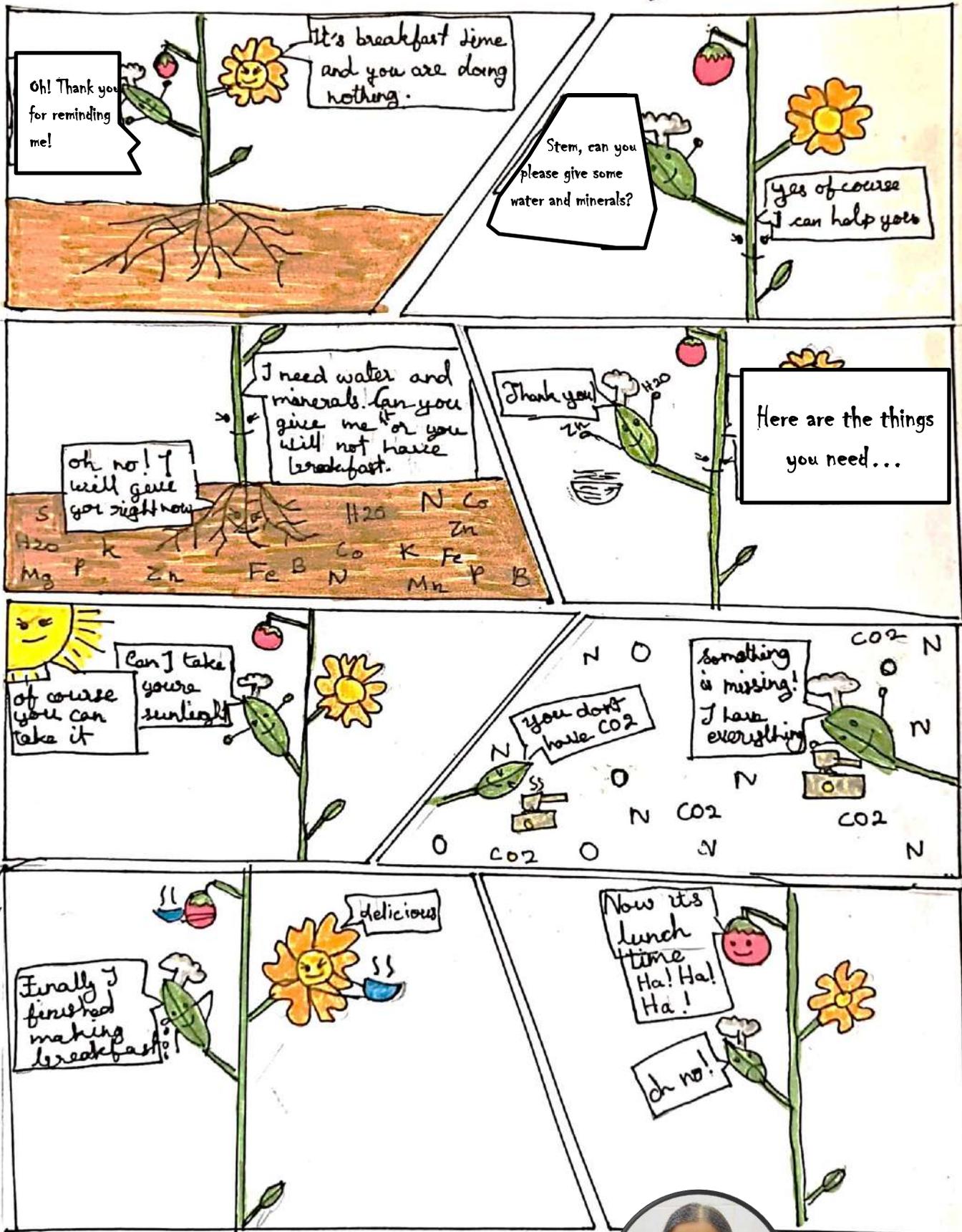
Plants make food with sun and air
Animals need love and care
Water flows, the wind does blow
Science tells us how things go.

Machines move, rockets fly
Birds spread their wings
across the sky
Questions lead us to explore
Learning science - always more!

By Shikha
4th B



The late breakfast.



Darini O.T
IV - E

World of Science

Science makes the world better each day,
Guiding our minds along the way.
It teaches us how, it shows us why,
It helps us to reach the distant sky.
From healing illness to lighting the night,
From wheels that move to tools so bright.
Science works with care and skill,
Turning human dreams into will.
It grows our food, protects our land,
Helps us to understand what we can't understand.
With curious minds and efforts together,
Science makes the world better now and forever.



By: Thanuli
Class:4B

Grades 3 to 5

Innovative Ideas / Inventions

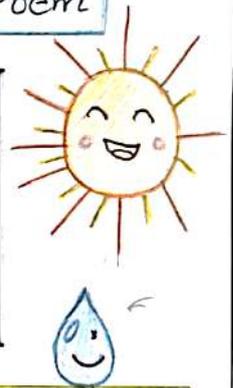


My idea is an Eco Saver fan.
This fan stops when the room is cool to save electricity.

Science Story / Poem

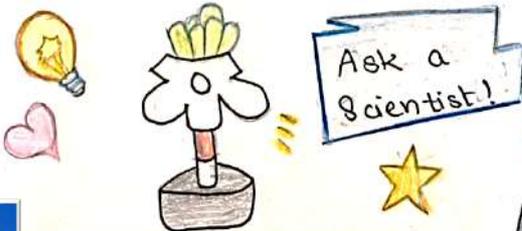
The Clever Robot

Max built a robot named Robo. Robo could clean up the lab! Robo sorted all the tools and said, "Science is fun"!



Save Water

Interview with a Scientist



Q: What is your job?

A: I am a scientist

Q: Why do you like science?

A: I love finding out new things

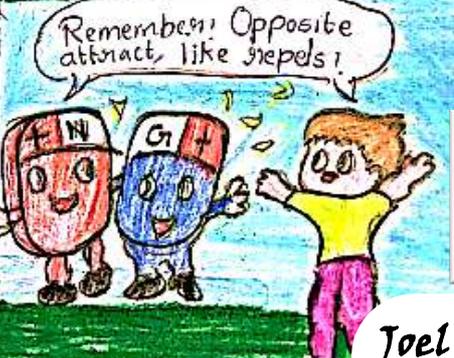
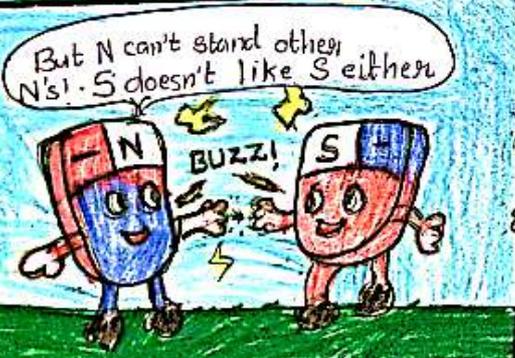
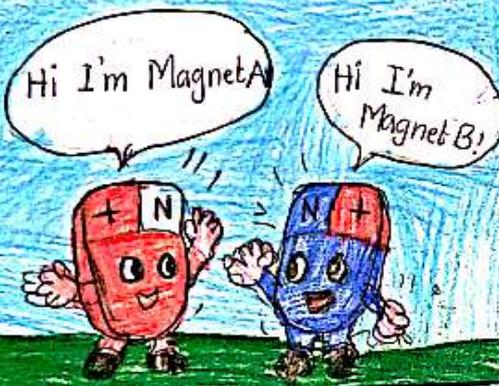
Q: How does science help us?



Alfidha Shabin

Class: IV A

MAGNET FRIENDS



Joel Jojesh James
Class: IV - H

JOEL JOJESH JAMES - IV H

The solar system

The solar system has eight planets.

They are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars,
Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

The Earth is our home planet.

Everything goes around the sun.

The solar system has eight planets,

Spinning, spinning, spinning, every one.

Spinning, spinning, spinning, every one.

By: Aanviya
Class: IV B



Poem On Save Earth

Save our Earth
Save our life
Plant more trees
Make our Earth
Free from pollution
Save the river
Avoid any fever
Save the nature
By helping the creatures
Save our Earth
That's the matter
Save our Earth
Save our life.



By: Aliya Bateel
Class: IV B



What is sustainability and why is it important?

Sustainability means taking care of the earth by saving water, reducing waste, and using energy carefully.



Sustainability helps to keep the Earth safe for the future. When we protect nature, we protect ourselves and other living things.



Protecting our
environment and
sustainability

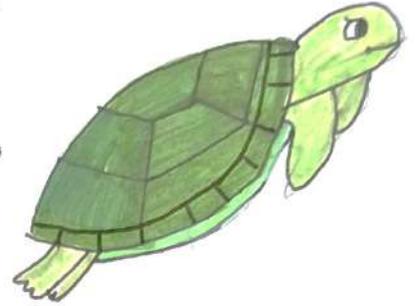
By:



Raed Mohamed Saad Ibrahim
Class: IV-G

Green Sea Turtle

The majority of a Green Sea Turtle also known as *Chelonia mydas* life is spent underwater, They can sleep for up to 5 hours before rising up to breathe, when they are active they can be seen alternating between the surface and the water. Adult sea turtles consume mostly plant based foods like seaweed and sea grass, In contrast to the majority of other sea turtles.

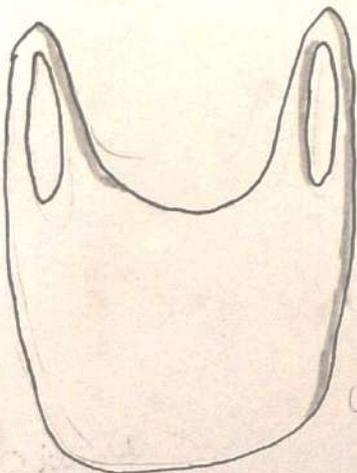


Researchers think that the green colour of the sea turtles fat is caused by the green foods they consume.

The turtles shell is often olive colour.

Like other sea turtles, green sea turtles travel great distances to and from their feeding grounds and nesting locations; over 1615 miles (2600km) have been documented like finding nemo. They can move across the water more quickly thanks to their Puddle like flippers.

The main human caused risks to adults green sea turtles include pollution, Poaching, Injuries from boat propellers and entanglement in fishing ~~net~~ nets. on their journey from the nest turtles get hunted by sea gulls, crabs, racoons, foxes and make even humans.



Dansi

Class -IV E



SCIENCE IS SO FUN

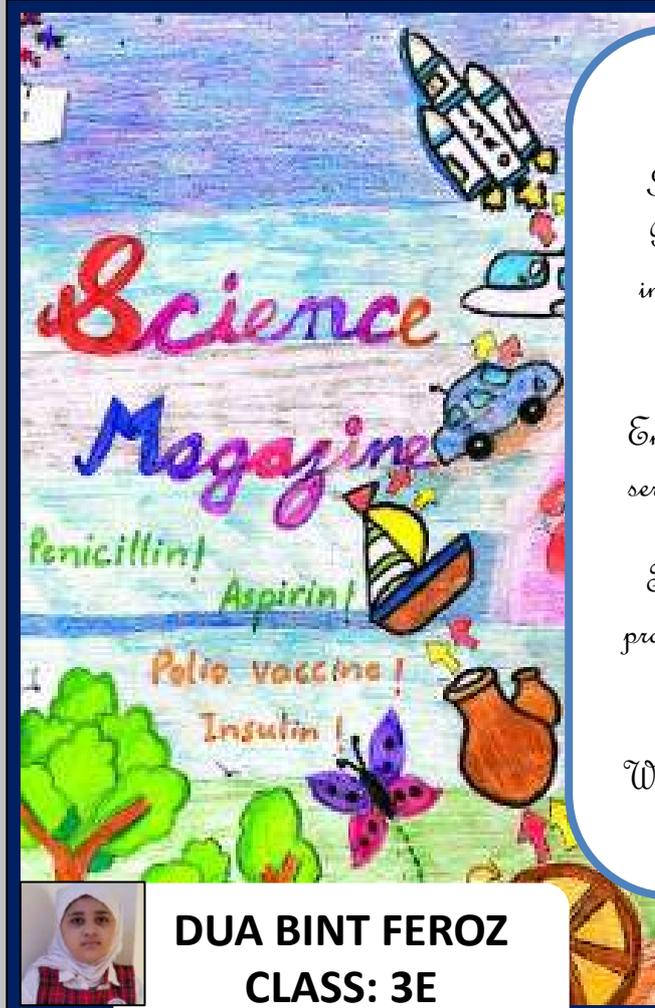
“Scientific curiosity and understanding —
how nature follows laws through
observation and questioning”

*Science begins with a quiet question:
Why does the leaf know how to grow?
Why does the sky remember its colour?
Why does motion never truly stop?
Atoms build worlds we cannot see.
Yet they decide what everything
becomes.*

*Energy changes but never disappears;
it only learns new ways to move.
Cells repeat lessons written long ago.
Stars follow rules even in silence.
Time listens to speed and gravity.
Light carries stories across space.
Science is patience, doubt, and wonder.
It teaches us how to observe and gives
curiosity a direction.*



TASMIYA JAHAN
CLASS: III-H



Blue Bird Block-2

ISRO launched a big satellite called Blue Bird Block-2. It helps provide internet (4G-5G) directly to our phones, even in remote areas.

Direct to mobile connectivity

Enables 4G and 5G voice, data and video services directly to standard smart phones.

Global coverage

Targets remote and underserved regions, providing connectivity in areas with limited or no terrestrial network coverage.

Record Breaking Payload

Weights 6,100 Kg making it the heaviest satellite launched by India.



DUA BINT FEROUZ
CLASS: 3E

Charles Babbage

ENVIRONMENT

The environment is everything around us including air, water, land, plants, animals and people. It provides the resources needed for life, such as clean air, fresh water, food and shelter. Today the environment faces serious problems like pollution, deforestation, and climate change. It is important to protect the environment by reducing of waste, planting and other more things.

Harmful Things for Environment

- Pollution**
Environment mostly harmed by air pollution.
- Deforestation**
Cutting down trees reduces oxygen and harms wildlife.
- Plastic waste**
Non-biodegradable and pollutes land and water.
- Climate change**
caused by green house gases.
- Harmful chemical**
poisons damage soil, water.

Causes of climate change

Climate change is mainly caused by human activities that increase the amount of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere.

- Burning of fossil fuels
- Industrial activities
- Waste management
- Deforestation

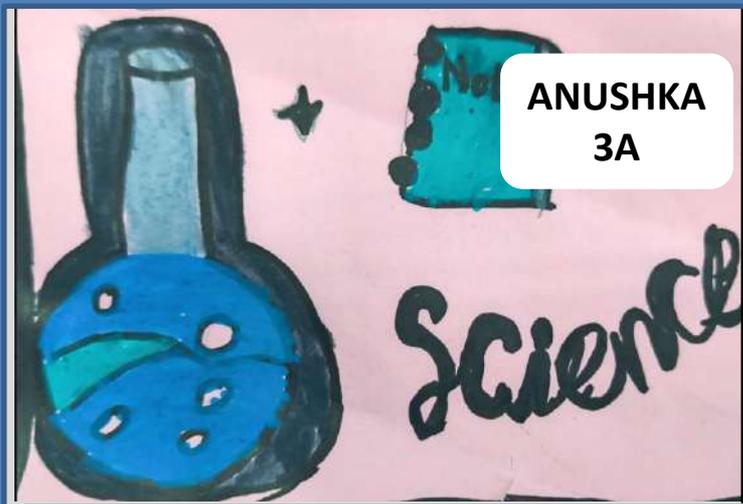
How to protect environment

Protecting the environment is our responsibility.

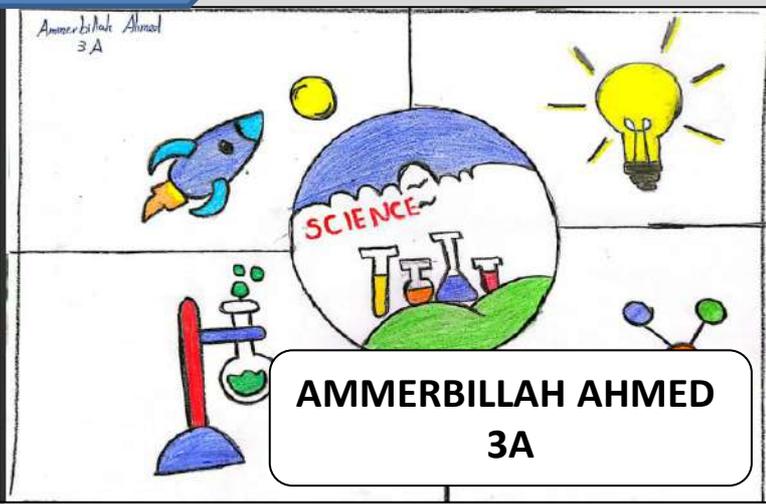
- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
- Save water
- plant more trees
- save energy
- Avoid plastic



