



**THE INSTITUTION OF GREEN ENGINEERS (IGEN)**  
**YOUNGREEN INNOVATORS ARME**



**ACTIVITY REPORT**

**# QUARANTINE CHALLENGE 01**

**OUTCOME**

## Albert Einstein

- 1 Albert Einstein was born on March 14 1879.
- 2 He was born in Ulm in Germany.
- 3 He could not speak until the age of one he first spoke to his sister Maja.
- 4 He used to ask so many questions and they would encourage him to ask more questions.
- 5 He did not like going to school because his teachers did not answer his questions.
- 6 His uncle Jakob used to give him many math problems which he solved with in seconds.
- 7 He was graduated from Swiss Federal Polytechnic Institute.
- 8 When he was 26 years old he found Theory of relativity and famous formula  $E=mc^2$ .
- 9 He received Nobel prize for  $E=mc^2$  in 1921.
- 10 Albert Einstein was a famous scientist. many museum were built after him.

A Aditya Sairaj  
Gokul II stands

Quarantine challenge  
#challenge 01

Write a note on your favourite scientist:

## ALBERT EINSTEIN

Einstein was born on March 14, 1879 in Ulm, Germany. His father's name is Hermann Einstein. He was a sales man and engineer. Einstein's Mother, Pauline ran the household. Einstein attended Elementary school at Luitpold-Gymnasium in Munich.

He also had speech challenges, though he developed a passion for classical music and playing violin. During his teens, Einstein's first major paper is "The Investigation of the State of Aether in Magnetic Fields".

Einstein was able to get admission in FIT due to good scores in math and physics in the entrance exam. After graduating Einstein faced major challenges, He worked as a clerk position in a Swiss patent office. While working he had time to explore ideas during his studies at FIT.

In 1921, Einstein won the Nobel prize for physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect. Einstein made many discoveries but his best known is theory of relativity and equation  $E=mc^2$  which helps for the development of atomic power and ~~after~~ atomic bomb. After World War II, Einstein continued to work on his ~~unified~~ ~~theory~~ unified field theory. Einstein died in April 18, 1955 at the age 76 in University Medical centre at Princeton.

- BY AJAY KARTHICK

True sign of intelligence  
is not knowledge but imagination

- ALBERT EINSTEIN

My favorite scientist

Jagadish chandra Bose was a polymath, physicist, biologist, archaeologist and an early writer of science fiction. He was born in Mymensingh, Bengal Presidency (present in Bangladesh) on 30 November 1858. His father's name was Bhagawan Chandra Bose and Mother's name was Sundari Bose. His father was a deputy magistrate and assistant Commissioner in Faridpur and Bardhaman and other places. Bose's education started in a vernacular school. In 1869, he enrolled at the Hare School before moving on to St. Xavier's School at Kolkata. He joined the St. Xavier's College in 1875 where he became acquainted with the Jesuit Father Eugene Lafont who instilled in him a deep interest in natural sciences. He received a BA from the University of Calcutta in 1879. Bose went to England to study Medicine at the University of London. He completed his Natural Science Tripos from the college and

pursued a ~~BSc~~ BSc from the University of London taking his degree in 1884.

He married to Abala Bose in 1887

After return to India he joined the presidency college of the University of Calcutta as a professor of physics

He made a remarkable progress in his research of remote wireless signalling and was the first to use semi-conductor junction to detect radio signals

He invented crescograph which mean a device for measuring the growth of plants. Bose is considered as a

father of Bengali science fiction.

He invented radio, microwave, crescograph etc.. He passed away on 23 November 1937 when his age was 78 in Giridih Bengal Presidency British India, ~~at the~~ "

- Thank you -

- x - x - x -

From Anishka.

# Marie Curie

Polish - born French physicist Marie Curie was famous for her work on radioactivity and twice a winner of the Nobel Prize. With her husband, Pierre Curie, she was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics. She was the sole winner of the 1911 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and she is the only woman to win the award in two different fields.

Maria Salomea Skłodowska was born on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, in what was then the Congress Kingdom of Poland, Russian Empire. At the age of 16, she won a gold medal on completion of her secondary education at the Russian lycée. Because her father, a teacher of mathematics and physics, lost his savings through bad investment, she had to take work as a teacher and at the same time took part in the nationalist "free university," reading in Polish to women workers. At the age of 18 she took a post as a governess. However, from her earnings she was able to finance her sister's medical studies in Paris, France, with the understanding that her sibling would in turn later help her to get an education.

In 1891 Skłodowska went to Paris and used the name Marie. She began to follow the lectures of Paul Appel, Gabriel Lippmann, and Edmond Bouty at the Sorbonne university. Skłodowska worked far into the night and completed degrees in physics and math. It was in the spring of 1891 that she met Pierre Curie.

Their marriage (July 25, 1895) marked the start of a partnership that was soon to achieve



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Their marriage (July 25, 1895) marked the start of a partnership that was soon to achieve results of world significance, in particular the discovery of polonium (so called by Marie in honor of her native land) in the summer of 1898 and that of radium a few months later. Following Henri Becquerel's discovery (1896) of a new phenomenon (which she later called "radioactivity"), Marie Curie, looking for a subject for a thesis, decided to find out if the property discovered in uranium was to be found in other matter. She discovered that this was true for thorium at the same time as Gerhard Carl Schmidt did.

Marie was very fascinated by a mineral called pitchblende, in which its activity is greater than pure uranium. As they were researching pitchblende, they discovered the elements polonium and radium. While Pierre Curie devoted himself chiefly to the physical study of the new radiations, Marie Curie struggled to obtain pure radium in the metallic state—achieved with the help of the chemist André-Louis Debierne, one of Pierre Curie's pupils. On the results of this research, Marie Curie received her doctorate of science in June 1903 and—with Pierre—was

awarded the Davy Medal of the Royal Society. Also in 1903 they shared with Becquerel the Nobel Prize for Physics for the discovery of radioactivity.

The birth of her two daughters, Irène and Ève, in 1897 and 1904 did not interrupt Marie's intensive scientific work. She was appointed lecturer in physics (1900) at the École Normale Supérieure for girls in Sèvres, France, and introduced there a method of teaching based on experimental demonstrations. In December 1904 she was appointed chief assistant in the laboratory directed by Pierre Curie.

The sudden death of Pierre Curie (April 19, 1906) was a bitter blow to Marie Curie, but it was also a decisive turning point in her career: henceforth she was to devote all her energy to completing the scientific work that they had undertaken. On May 13, 1906, she was appointed to the professorship that had been left vacant on her husband's death; she was the first woman to teach in the Sorbonne. In 1908 she became titular professor, and in 1910 her fundamental treatise on radioactivity was published. In 1911 she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, for the isolation of pure radium. In 1914 she saw the completion of the building of the laboratories of the Radium Institute (Institut du Radium) at the University of Paris.

isolation of pure radium. In 1914 she saw the completion of the building of the laboratories of the Radium Institute (Institut du Radium) at the University of Paris.

