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TO SEE THE
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CHILDREN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

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**India's 1st
Glow
in the
Dark**Newspaper
No Radium
No Radioactive Material
Used**KIDS AGE**
Glow In
The Dark

charge in natural or artificial light

SCAN AND

LEARN HOW
TO ENJOY!

Central Nervous System SPINAL CORD



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be enjoyed in the hard copy format!

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touch, and feel.

NERVESFacts
About**GLOW
IN THE
DARK**

Glow-in-the-Dark colours (Phosphorescent pigments) are characterised by their ability to absorb/store the energy of natural/artificial lights and emit it in the form of visible light in the dark. The cycle of absorbing, storing, and emitting is repeated over a long period of time.

It consists of very fine crystals of zinc sulphide doped with copper (ZnS : Cu) and **it does not contain any radioactive/radium substance.**



Brain Trivia

Have you ever touched a hot cup and pulled your hand away before you even thought about it? Or heard your favourite song from another room and started dancing?

Meet your body's secret superhero team—the **Central Nervous System!**

Your **nervous system** is like a **glowing superhighway** carrying **millions of messages** every second. It works day and night, even while you are asleep!

At the top is the **Brain**, the **boss of the body**. It helps you **think, learn, remember, and make decisions.**

Connected to the **brain** is the **Spinal Cord**, a long pathway that carries important messages up and down your body—just like a **highway**.

Branching out from the spinal cord are the **Nerves**. These **tiny messengers** travel everywhere—to your

fingers, toes, eyes, ears, and even your nose! They tell your **brain** what you **see, hear, smell, touch, and feel.**

So, the next time you wave to a friend, kick a football, or laugh at a joke, remember:

- **The Brain is thinking.**
- **The Spinal Cord is delivering messages.**
- **The Nerves are carrying them across your body.**

Now, it's your turn to become a **Nervous System Detective!**

Switch off the lights and let the messages begin! Look closely at the glowing diagram. Can you identify the three main parts of your body's secret superhighway?

**BRAIN
QUIZ****Q1: What connects the Brain with the rest of the body?**

- 1) Sensors
- 2) Spinal Cord
- 3) Intestines
- 4) Sprain

Q2: What does the Brain help you do?

- 1) Think
- 2) Learn
- 3) Remember
- 4) All of the above





Engineers at MIT have built a **robot** inspired by seabirds such as **puffins** that can both **fly** and **swim**.

NEWS

UPDATE



LOCAL - NATIONAL - GLOBAL



1 4-YO Kandula Jessie, a Class 10 student of Zilla Parishad Girls High School in Dhavaleswaram, Andhra Pradesh, has been selected for ISRO's Mission ShakthiSAT, the world's first global all-girls lunar CubeSat mission.

A passion for **science** and **learning** was identified by her teacher, **Ms Manimala**. Looking at her active participation in the **lab's activities** and **competitions**, the teacher recommended her name for the programme.

Jessie's managing to get mission's **550 online sessions** and **21 modules** (post-school hours) along with her preparation for the **Class 10 board exams** made her eligible for the programme.

This initiative will provide hands-on training in **space technology**, **satellite design**, and **lunar exploration**, encouraging more girls to pursue careers in **STEM** (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).



Sarnath in **Uttar Pradesh** has been declared **India's 45th UNESCO World Heritage Site**. This sacred place is where **Lord Buddha** delivered his **first sermon** over **2,500 years ago** after attaining enlightenment.

Emperor Ashoka's arrival during the **3rd century BCE** and his contribution in building **stupas**, **monasteries**, and the **famous pillar** named after him make it an important historical site as well.

The **UNESCO** recognition highlights **Sarnath's** outstanding **historical**, **cultural**, and **spiritual legacy**. It ensures the preservation of its ancient monuments while promoting global awareness of **India's rich Buddhist heritage** and encouraging visitors to explore its timeless teachings.



US-RUSSIA Space Mission



Honouring the **2025 agreement** between **NASA** (United States) and **Roscosmos** (Russia) to extend their collaborative operations till **2028**, **NASA astronaut Anil Menon** and **RosCosmos cosmonauts Pyotr Dubrov** and **Anna Kikina** were launched to dock at the **Prichal module** of the **International Space Station (ISS)** in the **Soyuz MS-29 spacecraft**. There, they will unite with **NASA astronauts Jessica Meir**, **Jack Hathaway**, and **Chris Williams**, **European Space Agency astronaut Sophie Adenot**, and **Roscosmos cosmonauts Sergey Kud-Sverchkov**, **Sergei Mikaev**, and **Andrey Fedyayev**.

The trio's mission will last about **eight months**, and they are scheduled to return to **Earth** in **April 2027**.

Space is still one of the last areas of **US-Russia cooperation** amid an almost complete breakdown in relations between **Moscow** and **Washington** over the **Ukraine conflict**.

A metre-long 415-million-year-old SCORPION fossil found in the UK



Known as **Praearcturus gigas**, this giant scorpion had **16-centimetre-long pincers** and was one of the top predators of its time. Around **415 million years ago**, during the **Early Devonian Period**, what is now **England** and **Wales** was home to some of the world's largest scorpions.

The fossil indicates that this creature hunted not only on **land** but also in **shallow waters** and **aquatic environments**. For over a century, the fossil had been the subject of scientific debate, but recent research has confirmed that it belonged to **one of the largest prehistoric scorpions** ever discovered.



