Sacred Heart International School

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ELIXIR

The flow of magical writing

July
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Editorial

Education Beyond the Classroom

As students, you spend a significant portion of your lives inside classrooms-listening to teachers, solving problems, memorizing facts, and preparing for exams. But as you grow, you begin to realize that education is much more than just what is written in textbooks. True learning goes beyond grades and certificates. It lies in the experiences you gather, the values you uphold, and the people you become.

Education is not just about knowing the capitals of countries or solving complex equations. It is also about learning how to be patient when things don't go your way. It's about understanding the importance of teamwork, being responsible, and making ethical decisions. It teaches you how to communicate, how to handle failure, and how to celebrate success with humility.

In today's fast-changing world, soft skills—like creativity, empathy, adaptability, and leadership—are becoming just as important as academic knowledge. A student who scores full marks but cannot cooperate with others or respect different viewpoints is only half-prepared for the real world. Schools play a major role in shaping these life skills through co-curricular activities, sports, group projects, and interactions with peers and teachers.

Do not forget that learning can happen anywhere—not just in classrooms. A nature walk can teach you about the environment better than any diagram. A debate can teach you how to build opinions and respect others'. Volunteering for a cause can teach you compassion and the power of giving. Every experience counts.

As you move forward in your school journey, do not focus only on chasing marks-take time to find meaning in what you learn. Do not aim just to pass exams, aim to live wisely and kindly. Your time in school prepares you not just for a career, but for life.

The best students are not those who memorize the most, but those who are curious, kind, and ready to keep learning, even when no one is watching.

Ms. Sasikala
Department of English

Open a Book

Open a book
And you will find
People and places of every kind;
Open a book
Anything you want to be;
Open a book
And you can share,
Open a book
And I will also,
You read to me,
And I'll read to you!

Snowfer S. Roan
II-Ruby

5 Reasons why going on a wildlife safari can be a great experience

Relaxation & Mindfulness – Being in nature can be a calming and restorative experience, helping reduce stress and anxiety.

Bonding – Going to a wildlife safari creates memories while going with our family.

Physical Activity – We can do activities like hiking, walking and exploring nature.

Unique Experience – Seeing animals is rare experience.

Ecotourism – Supporting ecotourism by going on a wildlife safari has positive impacts.

Anjikha B.s
V-Jade

Taj Mahal

- The Taj Mahal is a historical monument located in Agra, India.
- It is constructed on the bank of the Yamuna river and includes an area of about 17 hectares.
- It is one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Shah Jahan, a Mughal Emperor, built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- Ustad Ahamad Lahori was the chief architect of this important monument.
- The Taj Mahal is constructed using white marble.
- It showcases a blend of Indo-Islamic architecture.
- The Taj Mahal has been marked as a UNESCO world Heritage site.
- It is a famous tourist attraction which attracts hundreds and thousands of people from all over the world.

Ajolin A.V Vivikshlin
II-Ruby

Fun Facts About... Space...

- The Sun makes up 99.86% of the solar system's mass.
- Mercury is named after the Roman messenger to the Gods.
- Venus spins in the opposite direction to most of the planets.
- The Earth is 149, 598, 262 km from the Sun.
- Mars is home to Olympus Mons, the solar system's tallest volcano.
- Jupiter is large enough for the earth to fit inside 1,000 times.
- Titan, the second-largest moon in the solar system, belongs to Saturn.
- Uranus is the coldest planet in the solar system.
- Neptune Orbits the Sun once in every 165 years.

Aaniha Bercy B
IV Jade

Riddles . . .

1. What has to be broken before you can use it?
2. I'm tall when I'm young, and I'm short when I'm old. Who am I?
3. What month of the year has 28 days?
4. What is full of holes but still holds water?
5. What question can you never answer yes to?
6. What is always in front of you but can't be seen?
7. There's a one – story house in which everything is yellow. Yellow walls, yellow doors, yellow furniture. What colours are the stairs?
8. What can you break, even if you never pick it up or touch it?
9. What goes up but never comes down?
10. I shave every day, but my beard stays the same. Who am I?

Answers

1. An egg
2. A candle
3. All of them
4. Sponge
5. Are you asleep yet?
6. The future
7. There aren't any – it's a one – story house
8. A promise
9. You age
10. A barber

Adrisa Y. Shane
VIII-Jade

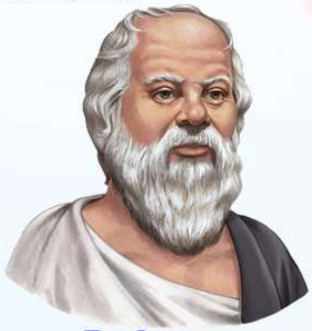
Mathematical Legends :

From Antiquity to Infinity

Ramanujam, an Indian Mathematician with no formal training, produced nearly 3,900 original results in number theory. The infinite series, continued fractions and collaborations with G.H Hardy at Cambridge, unlocked insights that continue to influence mathematicians today.

