

THE QUIRO

Mag

THE TIME TRAVEL ADVENTURE



CONTENTS

FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

At the outset, I express my gratitude to the parents who have put their faith in us to educate their children. This brings with it tremendous responsibilities and I assure you that we are doing our best to live up to your trust in us. Today, the role of a school is not only to pursue academic excellence but also to motivate and empower the students to be lifelong learners, critical thinkers, and productive members of an everchanging global society. Converting every individual into a self-reliant and independent citizen, our school provides an amalgam of scholastic and co-scholastic activities. This school magazine gives opportunities to the students to showcase their creativity in the form of stories, articles, poems, anecdotes and so on.

The theme for the first Volume of this academic year is 'Time Travel Adventures,' which has given the students a chance to travel back in time to a historical event or learn about a figure in a fun and creative manner. I congratulate the entire team for their hard work and dedication to making this magazine. I am sure that the positive attitude, hard work, sustained efforts and innovative ideas exhibited by our young children will surely stir the minds of the readers and take them to the fantastic world of sheer joy and pleasure. "Education is a shared commitment between dedicated teachers, motivated students and enthusiastic parents with high expectations"

Regards,
Mr. Raj Hulamani
Principal
Podar International School, Belagavi.

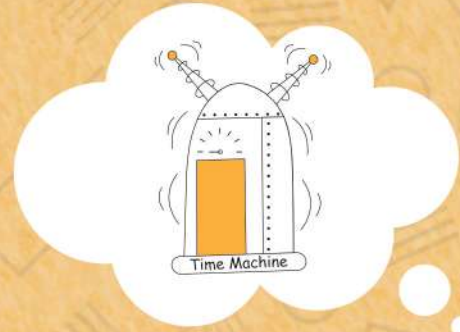
Contents

- 1 Let's understand time travel
- 2 If I met someone from the past...
- 3 Did You Know?
- 4 If I find a time machine...
- 5 A Ruler from the past I admire...
- 6 Evolution of Clocks
- 7 Encounter with an Egyptian Mummy
- 8 Hello there...
- 9 Who said it?
- 10 Book Recommendations
- 11 Movie Recommendations
- 12 Movie and Book Reviews
- 13 Spotlight @ PIS
- 14 Brain Play
- 15 Time Travel Crafts
- 16 An Ancient Recipe

Let's understand time travel



The ability to jump forward and backwards in time has long fascinated science fiction writers and physicists alike. So is it really possible to travel into the past and the future?



Is Time Travel Possible?

The Short Answer: Although humans can't hop into a time machine and go back in time, we do know that clocks on airplanes and satellites travel at a different speed than those on Earth.

We all travel in time! We travel one year in time between birthdays, for example. And we are all traveling in time at approximately the same speed: 1 second per second.

When we think of the phrase "time travel," we are usually thinking of traveling faster than 1 second per second. That kind of time travel sounds like something you'd only see in movies or science fiction books. Could it be real? Science says yes!

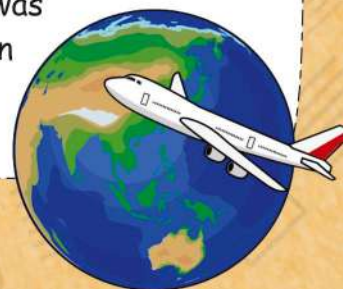
How do we know that time travel is possible?

More than 100 years ago, a famous scientist named Albert Einstein came up with an idea about how time works. He called it relativity. This theory says that time and space are linked together. Einstein also said our universe has a speed limit: nothing can travel faster than the speed of light (186,000 miles per second).

What does this mean for time travel? Well, according to this theory, the faster you travel, the slower you experience time. Scientists have done some experiments to show that this is true.

For example, there was an experiment that used two clocks set to the exact same time. One clock stayed on Earth, while the other flew in an airplane (going in the same direction Earth rotates).

After the airplane flew around the world, scientists compared the two clocks. The clock on the fast-moving airplane was slightly behind the clock on the ground. So, the clock on the airplane was traveling slightly slower in time than 1 second per second.