Marie Curie, now at the highest point of her fame and, from 1922, a member of the Academy of Medicine, devoted her research to the study of the chemistry of radioactive substances and the medical applications of these substances. In 1921, accompanied by her two daughters, Marie Curie made a triumphant journey to the United States, where President Warren G. Harding presented her with a gram of radium that had been bought as the result of a collection among American women. Curie gave lectures, especially in Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Czechoslovakia. In addition, she had the satisfaction of seeing the development of the Curie Foundation in Paris and in Poland the inauguration in 1932 in Warsaw of the Radium Institute, of which her sister Bronislawa became director.

One of Marie Curie's outstanding achievements was to have understood the need to accumulate intense radioactive sources, not only to treat illness but also to maintain an abundant supply for research in nuclear physics. She married Frédéric Joliet in 1926. Marie Curie died on July 4, 1934, near Sallanches, France from aplastic anemia, which develops as a result of bone marrow damage from radiation. In 1995 her ashes were enshrined in the Panthéon in Paris; she was the first woman to receive this honor for her own achievements. Her office and laboratory in the Curie Pavilion of the Radium Institute are preserved as the Curie Museum. In my opinion, Marie Curie was a glorious innovator who changed the world tremendously

# STEPHEN HAWKING

Stephen Hawking was a British scientist and author. He wrote books on the big bang theory, space time, and the universe. These books were written in simple English which enabled everyone to understand these complex ideas. Stephen Hawking has also written for children.

Stephen Hawking primarily worked with the relationship of classical thermodynamics and quantum mechanics. He not only proposed the idea of big bang theory; but also black holes and their space-time. Apart from being a professor at Oxford he deeply researched on space time and black holes.

He is my role model as I'm deeply motivated by his will power and consistency in his passion. At the age of 22 he got diagnosed with a neuro-muscular incurable disease. Nevertheless, he always reached for the stars.

Before his death at the age of 76 he wrote an auto biography called 'My Brief History'. He died on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

QUARANTINE CHALLENGE - 01

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF YOUR FAVOURITE SCIENTIST

ISSAC NEWTON

As you know that I am Issac Newton.

I was born in Lincolnshire, England.

My date of birth of birth is 25 december 1642. I am a astronomer, Mathematician,

physicist, theologian and an author. I found the three laws of motion and universal gravity. I studied in King's school, University of Cambridge, Trinity collage.

I wrote a book of Mathematical principals of Natural philosophy. My notable students are Roger Cotes, William Whiston.

I found the laws of gravity when I was thinking of natural force.

Suddenly saw a apple falling from the tree. I got certain awards in

1672 I received the FRS. Knight

Bachelor in 1705 CE. I am pleased

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classmate

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

to share you this

## My favorite Scientist

My favorite Scientist is Louis Pasteur. He was born on December 27, 1822, in Dole, France. A chemist and microbiologist, he pioneered the study of molecular asymmetry, discovered that microorganisms cause fermentation and disease, originated the process of pasteurization, saved the beer, wine, and silk industries in France, and developed vaccines against anthrax and rabies.

Louis Pasteur is best known for inventing the process that bears his name, pasteurization. Pasteurization kills microbes and prevents spoilage in beer, milk, and other goods. In his work with silkworms, Pasteur developed practices that are still used today for preventing disease in silkworms. Using his germ theory of disease, he also developed vaccines for chicken cholera, anthrax, and rabies. Pasteur was from a poor family. He was an average student in his early years but was gifted in drawing and painting. On July 6, 1886, Pasteur vaccinated Joseph Meister, a nine-year-old boy who had been bitten by a rabid dog. The vaccine was so successful that it brought immediate glory and honor to Pasteur. Hundreds of other bite victims throughout the world were subsequently saved by Pasteur's vaccine, and the age of preventive medicine had begun. Finally, he died on September 28, 1895.

M Harshitha

Sir Alexander Fleming

I was born in Scotland on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1881 to Hugh Fleming and Stirling Morton. I went to Houdan Moor School and Danvel School, and earned a two year scholarship to Kilmarnock Academy before moving to London, where I attended the Royal Polytechnic Institution. As per the suggestions of my elder brother Tom, I enrolled at St Mary's Hospital Medical School in Paddington; I was qualified with an MBBS degree with distinction in 1906. During World War I, I witnessed the death of many soldiers from sepsis resulting from infected wounds. I observed that antiseptics which were used at the time to treat infected wounds, often worsened the injuries. I continued my investigations into antibacterial substances.

On 3 September 1928, I returned to my laboratory having spent August on holiday with my family. Before leaving for my holiday I had stacked all my cultures of staphylococci on a bench in a corner of my laboratory. On returning, I noticed that one culture was contaminated with a fungus and the colonies of staphylococci immediately surrounding the fungus had been destroyed, whereas other staphylococci colonies further away were normal. I grew the mould in a pure

culture and found that it produced a substance that killed a number of disease causing bacteria. I identified the mould as penicillium, and after some months of calling it mould juice, named the substance it released as penicillin on 7<sup>th</sup> march 1929. My accidental discovery and isolation of penicillin paved the way to modern antibiotics. I was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1945. I was also awarded honorary doctorate degrees from nearly 30 European and American universities. I was an honorary member of nearly every medical and scientific society in the world which gives me a satisfaction that I ~~have~~ done my role to the mankind.

He died of a heart attack on  
March 11 1955 at his  
home in london.

THANK YOU



Challenge 1

## My favourite scientist

classmate

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

Alexander Flemming was born on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1881 in Ayrshire Scotland. His parents' name was Hugh and Grace who were farmers. He studied at Loudon Moor school. After he finished his schooling, he moved to London with his brother Thomas. He finished his basic education at the Regent Street Polytechnic. After this he was a member of the Territorial Army for 14 years. He entered his medical field at 1901. He studied at St. Mary's Hospital Medical school. During this he won a gold medal for the top medical student at 1908. He actually planned on being a surgeon but the hospital at St. Mary changed his path to bacteriologist.

During WW1 he served at the Royal Army Medical Corps. He worked as a bacteriologist. During this he noticed that the antiseptic that they were using was doing harm than good. He advised the doctors to keep the ~~wound~~ wound dry and clean. None of the doctors listened to him.

