

























TO BE CONTINUED ...

Create out out out of the contract of the cont

WITH

Hobby-X

hobby-x.co.za

What you need:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Glue stick
- Scissors
- Coloured pencils



Draw lines for a nice, long strip & draw half a picture on each end of the strip.



Spread some glue on the strip while the picture is facing you.



Colour the two halves however you would like.



Fold the strip in half so the two halves of the picture make a whole, and stick it together.



Carefully cut out the two halves with the strip in between.



And voilà! Now you have a colourful placeholder for your latest read.

Hi SuperKids



Candice

Welcome to the great white shark issue! When our team first decided to feature the great white shark, I'll admit that I was mostly excited about the action it would bring. Lots of people are fascinated by danger and power, and those are definitely two words I would have previously used to describe great whites. But, after learning more about them, I've found that we can all learn a few important things from sharks!

The first is that we each have a unique contribution to make to this world - just like sharks do as apex predators at the top of their food chain. Sharks can also teach us to be curious! This is a big thing at Supernova for obvious reasons (uhhhh - we're the mag for curious kids). Sharks love to see what others are up to and get a closer look at things. So, don't be afraid to explore your world and learn more about it.

Most importantly, we can learn to just keep swimming. Sharks literally have to keep moving forward in order to stay alive. Life will throw you curveballs, but don't give up.

Enjoy learning more about these epic creatures, and stay curious, kids!

Candice's top picks in this issue

Hey guys! These are my absolute top picks that you HAVE to check out in this new issue!

I love that we can

This is our 62nd issue! That's also the same number of sides as the great rhombicosidodecahedron!

Our TechTalk (page 13), takes a look at the mindboggling MetaVerse world. Can you imagine the amazing possibilities with this technology in the future?



The History Of (page 12) is a favourite of mine! In each issue I learn something unbelievable about an object I've always taken for granted. Hmm, maybe one day we'll write about the history of the paper clip... or toilet paper!



Candice

teach our readers about sharks. They are often misunderstood, but play such an important part in the health of our oceans. I never really knew much about

sharks, except that they are some of the fiercest predators in the ocean. Writing this issue's Ant's Eco Adventure (page 24)

was so eye opening to how incredible

> these creatures actually are!



My favourite part of the magazine is designing all of the layouts - I loved this Deadly Dinosaur one! We went for a really cool comic book vibe, with lots of drama and action! Check it out on

Looking for more?





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By you. For you.

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The Features

Great White Sharks

Forget everything you think you know about sharks! Yes, they are fierce,

fast and feared by many, but they are also interesting, adaptive, and as old as dinosaurs. Learn more about the cool anatomy of the great white shark that put them at the very top of the ocean food chain.

Make a shark night light

> Keep the underwater sea vibes aoina lona after you've put your Supernova down for the niaht!

Deadliest dinosaurs that ever existed

While stumbling across any live dinosaur is likely to send anyone running in terror, these ferocious beasts are

the six deadliest dinosaurs to have ever walked the Earth. Coming across any of these menacing monsters means there is definitely no escape.

Are you left or right brained?

Are people who are right-brained really artistic and creative, and are people who are left-brained really analytical and good at math? Let's have a look at how this amazina

organ in our head works

and see what science says!

Answer for Brain Games on page 48:

Dine - Dino

Bone - Cone - Cane - Mane - Mine -

Comics

Supernova features four awesome comics! Check out a new

Mimi's Life on Mars, Dr RIP, Young Leonardo & Marine Animals in every issue! Let us know which one is your favourite!



The Pinboard

Ask 7
Jules

Pascal (9) from Linden asked us:

Why do we

Jules

Everybody yawns — from babies to the oldest great-grandparents. Animals do it, too! No one knows for sure why we yawn, but there are a couple of theories out there. One theory is that when we are bored or tired, we don't breathe as deeply as we usually do. Therefore, yawning helps bring more oxygen into the blood and move more carbon dioxide out of the blood. Another theory is that yawning stretches the lungs and lung tissue. But, the theory that seems to hold the most weight is that yawning may be a way to regulate brain temperature! Your brain operates best when it's running at an optimal temperature. Your body has a few ways of responding to temperature change, such as sweating, shivering, or widening or narrowing your blood vessels. The brain thermoregulation theory suggests that yawning is just another way to help cool your body down — and specifically, to cool your brain down. As for why yawns seem to be contagious — that's a question for another day!

Poland has found an environmentally friendly, fun way to get people on their bikes and living a healthier lifestyle! This glow-in-the-dark bike path in the town of Pruszków protects the environment by reducing the use of energy from cars, and also creates a beautiful sight for cyclists.

It was inspired by the Netherlands' Starry Night bike lane and is made of a light-emitting material that charges in the sun and can glow for up to 10 hours in the dark!







CHOC KIDS CORNER

At the beginning of this year, on the 15th of February, we observed International Childhood Cancer Day. We do this in order to raise awareness and improve our understanding of childhood cancer.

CHOC, together with The Department of Health and the South African Children's Cancer Study Group, are empowering communities with knowledge about the unique challenges faced by children with cancer and their familiies.

This year, the campaign focuses on the theme #ThroughTheir Hands, to honour the families and caregivers of these brave kids.

