



St. Norbert Campus Chronicles



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Mother's Day - By Chikkamani



Mothers are one of the first indications of the sovereignty of God in our lives. Mothers teach us to have confidence and belief in ourselves. Mothers knew from experience how important for people to believe in themselves in order for children to be whole, strong and grow with a healthy estimation of oneself. Mother's Day is an occasion which is celebrated in various parts of the world to express respect, honor and love towards mothers. The day is an

event to honor the contribution of mothers, acknowledge the efforts of maternal bonds and the role of mothers in our society. Although, different countries celebrate the occasion on different dates, the common months of the celebrations are March or May. Mother's Day is a similar effort like other celebrations like Father's Day, Siblings Day, Grandparents Day and others. The celebration of Mother's Day first started in the country of Greece, and now it is celebrated in every part of the world. Every mother is devoted to her child throughout her life. Measuring the depth of a mother's sacrifice is not possible for anyone nor can we repay the priceless favours and love of our mothers. It is

our duty to take care of our mothers and to respect and love her. Mother's Day is celebrated to make our mothers feel special and shower all our love on her. Though it is celebrated on the second Sunday of May, every year, yet, we should celebrate every day as a Mother's Day to make our mothers feel special. It is a day which makes people remember the importance and significance of mothers in their life and is observed as a day to give special emphasis to the motherly figures around the world. All traditions, however, do share characteristics and ultimately honour mothers and women who have brought peace and improvement to the world. Despite consumerism

gradually overpowering authenticity, the day will forever serve as a reminder of what mothers do for us. Even though we are able to spoil our mothers on any day throughout the year, the denoted day gives us an excuse to express our utmost gratitude. The bond of a mother and her child is so special that it is cherished forever, by children and their mothers. One day is not enough to celebrate Motherhood and we should make every day as special as



Mother's Day to shower our love upon our mothers.

International Nurses Day - By Maria



International Nurses Day is celebrated around the world every May 12th on the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth. On the occasion of the International Day of the Nurses and the 200th anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale, the World Health Organization (WHO) joins hundreds of partners worldwide to highlight the importance of nurses in the

healthcare and thank nurses for what they do. The Covid-19 pandemic is a stark reminder of the vital role nurses play. Historically, as well as today, nurses are at the forefront of fighting epidemics and pandemics - providing high quality and respectful treatment and care. They are often the first and sometimes the only health professional that people see and the quality of their initial assessment, care and treatment is vital. Nurses account for more than half of all the world's health workers, yet there is an urgent shortage of nurses worldwide with 5.9 million more nurses still needed, especially

in low- and middle-income countries. International Nurses Day has been created so that we can pay honour and tribute to all of the nurses around the world and the incredible work they do. It is crazy to think about a world without nurses. Who would be there to care for us when we're not feeling well? Nurses bring so much to our lives, and the lives of the people that we love, and so it is only right that we have a day that honours them and recognizes all of their efforts! In 2021, we seek to show how nursing will look into the future as well how the profession will transform the next stage of healthcare. Nurses have a very varied

role and they are responsible for a number of different things in the workplace. This includes writing care plans for patients, assisting with evaluations and tests, setting up blood transfusions and drips, checking and administering drugs and injections, observing and recording the condition of patients. They will also maintain patient records, mentor junior and student



nurses organise staff, and reassure patients and their relatives.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee
By- Chiranthan Dev 8th Std



