PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

CURIOUS MINDS – VII

TERM - 2

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TERM 2

LEXICAN EXPANSION - 2

PORTMANTEAU

A portmanteau (pronounced port-MAN-toe) is a word made by blending at least two words. The new word combines both the sounds and meanings of the originals.

Examples:

- **Fortnight** (*fourteen + night*) – two weeks of fourteen nights
- **Anklet** *(ankle + bracelet)* – jewellery designed to wrap around the ankle
- **Mocktail** (*mock + cocktail*) – a cocktail that contains no alcohol
- **Webinar** (*web + seminar*) – a presentation or seminar held online
- **Spork** (*spoon + fork*) – an eating utensil that severs as both a spoon and a fork
- **Smog** (**sm**oke + f**og**) – poisonous air that can cover a whole city
-

PANGRAMS

A *pangram* is a sentence or expression that uses all the letters of the alphabet.

Examples:

- ★ The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog
- ★ Two driven jocks help fax my big quiz.
- ★ My girl wove six dozen plaid jackets before she quit
- ★ Sixty zippers were quickly picked from the woven jute bag
- ★ Brown jars prevented the mixture from freezing too quickly

COMMON PHOBIAS

- ➔ Acrophobia—Fear of height
- ➔ Aquaphobia/Hydrophobia—Fear of water
- ➔ Astraphobia—Fear of thunderstorms
- ➔ Claustrophobia—Fear of closed spaces
- ➔ Zoophobia—Fear of animals

NEW LITERATURE WORDS

S. No.	Very + Word	New Word
1	Very beautiful	Gorgeous
2	Very big	Massive
3	Very noisy	Deafening
4	Very short	Brief
5	Very dry	Arid
6	Very calm	Serene
7	Very cold	Freezing
8	Very funny	Hilarious
9	Very boring	Dull
10	Very quick	Rapid

READING CORNER

S. No.	Author's Name	Novel
1	Ruskin Bond	The Cherry Tree
2	Mark Twain	The Adventures of Tom Swayer
3	Enid Blyton	The Secret Seven
4	Kelly Barnhill	The Girl Who Drank the Moon
5	Elisabetta Dami	Geronimo Stilton
6	Jeff Kinney	Diary of a Wimpy Kid
7	Liz Pichon	Tom Gates
8	Charles Dickens	David Copperfield
9	R. L. Stine	Goosebumps
10	Lewis Carroll	Alice in the Wonderland

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Q1. Create the portmanteau words of the following:

1. Breakfast +lunch
2. Drama + comedy
3. Medical+ care
4. Sheep + herder
5. Electronic + mail

Q2. Name the following phobias:

1. Fear of books
2. Fear of dogs
3. Fear of dogs
4. Fear of the dark
5. Fear of school

Q3. Find 5 examples of pangrams from daily life.

BRANCHES OF SCIENCE

1. **Entomology - Study of insects**
2. **Dendrology – Study of trees**
3. **Cytology – Study of cells**
4. **Carpology – Study of fruits and seeds**
5. **Meteorology – Study of weather**
6. **Radiology – Study of rays**
7. **Ornithology – Study of birds**
8. **Toxicology – Study of poisons**
9. **Mycology – Study of fungi**
10. **Neurology – Study of nervous system**

Marie Curie

Marie Curie is remembered for the discovery of radium and polonium and her huge contribution to finding treatment for cancer. She was the first person to win two Nobel prizes. She was in 1906 the first woman to become a professor at a University of Paris. Her inventions help in the isolating radioactive isotopes. Under her direction the world's first studies were conducted into the treatment of neoplasms by the use of radioactive isotopes.

Edward Jenner

Edward Jenner is well known around the world for his innovative contribution to immunization and the ultimate eradication of smallpox. He was English physician

and scientist who was the pioneer of smallpox vaccine, the world's first vaccine. He was the man who started the science of immunology.

TRANSPORTATION IN HUMANS

- Blood is the red thick liquid that circulates around our body. It carries Oxygen and food to body cells and takes carbon dioxide and other waste away

- It consists of mainly two parts, fluid and solid. The fluid part is a yellowish liquid called plasma. It is 90% water.
- The solid part consists of mainly 3 kinds of cells that float in the plasma red cells also called red corpuscles, white cells also called white corpuscles and tiny bits of cells called platelets.

