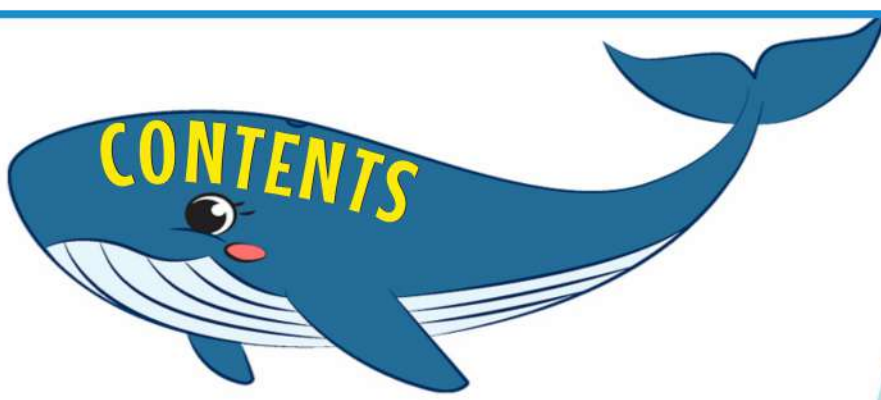


THE QUIRO Mag

THE FROZEN ENDS





FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

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"The mind is not a vessel to be filled but a fire to be kindled." - Plutarch

As most growth begins with a seed, all learning emanates from a thought. A single thought can be the source of an entire plethora of learning on a subject. Being able to broaden one's horizons and being aware of how little one knows may be the first step towards achieving knowledge. We, at PIS attempt to kindle this mental spark in our students via the Qurio Mag every year. The theme on Poles - The Frozen Ends gives the students an opportunity to explore and delve deeply into the life and conditions in the North and South Poles. The climate, the flora, the fauna and how the Poles impact our lives. While learning about facts, it also allows them to express themselves creatively using different forms of artistic expression. 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 unalloyed joy and pleasure.

Regards,
Principal.

Did You Know?

The average ice sheet thickness in Antarctica is 1 mile.

When you are standing on the North Pole, any direction you point is South.



There is no land in the North Pole.

The date is different on different sides of the North Pole.



More than 300 large lakes exist underneath the ice sheet in South Pole.



Antarctica nearly doubles in size in the winter months.

Antarctica is the only continent without reptiles and snakes.



There is no land in the North Pole.

Both the Poles do not have a time zone.



The North Pole does not belong to any country.

Sled dogs have been banned from Antarctica in 1994.



The largest recorded iceberg in South Pole was bigger than Jamaica.

At the North Pole, the sun rises and sets just once a year.





If I lived in an Igloo...

If I lived in an igloo, I would make snow man and play with it. I would make friendship with the polar bear. I would never think the polar bears violent. The extensive land of snow would be my playground to skate on the ice. I would be the friends of Eskimos and play ludo and chess with them. I would make the balls of snow and throw on the polar bear. I would have warmth in igloo and feel comfortable.

Arya Gupta
III Rose

If I lived in an Igloo then first of all I would pack the perfect clothes to live there as this place would be very cold I would carry Salmon and hot chocolate I am sure I would see a lot of Penguins there I would be called as eskimo playing with Penguins would be a fun I know I will not find any plans there because their roots cannot absorb nutrients due to freezing cold and snow only Christmas trees grow there I would enjoy saying seals there I know I would not find cars bikes or scooters but I would enjoy by scheme and sit in slagers making a snowman would be fun.

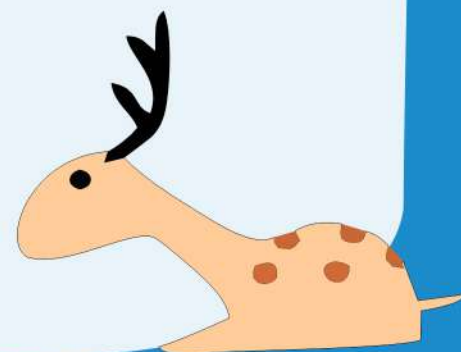
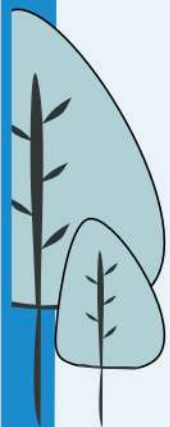
Musab Shah
III Tulip

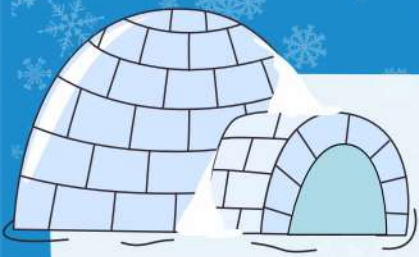
If I lived in an Igloo I would feel very cool night I would eat nice and hot food at the Igloo would be cold also I would lit fire in the igloo to keep me warm my igloo would be in half circle sharp I will not be comfortable entering it my igloo would have a name plate as there would be other igloos to I would mostly stay there to keep myself warm I will decorate my igloo home with ice made cartoons I wish Penguins would be my friend and I would play with them

Bhavya Sumit Borse.
III Tulip .

If I lived in an igloo, the place would have ice everywhere, It would be very cold and fun too. Also, the igloo would be a small place to live in. There would be animals out of the igloo as white as snow. I would remain a little scared. I would wear warm clothes cause it would be cold. I would make the igloo cozy and a little warm. It would be difficult to eat hot foods like Pizza, Maggie... So I would eat food that can be kept in cold surroundings. There is also a good possibility that a storm can come so I would be ready for it. I would stay in the igloo till the storm clears out. As it would have been freezing, my hands would have been numb. After the storm, the place would be full of ice trees, mountains, and glaciers. still, it would have been joyful to make a snowman, and snow angels in the snow. I would make an ice ball and try to juggle them. I would ice skate on the ice. I am sure It would be a remarkable experience.

Astha More
VI Kalam





If I lived in an Igloo...

If I would live in an igloo then it would be cold outside I would remain warm in the cold region when I am hungry then I have to go outside as it is a cold region then there will be no plants in that region so I would have to hunt an animal to full fill my hunger if I wanted water then I have to find a river and if water will not be there then I have to break the ice and make water from it with the help of stones I will start a fire and make myself warm in that igloo somehow I have to survive myself so I will make some arrangement everyday regarding fire food etc I have to save myself from the wild animals rather I will make friendship with them it would be an amazing and adventurous thing for me to live in an igloo yes it would be very difficult indeed I will try my best I will guide the tourist other people if they are facing any problem because vasudhaiv kutumbkam means the whole world is my home and the members are my family members though they belong to different community Creed cast culture but in the situation we are rather human human beings .

Rajveer sonvani
IV lotus

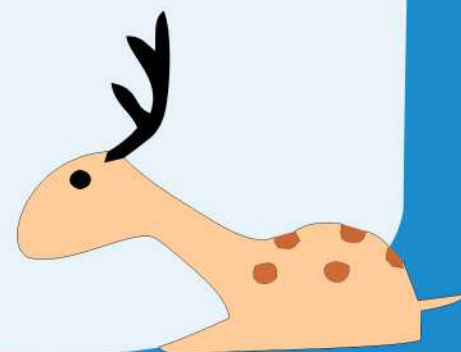
If I lived in an igloo there I will have to wear warm clothes because if I don't then I would catch cold I will have to be alert of polar bears and wolves as they could harm me I would enjoy doing skiing and playing Ice Hockey I will make a snowman and eat hot food like soups meat fish etc.

