

# *ENKYKLIOS SOFIA*

*Delicia E.J. Darwin*



**தமிழ்நாற்றங்கால்  
பதிப்பகம்**

## **Enkyklios sofia**

ஒலியர் : Delicia E.J. Darwin<sup>©</sup>

முதற்பதிப்பு : மூச்சம்பர் - 2021, பக்கங்கள் : 169

வெளியீடு : தமிழ் நாற்றங்கால்

நூலாக்கம் & முகப்பழகு :

கவி கலைக்கூடம், 324/1-37, இட்டிசேர்,

நாகமுகுந்தன்குடி (அஞ்சல்), இளையான்குடி (தாலுகா),

செங்கலை (மாவட்டம்) – 630 702,

தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா.

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விலை : ரூ. 150/-



## **Enkyklios sofia**

Author : Delicia E.J. Darwin<sup>©</sup>

First Edition : December – 2021, Pages : 169

Published By : Thamizh Naatragngaal

Type & Design :

Kavi Kalaikkoodam, 324/1-37, Ittichery,  
Nagamugunthankudi (post), Ilayangudi(TK),  
Sivagangai(Dist) – 630 702.

Tamil Nadu, India

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Price : Rs.150/-

ISBN : 978-1-716-13896-6

## **FOREWORD**

*I have known Delicia E.J. Darwin as my friend's daughter. According to an old saying, the bean that sprouts can be seen in the sapling stage itself but I knew that my friend's daughter will be successful even before she sprouted, in her mother's womb. Initially, she wanted to contribute to the medical field but now, she is giving life to the literary field as an author.*

*During her undergraduate studies at Loyola College, she excelled as a first rank holder in her course. This led to her receiving many awards and a gold medal. In addition to this, the college administration recognized her talents and sent her to study for a semester in France. While studying, she received the opportunity to work as a journalist. It is known that a writer's words can change a reader's life but a journalist's writings can change the world and influence how it functions. To take up such responsibility while being an undergraduate student is hard but it is impressive, how she succeeded in doing so. She did her postgraduate studies in J.N.U.*

*Currently, she is doing her higher studies in French Literature in France. She was selected to receive a French government scholarship for her studies. Words are not enough to explain her exemplary achievements. However, I got the chance to introduce her through this short note in the book.*

### ***Enkyklios Sofia***

*Tamil newspapers will be read by Tamil language speakers whereas English newspapers will be read by anglophones all around the world. The Hindu is a well-known newspaper and working as a journalist who influences students with their resourceful writings is a great responsibility. A word can change the world. I read all of her articles that were carefully written and I was amazed by her writing skills. So, I suggested her to compile and publish them as a book. This book contains articles that link knowledge with creativity. Each article transforms into a work of art. I recommend this book to all readers and it is a kid-friendly book that enlightens children. Let this book be known for its well-crafted contents.*

***Dr. P. Jeyaprakasam,***

*Associate Professor,*

*Hindusthan College of Arts and Science.*

*Delicia E.J. Darwin*

## **PREFACE**

*In December 2016, I joined as an intern at The Hindu, Chennai office in India. The Hindu is a reputed English newspaper in India. I was assigned to write daily articles for The Hindu Inschool edition, which specializes in educational articles for school students. I continued to work as a journalist at The Hindu as I started writing daily columns known as Qikipedia and these articles were published.*

*Qikipedia is a reading game that kindles the curiosity of young readers who like finding the interconnections between various topics and fields in the world of knowledge. In this internet world, Qikipedia functions as a literary equivalent of hyperlinks that constructs a network of information. Each article begins with a particular topic that will be connected to the final one through various intermediate topics. It is a literary journey that will appeal to readers that are passionate about acquiring global knowledge.*

*This book is a compilation of some of these articles. I chose the name Enkykljos Sofia which is a combination of the Kione Greek word Enkykljos meaning circular or general and Sofia derived from the Ancient Greek word Sophia indicating Wisdom. Hence, it is a general wisdom that highlights our interconnected world.*

*Knowledge is power. This book will be a key to the library of world wisdom.*

*Delicia E.J. Darwin*

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### **1. A.R. Rahman → Elephant**

#### **A.R RAHMAN:**

*Allah-Rakha Rahman is an Indian composer, musician, singer-songwriter, and multi-instrumentalist. A. R. Rahman was born on January 6, 1966, in Chennai, India, to R. K. Shekhar, a film-score composer, and Kareema. His first film composition was for Mani Ratnam's movie 'Roja'. Rahman has won two Academy Awards and a Golden Globe, which was a pride moment for Indians. His patriotic works include an album for the Bharat Bala-directed video Jana Gana Mana, with the collective performances of leading Indian classical music artists.*



#### **INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC:**

*Indian classical music is a kind of South Asian music. It was found by the ancient Indians through their spiritual power in music. In Indian classical music, there are two foundational elements 'the raga' and 'the tala'. Indian classical music is further classified into Hindustani, which is north Indian traditional music, and Carnatic, a south Indian traditional music. PurandaraDasa a remarkable Carnatic composer is considered the grandfather of Carnatic music and he lived in Hampi.*

#### **HAMPI:**

*Hampi is a small village that is located in Northern Karnataka. It was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. It is also considered a UNESCO World Heritage Site, as it has many religious and cultural places. The name Hampi is taken from Pampa, the old name of the Tungabhadra River, and this village was built on the bank of this river. This village is known for its*

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*temples and it has a military building with elephant stables where the eleven royal elephants in King Krishnadeva Raya's army were kept.*

## **ELEPHANT:**

*Elephants are the largest land-living mammals. They are mostly found in the tropical regions of Africa and Asia. Hence, there are two types of elephants, the African elephant, and the Asian elephant. Their skin is grey and they have tusks that are highly valued for their ivory. These animals have long flexible trunks, which help them to pick up food, feed on trees, and draw up water. Elephants are among the most intelligent, and emotionally complex non-human species.*

**05.01.2017**

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## **2. Agni missile → Snakes**

### **AGNI MISSILE:**

*Agni missile is a family of Indian ballistic missiles. There are three types of ballistic missiles based on their range: medium-range Agni I intermediate-range AgniII, Agni III, Agni IV, and intercontinental range Agni V, Agni VI. Agni I was tested in January 2002 and Agni-VI is reported to be in the early stages of development. This missile is named after the Sanskrit name of the third element of nature, 'Fire', which is also considered as the Hindu God of fire.*

### **HINDU:**

*A Hindu is a person who practices the religion Hinduism and who follows the Hindu way of life. The word "Hindu" is derived from the name of the river Indus. Aum is the main symbol of Hinduism. Hinduism is practiced by more than 80% of India's population. In ancient times, Hinduism was spread across Southeast Asia, mainly Thailand, Nepal, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, and present central Vietnam.*

## VIETNAM:

*Vietnam is a long, thin country located in Southeast Asia and is officially called the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is bordered by China to the north, Laos, and Cambodia to the west. The people of Vietnam are called Vietnamese and their capital city is Hanoi. Vietnamese culture mainly focuses on humanity and harmony. This country is known for its key cultural symbol, the Vietnamese dragon, and this dragon resembles snakes and crocodiles.*

## SNAKES:

*Snakes are elongated, limbless, flexible reptiles. They belong to the suborder Serpentes. Snakes are found all around the world except Antarctica, Iceland, Ireland, Greenland, and New Zealand. They are mostly found in tropical regions. They feed on rodents, termites, birds, small deer, frogs, and other reptiles. About 2,700 different species of snakes have been found in the world, and among them 375 are venomous. The smallest snake in the world is Brahminy blind snake which is two inches in length and the largest snake is anaconda, which can reach up to 38 feet (ca. 12 m) in length.*



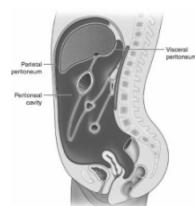
06.01.2017

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## 3. Peritoneum → Orangutan

### PERITONEUM:

*The peritoneum is a membrane that lines the abdominal cavity and covers the majority of the abdominal organs. It is a membrane made up of two layers, one layer lining the cavity and the other layer lining the organs. The parietal peritoneum lines the abdominal wall and extends to the organs, whereas the visceral*



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*peritoneum covers the organs. This membrane supports the organs in the abdominal cavity, and it also helps allow nerves, blood vessels, and lymph vessels to pass through to the organs. The abdominal cavity is a cavity surrounded by the vertebrae, abdominal muscles, diaphragm, and pelvic floor.*

### **VERTEBRAE:**

*Vertebrae are specialized bones that collectively form the spinal column. The spinal column has many important functions. Each vertebra protects and supports the spinal cord, which connects the brain and the entire nervous system. The bones create connection points for muscles and other bones, allowing for flexible movement in different directions. All animals with spinal columns are known as vertebrates, referencing the vertebrae. In humans, 33 separate vertebrae form the spinal column.*

### **HUMANS:**

*Humans are members of the species *Homo sapiens* and belong to the class *Mammalia*. Humans are distributed worldwide, and they have the capacity for speech and language. They are characterized by an erect body that frees the hands for manipulating objects. Humans have the characteristics of opposable thumbs, omnivorous diet, five fingers with fingernails, and binocular, color vision. Humans are placed in the family *Hominidae*, which also includes different types of apes such as chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans.*

### **ORANGUTAN:**

*Orangutan is a large mainly solitary arboreal ape with long red hair, long arms, and hooked hands and feet. They are found in the rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra. Their scientific name is *pongo pygmaeus*. Their common name, ‘orangutan’ is a Malay name meaning, “People of the Forest.” The orangutans share 97% of the same DNA as humans. Orangutans feed mainly on fruits, especially wild figs. They also eat other kinds of vegetation, insects, small vertebrates, and birds’ eggs.*

**07.01.2017**

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#### **4. Marissa Mayer → Eels**

##### **MARISSA MAYER :**

*Marissa Mayer is the chief executive officer of Yahoo! She was born on May 30, 1975, in Wausau, Wisconsin. She attended Wausau West High School, in Wisconsin, and she graduated from Stanford University. She was made the president of Yahoo! on July 16, 2012. In 2014, she was ranked the 16th most powerful businesswoman in the world. Her grandfather, Clem Mayer, was attacked by polio when he was 7 years old; then he served as the mayor of Jackson, Wisconsin, for 32 years.*



##### **POLIO:**

*Poliomyelitis, commonly called polio, is a contagious viral disease. It is caused by the poliovirus. Humans are the natural host for polioviruses. This virus attacks the Central Nervous System and causes the paralysis of limb muscles, abdominal muscles, and muscles of the back; this affects the posture of an individual. It can be prevented by two types of vaccine: inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) and oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV). In 2014, WHO announced that polio has been eradicated in South-East Asian countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, North Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, etc.*

##### **MALDIVES:**

*The Maldives is a South-Asian Island country. It lies between the south of India and Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean. It includes approximately 1,190 coral islands that are grouped in a double chain of 26 atolls. Its capital city is Male and people are called Maldivians. It is known for its marine ecosystem with 1100 species of fish, 5 species of sea turtles, 21 species of whales and dolphins, 187 species of corals, 400 species of mollusks, and 83 species of echinoderms. The marine family includes Lionfish, reef sharks, Groupers, Snappers, Spotted Eagle Rays, Eels, etc.*

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### *EELS:*

*Eels are elongated fishes that look like snakes. They are found in saltwater and freshwater habitats. There are more than 400 species of eels. They have a narrow body with long dorsal and anal fins. Their backbones are made up of over 100 vertebrae which make them very flexible. They have gills and very sharp teeth, and they mostly feed on small fish. They usually hide and live in caves and rock crevices.*

**08.01.2017**

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### ***5. Seaworld San Diego→The Canadian Pacific Railway***

#### ***SEAWORLD SAN DIEGO:***

*SeaWorld San Diego is an animal theme park in San Diego, California, United States of America. It was founded on March 21, 1964. The Park includes 26 animal habitats, 10 rides, 20 shows, 2 play areas, 4 special limited-time events, and 11 “distinctive experiences.” The Park also offers the visitors to swim with dolphins. SeaWorld has a signature killer whale show, which has featured theatrical and acrobatic performances. But, in November 2015; SeaWorld altered their killer whale shows by making them more of a nature show that concentrates on natural whale behavior.*

#### ***KILLER WHALE:***

*The "killer" whale is the largest member of the dolphin family. It is also called an Orca. Its scientific name is Orcinus orca. The killer whales have long, rounded bodies with large dorsal fins at the middle of their backs. They have black bodies that are marked with white patches on the underside and near the eyes. Orcas feed on fish, squid, birds, and marine mammals. They are found in all oceans of the world and mainly in the British Columbia and Washington state waters.*

#### ***BRITISH COLUMBIA:***

*British Columbia is a province, located in the western part of Canada. Victoria is the capital of British Columbia. It is a*

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mountainous area whose population is mainly crowded in its southwestern corner. British Columbia is Canada's third-largest province after Quebec and Ontario. British Columbia is a land of diversity and contrast. There are coastal landscapes, characterized by high, snow-covered mountains. The Canadian Pacific Railway was the chief mode of long-distance surface transportation until the development of highways.

#### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was incorporated in 1881. Its purpose was to construct a transcontinental railway in Canada. Its headquarters are located in Calgary, Alberta. In 1873, there was a scandal, which led to the order of the new Liberal Prime Minister, Alexander Mackenzie to construct the segments of the railway as a public enterprise under the supervision of the Department of Public Works led by Sandford Fleming. Sandford Fleming: Sandford Fleming was a civil engineer and scientist, born on January 7, 1827, in Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland. He is best known as the chief railway engineer of Canada in the 19th century. In 1871, he became engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Fleming retired from his post with the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1880. Fleming devoted himself to writing and scientific research. He made contributions to the establishment of standard time zones, and telegraph communication. In 1851, he designed Canada's first postage stamp.



09.01.2017

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### **6. Black Hole → Salman Rushdie**

#### **BLACKHOLE:**

*The black hole is a location in space that has a large amount of gravitational force. It has an extreme density so that even light cannot escape from its pull. It was first predicted by Albert Einstein in 1916 with his theory of general relativity. This led to the derivation of field equations, and its solutions were found by Karl Schwarzschild. These solutions had Schwarzschild coordinates like Schwarzschild radius and Schwarzschild surface. This surface was identified as an event horizon “a perfect unidirectional membrane” by David Finkelstein in 1958.*

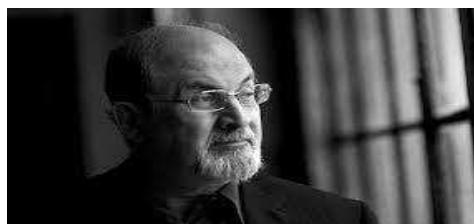
#### **DAVID FINKELSTEIN:**

*David Ritz Finkelstein is a former physics professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology. He was born on July 19, 1929, in New York City. He became a member of the faculty at Georgia Tech in 1980. He worked along with Charles W. Misner and found the gravitational kink; a topological defect in the gravitational metric. He did his Ph.D. in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1953.*

#### **MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:**

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a private University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was established on April 10, 1861. This University has its motto as “Mens et Manus” in Latin, which means mind and hand. It is known for its research and education in the physical sciences, engineering, biology, economics, linguistics, and management. This University presented the Honorary Professorship award to Salman Rushdie.*

#### **SALMAN RUSHDIE:**



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*Sir Ahmad Salman Rushdie is a British-Indian writer. He was born on 19 June 1947 in Bombay. He studied at the Cathedral and Connon School in Mumbai. He wrote his first novel, 'Grimus' in 1975. His second novel, 'Midnight's Children' won the 1981 Booker Prize. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, the UK's senior literary organization, in 1983. He had influenced many Indo-Anglian writers.*

**10.01.2017**

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## **7. Delhi Public Library → Manakin**

### **DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY:**

*Delhi Public Library is a public library located in Delhi, India. This library was inaugurated on 27 October 1951 by Jawaharlal Nehru. It has 35 branches in Delhi. Dr. Banwari Lal is the director of this library. This library has Books, Newspaper Periodicals, Braille Books, Paintings, Digital Media, and Gramophone Records. It has more than 18 Lakh books. It was sponsored by UNESCO to promote the creation of public libraries throughout the world.*

### **UNESCO:**

*UNESCO is the acronym for United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). This organization was outlined in a constitution signed on November 16, 1945. It is called for the promotion of international collaboration in education, science, and culture. The agency's permanent headquarters are*



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*in Paris, France. Its field offices are found in many countries around the world including Guatemala, Honduras, etc.*

## **HONDURAS:**

*Honduras is a country located in Central America. The country is bordered on the north by the Caribbean Sea with numerous islands, cays, and islets, the most important being the Islas Bahía and the Swan Islands. It is also bordered to the west by Guatemala and to the south by the Gulf of Fonseca, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. The capital is Tegucigalpa. People are called Honduran. There are different species of birds and animals like white tailed deer, Manakin, etc.*

## **MANAKIN:**

*Manakin is a species of bird that belongs to the subfamily Piprinae. This bird is small, stubby, and generally short-tailed. They are found in American tropical forests. They are short-billed birds that range in size from 8.5 to 16 cm long. They feed on fruits and seeds. Females and immature males are usually colored in drab greens and brown. However, adult males are black with splashes of bright plumage like cerulean blue fiery red or egg-yolk yellow.*

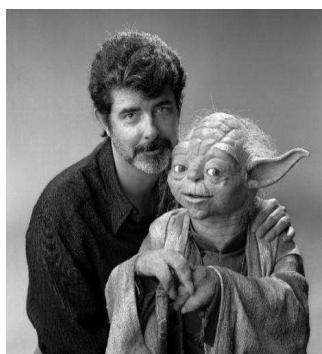
**11.01.2017**

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## **8. George Lucas →World Bank**

### **GEORGE LUCAS:**

*George Lucas is a writer, producer, filmmaker, and entrepreneur. He was born on May 14, 1944, in Modesto, California. He studied cinematography at the University of Southern California. He is well known for writing and directing the Star Wars franchise and he is also the creator of the Indiana Jones franchise. He is one of the most successful filmmakers in the American film industry. He produced*



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*many films through Lucasfilm of which he was the Chief Executive Officer, later this company was sold to The Walt Disney Company.*

#### **THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY:**

*The Walt Disney Company, also called Disney is a global mass media and entertainment composite company. It was founded by the Walt brothers, Walt Disney and Roy O. Disney on October 16, 1923. The Company has its headquarters located at Walt Disney Studios in Burbank, California. The famous Mickey Mouse, a cartoon creation of this company is the mascot. In February 2012, Disney bought UTV Software Communications and extended its market in India.*

#### **INDIA:**

*India is the seventh-largest country in the world. It is located in the Southern part of Asia. It is a peninsula surrounded by the mountain ranges of the Himalayas in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east, and the Arabian Sea in the west. In this country, there are 29 states and 7 union territories. It is a developing country and the World Bank advised that it should focus on public sector reform, transport infrastructure, agricultural and rural development, education, security, public health, and nutrition, to obtain its economic potential.*

#### **WORLD BANK:**

*The World Bank is an International Financial Organization, formed in July 1944. Its headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., U.S. This organization is a part of the World Bank Group and Jim Yong Kim is the current President. Its main aim is to provide loans to developing countries and to reduce poverty. There are 189 countries as members of this bank, including South Korea, Turkey, Mexico, Singapore, Greece, Brazil, India, and Spain.*

**12.01.2017**

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### **9. Cephalopod→ Submarine**

#### **CEPHALOPOD:**

*Cephalopods are marine invertebrates that belong to the class Cephalopoda. The word cephalopod is derived from the Greek words, 'kephale' and 'podos' meaning, "head-footed." They are bilaterally symmetrical. They have a head surrounded by tentacles. Their nervous system and sense of vision are highly developed. They have a closed circulatory system. The members of this class are squid, cuttlefish, octopus, and nautilus. They belong to the phylum Mollusca.*

#### **MOLLUSCA:**

*Mollusca is a phylum of invertebrates and it belongs to the superphylum Lophotrochozoa. The members of this phylum are called Molluscs including organisms like snails, octopuses, squid, clams, scallops, oysters, and chitons. Their body has a head, foot, and visceral mass, and it is covered with a mantle that naturally secretes the shell. They have an open circulatory system. Their blood contains the respiratory pigment called hemocyanin which is an oxygen carrier.*

#### **OXYGEN:**

*Oxygen (O) is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas. It is a chemical element with the atomic number 8. It constitutes 21 % of the earth's atmosphere. It is also found in water, rocks, minerals, and numerous organic compounds. Carl Wilhelm Scheele, a Swedish pharmacist discovered oxygen by heating mercuric oxide and several nitrates. It is the essential element in the respiratory processes of most living cells. This gas is required to produce energy in industrial processes, generators, ships, and submarines.*

#### **SUBMARINES:**

*The submarine is a ship that can be submerged and navigated underwater. A submarine has huge tanks, called ballast tanks. These tanks are filled with water so that the submarine has the necessary weight to sink and they help to dive and surface. In 1620, a Dutch inventor named Cornelis Drebbel built the first working submarine. The diesel-electric submarines were used by the*

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*militaries in World War I (1914–18) and World War II (1939–45). Scientists use small submarines to do underwater researches.*



**13.01.2017**

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## **10. Malala Yousafzai → Unemployment**

### **MALALA YOUSAFZAI:**

*Malala Yousafzai is a children's rights and women's rights activist. She was born on 12 July 1997, in Mingora, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Her father Ziauddin Yousafzai is a poet, school owner, and an educational activist. At a very young age, she opposed the Taliban in Pakistan and demanded that girls should be allowed to receive an education. On October 9, 2012, she was shot in the head by a Taliban gunman but she survived. On 10 October 2014, she received the Nobel Peace Prize and*



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*was only 17 years old. Hence, she is the youngest Nobel Laureate.*

#### **THE NOBEL PRIZE:**

*The Nobel Prize is the most prestigious annual international award given to Laureates who had contributed to humanity in different categories like chemistry, economics, literature, peace, physics, physiology, or medicine. It is given by Swedish and Norwegian institutions, and the ceremony takes place in Stockholm, Sweden. Alfred B. Nobel the Swedish chemist and engineer who invented dynamite, left 9 million dollars in his will to establish the Nobel Prizes. William Vickrey was awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics but he died before receiving it.*

#### **WILLIAM VICKREY:**

*William Vickrey is a Nobel laureate and economics professor. He was born on 21 June 1914, in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. He obtained his B.S. in Mathematics at Yale University and his Ph.D. in 1948 at Columbia University. He was influenced by John Maynard Keynes and Henry George. His colleague, C. Lowell Harriss accepted the Nobel Prize on his behalf, after his death in 1996. He was an important person of the Chicago school of economics and he opposed the political focus on achieving balanced budgets particularly in times of high unemployment.*

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT:**

*Unemployment is a situation where someone of working age is not able to get a job but is currently searching for a job. It is always used to measure the health of the economy of a country. In India, unemployment is a serious problem faced by the government and the citizens. The Government of India has taken several steps to reduce the unemployment rates by launching the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which promises 100-day employment to an unemployed person in a year.*

**16.01.2017**

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## **11. Sea Lion → Theresa May**

### **SEA LION:**

*Sea lions are carnivorous aquatic mammals. They belong to the family Otariidae. They have definite external ears, large eyes, a big chest, elongated front flippers, and small hind flippers. Their body is well designed for movements both in the water and on land. The male's fur is usually dark brown and nearly black when wet, and the female's fur is often light brown. They eat fish, mollusks, and crustaceans. They are widely used in trained animal shows. They are found in most of the water bodies in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.*

### **SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE:**

*The Southern Hemisphere is the part of the earth that lies south of the equator. It begins at the equator at 0° and continues south into higher latitudes until it reaches 90°S at the South Pole. This Hemisphere has fewer land masses and more water. It includes the Indian Ocean, South Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, and South Pacific Ocean. It contains five continents: Antarctica, Australia, South America, the southern part of Africa, the southern islands of Asia, and British Indian Ocean Territory, an overseas territory of the United Kingdom in the Indian Ocean.*

### **UNITED KINGDOM:**

*The United Kingdom or Britain is a sovereign country located in the western part of Europe. It includes England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea and is separated from the northwest coast of France by the English Channel. The capital of this country is London. People are called British and their official language is English. It was the world's first industrialized country. In 1952, Elizabeth II became queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland after the death of her father, George VI. The country's prime minister is Theresa May.*

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### **THERESA MAY:**

*Theresa May is the Prime Minister of Britain and was appointed on 13 July 2016 and succeeded David Cameron. She became the second female Prime Minister of Britain after Margaret Thatcher. She was born on 1 October 1956 in Eastbourne, Sussex. She attended the University of Oxford and earned her B. A degree in 1977. In 2002, she was appointed as the first female Chairman of the Conservative Party. She is considered the second most powerful woman in Britain after Queen Elizabeth II.*



**17.01.2017**

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### **12. Hardik Patel → Galaxy**

#### **HARDIK PATEL:**

*Hardik Patel is a political activist in India. He was born on 20 July 1993 in Chandan Nagri, Gujarat, India. He joined Sahajanand College, Ahmedabad, and completed his Bachelor's degree in Commerce. He was elected as the general secretary of the college students, ' union. He formed the Patidar AnamatAndolan Samiti (PAAS) and took part in the Patidar reservation agitation. He used social media to gather supporters and conducted his first rally in Visnagar, Gujarat on 6 July 2015. Through his oratorical skills, he attracted many Gujarati people and millions of other people in India.*