Daniea's BOOK Review

JonathanBall*Publishers*

Danica (11) read 'Pax, Journey Home' by Sara Pennypacker.

Here's what she thought:

"Pax was by far the most heart-warming novel I have ever read! I loved following along with Pax and Peter's journey. I adore the characters and wordplay, and the forest scenery made me love it even more, especially with its mythical energy. The soft and comforting illustrations caught my eye the most. I could feel the positivity and love as I read through the pages! I absolutely fell in love with this novel and I would definitely recommend it."



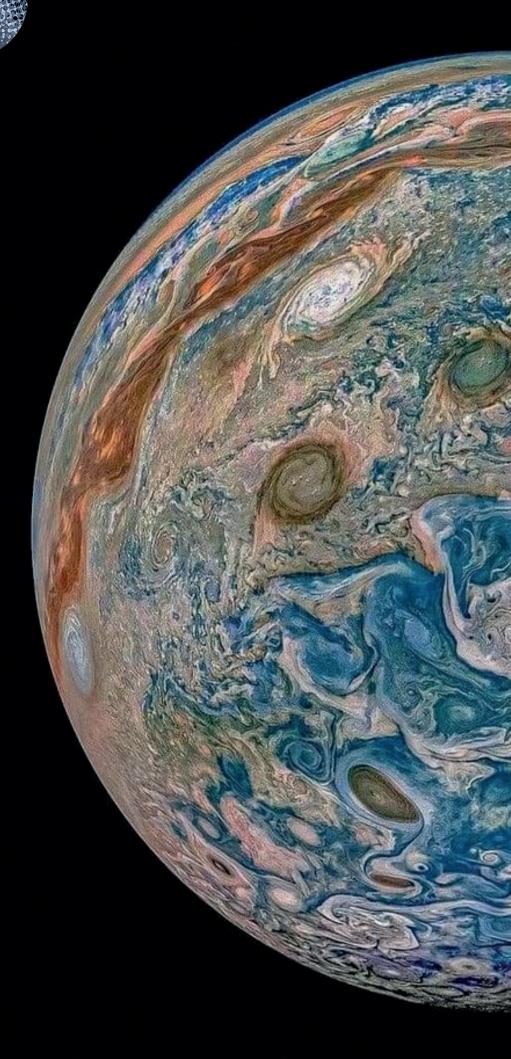
Learn more about the early warning signs of childhood cancer at:

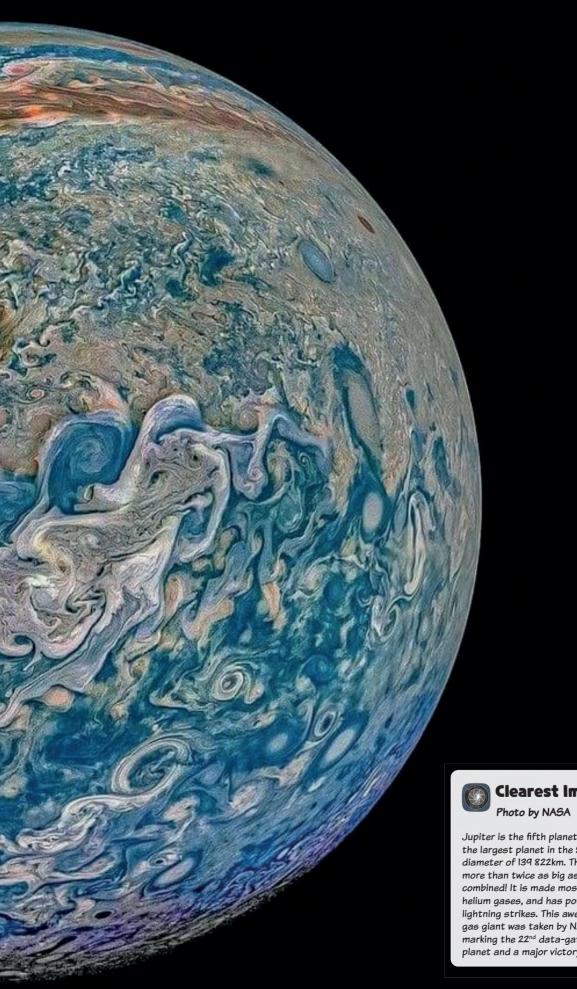
> choc.org.za/ childhoodcancer-earlywarning-signs/





