been asking for years.



ing the mysteries of cosmos.

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Meet Oddy! Our Curious Explorer

Hey friends! I'm Oddy the Octopus—curious, clever, and full of ideas! With my eight arms, I explore mysteries, solve puzzles, and bring science to life. Did you know that just this month, NASA detected unusual solar flares (the strongest of 2025 so far) affecting satellites and even GPS systems?

Get in Touch Curiobuddy.com contact@curiobuddy.com \$ +91 91190 91954

For Parents

Helping children develop curiosity and a love for discovery is one of the most meaningful investments we can make in their future. The Qurious Atom (TQA) is designed to do just that through exciting science stories, experiments, puzzles, and creative activities that make learning fun and meaningful for children aged 8–15. Space is more than a topic in science—it's a tool to grow curiosity, confidence, and critical thinking in your child. This "Space" issue doesn't just answer questions—it encourages your child to ask more. That's where real learning begins.

Cosmic Challenge

Proxima Centauri is the closest star Proxima Centauri is the closest star our Sun-about 4.25 light years away! That means light (or a away! That means light (or a message sent at the speed of light) takes 4.24 years just to get there. Now here's your puzzle: "If you sent Now here's your puzzle: "If you sent a message to someone near Proxima a message to someone near from the source of the sent to get the you to get their answer back here you to get their answer back here on Earth?" Think carefully... this is how scientists measure communication time in deep space!

Out Of This World!

This month, I found myself truly lost in space—but in the best possible way! As I worked on curating this special edition of The Qurious Atom, I felt like I was floating alongside astronauts, chasing twinkling stars, and whispering questions into the great cosmic unknown. Space has always fascinated me, but this time, I looked at it through your eyes—curious, bold, and full of wonder.

I loved creating this edition—it was a joy blending stories about stars, the science of sound, and even celebrating the humble bees and turtles as part of our nature connection in May. I hope when you flip through these pages, you experience the same joy I did. Because whether you're 8 or 80, space has a way of reminding us how vast—and how full of possibility—our universe really is.

> With curiosity and stardust, Kanira, Editor-in-Chief

About Us

The Qurious Atom (TQA) is an exciting science magazine designed for curious minds aged 8-15. Co-created by science explorer kids like our chief editor, Kanira Gupta (10 years) and academicians, TQA blends fun and learning through illustrated articles, hands-on experiments, brainteasing puzzles, and fascinating science stories. Each digital issue explores themes like space, biology, chemistry, and technology. We make science easy and engaging for our primary and middle school learners. TQA also highlights real-world applications, inspiring young readers to think critically and explore solutions for a better future. With interactive activities, science news and captivating facts, TQA sparks curiosity, builds knowledge, and encourages creativity. Join us in making science fun and inspiring for the next generation of innovators!

SCAN HERE





Have you ever gazed up at the night sky and wondered, "Why is space pitch-black instead of bright, even with the existence of countless stars and galaxies?" When you get away from the city lights and look up, the sky between the stars appears extremely dark. Outer space dims considerably further over the Earth's atmosphere, eventually turning pitch-black. Let's shine a light on three key ideas to understand the scientific reasons:

1. LIGHT ABSORPTION

In space, there's almost nothing, no air, no clouds, to scatter sunlight. It's a near-perfect vacuum with very few particles. When starlight travels through the vacuum, it doesn't bounce around. When starlight moves through this empty space, it does not bounce around. Light goes in a straight line unless it hits something. Since there is nothing to bounce sunlight back to us, light just keeps moving past you or goes far out into space. If there is nothing there to reflect it, then nothing shines in the darkness.

2. LEFTOVER RADIATION

The faint glow of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation is all that remains from the Big Bang. It is like the after-glow from a fireworks show that happened about 13.8 billion years ago. This microwave radiation is in all parts of space that we can see in the universe.

But its microwaves are far too long and low-energy for our eyes to see. To us, that "fossil light" of the Big Bang is invisible, so the sky between the stars still looks black. The CMB provides crucial evidence for the Big Bang theory. The CMB's spectrum peaks at a microwave wavelength of about 2 mm and corresponds to a temperature of 2.73 Kelvin (-270 degrees Celsius).

4

3. OLBERS' PARADOX

Curious M

This paradox asks why the night sky is not fully bright if the universe has so many stars and keeps going on forever. The answer is that the universe is young and expanding. A lot of stars are far away, and their light has not reached us yet. This is why there is a lot of darkness. Light from stars and galaxies that are really far away is weak, and it gets stretched out as the universe grows (redshift). This makes it hard for us to see them with our eyes. So, at night, the sky is not all bright, and there is darkness filling the spaces between the stars.