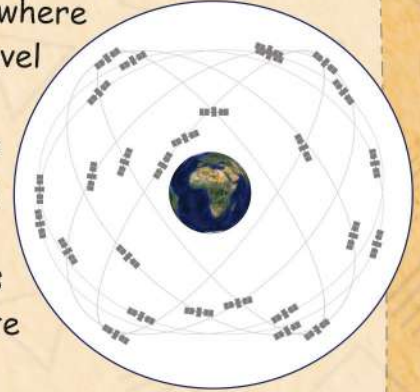
Can we use time travel in everyday life?

We can't use a time machine to travel hundreds of years into the past or future. That kind of time travel only happens in books and movies. But the math of time travel does affect the things we use every day.

For example, we use *GPS* satellites to help us figure out how to get to new places. NASA scientists also use a high-accuracy version of *GPS* to keep track of where satellites are in space. But did you know that *GPS* relies on time-travel calculations to help you get around town?

GPS satellites orbit around Earth very quickly at about 8,700 miles (14,000 kilometres) per hour. This slows down *GPS* satellite clocks by a small fraction of a second (similar to the airplane example above).

However, the satellites are also orbiting Earth about 12,550 miles (20,200 km) above the surface. This actually speeds up *GPS* satellite clocks by a slighter larger fraction of a second.



(Picture of *GPS* Satellites orbit around Earth)

Here's how: Einstein's theory also says that gravity curves space and time, causing the passage of time to slow down. High up where the satellites orbit, Earth's gravity is much weaker. This causes the clocks on *GPS* satellites to run faster than clocks on the ground.

The combined result is that the clocks on *GPS* satellites experience time at a rate slightly faster than 1 second per second. Luckily, scientists can use math to correct these differences in time.



If scientists didn't correct the *GPS* clocks, there would be big problems. *GPS* satellites wouldn't be able to correctly calculate their position or yours. The errors would add up to a few miles each day,

which is a big deal. *GPS* maps might think your home is nowhere near where it actually is!

To summarise, we can say that yes, time travel is indeed a real thing. But it's not quite what you've probably seen in the movies. Under certain conditions, it is possible to experience time passing at a different rate than 1 second per second. And there are important reasons why we need to understand this real-world form of time travel.



If I met someone from the past...



Einstein

If I met someone from the past, of course, I will be the luckiest. The past of India is very interesting, Indians were tortured and killed. If I had the chance to meet any of the freedom fighters from the past, I would ask them so many questions, such as "How could you be so confident?" "Who gave you so much courage?" "How could you be so brave?" "Who encouraged you to fight against the British?" "Who was your role model?", "What were your plans?", "Why did you want to help the people instead of being quiet and living your own life?" and "Why didn't you think about your family before sacrificing your life?"

However, I would rather prefer meeting a person from the past who supported the British in taking over India. I would ask this person, "Why did you cheat your country being an Indian? "Why didn't you support us?"

The main purpose of meeting someone in the past is to gain knowledge. I will also get an idea how to face difficulties in my life and become more confident and brave.

Yashaswini
VIII B

If I met someone in the past, I would like to take the opportunity to meet Dr. Abdul Kalam for a short conversation.

Archit – Hello Sir! it's a privilege to meet you. Your journey from "Rameshwaram to becoming the president of India is incredibly inspiring. What motivated you throughout your journey?

Dr. Abdul Kalam – Thank you. My motivation came from a deep curiosity and desire to learn and contribute to the nation. Challenges are many, but I viewed them as my opportunities to learn and grow staying focussed on my vision and breaking down my goal into smaller steps kept me on track.

Archit – What advice would you give to young people like me in this rapid changing world?

Dr. Abdul Kalam – Stay adaptable, be a life long learner and never lose sight of your values, innovate with the internet for the positive impact and always dream big. The future belongs to those who pursue their dreams with dedication and integrity.

Archit – Thank you sir. Your words mean a lot to me.

Dr. Abdul Kalam – You are welcome. Keep moving forward with courage and purpose. Every effort you make will contribute to a better world.

