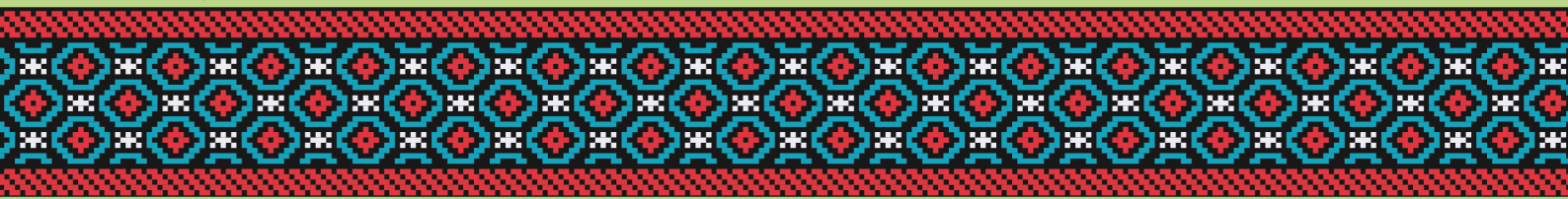




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ENLIGHTNING THE NOBLES!

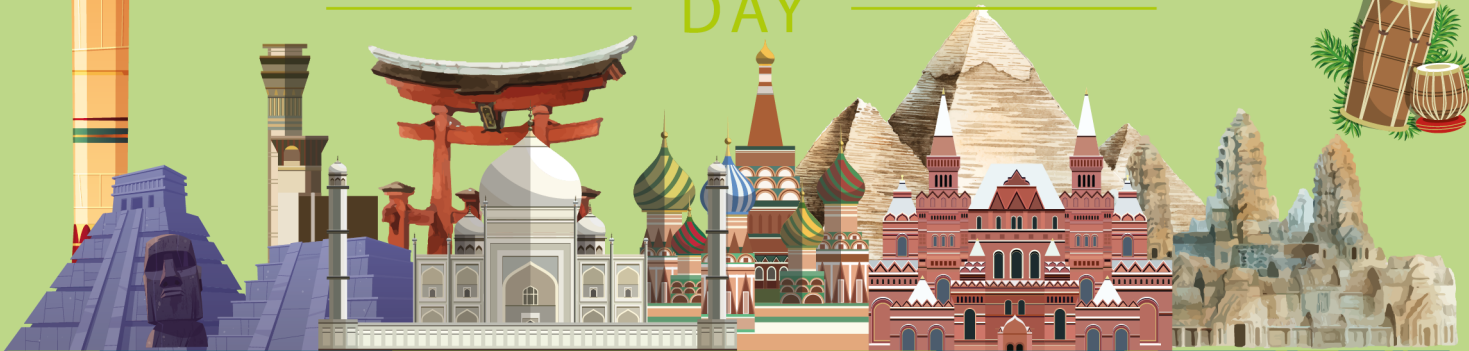


18 April

WORLD

HERITAGE

DAY



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Enlightening the nobles !

WELCOME !

Here comes the latest edition of your favourite magazine, KNOWBEL. Dive into the world of fascinating articles, inspiring personalities, mind-blowing quizzes, adorable comics and a lot more. All it takes is the flip of a page.

We firmly believe that everyone must have access to information and hence, strive to include the choicest of material for you to dwell upon. Besides, we provide a wonderful platform for you to showcase your amazing talent.

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Moreover, don't forget to participate in the quizzes and contests we host because who knows, you may be the next star to win some exciting prizes and a feature in our next issue. Do share this with your friends and family. A candle loses nothing by lighting up another one.

Happy reading!

Stay home & Stay safe !

SPECIAL THANKS TO

DR. APARNA DESHPANDE
Faculty Advisor

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Wonderella



The Journey continues

NEVER STOP QUESTIONING !