The **BIG** Picture





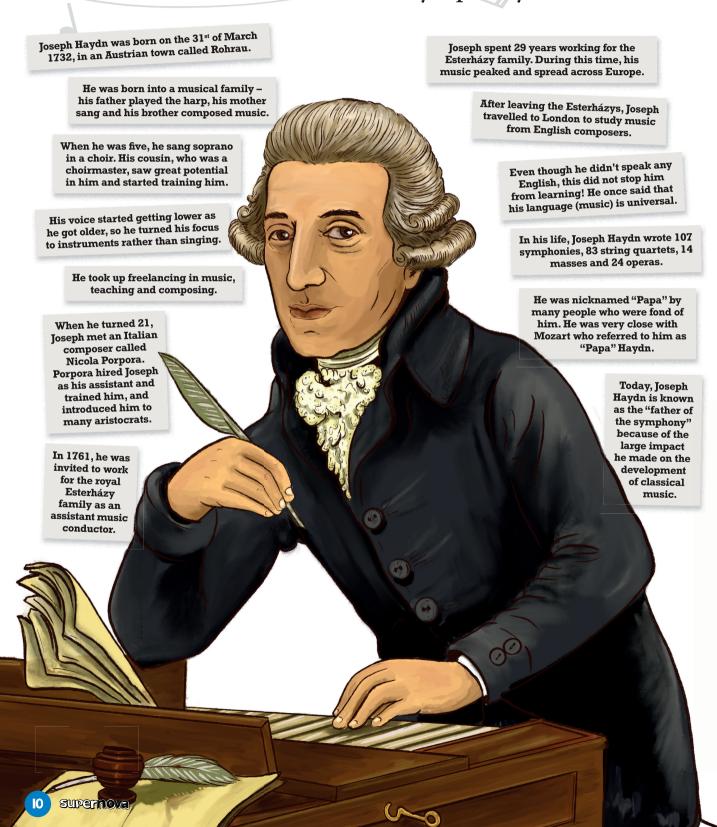
Clearest Image of Jupiter

Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest planet in the Solar System with a diameter of 139 822km. This means that it is more than twice as big as all the other planets combined! It is made mostly of hydrogen and helium gases, and has powerful storms and even lightning strikes. This awesome picture of the gas giant was taken by NASA's Juno spacecraft, marking the $22^{\rm nd}$ data-gathering flyby of the planet and a major victory for the NASA team.



Composers Joseph Haydn

The father of the symphony



SAYING 'HELLO'CIAO! AROUND THE WORLD

There are many different ways to say hello around the world – using different phrases and different body languages! Using the correct phrase or action can help you make a great first impression and show respect. Let's find out how some people across the globe say hello!

Illustrations by Alexandra Botha-Green

You might think it's silly, but in Tibet, Buddhist monks greet one another by sticking their tongues out! The tradition started over 1 000 years ago, during the rule of a very cruel king, Lang Darma, who was known for his black tongue. It became tradition for monks to stick out their tongues to show that they come in peace and are not reincarnated from the king.

ATELIHAT

(SALAAM!

TASHI DELEK!

Greetings are very important in Malaysia, as they are thought to symbolise the respect you will show someone from then on. Take the opposite person's hands lightly in both of yours. Then, release their hands and bring your own hands to your chest and nod slightly to symbolise goodwill and an open heart.

There's nothing quite like the smell of someone you love... or someone you've just met! In Greenland, *kunik*, the Inuit tradition of placing your nose and upper lip against someone's cheek or forehead and sniffing, only takes place in very close relationships.

The Liston

Of Puzzle Boxes

Words and layout by Elaine Carr

Puzzle boxes make protecting your valuables so much easier than just locking them up in a safe! You can take them wherever you go, and the key is inside your mind!

Riddle me this

Puzzle boxes were first created in the 1800s – that's more than 200 years ago! A puzzle box is a six-sided wooden box with a hidden lid. To open the box, some pieces need to be moved in specific directions and it should be done in a certain order. It's like a secret code! If you don't get the order of the steps exactly right, you'll never be able to crack this stubborn puzzle.

It's a bit puzzling...

In the past, puzzle boxes were used to keep kids safe from dangerous items around the house. These handy boxes were also used to keep important things safe, like the tools workers used. Warlords and samurai also used puzzle boxes to send secret messages! Now, they are mostly sold as

souvenirs and puzzles, just for the fun of it!





Get this!

The record-holding puzzle box takes 1 536 steps to solve!

Works of art

effort and knowledge to create a functioning

puzzle box.

The last piece of creating this puzzle is to include very detailed designs.

Traditional Japanese puzzle boxes are so difficult to make that they are also seen as works of art. This is because, for the puzzle box to work correctly, all the pieces need to fit together perfectly.

It takes a lot of time,



Get this!

Today, there are less than 100 people who can still make traditional Japanese puzzle boxes!





Words by Leon Loubser

o lye into

The Metaverse began as a specialised computer gaming technology. Now, it has evolved into a potential game changer for both life and business! Let's take a closer look at the 3D version of the Internet, where you can live your digital life.

What is the Metaverse?

WillIbe living in the Metaverse some years from now?

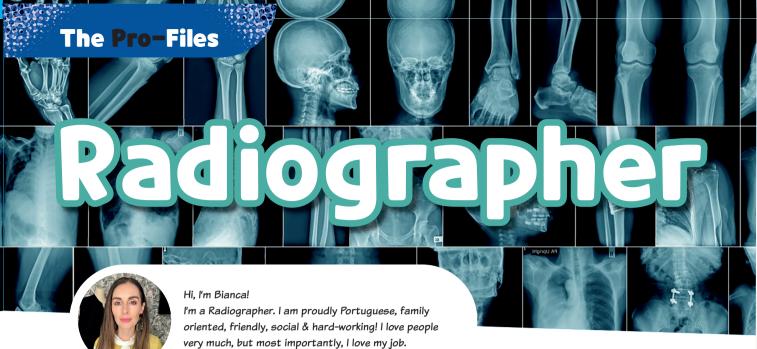
How can the Metaverse help humans?