THEN THEN WHY IS SKY BLUE?

We must understand two aspects of how humans sense light in order to get the idea behind why is sky blue. First, the Sun emits all colours of visible sunlight. This includes short waves like violet and blue. It also has green, yellow, orange, and red, which is a long wave. The Sun does not send out all these colours in the same amount. Blue is the main colour in the visible spectrum. Second, our eyes see blue light very well. Green light is also easier for us to notice than most other colours. When all of the visible light colours are combined, we see them as white (see below).

As sunlight enters Earth's atmosphere, it interacts with air molecules (Rayleigh scattering). However, air particles do not retain the energy from light waves that strike them. They send it out again in many different directions. The sky appears blue during the day because sunlight is scattered by these tiny particles in Earth's atmosphere, with blue light being scattered more than other colours (like red) because blue light has shorter wavelengths. Space, however, is black because there's no atmosphere to scatter light. Instead, you can see the dark emptiness of space.

Next time you're in a dark room, ask yourself—where does the light go when it isn't seen? Could you spot the science of shadows, reflections, or scattered light happening around you? A demonstration by Newton's disc can illustrate that white light is composed of rainbow colours . When different coloured segments of a disc are spun rapidly, the colours appear to blend together, resulting in the perception of white. The search for extraterrestrial life sparks big questionsbut can maths and science bring us closer to an answer?

The **BIG**

Ourious

Ouestion

1. THE DRAKE EQUATION

aliens

Astronomer Frank Drake came up with a way to guess how many active, communicative civilisations, like us, could be in our galaxy. He did this by multiplying things like how often stars are made, how many stars have planets, how many worlds in each system can support life, and the chance that life starts and intelligence evolv-

ing. Though many variables remain uncertain, his idea shows us that even a small chance, added up with the billions of stars out there, could mean there are a lot of worlds where life lives.

2. UFO SIGHTINGS VS. SOIENOE

Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) make great headlines, but most of them turn out to be planes, weather balloons, or even lens flares mistaken for UFOs. Scientists want real proof before they say something is truly not from Earth. They look for things like physical samples, clear sensor data, or things you can see happen more than one time.

3. SETI SEAROHES

The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI) listens for deliberate radio or laser signals from other civilisations. So far, no conclusive "hello" has been detected, but every radio telescope sweep and data-mining effort teaches us more about our cosmic neighbourhood, and refines our search strategies.

While we haven't yet confirmed alien life, tools like the Drake Equation and SETI projects keep our hopes aliveand ready us for the day we might finally pick up that 'starry call'.

The next time you read a sci-fi story or watch a spacethemed film, try to spot which parts are backed by science and which are just imagination.



BUSTING COMMON SPACE MYTHS!

Myth 1: You can't cry in space because tears "won't go anywhere."

Fact :Human emotions and tear production are natural. You still feel the emotion; the tears just behave differently. They coalesce into little balls and stick to skin or float free.



Myth 2: Black holes suck everything in like a vacuum.

Fact: Black holes don't "suck" things in. Their gravity works like any other object's-only if you get very close, their pull becomes strong enough to trap even light.

Myth 3: The Sun is yellow.

Fact : The Sun is actually white. It appears yellow from Earth because our atmosphere scatters shorter (blue) wavelengths, leaving a yellow tint.



Myth 4: Mercury is the hottest planet in our solar system.

Fact: Venus is hotter than Mercury due to its thick atmosphere of carbon dioxide, which traps heat through a runaway greenhouse effect-even though Mercury is closest to the Sun.



Myth 5: There is no other galaxy like the Milky Way.

Fact :The Milky Way is one of billions of galaxies. Many, like the Andromeda Galaxy, are spiral-shaped and similar in structure and composition.

Myth 6: The asteroid belt is dangerously dense.

Fact: Despite how it looks in movies, asteroids in the belt are spaced hundreds of thousands of kilometres apart. A spacecraft can travel through it with little risk of collision.



spectracular space science

GALACTIC GPS

EACH CELESTIAL BODY HAS ITS OWN UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS. USE THE CLUES GIVEN BELOW AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT FACTS ON THE PATH TO LEAD THE LOST SPACESHIP BACK TO EARTH.



spectracular Space Science

SPACE WEIGHT CALCULATOR

YOUR WEIGHT ON DIFFERENT PLANETS DEPENDS ON THE STRENGTH OF GRAVITY ON THE PLANET. ON PLANETS WITH LESS GRAVITY, LIKE MARS, YOUR WEIGHT IS REDUCED. WHILE, ON SATURN, YOUR WEIGHT WOULD INCREASE BECAUSE OF THE STRONG GRAVITATIONAL FORCE.

