



MORE DETAILS ON
PAGE 12

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HAPPY
CHILDREN'S
DAY

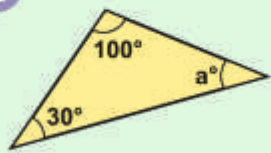
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CHILDREN'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

VOL. 18 - ISSUE 09 - NOVEMBER 2025

INSIDE

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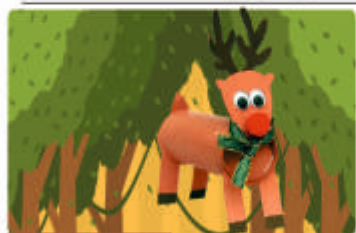


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ANGLES IN
TRIANGLES >>5



>>8



Toilet Paper
Roll Reindeer

>>9



Do All
Pirate Ships
have Flags?

>>10



More Details on Page 11

RIGHTS FOR EVERY CHILD. EVERYWHERE!

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November is a month of celebrating children! On 14th November, we celebrate National Children's Day in India, and on 20th November, the world observes Global Children's Day. Let's know about children's rights and remember that every child deserves love, care, and respect.

Children have the right to be heard.

Children have the right to be taken seriously.

Children have the right to tell secrets that worry them.

Children have the right to talk with elders about anything.

Children have the right to education and information.

Children have the right to express anger.

Children have the right to say 'NO!' to touching that worries them.

No!

Children have the right to have protection.

Children have the right to feel good about themselves.

Children have the right to trust their feelings.

Children have the right to feel safe.

German Javelin legend, Uwe Hohn (who trained Neeraj Chopra), stated that Sachin Yadav has the potential to throw beyond **95 metres** if trained under the right coach.



Uwe Hohn
104.80 m - 1984



Sachin Yadav

NEWS

U P D A T E



LOCAL - NATIONAL - GLOBAL

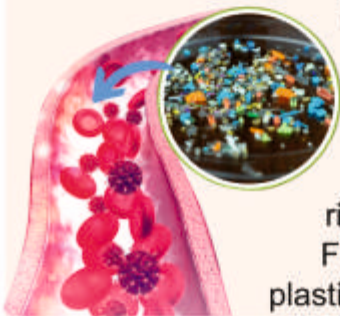
WARNING: MICROPLASTICS found deep inside Human Bones

Scientists have discovered that **microplastics**, tiny particles from plastics less than **5mm** in width, are now being found deep inside **human bones**.

A review of **62 studies** reveals that these particles can travel through the **bloodstream** and reach **bone marrow**, where they may **weaken bone growth** and repair.

Experiments suggest they can **damage bone cells**, **speed up ageing**, and increase the risk of **fractures**. With **global plastic production** exceeding **400 million tonnes** a year, experts warn this '**hidden danger**' could be linked to rising cases of **osteoporosis**.

Filtering water and reducing plastic use may lower exposure.



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ISRO to launch half-humanoid VYOMMITRA on GAGANYAN Mission

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will launch a half-humanoid robot named **Vyommitra** on its first uncrewed **Gaganyaan** mission this **December**.

Vyommitra's name comes from **Sanskrit** words: **vyoma** (space) and **mitra** (friend). This test mission will check **spacecraft systems** before sending **humans**. ISRO recently conducted the first **Integrated Air Drop Test (IADT-01)**, testing **parachute systems** for safe crew landings.

Following this mission, two more uncrewed flights are planned. By early **2027**, **ISRO** aims to send its first crewed **Gaganyaan** mission. The long-term goal includes a space station by **2035** and a **Moon landing** by **2040**.



Scientists say that the ordinary ICE can produce ELECTRICITY

Scientists have discovered that **ordinary ice** can generate **electricity** when it bends or deforms, a phenomenon known as **flexoelectricity**.

Researchers from universities in **Spain**, **China**, and the **US** published their findings in **Nature Physics**. They found that ice produces electric charges at all temperatures and even develops a special '**ferroelectric**' surface layer at very low temperatures.

This discovery could explain how **lightning** forms in **storm clouds**, as bending ice particles may create electrical charges. Beyond nature, the finding may inspire new technologies, such as **sensors** or **devices** that can work in **extremely cold environments**.

The TEACHER

who helps build **CONFIDENCE...**



She chose her **Instagram** page to start the "**Believe in yourself**" initiative, where her students post their **video**, confidently explaining the **educational concepts** of **mathematics**, **science**, **language**, and other study activities, using **paper cutouts**, **stickers**, and **drawing boards**.

Her videos going viral have gained her popularity to the extent that many private schools have adopted her approach.



I S Sumathi

In an age where children get glued to screens, and teachers and parents struggle to combat this trend, there comes a **teacher** from **Madurai**, **Tamil Nadu**, changing the narrative.

I S Sumathi, a teacher at **Panchayat Union Middle School** in **Therkamoor**, **Madurai District**, uses the same screens to build confidence in her students.

Manchester United has a red devilish mascot holding a trident. He's called Fred the Red. The team have been known as the Red Devils since the 1960s!



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Manchester United FC

Wayne Rooney is Manchester United's all time highest goalscorer with 253 goals.



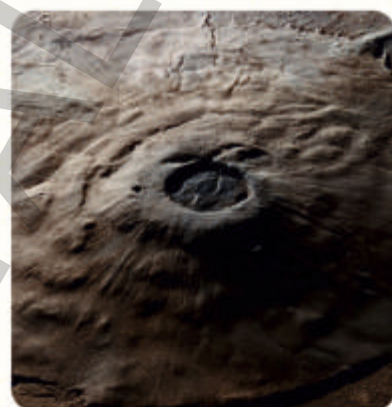
Manchester United, with its roots dating back to 1878 as Newton Heath LYR Football Club, has a rich and celebrated history. Founded by the Carriage and Wagon department of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the club, now commonly known as Man United, is a professional football club based in Old Trafford, Greater Manchester, England. They compete in the Premier League, the top tier of English football.

Domestically, Manchester United has won 20 top-flight league titles, 13 FA Cups, 6 League Cups, and a record 21 FA Community Shields. Additionally, in international football, they have won the European Cup/UEFA Champions League three times and the UEFA Europa League, the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup, the UEFA Super Cup, the Intercontinental Cup, and the FIFA Club World Cup once each.