After the war he came back to St. Mary's at 1981. When he was nursing a patient with cold, he discovered Lysozyme. When a drop of mucus dripped from the nose to a culture of bacteria. After a few ~~months~~ weeks the mucus had dissolved in the bacteria! This was one of his greatest discoveries. After a month with his family he came back to his lab. He noticed a culture of staphylococcus aureus, contaminated with a mold. He also noticed that the staphylococci surrounding the mold was destroyed. He first named this as mold juice, but later he gave the name penicillin. He has got more than 50 awards including Nobel prize. He died of a heart attack on March 11<sup>th</sup> 1955 at his home in London.

By: V. Jeremy

## Challenge-01

Tell about your favorite scientist

classmate

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

Thomas Alva Edison ~~prabat~~ is probably the <sup>greatest</sup> scientist of the world who invented 1,201 things. But his major invention was the electric bulb. His <sup>father's</sup> name was Samuel Edison. His mother's name was Nancy Elliott. ~~He~~ <sup>she</sup> was a school teacher at Vienna. He couldn't understand anything at school, so his mother started taking home lessons for him. Thomas liked experiments especially chemical experiments. At the age of 11 he worked in a store. At the age of 12 he used to sell newspapers at trains. He ~~money~~ <sup>got</sup> money with the ~~money~~ he bought the things he needed for the chemical experiments. And he also bought a hand press. He brought it on the train. one day because of his chemical experiments, the train conductor ~~became~~ became so angry and he punched Thomas Edison in his ears. He became deaf. And the conductor threw his hand press and his chemical experiments. While he was recovering the smallest son of the conductor Mackenzie was playing in the tracks. He quickly took <sup>him</sup> and kept <sup>him</sup> in the train. His father thanked and asked him whether the conductor ~~could~~ could teach him to be a telegraphist. Edison accepted. Edison became a telegraphist for 6 years. After that he asked his mother for a lab she told okay fine. she sold everything she had to get Thomas a lab. very soon Thomas's mother became sick she needed the surgery soon. But the doctors told if they miss anything she may die. That's when Thomas went into his to create a electric bulb. He attempted 99 times. But he failed he tried one last time. He did it! soon his mother was okay, but she died because of old age.

THANK YOU

Joel

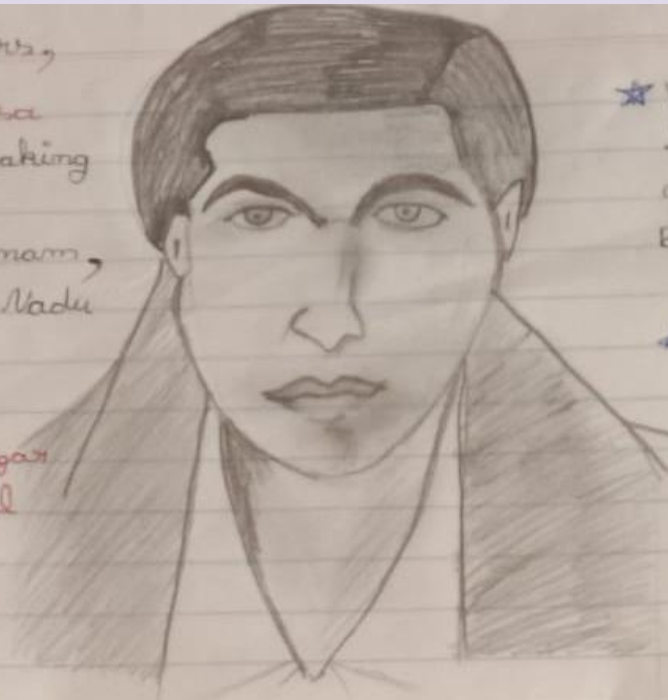
4-b

## Jowish - Sir C V Raman

Hal Immortals,  
I am Sriniwasa  
Ramanujam speaking

\* From Kumbakonam,  
Erode, Tamil Nadu

\* Born for poor  
K. Sriniwasa Iyengar  
and Komalattammal  
in Sep, 1888



\* Weak in  
health as well  
as in study,  
But love Maths

\* After my  
schooling, I  
failed to clear  
my degree from  
Pachaiyappa  
college in  
Madras.

\* My college principal J.A. Yash helped me to complete my degree,  
but due to my health I return to home town.

\* Due to parent compulsion and married 10 years old Tamaki at the  
age of 21. She is beautiful and lovely, but I love maths than  
any one.

BY JOWISH

\* Without degree came to Chennai for the job of ₹ 30.

\* With the help of Ramanachandria Bose wrote articles related to  
Complex analysis, number theory, Infinit series and Fractions

\* My articles attracted by G. H. Hardy from London and he called  
me to do Maths research.

\* A men degree, weak body my self traveled to London through ship.

\* Help of my supervisor G. H. Hardy completed degree from  
Cambridge University and research associate Trinity college London.

\* Did lot of research in Maths with the help of G. H. Hardy and  
received awards FRS (Fellow of the Royal Society) London

\* Due to the health condition I was and back to Chennai in 1926

Died in 1926 (22<sup>nd</sup> April)

CHALLENGE - I BY MEN

Hi! I am Albert Einstein. I was born on 14 March 1879 in the German krum. At a age of two and a half I was not speaking when I finally did learn to speak I uttered repeating twice. I also don't no what to do with other children, and my playmates called me "Brother Soring". So, the youngsters by themselves and I especially loved mechanical toys. My headmaster told my father that what I choose as an profession wouldn't because. I'll never make success at anytime. I was highly gifted at Mathematics and Interested at physics, and after finishing school, I<sup>I</sup> decide to study at the university in Zurich.

In 1900, At age of 21 I was university graduate and unemployed. I worked as teaching assistant, gave private lessons, and finally secured a job 1902. As a technical in patent office in Bern. I said to have jokingly called as deskdrawer at worked the "Bureau of theoretical physics". One of the famous paper of 1905 was Einstein's special of relativity, According to which the time and distance is absolute. In deed, two perfectly accured clocks will not to show the same time. If they come together after a journey. If one of them moving fast relative to the other. From this followed world's most famous formula which describes between mass and Energy.

$$E = mc^2$$

He received the 1921 Nobel prize in physics. I wrote a letter to American president, Franklin D. Roosevelt on 2 August 1939, in which I warned  
"A single bomb of this type... exploded in port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory," His word did not have ~~the~~ failed to have an effect. The Americans developed the atomic bomb in secret project of their own, dropped it on a Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

I was deeply shaken by the extent of destruction. This time ~~but~~ wrote a public missive to the United Nations. In it I proposed the formation of a world government. Unlike the letter to Roosevelt, this one made no impact. But over the next decade, I got ever more involved in political agitation for an end to the arms build up and using his popularity to campaign for peace and democracy. When I died in 1955 at age of 76, I was celebrated a visionary and world citizen as much as a scientific genius.

