Sree Vidyanikethan International School, Hyderabad

October 2018

SVIS Assembly

The morning sets the day and the assembly paves the way for our students to rejuvenate their spirits, remain rooted to the moral values and unleash their…..vitality.

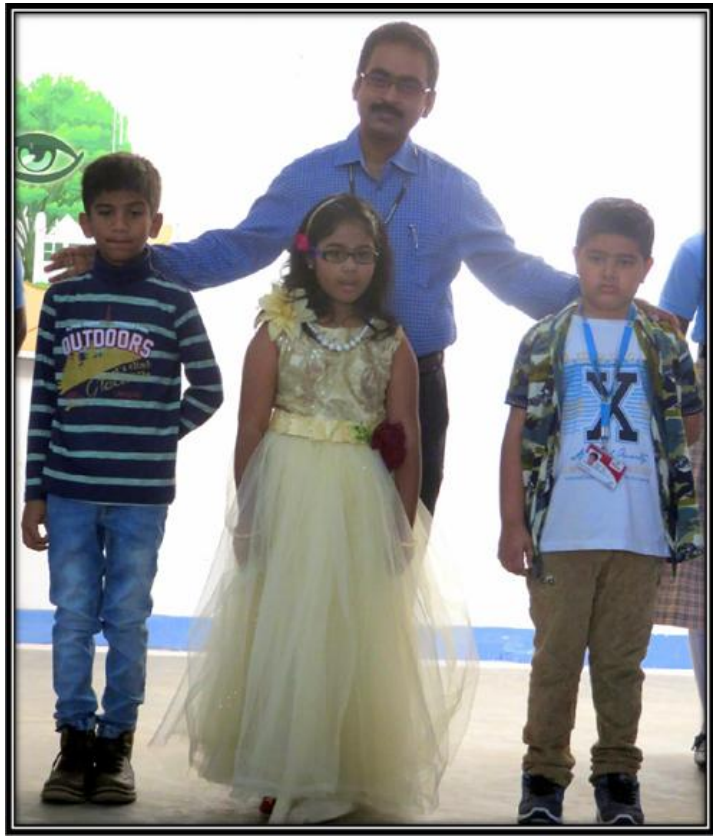
The serene early morning hours welcomes one and all to the school campus as the premise resounds with the school prayer, ‘Shuklam baradaram…..’ followed by the pledge, thought for the day, this day that year, Math/Science activity and news headlines.

The well planned assembly conducted house wise clarifies school activities and programs, focusing on important days. Every child is given the opportunity and the platform to display their talent and present themselves as individuals. Guided by their mentors, the assembly includes short skit, presentations, slogan display, poetry recitation, etc.

The assembly is addressed by the Principal Sir very often with valuable advices to the students and teachers.
We believe, the morning assembly plays an incredible role to the students.
“Every child is a flower of its own kind and all together they make this world a beautiful garden”.

We take pride in creating an ambience for learning that invigorates and unfolds the true potential of every child, right from the assembly time.

Our Choir group…



Happy Birthday….

Sharing good thoughts…


SREE
VIDYANIKETHAN
International School


SREE
VIDYANIKETHAN


SREE
VIDYANIKETHAN

Student Life

It is said that “student life is golden life,” because student life is the most important part of human life. It is the period of pure joy and happiness, because the mind of a student is free from cares and worries of a grown-up life.
In this period, the character of man is built. So, it is called the formative period of human life. Every student should try his best to make the best use of his student life.

The primary duty of a student is to learn and to acquire knowledge. He must do all his work at the right moment and maintain punctuality and discipline. He must remember that if a student becomes successful in his student career and his character is built on a sound basic, he will be able to shine in any sphere of life and serve his society and countries.

A student should spend most of his time of this golden period in reading and learning. A good student never waste his time fixed for reading uselessly. But he must not be a book-worm being always engaged in his studies. He should also be careful about his health and spend some time daily in some sports and games. He should try to develop his body and mind at the same time.

As a student he must try to develop his intellect. He should also try to acquire some good qualities like obedience, dutifulness, respecting elders and love and sympathy for fellow man in the society. The duty of a student is to obey his parents and teachers and follow their advices.

Students are the future hope of country. So every student should try to be the best citizen in every aspect, so that he may serve his country as far as he can.