ABO BLOOD GROUP SYSTEM

| GROUP	A	B	AB	O
RED BLOOD CELL TYPE	A	B	AB	O
ANTIGENS PRESENT	Antigen A	Antigen B	Antigen AB	None
ANTIBODIES PRESENT	Anti - B	Anti - A	None	Anti - A + Anti - B

- Red cells contain haemoglobin which gives blood its red colour and also carries oxygen. White cells mainly fight infection. The platelets help to heal want by forming a thick, sticky caught to plug and damage blood vessels.

Blood cells and its types with functions

Monocyte, Eosinophil, Basophil, Lymphocytes, Neutrophil — White Blood Cells; Red Blood Cells; Platelets
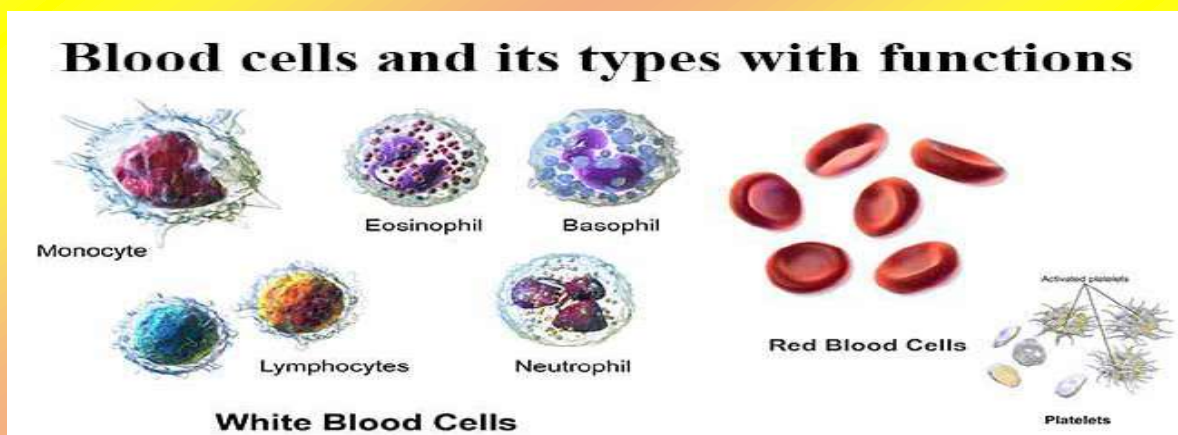
BLOOD GROUPS

- Although all human blood looks the same, we do not all have the same type of blood. Some chemical substances found in the red cells and in the plasma in

which they float very from individual to individual. A blood group is a name given to a particular type of blood.

- There are four blood groups in the ABO system. The four groups are O, A, B and AB. These letters referred to the type of chemical found on the surface of

red blood cells. According to the rhesus factor which was discovered carrying out experiments on rhesus monkeys, the red blood cells of most humans contain the rhesus factor. They are said to be Rh positive. Most people are Rh positive those whose blood does not contain the rhesus factor are said to be Rh negative.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

(I)   Choose the correct answer.
1. How many types of blood groups are present.
(a) 1   (b) 2   (c) 3   (d) 4
2. Which of the following blood group is considered as universal donor?
(a) Blood group A   (b) Blood group B   (c) Blood group AB

(d) Blood group O

3. The antigens for ABO and Rh blood groups are present on

(a) Plasma   (b) White blood cell   (c) Red blood cell   (d) Platelets

(II) Write true or false

1. WBC helps in blood clotting.
2. Blood is a fluid connective tissue composed of plasma and blood cells.
3. Red blood cells are important for transportation of respiratory gases to different parts of body.

(III) Fill in the blanks

1. Haemoglobin is present in ………………. cells.
2. Arteries and veins are connected by the network of ……….
3. Red colour of blood is due to the presence of ………….

(IV) Answer the following in brief.

1. Why blood is called as connective tissue?
2. Write the role of RBC in blood.
3. Write main functions of WBCs.
4. Which component of blood helps in clotting?
5. Which blood group is the rarest one in human population?