With its massive global fan base, Manchester United is not just a football club but an international community. It was the highest-earning football club in the world for 2016–17 and the world's third-most-valuable football club, a testament to its widespread appeal. This global fan base unites people from all walks of life under a shared love for the club and the sport.

Manchester United, a club with a rich history of success, continues to add to its trophy cabinet. The club's first trophy was the Manchester Cup, which they won as Newton Heath LYR in 1886. In 1908, the club won its first league title and the FA Cup for the first time the following year. In 1999, Man United became the first English club to win the Treble. In 2017, it won the 2016–17 UEFA Europa League, adding to its illustrious history and giving fans more reasons to be proud and excited about the club.

OLYMPUS MONS



Did you know that Mars is home to a truly unique feature – the largest volcano in our solar system? Yes, Mars has a volcano, and it's not just any volcano. Olympus Mons, a shield volcano located in Mars' western hemisphere, is a marvel of planetary science. It stands at a staggering 72,000 ft tall (two and a half times the height of Mount Everest) and spans 374 miles wide. The thin Martian atmosphere allows the volcano's peak to rise above it, creating the surreal possibility of hiking into space by reaching the summit of Olympus Mons.

Olympus Mons' shape is roughly circular, with a sharp escarpment at the base of its flanks. An escarpment is a cliff around Olympus Mons that can reach up to 7 km in the northwestern region.

Shield volcanoes like Olympus Mons are formed as lava slowly flows out of the ground and spreads out, creating a low, squat appearance. Imagine a pancake being poured onto a hot griddle, spreading out to form a thin, wide shape. This is similar to how a shield volcano is formed. Shield volcanoes have an average slope of only 5%, which makes Olympus Mons' height even more impressive. Scientists believe that Olympus Mons grew much more significantly than any volcano on Earth because of Mars's low gravity, slow-moving tectonic plates, and high volcanic activity.

Scientists speculate that Olympus Mons, from a geologic standpoint, is still in its youth, estimated to be only a few million years old. This suggests a thrilling possibility – it could still be active and might erupt in the future. Imagine Olympus Mons, already the size of France, could potentially grow even larger as fresh lava flows to the surface and cools.

McDonald's BUBBLEGUM BROCCOLI



+



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In 2014, McDonald's, known for its innovative approach, created a surprising bubblegum-flavoured broccoli. The then company's CEO, Donald Thompson, was asked about the fast-food giant's efforts to promote healthier eating. Three years earlier, the chain had already revamped its Happy Meal by reducing the amount of French fries and offering fruit as a side option. But, Thompson revealed that they had also experimented with unconventional methods to entice children to eat healthier, such as bubblegum-flavoured broccoli.

There was a lot of pressure on food chains such as McDonald's to make their food menu healthier. As much as the children love the chips or fries, and the burgers and dippers, they struggle to eat the vegetables.

Donald Thompson decided he would create the perfect vegetable for children. The

idea was to make broccoli more appealing by adding a familiar and enjoyable flavour of a bubble gum. It was a creative and innovative approach to encourage children to eat healthier. However, the bizarre broccoli never saw the light of day. It didn't pass the taste test, as adding a sweet flavour to the green did not make the vegetable more appetising to kids. The child testers were not just confused by the taste but also found it unappealing. This reaction from the target audience highlighted the challenges in promoting healthy eating among children. Finally, McDonald's withdrew plans to introduce the broccoli.

Instead of its bizarre broccoli offering, Thompson said Maccies had reduced its fries' portions and added low-fat yoghurts to its Happy Meals to encourage healthier choices.

THE HISTORY OF TUG OF WAR

Have you ever played Tug of War? Or probably watched others play it? Tug of War is one of the most popular games that can be played both indoors and outdoors. It involves **two teams**, typically consisting of **8 to 10 members** each, who pull on opposite ends of a rope. The team that successfully pulls a designated length of rope toward itself wins.

But how did Tug of War start? Who thought of such an innovative game?

Well, no one really knows when, how, or who invented Tug of War. But it has been around for many years. It was played in ancient Greece, Egypt, India, and China. Historical texts in China indicate that around 7000 to 10,000 years ago, Tug of War was used by the military to train soldiers. But it was called 'Hook Pulling' back then. Also, in countries such as Burma, Korea, Japan, Borneo, South America, etc., games and contests related to pulling the rope were practised in traditional ceremonies. Interestingly,

not all ancient nations used ropes.

For instance, in Afghanistan a wooden stick was used instead of a rope. In some countries, people linked their arms and played the game. Canadian Eskimos play 'arsaaraq,' where the contestants sit on the ground instead of standing and play the game with a short rope.

Though the Tug of War has been played across the world since ancient times, it was officially included in the Olympics from 1900 to 1920. However, it has not been played in the Olympics ever since. But, it is a part of the World Games. **Trivia: The World Games are a sporting event where games not included in the Olympics are played. These also take place once in four years.**



Owlfish

Many interesting marine species reside in the different oceans across the world. The owlfish is a unique fish found in the Pacific Ocean. Scientifically, called *Pseudobathylagus milleri*, it is also known by the name Stout Blacksmelt.

But why the name Owlfish?

Well, when you see it or a picture of it, the reason becomes clear. The owlfish has large eyes that resemble of an owl. Also, just as an owl uses its big eyes to see in the dark, the owlfish does the same. Fascinatingly, the owlfish reside very deep in the ocean. They are found at depths of 21700 feet or 6600 m, in the mesopelagic and

bathypelagic zones of the ocean. The big, round eyes help them see in the dark depths of the ocean.

The owlfish have been sighted in the Pacific Ocean, from Japan's eastern coast to the USA's western coast, and till the Bering Sea in the north. They usually grow to a length of 6.5 inches or 16.5 cm.

The owlfish eats tiny crustaceans, such as Gammaridea and Copepoda. They also eat jellies and shrimp that they can manage to see in the faint light that reaches underwater.

The owlfish are oviparous, which means they lay eggs. The young larvae of the owlfish are usually found in larger numbers from December to April. They are around 5mm long.

Do you know of any other unique marine species?



