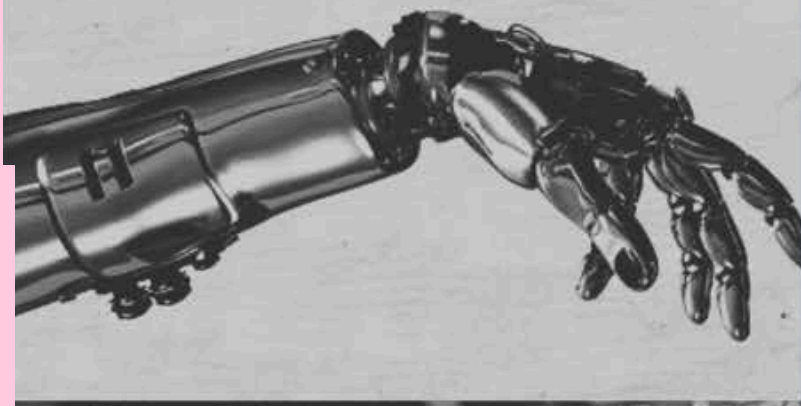
IS Almere Insights

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Theme:
Perspectives on Society:
Creativity & Curiosity

June 2026 Edition



DISCOVER:

The automobile sector

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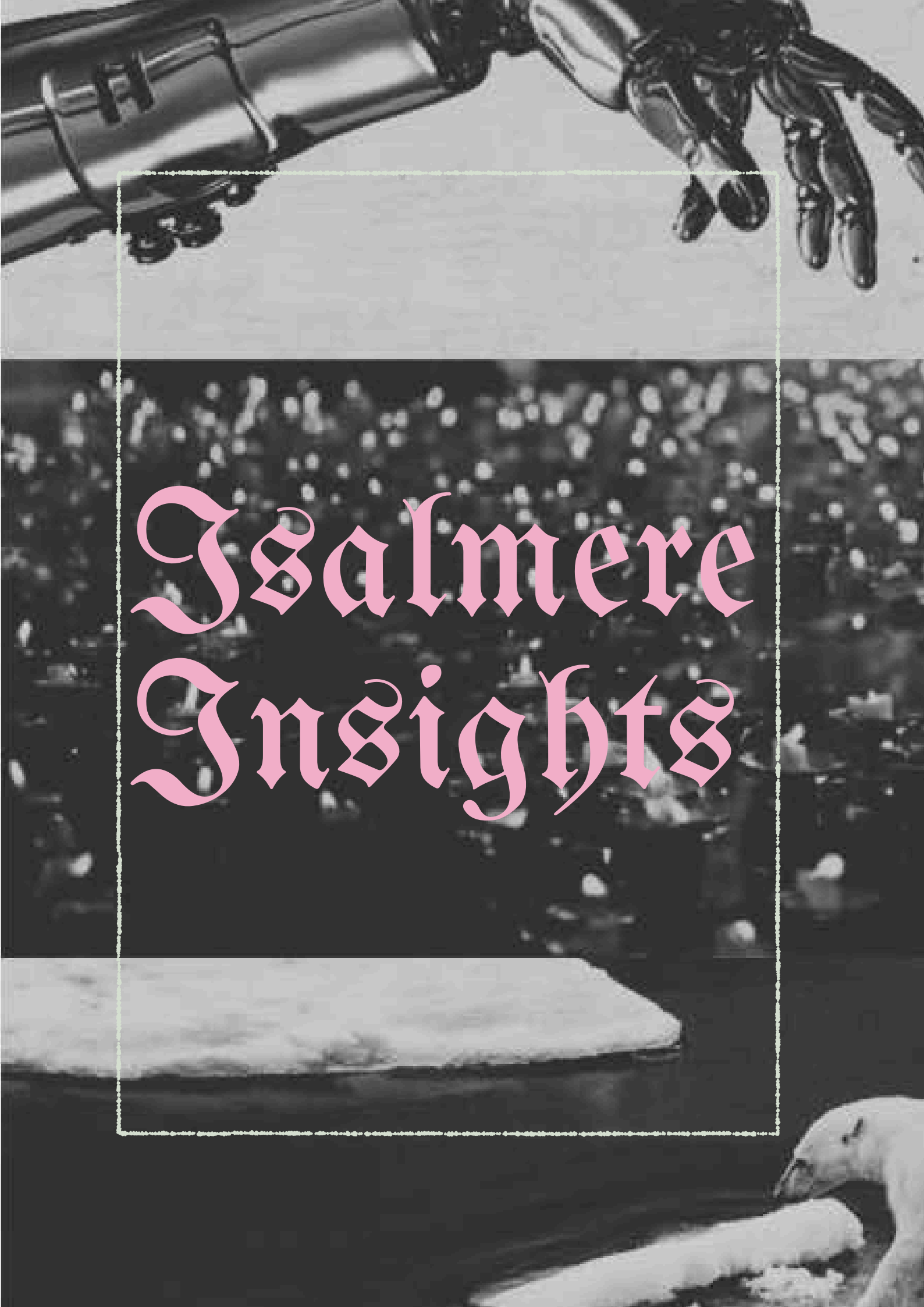
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Note from the Editor