Snails move at a pace of just over **three feet**, or **one metre**, in an **hour**.

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Natural Armour



HOW DO SNAILS GET THEIR SHELLS?

It has a home on its back... and that is also its outer skeleton! Can you guess the creature? Well, it is a snail!

Snails are actually born with their shells. When tiny snails hatch out of their eggs, they already have a shell around their soft body parts, but the early shell is soft and transparent. Some snails eat their eggshells after they hatch to start the process of getting calcium, a mineral they need to harden that shell and help build new sections, as they get bigger.

Just like it helps us have strong bones and teeth, calcium is important to make the shell of snails too, which is like a skeleton on the outside, called an exoskeleton that helps protect their squishy parts.

As they grow, snails build on to their

shells, adding layers of calcium carbonate to the opening. So, it gets bigger and wider. Some snails continue to grow their shells for their whole lives, while others stop growing once they reach adulthood.

Snails are part of the gastropod family, a word that literally means 'stomach-foot', which perfectly describes how their single, muscular foot sits right on their underbelly, making it look like they walk on their stomach.

Snails protect themselves from predators by using their hard spiral shells as cosy armour, and they make themselves super slippery with their slimy mucus, leaving a shiny trail behind them.

Snails keep their shells for their whole lives, but after the snail is gone, sometimes its shell provides a home for an animal that doesn't grow its own - a hermit crab. Hermit crabs take discarded snail shells to protect themselves, and often have to find a new one, when the one they have starts to feel cramped.



Snail Quiz

Q1. How many feet does a snail have?

A) None B) Two C) Three D) One

A Hermit Crab in Snail's shell...



THE MUNDESHWARI TEMPLE THE WORLD'S OLDEST TEMPLE?

The Mundeshwari Bhavani Temple is among India's oldest temples. Built in a rare octagonal form, it is dedicated to Goddess Mundeshwari (a form of Goddess Durga) and Lord Shiva, with a unique Panchmukhi Shivling that is said to change colour in different directions of light.

Mundeshwari temple holds the distinction of being the 'oldest functional temple' of the world, with continuous rituals performed here for over 1,800 years without a break. Dating back to the Gupta period, during the 4th-5th Century AD, the temple site contains inscriptions detailing ancient rituals and traditions.

Perched atop Piwara Hill in the Kaimur district of Bihar, India, this ancient site is highly

revered and notable for several reasons:

Ancient Origins: The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) dates the temple's construction to approximately 108 AD. It has been a protected monument since 1915.

Unique Architecture: It is the oldest specimen of the Nagara style of temple architecture, featuring a rare, intact octagonal design.

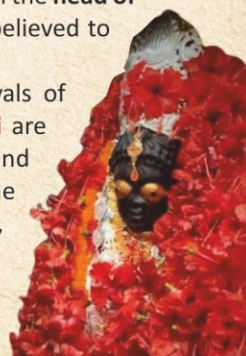
Bloodless Sacrifice: It is famous for its unique tradition of bloodless sacrifice in Satvik (pure) style.

Devotees whose wishes are fulfilled bring their goats to the temple that fall unconscious through chants when laid before the Goddess. Priests then sprinkle rice grains and flowers on them, after which they regain consciousness and are given back to the devotees.

Legends of Mundeshwari Devi

The temple is known by the name of Goddess Mundeshwari; Maa Durga was named when she slew the demon Munda. Another legend says that the Goddess appeared from the head of the demon, whom she is believed to have killed on this hill.

Major festivals: The festivals of Ram Navami and Shivratri are of spiritual significance and hold special charm at the Mundeshwari temple, which is visited by a large number of pilgrims each year.



What Makes Diamond

THE HARDEST SUBSTANCE

on Earth?

Diamonds sparkle! They are precious and the hardest naturally occurring materials on Earth. But, have you ever wondered what makes them so incredibly tough? Let's dive into the science behind nature's most unbreakable gem.

At its core, a diamond is just pure carbon. But what makes it special is how these carbon atoms are arranged. Each atom forms four strong bonds with its neighbours, creating a perfectly packed three-dimensional structure. This atomic network is what makes diamond the ultimate champion of hardness.

Diamonds are born around 150-200 km deep beneath the Earth's mantle. They form under extreme pressure of over 3,28,854 kilograms per square inch at a heat of over 1,204 degrees Celcius. This extreme environment forces carbon atoms into their super-tight structure, making them nearly impossible to scratch.

Here's something cool! Graphite, the material in pencils, is also made of carbon. But its atoms are arranged in weak layers. So, it is soft. In contrast, a diamond's atoms are locked together in all directions. That's why it is the hardest natural substance known to science.

Diamonds top the Mohs scale of mineral hardness at a perfect 10. This means that only another diamond can effectively scratch it or cut it. Diamonds are valuable not just for jewellery. They are also used in industrial drills, saws, and even space technology to cut and polish the toughest materials on Earth.

So, the next time you see a diamond, remember that it is not just a beautiful gemstone but one of nature's most incredible wonders.

The Lion that almost vanished – and how INDIA saved it!

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Did you know that one of the world's rarest lion species lives only in India? The Asiatic Lion is a special type of lion that is found nowhere else in the wild.

Asiatic Lions once lived across parts of India, Persia, and the Middle East. However, hunting and habitat loss caused their numbers to fall dramatically. By the early 1900s, fewer than 20 Asiatic Lions were left in the wild. The species was extremely close to extinction.