Story of

HARIHAR FORT

The Harihar Fort, also known as Harshagad, is located in Maharashtra. It is about 40km from Nashik and 48km from Igatpuri. Situated at a height of more than 3500 feet, Harihar Fort is an interesting architectural and historical structure.

The fort was built by the Yadava Dynasty, but in 1636, it was taken over by Khan Zamam. In 1818, the fort was captured by the British under Captain Briggs.

However, the fort's construction, architecture,

and strategic location are remarkable. Built on a triangular rock, it was perfectly placed to watch the trade routes or enemy movements in the surrounding area. One of the most fascinating feature of the fort is its rock-cut steps, which at some points are at an 80-degree incline! The fort itself, visually, looks scarily splendid with the vertical edges and steep drops.

Many adventure seekers trek to the Harihar Fort to enjoy the marvellous views from the fort. Although most of the structures inside the fort are destroyed, some

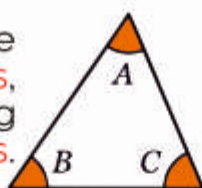
ruins, such as a storage area and a small fort entrance, remain. The climb up the steep stairs to reach the fort is the highlight of Harihar Fort. It might look difficult, but the trek to the fort is not impossible. It is, in fact, safe for beginners and families. As long as you are not afraid of heights, anyone can trek to Harihar Fort!

Harihar Fort is a excellent example of brilliant construction ideas and skills of the people who built it.

Can you think of other historical monuments or structures from history that have fascinated you with their architecture?



Triangles have three sides and three angles, with all angles adding up to 180 degrees.



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$$A + B + C = 180^\circ$$

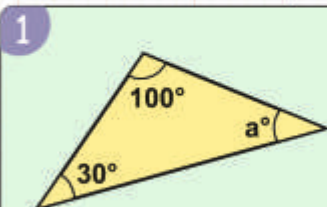
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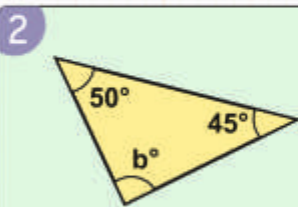
ANGLES IN TRIANGLES

Calculate the missing angles.

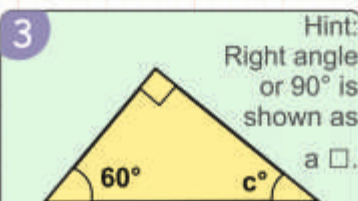
Note: The short lines on the sides of the triangles suggest that the sides of the triangles are equal in length.



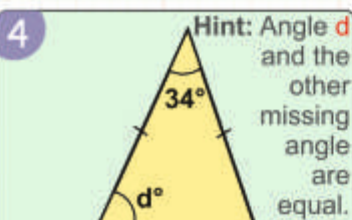
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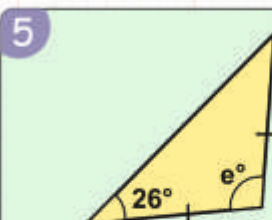
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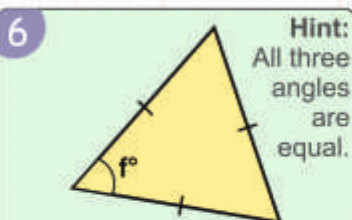
c =



d =



e =



f =

WILL HE BE ALL RIGHT?

Use story details to guess what will happen next.

Father Eagle said to his young son, "Today is a very special day. You will fly for the first time." Baby Eagle was afraid. He said, "But Father, I don't know how. What should I do?" His father laid a strong wing on his little shoulder and said, "You will know." They stood at the edge of a very high cliff. Far below were huge rocks and a canyon. "Ride the wind, my son!" said Father Eagle, and he gently pushed his son off the cliff. Baby Eagle yelled, "Help! Help!" and wildly flapped his wings. Suddenly, something wonderful happened!



1. What do you think happened next?

Colour the rock that tells the most likely answer.

2. Why did you choose that answer? Find the sentence in the story that gives you a hint that the story has a happy ending. Write it here.

.....

.....

.....

Unscramble the words and write the answer: ODPRU AARFI

3. How do you think Baby Eagle felt at first when he was pushed off the cliff?

4. How do you think Father Eagle felt at the end of the story?

.....

.....

.....

Cube Maze

Can you help the lone trekker rejoin his camping team travelling through cube maze?



END

START

Under the Sea

Find and circle the words given below.

Y	A	H	I	S	F	L	L	I	H	R	A	F	I	S	H	M	R	E	U
A	S	S	T	O	D	O	L	P	H	I	N	D	P	W	H	A	L	N	E
R	Q	I	Q	L	R	E	T	S	B	O	L	T	U	R	I	C	A	O	T
P	U	F	F	E	R	F	I	S	H	D	M	C	F	C	B	K	E	M	A
W	I	L	H	I	O	F	E	I	E	G	N	O	P	S	A	E	S	E	N
C	D	L	A	D	E	A	W	F	L	A	Y	N	P	E	R	R	O	N	A
R	O	I	D	L	H	P	R	E	N	S	W	M	S	A	A	E	R	A	M
E	L	B	T	O	U	O	L	F	T	T	I	E	Q	H	C	L	L	A	P
B	C	T	R	D	L	Y	U	E	I	R	A	G	E	L	U	O	N	E	B
A	U	S	J	E	L	K	R	A	H	S	E	R	T	D	N	T	H	S	H
C	E	K	T	E	R	W	C	S	H	M	H	T	E	N	A	U	E	T	P
L	A	M	C	A	L	R	A	E	P	A	U	P	U	R	U	A	P	A	C
O	T	R	Y	O	W	A	L	L	E	C	F	B	A	F	T	F	U	R	S
W	N	U	A	R	D	L	H	O	B	L	O	Y	S	U	I	L	A	F	E
N	A	U	R	A	R	D	W	W	O	Y	S	T	R	D	L	B	O	I	A
F	M	P	G	L	D	I	A	U	U	O	C	T	O	P	U	S	H	S	W
I	H	A	N	A	T	L	N	H	Q	P	L	O	A	E	S	T	U	H	E
S	Q	U	I	E	R	D	A	T	S	E	A	U	R	C	H	I	N	I	E
H	A	L	T	U	E	P	E	G	R	A	M	A	N	A	T	E	E	L	B
M	R	H	S	R	U	N	S	I	H	S	I	F	Y	L	L	E	J	S	O

