

THE QUIRO

Mag

THE TIME TRAVEL ADVENTURE



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FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

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Dear Reader

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 ever-changing 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 present theme of this magazine is Time Travel. This concept of traversing through the corridors of time to visit the past or the future, has always captivated the human imagination. From ancient myths to modern science fiction, this tantalizing idea has sparked countless debates and fueled endless speculation.

While the possibility of time travel remains firmly rooted in the realm of theoretical physics and science fiction, its allure continues to fascinate us. The idea of witnessing historical events firsthand or exploring futuristic civilizations is undeniably enticing. However, the implications of such a feat are profound and raise numerous questions about causality, paradoxes, and the very nature of time itself.

In conclusion, time travel remains a captivating and thought-provoking concept that challenges our understanding of reality. Whether it is a mere fantasy or a potential scientific breakthrough, it continues to spark our imaginations and inspire us to explore the boundaries of human knowledge.

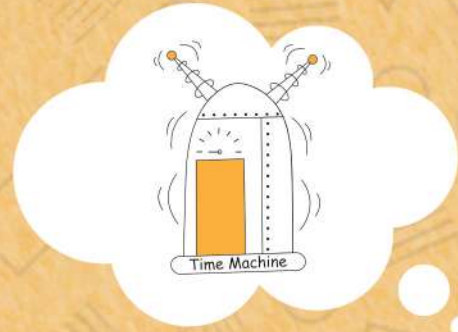
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Let's understand time travel



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.





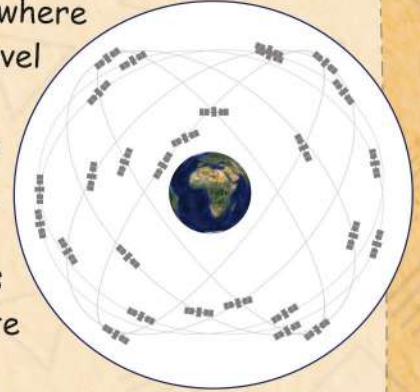
Can we use time travel in everyday life?

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!

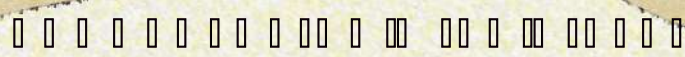
To summarise, we can say that yes, time travel is indeed a real thing. But it's not quite what you've probably seen in the movies. Under certain conditions, it is possible to experience time passing at a different rate than 1 second per second. And there are important reasons why we need to understand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



If I met someone from the past...



Einstein



(A Time machine landed in Germany in the year of 1940)

Scenario: - A dimly lit room in 1940. Rita steps in Berlin and confronts Hitler.

RITA: - Hello Hitler! I came from the future.

HITLER (narrowing his eyes):- Who are you? (Suspicious) Your physical appearance does not match with Germans. Are you a spy? Or anyone among the inferior rats (Jews)?

RITA: No, I'm not. As I told you, I travelled from future. I learnt about you in history and became curious to meet you. I have no distinct nationality.

HITLER (Smirking): I see, you are a admirer of mine.



RITA: - No, History never portrays you as you think. You killed so many innocent lives and tortured them until they prayed for their own death. History remembers you as one of the notorious dictators from the past.

HITLER: - They deserved this consequence. Germany relies on me. I have true Aryan blood running in my veins. How can I ignore the suffering of common people, haven't you seen how Weimar Republic destroyed our country and surrendered in to the hand of our enemies?

RITA: The situation could be handled differently. You could have got the support of the Jews, socialists and liberals if you handled them wisely instead of killing them.

HITLER: Nonsense! I order you to leave my country immediately!
(Rita left the place in despair.)



Sara Imam



Me: Sir, it's an honor to meet you! Your poetry has touched so many lives. What inspired you to blend art and philosophy in your work?

Rabindranath Tagore: Thank you! I believe that art is a reflection of the human soul. My travels and encounters moulded my thoughts. I wanted to express the beauty and complexity of life, to bridge the gap between the individual and the universe.

Me: Sir, your notion about nationalism and identity resonate deeply today. How did your views evolve?

Rabindranath Tagore: I saw nationalism as a double-edged sword.

While it can unite, it can also divide. I conjured up an image of a world where cultures coexist harmoniously, celebrating diversity rather than imposing uniformity.