MATHMAGICIAN

CURIOUS MINDS

Father of Mathematics
ARCHIMEDES

Also discovered the center of gravity?
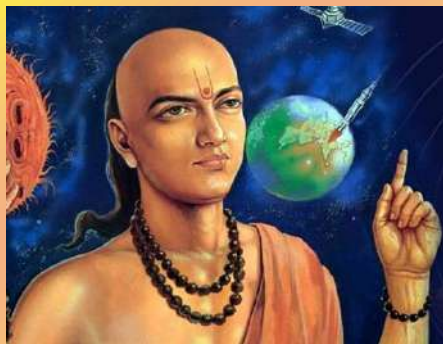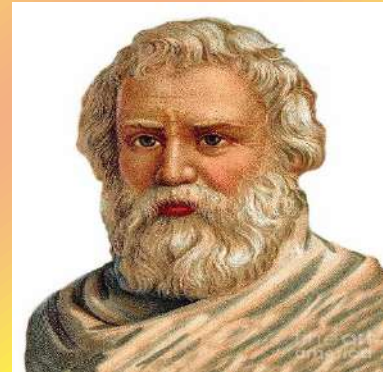
Who discovered Zero (0)?
Aryabhatta, AD 458

Explanation: Aryabhatta invented zero but he didn't give any symbol for zero, Brahmagupta was the first to give a symbol for zero and rules to compute with zero.

3. What is the average of the first 50 natural numbers?

Answer: 25.5

March 14 is known as Pi Day BECAUSE the numerical date 3/14, is the same as Pi – 3.14!
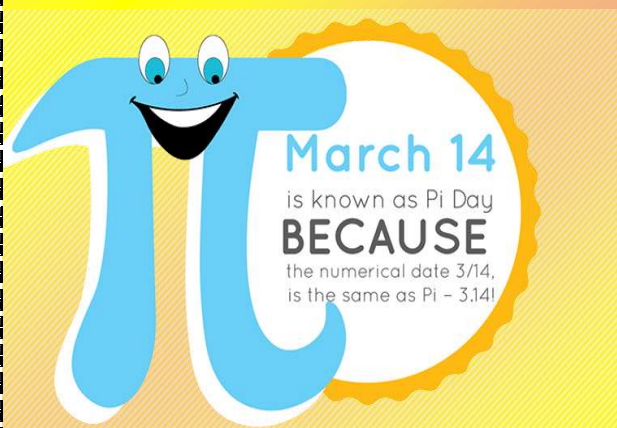
4. When is Pi Day celebrated around the world?   March 14

5. The value of Pi?   3.14159

6. Angle greater than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees are called?   Reflex Angles

210°

180°
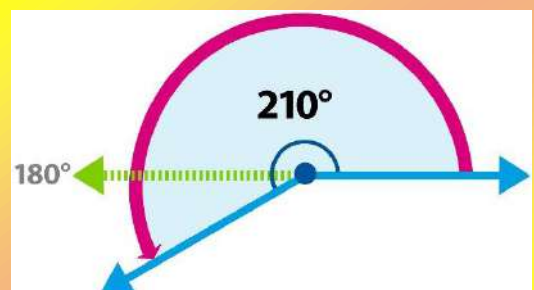
7. Father of Algebra

Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi

(Persian Mathematician)
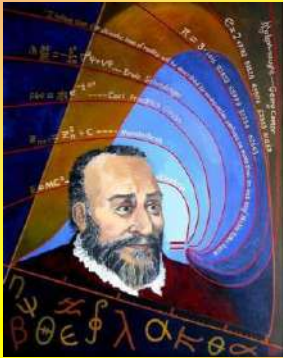
8. Who invented the equals sign (=) ?

Robert Recorde

9. Who invented the Slide rule?

William Oughtred
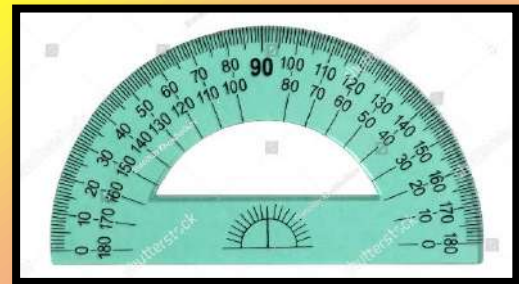
10. Who invented Protractor?

Joseph Huddart
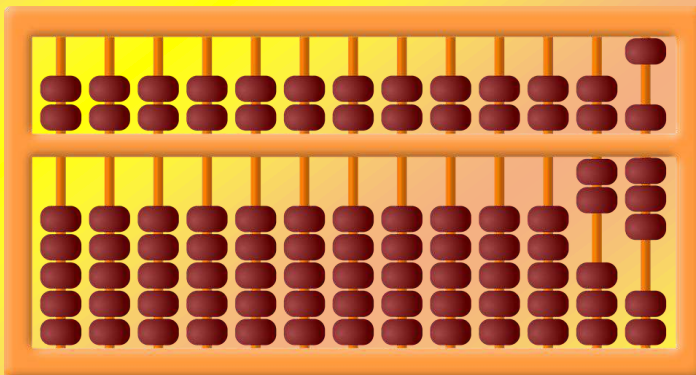
12. Where was Abacus invented?