Today, these lions are found mainly in Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat. This protected area has become the last natural home of the Asiatic Lion. The Asiatic lions are slightly smaller than African Lions and can be recognised by a fold of skin along their bellies.

The story of the Asiatic Lion is one of the greatest wildlife conservation successes in India. Since 1972, the government, forest rangers, and local

communities have been working together under the Asiatic Lion Conservation Project. Strict laws were introduced to prevent hunting, and efforts were made to keep the forests safe. The project focusses on protecting lion habitats, reducing human-wildlife conflict, improving prey populations, and ensuring the long-term survival of the Asiatic Lion.

Because of these conservation efforts, the lion population has increased greatly. Today, more than 800+ Asiatic Lions live in and around the Gir region. This remarkable recovery shows what can happen when people work together to protect wildlife.

The Asiatic Lion is an important part of India's natural heritage. Its journey from near extinction to recovery teaches us that conservation can make a real difference. By protecting animals and their habitats, we help ensure that future generations can continue to enjoy the amazing wildlife that shares our planet.



KING QUIZ

Q1. Where are the Asiatic Lions found in the wild today?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) Gir National Park, Gujarat
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) Assam

Q2. Why did the Asiatic Lion's population decrease in the past?

- A) Too much rainfall
- B) Hunting and habitat loss
- C) Lack of water
- D) Lack of food

INDIA's Architectural Wonders

The Pillar that defies GRAVITY

Have you ever seen something that looks impossible? In the town of Lepakshi in Andhra Pradesh, India, there is a famous pillar that appears to hang in the air!

The pillar is located inside the Veerabhadra Temple, a beautiful temple built during the Vijayanagara Empire in the 16th Century. The temple is known for its amazing carvings, paintings, and large stone structures. However, its most famous attraction is the Hanging Pillar.

The Hanging Pillar is one of the many pillars that support the temple. What makes it special is that its base does not fully touch the ground. There is a small gap underneath it, and visitors can pass a piece of paper or a thin cloth through that space. This makes the pillar look as if it is floating.

For many years, people have wondered how the pillar was built. Some believe it shows the incredible engineering skills of the temple's builders. Even today, experts are amazed by the precision used in its construction.

According to local stories, a British engineer once tried to discover the secret of the pillar by moving it. However, the attempt is said to have slightly disturbed the structure. Whether the story is true or not, it has added to the mystery surrounding the temple.

Today, thousands of tourists visit Lepakshi every year to see this unusual pillar. It remains one of India's most fascinating architectural wonders and reminds us of the creativity and skill of ancient builders.

The Hanging Pillar of Lepakshi shows that even centuries ago people were capable of creating structures that continue to surprise and amaze us today.

Tecno
Prosthetics



THE ARM BUILT BY SCIENCE

Have you ever imagined being able to move an artificial arm just by thinking about it? Thanks to modern technology, this is possible with a special invention called the bionic arm.

A bionic arm is an advanced artificial limb designed to help people who have lost a hand or arm. It allows them to perform everyday activities such as holding objects, writing, eating, and even giving hugs. These amazing devices help people live more independent and confident lives.

Bionic arms work using small sensors that detect signals from a person's muscles. When someone thinks about moving their hand, the sensors pick up these signals and send instructions to the bionic arm. The arm then moves in response, allowing the user to control it naturally. Modern bionic arms can perform many different movements.

Some advanced versions can even provide a sense of touch, helping users better understand what they are holding. Scientists and engineers continue to improve this technology to make it more useful and comfortable.



For many years, bionic arms were very expensive and difficult for people to afford. Today, researchers and innovators around the world, including teams in India, are developing more affordable options.

Technologies such as 3D printing are helping reduce costs and making these life-changing devices available to more people.

Bionic arms have helped children, students, workers, and many others regain confidence and independence. They show how science and technology can be used to improve people's lives in meaningful ways. It is also about helping people overcome challenges and allowing them the opportunity to achieve their dreams.

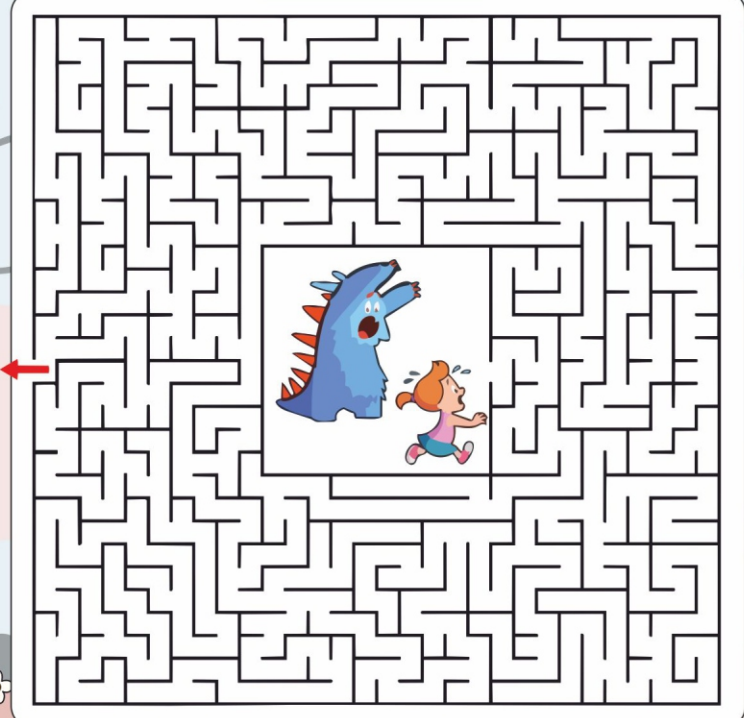
Cold milk and cookies go well together. The milk fat enhances the flavour of the cookie, while its coldness balances out the cookie's sweetness.