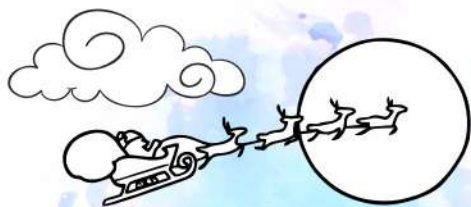
III Tulip

Tejas Vivek Borse

If I lived in an igloo, I would be very very happy as I love to live in cold regions like Antarctica, Kashmir, Ladakh, the North Pole, and the South Pole. Igloos are made of ice and are crafted in such a manner that we cannot feel cold. The most interesting thing about the igloo I would like is a campfire at night. If I would live in an igloo, I would be in Heaven on earth. According to me "I" stands for interesting "G" stands for god gift for us, "L"; stands for the lovely, and "O"; stands for outstanding. I would get an opportunity to spend time with my family and friends which would be a golden chance for us.

Tanish Karanke
std V Kalam





The Elves Save the Day!



I
†

was the biggest moment of the year at the North Pole. All eight reindeer were hitched up, and Santa's sleigh was flying across the Christmas Eve sky.

The elves waved good-bye, cheering for Santa and the reindeer as they began their trip to deliver toys.

Well, let's go back to the workshop," Burt said to the elves. "It's time for us to clean up for the day."



†
f
d

As the elves put away their tools and swept the floor, Bud realised that a teddy bear little Jessica wanted for Christmas had been left behind.



"Oh, no!" Bud said. "We accidentally put a stuffed puppy dog in Santa's bag for Jessica instead of a teddy bear!"

Bud quickly called Santa on the reindeer radio to tell him the bad news.

"Jessica will be heartbroken if she gets a stuffed puppy dog instead of a teddy bear," said Santa. "Why don't you and the elf emergency crew meet me at my next stop and bring Jessica's teddy bear."

So Bud and the elf emergency crew took off on their flying reindeer with the teddy bear to meet Santa's sleigh.

They flew all around the world until Bud spotted Santa's sleigh on a house rooftop delivering toys.



"There's Santa's sleigh!" exclaimed Bud. "Let's go!"

The elf emergency crew quickly landed their reindeer on the rooftop and Bud delivered the teddy bear to Santa Claus.

"Ho! Ho! Ho!" Santa laughed. "Jessica will be so happy to receive this teddy bear. You elves have saved the day!"



Animals of the Arctic and Antarctic



Animals in Antarctica & Arctic Region Antarctica & Arctic region , despite their extreme climates & remoteness , are home the unique & fascinating ecosystems beening with wildlife . We will delve into the rich biodiversity of animals in both Antarctica and the Arctic , highlighting their adaptations , ecological roles & the challenges they face in these icy biomes 1] Antarctica - Antarctica after referred to as the " White Continent " is the coldest & widest place on Earth . Despite its harsh environment , a surprising array of animals call this frozen place their home . It's most of iconic inhabitants are penguins , with species like Emperor & Adelie penguins throwing in the region . They are adapted to such wildness due to their thick layer of blubber & waterproof features . Another creature in Antarctica is the Weddell seal. These seals are expert divers & can plunge to great depths in search of prey. Other examples of animals are = Legrared Seal , Toothfish, Antarctic Krill , Antarctic Silverfish Snow petrel , South polar skua etc. 2] Arctic :The Arctic region , located around the North Pole ,is a stark contrast to Antarctica in terms of geography & wildlife . Here you'll find Polar Bears reigning Supreme . These magnificent carnivores are perfectly designed for their icy environment . Arctic foxes are masters of adaptation . Their seasonal color change from brawn to white helps them blend into the snowy landscape Lemmings are small rodents that are a vital part of the Arctic food chain. Other species include Showy Owl , Musk Ox , Arctic Hare , Beluga whale Seals , Arctic Tern ,etc. But both polar face unpredictable challenges too... Conservation efforts are crucial to protect there unique ecosystems . Antarctica & Arctic though distinct in their ecosystems , share the common thread of hosting incredible wildlife that has adapted to some of harshest conditions on Earth.Handik Wankhede 10th Kalam

Penguins are a type of flightless bird primarily found in and around Antartica. They inhabit in coastal areas ,and urban environment . Most penguins are adapted to cold climates.

Priyadarshan S Patil
3rd Lotus

The Arctic and Antarctic regions are home to some of the extraordinary and resilient creatures on the Earth,adapted to survive in the harshest environment known to man.These polar ecosystems,though distinct,share commonalities in the types of animals that call them home.

In the Arctic,iconic species like the polar bear reign supreme.These apex predators are perfectly suited to their icy domain,with thick layers of blubber and white furto blend into their snowy surroundings.Beneath the sea ice,creatures like the norwhal and beluga whales thrives,while seabirds like puffin and guillemot nest on the coast cliff.

Contrastingly, the Antarctic is dominated by penguins, particularly the emperor and adelie penguins.These flightless birds have evolved to navigate the icy waters with remarkable agility.In the sea sorrounding the continent, leopard seals and colossal squid lurk,demonstrating the incredible diversity of life in this frigid wilderness.

Both polar regions are vital for scientific research and play crucial roles in maintaining our planet's climate.Climate change poses growing threats to these delicate ecosystems, ubderstanding and protecting the unique animals of the Arctic and Antarctic is more important than ever.

-Hrishikesh Wagh
X Kalam

ANIMALS IN ARCTIC AND ANTARCTICA

Antarctica is full of mysteries to most people who have never been there before , its like going to moon . Antractica is like a desert except it's not hot like other deserts but it is a cold desert , Its the coldest continent in the earth and all you see is snow ,sky , seals , water and penguins.

Here Eighth species of penguins inhabit and orca ,wandering albatross , elephant seals are the big animals that are found in antractica . Its's home to several marine animals ,besides penguins ,It's home to seals , sea lions, etc . We can find a large population of whales including the large animal existing the blue whale . We can find many animals roaming on the land such as arctic foxes, hares ,seals ,walrus , caribou , reindeer , musk ox and different species of birds and polar bears .

VIDISHA CHAUDHARI
CLASS – 9 RAMAN



Animals of the Arctic and Antarctic



1] Animals of the Arctic. The Arctic has a wider variety of animal life than Antarctica. The animals of the North Polar region can be seasonal visitors at the edge. Let's see an animal of the Arctic. 2] Polar Bear -: Ursus Martimus Polar Bears are one of the polar animals which are Archetypal associated with snow, ice, and cold temperatures fending of the weather by being all wrapped up in a fluffy thick white fur coat. Polar Bears live their entire life in the Arctic. They hunt largely at the edge of sea-ice where wind currents and tides compared to other species of bear, they have small, extremely short legs and stouter build. Emperor

Kavya Borse

Interesting Penguin's Facts

Penguins and Polar bears don't live together. Penguins live in the southern hemisphere. Penguins are birds, but they can't fly. A penguin's wings are actually flippers. Penguin's tail helps it to balance on land. Penguins can't drink salt water. Penguins eat fish, crabs, plus, squid and krill. Penguins swallow their food whole without chewing. Penguins are good swimmers, emperor penguins can hold their breathe for about 20 mins. Penguins gather in groups keeps each other warm.

Vedansh Chaudhari
II Lotus

CREATURES OF ANTARCTICA EMPEROR PENGUIN

The Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes Forsteri*) is the tallest and heaviest of all living penguin species. The male and female are similar in size. Type – Flightless Seabirds

Size – 100cm in Length Diet – Carnivores Weight – 22 to 45 Kg Like all penguins, it is flightless with a streamlined body and wings stiffened and flattened into flippers for a marine habitat. Its diet consists primarily of fish. Feathers of the head and back are black, sharply delineated from the white belly, pale – yellow breast and bright – yellow ear patches.

