

**PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL**



***CURIOUS MINDS - V***  
***TERM - 1***



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# ACROSTIC POEMS

An acrostic poem is a poem in which certain letters of each line combine to spell out a word, name, or phrase when read vertically. Most often, it's the first letter of each line that spells out the word, but they can be placed anywhere on the line.

## FRIENDS

**F- FRIENDS ARE PRECIOUS GIFTS**

**R – RARE AND HARD TO FIND**

**I – INVISIBLE WHEN LIFE IS GOOD**

**E – EVER NEAR WHEN YOUR SUN DOESN'T SHINE**

**N – NOTHING IS EVER TOO MUCH**

**D – DISTANCE NEVER TOO FAR**

**S – STANDING BY YOUR SIDE WHEN YOUR**

**DREAMS HAVE PASSED YOU BY.**

	<b>FUNNY</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>FUN TO READ</b>
<b>U</b>	<b>UTTERLY ENJOYABLE</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>NEVER BORING</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>NEVER UNDERWHELMING</b>
<b>Y</b>	<b>YES, POETRY IS FUNNY</b>



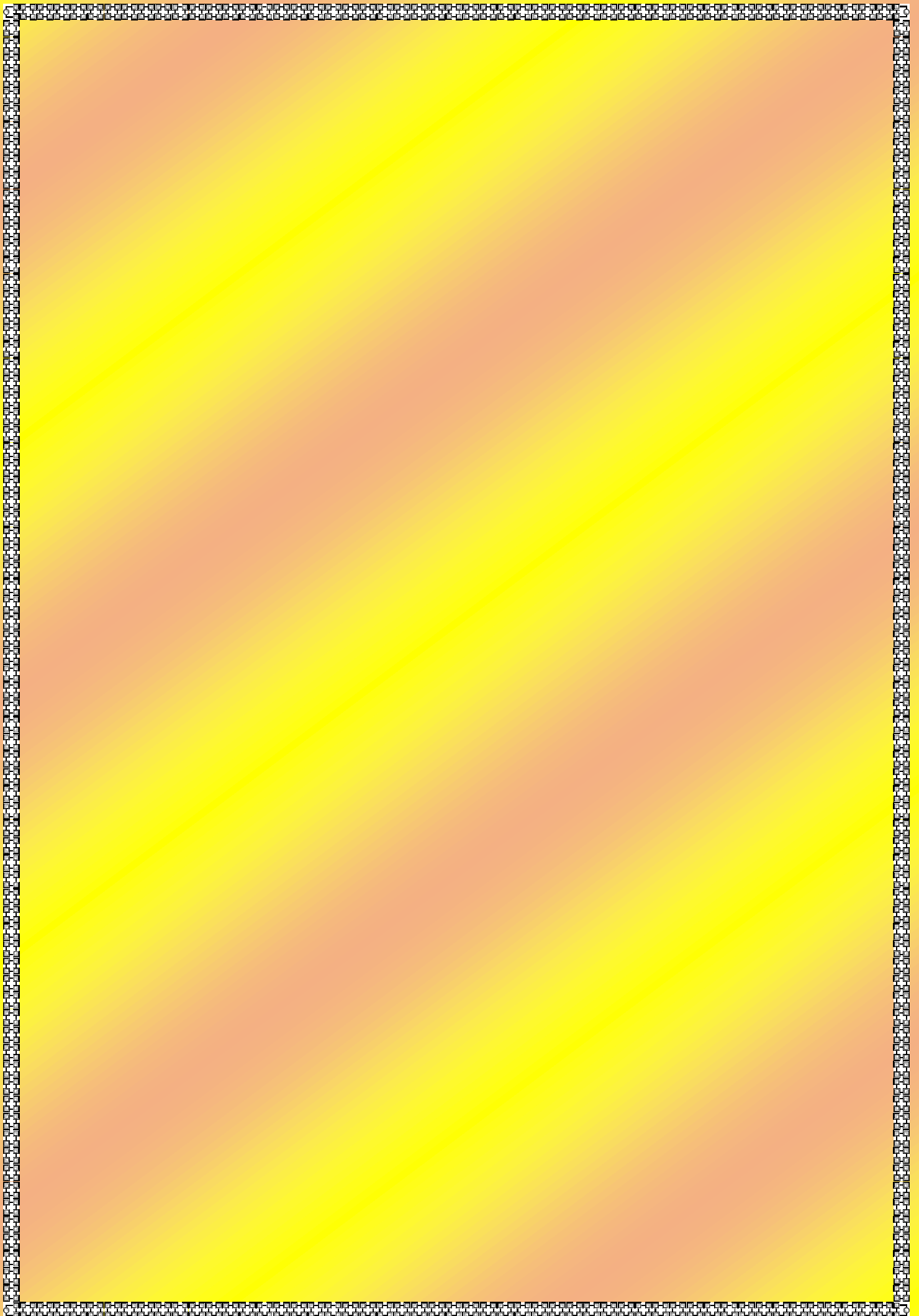
## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. PREPARE ACROSTIC POEM FROM YOUR NAME.
2. PREPARE ACROSTIC POEMS FOR THE WORDS FIRE, STARS, SUMMER, ICE-CREAM