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Observation Skills
Problem Solving

HELP ME!

Help girl escape from monster.



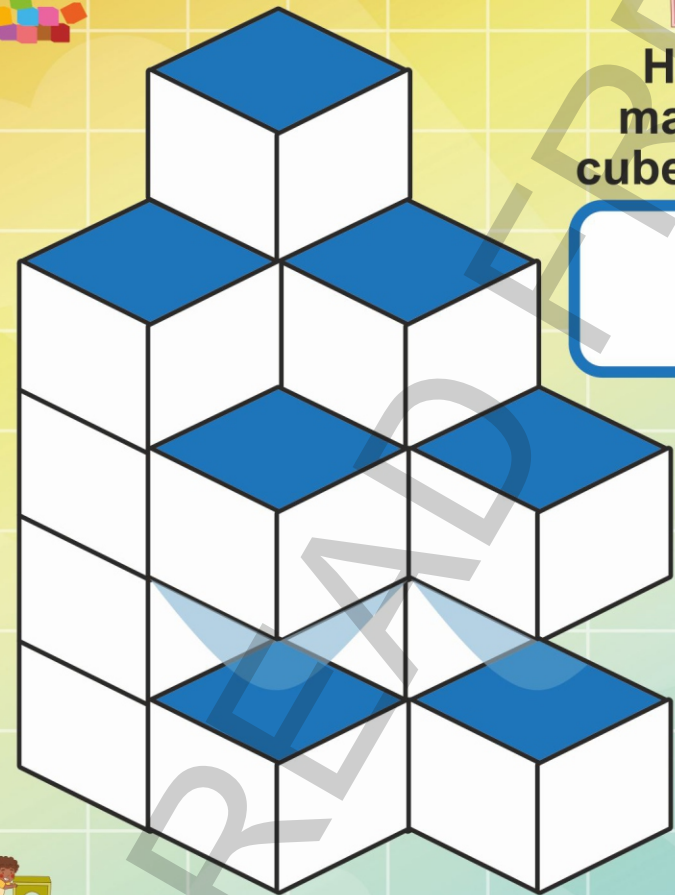
cookie word search

DOUGH - BAKING - CHEWY - FROSTING - CHOCOLATE - OVEN
CRISP - SPRINKLE - CHIP - SUGAR - HOMEMADE - DESSERT

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

Careful Counting

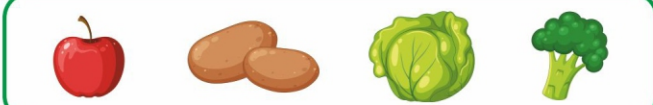
CUBES



How many cubes?

Cognition

CROSS THE ODD ONE OUT





Sustainability is a way of using **resources** that could **continue forever**, like **renewable energy**. A sustainable activity is the one that continues without **running out of resources** or **causing harm**.

In 2006, the Masdar renewable energy company based in the United Arab Emirates proposed the development of Masdar City, the world's first carbon-neutral and zero-waste city project.

Eco Lifestyle



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Sustainable Cities in the World

As the world faces **climate change**, **pollution**, and the **depletion of natural resources**, cities are becoming key players in creating a sustainable future. Sustainable cities aim to balance **economic growth**, **environmental protection**, and the

well-being of their citizens through innovative policies and responsible practices.

Governments use clean energy, encourage public transport, create green spaces, and plan their cities carefully.



Here are **ten** cities that are leading the way in sustainability in **2026**...

01



Helsinki, Finland

Helsinki aims to become carbon neutral by using energy-efficient buildings, excellent public transport, and smart technologies.



02



Gothenburg, Sweden

This city is known for its use of renewable energy, eco-friendly transportation, and well-planned green spaces.



03



Copenhagen, Denmark

Famous for its cycling culture, Copenhagen continues to invest in clean energy and sustainable city planning.



04



Oslo, Norway

Oslo promotes electric vehicles, renewable energy, and accessible public transportation while maintaining beautiful green areas.



05



Stockholm, Sweden

Stockholm uses waste-to-energy systems, sustainable housing, and strong environmental policies to support its citizens.



06



Amsterdam, Netherlands

Amsterdam encourages cycling, electric vehicles, and energy-efficient buildings while supporting a circular economy.



07



Singapore

Singapore combines technology, water recycling, and urban greenery to create a sustainable and highly-efficient city.



08



Vancouver, Canada

Vancouver is recognised for its parks, renewable energy initiatives, and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



09



Zurich, Switzerland

Zurich is known for its clean environment, efficient public transport, and commitment to sustainability.



10



Freiburg, Germany

Often called Germany's 'Green City', Freiburg is a leader in solar energy, eco-friendly neighbourhoods, and sustainable construction.



Why Are Sustainable Cities Important?

Sustainable cities help:

1

Reducing pollution and carbon emissions.

2

Improving public health and quality of life.

3

Preserving natural resources.

4

Creating safer and greener communities.

5

Preparing for future environmental challenges.



Did You Know?

Copenhagen has **more bicycles** than cars!

Singapore is often called the 'City in a Garden'.

Freiburg is one of the world's pioneers in using **solar energy**.