Flora and Fauna

The physical world is composed of living and non-living things. They are generally referred to as the biotic and the abiotic. The abiotic is the physical objects like rivers, mountains, volcanoes and water-bodies. The biotic is the world of flora and fauna.

Flora

The word “flora” is used to designate plant life. The word “flora” is derived from the Latin name of Flora, the goddess of plants, flowers. In Roman mythology, Flora epitomized the goddess of flowers and of the season of spring. Flora was a symbol of nature and flowers and fertility in Roman mythology.

Fauna

Fauna is all of the animal life. Fauna’s name derived from “to favour, nurture,” because it was believed by the ancient Roman religion that Fauna is the goddess who nurtures all that is useful to living creatures.

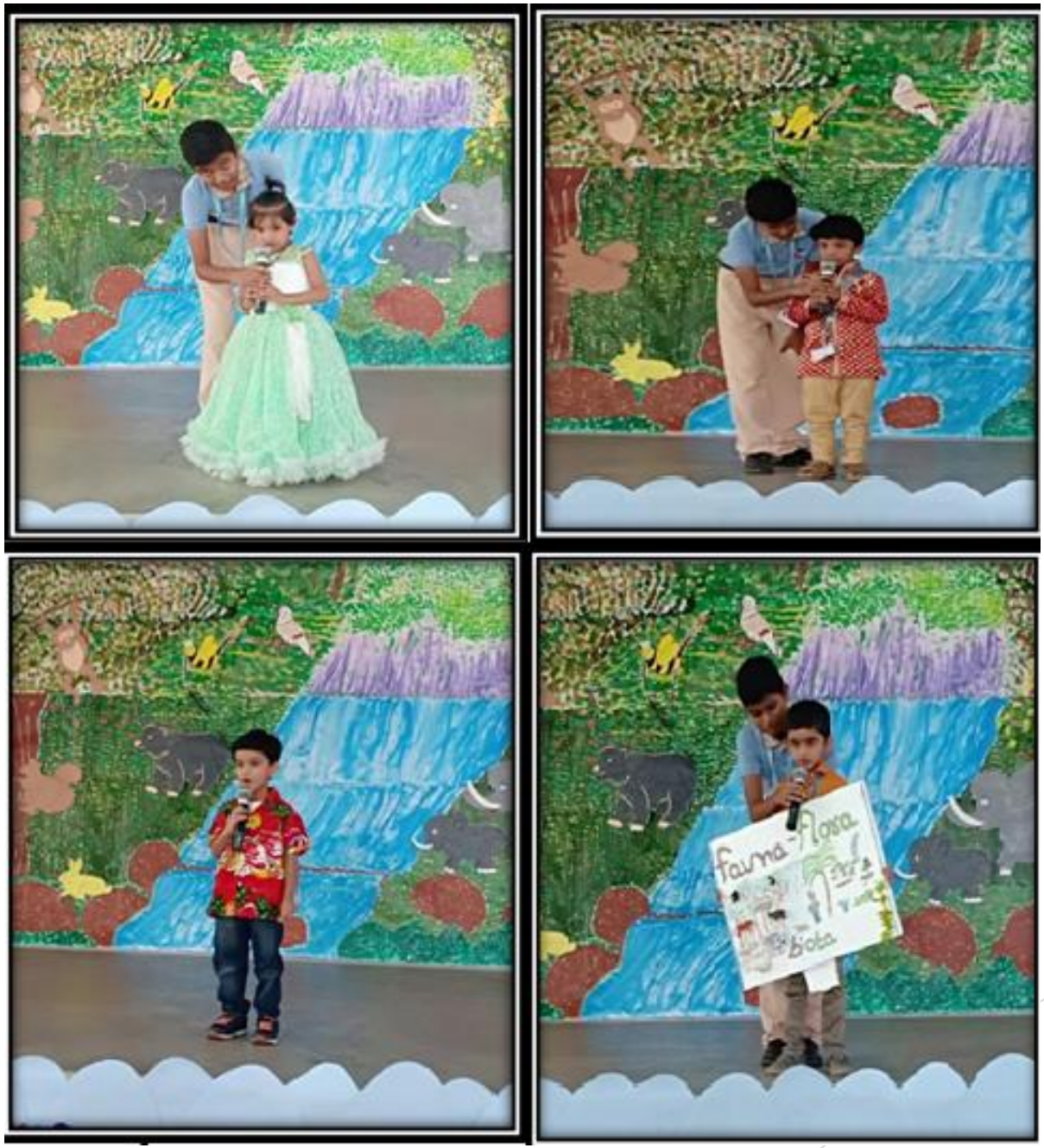
Flora and fauna mean plants and animals. These two forms of life along with other life forms constitute a biota.

