

THE FACT CORNER



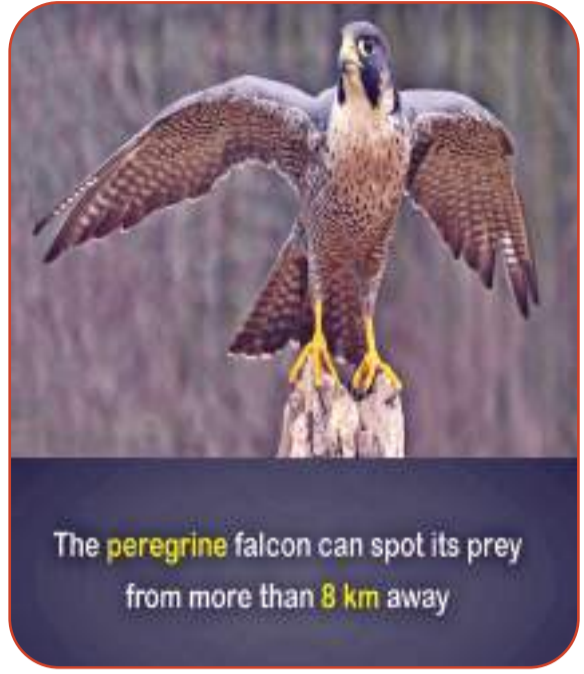
Some chimp infants have been observed caring for sticks like human children care for dolls. This implies that, like humans, chimpanzees are capable of **imagination**



An **ant's** sense of smell is as good as a **Dog's**



Scientists are attempting to **clone** extinct **Ice Age cave lions** using DNA from 12,000-year-old remains



The **peregrine falcon** can spot its prey from more than **8 km** away

BRAIN TEASERS

- Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A. parsley B. basil
C. dill D. mayonnaise
- Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A. tulip B. rose
C. bud D. daisy
- Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A. guitar B. flute
C. violin D. cello
- Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A. heading B. body
C. letter D. closing
- Which word does NOT belong with the others?
A. tape B. twine
C. cord D. yarn
- Odometer is to mileage as compass is to
A. speed B. hiking
C. needle D. direction
- Marathon is to race as hibernation is to
A. winter B. bear
C. dream D. sleep

SOLUTION:
1. Mayonnaise.
2. Bud
3. Flute
4. Letter
5. Tape
6. direction
7. sleep

English Proverbs and Meanings

- * A drowning man will clutch at a straw.**
When someone is in a difficult situation, he will take any available opportunity to improve it.
- * An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.**
If someone does something wrong, then they should be punished by same degree of injury or punishment.
- * A fool and his money are soon parted.**
Foolish people do not know how to hold on to their money.
- * An ounce of protection is worth a pound of cure.**
A little precaution before a crisis hits is better than lot of firefighting afterwards.
- * Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.**
An incapable person can gain powerful position if others in the fray are even more incapable.
- * A thing begun is half done.**
A good beginning makes it easier to accomplish the rest of the project.

Chicken Potli



Ingredients:
250 gm Chicken
1 medium Onion
1 Green Chilly
50 gm Garlic
25 gm Ginger
According to taste Salt

1 tsp Aromatic powder
3 drops Soya sauce
1/2 tsp Oyster sauce
200 gm Spring onion
6 Pieces Filo sheet
Method
Heat a pan with two tsp of oil and saute chopped garlic, onion, ginger and green chilly together. After a minute add chicken with all the spices and mix them properly, toss it well. Now add all the sauces and cook again for few minutes. Transfer the mixture into a bowl and allow it to cool. The mixture is ready now.
Prepare the potlis:
Now take a filo sheet into your hand and using your thumb and index finger make a circle and place the filling inside the potli and close the sheet using spring onion and tied carefully.
Fry it in medium hot oil for about 5-6 minutes till it becomes golden brown.
Serve it hot with black bean sauce or sweet chilly sauce. Enjoy!

JUNIOR CHEF

Red Velvet Pancake



Ingredients:
10 Cups All-purpose flour
1-1/4 Cup Sugar
2/3 Cups Baking cocoa
6 tsp Baking soda
4 tsp Baking powder
5 tsp Salt