Archit – Thank you. This meeting is really a dream come true for me.

Archit Gadkari
Grade VIII A

Columbus

Mother Teresa

Alexander

Razia Sultan



Nikola Tesla



Savitribai Phule

Did you know?

Egyptian Civilization



Most Ancient Egyptian pyramids were built as tombs for pharaohs (rulers of Ancient Egypt) and their families. To date, over 130 pyramids have been discovered in Egypt.



The Pyramid of Khufu at Giza is the largest Egyptian pyramid. It weighs as much as 16 Empire State buildings.

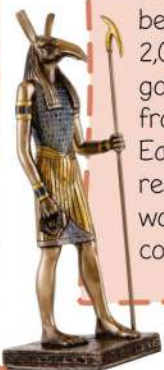


The Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things we still use today, such as paper, pens, locks and keys and - believe it or not - toothpaste!

Cats were considered sacred animals by the Ancient Egyptians. Most families had a pet cat, which they believed would bring the household good luck!



Ancient Egyptians believed in more than 2,000 deities! They had gods for everything, from dangers to chores! Each God had different responsibilities and was worshipped so that life could be kept in balance.



Indus Valley Civilization

The city of Mohenjo-Daro was prone to flooding. Archaeologists have discovered that this ancient city was rebuilt seven times due to flooding.



The people of the Indus Valley created beautiful works of art out of metal, such as the famous Bronze 'Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-Daro' statue.

The people of the Indus Valley civilisation traded things like cotton, metals and exotic animals with the people of Ancient Mesopotamia.



In Mohenjo-Daro, the biggest structure found was a large communal bath called 'the Great Bath'.



It is believed that the people of the Indus Valley civilization invented buttons - they were made out of seashells!



Mesopotamian Civilization

Mesopotamia was the home of the Sumerians, who were the first to develop a standard writing system called cuneiform.



The city of Uruk is said to have had around 50,000 citizens at one point, which was a massive population for its time.



The invention of the wheel is credited to the Sumerians. The wheel they developed was used for Pottery and its first use for transportation was 300 years later.



Mesopotamians developed glass, the Pythagorean Theorem, and ancient sanitation techniques.



Concepts such as the empire, the city, and the demarcation of hours, minutes, and seconds are all first attributed to Mesopotamia.



If I find a time machine...

Time travelling with Shivaji Maharaj – A Thrilling Adventure

As I stepped into my time machine, I set the dials to Maharashtra of 17th century. I was eager to witness the legendary era of Shivaji Maharaj.

The machine whirled and I found myself in the midst of bustling Pune market, 1650.

Meeting with the great king of Maratha

I made my way to Lal Mahal, Shivaji Maharaj's palace where I was greeted with pomp and glory by the audience present in the palace. As the king entered, I was struck by his piercing gaze, sharp intellect and charismatic presence. He welcomed me warmly and asked about my journey and was eager to know the reason of my visit.

I enjoyed the stay for few weeks in the palace and also accompanied Shivaji Maharaj on his military campaigns witnessing 'Battle of Pratapgarh' and the capture of Kondana.

Learning from the great leader – Courage, compassion and justice. As I prepared to leave, Shivaji Maharaj placed his hand on my shoulder and said, "Remember! young boy, be passionate and work hard to achieve your goals, be a true citizen to the nation."

The "Time Machine" has given me a precious gift for the deeper understanding of history, leadership and the value that shapes my world.

Kaustubh
Grade V B

The idea of a "Time Machine" was popularised by H.G Wells in 1895. If I had such a time machine, I would love to travel to the past. I would like to meet three people by using the "Time Machine". First being "Mahatma Gandhi" as he was a major political leader and a great freedom fighter.

Next I would like to meet "Sir Albert Einstein" as he was awarded the Noble Prize in "Physics" as I too am interested in the subject.

I would also like to meet "Michael Jackson" as he was the famous American singer, songwriter and a superb dancer.

I would also like to add two events which will be conducted in future; one celebrating "World Time Machine Day" as it is very important to know our past and future.

Another event I can add is "International Men's Day" as it will promote gender equality.