Lucia Renoux
Editor-in-Chief

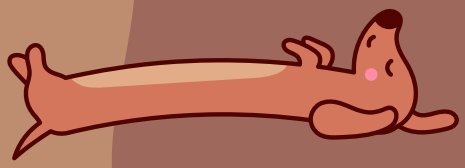
Hello everyone, my name is Lucia and I'm so happy to be the editor in chief for this edition of the magazine !!
When I was a kid I used to create fake journal/magazines out of white pages and distribute them to my Family. Being in charge of a the school magazine feels like an accomplishment to the little Lucia.
In a world that goes so fast, it it important to keep track of what is happening, and I think that's where the beaty of journalism lay.
Working on this edition has been way more work than expected, but really fun work so it's ok. Students from every grade participated in the creation of original articles and I hope you enjoy Reading this edition as much as I liked working on it !!

Isalmere Insights

WHY DACHSHUNDS ARE SO SPECIAL?

Antonia C. Estay Álvarez





Dogs are one of the most popular pets in the world, and dachshunds are one of the most special breeds. With their long bodies, short legs, and fun personalities, they are loved by many people. In this article, you will learn why dachshunds are so special and why so many families love them.

Their Unique Look

Dachshunds are easy to recognize. They have a long body, short legs, and a cute face. This special shape makes them different from other dogs. Many people think they look funny and adorable.

Their Big Personality

Even if they are small, dachshunds are very brave. They are curious, playful, and full of energy. They love to explore new places and play with their owners.



Loyal Friends

Dachshunds love their families very much. They enjoy being close to people and often follow their owners everywhere. They can be very loving and protective.



Smart and Funny

Dachshunds are very smart dogs. This breed can learn commands and tricks with patience and practice. Sometimes a dachshund likes to do things its own way, so the breed can seem stubborn. Dachshunds are also funny because of silly faces, playful running, and actions that make owners laugh.



Different Types

There are different kinds of dachshunds, and each one is special. Some have short hair, some have long and soft hair, and some have wiry hair. They also come in many colors such as black, brown, cream, and spotted patterns. This means every dachshund can look unique.



Great for Small Homes

Dachshunds are small dogs, so they are a good choice for apartments or small houses. They do not need a huge space to live happily. They enjoy walks outside, but they also love relaxing at home with their family.

Full of Love

Dachshunds are very loving dogs. They enjoy cuddles, attention, and spending time with their owners. They create strong bonds with their families and can become a best friend for many years.



Why People Love Them?

People love dachshunds because they are cute, friendly, and full of character. They may be small, but they have a lot of confidence and energy. They enjoy spending time with their families and bring happiness to the home. That is why dachshunds are so special and loved around the world.