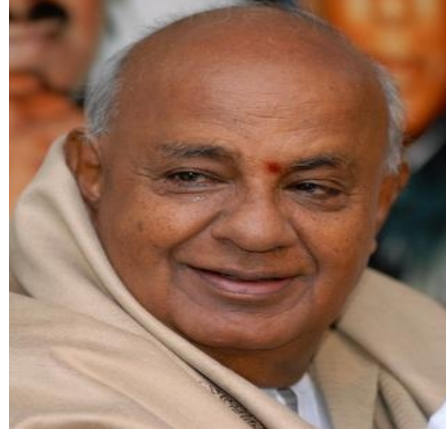
1999 to 2004. During his tenure as prime minister, his government introduced many domestic economic and infrastructural reforms, including encouraging the private sector and foreign investments, reducing governmental waste, encouraging research and development and privatisation of some government owned corporations. Vajpayee was one of the co-founders and a senior leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). He was also noted as a poet and a writer and was a member of the Indian Parliament for over five decades, having been elected ten times to the Lok Sabha, and twice to the Rajya Sabha. The Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared in 2014 that Vajpayee's birthday, 25 December, would be marked as Good Governance Day. In 2015, he was

Atal Bihari Vajpayee was born into a Hindu Brahmin family on 25 December 1924 in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. His mother and father were Krishna Devi and Krishna Bihari Vajpayee. Vajpayee did his schooling at the Saraswati Shishu Mandir in Gwalior. He subsequently attended Gwalior's Victoria College to study for a BA in Hindi, English and Sanskrit and then completed his post-graduation with an MA in Political Science from DAV College, Kanpur. Moreover, he was an Indian statesman who served three terms as the Prime Minister of India, first for a term of 13 days in 1996, then for a period of 13 months from 1998 to 1999, followed by a full term from



conferred the Bharat Ratna. He died on 16 August 2018 of age-related illness.

Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda
By- Gagan kumar 8th Std



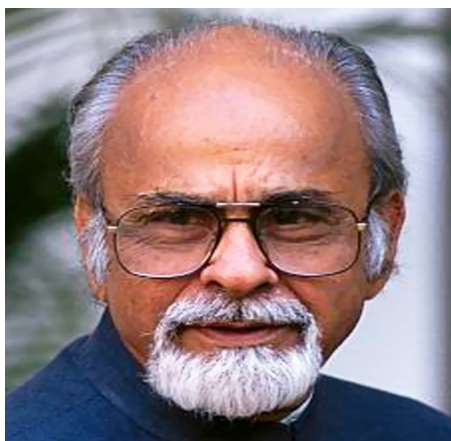
Haradanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda was born on 18 May 1933 in Haradanahalli, a village in Holenarasipura taluk, of the erstwhile Kingdom of Mysore into a Vokkaliga caste family, which is categorised as an Other Backward Class by the Indian government. His father was Dodde Gowda and mother, Devamma. He married Chennamma in 1954. They have six children four sons, including politicians H. D. Revanna and H. D. Kumaraswamy, who was the former Chief Minister of Karnataka, and two daughters. Born in a humble farming family, he joined the Indian National Congress party in 1953, and remained a member until 1962. He was imprisoned during the

Emergency and became President of the state unit of Janata Dal in 1994, and was considered to be a driving force in the party's victory in Karnataka. When the United Front decided to form the Government at the Centre with the support of the Congress, Deve Gowda was unexpectedly chosen to head the government and became the 11th Prime Minister of India from 1 June 1996 to 21 April 1997. Before that, he was previously the 14th Chief Minister of Karnataka from 1994 to 1996. After his prime ministerial tenure, he was elected to the 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Lok Sabha, as Member of Parliament for the Hassan Lok Sabha constituency. He lost Lok Sabha elections in 2019 from Tumkuru but has been elected to Rajya Sabha. Currently, he is the National President of the Janata



Dal and a Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha representing Karnataka.

Inder Kumar Gujral
By - Lakshya 8th Std



nationalistic ideas as a student, and joined the All India Students Federation and the Communist Party of India. He was imprisoned for taking part in the Quit India movement. On 26 May 1945, Inder Kumar Gujral married Sheila Gujral. They had two sons, Naresh Gujral, who is a Rajya Sabha MP, and Vishal Gujral. After independence, he joined the Indian National Congress party in 1964, and became a Member of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha. He was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting during the emergency. In 1976, he was appointed as the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union. In 1996, he became the Minister of External Affairs in the Deve Gowda ministry, and developed the Gujral doctrine during