## RIDDLES TIME

1. WHAT LETTER COMES ONCE IN A MINUTE, AND TWICE IN A MOMENT AND NEVER IN A THOUSAND YEARS?
2. 'A' IS THE FATHER OF 'B'. BUT 'B' IS NOT THE SON OF 'A'. THEN WHO IS 'B'?



# HERBAL REMEDIES

Herbalism is the ancient tradition of studying and using herbs for their healing properties.

It use plants and their products for the treatment of various ailments.

Herbs are plants with savory or aromatic properties that are used for flavoring and garnishing food, medicinal purposes or for fragrances.

The word “herb” comes from the Latin word herba, meaning grass, green stalks, or blades.

In botany, the term herb refers to a herbaceous plant, defined as a small, seed-bearing plant without a woody stem in which all aerial parts (i.e. above ground) die back to the ground at the end of each growing season.



Herbs have a variety of uses including culinary, medicinal, and in some cases, spiritual.

The use of plants as herbs has been important to all cultures since long before history was recorded.



Herbs are mentioned in Genesis, the first chapter of the Bible, and throughout its text. As civilizations developed so did the knowledge for the use of herbs.

In India, Ayurveda medicine has used many herbs such as turmeric possibly as early as 4,000 BC.

In Mesopotamia, the written study of herbs dates back over 5,000 years to the Sumerians, who created clay tablets with lists of hundreds of medicinal plants.

Egyptian schools of herbalists have existed since 3000 BC.

Let us now learn about some of the popular herbs and also nutrition facts about herbs:

**Coriander** - Coriander is also called Chinese parsley or cilantro. Its leaves can be used as herbs, and it is highly aromatic. Coriander seeds are dried and are also used as a spice. Coriander grows best in well-drained soil and full sun and has long tap roots.



Basil



Basil leaves are solid, long and have pointy ends. These come in various varieties and are most commonly used in cooking recipes. Fresh basil leaves have more flavour than dried leaves. They are used in making pesto and pasta sauces, in medicines and more.

## Oregano

Many people love to have their pizzas with oregano spice. Oregano or wild marjoram has purple flowers and spade-shaped leaves. Oregano is mostly found in tomato-centric recipes, pizzas and pasta sauces.



## Mint

Mint is one of the famous herbs used in the kitchen. It has a fresh and lemony fragrance. Mint gives a cooling effect; hence it is widely used in the cosmetic industry. There are many varieties of mint, but the most common one has tough stems and bright green, oval and pointed leaves.

# AMAZING FACTS

Spice herbs contain natural preservatives; food becomes aromatic if seasoned with these herbs.

Fresh parsley enhances raw food's flavour and is used in dressing salads.

Ginger, thyme, oregano and other green leafy herbs are also made of spices and are used all over the world in cooking.

Fresh herbs contain mostly vitamins, minerals and other beneficial elements, making the food tasty as well as nutritious.

Herbs can improve and protect you from various diseases. Cinnamon leaves can stabilize high blood sugar and increase blood circulation in your body.

Mint is also known as the 'herbs of hospitality' by the people of ancient Greece as it was used to cover the smell of hard-packed soil.

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Read the following statements and name.