Famous for: Ramanujam's identities, partition function, Mock theta functions.

Srinivasa Ramanujam
1887-1920



Pythagoras
570-495

A Greek Philosopher and Mathematician who believed that numbers were the essence of all things. He founded the Pythagoreans school and linked Math with music and the cosmos.

Famous for: The Pythagorean Theorem, numbers mysticism

Sir Issac Newton
1643-1727

An English polymath who revolutionized Physics and Mathematics. He formulated the laws of motion, universal gravitational and co-oriented calculus.

Famous for: Newton's Laws, Calculus, Law of Gravity, optics

Archimedes
287-212

A Greek mathematician, engineer and inventor whose contributions scanned geometry, mechanics and fluid dynamics. He is known for shouting "Eureka" after discovering buoyancy while in the bath.

Famous for: Archimedes principle , the leres, π estimation, was machine.

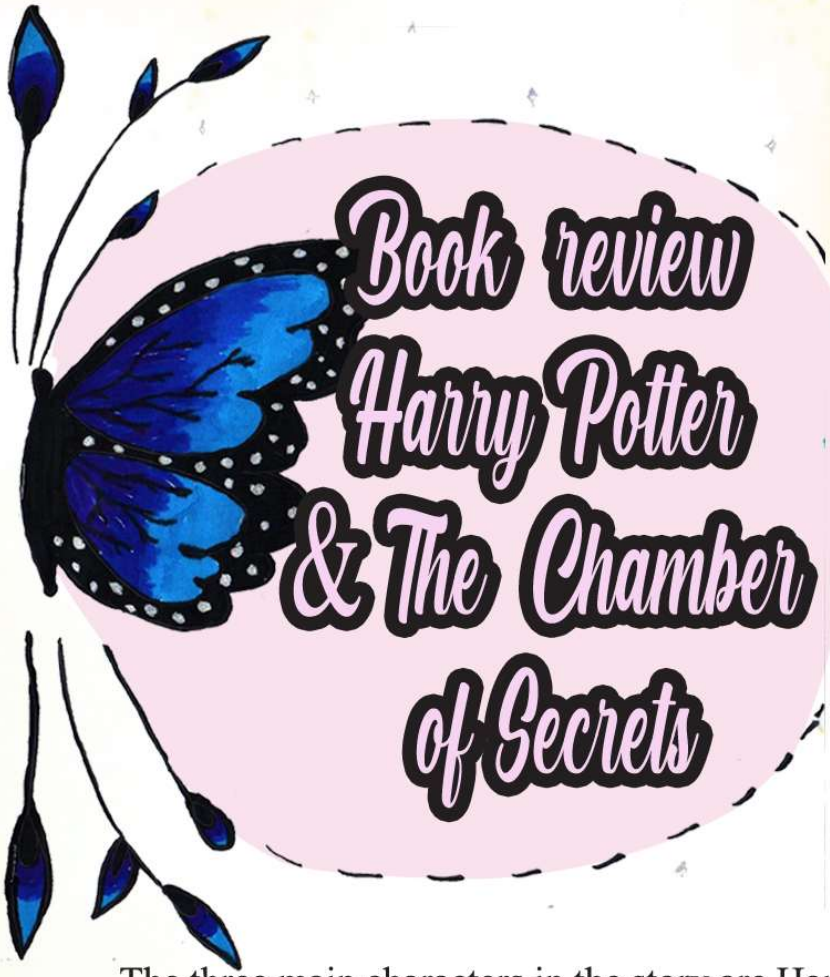
Olivia D Davis
X-Jade

The Magic City

One morning Tinu planned to go shopping to buy earing. She saw a small store. She went inside and asked the shopkeeper to show her some beautiful earrings. They showed a collection of earrings to her. She chose one pair of earrings and bought them. She went home and put them in her ears. After she put them on, she went to a magical mirror land. She fought against the monster. After she won, she came back to the original city. She was scared and went to the shop and returned the earrings. Another day, she went to another shop to buy necklace. With a happy face, she entered the shop and asked the shopkeeper "Can you please show me a collection of necklaces?" She saw a beautiful necklace, bought it and went home happily: She put the necklace around her neck and was transported to a snowy land. She was scared. After putting on the necklace, she threw it down and came back to the real world.

What do you prefer 'The Magic World' or 'The real World'?