The goal of the Metaverse is to bring people together. It can be used in a business setting, where employees can join each other in a virtual room for a meeting, or for teaching purposes in a virtual classroom. People can do all kinds of things in the Metaverse such as own virtual houses and buildings, create art, work, and meet new people. This socialising, learning new skills

and exploring interests.

Get this!

VR goggles allow you to see the Metaverse, but more immersive wearables may soon become a reality! Meta Reality Labs recently developed a prototype glove that allows users to feel things in the Metaverse!



What is a radiographer?

A radiographer uses special machines to take X-rays of people, in order to help doctors find out what is wrong with a patient. X-rays can help see if a patient has a lung infection, broken bone or even if a patient is constipated or has a foreign object in their bodies!

What does a typical day look like for you?

I get to the X-ray department early, switch on the machines, change the linen on the beds, and make sure all of the equipment is working. Then, doctors send patients to me for X-rays. After taking the X-rays, I send the results to their doctor.

What are some challenges of your job?

Sometimes we see very ill patients. Some patients have terminal illnesses while others are disabled or paraplegic. We often have to think outside



What qualifications do you need to do your job?

You can study for a national diploma in radiography or a degree in radiography. You can either do this through a University of Technology or a normal university. You also need to do one year of community service after completing your studies.



What is the most interesting part of your job?

Every day is interesting, because we always see different cases! We are always learning new techniques, conditions, and treatments as we go. Being a radiographer is also super rewarding, because every time you see a patient for a follow-up and they are recovering, you know that you are doing something good.



Bianca's advice

To be a radiographer you need to have patience and be caring and understanding! You will also need to be creative to think of different ways to assist patients who are not always able to move the way you need them to.

Extreme Nails Cetting a little too creative?

Words by Sulé Potgieter

Nail art has become a major trend and is a fun and creative way to express yourself! The only limit is your imagination...



Nail art is a creative way to paint, decorate, enhance, and embellish nails. While nails come in all shapes and sizes, some people love to go to extremes to show off their love for crazv nails! There are all sorts of impractical nail shapes, and some people like to to embed weird and wacky things into their nails!



Here are some interesting nail art trends:

- Pocket knife nails: Nothing comes in as handy as nails shaped like pocket-knife tools! With each nail dedicated to a different tool, you will see nails shaped like bottle openers, little knives and, get this, nail files!
- Molar nails: Someone decided they loved their pearly whites so much, they wanted to see them all day. So, naturally, they turned their nails into teeth.
- Aquarium nails: An influencer recently decided to make some aquarium nails to show off to her followers. The kicker is that she used live fish inside her nails!
- Delicious nails: In order to create a set of nails that look super realistic, some nail techs started putting actual food on their nails!









A rollercoaster history

Bantu-speaking peoples migrated to Mozambique from as early as 4 BC. Many more people came from the north and west, through the Zambezi River valley, to establish farms or hard cattle between 1 and 5 AD.

The Swahili people established port towns along the dead between 7 and 11 AD. These ports became very important for trading in ivory and gold from the Kingdom of Zimbabwe and the Kingdom of Mutapa with visiting merchants from the Resign Arabia, Egypt, Somalia and Ethiopia.



Maputo, the largest city in Mozambique, lies on a bay of the Indian Ocean. It is one of eastern Africa's most important ports, and is geographically the smallest and most densely populated province in Mozambique.



In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, arrived in Mozambique. A Portuguese colony slowly established itself from 1505. Portuguese is still the official language today, even though Mozambique gained independence in 1975.

What's in a name?

Portuguese settlers named the country Moçambique, after the Island of Mozambique. The island was named after Mussa Bin Bique, an Arab trader who live of

1898. Lourenço Marques (now Maputo) then became the capital on the mainland.

Cultural diversity

Like South Africa, Mozambique is home to many different cultures. The largest ethnic groups are the Makua (northern Mozambique); the Sena, Shona and Ndau (Zambezi valley); and the Tsonga and Shangaan (southern Mozambique)

Wonderful waters

Mozambique boasts many pristine beaches and reefs to explore. There are also many islands and archipelagos off of the mainland, including Bazaruto Archipelago, which I got to visit. This is a very important habitat to marine life, especially to the endangered dugong.



Often called 'sea cows', dugongs can live for 70 years! I got to see a few of these shy mammals (they're adorable!) while diving in Two Mile barrier reef between Bazaruto Island and Benguerra Island. I'll definitely be back!

Did you know sleep is much more complicated than any of us thought? Mozy on over to your bed and get comfy while you read these mind-blowing facts about sleep! Words by Jessica Nkuna Illustrations by Benoît Knox SOUNDS LIKE YOU GOT THE **SHORT**END OF THE STICK... SLEEP WITH ONE EYE OPEN, FUZZY! Giraffes only sleep about 4.6 hours a day! They take short power naps of 5 minutes at a time and sleep while standing so they can stay alert. On the other hand, the brown bat needs 19.9 hours of sleep! JUST ONE MORE AND Bright lights affect your circadian IT'S TIME FOR BED ... (daily) rhythm, which means that JUST ONE MORE ... you don't get the proper sleep you OK, LAST ONE, I PROMISE... need! Our bodies know it's time to go to sleep when it gets dark, but if

MY EYES HURT.