AARAV KARTHIK



WHY SILENCE IS BECOMING RARE

Our modern lives are filled with noise. From phone notifications and traffic to music and videos online, people are surrounded by noise almost everywhere. Because of this, actual silence has become pretty rare.

In the past, silence was a normal part of life but today, many individuals feel uncomfortable or even scared when in silence. They almost immediately grab their phone, turn on music, or call and start a conversation with someone. Technology is advancing and moments of silence are slowly disappearing.

Silence can be very valuable nowadays. Quiet places help people concentrate better, think clearly and can sometimes reduce stress. Scientists believe that silence allows the brain to rest and process information better and more effectively. Artists, writers, and students often work better in peaceful environments because they have fewer distractions.

At the same time, cities are becoming louder every single year. Construction, transportation, and constant digital entertainment (music, videos, etc,) make it quite difficult to escape noise. Even at home some people spend a little bit of time without background noises.

Silence is slowly becoming rare in modern society. Although people ignore it, moments of silence can improve focus and mental well-being. Silence is not empty at all, but something important that modern life is losing.

ANTONIA C. ESTAY ÁLVAREZ

THE PROBLEM OF PLASTIC POLLUTION: HARM TO ANIMALS



People use plastic every day. Bottles, bags, straws, and food packaging are everywhere. After people throw them away, a lot of plastic ends up in rivers and oceans. This creates a serious problem for animals.Plastic pollution also damages animal habitats. Beaches, rivers, and oceans become dirty and unsafe. Some animals are forced to leave their natural homes. And when ecosystems change, many species struggle to survive.

PLASTIC IN THE OCEAN



Many sea animals think plastic is food. Sea turtles often eat plastic bags because they look like jellyfish. Fish and birds also swallow small pieces of plastic. The plastic stays in their stomachs and makes them sick. Some animals die because they cannot eat real food anymore.

ANIMALS THINK PLASTIC IS FOOD

Many sea animals mistake plastic for food because plastic often looks like the things they normally eat. Sea turtles confuse plastic bags with jellyfish, while fish and seabirds swallow small floating plastic pieces. Whales can also accidentally eat large amounts of plastic while searching for food in the ocean.

When animals eat plastic, it stays inside their stomachs for a long time. This can block their digestive system and stop them from eating real food. As a result, many animals become weak, sick, or die from starvation. Some plastics also contain harmful chemicals that damage the animals' bodies.



Based on the investigation of World Wildlife Fund, millions of marine animals are affected by plastic pollution every year. Researchers discovered plastic inside turtles, seabirds, dolphins, and many species of fish. This shows how serious plastic pollution has become for ocean life around the world.

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ANIMALS GET TRAPPED

Plastic waste can trap animals. Seals, dolphins, turtles, and birds get stuck in fishing nets or plastic rings. This makes it difficult for them to swim, hunt, or breathe.Some animals are injured while trying to escape. Others cannot move for days and become weak or tired. In many cases, trapped animals do not survive.

DAMAGE TO NATURE

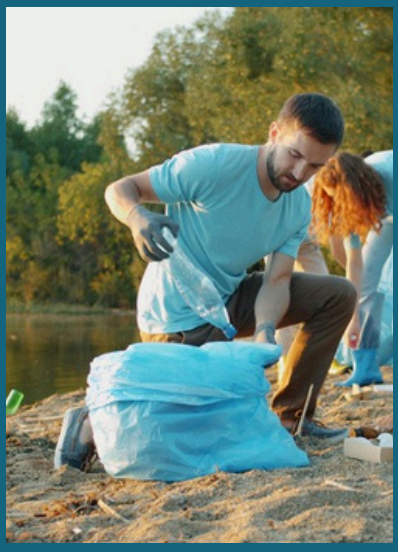


Plastic pollution damages natural habitats. Beaches, rivers, and oceans become dirty and unsafe. Some animals lose their homes, and ecosystems become weaker. Plants and sea life are also affected by pollution in the water. When one species suffers, the whole ecosystem can change and become unbalanced.