#### **GUJARATI PEOPLE:**

*Gujarati people, also called Gujaratis are people who natively speak the language, Gujarati. They are mainly of Indo-Aryan origin. They are the major occupants of the Indian state, Gujarat. Their main religions are Hinduism and Jainism. A great proportion of them are vegetarians. The majority of them prosper in the field of business. Some of the notable personalities from Gujarat are Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, and Vikram Sarabhai, the first Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).*

***INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (ISRO):***

*Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is an Indian space agency. It was founded on 15 August 1969 by the efforts of Jawaharlal Nehru and scientist Vikram Sarabhai. Its headquarters are in Bengaluru. Its first satellite was Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union on April 19, 1975. In 2008, India launched 11 satellites and became the first nation to launch 10 satellites on one rocket. " This space agency has successfully put into operation two major satellite systems: Indian National Satellites (INSAT) for communication services and Indian Remote Sensing satellites (IRS) for management of natural resources. The Astrosat is an Indian space observatory satellite that does the observatory study on supermassive black holes located at the center of the galaxies.*

***GALAXY:***

*Galaxies are extensive space systems composed of dust, gas, and countless stars. The word galaxy is derived from the Greek word galaxias which means "milky." There are three main types, spiral galaxies, elliptical galaxies, and irregular galaxies. The Solar System is located 26,000 light-years from the center of the Milky Way, which is a spiral galaxy, and it consists of a flat disk with a bulging center and surrounding spiral arms. Many astronomers believe that they are formed shortly after a cosmic "big bang" that began the universe some 10 billion to 20 billion years ago.*



***18.01.2017***

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## *Enkyklios Sofia*

### **13. Blackbuck → Anne Frank**

#### **BLACKBUCK:**

*Blackbucks are slender species of antelopes. They are also called Indian antelopes because they are mostly found in the indigenous plains of India and Nepal. The male species are dark brown and have horns that range from 50 - 61 cm, ringed at the base and twist spirally up to approximately 4 turns and they have a white circular patch around the eye. The female species tend to be yellow and do not have horns. They are herbivores and feed on grass and cultivated cereals. Their binomial name is Antilope cervicapra which was given by Carl Linnaeus.*

#### **CARL LINNAEUS:**

*Carl Linnaeus is a zoologist and botanist. He was born on May 23, 1707, in the village of Rashult in southern Sweden. He was very much interested in Botany. He attended Uppsala University and later became a botany lecturer in the same university. He formulated the system of the binomial nomenclature of organisms and hence he is called the Father of Modern Taxonomy. He has written two important books, Species Plantarum and Systema Naturae, which were published in the Netherlands.*

#### **NETHERLANDS:**

*The Netherlands is a country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is situated in the west of Europe and is bordered by Germany in the east, Belgium in the south, and the North Sea in the northwest. The capital of this country is Amsterdam and people are called the Dutch. Willem-Alexander is the King of the country since 2013. Mark Rutte was elected as the Prime Minister in October 2010. The country has produced some of the world's most famous artists Van Gogh and Anne Frank, a German-born writer who wrote in Dutch.*

#### **ANNE FRANK:**

*Anne Frank is a famous young writer. She was born on 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt, Germany. Her father, Otto Frank, was a lieutenant in the German army during World War I and she had an elder sister named Margot.*



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*She wrote 'The Diary of a Young Girl.' In this diary, she wrote about her experiences while she was hiding during the Holocaust, the persecution of Jews. Her writings show that she was a teenage girl with creativity and rhetorical power. Her work was translated into more than 60 languages.*

19.01.2017

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#### **14. Asterix → Jallikattu**

##### **ASTERIX:**

*Asterix is a French comic that was written by Rene Goscinny and illustrated by Albert Uderzo. It includes a series of 36 books. It is a science-fiction and fantasy comic. The plot is set in Gaul, present France, during 50 B.C. The main characters are Asterix, an intelligent warrior, and his friend Obelix, a tall and obese man who fights against the Roman conquerors. These comics are translated into more than 100 languages. There are 13 film adaptations. A theme park called the Parc Astérix in Paris has many rides based on this book. In popular culture, Lisa Simpson was excited to find the Asterix series in the book shop.*

##### **LISA SIMPSON:**

*Lisa Marie Simpson is the elder daughter of Homer and Marge Simpson in the American animated television sitcom, The Simpsons. She is an 8-year-old and a student at Springfield Elementary School. She is very intelligent and a member of MENSA with an IQ of 159. Her musical abilities are extensive; she can sing with a powerful voice and can play the acoustic six-string, electric bass guitar, accordion, piano, and violin. PETA has reported that she is the first television character to be a vegetarian.*

##### **PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS (PETA):**

*PETA is an American Organization for animal rights. It was founded by Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco. It is located in Norfolk, Virginia, United States. They conduct campaigns against fur farming, animal testing, and animals in entertainment. PETA*

## *Enkyklia Sofia*

*has international associates in the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Germany, India, Australia, and the Asia-Pacific region. This organization has many controversies with different people around the world. PETA India is located in Mumbai and it protests against Jallikattu.*

## **JALLIKATTU:**

*Jallikattu is a traditional sport of Tamil Nadu, usually conducted on Mattu Pongal day as a part of the Pongal celebrations. During this sport, the contestants try to 'catch' a bull that is released on the arena through the entry gate known as 'Vadivasal.' This sport was conducted to find the best bulls for breeding. The pro-jallikattu movement is a silent protest that was started on 8 January 2017 by the student community and is continuing with thousands of supporters from Tamil Nadu and other parts of the world with a common goal to revoke the ban on the sport and the revival of indigenous cattle breeds like Kangayam and Pulikulam.*



**21.01.2017**

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## **15. Prince William → Indus River**

**PRINCE WILLIAM, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE :**

*Prince William, Duke of Cambridge is the elder grandson of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom. He was born Prince William Arthur Philip Louis Windsor on 21 June 1982 at St Mary's Hospital, London, England, United Kingdom. His mother, Princess Diana died in 1997. He attended Eton College in Berkshire,*



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*England. He married Catherine Middleton and has two children, Prince George, and Princess Charlotte. He is next in line to succeed his grandmother after his father, Charles, Prince of Wales.*

**CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES:**

*Charles, Prince of Wales is the elder son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip and is the first in the line of succession to the British throne. He was born Charles Philip Arthur George on 14 November 1948, at Buckingham Palace, United Kingdom. He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge in 1970. Charles joined the Royal Navy in 1971, after six months of aviation training with the Royal Air Force. He has founded the Prince's Trust in 1976 and The Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment which has renovated historic buildings in Kabul.*

**KABUL:**

*Kabul is the capital city of Afghanistan. It is located in the eastern part of the country. People are called Kabuli and the population was estimated to be around 3,678,033 in 2015. Abdullah Habibzai is the mayor of the city. In the 14th century, it was a major trading center and in 1504, Babur conquered the city, and it became one of the important cities of the Mughal Empire. After that, he continued to conquer from the east of the Indus River to Hindustan.*

**INDUS RIVER:**

*Indus River is also called Sindhu River, and it flows south from the Western part of Tibet through Ladakh, Punjab to the Arabian Sea. It is the longest river in Pakistan and gives drinking water to the country. It is considered the backbone of agriculture in Punjab. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished in the basins of this river. Due to the increase in the number of factories, the river is polluted and which led to the deaths of endangered Indus River Dolphins.*

**22.01.2017**

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## *Enkyklia Sofia*

### **16. Lunar New Year→ Mount Tambora**

#### **LUNAR NEW YEAR:**

*Lunar New Year is the first day of the lunar calendar which is calculated based on the cycles of the moon or the lunisolar calendar which is also calculated based on the cycles of the moon, but the length of the year will be altered to match the solar calendar by inserting an intercalary month. This year, it will be celebrated on 28th January according to the Chinese lunisolar calendar. On this day, people will travel from far and near to be with their loved ones and welcome the New Year. The countries in Southeast Asia celebrate it based on their local lunisolar calendars.*

#### **SOUTHEAST ASIA:**

*Southeast Asia is a part of Asia that is located in the southeastern region. There are two types of geographic regions, the Indochinese Peninsula and Maritime Southeast Asia. The countries like Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar and West Malaysia comprise the Indochinese Peninsula. Maritime Southeast Asia includes countries like East Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, East Timor, Brunei, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island, and Indonesia. This sub-region is bounded to the southeast by the Australian continent, a boundary that runs through Indonesia.*

#### **INDONESIA:**

*Indonesia is a Southeast Asian country located between the Indian and Pacific oceans. It is the world's largest island country. Their geographical makeup consists of 18,307 islands. Its capital city is Jakarta. People are called Indonesians. Joko Widodo has been the president of this country since 2014. This country has a large number of natural resources like oil and natural gas, tin, copper, and gold. The island is easily prone to volcanic eruptions and has recorded two most violent of them; the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883 and the eruption of Mount Tambora in 1815.*

#### **MOUNT TAMBORA:**

*Mount Tambora is a volcanic mountain situated on the northern coast of Sumbawa Island of Indonesia. The mount is 14,100 ft and is one of the*



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*highest peaks in Indonesia. It is an active volcano. In 1815, it recorded the most disastrous volcanic eruption, and a shattering blast blew the mountain apart and which had also caused the tsunami. The eruption had killed 92,000 people and eventually reduced the average global temperature by as much as 3 °C. This eruption was the worst in 2,000 years. It is a place of scientific studies for archaeologists and biologists.*

**24.01.2017**

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### **17. Indian Crested Porcupine→ Latvia**

#### **INDIAN CRESTED PORCUPINE:**

*Indian crested porcupines are large rodents. They are usually of the length of 70-90 cm and have a bodyweight of 11-18 kg. Their hair is modified into spines that differ in length. The neck and shoulder quills have the longest spines, measuring 15 to 30 cm. They have a short tail measuring 8-10 cm. They raise their quills and rattle the hollow spines on their tail when they are disturbed or alarmed. Due to this reaction, the spines go deep into the enemy, often leading to severe injury or death. They are mostly found in Southern Asia and the Middle East.*

#### **MIDDLE EAST:**

*The Middle East is a cultural region situated in western Asia, also in certain parts of northern Africa and southeastern Europe. This region is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea in the west. It includes countries like Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. There are around 60 languages spoken in this region. Cyprus connects Europe to Asia and the country has its currency as Euro.*

#### **EURO:**

*Euro is the currency of the European countries, also the members of the European Union, and the overseas territories of EU members. It is the second most traded currency in the world after American dollars. One Euro is divided into 100 cents. Its special*

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currency sign is €. Its name was officially adopted in Madrid on 16 December 1995. It includes €5, €10, €20, €50, €100, €200 and €500 banknotes. The value of one Euro in Indian currency is approximately 75 Indian Rupees. Some of the important countries that have the Euro as their official currency are Finland, France, Spain, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, etc.

### **LATVIA:**

*Latvia is a Baltic country because it is one of the three countries that are located on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea. The capital of this country is Riga and it is also the largest city. Its neighboring countries are Estonia in the north, Lithuania in the south, Russia in the east. People are called Latvians. Raimonds Vējonis is the president of the country. There are about 30,000 species of flora and fauna. It has been a member of the European Union since 2004. The Euro became the country's official currency, overruling the Lats, on 1 January 2014.*



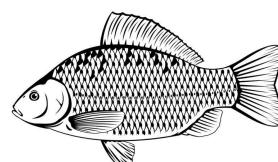
**25.01.2017**

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## **18. Carp → Vegetable Carving**

### **CARP:**

*Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) is a large freshwater fish. It belongs to the family Cyprinidae. It grows 30 to 60 cm in length and weighs 0.5 to 4 kg. It is characterized by its deep body and serrated dorsal spine. The mouth is terminal on the adult and sub-terminal on the young. This fish has scales that are always large and thick. It is found in Europe and Asia. It is edible and is included in the diet of many countries. In India, this fish is used to cook carp curry.*



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*Chinese mud carp is a type that is used in Shunde and Cantonese cuisines to make fish balls and dumplings.*

#### **CANTONESE CUISINE:**

*Cantonese cuisine or Yue cuisine is one of the eight traditional cuisines of China. It originated from the Guangdong Province. It is the most widely served style of Chinese cuisine in the world. Stir-frying and steaming are the two most common cooking methods used in this type of cuisine. These cooking methods are usually used to preserve the flavor of the dishes. Some of the famous dishes are Shahe noodles, Youtiao and Zhaliang. This type of cuisine does not include the use of herbs, but they are used in other cuisines like European, Sichuan, Vietnamese and Thai.*

#### **THAI CUISINE:**

*Thai cuisine is a traditional cuisine of Thailand. Initially, this type of cuisine reflected the characteristics of a waterborne lifestyle and hence aquatic animals, plants, and herbs were major ingredients. A proper Thai meal consists of a soup, a curry dish with condiments, a dip with accompanying fish and vegetables. This cuisine includes four types of regional cuisines; Central Thai cuisine, Isan or northeastern Thai cuisine, Northern Thai cuisine, and Southern Thai cuisine. The art of vegetable carving originated from the Sukhothai Kingdom that belongs to Central Thailand.*

#### **VEGETABLE CARVING:**

*Vegetable carving is the art of chiseling vegetables to make gorgeous objects like flowers or birds. It began in Asia and many people believe that it might have started in Sukhothai, Thailand 700 years back. For the LoiKratong festival in the 14th century, people used to make rafts. One of King Phra Ruang's servants, Nang Noppamart, made a unique decoration for her raft. She carved a flower and bird from vegetables. Working with these carvings, she made a raft that was very beautiful and unique. Today, this art is widely spread and is practiced in many countries.*

**31.01.2017**

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### **19. Pyongyang → The Houthis**

#### **PYONGYANG:**

*Pyongyang is the capital city of North Korea. It is situated in the west-central part of North Korea. The Taedong River flows southwestward through the city toward Korea Bay. There are 19 wards and 2 counties in this city. Many important government offices are located in this city. Some of the notable landmarks in the city are the Ryugyong Hotel, the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the Arch of Triumph, Juche Tower, Arch of Reunification, and Korea Central Zoo. The name of this capital city means, ‘flat land’ or ‘Peaceful land.’*

#### **CAPITAL CITY:**

*A capital city is a city of a country or region that serves as the seat of government and administrative center. Most of the prominent offices like parliament or the highest court of justice are situated in this city and the majority of the leaders, and officials work here. Thus, it has the homes of all the important leaders. The word capital is derived from the Latin word, ‘caput’ which means, “head.” It is usually large but not always the largest city in a country. New Delhi is the capital of India and Abu Dhabi is the capital of the United Arab Emirates.*

#### **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:**

*The United Arab Emirates or UAE is the federation of seven states in western Asia. It is located in the Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia. People are called Emirati and the official language is Arabic. Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan is the President and Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum is the Prime Minister. Dubai is the largest city in this country. The Houthis killed at least 50 soldiers of this country in the Marib area of central Yemen.*

**United Arab Emirates**



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### **THE HOUTHIS:**

*The Houthis also called Ansar Allah, began as a theological movement that preached tolerance and peace in the early 1990s but now, they are at the center of an international conflict. The Houthis fought against president Ali Abdullah Saleh. Their ideologies are Zaydi Revivalism, Anti-imperialism, Anti-Zionism, and Antisemitism. Their headquarters are in Sa' dah, Yemen. Their leaders are Hussein Badreddin al-Houthi and Abdul-Malik al-Houthi. Hussein is the founder and was killed in 2004.*

**01.02.2017**

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### **20. The Jetsons → Acropolis**

#### **THE JETSONS:**

*The Jetsons is an American animated TV series. The plot is set mainly in the sky-high Orbit City, and it is about the family of George Jetson, Jane, his wife, daughter Judy, and son Elroy living the average life in the future with flying space cars, instant transport tubes, and various robot gadgets that can get their work done for them in a matter of seconds. This animated series was produced by Hanna-Barbera, like a space-age counterpart to The Flintstones. In 1963, Morey Amsterdam and Pat Caroll filed a case against the producers claiming that they had been cast and signed to the roles of George Jetson and Jane Jetson respectively and their contracts stipulated they would be paid US\$500 an episode.*



#### **US \$:**

*United States dollars is the official currency of the United States of America. Its symbol is \$. This symbol evolved from the scribal abbreviation, "ps" for the peso, the common name for the Spanish dollars during the 18th century. The p and the s finally came to be written over each other and formed the \$. 100 cents to make one Dollar. The official coins have been produced every year*

### *Enkyklions Sofia*

*from 1792 to the present. Dime is a 10-cent coin, and it has the portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the reverse boasts an olive branch, a torch, and an oak branch.*

### **THE OLIVE BRANCH:**

*The Olive Branch is especially used as the symbol of peace. It is also used as the symbol of an offer or gesture of conciliation. This symbol is inspired by ancient Greek mythology. Athena, goddess of wisdom, and Poseidon, god of the sea wanted to take over the city of Attica. Athena called Cecrops, the half-serpent King of Attica, to watch her plant an olive tree that would provide citizens with food, oil, and wood. Cecrops proved that Athena had planted the tree first, so Athena became the patron goddess of Attica. But Poseidon risked his claim by striking the Acropolis with his trident and created a salty, undrinkable ocean.*

### **ACROPOLIS:**

*An ‘Acropolis’ is any fortress or complex built on a high hill. The name is derived from the Greek words, ‘Akro’, meaning high or edge, and ‘Polis,’ meaning city, and hence It is translated as ‘High City’ or ‘City on the Edge.’ The most famous is the Acropolis of Athens, Greece, built in the 5th century BCE. This was during the reign of Pericles, which was considered a “golden age” for Athens because of the peace and wealth he brought to the city. The buildings were built as a monument to the greatness of Athens. Initially, it was meant to protect Athens from attacks and later it became a beautiful symbol of Athens.*

**02.02.2017**

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### **21. Calvin and Hobbes → Brexit**

#### **CALVIN AND HOBSES:**

*Calvin and Hobbes is a classic comic strip. It was created by Bill Watterson, an American cartoonist. Calvin is the main protagonist, and he is a six-year-old boy with a brilliant imagination, and he has a habit of getting into trouble and adventure. The*



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*comic is about Calvin's life, his troubles, and his adventures with Hobbes, who is his stuffed tiger and best friend. He believes that Hobbes is alive through his wild imagination. It was published from November 18, 1985, to December 31, 1995. This comic strip was a delight to millions of readers.*

#### **COMIC STRIP:**

*A comic strip is a sequence of drawings in boxes that tell a story. It is either in color or black and white. It usually depicts a comic incident, an adventure, or a mystery story. It is often serialized, has dialogue printed in balloons. It is usually printed as a horizontal strip in daily newspapers, magazines, etc. It was started in 18th century England and 19th century Germany. Some famous ones are Dilbert, Peanuts, Garfield, etc. In the United Kingdom, it was published in separate comic books.*

#### **THE UNITED KINGDOM:**

*The United Kingdom or Britain is a sovereign country located in the western part of Europe. It includes England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea and is separated from the northwest coast of France by the English Channel. The capital of this country is London. People are called British and their official language is English. In 1952, Elizabeth II became queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland after the death of her father, George VI. Recently, the government has revealed its Brexit plan.*

#### **BREXIT:**

*Brexit is a referendum, and it is an abbreviation for 'British' and 'exit.' It means the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union. On June 23, 2016, the citizens of the country took part in this referendum. 52% of the citizens voted to leave the EU and thus, won. To leave, the country has to raise an agreement called Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. This treaty gives the two sides two years to agree to the terms of the split. Prime Minister Theresa May has said that she intends to start this process by the end of March 2017, and hence by the summer of 2019, UK must have left the EU.*

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**04.02.2017**

## *Enkyklia Sofia*

### **22. Goosebumps → Hedgehog**

#### **GOOSEBUMPS:**

*Goosebumps* is a series of stories written by an American writer R. L Stine. It falls under the category of children's horror fiction. The author has published 183 books in this series. The first book to be published was *Welcome to Dead House*, and the last is *Monster Blood IV*. The books are mostly written in first-person narrative and always end with twist endings. They contain a bizarre horror because the characters usually encounter the strange and supernatural. It has been adapted into a television series, and a motion picture starring Jack Black as the author. The character, Slappy the Dummy, was inspired by the Adventures of Pinocchio.



#### **THE ADVENTURES OF PINOCCHIO:**

*The Adventures of Pinocchio* is a children's novel, written by Carlo Collodi, an Italian writer of the 19th century. It is a fantasy novel published in the year 1883. It is a story about a magical puppet named Pinocchio who wants to become a human. He lives in Florence, Italy with Geppetto, a woodcarver. He brings him up like his own son and the puppet's name means, 'pine nut.' The puppet is very disobedient, and he tells lies, and every time he lies, his nose grows longer. This story will be adapted into an upcoming musical by Dennis Kelly in 2017 in National Theatre, London.

#### **LONDON:**

London is the capital city of The United Kingdom. It is among the oldest of the world's great cities and is the economic, transportation, and cultural center of the country. Sadiq Khan is the mayor of the city. It is one of the leading tourist destinations in the world, and in 2015 was ranked as the most visited city in the

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*world with over 65 million visits. Its famous landmarks are Buckingham Palace, the London Eye, Piccadilly Circus, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square, and the British Museum. It is the habitat of many mammals like rats, squirrels, shrews, and hedgehogs.*

### **HEDGEHOG:**

*Hedgehog is a small mammal that belongs to the family Erinaceidae. It is found in Europe, Asia, New Zealand, and Africa. It has a cone-shaped face, short legs. Its body is covered with quills. When this animal is in danger, it rolls into a ball, so that the quills cover the entire area of its exposed body and protects it from predators. It feeds on fruits, fungi, centipedes, insects, snails, worms, mice, frogs, eggs, birds, frogs, reptiles, roots, and snakes. There are about 17 species, and they are nocturnal animals, and hence they sleep during the day in a nest or under bushes and shrubs and feed at night.*

**05.02.2017**

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### **23. Louvre → Zika Fever**

#### **LOUVRE:**

*Louvre is an art museum and museum of antiques located in the center of Paris in the palace of the Louvre. It is the biggest of the art museums of the world by its surface. This museum was first used as a royal palace. It was built by King Phillippe Augustine in the late 12th century. The famous painting of Leonardo da Vinci, Mona Lisa is kept in this museum. The "Grand Louvre" is a part of the "Grand Travaux" or Major Works defined by the President of the Republic François Mitterrand, which also includes the new National Library of France, the Opéra Bastille, and the Grande Arche de la Défense. It was altered constantly during the Middle Ages.*

#### **MIDDLE-AGES:**

*The Middle Ages is a period of the history of Europe, starting from the 5th century and ends in the 15th century. It began with the decline of the Western Roman Empire and ended with*



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*the Renaissance and the Age of discovery. Located between antiquity and the modern epoch, this period is subdivided between the High Middle Ages, the central Middle Ages, and the late Middle Ages. The reduction in population, urbanization, and migrations of late antiquity continued during the high Middle Ages and the barbaric invaders founded new kingdoms on the territories of the ancient Western Roman Empire. In the late Middle Ages Black death, a pandemic spread in Europe.*

## **PANDEMIC:**

*Pandemic is a worldwide spread of a new disease. An influenza pandemic is reported while a new influenza virus emerges and starts to spread around the world. During this occurrence, it is noted that most people lack immunity. The past pandemics usually originated from animal influenza viruses. This type of influenza can cause infections in all age groups. Some of the diseases that come under this category are smallpox, tuberculosis, Zika fever, etc.*

## **ZIKA FEVER:**

*Zika fever is a fever caused by the Zika virus. It is also called Zika virus disease. It is mainly transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. This mosquito usually bites during the day, peaking during early morning and late afternoon or evening. This is the same mosquito that transmits dengue, chikungunya, and yellow fever. The symptoms of this disease are fever, skin rashes, conjunctivitis, muscle, and joint pain, and headache. These symptoms are usually mild and last for 2-7 days. Presently, there is no vaccine available for this disease.*

**07.02.2017**

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## **24. Iran → P.G. Wodehouse**

### **IRAN:**

*Iran is an Islamic country located at the crossroads of Central Asia, South Asia, and the Arab states of the Middle East. The strategic position of the country and its access to the Persian*



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*Gulf made it important throughout history. It was formerly called Persia and people are called Iranians or Persians. Tehran is the capital and the largest city in this country. The Supreme leader is Ali Khamenei and the President is Hassan Rouhani. The major religions followed in this country are Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.*

#### **CHRISTIANITY:**

*Christianity is the world's largest religion. The religious beliefs are based on the life and the teachings of Jesus Christ, who is considered the Light of the world. Anyone who practices this religion is called a Christian and a follower of Christ. The Holy Book is the Bible which has the Old Testament and the New Testament. Christians believe in the Trinity – The God, The Son, and The Holy Spirit. They believe that Jesus is the Son of God who came to take away the sins of the world. Christian holy days such as Easter and Christmas are important milestones in the Western secular calendar. In the 20th century, G. K. Chesterton wrote about the benefits of this religion.*

#### **G.K. CHESTERTON:**

*G.K. Chesterton is an English author and poet. He was born Gilbert Keith Chesterton on May 29, 1874, in London, England. Chesterton was educated at St. Paul's School and later studied art at the Slade School and literature at University College, London. He started his career as a journalist by working for Daily News and then wrote a weekly column for the Illustrated London News. Some of his notable works are The Napoleon of Notting Hill, Charles Dickens: A Critical Study, and Father Brown. He is a huge man and P. G Wodehouse described a crash like the sound of him falling on a sheet of tin.*

#### **P.G. WODEHOUSE:**

*P.G. Wodehouse was one of the greatest comic writers of the Twentieth Century. He was an English author born Pelham Grenville Wodehouse on October 15th, 1881 at Guildford, England. He attended Dulwich College. Initially, he had a career in banking. But soon he realized that such a career was not for him. He left to start a career as a journalist and writer. His first novel was the Pothunters, a school story in 1902. He published his famous book*

## *Enkyklions Sofia*

called Mike in 1909, which introduced an interesting character called Psmith.