MIKHAEL VINEESH
3D



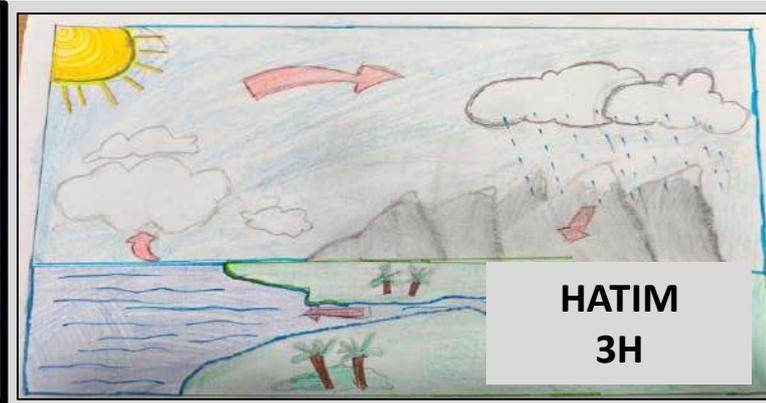
**ANUSHKA
3A**



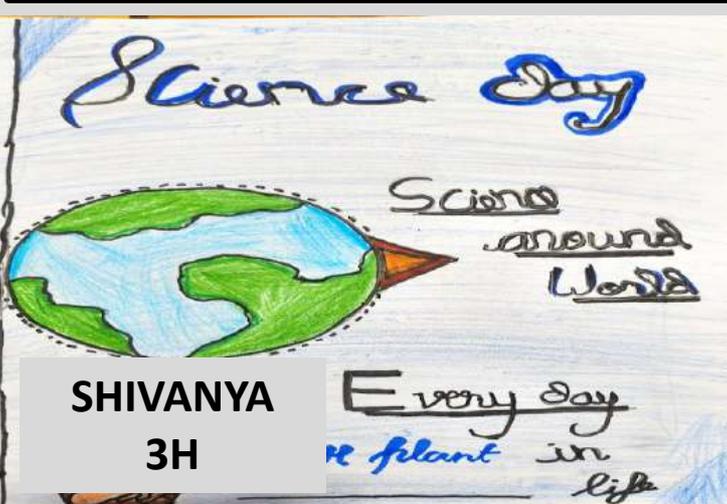
**AMMERBILLAH AHMED
3A**



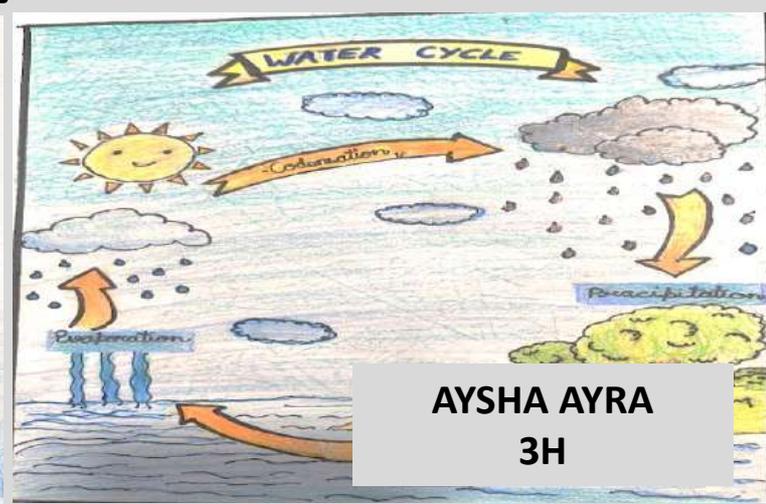
**ALI ABAN
3G**



**HATIM
3H**



**SHIVANYA
3H**

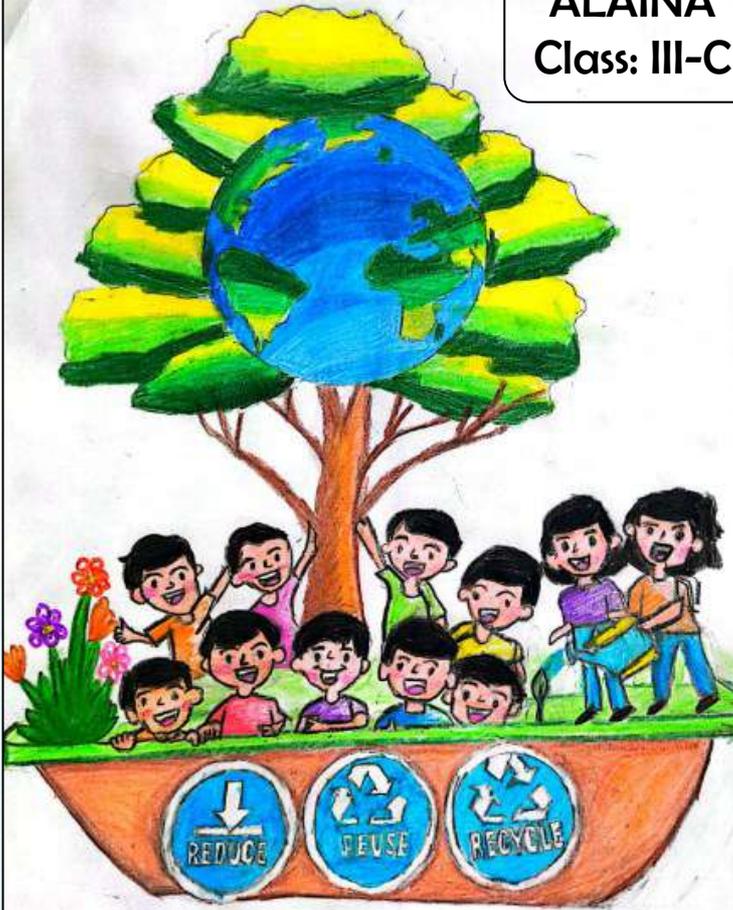


**AYSHA AYRA
3H**



**By: DUA ZAYEB
Class: III-B**

ALAINA
Class: III-C



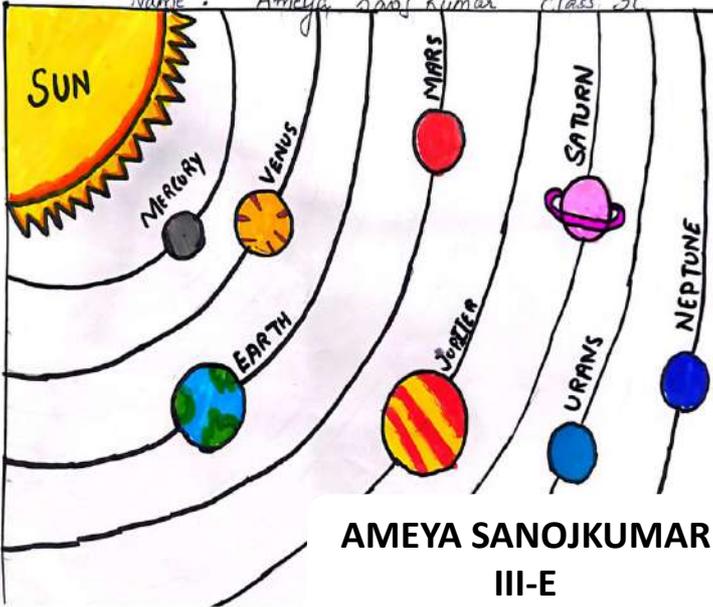
Save Earth Save Future

Our environment is everything around us-air, water, land, plants animals and people. It helps us live a healthy and happy life. But today; our environment is in danger because of pollution, cutting of trees and wasting natural resources.

Sustainability

Sustainability means using natural resources wisely, so that future generations also enjoy them. We should not waste water, electricity or food.

Name: Ameya Sanj Kumar class 3C



AMEYA SANJ KUMAR
III-E

There are three main types of planet in our Solar System

Terrestrial planets
mercury, venus, Earth and mars
terrestrial planets
They are mostly made of rock and metal.

has giant planets

Jupiter and Saturn are gas planets. They are much bigger than the other planets and are made of hydrogen and helium.

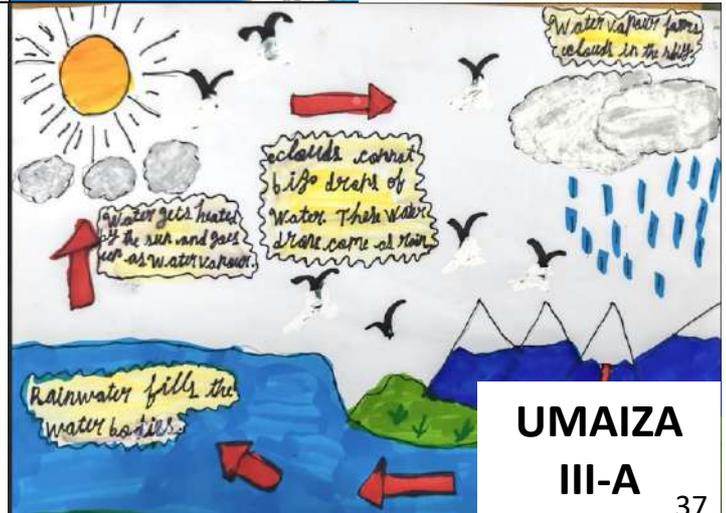
Ice giants
Uranus and Neptune have atmospheres of mainly hydrogen and helium but their interior is made of ice.



ABIGAIL SERAH M
III-C



NAIMA
III-J



UMAIZA
III-A

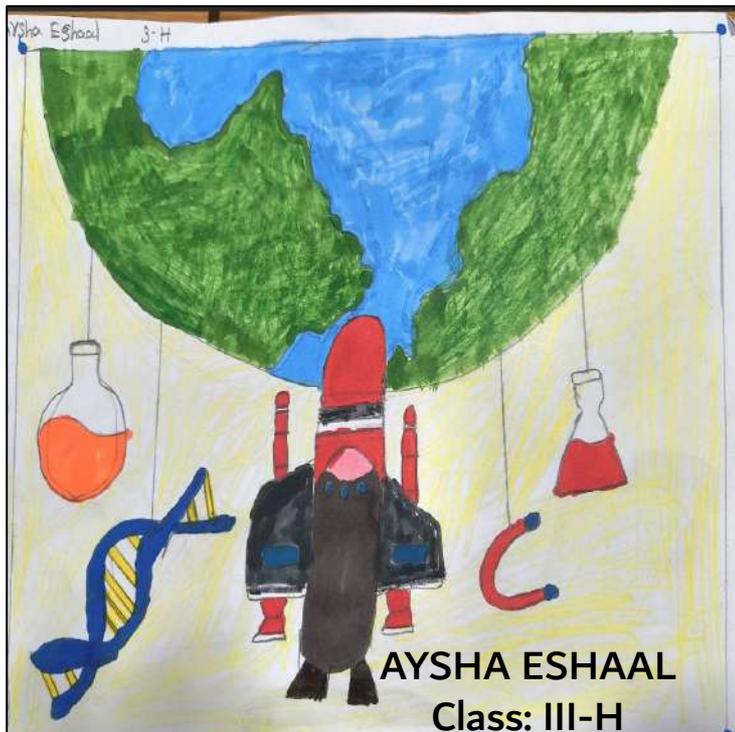
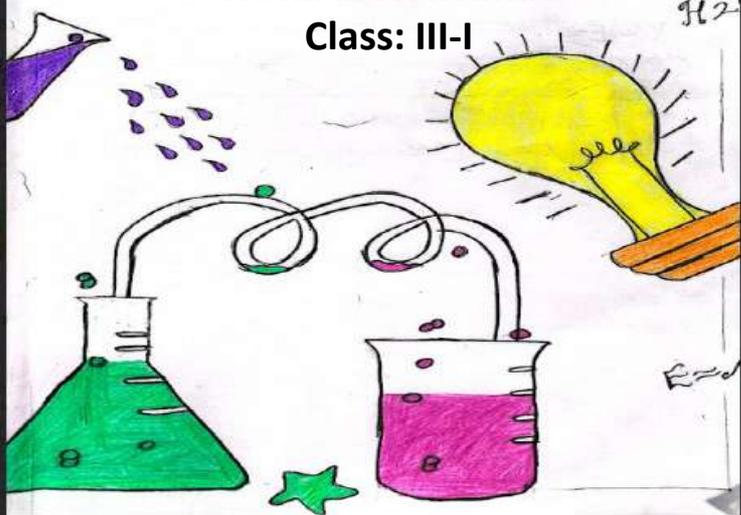
Water is an Important resource. Save waters
 Water pollution is a serious problem. Save Earth.
 Water is essential for life. Do not pollute.



ARDRA R
CLASS: 3A

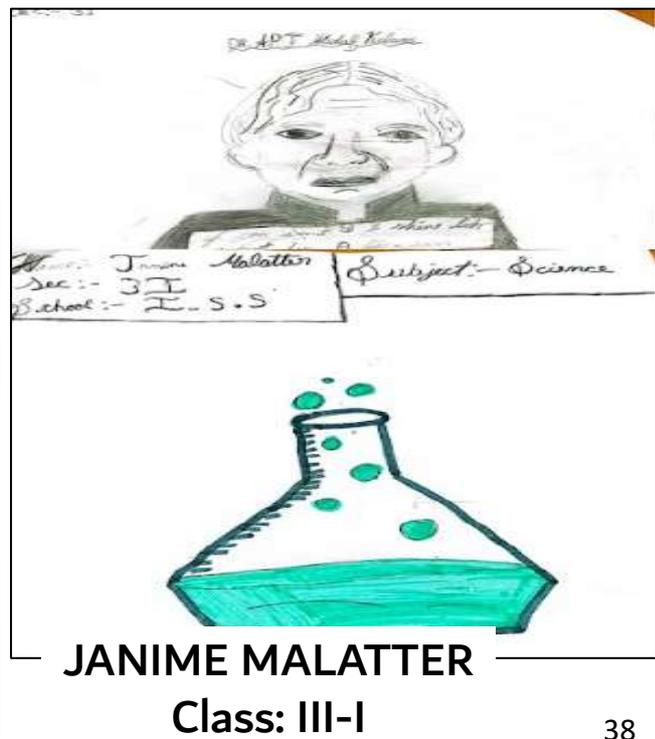
Science!

HUMAYA FATHIMA
Class: III-I



AYSHA ESHAAL
Class: III-H

KEVIN JOMON
3A



JANIME MALATTER
Class: III-I

THOMAS EDISON

Inventor | 1847-1931

American businessman Thomas Edison rose from humble beginnings to invent the light bulb, telegraph and phonograph among other technologies. He is credited for building America's economy during the Industrial Revolution.

Quick Facts

 youngest of seven children

 Received 1,093 U.S. patents

 Founded General Electric Corporation

 Nearly deaf as adult

 Rivalry with Nikola Tesla

"Opportunity is missed by most people because it is dressed in overalls and looks like work!"

Biography

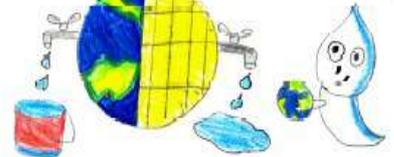


AISHA III-E

Save Water



save Water save life



Amaarah IV-H



SCAN ME
HASHWA
Class: III-C

PLANTS

Plants are a very important part of life. Plants cover most land. They can be big or small and come in many colors, but they are not animals. Trees, flowers, grasses, and bushes are common plants.

How are animals and plants different? Plants usually can't move. Plant bodies are a different kind of than people and animals do. Plants make their own food from water, sunlight, and the soil. Plants can't talk. Plants don't think. Plants usually make more plants, or reproduce, with seeds.

How are animals and plants the same? They both have body parts that do jobs. Animals eat food, but plants "take" sunlight with their leaves and "drink" with their roots. Animals grow from babies to adult, and plants grow too.

AIZAH ALADI
Class: III A

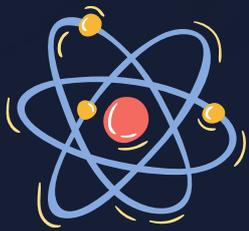
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

REEHA ABDUL RAOOF
III-H

The Wonderful World of Science



*What's more riveting and interesting?
Than quantum theories and sequencing,
Learning the Coriolis effect and isotope blows my mind.
Science as ancient interesting parchments
fall from their bind.*



*From Aryabhatta and Albert Einstein
to Marie Curie and Rosalind Franklin,
Science baffles us in such a way.*



*"Science test our knowledge," they always say.
The wonderful world of science ready for your next adventure!
Fantasies and facts waiting for your next venture.*



*Who discovered DNA? Who found gravity?
You will know soon in this wonderful city!
Science is not just this,
It's a universe you really don't want to miss.*

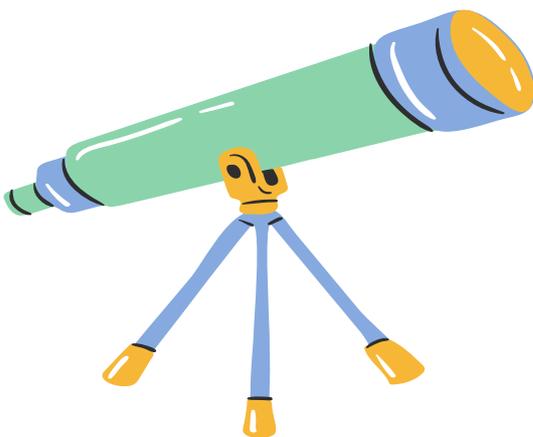


*When you are bored, go and explore
the wonderful world of science and you will never get a bore!*



Isha Fathima

Class: 5 C



My Fun Learning About Volcano Eruption

Hello friends!

I would like to share what I learned about volcano eruptions through a fun science experiment.

What Is a Volcano? Volcanoes are cracks in the earth's crust out of which magma (very hot melted rock) comes out. When magma comes out of the volcano, it is called lava.

How Does a Volcano Erupt?

First, magma is formed deep inside the Earth because of very high heat. This magma gets collected inside the Earth and slowly pressure builds up. When the pressure becomes very strong, the magma pushes its way up through a vertical tunnel called vent and fills a hollow opening called the crater at the top and burst out with hot gas, dust and ashes.

My Volcano Experiment: To understand volcano eruptions better, I did a fun experiment at home using baking soda and vinegar.

What I did: I put baking soda into the bottle and added a few drops of food colour. Then I slowly poured vinegar into it.

What I observed:

Suddenly, bubbles and foam came out of the bottle just like lava flowing from a volcano! very exciting to watch.

What I learned

Volcano eruptions happen because of pressure inside the Earth, a lot of pressure builds up underground which pushes up the magma.

Baking soda (a base) and vinegar (an acid) react, acid-base reaction takes place and produce CO_2 gas, water and salt. Gases takes more space than liquids so it comes out to occupy more place.



Science becomes more enjoyable when we learn by doing experiments.

Krishika Udayakumar, Grade -V G

Our world

The grass is green,
The sky is blue,
The moon is white,
The clouds are too.

The sun is yellow,
The trees are brown,
The leaves are red,
When falling down.

The sunset is orange,
The air is clear,
Such a colourful world,
We have right here.

By: Fathima Mirza

Class: 4B



🔍 *The Magic Lab: Science in Our Kitchen* 🧪

Our kitchen is more than just a place to cook; it is actually a miniature science laboratory! Every time we boil an egg, toast bread, or freeze juice, we are performing a science experiment. Here is how science works behind the scenes in our homes.

1. The Power of Heat :-

(A) When we cook, we use heat energy to change raw ingredients into tasty meals.

(B) Boiling:- When water reaches 100°C, it turns into steam. This is called evaporation.

(C) Irreversible Changes: Once you fry an egg or bake a cake, you cannot turn them back into a raw egg or flour. These are called chemical changes.

2. The Mystery of Mixing:-

Mixing teaches us about how different substances behave.

(A) Dissolving: When you stir sugar into water, it "disappears" because it dissolves. This creates a solution.

(B) Oil vs. Water: Have you noticed that oil always floats on top of water? This happens because oil is less dense than water and the two are "immiscible," meaning they refuse to mix!

3. Tiny Workers:

Fermentation:-Have you ever wondered how bread becomes so fluffy or how milk turns into curd? This is thanks to fermentation.

4. Pressure Cooker:

Inside a pressure cooker, the steam is trapped. This builds up high pressure, which forces the heat into the food faster. That's why lentils cook so quickly!

5. The Fridge:

A refrigerator doesn't just keep drinks cold; it slows down the growth of bacteria. Science helps us keep our food fresh for longer!

✨ Did You Know???

Salt is a natural preservative! It has been used for thousands of years to stop food from spoiling by drawing out moisture that germs need to grow.

So friends... Science isn't just found in heavy textbooks; it is bubbling in our pots and pans every day. Next time you are in the kitchen, keep your "scientist eyes" open—you might just discover something amazing! "Our kitchen is not just a place for cooking—it is a mini science laboratory full of wonders." "From boiling water to making curd, our kitchen is a wonderful place where science comes alive."



Dhriti Sudeesh
Class: V C

Science Wonders

I look at the sky so big and blue
And wonder why the grass has dew.
Science is the key we use each day
To learn how nature likes to play.
It's in the seed that starts to grow
And in the wind that starts to blow.
It's why an apple falls to the ground
And why the earth goes round and round.
We use our eyes to watch and see
Why birds can fly from tree to tree.
With magnets pulling at the steel,
We learn how every force is real.
From tiny bugs to giant whales,
Science tells us wonderful tales.
Mixing liquids within a little jar,
Watching light from a distant star.
We ask a question, we find a way
To learn something new every single day.
It is not magic, it is just a test
To see how our world works the best.

Hafsa Fathima
Class: 4 E



The experiment that changed everything

Water is often wasted in many places. Taps leak, ponds get dirty and people sometimes have to wait a long time to get clean water. While most people ignore it, Ayaan wanted to find a solution.

One evening he asked his mother, “Why do we waste so much water when we could save it?” She smiled, “Maybe no one has tried to fix it.”

At school, his teacher explained rainwater harvesting and simple water filters. Ayaan thought, *I can try this myself.* Using old pipes, gravel, sand and charcoal, he built a small water filter and connected a pipe to collect rainwater from the roof. When the first rain fell, clean water filled the tank. A neighbour laughed, “Do you really think this will help?” Ayaan smiled, “Let the water show you.” As days passed, more people noticed the difference. “This water is so clean! How did you do it?” the neighbour asked. “It’s science,” Ayaan explained. “Rain is a gift.

We just have to use it wisely.” With guidance from his teacher, a proper rainwater system was installed. Water was saved, and Ayaan’s ideas were respected. He realized that science is not only for a lab; it can solve real-life problems and improve the lives of people everywhere.