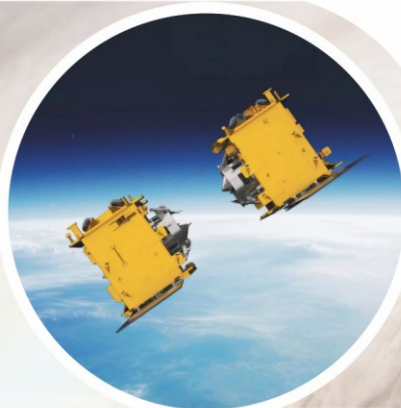


Astro-achievement
INDIA

India's Giant

LEAP IN SPACE

When Two Spacecraft Shook Hands!



Did you know that India became one of only a few countries in the world to successfully connect two spacecraft in space? This amazing achievement was made possible through ISRO's Space Docking Experiment (SpaDeX).

SpaDeX was launched on 30th December 2024. The mission was designed to test a technology known as **space docking**. Space docking takes place when two spacecraft meet and connect while orbiting Earth.

In the SpaDeX mission, two small satellites named **Chaser** and **Target** were launched into space. After reaching **orbit**, they carefully moved closer to each other and successfully docked. The entire process required **exceptional precision** because both satellites were travelling at **very high speeds** around Earth.

This achievement was important because **space docking** is essential for many future space missions. It can help spacecraft to

transfer supplies, support the construction of space stations, and make long-distance space travel possible. Countries hoping to explore the Moon, Mars, and beyond need this technology.

The two SpaDeX satellites each weighed about **220 kilograms** and orbited at an altitude of around **470 kilometres** above Earth. They were designed to perform the **docking procedure** automatically, with minimal human intervention.

With the success of SpaDeX, India became one of the few countries to demonstrate this advanced space technology. The mission is expected to support future projects, including India's plans for a **space station** and other ambitious **space exploration missions**.

SpaDeX shows how science, technology, and innovation can help a nation achieve extraordinary goals and reach for the stars.

Super Tech

Thinking at the Speed of Lightning

INDIA'S SUPERCOMPUTERS!



Have you ever wondered how scientists predict weather, study space, or solve highly complex problems? For tasks like these, ordinary computers are not powerful enough. That is why scientists use **supercomputers**.

A **supercomputer** is an extremely powerful computer capable of performing **trillions of calculations** in a very short time. While an ordinary computer can handle everyday tasks such as **browsing the internet**, **watching videos**, or **doing homework**, a **supercomputer** can carry out many highly complex tasks simultaneously.

India has developed several powerful **supercomputers** to support **scientific research** and **technological innovation**. Some of the best-known supercomputers in India are **PARAM Siddhi-AI**, **Pratyush**, and **Mihir**. These machines help scientists study **weather patterns**, **climate change**, **earthquakes**, **medicine**, and **space**.

Supercomputers are especially useful for **weather forecasting**. They analyse enormous amounts of information and help scientists predict **storms**, **cyclones**, and **rainfall** more accurately. This information can help **keep people safe** during **natural disasters**.

These advanced machines are also used in fields such as **healthcare**, **engineering**, and **artificial intelligence**. They enable researchers solve problems much faster than ordinary computers.

India continues to invest in **supercomputing technology** through programmes that encourage scientific innovation and research. As technology improves, **supercomputers** will become even more important for **solving global challenges** and **making new discoveries**.

Supercomputers show how science and technology can work together to improve our lives. Although, they may not look very different from ordinary computers, but their remarkable speed and processing power help scientists understand the world and plan for the future.

Species unknown

Meet the Purple Frog

India's Hidden Underground Wonder!



Did you know that there is a frog in India that spends almost its entire life underground? It is called the **Purple Frog**, and it is one of the world's most unusual **amphibians**.

The **Purple Frog** (*Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis*) was discovered by scientists in 2003. It has a round **purplish-grey body**, a **small head**, and a **pointed nose** that resembles a **pig's snout**. Because of this, it is sometimes called the **Pignose Frog**.

This unique **frog** is found only in the **Western Ghats** of India, a region renowned for its rich wildlife. Unlike most frogs, the **Purple Frog** spends very little time near **ponds** or **lakes**. Instead, it lives **underground** for most of the year, using its **strong hind legs** to **dig** through the soil.

The **Purple Frog** emerges mainly during the **monsoon** season. This is when it **mates** and **lays**

eggs. After the eggs hatch, the **tadpoles** live in **fast-flowing streams**. They have specialised **mouthparts** that help them cling to rocks and avoid being washed away by the current.

The **Purple Frog** mainly feeds on **termites** and **ants**. It uses its **long tongue** to catch its prey while remaining safely underground.

Scientists believe that the **Purple Frog** belongs to a very ancient group of **frogs**. Its discovery helped researchers learn more about the evolution of **amphibians** and history of life on **Earth**.

Today, the **Purple Frog** is listed as an endangered species. **Habitat loss** caused by **human activities** threatens its survival. Protecting animals like the **Purple Frog** is important because every species plays a role in keeping the ecosystem healthy and balanced.

Q1. Where is the Purple Frog found in India?

- A) The Himalayas C) Thar Desert
B) Western Ghats D) The Nilgiris

Q2. Where does the Purple Frog spend most of its life?

- A) In trees C) Underwater
B) On rocks D) Underground



Subject: Art & Craft

Paper Plate Sailboat



We all love the beach and dream of living by the sea and spending the day collecting shells, building sandcastles, and gazing at the sea to count the distant sailboats.