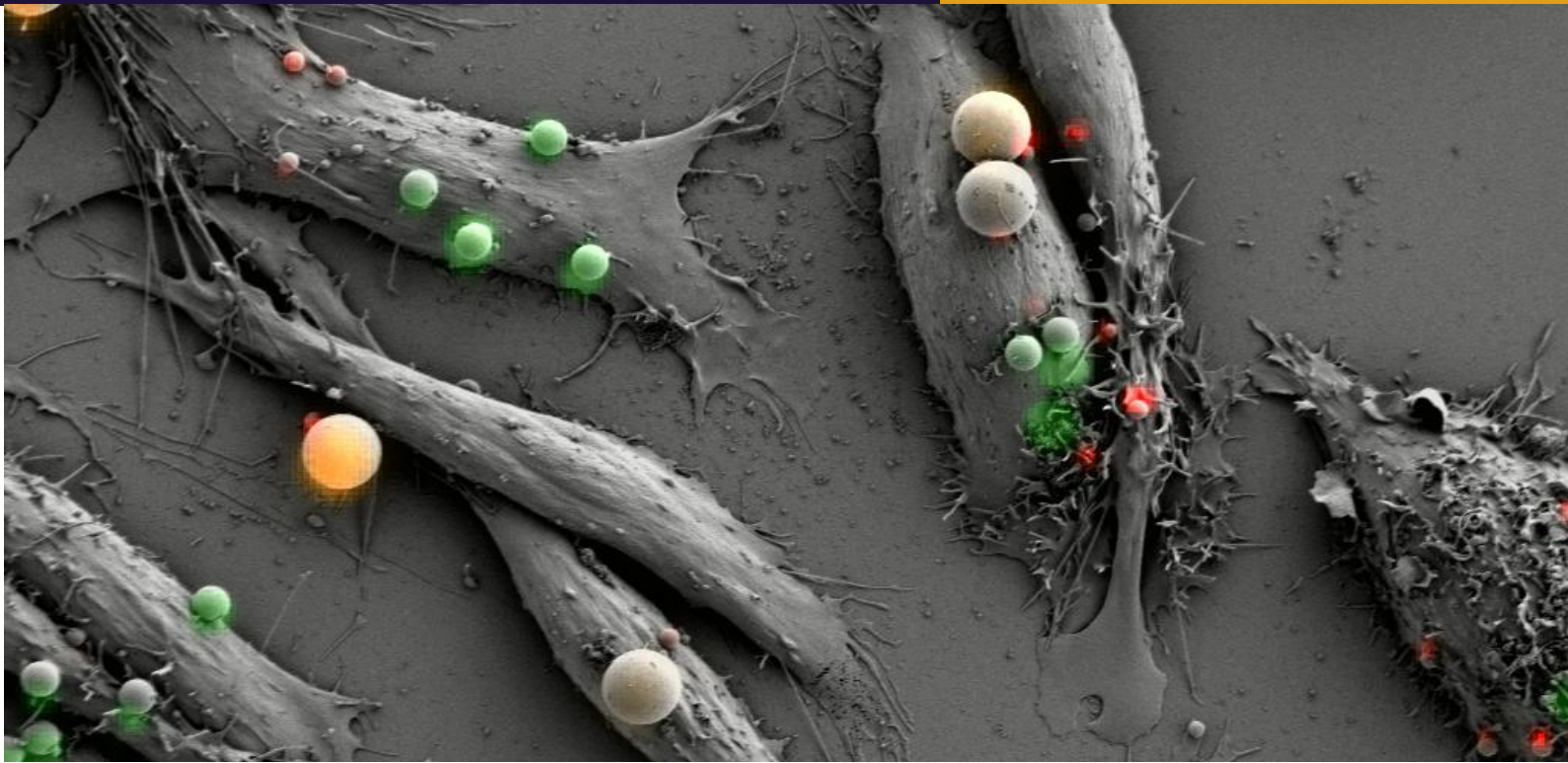


Image of Macrophages with fluorescent beads using confocal correlative microscopy.

Image by ZEISS Microscopy on flicr

01 - IMMUNE SYSTEM

The immune system is a complex interlinked network of a wide range of cells and proteins to protect our body from infection caused by pathogens. The immune system is crucial for the survival of the body. Otherwise, our body would be open to all pathogens to attack it. The immune system prevents our body from various diseases and keeps the body healthy and strong.

The immune system's massive network is widely spread throughout the body and involves many types of cells, organs, proteins, and tissues. Whenever the immune system encounters pathogens like bacteria, viruses, or parasites, it mounts an immune system, targets them, and sends signals to other body cells. The immune system differentiates our tissue from the foreign tissues and self from non-self with the help of detector protein's attached to every cell's surface. It also identifies dead and useless cells and throws them out of the body. White blood cells have a very crucial role in strengthening our immune system. They are constantly circulating in the entire human body serum. Whenever they find a harmful disease-causing antigen, they start to proliferate and send signals to other cell types. White blood cells are immune cells secreted by different body organs, referred to as lymphoid organs—for example, Thymus, Spleen, Bone marrow, Lymph nodes.

RIVETING READS IN THIS ISSUE:

02 - DARK ENERGY

03 - WHY DO WE NEED SLEEP?

04 - HOW SOAP CLEANS OUR HANDS?

05 - THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER

06 - WORLD HERITAGE DAY



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- www.medicalnewstoday.com

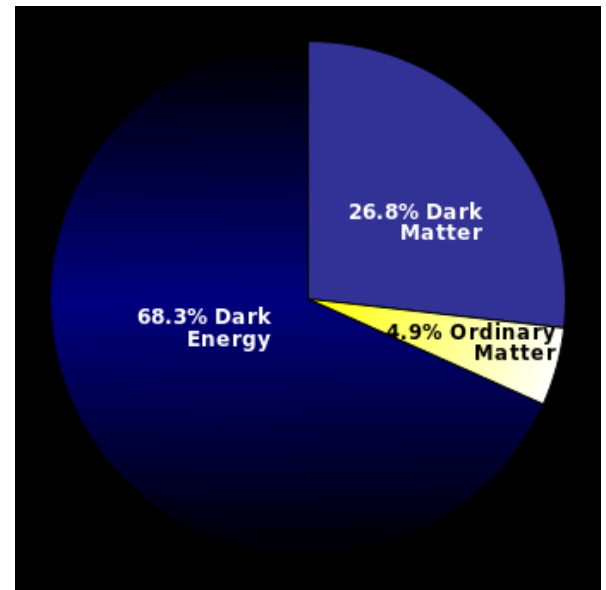
02 - DARK ENERGY

As we all know, the universe is continuously expanding since the day of its formation. Dark energy is the force that leads our universe to grow at an accelerated rate. Here, dark means "unknown". The cosmological evidence has shown that the universe is expanding faster today than billions of years ago. Cosmologists have confirmed that the universe will expand forever.

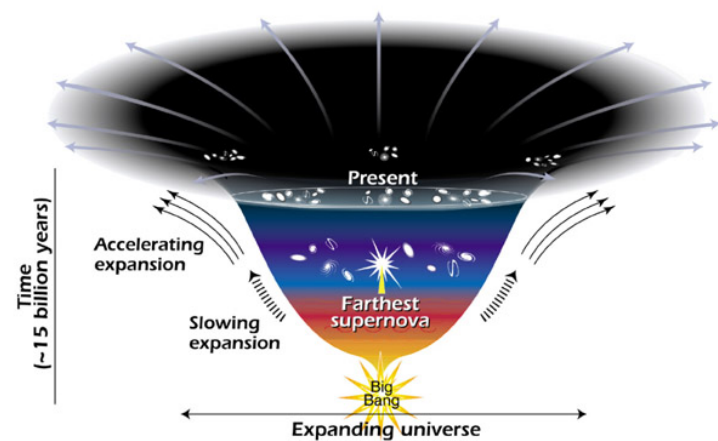
Dark energy is one of the greatest unresolved mysteries of the cosmos. It makes almost 68% of everything in the universe with baryonic matter. Every bit of matter that we can see is comprised 5% of itself, and the rest is made up of a mysterious invisible substance called dark matter.