JELLYFISH	MACKEREL	CLOWNFISH	STARFISH	SEA URCHIN
SEA TURTLE	SHARK	SHRIMP	CUTTLEFISH	MANATEE
DOLPHIN	PUFFERFISH	LOBSTER	EEL	OARFISH
CORAL	SEASHELL	SEAWEED	MANTA RAY	WHALE
FLOUNDER	BARRACUDA	OCTOPUS	SEA ANEMONE	SQUID
SEA HORSE	WALRUS	SEA SPONGE	PEARL	BILLFISH
CLAM	STINGRAY	NAUTILUS	HADDOCK	CRAB
				OYSTER



The ancient Greeks were already producing over 80 types of bread by 2500 BC.

Bread was so important to the Egyptian way of life that it was used as a form of currency.



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Bread around the World: Journey of Nine Flavours

Imagine biting into a warm, freshly baked bread. The soft texture, the delicious aroma, and the comforting taste connect people

across cultures and centuries. Bread is not just food—it is a part of history, tradition, and a story of how people live, share, and celebrate.

Let us travel across the globe and discover nine unique breads, each with a tale of its own.

1. Roti

The Travelling Flatbread

In South Asia, the humble Roti is more than just a meal; it is part of daily life. This round flatbread, made from wheat flour, has travelled across continents with migrants and traders. In India and Pakistan, it is a daily staple, while in the Caribbean, South Africa, and Southeast Asia, it represents the cultural footprints of South Asian communities. Roti is usually cooked on a hot griddle, making it light yet filling, a perfect companion to curries, vegetables, or even just a spread of butter.



2. Pane Carasau

The Music Sheet Bread

From the island of Sardinia in Italy comes Pane Carasau, also called 'carta di musica' because it is as thin as a sheet of music paper. Shepherds once carried it during long journeys in the hills because it could last for months. Made from durum wheat, it is baked twice, giving it a crispy texture. Today, it is still enjoyed in Sardinian homes, proving that even the simplest breads can carry centuries of tradition.



3. Man'oushe

Lebanon's Morning Star

In Lebanon, breakfast often begins with Man'oushe, a flatbread sprinkled with za'atar (a mix of herbs and spices). However, this bread is more than food—it is also a symbol of peace and community. At Beirut's Souk el Tayeb market, people from different backgrounds come together to bake and share man'oushe. This bread shows how food can unite hearts and bring people closer.



4. Cornbread

Southern America's Pride

Travel to the southern United States, and you will find Cornbread sizzling in a cast-iron pan. Traditionally made with just cornmeal, eggs, butter, and buttermilk, it was the daily bread of farmers. Over time, some added wheat flour and sugar, sparking debates about whether cornbread should be sweet or savoury. Whatever the recipe, its golden colour and rich flavour make it a true symbol of Southern cooking.



5. Pumpernickel

Germany's Dark Treasure

With its deep brown colour and rich taste, German Pumpernickel bread has a story to tell. The name has a funny story—'pumpern' means to pass wind and 'nickel' means goblin! Despite its quirky name, pumpernickel is highly nutritious, made from coarse rye and slow-baked for nearly a full day. Originating in Westphalia, it remains a classic companion to meats and cheeses.



6. Challah

The Braided Celebration

For Jewish families around the world, Challah is more than bread—it is a tradition. Slightly sweetened with eggs, oil, and sugar, challah is often braided and shared during Sabbath meals and festivals. Its golden shine and fluffy texture make it both beautiful and delicious. Every slice reminds people of heritage, blessings, and togetherness.



7. Khachapuri

Georgia's Cheesy Delight

In the country of Georgia, bread takes a cheesy turn with Khachapuri. This dish comes in many forms, but the most famous is the boat-shaped khachapuri. Imagine melted cheese topped with an egg and butter, bubbling straight from the oven—it is rich, hearty, and often eaten as a full meal. Each bite tells you why Georgians treasure it so much.



8. Baguette

France's Signature Loaf

Long, crispy, and golden, the French Baguette is one of the world's most iconic breads. Every year, France consumes billions of baguettes, many served with cheese, butter, or ham. In Paris, competitions are even held to choose the best baguette, showing how seriously the French treat their bread. With five traditional slashes on top, each loaf is like a baker's signature.



9. Naan

The Tandoor's Gift

From India's clay ovens, or tandoors, comes Naan—a soft, chewy bread often brushed with butter or garlic. Naan is thicker than roti and pairs beautifully with curries. Its smoky flavour from the tandoor makes it special. Today, naan has gained popularity worldwide, appearing on menus from London to New York.





Adult scorpions have fluorescent chemicals in their hyaline layer, which makes them glow in UV light.

Why is the Sky Blue?

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In the middle of a bright, sunny day, the sky is usually a shade of blue. Why blue? And not purple, green, or orange?

Well, it's all because of how the **Sun's light** reaches **Earth**. When you see **sunlight** hitting the ground, it probably looks like plain **white light**. However, that **white light** is made up of all the **colours of the rainbow**. You can actually separate and see all these colours if you shine **sunlight** through a specially shaped crystal called **prism**.

Light energy travels in **waves**. And each **colour** travels on its own special type of **wave**, called its **wavelength**. So, different colours of light are created by how stretched out the light waves of different colours are. For example, when our eyes recognise **red colour**, what we are actually seeing is **long, stretched-out light waves** with peaks that are far apart. And when our eyes recognise **blue colour**, we are seeing shorter,

choppier light with peaks that are close together.

So, why do we see a blue sky on a sunny day? When **sunlight** reaches **Earth's atmosphere**, its colours are scattered in all directions by the **gases** in the air. **Gases** and **particles** in the **Earth's atmosphere** scatter **blue light** the most because of its **shorter, smaller wavelength**, making it the colour we see the most. So, while seeing a **blue sky**, we are just seeing all of these **blue light waves** scattering in our **atmosphere**.

