

Volume 2

Wacky Plus

KIDS MAGAZINE



Introduction

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In a few months. We have decided to make monthly magazine for student. Our purpose is to increase your English language. We added some activities for your improvement. So, we include in this magazine history, literature and activities.

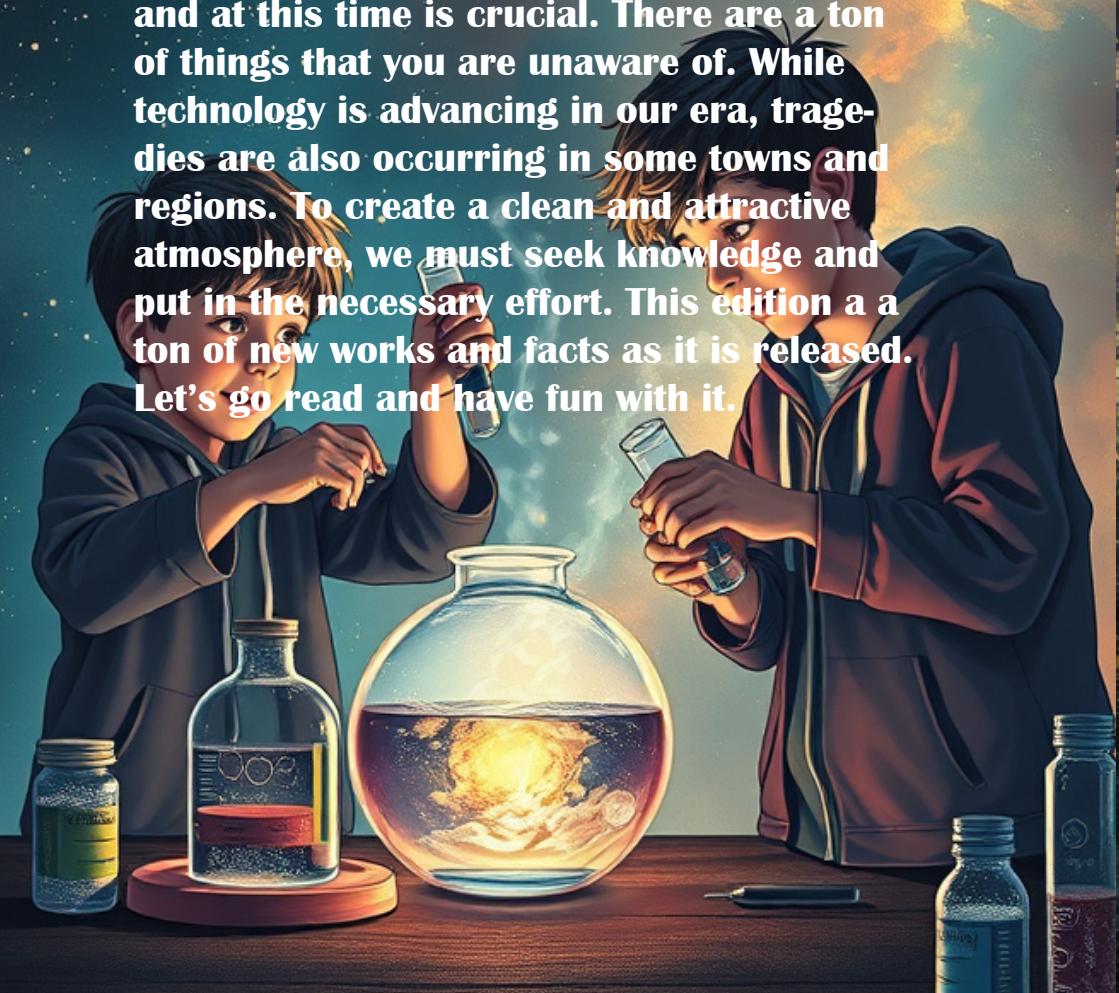
We need your support for being as to develop our magazine and you have a chance to improve your skills in English language by sending your literatures and activities etc... to our Gmail then we will choose better from them and we will give many rewards for your good activities by sending your own book code.



SAAF
students Association
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The power of Observation

This is the most recent issue of the publication “Wacky Plus.” We decided to publish the magazine with the theme “Science & nature.” Studying this issue in this era and at this time is crucial. There are a ton of things that you are unaware of. While technology is advancing in our era, tragedies are also occurring in some towns and regions. To create a clean and attractive atmosphere, we must seek knowledge and put in the necessary effort. This edition a a ton of new works and facts as it is released. Let’s go read and have fun with it.