08.02.2017

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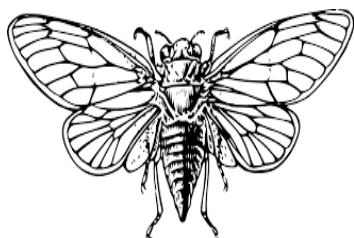
## **25. Firefly → Poland**

### **FIREFLY:**

*Firefly is a kind of beetle that naturally produces flashes of light. It is also called a lightning bug and this process of producing light is called bioluminescence, and the bioluminescent organs are found on the underside of the abdomen. It feeds on nectar, or pollen, although some don't eat at all. Its lifespan is approximately 2 months in the wild. It is found in temperate and tropical regions on every continent except Antarctica, especially throughout the United States in parks, meadows, gardens, and woodland edges, easily seen on summer evenings. This insect belongs to the beetle order Coleoptera.*

### **INSECT:**

*Insects are small invertebrate animals that have more or less segmented bodies. They belong to the phylum Arthropoda and class Insecta. The word, "insect" came from the Latin word insectum, the prefix "in" means "above" and "sectum" has the denotation of "to cut in." Integrating those meanings then, "insect" means many segments. They have a well-defined head, thorax, abdomen, a few pairs of legs, and typically one or two pairs of wings. Many of these species have formed during the Cenozoic period, and they are preserved in amber.*



### **AMBER:**

*Amber is a hard yellowish to brownish translucent tree fossil resin that takes a fine polish and is used chiefly in making*

*Delicia E.J. Darwin*

*ornamental objects. Their deposits have been found that range between 360 and a million years old. They were formed between the Carboniferous and Pleistocene geological periods. A sticky resin oozes from old pine trees and small insects, feathers, etc., gets entrapped in it. After many years the resin was enclosed in dirt, debris and through a process of heat and pressure, it fossilized to form this. They were extracted from Holocene deposits, Gdansk, Poland.*

**POLAND:**

*Poland is a country found in the continent of Europe. It is the sixth-largest European Union member. This country is bordered by Germany to the West; the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic to the South; Ukraine and Belarus to the East; and Lithuania, and the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad to the North. Warsaw is the capital and largest city of this country. People are called Polish. Andrzej Duda is the president and the Prime Minister is Beata Szydło. The country has a population of approximately 38 million.*

**09.02.2017**

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**26. Goa → Virgin Galactic**

**GOA:**

*Goa is a state in India that is known as 'the pearl of the east.' This state is famous for its churches, beaches, and ferry rides. It is located on the west coast of the Arabian Sea. With its 131-km-long coastline, it is an important destination in Tourist packages. Sun, sand, and sea being the major attractions, it is a perfect heaven for the ones who need and want relaxation. Its capital is Panaji. The media and communication are well-developed in this state and the cellular service providers in this state are Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Essar, Idea Cellular, BSNL, and Telenor.*

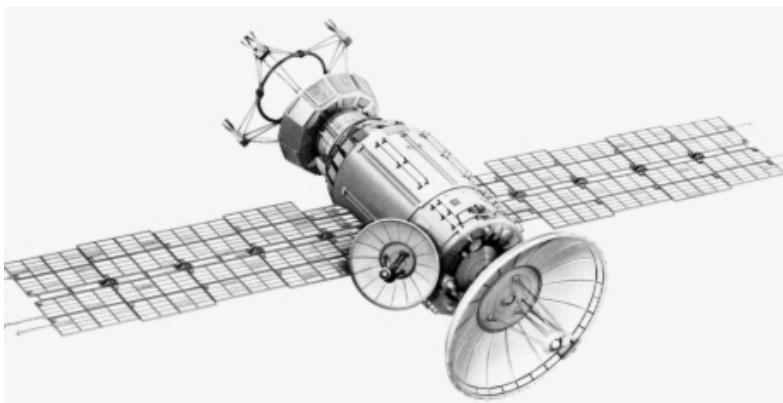
## *Enkyklia Sofia*

**TELENOR:**

*Telenor or the Telenor Group is a mobile operator with 214 million mobile subscriptions. They have mobile operations in 13 markets, and in 14, additional markets. It is a Norwegian multinational telecommunications company. Its headquarters are located at Fornebu in Bærum, close to Oslo. It was founded in 1970. The president and the CEO of the company is Sigve Brekke. This company is becoming one of the fast-growing mobile communications providers worldwide. In 1976, the company installed satellite telephone connections to oil platforms in the North Sea.*

## **SATELLITE:**

*A satellite is a moon, planet, or machine that orbits a planet or star. Earth is one of the examples because it orbits the sun, similarly is the moon which orbits Earth. Generally, the word describes a machine that is launched into space and moves around Earth or another body in space. Thousands of artificial, or man-made, satellites orbit Earth, their functions include taking pictures of the planet that help meteorologists predict weather and track hurricanes. Some take pictures of other planets, the sun, black holes, dark matter, or far away galaxies. These pictures help scientists better understand the solar system and universe. Some private space flights are Bigelow Aerospace, Blue Origin, Orbital ATK, Sierra Nevada Corporation SpaceX, and Virgin Galactic.*



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## **VIRGIN GALACTIC:**

*Virgin Galactic is a spaceflight company affiliated with the Virgin Group. Virgin Galactic is a spaceflight company within the Virgin Group. It was founded in 2004 by Richard Branson and its headquarters is located in Long Beach, California. The chairman of the company is Richard Branson and George Whitesides is the CEO. The company is composed of hundreds of professionals, including rocket scientists, engineers, and designers. The company is now designing a human spaceflight program LauncherOne, an orbital launch vehicle dedicated to the small satellite market.*

**10.02.2017**

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## **27. Gecko → Haiti**

### **GECKO:**

*Geckos are small species of lizards and belong to the class Reptilia. There are over 2,000 different species, and it is believed there are many species yet to be discovered. They are in different colors, and have various markings on their bodies, depending on their species. They can range in size from just a few centimeters to more than 50 cm in length. They feed on insects and worms. They are usually found in a warm climate like in the temperate and tropical regions of the world.*

### **CLIMATE:**

*Climate is the average weather of an area. It does not involve the description of the weather changes that happen throughout days, weeks, or even months. It characterizes a region's general weather patterns that happen throughout many years. In particular, thirty years is the classic length of time used to determine an area's climate. There are different types like tropical, dry, temperate, cold, and polar. Climate change is a major problem on earth, and the World Meteorological Organization is conducting conferences to protect the planet.*

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### **WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION:**

*World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) with 191 Member States and Territories. It was formed in 1950 and its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behavior of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the land and oceans, the weather and climate it produces, and the resulting distribution of water resources. The president is David Grimes, and the Secretary-General is Petteri Taalas. Haiti is a member of this organization.*



**World Meteorological Organisation**

### **HAITI:**

*Haiti is a small island country located in the Caribbean Sea that includes the western third of the island of Hispaniola. The capital city of the country is Port-au-Prince. The official languages are French, and Haitian Creole. People are called Haitians. Jovenel Moise is the President of the country. It has a warm, humid tropical climate characterized by diurnal temperature variations that are greater than annual variations. They got their independence from France in 1804. Due to economic, political, and social difficulties, as well as many natural disasters, this country has chronic poverty and other serious problems.*

**11.02.2017**

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## **28. Quinoa → African Penguins**

### **QUINOA:**

*Quinoa is an ancient grain that belongs to the plant family Amaranthaceae. There are hundreds of cultivated types, and the most common versions are white, red, and black. This grain helps to cure several health problems. It is relatively high in antioxidants compared with other grains. It is not a true grain and hence is called pseudocereal. This grain was known as “the mother of all grains” to the Incas and was first cultivated over 5,000 years ago. The cultivation of this grain was forbidden by the conquistadors, and the Incas were forced to grow wheat instead.*

### **CONQUISTADORS:**

*The Conquistadors were one of the Spanish, or Portuguese conquerors, explorers, and soldiers. They belonged to the 16th century. They were professional warriors, using European strategy, firearms, and cavalry. They are very specialized in forms of combat that require long periods of training. Their armies were recruited with Iberian and other European soldiers. They were involved more in fighting and the search for gold than in governing, and they were quickly replaced by administrators and settlers from Spain. Bartolomeu Dias, a Portuguese explorer crossed the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.*

### **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:**

*Cape of Good Hope is a rocky promontory at the southern end of Cape Peninsula, Western Cape province, South Africa. It is believed that Dias named it Cape of Storms and later John II of Portugal renamed it because its discovery was a good omen that India could be reached by sea from Europe. This promontory is now an outstanding tourist attraction. Stormy weather, rough sea, grass, and low shrub vegetation are the characteristics of this promontory. It is known for its biodiversity; it has many species of birds like African Penguins.*

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### **AFRICAN PENGUINS:**

*The African penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) is a medium-sized penguin. It is found in the continent of Africa. It has a robust, heavyset body. This species of penguin is black on the back and white below with variable black markings on the chest and belly. It has a black stripe that starts at the base of its beak and continues over its forehead, between the eyes up to the head and distributed all over its back, flippers, and tail. It emits a unique sound similar to a donkey braying, which is why it is also known as “Jackass Penguin.” It feeds on Gregarious pelagic fish, sardines, herring, squid, and crustaceans.*



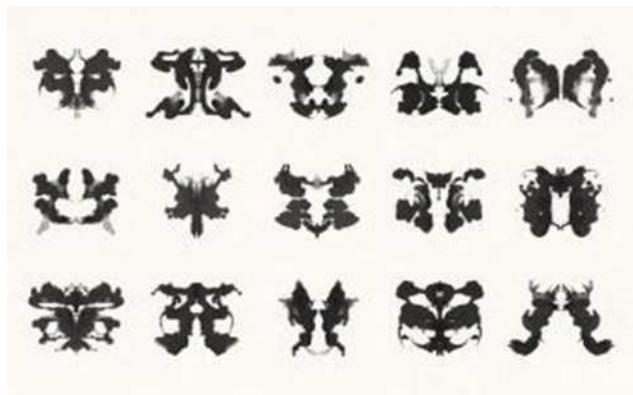
**12.02.2017**

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### **29. Rorschach Test → Kim Jong-Un**

### **RORSCHACH TEST:**

*The Rorschach test is a projective psychological test consisting of 10 inkblots printed on cards with five in black and white, five in color. These sets of cards containing pictures of inkblots are folded over on themselves to create a mirror image. This test was created by Hermann Rorschach, a Swiss Freudian psychiatrist, and psychoanalyst, in 1921 with the publication of *Psychodiagnostik*. The psychology behind this test is that when a person is shown a vague, meaningless image the mind will work hard at daunting meaning on the image. That meaning is generated by the mind. This psychological test allows investigating a personality in detail and determining the disorder of the person's psychological state.*



**PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST:**

*A psychological test is used by psychologists and other qualified mental health to measure specific psychological constructs in individuals. It is a written, visual, or verbal evaluation administered to assess the cognitive and emotional functioning of children and adults. There are different types of tests like the Achievement and Ability Test, Personality test, and Neuropsychological test. The first large-scale mental test may have been the imperial examination system in China. The personality test originated in the 18th and 19th centuries where the personality of a person was determined through phrenology and physiognomy.*

**PHYSIOGNOMY:**

*Physiognomy is the method of judging a person's character through their facial features or expressions. It is derived from the Greek words 'physis' meaning nature and 'gnomon' meaning judge. The origin of this method was found in ancient Greek poetry which described the relation between outward appearances and inner character. In India, it was illustrated as the SamuthrikaLakshanam, discovered by ancient Siddhars. It is also used in this modern world; in 2011 the South Korean news agency Yonhap published an analysis on Kim Jong-Un, by using this method.*

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### *KIM JONG-UN:*

*Kim Jong-un is the Supreme leader of North Korea. The birthdate and early childhood of this North Korean leader are masked in mystery. He is the son of Korean military leader Kim Jong-Il. His father, under the Communist Workers Party, had ruled North Korea since 1994, and he is the grandson of Kim Il-sung, who was his father's predecessor. After his father's death in December 2011, he assumed power. He is also the Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK). He had a half-brother, Kim Jong-Nam, who was allegedly assassinated with poison in 2017 at Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Malaysia by two anonymous women.*

**17.02.2017**

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### ***30. Benjamin Netanyahu → Flamingo***

#### *BENJAMIN NETANYAHU:*

*Benjamin Netanyahu is the Prime Minister of Israel. He was born on October 21, 1949, in Tel Aviv, Israel. He went to the United States of America to receive degrees in architecture and business administration from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joined the Israeli military in 1967. In 1988, he was elected as a member of the Knesset by the Likud Party. He then served as deputy minister for foreign affairs. Five years later, he was elected chairman of the Likud Party and its prime minister candidate. In 1996, he was elected prime minister of Israel, defeating Labor candidate Shimon Peres.*



**ISRAEL:**

*Israel is a country on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, in the Middle East. It is bordered by Egypt on the west, Syria, and Jordan on the east, and Lebanon on the north. Jerusalem is the capital of the country and the people are called Israeli. It was established on May 14, 1948, as a Jewish state. This country has the ownership of lands considered holy by Christians, Muslims, and Jews. It has the highest Jewish population in the world. The official language of the country is Hebrew. In 63 BCE, the Roman Empire captured this region.*

**ROMAN EMPIRE:**

*The Roman Empire is an ancient empire, centered on the city of Rome. This empire was established in 27 BCE following the downfall of the Roman Republic. It is stretched from the north of Britain to the desert of Egypt. Art and architecture flourished in this empire. Julius Caesar's adopted son, Octavian, became the first emperor, known as Augustus Caesar. It was split into two parts, East and West. The West fell in 476. The East, which came to be known as the Byzantine Empire, continued for several hundred years. Romans participated in wild games, fowl such as peacock and flamingo, large fish, and shellfish.*

**FLAMINGO:**

*A flamingo is a bird with a red-purple-colored feather. They have long necks and stick-like legs. These birds live in shallow lakes, mangrove swamps, and sandy islands of Africa, Asia, America, and Europe. They live in large groups called colonies. Some colonies consist of million birds. They are monogamous and they produce one egg each year. There are six species according to the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS): greater flamingo, lesser flamingo, Chilean flamingo, Andean flamingo, James' flamingo, and American flamingo. They eat larva, small insects, blue-green and red algae, mollusks, crustaceans, and small fish.*

**18.02.2017**

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*Enkyklia Sofia*

### **31. Galapagos Islands → Cabbage**

#### **GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS:**

*The Galápagos Islands are a chain of islands. These islands belong to the country Ecuador and the capital city is Puerto Baquerizo Moreno. They are considered to be the “living laboratory” of evolution and aided to instigate Charles Darwin 175 years ago for his ‘Theory of Evolution’ and continues to offer a unique opportunity to explore an immaculate natural ecosystem. These actively volcanic islands are home to many attractive creatures found nowhere else on Earth, including marine iguanas, giant tortoises, flightless cormorants, and a diverse variety of finches. They are located 620 miles from the South American mainland, in the eastern Pacific Ocean, surrounding the Western Hemisphere.*

#### **WESTERN HEMISPHERE:**

*The Western Hemisphere is the western half of the earth. It is located to the west of the Prime Meridian. It comprises North, South, and Central America and its surrounding water. It also includes the western part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Caribbean Islands come under this Hemisphere. Some countries are located in both the hemispheres (Eastern and Western) like Fiji, Kiribati, Russia, and the United States. The countries that are found only in this hemisphere are Algeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana, France, Mali, Spain, Togo, the United Kingdom, and Ireland.*

#### **IRELAND:**

*Ireland is an island that is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, west of Britain, and to the extreme northwest of Europe. The capital city of this country is Dublin. The people are called Irish. It is divided into two separate countries, The Irish Republic and Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom and its capital city is Belfast. The cuisine depends on the crops and climate of this region. Some of the national dishes include the Irish stew, bacon and cabbage, boxty, a type of potato pancake, or colcannon, a dish of mashed potatoes and kale or cabbage.*

**CABBAGE:**

*Cabbage (Brassica oleracea) is an herbaceous annual or biennial vegetable that belongs to the family Brassicaceae, grown for its edible head. There are different varieties like white, red cabbage, and Savoy cabbage. The head of this vegetable is round and forms on a short thick stem and it can be green, purple, red, and white. The leaves are thick and alternating with wavy or lobed edges and the roots are fibrous and shallow. The plant produces large yellow flowers. It is a good source of vitamin K, vitamin C, and dietary fiber. It is incredibly nutritious but very low in fat and calories. It provides cardiovascular protection and decreases the risk of type 2 diabetes.*



**21.02.2017**

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**32. Westminster → Palmyra**

**WESTMINSTER:**

*Westminster is a borough of Greater London. It is located in southeast England in the city of London. It includes the principal offices of the British government, especially along Downing Street and Whitehall, and such famous structures as Westminster Abbey and Buckingham Palace. Due to the presence of many important places, this borough attracts many tourists. It has Green Park, a Royal Park of London situated in the north. Within this area, there is Westminster School, a major public school that grew out of the Abbey, and the University of Westminster. The name of this*

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*borough describes an area from Westminster Abbey and the Palace of Westminster immediately to the west of the River Thames.*



## **RIVER THAMES:**

*River Thames is a river that flows through London that was anciently called Tamesis or Tamesa. It is the chief river of southern England. It is about 215 miles long. It rises in the Cotswold Hills. This river then flows through Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley-on-Thames, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Staines, and Weybridge, before entering the Greater London area. This river played a vital role in the history of England. The British Museum has a decorated bowl that was found in the river at Hedsor, Buckinghamshire, which proved the human habitation along the river during the Neolithic period.*

## **BRITISH MUSEUM:**

*The British Museum is a famous museum located in Bloomsbury, London. It is the first national public museum in the world, and was opened to the public on 15 January 1759. It was first housed in a seventeenth-century mansion, Montagu House in Bloomsbury. The Museum celebrated its 250th anniversary in 2003 and had restored the King's Library and launched a new permanent exhibition Enlightenment: Discovering the world in the eighteenth century. It has the largest collection of Mesopotamian*

*Delicia E.J. Darwin*  
*antiquities. It also has a collection of forty funerary busts from Palmyra.*

#### **PALMYRA:**

*Palmyra is an ancient city that is located in south-central Syria and northeast of Damascus. It means a city of palm trees, which was ruled by Romans in the 1st century. The city was anciently called Tadmur, which is the Semitic name. It was built on an oasis found halfway between the Mediterranean Sea to the west and the Euphrates River to the east. This city helped connect the Roman world with Mesopotamia, and the East. The city prospered during the 2nd and 3rd centuries which were a great age. The language of the city was Aramaic.*

**22.02.2017**

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#### **33. Robert Mugabe → Kanha Tiger Reserve**

#### **ROBERT MUGABE:**

*Robert Mugabe is the President of Zimbabwe. He was born Robert Gabriel Mugabe on February 21, 1924, in Kutama, Southern Rhodesia. He went to school at the local Jesuit mission. He pursued his education at the University of Fort Hare in South Africa, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history, and English in 1951. He has also served as the Prime Minister. In 1963, he founded ZANU, a resistance movement against British colonial rule. In October 1999 he visited Britain and in London, the human rights activist Peter Tatchell tried to place him under citizen's arrest.*



*Enkyklions Sofia*  
**CITIZEN'S ARREST:**

*Citizen's arrest is the forcible detaining or arrest of an individual suspected of having committed a crime by a person who is neither police nor a certified law enforcement officer, such as a private citizen and without the authority of arrest warrant issued from a court of law. In India, according to section 43, of the code of criminal procedure, "Any private person may arrest any person who in his presence commits a non-bailable and cognizable offense or any proclaimed offender, and, without unnecessary delay, shall make over or cause to be made over any person so arrested to a police officer, or, in the absence of a police officer, take such person or cause him to be taken in custody to the nearest police station." In England according to the Theft Act 1968, the person accused of poaching can be arrested.*

**POACHING:**

*Poaching is the illegal taking or capturing of wildlife, in violation of local, state, federal, or international law. It includes killing an animal out of season, without a license, with a prohibited weapon, or in a prohibited manner such as backlighting and killing an animal while trespassing. It also includes the illegal planting of wild species of plants. This causes the extinction of species of animals and plants. It is banned in many parts of the world and India. The tribal people of India were falsely accused of illegal taking. In the Indian Kanha Tiger Reserve, the Tribal people are prevented from hunting, and were illegally expelled from their lands following the creation of nature reserves aimed to protect animals.*

**KANHA TIGER RESERVE:**

*Kanha Tiger Reserve also called the Kanha National Park is a national park located in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh. It is the largest national park in Madhya Pradesh. It was created on 1 June 1955. This national park is today the core area that came into being in 1974, under Project Tiger. The royal Bengal tigers are found in good numbers in this park. It is respected globally for saving the Barasingha from near extinction. Other main wildlife attractions of the park include bison, barking deer, black deer, chousingha,*

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*nilgai, mouse deer, sloth bear, jackal fox, porcupine, hyena, jungle cat, python, mongoose, and leopard.*

**23.02.2017**

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### **34. Indian Wild Ass → Macular Degeneration**

**INDIAN WILD ASS :**

*Indian wild ass (*Equus hemionus khur*) is a subspecies of the Asiatic Wild Ass, the Onager, and belongs to the family Equidae. They are classified as Near Threatened (NT) on the IUCN Red List. They are notably larger than donkeys; they are 200-290 kg in size and 2.1-2.5 m in head-body length. Their body color is sandy, and varies from reddish-gray, fawn to pale chestnut. There is an Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary in Little Rann of Kutch (LRK) in Gujarat, and surrounding areas. They are found in saline deserts, arid grasslands and shrublands. Their range is extended from Western India, Southern Pakistan and Afghanistan.*

**AFGHANISTAN :**

*Afghanistan is a country that is situated in Central Asia with Iran to the west and Pakistan to the east. The capital and the largest city in the country is Kabul. People are called Afghans. The president of the country is Ashraf Ghani. This country is rich in the bright blue stone known as lapis lazuli, which was used to decorate Egyptian king Tutankhamun's tomb. The country has many natural resources such as coal, copper, iron ore, lithium, uranium, rare earth elements, chromite, gold, talc, barytes, sulfur, lead, marble, natural gas, petroleum, and zinc.*

**ZINC :**

*Zinc is a bluish-white, lustrous metal. It is a chemical element with the symbol Zn and atomic number 30. It was discovered by Andreas Marggraf in 1746 in Germany. It is widespread around the world and the important deposits are located in North America and Australia. It is brittle at room*

## *Enkyklios Sofia*

*temperature and temperatures above 150°C. It is used to galvanize steel to prevent corrosion. It is used to protect buildings, cars, nails, wires, and pipes. It is also used in the medical field since it is an antioxidant. It is used in the treatment of age-related macular degeneration.*



## *MACULAR DEGENERATION :*

*Macular degeneration is an age-related disease that causes deterioration of the macula, which is the small central area of the retina of the eye that controls vision. This disease is diagnosed when yellowish spots known as drusen begin to accumulate in and around the macula. It is believed these spots are deposits or debris from deteriorating tissue. There are two types: wet and dry. Early symptoms include slightly blurred vision, the need for more light for reading, and difficulty recognizing faces until very close to the person. The early diagnosis and treatment of this disease are essential for reducing the risk of severe vision loss.*

**24.02.2017**

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## **35. Dakota Access Pipeline → Sydney**

### *DAKOTA ACCESS PIPELINE :*

*Dakota Access pipeline is an oil pipeline project that would carry approximately 470,000 barrels of oil over*



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*1,172 miles from North Dakota wells, through South Dakota and Iowa, ending at a shipping port in Illinois. The pipeline is under the process of construction by Dakota Access, LLC, a Houston, Texas-based company. The minor partners involved in the project are Phillips 66, Enbridge, and Marathon Petroleum. This \$3.8 billion project crosses almost entirely private land, often already in use for other utility easements. This oil pipeline project was initially approved by the states involved in 2014 but has been met with several months of protest by the activists.*

#### **OIL PIPELINE:**

*An oil pipeline is a long tubular conduit or series of pipes, often underground, with pumps and valves for flow control, used to transport crude oil, especially over great distances. They are made from steel, or plastic tubes with an inner diameter normally from 4 to 48 inches and are buried at a depth of about 3 to 6 feet. To protect pipes from abrasion, and corrosion, a variety of methods like wood lagging, concrete coating, rockshield, high-density polyethylene, imported sand padding, and padding machines are used. A good example of a constructed pipeline is Mannum-Adelaide.*

#### **ADELAIDE:**

*Adelaide is the capital city of South Australia. It is located in the North of the Fleurieu Peninsula, on the Adelaide Plains between the Gulf St Vincent and the Mount lofty ranges. A diverse range of landscapes surrounds the city, including green parkland, the Mount Lofty Ranges, and coastal beaches. It is referred to as the wine and festival capital of Australia. It is divided into two parts, Adelaide and North Adelaide, separated by the Torrens River. The main street known as King William Street runs directly from north to south of the city through Victoria Square, which is at the heart of the city. The houses in this city cost half the price, like that of in Sydney.*

#### **SYDNEY:**

*Sydney is the capital city of New South Wales, Australia. It is the oldest and largest city with a population of around 4 million*

## *Enkyklia Sofia*

*in Australia. It is built around a huge harbor and has many tourist attractions as well as many beaches, bays, and national parks. The tourist attractions in this city include Sydney Harbor, the Royal National Park, the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney Opera House, Sydney Tower, and the Sydney Harbor Bridge. The South part of the city consists of The Rocks and Circular Quay to the North, with the Central Station in the South.*