China
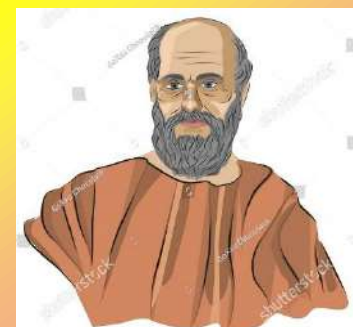
13. Who developed an easy method to find out all the Prime Numbers?

Eratosthenes

14. Who discovered Line Graph, Bar Chart, Circle Graph?

William Playfair30. Who invented Unknown or variable quantities x, y, z ?

René Descartes

15. Who created the BODMAS rule?

Achilles Reselfelt

BODMAS Rule

Achilles Reselfelt
Inventor of BODMAS Rule

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Write the next number of the following Sequences 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13,_?
2. Who discovered Multiplication?
3. Father of Geometry?
4. Mathematical device that has Beads?
5. How many Zeros are there in One Billion?
6. What do we call people who have a "Fear of Numbers" ?
7. The total number of dots on a dice?
8. What is the Number system of these letters V, X, L, D, M ?

Microsoft Access

MS Access

Microsoft Access is a database management system (DBMS) from Microsoft that combines the relational Access Database Engine (ACE) with a graphical user interface and software development tools. It is a member of the Microsoft 365 suite of applications, included in the Professional and higher editions or sold separately.

Microsoft Access stores data in its own format based on the Access Database Engine(formely Jet Database Engine). It can also import or link directly to data stored in other applications and databases.

Elements of a database: A database has 5 different elements-
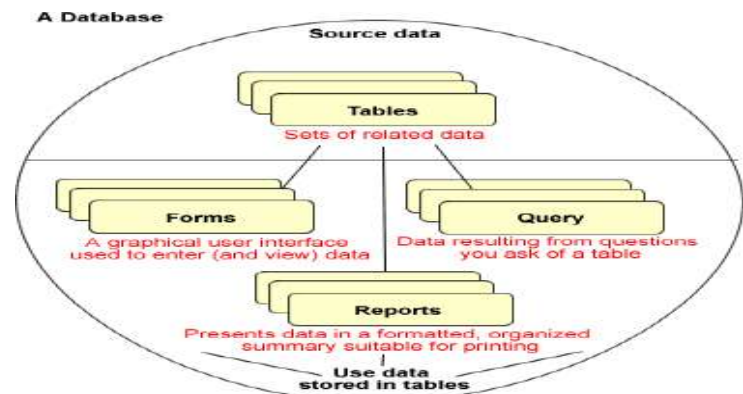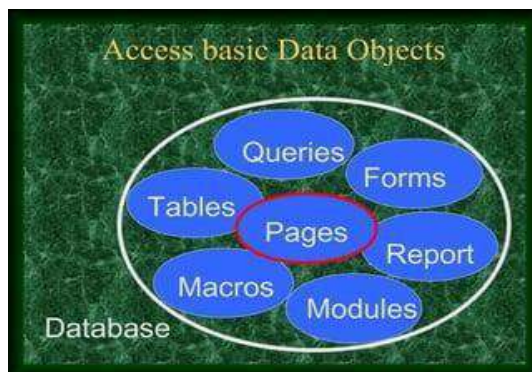
1. **Tables**: Tables are used to store data in the form of rows and columns.
2. **Forms:** Forms are used to collect data from the user.
3. **Reports:** Reports are used to display the data stored in different tables.
4. **Queries:** Queries are used to see information that meet certain criteria.
5. **Relationship:** Relationship helps you combine data from two different tables.

The Uses of Microsoft Access:
1. **Data Storage:** MS Access is used to store large amounts of data in an organized and efficient manner. It allows you to create tables, forms, queries, and reports to manage your data.
2. **Inventory Management:** MS Access is commonly used for inventory management, where it can be used to track items, their location, and other important details. It can also be used to create purchase orders and track sales.