I really would enjoy every moment of my life using the "Time Machine". It will definitely be a dream come true.

Swaroop Naik
Grade V A



A Ruler from the past I admire...

“Ashoka – The emperor who changed the world with compassion!”

History is indeed a mystery which teaches us the concept of evolution without even making us feel that we are learning in the process. As the pages of history turn to a new era, they leave us with awe as to how advanced human beings were then, than what we find now with the advanced systems and technology. Each personality or a historical figure leaves a longlasting impression on our mind which will help us to reform ourselves for good.

One such figure is the great emperor Ashoka who ruled the great Indian land from a time span of 268 BCE to 232 BCE. From being called as “Chand Ashok” to being referred to as “Sadhu Ashoka” his transformation has been immense. What makes him my favourite historical figure is his transformation to a compassionate ruler from a conqueror. He understood the value of each human life while embracing Buddhism. This personal decision of his had far reaching consequences for his empire. What sets Ashoka apart from other rulers is his genuine concern for the well-being of his subjects. He established hospitals for humans and animals, built roads and wells and planted trees along highways to provide shade. His administration was marked by a spirit of service with officers appointed to ensure the welfare of the people in different regions. Ashoka’s vision of governance was deeply human and he believed that the true measure of a ruler’s success was not the extent of his territory but the happiness and well-being of his people. Buddhism spread far and wide under his region and the principles of peace and compassion that he exposed continue to inspire people around the world to this day.

In conclusion, Ashoka becomes my favourite and every history lover, not just because of the vast empire he ruled, but because of the profound personal transformation he underwent and the values he championed. His journey from a ruthless conqueror to a benevolent ruler who prioritised the welfare of his people over territorial expansion is both inspiring and humbling. Ashoka’s life teaches us that true greatness lies in the ability to recognise ones mistakes, embrace change and use power for greater good. Yet again, I conclude, I realise that 'Ashoka the great' would always remain my favourite ruler in history.

Devna Nair, Grade VII B

King Prithviraj Chauhan III, also known as Rai Pithara was the last significant Hindu ruler of Delhi. He was famous for his valour, chivalry and deep sense of justice. Born into the Chauhan dynasty, he ascended throne of Ajmer and Delhi in late 12th century during the time of great political turbulence in India. His reign was marked by numerous military campaigns amongst which the battle against Muhammad Ghori was the most famous. In 1191, Prithviraj led his force to a stunning victory in the first battle of Tarain, where he decisively defeated Ghori's army showcasing his exceptional military strategy and bravery. However, the tables turned in 1192 during the second battle of Tarain, establishing muslim dominance in India. I admire the great Prithviraj for his bravery, his sense of duty towards his people and his unwavering dedication to defend his kingdom against the invaders and for his patriotism.

Shriniketan
Grade VII D



Evolution of Clocks

16th Century BC

WATER CLOCK

Time is measured by the regulated flow of liquid into or out from a vessel where the amount is then measured.



725 AD

EARLY MECHANICAL

Water powered cogwheel.



15th Century

SPRING DRIVEN

Earliest existing spring driven clock is the chamber clock given to Phillip the Good, Duke of Burgundy.



1657 AD

HAIRSPRING

Huygens and Robert Hooke invented the spiral balance, or the hairspring, designed to control the oscillating speed of the balance wheel.



1955 AD

ATOMIC

First accurate atomic clock, based on a certain transition of the caesium-133 atom, was built by Louis Essen at the National Physical Laboratory in the UK.



Ancient Times

SUNDIALS

Shows the time by displaying the position of a shadow on a flat surface, which has markings that correspond to hours.



150 BC

HOURLASS

Fine sand pouring through a tiny hole at a constant rate indicates an arbitrary predetermined passage of time.



1336 AD

ASTRONOMICAL

Large astrolabe-type dial, showing the sun, the moon's age, phase, and node, a star map, and possibly the planets.



1656 AD

PENDULUM

Christian Huygens determined the mathematical formula that related pendulum length to time.



1815 AD

EARLY ELECTRIC

Francis Ronalds published the first electric clock powered by dry pile batteries.