Moral: Science becomes powerful when knowledge is used to help everyone.



Written by: Mohammad Zuhair Khazi

Class & Section: 5A

The Light of the Galaxy

Space is like a meadow of stars
Planets swimming through with no wars
Stargazing the mesmerizing constellations
Leading all the stars to nearby relations
The moon leading the path in night
Glowing like a spark in sight
The sun shining bright at dawn
Lighting up all the dark lawns
Mercury, Venus, earth and mars
The planets that stayed behind the bars
Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune
The planets that went beyond the tune
Asteroids falling like fire darts
Hitting planets at different parts
The space visible to the naked eye
Is nothing like the galaxy that lies high

Written by:



Sara John

Class: V-C



Science in every step

Science, science, full of might
Exploring the world, day and night
Science, science, so full of might
Exploring the world, day and night
From atoms to stars, it unravels the clue
Making sense of all that science can do.
Equations and facts, a wild ride
Curiosity leads, discoveries glide
From labs to space, it takes us far
Science rules like a shining star

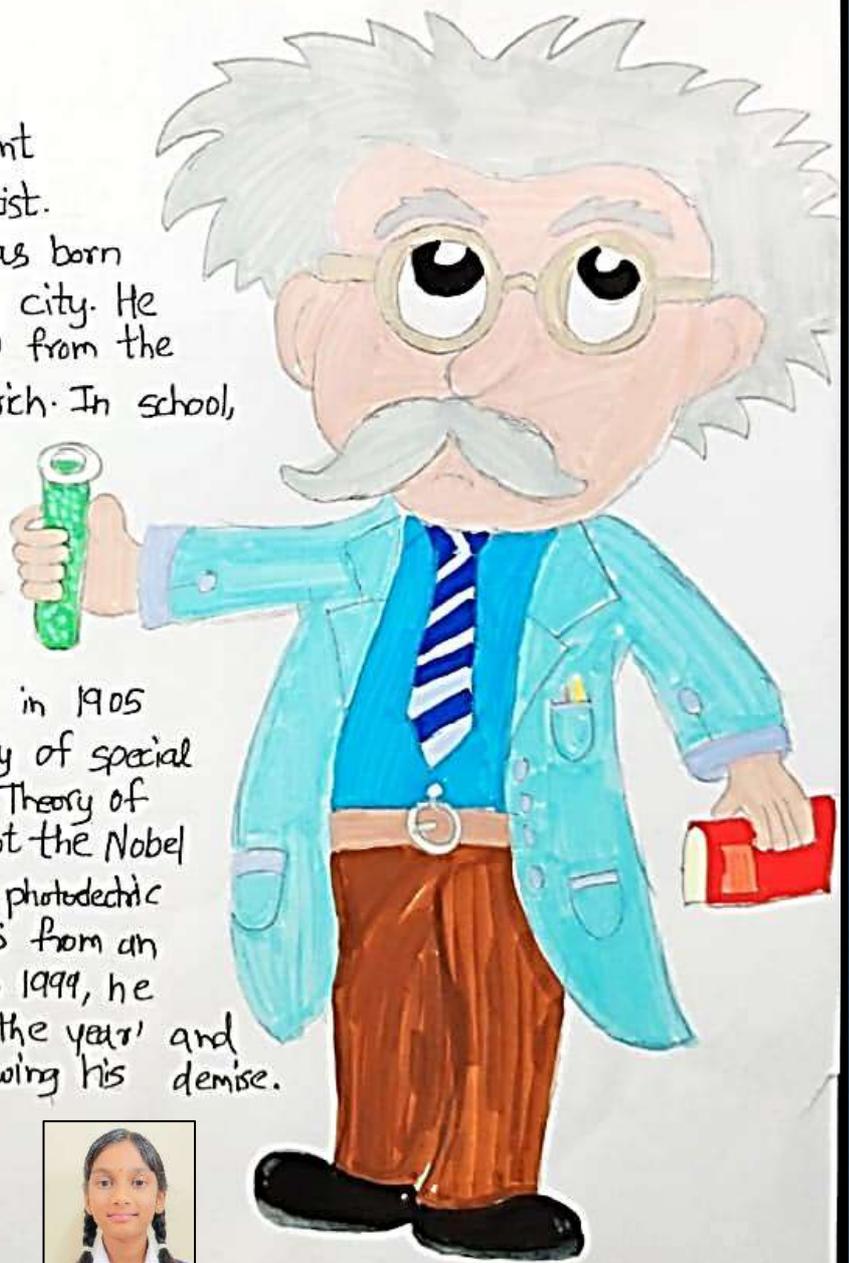


Written by:
Aiza
V-C

Scientist of the Century

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was a brilliant German physicist and scientist. On March 14, 1879, Einstein was born in the German Empire's Ulm city. He earned a certificate and a PhD from the Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich. In school, his main interests were physics, science and maths. His first article, released in 1905, established Einstein among the world's premier scientists. He made significant contributions to physics in 1905 when he discovered the Theory of Special Relativity. He published his "General Theory of Relativity" in 1915. In 1921, he got the Nobel Prize in physics for his law of photoelectric effect. He died on April 18, 1955 from an Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm. In 1999, he was named 'Time person of the year' and 'Scientist of the century' following his demise.



ADVIKA SURESH
CLASS: V B

Poem - Science Is Everywhere

Science is everywhere
In the sky, land and sea
In the light of the sun
And in the air we cannot see.
It helps flowers grow .
And birds learn how to fly,
It gives us rain from the clouds
And colours to the sky.
From phones and cars we use,
To doctors helping lives
Science makes the world progress
And helps our dream to rise.
Science is not just a subject,
It is magic, truth and care,
Open your eyes and you will see
Yes, science is everywhere



written by:
TANUJA TASNI GADIDESI
Class: V H



Artificial Intelligence in Science

"Did you update your software today?"

"Relax! I'm programmed to be gentle!"



By: Vaibhav S
Class: V B

How smart machines help scientists?

Artificial intelligence or AI is a smart technology that helps machines think and learn like humans.

In science, AI is helping scientists make amazing discoveries and solve problems faster than ever before.

- Space Science – AI studies pictures of stars and planets. It helps scientists discover new planets and understand the universe.
- Medical Science – AI helps doctors find diseases early by studying X-rays and scans. It also helps in making new medicines.
- Weather Science – AI helps predict weather like rain, storms and cyclones more accurately.

Environmental Science – AI helps protect forests, oceans and animals. It tracks pollution and helps save endangered species.



Poem-Science is Everywhere

Science is asking why and how,
In the sky, the sea, the here and now.
Plants that grow and stars that shine,
Clocks that tick and numbers that align.
We test, we try, we learn each day,
Finding answers along the way.
With curious minds and eyes that see,
Science helps us who we can be.



NAMIRA RAHMAN
Class: V H



Science Experiment-Floating Village

Principle of Vertically moving Floating Houses- A steel frame that holds the flotation blocks is attached to the underside of the house. There are four 'vertical guidance poles not far from the corners the house. The topes of the poles are attached to the steel frame. The poles telescope out the ground, allowing the house to move up and down. It is based on the principle of buoyancy.

Need for floating houses:

India has islands, coastal areas and areas highly prone to floods. The sea level is said to have risen by 20 centimetres in the last century and is expected to rise by three times that amount in the 21st century;

There is a need to develop technology for moving houses which can be transported and constructed early particularly during disasters or when required to be shifted due to other considerations.

Mohammed Suheb Nakhwaji
Class: 5A



Science Poem

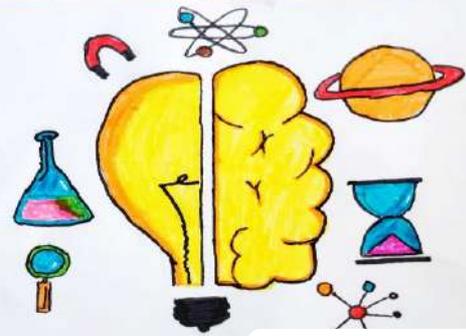
Science paints the sky with stars,
Colours mix where curiosity sparks!
In the lab, wonders unfold,
Innovations rise, stories told!
Oceans deep, space so high,
Secrets hidden, science says "try!"
Minds connect, ideas ignite,
Eureka moments, pure delight!
Nature's rhythms, we learn to see,
Patterns emerge, mystery – free!
Questions fuel the journey ahead,
Science guides us, where wonders
spread!