— Thank You —

4/2020

Challenge - 1  
My favourite  
scientist

Nikola Tesla

Hi I am Nikola Tesla. I was born on 10 July 1856. I was Born and raised in the ~~Australian~~ Empire. I studied Engineering and physics in the 1870s ~~with~~ without receiving a degree and gained practical experience in the early 1880s working in telephone and at continental Edison in the new electric power industry. I emigrated in 1884 to the united states, where I became a naturalized citizen. I worked for a short ~~time~~ <sup>time</sup> at the Edison machine works in Newyork city before I struck out on my own, with the help of partners to finance and market my ideas. I set up laboratories and companies in Newyork to develop a range of electrical and mechanical devices. My alternating current (AC) Induction and related

polyphase AC patents, licensed by  
Westinghouse Electric in 1888, earned me  
a considerable amount of money and became  
the cornerstone of the polyphase system  
which that company eventually marketed

Attempting to develop inventions, I could  
patent and market. I conducted a range  
of experiments with mechanical oscillators  
/ generators, electrical discharge tubes  
and early x-ray imaging. I also built  
a wireless controlled boat, one of the  
first ever exhibited. I ~~was~~ became  
well known as an innovator and demonstrated  
my achievements to ~~the~~ <sup>an</sup> celebrities and  
wealthy patrons at his lab and was noted  
for my showmanship at public lectures.  
Throughout the 1890s, ~~to~~ I pursued my ideas  
for wireless lighting and worldwide wireless  
electric power distribution. In ~~the~~ <sup>1890</sup> my  
high voltage, high frequency power ~~expe~~  
periments in New York and Colorado  
Springs. In 1893, I made an agreement  
on the possibilities of wireless communication  
with his device. I put these ideas



to practical use in my ~~wooden~~  
warden ~~flype~~ tower project

x x x x x x x x Thank you x x x x x x x

## Quarantine Challenge

#Challenge 01

Write About Your Favourite Scientist

THOMAS **ALVA** EDISON  
[AMERICAN INVENTOR]

Thomas Alva Edison born on February 11, 1847. He is <sup>known as the</sup> America's greatest scientist. His innovations were in the fields such as Electric Power Generation, Mass-communication, Sound Recording and Motion Pictures. In his 84 years, Thomas Edison acquired a record number of 1,093 patents. Thomas Alva Edison has done <sup>17</sup> inventions such as Light Bulb, Phonograph, etc. Thomas Alva Edison was self educated. Edison was having some ear difficulties when he was child and he was nearly deaf while he was an adult. Edison made 1000 attempts while inventing the bulb. Once a reporter asked to Edison that How did you feel while failing for 1000 times. Edison said I didn't fail 1000 times .... The bulb was an invention with 1000 steps. Edison was making his bulb invention from 22<sup>nd</sup>

1879

October, to 4<sup>th</sup> November 1879. Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration. I have not failed. I've just found <sup>u</sup> 10,000 ways that won't work.

These are some quotes given by Thomas Alva Edison. He died on 18<sup>th</sup> October, 1931.

THANK YOU

- R.A. LAKSHITA

for.

03/04/17  
MY FAVOURITE SCIENTIST: SIR J. C. BOSE

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose was born on 30 November, 1858 at Mymensingh, now in Bangladesh (Bengal presidency, British India). His parents were Bhagwan Chandra Bose and Bama Sundari Bose. His father was a leading member of the Brahmo Samaj. He was raised in a home committed to pure Indian traditions and culture. He received his elementary education from a vernacular school, because his father believed that Bose should learn his own mother tongue, Bengali, before studying a foreign language like English. His early education was in Hare School (1869), St. Xavier's School at Kolkata, St. Xavier's College (BA in 1879). Bose went to England to study medicine but quit because of ill health. He completed BA, BSc, DSc in London. Later he was married to Abala Bose, the renowned feminist and social worker. He proved by experimentation that both animals and plants share much in common. He demonstrated that plants are also sensitive to heat, cold, light, noise and various other external stimuli.

Bose contrived a very sophisticated instrument called the crescograph, which could record and observe plants minute responses to external stimulants. It was capable of magnifying the motion of plant tissues to about 10,000 times of their actual size and, in doing so, found many similarities between plants and other living organisms.

Bose also extensively researched the behaviour of radio waves. He made improvements on another instrument called the 'coherer', for detecting the radio waves. Mostly known as a plant physiologist, he was a polymath, physicist, biologist, biophysicist, botanist and archaeologist and, an early writer of science fiction in British India.

\* IEEE named him one of the fathers of radio science.

\* Bose is considered father of Bengali science fiction.

\* A crater on the moon has been named in his honour.

\* He authored two illustrious books:

1. Response in the Living and Non-Living (1902)

2. The Nervous Mechanism of Plants (1926)

\* The Indian Botanic Garden was renamed in his honour as the Ancharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden on 25 June 2009.

\* The J.C. Bose University of Science and Technology, YMCA, named in his honour.

\* He was honoured as

1. Knight Bachelor (1917)

2. Fellow of the Royal Society (1920)

3. President of the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Indian Science Congress (1923)

4. Member of the League of Nations (1924 to 1931)

He died aged 78, on 23 November in 1937, in Giridih, India

BY LEKSHAJA REDDY  
DUVVURU.

2/14/2020  
 January  
 శ్రీ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యుని, దక్షిణాయనం  
 హనుంక జుతువు, పుష్కరమానము  
 సోమవారము/MONDAY  
 Sunrise 6-40 AM  
 CHALLENGE 301 BY IGEN  
 WRITE AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF YOUR FAVOURITE  
 SCIENTIST  
 2018  
 శు.చతుర్థి క.నం.11-23  
 మృగశిర మ.నం.3-13  
 రా.వి. 11-02 ల 12-31  
 1  
 New Year's Day  
 Sunset 5-52 PM

Azul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born in a poor family at the town of Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu, on October 15 1931. His mother Ashiamma, was a house wife and his father Jainulabdeen was an immam of a local mosque and also a boat owner. Kalam was the youngest of the family with 4 elder brothers and a sister. As ~~his~~ his family's income needs to be raised Kalam had to sell newspapers in his small age. In his school years, he was the average student. ~~but he carried~~ He was a very hard working person. His favourite subject is mathematics and he spends extra time for it. He continued his education from Schwartz Higher Secondary School and then graduated to Saint Joseph's college in Tiruchirappali at 1954. His dream was to become fighter pilot but he can't because there were

Sun 15/8 8:41 AM  
only 8 positions in IAF and he was in 9th position. He graduated from Madras Institute of Technology. Then he became a scientist.

### KALAM'S INNOVATIONS

He developed first Indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle. This satellite injected Rohini Satellite in the near earth orbit in July 1980.

He developed Prithvi Missile.