Me: That's a powerful perspective. What do you think is the role of art in fostering understanding among people?

Rabindranath Tagore: Art transcends language and barriers; it connects hearts. Through music, poetry, and dance, we can share emotions that words often fail to convey. In essence, art is a means of dialogue, inviting empathy and shared experience.

Me: Thank you for your insight, Sir. Your vision continues to inspire us to seek unity in diversity.

Rabindranath Tagore: It is our collective journey; may we always strive for harmony.



Elizabeth I

Columbus

Mother Teresa

Nikola Tesla

Alexander

Razia Sultan

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...

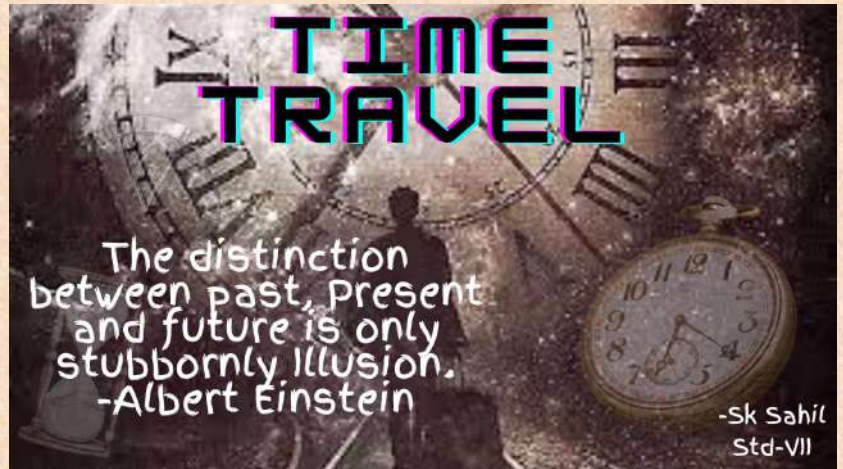
I was just rummaging around in the attic when I found it—a weird, shiny box with a bunch of buttons and a glowing screen. I thought it was some old toy my grandpa left behind, but when I pressed a random button, the room started spinning! I closed my eyes tight, and when I opened them, I was in a dinosaur park!

There were T-Rexes and Stegosauruses everywhere! I was so scared, but also super excited. I hopped back into the time machine and pressed another button. This time, I landed in the future. Everything was super futuristic! Flying cars, robot servants, and people with weird glowing clothes. It was awesome!

I met a robot named Zappy who showed me around. We went to a candy store where they had candy that tasted like pizza and ice cream! I even got to ride in a flying car. It was the best day ever!

But then, I started to miss my family and friends. I realized that even though time travel was cool, there was no place like home. I hopped back into the time machine and set it for the present. When I arrived, I was back in my attic, the time machine still glowing.

I decided to keep it a secret, a special treasure just for me. I knew I could use it again someday, but for now, I was happy to be back in my own time.



'Closed timelike curve' is the jargon for time travel. It means you go out, come back and meet yourself in the past.

Kip Thorne



A Ruler from the past I admire...

Ashoka the Great.

One ruler from the past I admire is Ashoka the Great, the emperor of the Maurya Dynasty in India from 208-232 BC. Initially a vicious conqueror, he experienced a deep and noble awakening following the war's destruction. Ashoka's commitment to peace and social harmony makes him a marvelous and inspiring figure in world history. Ashoka shifted his focus from military conquest to promoting peace, tolerance, and welfare. His famous edicts, inscribed on pillars and rocks throughout his empire, advocated for non-violence, compassion, and ethical governance, emphasizing the importance of social justice and respect for all living beings. Inspired by Buddhism, he dedicated his life to spreading non-violence. Ashoka's leadership wasn't just about power; it was about religious tolerance and moral responsibility. Ashoka's reign is considered a golden period in Indian history, marked by peace and ethical governance.

Vivek Yadav, Std VIII



Cleopatra

The young princess Cleopatra VII, known today as simply Cleopatra, became the queen of Egypt in the year 51 B.C. Plunged onto the world stage by her father, Ptolemy XII, she ruled a country in commotion, one on the verge of crumbling under the mighty Roman Empire. Cleopatra's reign was marked by her astute political strategies and her efforts to restore Egypt's power and influence.