But why is the sky orange at sunrise and sunset?

As the **Sun** gets lower in the sky, its **light** passes through more of the **atmosphere** to reach our eyes. So, even more of the **blue light** is scattered out of our **field of vision**, and we are left seeing a brilliant **orange colour**.

Village on Heavenly Ladder



Imagine a village hanging on an almost vertical cliff at the top of a mountain surrounded by clouds. This is the legendary **Cliff Village**. For the villagers here, everyday life is like in the shooting of a stunt movie—using **steel ladders** and precarious **rattan ladders**, made of several **vines intertwined** and tied together, 'floating' mid-air between the **cliffs** to go home and go out.

In the heart of **Sichuan, China**, lies this village that goes by the name of **Gulü**. Nestled atop a cliff standing proud at **1,400 metres**, this **secluded village**, affectionately dubbed 'Village on the Heavenly Ladder' is home to the **Yi people**. Legend has it that their ancestors, dodging the chaos of **war**, scaled the sheer cliffs of the **Dadu River gorge** with nothing but their bare hands to establish a sanctuary atop these dizzying heights. And this way, **Gulü Village** was born.

In the yesteryears, the villagers would venture out by **wrapping vines** around their waists and clutching onto **tree trunks**, inching their way up **wooden ladders** against the **rock face**, where one slip meant a deadly tumble down the cliffside.

This was until **2003**, when the **local government** and the **villagers** teamed up to carve out a **Z-shaped trail** stretching **6 kilometres** along the cliff face, bidding adieu to vine-travelling days. This path winds and twists along the cliff, through tunnels and over ledges, with the feet on the edge and boulders overhead, it's like walking on cloud nine.

Photographs in **2016** showed **school children** descending the cliff on **unsteady rattan ladders**—or 'sky ladders,' as locals called them. **Gulü** has seen improvements in accessibility, with a **cable car** introduced in **2018**. This has converted the village into an iconic attraction and boosted rural tourism significantly in the region.

SCORPION MOULTING



Scorpions have an **exoskeleton**, a tough outer covering that **protects** and **shelters** them. But as the **scorpion** ages, it outgrows its **exoskeleton**. This means that though the **scorpion** grows, the **exoskeleton** does not expand to accommodate its growth. Thus, the **hard exoskeleton** needs to be replaced with a larger new **exoskeleton**. **Moulting** is the process by which the old **exoskeleton** is **shed** to allow a new and larger **exoskeleton** to form.

Moulting is a natural process, also known as **ecdysis**. When the process is about to begin, the **scorpion's exoskeleton** starts **cracking**. **Moulting** can be quite **stressful** for the **scorpion**, which may **hide** or **refuse food**. As the **exoskeleton** cracks, the **scorpion** tries to move out of it until it **sheds** the entire **exoskeleton**. The **exoskeleton** that is left behind looks like a **dead scorpion**!



EMPTY EXOSKELETON

SCORPION WITH NEW EXOSKELETON

However, the **scorpion** now has a **new skin** that is very **delicate** and **soft**. It takes a few days for it to **harden**. During this time, the **scorpion** is **vulnerable** and **weak**. If you have a **pet scorpion**, you must take care not to put it with other **scorpions** or **insects**, etc., as they may harm it easily.

On average, a **scorpion** moults at least **six times** before it grows into an adult. Once it reaches adulthood, it no longer moults. It can take anywhere from **six months** to **seven years** for a **scorpion** to fully grow, depending on its species.

Not only **scorpions**, but **arthropods** in general shed their **exoskeleton**. These include **spiders**, **lobsters**, **beetles**, **ants**, etc.





Pirate Ship Craft

The pirate ship craft is a great fun activity that's sure to give you the real feel of being on a pirate ship.

It is a sort of recycling activity and the end-product turns out to be something more valuable.

Let's begin right away!



WHAT YOU NEED: • Paper plate - 1 • Toilet paper roll • Craft paper - white and black • Poster paint - brown and black colour • Paintbrush • White glue • A pair of scissors • Wooden sticks of 2 different sizes • Stapler • White colour pencil • Markers

STEPS:

1. Cut the paper plate into half. The resulting pair of halves will be your ship's body; see Figure 1.
2. Align the two halves together and cut a straight line close to the plate's curved bottom, as shown in Figure 2.
3. Place the two halves such that the inner parts of the plate are facing each other to form a boat-like shape. Align them well and then neatly staple all four corners together. Refer to Figure 3. Your ship is now ready.
4. Paint the ship with brown poster paint. Also, paint some small circles in black to make its windows, as shown in Figure 4.
5. Take the pair of wooden sticks for the ship's masts. Trim 1 to 2 inches from the second stick to make it slightly shorter than the first one. Also, cut three rectangles of varying sizes from the white paper to make the sails; see Figure 5.
6. With the scissors, make a pair of holes in the middle of each sail, along the middle - one about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the

top edge and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the bottom edge. The holes should just be big enough for the wooden sticks (that make the ship's masts) to get through. See Figure 6.

Note: If you don't have wooden sticks, you can also use small wooden branches from trees that are almost straight.

7. Take the shorter stick. Insert one end into one of the holes on the largest sail (white paper rectangle) and out through the opposite hole.
8. Now, take the longer dowel. Place the two other sails on it by similarly inserting the top end of the dowel through one hole on both the sails and then out of the opposite hole. Refer to Figure 8.
9. To make flags, cut out two small white paper triangles. Stick one at the tip of each mast (the wooden sticks), as shown in Figure 9.
10. As a way to create fear in their victims, pirates also had flags with a skull and crossbones on their boats. For this, cut out two small rectangles out of the black

craft paper and draw skulls with crossbones with the white colour pencil; refer to Figure 10.

11. Now, it's time to position the masts. For this, take the toilet paper roll and cut it to a length to fit into the boat. Use the sharp end of the scissors to punch a pair of holes, each one about an inch from the edge of the roll. Make the holes large enough for the wooden sticks that make the ship's masts to just get through, as shown in Figure 11.
12. Punch another pair of holes on the toilet paper roll just opposite the first pair so that the mast can pass through both at the same time. See Figure 12.
13. Place the toilet paper roll with the masts inside the ship. It should fit in snugly. Use glue if required.