ONE MORE ...

we keep looking at bright screens,

they won't know when to tell us we

need to rest!





Some schools are changing their opening hours because teenagers need between eight and ten hours of sleep a night. How amazing would it be if school started a few hours later!? Imagine all of the extra play time! - HOWARD GO TO SLEEP!

SHOULD WE BE WORRIED ABOUT HIS SLEEP-EATING?

AT LEAST HE'S EATING HIS **VEGGIES!**

15% of people are sleepwalkers! Sleepwalkers often go looking for something to eat at the most ridiculous hours of the morning! Some even go as far as getting in their cars and driving to places they have never even heard of.

BUT MA! SCHOOL STARTS LATER NOW!

LET'S **FOLLOW** THE GREY-BRICK ROAD...

AND I'LL CLICK MY RUBY GREY SHOES...

AND THEN WE'LL **GO OVER THE** MULTI-GREY RAINBOW!

DON'T WORRY MARTIN LUTHER KING JUNIOR, YOU'LL REMEMBER THAT DREAM AND HOPEFULLY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL TOO, SOMEDAY.



12% of the population dreams in black and white. This is because, a few years ago, people couldn't create colour on television, so everything was in black and white.

MOM, I HAD A DREAM... THAT MY CHILDREN WILL BE JUDGED NOT BY THE COLOUR OF THEIR SKIN, BUT BY THE CONTENT OF THEIR CHARACTER.

FORGET THE REST!

Within five minutes of waking up, 50% of our dreams disappear into nothing! We have about 6 dreams a night, we just forget about them so quickly that it almost seems as if they never even happened!







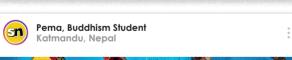


Being a music artist in the city of love definitely sounds like a





Being a student is difficult enough, but studying when there is sand everywhere is definitely a next-level skill! #stripesarein #duneyouknowwhatimean #colourmesandy





O O P Buddhism students are taught to be compassionate. When looking at his sweet smile, you can't help but think Pema's got his whole, colourful life figured out. #buddhafulday #zenspace



Civil engineers plan and maintain things like buildings, dams, roads and even drainage systems! That sounds like a lot of stress, which is probably why Andreea's room looks so comfy! She needs somewhere to relax. #she'sagirlboss #couldn'tgiveadam



For someone who has the responsibility of designing, installing, and maintaining computer systems, Ryoko's room is surprisingly...pink. #can'ttokyoeyesoffher #shethinksinpink



When you are used to being in the spotlight, you most likely won't worry about people seeing your embarrassingly large cap-andtie stash! #ayeayeCAPtain #nojudgementhere







The powerful predator

Great white sharks are one of the most powerful and deadly predators on the planet! They are also the largest predatory fish. On average, they grow to around 4.6m long, but some great whites have been measured at 6m - the length of half a bus!





Habitat

Great white sharks can be found throughout the world's oceans, mostly in cool waters close to the coast. They are commonly spotted around the coasts of the United States, South Africa, Japan and Chile, Juvenile sharks prefer to remain near the shore where the water is warmer. As they get older and their diets

change, they split their time between seal and sea lion rookeries and the open sea.



Get this!

Great white sharks are a migratory species. They travel thousands of kilometres each year to mate and hunt.



Get this!

They are also the longest living species of fish, living for an average of 70 years!

Diet

Great white sharks are opportunistic, generalist hunters, meaning that they don't say no to an easy meal. They mostly eat seals and sea lions, but will also eat dolphins, fish, rays, sea turtles, small whales and seabirds.



Babies

Great white sharks are ovoviviparous, which means that the shark grows in an egg, which then hatches inside the mother. This is very different to a lot of fish species, which tend to lay eggs which hatch of their own accord. Female great white sharks are pregnant for around eleven months, after which they give birth to 2-10 pups. Some young sharks in the womb will eat the smaller, less developed sharks to become stronger. Once they are born, they're immediately independent and have to fend for themselves.



Adaptations and Anatomy

Being such fierce predators, great white sharks have many adaptations that help them stay at the top of the food chain. Their streamlined body and strong fins allow them to swim without exerting too much energy, and help them maneuver quickly and with agility. They are light (relatively!) and flexible, since their skeletons are made of cartilage rather than bone. Their livers even produce a fatty oil that helps them remain afloat!



Get this!

Just like a human fingerprint, no two dorsal fins are the same! Dorsal fins are also used to identify individual sharks.

Dorsal fin

The dorsal fin provides stability while swimming and stops the shark from tilting sideways. When the shark is near the surface, the dorsal fin and part of the tail are visible above the water.

Pectoral fins

The pectoral fins work like a steering wheel and allow the shark to move in upward and downward directions. These fins also help to reduce the resistance produced by water currents so that sharks can make sudden turns and easily swim with a burst of speed. Tail

The tail fin is one of the most important parts of the entire shark anatomy, as it is used to propel the shark through the water. This is essential during hunting, as sharks attack their prey from below at a high speed, and can even travel so fast that they burst of out the water with their

prey in their mouths.



Did you know that sharks don't have true scales? Instead. their skin is covered in thousands of tiny dermal denticles, which are like tiny teeth! These reduce surface drag, helping sharks swim faster and more stealthily through the ocean. Larger, thicker denticles are more protective and provide sharks with a layer of armour against predators and ectoparasites.