WEIGHT ON EARTH:				
PLANET	MULTIPLY WEIGHT BY	Result (in Kgs)		
MERCURY	0.38			
VENUS	0.91			
Mars	0.38			
JUPITER	2.34			
SATURN	1.06			
URANUS	0.92			
NEPTUNE	1.19			

NOT ALL BODIES IN SPACE ARE PLANETS. IDENTIFY PLANETS BY MARKING THEM WITH RED. MARK STARS WITH YELLOW, BLACK HOLES WITH BLACK, SPACE ROCKS WITH PURPLE AND MOONS WITH GREY.

PLANET OR PLA-NOT?

MARS	0	Cygnus X-1	0
EUROPA	0	KEPLER-22B	0
URANUS	0	BETELGEUSE	0
PROXIMA CENTAURI	0	VESTA	0
Bennu	0	M87	0
SIRIUS	0	GANYMEDE	0

Planetopedia

Our planet is really special. But what makes it different from the other planets? And...



WHAT EXACTLY ARE PLANETS?

A planet is an astronomical body that orbits a star. Planets are round because of their strong gravity which also attracts other rocks nearby.

HOW ARE PLANETS FORMED?

1. The solar system started as a giant cloud of dust and gas. 3. The material at the centre turned into the Sun. Around it, other clumps of matter began to grow. As these clumps got bigger, their gravity got stronger, helping them attract more material. These turned into planets.



2. This cloud flattened into a disc, and gravity pulled the particles toward the centre.





4. Some of these young planets collided and merged to become larger planets.



DID YOU KNOW?

There used to be nine planets in the Solar System until scientists discovered many other tiny planets like Pluto. They are now known as 'dwarf planets'.

TRICK

Mercury – My Venus – Vibrant Earth – Epic Mars – Magazine Jupiter – Just Saturn – Showcased Uranus – Unique Neptune – Nebulas



WHY ARE DIFFERENT PLANETS SO DIFFERENT?

Planets are different from each other based on their distance from the star they orbit.

> FAR FROM STAR -COLD -MADE OF LIQUID/GAS -MORE MOONS -LARGER

CLOSE TO STAR -HOT -MADE FROM ROCKS -LESS MOONS -SMALLER

WHAT MAKES A PLANET SUITABLE FOR LIFE?

Planets in the Goldilocks Zone are most suitable for life as they are neither too close to their star, nor too far. This makes sure that they have a suitable temperature, liquid water and oxygen gas. eurious M

NASA launched the SPHEREx mission, a space observatory, on March 11, 2025, from Vandenberg Space Force Base in California. SPHEREx aims to study the universe's origins, explore the history of galaxies, and search for the ingredients of life in the Milky Way.

One of the most famous meteor showers, the Perseid meteor shower in 2025 will peak on the night of August 12-13. The shower is known for its high number of bright meteors, sometimes reaching 100 per hour under ideal conditions.

WHAI

In Sp

Did yoy know, Neptune has only completed one full orbit around the Sun since its discovery in 1846? This is because Neptune makes a complete orbit around the Sun (a year in Neptunian time) in about 165 Earth years (60,190 Earth days).

12

CURIOUS

NASA RECENTLY DETECTED A SERIES OF UNUSUAL SOLAR FLARES, INCLUDING AN X2.7-CLASS FLARE (THE STRONGEST OF 2025 SO FAR), WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO DISRUE ATELLITES, GPS SYSTEMS, AND EVEN CAUSE RADIO BLACKOUTS.

SUP

odce

On December 30, 2024 ISRO launched an unmanned experiment modulethe CROPS (Compact Research Module for Orbital Plant Studies) mission. The CROPS mission is designed to study the growth of plants in a microgravity environment. The first CROPS mission (CROPS-1) demonstrated cowpea seed germination and plant growth up to the two-leaf stage in space.

> A 'new star'-T CrB - could explode at any moment in 2025!