Your **Pirate Ship Craft** is now ready!

You can also draw and cut out paper people in the form of scary pirates to ride on your pirate ship. Or, you can even use it for a pretend sailing adventure!

Toilet Paper Roll Reindeer



A reindeer is an adorable and very social animal. Did you know its nose really glows in red, as it is full of blood vessels, which warm up the cold air it inhales? Today's craft is an easy-to-make Toilet Paper Roll Reindeer that looks almost next to real. You need very basic materials to make this cute creature.



WHAT YOU NEED: • Toilet paper roll • Cardboard • White construction paper • Paintbrushes • Acrylic paint - white, light brown, and dark brown • A pair of scissors • White glue • Pencil • Box cutter or craft knife • Wiggle eyes • Red pom pom • A decorative ribbon

STEPS:

1. Take the toilet paper roll to mark the legs of the reindeer by drawing a pair of lines, each about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from both ends of the toilet paper roll. The lines should cover half of the toilet paper roll's circumference; see Figure 1.
2. Using the box cutter/craft knife, make a pair of slits following each line at the bottom of the toilet paper roll till the marked lines, as shown in Figure 2.
3. Create a pair of legs following these steps: Make a circle by tracing one end of the toilet paper roll onto the cardboard. Decide on the length of the legs by drawing a horizontal line below the circle. Draw a pair of vertical lines to mark the outer edges of the legs. Draw another pair of lines between the first pair to define the inner edges of the legs. Refer to Figure 3. Cut out the entire piece.
4. Create an identical piece to make a second pair of legs. See Figure 4.

5. As shown in Figure 5, apply glue along the top curved edge of a pair of cardboard legs.
6. Now, carefully, insert the round section of the cardboard legs through one slit on the toilet paper roll. Push it in until the curved edges are touching the inner walls of the roll as shown in Figure 6.
7. Similarly, attach the second pair of legs to the opposite slit on the toilet paper roll. With both pairs of legs in place, your toilet paper reindeer should now be able to stand upright.
8. Keeping the size of the toilet paper roll body in mind, make a reindeer's head on cardboard or construction paper. For it, draw a circle. Draw a pair of ears on top and a pair of branching antlers in between the ears. Refer to Figure 8.
9. Cut out the reindeer's head, tapering it slightly at one end to make it into an oval shape; see Figure 9. Stick it with glue at the top edge of the roll's end.
10. Make a tail by cutting out a small triangle from

cardboard or construction paper. Fold a small portion of the base to make a bottom tab. Stick the tail's bottom tab on the inside of the toilet paper roll at the opposite end of the head.

11. Once the glue dries, it is time to paint your reindeer. It is better to first paint your reindeer in white acrylic paint for an evenly-coloured reindeer. Once the white paint dries, paint the reindeer with light brown acrylic paint. Use the dark brown colour to paint its antlers and hooves.
12. After the paint dries, stick the pair of wiggle eyes and the red pompom to make its nose. Decide on the pompom size depending on the head size of your reindeer. Finally, tie the decorative ribbon around the reindeer's neck.

Your **Toilet Paper Roll Reindeer** is now ready!

You can place your reindeer as a showpiece, and it's sure to win you praises!

Do All Pirate Ships have Flags?



Ahoy! A mysterious ship on the horizon flying a **skull-and-crossbones flag** wasn't a welcome sight for sailors in the **18th and 19th Centuries**. That flag meant just one thing – **pirates of the sea!**

Pirates were known by the **flag** they flew from their ships. Commonly known as '**Jolly Rogers**', **pirate flags** were personal symbols unique to each **pirate captain**. Pirates often designed their own flags as a way of saying something about themselves.

In the earliest days of **piracy**, **pirate ships** usually flew **red flags**, which were also often flown by ships engaged in **naval warfare** as a sign that they would **fight until death**. The **French** called these red flags '**joli rouge**' (pretty red), which is what is believed to have become '**Jolly Roger**' in English.

Eventually, **pirates** began to design and make their own **personal flags**. Their goal was to terrify other ships into making a quick surrender. **Pirates** being ruthless thieves, survived by **looting**

other ships at sea. **Intimidating flags** helped send the message that the **pirates** were **fugitives** who would not respect the usual **rules of warfare**.

Soon, the **red flags** were replaced with **black flags**. **Black flags** were **scarier**, because they usually meant the ship was under **quarantine** because of **disease**. To make them even scarier, pirates began to add the common symbol for death: the **skull and crossbones**.

Other common **pirate** symbols of the time included an **hourglass**, which also represented **running out of time or death**. Other similar symbols included **skeletons**, **swords**, and **bleeding hearts**.

Pirates exist even to this day. However, the **modern-day pirates** **don't fly flags**. Instead, they lure ships towards them by pretending to be in **need of help**. And, flying a flag would allow target ships to identify **pirates** and **flee**.



THE JAPANESE Snow Monkey

As goes their name, the Japanese **Snow Monkey** or **Japanese Macaque** lives in the snowier areas of **Japan** where snow covers the ground each year for months together. No other non-human primate on earth is more northern-living, nor lives in a colder climate.

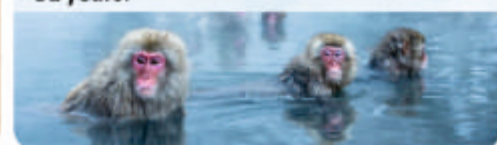
Their **thick fur** acts as an **insulating coat**, protecting the **macaques** from particularly frigid temperatures, and especially high elevations. It can cope with temperatures as low as **-20 °C (-4 °F)**. They inhabit the **warm subtropical forests** in **southern Japan** and also the **cold subarctic forests** in the mountainous areas in the northern part of their range.

Weighing up to **11 kg** and reaching a height of over **22 inches**, the **Japanese macaques** have a **pinkish face** and **rear end**. The rest of their body is covered in **brown** or **greyish hair**. **Macaques** mostly move on all **four limbs** and are known to **leap**. They are **very good swimmers**, being able to swim over half a kilometre.

Japanese macaques live in groups of **20-30**, led by the **dominant male**. **Females** spend more of their time in **trees**, while **males** spend most of their time on the **ground**. In snowy areas, **Japanese macaques** sleep up in **deciduous trees** to avoid snow falling on them.