Ojaswi Patkari
9 th Kalam

* Polar Bear *

- 1) The Polar Bear is a large bear that lives in the Arctic.
- 2) It is also called white bear or northern bear.
- 3) They are carnivorous.
- 4) They are mostly seals & fish.
- 5) It has black skin under the white fur.
- 6) The fur keeps them warm.
- 7) The black skin can absorb sunlight effectively.
- 8) They are very strong.
 - a) They can run as fast as 40 km an hour.
 - 10) They can swim well.

Ameya Y. Rajput
II - Rose

Arctic animals

The Arctic is a vast region that surrounds the North Pole. It is characterized by its cold temperatures, long winters, and short summers. The Arctic is home to a variety of animals, including: Polar bears: Polar bears are the largest land carnivores on Earth. They are well-adapted to the harsh Arctic environment, with thick fur and a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm. Polar bears are solitary animals and spend most of their time hunting for seals. Walruses: Walruses are large marine mammals that are related to seals and sea lions. They are known for their tusks, which they use to defend themselves and to break open ice to find food. Walruses live in herds and spend most of their time in the water. Arctic foxes: Arctic foxes are small foxes that are well-adapted to the cold Arctic environment. They have thick fur and white fur in the winter to help them blend in with the snow. Arctic foxes are opportunistic feeders and will eat a variety of things, including small mammals, birds, and eggs. Arctic wolves: Arctic wolves are well adapted to their harsh environment. They too have thick fur along with a short muzzle to keep their body warm. They are strong hunters who live in packs of 6-10 individuals led by an alpha male or female.

Antarctic animals The Antarctic is a continent that surrounds the South Pole. It is characterized by its cold temperatures, strong winds, and thick ice. The Antarctic is home to a variety of animals, including: Penguins: Penguins are the most iconic animals of the Antarctic. There are 18 species of penguins, and all of them live in the Southern Hemisphere. Penguins are flightless birds, but they are excellent swimmers. They spend most of their time in the water looking for food. Seals: There are several species of seals that live in the Antarctic. Seals are marine mammals that are related to sea lions and walruses. Seals spend most of their time in the water, but they come ashore to breed and to rest. Whales: There are many species of whales that live in the Antarctic, including blue whales, humpback whales, and fin whales. Whales are the largest animals on Earth and they play an important role in the Antarctic ecosystem. Antarctic krill: Antarctic krill are small crustaceans that are found in the Southern Ocean. They are the most abundant animal on Earth and they play an important role in the Antarctic food chain.



Vedant Patil
IX Raman



Interesting facts about ARCTIC

1] There's Arctic Ice Underground There's ancient, underground ice in much of the Arctic. Permafrost can

be from 1-1,500 metres thick. Permafrost traps flora and fauna and—more alarmingly—methane gas, that may be released on melting. Rapid climate change is causing permafrost to melt in many regions of the Arctic. Among the results are warping roads, tilting houses, and potentially the introduction of long dormant diseases.

2] Polar Bears Are Marine Mammals

The Arctic is home to polar bears, known as the largest land predators in the world. These creatures are built for the frozen world of the Arctic. With thick layers of fur and fat, they're ready for the frigid temperatures found on land and sea. They're often seen miles out to sea during the summer months, looking for ice from which to hunt seals—their favorite prey.

3] The Secret Behind the Name

The word Arctic comes from the Greek and roughly translates to "bear." But, no, this isn't referring to polar bears. It's most likely the original use of the Greek Arktos, with regard to the north, referred to in navigation by the stars. The constellation Ursa Major, also known as the Great Bear or Arktos in Greek, is useful in locating the North Star.

4] Freshwater

The Arctic and all its ice caps, sheets, and glaciers are home to 10% of the world's freshwater supply. The Greenland ice sheet is formed by the accumulation of ice and snow that's estimated to be between 500,000-250,000 years old. It covers an astonishing 1.7 million square kilometres, all entirely made up of ice. If recent estimates are accurate, the melting of that ice would cause a 7.3 metre rise in sea levels.

Polar bear: the polar bear is a large native to the Arctic and surrounding areas. It is closely related to the brown bear and the two species can interbreed. The polar bear is the largest extant species of bear and land carnivore, with adult males weighing 300-800 kg.

Arctic Fox: The Arctic fox also known as the white fox, polar fox, or snow fox, is a small fox that belongs to the family Canidae, native to the Arctic region of the Northern Hemisphere and common throughout the Arctic tundra biome.

Beluga whale: Possibly the most adorable whale out there, beluga whales are incredibly social animals that hunt and migrate together in pods from the Arctic to the Subarctic regions. The beluga whale shares a family name Monodontidae the narwhal. It is highly sensitive to environmental changes.

" Treat animals as living beings That's what they are "

Adina Pathan

VI K

Ananya Patel

VII Kalam



Riddle Time!

1.

What falls in the winter but never gets hurt?



2.

These keep your hands warm and nice and protect them from cold ice.



4.

I'm the light in the day or night
I can be seen in many shades of green. But to see me, you must go forth to the North.
What am I?



3.

I'm big and white and furry
And I like to swim and run
I eat seals for my meals



5.

If you went to Antarctica you would see a lot of me
I float on top of the water
Am as cold as it can be.



6.

If you come to the Arctic you will see me everywhere, I am pulled by huskies to slide downhill. What am I?



7.

Even if they are starving, natives living in the Arctic will never eat a penguin's egg. Why not?



8.

You can slide down the mountain when you put me on, I can be made from plastic, steel & sometimes I'm wooden.
What am I?



Answers:
1. Snow, 2. Gloves, 3. Polar Bear,
4. Northern lights, 5. Ice, 6. sledge,
7. Penguins only live in Antarctica, 8. Skis



If I Came across a Polar Bear...



If I came across a polar bear then I would not move because if I will move it will jump on me I will shout for help or I will act like I am dead I will not breath or move here and there the where will think that the person is dead or not alive then it might happen the polar bear will smell and after that the polar bear will go from that place I will make sure that the polar bear is not there then and then only I will open my eyes and search for the that polar bear polar bear is not there at the time I will run towards the Igloo where all other friends are living because I wanted to aware all my friend and tell them how to save ourself from polar bear

Bhargavi Sonawane .
III Lotus

There are many wonders in the polar regions but the one that charms me the most is polar bears. Whenever I think about the polar region I start to picture the amazing white fur of the polar bear which makes it look so royal. I always wanted to see a polar bear and if I come across a polar bear, the first thing I would like to do is observe it and touch its thick white fur, which I would admire for my whole life. I would also like to know about its adaptation to the cold environment, its food habits, and everything about its lifestyle. Apart from studying it's lifestyle, I would make friends with it. which will be not an easy task so I would treat it with tons of fish. I would ride miles of snow on its back, it would have lots of fun. Come across a polar bear would make my dream come true as it is a fabulous and incredible animal indeed.

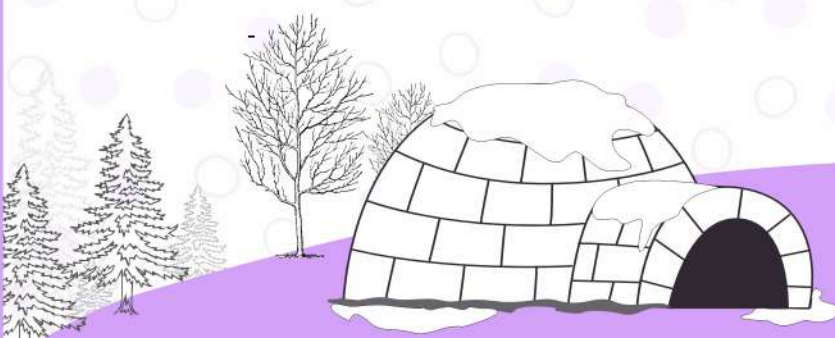
Harsheeta Chavan
VIII Raman

If I came across a Polar bear, it would be a very exciting, jaw dropping experience for me. Firstly, I would be a bit scared and shocked. Like really? Am I day dreaming? Definitely not. My heart would have started pounding. I would love to spend my time with him. Firstly, I will make him feel safe and comfortable then I would try to vibe with him playing, skiing , sliding through the snow. I would play with its silky, furry, soft skin. I would admire its beauty, fluffiness, cuteness and it being giant too. I would like to sit on its back and would roam and explore the entire frozen end . I would love to annoy and play with him. Also, I will name him Fluffy. I would find him something to eat for a healthy meal. As I'm a person who loves to store memories and cherish them. Later I will try to click some pictures with him if he permits. I wish, I could have him as my pet but obviously it's not possible so I'll keep him in my memories and this memory would be one of the most beautiful memory in my life.