A fun and interactive craft, the **Paper Plate Sailboat** is perfect for encouraging imaginative pretend play, as the sailboat takes a swift spin in the waves that you have to tackle while crossing the paper plate sea.

So, are you ready to have the fun?

WHAT YOU NEED: • One Paper plate • Coloured craft paper – yellow and red • A skewer stick • Acrylic paint • Paintbrush • A pair of scissors • Glue • Pencil • Stapler

STEPS:

1. Begin by cutting the paper plate in half and drawing the shape of waves with the pencil on the flat edge of one half. Cut it out along the wave shapes, as shown in Figure 1.
2. Paint the paper plate with waves in blue. Add some deep sea depth with a darker shade of blue to create a realistic visual appearance of waves; see Figure 2.
3. Once the paint has dried, leaving plenty of space at the bottom of the plate for the boat to be moved with the skewer, staple the paper plates together.
4. Now, to make the sail of the boat, fold the yellow craft paper in half, and out of one edge of the yellow craft paper, cut out a triangle, as shown in Figure 3. Also, cut out a couple of boat shapes from the red paper proportionate to the size of the sail.
5. As shown in Figure 4, open up the triangle and place

the tip of the skewer along the fold. Add glue and fold the triangle over, pressing along the skewer and the edges to ensure that the sail is securely stuck together. This will prevent the sail from turning around.
Note: If you don't have a skewer for the mast, you can also use straw or any straight wooden stick. But, ensure that the stick is long enough to accommodate a boat, and has sufficient space for you to handle the stick from the bottom of the plate.

6. Stick the boat shapes together and press around the skewer to ensure that the boat sits snugly without any movement. Let it dry.

Your **Paper Plate Sailboat** is now complete. Now, it is time for real fun! Place the skewer in-between the sea (the two stapled plate halves), and you can start sailing in the boat right away!



Magical property of Water

The Walking Water

Making water 'walk' between the glasses using just a paper towel is an easy and exciting way to spark curiosity in kids and engage them in experiential learning.

The **Walking Water** is a fantastic, colourful experiment that teaches kids how liquids climb up narrow spaces or porous materials all by themselves, seemingly defying gravity. Watch as the coloured water visibly 'magically' climbs up the paper towels, blending primary colours into secondary ones to create a beautiful rainbow!

Let's try this experiment to find out!



AIM

To observe the ability of a liquid to defy gravity and flow upwards.

WHAT YOU NEED:

- Transparent plastic or glass cups - 6
- Food colouring – red, yellow, and blue
- Paper towels - 3
- Water
- A stick/ spoon



STEPS:

1. Line up the six transparent cups in a row and fill cups 1, 3, and 5 with water, and leave 2, 4, and 6 empty.
2. Take a paper towel and fold it lengthwise several times. Place one end of the paper towel in the water and the other end in the empty cup next to it. Repeat this process, creating a bridge between all cups.

3. In cup 1, add red colour and stir with the spoon. In cup 3, add yellow colour and stir. In cup 5, add blue colour and stir.
4. Wait and observe! Over the next 30 minutes to a few hours, you'll see the water slowly 'walking' up the paper towels and into the empty cups. As the 3 primary colours mix, they also form secondary colours (orange, green, and purple), thus creating a rainbow of colours!

OBSERVATION

The coloured water starts getting sucked up into the paper towel by a process called **capillary action**, and eventually it starts going down the other side into the empty glass. Capillary action is the ability of a liquid to flow upwards in narrow spaces, defying gravity.

When two different coloured waters mix, the food-colouring dyes combine to form a third colour. The water eventually stops flowing when the water levels in all the cups are even.

CONCLUSION

Paper towels, and all paper products, are made from **fibres** found in plants called **cellulose**. The tiny gaps between the cellulose fibres in the towel pull the water upwards against gravity.

Water molecules love to stick to solid surfaces (**adhesion**) like cellulose and also to each other (**cohesion**). This 'teamwork' pulls the water upwards through the paper towel and into an adjacent cup. After going over the top, the way back down is a little easier, since this time they are aided by gravity.

DID YOU KNOW

Capillary action is how plants pull water from the soil, through the plant's roots, and up into their leaves.

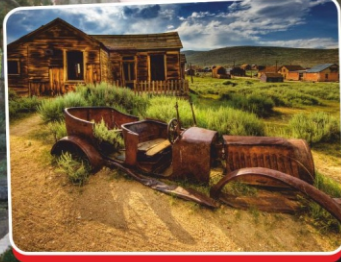
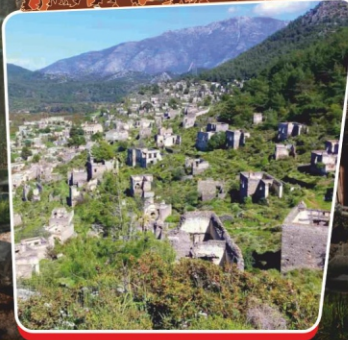
THINK & EXPLORE

What happens if you use a paper towel to connect two cups that are initially filled to different heights with water?

Try placing your cups in different arrangements instead of a straight line. For example, what happens if you connect three cups, initially filled with water, to an empty fourth cup at the centre?

Abandoned
Abodes

Empty Streets and Silent Stories – The Mystery of Ghost Towns



Have you ever imagined walking through a town where no one lives? The shops are empty, the houses are covered in dust, and the streets are silent. It may sound like the setting of a mystery movie, but these places are real! They are called **ghost towns**, and they can be found in many countries around the world.