**25.02.2017**

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## *36. Jay-Z → East India Company*

**JAY-Z:**

*Jay-Z is a rapper and music producer. He was born Shawn Corey Carter in New York City, on December 4, 1969. The young rapper was raised by his mother in Brooklyn's drug-infested Marcy Projects. He attended Eli Whitney High School. He worked under Jaz-O and later he got the stage name Jay Z, which was in remembrance of Jaz-O, and was also derived from his childhood nickname "Jazzy" and a reference to the J/Z subway station near his Brooklyn home. In June 1996, he released his debut album, Reasonable Doubt. He married Beyoncé in 2008. He is the part-owner of the Brooklyn Nets NBA team and helped the team to move from New Jersey.*



**NEW JERSEY:**

*New Jersey is a state in the United States of America and the capital of this state is Trenton. It is situated in the northeast of the U.S. It is bordered on the north and northeast by New York State, with the boundary formed partly by the Hudson River, New York Bay, and Arthur Kill, and passing through Raritan Bay; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south and southwest by; and*

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*on the west by Pennsylvania. It is also called the Garden state. It is the smallest of the Middle Atlantic states and ranks 46th among the 50 states. It was one of the Thirteen Colonies that revolted against British rule in the American Revolution.*

#### **AMERICAN REVOLUTION:**

*The American Revolution is the war of independence between Great Britain and its American colonies. It began in 1775 and lasted until 1783, with the Americans winning the war. According to historians, the British had the superior army however, the Americans benefited from the excellent leadership of George Washington, the help of France and tactical errors committed by the British commanders. About 7,200 Americans died in battle during the Revolution. Another 10,000 died from disease or exposure and about 8,500 died in British prisons. The Americans protested against the Tea Act that favored the East India Company.*

#### **EAST INDIA COMPANY:**

*East India Company or the British East India Company is a company chartered by the English government. It was founded on 31 December 1600 by John Watts, George White. Its main aim was to carry on trade in the East Indies. It started as a monopolistic trading body. Then it became involved in politics by acting as an agent of British imperialism in India from the early 18th century to the mid-19th century. Its commercial monopoly was broken in 1813, and from 1834 it was simply a managing agency for the British government of India. It was deprived of that role after the Indian Mutiny, and it ceased to exist as a legal entity in 1873.*

**26.02.2017**

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#### **37. Luke Skywalker → Roald Dahl**

#### **LUKE SKYWALKER:**

*Luke Skywalker was a Force-sensitive human male Jedi Master who was active in defeating the Galactic Empire and the Sith during the Galactic Civil War. He was the son of the Jedi Knight Anakin Skywalker and Senator Padmé Amidala. He was*

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*born in 19 BBY on the asteroid of Polis Massa two days after the proclamation of the Galactic Empire. He has a twin sister Leia, who was born shortly after him. He married Mara Jade and has a son named Ben Skywalker. He is the main protagonist of the famous Stars Wars franchise created by George Lucas.*



### *GEORGE LUCAS:*

*George Lucas is a writer, producer, filmmaker, and entrepreneur. He was born on May 14, 1944, in Modesto, California. He studied cinematography at the University of Southern California. He is well known for writing and directing the Star Wars franchise, and he is also the creator of Indiana Jones franchise. He is one of the most successful filmmakers in the American film industry. He produced many films through Lucasfilm of which he was the Chief Executive Officer, later this company was sold to The Walt Disney Company. He co-created and wrote the Indiana Jones films Raiders of the Lost Ark, along with Steven Spielberg.*

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**STEVEN SPIELBERG:**

*Steven Allan Spielberg is an ingenious American director, screenwriter and producer. He was born on December 18, 1946, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was an amateur filmmaker as a child. He is known for his imaginative fantasy movies. He became one of the youngest television directors for Universal in the late 1960s. In 1994, he co-founded the studio DreamWorks. He became the most successful and Academy Award-winning director of such films as Jaws, Schindler's List, The Color Purple, E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial, Saving Private Ryan, Catch Me If You Can, Lincoln, Jurassic Park and Bridge of Spies. He has won three Oscars and many other awards. He directed the movie The BFG which is an adaptation of Roald Dahl's children's story.*

**ROALD DAHL:**

*Roald Dahl is a children's author and short story writer. He was born on September 13, 1916, in Llandaff, South Wales. He attended the Llandaff Cathedral School and later took a job with the Shell Oil Company in Tanzania, Africa, where he remained until 1939 then joined the Royal Air Force. He published his first short story in the Saturday Evening Post. He went on to write stories and articles for other magazines, including The New Yorker. He wrote his first story for children, The Gremlins, in 1942, for Walt Disney. He wrote the best-selling story collection Someone Like You in 1953, and Kiss, Kiss in 1959.*

**02.03.2017**

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**38. *Joko Widodo → Hippopotamus***

**JOKO WIDIDO:**

*Joko Widodo, also called Jokowi, is an Indonesian politician. He was born in Surakarta, Indonesia on 21 June 1961. He became the 7th President of the Republic of Indonesia, on 20 October 2014. He is a member of the Indonesian Democratic Control Party4 (PDI-P). He was mayor of Surakarta, his hometown, from*

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*2005 to 2012. He was also the governor of Jakarta from 2012 to 2014. On July 22, 2014, he was officially declared the winner of the presidential election of 2014 as Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's successor to the presidency of the Republic. He started his career as an entrepreneur by working at a state-owned enterprise company called PT Kertas Kraft Aceh, but he quit due to his disinterest.*

### **STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE:**

*A state-owned enterprise is an enterprise, "in which the State or other local, or regional authorities may directly or indirectly exercise a dominant influence by virtue of ownership, financial participation or the rules governing it," as defined by the European Union. The dominant influence is acknowledged when the public authorities, directly or indirectly with respect to the enterprise, hold the majority of the subscribed capital of the enterprise or have the majority of the votes attached to the shares issued by the enterprise. Privatization of provincial Crown corporations includes Alberta Government Telephones which merged with privately-owned BC Tel to form Telus.*

### **TELUS:**

*Telus is a Canadian telecommunications company. It is Canada's second-largest telecommunications operator after Bell Canada, with 4.7 million network access lines, \$ 1.05 million Internet subscribers, and 4.5 million mobile subscribers. The company provides a wide range of cable and wireless telecommunications products and services including data, IP, voice, video, and entertainment services. It is the primary local telephone service provider (ILEC) in Alberta, most of British Columbia, as well as parts of eastern Quebec near the city of Quebec and the Gaspé region. The company had an ad campaign with a Hippopotamus named Hazina for which it was criticized.*



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**HIPPOPOTAMUS:**

*Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibius) is a species of semi-aquatic mammal from sub-Saharan Africa and one of the last two species existing within the family Hippopotamidae, the other being the pygmy hippopotamus. It has a barrel-shaped bust, its mouth which can be widely opened to reveal large canines, its hairless body, its column-like limbs and its large size and hence it is one of the largest species of terrestrial mammals after the three species of mammals, Elephants, the White Rhinoceros and the Indian Rhinoceros. It prefers to graze on the grass close to water beds.*

**03.03.2017**

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**39. Ballet → Novak Djokovic**

**BALLET:**

*Ballet is a classical dance form demanding grace and exactness and employing formalized steps and gestures set in complex, flowing patterns to create expression through movement. It originated during the Italian Renaissance in the fifteenth century. Primitively, it was developed at the court of Italy and received its letters of nobility in France, then in Russia, as dance show. The first official ballet was Le Ballet Comique de la Reine (The Comic Ballet of the Queen). There are four levels of dancers: at the bottom is the largest group, called the “corps de ballet,” next are the ‘corphees’ who lead the corps de ballet, and sometimes dance the smaller parts, then there are the ‘soloists’ who dance alone. And at the top are the ‘principals’ who dance the lead roles. Though it declined in France after 1830, it continued to develop in Italy, Russia and Denmark.*

**DENMARK:**

*Denmark is one of the three constituent countries of the Community of the Kingdom of Denmark. This constituent country is located in Western Europe and its capital is Copenhagen. It is the only territory of the EU Member State, with the other two constituent countries like Greenland and the Faroe Islands. People are called Danes. The queen of this country is Margrethe II and the*

## **Enkykliai Sofia**

*Prime Minister is Lars Lokke Rasmussen. The Danish people are believed to be one of the happiest people in the world. Some of the famous sports in the country are basketball and Tennis.*

### **TENNIS:**

*Tennis is a sport of racket played between either two players or four players, who form two teams of two. This racket, which may vary in material, is used to hit a rubber ball filled with air. The main aim of the game is to strike the ball so that the opponent cannot hit it back within the boundaries of the field. The origins of the game can be traced to a 12th–13th-century French handball game called jeu de paume (“game of the palm”), which was derived from a complex indoor racket-and-ball game: real tennis. The Grand Slam tournament is the most prestigious event and players like Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal, Margaret Court, Serena Williams and Novak Djokovic have won more than 5 titles.*

### **NOVAK DJOKOVIC:**

*Novak Djokovic is a Serbian tennis player. He has won 12 Grand Slam titles. He was born on May 22, 1987, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia (now in Serbia). He has been playing tennis from the age of 4 and he was found by Yugoslavian tennis legend Jelena Gencic at his parents' sports complex, who then worked with him for the next six years. At the age of 13, he was sent to the Pilic Academy in Munich, Germany, to pursue higher levels of competition. In 2001, he began his international career. He took over the world's No. 1 ranking in 2011. He is coached by former Slovak tennis player Marián Vajda. He is the first player representing Serbia to win a Major singles title.*



**04.03.2017**

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## **40. Lake Titica → Olive Ridley**

### **LAKE TITICA:**

Lake Titica is located in the Andes Mountain range. It runs along the border of Peru and Bolivia. It is the largest lake in South America, and the highest navigable lake in the world. It was through this that the aimara culture was born before colonization and Christianization. It seems to take its name from a rock located on the Isla Del Sol and called Titi Khar' ka, which means, "Roc du puma" in Aymara. There is a legend related to this lake, it is believed that the first god Viracocha arose from this lake and created the world as well as all the civilizations of the Andes.



### **ANDES:**

The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world, oriented north-south along the western coast of South America. It is approximately 7,100 kilometers long, 200 to 800 kilometers wide with an average altitude of 4,000 meters. It originates in Venezuela to the north and then crosses Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina, to the southern tip of the continent. Some historians believe the mountain's name comes from the Quechuan word anti which means, "east"; others suggest it is derived from the Quechuan anta which means, "copper." The Leeward Antilles islands Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, which lie in the Caribbean Sea, were believed to represent the submerged peaks of the extreme northern edge of the Andes range, but it was proved wrong.

### **CARIBBEAN SEA:**

The Caribbean Sea is a sea of the Atlantic Ocean, located in eastern Central America and southeast of the Gulf of Mexico. The name of this sea originates from the word Caribs which means a group of people who inhabited this region until the arrival of the

## *Enkyklions Sofia*

Spaniards in the fifteenth century. The sea is divided into five submarine basins, separated from one another by submerged ridges and rises. They are the Yucatan, Cayman, Colombian, Venezuelan, and Grenada basins. This sea is known for its biodiversity, and it has different types of sea turtles like loggerhead, green turtle, hawksbill, leatherback turtle, Atlantic ridley and olive ridley.

### **OLIVE RIDLEY:**

Olive ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) is a species of sea turtle that belong to the family Cheloniidae. It is a medium-sized species and got its name from the olive color of its carapace. It has one to two visible claws on each of its paddle-like flippers. It is omnivorous and hence it feeds on both plants and animals, including algae, lobster, crabs, tunicates, mollusks, shrimp, and fish. They are found in the tropical regions of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans. The United States lists the western Atlantic population of this species as endangered and all other populations as threatened.



**06.03.2017**

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## **41. Allyson Felix→ Sanjay Manjrekar**

### **ALLLYSON FELIX:**

*Allyson Michelle Felix is an American athlete under the category of 100 m, 200 m, and 400 m running. She was born on November 18, 1985, in Los Angeles, California. She is the second athlete in history to be an Olympic gold medalist over the three sprint distances like 200m individual, 100m and 400m relay. She is the most titled female athlete in history in major competitions like the Olympic Games and World Championships. She is a six-time Olympic gold medalist and world champion. In 2003, she signed a professional contract with Adidas which paid her an anonymous amount for her college tuition at the University of Southern California.*



### **ADIDAS:**

*Adidas is a German company that was founded in 1949 by Adolf Dassler. It is specialized in the manufacture of footwear, sportswear, sports equipment, and toiletries. Its headquarters are in Herzogenaurach in Bavaria, Germany. It is known worldwide as the three-band brand, because of the three parallel bands that make up its logo. Igor Landau is the Chairman of the company. This company is one of the world's leading sports equipment manufacturers. In the 1990's it signed the Indian Batsman Sachin Tendulkar and made shoes for him.*

### **SACHIN TENDULKAR:**

*Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar is a former Indian cricketer. He is called the Master Blaster. He was born on April 24, 1973, in Mumbai, India. He was introduced to cricket at age 11 and he was just 16 when he became India's youngest Test cricketer. He became one of the greatest batsmen in the history of cricket. In October*

### **Enkykllos Sofia**

*2008, he entered the record book by blowing past Brian Lara's mark of 11,953 Test runs. He received the Arjuna Award in 1994 and then he was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor, becoming the youngest person and the first sportsman to receive it. In 2014, he released his autobiography, Playing It My Way. In April 2012, he accepted the Rajya Sabha nomination proposed by the President of India and became the first active sportsperson and cricketer to have been nominated and former cricketers Sanjay Manjrekar, Ajit Wadekar, Madan Lal were surprised over this.*

### **SANJAY MANJREKAR:**

*Sanjay Manjrekar is a former Indian cricketer. He was born in Mangalore on 12 July 1965 in Mangalore, Karnataka. He is the son of Vijay Manjrekar, who made 55 Test match appearances for India between 1952 and 1965. He was a right-handed middle order batsman for India from 1987 to 1996, and later he became a cricket commentator and analyst. He made his first-class cricket debut on 7 March 1985, scoring 57 runs in his only innings for Bombay, during their Ranji Trophy quarter-final victory over Haryana. He scored more than two thousand runs in Test cricket at an average of 37.14.*

**07.03.2017**

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### **42. Tibet → Arthur Conan Doyle**

#### **TIBET :**

*Tibet is a plateau located in the northern Himalayas of Asia. It is the land of the largest and highest plateau on earth. It is inhabited by Tibetans and other ethnic groups like Monbas, Qiang and Lhobas and it also comprises a large population of Hans and Huis. The western and central part of this area is governed by China, as the Tibet Autonomous Region while the eastern areas are now mostly ethnic autonomous prefectures within Sichuan, Qinghai and other neighboring provinces. Tibetan culture has influenced*

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*many neighboring states of Bhutan, Nepal, regions of India such as Sikkim, Ladakh, Lahaul, and Spiti.*

#### **INDIA:**

*India is the seventh-largest country in the world. It is located in the Southern part of Asia. It is a peninsula surrounded by the mountain ranges of the Himalayas in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east, and the Arabian Sea in the west. In this country, there are 29 states and 7 union territories. People are called Indians. The capital of this country is Delhi. Pranab Mukherjee was elected as the 13th president in July 2012 and Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister. This country is known for its diversity of culture, language, religion and wildlife. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands of this country share a maritime border with Thailand and Indonesia.*



#### **ANDAMAN ISLANDS:**

*The Andaman Islands form the major part of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which is a union territory of India. It consists of groups of islands in the southeastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair is the territorial capital. The Andaman comprises more than 300 islands. North, Middle, and South Andaman, known collectively as Great Andaman. It consists of popular historical attractions like remnants of the British colonial administration, such as the Andaman Cellular Jail. The islands are prominently featured in Sherlock Holmes mystery, The Sign of the Four by Arthur Conan Doyle.*

#### **ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE:**

*Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is a brilliant British writer and physician. He was born on May 22, 1859, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He is the author of the famous novels and short stories featuring*

## **Enkykliai Sofia**

*detective Sherlock Holmes and his loyal assistant Watson and these characters are considered a major innovation. He published his first novel in 1888, A Study in Scarlet introducing the famous detective to this world. He has written 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes and his final twelve stories were published in a compilation entitled The Casebook of Sherlock Holmes in 1928. He has also written science fiction books, historical novels, plays, and poetry.*

**08.03.2017**

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## **43. Bhutan → Mark Zuckerberg**

**BHUTAN:**

*Bhutan is a country in South Asia. It is located in the eastern Himalayan range. Its neighboring countries are India and China. The capital and largest city of this country is Thimphu. People are called Bhutanese. This country is also called Druk Yul which means Land of the Thunder Dragon by its people. This country's major trading partner in India, however, many of its people still live in poverty. It is rated as one of the happiest countries in Asia. Tshering Tobgay is the Prime Minister of this country. Some of the important sports in this country are football and basketball.*

**BASKETBALL:**

*Basketball is a collective sport between two teams of five players on a rectangular field. The goal of each team is to pass a ball inside a basket of 46 cm in diameter, fixed to a panel and placed at 3.05 m from the ground: the basket. The team with the highest number of points wins the game. The first official game was played in the YMCA gymnasium in Albany, New York on January 20, 1892, with nine players. The game ended at 1–0. In 1949, the*



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*BAA merged with the National Basketball League to form the National Basketball Association (NBA). Some of the famous universities like the University of Chicago, Columbia University, and Cornell University began sponsoring men's games in 1902.*

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:**

*Columbia University is a private university located in the Upper West Side, in the northern borough of Manhattan, New York, United States of America. It was founded in 1754; it is one of the oldest institutions of higher education in the United States and is part of the Ivy League grouping the eight oldest and most famous universities in the country. It is the most Nobel Prize-winning University among its alumni and faculty. 101 Nobel Prize winners are affiliated with this university as former students, faculty or staff. In 2003, CampusNetwork, an on-campus social networking site called Campus Network that paved the way for Facebook, was created by Columbia engineering student Adam Goldberg who was asked by Mark Zuckerberg to join him in Palo Alto to work on Facebook, but he declined the offer.*

**MARK ZUCKERBERG:**

*Mark Elliot Zuckerberg is an American computer scientist and business leader. He is the co-founder of Facebook's social networking website of which he is the CEO. He was born on May 14, 1984, in White Plains, New York. In 2004, he created Facebook along with his fellow students of Harvard University, Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. In 2010, he was named, "Personality of the Year" by Time magazine and the most influential personality in the world. He attended the Ardsley High School in New York.*

**10.03.2017**

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*Enkyklia Sofia*

#### **44. Hyderabadi Briyani → Europa (Moon)**

##### **HYDERABADI BIRYANI:**

*Hyderabad biryani is a variety of biryani mostly non-vegetarian that is very popular in Indian cuisine. Usually, goat meat is used in its preparation, although the most popular versions are those that have chicken. Like other types of biryanis, the rice used is basmati. There are two varieties based on their preparation: Katchi Biryani that is prepared using the Katchi Yakhni method or raw sauces and Pakki Biryani, where the meat is marinated with spices, both methods use cardamom and saffron seeds. It is usually served with Dahi chutney made of yogurt and onions; Mirchi ka salan - a curry made with green chili. This dish is named for being so popular in the city of Hyderabad, India.*



##### **HYDERABAD:**

*Hyderabad is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Telangana and de jure capital of Andhra Pradesh. It remains the common capital of the two states until 2024. It is known for its history, culture, and architecture, largely influenced by the city's position on the border between North India and South India and the fact that Hindus and Muslims coexisted peacefully for centuries. It is located to the north of the Deccan on the bank of the Musi river. It has many Sagar or lakes like the Osman Sagar, Hussein Sagar or Himayat Sagar. Groundwater is one of the major water sources of this city.*

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## *GROUNDWATER:*

*Groundwater is any water below the surface of the soil, in the saturation zone, and direct contact with the soil or subsoil. As a vital natural resource, more or less renewable, these waters raise specific legal questions. A unit of rock or an unconsolidated deposit is called an aquifer when it can yield a usable quantity of water. Underground aquifers are a major reserve (96%) of fresh water that can be exploited on land. Drinking water constitutes 25% of the water withdrawals while the industry pumps the rest (10%). There is also evidence it may also exist in the subsurface of the Europa moon.*

## *EUROPA(MOON):*

*Europa is a natural satellite of Jupiter, the sixth by distance and the second one of the Galilean satellites. With a diameter of 3,121 kilometers, it is the fourth largest satellite of Jupiter and the sixth of the solar system. Its surface is composed of ice and happens to be the smoothest of all solar systems. Although its temperature is a maximum of -150 ° C, it is assumed that below it is a liquid ocean about 90 kilometers deep. Water geysers have also been detected on its surface. Due to these factors, it is suggested that it may be habitable by some organisms. However, this hypothesis has not yet been verified.*

**12.03.2017**

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## **45. The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster → Giza**

### *THE FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI NUCLEAR DISASTER:*

*The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster is a major industrial accident that happened on March 11, 2011, in Japan. The tsunami disabled the main cooling system from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in northern Japan. Reactors 1, 2, and 3 have already melted while reactor 4 is overheating. This nuclear accident is a major one, classified at level 7, the highest level of the international scale of nuclear events in particular by the high volume of radioactive releases. This accident has major*

## *Enkyklions Sofia*

*consequences in the fields of environment and health in the world.  
This disaster occurred due to the 2011 earthquake and tsunami.*

### **TSUNAMI:**

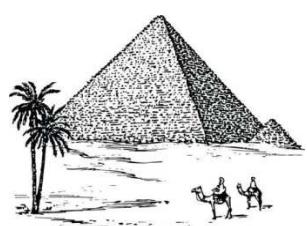
*A tsunami is a series of very long waves propagating through aquatic environments like the ocean, sea or lake. A large volume of water, generally caused by an earthquake, a submarine landslide or a volcanic explosion can be transformed into destructive waves of very great height by reaching the coast. As the waves approach the coasts, their period and speed decrease, while their amplitude increases, their height can exceed 30 m. They can then submerge the shore, flooding the low land, penetrating deep into the land, carrying everything in their path. They are one of the most destructive disasters in history. The Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus defined the typical series of these destructive waves, including an early earthquake, the impulsive retreat of the sea, and a following gigantic wave, after the 365 AD disaster overwhelmed Alexandria.*

### **ALEXANDRIA:**

*Alexandria is a city in Egypt. It was founded by Alexander the Great in -331 BC. In ancient times, it was the capital of the country, a great center of commerce, and one of the largest Hellenistic cultural centers of the Mediterranean Sea. It is currently the second-most populous city in the country after Cairo. The city lies to the west of the Nile Delta, between Lake Mareotis and Pharos Island. Reda Farahat is the governor of the city. It is most famous in antiquity as the site of the Pharos, the great lighthouse, considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world and was ruined by an earthquake in the 14th century, making it the second-longest surviving ancient wonder, after the Great Pyramid of Giza.*

### **GIZA:**

*Giza is a city in Egypt, located on the left bank of the Nile, facing the old city of Cairo. The international fame of this city is due to the famous great pyramids of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure, as well as to*



*Delicia E.J. Darwin*

*the Sphinx, witnesses of the ancient Egyptian civilization, located on the plateau a few kilometers from the city. Numerous private tomb complexes and workers' quarters are found here based on recent excavations. The necropolis of this city is located on the desert plateau 8 km from the city center and 25 km from Cairo. It is one of the world's most popular tourist attractions and draws visitors from around the world.*

**14.03.2017**

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#### **46. Coral Reef → Grand Bazaar**

##### **CORAL REEF:**

*A coral reef is a natural, biologically constructed structure that is primarily responsible for corals. The largest of these formations, the Great Barrier Reef, off the Australian coast, extends over some 2,000 km. New Caledonia is home to the second-largest coral reef in the world, and the longest reef barrier with its 1,600 km. The coral reef of Belize is the longest in the northern hemisphere; this reef is less important than the Great Barrier Reef, but its ecosystem is equally abundant: 500 species of fish, 65 kinds of corals. It results from the construction of a durable mineral substratum, formed of calcium carbonate secreted by living beings, mainly corals. The Andros, Bahamas Barrier Reef is the third largest, following the east coast of Andros Island, Bahamas, between Andros and Nassau.*

##### **NASSAU:**

*Nassau, formerly known as Charles Town, is the capital of the Bahamas. The commercial, and cultural center of the country, it is the largest city. However, the city center is located on the northeast coast of the island, facing Paradise Island, on which is Atlantis Paradise Island, a tourist complex that has become the main attraction of the archipelago and employs more than 6 000 Bahamians, becoming the country's second-largest employer after*

### **Enkykliai Sofia**

*the state. It has a major port, Nassau Harbor, as well as Prince George Wharf, the main cruise ship terminal. The city has a unique and colorful architecture, which mixes both colonial and European styles. This city has featured in many movies, including the Beatles film Help! and the James Bond films Thunderball and Casino Royale.*

### **JAMES BOND:**

*James Bond films form the British series of spy films based on the fictional character of MI6, the agent James Bond, "007", that originally appeared in a series of books by Ian Fleming. It is the longest-running series of movies in film history. EON Productions is the official producer of the Bond franchise, which has produced 24 films to date, most of them at Pinewood Studios. Eon's films make up the third highest-grossing film series in history, behind the Harry Potter and the Marvel Movie Films universe. Six actors have portrayed 007 in the Eon series, the last of them is Daniel Craig. In Skyfall, James Bond makes a motorcycle chase on the roofs of the Grand Bazaar.*