Another fun fact is that 7 quadrillion Earths would fit inside UY Scuti! It is a red hypergiant star (the biggest known star in the Universe) located 5,900 light-years away in the Scutum constellation. UY Scuti has a radius about 1,700 times larger than the Sun's. It's also 40% cooler than the Sun.



The Invisible Hug

"Check this out, Daksh! I bet I can get this paperclip to jump further than yours," Anika challenged, a glint in her eye. She skillfully maneuvered a sleek, silver magnet under a thin sheet of cardboard, making a paperclip dance and then leap across its surface to meet the hidden force.

Daksh, hunched over his own setup, was trying to create a magnetic chain, seeing how many nuts and bolts he could get to cling to his bar magnet end-to-end. "Not bad, Anika, but can your magnet do this?" he countered, proudly lifting a dangling chain of five bolts. It promptly clattered apart. "Almost! This one's a bit fussy about what it grabs, though. Doesn't care for this plastic ruler at all."

"Obviously," Anika said, rolling her eyes. "They're into metals, remember? Like this old key - watch it practically fly!" She demonstrated, the key snapping to her magnet with a sharp click. "It's like there's this invisible energy field around them."



They experimented, testing their magnets' strengths, the thwack of metal meeting magnet a constant punctuation.

"It's weird, isn't it?" Anika mused, staring at her magnet, bristling with metal objects. "This invisible pull... it's so strong, like it's grab-

bing them with its own will."

"Yeah, a will you can't see," Daksh added, trying to make a coin stand on its edge using repulsion. "Makes you wonder about other invisible forces."

"More than you might think," a voice chimed in. Anika's mom, Maya, stood at the doorway, smiling. She'd been working and came to offer them some juice and Oreos. "You're talking about unseen forces with clear effects. Like the wind, or... the one keeping us all from floating into the sky."





"You mean gravity?" Anika asked, her interest captured. They'd learned about it in school, but it still felt abstract.

Maya nodded, settling onto the sofa. "Exactly. It's not like your magnets, specific to metals. Gravity is universal. Think of Earth having this enormous, invisible strength, a constant pull on everything - you, me, this house, even the air."

Daksh looked thoughtful. "So, if I drop my phone - which I won't," he added quickly, "it's Earth's gravity pulling it, not a magnetic floor."

"Precisely," Maya said. "It's a fundamental force. Mass creates gravity; more mass, stronger pull. Earth's huge pull anchors everything. It keeps the Moon orbiting us, and planets, including Earth, orbiting the Sun."



"So, the Sun is super-hugging all planets to keep them from flying into space?" Anika asked, trying to visualise it.

Maya smiled. "That's a lovely way to put it, Anika. It's a cosmic dance, orchestrated by gravity. Like an invisible connection, holding the universe together, giving weight to everything."

"So, even unseen, it's affecting everything, all the time?" Daksh asked, looking at his hands.

"All the time," Maya affirmed. "It makes our world work. Why rain falls down, why we walk on ground, and why your bolt chain tumbled, Daksh." She winked.

Anika picked up her magnet. "So, this little pull is a tiny hint of what Earth and the Sun do on a massive scale?"

"A tiny, fascinating hint," Maya agreed, squeezing Anika's shoulder. "Amazing, isn't it? This invisible connection shaping everything."

Daksh nodded slowly, looking out the window. The world outside seemed held by something profound. Not just 'stuff staying put'; an active, invisible embrace from the planet itself.



SPACE EXPLORERS

Space is not like Earth. There are no air molecules in space. Scientists have found some special things in space. There are plasma waves in the magnetic fields. These waves have "whistlers." Whistlers are sounds that come from electrons. We cannot hear these sounds without help. Scientists study whistlers with the help of technology to learn how space works.

Have you ever thought about what sound would be like in space? In the solar system, the human ear can hear because sound waves move with air molecules. But in space, there is no air. Space is near-vacuum. That means there is silence, and sound can not travel the same way as on Earth. Discover the secrets behind how sound travels in the space.

DIFFERENT SOUNDS IN OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

The kind of air on each planet changes how things sound. On Mars, the air is thin. Hence, sounds become sharp and thin. The atmosphere of Venus is also not the same. The air on Venus is thick and filled with carbon dioxide. So, the sound on Venus is deep and loud. It can even feel like there is an The movement echo. of planets in the solar system can produce varying sounds, and so does the magnetosphere around Saturn or the auroras from Jupiter.

HOW DO SCIENTISTS STUDY SOUNDS IN SPACE?