MICROPLASTICS

Large plastic items break down into tiny pieces called microplastics. These particles are dangerous because they are so small that animals cannot see or avoid them. Fish often mistake them for food, and the plastic moves up through the food chain.
Microplastics are found in oceans, rivers, beaches, and drinking water. Scientists have discovered them inside marine animals, including fish, turtles, and birds. Because they are so small and widespread, they are very difficult to remove from nature.
They also come from everyday sources like synthetic clothing and car tires. Every time we wash certain fabrics, tiny plastic fibers enter the water system. Plastic pollution is not only in the ocean, but almost everywhere around us.

WHAT CAN WE DO?



We can help reduce plastic pollution in our daily lives. In the Netherlands, we can recycle correctly, use reusable bottles and bags, and avoid single-use plastic whenever possible. Bringing our own lunch boxes and water bottles to school also reduces waste.

We can also join clean-up events in our communities or support projects in our school like Walk for Water to raise awareness

about environmental problems. At school, we can encourage friends to recycle and throw trash away correctly. Small actions from all of us can protect animals and keep nature cleaner.

WHY DO HUMANS REPEAT HISTORY?

written by Elisa Escalante Voitel



LEARNING ABOUT THE PAST

People always say tthat humans learn form the past. We study history in school, we learn about wars, dictatorships, discrimination, and all the mistakes people made before us. Because of that, you would think humanity would stop repeating the same things over and over again. But somehow, it still happens. Maybe not in exactly the same way, but the patterns are still there.



THESAME PATTERNS KEEP RETURNING

When you look at history, a lot of things repeat themselves. There are always conflicts between groups of people, powerful leaders who gain too much control, and societies that become divided because of fear or anger. Even after huge events like World War I and World War II, the world still continues to experience wars and political tension today. You can even see similar patterns online. Misinformation spreads very quickly, different opinions often lead to attacks and arguments, and ideas are sometimes followed without being fully questioned. The technology is different now, but human behavior is often very similar.

> "The lesson of history is that no one learns."
>
> - Steven Erikson, Deadhouse Gates



BECOMING WHAT WE ONCE HATED

One thing that makes this even more interesting is how someone can sometimes become the exact thing they once hated. Someone who was treated badly can later treat others badly too. A person who experienced bullying might later bully someone else. Countries that suffered violence sometimes respond with more violence. It almost feels like behavior is copied without people even realizing it. Even when something is known to be wrong, it can still end up being repeated.

THE INFLUENCE OF OTHER PEOPLE

Psychologists have studied this for a long time. Humans learn by observing others, especially when certain behaviors seem rewarded or accepted by a group. When aggression, discrimination, or hate are constantly seen around someone, those actions can slowly start to feel normal. This does not mean humans are naturally evil, but it shows how strongly behavior can be influenced by the environment and by the people around us.



FEAR AND MANIPULATION

Fear also plays a huge role in history repeating itself. When people are scared or uncertain, simple answers often become more comforting. Throughout history, fear has often made societies easier to manipulate. During economic crises or times of instability, certain groups are blamed more easily, extreme leaders gain support faster, and information is not always questioned critically. Similar things can still be seen today in politics and especially on social media, where emotional reactions often spread faster than facts.

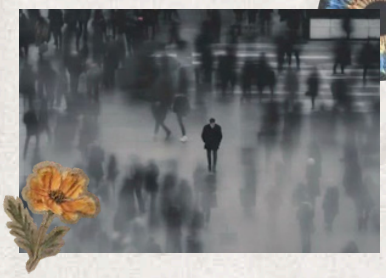
FORGETTING THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT

Another reason history repeats itself is because people slowly become disconnected from past events. The generation that directly experienced war or suffering understands it differently because they lived through it. But over time, future generations only know these events through textbooks or videos. The emotional connection becomes weaker. History can start to feel distant, almost unreal, even though its effects are still visible today.