Theme Show (27.10.2018)

Pre-primary

Our preprimary students gave a wow…. Performance in the theme show by dressing up exactly to match the show……

Our Principal Sir inaugurating the theme show


fauna-flora




Inauguration of ‘Table Tennis court’ by our respected ED Sir, Mr. Anand Srinivasan.

Free Eye Screening Camp conducted in the school campus

Winners of SVI Stians in various Events

Tanishq Muralidhar Naidu of Grade: IX Won II Place in Rifle shooting in CBSE Cluster Zone-VII Competition.

SGF Under-14 category ,Ranga Reddy District level Chess Tournament

Sujan, Grade:VIII Moiz

Moiz Pasha, Grade:X

Karate Selections held in our school campus on 28.10.2018 and here are our belt holders

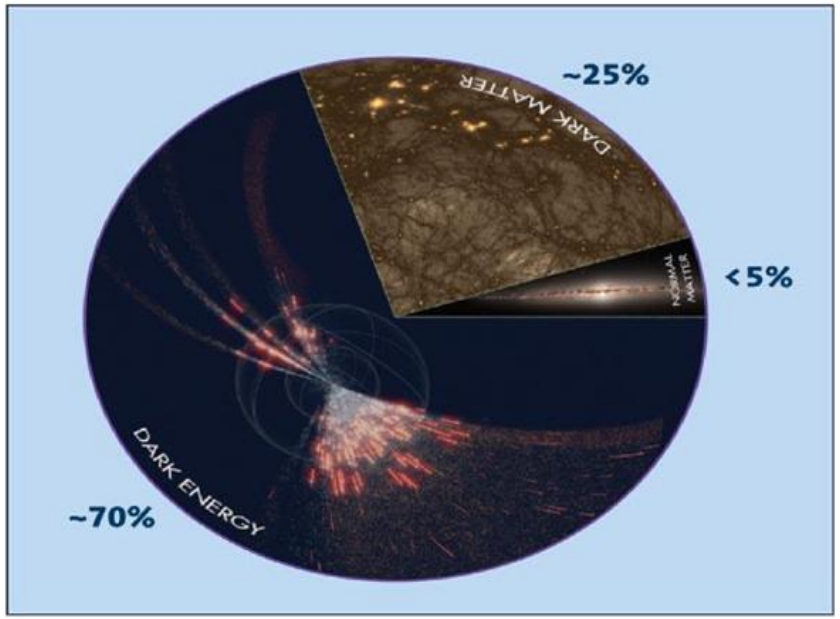
Traverse the Universe

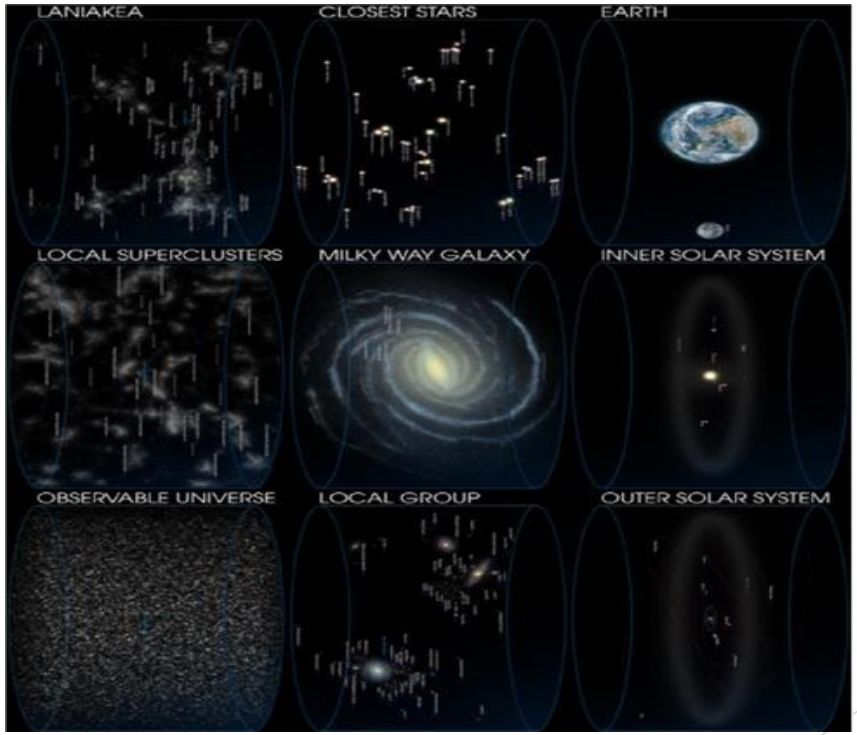
13.8 billion Years ago the entire observable universe was smaller than an atom, and almost infinitely hot and dense. This period is what scientists refer to as the Big Bang. Then the universe inflated to an astronomical size in just an instant. Its temperatures and density fell, but were still as hot and dense as the center of a star, so that heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and helium formed everywhere. No new deuterium has since been made, so measuring the amount the universe contains allows us to determine the extraordinary conditions that existed only fifteen minutes after the Big Bang. The universe was still so dense then that it was entirely opaque: the light was trapped with the matter. After some 380,000 years (less than 0.01% of the current age of the universe), as the universe continued to expand and cool, ionized hydrogen and helium combined with electrons to form neutral atoms, and the universe became transparent, allowing light to travel freely. This moment — when the universe became transparent — is captured in the cosmic microwave background (CMB), the primordial radiation that still fills the cosmos and represents the limit of the observable universe.