Young macaques play with **stones**, **fight**, and **swing** in trees. When there is snow around, they make **snowballs**, rolling them about until they become too large or break up. **Japanese macaques** cope with the **cold** by soaking themselves in **volcanic hot springs**, imitating this practice from **humans** and passing it on to the troop.

Japanese macaques are **omnivores**. Their diet includes smaller **animals** and **plants**, mainly **fruits**, **berries**, **seeds**, **flowers**, and **young leaves**. They have an impressive life span, often living up to their **30's** - the oldest having lived for **31 years**.



The Huacachina Oasis



Huacachina is the only **natural oasis** in **South America**, located in the **Ica Desert** of **south-western Peru**. Home to the biggest sand dunes on the continent, **Huacachina** is a small **village** built around a **natural lagoon** and surrounded by **large sand dunes**, making it a unique desert oasis.

Huacachina was formed by **underground water seeping** onto the surface, creating a **lagoon** that eventually became surrounded by **vegetation**. The **water**, sourced from **melting snow** in the **Andes**, flows through **underground aquifers** before surfacing in **Huacachina**. This water supports **palm trees**, **eucalyptus**, and other plants, creating the oasis.

The dreamy destination stands out for its **natural charm** and **landscape beauty**. This makes it an ideal place to unwind, take a break, and think how awesome the fact that nature has once again created a place as spectacular as this amidst a

desert.

Legend has it that this **lagoon** was born from the **tears of a princess** who mourned the death of her beloved, a **young Inca warrior**. The name **Huacachina**, which means '**crying woman**' in **Quechua** (an indigenous **Andean tribal language**), originates from this story.

Restaurants and **hotels** built in the style of old **Spanish colonial revival architecture** that dot the small **lagoon** take us back to a bygone era. **Huacachina** offers a variety of activities, most notably the **dune buggy rides** and **sandboarding**. One can also explore the **oasis lagoon**, hike the dunes to watch the beautiful sunset, and even indulge in **camping**.

The waters of the **oasis** were once thought to have **healing powers**, and the town became a resort for wealthy **Peruvians** who came to take advantage of those **therapeutic properties** in the **1960s**. **Huacachina** also suffers from **dehydration** due to climate change. Currently, efforts are underway to preserve the **oasis** and also its **vegetation**.

Decomposing/Dry leaves improve soil structure, allowing it to absorb more moisture during rain and retain it during dry spells.

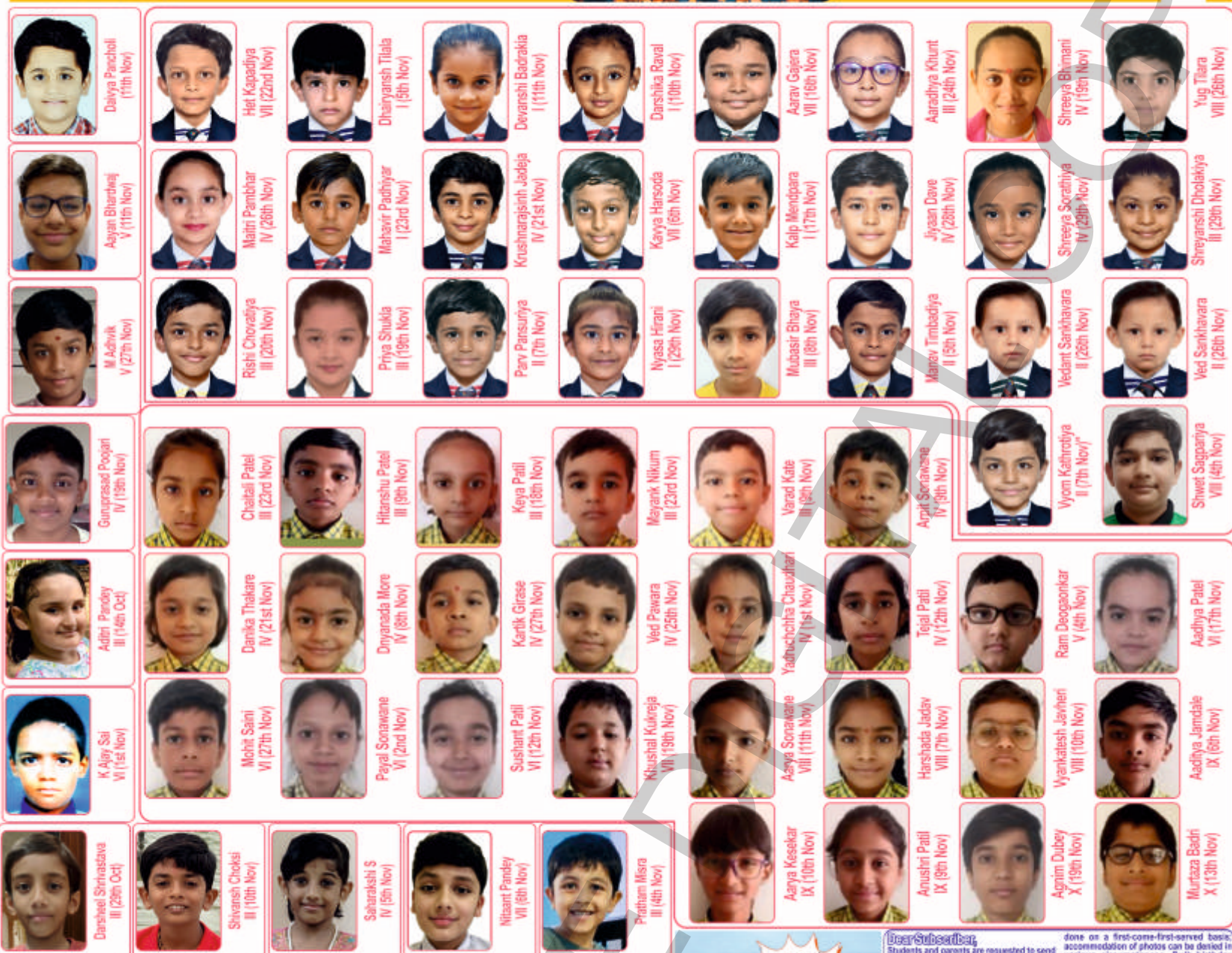
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KIDS AGE
CHILDREN'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

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11



KIDS AGE
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CONTEST

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PRIZE
For all the
subscriber
PARTICIPANTS!