Scientists look at things like vibrations and signals in space. They use radio waves that come from things, such as stars or magnetic pulls. NASA uses spacecraft, like the Hubble Space Telescope, to collect this data.

Sonifications play a big role in this work. With this way, they get space data that is not sound, such as light and its wavelength, and turn it into something we can listen to. The European Space Agency (ESA) did this with the Singing Comet.

There are spacecraft, like NASA's Perseverance rover, that have special tools to pick up sound details right where they are.

WHAT IS THE LOUDEST SOUND DETECTED IN SPACE?

The black hole called Perseus makes the loudest sound we have ever found in space. It creates a very low note, about 57 octaves lower than middle C. This sound comes from pressure waves.

DOES SPACE SOUND LIKE 'OM' CHANT?

Space noises can sound like "Om" because of low sound waves. For example, NASA changed space vibrations through sonification into chants that feel like music.



Instruments onboard spacecraft like NASA's Perseverance Rover and the Hubble Space Telescope have

captured various sound phenomena that arise from the interactions of plasma with celestial bodies. These instruments convert electromagnetic waves into sonifications.

SPACE EXPLORERS



WHAT SOUNDS HAVE BEEN HEARD FROM OUTER SPACE?

Deep space is a treasure trove of fascinating acoustic signatures. A few good examples are these:

- 1. **Pulsar Sounds:** A pulsar is a spinning neutron star. Its signals are turned into sounds that feel like ticking or beeping.
- 2. Whale Songs: NASA has picked up the sounds from whales on Earth. They send back these recordings from under the sea.
- 3. **Saturn's Rings:** There is a lot happening where Saturn and its rings meet the planet's magnetic field. These interactions put out low, deep sounds.
- 4. Celestial Bodies: Stars and nebulae can make sound by sending out signals. The Hubble Space Telescope takes light from places like the Cat's Eye Nebula and changes it into music notes.

While space is extremely low in density and pressure, it still contains particles, energy, and magnetic fields, including those from the Sun's solar wind.

NOTABLE DISCOVERIES OF SOUNDS IN OUTER SPACE

SOUND RECORDINGS FROM SPACE MISSIONS

NASA has a rover named Perseverance. It got the sound of the wind on Mars. Even the old Soviet Venera probe contributed by recording the initial audio files upon its historic landing on Venus. In the same way, the ESA sent the Huygens mission to Titan (the moon that orbits Saturn).

THE SINGING COMET -67P/CHURYUMOV-GERASIMENKO

The Singing Comet 67P got everyone's attention in 2014 when the European Space Agency shared its strange "song." This sound came from low vibrations in the magnetic field around the comet. Each sound showed how the solar wind and the comet's magnetic field mixed with each other.

RADIO EMISSIONS FROM SATURN

Saturn aiant is a planet in the solar system. It is famous for its beautiful rings and the way it makes bright auroras. These auroras also send out strong radio signals. NASA sent the Cassini spacecraft to study Saturn's magnetosphere. That is how these signals were found.



Inage Credits: NASA

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star How I Wonder What You Are!

A star is a giant celestial body that emits its own light. It is composed mainly of hot plasma.

Star Vocabulary

Plasma - It is a hot gas that has been given so much energy that some of the electrons are knocked free from their atoms. Light Year - A unit of distance used to measure extremely far away objects, the distance light travel in one Earth year.

The Sun Up Above The World So High

The Sun is the closest star to the Earth at the distance of approximately 150 million kilometres. The second nearest star is Proxima Centauri which is a whopping 4.25 light years away. meaning around 40 trillion kilometres!

Orion

Sirius A. the brightest star

Like A Diamond In The Sky

Not all stars are white. Some may be blue. while others may be orange or yellow. Sirius, the brightest star in the night sky has a blue tone. However. Betelgeuse is an orange-red star.



The Big Dipper

Image Credits: Science Buddies

Connect the Dots

Constellations are groups of stars that form recognisable objects. animals and mythical figures. Look up into the night sky in a clear area with no light pollution. You may be able to recognise some constellations like Ursa Major. Leo. Orion etc. Even better, you could connect the dots to form random objects like shoes. a rolling pin or a toothbrush. mage Credits: Star Name Regist

Asterism - A smaller star pattern within a constellation. like the Big Dipper inside Ursa Major.