He took up the responsibility of developing Indigenous Guided Missiles at DRDO.

He was responsible for the development of AGNI Missile. Then he earned the title "Missile Man of India".

He was the brain behind multiple nuclear test carried out at Pokhran in 1998.

He helped design a cost effective coronary stent known as "Kalam-Raju-Stent".

He was the driving force behind the

development of light weight callipers  
for patience with disabilities.

In 2002 he became the 11th President  
of India. He motivated millions of  
Indians through his speeches. In  
1990 he got Padma Vibushan.

In 1981 he got Padma Bushan.

His simplicity in oration and action  
were applauded and made him dear  
to all.

"You have to dream  
before the dream comes true"



2/4/20

## Autobiography of THOMAS ALVA EDISON

I am Thomas Alva Edison. I was born in February 11 1847 in the United States.

I was the seventh child of Samuel Ogden Edison. My father was a son of loyalist refugee & moved as boy to Vienna. I attended school for only few months & was instead taught by my mother. I had lot of interest in science especially in physics & chemistry. I also faced many infections in my middle ear. And I also enrolled myself in 'The Cooper Union for advancement of science & art'.

I also tried his level best by I couldn't hear. soon, I started to hear by the vibrations made by the wood by I couldn't hear some sounds which is of high frequencies. Then I & my family moved to Port Huron, Michigan. I & my family were poverty in that time. I don't have money to study & learn in school. so, I sold candies & newspapers on trains & also sold vegetables. Although, I changed lot of schools, but I read the book steadily under supervision of my mother. I earned a profit of \$50 a week which is used to by equipments for physical & chemical experiments.

On a day - I saved Jimmie from being struck by a runaway train. Jimmie's father was a station agent & gave me a job. That is telegraphy job at Stratford Junction, Ontario. In 1866, at the age of 19, I went to Louisville, Kentucky. And also an employee of Western Union. I requested for night shift. Because, the day time I used to do chemical experiments. One night I was working with a lead-acid battery, I suddenly spilled the sulphuric acid onto the floor. It ran between my boss desk & the next day I was fired. I also got patent for my electric vote recorder & so moved to New York City. After a long time facing many ups & downs I soon started to become popular. In 1847, I found the phonograph & motion picture camera. I also found some fields like electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording & motion picture. I also established the first industrial research laboratory. And for the first time in the world history, I found the electric bulb which was on trending on international market. soon the demand of electric bulb also increased. I took got aged & suffered from diabetes. . . . . I also invented Tasimeter which measured infrared radiation & so on.

I chose Thomas Alva Edison because, he suffered a lot, he was poor, he was avoided, but with all that sadness, he proved his talents.

"Our greatest weakness lies in giving up. The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time."

- THOMAS ALVA EDISON

20 Thursday  
JUNE  
World Refugee Day

**THEODOR SCHWANN.**

Theodar Schwann was born in 7 December 1810. He was a German physician and physiologist. His most significant contribution to biology is considered to be the extension of cell theory to animals. Other contributions include the discovery and study of the pepsin, the discovery of Schwann cells in the peripheral Nervous System, the discovery of the organic nature of yeast, and the invention of the Steam Metabolism.

**LIFE AND EDUCATION.**  
Theodar Schwann was born in Neuss on 7 December 1810 to Leonard Schwann and Elisabeth Rattels. Leonard Schwann was a goldsmith and later a printer. Theodar Schwann studied at the Three Kings School. In 1829 Schwann enrolled at the University of Bonn in the premedical curriculum. He received a bachelor for philosophy in 1831. He worked with a physiologist Johannes Peter Muller.

19 Friday  
JUNE 21  
International Yoga Day

Schwann passed the state examination to practice medicine in the summer of 1834, but he choose to continue to work with Muller, doing research rather than practising medicine. His salary was only 120 talon. For the next five years, Schwann would pay the other three head-quarters of his expenses out of his inheritance. As a long-term strategy it was not sustainable.

**CONTRIBUTION.**

- \* Muscle Tissue
- \* Pepsin
- \* Yeast, fermentation, and spontaneous generation
- \* Cell theory
- \* Specialised cells
- \* Metabolism.

22

JUNE

Appointments

A TABLE WHICH IS BRIEFLY ABOUT  
THEODOR SCHWANN

Born: 7 December 1810 Neuss, First bench  
Empire.

Died: 11 January 1882 - (age 71)

Education: Humboldt University of Berlin  
University of Bonn  
University of Würzburg.

Known for: Cell theory  
Schwann cells  
Peptin.

Awards: Copley Medal (1845)

23 Sunday

CAREER.

Fields: Biology.

Influences: Johannes Peter Müller.

- Presentation by  
Karin Richelle.

2.4.2020  
Date

Hi! I am Stephen Hawking.

I was born in 8 January 1942 in Oxford, England United Kingdom. I was also called William. My parents names were Frank Hawking and Isobel Hawking. I have three children, one girl and two boys. Timothy Hawking, Robert Hawking and Lucy Hawking. Jane Hawking is my wife's name. My ex-wife's name is Elaine Morse.

My native place is in British. I studied in St. Albans High School in St. Albans, England, United Kingdom. I discovered the Blackhole. I was interested to write Books like "A Brief History of Time", "Hawking radiations", etc.

Date

I got almost about 20 awards  
from 1966 to the early 2016.

I had about 41 doctoral students.

I died in 14 march 2018 in the  
age of 76, Cambridge, England, United  
Kingdom.

- Thanku -

Autobiography of  
my favourite scientist

2019

21st Week • 143-222

May  
THURSDAY

23

My Day Begins With ☺

My favourite scientist is Charles Babbage. He is a very known scientist to the world. He was born in London, England on December 26. His father name was Benjamin Babbage and mother name is Betsy Plumleigh Teape, he had 3 siblings and he was the 4th person. He was first studying in Alphington near Exeter and then he was sent to King Edward VI Grammar school but because of his illness he was sent back and there where 4 tutors to teach him. Then he attended the Holmwood academy in Enfield, in the library there Charles love on math increased and he did not liked the system much. And then he went to Tetnes where he was guided by a Oxford Tutor. After his schools completed, he studied in Trinity college London in October 1810 and was moved to Peterhouse college Cambridge in 1812 and was the top mathematician. He was graduated two years later. He became a lecturer at Royal Institution and he also helped the astronomical society. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge University. Mathematic operations in those times were made free hand so Babbage wanted to make a new machine for calculation. Babbage began a small machine in 1819 and completed them in 1822 (Difference Engine 0). This was used for calculation and printing of mathematical tables. The British government was interested in Charles Babbage's machine and was given 17000euro for a full scale machine but unfortunately it was more expensive to make the full scale machine.