Nivedha Agrawal
X RAMAN

If I came across a polar bear, I would love to play with him. A polar bear makes me think of a fantasy, I would play with him just like a big soft toy. In fairy tales, there are animals who talk to humans. Talking and playing with an animal sounds interesting. If I meet a polar bear someday, I will take pictures with him, will dance, talk, play hide-n- seek just like a friend. I'll make him my very good friend and will laugh and enjoy together. I have heard that animals are kind. I will tell my secrets to him and will eat together. I have seen a cartoon named 'Masha and the Bear'. The Bear is very kind to the little girl and treats her like his own daughter. They both spend very good time with each other and I wish I would meet a similar polar bear and make him my very good friend just like 'Masha and the Bear'.

Mahi jain
Xth Raman





If I Came across a Polar Bear...



If I came across a polar bear, that would surely be the most pleasing and scary yet an experience that I would cherish for my lifetime. As we know that at the poles there is a life that is unexplored, mesmerizing and maybe a bit fictitious for us. If ever in my lifetime I came across a polar bear ,the first thing I will make sure that he does not feel afraid of me as I don't think so they would've ever seen a human before as the same that we have never seen a polar bear. I will try to learn a bit of his language to understand his emotions .As a child in me, I know that I will surely touch and sense his soft body and white fur. As I have seen in movies and cartoons since my childhood, they live in igloos, I will be interested in visiting the place where they stay. As a person who loves to capture memories in pictures and save them for lifetime. I will take as many as pictures and videos that would be possible. I would really feel myself to be a blessed person who got the chance to see such an animal that lives in the snowy deserts of the poles and is an animal that is very occasionally seen by humans. I will make sure to spread awareness regarding their conservation and I think that they deserve a more beautiful and exciting life. More people should get an opportunity to see them and know more about their habitat.

Tanishka Wani
X Raman

If I come across a polar bear, no wonder it would be like a mini heart attack for me. He, walking in his large steps, creating vibrations on the ground, would be so terrifying to watch. What if he is really hungry? And I'm the only one he is able to see? Will he try to make me his meal? Nooo!! How will I let that happen? I would start being friendly with him. I would try to look for something which he may enjoy as his meal. But I am sure, after giving him the food and spending time, I would ask the bear "Friends?". And he, of course would be interested too as I suppose I'm a good company. Then, we will start playing hide-n-seek. He may lose every time because of his giant body. But I have a big heart, and I won't disappoint my friend. I will let him win once. Just once though. I will be really wanting to touch his soft, white fur. I would take no time to fall asleep if I get that soft fur as my headrest. I will roam everywhere sitting on his back. I will interrogate him about his lifestyle. No wonder it would be my best day!

Siddhi Dharmadhikari,
Xth Kalam

If I came across a polarbear, then it would be a different situation. Polar bears are very confusing. They may eat you or may hug you. It's based on their mood and how hungry they are . If someday I came across a polar bear, firstly, I would not know my next step, that experience will be unimaginable. Probably, I will first notice him if he is hungry or not, I will look for food or something to feed him so that he stays busy for sometime. Then if he would get a little friendly with me. I will sit next to him, talk with him softly. When he will get a little comfortable with me, I would request him whether I could sit on him and can get a bear ride. To make him walk, I will find a stick and will put food at the end of it. So that when I'll place the stick in front of his eyes to make him think that the food is running away from him. When he'll walk I'll change the direction of the stick accordingly to get my way out of his zone. The time I'll reach a little too far from his zone, I will jump off his back and will run like anything I will run and run and run until my breath stops. This is what I think I will do to save my life.

Shiv Taneja
X Kalam



Interesting Facts About Penguins

The black and white "tuxedo" look donned by most penguin species is a clever camouflage called countershading.

(When swimming, the black on their backs helps them blend in with the darkness of the ocean from predators viewing from above. Their white bellies help them blend in with the bright surface of the ocean when viewed by predators and prey from below.)

Penguins evolved to fly underwater.

(Most birds have hollow, air-filled bones to help them stay light for flight. Penguins adapted with solid bones instead. This helps them swim because solid bones reduce buoyancy—the tendency to float.)

Many male penguins gift female penguins with rocks in order to woo them.

(The ladies use these rocks to build a nest.)



Penguin feet are adapted to walk long distances.

(Some species of penguins can march up to about 60 miles across sea ice to get to their breeding grounds. Penguin feet are also adapted to help the birds steer while swimming. They use their feet like rudders, angling them to help control direction.)

Contrary to many popular holiday cartoons, you'll never see penguins and polar bears together in the wild.

(That's because penguins live south of the equator while polar bears north of the equator in the Arctic!)

A penguin's thick feathers aren't the only way this bird stays warm.

(A gland near the base of its tail provides waterproof oil. Penguins spend several hours each day covering their feathers with this oil and give extra attention to the task before swimming.)



Penguins may huddle together for several reasons.

(This behaviour helps these birds protect themselves from predators. In frigid habitats, huddling helps penguins retain warmth.)

Glaciers and Climate Change

The Melting Ice Of The Ends

THE ARTIC AND ANTARTIC ARE THE COLDEST AND DRIEST REGIONS ON THE EARH . THEY ARE ALSO HOME TO MANY UNIQUE ANIMALS AND PLANTS THAT HAVE ADAPTED TO HARSH CONDITIONS .

HOWEVER, THEY ARE MELTING DUE TO GLODAL WARMING . WHICH ARE CAUSED BY VARIOUS HUMAN ACTIVITIES THAT RELEASE GRENHOUSE GASES INTO THE ATMOSPHERE. THIS CAN HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE CLIMATE, WILDLIFE AND HUMAN HEALTH, MELTING ICE CAPS CAN RAISE SEA LEVELS, DISRUPT OCEAN CURRENTS , AFFECT WEATHER PATTERNS AND INCREASE THE RISK OF FLOODS AND DROUGHTS . WE CAN REDUCE OUR DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT BY USING RNEWABLE ENERGY , RECYCLING WASTE , PLANTING TREES AND PROTECING BIODIVERSITY. BY DOING THESE ACTIONS , WE CAN HELP PRESERVE THE ARTIC AND THE ANTARCTIC FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS .

LET US COME TOGETHER AND SAVE THE FROZEN ENDS FROM BECOMING THE MOLTEN ENDS

..... DAKSH.K.MEHTA
X RAMAN

FACTS

- 1) The North Pole has no time zone.
- 2) There is no land at the North Pole.
- 3) At the North Pole, the sun rises and sets just once a year.
- 4) There aren't many plants and animals at the North Pole compared to the rest of the Arctic.
- 5) The North Pole could be ice-free in summer in less than 30 years due to global warming.
- 6) The North Pole is not the coldest place.
- 7) There are no penguins on North Pole.
- 8) Antartica is the highest , driest , coldest and windiest continent on Earth.
- 9) In Antartica , everywhere is North; Because you stand at the southernmost point of Earth.
- 10) Antartica has active volcanoes.
- 11)There is a subglacial lake that flows blood red.
- 12)Diamond dust floats in the air on south pole.
- 13)Antartica is officially a desert.
- 14) Antartica holds most of Earth's fresh water.
- 15)It is also the home to the southernmost active volcano.