Ever since the Big Bang, the universe has been expanding. It contains the same amount of matter but is now a thousand times larger and cooler than it was at the moment recorded in the CMB. Over hundreds of millions of years, gravity acted on the small differences in the distribution of mass present at the time of the CMB. This formed clumps of matter that then collapsed inward to form the first stars and tiny galaxies, and then clusters and filaments of far larger galaxies. These clusters and all they contain are bound together by gravity; they do not expand. At the same time, cosmic space continues to stretch, carrying clusters of galaxies with it.

Almost all our information about the universe comes from light emitted, absorbed, or reflected by the objects in it. Since light takes time to travel, the farther out into space we look, the further back in time we see. When we flip a switch, the light from the light bulb reaches us in a few nanoseconds (a billionth of a second), but sunlight is 8 minutes old, light from nearby stars has taken years or centuries to reach us, and light from distant galaxies can be billions of years old. Telescopes on Earth, in orbit around Earth and the Sun, and traveling through space, can observe this light at many wavelengths. Space probes extend our reach by sending back data and samples from other parts of the solar system. Since scales of space and time are huge and conditions far too extreme to reproduce in a lab, scientists rely on mathematical modeling and computer simulations to understand our observations.

The universe is made up of matter and energy. Visible, or normal matter, makes up everything we can touch and see, including ourselves, dogs, trees, planets, and stars. In the last 20 years we've discovered that this makes up less than 20% of the total mass of the universe. All the rest of the mass appears to be made of an invisible substance called dark matter. It emits and absorbs no light, but we can observe its gravitational effect on normal matter. Dark matter holds together the collections of stars called galaxies, and determines where galaxies gather together in clusters and filaments. A newer discovery is dark energy, a mysterious pressure that is actually overcoming gravity and causing the expansion of the universe to accelerate.