HUMAN NATURE NEVER FULLY CHANGES

Maybe history repeats itself because human emotions stay the same, even when society changes. Technology improves, governments change, and the world becomes more modern, but emotions like fear, pride, anger, and the desire for power are still part of human nature. Humans want security, they want to belong somewhere, and they want to feel understood. Those emotions can unite people, but they can also divide them.



FINAL THOUGHTS

So maybe the real problem is not that humans forget history. Maybe it is that understanding history and actually changing human behavior are two very different things.

"Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it."
-George Santayana

The automobile sector is one of the most important industries in the modern world. It affects transportation, city development, global trade, and technology. Over time, it has changed from simple mechanical vehicules to complex systems powered by electronics, software, and clean energy.



Written by : Reyansh Sutariya

The Automobile Sector: Driving the Future of Mobility

Technology is changing the automobile sector quickly. Electric vehicles (EVs) are becoming more popular as governments and companies aim to cut carbon emissions and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Additionally, autonomous driving technology is developing rapidly, using sensors, cameras, and artificial intelligence to assist or fully control vehicles. Many modern cars already include features like lane assistance, automatic braking, and adaptive cruise control, enhancing both safety and convenience.

The automobile sector has greatly influenced society. It has made travel faster and more accessible, supported economic growth, and connected regions worldwide.

However, it has also caused challenges such as traffic jams, air pollution, and environmental harm. As cities expand, many are investing in public transport and sustainable mobility solutions to lessen car dependency and improve urban life. Sustainability is now a major focus for the industry. Electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles are being designed to replace traditional petrol engines. Manufacturers are also working to lower emissions during production and increase recycling of materials. These efforts aim to create a cleaner and more efficient transportation system for the future.

In conclusion, the automobile sector is constantly evolving and remains essential to modern society. It combines technology, innovation, and sustainability to shape how people live and move. As the industry continues to grow, it will play a crucial role in building a smarter and more sustainable future for transportation.



DancingLights in theSky: TheScience Behind the Northern Lights

The Northern Lights are among the most spectacular natural phenomena on Earth. Also known as the aurora borealis, they appear as waves of green, purple, pink, and sometimes red light moving across the night sky. But behind all that colour and movement, it’s all science. It all starts 150 million kilometres away, with the sun.

The Northern Lights, or the aurora borealis, are beautiful displays of lights visible at night sky above areas near the North Pole. These lights may manifest themselves in forms of glowing curtains, arcs, and waves that seemingly move across the dark sky. Such lights can also be observed in the Southern Hemisphere and then referred to as the aurora australis. Actually, the word "aurora" has its roots in Latin language and means the goddess of dawn in ancient Roman mythology.

The Northern Lights begin their journey on the Sun. Every second, the Sun releases a stream of charged particles into space known as the solar wind. These particles travel throughout the Solar System and eventually reach Earth. Fortunately, our planet is protected by an invisible magnetic field called the magnetosphere. When those particles reach Earth, most get deflected by our planet's magnetic field. But some get funnelled toward the poles. When the charged particles collide with atoms and molecules high above Earth's surface, they transfer energy to them. As these atoms and molecules release this energy, they emit light. Millions of these tiny flashes combine to create the glowing curtains, arcs, and waves that we see as the Northern Lights



The strength of the aurora depends largely on the activity of the Sun. During periods of intense solar activity, such as solar storms, larger numbers of charged particles reach Earth. This can produce brighter and more widespread auroras, sometimes allowing them to be seen much farther from the poles than usual.



One of the most striking features of the Northern Lights is their wide range of colours.

Although green is the colour most commonly seen, auroras can also appear red, blue, purple, pink, and even white. The colour of an aurora depends on which gases in Earth's atmosphere are struck by charged particles from the Sun and at what altitude the collision occurs.

Green is the most common colour, produced when charged particles collide with oxygen molecules at altitudes of 100 to 300 km above the ground. It's the colour most people picture when they think of the Northern Lights. Red auroras appear a bit higher, at altitudes of 300 to 400 km, where collisions with oxygen atoms produce that rarer, deeper glow.