BEFORE MILLIONS AGO

Pre Historic Earth

Earth was formed by the nebula along with the sun the other planets. it has been estimated that the earth is about 4.5 million years ago. The historians divided the earth into some periods, Precambrian, Mesozoic, Cenozoic, etc.

Early Humans

Humans have been learned to hunt. They appeared in Africa, appeared on earth is were called 'the first they migrated successfully into Australia, Europe and Asia. about 2 million ago. humans. today, we seeing people which appeared about 2 million ago. They were called 'homo sapiens. So many groups died out by migration. Like Neanderthalic, homo Erects, etc. the first humans who settled permanently were homo sapiens.

'Homo habilis' was the first humans in the world. After Neanderthalic appeared, it is about 600,000 years ago. They were intelligent. These two-homo genus found fire and Homo sapiens apos

Early Animals & Plants

In the prehistoric sozoic era (the age of earth, bacteria and blue green algae was the first living being. It appeared about 4.3 million ago. animals were appeared in Me

dinosaurs). It is about 4 million ago. The early animals died out by lose of atmosphere. It longed for two more years.

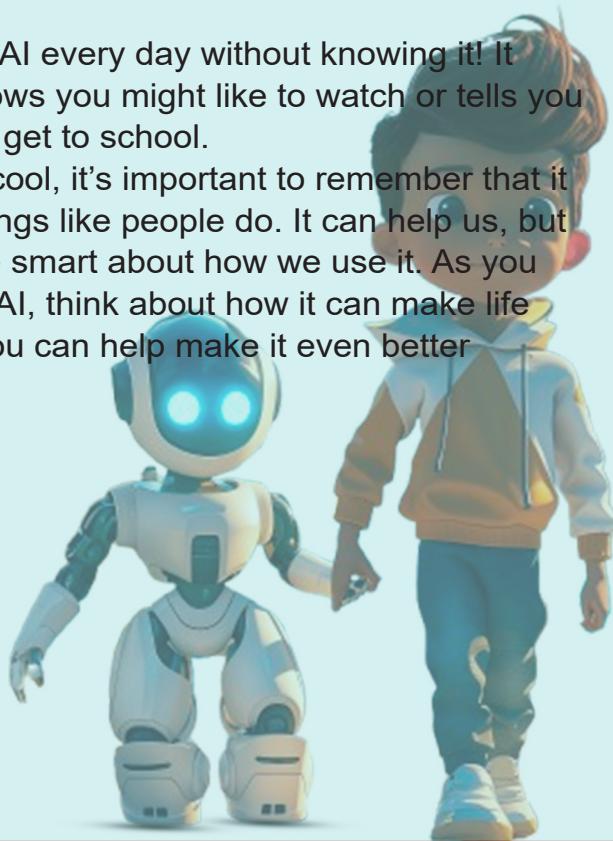
The Future Is Here

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is like a smart helper that lives in computers and robots. It can think and learn, just like we do! Imagine a robot that can play games, answer questions, or even help you with your homework. That's what AI can do!

AI works by looking at lots of information to find patterns. For example, when you ask a voice assistant like Siri to play your favorite song, it uses AI to understand your words and find the right music. AI is also used in video games, making characters behave like real players.

You probably use AI every day without knowing it! It helps suggest shows you might like to watch or tells you the fastest way to get to school.

While AI is really cool, it's important to remember that it doesn't have feelings like people do. It can help us, but we still need to be smart about how we use it. As you learn more about AI, think about how it can make life easier and how you can help make it even better



Nature's Marvel



Axolotl

The axolotl, also called the "Mexican walking fish". It is found in Xochimilcan lake, mexico. the feature of the axolotl is its capacity to regenerate missing limbs and other all portions of body.

from 50 to 80 cm and weighs 4.5 to 12 kg, is an essential for environment because it helps to regulate illness. It is found in tasmania and australian mountains.



Tasmanian Devil

The Tasmanian devil which ranges in size



Insects and Reptiles



Amazing Adaptations Of Reptiles

Reptiles have developed many amazing adaptations to survive in different environments, from deserts to rainforests.



Insects

Insects are the most successful creatures on earth. Beetles alone account for almost a third of all known animals' species. Many insects are tiny but others are big enough for us to see the amazing intricacy of their structure.