JUNE					
M	3	10	17	24	
T	4	11	18	25	
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S	1	8	15	22	29
S	2	9	16	23	30



24

May

FRIDAY

21st Week • 144-207

My Day Begins With ☺

The Difference Engine no. 1 was designed to calculate and tabulate polynomial functions. In 1832 a small portion was built. But the working of the full scale difference engine stopped in 1833. In 1837, Babbage was more interested in making an analytical engine. It is more powerful than the difference engine. It is programmable by using punched cards, a trial part was done but not fully done. The government stopped funding for this project in 1842. In between 1846 and 1849 Babbage designed a new Difference Engine No. 2. His machine was the very first mechanized machine. Actually he might have done his whole project that did not happen because of the lack of funding. He also invented the pilot a metal frame attached to the locomotives to clear the tracks of obstacles. Babbage also invented the ophthalmoscope, it is used in eye examination. He published two books. He died in October 18, 1871, aged 79 because of renal inadequacy.

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Thankyou!

- Rukhshana • R. A. ✍

MAY

M 6 13 20 27  
T 7 14 21 28

## Quarantine challenge 1

### About Galileo Galilei

Hello! I Am Galileo Galilei. I was born on 15 Feb 1564 Pisa, Italy.

My father name is Vincenzo Galilei My Mother name Giulia Galilei. I was one of Seven children. My Parents were noble but poor. My dad was a cloth merchant by trade But he was also a very artistic man -

a musician, a composer and a mathematician. I Grew up to love music, too and from a very early age played the lute, a kind of guitar In time, I became a ~~lot~~ brilliant luteist. I also painted and sketched well.

Some believed that I want to become a painter and not a Scientist.

When I showed no sign of following in my Father's footsteps. My father decided I should become a doctor! this time I was forced to follow my father's wishes. I was Packed off to university at Pisa I did My education there. Soon money ~~became~~ became problem I have failed to win Scholarship and I had

of to drop out maths and science without a degree. I was nick named Wrangler.  
Soon I got bored with medicines. I wanted to study Math. so I studied and became a Mathematician.

I invented so many things ie- thermometer, telescope, micrometer, celatone, escapements, proportional compass, calculator.

Even I discovered many things ie- Cranymede, Europa, Callisto, Io, Rings of Saturn.

I also wrote some books ie- Discourse on Bodies in water, The essential Galileo, Sidereus Nuncius, two new science, Letters on sunspots, Galileo on the world system; ~~When I was a~~ Starry messenger.

### Physics tricks.

When I was a student I learned the ideas of Greek scientist (Aristotle). Aristotle believed that heavy subjects fall fast than light ones. I want to test this myself so I sent my students to the top of the leaning tower of Pisa and dropped balls of different weights over the side. they all fell at the same speed proving ~~an~~ Aristotle was wrong.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PAGE \_\_\_\_\_

My  
because of all invention and discoveries  
I was known as - Father of modern astron-  
omy., Father of modern Physics and Father of  
modern science.

I was mainly known for -

1. Analytical-dynamics.
2. Heliocentrism
3. kinematics
4. observational - astronomy.

If a man is born one day he have to die  
Even my life came to an end. (Date - 1642,  
January) I died because of a Fever and  
heart Failure.

THANK YOU

Tuesday

7-359 / Week 2

## About A.P.J Abdul Kalam

Abdul Kalam was born on 1931 in Rameswaram his father name is Jainulabdeen and his mother name is Ashiamma he was 11<sup>th</sup> president of India Awards he got Bharat Ratna 1997 Padma Bhushan 1981 Padma Vibhushan 1990 Hoover Medal 2009 his Teacher Sri Siva Subramanian Tiger A.P.J Abdul Kalam was prominent Indian scientist who served as the 11<sup>th</sup> President of India from 2002 to 2007. Renowned for his pivotal role in the nation's civilian space programme and missile man of India he made significant contributions of India's Pokhran - II nuclear tests in 1998 which established him as a national hero an alumnus of prestigious Madras Institute of Technology Kalam began his career as a scientist at the Aeronautical

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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JANUARY 8  
Wednesday

Development Establishment  
of Defence Research and Development  
Organization (DRDO) he was later  
transferred to the Indian Space  
Research Organization (ISRO)  
where he served as a project  
director of India's first  
satellite launch vehicle (SLV-III)  
he eventually rejoined DRDO  
and became closely involved  
in India's programme he served  
As the chief scientific adviser  
to the Prime minister in the  
1990s before becoming the  
president of India in 2002  
Immensely popular during  
his term he earned the  
moniker of people's President  
Abdul Kalam was died 27<sup>th</sup>  
July 2015

By: S. Sai Harini

# John Dalton



I was born on: September 6<sup>th</sup> 1766, to a poor family in Eaglesfield, England. I had two

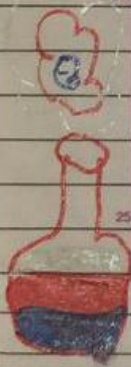
surviving siblings. I and my brother were both color blind. Dalton. I



tried to get further education but his family was poor. I became a teacher in 12 years, I was working in farm in 14 years

After becoming an adult he was a Chemist and a Meteorologist.

In 1803 he revealed the concept Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures. Also in 1800's,



he was the first scientist to explain the behavior of atoms in terms of the measurement of weight. I found the atoms.



He got the Royal medal on 1826. He died on 1844. Signature of John Dalton.

John Dalton

J.D.

JK JK

## C. V. RAMAN

My favourite Scientist is Sri Chandra

Venkata Sekhara Raman. He is an Indian physicist.

He discovered that when light interacts

with light can donate a small amount of

energy to the molecule. As a result of this

the light changes its color and the molecule

vibrates. The change of color can act as a

'fingerprint' for the molecule. Today Raman

spectroscopy, which relies on these 'fingerprints'

is used in laboratories all over the world to

identify molecules and to analyze living cells

and tissues to detect diseases such as cancer.



40402020

## BEGINNING

Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was born on

7<sup>th</sup> Nov 1888, in Tiruchinopoly, Madras Presidency

British India. He was born to Tamil Hindu parents

Chandrasekhara Ramanathan Iyer and Paryati Ammal

His father was student teacher of Maths and

physics. Raman is the second of the eight children

From a very young age, he was interested

in science, reading the books. His father had

used a student. As he grew older, he started

borrowing Maths and physics books from his

father's college library. He was educated

in Aloys - Anglo Indian High school at ages of  
11 and 13

24.4.2020

He also topped at the University of Madras college at age 16. He completed the Honours at age of 19. He was working in Kolkata in Indian Finance Service. He was appointed in IACS, the first research institute in India. There, ~~he~~<sup>he</sup> started ~~his~~ his independent research and made contributions in acoustics and optics. In 6<sup>th</sup> May 1907, He got married with Loukasundari Amal. In 1917, He was appointed as the first Palit professor of physics of the University of the Calcutta. Even, Raman got many awards like Bairat ratna (1934), Nobel prize (1930) etc...