Seeing a full red aurora is actually quite uncommon and usually only happens during powerful solar storms. Blue and purple lights form when electrons collide with nitrogen molecules, while pink appears when electrons hit nitrogen at lower altitudes, below 100 km. The colours of the Northern Lights are similar to the colours produced by neon signs or fireworks. Different gases emit different wavelengths of light when they receive energy, allowing scientists to determine which atmospheric gases are involved simply by observing the colours in the sky.



Although the Northern Lights look like they are “moving” across the sky, they are not actually solid objects drifting overhead. The solar wind is not constant. It changes in speed, density, and direction depending on activity on the Sun. As these particles are guided along Earth’s magnetic field lines, they collide with gases in shifting patterns.

Thiscreates the impression of flowing curtains, ripples, and waves of light stretching and bending across the sky. Earth’s magnetic field itself also plays a role. The field lines are not perfectly still; they can flex and shift slightly under the pressure of incoming solar particles. This movement helps shape the aurora into different forms, such as arcs, spirals, and dancing ribbons of light. Because of these constantly changing conditions, no two auroral displays are ever exactly the same. Even within a single night, the shapes and brightness can change rapidly, making the Northern Lights one of the most dynamic natural light shows on Earth.

The best places to see the Northern Lights are high-latitude regions near the Arctic Circle, like Norway, Iceland, Finland, Canada, and Alaska. The Nordic countries alone see the lights on more than 200 nights a year. In the Southern Hemisphere, same phenomenon appears as the aurora australis near Antarctica. The season runs from September to April, when longer nights give you the best chance of spotting them. The best window is between 10pm and 2am, on nights around a new moon when the sky is darkest.



Yu Ho Chung

HOW SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING TRANSFORMED STANLEY INTO A LIFESTYLE BRAND



A few years ago, a phenomenal trend emerged, and the center of this trend was something no one had anticipated - a bottle, the Stanley Cup. This trend began with a viral TikTok video in 2023. The video showed a Stanley Cup inside a burnt-out car, and surprisingly, it contained ice. As of May 2026, the video had over 90 million views, with viewers marveling at its cold-keeping capabilities. This became Stanley's most successful unintended marketing campaign.

Stanley is a brand of insulated water bottles and outdoor products, founded in 1913 in the United States by William Stanley Jr. He combined vacuum insulation technology with all-steel construction, that resulted in the Stanley Cup's excellent cold-keeping performance. The brand was originally positioned for workers and soldiers. My dad was a camping enthusiast, I still remember that more than 10 years ago, he had a huge military-green insulated bottle from Stanley that he always brings when camping. When my sister was a baby, the bottle was used to keep the water warm and make a formula. This bottle was also one of their iconic product when they were still positioned as an outdoor sports brand.

As early as 2016, Stanley launched the now-popular handle-handled insulated water bottle, the Stanley Quencher, although sales were not very good at the time. Between 2020 and 2023, the company began a transformed its image by introducing lighter and more diverse colors favored by young people and targeting the female market. Therefore, when the TikTok video when viral in 2023, they were already well-positioned to appeal and able to keep the customers. Stanley even seized the opportunity to launch various collaborations and limited-edition colors. Many influencers began sharing their Stanley collections, pushing the trend to another peak. Stanley successfully transformed the water bottle into a fashion item, People could even match their outfits with the cups they carried. It became a way to express personal identity, and related unofficial accessories proliferated. The water bottle became more than just a tool for holding water, it became a decorative item, even a decoration on its own









I also jumped on the bandwagon and bought a white Stanley cup back then. I loved it so much that I bought daisy charms to decorate it and a snack rack to put on it. However, this cup also had some problems. Although it had a lid, it would leak if tilted even slightly. Its most popular size was 40oz (1183ml), which is heavy, and it wasn't cheap, costing around 40 euros each. Collaboration versions were even more expensive. Because of its special size, it was usually difficult to put in a bag and needed to be carried all day, making it not very convenient to use. At the time, my fondness for it overshadowed its shortcomings. However, as time went on, problems gradually surfaced, and my initial liking faded. I believe most people can relate. Furthermore, trends are inherently temporary, if a product fails to continuously capture consumer's attention, it's easily eliminated by the market as the trend fades.