By: Aima – 5-c



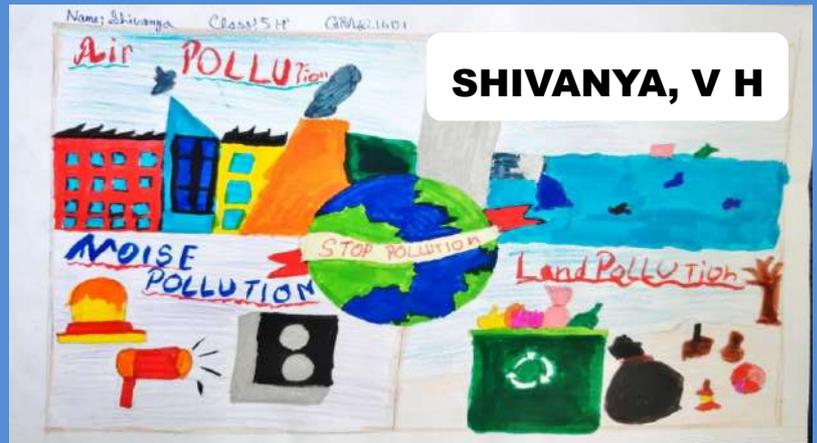
RAFAAN, V B



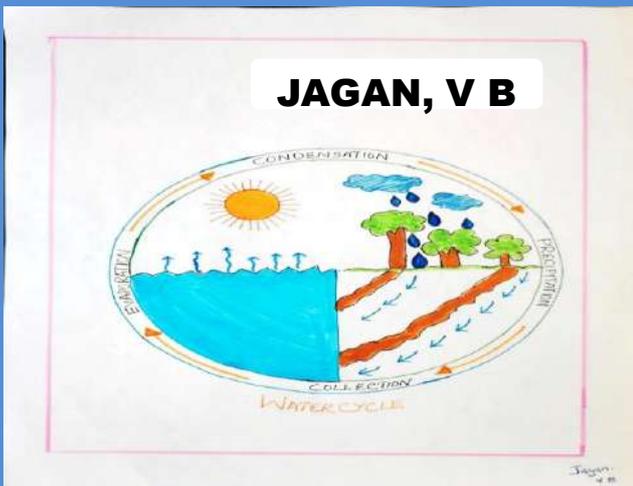
SAADRISHI V B



MARYAM, V B



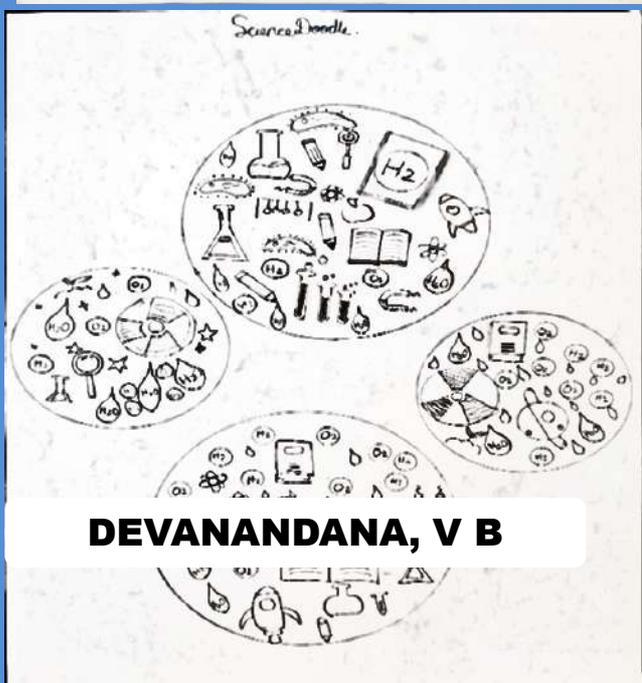
SHIVANYA, V H



JAGAN, V B



MANTHRA, V D



DEVANANDANA, V B

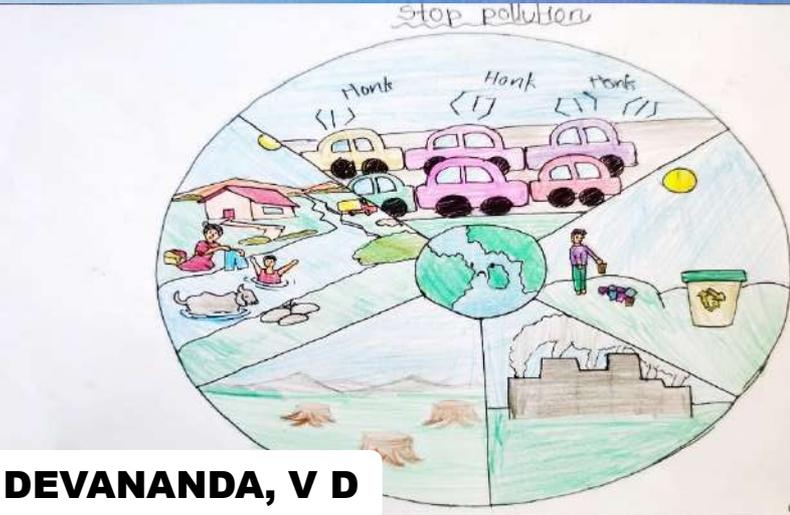


AYISHA, V G

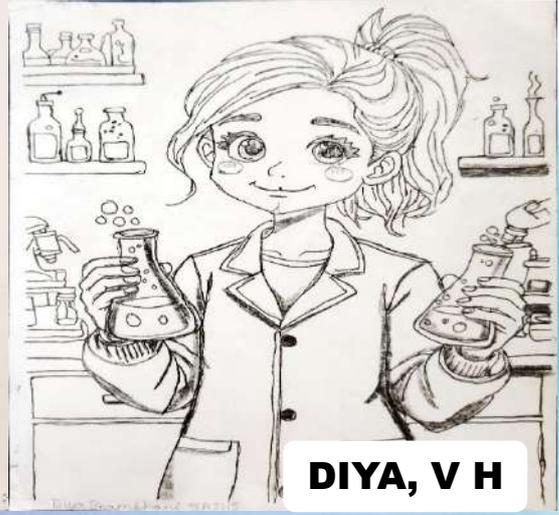
MALAVIKA, V D



SAVE OUR ENVIRONMENT
TAZRIA ISMAT AYAT, V F



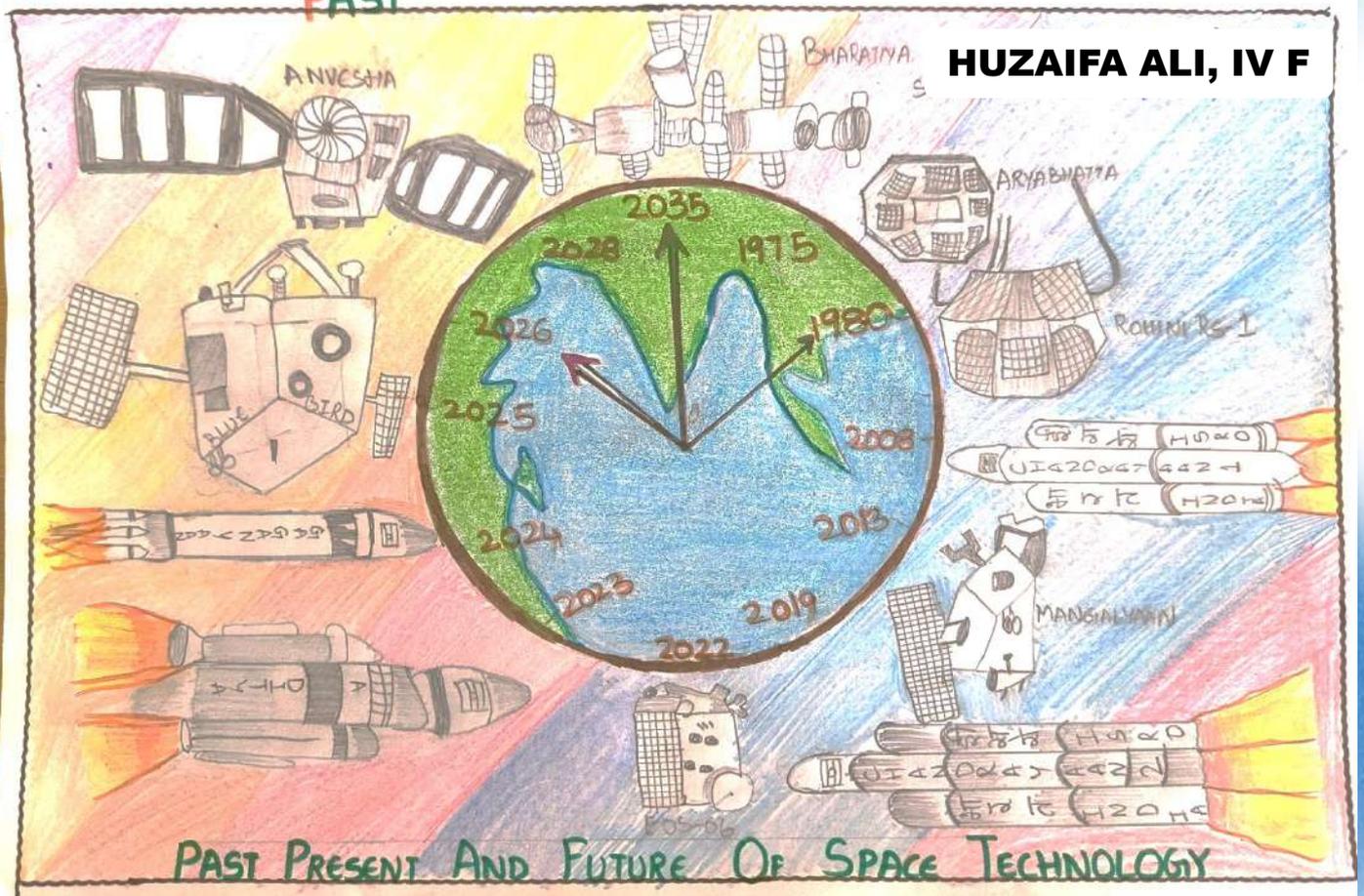
DEVANANDA, V D



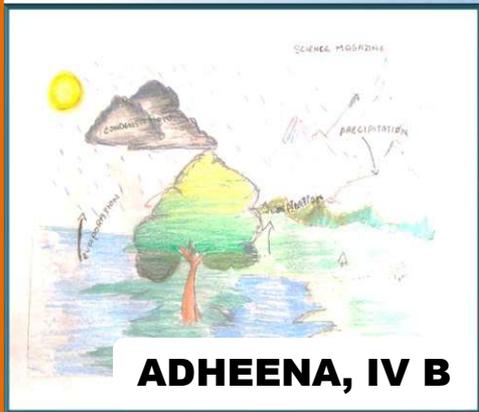
DIYA, V H

PAST

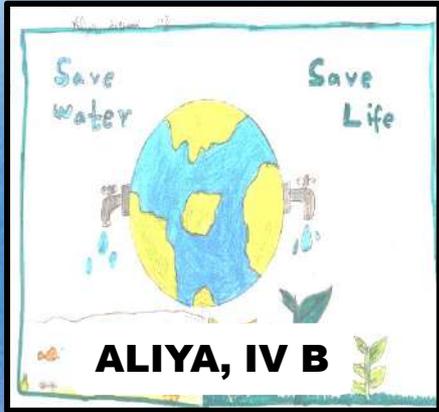
HUZAIFA ALI, IV F



PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY



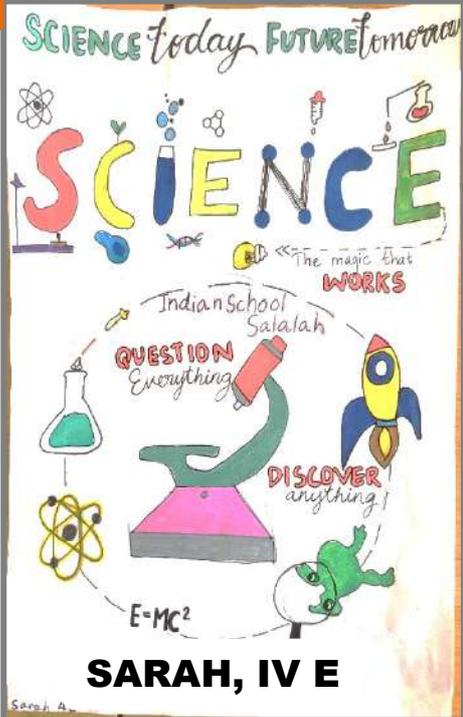
ADHEENA, IV B



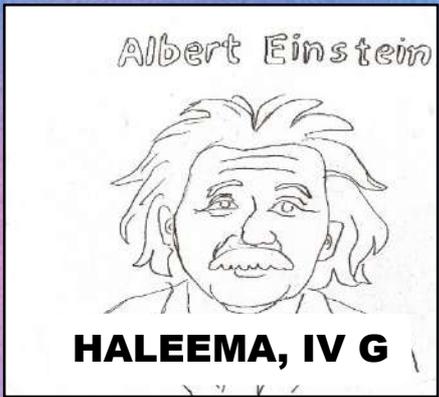
ALIYA, IV B



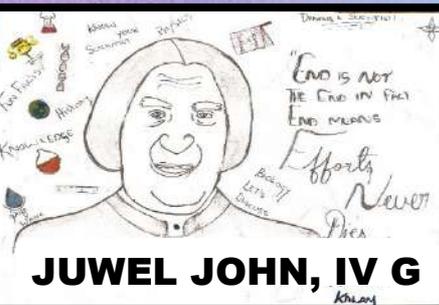
AANVIYA, IV B



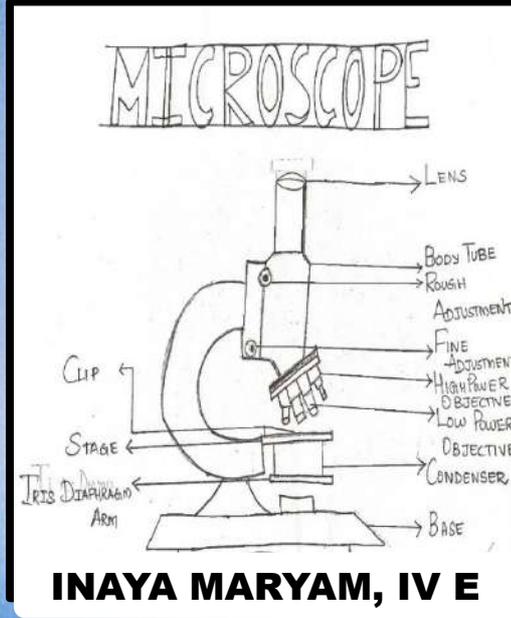
SARAH, IV E



HALEEMA, IV G



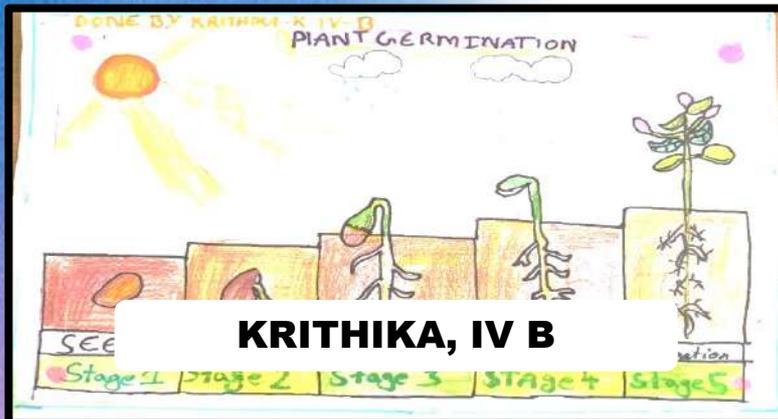
JUWEL JOHN, IV G



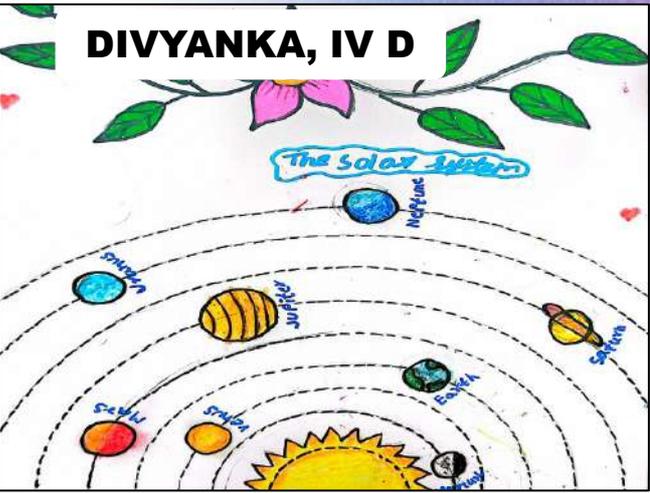
INAYA MARYAM, IV E



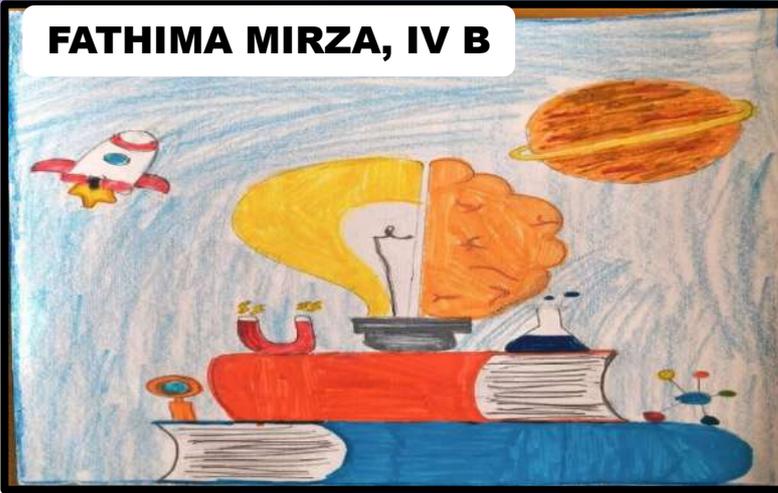
FATHIMA ZAHRA, IV A



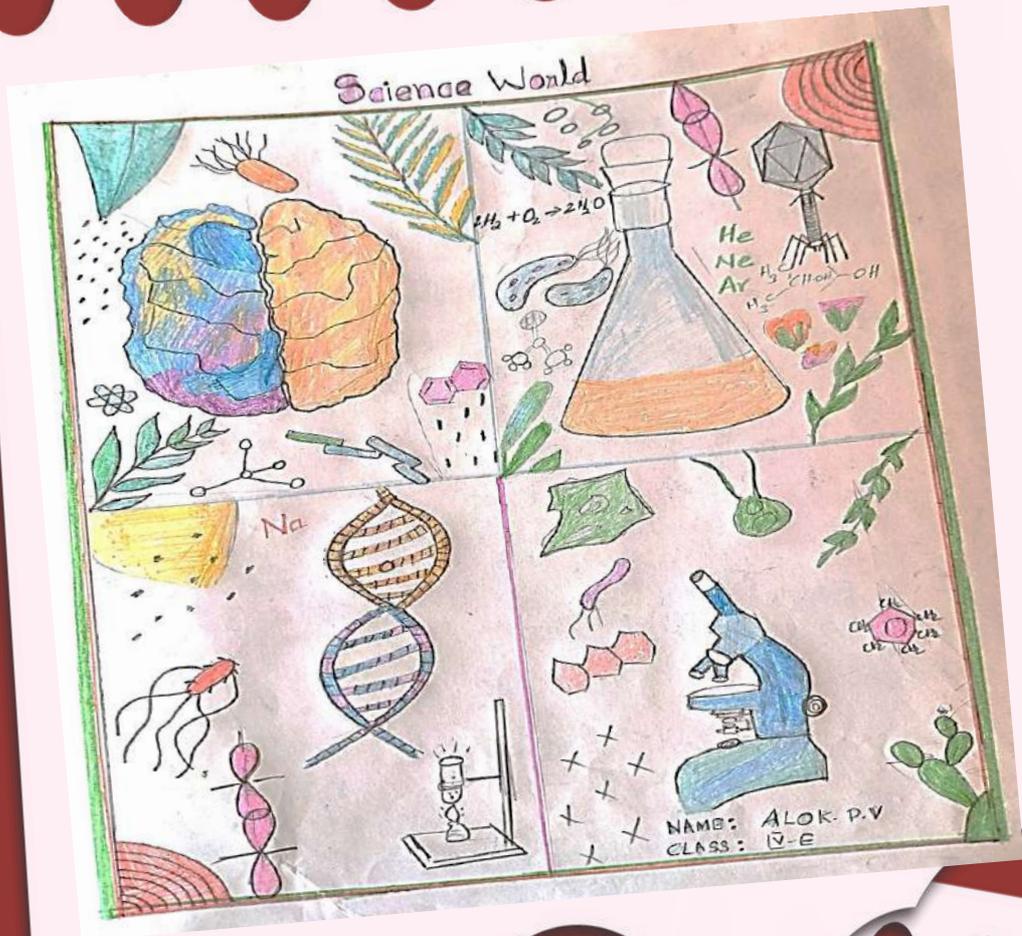
KRITHIKA, IV B



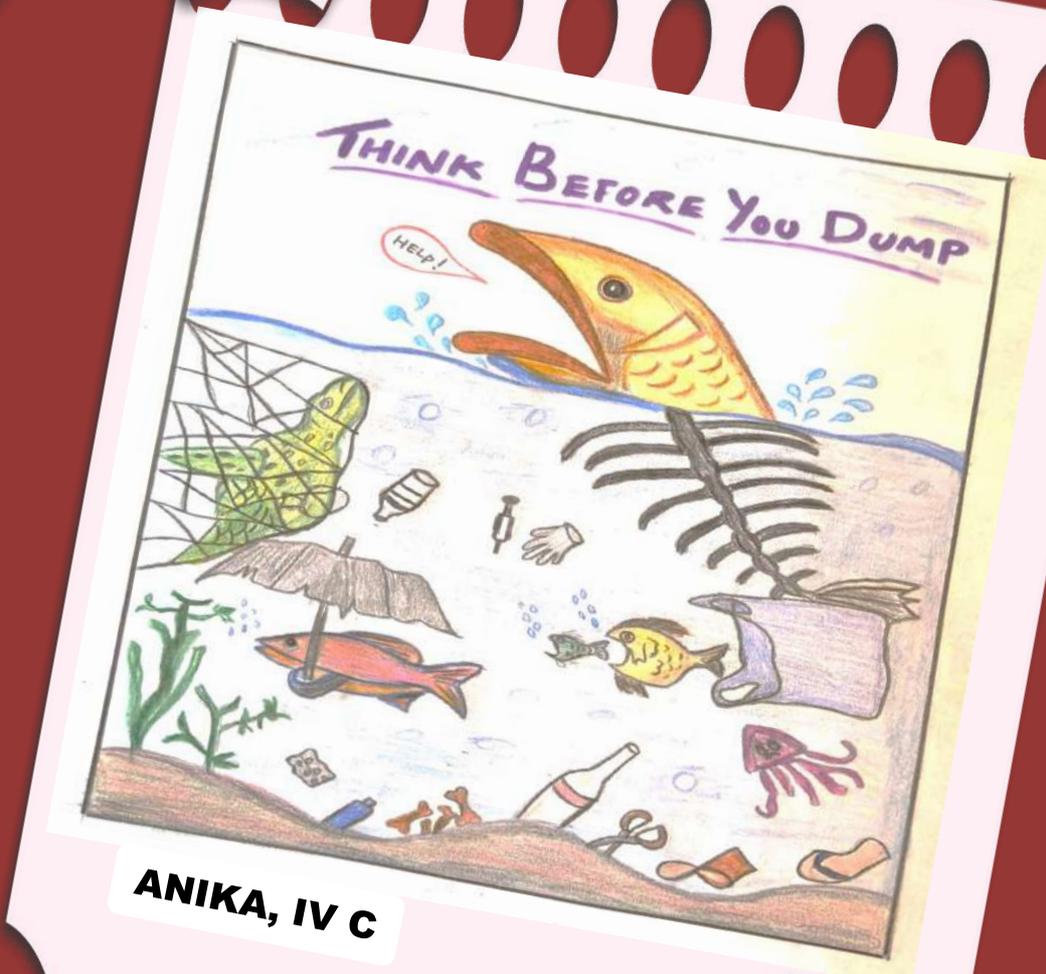
DIVYANKA, IV D



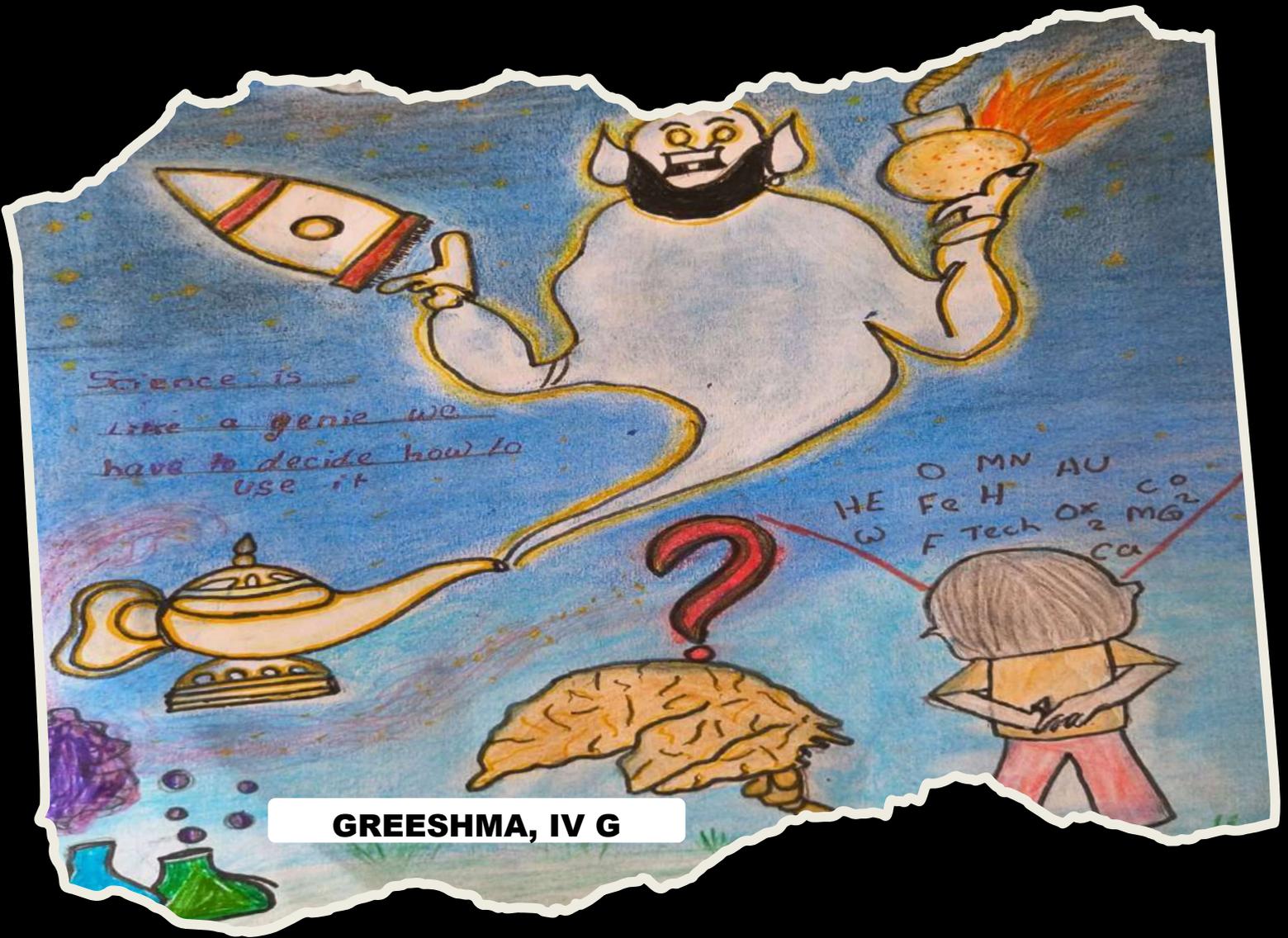
FATHIMA MIRZA, IV B



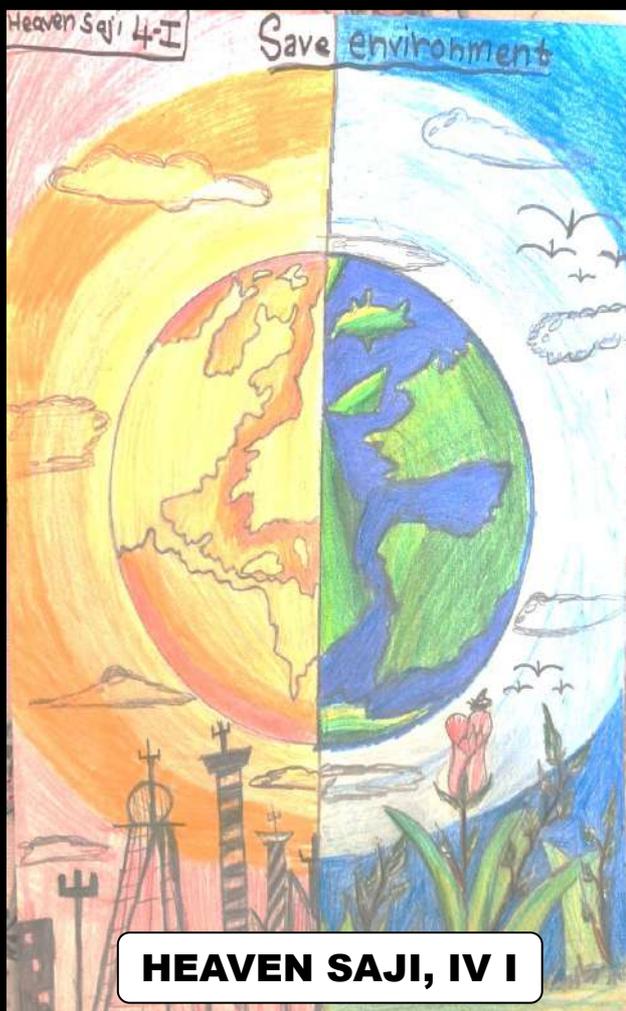
ALOK P V, IV E



ANIKA, IV C



GREESHMA, IV G



HEAVEN SAJI, IV I

SCIENCE for a SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

WASTE RECYCLING

- Scientific contribution: Development of plastic recycling machines.
- Sustainable-impact**
- Reduce pollution
- Saves landfill space.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

- Science & Technology
- Solar Panels
- wind turbines
- Sustainable-impact**
- Conserve raw materials

Science helps us create a balance between development & protecting the environment.

CLEAN WATER SOLUTIONS

- Science work on: water purifiers
- Seepage treatment
- Rainwater Harvesting
- Sustainable impact**
- less water wastage.

SMART CITIES & GREEN INNOVATION

- Example: Smart electricity meters.
- Green buildings.
- Sustainable-impacts**
- Saves energy.
- Controls air pollution.