### **GRAND BAZAAR:**

*The Grand Bazaar of Istanbul is one of the largest bazaars in the world with 4,000 shops. It is located in the center of the city between the Nuruosmaniye and Bayezid II mosques. In the sixteenth century under Soliman the Magnificent, it was considerably enlarged. It was restored and partially reconstructed following an earthquake in 1894. It was ravaged several times by the fires, the last of which occurred in 1954, destroying half of the building. In the center, there is a large vaulted hall, the Bedesten, a sort of flea market where countless old things are gathered: old weapons, jewelry, ornaments, dishes, silverware, coins, etc.*

**16.03.2017**

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#### **47. Madagascar → Spider**

##### **MADAGASCAR:**

*Madagascar, a long-form of the Republic of Madagascar, is an island country of Africa consisting of a large island in the Indian Ocean that the Mozambique Channel separates from the rest of the continent. It is the fifth-largest island in the world after Australia, Greenland, New Guinea and Borneo. Its capital is Antananarivo of the country. The country is surrounded by other islands and archipelagos including Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros and Reunion. In 1960, the Republic of this country got independence, making it one of the firsts to becoming independent in this area of the Indian Ocean.*

##### **INDIAN OCEAN:**

*The Indian Ocean, long known as the Eastern Ocean is an ocean that extends over nearly 20% of the terrestrial globe. It is bounded to the north by India, Pakistan and Iran, to the east by Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, on the south by the Southern Ocean and the west by Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. This ocean is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by the longitude of Cape Aiguilles and the Pacific Ocean by the longitude of the South-East Cape. The bordering islands in the southern part of this ocean are Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Southern and Antarctic Lands South and Prince Edward Islands.*

##### **HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS:**

*Heard Island and McDonald Islands are an outlying territory of Australia located in the southern Indian Ocean on the Antarctic Plateau. It consists of a small archipelago, the McDonald Islands, and an isolated island, Heard Island. It is uninhabited and administered by the Department of Environment, and Water Resources. These islands of volcanic origin are located on the plateau of Kerguelen. The main native animals on this island are insects' seabirds, seals, and penguins. The arthropods of this island include 54 species of mite and tick, one spider and eight springtails.*

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### *SPIDER:*

*Spiders are arthropod invertebrate predators of the class Arachnida. They belong to the order Aranidae. They have eight legs and do not have wings, antennae or chewing parts in the mouth. Their eyes can be simple or multiple. They secrete silk which is a protein solution synthesized by glands usually located at the end of the abdomen, and it is used to produce the thread that allows them to move, weave their web or cocoons for imprisoning their prey. They produce different types of webs like orb webs, tangle web, funnel web etc. An atypical fear of this species is called arachnophobia.*



**17.03.2017**

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## **48. Pygmy Hippopotamus → Pocahontas**

### *PYGMY HIPPOPOTAMUS:*

*The pygmy hippopotamus (*Hexaprotodon liberiensis*) is a species of hippopotamus. This mammal is a discrete, solitary, and nocturnal animal. It is one of the only two species still existing in the family Hippopotamidae. It has retained many terrestrial adaptations in comparison to the other species. It is a semi-aquatic animal that rests at the edge of the water to keep its skin hydrated. It is herbivorous and feeds on all kinds of ferns, broad-leaved plants and fruits found in the forest. The skin is green-brown or black becoming creamy gray on the lower part of the body. It is found in the wetlands of West Africa.*

### *WEST AFRICA:*

*West Africa is a land area covering the entire western part of sub-Saharan Africa. It includes approximately the coastal*

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*countries from the north of the Gulf of Guinea to the Senegal River, the countries covered by the Niger River basin and the countries of the Sahelian hinterland. People are called West Africans. It is home to different species of birds. The cuisines of this region have had an important influence on those of Western civilization for centuries. A variety of dishes of West African origin are currently made in Australia, the USA and particularly in Louisiana, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Italy and other countries.*

#### **VIRGINIA:**

*Virginia is a commonwealth of the southern United States, traditionally known as the Commonwealth of Virginia. Its current capital is Richmond. It borders to the north, from Maryland and the District of Columbia, to the south, North Carolina and Tennessee, west, Kentucky and West Virginia, and is bordered to the east by Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. People are called Virginians. The majority of the population is of European origin, especially from northern Europe, but more than one-fifth is made up of African-Americans. The story of John Smith and Pocahontas took place in this region.*

#### **POCAHONTAS:**

*Pocahontas is a Native American of the Powhatan tribe confederation. She was the daughter of Wahunsunacock, also known as Powhatan chief who ruled over almost all tribes in the Tsenaccommacah region. Her real first names were Matoaka and Amonute. It was a nickname of childhood referring to her mischievous nature in the Powhatan language. The registers of the Jamestown settlers indicate that she had a friendship with Captain John Smith, whom she may have saved from death several times. The Walt Disney Company has*



## *Enkyklia Sofia*

*made an animated film based on her life story which was released in 1995.*

**19.03.2017**

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### **49. Phileas Fogg → Sparrow**

#### **PHILEAS FOGG:**

*Phileas Fogg is the hero of Jules Verne's novel Around the World in Eighty Days, published in 1872. Fogg, domestic and former circus acrobat Jean Passepartout, the detective of Scotland Yard Fix and the young Indian widow Aouda are the characters in the book. As such, it is described at length in the first pages of the novel. Fogg lives in London, at Saville-Row, the street of luxury tailors, in a townhouse which "without being sumptuous, is recommended by its extreme comfort." At the beginning of the novel, he is about forty years of age and is a handsome man. Bachelor, he lives alone with his new servant, the Frenchman Jean Passepartout, who accompanies him on his journey around the world during the Victorian Era.*

#### **VICTORIAN ERA:**

*The Victorian era in the United Kingdom marked the peak of the British industrial revolution as well as that of the British Empire. Although this era refers to the Victorian years of the reign of the United Kingdom from 1837 to 1901, historians usually set the stage for the Reform Act of 1832. This period was preceded by the Georgian period and followed by The Edwardian period. Victorian literature follows that of the preceding romantic period: while poetry was predominant, it favored the literary genre of the novel. It was during this period that the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds was founded by Emily Williamson in 1889.*

#### **ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS:**

*The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is Europe's largest animal welfare organization with more than one*

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*million members, more than the three main political parties of Great Britain together. This organization was founded in 1889 in England to combat the use of grebe's feathers, especially of crested grebe in feminine clothing as a facsimile of fur. Its headquarters are located at The Lodge, Sandy in Bedfordshire. In 2001, the RSPB counted 168 bird sanctuaries in Great Britain. The Royal Society's emblem is an avocet. It has taken several measures to protect sparrows.*



#### *SPARROW:*

*Sparrows belong to the family Passeridae which are a family of passerines. This family is composed of about fifty species in 12 genera. The best-known species are the common sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), which is adapted to the urban habitat and inhabits all continents, except for Antarctica, having been introduced by the human being in most of them. In general, they are usually small birds, brown-gray with short tails and plump, powerful beaks. The differences between different species can be subtle. They consume small insects and small seeds. Their number is being reduced due to technological advancements.*

**22.03.2017**

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#### **50. Wi-Fi → Songbird**

*Wi-Fi:*

*Wi-Fi is a set of wireless communication protocols governed by IEEE 802.11 standards. The network allows computer devices, routers, smartphones, Internet decoders, etc. to be connected by radio waves within a computer network to enable the transmission*

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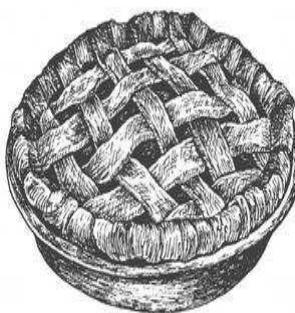
of data between them. It was first introduced in 1997 and describes the characteristics of a wireless local area network (WLAN). The trademark, "Wi-Fi" initially corresponds to the name given to the certification issued by the Wi-Fi Alliance ("WECA"). Phil Belanger is a founding member of the Wi-Fi Alliance; he was the one who decided its name. He has stated that its name was invented as a pun upon the word hi-fi.

## *PUN:*

A pun is an oral word game based on homophony and homography. It is a trait with a humorous connotation that, by the double meaning of a sentence, allows an ironic approach on a given subject. It was often used by satirical newspapers and early twentieth-century songwriters. They are generally more appreciated in oral than written form. A slight difference in intonation may indeed guide the understanding of an ambiguous sentence. According to the American author Isaac Asimov, "It is the noblest form of the mind" One good example is the statement, " $\pi$  is only half a pie." Because  $\pi$  radians are 180 degrees or half a circle, and a pie is a complete circle.

## *PIE:*

A pie is a dish of meat, or vegetables, cooked and served in a casing of pie dough, or a sweet-tart covered with a tart. Like wafers it is a basic dish in many regions and forms, it knows a great number of specialties, and appellations, according to the regions. The envelope is a round box with a lid, all made of broken or puff pastry, depending on the specialties. It is baked in the oven. The filling is thus cooked in a muffled manner. According to the recipes to allow the excess steam to be evacuated during cooking, the top of the lid is pierced by a chimney. Songbirds at the time were a fine delicacy and were served with it.



## **SONGBIRD:**

*Songbirds are a clade of birds of the passeriformes characterized by a great development of the singing organs. From biogeographical and genetic studies, it has been determined that they should have appeared after the separation of New Zealand from Gondwana between 78.7 and 62.5 million years ago and from Australia to Eurasia 15 million years ago. They are mainly land birds that live in a wide variety of situations, from open grassland to forest. They are usually territorial birds, and they often use singing as a sexual claim or other mating-related behavior. They have the more complicated vocal organ or syrinx. Their songs are very diverse and some are pleasant to the human ear.*

**23.03.2017**

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### **51. Bali → Anne Frank**

#### **BALI.**

*Bali is an island of Indonesia located between the islands of Java and Lombok. It is one of the small islands of the Sonde. Denpasar is the capital of this island. There are beautiful beaches, extraordinary volcanic reliefs, forests, and hills. The island attracts many tourists. People are called Balinese. It is often called "the island of Gods." Most of the residents of this island are Hindus. Hindu people often hold religious ceremonies, and it has its own attraction. The people speak Balinese and Indonesian. Sanskrit is also one of the languages used in religious rituals.*



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### SANSKRIT:

*Sanskrit is an Indo-European language of the Indo-Aryan family, once spoken in the Indian subcontinent. It is the language of Hindu, Buddhist religious texts as well as literary, or scientific texts and, as such, continues to be used, like Latin in the West, as a liturgical, cultural, and even a vehicular language. It is one of the official languages of India and is an inflectional language. Its pre-Classical form is Vedic Sanskrit and Rigveda language is the oldest and the most archaic as it dates back to the early second millennium BCE. Benjamin Wilbur from Amsterdam made a study on this Indo-European language.*

### AMSTERDAM:

*Amsterdam is the capital city of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is the most populous city although the government and most of the country's institutions are located in The Hague. The common name comes from the old Dutch name Amstelredamme evoking the origins of the city: the Dam (Dam) on the Amstel. Formerly a small fishing village in the twelfth century, the city grew very rapidly in the Middle Ages, becoming one of the world's major ports during the Dutch Golden Age. It has an oceanic climate strongly influenced by the proximity of the North Sea to the west and prevailing western winds. Some of its famous residents are Vincent Van Gogh and Anne Frank.*

### ANNE FRANK:

*Anne Frank is a famous young writer. She was born on 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt, Germany. Her father, Otto Frank, was a lieutenant in the German army during World War I and she had an elder sister named Margot. She wrote 'The Diary of a Young Girl.' In this diary, she wrote about her experiences while she was hiding during the Holocaust, the persecution of Jews. Her writings show that she was a teenage girl with creativity and rhetorical power. Her work was translated into more than 60 languages.*

**24.03.2017**

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## **52. South Asian River Dolphin → Oryx**

### **SOUTH ASIAN RIVER DOLPHIN:**

*South Asian River dolphin is a species (*Platanista gangetica*) or a subspecies (*Platanista gangeticaganggetica*) of freshwater dolphins belonging to the genus *Platanista*. It has a gray-blue body. Like most freshwater dolphins, it has a long, narrow rostrum with upper and lower jaws that have 27-39 pairs of sharp teeth. It has broad pectoral fins but does not have a dorsal fin because it is replaced by a simple hump. These species are found in the Ganges basin and are also present in other rivers on the Indian peninsula such as Brahmaputra and Karnaphuli. This type of river dolphin feeds on fish, crustaceans, and other prey staying at the bottom of the water.*

### **RIVER DOLPHIN:**

*River dolphins are species of dolphins belonging to three super-families: the *Platanistoidea*, the *Inioidea* and the *Lipotoidea*. There are only six modern species: the Ganges dolphin and the Indus dolphin in the genus *Platanista*, the boto and Inia, the dolphin of the Plata and the dolphin of China. They show sexual dimorphism, and the males are larger than the females. They produce a variety of vocalizations, usually in the form of clicks and whistles. They are members of the infraorder Cetacea, which are descendants of land-dwelling mammals of the order Artiodactyla that are the even-toed ungulates.*

### **EVEN-TOED UNGULATES:**

*Even-toed ungulate is the common name for any of the hoofed, mostly herbivorous, terrestrial mammals consisting of the order Artiodactyla, characterized by a double-pulley astragalus and an even number of functional toes, with the main limb axis passing between the middle two digits. They include animals like pigs, peccaries, hippopotamuses, camels, mouse deer, deer, giraffes, pronghorns, antelopes, sheep, goats, and cattle. With more than 220 species, they are the most abundant large land mammals living today. But some species like the Scimitar-horned oryx and Pere David's deer, are extinct in the wild.*

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### **ORYX:**

*Oryx* is a genus of the hippotrague subfamily, comprising three species: *Oryx dammah*, *Oryx gazelle* and *Oryx leucoryx*. They typically have long, straight horns pointing backward and small ears. Their appearance resembles a horse, as they have wide necks covered with mane, head straight profile and rounded forms with long legs. They are resistant to extreme temperatures, thirst, and can maintain a sustained gallop for many kilometers. As a particularity, they can increase the temperature of their body to radiate heat to the environment instead of absorbing it, because they have a sophisticated blood irrigation system.



**25.03.2017**

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### **53. Bamyan → Gull**

#### **BAMYAN:**

*Bamyan is a city in the center of Afghanistan and it is the capital of the province of Bamiyan. It is the traditional capital of Hazarajat. The cultural landscape and the archaeological remains of the Bamiyan valley have been inscribed on UNESCO's list of World Heritage and World Heritage in Danger since 2003. It is today a large city, the center of a relatively dispersed settlement, with a single main street where all the commercial activity is concentrated. It is situated on the ancient Silk Route; the town was at the crossroads between the East and West when all trade between China and the Middle East passed through it.*



**CHINA:**

*China is a country in East Asia. With more than one billion three hundred million inhabitants or about one-sixth of the world's population, it is the most populous country in the world. Beijing is the capital of the country, and Shanghai is the largest city. It extends from the coasts of the Pacific Ocean to Pamir and Tian Shan, and from the Gobi Desert to the Himalayas and the confines of the Indochinese Peninsula. People are called Chinese. Xi Jinping is the President of the country. It has taken several steps to face environmental issues. The country has invested in a desalination project.*

**DESALINATION:**

*Desalination of water is a process that produces freshwater drinking water from brackish water or salty and seawater in particular. Thermal distillation and membrane processes are the two main approaches used around the world to desalinate water. Stand-alone desalination plants can use renewable energy to operate. The pure water that is obtained after this process must be remineralized to be adequate for human consumption. The concentrated brine produced in the processes needs to be disposed of properly. Some birds like Gulls have a gland, which allows them to drink the salty water from their environments by doing this process naturally.*

**GULL:**

*Gull is a loud, gray, and white bird found near the sea and belongs to the family Laridae. They range in size from small to large. The larger species have long, pink legs, and the small species have yellow, black, or red legs. Its plumage constantly morphs from varying shades of patterned browns before settling into its mature coloration like gray, white, and black. They are found in coastal regions all over the world, especially on the coast of North*



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*America, northern Europe, Russia, Japan and China. They also inhabit inland waterways, agricultural areas, and even landfills. They feed on fish, marine invertebrates, worms, bird eggs, insects, and rodents.*

**28.03.2017**

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### ***54. Pablo Picasso → Polar Bear***

**PABLO PICASSO:**

*Pablo Ruiz Picasso is a Spanish painter, draftsman and sculptor. He was born in Malaga in Spain on 25 October 1881. He spent most of his life in France. He is one of the most important artists of the twentieth century, both in his technical and formal contributions. His notable works include Les Demoiselles d'Avignon and Guernica. With an exceptional thirst for creativity, he touched all the pictorial trends of the 20th century, surrealism, expressionism or neoclassicism, to become one of the undisputed masters of modern art. The artist is considered the founder of Cubism along with Georges Braque and co-founder of collage.*

**COLLAGE:**

*Collage is a technique of artistic creation that consists of organizing a plastic creation by the combination of separate elements, of all natures: extracts from newspapers with text and photos, wallpaper, documents, various objects. This distinguishes it from paper-bonded papers that use only paper. André Breton and Pierre-Olivier Walzer attribute the principle of literary collage as plagiarism assumed to the Comte de Lautreamont. Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso created it in 1912-1913. In the 17th century, Italy, especially Venice, was at the front position of trade, and it is through these trade links that the cut-out paper decorations made their way into Europe.*

## EUROPE:

Europe is a continent or part of the supercontinents of Eurasia and Afro-Eurasia. Regarding culture, it has had multiple influences over the ages, including many countries that have a common heritage, linguistic, religious, and historical differences, and recent contributions since globalization. It is also at the origin of several major historical upheavals, such as the Renaissance, the great discoveries, the Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution. It has 50 sovereign states and 5 with limited recognition. The European Union is the political and economic union of this continent. The Fauna includes wolves, bears and polar bears.



## POLAR BEAR:

Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*) is a large omnivorous mammal from the Arctic region. It belongs to the family Ursidae. Perfectly adapted to its habitat, it has a thick layer of fur that isolates it from the cold. The white color of its coat ensures an ideal camouflage on the pack ice and its black skin allows it to better retain its body heat. It has a short tail and small ears; it has a relatively small, tapered head, and an elongated body that is characteristic of its adaptation to swimming. It is a semi-aquatic marine mammal. It hunts as well on land as in water. Due to global warming, its population is globally declining and the species is to be considered at risk.

30.03.2017

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**55. Aztec → Kiwi**

**AZTEC:**

*The Aztecs were an Amerindian people of the Nahua group, that is, of the Nahuatl language. They had settled permanently in the central plateau of Mexico, in the valley of Mexico, on an island of Lake Texcoco at the beginning of the fourteenth century. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, they had reached a level of civilization among the most advanced in America, and with the other members of their Triple Alliance, they dominated the largest empire in post-classical Mesoamerica. Their civilization then rapidly acculturated itself during colonial times; the result is a deep syncretism in Mexico today between them and Spanish heritages.*

**MEXICO:**

*Mexico, whose official name is the United Mexican States, is an American country, located in the southern part of North America. Its capital is Mexico City. It is the 14th largest country in the world and the third-largest in Latin America. It is surrounded by the United States in the north; the Pacific Ocean at the west; Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea at the southeast; by the Gulf of Mexico at the east. People are called Mexicans and Spanish is the official language. The Mexican cuisine imported includes a diet of rice, beef, pork, chicken, wine, garlic, and onions with the native pre-Columbian food, including maize, tomato, vanilla, avocado, guava, papaya, pineapple, chili pepper, beans, squash, sweet potato, peanut, and turkey.*

**TURKEY:**

*Turkey is a large bird that belongs to the family Phasianidae. The common turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is a native game bird of North America but it is usually domesticated for the table. This species is a large, round-looking bird that has long, thin legs with three toes on each foot. A male has*



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*a red, featherless head and throat with small growths on it called caruncles. It prefers to live in the woodlands near water. It eats seeds, insects, and an occasional frog or lizard. It comes under the class Aves along with other species like emus and kiwis.*

### KIWI:

*Kiwis (genus Apteryx) are flightless, nocturnal birds in the forests of New Zealand. The genus is the only one of the Apterygidae family and consists only of three or five species. They have brown plumage. Like all other birds, it does not have a thoracic spine. They have small, four to five centimeters long wings, but cannot fly with them. The wings have small claws at the ends and remain hidden under the plumage. The claws have no recognizable function and are Rudiment, which is also found in some Emus and Casuars. This bird is the national symbol of New Zealand. The self-designation of the inhabitants of New Zealand as "Kiwis " derives from this bird.*



31.03.2017

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### 56. Yosemite National Park → Ibis

#### YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK:

*Yosemite National Park is located in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada, in the east of California, in the United States. It is the third-largest park in California and is the second oldest in American history, after that of Yellowstone. Its waterfalls and spectacular granitic domes attract thousands of hikers and climbers from all over the world. It is a high mountain park and its natural and landscape diversity was recognized as a world heritage by UNESCO in 1984. There are about 250 species of vertebrates,*

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*including fish, amphibians, birds, and mammals. Bull thistle, common mullein and Klamath weed have been identified as lethal pests in this National Park since the 1940s.*

### *PEST:*

*A pest is an organism whose effects are deemed harmful to public health and human activities like agriculture, fish farming, etc. They may be plants, animals, fungi, bacteria or mycoplasmas, viruses or in particular when they are parasitic, pathogenic or phytopathogenic agents. In the field of plant protection, it is a living organism that causes an adverse effect on plants or plant products. These organisms are considered by the administrative authority as "health hazards." Many birds come under this category as they eat crops and spread diseases. Amphibians like bullfrogs cause problems to the ecosystems and cane toads have had serious negative effects on many ecosystems, killing many wild and domestic animals that attempt to eat them.*



### *CANE TOAD:*

*Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*) is a species of amphibian and belongs to the family Bufonidae. This toad is native to Central and South America but has been introduced to various islands in Oceania, and the Caribbean. It is prolific and females lay hundreds of eggs in the same cluster. It is an opportunistic animal, feeding on live and dead animals, which is very unusual in anurans. It has glands that secrete poison, and its tadpole is very toxic to most animals. The main problem is the poisoning of many animals by their toxic skin. Its predators are some species of catfish, killifish, some species of snakes, and ibis.*

*The ibis is a wader bird with a long neck and curved beak. These birds belong to the subfamily of Threskiornithinae. Several species originate from Africa, America and Asia. Some rare species are found in Europe. They have long, down-curved bills. The plumage of the body is white while the head and neck are black and bare. The tip of the wings and the lower back are also black. The beak is thick and curved. These birds usually feed as a group, prying mud for food items, crustaceans. There are more than 28 species. It is the bird shown in the Association for Project Management logo.*

**07.06.2017**

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### **57. Galapagos Islands → Shorea Robusta**

#### **GALAPAGOS ISLANDS:**

*Galapagos Islands are a chain of islands. These islands belong to the county Ecuador and the capital city is Puerto Baquerizo Moreno. They are considered as the “living laboratory” of evolution and aided to instigate Charles Darwin 175 years ago for his, ‘Theory of Evolution and continues to offer a unique opportunity to explore an immaculate natural ecosystem. These actively volcanic islands are home to many attractive creatures found nowhere else on Earth, including marine iguanas, giant tortoises, flightless cormorants, and a diverse variety of finches. There are mangrove forests on these islands.*



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### **MANGROVE:**

*The mangrove ecosystem is a marshland ecosystem that includes a grouping of specific, mainly woody plants, developing only in the tidal swell zone, called the foreshore, of the low shores of tropical regions. They are also found as swamps at the mouths of some rivers. It is one of the 14 major terrestrial biomes defined by the WWF. These particular environments provide important resources for the populations living on the coasts. Their special characteristics are that they have pneumatophores and stilt roots. Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world and is found in the Western state of Bengal in India. This forest lies at the foot of the Ganges.*

### **GANGES:**

*The Ganges is a river of the Indo-Gangetic plain, situated in the north of India. It is known as the holiest of the seven sacred rivers of India. The course of the Ganges begins at Devprayag at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, which descends from the Nanda Devi. It passes through Haridwar and flows through the Indo-Gangetic plain. It then flows into the Gulf of Bengal, forming an important delta called Sundarbans, where it mingles with the Brahmaputra and finally drains into the Bay of Bengal. Gangetic plains have different types of natural vegetation, for example, a tropical moist deciduous forest with Shorearobusta as an equilibrium species.*

### **SHOREA ROBUSTA:**

*Shorearobusta commonly called sal is a large tree of the family Dipterocarpaceae. It is native to South Asia. In damp regions, it leaves throughout the year, while most of it loses its leaves in dry areas between February and April to form new foliage From April to May. It has slow growth and can reach between 30 and 35 m. We make use of almost all the parts of this tree: foliage, fruits, wood, resin, etc. Its resin is used as incense in Hindu ceremonies. Its seeds and fruits are used as a source of oil and vegetable fat. It is one of the most used lumber or construction*

*Delicia E.J. Darwin*

*lumber in India, with a coarse grain and a certain hardness, and a light color when exposed.*

**08.06.2017**

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## **58. *The Partition of India → Guitar***

### **THE PARTITION OF INDIA:**

*The partition of India is the partition based on the religious demographics of the British colonial empire of India into two independent states: the dominion of Pakistan, and the Dominion of India. The partition came into force on August 15, 1947, with the Indian Independence Act of 1947. It caused one of the largest population displacements in history. The partition included the division of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab between the two new countries. The western province of Punjab joined Pakistan and now forms the Pakistani Punjab and the Federal Territory of Islamabad while the eastern part of the province, that is the city of Amritsar has joined India and is now divided between the Indian Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, and Chandigarh. East Bengal became part of the Dominion of Pakistan; West Bengal joined the Indian Union, and now forms a state.*