Dark energy behaves like Einstein's anti-gravity force, but its nature and origin remain unknown for everyone till today. The unique properties of this mysterious dark energy seem to match Einstein's cosmological constant. Einstein stated the idea of the expanding universe as steady-state cosmology. He invented an anti-gravity force of undefined origin to counteract the universe's observed expansion, which would result in a non-expanding universe. Astronomers used to wonder if it exists now. Why wasn't it there all along?

It is hoped that we will soon arrive at a greater understanding of this mysterious force, which influences the cosmos' future.



Szczureq, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons



Ann Feild (STScI), Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

Diagram representing the accelerated expansion of the universe due to dark energy.



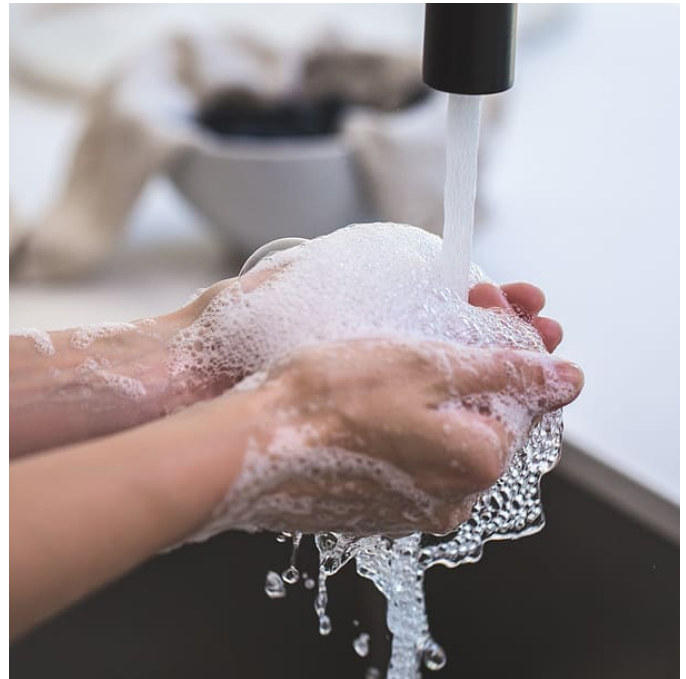
References -

- www.nationalgeographic.com/

03 - HOW SOAP CLEANS OUR HANDS?

Our hands are not as smooth as we thought. They have a very uneven surface. There are plenty of hiding places for a virus to stick to. Wherever you touch, your hand's viruses get transferred to that place. But we can prevent ourselves from being infected by the virus by washing our hands regularly with soap and water or hand sanitizer.

Viruses like the coronavirus have a protective layer that is made up of a lipid bilayer. These lipids layers have a hairpin-shaped structure whose heads are hydrophilic, and tails are hydrophobic. Lipids form a shell-like bilayer structure around the cell, with the heads outside and the tails inside. In the watery medium, the virus-cell membrane's lipid bilayer structure is loosened on applying a single drop of soap containing quadrillions of molecules called amphiphiles. They compete for space with the lipids of the virus's shell. As a result, they break the cell membrane of the virus. Those amphiphiles then form bubbles of their own around particles, including the virus's RNA and proteins. On applying water, our hands wash out all the soap bubbles containing them.



<https://www.piqsels.com/en/public-domain-photo-zkilw>



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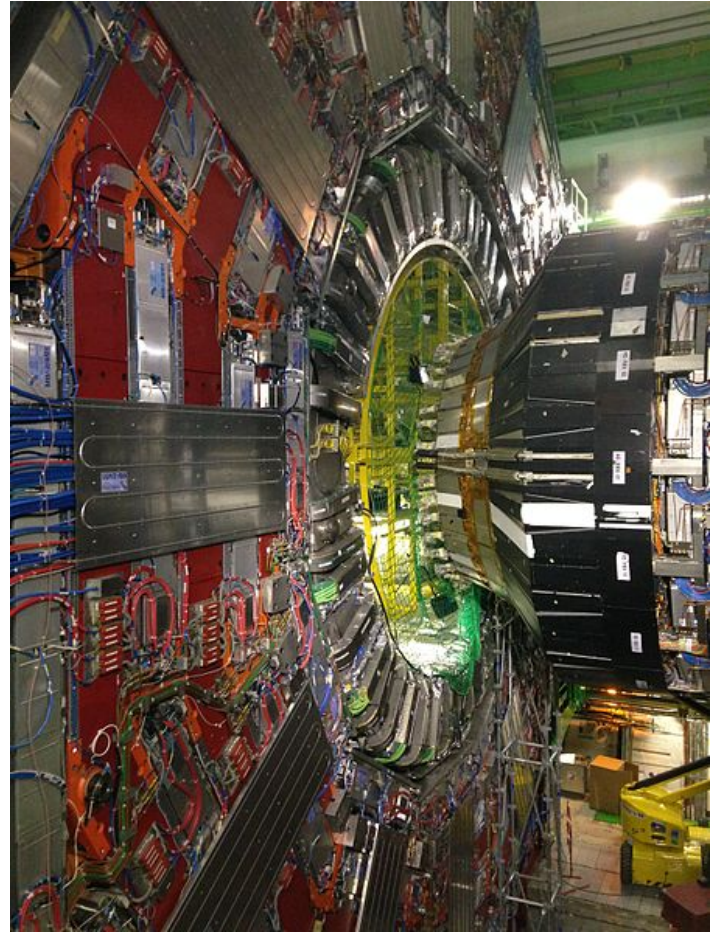
- <https://youtu.be/x7KKkElpyKQ>

04 - THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's most potent and highest-energy particle collider machine. LHC was the latest addition to CERN's accelerator complex and was first operated on 10th September 2008. All the controls, services, and technical infrastructure are kept together under one roof at the CERN control centre. The LHC is a 27-kilometre long tunnel of superconducting magnetic rings with several accelerating structures to boost the particles' energy along the way. Beams inside the LHC are made to collide at four ATLAS, CMS, ALICE, and LHCb.