3. **Customer Relationship Management (CRM):** MS Access can be used for customer relationship management (CRM), where it can be used to store customer information, track interactions, and generate reports.
4. **Project Management:** MS Access can be used for project management, where it can be used to track tasks, milestones, and resources. It can also be used to generate reports on project progress.
5. **Personnel Management:** MS Access can be used for personnel management, where it can be used to store employee information, track performance, and generate reports.
6. **Event Planning:** MS Access can be used for event planning, where it can be used to manage guest lists, track rsvps, and generate reports on event attendance.
7. **Small Business Management:** MS Access is a popular choice for small business management, where it can be used to manage finances, track inventory, and generate reports.

The Microsoft Access Database : Microsoft Access consists of two distinct types of databases:

- First, **Flat file databases** store data in plain text files and can't incorporate multiple tables.
- Secondly, **Relational databases** store data in forms that relate to each other. For example, relational databases support multiple tables, which arrange the text into columns and rows.

Data Types :

1. **Attachment:** Stores files like digital images.
2. **Auto Number:** Either assigned by Access or the user when a new record is created.
3. **Calculated:** Creates an expression that uses data from one or multiple fields.
4. **Currency:** Stores currency values and numeric data featuring one to four decimal places.
5. **Date/Time:** Stores date and time information for a year range between 100 and 9999.
6. **Hyperlink:** Stores a combination of numbers and text, used as a hyperlink address.
7. **Long Text**: Typically used for lengthy alphanumeric or text data, up to 63,999 characters.
8. **Numbers:** Numeric data used for storing mathematical calculations.
9. **OLE Objects:** This data encompasses audio, video, and other Binary Large Objects.
10. **Short Text:** Stores text and numbers not used in calculations.
11. **Yes/No:** Only stores the logical values of Yes and No.

SPECIFIC FACTS

1. Initial release Date: November 1992
2. Programming language : C++
3. Developer : Microsoft Corporation
4. Licence : Trialware
5. Microsoft Access is part of Microsoft Office professional suite package.
6. Access Version 1.0 is the first version which was released by Microsoft in November 1992.

7. Access 1.1 is the next version , which was released in May 1993. The basic programming language of Access is introduced in the version of MS Access.

8. Access 2.0 was released in April 1994. The command bars introduced in this version of MS Access.

9. Version 7.0 of access was released on 24th August in the year of 1995. It is also called as Access 95 because it became a part of MS Office 95.

10. Version 8.0 of Access was released on 16th January in the year of 1997.

11. Version 9.0 of Access was released on 7th June in the year of 1999.

12. Version 10.0 of Access was released on 31st May in the year of 2001.

13. Version 11.0 of access was released on 27th November in the year of 2003.

14. Version 12.0 of Access was released on 27th January in the year of 2007.

15. Version 14.0 of Access was released on 15th July in the year of 2010.

16. Version 15.0 of access was released on 29th January in the year of 2013.

17. Version 16.0 of Access was released on 22nd September in the year of 2015.

18. MS Access 2019 was released on 24th September in the year of 2018.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE-

1. What is the full form of DBMS?

2. Microsoft Access consist of_____types of databases?

3. What is the Initial release date of Ms Access ?

4. Write the name of the licence of MS access ?

5. What is the full form of ACE?

6. What do you mean by tables in Ms access?

7. What is a Flat file database?

8. What does a hyperlink stores?

9. Define the term relationship?

10. Microsoft access is a part of_____professional suite package.

11. Define the term currency?

12. What is relational database?

13. Who stores the logical values of Yes and No?

14. Write the range of the Date and time?

15. Microsoft Access consist of_____distinct types of databases.

16. A database has_____different elements.

17. Write the full form of CRM?

18. Write the name of the first version of Microsoft Access.

19. Version 11.0 of Access was released in the_____year.

20. Microsoft Access 2019 was released on_____.

21. Which version is called as Access 95?

CURIOUS MINDS

Wildlife of India

National Parks, Wildlife & Bird Sanctuaries

Endangered Species of India

Great Indian Bustard
Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra

Himalayan Monal (Pheasant)
Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh

Hoolock Gibbon
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura

Pygmy Hog
Assam

Leopard Cat
Foothills of the Himalayas

Wild Ass
Rann of Kachchh, Gujarat

Sarus Crane
Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh

Bengal Florican
Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh

Bengal Tiger
Mangroves of the Sundarbans, West Bengal

Asiatic Lion
Gir, Gujarat

Blackbuck
Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka

Asian Elephant (Indian Elephant)
Eastern Arunachal Pradesh, the Plains of Upper Assam, and the foothills of Nagaland

Malabar Civet
Western Ghats of South India

Olive Ridley Sea Turtle
Gahirmatha, Odisha

Jerdon's Courser
Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh

Nilgiri Langur
Nilgiri Hills of the Western Ghats in South India

Lion Tailed Macaque
Western Ghats of South India

Map not to Scale

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The wildlife of India is diverse and its national parks and biosphere reserves are home to many endangered wildlife species like Royal Bengal Tigers and Red Panda, the vulnerable one-horned Rhinoceros and Snow Leopards, and critically endangered Great Indian Bustard, among many other species of flora and fauna.