Imagine being at the Egyptian Pyramids, and suddenly, the Egyptian Mummy comes to life and greets you with a "hello." What would your conversation be?

Today was a wonderful day I ever had in my life. I was in "Egypt" to explore the pyramids. I went inside the pyramid and there was a Pharaoh who stood up suddenly and said, "Hello", I was surprised and panicked for a while, but he said, "Don't be afraid young child. I was a famous king of Egypt. The people in my kingdom lived happily." He said, "I had rigid rules for the people to follow for their safety and security. I had my administration head and military head who were responsible for collecting the tax from the people." "Dear child" he said, "Go through the history of Egypt and you will gain more knowledge and also values to be imbibed." I was very excited and happy as a Pharaoh spoke to me and this made my day as well as my journey special. I thanked the Pharaoh and moved forward.

Bhuvi Vantamuri
Grade VI D

"Monuments are the silent witnesses of history, standing tall to tell the stories of the past." The Egyptian pyramids, primarily built during the Old and Middle Kingdoms (circa 2700–1700 BCE), serve as tombs for pharaohs and reflect the ancient Egyptians' architectural prowess and religious beliefs. The most famous, the Great Pyramid of Giza, originally stood at 146.6 meters and was constructed using approximately 2.3 million stone blocks. The pyramids symbolise the pharaohs' divine status and their journey to the after-life. Built with precise alignment and complex engineering, they remain a testament to ancient civilization's ingenuity and ambition.

Smitha Dasari
Grade VI C



Hello there...

(a monument speaks)

The Great Sphinx Of Giza”

Hello there! I am the Great Sphinx of Giza. I am a limestone statue. I have a head of a human, which represents the face of Pharaoh Khafre and a body of a lion. I stand on the Giza plateau on the west bank of Nile in Giza, Egypt. I am 73 meters long and stand 20 meters high. I was created during the reign of Khafre in 2500 BC. I was built as a protector for the pyramid of Khafre and guarded the entrance to the Greek city of Thebes by asking riddles to travellers to allow them to pass.

I symbolise royalty and sacred status. I am also called the deity of Horus of Horizon. My nose was destroyed by an Arab. I am a home to number of tunnels and passages. I have trapdoors beneath me and carry many pits. There is an entrance near the lump on my right hand. I am unique and many visitors admire my beauty.

SAKSHI GARADE

Grade IX A

“Hello there, Taj Mahal peaking!” Hello everyone, I am Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders of the world, a symbol for eternal love and architectural brilliance.”You all are curious to know and learn my history, right?” I am going to answer all your questions. My story began many centuries ago. In the heart of India, an emperor created me to showcase his emotion towards his love. It was in the year of 1631 Mumtaz gave birth to her fourteenth child but she did not survive. In the memory of his beloved wife the Mughal emperor Shahjahan built me in Agra on the banks of river “Yamuna”. Many people sacrificed their lives to build me. More than 20,000 labourers, artisans and craftsmen worked for more than 2 decades. My foundation was laid on a vast rectangular platform and the structure was meticulously aligned with the cardinal points.

Today, I am the centre of attraction for the people in love in this world which makes me very special. I welcome almost 40,000 visitors per day and 78 million people annually. This makes me the most visited monument in the world. Day by day my white marbles are getting Yellowish in colour because of increase in global warming, establishment of factories and the acid rain. The visitors who come to see me make me dirty. For me, the Government has taken several steps to stop this. I don't know how my future will be but I know that I will be conserved by my Indians. I am a precious gift for all of them.

BHUVAN KRISHNAPPAGOL

Grade IX A



Who said it?

“

1. Life is like riding a bicycle.
To keep your balance, you
must keep moving.

”



“

2. Genius is one percent inspiration
and ninety-nine percent perspiration.

”



“

4. That's one small step for a
man, a giant leap for mankind.

”



“

3. You must be the change
you wish to see in the
world.

”



“

6. The best and most beautiful things in the
world cannot be seen or even touched-
they must be felt with the heart.

”



“

5. "In the end, it's not the
years in your life that count.
It's the life in your years."