Inder Kumar Gujral was an Indian diplomat, politician and freedom activist who served as the 12th Prime Minister of India from April 1997 to March 1998. His tenure lasted for less than a year. He was born on 4 December 1919 in a Punjabi Hindu Khatri family to Avtar Narain and Pushpa Gujral in undivided Punjab in British India. He studied at D.A.V. College, Hailey College of Commerce and Forman Christian College, Lahore. He spoke Urdu and was, eulogised as a lover of the language by Maulana Azad National Urdu University, an institution where he held the position of chancellor. Born in Punjab, he was influenced by



this period. He died in 2012 at the age of 92, due to a lung infection.

Manmohan Singh
By- Maheshwari 8th Std



Manmohan Singh born to Gurmukh Singh and Amrit Kaur on 26 September 1932 is an Indian economist, academic, and politician who served as the 13th prime minister of India from 2004 to 2014. Singh was also the first prime minister since Jawaharlal Nehru to be re-elected after completing a full five-year term. Born in Gah, West Punjab, in what is today Pakistan, Singh's family migrated to India during its partition in 1947. After obtaining his doctorate in economics from Oxford, Singh worked for the United Nations during 1966-1969. He subsequently began his

bureaucratic career when Lalit Narayan Mishra hired him as an advisor in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. During the 1970s and 1980s, Singh held several key posts in the Government of India, such as Chief Economic Advisor, governor of the Reserve Bank and head of the Planning Commission. In 1991, as India faced a severe economic crisis, newly elected Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao surprisingly inducted the apolitical Singh into his cabinet as Finance Minister. Over the next few years, despite strong opposition, he as a Finance Minister carried out several structural reforms that liberalised India's economy.



To his credit, in March 1983, Punjab University awarded him Doctor of Letters and in 2009 created a Dr. Manmohan Singh chair in their economics department.

HOW DOES CORONA VIRUS INFECT HUMANS?

By Madeeha Anwar

When we cough or sneeze around 3,000 to 40,000 saliva droplets are released from our body, each droplet may contain a minimum of 20,00,000 viruses and this virus can travel for about 1 meter with a speed of 300km/hr. When this virus enters into our body through lungs, it attacks the regions of lungs boundary because of ACE-2 receptor cells present in lungs, and thus the corona virus can easily proliferate into the cell by binding its spikes onto to the ACE2 receptors.

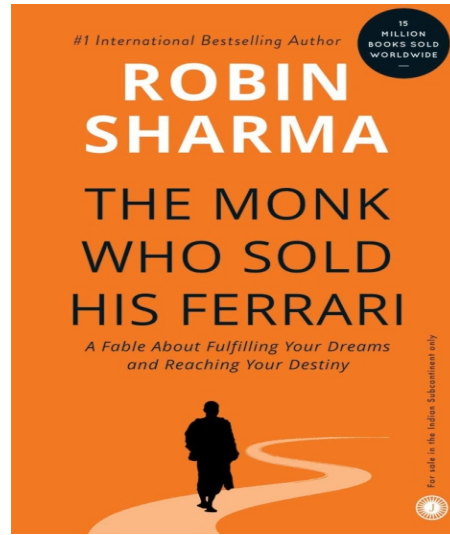
Once when the virus enters into the cell, and transfers its RNA (Genomic code that helps it to multiply) into the nucleus and the polymerase present in nucleus produces a number of Corona Viruses with the help of the COVID genomic sequence and ultimately the cell blasts releasing a number of COVID cells. This process requires a minimum of 2 to 10 days and this period of multiplying the pathogen cells is known as incubation period. When human

body recognizes these pathogens immediately the innate immune system of ours starts killing these viruses and also maintains a hostile environment in our body like increasing body temperature (leads to fever) so that the viruses find it difficult to survive and multiply at this temperature.

During this process the adaptive immune system activates and produces a large number of antibodies that get themselves attached to the spikes of COVID and thereby blocking its way for the virus to get attached to ACE2 receptors. After which the macrophages engulf the virus and kill it. During this process a thick layer is formed into the alveoli of lungs formed that inhibits the exchange of gases (CO₂ and O₂) by forming a layer across the



alveoli and hence most patients die due to lack of O₂ supply in the body.