1. A wonderful herb that helps in treating high cholesterol and guards against severe cough and cold.



2. A popular herb used for treating wounds, skin conditioning and fighting infections. \_\_\_\_\_

3. An important herb used for improving blood flow and treating cuts and burns.

---



4. A herb used as a base for toothpaste; it helps in the treatment of malaria and fever.

---

5. A bitter-flavored herb that is an effective digestive aid.

---



6. An aromatic herb used to treat stomach-ache and flavour drinks and beverages. \_\_\_\_\_



## INTERESTING FACTS ON ROMAN NUMERALS



The best known ancient numeral system is Roman Numerals.

There are seven basic symbols. I, V, X, L, C, D and M. The first usage of the symbols began showing up between 900 and 800 B. C. The numerals developed out of a need for a common method of counting, essential to communications and trade.

### THESE ARE THE LETTERS AND THEIR VALUES:

I = 1

V = 5

X = 10

L = 50

C = 100

D = 500

M = 1000

- ❖ Elis is 7 years old, which is VII using this method.
- ❖ Marie is 9 years old, which is IX using this method.
- ❖ The year 2019 is MMXIX.

## *Facts About Ancient Roman Numerals*

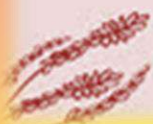
- Many clocks have Roman numerals on them.
- Kings and Queens are named after Roman numerals such as Henry VII.
- There are no zeros in Roman numerals.
- The Romans also used fractions which were called uncia.

### Fun Fact!

There is no roman numeral to represent zero.

Ancient Greeks understood the concept of zero, but didn't see it as a number.

The word "nulla" in Latin would represent the concept of zero.



- Roman numerals are sometimes written to write the years.
- Roman numerals is a very different way of counting by add or subtract whether the number is in front or back it was invented before Christ now people use it when they are in Euro.

## How Can We Remember Roman Numerals? 1-5

Roman numerals are easy once you see the trick.



The number five is the letter V. When you hold up five fingers you can see a V between the pointer finger and thumb.



The number four is harder to remember, but just think of it as one before five.



### Counting by 1's in Roman Numerals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX

### Counting by 10's in Roman Numerals

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
X	XX	XXX	XL	L	LX	LXX	LXXX	XC

### Counting by 100's in Roman Numerals

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
C	CC	CCC	CD	D	DC	DCC	DCCC	CM

## A Brief History of Roman Numerals

- Roman numerals originated in ancient Rome. This ancient counting system is believed to have started with the ancient Etruscans.
- The symbol for one in the roman numeral system probably represented a single tally mark which people would notch into wood or dirt to keep track of items or events they were counting. It would also be easy to write on a wax tablet.

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

### ROMAN NUMERAL QUIZ



A) Convert the numbers in the following list from Roman numerals to Hindu-Arabic numbers.

1. XVII Roman pots = \_\_\_\_\_.
2. LXI Soldiers = \_\_\_\_\_.
3. XXIV jars of olives = \_\_\_\_\_.
4. MMCM people in the amphitheatre = \_\_\_\_\_.



B) Work out the following Roman maths sums.

1. XI – IV = \_\_\_\_\_
2. LXX + XL = \_\_\_\_\_
3. M – DCC = \_\_\_\_\_
4. CL – XXIII = \_\_\_\_\_

C) Julius is LX years old. Marcus is XC years old and Augustus is LV years old. Which Roman is the oldest? What is the difference in ages between Julius and Augustus – Write your answers in Roman Numerals.

D) Write the year you were born in Roman numerals.

E) Use Roman numerals to write numbers that are important for you such as

- I. Your house numbers
- II. Your friends age
- III. The ages of family members
- IV. The year you were born



# COMPUTER - AN INTRODUCTION

A **Computer** is an **electronic device** that processes data and information according to our needs. We can save the data and translate it into information. We can use the computer in many ways.



MODERN COMPUTER



COMPUTER

At the beginning of the 19th century, **Charles Babbage**, a mathematics professor, has invented an **analogue computer**. He is known as the **father of the computer**.



The basic composition designed by him is being used in all computers. Similarly, **Augusta Ada Lovelace** is praised as the **first programmer** as she developed essential commands for mathematical operations.

A **computer** is an **electronic device** operating under the control of instructions stored in its own memory that can accept data (input), process the data according to specified rules, produce information (output), and store the information for future use.