”



“

7. All that glitters is not gold.

”



“

8. The greatest glory in living
lies not in never falling, but in
rising every time we fall.

”



“

9. Spread love everywhere you go. Let
no one ever come to you without leaving
happier.

”

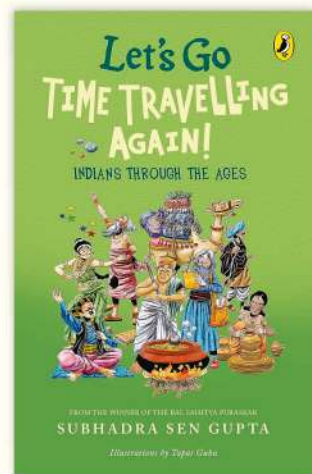


Book Recommendations

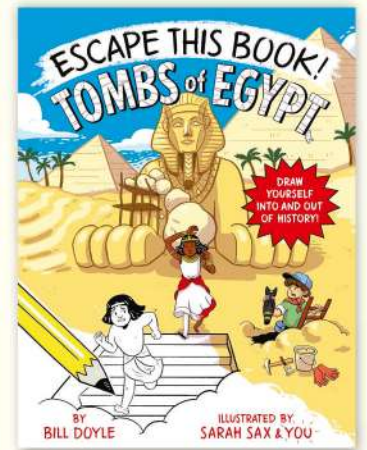
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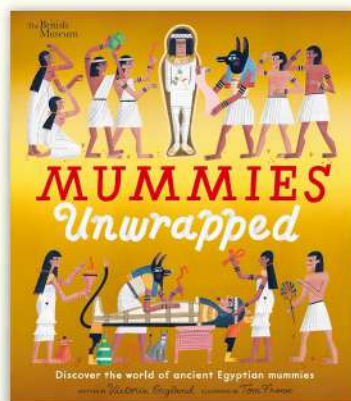
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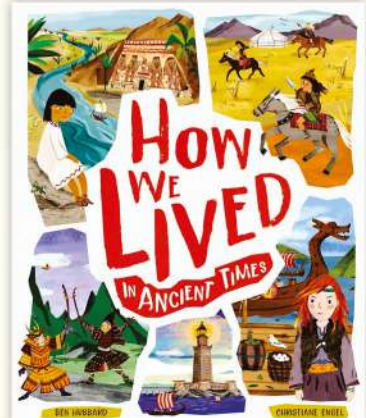
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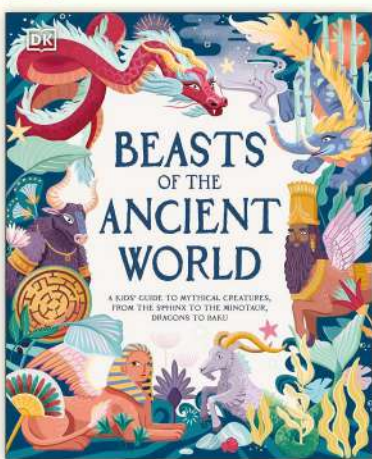
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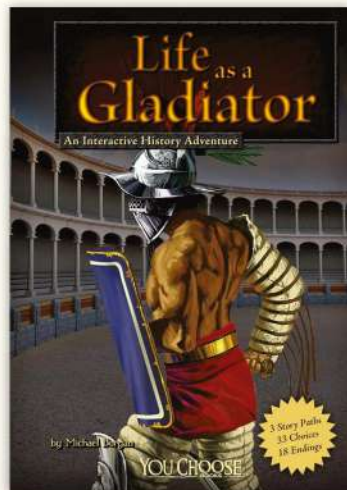
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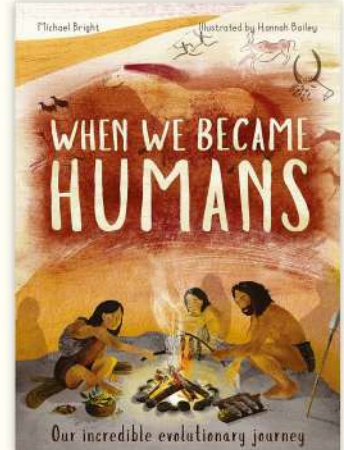
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8



9



Movie Recommendations

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



Title of the Movie/Book:

Life as a Gladiator

Movie/Book Summary:

"Life as a Gladiator" offers a gripping dive into the brutal realities of ancient Roman arenas. Through vivid storytelling and rich historical detail, the author brings to life the struggles, triumphs, and fears of gladiators. The exploration of their complex humanity amidst violence captivates the reader, making it both an educational and emotionally resonant read. Highly recommended for history enthusiasts.