Some many bites, or sting and a few are real pets, but most are harmless fascinating and beautiful.



Reptiles

Scaly, creeping, cold-blooded reptiles can seem sinister—especially venomous snakes and snapping crocodiles yet many reptiles are glistening, vividly colored creatures with fascinating habits most are hunters but since they do not use any energy keeping warm they do not need to eat much.



Komodo Dragon

The largest lizard, Komodo dragons are native to Indonesia. They have powerful jaws and venomous bites, preying on large animals. Their keen sense of smell helps them locate carrion from miles away.



Why did the giraffe get in trouble?

He was sticking his neck out too much!



King Cobra

The world's longest venomous snake, King cobras have a potent neurotoxic venom. They can raise one-third of their body off the ground to strike. They primarily hunt other snakes and live in forests and jungles.



Green Iguana

Native to Central and South America, green iguanas are large herbivorous lizards. They live in trees, using their prehensile tails for balance. Their vibrant green coloration helps them blend into their leafy habitats.



Wings of Wonder

Albatross

The long, narrow wings of an albatross enable it to soar for hours on oceanic winds without moving a muscle. It feeds on marine animals, which it snatches from the ocean with its bill.



Rhea

As tall as 1.5m (5ft), these large flightless birds roam the grass land of south America. They eat well as insects and small animals such as lizards.

Plants

Plants are living things that grow in the ground, usually with roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and sometimes fruits. All plants need sunlight, water, air, and nutrients from the soil to grow. They use a process called photosynthesis.



Rainforest

Rainforests are green places filled with tall trees, vibrant plants, and diverse animals. They are found near the equator and have warm, humid weather. Rainforests get a lot of rain, which helps the plants grow. Many creatures, like colourful birds, monkeys, and insects, call rainforests home. These ecosystems are important because they help clean the air and provide

More Info!

Amazon rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world. It is situated in south America.





Astronauts float in space

In space, there's no gravity like on Earth, so astronauts float around inside their spacecraft and space stations!



SPACE STAR

The Universe

The universe is a vast and mysterious place that has captured human curiosity for thousands of years. It includes everything—space, time, matter, and energy—and stretches far beyond what we can see with our current technology. The story of the universe is one of immense size, complex processes, and cosmic evolution, beginning with the birth of the cosmos in an

event called the Big Bang.

The Formation of Galaxies and Stars

Over millions of years, small differences in the density of matter in the early universe caused regions to clump together under the force of gravity. These clumps of gas eventually collapsed to form the first stars and galaxies. Stars are born

in large clouds of gas and dust called nebulae. Gravity pulls parts of these clouds together, causing them to heat up. When the core of a contracting cloud becomes hot enough, nuclear fusion starts, turning hydrogen into helium and releasing vast amounts of energy. This marks the birth of a star. Stars come in different sizes and types, from small red dwarfs to massive blue giants. The most massive stars burn their fuel quickly and explode

in supernovae, scattering heavy elements into space. These elements are essential for forming planets and, eventually, life. Galaxies are enormous collections of stars, gas, dust, and dark matter, held together by gravity. They come in various shapes, like the spiral-shaped Milky Way, elliptical galaxies, and irregular galaxies. A typical galaxy contains hundreds of billions of stars and can span hundreds of thousands of light-years across. tapestry of the universe.

Space and Stars: An Exploration

Space is a realm of profound mystery and incredible complexity. It encompasses everything from the closest celestial bodies, like the Moon and neighboring planets, to the most distant galaxies and cosmic phenomena. This exploration delves into the nature of space, the formation and evolution of stars, and their significance in the grand

Structure of Space

Space is organized into several layers and structures. The Solar System is the relatively small region around a star where planets, moons, asteroids, and comets orbit. Our solar system includes the Sun, eight planets, their moons, and various smaller celestial objects. The Galaxy Galaxies are

massive systems of stars, stellar remnants, interstellar gas, dust, and dark matter, bound together by gravity. The Milky Way is our home galaxy, a spiral galaxy with hundreds of billions of stars. The Local Group This is a collection of galaxies, including the Milky Way, the Andromeda Galaxy, and about 54 other smaller galaxies, bound by gravity. **The Universe** The observable universe is a vast expanse stretching approximate-

ly 93 billion light-years in diameter. Beyond this, the universe may extend infinitely or be part of a larger multiverse, a concept still under investigation.