Shaun Riya R.S
VI-Ruby



Harry potter is about to start his second year at Hogwarts. Harry expects it to be a normal year after his experiences the term before but a secret chamber opens, muggle–born students are attacked and Harry must put his life in danger once more.

The three main characters in the story are Harry Potter – a young wizard who finds out he can speak parselmouth (talks to snakes) and is mistaken for the heir of slytherin; Ron Weasley – Harry's best friend who steals his Father's flying car to fly himself and Harry to Hegwarts; and Hermione Granger – Harry's other best friend who is the smartest student in their year at school but who is petrified when the attacks start. The new defence against the Dark Arts teacher is Gilderoy Lockhart who is a self-obsessed lunatic of a teacher. I enjoyed this book because it was packed with action, fantasy and creativity. My favourite part was when Harry is pulled into Riddle's diary and was made to witness the expulsion of his friend Hagrid when he was at Hogwarts 50 years before.

There are not many people who haven't read this series but I would recommend this to anyone who loves fantastical stories and it is definitely worth 5 stars.

Akhisha N.J
X-Topaz

My Lovely School

Going to school is a daily routine for us.
In the morning we are sure to make fuss.
Even when the Sun is still not up.
Here we awake at 6.00 am sharp.
We feel that school is such a bore,
But school is such a door to explore.

Barnika
VII-Topaz

Interesting facts

- Butterflies taste with their feet.
- The shortest war in history lasted only 32 minutes.
- A group of flamingos is called a 'flamboyance'.
- The great wall of china is visible from space, but only under certain conditions.
- Honey never spoils; archaeologists have found pots of honey in ancient Egyptian tombs that are over 3000 years old and still edible.

Fredrin Fino C.L
IX-Sapphire

The True story of my name

I would like to introduce you all to the story of my name. This true incident happened when I was in my mother's womb. One day when my mother, father and brother were going in a car, my mother asked my brother to tell a name for the baby in the womb. My brother was eating a cookie at that time, so suddenly he told my mother, "We will call her cookie". So that was my pet name when I was a little kid.

Thank you

Hannah Eryn Asir
III-Ruby

Rabbit

Rabbit is a small animal.

Rabbit likes to eat carrot.

Sharina Nemi S
I-Jade

SU DO KU

Sudoku - 1

3		7		8		4		2
	1		7			6	5	
4		2			9			
		1		3				9
5			1		2	8		7
	4	8			5		3	
	9		6	5			2	
	8	4				3	1	
7			4		3			6

Starting Time

Finishing Time

Sudoku - 2

Starting Time

Finishing Time

6		7			3		1	9
	5		8			7		
	4	9	1	2				8
	1		9	8	5			6
9				7		5	4	
	3	2						
					1		8	2
	9		5	6		1		
4	7	8			4	3		

Kenneth Cranston A
III-Ruby

The Role of Supercomputers in India Pakistan War Operations : A Reflection Inspired by SINDOOR

In Indian culture, sindoor is a red powder traditionally applied by married women, symbolizing strength, protection, and commitment. This cultural element provides a fitting metaphor for understanding the role of supercomputers in India's defense strategy, especially considering the ongoing complex relationship with Pakistan.

Supercomputers have become vital tools in modern military operations due to their ability to process large volumes of data rapidly. In potential conflicts such as those between India and Pakistan, supercomputers support strategic planning, threat analysis, and operational readiness. They enable detailed simulations of possible military scenarios, including troop deployments, missile trajectories, and logistics. These simulations help defense planners evaluate different strategies carefully, minimizing risks associated with real-world exercises.

Both India and Pakistan possess nuclear arsenals. Supercomputers assist in virtually testing these weapons to ensure their effectiveness and safety without conducting physical tests, which is important for deterrence and compliance with international norms. Beyond this, supercomputers play a crucial role in managing and interpreting intelligence data such as satellite images, intercepted communications, and radar information. Radars are critical for detecting incoming threats like missiles or aircraft, and supercomputers help process this data quickly to improve reaction times and situational awareness.

Modern missile defense systems also rely heavily on computational power. India's collaboration with companies like RAFAEL Advanced Defense Systems from Israel to develop missile interception technologies, such as the Barak missile defense system, demonstrates this reliance. Supercomputers optimize missile guidance algorithms and coordinate defense responses in real-time, enhancing the effectiveness of these systems. Additionally, supercomputers contribute to environmental and terrain modeling, which is essential for planning troop movements and air operations under varying weather conditions.

Supercomputers are a critical element of modern military strategy, providing capabilities far beyond traditional defense resources. Much like sindoor symbolizes strength and protection in Indian culture, supercomputers represent the technological foundation that supports national security. Their roles in simulations, radar data processing, missile defense, and intelligence analysis help ensure that defense forces remain prepared in a complex geopolitical environment.