Movie/Book Reviewed By: 

Sanvi
Grade IX A

How many hearts will you give to this movie?

(1 heart means the movie was really bad 5 hearts means it was great!)

Title of the Movie/Book:

Hidden Figures

Movie/Book Summary:

"Hidden Figures" brilliantly highlights the untold stories of African American women at NASA who played crucial roles in the space race. Margot Lee Shetterly's meticulous research reveals the challenges and triumphs of these mathematicians and engineers, showcasing their intellect and resilience. The narrative is both inspiring and enlightening, making it a vital read that celebrates diversity and perseverance in science.

Movie/Book Reviewed By: 

Maria Soudagar
Grade X B

How many hearts will you give to this movie?


(1 heart means the movie was really bad 5 hearts means it was great!)


Spotlight @PIS





Brain Play


Picture crossword


1↓ 

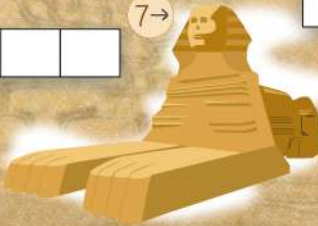
3→ 


5↓ 

4→ 

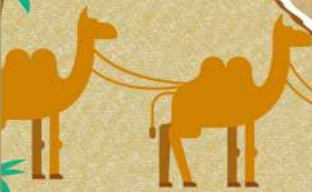
2↓ 

6→ 

7→ 

8→ 

Find your way to the Pharaoh through this maze.



Time Travel Crafts

DIY Time Capsule

Step 1 - Choose a container for the time capsule.

Step 2 - Assemble your contents to be put into the container such as -

- ~ A letter for your future self
- ~ Family photo
- ~ Toys
- ~ Goals and aspirations
- ~ Anything you would like to give your future self

Step 3 - Put all your assembled things inside the container.

Step 4 - Seal the container and write your name or year on it.

Step 5 - Find a location to bury/hide the time capsule container.

Step 6 - Click a picture of where you'll hide the container and then hide it.



DIY Pharaoh Mask

Things required to make the mask

- ~ Cardboard paper or any thick paper
- ~ Glue
- ~ Sketch-pens
- ~ Colour paper or colours

Can you solve this riddle?

“There is an ancient invention still used in some parts of the world today that allows people to see through walls.”

Answer: Window

An Ancient Recipe

Imagine had you been washed ashore four millennia ago on the banks of the now lost river of Saraswati and hitched a bullock cart ride to Farmana in the Ghaggar valley near modern-day Delhi, here's what you might have eaten - a curry.

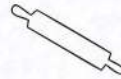


Here is the 4000 year old 'original' curry recipe from the Indus Valley Civilization.



Ingredients

- > 6-7 small brinjals, washed and slit
- > 1-inch piece of ginger (paste)
- > 1 fresh turmeric paste, or $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp turmeric powder
- > Salt
- > 1tbsp raw mango cut into cubes
- > 2-3tbsp sesame oil
- > $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp cumin
- > Sugar to taste



Method:

Wet grind the ginger, turmeric and cumin seeds. Heat sesame oil, add the paste and cook for a couple of minutes. Tip in the brinjal, add some salt and give it a good stir. Cover and cook until the brinjals are nearly cooked through; add some water, if need be. Now, stir in the mango and sugar. Simmer for a few minutes or until the mango is cooked. Check seasoning and serve with bajra roti (pearl millet flatbread).





Volume 1 | 2024 - 25
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