LHC has two ultrahigh vacuum tubes, in which high-energy particle beams travel in opposite directions with the speed of light. Super high-energy beams are controlled by the strong magnetic field generated by the superconducting electromagnets. The electromagnets are so efficient in conducting electricity without resistance. Superconducting electromagnets are operated at a very low temperature of about -271.3 degrees Celsius. Hence, much of the LHC is covered with liquid helium.

With the help of thousands of magnets of varied size and intensities are used to direct beams in the LHC. Including 1232 dipole magnets 15 meters long and 392 quadrupole magnets, each 5-7 meters long. Before the collision between two high-energy particle beams, a particular type of magnet is used to bring particles to close together to increase the chance of collisions.



Tighef, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons



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- <https://home.cern/science/accelerators/large-hadron-collider>
- <https://home.cern/resources/faqs>

05 - WORLD HERITAGE DAY

Every year World Heritage Day is celebrated on 18 April to preserve the human heritage and maintain its legacy. According to Nelson Mandela, the rich and varied cultural heritage has a significant role in building the nation. Incredibly architect monuments, statues, and ancient buildings are a magnificent heritage to any country—they are assets to the modern world by our great grand ancestors.

World Heritage Day is the collective efforts put by renowned educational and scientific organisations to conserve and preserve the heritage that has outstanding universal value. Ancient heritage has its scientific significance in them. The convention of World Heritage is to conserve nature and preserve the cultural properties'.

Without knowing the history, origin, and culture is just like a tree without its roots. Happiness is a very noble word of our entire cultural heritage. In Steve Berry's opinion, "Heritage is a vital link to our cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational and economic legacies - all of the things that quite literally make us who we are". During ancient time, western knowledge was thrown open to Indians, but that such knowledge was imported to India to sacrifice our cultural heritage. What is needed is a proper balance between the two systems and not neglect any of these.

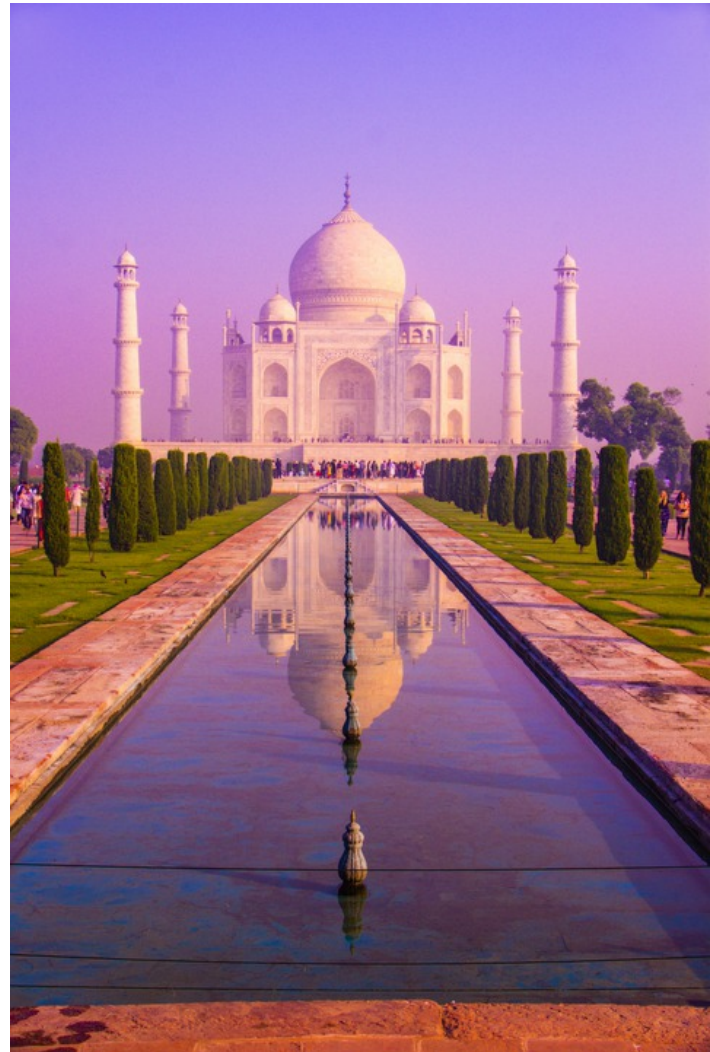


Image by shalender kumar from Pixabay



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- www.indiatoday.in/

FACTASTIC!