India boasts 104 national parks, 551 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 131 Marine Protected Areas, 18 Biosphere Reserves, 88 Conservation Reserves and 127 Community Reserves, covering a total of 1,65,088.57 sq km. In total, there are 870 Protected Areas which make 5.06% of the geographical area of the country.

The oldest national park in India is Corbett National Park. Sprawling in the foothills of the Himalayas in Uttarakhand, this

national park was established in 1936. It is spread in 520.82 sq km area, and is home to a rich flora and fauna, including the Royal Bengal Tigers.

India's first biosphere reserve was established in 1986 and is called Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. This reserve includes Wayanad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Mudumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley protected areas situated in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka.

The Great Rann of Kutch, with an area of 12454 sq km, is the largest biosphere reserve in India. On the other hand, with an area of 4400 sq km, Hemis National Park in Ladakh is the largest national park in India.

National parks

National parks are areas that aim to protect the natural environment. They are also involved in public recreation and enjoyment activities. In a national park, the landscapes and its flora and fauna are present in their natural state. India is rich in biodiversity.

Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

National Park in India
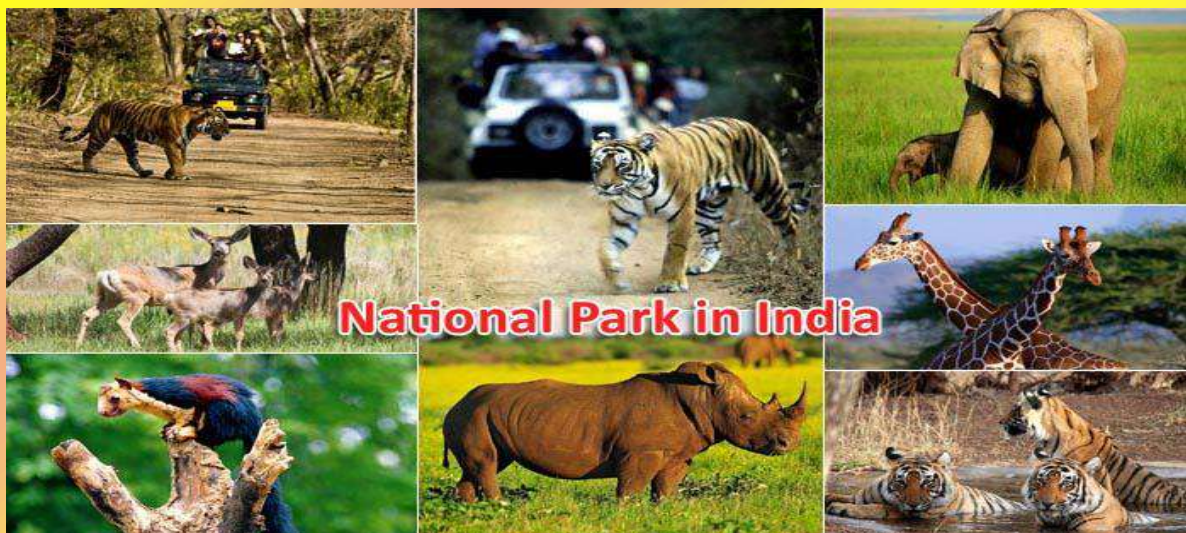
A wildlife sanctuary is an area where animal habitats and their surroundings are protected from any sort of disturbance. The capturing, killing and poaching of animals is strictly prohibited in these regions.
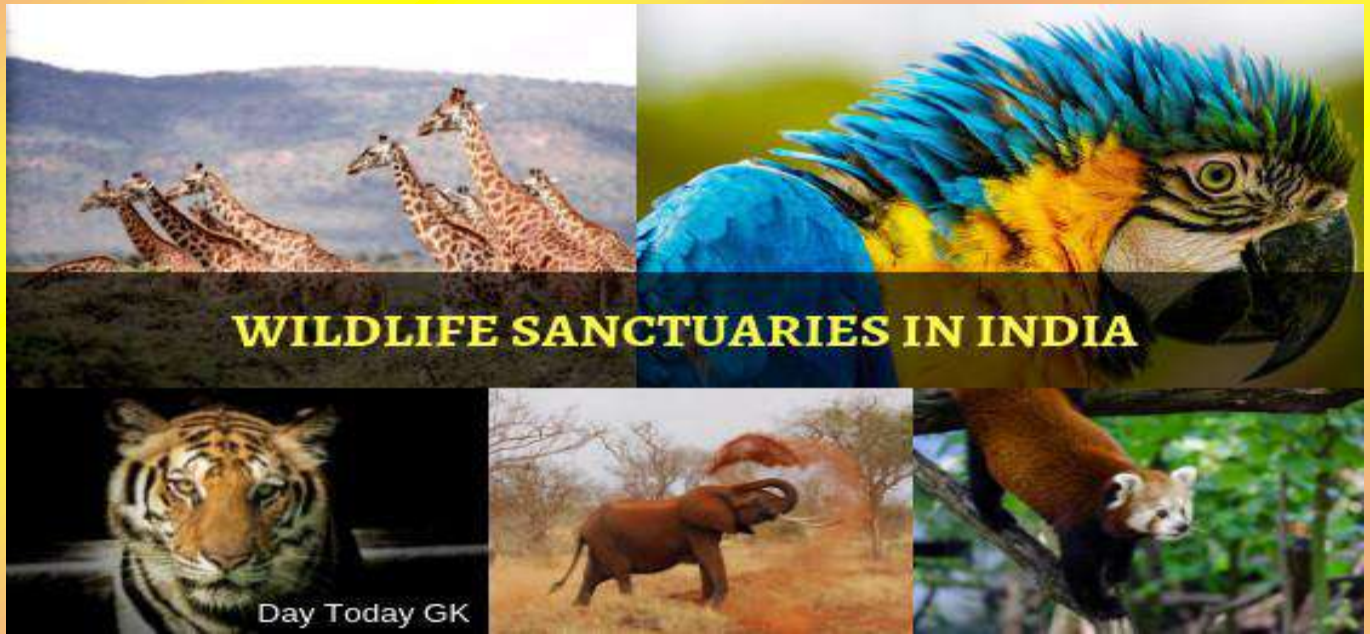
They aim at providing a comfortable living to the animals. India has beautiful wildlife sanctuaries, with dense forests, large rivers, high and beautiful mountains. Few of the these in India are mentioned here.