Imaginary Shoe Constellation

Image Credits: Pet

DIY: Make Your Own Telescope



- Steps : 1. Cut one tube lengthwise (all the way up the side). Wrap one edge of the cut side slightly over the other edge and hold it in place with one hand.
 - 2. Insert the cut tube into the other paper towel tube. Let go of the inner tube so that it can expand inside the outer tube.
 - 3. Using masking tape to secure one lens to the outer edge of the inner tube with the curve of the lens facing inside of the tube.
 - 4. Secure the second lens to the outer edge of the second tube with the curve of the lens pointing outside of the tube.
 - 5. Decorate your telescope with colours. stickers. etc. Your telescope is ready to usel

What Happens : Your telescope is a "refracting telescope" because it uses lenses to help gather more light than your eye could possible do on its own.

March W

Imagine you are an astronaut. You have to go to space soon and are packing your suitcase. You are wondering - "What would you take? What do you do in space? How do you have fun? And one really disgusting question... do you get to use the toilet in space? But, the biggest question is-

How : An Astronaut's

Do you exercise?

Astronauts also need to stay fit. We have dumbbells, treadmills and many other gym gear. I need to carry some hygiene essentials like toothbrushes. Clothes are also a must. And you get to take some books or games too!

ife In

Space?"

lπ

What do you take to space?

Life in space is challenging. With no gravity, astronauts must adapt how they eat, move, and stay healthy. Special systems manage air, water, and temperature, making everyday tasks a science of their own.

What do you do?

Up in space, alongside work, we also get to eat, talk, read books, frolic, relax and play music. A perfect mix of work and fun! How do you use the toilet in space?

In space, astronauts use a toilet with a seat and straps for stability. Solid waste goes into a bag-lined container, while liquid waste is drawn into a hose by airflow.

Food in space is kept in vacuum-packed pouches and cans to avoid spills. Some food may be thermostabilised, while others might require rehydration. Each astronaut carries their own cutlery.

How do you eat?

How do you sleep?

Astronauts sleep in small sleeping bags which are attached to the wall so they don't float around. The order



What colour is outer space to a dog?

COULD A ROCKET RUN ON JELLY?



ARE THE ALIENS?

6, 79.9



What is space made of?

Where does the universe start and end, if it does?

BrainTrain

Hop aboard the BrainTrain! Challenge your mind with curious questions. Let's start this journey!

> What kind of animals could be there on a different planet?

What would happen if two black holes met?



I WONDER WHY TIME IS DIFFERENT IN SPACE

SÓND

Stars do not really twinkle, they just appear to twinkle when seen from the surface of Earth. The stars twinkle in the sky because of the effects of our atmosphere. When starlight enters our atmosphere it is affected by winds in the atmosphere and by areas with different temperatures and densities. This causes the light from the star to twinkle when we see them. Time works differently on space because of a phenomenon called time dilation. This happens when something is moving very fast or is in a place with low gravity. In space, where gravity is weaker and things can move super fast, tie actually ticks more slowly compared to Earth. So, if an astronaut travels far and fast in space, they age a little less than someone on Earth.



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May 23th is World Turtle Day.

Turtally Old!

Turtles are one of the oldest creatures on Earth and have existed since before dinosaurs.

Oh, Baby!

A turtle egg cracks in 50 – 70 days. A baby turtle is called a hatchling. Hatchlings are usually no more than 3 inches long.

The Tortoise Trip to the Moon

In 1968, the Soviet Union launched 2 tortoises on Zond 5 for a trip around the moon. In a week's time, they made it back to the Earth safely.

Image: ModelTurtles have a diverse
diet. Some are herbivores,
some carnivores and
many are omnivores. They
generally begin as
carnivores, but as they
grow up, they eat more
plants.

Turtle Term

Chelonia - a term used to describe sea turtles, tortoises and terrapins.



DID



Bees

What's the buzz about?

Fun Facts!!!

1. Bees pollinate about 90% of the world's nutrition supply.

2. A single bee can carry around 35% of their own body weight in pollen! World Bee Day is on 20th May every year.

Kicked Out!

Male bees, who only have to reproduce, get kicked out of the hive during winters when the temperature is too low to mate.

Brought to You By:



Read our other kids magazine - THE KK TIMES - a monthly newsmagazine for school students (5-15 years). Send your submissions for publication on our email -<u>submissions@curiobuddy.com</u> Want to be part of our magazines' editorial board? Write to us at <u>contact@curiobuddy.com</u>

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SARK

TOP 10

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KREATIVE KIDS MAGAZINE NURTURES CURIOSITY, CREATIVITY & CONFIDENCE.

1

Vocabulary

Salad Making



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