### **BENGAL:**

*Bengal is a geographical area of the eastern Indian subcontinent shared between India and Bangladesh. It generally refers to the area inhabited by the speakers of the Bengali language and is now divided between the Indian state of West Bengal and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Assam region to the northeast was joined to Bengal from 1838 to 1874. It formed part of most of the early empires that controlled northern India. It was thenceforth the base for British expansion in India. It had many important trade centers. The Southeastern part of this region was known to Arab traders as Harkand in the 9th century.*

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### *ARAB:*

*The Arabs are the population bound by the practice of the Arabic language and the Arab culture. They are spread over a vast area that stretches from Oman to Mauritania. This includes the majority of the inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula, the Mashreq and the Maghreb. Most of these countries belong to the Arab League. They form the majority population in many countries of West Asia and North Africa, Western Europe, and North, and South America. Many musical instruments used in classical music are believed to have been derived from Arabic musical instruments: the guitar from qitara, which in turn was derived from the Persian Tar, naker from naqareh.*

### *GUITAR:*

*The guitar is a stringed musical instrument. The strings are arranged parallel to the soundboard and to the handle, usually cut by the frets, on which the strings are pressed with one hand to produce different notes. The other hand pinches the strings, either with the nails, and the fingertips, or with a plectrum or mediator. Its most common variant has six strings. The instrument became popular with the international spread of American music in the twentieth century: jazz, blues, country, pop, rock, reggae, soul. It is one of the most widely distributed instruments in the world. The electric guitars usually have rotary knobs to control the volume and "tone."*



**09.06.2017**

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## **59. Mushroom → Akihito**

### **MUSHROOM:**

*Mushroom is a prominent umbrella-shaped fruiting body or sporophore of some fungi. It is present typically in the order Agaricales of the phylum Basidiomycota. They are usually edible sporophores. They have thin, bladelike gills on the undersurface of the cap from which the spores are shed. The sporophore consists of a cap and a stalk and they emerge from a widespread underground network of threadlike strands called mycelium. As long as nourishment is available and temperature and moisture are suitable, these fungi will produce a new crop of sporophores each year during its fruiting season.*



### **FUNGI:**

*Fungi constitute a taxon regrouping eukaryotic organisms. It is a large diversified group, from unicellular organisms (yeasts) or microscopic molds, invisible to the naked eye, to the visible mushrooms. The simultaneous existence of a peripheral cell wall and turgescent vacuoles in the cytoplasm brings them closer to the plants to which they were formerly attached. The absence of chloroplasts, chlorophyll and starch makes them, like animals, heterotrophic to carbon. Mycology is the science that studies them. The shiitake mushroom is a source of lentinan, a clinical drug approved for use in cancer treatments in several countries, including Japan.*

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JAPAN:

*Japan is an island country lying off the east coast of Asia. It consists of a great string of islands in a northeast-southwest arc in the western North Pacific Ocean. Nearly the entire land area is taken up by the country's four main islands; Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. There are many active and dormant volcanoes, including Mount Fuji. Rivers are mostly torrential, and their valleys are accompanied by the series of river terraces that are the result of movements in the Earth's crust, as well as climatic and sea-level changes in Holocene times. Tokyo is the capital of the country. People are called Japanese. Akihito is the emperor of the country.*

**AKIHITO:**

*Akihito, the current emperor of Japan was born on December 23, 1933, at the imperial palace in Tokyo. He has been the emperor since the death of his father, Hirohito, on January 7, 1989. He was officially crowned on November 12, 1990. Before he acceded to the throne of Chrysanthemum, he was crown prince for 37 years from 1952 to 1989. He is the fifth child and by his mother, he is also the cousin of Princess Yi Bangja. He is the 125th emperor of Japan, descended from the Yamato lineage that was ruling Japan since, 660, making it the oldest reigning dynasty in the world still active. The emperor and the empress have three children.*



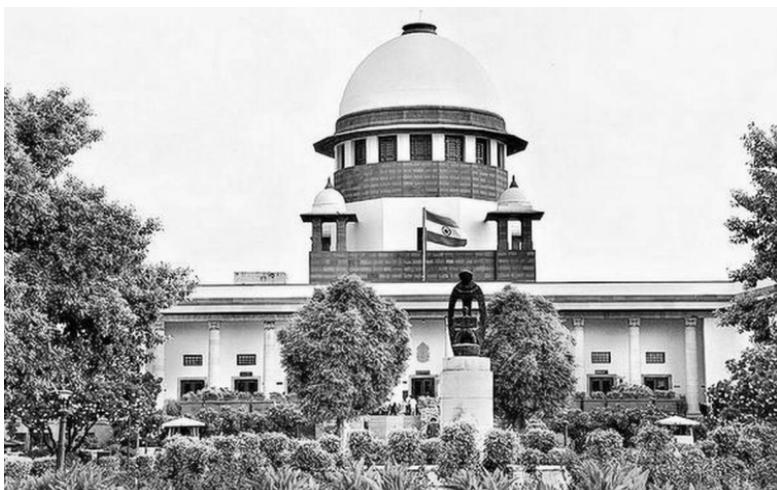
**12.06.2017**

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**60. The Supreme Court of India → Mato Grosso Do Sul**

**THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA:**

*The Supreme Court of India is the highest court in India. It is both a federal court, a constitutional court and the country's highest court of appeal. The Court hears appeals against judgments of the High Courts of the States and Territories of India. It is also proficient to hear cases directly between States or cases involving a serious violation of human rights. It held its first meeting on January 28, 1950, and since then has made more than 24,000 decisions. It is composed of a chief judge and 30 assistant judges, all appointed by the President, in consultation with the Court itself. The judges, thus appointed, shall remain in office until the age of 65 years. The judge should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.*



**JURIST:**

*A jurist is a person who studies, practices or applies the law. This term is used indiscriminately for a student of law, a professor of law, a lawyer or a corporate lawyer. This word is of*

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*Latin origin: iuris. According to the spirit of Roman law, the jurist is the person who says the right. It is also applied to individuals who have gained respect and recognition for their writings on legal topics. This term has another meaning, which is wider, synonymous with a legal professional, i.e., anyone professionally involved with law and justice. In other languages, a word resembling jurist such as Italian giurista, French juriste, Spanish and Portuguese jurista is used in this wider sense.*

### ***PORtUGUESE:***

*Portuguese is a language belonging to the Romanesque branch of the Indo-European family of languages. It is the sixth most widely spoken language in the world. It is the most spoken language in South America and the Southern Hemisphere, but second in Latin America, after Spanish. In Africa, it is an important vehicular language in the former Portuguese colonies. It is also the fifth language by the number of countries which have it as their official language. It is spoken in Portugal, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, and São Tome, Príncipe and Brazil. In Brazil it is widely used in the states of São Paulo, southern Minas Gerais, northern Paraná and southeastern Mato Grosso do Sul.*

### ***MATO GROSSO DO SUL:***

*Mato Grosso do Sul is one of the 26 states of Brazil. Its capital is the city of Campo Grande. It is bounded on the north by the state of Mato Grosso, on the northeast by the state of Goias, on the east by Minas Gerais and São Paulo, on the southeast by Paraná, and on the west and south by Bolivia and Paraguay. This state was created in 1979 from the southern portion of Mato Grosso state. The climate is tropical and semi-humid. The Pantanal wetland covers 25% of the territory of the State. The economy is based on agriculture, animal husbandry and mining. Hence, it is one of the top cattle-producing states in Brazil.*

***14.06.2017***

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## 61. Lebanon → Turtle

## LEBANON:

*Lebanon is a country situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is one of the world's smaller sovereign states. Its capital is Beirut. It shares its borders with Syria to the north and east and Israel to the south. It is bordered to the west by the Levantine Basin, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, with 220 km of coastline. It is one of the most densely populated countries in the Mediterranean area and has a high rate of literacy. The country is mountainous. The official currency is the Lebanese pound and people are called Lebanese. The official language is Arabic.*



## ARABIC:

*The Arabic language is a Southern-Central Semitic language. It is spoken in North Africa, most of the Arabian Peninsula, and other parts of the Middle East. It is the official language of more than twenty countries and several international organizations, including one of the six official languages of the United Nations. It shows the complete development of typical Semitic word structure. It is written using the Arabic alphabet. The sound system of this language is very different from that of English and the other languages of Europe. This language has a fairly high*

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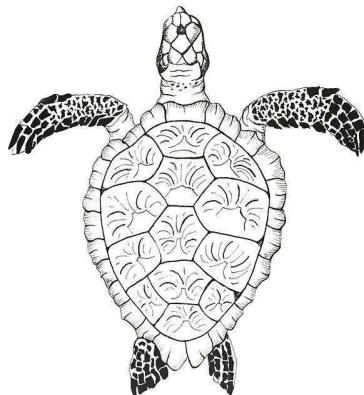
*number of consonants and few vowels. There are three short and three long vowels.*

### **VOWELS:**

*In phonetics, a vowel is called a human language whose mode of production is characterized by the free passage of air into the cavities above the glottis, namely the oral cavity or the nasal cavities. These cavities serve as resonators whose shape, and the relative contribution to the airflow affect the quality of the sound obtained. Most of them used in languages are sonorous, i.e. they are pronounced with a vibration of the vocal cords. They are opposed to consonants because consonants are characterized by an obstruction to the passage of the air. There are words without vowels. Curtains and Turtles are disyllabic.*

### **TURTLE:**

*The Turtles are reptiles of the order Testudines. There is a wide variety of species with different characteristics, but all are distinguished from other reptiles by the presence of carapace which is made up of a breastplate on the abdomen and a back shell on the top, connected by two bridges on the sides from the body. They are traditionally divided into three groups: terrestrial turtles, aquatic turtles, or freshwater turtles, and sea turtles. They are oviparous and the eggs are held about once a year. The 332 species of turtles are divided into 14 families. They spread over a large part of the globe and can live in very different habitats.*



**15.06.2017**

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## **62. Louvre → Serengeti**

### **LOUVRE:**

*Louvre is an art museum and museum of antiques located in the center of Paris in the palace of the Louvre. It is the biggest of the art museums of the world by its surface. This museum was first used as a royal palace. It was built by King Phillippe Augustine in the late 12th century. The famous painting of Leonardo da Vinci, Mona Lisa is kept in this museum. The “Grand Louvre” is a part of the “Grand Travaux” or Major Works defined by the President of the Republic François Mitterrand, which also includes the new National Library of France, the Opera Bastille and the Grande Arche de la Defense. It is one of the famous tourist attractions in Paris.*



### **PARIS:**

*Paris is the capital city of France. It is located in the north-central part of the country, along the Seine River. Its inhabitants are called the Parisians. It is France's most populous city. It occupies a central position in the rich agricultural region known as the Paris Basin. It is by far the country's most important center of commerce and culture. The central area of the city consists of many notable monuments, including Notre Dame Cathedral, Eiffel Tower, and the Basilica of Sacre-Cœur in Montmartre. This city was a very important place for many writers, artists, and musicians including Ernest Hemingway.*

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**ERNEST HEMINGWAY:**

*Ernest Miller Hemingway is a writer and journalist. He was born on July 21, 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois, USA. He wrote most of his works between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and his career culminated in 1954 when he won the Nobel Prize for Literature. His novels were a great success because of the veracity with which he depicted his characters. Several of his works were considered classics of American literature. He has published seven novels, six collections of short stories, and two non-fiction works in his lifetime. Ernest and his wife traveled very often, once they hunted in Serengeti during their Safari in East Africa.*

**SERENGETI:**

*The Serengeti Plain is a savannah in Tanzania. Its name means "endless plains" in the Maa language. It is home to several national parks and reserves, including the Serengeti National Park. There are approximately two million herbivores and several thousand large carnivorous predators. The most common species are blue wildebeest, gazelle, zebra, and African buffalo. Each year in October; nearly two million herbivores migrate from the northern hills to the southern plains, crossing the Mara River before returning to the opposite route in April. The southeastern area lies in the rain shadow of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area's highlands.*

**16.06.2017**

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## **63. Emperor Penguin → Israel**

**EMPEROR PENGUIN:**

*Emperor penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) is the largest member of the penguin species. They are black and white with areas of orange and yellow on the head, neck, and breast. The young are smaller, and their plumage is similar to that of the adults, with pale white to light gray feathers in place of those colored orange and yellow. They have stiff, flattened wings and profiled bodies that*

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*are particularly suited to marine habitats. These penguins live in Antarctica; around the pole. They usually reproduce on a stable pack not far from the coasts. They feed on krill, fish, and squid that flock under or near the edges of ice shelves.*



### *FISH:*

*Fish are aquatic vertebrate animals with gills and fins. Its body is most often covered with scales. They are found abundantly in freshwaters as well as in the seas. They are found from the source of mountains to the deepest oceans. These species are cold-blooded. The study of these species is called the science of ichthyology and is of broad importance. They are the major source of food for humans and they are important for aquaculture.*

### *AQUACULTURE:*

*Aquaculture is a term used at the beginning of the twentieth century. It is the generic term for all aquatic animals or plants production activities. It is practiced in rivers or ponds by the sea. It is the rearing of fish, shellfish, and some aquatic plants to supplement the natural supply, and the species are reared under*

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*controlled conditions all over the world. The young fish are bred in the controlled environment and when sufficiently mature are released into the open sea. Many countries now use geothermal energy for this culture, including China, Israel, and the United States.*

### ***ISRAEL:***

*Israel is a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea in the Middle East. It is bounded to the north by Lebanon, to the northeast by Syria, to the east and southeast by Jordan, to the southwest by Egypt, and the west by the Mediterranean Sea. Its independence was proclaimed on May 14, 1948. It is a parliamentary democracy. The capital of the country is Jerusalem. People are called Israeli. The country has four geographic regions such as the Mediterranean coastal plain, the hill regions of northern and central Israel, the Great Rift Valley, and the Negev.*

***17.06.2017***

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### ***64. Polynesians → Aswan***

#### ***POLYNESIANS:***

*Polynesians are a group of people who speak Polynesian languages. For about 6000 years they settled in the islands of the Pacific. They were among the most skilled sailors in history. Between 200 and 400 A.D, they sailed to the north, westward to Melanesia and Micronesia. Some of them went east to the Cook Islands. From there, between the years 1 and 600 AD, they discovered Tahiti, Tuamotus, Marquesas, Mangareva and Pitcairn Islands. They went out to find new islands and places for their people. They are now inhabited in Hawaii, Tahiti, Samoa, Tonga, Rapa Nui, the eastern islands of Fiji and Maori in New Zealand.*

## **NEW ZEALAND:**

*New Zealand is a geographically isolated island country in the southern Pacific. It consists of a north and a South Island and numerous smaller islands. The country is partly on the Australian and partly on the Pacific plate and is connected both to the European-influenced cultural area of Australia and to the Polynesian part of Oceania. Wellington is the capital. It is a part of the Commonwealth of Nations with a democratic-parliamentary constitution. The most important industrial sectors are agricultural and forestry, the food industry and tourism. It is often referred to as a "green island ", which is partly due to the thin population, and the natural diversity. The country's art is the reflection of Maori culture, where they used to decorate white wood of buildings using red ochre.*



## **OCHRE:**

*Ochre are earth colors, namely mixtures of 5-20% brown iron with clay minerals, quartz and lime. There are various varieties and shades in the painting. It is normally the color of goldenrod. It has been used as a pigment since Prehistory, as in Lascaux. It is always appreciated for its non-toxicity and its long life in decoration, fine arts and masonry. By heating, yellow is converted into red pigments. This process corresponds to dehydration of the coloring iron compounds. Red ochre in Ancient Egypt was used as lip gloss for women. These colored lines were also found on the Unfinished Obelisk at the northern region of the Aswan Stone Quarry.*

## **ASWAN:**

*Aswan is a city in Egypt located south of Cairo on the right bank of the Nile near the first cataract. Its ancient Egyptian name was Souenet which means, "Trade." It is currently the capital of the*

## *Enkyklions Sofia*

*governorate of Aswan. The riches of the city from antiquity were the exploitation of quarries of granite. The unfinished obelisk is a vestige of it. The economy of the city was based on the Nile, which was the source of fish, besides its sediments, before the Aswan dam disrupted the ecology of the river. It is also known for its dams that were built by the British in 1908. The city's tourism includes river cruises from Luxor or Lake Nasser.*

**20.06.2017**

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## *65. Kheer →Hawaii*

### *KHEER:*

*The kheer is a dessert of India. There are different versions: in the Northern part of India, it is made from rice, whereas, in the South, it is made from sweet vermicelli. The main ingredients are cooked in sweet milk and flavored with cardamom, raisins, saffron, cashew nuts, pistachios, almonds and any other fruit. Its name is derived from the Sanskrit word ksheera which means, "milk." It is called payesh in Bengal and payasam in southern India. It is one of the oldest Indian desserts. It is a traditional dessert that is more often prepared as an offering in the celebrations of the Indian Subcontinent.*



### *INDIAN SUBCONTINENT:*

*The Indian Subcontinent is a geographical area of South Asia. Its territory includes countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Burma is sometimes included in the subcontinent but is culturally and historically rather attached to Southeast Asia. It is called a subcontinent because of the fact that this region is found on a clean*

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*lithosphere plate separated from the rest of Asia. The southern part of this region forms an enormous peninsula, while the northern part is separated from Central Asia by the Himalayan range which represents a cultural and geographical barrier to the rest of Asia. Once it was called Greater India which included Madagascar, Antarctica and Seychelles along with the Indian subcontinent basin.*

#### **SEYCHELLES:**

*Seychelles is an archipelago of 115 islands and is a country located in the northwest of the Indian Ocean. All these islands are grouped together in a state whose main island is Mahe and the capital, Victoria, is situated in this region. The first to visit the archipelago was probably Arab merchants, but the first written accounts were made in 1501, by the Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama. The islands consist of flourishing tropical vegetation, beautiful beaches, and a wide variety of marine life. It saw the loss of biodiversity due to human occupation, but it was less when compared to other islands like Mauritius or Hawaii.*

#### **HAWAII:**

*Hawaii is one of the states of the United States. It consists of an archipelago of 137 islands; it is the only US state outside the North American continent since it is located in Oceania. The eight main islands are Niihau, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Maui, Island of Hawaii and Oahu, where the capital Honolulu is located. The archipelago is part of Polynesia and is located in the central Pacific Ocean. People are called Hawaiian. The diversity of its landscapes, marked in particular by very active volcanism, humid tropical climate and endemic natural heritage make it a popular destination for both tourists and scientists.*

**21.06.2017**

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**CLIMATE CHANGE:**

*Climate change is a long-term change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature and also due to other geological, chemical, biological, and geographic factors within the Earth system. Anthropogenic climate change is the result of greenhouse gas emissions generated by human activities, modifying the composition of the atmosphere of the planet. This change also leaves a variety of signatures in the natural world because climate influences the growth of trees and corals, the abundance and geographic distribution of plant and animal species, and the accumulation of ice in cold regions. Scientists are researching to observe this global phenomenon.*

**SCIENTIST:**

*A scientist is a man or woman, who is engaged in and has expert knowledge of science, especially biological or physical science. They have made many discoveries that changed the world. They are also different from engineers; their works are based on a significant study of science and the scientific method. There are different types like cosmology and biology, especially molecular biology, and the human genome project. The number of these professionals differs from country to country. For example, there are only 4 full-time scientists per 10,000 workers in India.*

**INDIA:**

*India is the seventh-largest country in the world. It is located in the Southern part of Asia. It is a peninsula surrounded by the mountain ranges of the Himalayas in the north, the Indian Ocean in the south, the Bay of Bengal in the east, and the Arabian Sea in the west. In this country, there are 29 states and 7 union territories. People are called Indians. The capital of this country is Delhi. Pranab Mukherjee was elected as the 13th president in July 2012 and Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister. This country is known for its diversity of culture, language, religion and wildlife. This country is the founder of Yoga.*

## **YOGA:**

*Yoga is one of the six Orthodox schools of Indian philosophy whose goal is the liberation from the cycle of rebirths produced by individual karma. It is a discipline aiming, through meditation, moral asceticism and physical exercises to achieve the unification of the human being in physical, psychic, and spiritual aspects. This word is found in the Rig-Veda and it is derived from Sanskrit. This term is commonly used today to designate hatha-yoga, even if this discipline is only one branch. In 2014, the UN declared that June 21 is the "International Yoga Day."*



**22.06.2017**

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## **67. *Godzilla* → *Walnut***

### **GODZILLA:**

*Godzilla is a monster of Japanese cinema and an emblematic figure of popular culture. It was created by Tomoyuki Tanaka and the Toho studio. The creation of this monster revolutionized the genre of the "Kaiju eiga" which is the literature and cinema of monsters from 1954. The theme of the saga revolves around ecology, and the fear of nuclear energy in post-war Japan traumatized by the bombing. In thirty films of the cinematic saga, it is sometimes seen as a threat to humanity, sometimes it allied with men against other monsters. It is one of Japan's most appreciated movies.*



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*JAPAN:*

*Japan is an island country lying off the east coast of Asia. It consists of a great string of islands in a northeast-southwest arc in the western North Pacific Ocean. The country's four main islands; Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. There are many active and dormant volcanoes, including Mount Fuji. Tokyo is the capital of the country. People are called Japanese. There are different types of religions like Shinto, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism and Islam. Muslims in this country are foreign-born migrants, and their children, mainly from Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Iran.*

*IRAN:*

*Iran is an Islamic country located at the crossroads of Central Asia, South Asia, and the Arab states of the Middle East. The strategic position of the country and its access to the Persian Gulf made it important throughout history. It was formerly called Persia and people are called Iranians or Persians. Tehran is the capital and the largest city in this country. The Supreme leader is Ali Khamenei and the President is Hassan Rouhani. The major religions followed in this country are Islam, Judaism and Christianity. It is one of the world's top five producers of products like apricots, cherries, dates, figs, and walnuts.*

*WALNUTS:*

*Walnuts are nuts produced by walnut trees that belong to the family juglandaceae. These trees are native to temperate environments of the Eurasian continent and Africa. Scientifically, the fruit of this nut is a drupe whose outer fleshy part, the pericarp, is not edible. The edible nut is actually the dry core of this drupe. The membranous separation which divides the interior of a nut is called the "zest." Fresh nuts have a water content of more than 20%, while dry nuts have a water content of less than 10%. They are rich in carbohydrates, proteins, fat, dietary fibers, minerals, and vitamins.*

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**23.06.2017**

## **68. Bolivia → Solar Eclipse**

### **BOLIVIA:**

*Bolivia is a landlocked country in South America surrounded by Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru. Its capital is Sucre, La Paz. It is a democratic republic, divided into nine departments. It has different geographical regions including areas of the Andes, the Altiplano, the Amazon and the Gran Chaco. The main economic activities of this country are agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing products such as textiles, clothing, refined metals, and refined petroleum. The country is very rich in metals such as tin, silver, or lithium. The country shows a diversity of ethnic groups including Europeans from France, Germany, etc.*

### **GERMANY:**

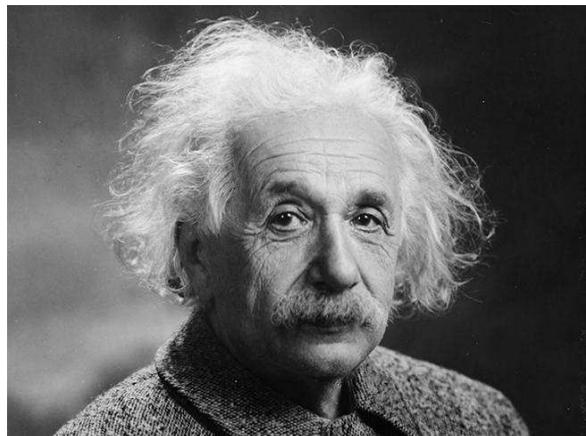
*Germany is a country in Central Europe, surrounded by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea to the north, Poland and the Czech Republic to the east, Austria and Switzerland to the south, and by France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands to the west. The country has four metropolitan cities and they are Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Cologne. Berlin is the capital and people are called Germans. It is an active member of the European Union. This country has produced many philosophers, artists, musicians, scientists, etc. One of the notable scientists of this country is Albert Einstein.*

### **ALBERT EINSTEIN:**

*Albert Einstein is a remarkable scientist. He was born on 14th March 1879 in Ulm, Württemberg, and died on 18 April 1955 in Princeton, New Jersey. He published his theory of restricted relativity in 1905 and his theory of gravitation called general relativity in 1916. He contributed extensively to the development of quantum mechanics and cosmology and received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921 for his explanation of the Photoelectric effect. He is famous for the equation  $E = mc^2$ , which establishes an equivalence between the matter and the energy of a system. In popular culture, his name is directly related to the notions of intelligence and*

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*knowledge. His new theory of general relativity was proved by Sir Arthur Eddington during the solar eclipse of 29 May 1919.*



## *SOLAR ECLIPSE:*

*A solar eclipse occurs when the moon comes in front of the sun, blocking it out partially or completely. The eclipse results in parts of the earth being covered in the shadow of the moon. At least twice a year, the geometry lines up just right, so that some part of the Moon's shadow falls on Earth's surface and an eclipse of the Sun is seen from that region. There are different types like a total eclipse, annular eclipse, hybrid eclipse, and partial eclipse. The total eclipse of 1999 in Europe was considered as the most observed. The sun, moon, and earth don't always line up perfectly. In these instances, a partial solar eclipse occurs.*

**24.06.2017**

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**69. Walt Disney → Orchidaceae**