But Stanley's story doesn't end there. In April 2026, they launched The Flowstate™ Spring Bottle. Which they claims that this new product solves several issues that consumers had criticized in previous versions. However, in 2026 the hype had died down, and they no longer had the same level of attention. Social media trends come and go fast, and people are now paying attention to other brands like Owala. It shows how powerful and unstable to maintain the social media as a marketing tool. But Stanley's new product has only been out for a month. They waited seven years to achieve success with their handle bottle, it's too early to draw conclusions on this product.



Finally, Stanley Cups are no longer just simple water bottles. Through social media and online trends, they've become fashion accessories. Even though this trend isn't as strong as it once was, its impact hasn't been forgotten. It changed our perception of water bottles. Starting with Stanley, I now want to own water bottles in various colors, patterns, and shapes. For me and many others, water bottles are no longer just everyday items, they've break the framework and become a medium for expressing personal style. Stanley's brand transformation and marketing strategies are definitely worth studying. It also shows the immense influence that social media now has on young people and corporate marketing.



Horse Riding

You might think that horse riding is just sitting on the horse back and then you go of really cool, well to be honest it is not like that. When you are doing horse riding you must know to face you fears and be prepared for everything the horse is going to do. When you do horse riding you might think the horse does nothing well horses are living things, biotic factors like us humans.

Different type of horse riding:

In horse riding we have many types of techniques. there are 13 types in total. there are 3 big groups of horse riding

English riding styles

Dressage: Dressage is when you and your horse shows tricks in competitions. They practiced from trainings and showing what they learned.

Show jumping: It is an event that iswhen riders andtherapists horse does jumps.in competitions they have to do a no touch jumping show which is really difficult.(i do show jumping)

Eventing: Eventing is when horsemanship where horse trials are held (show jumping, dressage, etc)

Endurance:are long distance and riders cover vast

Western Riding Styles

Western Pleasure:Judges the horse's manners natural gaits in a group setting.

Trail Riding: Riding on outdoor paths and trails for leisure, exploration, and enjoying nature.

Barrel Racing: A fast-paced rodeo speed event where the horse and rider race in a cloverleaf pattern around three barrels.

Equestrian Vaulting: Performing gymnastics, dance, and acrobatic routines on the back of a moving horse.



Cutting: The rider separates a single cow from the herd and uses the horse's instincts to prevent the cow from returning to its group.

Mounted Archery: An ancient, highly technical discipline where riders shoot bows and arrows at targets while galloping.

Carriage Driving: Riding in or driving an unmounted vehicle/cart pulled by a single horse, a pair, or a team of horses.