A **ghost town** is a place that was once busy with **families, schools, markets, and businesses** but is now completely or almost completely abandoned. There are many reasons why **people leave these towns** behind. Some towns were built around valuable resources like **gold, silver, or coal**. When these resources ran out, people had to move away to find new jobs. Other towns became deserted because **factories closed, businesses failed, or better opportunities** emerged in **larger cities**.

Nature can also force people to leave. **Earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions,**

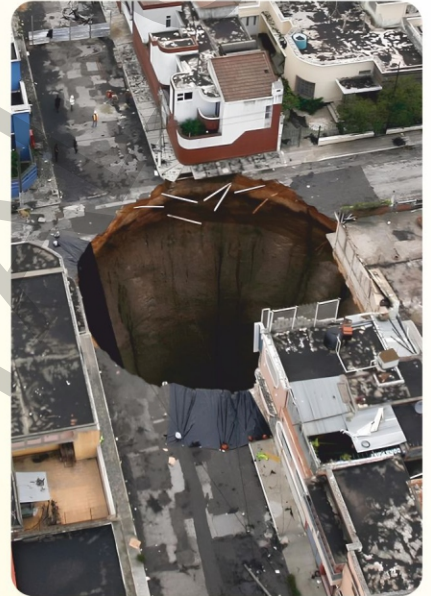
droughts, and other **natural disasters** can make a place unsafe. **Wars and diseases** have also caused entire communities to abandon their homes.

One of the most famous ghost towns is **Bodie in California, USA**. During the **Gold Rush** in the **1870s**, it was home to more than **10,000** people. Today, its **historic buildings** including **old houses, shops, and school buildings** still stand, offering visitors a glimpse into the past.

Another well-known **ghost town** is **Pripyat in Ukraine**. In **1986**, its people had to leave after the **Chernobyl nuclear disaster**. Today, **trees, plants, and wild animals** have taken over many parts of the city.

Ghost towns remind us that places can change over time. Although people may leave, the **buildings and streets** still tell stories of the **lives, dreams, and memories** that once filled them. They help us learn about history and show how both nature and human activities can shape our world.

WATCH OUT! The Earth Just Opened Up!



Imagine walking down a road and suddenly encountering a giant hole where a car or part of the street used to be. **No earthquake, no explosion** - the Earth just opens up! This surprising event is called a **sinkhole**.

A **sinkhole** is a **hole** in the ground that forms when the land beneath becomes **weak or hollow**, causing the **surface above to collapse**. It may happen slowly underground, but the collapse can be sudden and dramatic.

Sinkholes usually form in places where **soft rocks**, such as **limestone**, lie below the **soil**. **Rainwater** slowly seeps into the ground and wears away these **rocks** over many years, creating empty spaces underneath. When the space becomes too large, the ground above can no longer support its weight and falls in.

Human activities can sometimes make **sinkholes** more likely. **Leaking water pipes, mining, drilling, or taking too much groundwater** can weaken the land and speed up the process.

One famous example occurred in **Guatemala City in 2010**, when a huge **sinkhole** appeared after **heavy rain** and the failure of an **underground drainage system**. It was so deep that it swallowed an entire **building**, shocking people around the world.

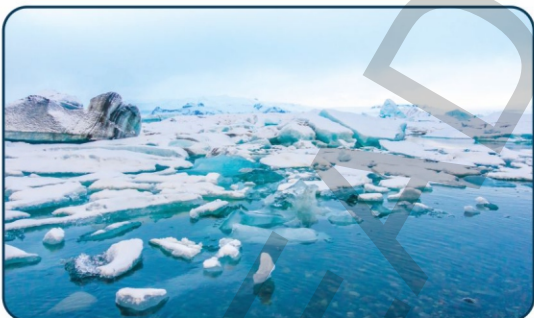
Sinkholes remind us that the **Earth** is always changing, even beneath our feet. They may look frightening, but they also teach us an important lesson about how **water, rocks, and time** shape our planet. The more we learn about nature, the better we can understand and protect the world around us.

Geothermal
Effects

Just One Degree Why Earth's Tiny Fever is a Big Deal?

Your normal body temperature is **37°C**. If it rises by just **1°C**, you may get a **fever** and start feeling **weak or tired**. Even a tiny increase can make a big difference. The same thing is happening to our planet. Over the last **150 years**, **Earth's average temperature** has risen by about **1.1°C**, and this small change is affecting life across the world.

One of the biggest effects is the **melting of glaciers and polar ice caps**. As more **ice melts**, it flows into the **oceans**, causing **sea levels** to rise. This can lead to **flooding in coastal cities** and may even threaten **small island nations**.



A warmer **Earth** also changes our **weather**. Many places are experiencing **stronger storms, longer heatwaves, heavy rainfall, floods, and droughts**. Farmers may struggle to grow **crops** because **rain** does not fall at the right time, making it harder to produce enough food.

Plants and animals are also facing many challenges. **Polar bears** are losing the **sea ice** they depend on

for **hunting**. **Coral reefs**, which are home to thousands of **sea creatures**, are getting damaged because of **warmer oceans**. **Flowers** are blooming earlier than usual, making it difficult for **bees and butterflies** to find food at the right time.

Did you know that the difference between the last Ice Age and today's climate is only about 5°C?