*Get ready to guzzle down
these interesting facts...*



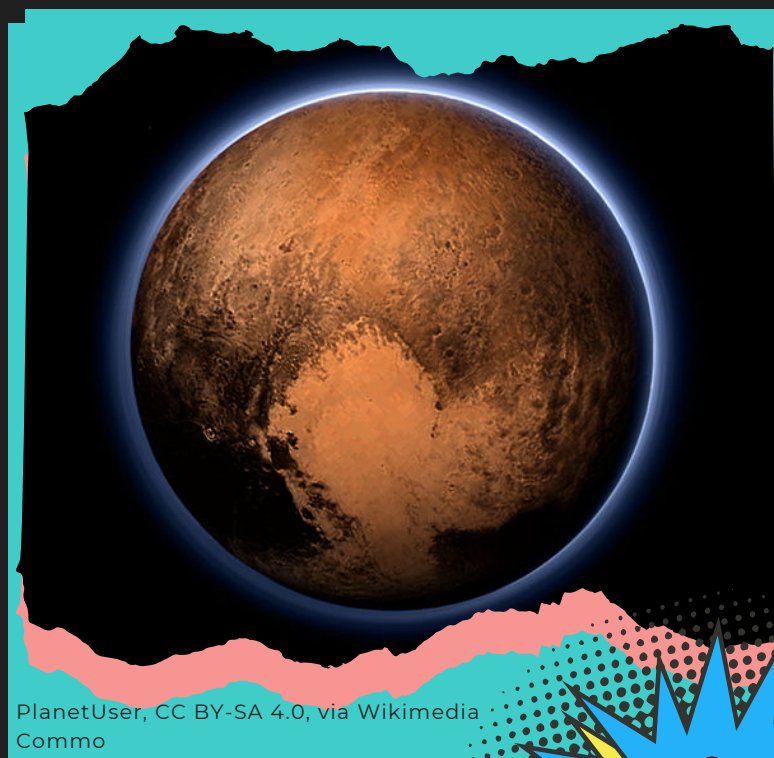
Image by Liam Huang on flicr

PLUTO IS NOT EVEN A YEAR OLD.

Pluto was discovered on February 18, 1930. It is said to be the farthest (dwarf) planet from the Sun in our solar system. It will take about 248 Earth-years for Pluto to complete one rotation. Pluto's first birthday since its discovery is supposed to be on Monday, March 23, 2178.

SPINNAKER

SpINNAker is the Spiking Neural Network Architecture. It is known to be the world's largest supercomputer designed to work similarly to the human brain. It can complete more than 200 million actions per second, with each other of its chips having 100 million transistors.



PlanetUser, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia
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HYPERLOOP TECHNOLOGY

Hyperloop has a 'tube modular transport system' that will run free of friction. Alternatively, we can say it is a new form of ground transport. It is a new method with which people or objects can be moved rapidly and safely with efficiency anywhere in the world. It will also have minimal impact on the environment. It is the brainchild of Tesla founder Elon Musk, who showed its original design in a whitepaper in 2013. They explained that it would cover 35 km in 5 minutes. It will be used to pressure off gridlocked roads that would make travel between cities easier and potentially might have unlocked significant economic benefits.



Neuhausengroup, CC BY 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

ACHOO TRAIT

Scientists have estimated that about 18 to 35 per cent of people experience photic sneezing. The photic sneeze response (PSR) is an autosomal dominant trait, which accounts for its other name: ACHOO (Autosomal Dominant Compelling Helio-Ophthalmic Outburst Syndrome). It can be genetically transmitted as it is one of an autosomal dominant trait. Sneezing in response to bright light is not the sign of an allergy to the Sun.

According to Scientists, the brain's signal to shrink pupils in response to light might cross paths with the signal to sneeze.



Vincent Le Moign, CC BY 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

CHEESE AND SLEEP

An experiment was performed by the researcher in which 200 participants were selected. They were supposed to consume 2/3 ounces of cheese about 30 minutes before the bed and then recorded the type of sleep (like what they dreamed of). Neither of them had a nightmare throughout the entire experiment 72 per cent of the participants slept well, and 67 per cent of participants remembered their dreams. The science behind all of this is that "there is an essential amino acid in milk called tryptophan" (Eating Cheese Can Alter Your Dreams). Tryptophan helps in normalizing sleep and reducing stress levels.

Shabicht, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

NATURAL NIGHT VISION

The Significance of the Tapetum Lucidum is to reflect back the visible lights entering the retina of the eyes of an animal. It implies that the light (visible) rays entering the eye get reflected at the object from which it was first emitted. This lets the animals' eyes absorb the maximum amount of light as reflected by and through the retina.

Although it blurs the image, they visualize it helps the animals to have a better night vision than humans and some other animals.



Dropus, CC BY 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

WHY FOOD IN FLIGHT TASTES BAD

You lose up to 30 per cent of your taste buds during flight. The atmosphere in the airline cabin is responsible for reducing 30% of the taste buds. The elevation is the reason which shows a detrimental effect on our gustatoreceptors (ability to taste). As per the study conducted by Germany's Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics, due to low pressure and dryness experienced at a high elevation, it reduces the sensitivity of a person's taste buds to sweet and salty foods about 30%.



Hideyuki KAMON from Takarazuka / 宝塚市, Hyogo / 兵庫県, Japan / 日本, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons

DIFFERENT SOUNDS MADE BY WATER

Depending on its temperature, water makes different pouring sounds. Cold Water is thicker and has a slightly higher-pitched sound than hot water. The hot water and cold water sound slightly different when being poured. The change in their sound pitch is the changes observed in the water's thickness or viscosity. Change in the temperature is the leading cause for the changes in their physical properties.



Davide Restivo from Aarau, Switzerland, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons

The Quizopedia

-ARE YOU READY FOR THE CHALLENGE?



Is your mind slowly going stale? Did you pride yourself on being the 'Know-it-all' in your class? Well, here's a chance to flex your grey cells and bring them back to tip-top shape. KNOWBEL presents to you 'Quizopedia'. I, Aditya, the quizmaster, have selected 11 of the most sizzling questions for you to crack. Note that these questions have an underlying connection.

Check out the instructions below:

The QR code below will take you to a Google Form, which contains a quiz consisting of 10 questions. You must answer all the questions and try to get them correct. You are free to make wild guesses as there is no negative marking! The names of the winners would be published in the upcoming issue, and the winner of the contest will receive prizes worth Rs. 250.