**WALT DISNEY:**

*Walter Elias Disney is a famous Cartoonist, producer, director, screenwriter, and actor. He was born on December 5, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois. In 1923, he founded the Walt Disney Company. Then, he became one of the most famous film producers. He created the first "theme park" and invented this concept. He was a good storyteller and a television star. He and his team have created many of the most famous animated characters in the world, one of which is considered as an interpretation of his alter ego: Mickey Mouse. He died December 15, 1966, in Burbank, California.*



**CALIFORNIA:**

*California is one of the States of the United States, located on the west coast, bordered to the south by the Sonoran Desert, to the east by the Great Basin of the United States, and North by the Klamath Mountains. Sacramento is the capital of the state. In the 1920s, the population of Los Angeles surpassed that of San Francisco due to the combined effect of the development of agriculture, the discovery of oil, and the opening of the Panama Canal. This state became the symbol of the "American dream." It has a wide variety of trees and plants. The grasses found in this state are perennial plants.*

**PERENNIAL PLANTS:**

*A perennial plant is a plant that can live for several years. It survives in the winter with the help of the underground specialized bodies protected from cold and loaded in reserve like roots, bulbs, rhizomes. The term is more often used by gardeners to describe an herbaceous plant that resists the harshness of the bad*

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*season, whether it is the frost of winter or the dryness of the summer heat. In horticulture, this expression is opposed to "annual plant" or "biennial plant"; however, many "annual" plants may be perennial in some climates or their original environment. All woody plants like trees and shrubs, and also the family orchidaceae come under this category.*

### ***ORCHIDACEAE:***

*Orchids or Orchidaceae form a large family of monocotyledonous plants. It is one of the most diversified families of the flowering plants, with more than twenty-five thousand species, divided into eight hundred and fifty genera. They are herbaceous plants, of various types, autotrophic or mycoheterotrophic, with reduced leaves, scales, or developed, terrestrial or epiphytic, perennial, rhizomatous or tuberous. They are well known for the many structural variations in their flowers. The majority of species are found in tropical regions. According to the phylogenetic classification, this family is placed in the order Asparagales.*

**28.06.2017**

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### ***70. David Bowie → Amritsar***

#### ***DAVID BOWIE:***

*David Bowie is the stage name of David Robert Jones. He was a musician, singer, songwriter, record producer, painter, and British actor. He was born on January 8, 1947, in London's Brixton district in the United Kingdom. He died on January 10, 2016 in New York City. He became popular to the public in 1969 when his title Space Oddity entered the top five of the best sales in the United Kingdom. He is famous for his alter ego, Ziggy Stardust. He has established himself as one of the most original and innovative musical artists in the world. He has sold more than 140 million albums worldwide. Some of his albums had a mixture of world music.*

## **WORLD MUSIC:**

*World music is a generic term that covers the music that is not part of the main contemporary Western music like pop, rock, jazz, rap, etc. It actually contains ethnic, or traditional components. It is derived from the German word, "Weltmusik" and it was used for the first time by Georg Capellen, a German musicologist in 1906 when he dreamed of a new style for Western music found from borrowings or mixtures of exotic or oriental elements. World Music Month was designated in October 1987. World music radio stations often play African hip hop or reggae artists, crossover Bhangra and Latin American jazz groups, etc.*

## **BHANGRA MUSIC:**

*The bhangra is a style of Indian dance and music from the Punjab region. It has been developed in the Indian and Pakistani communities. It is performed to celebrate important occasions such as harvesting, weddings, etc. Typically accompanied by songs, it also features the beating of the dhol drum. Music is commonly accompanied by dance. The lyrics of the songs deal with celebration, love, patriotism, or current social problems. One of the biggest Bhangra stars of the last several decades is Malkit Singh and his band Golden Star. Then he won a gold medal at the Guru Nanak Dev University in Amritsar.*

## **AMRITSAR:**

*Amritsar is a town in the northwestern Indian state of Punjab. It is home to the Harmandir Sahib, also known as the Golden Temple, the spiritual, and cultural center of the Sikh community. The name, "Amritsar" is composed of the Punjabi words, "amrit" which can be translated as nectar and "sar" which can be translated as a basin. Besides its importance for the Sikh community, it is the administrative center of its district. It is located on the portion of the Grand Trunk Road between the capital Chandigarh and Lahore, which is now in Pakistan. People are called Amritsari or Ambarsariya.*



**29.06.2017**

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### **71. Gorilla → Notre Dame de Paris**

#### **GORILLA:**

*The Gorillas are great apes of the hominid family. Males, in particular, can develop colossal physical strength. These are the living creatures closest to humans, after the Bonobo and the Chimpanzee, since their DNA is 98% to 99% identical to that of humans. It is the largest genus of anthropoid primates that, along with eight other genera of Simiiformes, is part of the superfamily of Hominoidea. They live in groups in tropical, or subtropical forests, where they feed on plants, and sometimes insects. They are, however, found at very different altitudes. The mountain gorilla lives in the cloud forests of the Virunga mountains. The lowland gorillas live in dense forests and lowland swamps.*



#### **FORESTS:**

*A forest or forest mass is a relatively large wooded area consisting of one or more stands of trees, shrubs and other associated native plants. Various types of forests exist; from*

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*primary forests to so-called urban forests, with intermediate gradients. They are also a living environment and a source of income for humans. Many indigenous people still live in and around the forest. It is home to a great ecological richness consisting of about a hundred species of mammals, about fifty species of birds, a thousand plant species and several million species of insects. The origin of this word is complex and comes from Old French.*

#### *OLD FRENCH:*

*The notion of ancient French includes all the Romance languages of the family of languages spoken approximately in the northern half of the present French territory. It is the ancestor of French spoken today. Being a language of culture, and literature, it is very well recognized, and its history is well known. The knowledge of this old language is necessary for the aggregation of modern letters, for the aggregation of classical letters and for grammar and to teach language, and French literature. The emergence of a single language in France, however, is very late and owes to several ancient languages. One such ancient language known as the Picard language began in Notre-Dame de Paris.*

#### *NOTRE DAME DE PARIS:*

*Notre-Dame de Paris is the Cathedral of the Archdiocese of Paris, France. It is located in the east of the Ile de la Cite, in the 4th arrondissement of Paris. Its construction began under the desire of Bishop Maurice de Sully and took more than two centuries, from 1163 to the middle of the fourteenth century. The style is therefore not totally uniform: the cathedral thus possesses characteristics of the primitive Gothic, and the gothic radiating. As a religious, and cultural structure, it has often been at the heart of French history. It is a very important place in Victor Hugo's novel, Notre-Dame de Paris, published in 1831. This cathedral today welcomes more than twenty million visitors a year making it the most visited monument in Paris and throughout Europe.*

**01.07.2017**

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## *Enkyklios Sofia*

### **72. Dunkirk → Cockatoos**

#### **DUNKIRK:**

*Dunkirk is a French commune and is a sub-prefecture of the department of North. It belongs to the region Hauts-de-France. The history of this commune is linked to the North Sea. It is found to the northwest of Lille and the north of Paris. It is less than 300 km from four other European capitals: Amsterdam, Brussels, London and Luxembourg. It is composed of several districts: Dunkirk-Center, Dunkirk-South, Malo-les-Bains, Petite-Synthe, Rosendael and Glacis-Victoire. The construction of a chapel in order to evangelize the area gave its name to the city, consisting of the Dutch words dun meaning, "dune" and kerke meaning, "church."*

#### **DUNE:**

*A dune is a mound of sand formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert. They grow as grains of sand accumulate. The term belongs to the topographical, geographical vocabulary. There are coastal and continental dunes and hydraulic dunes of various sizes. There are five major shapes: crescentic, linear, star, dome, and parabolic. Some types have been identified on Mars, for example; Barchan is a crescentic type that is common to both the Earth and Mars. They are found in northwest India, parts of the southwestern United States and Fraser Island of Australia.*

#### **FRASER ISLAND:**

*Fraser Island is the largest sand island in the world. It is located in Australia. It was formerly called K'gari which means paradise in the language of the aborigines. The sand found on this island has accumulated along the coast of Queensland for more than 750,000 years. The island was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1992 and as a Great Biosphere Reserve in 1977. The British explorer James Cook discovered the island on 29 May 1770. The Flora and Fauna of this island are known for their diversity. It has many types of birds including thornbills, ducks, brolgas, and cockatoos.*

## **COCKATOOS:**

*The cockatoos are species of birds that belong to the family Cacatuidae. They are found in Australasia, the Philippines, islands of Eastern Indonesia and the Solomon Islands. Its name comes from the Malay word: kaka (k) tua. These birds are white with touches of red or yellow; some are black. They have a huge beak that helps them crack nuts, etc... They are also known to be one of the most affectionate parrot species, craving petting from their owners, and preferring to be on or near them at all times. They feed on seeds, and a variety of fresh, bird-safe fruits and vegetables.*

**02.07.2017**

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## **73. *Taj Mahal → Slug***

### **TAJ MAHAL:**

*The Taj Mahal is a monument that is located in Agra, on the banks of the Yamuna River, in Uttar Pradesh. Its name means "the palace of the crown" in Persian. It is a white marble mausoleum built by the Muslim Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. The construction of the mausoleum began in 1631. Her husband, who died on January 31, 1666, is buried near her tomb. It is considered a jewel of Mughal architecture, a style that combines architectural elements of Islamic, Iranian, Ottoman, and Indian architecture. It is believed that the main architect was Ustad Ahmad Lahauri from Lahore. It has a beautiful Mughal Garden.*

### **MUGHAL GARDEN:**

*A Mughal Garden is a type of garden built by Mughals. This style was strongly influenced by the Persian gardens. It is identifiable by its very important use of rectilinear lines in its walled enclosure. Typical features associated with these gardens are basins, fountains, and canals. The designs are inspired by the medieval Islamic Garden, although there are influences from the Turkish-Mongolian ancestry of the Mughals. Some examples of*

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*these gardens are the gardens of Shalimar (Lahore), the fort of Lalbagh in Dhaka, and Shalimar Bagh (Srinagar).*

### **GARDENS:**

*A garden is a plot of land used for the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, herbs, or fruit. The word garden originates from the old German term, " gart " which means, 'enclosure. 'The earliest surviving detailed garden plan is Egyptian and dates from about 1400 bc; it shows tree-lined avenues and rectangular ponds. In France, they were rigidly symmetrical. In China, they have rocks that are used as a universal decorative feature. In Japan, miniature gardens were made in trays. Gardening is an art, but sometimes it has caused the killing of some species like slugs.*

### **SLUG:**

*Slugs are any mollusks of the class Gastropoda. The main characteristic is that their shell is reduced to an internal plate or a series of granules or is completely absent. The term generally refers to a land snail. Some species have soft, slimy bodies and are generally restricted to moist habitats on land. In temperate regions, the common pulmonate type eats fungi and decaying leaves. The plant-eating family is found in the tropics. Carnivorous species which eat other snails and earthworms are found in Europe. Certain species damage gardens. When attacked, they can contract their body, making themselves harder and round.*



**06.07.2017**

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*Delicia E.J. Darwin*

## **74. Coldplay → Independence Day Concerts**

### **COLDPLAY:**

*Coldplay is a British rock group, and it was formed in 1996, with the pairing of pianist-vocalist Chris Martin and guitarist Jon Buckland. The band was later filled out with fellow students Guy Berryman on bass and Will Champion, a guitarist who later switched to drums. This rock band penetrated the U.K. Top 100 in 1999 with the single, 'Brothers & Sisters' on the independent Fierce Panda label before signing with major label Parlaplane. The band earned its first Grammy Award for its singles 'Parachute.' Their third album X&Y was influenced by the artists Johnny Cash and Kraftwerk.*



### **KRAFTWERK:**

*Kraftwerk is a German experimental group and was considered as the godfathers of electronic pop music. The original members were Ralf Hütter and Florian Schneider. They met while studying classical music at Düsseldorf Conservatory in the late 1960s, and their early work with a five-piece band called the Organisation showed the influence of the German keyboard band Tangerine Dream. The foundation for this band's music was the sounds of everyday life, a concept first fully realized on the 22-minute title track of the Autobahn album. It was also influenced by the Beach Boys.*

### **THE BEACH BOYS:**

*The Beach Boys is an American rock group popular during the 1960s and 1970s. The original members were Brian Wilson, Carl Wilson, Michael Love, and Alan Jardine. Other important later members included David Marks and Bruce Johnston. They were formed in 1961 in Hawthorne, in the suburbs of Los Angeles, California. It is one of the few American bands to compete musically with British bands of the same period, such as The*

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*Beatles, The Rolling Stones or Pink Floyd. They often play at Independence Day concerts.*

### **INDEPENDENCE DAY CONCERTS:**

*Independence Day is the national festival of the United States commemorating the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, from the Kingdom of Great Britain. It is also called the Fourth of July and became an important midsummer holiday. This day is the occasion for celebrating the history of the country and its traditions. The celebrations include fireworks and parades. The decorations used are generally red, white or blue, to recall the American flag. Parades often take place in the morning, while fireworks are held in the evenings.*

**09.07.2017**

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### **75. Asteroid → Bhutan**

#### **ASTEROID:**

*An asteroid is a minor planet that is composed of rocks, metals, and ice. When their diameter is close to or exceeding 1,000 km, which is extremely rare, their shape may be spherical and they may be considered as a dwarf planet. This is the case with Ceres. Otherwise, they usually have an irregular shape. When they enter the atmosphere of another planet, they create meteors. If a part of it manages to touch the surface of the impacted planet, it then forms a meteorite. They were first named after the iconic symbols, for example, Pallas which was named after Athena's (Pallas, ') spear.*

#### **ATHENA:**

*Athena is a goddess of Greek mythology, identified with Minerva among the Romans. She is also known as "Pallas Athena" which states that she is the goddess of wisdom, military strategy, craftsmen, artists, and schoolmasters. This Goddess and Poseidon,*

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*god of the sea wanted to take over the city of Attica but she won and became the patron goddess of Attica. In another myth, Aphrodite, Hera, and Athena all claimed to be the fairest but Paris, a Trojan prince was given the authority to choose. In order to win Athena offered Paris wisdom, fame, and glory in battle while Hera tried to bribe Paris with control over all Asia and Europe.*

## **ASIA:**

*Asia is one of the seven continents and is the largest of them all. It is also the most populated continent. It is bounded to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the east by the Pacific Ocean, to the South by the Indian Ocean. It is separated from the American continent by the Bering Strait and from Africa by the Suez isthmus. On the other hand, the separation from the European continent is much more arbitrary because they form a single continental mass that is continuous. It consists of the Indian subcontinent which includes the countries: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.*



## **BHUTAN:**

*Bhutan is a country in South Asia. It is located in the eastern Himalayan range. Its neighboring countries are India and China. The capital and largest city of this country is Thimphu. People are called Bhutanese. This country is also called Druk Yul*

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*which means Land of the Thunder Dragon by its people. This country's major trading partner is India, however, many of its people still live in poverty. It is rated as one of the happiest countries in Asia. Tshering Tobgay is the Prime Minister of this country. Some important sports in this country are football and basketball.*

**11.07.2017**

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### ***76. Shark → Jack London***

#### ***SHARK:***

*Sharks are species of cartilaginous fishes of predatory habit that constitute the order Selachii. They have tough skin that is dull gray and it is hardened by toothlike scales. They usually have a muscular, asymmetrical, upturned tail with pointed fins. They also have a pointed snout extending forward and over a crescentic mouth set that has sharp triangular teeth. There are more than 400 living species. One of the most recently evolved families is the hammerhead shark which appeared in the Eocene.*

#### ***EOCENE:***

*The Eocene is the second epoch of the Paleogene period and also the second of the Cenozoic era. It follows the Paleocene and precedes the Oligocene period. It extends from 56 to 33.9 million years ago. The beginning of this epoch is marked by the emergence of the first modern mammals, its end by a massive extinction known as the Great Cut, which is perhaps related to the impact of a meteorite in Siberia or the one that formed the Chesapeake Bay crater in the United States. Some of the fossils of the trees from this epoch are found in Alaska.*

#### ***ALASKA:***

*Alaska is the 49th state in the United States, whose capital is Juneau and the largest city is Anchorage. It is the largest and is the northern state in the country, but one of the least populated.*

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*Like Hawaii, it is separated from the Mainland and is located in northwestern Canada. Bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, and the Bering Sea, and the Pacific Ocean to the south, this territory is separated from Asia by the Bering Strait. Moreover, its administrative divisions are not counties, but boroughs. Its name means "great land " or "continent " in Aleut. Many films are filmed in this state like White Fang, based on Jack London's novel.*

#### **JACK LONDON:**

*Jack London is an American writer whose themes are adventure and nature. He was born on January 12, 1876, in San Francisco and died on November 22, 1916, in Glen Ellen, California. He wrote The Call of the Forest and more than fifty other novels. He was one of the first Americans to make a fortune in literature. He attended Oakland High School, but he had a miserable childhood and began a life of wandering at fifteen. He then worked in numerous fields to survive: a public gardener, a carpenter, a farmer, a chicken farmer, a seal hunter, an oyster plunderer, a maritime patroller, a launderer, a gold digger.*

**12.07.2017**

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#### **77. Kruger National Park → Kaziranga National Park**

#### **KRUGER NATIONAL PARK:**

*Kruger National Park is the largest game reserve in South Africa. The park is named after Paul Kruger statesman and president of the South African Transvaal Republic. It is situated in the northeastern part of South Africa. It is bordered to the north by Zimbabwe and to the east by Mozambique. This park has many species of large mammals. It was also recognized as a biosphere reserve by UNESCO in 2001. This park was first created as the Sabi Game Reserve, and it was expanded as a National Park in 1926.*

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GAME RESERVE:

*The game reserve is a large area of land set aside as a protected area for wild animals. Hunting is carried out as a sport under laws. It is open to the public and thus attracts many tourists. It is a place where ecosystems are protected and conservation is key. They are mostly found in Africa. It includes different types of ecosystems like valley bushveld, savannah grassland, fynbos, riverine forest and acacia woodland. The biggest attraction is the Big Five game - rhinoceros, elephant, buffalo, leopard, and lion because they are difficult to hunt.*

**RHINOCEROS:**

*Rhinoceroses are mammals belonging to the rhinocerotidae family. They are the largest terrestrial mammals after the elephant. The main visible feature of this species is the horn on its nose. Depending on the species, there are one or two horns. Technically it is not a horn; it is a protuberance of the skin composed of agglutinated keratin, a fiber protein like our hair and our nails. Fossil studies show that there were some species without horns. They normally live alone. There are five extant species including the Indian rhinoceros which are largely found in the Kaziranga National Park.*



**KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK:**

*Kaziranga National Park is a national park located in the districts of Golaghat and Nagaon of the State of Assam in India on the eastern edge of the Himalayas. This park was classified as a*

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*nature reserve in 1908 and became a national park in 1974. Since 1985 it has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It has a large number of tigers, Asian elephants, and birds. The park receives financial aid from the State Government as well as the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change of the Government of India. This park has achieved notable successes in wildlife conservation when compared to other protected areas in India.*

**13.07.2017**

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## **78. Commonwealth Youth Games → Dead Sea Scrolls**

### **COMMONWEALTH YOUTH GAMES:**

*The Commonwealth Youth Games is a multinational sporting event. It takes place every four years, involving the best athletes from the Commonwealth countries. The Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) is the organization responsible for directing and controlling this event. The first time, this event known as the British Games was held in 1930 in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Then it became the Commonwealth Games in 1978. It currently consists of 53 members from Commonwealth countries, and 71 teams are involved in this event. The four states of Great Britain, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland send teams separately. The seventh edition of this game will be held in 2021 in Belfast, Northern Ireland.*

### **BELFAST:**

*Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, and the historic Irish province of Ulster. It is located on the northeast coast of the island of Ireland. The city is surrounded by a series of hills, including Cave Hill. It is the seat of the Northern Irish government, and the chief town of the county of Antrim. Its name comes from the Irish BéalFeirste, meaning "the mouth of Farset", Farset being a tributary of the Lagan River flowing through the city. The city has the Latin motto which is taken from Psalms 116 Verse 12 in the Latin Vulgate Bible.*

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### **VULGATE:**

*The Vulgate refers to the Latin version of the Bible, translated by Jerome de Stridon, between 390 and 405, directly from the Hebrew text for the Old Testament and from the Greek text for the New Testament. Pope Damasus commissioned Jerome who was the leading biblical scholar of his day and asked him to produce an acceptable Latin version of the Bible in 328. His revised Latin translation of the Gospels appeared about 383. In 1454 Gutenberg gave this version of the Bible the honor of being the first printed book. It includes manuscripts like the Dead Sea scrolls.*

### **DEAD SEA SCROLLS:**



*Dead Sea Scrolls, also known as Qumran manuscripts, are a collection of parchments and papyrus fragments mainly in Hebrew, but also in Aramaic and Greek, found between 1947 and 1956 near the site of Qumran, in Transjordan. According to Trever, in the spring of 1947, it is believed that a Bedouin shepherd, Muhammed edh-Dhib Hassan, set out in search of one of his animals, found in a cave the well-preserved leather roll, wrapped in canvas. Among the documents discovered are many books from the Old Testament. These manuscripts, which date back several centuries to the earliest copies of the Hebrew text, are of considerable interest to the history of the Bible.*

**21.07.2017**

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## **79. *Cactus* → *Plastic***

### **CACTUS:**

*Cactuses are flowering plants in the order Caryophyllales. They are succulent perennial plants. There are more than 2,000 species, grouped into about 175 genera. They have thick herbaceous or woody chlorophyll-containing stems which have taken over the photosynthetic functions of the plant. In most species leaves are either absent or greatly reduced, minimizing the amount of surface area from which water can be lost. They are found in North and South America, from British Columbia, Alberta, Chile and Argentina. Some old species are found in East Africa, Madagascar, and Sri Lanka. They were cultivated earlier in Mexico City.*

### **MEXICO CITY:**



*Mexico City is a federative entity and is the capital of Mexico. It is an important financial and cultural center. This city is divided into sixteen territorial delegations or demarcations which will be headed by a mayor. It lies in an inland basin called the Valley of Mexico, or Mesa Central. The valley is an extension of the southern Mexican Plateau and is also known as Anáhuac. Its highland location makes it a natural crossroads for trade between the arid north, the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico (east) and the Pacific Ocean (west), and southern Mexico. The name is derived from Nahuatl, the language of its pre-colonial inhabitants. The city has many important places including Condesa which is famous for its Art Deco.*

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### *ART DECO:*

*Art Deco is an artistic movement born in the 1910s that flourished in the 1920s before declining in the 1930s. This style takes its name from the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts which was held in Paris in 1925 and is the abbreviation of "Decorative Arts." It relates to architecture, especially interior architecture with its tapestries, stained-glass windows, paintings and ornamental sculptures, its cabinetmaking, the use of ceramics, etc. It declined with the appearance of new materials like chrome plating, stainless steel and plastic.*

### *PLASTIC:*

*Plastic is a polymeric material that is capable of being molded or shaped into a semi-finished product or an object, generally under heat and pressure. The word derives from the Latin term *plasticus* meaning to mold. This property of plasticity, often found in combination with other special properties such as low density, low electrical conductivity, transparency, and toughness, allows them to be made into a great variety of products, and some of them have great commercial success. They come in many forms: injection molded parts, tubes, films, fibers, fabrics, sealants, coatings, etc. They are also used in advanced technology.*

**22.07.2017**

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### **80. Bastille Day → Chimpanzee**

### *BASTILLE DAY:*

*Bastille Day or the National Day of France is celebrated marking the anniversary of the fall on July 14, 1789, of the Bastille, in Paris. It is a national holiday in France. It commemorates two dates: the Taking of the Bastille by the Parisians on July 14, 1789, and the Feast of the Federation of July 14, 1790, which celebrated the first anniversary. In Paris, a military parade is organized at the Avenue of Champs-Élysées. Units of the French army, from all over*

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*France, march before the President of the Republic, other state authorities and guests. Everywhere in France, the representatives of the State and the military authorities organize mini-parades of local military units.*

#### ***CHAMPS ELYSEES:***

*Champs-Élysées is a broad avenue in Paris that extends from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde in the 8th arrondissement. It is considered by many to be the most beautiful avenue in the capital and according to a phrase commonly used in France, as the most beautiful avenue in the world. It is also one of the main tourist attractions of the capital. It is divided into two parts by the Rond-Point or “roundabout” des Champs-Élysées. During the 17th century, it consisted of fields and an open area. The Elysee Palace is also found near the avenue.*

#### ***ELYSEE PALACE:***



*The Elysee Palace is a former Parisian mansion located in Paris, in the 8th arrondissement. It is now the official residence of the President of the Republic of France. It was built by the architect Armand-Claude Mollet in 1720 for Louis-Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Count of Evreux. The main residence of this palace is constructed in the French classical style. The current resident of the Elysee is Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic since May 14, 2017. In 1917, a chimpanzee entered the palace and tried to attack the wife of President Raymond Poincaré.*

#### ***CHIMPANZEE:***

*The chimpanzees are great apes and members of the hominid family belonging to the order primates. This genus*

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includes two current species with 98.8% common genetic inheritance: Common Chimpanzee and Bonobo. They are covered by a coat of brown or black hair, but their faces are bare except for a short white beard. They mostly eat fruits, berries, leaves, blossoms and many insects. These anthropoids of equatorial Africa have physical, emotional, and mental traits, as even moral and spiritual behaviors that are remarkably similar to humans. The term chimpanzee comes from a Congolese language meaning mock-man.

