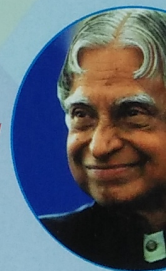
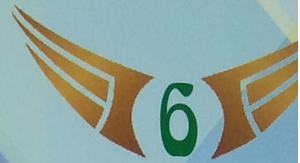


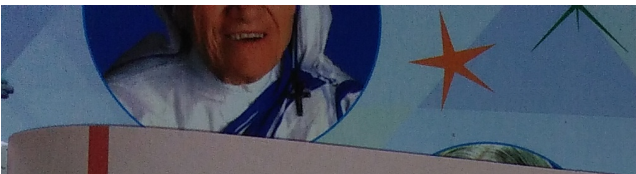
Revised & Updated Edition

Wings of Knowledge

(A BOOK OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)



Ame



DISCIPLINES OF STUDY

The Greek Word 'Ology' means a branch of study or knowledge. Given below is a list of words ending with 'Ology'.

Match the disciplines and the subjects they deal with.

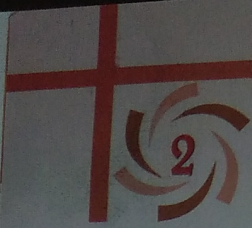
Discipline

Subject

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1. Biology | p | (a) Study of nervous system |
| 2. Immunology | o | (b) Study of birds |
| 3. Pharmacology | g | (c) Study of biological viruses and virus-like agents |
| 4. Physiology | e | (d) Study of trees |
| 5. Toxicology | f | (e) Study of the functions of living organisms and their parts. |
| 6. Sociology | h | (f) Study of the adverse effects of chemical, physical, and biological agents on living organisms and the ecosystem |
| 7. Virology | c | (g) Study of drugs, including their composition, uses, and effects |
| 8. Geology | q | (h) Study of social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behaviour |
| 9. Neurology | a | (i) Study of animal behaviour |
| 10. Ecology | r | (j) Study of weather and phenomena relating to it |
| 11. Psychology | l | (k) Study of insects |
| 12. Ornithology | b | (l) Study of nature, functions and phenomenon of the human mind |
| 13. Anthropology | m | (m) Study of mankind, its customs, evolution etc. |
| 14. Archaeology | n | (n) Study of ancient cultures and periods of history |
| 15. Meteorology | s | (o) Study of all aspects of the immune system in all organisms |
| 16. Ethology | i | (p) Study of living objects-plants and animals |
| 17. Entomology | k | (q) Study of Earth, its composition, etc. |
| 18. Dendrology | d | (r) Study of relations of plants and animals with one another and with their surroundings |

GOOD TO KNOW

The names of all disciplines of study do not end in ology. For example, chemistry, physics, thermodynamics and optics.



INDIA IN SPACE

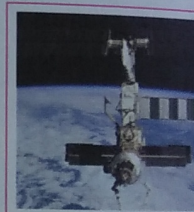
India has made remarkable progress in space research programme. Through its flag space agency, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), it has launched a number of satellites and satellite launch vehicles (SLVs). Recently, ISRO became only the fourth space agency to send a space probe to Mars.

Name the following Indian satellites and SLVs. Use words from the help menu.

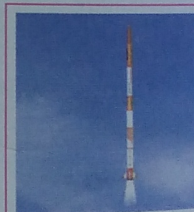
1. India entered the space age by launching this first ever satellite into space on 19th April, 1975.
..... *Aryabhata*
2. This was the first SLV launched by India on 18th July, 1980.
..... *SLV-3*
3. This was India's first experimental geostationary satellite launched on 19th June, 1981.
..... *APPLE*
4. This was India's first remote sensing satellite launched on 17th March, 1988.
..... *IRS 1A*
5. This was India's first deep space exploration project to the Moon launched on 22nd October, 2008.
..... *Chandrayaan - 1*
6. This is India's first space probe orbiting Mars since 24th September 2014. *Mangalyaan*



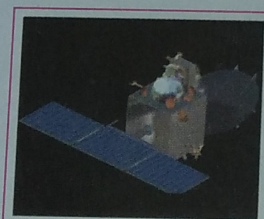
Aryabhata



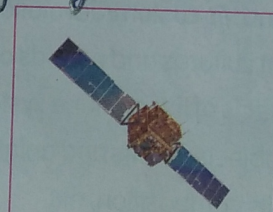
APPLE



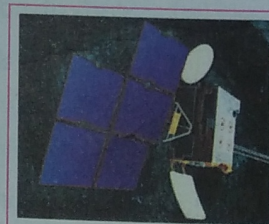
SLV-3



Mangalyaan



IRS-1A



INSAT-1A

Help Menu

- 6 Mangalyaan
- 5 Chandrayaan
- 1 Aryabhata

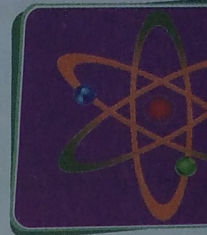
GOOD TO KNOW

India is the first and only country to have successfully sent a space probe to Mars in the first attempt.

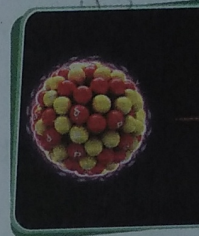
Material Science is the branch of knowledge which explains the different things, their compositions and their properties. It also deals with discovery and design of materials.

Fill in the blanks using words from the help menu.