He died on 21<sup>st</sup> nov, 1970 ~~is~~ when he was  
aged 82 in Banglore. I am so happy to  
share about him (Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata  
Raman).

Thank you.

Have a nice day.

## **QUARANTINE CHALLENGE – 1**

### **FAVOURITE SCIENTIST – C.V. RAMAN**

#### **FAMILY HISTORY**

Sir Chandrasekar Venkataraman was born on 7<sup>th</sup> Nov 1888 at Thiruchirapalli. His parents are Chandrasekar Iyer and Parvathi Ammal. His father was a lecturer in Maths and in Physics. He is the 2<sup>nd</sup> child of 8 children in his family. He was very much interested in science and he started borrowing Maths and physics books from his father's college library. He is also very much interested in Music.

#### **STUDIES**

In 1902, he started his bachelor's degree at Presidency college at Madras. During vacation he would demonstrate some experiments to his younger brothers and sisters. He completed his degree in 1904, as a gold medalist in physics. In 1907 he completed his master's degree. Due to his health condition he was not able to study master's degree in United Kingdom.

## **CARRIER**

He wrote Financial service exam and joined as an Accountant General in Calcutta. In his free time, he carried out research into physics of stringed instrument and drums – Maintenance of Vibrations. He did this work at the Indian Association for the cultivation of science.

## **RAMAN EFFECT**

In 1922, he published his work on the “Molecular Diffraction of light”. When a beam of coloured light entered a liquid a fraction of the light scattered by that liquid was of a different colour. For his discovery Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. He was the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian person to get the Nobel Prize in physics.

## **OTHER EXPERIMENTS**

\*In 1942, his experimental and theoretical studies on the diffraction of light by acoustic waves of ultrasonic and hypersonic frequencies.

\*In 1948, Raman discover through spectroscopic behavior of crystals etc.

Raman died in 21 November 1970.



**THANK YOU**

## HI! I AM TESSY THOMAS

I was born on April, 1963 in Alappuzha, Kerala. I am named after Mother Teresa. I have four other sisters and one brother. My father and mother ensure that the six of us gets proper education and pursue career of our own interests. My father is IFS Officer and my mother is a housewife. When I was 13, my father suffered from a stroke which left his right side paralyzed. I had a natural flair in mathematics and physics in which I got 100% in mathematics and 95% in physics in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> year in St. Michael's Higher Secondary School and St. Joseph's Girl's Higher Secondary School where I finished B-Tech. I also finished M-Tech in the Institute of Armament technology in Pune. I studied engineering in Government Engineering College in Thrissur by getting loan from the government. I am also excelled in sports like badminton. I joined the DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation) in 1988 and was appointed by APJ Abdul Kalam for the Agni programme. I was known for the success of Agni IV and Agni V. When APJ Abdul Kalam was known as the 'Missile Man of India' I am known as the 'Missile Woman of India'. I am also referred to as 'Agniputri' or the daughter of fire. I served as the Project Director for Agni III, Agni IV and Agni V missiles. Agni V is the greatest achievements for the Indian defence department. In July, 2006 a missile failed and the team had a face criticism but I took it as a challenge and worked about 12 to 16 Hours a day and finished it in 10 months. Mahindra Group Chairman Anand Mahindra once said that the poster of mine in every Indian school will wreck stereotypes and create enormous career aspirations for girls. I was married to Saroj Kumar, who served in the Indian Navy and also have a son, Tejas. I received the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award, Dr. Thomas Cangan Leadership Award, Institute of Rural Management in 2018.

-THANK YOU-

## CHALLENGE 01

- ☺ I am Scientist Robert Hooke.
- ☺ I was born on July 18, 1635 in Freshwater, the Isle of Wight, England.
- ☺ My father's name is John Hooke and his first wife is vicar and second wife is Emily Gyles.
- ☺ I am the youngest of the four children. I spent most of my school time in home. My health was delicate. When I was still a young boy, father was amazed by my talent on making mechanical instruments and my father was admired by my fine illustrated drawings. So, my father taught that I would become a clock maker or an artist.
- ☺ In 1648 my father died leaving me 40 pounds. I was 13 years when I travelled to London to get education at Westminster School. In this school I learned classical languages and studied maths and mechanism. In 1653 that when I was 18 years old I enrolled myself in an University where I learned experimental science that's when I became an chorister. In 1655 when I was 20 years I was closer to become a Scientist. I became the Society's curator of Experiments when I was 24 years old. Actually, I was an astronomer thinking about the hidden world then I realised why I should not think about the world I am there. That's when I made a microscope. The first object I observed under the microscope was a cork of the bark. That's when I saw many small or tiny square segments joins and forms this big piece of cork. Then I revealed this which I called as "cell".
- ☺ My observation is the base of biology. I also found a law which I named as Hooke's law. This law is a law of elasticity for solid bodies which described how tension increases and



decreases in a spring coil.

☺ I was known for experiments with a microscope including the discovery of cell and coining of the term "cell" and Hooke's law

☺ My published work is Micrographia.

My field is Physics and Chemistry.

☺ I died on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1703 (aged 69) in London, England

*Robert Hooke*

(Robert Hooke)





## Salim Ali

One of my favourite scientist is Salim Ali. He was an Indian ornithologist and ~~naturalist~~ naturalist. He was born in 12<sup>th</sup> November 1896. He was known as 'Bird Man of India'. ~~Salim Ali was the first~~ He found <sup>a number of</sup> ~~many~~ species of birds in India. He naturally loves birds. Salim Ali flown in all directions for his love of birds. He spent half of his life ~~in~~ with birds.

## Facts of Salim Ali

- \* Bombay Natural History Society  
Salim Ali's interest in birds
- \* Salim Ali was orphaned at ten

\* Salim Ali held no university qualification

\* A decade of hard work was compiled ~~at~~ into 'The Book of Indian Birds' in 1941

\* Salim Ali's wife shared her husband's passion for birds

3-4-2020 Y6c INNOVATORS ARME Sowmya - R

June 2017  

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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CHALLENGE - 1  
 AUTOBIOGRAPHY

23  
 Tuesday

Appointment

9:00 a.m.  
 Hello everyone! I am Stephen William  
 10:00 a.m. Hawking. I am an English theoretical physicist,  
 cosmologist and author. I was the director of  
 11:00 a.m. research at the Centre for Theoretical Cosmology  
 at the University of Cambridge. I was also the  
 12:00 noon. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at the  
 University of Cambridge. People wish me to have  
 a long life ahead on 8th January. I was born  
 1:00 p.m. on the year 1942. My nationality is British.  
 I studied at St Albans School in Hertfordshire  
 2:00 p.m. in my early years and at the University of College  
 in Oxford in the age of 17. I studied physics and  
 3:00 p.m. chemistry.