Only 17 years old when she took the throne, Cleopatra quickly became one of the most powerful rulers Egypt had ever known. She bonded personally and politically with two of ancient Rome's most powerful leaders, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. Her liaison with Caesar began in 48 BCE when she famously visited him in Rome, a meeting that resulted in the birth of their son, Caesarion. This relationship strengthened her position in Egypt and aligned her with the dominant power of the time. After Caesar's assassination in 44 BCE, Cleopatra returned to Egypt and subsequently formed a significant alliance with Mark Antony, one of Caesar's closest allies.

Cleopatra remains a compelling historical figure due to her intelligence, political acumen, and dramatic life. She was fluent in several languages and educated in various disciplines, which helped her navigate the complex political landscape of her time. Her life has been immortalized in literature and art, often depicted as a figure of seduction and power. Yet, beyond the myths and legends, Cleopatra was a formidable leader who sought to protect and elevate her nation in a tumultuous era. I would be delighted to link up with Cleopatra and ask her about the adventurous experiences she had during her life time.

Ritsika Ghosh and Silmi Sultana. Std VII



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?

Wassup Mummy Ji?

-Meghmalhar Bhowmick, Class IX

The sun beat down on my head like a hammer, casting long, dancing shadows across the ancient stones. I was exploring an abandoned Egyptian city, its once-grand structures now crumbling under the relentless march of time. The pyramids, towering majestically, were the centerpiece of this forgotten realm. As I wandered through the labyrinthine streets, a sense of awe and mystery washed over me.

Suddenly, a low, rumbling sound echoed from within one of the pyramids. My heart pounded as I cautiously approached the entrance. A shaft of sunlight pierced the darkness, illuminating a dusty chamber. In the center, wrapped in ancient linen, lay a mummy. To my astonishment, its bandaged eyes flickered open, revealing a pair of piercing blue orbs.

"Hello," a voice, raspy and ancient, greeted me. I stumbled backward, my breath caught in my throat. The mummy sat up, its skeletal fingers brushing away the dust from its face. "You have come a long way," it continued, its voice surprisingly gentle.

I managed to stammer out a response, my mind racing. This was no ordinary mummy. This was a pharaoh, a ruler of ancient Egypt. I introduced myself and asked him about his life.

"I was Akhenaten," he replied, his voice filled with a sense of history. "I ruled Egypt during a time of great change. I sought to reform the religion, to worship only one god, the Aten. But my people were resistant, and I was ultimately exiled."

Akhenaten spoke of his reign, his dreams, and his failures. He shared stories of his family, his court, and the challenges he faced. As he spoke, I felt a connection to him, a bridge across the millennia.

"What was it like to rule such a powerful kingdom?" I asked, my curiosity piqued.

"It was both a blessing and a curse," he replied. "The power and responsibility were overwhelming. I had to make difficult decisions that affected the lives of millions."

As the sun began to set, casting long shadows across the pyramid, Akhenaten's eyes grew heavy. "Thank you for listening," he said, his voice weak. "It has been many centuries since I've spoken to another."

With a final nod, he closed his eyes and sank back into the darkness. I stood there, alone in the ancient chamber, a witness to a moment that would forever be etched in my memory. As I left the pyramid, I couldn't shake the feeling that I had not only explored an ancient city but had also touched a piece of history itself.



Hello there...

(a monument speaks)

You know me as one of the new Seven Wonders of the World. I bear witness to the evolution of human culture and architecture. Larger than all other ancient amphitheatres ever built, the Roman emperor Vespasian ordered to have me built in 79 AD but I could not be completed until 81 AD, after his successor and heir, Titus, took the reins.

I hope my audience know that I am still the largest standing amphitheatre in the world. I am built of travertine limestone, tuff, and brick-faced concrete. I could hold an average audience of 65,000. I have been a living testimony not only to art and culture, but also to blood and gore, to the human covetousness of power and violence over their own species and beasts. I underwent some momentous changes of use through time.

My fortitude is beyond question as I was broken by the great earthquake of 1349, but I am still unbent to the human eyes. Christians regard me as a sight of martyrdom, but I believe my audience would find it surprising to know that I have also been used as a cemetery. I underwent restoration in 2011, and since 2017, all of you have been given a chance for a guided visit to my top two levels. Yes, you have guessed it right... I am the greatest, the Colosseum.