SCIENCE + INNOVATION = Cleaner, Greener, Better Tomorrow

Name: Ekamdeep

EKAMDEEP, IV H



Save Trees



- Trees are very important for our life.
- Trees give us fresh air to breathe.
- Birds and animals live on trees.
- Trees give us fruits and shade.
- I do not break branches of trees.
- We should plant more trees.
- Trees keep our Earth green and clean.
- My teacher tells us to protect trees.
- I promise to save trees always.



- We should plant more trees.
- I water plants every day.
- Trees are very important for our life.
- Planting trees is a great way to help earth.



Aleema Zoya Zama
1B





Student: Joseph Sunil Thomas

Class & Section: 1 E

My Cleaning Robot



About My Robot

I built a **Cleaning Robot**. It helps keep my room clean by sweeping dust and dirt into a box. It's smart and doesn't bump into furniture!

How My Robot Works:

1. It Sees with "Magic Eyes" (IR Sensor) and It Moves with "Muscles" (Motors):

My robot has special **IR sensors** that act like magic eyes. They send out invisible light to detect walls, chairs, and toys. When something is in front, the robot stops and turns—so it never bumps into anything! Two **motors** make the wheels spin, they help it go forward and backward and help it to turn also. They work together so the robot can move all around the room.

2. It Sweeps with a "Spinning Brush" and It Collects Dirt in a "Dust Box":

Under the robot, there's a **spinning brush** that sweeps dust, crumbs, and small bits off the floor as it moves. All the dirt gets pushed into a **box** at the back. When it's full, I empty it into the trash. Then the robot is ready to clean again!

3. It Gets Power from "Energy Food" (Battery):

The robot runs on a **rechargeable battery**, just like a toy car. The battery gives it energy to see, move, and sweep.

Why I Made This Robot:

I wanted to **help keep my room clean** without anyone asking me. Robots can be helpers, and I love building things that work!

Science Words I Learned:

Sensor – helps the robot "see"

Motor – makes things move

Battery – gives energy

Circuit – like a road for electricity

A Poem About My Robot:

*My robot's smart, it cleans the floor,
It whirs and beeps and does much more.
With sensors bright and wheels that zoom,
It sweeps away the dust and gloom!*



SAYYED SIYAN-21

Aim

To see how a gas is created when we mix a solid and a liquid.

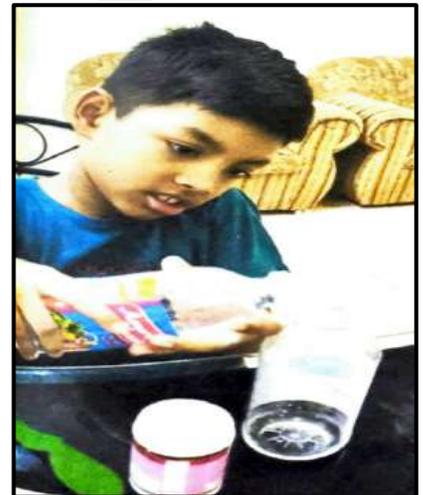


Materials Needed:

- One empty plastic bottle
- One balloon
- Baking soda (Solid)
- Vinegar (Liquid)

Procedure:

- Pour a small amount of vinegar into the plastic bottle.
- Use the funnel to put 2 spoons of baking soda inside the balloon.
- Carefully stretch the opening of the balloon over the top of the bottle.
- Lift the balloon up so the baking soda falls into the vinegar and watch what happens.



What Happened:

- When the baking soda fell into the vinegar, it started to fizz and make lots of bubbles.
- The balloon began to grow and inflate all by itself!
- The bottle felt a little cold to the touch.



Conclusion:

- Mixing the baking soda (solid) and vinegar (liquid) created a chemical reaction.
- This reaction produced a gas called Carbon Dioxide.
- Since the gas had nowhere else to go, it filled up the balloon and made it expand.
- It was amazing to see how invisible gas can blow up a balloon!





The Role and Significance of Science

Science is the study of the natural world. It depends on observation, documentation, and experimentation.

Every event has a logical scientific explanation.

The word "science" is derived from a Latin word, 'Scientia', meaning 'knowledge'.

The study of science removes mythological superstitions.

Scientific development in the world has helped mankind achieve many milestones.

Galileo Galilei is the father of modern science.

There are various branches of science, and each branch has its own significance.

Science has made our lives easier and improved our living standards.

Advancements in medical science have safeguarded the human race from many epidemics.

Science is unlimited, and it works for the betterment of mankind.

Helna Elsa Joby

2G

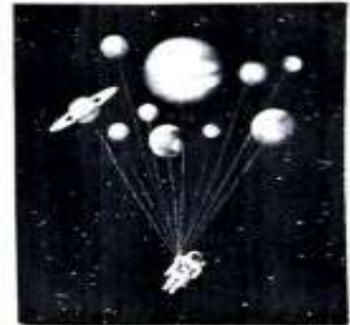


The Wonderful Space

Up in the sky so dark and wide,
Stars sparkle bright side by side.
The moon glows softly every night,
A silver ball of gentle light.



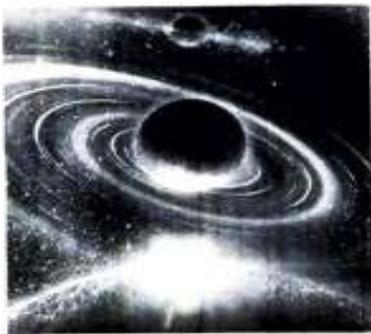
The sun shines warm to start our day,
Chasing the night clouds far away.
Planets spin and never stop,
Around the sun they twirl and hop.



Rockets zoom with a fiery flame,
Astronauts explore in space's name.
Space is big and full of cheer,
A world of wonders far and near.



A.R Fahama Abqura
2H



MR. GRAVITY



THE BRAVE LITTLE SEED

Once upon a time, there was a tiny seed lying under the soil. The seed wanted to grow but did not know how. One day, the sun smiled and gave warm light.

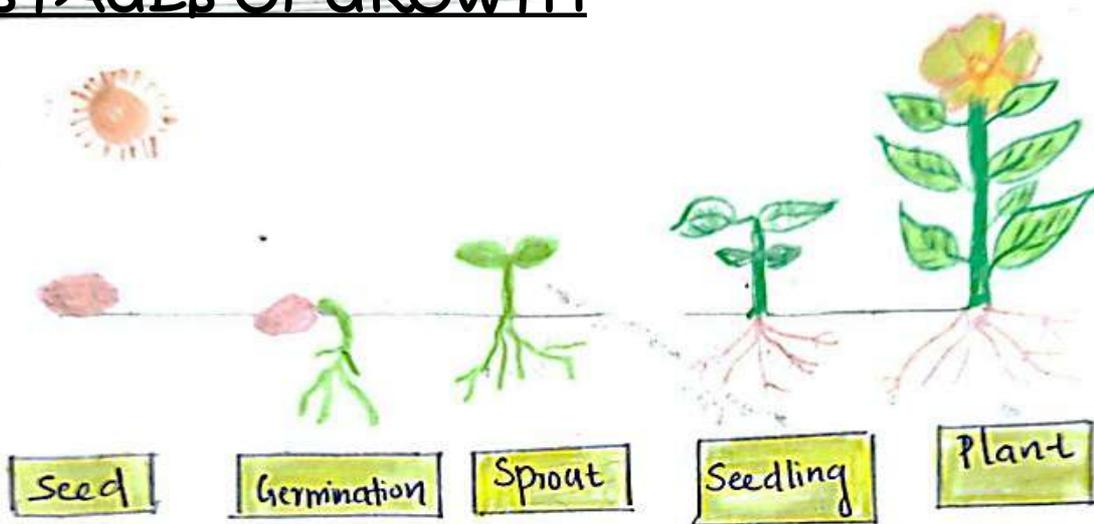
The rain came and gave water. The soil held the seed gently. Slowly the seed drank water and used sunlight to make its own food.

A small root grew down into the soil. A green shoot came up towards the light. Every day, the seed grew taller and stronger. Soon, it became a healthy plant with green leaves. The plant helped people by giving oxygen and food. The little seed was proud to grow and help the Earth.

SCIENCE MESSAGE:

Plants need soil, water, air, and sunlight to grow. This process is called photosynthesis.

STAGES OF GROWTH



Jhsaan V
1A



Life Science Story

Grasslands

Story by Andrew Frinkle

Earth has lots of grasslands.. Grasslands usually have very few trees. Grasslands can have lots of animals. Many of them like to eat grass.



A savanna is a warm or tropical grassland area. The grasses can be very tall. This is good for animals to hide in. Many animals eat the grass, too. Animals like elephants, zebras, and lions might live in a savanna.



Temperate grasslands, like prairies and steppes, might seem like large grassy fields, but the grass get much taller. The animals that live in grassland must use the grass. They eat the grass, hide in the grass and make their homes in the grass. Buffalo, wolves, owls, and bugs might live in a grassland.



Hiyan Modha
10



My Volcano Experiment



My Name: Ayra Shabbir
Std: 2-I

What I did

I made a pretend volcano erupt.

What I Used

- Plate
- Small glass
- Foil paper
- Baking soda - 2 tsp
- Dish soap - 1 tsp
- Vinegar - 8 tsp
- Red food colour



What I did

- I made a mountain out of foil wrapped around small plate.
- I put the glass in the middle.
- I put baking soda, soap and red colour in the glass.
- My mother help me pour in the vinegar.
- I watched erupt! (It was magic)

What I Thought

- I liked it.
- It was fun to see the volcano explode.
- It was like magic for me. But my mother explained it is actually a chemical reaction when things combine and change, they can create something new and exciting like our volcano.

STORY OF A LEAF

Hello!

I am a little green leaf.

I grow on a big tree.

*The sun gives me light,
And rain gives me water.*

I make food for my tree.

Birds sit near me and sing songs.

I dance when the wind blows.

One day I turn yellow and fall down.

I help the soil to become rich.

I am small,

But I am very important.

Omar Adam T.K

20



SCIENCE EXPERIMENT

TITLE : MAGIC MAGNET

NAME: NIHA NIYAS

CLASS: 1D



AIM:

To find out which objects a magnet can attract.

MATERIALS REQUIRED:

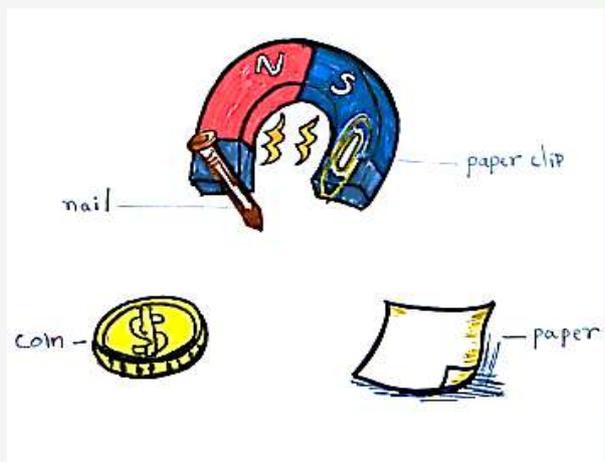
- A magnet
- An iron nail
- A paper
- A piece of paper
- A coin

PROCEDURE:

1. Take a magnet in your hand.
2. Bring the magnet near to the object.
3. Observe whether the magnet sticks to the magnet or not.
4. Repeat the step with all the objects.

OBSERVATION

OBJECT	ATTRACTED/ NOT ATTRACTED
Iron nail	Attracted
Paper clip	Attracted
coin	Not Attracted
Paper	Not attracted



CONCLUSION

Magnets attract iron objects.

Magnets do not attract paper and plastics.

SCIENCE BASED STORY

Name: ARPITA NISHAD
Class: 2A



Concept:

- Plants grow from seeds.
- Plants need water, air, sunlight, and soil.

Story: The Little Seed's Big Dream

Once upon a time, there was a little seed sleeping under the soil. One day, rain drops fell from the sky. The seed drank the water and felt happy. Soon, the sun came out and gave warmth. The seed slowly woke up. The seed grew small roots and a tiny shoot. It came out of the soil as a baby plant. Every day, the plant got water, air, and sunlight. It grew taller and greener. After many days, the little seed became a big, healthy plant. The plant said: "Thank you Sun, Water, Air and Soil."

1. Seed Under the soil.



2. Rain and Sun helping.



3. Small Plant Growing



4. Big Healthy Plant.



Conclusion:

- This story shows how a seed grows into a plant.
- Plants are living things and we must take care of them.

TWO HELPFUL FRIENDS

I shine in the sky so big and bright,
I give the Earth both day and light.

Plants grow happy because of me,
Who am I? Can you guess and see?

That's right! I'm the sun.

I fall from clouds up in the sky,
I help plants grow and birds fly by,
I fill the rivers, lakes, and sea,

Guess my name — who can it be?

That's right! I'm the Water.

D. Charuvardhan
2C

SCIENCE

Science is here,
Science is there,
It's all around us,
In the sky and in the air.
Let's celebrate science,
And all that it can do,
It makes our lives better,
In every way, and it's true!!

Faiza
2F

WHY I LOVE SCIENCE

Introduction:

Science is my favourite subject, because it is not just a "book of facts," It is a way of discovering the secrets of the universe.

While other subjects teach us about the past or how to communicate, science teaches us how everything around us functions, from the smallest insect to the largest planets.

Understanding the world:

Science answers the "why" and "how" questions that I have everyday. It explains why the sky is blue, how birds are able to fly, and how our own bodies turn food into energy. Learning about the human body or the solar system makes me realize how amazing and complex nature is. It feels like solving a giant puzzle where every lesson provides a new piece.

Ahmed Haseen - 2A

Hai Sana, why are you looking so sad?



Yes Ria, I am so sad. Do you remember that we decided to plant a seed?

Yes yes. Mine is doing great. It has grown really big.



But my plant did not grow at all.?

Don't worry Sana. Let's find out what went wrong. Where did you keep your plant? Did you water it regularly?



I kept it in my bedroom and I forgot to water it.

Ahh—that's the problem Sana! Plants need sunlight, water and soil to grow. You should keep it in a sunnier spot like your balcony or garden. I kept mine in my garden.



Oh! Okay! That's why your plant grew fast. I will also do that.

Very good. So my dear friends don't forget this. Plants need water, soil, and sunlight to grow.



Yes. Plants give us food, provide shade and make our air clean. Plant more trees and they help us live healthy and happy life.



SAVE WATER

Water is important for us,
We need water to live.
There is no life without water.
Water helps plants grow..
We drink water everyday.
We depend on water.
Fishes live in water.
Water is a precious resource.
We should not waste water.
We must save water.



Mohammed Ahmeduddin – 2H



SAVE WATER

*Save water, Save Life
Water is our life,
Plants need water,
animals need water
All living things
need water to live.*

*No water, no life
We need water to live.
Save each drop of water,
For you and me.*



Vedhika Sreejith -1A

MY BEST FRIEND- WATER

Water is my friend,
I drink water everyday,
Water helps plants grow.
I will not waste water.



**Insiya Shahbas
– 1G**

THE LITTLE WATER DROP

I am a little water drop
shining in the sun.

Up I go into the sky,
My water work is fun.

I meet my friends in clouds so white,
We float both day and night.

When the clouds are big and grey,
We fall as rain so light.

I help the plants, the birds the trees,
And everyone you see.

Water is a precious gift,
Save it carefully.



Haya Sajad – 2G

SAVE WATER

Water is very important for all
living things. We need water to
drink , cook, wash and grow plants.

Without water , life is not possible.

We should not waste water.

We must close the tap after use.

We should use a bucket instead of a
shower. We should water plants
carefully. Saving water helps to save
our earth. Save water, save life..

Aaliya Ashraf – 2F



COMPUTER (POEM)

I am a computer,
I am your good friend.
I am a genius machine,
That man has ever made.
I cannot walk, I cannot talk.
Yet I remember everything!
I have many names,
You can play with me many games.
Sometimes I am bulky,
Sometimes I am handy.
Remember to use me with care,
To create and connect,
But also be aware!!

Shreya Kaipa - 2C



OUR WORLD

The grass is green,
The sky is blue.
The moon is white,
The sun is yellow.
The trees are brown,
The leaves are red
When falling down.
The sunset is orange,
The air is clear.
What a colourful world
We have right here!



Mariyam Saara - 1A



CLOUDS

Clouds are fluffy in the sky,
Floating softly way up high.
Some are white, some big and grey,
Drifting slowly on their way.
They make shapes like—look!
A sheep, a dragon, a ship, a pillow.
When they cry, it starts to rain,
Then comes out the sun again!



Jewel - 2G

NATURE

Nature is so good
And don't make us rude,
It gives us everything.
Without expecting anything,
It gives us food to eat.
And give us shade to reduce
heat, It is so green and help us
to stay clean,
With trillions of trees
And stunning cliffs,
So, it is our duty to
protect the nature
And to stop the melting glacier.

Adheen Navas - 2F





S. Ashwat Narayan
2A

Did you know?

Your brain uses 10 watts of energy to think and does not feel pain.



Water freezes faster when it's warm.

1 million earths could fit inside the sun



Human nose can detect about 10,000 different smells.



It takes 8 minutes for light to travel from sun to the earth.



WHY MOON CHANGES SHAPE?



The Moon has no light of its own.
The Sun gives light to the Moon.
The Moon moves around the Earth.
So the Moon looks different on different days.

Ayesha Falag
2E

SPARKLING TRIPLE R

REDUCE
REUSE
RECYCLE.

Words that we should know!
Words that carry aware!
We are children, we don't care!
But it's key, we should heed!

Always think, it's our world!
We don't have home any more!
Blue and green, heaven it is,
Grows as junkyard sad it is.

Do you know it is too late,
we breeze ill all day?
We are children, we must start.
We shouldn't wait the world to try.

Let's reduce what is harm!
Let's reuse what we can!
Let's recycle what we use!
Let a triple R shine for an unpolluted
tomorrow!



Jbraheem
20

ROLL CALL - THE PLANETS

Mercury? It's # one.
Closest planet to the SUN.



 Venus? Here it's # two.
Shining bright, just like a diamond.

Earth? Do you know it's # three.
Hey! it's our home, lovely GREEN!!



Mars? Here # four.
Ready to explore, near by us.



Jupiter? 5th in orbit.
HUGE!!! just a jive.



 Saturn? Oh! #6 just as Saturday.
Dusty rings as mist, ice mixed.

Uranus? Here # seven.
Heavenly tilt, 3rd LARGEST.



 Neptune? #8, Last in the orbit
Only one dark spot, great in size

Abdur Rahman

11

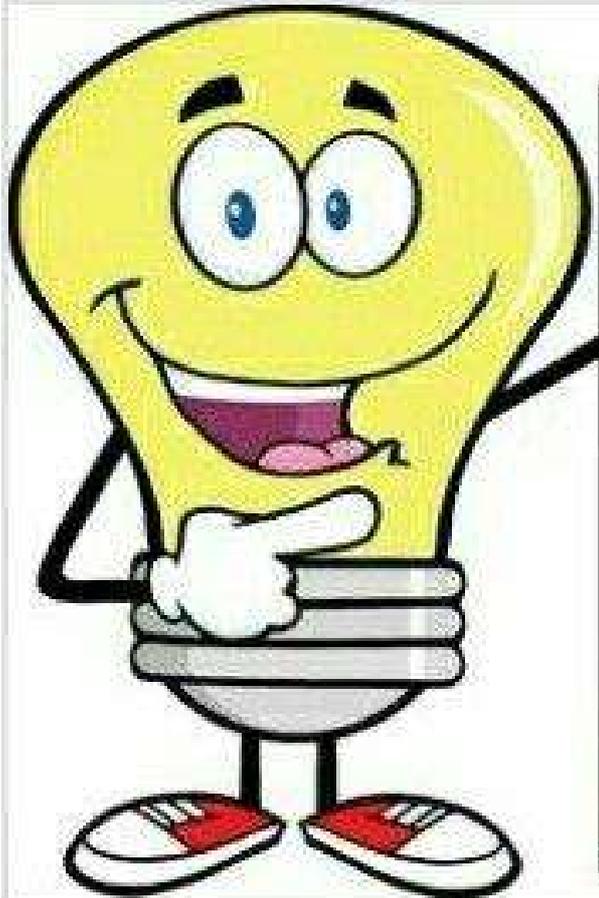


Science Is Magic

Science is magic,
Science is cool,
We learn new things
When we're in school.
We look at plants, Animals too,
The sky, the sun,
And drops of dew.
We ask "Why?" We ask "How?"
Science helps us learn right now!