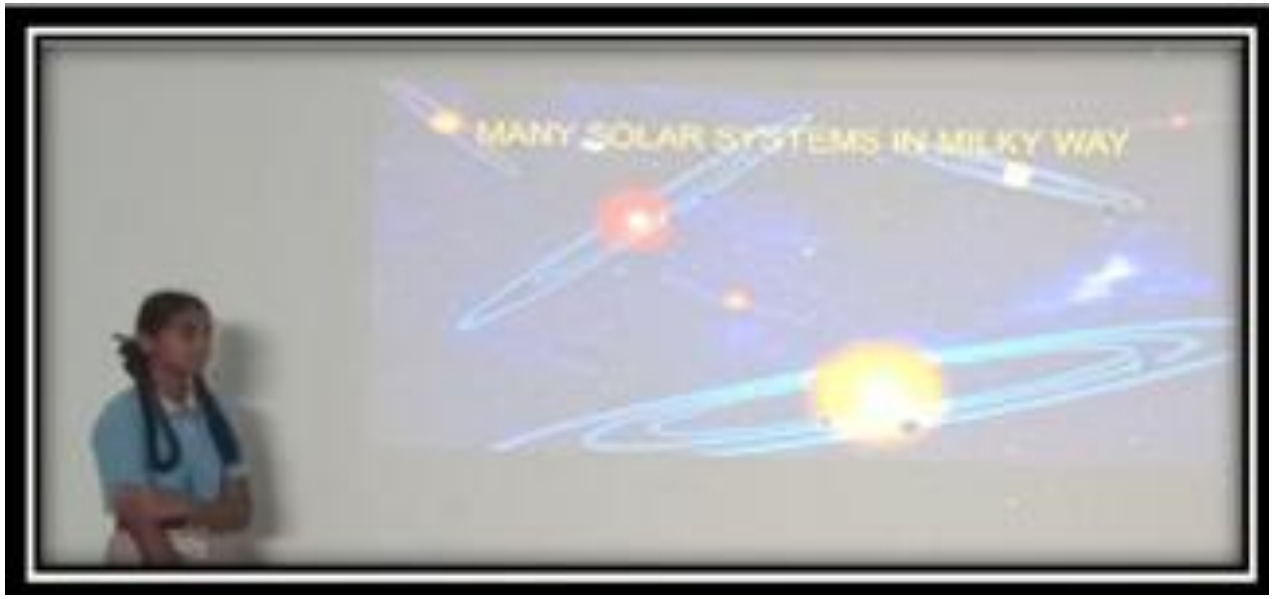

~25%
DARK MATTER
<5%
NORMAL MATTER
DARK ENERGY
~70%

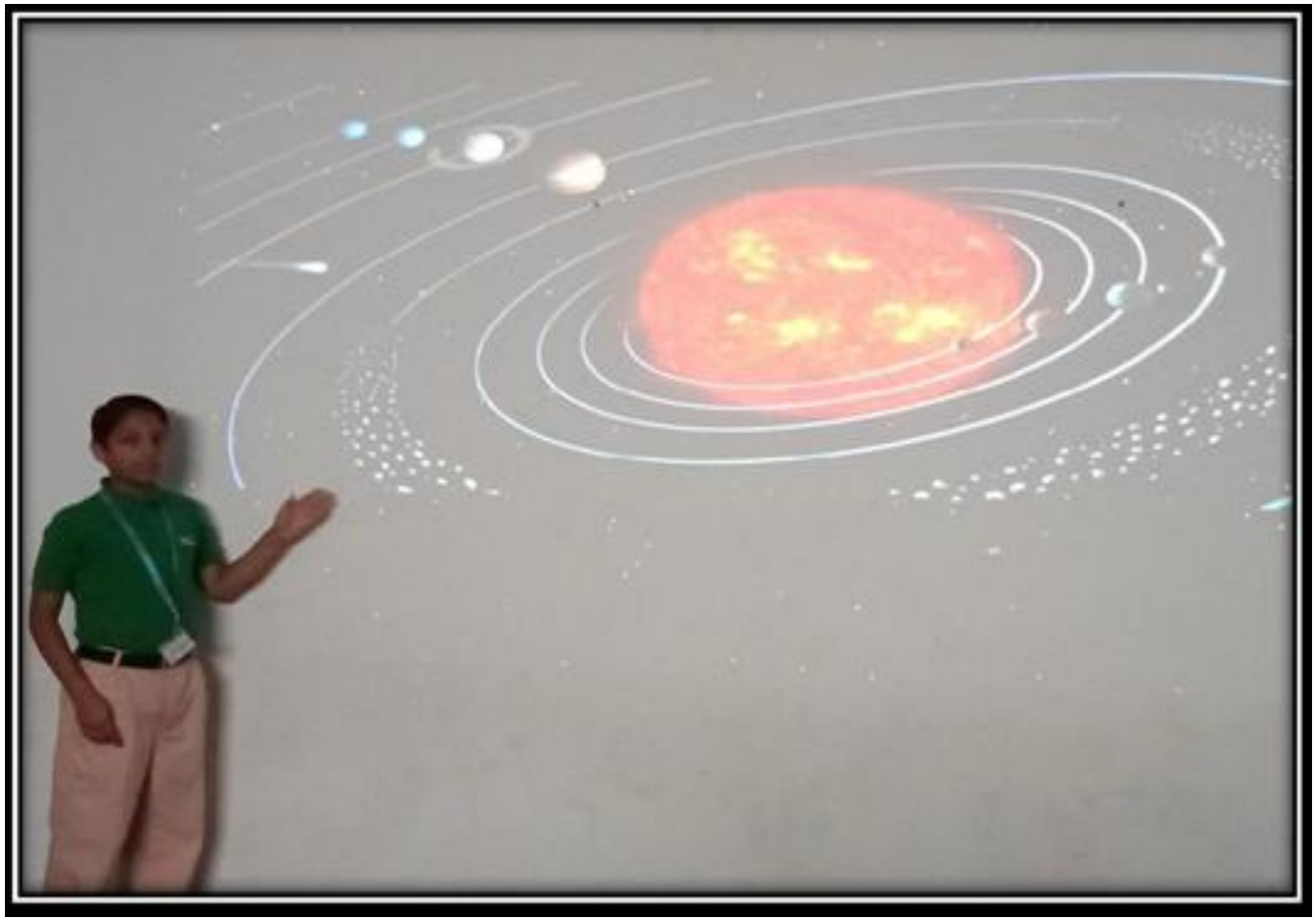

LANIAKEA
CLOSEST STARS
EARTH
LOCAL SUPERCLUSTERS
MILKY WAY GALAXY
INNER SOLAR SYSTEM
OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE
LOCAL GROUP
OUTER SOLAR SYSTEM

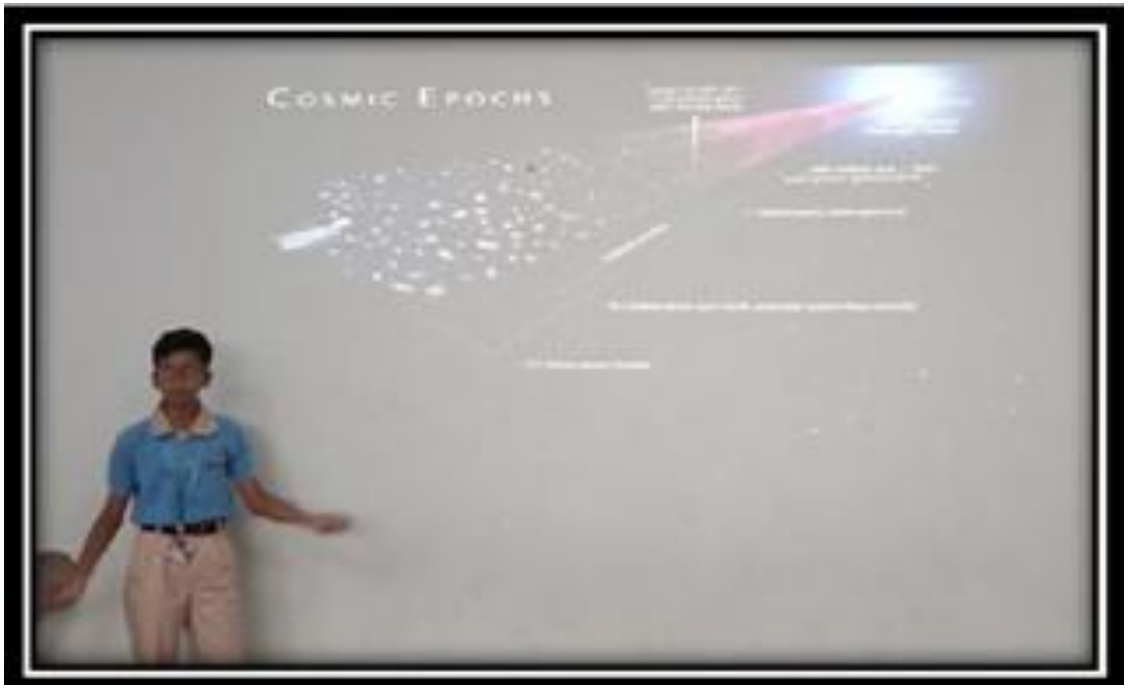
Inter House Competition

Science Glory (Primary)

Traverse the Universe (High School)