This shows that even a small rise in temperature can bring huge changes to our planet.

We can all help by **saving electricity, planting trees, reducing waste, using less plastic, and protecting nature**. Every small action matters. If we all work together, we can help keep our beautiful **Earth** healthy and safe for future generations.

Q. Which areas on Earth get affected due to melting of ice and polar caps?

- A) Mountains C) Deserts
B) Coastal cities D) Plateaus

Geo Quiz



Dogs do not pant because they are tired. It is their **primary way of cooling down** because **dogs** do not **sweat** like humans do. Unlike **humans**, **dogs** have **very few sweat glands** and rely mainly on **panting** to regulate their **body temperature**.



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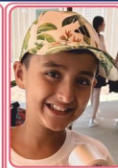
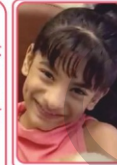
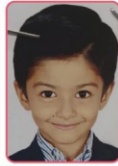
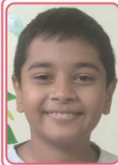
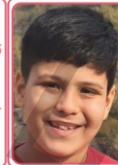
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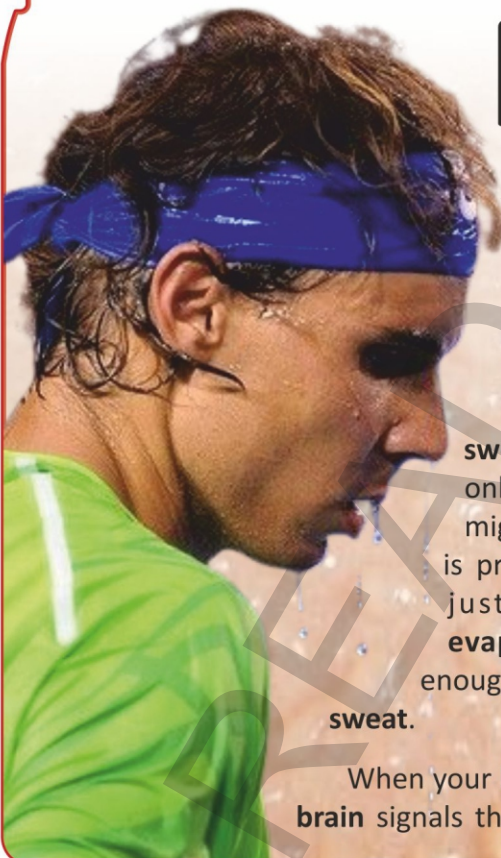
LIMITED SEATS - REGISTER NOW!

Happy Birthday



Dear Subscriber,
Students and parents must email birthday photographs to entries@kidsage.in two months before the month of the birthday. You are also made aware that photo publishing is done on a first-come, first-served basis; photo accommodation may be denied in various circumstances. We do not accept bulk birthday photos. We accept this viewpoint because we want kids to improve their communication skills through one-to-one interaction.

WHY DO WE SWEAT?



Nothing makes a scorching hot day worse than getting all sweaty. So, why does it happen? Do we really need to sweat?

It stinks when we sweat on a hot afternoon. But, **sweating** is actually a key part of helping regulate your **body temperature**.

Everybody has about **two million sweat glands** across their body. The only place with none are the **lips**. It might not seem like it, but your body is pretty much always **sweating**. You just don't notice it because it **evaporates** from your **skin** before enough builds up to make a bead of **sweat**.

When your body starts to get **too warm**, your **brain** signals the **sweat glands** to release **sweat**

from your **skin pores**. When that **sweat evaporates** on your skin, it takes some of the **heat** with it and **helps cool you down**.

However, when your body gets **very hot**, like after a **physical exercise** or on a **humid summer day**, that **sweat** builds up faster than it can evaporate. Most of us don't really like to **sweat**, as it feels **wet, sticky, stinky**, and **uncomfortable**. But despite all of that, you should be happy you **sweat**. Without **sweat** to help cool you down, your body would **overheat**, which can make you really **sick** or even **kill you**. So, that's why we **sweat**.

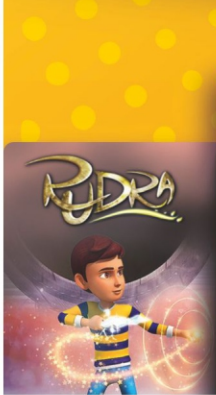
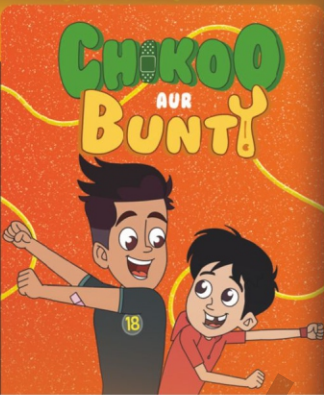
But why is our sweat salty?

Sweat is mostly made up of **water**, along with traces of **minerals** dissolved in our **body fluids**, including **sodium** and **chloride**. These minerals are the two main components of **table salt**. They make their way into your **sweat glands**. Your body filters out most of that **salt** through your **sweat**, but enough gets out, which gives **sweat** that **salty taste**.



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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



We invite our young artists to express how **peace**, **harmony**, **empathy**, and **kindness** can make the world a better place through their artwork.

Create an original artwork based on the theme, **'Peace Begins With Me'**.

Use an A4 sheet and art or craft materials of your choice to showcase your creativity. Winners will receive exciting prizes!

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.

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Rules:

- 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.