Parth Kisan Fanse.
Class:IX Kalam

Glaciers and Climate Change

Glaciers, nature's frozen masterpieces, posses a captivating and eternal beauty that leaves us in awe of the natural world. From the shimmering blue hues to their serene landscapes, glaciers are enchanting wonders that evoke a sense of wonder, as well as the immense rivers of ice, hold a unique charm. The relationship between climate change and glaciers is one of very great significance, due to the increasing human activities on our planet and its environment. These icy giants, once thought of as permanent, are now rapidly entering into the stage of temporary, primarily due to warming of Earth's atmosphere. The main factor of melting of glacier is, rise in global temperature which is caused by large emissions of Greenhouse gases. These gases trap heat, leading to rise in temperature . As the Earth warms, glaciers melt, break off into ocean. The water released from these glaciers flows into the oceans, causing rise in the sea levels. These rising level of wate rincrease the risk of flooding & erosion. Melting of glaciers due to climate change is an urgent call to action. Preserving these majestic ice formations is not only about conserving their beauty but also about safeguarding the delicate balance of our planet's ecosystem & well-being of future generations.

.....DEEPAL D. AKHADE
IX KALAM



Glaciers and Climate Change

GLACIERS AND CLIMATE CHANGES

For a long time satellites have been observing earth's greatest ice shield on Greenland and in the Antarctic, utilizing many different advancement from radar to Gravity. Estimation prompted shambles, particularly with respect to the condition of the Antarctic ice. It's the first run through everyone of general population who have estimate changes in the extent of Antarctic Greenland ice sheets utilizing satellites in core of recent years. Even so, the relative extent of ice that have been lost in the northern and southern halves of the globe, we can observe there's been an authentic increasing speed of ice misfortune in most recent 20 years. So therefore, Antarctic and Greenland are contributing 3 folds the amount of ice to ocean levels as they were 20 years prior. Also that dissolving ice from the 2 shafts has been in charge of a 5th of the worldwide ascent in ocean level since 1992, 11 millimeter taking all together.

Manjiri Patil
IX Raman

GLACIERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Our country is home of almost seventy percent of the world's tropical glaciers which feed a great part of the rivers. For this reason, it has beautiful sceneries and features. Besides they have adverse climatic and physical conditions that have limited man's advance and invasion of their landscapes. Moreover, glacial features are very important for us because they can be used to tell how the climate is changing. We have seen ice caps melt due to a greenhouse effect caused by the emission of carbon gases into the atmosphere by man. This is causing glaciers to recede. On the other hand, this is also caused by man's activities like deforestation for example (Glaciers and Glaciations now a days). Humans have played a great role in climate change particularly global warming because of engaging in activities that affect the environment. Failure to prioritize environmental issues are not being concerned about the impact of human activities on the environment. It has continued degrading natural resources. Effective regulations should be established to hinder activities that cause the generation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The time has come when every nation should start prioritizing environmental issues more than other factors such as economic and social.

Leena Sawant
IX Raman

The Earth is not completely round. It is slightly flattened at the poles: The North Pole and The South Pole. So the North Pole and The South Pole refer to the extreme points of the Earth's axis. In other words, the Earth spins around its axis that is joined by the North Pole and the South Pole. Although both the poles share many features, they are different from each other, let us see how they differ from each other. The North pole refers to the northernmost point of the Earth's axis. It is the Arctic region that has huge masses of ice sheets with on land mass. The arctic region follows a natural cycle of melting in which around half of the huge ice masses melt in the summer and restored again during the winter. Thus, the huge masses restore size periodically. Winter, the area of ice masses become equal to the area of the area of the United States Of America. The North Pole has a thin layer of ice 12 to 15 feet on thickness, so it is very sensitive to changing climatic conditions. It is believed that almost half of the remaining oil reserves are under the ice of the arctic circle. The South Pole refers to the southernmost point or tip of the Earth's axis where all of the Earth's lines of longitude meet, it is a huge continent called Antarctica and is around 2900 metres above the sea level. Roald Amundsen was the first person to reach the South Pole in 1911. Antarctica does not have day and night like other parts of the world. Instead, it has six months of darkness. It also does not follow a natural cycle of melting, so if the ice melts at Antarctica, it would not be due to natural causes and may be due to the global warming. If all the ice of the south pole melts the sea level would rise by 60 meters. Only penguins are found in Antarctica terrestrial mammals are not found.

The north Pole is in middle of the Arctic ocean. While the south Pole is on a stable piece of land The United states has had scientists working at Amundsen - Scott South Pole station since 1956. Between 50 and 200 scientists and support staff live at the this research station at any given time. The North Pole is at top of the world. The South Pole is at the of the world.

Both are very cold, icy places The Poles have six month of daylight and six months. of night

The north Pole lies to the northernmost point of the Earth's axis. It's the region of floating ice sheet with no land mass mass, known as the Arctic region. The south Pole lies to the southernmost point of the Earth Earth's axis It's basically a huge continent named Antarctica, which is covered with an immense ice shelf.

Aaradhya Nikumbh
V Kalam

Ritika Sachin Shinde.
II Tulip

Glaciers and Climate Change

Glaciers and climate change at the poles are inextricably linked. Glaciers are large masses of ice that form over thousands of years, and play a vital role in the global climate system. They reflect sunlight back into space as they are white in colour, helping to regulate global temperatures. They also store freshwater, which is essential for life on Earth.

The poles are warming faster than any other region on the planet, and this is causing glaciers to melt at an alarming rate. The melting glaciers is having a number of negative impacts, including:-1) Rise in sea levels 2) Changes in Ocean Currents 3) Loss of Bio-Diversity 4) Impact on human livelihood. The melting of glaciers is also having a significant impact on the people who live in the arctic and antarctic regions. Many indigenous communities rely on the glaciers for their livelihood and cultural practices. The melting of glaciers is disrupting their way of life and forcing them to relocate. The melting of glaciers is a serious problem with far-reaching consequences such as, changes in temperature, changes in precipitation patterns etc. It is already having a significant impact on people and ecosystems around the world. It's happening because of emissions of greenhouse gases, as they increase the temperature. Also, we have to protect glaciers and their ecosystems and help people to adapt to climate change. Saving glaciers is important for the future of our planet and the wellbeing of people around the world. We have to take appropriate actions now !.

Atharva Bhavasar
IX Raman

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that glaciers worldwide have lost approximately 9000 billion metric tons of ice since the early 20th century. This has contributed significantly to the observed rise in sea levels which have increased by an average of 15 to 20 centimetres. Glaciers and climate change: Glaciers, sculpted over millennia hold valuable information about past climate change and offer insight into our planet's future. However, rising temperatures are rapidly melting these giants impacting water resources, sea level rise, and ecologically balanced. Adaptation strategies for glacier: 1. Water conservation, diversification of livelihood, improving water storage and management, and promoting sustainable practices. 2. Engaging local communities in decision-making and providing them with necessary resources and support is also crucial. For example: the Peruvian communities are implementing water storage systems. Sustainable tourism initiatives to adopt glacier retreat.