Answers shall be officially released via mail on April 25, 2021.

The winners would be chosen based upon:

1. Number of Correct Answers
2. Time of Submission

Competition begins on: April 2, 2021, at midnight

Last Date for Submission: April 20, 2021



14th Quizo

Unbeatable

Scan or click on the QR code below:



1. Which of these cricketers played Test cricket for both India and Pakistan?
 - a) Dilawar Hussain
 - b) Amir Elahi
 - c) Jahangir Khan
 - d) Nasim-ul-Ghani



2. Which baby is officially considered to be India's one billionth child ?

- a) Asha b) Astha
- c) Anushka d) Anoushka

3. Where was world's first fingerprinting bureau established ?

- a) Buenos Aires b) New York
- c) London d) Kolkata

4. In the Mahabharata, whom did Karna kill using Indra's weapon 'Shakti' ?

- a) Ghatotkacha b) Drupad
- c) Satyaki d) Abhimanyu



5. Which poet was awarded the Jnanpith award in 1969 for his work 'Gul-e-Nagma' ?

- a) Suhir Ludhianvi b) Jigar Muradabadi
- c) Firakh Gorakhpuri d) Asad Bhopali

6. Which of these players has not won the Junior Wimbledon Singles title ?

- a) Ramesh Krishnan b) Leander Paes
- c) Ramanathan Krishnan d) Vijay Amitraj

7. By what name was Port Blair originally known?

- a) Port Cornwallis b) Port Wellesley
- c) Port Dalhousie d) Port Bentinck



8. Who first climbed the highest peak on each of all the seven continents ?

- a) Daniel Johnson b) Dick Bass
- c) Phill Hartman d) Reinhold Messner

9. Which branch of Ayurveda deals with mental disorders?

- a) Kaayachikitsa b) Bhutavidya
- c) Vaajikarna e) Rasaayana

10. Which was the first National Park in India?

- a) Jaisalmer Desert
- b) Kanha
- c) Gir
- d) Corbett



MOLECULAR BIOLOGY FOR EVERYONE!!

Explore the world of science through a
brilliant workshop.

Applications opening soon | Until then
check out MBB's YouTube channel:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5yr0q_AWYgU92iIFHi7UOW



Please visit our website for more details about Molecular
Biology for Beginner's ongoing workshops:

<https://sites.google.com/acads.iiserpune.ac.in/molbiobeginner/home>

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS

Molecular biology techniques are introduced to the students only at the college level, when many have already left biology or even science. Thus, some students get no exposure to these techniques in their entire education. Moreover, in the absence of exposure to how modern research is actually performed, these students may completely miss out on the beauty of scientific methodology.

In theory classes, school students are introduced to the concept of DNA and genes in class 10 itself. However, there is no practical lab course for classes 9-12th that touches upon fundamental concepts of DNA and the genetic code. Mostly, unavailability of required infrastructure and amenities along with the high number of students are major obstacles in conducting these lab courses.



The photo was taken prior to COVID-19 and related safety and physical distancing norms

IISER Pune, in partnership with Eppendorf and HiMedia Laboratories, has been organizing series of workshops on Molecular Biology for students and also for people who do not have exposure to biology but would love to learn something about how the subject works.

These one day long hands-on workshops, Molecular Biology for Beginners (MBB), expose school students to a number of lab techniques in basic molecular biology. In the process, students are encouraged to think like molecular biologists, and explore some of the exciting possibilities offered by the subject. At the same time, the MBB workshops can serve as a first-hand glimpse of what molecular biology is all about to students, who never got exposed to the subject.



The MBB workshop and the advanced workshops for college students are being conducted since August 2019, and so far more than 200 participants have completed them. Only 5 students are allowed in each batch, with two instructors. Summer workshops are in the pipeline that will be project-based and for a small batch. All these are paid workshops which are run on a no-profit no-loss basis. In particular, this workshop might be useful for school kids who are trying to figure out whether doing science is cool or not!!

Please visit MBB website for more details about Molecular Biology for Beginner's ongoing workshops:

<https://sites.google.com/acads.iiserpune.ac.in/molbiobeginner/home>

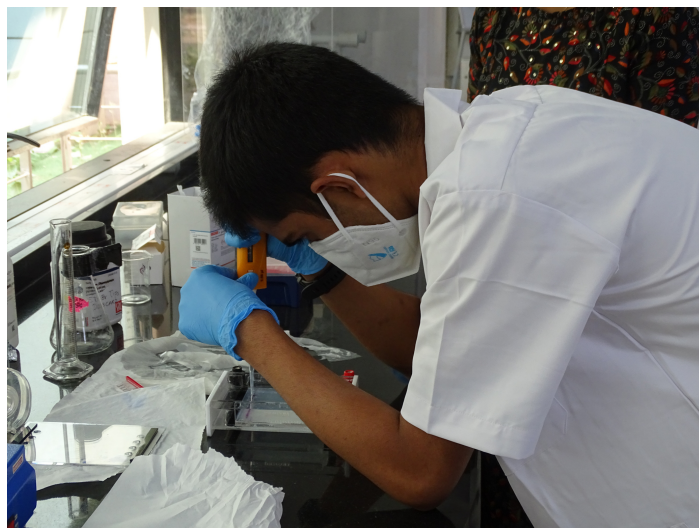
Register on MBB mailing list <https://forms.gle/NTyYflkcq7F5YddG7>, to get information about upcoming MolBio workshops, or write to us at molbio@acads.iiserpune.ac.in

Anonymous feedback was taken from the participants after each workshop in the form of a scale questionnaire ranging from 1 to 5.

Overall ratings- 4.78/5

HERE ARE A FEW SELECTED ONES: -

"The workshop provided a wide array of experiments that increased my knowledge of molecular biology and introduced me to many topics in it. The experiments and concepts introduced were enjoyable to learn. The group discussions were stimulating and provided a perspective in correlating molecular biology to the real world."