Srihaan Sandeep Kumar Acharya – 1D



REDUCE , REUSE RECYCLE

Reduce Waste.

Reuse things again.

Recycle paper and plastic.

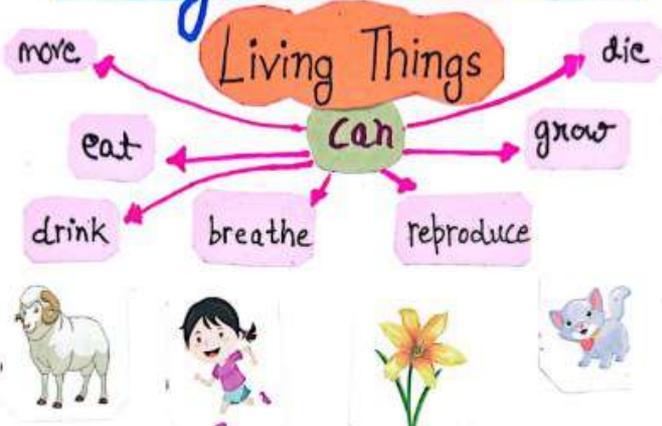
This helps our Earth.



**" Keep
Earth
Clean "**

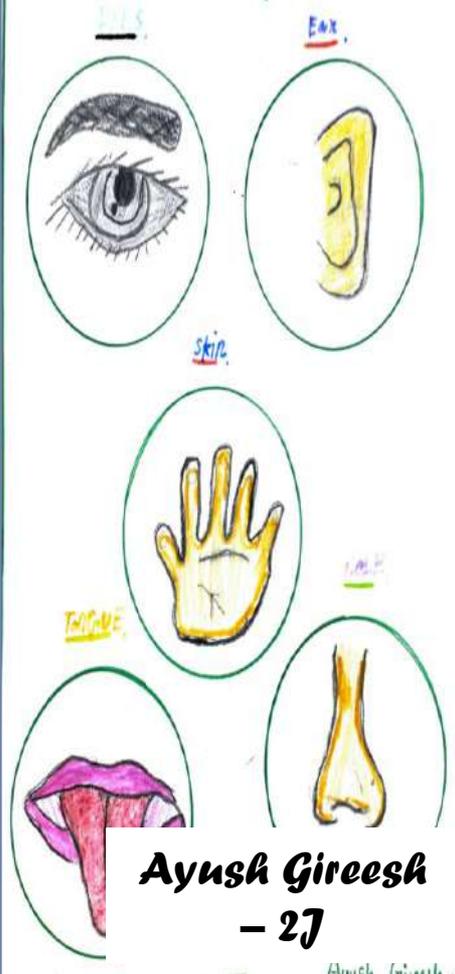
Jnsiya Shakbas - 1G

Things Around Us



Ravya Pruthi
1C

5 Sense Organs

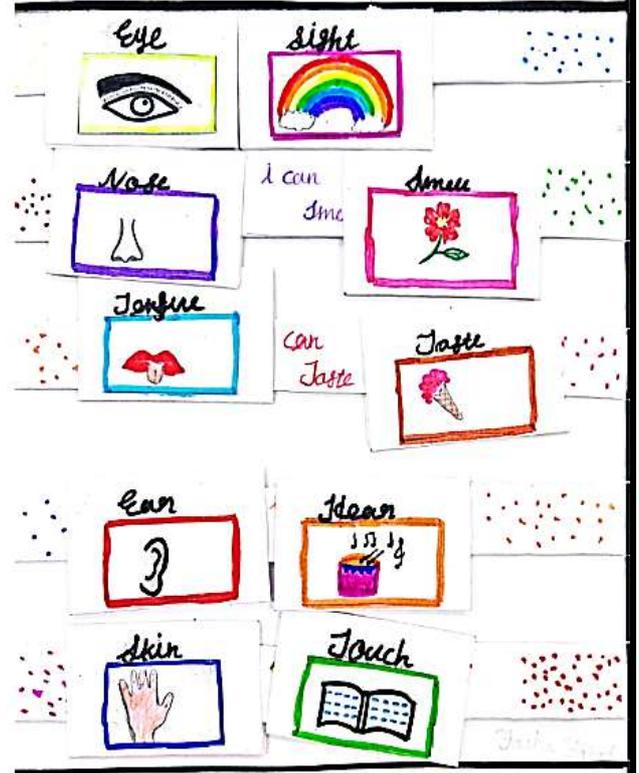


Ayush Gireesh
- 27

Kritrick Prabhu - 2C



5 Sense organs



FAIHA FAHAD - 1F

Biodiversity

The Amazon is the most
biodiverse terrestrial
Place on the
Planet-



Scarlet
Macaw



Morpho Butterfly



Spider Monkey



Spectacled Owl

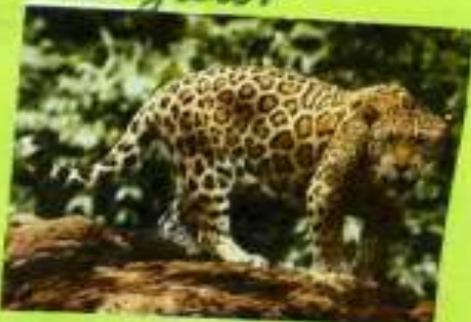


Toco Toucan



Giant Anteater

Jaguar



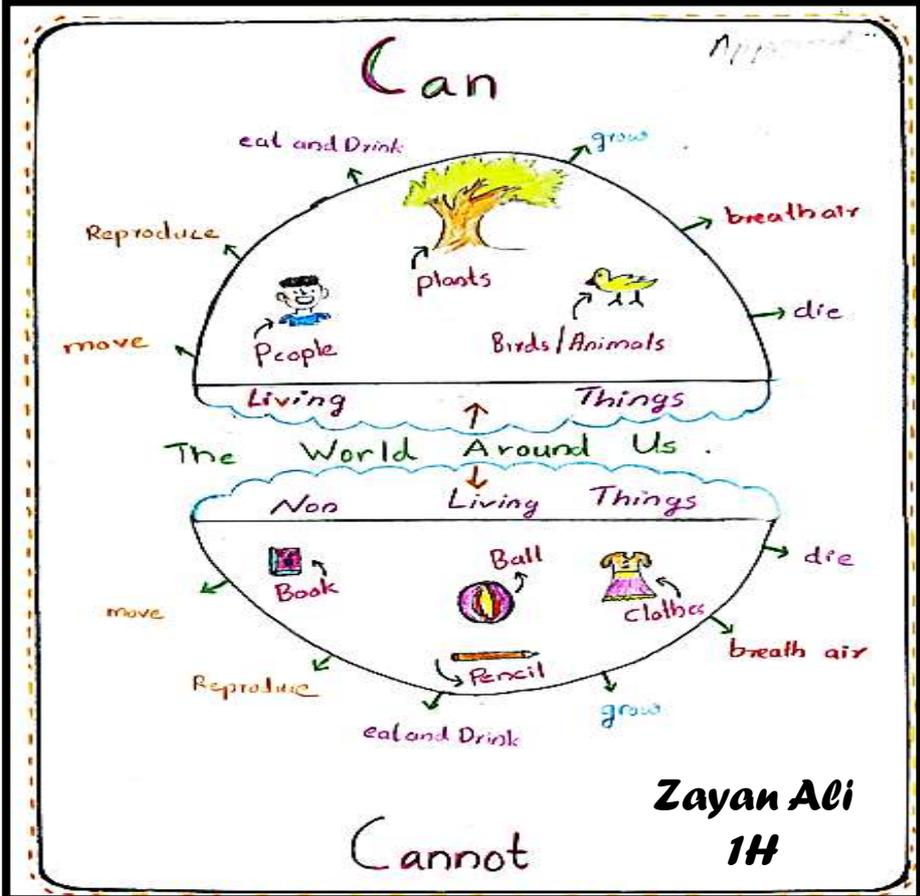
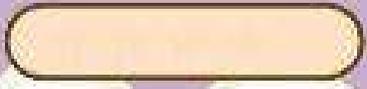
Amazon River Dolphin



Hercules
Beetle



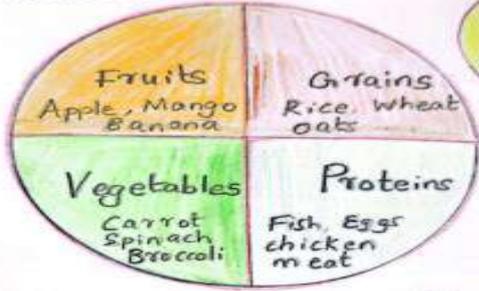
Yuzin Hajish
2B



Zayan Ali
1H

Vedhika 1A / My Plate, My Health
eat right, go bright

Fill half Plate with fruits and vegetables



Fill other half with grains and proteins

This is how our plate should look like.

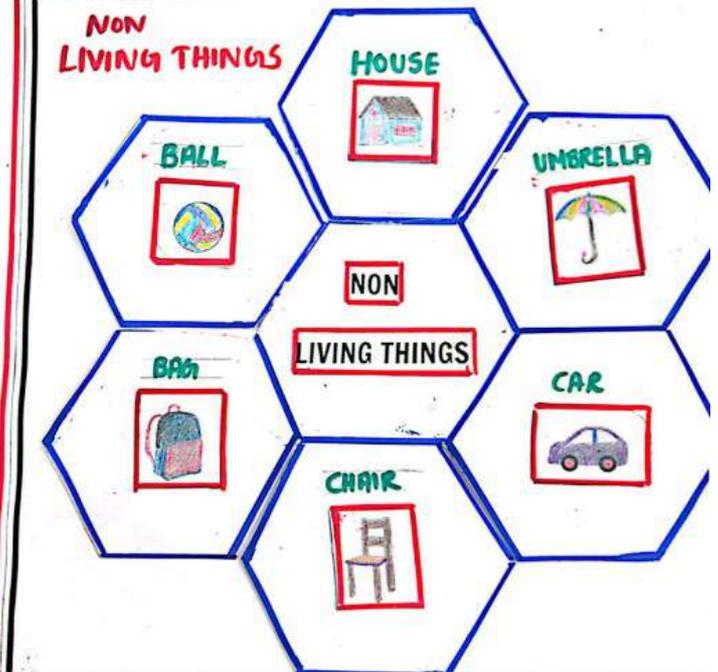
eating the right food helps us grow
Play and study better.

LIVING THINGS

ABEL MANU
1-C

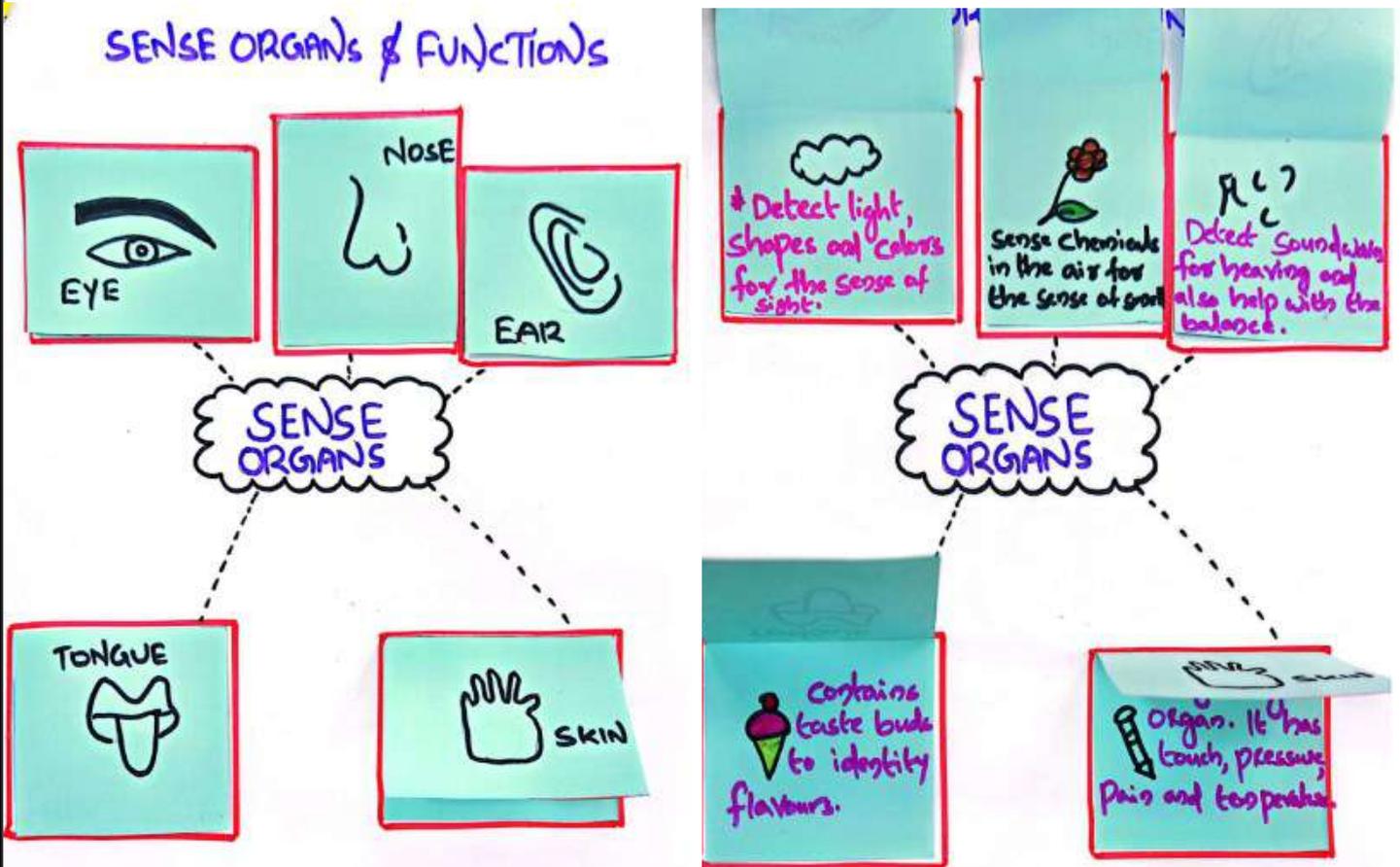


NON LIVING THINGS

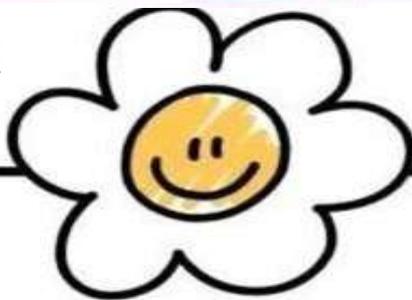


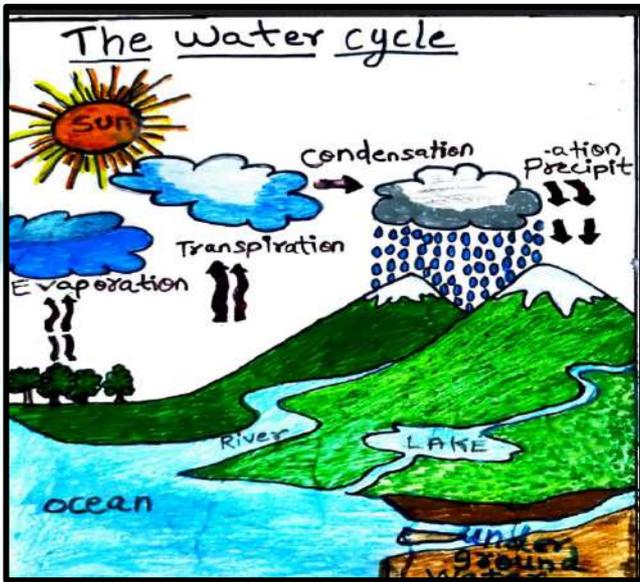
Abel Manu
1C

SENSE ORGANS & FUNCTIONS

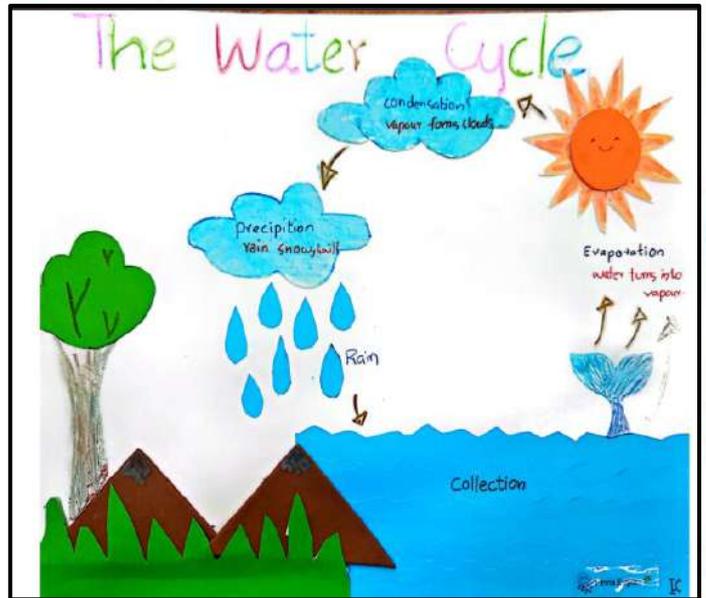


Adhidev Anish
11

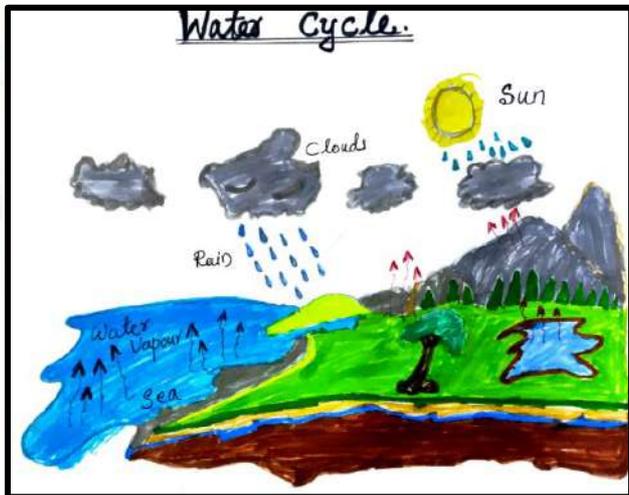




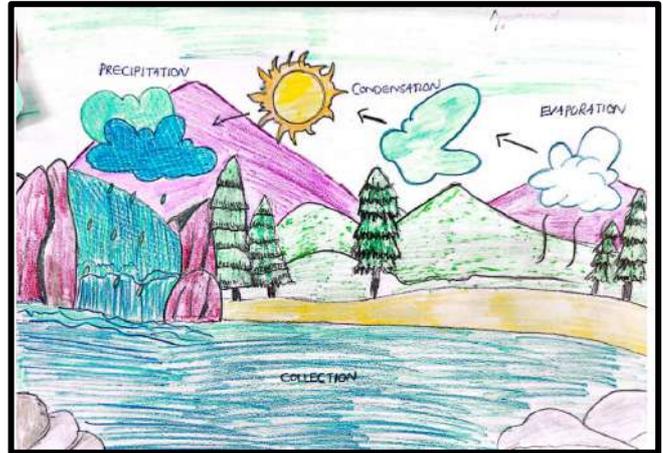
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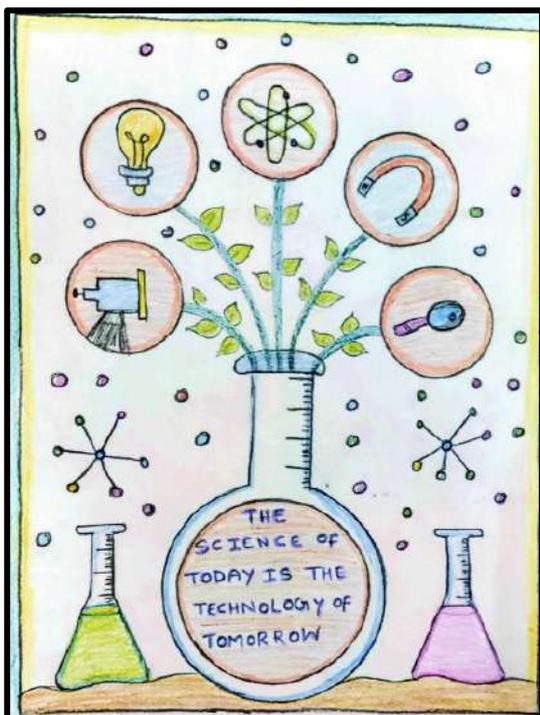
Fenna Ezlynn - 1C