The Monk Who Sold His Ferrari is a fiction by Robin Sharma, a well-known Canadian writer. He is a globally respected humanitarian and widely considered as one of the world's top leadership and personal optimization advisors. "The monk who sold his Ferrari" is one of the best motivational books you will ever come across.

The book is written in the form of a conversation between two friends. The story is about Julian Mantle, who is a successful lawyer but is full of tension and work pressure, who finally decides to leave his luxuries

and baggage of the past and goes to the Himalayan Mountains in search of peace. While reading this book, you will literally feel that you are in the beautiful forest of Savanna, India, where everything is very beautiful. Julian's journey is described in seven practical lessons.

At the end of every chapter is a summary containing action points, it makes it easy to remember. Most of them are very inspiring and very useful. A well-cultivated mind will blossom beyond our expectations.

Quality of our life literally depends upon our thoughts. It is said in this book that even the best-conditioned thinkers are using 1/100th of a percent of their mental resources.



Only a well-trained mind can explore the untapped potential of the mental capacity.

General Knowledge Science - By Rachana C Swamy

1. What does DNA stand for?
2. What is the hardest natural substance on Earth?
3. What type of bird catches fish in its throat pouch?
4. Humans and chimpanzees share roughly how much DNA?
5. What is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere?
6. When does a lunar eclipse occur?
7. At what temperature are Celsius and Fahrenheit equal?
8. What name is given for the number of protons found in the nucleus of an atom?
9. How many vertebrae does the average human possess?
10. What is a material that will not carry an electrical charge called?
11. What is the study of mushrooms called?
12. Name the hot middle layer of Earth?
13. Who discovered the nuclear bomb?
14. What is a green photosynthetic pigment found in plants that helps absorb energy from sunlight?
15. Which gas is found in soda water?

16. What is the name of the liquid component of the human blood?
17. Where is the pinna located in the human body?
18. Oncology focuses on what disease?
19. What is the largest internal organ of the human body?
20. What is the SI unit of power?
21. Who discovered the radium?
22. Who is known as the father of modern biology?
23. Which animal never drinks water in its entire life?
24. Which is the largest cell in the animal kingdom?
25. Which gas is used in balloons as it is lighter than air?
26. Who is the father of the Indian Nuclear program?
27. Who is the inventor of radio?
28. Which is the largest land-based mammal on Earth?
29. What is the chemical name of Vitamin-C?
30. Which is the leading cause of blindness in children worldwide?

31. The motion of the Earth on its axis is known as.
32. What is the reason to see our reflection in a mirror?
33. Which mirror is used in the headlights of the car?
34. Who invented the cell?
35. Which fish does not have a skeleton at all?
36. Which travels the fastest: Light or Sound?
37. Which animal has the highest blood pressure?
38. Which animal never sleeps?
39. Which bird only eats bones?
40. How many eyes do honey bees have?

ANSWERS:

1. Deoxyribonucleic acid
2. Diamond
3. Pelicans
4. 98%
5. Nitrogen
6. When Earth is between Sun and Moon
7. -40
8. Atomic number
9. 33
10. Insulator
11. Mycology
12. Mantle
13. Robert Oppenheimer
14. Chlorophyll
15. Carbon dioxide
16. Plasma
17. Outer ear

18. Cancer
19. Liver
20. Watt
21. Marie Curie and Pierre Curie
22. Aristotle
23. Kangaroo rat
24. Ostrich egg
25. Helium
26. Homi J. Bhabha
27. Guglielmo Marconi
28. African Bush Elephant
29. Ascorbic acid
30. Vitamin-C deficiency
31. Rotation
32. Light is reflected
33. Concave mirror
34. Robert Hooke
35. Jelly fish
36. Light
37. Giraffe
38. Bullfrog
39. Bearded vulture
40. Five