A hardware device helps to enter input information. The software processes the input data and gives the output through a monitor (hardware device). Thus, a computer is like a human body, where the human body is the hardware, and the soul is software.

## **Hardware**

**Computer hardware is the collection of physical elements that constitutes a computer system. It refers to the physical parts or components of a computer such as a monitor, mouse, keyboard, computer data storage, hard drive disk (HDD), system unit (graphic cards, sound cards, memory, motherboard and chips), etc. all of these are physical objects that can be touched.**

### **Input devices:**

In computers, an **input device** is an equipment that is used to **give data and control signals** to an information processing system.

*Example: Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Camera, Joystick, Web camera, and Microphone.*

**Output devices:** An **output device** is a part of a computer that converts **information into human-readable form**. It can be text, graphics, audio, and video.

*Example: Monitor, Printer, Plotter, Speaker, Projector and Headphone etc.,*

### **Storage devices:**

Data storage is an essential and vital function of computers. A **Storage device** is used to **store and extract data** files and objects.

*Example: Hard disk, Optical disks (which include CDs, DVDs, and Blu-ray disc), Flashcard and Memory cards*

**Software:** **Software is a programmed code application that is used to process and execute input information.**

The software **converts the input information into coding or programming language and executes them to do the particular task** allocated by the user. The software typically is a collection of **documentation, instructions, and procedures** that are capable of performing different tasks on a computer system. Software is **not a physical part**, so we **cannot touch or feel** them, but we can see the functions of software through output.

Software is primarily classified into two types based on the process,

- System software (Operating system)
- Application software

## System software:

**System software** is also known as **Operating system**. An Operating System (OS) is an **interface between a computer user and computer hardware**, which makes the hardware process the input data provided by the user and display the outcome on the output devices.

## Application Software:

**Application software** is a **program or a group of programs** designed for users to benefit for the completion of the various tasks on the computer. The application software can be pre-installed or installed whenever needed by the user on the computer.

## Functions of a computer:

Basically, a computer does five basic operations. These includes

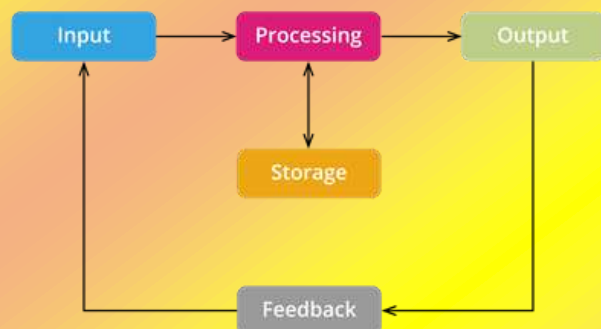
- **Input** or inserting data and instructions.
- **Storing data or information** in its memory and retrieving them whenever it is necessary.
- **Processing** the data and converting them into useful information.
- **Generating** the output or **retrieving** the data or information.
- **Controlling** of devices and functions.

## Data:

**Data is the information that has to be processed. It cannot be used directly by us. Generally, data are in the form of numbers, alphabet and images.**

## Information:

**Information is a form of processed data.**



## AMAZING FACTS: -

- A Computer is a device available in different shapes that comprises both hardware and software. The functions of hardware and software combine to make the computer functional.
- **Input devices:** *Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Camera, Joystick, Web camera, and Microphone*
- **Output devices:** *Monitor, Printer, Plotter, Speaker, Projector and Headphone etc.,*
- Software is primarily classified into two types based on the process,

- System software (Operating system)
- Application software

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Q1. What is computer?

Ans.-----  
-----

Q2. Write any two uses of computer?

Ans.-----

Q3. What is computer hardware?

Ans.-----

Q4. Define input device.

Ans.-----

Q5. Write the name of input device.

Ans.-----

Q6. Write the name of output device

Ans.-----

Q7. What is storage device?

Ans.-----

Q8. When was developed Fifth generation of computer?

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## FAMOUS ATHLETES OF INDIA



### P.T. USHA (ATHLETE)

She is one of India's best-known women athletes with a 2-decade long career and people call her with love "Payyoli Express". PT Usha (PT Usha full name: Payyoli Tevaraparampil Usha), at 57, is still one of the most talked-about track and field athletes of India of all time.