C.P.Rajesh
Department of Computer Science

The Origins and Evolution of Table Tennis

Table Tennis, often referred to as "Ping Pong," is one of the fastest and most popular indoor sports in the world. Combining lightning-quick reflexes, strategic finesse, and intense competition, the game has evolved from a Victorian parlor pastime into a globally recognized Olympic sport.

Origins of Table Tennis

Table Tennis traces its origins to late 19th-century England. It began as a miniature version of lawn tennis, played indoors during the winter months by the British upper class. Early forms of the game were often improvised using everyday household items—books served as nets, champagne corks as balls, and cigar box lids as paddles.

The name "Ping Pong" emerged from the distinctive sound made by the ball bouncing on the table and striking the bat. This name was later trademarked by the Parker Brothers in the United States and by J. Jaques & Son Ltd. in England, who played a pivotal role in formalizing the rules and equipment.

Evolution of Equipment

- Early paddles were made of solid wood.
- The introduction of sponge rubber in the 1950s revolutionized the sport, increasing speed and spin dramatically.
- Balls, once made of celluloid, are now typically made from a durable plastic material.

Fun Fact

A table tennis ball can spin at over 9,000 revolutions per minute (RPM) during professional play—faster than the engine of a Formula 1 car!

Global Spread and Olympic Status

Table Tennis quickly gained popularity in Asia, particularly in China, Japan, and South Korea. China emerged as a dominant force by the mid-20th century and has since produced many of the world's top players.

The sport was officially included in the Olympic Games in 1988 (Seoul), further solidifying its global status. Today, the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) governs the sport worldwide, overseeing more than 200 member associations.

Skills and Strategy

While the game may appear simple, it demands extraordinary hand-eye coordination, split-second decision-making, and strategic acumen. Players must master a variety of techniques—topspin, backspin, loop, chop, and smash—all while maintaining precision at high speeds.

Notable Legends

- Jan-Ove Waldner (Sweden): Often called "The Mozart of Table Tennis."
- Deng Yaping (China): Dominated women's TT in the 1990s.
- Achanta Sharath Kamal (India): A trailblazer in Indian table tennis.

Table Tennis in India

India has seen a surge in TT talent in recent decades. Players like Sharath Kamal, Sathiyan Gnanasekaran, and Manika Batra have made headlines internationally, bringing the sport into the national spotlight.

Rajesh R.V
Department of Sports

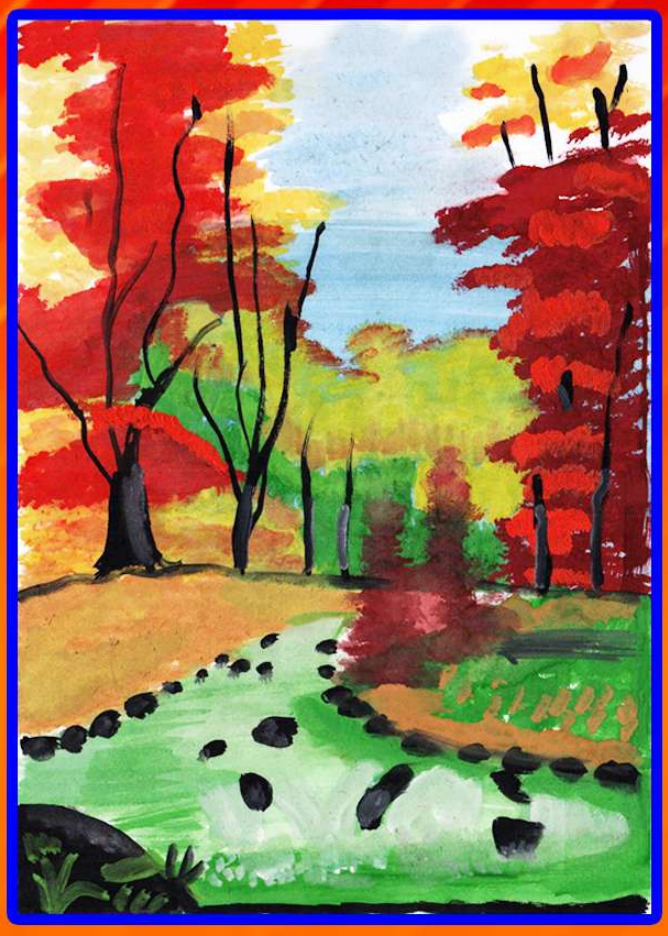
Johan. J
VII-Ruby

Shanritha S
III-Sapphire

Aaliyah R
III-Topaz

Aswani R.R
XII-Med 1

Dhanshika .E
X-Jade



Rakshana R
V-Sapphire