Chaitanya
VI Kalam

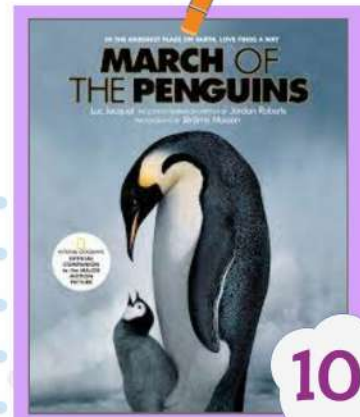
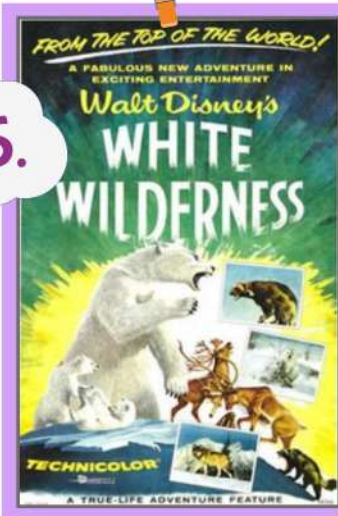
Glaciers And Climate Change - Arctic

Major environmental issues caused by contemporary climate change in the arctic region range from the well-known, such as the loss of sea-ice or melting of the Greenland ice sheet, to more obscure, but deeply significant issues, such as permafrost thaw, as well as related social consequences for locals and the geopolitical ramifications of these changes. The Arctic is likely to be especially affected by climate change because of the high projected rate of regional warming and associated impacts. Temperature projections for the Arctic region were assessed in 2007. These suggested already averaged warming of about 2 °C to 9 °C by the year 2100. The range reflects different projections made by different climate models, run with different forcing scenarios. Radiative forcing is a measure of the effect of natural and human activities on the climate. Different forcing scenarios reflect things such as different projections of future human greenhouse gas emissions. These effects are wide-ranging and can be seen in many Arctic systems, from fauna and flora to territorial claims. According to a July 2022 article in Geophysical Research Letters, temperatures in the Arctic region are rising four times as fast as elsewhere on Earth, leading to these effects worsening year on year and causing significant concern. The changing Arctic has global repercussions, perhaps via ocean circulation changes or arctic amplification.

Gargi Patel X Kalam



Movie Recommendations



Review Movies & Books

WHEN THE SUN SHINES ON ANTARCTICA

Title of the Movie/Book

'When the Sun Shines on Antarctica' is a book written by Irene Latham. This book describes how the south pole is when sunlight falls on it. In Antarctica, the sun shines nonstop for six months, and the ice and waters are teeming with life. Young readers are introduced in Latham's collection of poetry to the rituals and transitions that Antarctica's diverse flora and wildlife go through during its lengthy, frigid summer. The reemergence of the sun is accompanied by migratory whales and birds, the shedding of winter coats, and the emergence and development of the following generation. Although there is a lot of humour, this is not an idealized depiction of life in the frozen south; in order to survive, predators must catch prey, and alphas must compete for mates. The poems; and the artwork's failure to explicitly depict climate change is their one flaw. The mere two comments of climate change in text boxes seem insufficient given how dramatically it has an impact on the region's life and landscape. Summer on the freezing continent is also explored in a delicate, vivacious, yet largely reflective manner in this book.

Movie/Book Summary:

Movie/Book Reviewed By:

Parth Pawar

Class X Raman

How many hearts do you give this movie?



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

Ice wreck

Title of the Movie/Book

This book tells the astonishing Antarctic survival of Sir Ernest Shackleton and his group. Shackleton and his group of 27 were endeavouring to cross the landmass of Antarctica in 1914, when their transport, the Continuation, ought to be stuck inside the ice. They remained with the celerity for seven months, camped on ice floes for five months, and after that paddled in small pontoons to a distant off island. Their experience continued as Shackleton and four of the men continued on to another island to initiate help for the rest of the group, and all the group people survived the 18-month trouble. I loved to read this book and I also recommend it to you.

Movie/Book Summary:

Movie/Book Reviewed By:

Aaditi Joshi

VIII Raman

How many hearts do you give this movie?



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

Review

Movies & Books

Title of the Movie/Book: March of the Penguins

Movie/Book Summary:

This movie true work of cinematography and filmmaking. I cry every time I watch this documentary! I have listened to it so many times because it is so nicely narrated! The thing I admire most about penguins is how they stick together no matter what, even during the worst winters. Humans need to learn to never give up and to keep trying in order to live successfully. This documentary is fantastic, and I really hope that it can teach us something. The short summary of this movie is the unique mating ritual of the South Pole's emperor penguins, which occurs at the conclusion of each Antarctic summer, is documented in this documentary by intrepid cameraman Luc Jacquet. The voyage over the frigid tundra turns out to be the easiest part of the ceremony, since the female must carefully give the developed egg to the male before returning to the far-off sea to eat and provide nourishment for her young chick.

Movie/Book Reviewed By:
Shreerang Masane

Class VIII Raman

How many hearts do you give this movie? ❤️ ❤️ ❤️ ❤️

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

Arctic Tale

Title of the Movie/Book:

Arctic Tale is a 2007 American documentary film from the National Geographic Society directed by Adam Ravetch and Sarah Robertson. This captivating nature documentary takes viewers on a mesmerising journey into the harsh and beautiful world of the Arctic. Ravetch and Robertson

Movie/Book Summary:

skillfully weave together the heartwarming stories of two iconic Arctic creatures: a polar bear mother and her cubs, and a walrus and her calf. Through stunning cinematography and intimate storytelling, Arctic Tale showcases the struggles and triumphs of these remarkable animals as they navigate the challenges of survival in a rapidly changing environment. The film not only educates audiences about the fragile Arctic ecosystem but also tugs at the heartstrings, making it a must-watch for nature enthusiasts and anyone concerned about the impact of climate change on our planet.

Movie/Book Reviewed By:

Piyush Pardeshi

X Kalam

How many hearts do you give this movie? ❤️ ❤️ ❤️ ❤️

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

Review

Movies & Books

Title of the Movie/Book: "The Journey Home"

Movie/Book Summary:

"The Journey Home" apart is its underlying themes. The film explores the importance of family, friendship, and perseverance. Luke's determination to find his family and the bonds he forms with his newfound friends highlight the power of unity and support. Additionally, the movie touches on environmental conservation, shedding light on the fragile Arctic ecosystem and the need to protect it. The voice acting in the film is commendable, with each character bringing their personality to life through their voices. The voice cast effectively conveys the emotions and motivations of their respective characters, enhancing the audience's connection to the story. Overall, "The Journey Home" is an enchanting film that appeals to both children and adults. Its stunning animation, engaging plot, and meaningful themes make it a worthwhile watch. Whether you're a fan of animated adventure films or simply looking for an uplifting and heartwarming story, "The Journey Home" is sure to leave you with a smile on your face and a sense of wonder in your heart.

Movie/Book Reviewed By:
Fatima Pathan

VIII Kalam

How many hearts do you give this movie?



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

Against The Ice

Title of the Movie/Book:

Against the Ice is a 2022 historical survival film directed by Peter Flinth and written by Nikolaj Coster-Waldau and Joe Derrick, based on the true story. Mikkelsen and Iversen lose two of their sledge dogs in their first few days and gradually sacrifice the remaining dogs to provide food to the teams that remain. Later, they fight and kill a polar bear. After three months the explorers locate the cairn, which contains records that disprove the existence of the Peary Channel, thus showing that Greenland is a single island and that the United States has no claim in the Arctic. On their way back, Mikkelsen fears that they may not survive, so they build another cairn about 200 miles from Shannon Island in which they deposit the records from the Denmark expedition. Mikkelsen and Iversen finally return to Shannon Island to learn the rest of the crew have returned home, leaving them stranded. They are forced to spend two winters in a cabin with food and supplies while their crewmates struggle to mount a rescue mission. An epilogue reveals that Mikkelsen married Naja a year later, that Iversen never

Movie/Book Summary:

Movie/Book Reviewed By:

Harsheeta Chavan

VIII Raman

How many hearts do you give this movie?