Colouring

Great white sharks get their name from their white belly. The rest of their skin is grey or sometimes brown. This coloring helps them stay unnoticed while they stalk their prey. From below, their white underside blends in with the sky above. From the top of the water, great white sharks look just like the ocean floor below.



Get this!

Swimming costume manufacturers have tried to replicate shark skin to improve the speed of swimmers. Some costumes were so effective that they were labelled 'technology doping' and banned from Olympic competition!

Muscles

Unlike most fish species. areat white sharks are not cold-blooded. They use their muscles to generate heat, which gives them a body temperature higher than the temperature of the water around them. This means they can easily adapt to different water temperatures and hunt in different parts of the world

Ears

Since sound travels faster and farther in water than in air, sharks can hear disturbances in the water 250m away! Just like in humans, the shark's inner ear also controls balance.

Get this!

A great white shark would be able to detect a single drop of blood in an Olympic-size pool.

Nose

Eyes Sharks have eyes on each side of their head, giving them almost 360 degree vision. While some sharks have poor eyesight, great white sharks have a layer of mirrored crystals located just behind the retina that allow them to see well in parts of the ocean with dim light. Great white sharks do not have eyelids and roll their eyes back for protection when attacking prey.

Sharks are well known for their incredible sense of smell. They have two nares. or nostrils, under their snout, but these do not connect with the throat. As the shark swims, water flows in one side of the nostril, through a nasal sac and past some folds of skin covered with sensory cells, and out the other side. These sensitive cells can detect even the slightest traces of

Teeth

blood in the water.

Great white sharks have 300 triangular, razor-sharp teeth that are designed to cut and pierce flesh. But, they do not chew their food! Sharks rip their prey into mouth-sized pieces which they swallow whole.

Get this!

Great white sharks can last a month or two before their next big meal.



Get this!

Great white sharks can lose more than 20 000 teeth in their lifetime! Because of this, they never stop growing new teeth.

Sharks breathe by extracting oxygen from the water as it moves over and past their gills. So, in order for great white sharks to breathe, they have to remain in constant forward motion.

Gills

Jaw

Shark jaws are made of cartilage, which is much more flexible than bone. The jaws are also loosely connected to the shark's skull by a set of ligaments. This means sharks can push their jaws out to take bigger bites of their prey.



Threats

Spending their life at the top of the food chain, great white sharks have very little major predators. But, some great white sharks have been attacked and killed by orcas.

Sadly, they are under serious threat by human activity. Great white sharks are illegally hunted for their fins and teeth, and often as trophies for sport fishing.

Many great white sharks are also caught as bycatch in commercial fishing nets and can become entangled in nets that protect beaches. Today, great white sharks are a vulnerable species on the IUCN Red List, and their numbers are decreasing.





Why our oceans need sharks

As apex predators, sharks play an important role in the ocean ecosystem. Sharks help maintain all of the species below them in the food chain. By hunting, they ensure that their prey species do not overpopulate and help remove the sick and weak. They keep the balance with competitors which helps to ensure species diversity. Through their migrations and diving behaviour, sharks also help cycle nutrients between different locations, and the depths and shallow waters.

Learning all we can about these fascinating ocean beasts is the first step to ensuring they are protected and can continue to keep our oceans in balance!



Make a Ma

Snuggle down underneath your cozy duvet and get ready to dive deep into your dreams with a shark-tastic night light to keep you company!

What you need:

- Tissue paper
- Fairy lights
- Plastic bottle
- Scissors
- Cardboard
- Marker
- Glue



Spread some liquid glue over the plastic bottle.



Cut the tissue paper into squares and stick it onto the bottle.



Draw some eyes and fins on cardboard and cut them out.



?! Pro Tip!

Put the eyes and mouth at the bottom of the bottle.

Warning

When you spread the glue on the bottle, remember to wear a glove to protect your skin!



Stick your decorations to your shark and cover the fins with some more tissue paper squares.



Cut a circle and some teeth out and stick it to the bottom of the bottle.



Put some fairy lights in your bottle, switch them on and watch your beautiful night light glow!

DEADLEST DESTINATION OF THE EARTH

Words by Sulé Potgieter
Illustrations by Benoît Knox

Dinosaur movies are great... they teach us that if we ever come across an angry-looking dinosaur, we need to RUN! But what they don't teach us is that some of these dinosaurs are so deadly that there is no escape. Be prepared, because we are going to meet some of the deadliest dinosaurs to ever exist!