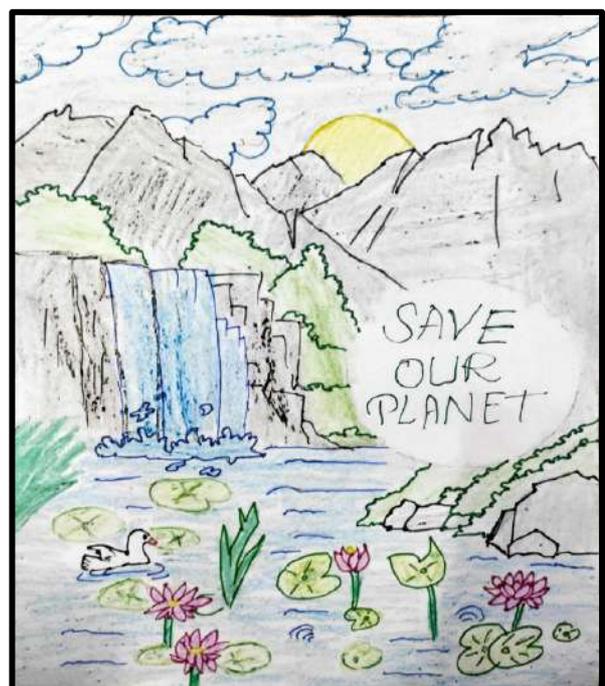
Shlomo P. Sunil - 2J



Ayisha Shareef K.P - 1B



Mohammed Abdul Haseeb Khan - 2C



Ahmed Faez - 2B



Aysel - 1A



Anvika Vineesh - 2G



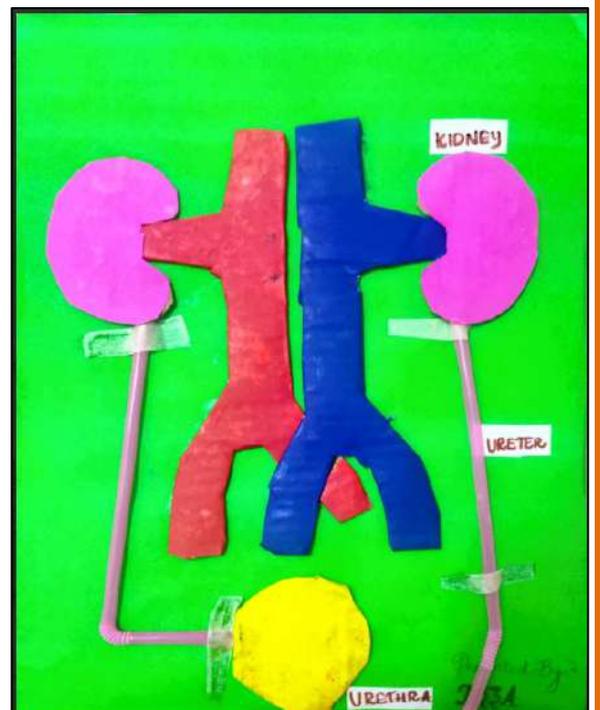
Gautam Kiran - 2F



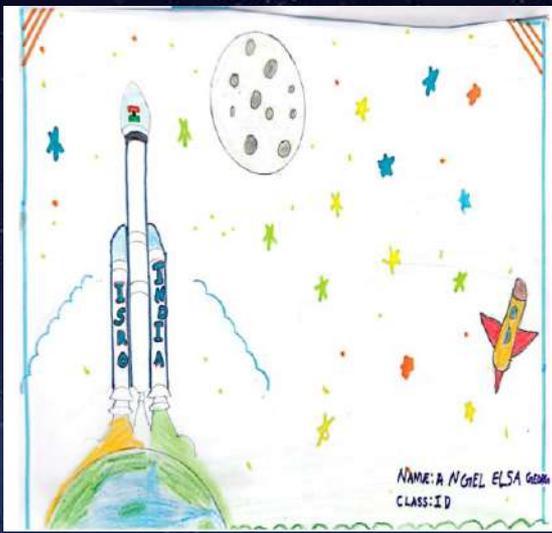
HARSHITH S. 1B



Aaradhya Shukla - 2C



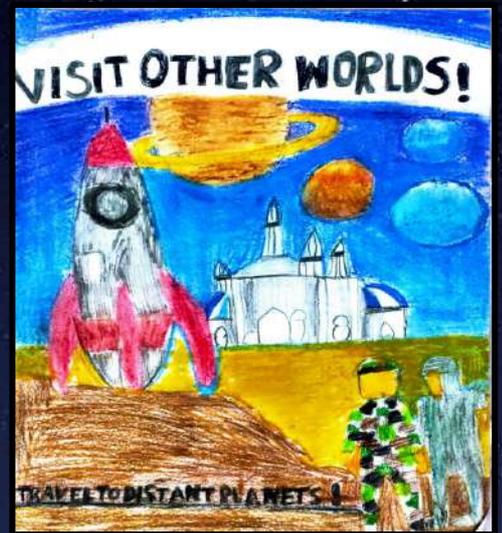
Jzza, 2C



Angel Elsa George – 1D



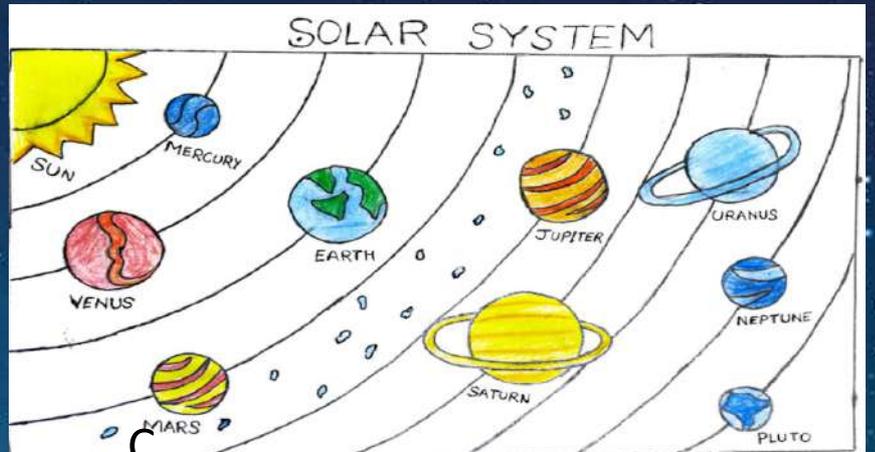
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Aabha Arun Desai- 2C



Sapthami – 2A



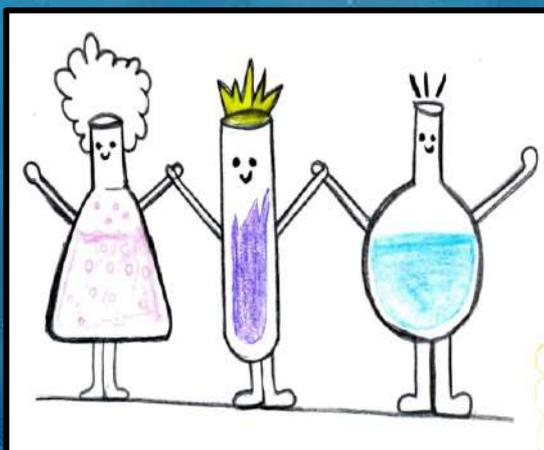
Aashvi – 2B



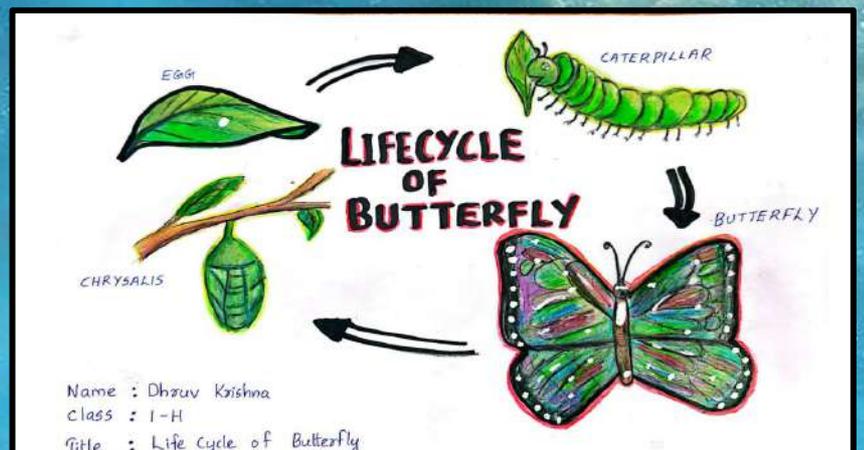
Noal Zaker, 1B



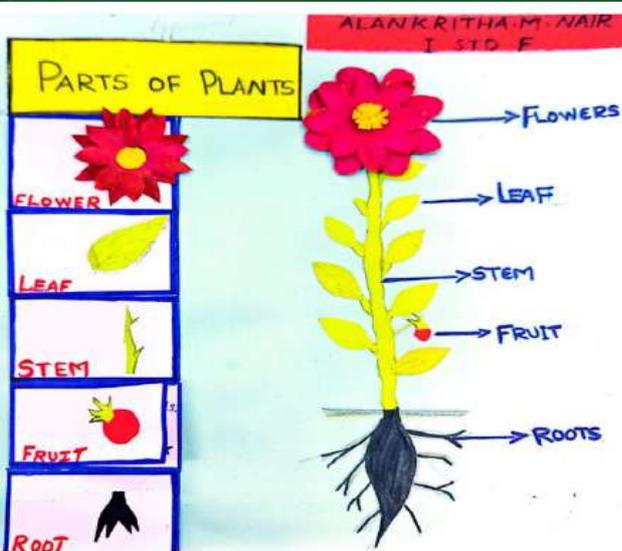
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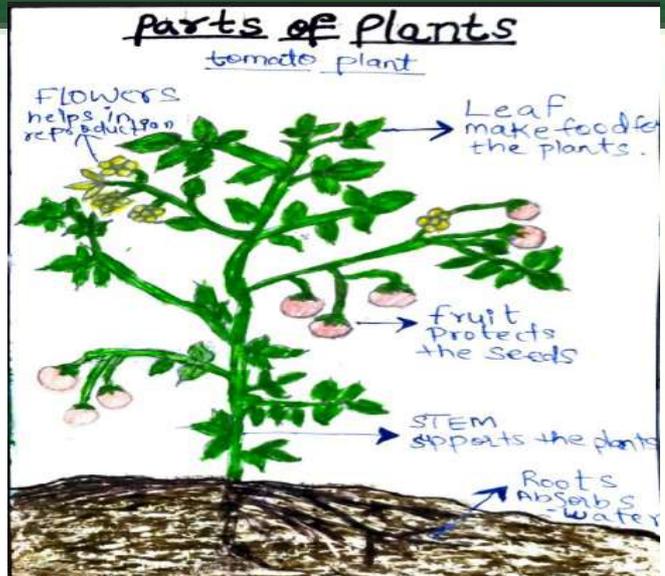
Kasidha, 2G



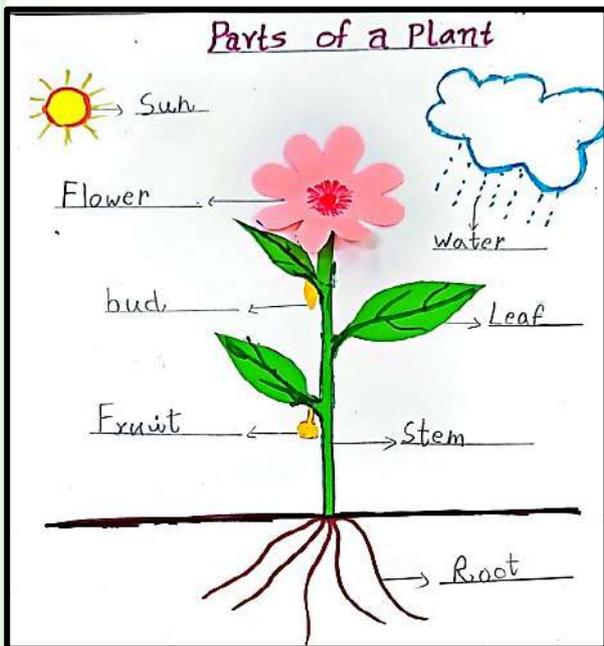
Dhruv Krishna, 1H



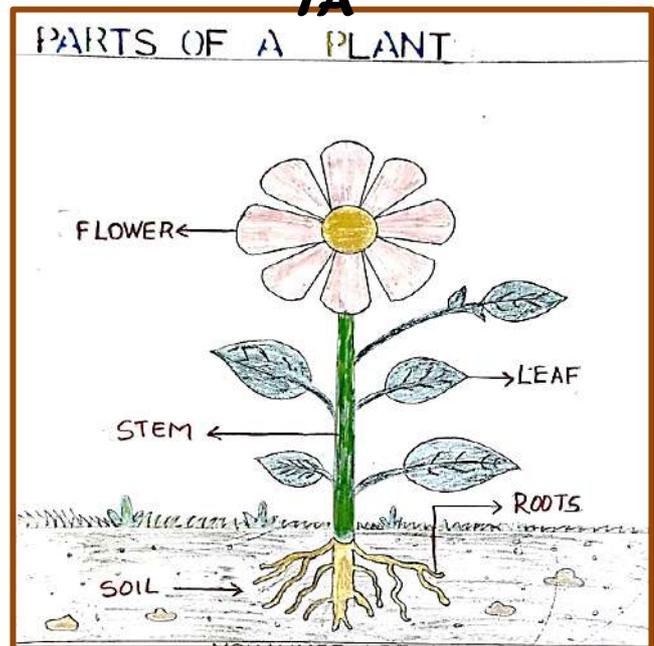
Alankritha M. Nair
1F



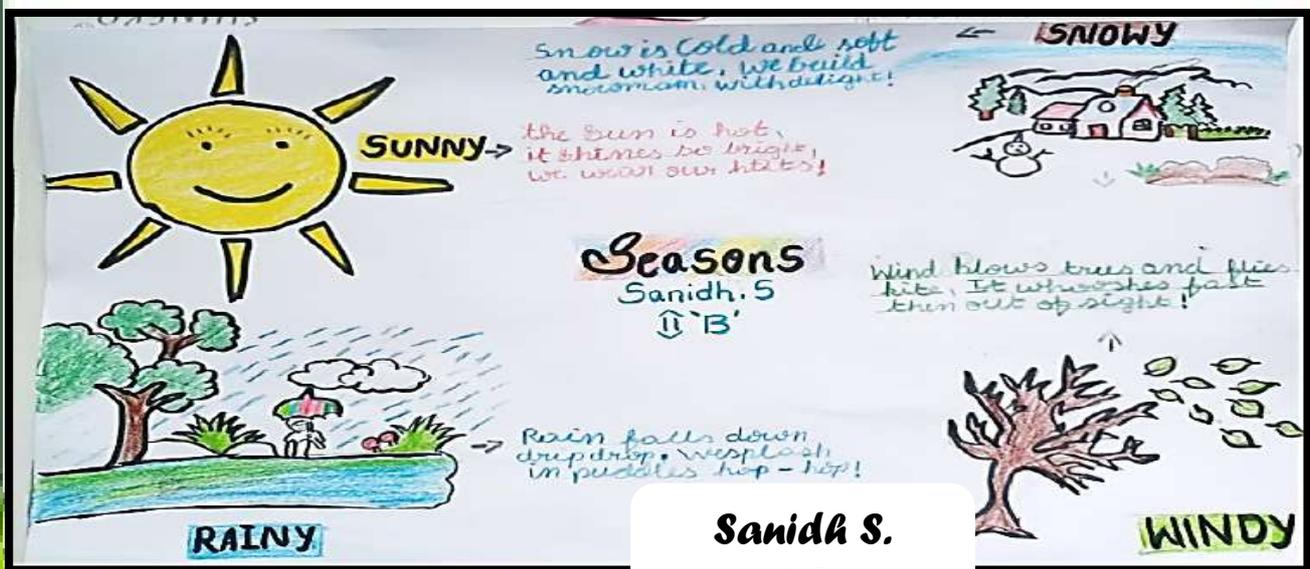
Ahad Javid Patel
1A



Nitara S.
1E



Muhammed Abdul Haseeb Khan
2C



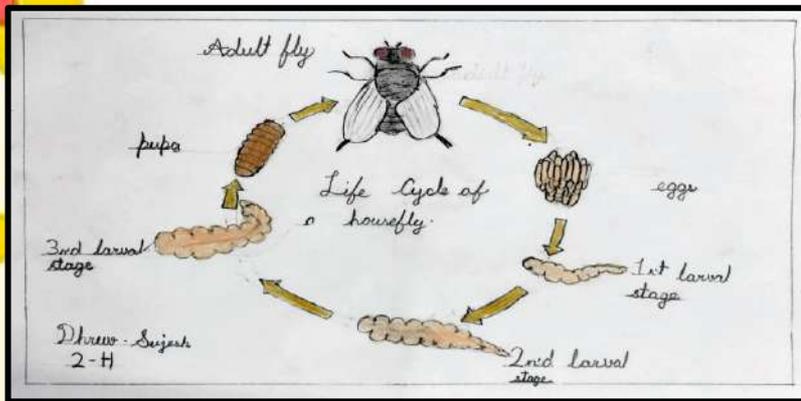
Sanidh S.
2C



Evaniya Elsa Jince - 1C



Aalim Zeeshan - 2D



Dhruv Sujesh
2H



Name: SadiSi class: 2 Sec: G



Vedha Bindhesh - 1A



Hiya Modha - 1C



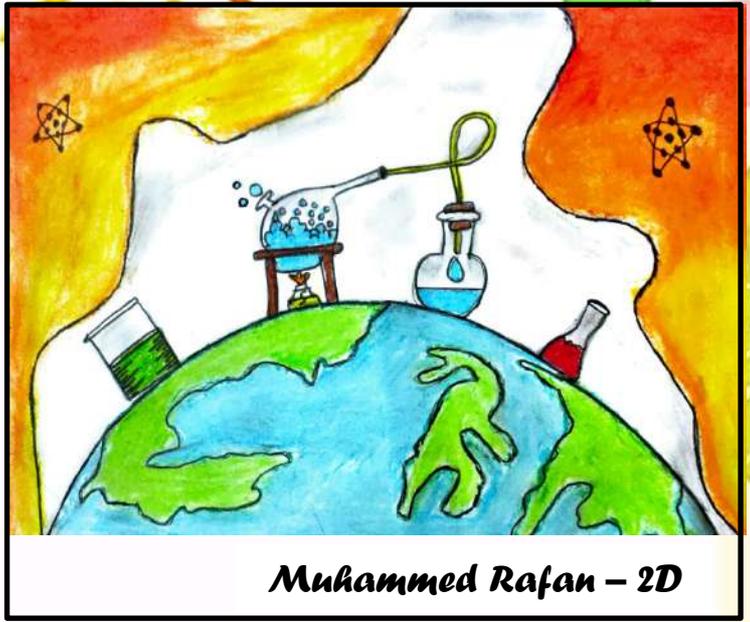
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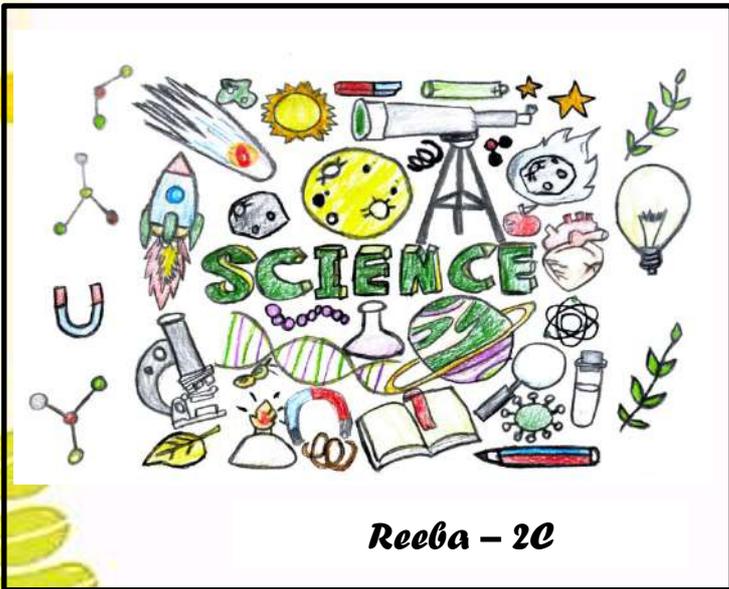
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Nandagopan G. - 2H