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

Review

Movies & Books

Title of the Movie/Book: "Lost and Found"

Movie/Book Summary:

This is a lovely book, about a little boy who finds a penguin on his doorstep one day. He thinks it's lost so he tries all possible ways to get it home. When he realizes that home is the South Pole, he sets off on an adventure with the penguin in his rowboat.

But once they get there, he realizes that the penguin was looking for more than just a home!!

It's a heartwarming story, just like the other Oliver Jeffers books about the little boy.

The little boy's imagination, his independence, innocence and helpful nature are so well conveyed through the short narrative and illustrations.

Movie/Book Reviewed By:
Arushi Savaji
VIII Raman

How many hearts do you give this movie?



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

Title of the Movie/Book:

Movie/Book Summary:

Movie/Book Reviewed By:

How many hearts do you give this movie?

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


Review

Movies & Books

Title of the Movie/Book: **Lost & Found**

Movie/Book Summary: "Lost & Found " by Oliver Jeffers tells the story of a little boy who finds a penguin on his doorstep. The penguin appears lost and out of place, and the boy takes it upon himself to help the penguin find its way home. What ensues is an endearing adventure that takes them across the sea to an unexpected destination, culminating in a poignant revelation about the nature of friendship. Through whimsical illustrations and a universal message about friendship, Jeffers captivates readers of all ages. The book's beauty lies in its ability to evoke the magic of childhood while teaching valuable lessons about empathy and connection. "Lost & Found" is a timeless treasure that reminds us to cherish the wonder of our own youth and the power of reaching out to others with kindness.

Movie/Book Reviewed By: Rashi Kulkarni
X Raman

How many hearts do you give this movie? 
1 heart means the movie was really bad. 5 hearts means it was great!)

Title of the Movie/Book:


The White Planet

Movie/Book Summary:

The Arctic's changing seasons and the impact on the region's flora and fauna is studied in this nature documentary. The images are very beautiful, the scenery breathtaking and seeing the amazing herds of animals pass is something everyone should see, at least once. Overall, a very solid and entertaining look at animal life in the arctic circle. Further the view taken is rather anthropomorphic, putting human traits and characteristics on animals. Admittedly, I am not quite fair to this movie comparing it to the other excellent movies with special visual effects and all, but I was left with the strong feeling that the makers of this documentary attempted to emulate the success of that movie. The mother bear was strongly humanized and the drive to include as many spectator drawing pictures as possible quite evident.

Movie/Book Reviewed By:

Jayditya Patil
X Kalam

How many hearts do you give this movie? 
1 heart means the movie was really bad. 5 hearts means it was great!)

A sense of exploration is a quality that many people look for in careers. Some people are passionate about adventures and enjoy investigating the world around them. If you're among those who dream of exploring the North & South Pole then a few career options are available that will allow you to explore, know and see the continent in all its moods.

Atmospheric Physicist

Biologist

Ecologist

Geologist

Glaciologist

Mariner

Meteorologist

Oceanologist

Scientist



The Inuit

The Inuit

Inuit are a group of culturally similar indigenous people inhabiting the Arctic and subarctic regions of Greenland, Alaska, etc. The name "Inuit", comes from the Inuit language. In 1977, Inuit rights and self-determination was discussed. The Traditional lifestyle of the Inuit is adapted to extreme climatic conditions: icebound environment in which vegetable foods are almost non-existent. They practice hunting and trapping of animals like walrus, various whales, seabirds, fishes, etc. They prefer the construction of fur clothing for survival. The people of Inuit make tents from bones, driftwood and animal hides in summer. In winter, they construct igloos or ice houses which protected them from the Arctic winds and it requires a lot of skill to build. To know about sudden change in climate there is a group named NICCS (National Inuit Climate Change Strategy) which is collective Inuit plan of climate change.

Mahi Bafna
IX Raman

THE INUIT

The Inuit are an indigenous people of the arctic and sub-arctic parts of North America (parts of Alaska, Canada and Greenland.) The ancestors of the present inuit are culturally related to Inupiat (Northern Alaska), and Yupik (Siberia and Western Alaska) and the Aleut who live in the Aleutian islands of Siberia and Alaska. The term culture of the Inuit therefore, refers primarily to these areas. However the parallels to other Eskimo groups can also be drawn. The word 'Eskimo' has been used to encompass the Inuit and Yupik, and other indigenous Alaskan and Siberian people, but this usage is in decline. Various groups of Inuit in Canada live throughout the whole Inuvialuit Settlement Region of the Northwest Territories, the territory Nunavut, Nunavik in Northern Quebec and Nunatsavut in Labrador and the unrecognized area known as Nunatukavut, with the exception of Nunatukavut. These areas are sometimes known as Inuit Nunangat.]

The common ancestors of the Inuit and related people are believed by anthropologists to have their origins in Eastern Siberia arriving in the Bering Sea area approximately 10000 years ago. The Inuit in North America including Greenland, are the descendants of what anthropologists called the Rule People

Divya Ahire X-Raman

The Inuit

Inuit is the group of culturally unique indigenous people of Arctic and Antarctic regions. With a rich cultural heritage and a deeply intertwined history with the frigid landscapes and extreme cold regions as their home.

The question arises is how are they able to live in such a harsh, freezing environment?

They are adapted to these cold regions and it is the most striking aspect of Inuit culture. Traditional clothing, such as the parka and mukluk boots, are ingeniously designed to provide warmth and protection against biting cold winds.

They have developed a unique way of life perfectly suited to their surroundings. Their subsistence practices have centered around hunting and fishing, with seals, whales and other marine mammals being vital sources of food, clothing and tools. The use of every part of these animals reflects their profound respect for the environment and the necessity to minimize the waste. In the recent years, they have even adapted to changing climate. The melting of sea ice and shifts have affected their whole living patterns. As they continue to face modern challenges while holding on to their traditions, the Inuit offer valuable lessons in sustainability.