Jubin Mondal, Class - IV



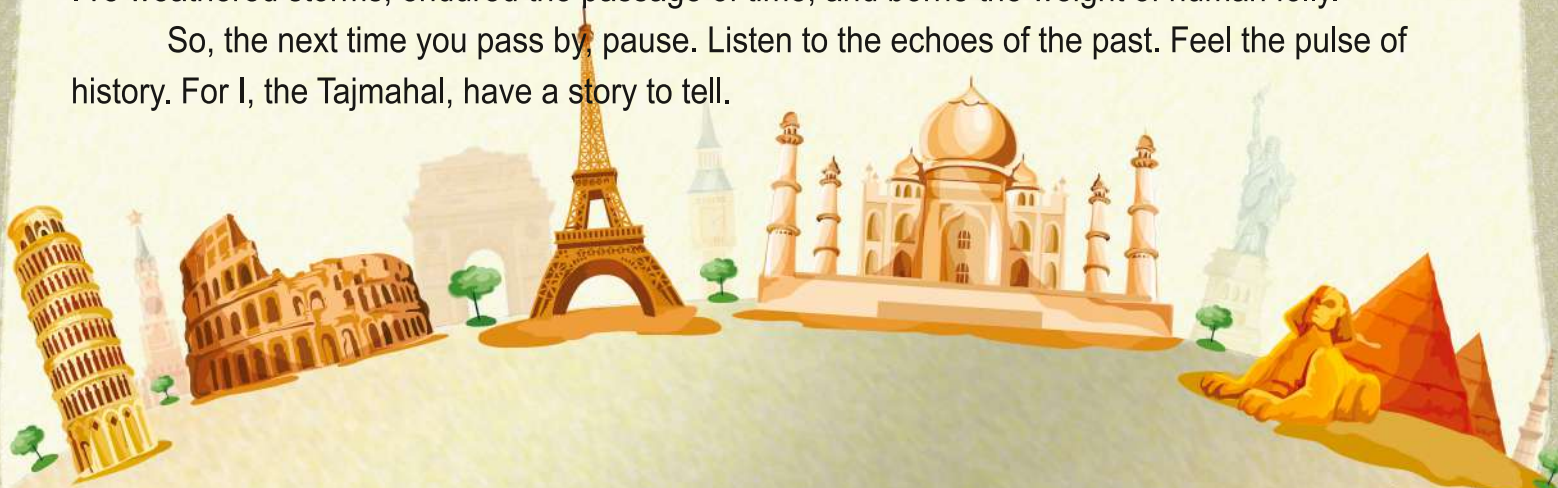
Hello there! They call me the symbol of love! I am the Tajmahal!

Commissioned by a bereaved husband, for his dearest wife, I am a proclamation of eternal love. I have watched an emperor wither, looking at me, day and night, from his captivity in the Agra Fort. I've stood here for centuries, a silent witness to the march of time. I've seen empires rise and fall, joy and sorrow etched on countless faces. The wind whispers tales of love and loss, of courage and despair.

I recall the laughter of children, the solemn processions of mourners, the joyous celebrations of victory. I've felt the touch of countless hands, some reverent, some careless. I've heard the prayers, the wishes, the secrets whispered in my shadow. I am more than pretty motifs on expensive marble. I am a keeper of memories, a bridge between the past and the future.

I've weathered storms, endured the passage of time, and borne the weight of human folly.

So, the next time you pass by, pause. Listen to the echoes of the past. Feel the pulse of history. For I, the Tajmahal, have a story to tell.



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.

”



“

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

”



“

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

”



“

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

”



“

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

”



“

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.