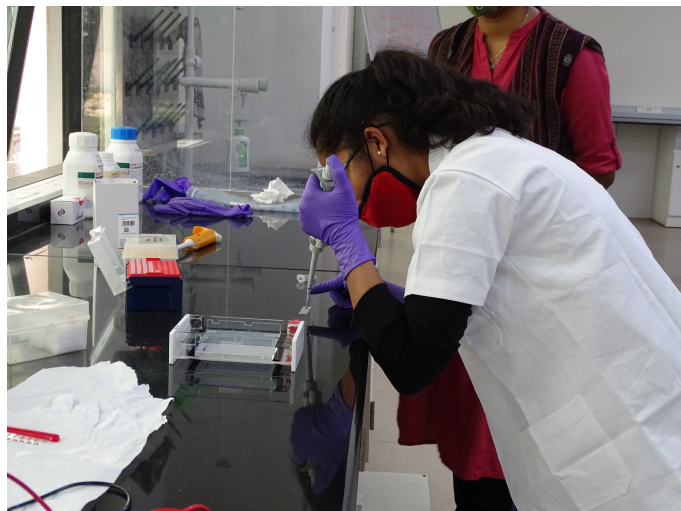
"I thoroughly enjoyed the workshop because along with an amiable environment, the instructors were friendly and paid individual attention to every student. The instruments and the lab were very clean and well maintained. The concepts were taught in a crystal clear manner."

"The workshop is worth attending because it's really good for someone who wants to pursue their dream [sic] on research. The encouragement of the instructors and the extraction of DNA was the best thing. I totally loved the atmosphere. It is the best workshop I have attended till now."



The photo was taken prior to COVID-19 and related safety and physical distancing norms

"The thing which I liked the most about this workshop was that I got to use many instruments and things which I have never handled before. Also the instructors were very helpful at all times and made this workshop thoroughly enjoyable. I got away learning a lot of things from this workshop."



"The workshop was knowledgeable, and the instructors were friendly too. Everyone was given equal opportunity. The safety measures and the strictures about following the safety rules was one of the things for which the instructors and organizers must be praised."



"I could do advanced experiments and learn so much about Molecular Biology so early. We may not have got the chance to do this in school/college. I could do it myself."



FROM THE INSTRUCTOR'S VIEWPOINT -

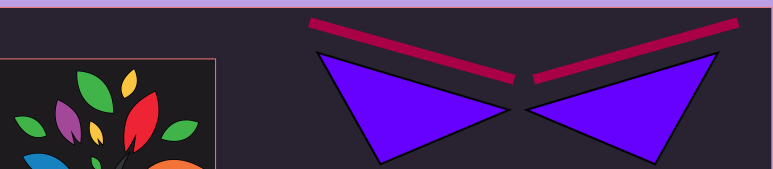
"We were winding up our workshop after the last module and the session was open to questions. One of our young participants was asking how DNA replication, transcription or translation was studied inside a tiny cell, especially since most of these biological processes are not directly observable under a microscope. The sense of wonder and marvel she was experiencing while asking the question was quite evident. This is what primarily draws a student towards doing science, if at all "

-Team MolBio

Get latest information here:

<https://sites.google.com/acads.iiserpune.ac.in/molbiobeginner/apply>

PLOT



TWIST

by Aishwarya Juneja



The Next Day



INSPIRON

LEONARDO DA VINCI



"SIMPLICITY IS THE ULTIMATE
SOPHISTICATION"

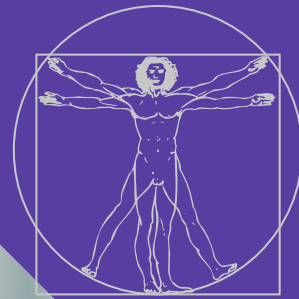


Illustration by Ritu

Who doesn't know the famous painting of the Mona Lisa by the legendary polymath Leonardo da Vinci? While da Vinci's fame initially rested on his achievements as a painter, he also became known for his notebooks, in which he made notes and drawings on science and invention. These involve various subjects, including anatomy, astronomy, botany, cartography, painting, and palaeontology.

Leonardo was born out of wedlock to Piero da Vinci, a notary and Caterina, a peasant woman. Leonardo learnt in the studio of the famous Italian painter Andrea del Verrocchio. Unlike other renowned Renaissance artists, da Vinci never got any formal education. However, he did receive instruction at home in reading, writing and mathematics.

In rural Tuscany, da Vinci spent most of his time outdoors, where he marvelled at the natural world. His journals indicate that he had an incredibly intense interest in water properties and the movements of birds of prey. He recalled that his earliest recollection was of a dream in which a bird of prey landed on his face and thrust its tail feathers between his lips.

In his teenage years, the budding artist was sent to Florence to serve as an apprentice for Verrocchio, a well-known Florentine painter. It didn't take long for the pupil to become the master. Rumour has it that after da Vinci rendered one of the angels in Verrocchio's work "The Baptism of Christ," the experienced veteran was so humbled by the young man's talent that he vowed never to paint again.

“

*Nothing
strengthens
authority so
much as
silence.*

”



Image by OpenClipart-Vectors from Pixabay

“

*There are
three classes
of people:
those who
see, those
who see when
they are
shown, those
who do not
see.*

”

In later life, Leonardo recorded a few specific childhood incidents. One of them was of a kite coming to his cradle and opening his lips with its tail. He considered this as an omen of his writing on the subject. The second one occurred while he was exploring the mountains. He found a cave and was terrified that some great monster might lurk there. It drove him to find out what was inside. He also remembered some of his childhood observations of water, writing and striking out his hometown's name in one of his notebooks on rivers' formation.