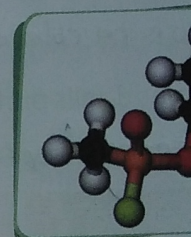
1. A thing which has weight and occupies space is called Matter.
2. All the millions of substances that we find in the world are made of a small number of Elements.
3. Elements are made up of molecules.
4. Each element contains only one kind of atoms.
5. Each atom is made up of smaller particles called Protons, electrons and neutrons.
6. Atoms usually join together to form compounds.
7. Chemicals that cannot be classified as metals or non-metals are known as metalloids.
8. A substance is made of atoms which are the smallest particles of the substance having the properties of that substance.
9. An element mixes uniformly with other metals or non-metals to form an Alloy.



Atom



Neutro



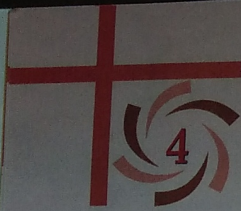
Molec



Elect

Help Menu

Neutrons	Atoms	Compounds	Metalloids	Protons	Only
	Electrons	Matter	Elements	Molecules	



BLOOD

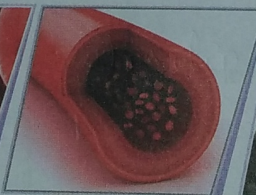
Blood is an essential fluid that continuously flows through the body. All vertebrate creatures have blood. Blood flows through veins and arteries and keeps a creature alive. Fill in the following blanks using words from the help menu.

1. Blood transports Food and oxygen to all living cells in the body and brings back waste matter from them.
2. The normal temperature of human blood is 37°C.
3. The average human body contains about 3.5 to 5 litres of blood.
4. The tubes through which blood flows in the body are called Blood vessels.
5. Blood vessels are of three types: Arteries, Veins and capillaries.
6. The blood of human body contains three constituents: Red blood cells, white blood cells and Plasma.
7. Red blood cells get their colour from Haemoglobin and are round in shape.
8. Plasma is the colourless liquid part of blood, in which the blood cells float.
9. White blood cells protect the body against infection and are irregular in shape.

Help Menu	
Capillaries	Irregular
Food	37°C
3.5 to 5	Plasma
round	White blood cells
Veins	Colourless liquid
Blood-vessels	Oxygen
Waste-matter	Arteries
Haemoglobin	infection
Red blood cells	



Red Blood Cells



Blood Vessel



White Blood Cells

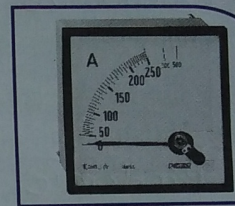
GOOD TO KNOW

All blood-bearing creatures are either warm-blooded or cold-blooded. Warm-blooded creatures like humans have warm blood in their bodies irrespective of the temperature of the surroundings; whereas cold-blooded animals like reptiles have cold blood. Their blood freezes in extreme cold making them inactive. That's why you are less likely to see lizards in the cold weather.

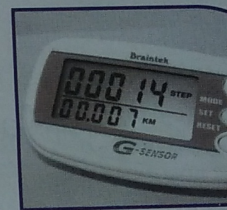
A measurement unit is a scale of quantity, defined and adopted by convention, with which any other quantity of the same kind can be compared.

Name the units of the following physical quantities using words from the help menu.

1. Electric potential : Volt
2. Electrical resistance : ohm
3. Luminous intensity : Candela
4. Amount of substance : mole
5. Electric charge : coulomb
6. Intensity of sound : Decibel
7. Magnetic intensity : Oersted
8. Electric current : ampere
9. Frequency : Hertz
10. Distance (in universe) : Light year
11. Quantity of heat : Joule
12. Power of optical lens : Diopter
13. Power (electrical) : watt
14. Temperature : kelvin
15. Pressure : Pascal



Ammeter



Calorimeter



Voltmeter



Light Meter

Help Menu

Light year	Diopter	Mole	Volt	Pascal
Decibel	Joule	Hertz	Ampere	Candela
Coulomb	Oersted	Watt	Ohm	Kelvin

GOOD TO KNOW

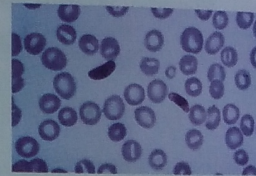
It is a common practice to recognise contributions of famous scientists by naming units of measurement after them.



DISEASES AND MEDICINES

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer. Use words from the help menu.

1. A drug that kills or stops the growth of micro-organisms is an Antibiotic.
2. A pain-killer is also called an Analgesic.
3. A Sedative is a drug that pacifies the nerves, makes one calm and induces sleep.
4. A disease that spreads widely and affects many people at the same time throughout a country or region is called Pandemic.
5. The organism that causes malarial infection is Plasmodium.
6. Influenza is caused by the micro organism Virus.
7. If one cannot see distant objects, clearly he / she is suffering from Myopia.
8. If one cannot see nearby objects clearly, he/she is suffering from Hypermetropia.
9. Increased pressure on the lens of the eye, causing gradual loss of sight, is known as this Glaucoma.
10. A person suffering from severe diabetes has to regularly take injections of hormone Insulin.
11. The person having disease AIDS has been infected by HIV virus.
12. White blood cells are necessary for immunity of the body, but when they increase abnormally, they cause the disease Leukemia.



Help Menu

Pandemic Plasmodium Insulin Leukaemia Antibiotic HIV
Sedative Hypermetropia Virus Myopia Glaucoma Analgesic