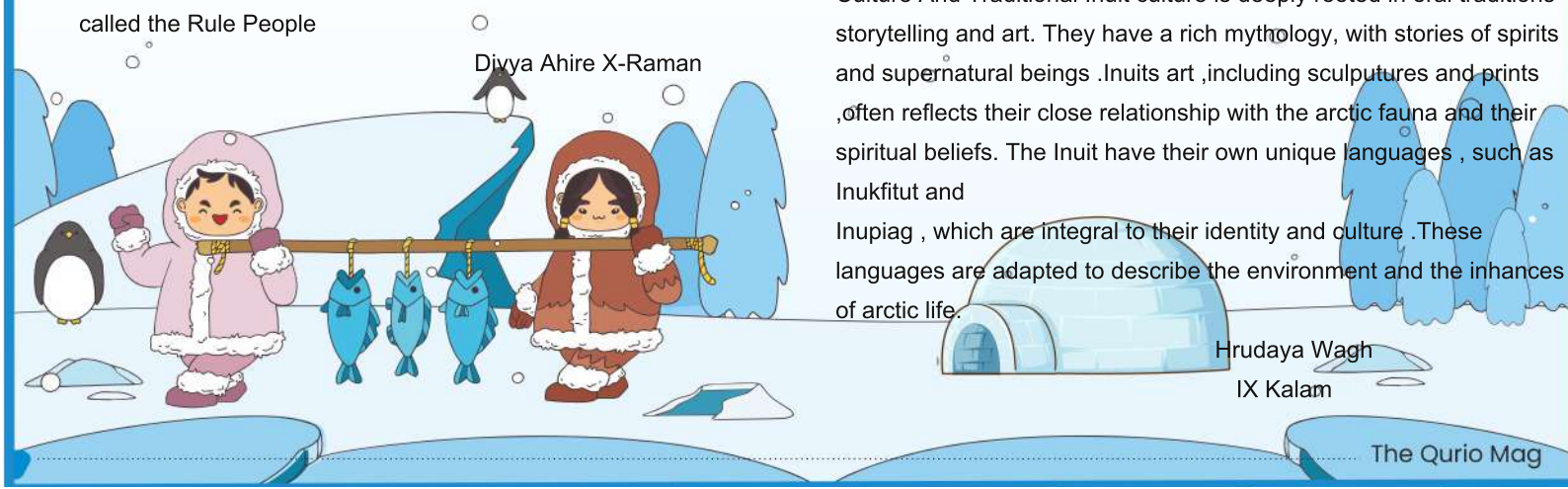
Netal
Agrawal

The Inuit people also known as Eskimos, are a remarkable indigenous group with a rich cultural heritage that spans thousands of years. They inhabit the harsh arctic regions of Canada, Greenland, Alaska, Siberia. This article explores the unique culture, history and way of life of the Inuit, highlighting their remarkable ability to not only survive but thrive in one of the most extreme environments on earth.

The arctic environment is unforgiving with long, harsh winters and short, cool summers. Despite the challenges, the Inuit have developed ingenious survival techniques. They rely heavily on hunting marine mammals like seals, whales, and walrus for food. Clothing, such as a parka and sealskin boots, are perfectly designed for extreme cold.

Culture And Traditional Inuit culture is deeply rooted in oral traditions, storytelling and art. They have a rich mythology, with stories of spirits and supernatural beings. Inuit art, including sculptures and prints, often reflects their close relationship with the arctic fauna and their spiritual beliefs. The Inuit have their own unique languages, such as Inuktitut and Inupiat, which are integral to their identity and culture. These languages are adapted to describe the environment and the intricacies of arctic life.

Hrudaya Wagh
IX Kalam



The Inuit

INUIT – Antarctica

Housing as a semi-nomadic people , Inuit built camps that changed with the seasons. In summer, They generally lived in tents made from bone , drift wood and animal hides . In winter, They constructed igloos , or ice houses , which protected them from Antarctica winds and required a lot of skill to build. The first sighting of Antarctica is now widely acknowledged to have taken place on the 27 th January 1820 during the voyage of two Russian ships, The Vostok and Mirnaya under the command of captain Fabien (Thaddeus) Gottleib von Bellingshausen during a two year exploratory expedition around the world. With Antarctica lacking any permanent residents , There is no unique culture here, But we can learn more about the Heroic Age of Antarctica by visiting the former whaling station at South Georgia.

Interesting Fact

- 1] There is no Antarctica time zone .
- 2] Every way is north ! If you stand at the south pole, You are at the southernmost point of earth.
- 3] Antarctica has active volcanoes.
- 4] There's a subglacial lake that flows blood red.
- 5] Diamond dust floats in the air.

Antarctica is a vast, frozen desert that spends six months of the year bathed in blinding sunlight and six months in bleak darkness . It is not in any way designed to support human life , but people do live in Antarctica.

Sanskriti Namdeo Marathe

IX kalam



Art from the Poles



Spotlight @ PIS



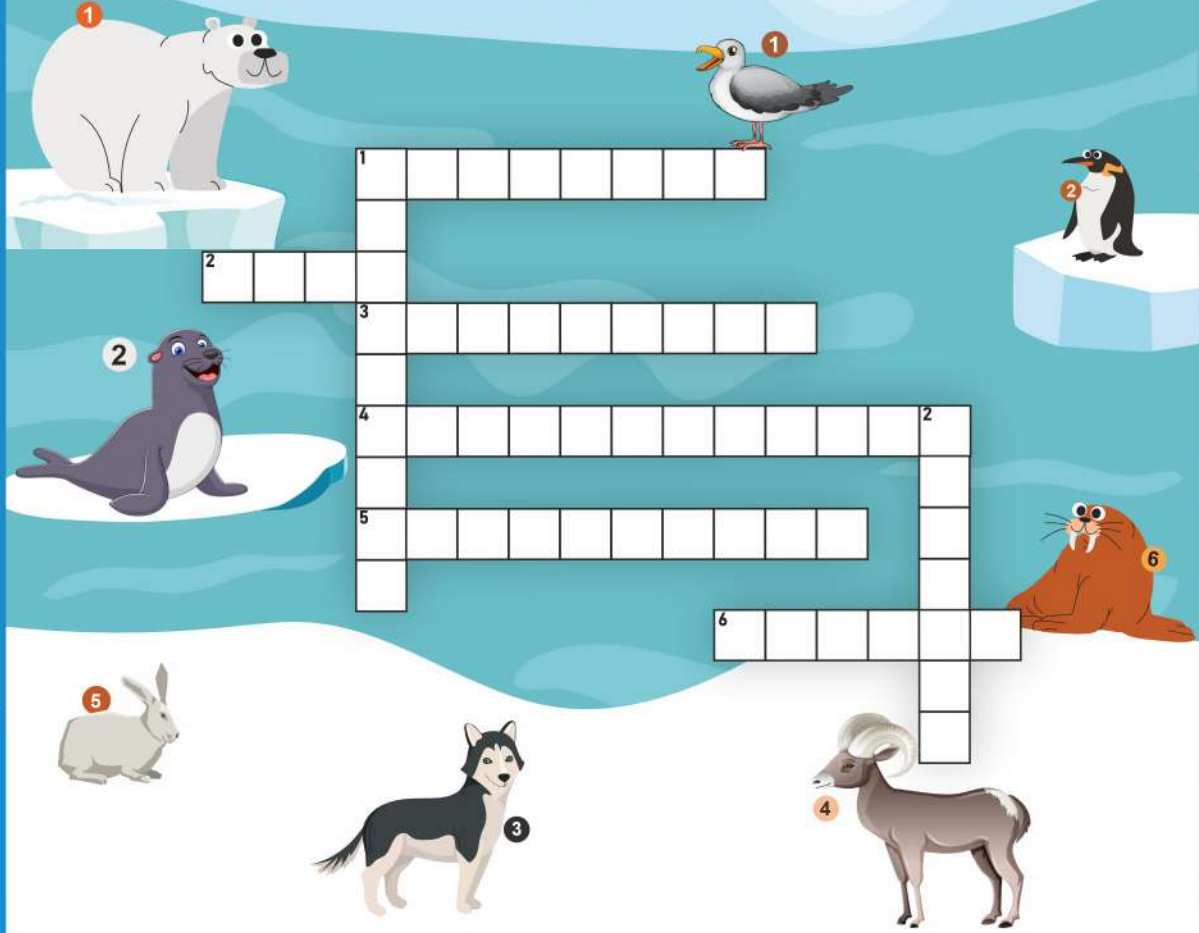
Spotlight @ PIS





Crossword

- Animal -



1. POLARBEAR, 2. PENGUIN, 3. ARCTICFOX, 4. BIGHORNSHEEP, 5. ARCTICHAFF, 6. WALRUS, 1. PINKGULL, 2. SEAL

Find the difference



Bites & More



Healthy Fruit Reindeer

Ingredients

1. Watermelon
2. Cherry/Black grapes

mmm!

Yummy Oreo Penguins

Ingredients

1. Oreo Biscuits
2. M&M / Gems



Snack it with easy Bread Polar Bear

Ingredients

1. Bread
2. Butter / Cream cheese
3. Banana
4. Black Grapes



mmm!

a. Melt it..



b. Dip it..



Delicious chocolate dip Polar Bear

Ingredients

1. Oreo Biscuits
2. White candy melts
3. M&M / Gems

c. Freeze n decorate!!