Leonardo's early life has been subject to historical speculation. According to Giorgio Vasari, the 16th-century biographer of Renaissance painters, a local peasant made himself a round shield and asked Ser Piero to paint it for him. Leonardo, influenced by the story of Medusa, responded with a painting of a monster spitting fire that was so frightening that his father bought a different shield to give the peasant and sold Leonardo's shield to a Florentine art dealer for 100 ducats, who in turn sold it to the Duke of Milan.

Though often called simply "da Vinci", the fact is that Leonardo did not have a specific last name (not as we think of it in the modern sense, at least). Da Vinci translates to "of Vinci," which is his hometown. This was common at the time. During Leonardo's lifetime, hereditary surnames became more popular with the upper class but wouldn't be common until the mid-16th century.



Illustration by Ritu

That's why you'll still find that most academic books and museums refer to him as Leonardo.

Leonardo's thirst for knowledge also spread to the human body. Not satisfied to study what was already out there, he deepened his understanding by performing nearly 30 human dissections at hospitals in Florence, Milan and Rome.

Leonardo's passion for anatomy grew so much that it became its own area of study, independent of how it influenced his artistic work. From early on, he was interested in the structure of anatomy and started physiological research. His drawings show how the brain, heart, and lungs function as the core of the body is still known as an outstanding scientific achievement. His anatomical drawings helped lay the basis for modern scientific illustration.

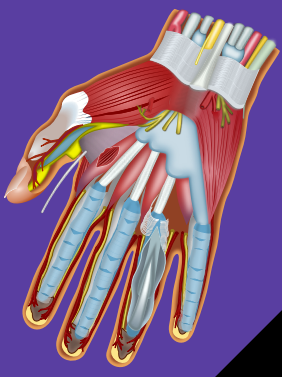
Leonardo was a notoriously slow painter, and he never finished several of his works. Besides housing the famed (and finished) "Mona Lisa", the Louvre in Paris showcases "The Virgin and Child with St. Anne," an unfinished painting portraying the Virgin Mary, an infant Jesus and Mary's mother, St. Anne.

Not surprising for an individual who excelled in everything he tried, Leonardo also had a flair for music. According to his writings, he thought music to be closely related to the visual arts as it was dependent upon one of the five senses. He also played the flute and the lyre, often performing at gatherings of the nobility and patrons' houses.

“

*Learning
never
exhausts
the mind.*

”



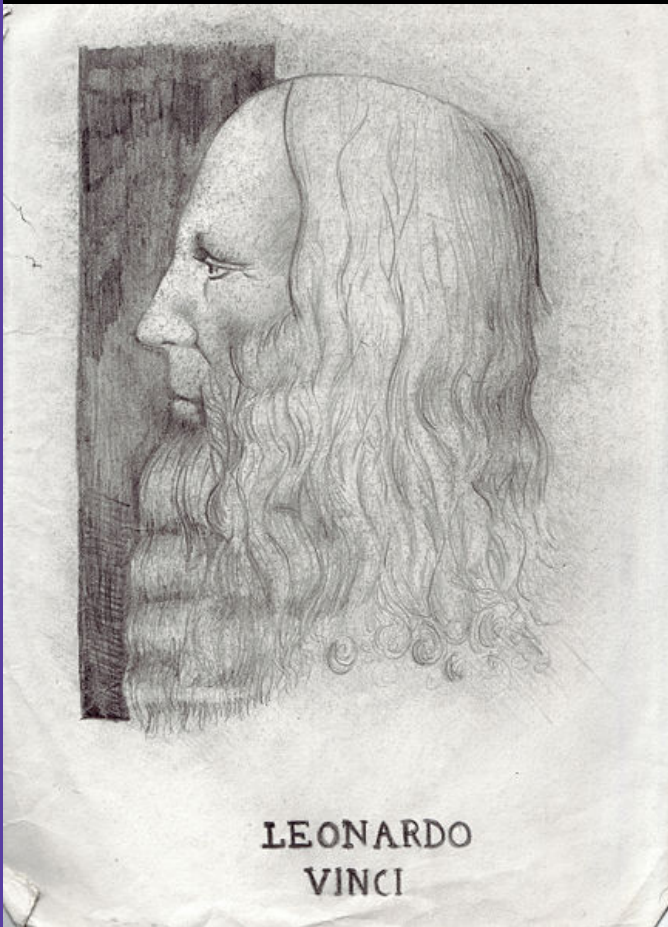
“

*The smallest
feline is a
masterpiece.*

”

When da Vinci passed away in 1519, he left behind more than 6,000 journal pages filled with his musings, grocery lists and jokes. He also detailed his sources of inspiration, his desire for lasting fame and his deeply felt heartaches.

Finally, although he made arduous efforts to become erudite in languages, natural science, mathematics, philosophy, and history, as a mere listing of his library's wide-ranging contents demonstrates, Leonardo remained an empiricist of visual observation. It is precisely through this observation — and his own genius — that he developed a unique "theory of knowledge" in which science and art form a synthesis. Therefore, in the face of his overall achievements, how much he finished or did not finish becomes needless. The essence lies in his intellectual force — self-contained and inherent in each one of his creations — a passion that continues to spark scholarly interest today.

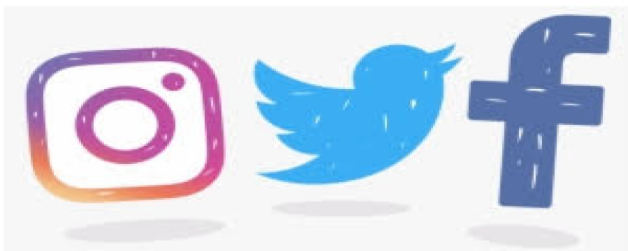


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and we'll be happy to feature them on our social media &
in the magazine as well*



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