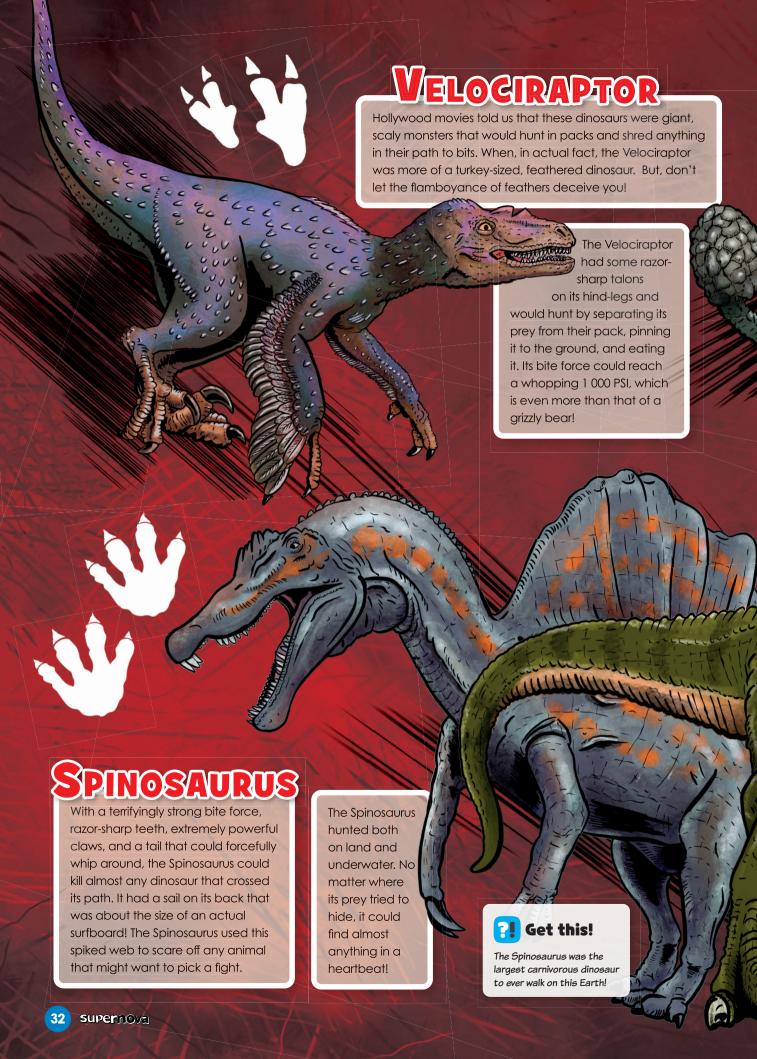


DIPLODOCUS

While the Diplodocus might be a gentle herbivore by nature, you will never guess how dangerous it actually was to get too close to one of these guys.

With a tail that could grow to be about 6m long, this dinosaur had a seriously potent tail whip. It also had very heavy feet that could trample some Allosauruses if they started stirring up trouble.





NKYLOSAURUS

The Ankylosaurus might have had a sweet face, but it could definitely pack a punch! Its skin was imbedded with hard bones and scales, which made it thick and very difficult to pierce through. Although it was a plant-eating dinosaur, it had a massive, solid body with a club at the end of its tail that weighed around 45kg!

If this dino came in swinging, bones would be crushed in an instant! With a tail that could shatter the hindlegs of a T-rex, and the added benefit of being nearly indestructible, the Ankylosaurus was pretty intimidating!



Get this!

The T-rex's name actually means 'tyrant lizard king' in Greek.

T-REX

With a stronger bite force than any other animal, the T-rex could gobble up whatever it wanted to! If, by some miracle, anything survived the bone-crushing bite of the T-rex, it might not be out of the woods just yet.

T-rex bites were known to cause infection, because their teeth usually had bits of food and oils stuck in it. This means that a T-rex bite could cause a fatal, festering wound. This animal was also extremely intelligent and used its excellent eyesight and keen sense of smell to find prey from very far away.



Get this!

A T-rex's arm was about the same length as a human arm, but it was much stronger!



Left or Right Left and Cally, you're both!

Our brains are the most complex organs in our bodies and scientists are still learning exactly how this mushy mass does so many amazing things. But do our brains really have a dominant side that determines what type of personality we have? Are people who are right-brain dominant really artistic and creative, and are people who are left-brain dominant really analytical and good at math? Let's have a look at how the brain looks and works, and see what the science says.

Words by Su-Mia Hoffmann



Get this!

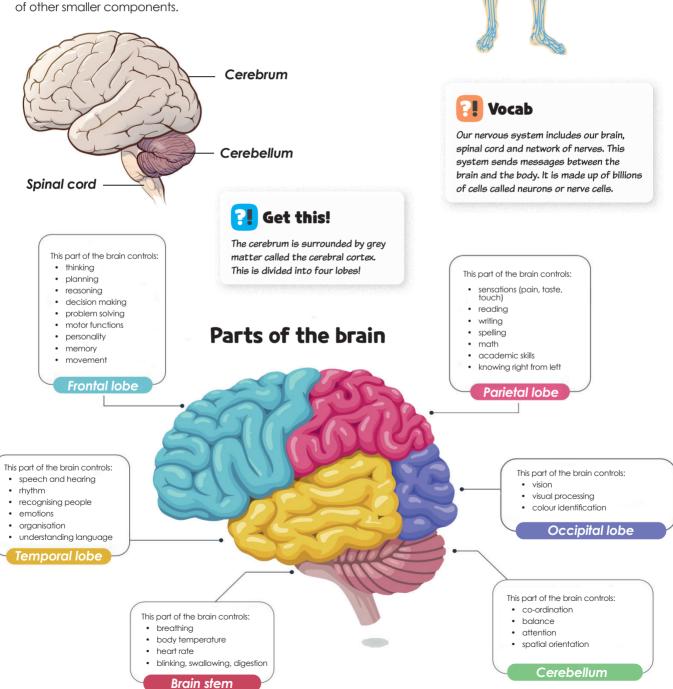
Your brain is about the size of your two fists held together.