Dear Subscriber,
Students and parents are requested to send birthday photographs via email to info@kidsage.in in two months before the month of their birthday. Hereby, you are also made aware that the publishing of photos is done on a first-come-first-served basis; accommodation of photos can be denied in various circumstances. Bulk birthday photos are not accepted. This viewpoint is accepted as we want kids to improve their communication skills through one-to-one interaction.

Do mention your name, standard, school name, address and contact information (phone number and e-mail address) to receive the assured prize.

You can send us your entries via post.

The last date for submitting your entry is **20th December**.

Most creative entries will be featured on **facebook**.

*Terms and conditions apply

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Send your queries, activities and answers to the above-mentioned address or mail us at info@kidsage.in www.kidsage.in

Nature
is the
Best Artist

Create
a stunning
Dry Leaf Collage
on an A4-sized paper.
Arrange the leaves
into designs, shapes, or
even a scene using your
imagination. The best
creation will
earn a prize!

Rules:



WIN
Exciting
Prizes*

NO
ENTRY
FEE

Send your physical entries at the given
address and win amazing goodies.

WINNER NOTIFICATION:
Winners will be notified within one month after the determination date.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:
KIDSAGE is not liable for any lost or stolen entries or prizes.

PARTICIPANT'S DETAILS:
Any false information provided within the context of the contest by any participant concerning the identity, mailing address, telephone number, etc., may result in the immediate elimination of the participant from the contest.

- Submissions must be primarily in English.
- The participants should be in 3rd to 8th Std.
- Only individual participation is allowed.
- It is a time-bound competition and students should submit their finished work by the dates directed by **KIDSAGE**.
- Entries will be disqualified if they do not adhere to the theme.
- All information should be neat and complete along with the contest's name in **BLOCK LETTERS**. Incomplete information will not be accepted.
- All prizes and rewards are non-transferable and non-encashable.
- The final decision on the selection of winners would be of **KIDSAGE**.



BALLENA ORCHID
EGRET ORCHID
BEE ORCHID

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The World's Strangest Flower – The Monkey-faced Orchid

Have you heard of a flower that looks like a monkey? No! This isn't a riddle. It's a fascinating reality.

Hidden away in the cloud forests of Ecuador and Peru, a peculiar plant thrives in the misty atmosphere. This unique blossom, of the vibrant orchid family, sets itself apart with its uncanny simian resemblance. It's a testament to the beauty and mystery that nature has to offer.

This is the **Monkey Orchid**, scientifically called **Dracula simia**, bearing the appearance of an actual monkey's face and its comical grins and expressive features. It is truly one-of-a-kind and a must-see for anyone who loves a good laugh. This also makes it the **world's funniest flower**.

The **Monkey Orchid** is not a large plant, usually growing up to **2 feet** in height, but it's the flower which catches one's eye. Each blossom looks like a **tiny monkey's face**, complete with **eyes**, a **nose**, and a **furry-looking mouth**. With their **bold** and **bright hues** in captivating combinations and

shades, they surprise nature lovers. With the perfect growing conditions, they can last up to **20 whole years**.

These little flowers are like the **vampires** of the plant world, sipping on **moisture** and soaking up **sunlight** like it's their **lifeblood**. But really, they're just harmless little blooms. It's like **Mother Nature** decided to throw in a little bit of humour when she designed these beauties.

And, these adorable little orchids are the perfect gift for anyone who loves cute and quirky things, or to make a new addition to your plant collection. The **Monkey Orchid** is sure to bring a smile to anyone's face.

Unfortunately, it is facing the threat of extinction that makes it crucial to preserve this unique species, which is truly a marvel of nature's creativity.

Ai

FRIEND OF

Nowadays, people are very dependent on technology. First, it was smartphones and computers, and now it is the Artificial Intelligence. For most of the daily tasks, some form of AI is used. However, years ago, this was not the case. Life was very manual and was not as fast as today's life.

Before AI and all gadgets, people used to use their brains and minds. Nowadays, our brain is replaced by AI. In fact, generational AI is replacing our creativity. This is a dangerous sign, especially for the children. When children use their minds and apply logic, their intelligence increases. AI should be banned for simple tasks, especially for kids. Simple, AI and machines should not replace the mind.

From our Readers...

By **SAANVI VAID**
Class III - VEGA SCHOOL
GURGAON, HR



Wonders of the Ocean

- Seas are smaller than oceans and are typically partially enclosed by land.
- Ocean water is constantly in motion.
- Ocean currents can be warm or cold.
- There are an estimated 2.2 million species of animals living in the ocean.
- Coral reefs are like the rainforests of the sea.
- Much of the world's oxygen is created by phytoplankton and algae.
- About 171 trillion pieces of plastic are floating in the world's oceans.
- Oceanographers study the oceans and try to keep them healthy.
- The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean on Earth.
- The longest mountain range can be found underwater.
- The Ring of Fire is a region of frequent earthquakes and volcanic activity in the Pacific Basin.
- The Pacific Ocean borders more than 50 countries!

#HAPPYKIDDING

FOR EVERY LITTLE CHAMPION WHO DREAMS BIG, HERE'S YOUR TROPHY.
HAPPY CHILDREN'S DAY!



SCAN. UPLOAD.
WIN EXCITING PRIZES!

FOLD IT LIKE A WINNER!

1. Cut the Shape: Cut along the dotted lines on both sides, including the marked "out" areas and handles.
2. Fold Left Edge: Fold the left vertical dotted line slightly outward.
3. Form Cylinder: Glue on tape the folded edge to the right side to create the trophy cylinder.
4. Cut Diamonds: Cut out the four blue diamonds at the bottom for the rubber band slots.
5. Shape Base: Thread a rubber band through the diamond slots and squeeze to form the cup shape.
6. Attach Handles: Cut out the handles, apply glue on tape.
7. Your trophy will look like this!



nick