### SAINA NEHWAL

Saina Nehwal is an Indian badminton player and India's first shuttler to win a medal at the Olympics. She has been a world no. 1, and the only Indian woman to reach the landmark. Saina has 24 International titles to her name to date. Off the 24, 10 are super series titles. Saina is an eminent athlete who has given an immense contribution to making the sport of Badminton popular in the country.



### MARY KOM



Famous Athletes of India: Mary Kom is an Indian Olympic boxer who hails from the North-Eastern state of Manipur. Mary Kom is a 6-time World Amateur Boxing Champion, and the only woman boxer to win a medal in all seven world championships apiece. In the 2012 London Olympics, Mary became (and remains) the only Indian woman boxer to qualify for the Summer Olympics. She went on to clinch the bronze medal in the 51 kg flyweight category.

Kom was a part of the Keep India Smiling Foundational Scholarship program, a national program offering scholarships and mentorships in the fields of education, sports, and community betterment. In 2018, Mary Kom became the most successful boxer in the history of the Women's World Championships by winning her sixth gold medal with a unanimous 5-0 result over Ukraine's Hanna Okhota.



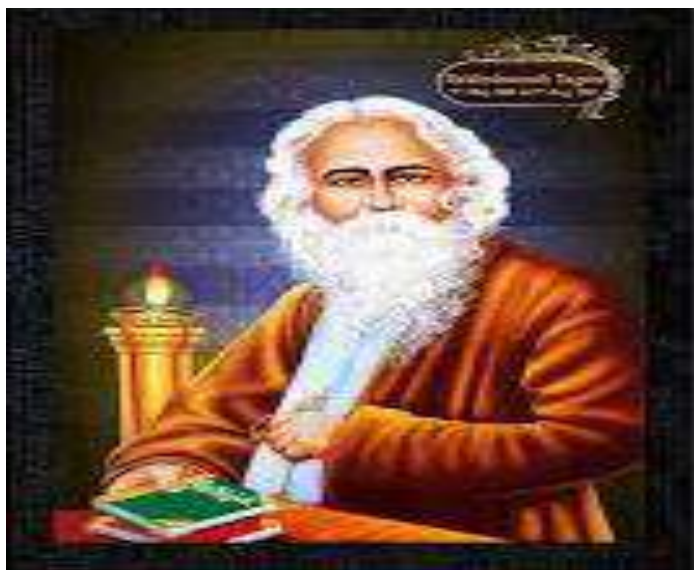
# TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Who is often referred to as the "Payyoli Express" and is known for her two-decade-long career in athletics?
2. What is the full name of the athlete commonly known as "PT Usha"?
3. Who is the first Indian badminton player to win a medal at the Olympics, and what is her notable achievement in the sport?
4. How many international titles does Saina Nehwal have, and how many of them are super series titles?
5. Who is Mary Kom, and how many times has she been the World Amateur Boxing Champion?
6. What unique achievement did Mary Kom attain in the 2012 London Olympics?
7. What is the "Keep India Smiling Foundational Scholarship" program, and how was Mary Kom associated with it?
8. How did Mary Kom make history in the Women's World Championships in 2018?



# GREAT INDIAN PERSONALITIES

Knowing about the lives of Great people is always amazing. We learn many things about their Great Work. There are so many people in our country who have contributed Great things in the different fields of life. A few great people from the fields of medicine, literature, education, music, science and arts have been chosen. They are the ideals for the new generations. Their discipline and sacrifices are the role model of society. By implementation of their ideas we can generate a new society for Indians which can beat the other countries economically, technologically and also in other fields.