How our brains work

Our brains are part of our nervous system. Together with the spinal cord, it connects to all of the nerves throughout our bodies. These nerves receive and send messages that help us understand what is happening around us. The brain also sends messages to the nerves that tell our muscles to move.

What our brains are made of

Our brains weigh about 1.4 kg, and are made up of 60% fat and 40% water, carbohydrates, protein, and salt. The brain has three main parts: the cerebrum, cerebellum and brain stem. Each of these parts have unique functions and are made up of other smaller components.



Brain

Spinal cord

Nerves

left & right sides of the brain

?! Get this!

Since 75% of the brain is liquid, even slight dehydration can impair brain function. Drink lots of water to fuel your brain!

The brain is divided up into two hemispheres. Each has different functions and oversees different processes. There is a theory that people are either left-brained or right-brained, meaning that one side of their brain is dominant. Let's see what each side of your brain is responsible for.

Left-brain functions

The left brain is more verbal, analytical, and orderly than the right brain. It's sometimes called the digital brain. It's better at things like reading, writing, and computations.

The left brain helps you with:

THINKING IN WORDS sequencing LINEAR THINKING

mathematics

FACTS Logic

language comprehsion \$\pi \text{production}



Information travels through your brain at around 430km/h!





The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body, and the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body.







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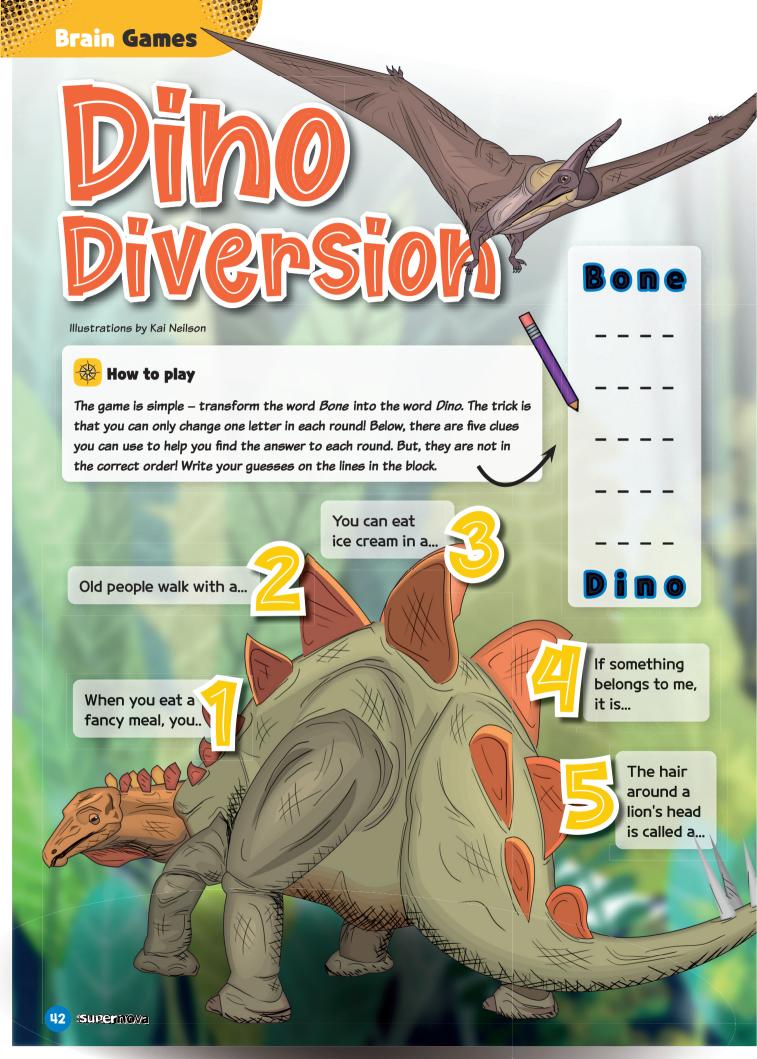
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Well done, your catapult is so poorly designed...

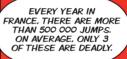
...that it decided to self-destruct!



DOCTOR RIP EXPLAINS

THE FIRST SKYDIVE HAPPENED ON 22 OCTOBER 1797.

SKYDIVING IS
MUCH LESS DANGEROUS
THAN PEOPLE THINK IT IS.
THE POSSIBILITY OF
DEATH FROM SKYDIVING
IS 0,00007%.
IN OTHER WORDS:
7 OUT OF 1 MILLION.





IN THE USA.
THERE ARE MORE
THAN 3 MILLION JUMPS
PER YEAR. OUT OF
THESE. ONLY ABOUT
20 PEOPLE FALL TO
THEIR DEATHS.

THIS IS MUCH LESS
THAN THE
DEATHS CAUSED BY
ROAD ACCIDENTS,
WHICH AMOUNT TO
OVER 100
PER DAY.







MOUHAHAHA!











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MARINEANIMALS

The incredible starfish