MANY SOLAR SYSTEMS IN MILKY WAY




Cosmic Epochs


EARTH

Classroom Activity

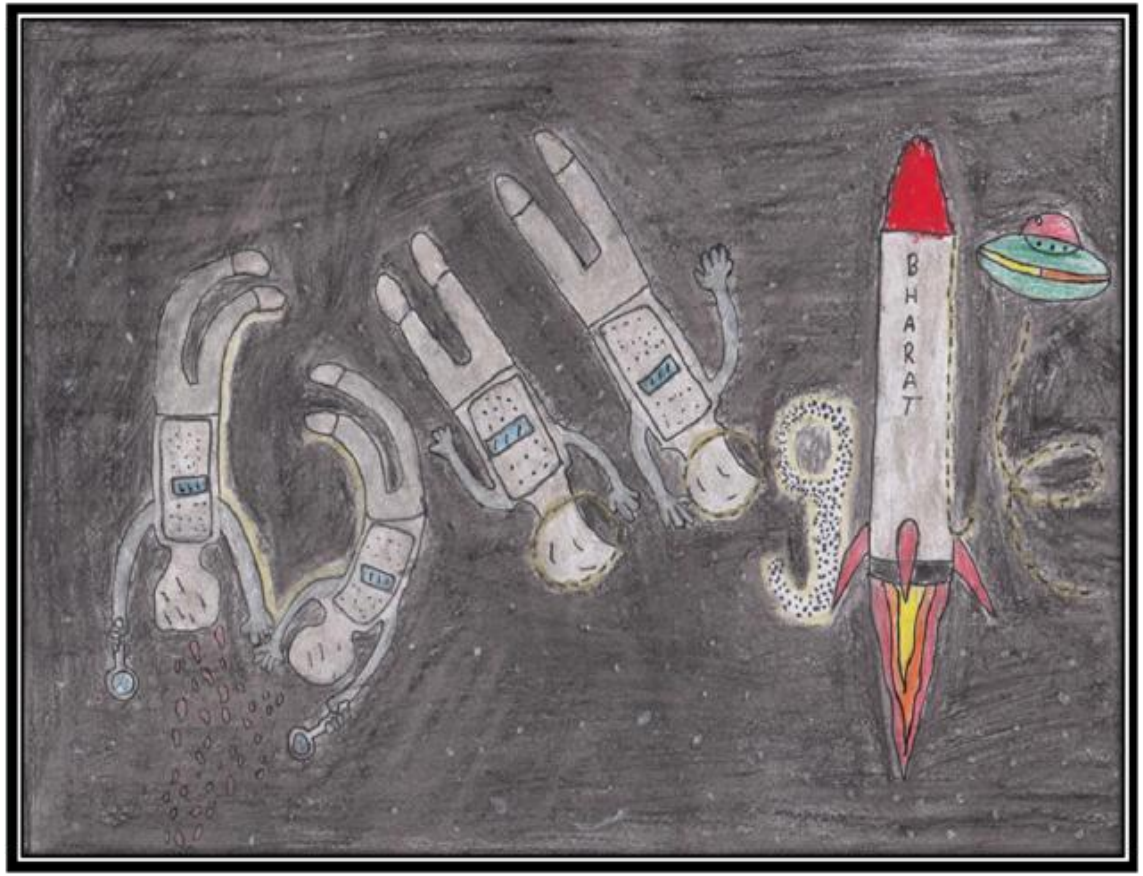

SVIS
ACTIVITY ON


SVIS
ACTIVITY ON


SVIS


SVIS
ACTIVITY ON

SVISTIAN'S CREATIVE CORNER



K.Prithvi
Grade:V

Gireesha
Grade:VI

Beauty Of Nature

The word nature is a commonly used word. The beauty of nature around us is one of the greatest blessings of God on us. This beauty allows to choose places and many destinations for the sake of rest, recreation and the best of times. The beauty of nature has always been the first inspiration for the artists and creators around the world. This is evidenced by the vast number of works of art, poetry and music that have attracted people around the world and which revolve around the beauty and charm of nature. The beauty of nature is an important source of income for many countries of the world, natural places are tourists' attractions that help the countries to improve their economic level. The beauty of nature includes plants, animals, birds, air, mountains, valleys, beaches and seas that give more attraction to the nature. The beauty of nature is most important precious gift given by the God to us to enjoy but not to harm. Also, beauty of nature is our best friend which provides us all the resources to live here. Beauty of nature is like our real mother who never harm us but always care us. It is the integral part of the lives of everyone. Everyone are blessed with the true love of God in the form of beautiful nature.

G.Bhavishya
Grade:X

Thank You