4:00 p.m.  
 I am known for "Hawking Radiation",  
 "Hawking energy" etc. To be frank, I am known  
 5:00 p.m. for 10 topics. I have received nearly 20 awards  
 from 1966 to 2015. My fields in my  
 6:00 p.m. scientific career are General Relativity and  
 Quantum gravity. I have 41 doctoral students  
 7:00 p.m. and 3 children. Robert was born on May, 1967.  
 Lucy was born on Nov., 1969 and Timothy on  
 8:00 p.m. Apr., 1979.

9:00 p.m.  
 I was diagnosed with motor neuron disease  
 in 1963, when I was 21 years old. I died on  
 14 March, 2018 in my home and I rest in  
 Westminster Abbey, London.

May 2017

04-2020

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

Challenger "My favorite scientist"

JANUARY 3  
Friday

Alexander Graham Bell

3-363 / Week 1

Alexander Graham Bell was born on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1847 his father name is ~~Alexander~~ Alexander Melville Bell who work in visible speech for the deaf. his mother name is Eliza Grace Dymonds Bell. He get award in 1883 for NAS member, in 1902 Albert Medal, in 1907 John Fritz Medal and 1912 Elliot Cresson Medal. Alexander Graham Bell was the founder of telephone. He was one of the primary inventors of the telephone. he was a scottish-born scientist and inventor best known for inventing the first working telephone in 1876 and founding the Bell company in 1877. Alexander's mother was nearly deaf. All of this influenced him to study human voice work with schools for the deaf and also experiment with sound. With the help of Thomas Watson he finally succeeded in transmitting speech sounds over electric wires. His occupation is Inventor, Scientist, Engineer, Professor and Teacher of the deaf. His success came through his experiments in sounds and the furthering of his family interest in assisting the deaf with communication. The middle name "Graham" was added when he was 10 years old. He ~~was~~ had two brothers

4 JANUARY

Saturday

4-262 / Week 1 Melville James Bell and Edward Charles Bell, both of whom died from tuberculosis. He was died on 2<sup>nd</sup> August in 1922 Beinn Bhreagh, Nova Scotia in Canada.

- Thank you -

By:

Free Jayani. ☺

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun  
ON Semiconductor

Y6 Innovators Anne  
Challenge Book

Date  
2-4-2020

MY FAVOURITE SCIENTIST

"MARIE CURIE"

I am going to write about scientist Marie Curie. First I will tell about her family. Her spouse is Pierre Curie. Her daughter is Irene Joliot Curie. Her another daughter is Eve Curie. Her sister is Bronisława Curie. Her father is Władysław Skłodowski. So, this is her family.

Now let me tell about her inventions. Marie Curie invented Radium and Polonium.

Radium is a chemical element with the symbol of Ra and atomic number 88. It is the sixth element in group 2 of the periodic table, also known as the alkaline earth metals. Pure radium is in the colour of silver-white, but it readily reacts with nitrogen on exposure to air, forming a black surface layer of radium nitride.

Polonium is a chemical element with the symbol Po and atomic number 84. A rare and highly radioactive metal with no

2.4.2020  
stable isotopes, polonium is a chemically similar to selenium & tellurium, though its metallic character resembles that of its horizontal neighbours in the periodic table. Now let us see about her young age.

She was born on 7<sup>th</sup> November 1867. She was a physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She studied in the Sorbonne school.

Marie and Pierre worked in collaboration to investigate radioactivity, and in 1898 they announced that ~~she~~ they had discovered two new chemicals Polonium and radium.

Before this how did Marie get the idea of invention?  
Let me explain it to you.

Curie conducted her own ~~experiments~~ experiments on uranium rays and discovered that they remained constant, no matter the condition or form of the uranium. The rays, she theorized, came from the element's atomic structure. This revolutionary idea created

24-2020  
 the field of atomic physics.  
 Radium is used to produce radon, a radioactive gas used to treat some types of cancer. A single gram of radium-226 will produce about 0.001 ml of radium radon a day. Radium is about 1 million times more active than uranium. The lab notebooks used by the aces are too highly contaminated to be safely handled today.

In commercial applications, polonium is occasionally used to remove static electricity in machinery or dust from photography film. It can also be used as a lightweight heat source for thermoelectric power in space satellites.

THANK YOU

-SRINIDHI R  
Shree



Tuesday  
28  
MAY

Albert Einstein

Appointments

Albert Einstein was born at Ulm, in Württemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. Six weeks later the family moved to Munich, where he later on began his schooling at the Luitpold-Gymnasium. Later they moved to Italy and Albert continued his education at Aarau, Switzerland and in 1896 he entered the Swiss Federal polytechnic school in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in physics and mathematics. In 1901, the year he gained his diploma, acquired Swiss citizenship and, as he was unable to find a teaching post, he accepted a position in technical assistance in the Swiss patent office. In 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree.

During his stay at the patent office, and his spare time, he produced much of his remarkable work in 1905. He was appointed Privatdozent in Berne. In 1909 he became professor extraordinary at Zurich.

Quarantine  
challenge-1

classmate  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Autobiography  
Thomas Alva Edison

Thomas Alva Edison was an American Scientist. Many things which we use in our day to day life was invented by Thomas Alva Edison.

Such as bulb, recordings phonograph etc. Thomas Alva Edison was not only a scientist but he was also an business man.

Thomas Alva Edison did not go to school he was self educated.

Thomas Alva Edison was born Milan, Ohio in the United States on February - 11.

he died on 18th October 1931 due to Diabetes.

his parents were not so rich they even did not have the money to sent him to school.

his father name was Samuel Ogden Edison and his mother name was Nancy Matthews Elliott.

Thomas Alva Edison was the 7th and the last child born to his parents.

The first invention of Thomas Alva Edison was phonograph

classmate

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

## Alexander Fleming

Alexander Fleming was a Scottish biologist, Physician, Microbiologist, and Pharmacologist. He was born at 6/8/1881. His best known discovery was the enzyme Lysozyme. He found the first antibiotic accidentally Penicillin from the mould *Penicillium* in 1928. He got the Nobel Prize on medicine in 1945. He wrote many articles on immunology.

### \* Penicillin story

An uncovered Petri dish near an open window became contaminated with a special mould named *Penicillium notatum*. He realized that the bacteria near the mould. He discovered that it produced some juice which destroyed the bacteria. He named this mould juice Penicillin.

**GLAD TO SEE THE OUTCOME OF  
CHALLENGE 02**

**THANK YOU**