S.No.	Name of Wildlife Sanctuaries	State
1.	Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary	Rajasthan
2.	Chilika Lake Bird Sanctuary	Odisha
3.	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala
4.	Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat

5.	Govind Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttarakhand
6.	Madumalai Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
7.	Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala

Bird sanctuaries

Bird sanctuaries are built to protect the birds. These sanctuaries require extra care and that is why they are owned by the Government. To protect these birds and their species, bird sanctuaries are built. They are natural facilities that serve the conservation of various species and also their natural habitat. Further, it promotes the survival and rehabilitation of these birds.

NAWABGANJ BIRD SANCTUARY

Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is special because of its exotic beauty and rejuvenating ambience. Nawabganj Sanctuary is enriched with 250 species of local and migratory birds. In addition, here one can find several species of flora. One can explore Nawabganj Sanctuary easily as it is connected with various means of transportation like cars, taxi, bus etc.

Amazing Facts!

- Tiger Reserves in India 2023: The Guru Ghasidas National Park and the Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary are the newest Tiger Reserve of India in 2023. This is the 54th Tiger Reserve in India and is located in Chhattisgarh.
- The Ranthambore National Park, located in the state of Rajasthan, is the largest wildlife sanctuary in India. It serves as a national reserve for the tigers.
- The largest wildlife sanctuary in India is Kaziranga national park, located in Assam, in terms of their conserved species.