”

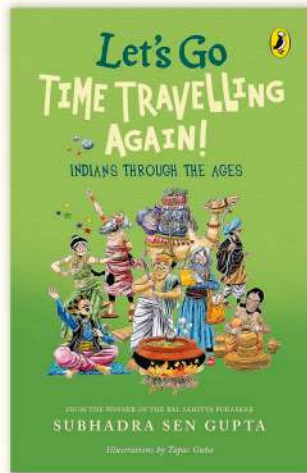


Book Recommendations

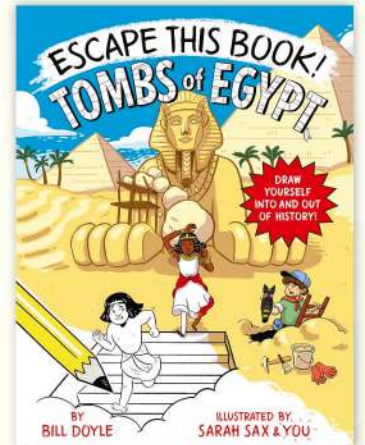
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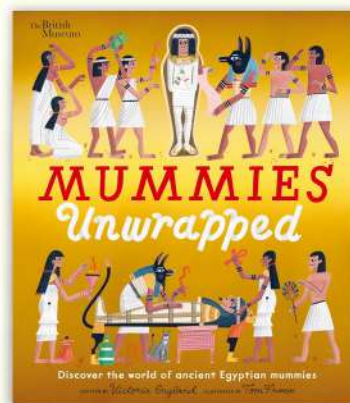
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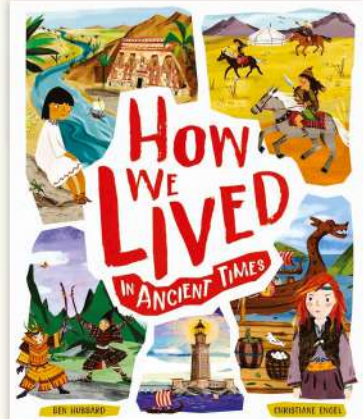
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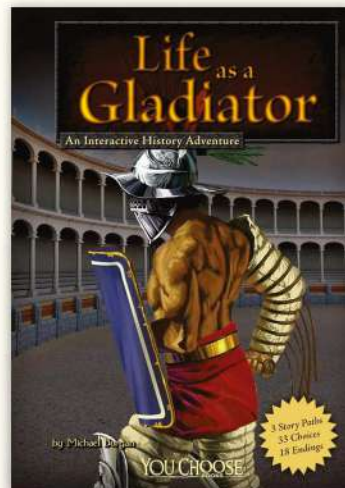
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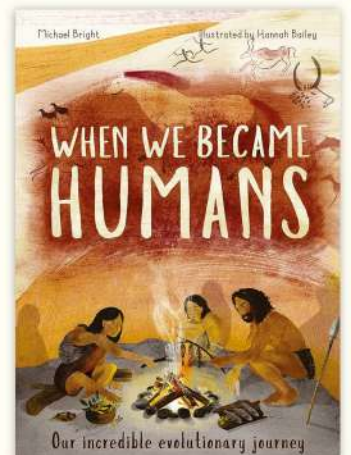
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Movie Recommendations

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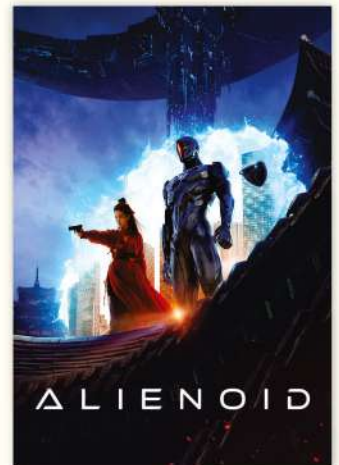
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8



9



Spotlight @PIS



Podarites participating in Quest Quiz Contest



"Fuel your body with Healthy food"



Healthy Tiffin Contest



Winners of Indo-Bangladesh Children's Art Festival



Spotlight @PIS



"It is not about how much we give.
It is about how much love we put into giving"

**PLASTIC GAME CHANGERS,
A Culminating Event**



SAVE THE EARTH

Podarites have taken a Green Initiative by planting Saplings



Spotlight @PIS



TEAM



"A strong team for a strong school"



INVESTITURE CEREMONY




English Eloquent Week


A Culminating Event





Brain Play


Picture crossword


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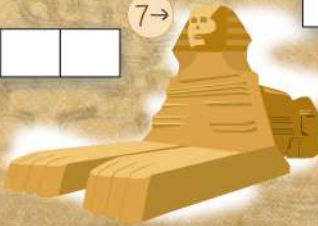
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3→ 

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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.

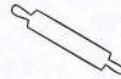


Here is the 4000 year old 'original' curry recipe from the Indus Valley Civilization.



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).