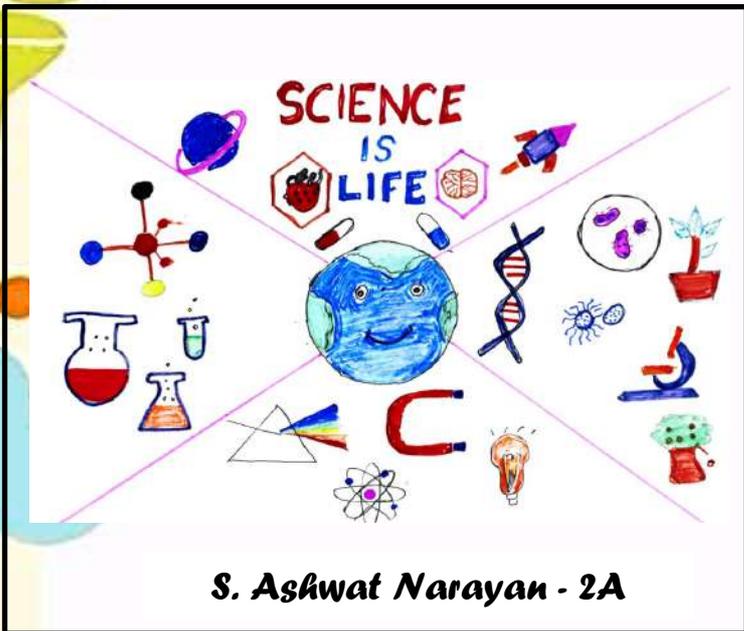
Muhammed Rafan - 2D



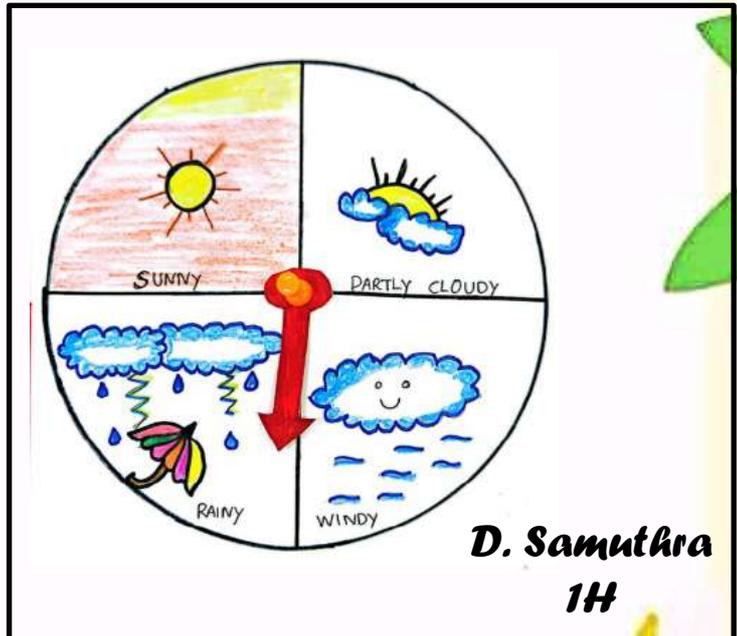
Reeba - 2C



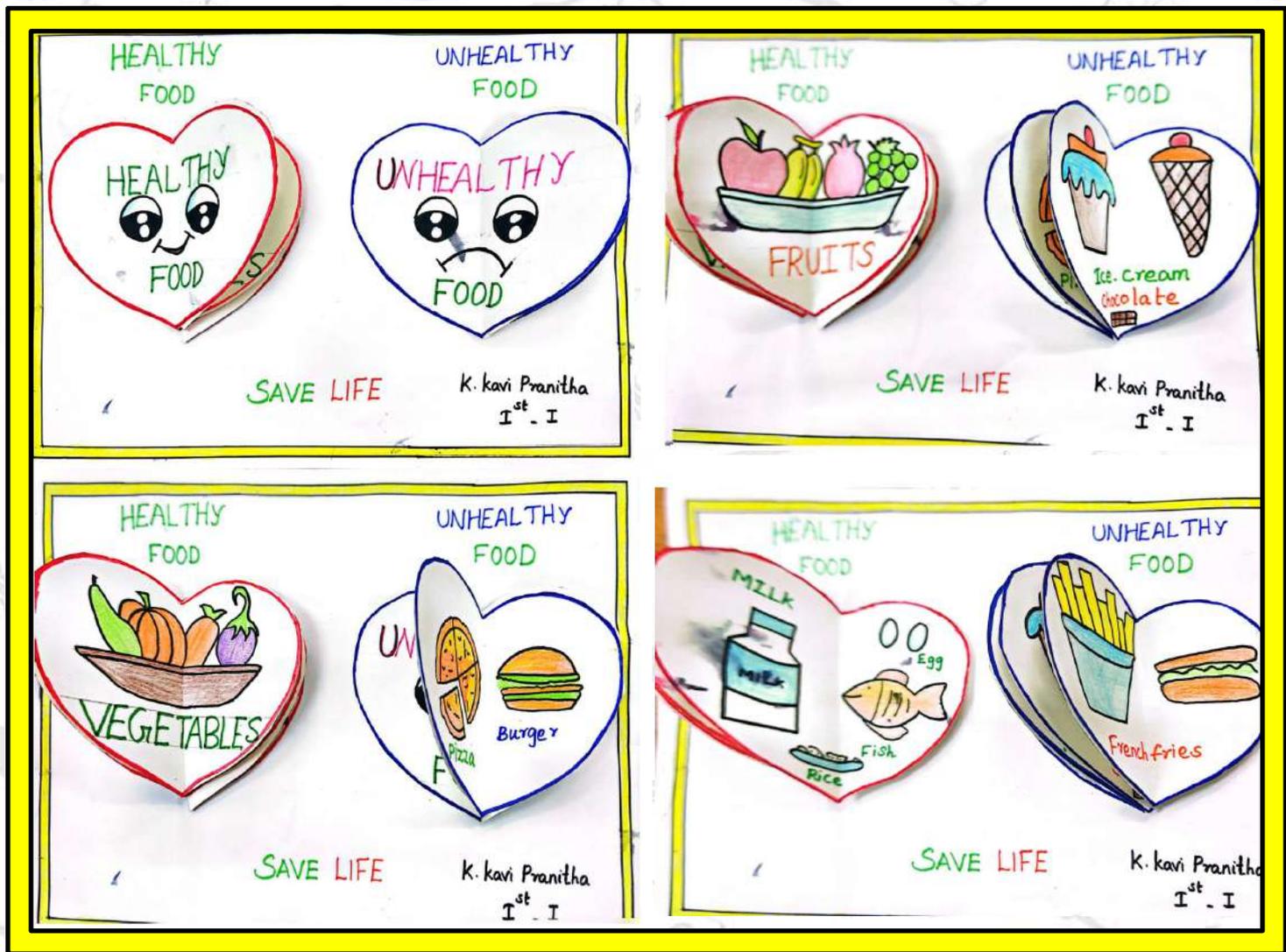
Parnika Sunil - 2F



S. Ashwat Narayan - 2A



**D. Samuthra
1H**



K. Kavi Pranitha

11

Niranjan S. Nath

2A



Akshith Krishna

2H



A glimpse into the
engaging Science
Club Activities







A glimpse into
the engaging
Science Club
Activities:



A glimpse into the engaging
Science Club Activities of Class 5



We learn by doing...





NEXT



Developing Scientific Temperament in Young Learners....

Learning science at a young age can be quite challenging, as many scientific concepts are abstract in nature. Scientific temperament will help young learners to develop curiosity in science, create awareness, and open doors to critical thinking.

How do we achieve this?

❖ *Encouraging their curiosity and questioning.*

"The important thing is to never stop questioning,"-Albert Einstein.

Encouraging students to freely ask "why," "how," and "what if" questions in the classroom as well as in home helps them develop inquiry skills, critical thinking, and scientific reasoning.

❖ *Learning through hands-on experiences.*

"You cannot teach a man anything, you can only help him discover it in himself." -Galileo Galilei

In Indian School Salalah, classroom learning is aligned with the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and our school's **Vision, Mission, and Quality (VMQ)** framework that focuses on hands-on experiences and practical applications. Simple activities and experiments such as *creating artwork using cereals and pulses* or *making curd* promote holistic learning. These experiences help children understand scientific concepts through practical application rather than rote memorization. Similar activities can be carried on in home as well, which would nurture their scientific curiosity.

❖ *Promoting Observation.*

"Somewhere, something interesting is waiting to be known." -Carl Sagan

Activities like "Nature walks" and "Traffic rules awareness programmes" which are also part of our curriculum helps our little learners extend their learning beyond classroom walls. Similar activities can be done from home, where the parents can take children to Public Zoos and Planetariums or Museums to develop their observation skills.

❖ *Accepting Mistakes as a part of learning.*

"I have not failed, I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work" -Thomas Edison

Science is a process of trial and error. Learning does not always happen perfectly. Encouraging our learners to accept mistakes instead of expecting them to succeed in the first try builds confidence, removes fear of failure, and fosters creativity and experimentation.

❖ *Connecting Science to Daily life.*

Science is all around us. Ensuring that learners are able to connect scientific concepts to their everyday lives helps children understand how science is closely linked to their personal experiences.

❖ *Encouraging Logical Thinking.*

Logical thinking enables learners to reason, connect ideas, and make sense of information. For example, while teaching the importance of water, students logically understand how watering plants helps them grow. This approach helps learners grasp cause-and-effect relationships, make predictions, and solve problems. Science, built on logic and evidence introduced at a young age helps children understand and develop interest in it.

❖ *Encouraging Discussions and Sharing.*

Sharing experiences and participating in group discussions help develop confidence in young learners. These interactions allow children to express their ideas, listen to others, and respect different viewpoints which is an essential aspect of developing scientific temperament.

By nurturing curiosity, observation, and logical thinking, we can build a strong foundation for scientific temperament that will guide our learners throughout their lives.



Mrs. Mubeena
(Primary Sci Faculty)

Curious Minds

At the end of the day,
 Here, the memories whisper,
 Of the tiny feet that step into my class,
 With curious minds
 That always awaken the teacher in me.
 Their "whys" and "hows" drive me forward,
 Their thoughts make me think more.
 Though the journey is destined,
 I try every day to be the best version of me,
 To see their happy smiles,
 That satisfy my heart,
 And light my path each day.
 I watch their eyes with wonder;
 Their "whys" light up new thoughts in me,
 Their "hows" teach me new ways.
 Through their laughter, I find mine;
 Through their wonders, I see the seeds I have sown.
 In every eager question,
 I see a path to new discovery.
 In every tiny hand that rises,
 I see a budding scientist.
 Yes, I am happy to be their teacher—
 Their favourite place.
 Dedicated to my little scientists...



Noufiya Abdurahiman
 Science faculty

When Science Gets Messy and Magical

As a science teacher, I love seeing my students excited about experiments. One day, I asked a student to demonstrate how air exerts pressure using an ink filler and a beaker of water. Everything was going smoothly... until the student pressed the bulb a little too hard! The ink filler shot out like a tiny fountain, splashing water all over the table—and even on the student!

For a moment, there was complete silence. Then, the entire class burst into laughter. The poor student stood there, surprised and dripping, not knowing whether to laugh or feel embarrassed. I handed the student a tissue and said, "Well, that's what we call a practical demonstration!" That only made the class laugh even more. After the laughter settled, I asked the students what had just happened. Many hands shot up eagerly. One student said, "The air inside the filler pushed the water out!" Another added, "Air has pressure, and when we press it, it pushes things." It was wonderful to see how a funny accident turned into a perfect learning moment. We cleaned up the table together, and I reminded the class that science is all about trying, observing, and sometimes making mistakes. Not every experiment goes exactly as planned, but every experiment teaches us something new. The students agreed that it was the most memorable science class they had that week. By the end of the period, the students were still smiling and talking about the "mini fountain experiment." That day, they not only learned about air pressure but also discovered that science can be fun, surprising, and full of laughter.

Moments like these remind me why I love teaching science. A little splash, a lot of laughter, and a simple concept become a memory that students will never forget. After all, the best learning often happens when we least expect it.



Ragam Anilkumar
 Science faculty

Everyday Wonders...



Science

isn't confined to sterile labs or dusty textbooks —it's buzzing all around us in the smartphone GPS that flawlessly guides your morning commute through rush-hour traffic, the solar panels silently powering homes while you sip your coffee, or the invisible Wi-Fi waves connecting your devices across the room. These everyday marvels show us that science shapes our world in sneaky, powerful ways, turning ordinary moments into opportunities for awe. Teaching students to ask "why" unlocks this magic. Why does a rainbow arc across the sky after rain? (It's light bending through water droplets like a prism party.) Why do fridge magnets stick without glue? (Magnetic fields creating invisible forces that pull opposites together.) These questions don't just spark wonder—they build critical thinking muscles for tackling real-world puzzles, like designing climate solutions with wind turbines or engineering apps that predict floods.

One of my most memorable classes brought in my attention is blindfolded activity. Our sense organs are like superpowers that let us explore the world. Vision is crucial in many situations of our daily lives-like reading this article. Beyond this Our sense organs are like superpowers that let us explore the world. A super cool way to show kids how they work is the blindfolded game. A blindfold activity helps children learn how sense organs work. . It drives home the point that our other senses kick in big time when one is out of action. If we understood this we can start to appreciate the richness and diversity of our sensory abilities in a new way. The upcoming Alexa+ (2025/2026) takes this further with "sensor fusion," combining Wi-Fi radar, audio, and accelerometers. Devices will understand context—like detecting your presence or turning up the heat when you say "I'm chilly."

Asma Basheer
Science Faculty



Curiosity Makes A Happy Classroom

Dear Curious Minds...

True happiness in teaching comes from moments that are not planned. It comes when curiosity suddenly lights up on your face. Nothing compares to the joy of hearing you say, "wow, it really works!" after an experiment. Whether it is a colour change in a simple experiment, a seed beginning to sprout, or a magnet pulling pins- that instant of surprise is precious. I feel happy when questions start flowing faster than explanations. "why does this happen?" "can we try it another way?" "what if we change it?" These questions show that you are not just listening-you are thinking. When you learn to observe, adjust and try once more, the class becomes a small laboratory of resilience. When you link science to your kitchen, garden, health, or the environment, the subject becomes meaningful. I feel proud when you start noticing science outside the classroom walls. Your discussion, teamwork, and shared discovery also bring satisfaction to me. A noisy but thoughtful classroom-full of discussion, testing, learning by doing, quizzing- is often a happy classroom. It shows that learning is active, not passive. Above all, I am the happiest when you are not afraid to explore, feel safe to ask doubt, test, wonder and even to fail. That is success because in such a class, science is not just being taught. It is being lived.



Mrs. Ramsheeda VV
(Science faculty)



Why Do Leaves Change Colour?



Have you ever wondered why green 🍃 leaves turn bright yellow, 🍂 orange, 🍁 and red in the fall? 😊 It's like the trees are putting on a colourful show just for us!

The Magic of Green: Most of the year, leaves are green 🍃 because of something called chlorophyll. Chlorophyll helps leaves catch sunlight to make food for the tree. As long as the sun ☀️ is shining and the weather is warm, the leaves stay busy and green 🍃

Time for a Nap!

When the weather gets cold and the days get shorter, the tree knows winter ☁️ is coming. The tree decides it is time to rest. **Saving Energy:** The tree stops making food. 😊 **Hiding the Green** The green chlorophyll starts to go away. **Surprise Colors:** When the green fades, the yellow and orange colors that were hiding underneath finally show up! 👍 👍

Fun Leaf Fact: Some trees turn bright red because of the leftover sugar trapped in the leaf. It's like the leaf is wearing a colorful sweater to say goodbye before it falls to the ground! **That's it!!!**

Amazing Animal Superpowers!



Did you know that some animals have "superpowers" that make them different from you and me?

Here are some of the coolest ones: 👉

🔑 The Three-Hearted Octopus 🐙

An octopus doesn't have just one heart – it has three! Two hearts work to pump blood to its gills so it can breathe underwater. The third heart pumps blood to the rest of its body. **Bonus Fact:** Their blood is actually blue, not red like ours!

🔑 The Sleeping Giant 🐌

Imagine taking a nap that lasts for three years! Some snails can do exactly that. If the weather gets too dry or there isn't enough food, they crawl into their shells and sleep until things get better.

🔑 Tasting with Feet? 🦋

When a butterfly lands on a flower, it isn't just standing there – it's "eating" with its feet! Butterflies have taste sensors on their feet. This helps them find the perfect spot to lay their eggs where the babies will have plenty of yummy leaves to eat.

🔑 Heavy Tongues 🐋

The Blue Whale is the biggest animal on Earth. Its tongue is so huge that it weighs as much as a whole elephant! That is one big mouthful!

👉 **Can You Guess?** Which animal can hold its breath longer???

A Dolphin or a Sloth?

(Answer: A Sloth! They can hold their breath for 40 minutes, while dolphins usually come up after 10!)

Kids, hope you enjoyed... Let's learn more and enjoy our Subject!



Mrs. Jalaja Sudheer
(Science faculty)

From Young Minds to Printed Pages



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Class: III-C



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CURIOUS KIDS
CHRONICLE



our environment

our
everyday

Science



NAME
Name:-

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2025-26