Stars

Stars are fascinating celestial objects that illuminate the night sky and play a crucial role in the universe. At their core, stars are massive spheres of hydrogen and heli-

um undergoing nuclear fusion. This fusion process produces immense amounts of energy, which radiates outward and gives stars their light and heat. The balance between the inward force of gravity and the outward pressure from fusion reactions maintains a star's stability over billions of years.

Stars come in various sizes, colors, and stages of life. Their color, ranging

from red to blue, indicates their surface temperature, with blue stars being the hottest and red stars the coolest. As stars age, they go through distinct phases, evolving from main-sequence stars to giants or super giants, and eventually ending as white dwarfs, neutron stars, or black holes, depending on their initial mass.

The study of stars, known as stellar astronomy,

helps us understand the fundamental processes of the universe, including the formation of galaxies and the synthesis of elements. Stars also serve as cosmic laboratories, revealing insights into the physical laws governing the cosmos. Their light, traveling across vast distances, connects us with the distant past of the universe, making stars both a scientific treasure and a source of wonder.

astronauts have followed, exploring the vastness of space. One of the most significant achievements in space exploration was the Apollo missions carried out by NASA in the 1960s and 1970s. Apollo 11, in particular, made history when astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the Moon in 1969. This achievement demonstrated human ingenuity and the desire to explore beyond our plan-

Astronauts: Explorers of Space

As our understanding of the universe has grown, so has our desire to explore it. Astronauts are the courageous men and women who travel into space, pushing the limits of human exploration. The first person to journey into space was Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet cosmonaut, who orbited Earth in 1961. Since then, many

et. Today, astronauts from various countries work together on the International Space Station (ISS). The ISS orbits Earth and serves



Scientific Discoveries Match-Up

Galileo Galilei



Charles Babbage



Graham Bell

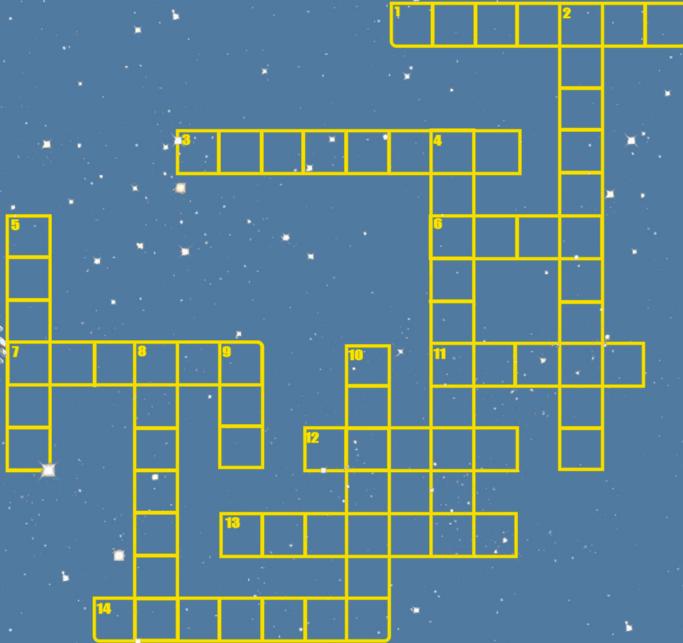


T. Alva Edison



Riddle Realm

Complete the puzzle



Across

1. planet named after the roman goddess of love and beauty.
3. Our solar system is part of this galaxy.
6. Nicknamed "the red planet".
7. Third largest planet in our solar system.
11. Now called a dwarf planet.
12. Covers 70 percent of the Earth's surface.
13. Largest planet in our solar system.
14. Planet closest to the sun.

Down

2. A star and the planet orbiting around it.
4. Layer of gas that roman god of agriculture.
8. Planet furthest from the sun.
9. Closest star to Earth.
10. Force that keeps a planet moving in



Quiz Time!

- 1. Who invented the Telephone?**
- 2. What is scientific name of Humans?**
- 3. Which is the largest rainforest in the world?**
- 4. Where did the Xochimilcan lake located?**
- 5. What are Nebulas?**
- 6. Who is Astronaut?**
- 7. Where did the Tasmanian Devil found?**
- 8. What the Komodo Dragon known for?**
- 9. Which planet is known for “Red planet”?**
- 10. How the Earth formed?**



next edition

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