Additional ingredients (for each batch)
2 Cups Buttermilk
2 Eggs
2 tsp Red food coloring
Butter and Maple syrup
Method
In a large bowl, combine the flour, sugar, baking cocoa, baking soda and salt all together. Place 2 cups in each of five resealable plastic bags or containers. Store in a cool, dry place for up to 6 months.
Prepare pancakes:
Pour the mixed ingredients into a large bowl. In a small bowl, whisk the buttermilk, eggs and food coloring. Stir into dry ingredients just until moistened. Pour batter by 1/4 cupful's onto a greased hot griddle; turn when bubbles form on top. Cook until the second side is golden brown. In 1957, he was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize. The American Chemical Society and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1998 recognised Raman's discovery as an International Historic Chemical Landmark. On 28 February every year, India celebrates National Science Day to commemorate the discovery of the Raman Effect in 1928 in his honour. In 1970, he received a major heart attack while working in the laboratory. He took his last breath in the Raman Research Institute on 21st November, 1970. Dr. C.V. Raman was one of the great legends from India whose hard work and determination made India proud and became the first Indian to receive a Nobel Prize in Physics. He proved that, if a person really wants to pursue his/her desires nobody can stop. His interest in science and dedication towards research works made him discovered the Raman Effect. He will always be remembered as a great Scientist, Physicist, and Nobel laureate.

CV Raman — the Genius and Venerated son of Trichy

Dr. C.V. Raman was born on 7 November, 1888 in a South Indian Brahmin family in Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu. His father's name was Chandrasekhara Ramanathan Iyer who was a lecturer in Mathematics and Physics in a college in Vishakhapatnam. His mother's name was Parvathi Ammal. C. V. Raman was an intelligent and brilliant student since his early childhood. At the age of 11, he passed his matriculation and 12th class at the age of 13 with a scholarship. In 1902, he joined the Presidency College and received his graduate degree in 1904. At that time, he was the only student who received the first division. He has done his Master's in Physics from the same college and broke all the previous records. In 1907, he married Lokasundari Ammal and had two sons namely Chandrasekhara and Radhakrishnan. Because of his father's interest, he appeared for the Financial Civil Services (FCS) examination and topped it. In 1907, he went to Calcutta (now Kolkata) and joined as Assistant Accountant General. But in the spare time, he went to the laboratory for doing research at the Indian Association for Cultivation of Sciences. Let us tell you that, his job was very hectic then also he continued his research work at night due to his core interest in science. Though the facilities available in the laboratory were very limited, he continued his research and published his findings in leading international journals including 'Nature', 'The Philosophical Magazine', 'Physics Review', etc. At that time, his researches were focused on the areas of vibrations and acoustics. He got an opportunity to join the University of Calcutta in 1917, as the first Palit Professor of Physics. After 15 years at Calcutta, he became the Professor at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore from 1933-1948 and since 1948, he became the Director of the Raman Institute of Research at Bangalore which was established and endowed by him only. Works and Discovery He established the Indian Journal of Physics in 1926 where he was the Editor. He also sponsored the establishment of the Indian Academy of Sciences and served as the President since its inception. He was the President of the Current Science Association in Bangalore, which publishes Current Science (India). In 1928, he wrote an article on the theory of musical instruments to the 8th Volume of the Handbuch der Physik. He published his work on the "Molecular



Diffraction of Light" in 1922 which led to his ultimate discovery of the radiation effect on the 28th February 1928 and gained him to receive Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. He became the first Indian to receive a Nobel Prize. Other researches carried out by Dr. C.V. Raman were: Diffraction of light by acoustic waves of ultrasonic and hypersonic frequencies and effects produced by X-

rays on infrared vibrations in crystals exposed to ordinary light. In 1948, he also studied the fundamental problems of crystal dynamics. His laboratory has been dealing with the structure and properties of diamond, and the structure and optical behaviour of numerous iridescent substances like pearls, agate, opal, etc. He was also interested in the optics of colloids, electrical and magnetic anisotropy, and the physiology of human vision. No doubt, he was honoured with a large number of doctorates and memberships of scientific societies. In 1924, he was also elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society early in his career and was knighted in 1929. As briefly described that he is best known for discovering the 'Raman Effect' or the theory related to the scattering of light. He showed that when light traverses a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes its wavelength. Awards and Honours - In 1924, he was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society early in his career and was knighted in 1929. - He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. - He was awarded the Franklin Medal in 1941. - He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1954, the highest civilian award in India. - In 1957, he was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize. - The American Chemical Society and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1998 recognised Raman's discovery as an International Historic Chemical Landmark. - On 28 February every year, India celebrates National Science Day to commemorate the discovery of the Raman Effect in 1928 in his honour. In 1970, he received a major heart attack while working in the laboratory. He took his last breath in the Raman Research Institute on 21st November, 1970. Dr. C.V. Raman was one of the great legends from India whose hard work and determination made India proud and became the first Indian to receive a Nobel Prize in Physics. He proved that, if a person really wants to pursue his/her desires nobody can stop. His interest in science and dedication towards research works made him discovered the Raman Effect. He will always be remembered as a great Scientist, Physicist, and Nobel laureate.