**Rabindranath Tagore** was a Bengali poet, writer, playwright, composer, philosopher, social reformer and painter. He reshaped Bengali literature and music as well as Indian art with Contextual Modernism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Author of the "profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful" poetry of *Gitanjali*, he became in 1913 the first non-European and the first lyricist to win the Nobel Prize in

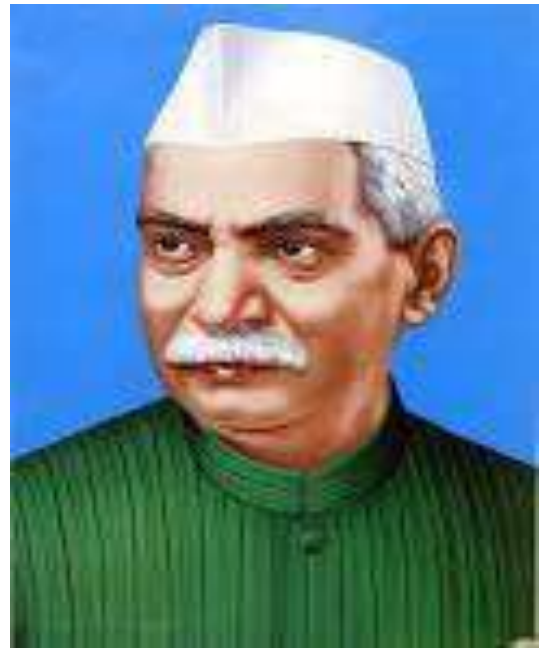
Literature. Tagore's poetic songs were viewed as spiritual and mercurial; however, his "elegant prose and magical poetry" remain largely unknown outside Bengal. He was a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society. Tagore was known by sobriquets: **Gurudev, Kobiguru, Biswokobi.**

## DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

**Rajendra Prasad** was an Indian politician, lawyer, Indian independence activist, journalist & scholar who served as the 1st President of India from 1950 to 1962. He joined the Indian National Congress during the Indian Independence Movement and became a major leader from the region of Bihar and Maharashtra.

After the constituent assembly 1946 elections, Prasad served as 1st Minister of Food and Agriculture in the central government from 1947 to 1948. Upon independence in 1947, Prasad was elected as President of the Constituent Assembly of India, which prepared the Constitution of India and served as its provisional Parliament.

When India became a republic in 1950, Prasad was elected as its first president by the Constituent Assembly. As president, Prasad established a tradition for non-partisanship and independence for the office-bearer and retired from Congress party politics.



## SIR C.V. RAMAN



**Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman** was an Indian physicist known for his work in the field of light scattering. This phenomenon, a hitherto unknown type of scattering of light, which they called "modified scattering" was subsequently termed the Raman effect or Raman scattering.

Raman received the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery and was the first Asian to receive a Nobel Prize in any branch of science. He joined the Indian Finance Service in Calcutta as Assistant Accountant General at age 19. There he became acquainted with the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS), the first research institute in India, which allowed him to carry out independent research and where he made his major contributions in acoustics and optics.

# AMAZING FACTS

- Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was India's president from 2002 to 2007. He is also one of India's most celebrated scientists and statesmen, as well as an author.
- Narendra Modi was ranked the 15<sup>th</sup> most powerful person in the world in 2014.
- Kalpana Chawla put her country on the map as the first woman of Indian origin to go to space.
- Indira Gandhi was the first female Prime Minister of India.

## **TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE**

**Q 1. Who wrote the Indian National Anthem?**

A. Bakim Chandra Chatterji   B. Rabindranath Tagore   C. Swami Vivekanand   D. None of the above

**Q 2. Which among the following was the first Indian woman who went into space?**

A. Kalpana Chawla   B. Sunita Williams   C. Koneru Humpy   D. None of the above

**Q3. Who was the first Indian Scientist to win a Nobel Prize?**

A. C.V Raman   B. Amartya Sen   C. Hargobind Khorana   D. Subramanian Chandrashekar

**Q 4. Who was the first Indian woman to win the Miss World Title?**

A. Aishwarya Rai   B. Sushmita Sen   C. Reita Faria   D. Diya Mirza

**Q 5. Who was the first President of India?**

A. Abdul Kalam   B. Lal Bahadur Shastri   C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad   D. Zakir Hussain

**Q 2. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Rabindranath Tagore founded \_\_\_\_\_ in West Bengal.

2. Charaka described about the \_\_\_\_\_ of food.

3. Venkata Raman had keen interest in \_\_\_\_\_.

4 . Kabir was a great \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q 3. Name the person who composed our National Anthem?**

**Q 4. Who is known as the father of plastic surgery?**

**Q 5. Who followed the policy of religious tolerance?**



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# CURIOUS MINDS



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CURIOUS MINDS