1936	Corbett National Park	Uttarakhand
1955	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1955	Tadoba National Park	Maharashtra
1959	Madhav National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1968	Bandhavgarh National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1974	Kaziranga National Park	Assam
1974	Bandipur National Park	Karnataka
1974	Bannerghatta National Park	Karnataka
1975	Gir National Park	Gujarat
1975	Gugamal National Park	Maharashtra
1975	Navegaon National Park	Maharashtra
1975	Pench National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1976	Blackbuck National Park	Gujarat
1976	Guindy National Park	Tamil Nadu
1977	Keibul-Lamjao National Park	Manipur
1977	Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim
1977	Dudhwa National Park	Uttar Pradesh
1978	Eravikulam National Park	Kerala
1979	Vansda National Park	Gujarat
1979	Van Vihar National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1980	Simlipal National Park	Odisha
1980	Ranthambore National Park	Rajasthan
1980	Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	Tamil Nadu
1981	Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National Park	Chhattisgarh
1981	Dachigam National Park	Jammu & Kashmir
1981	Hemis National Park	Jammu & Kashmir
1981	Kishtwar National Park	Jammu & Kashmir

1981	Panna National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1981	Sanjay National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1981	Satpura National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1981	Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Rajasthan
1982	Indravati National Park	Chhattisgarh
1982	Kanger Valley National Park	Chhattisgarh
1982	Marine National Park	Gujarat
1982	Periyar National Park	Kerala
1982	Nanda Devi National Park	Uttarakhand
1982	Valley of Flowers National Park	Uttarakhand
1983	Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1983	Namdapha National Park	Arunachal Pradesh
1983	Fossil National Park	Madhya Pradesh
1983	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Maharashtra
1983	Rajaji National Park	Uttarakhand
1984	Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh
1984	Silent Valley National Park	Kerala
1984	Sunderban National Park	West Bengal
1985	Balpakram National Park	Meghalaya
1986	Mouling National Park	Arunachal Pradesh
1986	Betla National Park	Jharkhand
1986	Nokrek Ridge National Park	Meghalaya
1986	Neora Valley National Park	West Bengal
1986	Singalila National Park	West Bengal
1987	Middle Button Island National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1987	Mount Harriet National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1987	North Button Island National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1987	Saddle Peak National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1987	South Button Island National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1987	Pin Valley National Park	Himachal Pradesh
1987	Anshi National Park	Karnataka
1987	Kudremukh National Park	Karnataka
1988	Nagarahole (Rajiv Gandhi) National Park	Karnataka
1988	Bhitarkanika National Park	Odisha
1989	Sri Venkateswara National Park	Andhra Pradesh
1989	Valmiki National Park	Bihar
1989	Sultan National Park	Haryana
1989	Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) National Park	Tamil Nadu
1989	Gangotri National Park	Uttarakhand
1990	Manas National Park	Assam
1990	Mudumalai National Park	Tamil Nadu
1990	Mukurthi National Park	Tamil Nadu
1990	Govind National Park	Uttarakhand
1991	Murlen National Park	Mizoram
1992	Campbell Bay National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands

1992	Galathea Bay National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1992	Mollem National Park	Goa
1992	City Forest (Salim Ali) National Park	Jammu & Kashmir
1992	Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park	Mizoram
1992	Desert National Park	Rajasthan
1992	Sariska National Park	Rajasthan
1992	Buxa National Park	West Bengal
1992	Gorumara National Park	West Bengal
1993	Intanki National Park	Nagaland
1994	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park	Telangana
1994	Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali National Park	Telangana
1994	Mrugavani National Park	Telangana
1996	Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1998	Nameri National Park	Assam
1999	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	Assam
1999	Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park	Assam
2003	Kalesar National Park	Haryana
2003	Anamudi Shola National Park	Kerala
2003	Mathikettan Shola National Park	Kerala
2003	Pampadum Shola National Park	Kerala
2004	Chandoli National Park	Maharashtra
2005	Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram) National Park	Andhra Pradesh
2006	Mukundra Hills National Park	Rajasthan
2007	Clouded Leopard National Park	Tripura
2007	Bison National Park	Tripura
2008	Papikonda National Park	Andhra Pradesh
2010	Inderkilla National Park	Himachal Pradesh
2010	Khirganga National Park	Himachal Pradesh
2010	Simbalbara National Park	Himachal Pradesh
2014	Jaldapara National Park	West Bengal

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Que 1. In which one of the following states is "Gir forest" located?

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Haryana

(d) Gujarat

Que 2. Wild Ass Sanctuary is situated in which Indian state?

(a) Mizoram

(b) The Little Rann of Kutch

(c) Nagaland

(d) None of these

Que 3. Bandipur National park is located in which of the given states?

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Assam

(d) Karnataka

Que 4. Which one of the given options was the first National Park established in India?

(a) Kanha National park

(b) Dudhwa National park

(c) Jim Corbett National park

(d) None of these

Que 5. World Forest Day is celebrated on which of the given days?

(a) 21st May

(b) 21st June

(c) 21st March

(d) 21st April

PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

CURIOUS MINDS