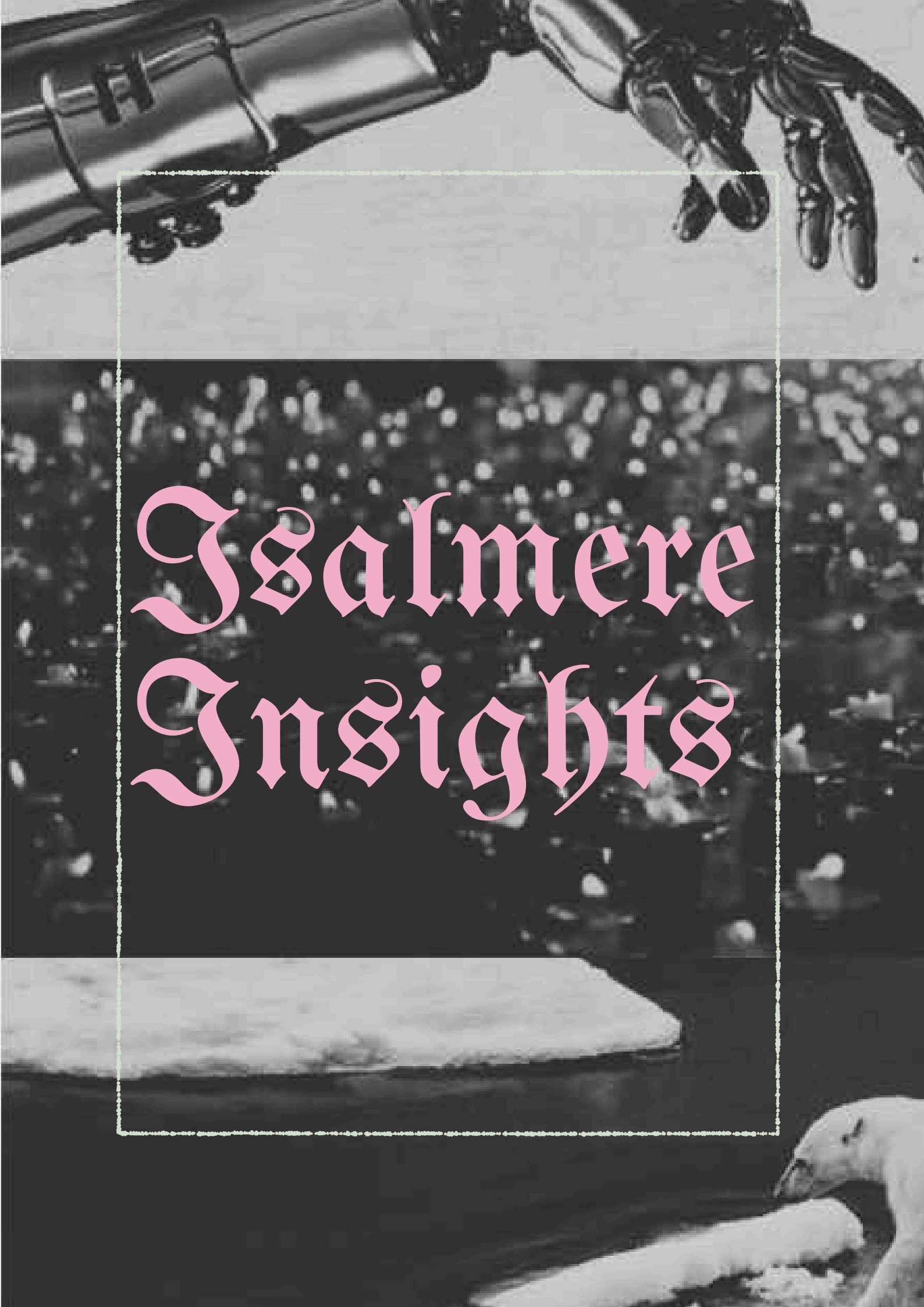


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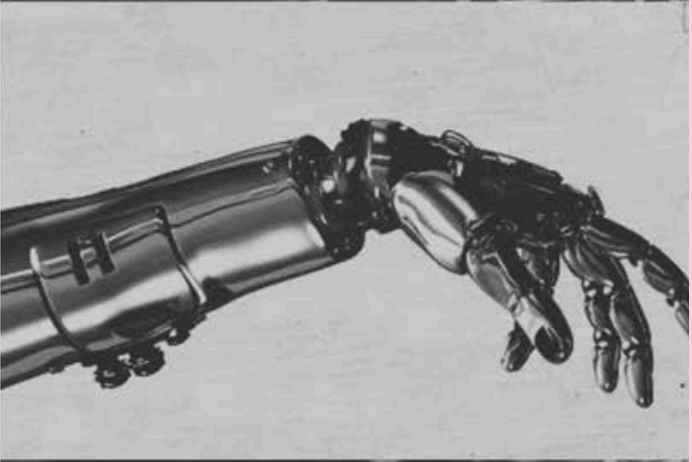
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