**24.07.2017**

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### **81. Salvador Dali→River Thames**

**SALVADOR DALI:**



Salvador Dalí, is a Spanish painter, sculptor, And Catalan writer. He is considered one of the principal representatives of Surrealism and one of the most famous painters of the twentieth century. He was born in Figueras on May 11, 1904. Influenced by impressionism at a very young age, he left Figueras to receive an academic education in Madrid. Then

he joined the surrealist group. He found his own style in 1929 when he became a surrealist and invented the paranoid-critical method. Later, he turned towards Catholicism. On the morning of 23 January 1989, he died of heart failure at the age of 84, while his favorite record of Tristan and Isolde played.

**TRISTAN AND ISOLDE:**

*Tristan und Isolde* is an opera by Richard Wagner, premiered on 10 June 1865 at the Royal Theater of the Bavarian

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*Court in Munich under the direction of Hans von Bülow. Composed between 1857 and 1859, the work is often considered one of the most important works of western lyric theater. Inspired by the love of Richard Wagner for the poet Mathilde Wesendonck, it is the first work created under the patronage of King Louis II of Bavaria. It is based on a unique idea. The main characters Tristan and Isolde meet when Tristan is wounded in the barge, and she heals him.*

#### **BARGE:**

*A barge is a flat-bottomed boat with no motor, generally used in convoys pushed on rivers and canals with large gauges. Sometimes it can be self-propelled using a motor. They are used to carry low-value bulk items. The person who moves barges is often known as a lighterman. They were originally designed for carrying cargo along the canals of Europe but are no longer big enough to compete in this industry with larger newer vessels. They have been renovated and are now used for luxury hotels. They are used in many important rivers like the Chicago River, Ohio River and River Thames.*

#### **RIVER THAMES:**

*The Thames is a river in the south of England, which flows into the North Sea. It is the longest river in England and the second-longest river in the United Kingdom. This river has a total length of 346 km. The river has its source in the Thames Head, Gloucestershire, then flows eastwards towards Oxford and Reading, then crosses London and finally, ends up in the North Sea. The river has become a major recreational area due to tourism and sports, such as rowing, sailing, kayaking, skiff and barge. Writers, painters, musicians, and filmmakers find this river attractive.*

**25.07.2017**

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*Enkykliai Sofia*  
**82. The Aleutian Islands→ Lyre**

**THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS:**

*The Aleutian Islands form an archipelago found in the United States. It is located in the Southwest of Alaska. It is composed of 300 volcanic islands stretching between the Alaskan Peninsula in North America to the east, and the Kamchatka in Asia to the west. The archipelago's climate is characterized by fairly uniform temperatures throughout the year, high winds, heavy precipitation, and persistent fog. The Aleutians are practically devoid of trees but are covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses, sedges, and many flowering plants. They extend to the west by the Komandorski Islands, located in Russia.*

**RUSSIA:**

*Russia is a transcontinental federal state that forms the largest country on the planet. It stretches over a vast expanse of Eastern Europe and northern Asia. Its capital is Moscow, its official language is Russian, and its currency is the Russian ruble. Although surrounded by many seas and two oceans, the country is characterized by a continental climate with cold and hostile environments over most of the territory. It has abundant mineral resources and that makes it one of the world's leading producers and exporters. At the time of the USSR, it developed a powerful heavy industry. Earlier Vikings also occupied this country.*

**VIKINGS:**

*A Viking is an explorer, trader, plunderer and also a Scandinavian pirate during a period extending from the eighth to the thirteenth centuries, commonly known as the Age of the Vikings. They are often called "Norseman", that is to say, "men of the North", in the old bibliography. These pagan Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish warriors were probably prompted to undertake their raids by a combination of factors ranging from overpopulation at home to the relative helplessness of victims abroad. Their entertainment included storytelling and music. They used instruments like harps, lutes and lyre.*

**LYRE:**

*The lyre is one of the plucked string instruments whose strings are parallel to the soundboard. It is a structure similar to that of the harp that accommodates the fixation of the strings. It was popular in ancient civilizations. The main feature is the narrow soundbox, making the instrument easy to carry. The number of strings is limited from 5 to 8. Also, its many medieval representations are much more allegories than the testimony of real use, at least after the tenth century.*



**26.07.2017**

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**83. Fire Ant→Steven Spielberg**

**FIRE ANT:**

*The fire ant is an insect that belongs to the family Formicidae, order Hymenoptera, that occurs in tropical regions of the world, such as Central and South America, and some temperate regions, such as North America. The workers are usually brownish to reddish. They are rather small with a length of about two to six millimeters. The propodeum is rounded at the anterior side and shows smaller irregularities, but does not carry sharp spikes or spines. The antennae consist of ten segments. The foremost two segments are formed into a distinct lobe. They contain alkaloid venom.*

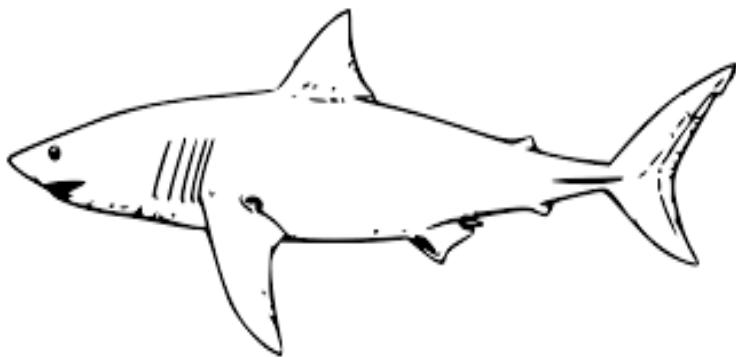
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### **VENOM:**

*Venom is any toxic substance produced by animals intended to kill or paralyze their prey. They are often complex mixtures of various chemicals, especially enzymes that were probably originally used to facilitate the digestion of prey. The more concentrated these digestive juices, the more powerful it is. There are a few poisonous mammals. Snakes and other reptiles, marine mollusks, amphibians, many insects, Arachnids, myriapodes are venomous. Certain fishes like sharks secrete venom.*

### **SHARKS:**

*Sharks are species of cartilaginous fishes of predatory habit that constitute the order Selachii. They have tough skin that is dull gray and is roughened by toothlike scales. They also usually have a muscular, asymmetrical, upturned tail; pointed fins; and a pointed snout extending forward and over a crescentic mouth set with sharp triangular teeth. There are more than 400 living species. One of the most recently evolved families is the hammerhead shark which appeared in the Eocene. They are shown as dangerous animals in movies like Jaws directed by Steven Spielberg.*



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**STEVEN SPIELBERG:**

*Steven Allan Spielberg is an ingenious American director, screenwriter and producer. He was born on December 18, 1946, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was an amateur filmmaker as a child. He is known for his imaginative fantasy movies. In the late 1960s, he became one of the youngest television directors for Universal. In 1994, he co-founded the studio DreamWorks. He became the most successful and Academy Award-winning director of such films as Jaws, Schindler's List, The Color Purple, E.T.: The Extra-Terrestrial, Saving Private Ryan, Catch Me If You Can, Lincoln, Jurassic Park and Bridge of Spies. He has won three Oscars and also many other awards. He directed the movie The BFG which is an adaptation of Roald Dahl's children's story.*

**29.07.2017**

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**84. Michael Crinchton→Bahadur Shah**

**MICHAEL CRICHTON:**

*Michael Crichton is an American sci-fi writer, screenwriter and film producer. He was born on October 23, 1942, in Chicago. He is the author of many successful novels and short stories like Jurassic Park, Sphere, etc. He is often considered as one of the pioneers of the techno-thriller. He has used the pseudonyms like Jeffery Hudson and John Lange, during his career. He studied at Harvard College. He died on November 4, 2008, in Los Angeles. His last three books, Pirate Latitudes (2009), Micro (2011) and Dragon Teeth (2017) have been published posthumously. In 1988, he published Travels, which contains autobiographical episodes.*

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY:**

*Autobiography defines the act of writing about one's own life. It is considered as the biography of oneself narrated by oneself. Autobiographical works can be in many different forms like, intimate writings that were not really intended for publication including letters, diaries, journals, memoirs, and reminiscences to a*

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*formal book-length autobiography. Some famous examples are Anne Frank, Wings of Fire, etc. Even in the early years, this practice was prevalent, Babur kept a journal named Baburnama which means letters of Babur and it was written between 1493 and 1529.*

### *BABUR:*

*Babur is a Turkish conqueror of India and the founder of the Mughal Empire. His name is Zahirud-din Muhammad, but he was nicknamed Babur, meaning, "tiger." He is the descendant of Tamerlane by Miran Shah and Genghis Khan by his mother. His father, Omar Sheikh Mirza is a Turkish-Mongol king of Ferghana, part of Turkestan, now in Uzbekistan. His dynasty ruled India until the nineteenth century. He died at the age of 47 on 5 January 1531. Humayun, his son succeeded him and their dynasty fell after Bahadur Shah II.*

### *BAHADUR SHAH:*

*Muhammad Bahadur Shah II is the last Mughal Emperor of India. He is the son of Muhammad Akbar Shah by his wife Lalbai. He ascended the throne at the age of 62 years and became the last emperor of the dynasty that has ruled India for 300 years. However, he virtually had no power as it was confiscated by the English East India Company. Like his grandfather and father, he was a poet and patron of Urdu poets such as Ghalib, Zauq, Momin and Dagh. Love and mysticism were his favorite sources of inspiration. He was also an excellent calligrapher.*



**01.08.2017**

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## **85. Arundathi Roy→ Shaolin Monastery**

### **ARUNDATHI ROY:**

*Arundhati Roy is an Indian writer and activist. She was born on November 24, 1961, in Shillong, India. She attended the Corpus Christi School in Kottayam and then Lawrence School in Lovedale in Tamil Nadu. She then studied architecture at the School of Planning and Architecture in Delhi. She began writing her first novel, *The God of Small Things*, in 1992 and finished it in 1996. The book was inspired by her life and most of it was based on her childhood experiences in Kerala. For this book, she won the Booker Award in 1997. She is praised for her commitment to ecology and human rights.*

### **HUMAN RIGHTS:**

*Human rights are philosophical, legal, or political concepts, according to which every human being possesses universal rights, irrespective of local factors such as ethnicity, nationality or religion. The role of the United Nations in legitimizing and promoting human rights is essential. The violation of human rights is the abuse of a person in a way that abuses any fundamental right. Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights says, ‘Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.’*

### **WORSHIP:**

*Worship is a respectful form of love. It is broadly defined, the response, often associated with religious behavior and a general feature of almost all religions, to the appearance of that which is accepted as holy, that is, to a sacred power or being. Characteristic modes of response to the holy include cultic acts of all kinds: ritual drama, prayers of many sorts, dancing, ecstatic speech, veneration of various persons and objects, sermons, silent meditation, and sacred music and song. In Buddhism, it is done in such forms as*

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*guru yoga, mandala, thankka, yantra yoga, the discipline of the fighting monks of Shaolin.*

### **SHAOLIN MONASTERY:**

#### *Shaolin*

*Monastery or Shaolin Temple is a Chan Buddhist temple located on Mount Song in Henan Province, China. Founded in the 5th century, the monastery has been famous for its*



*association with Chinese martial arts, and particularly with the Shaolin Kung-fu. For the Western world, it is perhaps the best-known Buddhist monastery. The monastery is led by Abbot Shi Yongxin. The martial teaching of the monks is led by Abbot Shi Yanlu. The monastery has been destroyed and rebuilt many times. There is also a movie named Shaolin temple starring Jet Li.*

**02.08.2017**

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### **86. *Thai Pongal → Right Whales***

#### **THAI PONGAL:**

*Thai Pongal is a Tamil feast of harvests and thanksgiving. It is historically a secular festival of very ancient origin. Mainly celebrated in South India, particularly in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, it is also celebrated in Singapore and Malaysia where there are Tamil communities. Despite this preponderance of South India, this festival is recognized in other parts of India, in the North for example where it bears the name of Makar Sankranti. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, it takes the form of a kite competition. In Punjab and Haryana, it is celebrated under the name of Lohri. It is also celebrated in Sri Lanka.*

**SRI LANKA:**

*Sri Lanka is an island country located in the Indian Ocean and separated from peninsular India by the Palk Strait. It was formerly called Ceylon. Its commercial capital is Colombo. The country has two official languages recognized by the country's Constitution in equal parts, Sinhalese and Tamil. In 1948, it became an independent country, and it was admitted to the United Nations seven years later. The country is a member of the Commonwealth and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The country has different species of mammals.*

**MAMMALS:**

*Mammals (*Mammalia*) are a taxon and a clade of vertebrate animals. The main characteristic is that the young ones are nourished with milk from the special mammary glands of the mother. In addition to this, they have hair, which is a typical mammalian feature. Most of them are viviparous because they give birth to young ones. There are approximately 5,000 species arranged in about 125 families and 29 orders. This category includes Humans, lions, elephants, etc. There are also marine species like seals, manatees, sea otters, whales and right whales.*

**RIGHT WHALES:**

*Right whales belong to any of the three species of stout-bodied whales having a large head. They have a broad back without a dorsal fin, sometimes white spots on the belly, and a long-arched rostrum. They are very acrobatic and have frequent characteristic jumps called "breaching". These whales can reach up to 18 meters in length and weigh up to 100 tons, much more than gray or bump whales but less than blue whales. These whales were hunted for their oil and their strong, elastic baleen. It was called the "right whale" to take, because of the considerable economic value of these products.*

**03.08.2017**

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## *Enkyklions Sofia*

### **87. Red-Tailed Hawk→Neil Armstrong**

#### **THE RED-TAILED HAWK:**

*The Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) is a species of bird. This bird has a red tail and hence the name. It has long, broad wings. The adult has wings that are dark brown at the back. Its plumage is variable, ranging from light brown to dark brown. The lower parts are brighter than the upper ones. The lower abdomen is paler than the rest of the body. The tail is uniformly red and broad. The beak is short and hooked. The eyes are dark brown. They are carnivorous. They are found in North America, western Alaska, Panama, the West Indies and northern Canada.*

#### **CANADA:**

*Canada is a country located in the northern part of North America. It is a federal constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system, composed of ten provinces and three territories. It is the second-largest country in the world after Russia. The official languages are English, and French. The capital is Ottawa and the currency is the Canadian dollar. The country is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Arctic Ocean and the west by the Pacific Ocean. The United States is the only border country to the south and northwest. It is found closer to the North Pole.*

#### **NORTH POLE:**

*The North Pole is the northernmost point of planet Earth. It is defined as the point of intersection of the axis of rotation of the Earth with the terrestrial surface of the northern hemisphere, where all meridians and time zones meet. It is located in the middle of the Arctic Ocean, above the polar Abyssal Plain and near the Lomonossov Ridge. The geographic pole is located at a point where the ocean depth is about 13,400 feet deep. This geographical pole experiences six months of complete sunlight and six months of complete darkness each year. In 1985, Sir Edmund Hillary on the summit of Mount and Neil Armstrong landed at the North Pole in a small twin-engined ski plane.*

**NEIL ARMSTRONG:**

*Neil Alden is an American astronaut, test pilot, aviator of the United States Navy and professor. He is the first man to have set foot on the Moon. He achieved this on July 21, 1969, UTC, during the Apollo 11 mission, and pronounced a famous sentence: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." He was born on August 5, 1930, in Wapakoneta. He earned a BA in Aeronautics from Purdue University. His studies were temporarily interrupted in 1950, by his military service in the United States Navy. He was trained as a jet pilot. He flew more than 1,100 hours, testing various supersonic fighters as well as the X-15 rocket plane.*



**04.08.2017**

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**88. Suspension Bridge → Coconut**

**SUSPENSION BRIDGE:**

*A suspension bridge is a metallic structure, the deck of which is attached by means of vertical suspension rods to a number of flexible cables or chains whose ends are connected to the abutments on the banks. Unlike all other bridges, these bridges have horizontal traction on their fulcrum. These bridges were first made in China, during the first century AD. James Finley is considered the first designer and builder of these bridges by using the method of suspension by main cables supported on the tower heads. A much stronger type was introduced in India about the 4th century AD, and used cables of plaited bamboo and later of iron chain with the roadway suspended. There are two of them found in New York City.*

*Enkyklions Sofia*  
NEW YORK CITY:

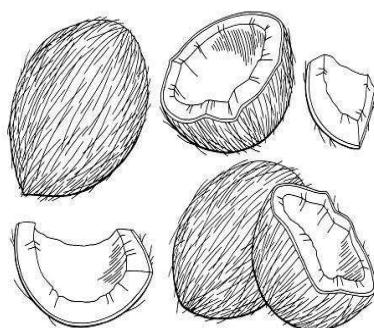
New York City is the largest city in the United States. It is located in the northeastern United States, on the Atlantic coast, at the southeast end of New York State. The city consists of five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten Island. Its inhabitants are called the New Yorkers. It has a significant impact on global trade, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education and entertainment. Combining all the characteristics, it is sometimes considered "the capital of the world." The city is home to many immigrants from different parts of the world like Egypt, Ghana, and Nigeria from Africa; El Salvador, Honduras, etc.

HONDURAS:

Honduras is a country located in Central America. The country is bordered on the north by the Caribbean Sea with numerous islands, cays, and islets, the most important being the Islas Bahía and the Swan Islands. It is also bordered to the west by Guatemala and to the south by the Gulf of Fonseca, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The capital is Tegucigalpa. People are called Honduran. The climate is generally hot with high humidity in the tropical coastal lowlands becoming modified by elevation toward the interior. The cuisine includes dishes made using coconut milk and coconuts.

COCONUT:

The Coconut is a species of palms of the family Arecaceae. Its fruit is large, oval, hard, and appears on a spathe between long pinnate leaves. Its seed has a brown, fibrous envelope; its white flesh and the coconut water are edible. The sap is consumed fresh or in the form of by the inhabitants of Kiribati, the Ivorian littoral, and the Marshall Islands. The



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*concentrated and dried sap is used to produce a sugar called jaggery in India. It is native to the tropical coasts of Asia and Oceania. It is one of the most important crops of the tropics. The slender, leaning, ringed trunk of the tree rises to a height of up to 25m.*

**05.08.2017**

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## **89. Valley of the Kings→Giant Tortoises**

### **VALLEY OF THE KINGS:**

*Valley of the Kings, also called Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, is a long narrow defile just west of the Nile River in Upper Egypt. It was part of the ancient city of Thebes. It was the burial site of many pharaohs. It is located in the hills behind Dayr al-Bahri with 62 known tombs that are unique both in plan and in decoration. In 1979 UNESCO designated the valley part of the World Heritage site of ancient Thebes, which also includes Luxor, the Valley of the Queens, and Karnak. This site is an archaeological site used to study Ancient Egypt.*

### **ANCIENT EGYPT:**

*Ancient Egypt is an ancient civilization of Northeast Africa concentrated along the lower Nile. This civilization began with the political unification of Upper Egypt in the south and Lower Egypt in the north under the reign of the first king and developed over more than three millennia. Its history is interspersed with a series of politically stable periods interrupted by several more disturbing intermediate periods. It reached its peak under the New Kingdom and then entered a period of slow decline. The country underwent repeated assaults of foreign powers in this late period and the reign of the pharaohs officially ended when the Roman Empire conquered Egypt to make it a province. During that period the life expectancy for men was 35.*

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**LIFE EXPECTANCY:**

*Human life expectancy is one of the most widely used statistical indicators in the field of population forecasting and projections and in assessing the lifespan of humans and the human development index of a state or a region of the world. It makes it possible to quantify the mortality conditions in a given year: life expectancy at birth is equal to the average lifetime of a fictitious population that would live its entire life under the mortality conditions of the year under consideration. This statistic is compiled under the aegis of the United Nations and published by many agencies, including WHO. Some species like Giant tortoises can live long.*

**GIANT TORTOISES:**

*Giant tortoises are reptiles that belong to the family Testudinidae. These animals belong to an ancient group of reptiles, which appeared about 250 million years ago. They are native to the groups of tropical islands: Aldabra in Seychelles and the Galapagos Islands in Ecuador. They can weigh up to 417 kg and can reach 1.3 meters in length. This phenomenon of excessive growth is known as insular gigantism. It occurs when the size of the animals, which are isolated on an island, increases considerably compared to their parents in the continental territory. This phenomenon is caused by several factors, such as the lack of predators, competitive release, or an adaptation of the increase in environmental fluctuations on the islands.*

**07.08.2017**

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**90. Duke of Edinburgh→Kiwifruit**

**DUKE OF EDINBURGH:**

*Duke of Edinburgh is a title granted by the British sovereign to the members of the royal family. It was created three times since 1726, once in the peerage of Great Britain and twice in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The present bearer is Prince Philip, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II. Philip was educated at Gordonstoun School, near Elgin, Moray, Scotland, and at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, Devon, England. From January 1940 to the end of World War II, he served with the Royal Navy in combat in the Mediterranean, and the Pacific. This title is named after the city of Edinburgh in Scotland.*

**SCOTLAND:**

*Scotland is one of the four constituent nations of the United Kingdom. It is bounded by England to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and north, and the North Sea to the east. Occupying northern Great Britain, it comprises a group of small archipelagos including the Hebrides, Orkneys or Shetland. Its financial and administrative capital is Edinburgh. The largest city in this country is Glasgow. The other major cities are Aberdeen and Dundee, followed by Stirling, Perth and Inverness. People are called Scots. Scottish cuisine includes dairy products, fish, vegetables, and fruits.*

**FRUIT:**

*Fruit is the fleshy or dry ripened ovary of a plant, enclosing the seed or seeds. Popularly, however, the term is restricted to the ripened ovaries that are sweet and either succulent or pulpy. It is a characteristic of the Angiosperms. It succeeds the flower by the transformation of the pistil. The wall of the ovary forms the pericarp of the fruit, and the ovum gives the seed. It favors the reproduction of the species by protecting the seed (s) and promoting its spread. Their cultivation and processing are major industries worldwide. There are many fruits that are edible, such as mango, peach, kiwifruit, etc.*

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### **KIWIFRUIT:**

*Kiwi is an edible fruit of the vine *Actinidia chinensis*. The plant is native to China and Taiwan and is now grown commercially in New Zealand and California. This fruit has a fuzzy brownish-green skin and firm, translucent green flesh with edible purple-black seeds at the center. The fruit has a slightly acid taste resembling that of a gooseberry or perhaps a honeydew melon. It can be eaten raw or cooked, and its juice is sometimes used as a meat tenderizer. It is a source of vitamin C, vitamin A and E, calcium, iron, and folic acid. There are different species, such as *Actinidia chinensis*, *Actinidia deliciosa*, *Actinidia arguta*, etc.*



**08.08.2017**

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### **91. Siberia→Eels**

#### **SIBERIA:**

*Siberia is a vast region of Russia and northern Kazakhstan, constituting all of northern Asia. This region extends from the Ural Mountains in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east and southward from the Arctic Ocean to the hills of north-central Kazakhstan and the borders of Mongolia and China. The mineral resources of this region are enormous; particularly notable are its deposits of coal, petroleum, natural gas, diamonds, iron ore, and gold. It is characterized by a cold and continental climate with a landscape of moderate relief. It is sparsely populated. This region is the habitat of some species like Asian black bear, Brown bear and Polar bear.*

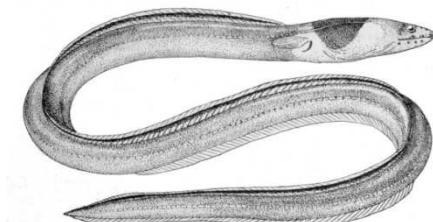
**BROWN BEAR:**

*Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) is a shaggy-haired bear that belongs to the family Ursidae. They are native to Europe; Asia and the North American species are traditionally called grizzlies. They can live more than thirty years in the wild. Their furs are brown, black hues, or a combination of these colors. These bears have large muscles above their shoulders that give strength to the anterior limbs. Their heads are large and round. They are omnivorous and feed on berries, plant roots and shoots, small mammals, fish, calves of many hoofed animals, and carrion. They rarely feed on reptiles and amphibians.*

**AMPHIBIANS:**

*Amphibians form a class of tetrapod vertebrates. The name is derived from the Greek *amphibios* meaning “living a double life,” as they have the ability to survive in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. They generally begin their life as aquatic larva, which later turns into a definitive adult form. The larva has a totally aquatic lifestyle and breathes through gills while the adult has lungs and breathes in the open air. They also use their skin as a secondary respiratory surface, and some species of small salamanders and terrestrial frogs breathe even exclusively through the skin and are devoid of lungs. Some species like caecilians lay eggs in the land near water and the eel-like larva hatch out, and find their way into the water.*

**EELS:**



*Eels are elongated fishes that look like snakes. They are found in saltwater and freshwater habitats. There are more than 400 species of eels. They have a narrow body with long dorsal and*

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*anal fins. Their backbones are made up of over 100 vertebrae which make it very flexible. They have gills and very sharp teeth, and they mostly feed on small fish. They usually hide and live in caves and rock crevices. During their juvenile and adult life, they are solitary fishes, swimming slowly by means of sinuous lateral movements of the body and median fins. Some species burrow rapidly, using a pointed tail and backward body movements.*

**09.08.2017**

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### **92. Grouse→Peru**

#### **GROUSE:**

*Grouse is a game bird of the order Galliformes and belongs to the family Tetraonidae. There are different species such as the capercaillie and prairie chicken, and the ptarmigan. The male is iridescent blue-black with white wing bars and its tail curls outward like a lyre. The female is mottled brown, barred with black; it is smaller than the male. They feed on berries, fruits, seeds, and buds. They are found in the temperate and subarctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere.*

#### **SUBARCTIC:**

*The subarctic region is a region in the Northern Hemisphere just south of the Arctic, covering much of Alaska, Canada, Iceland, northern Scandinavia, Siberia, and the Shetland Islands. Generally, they are situated between 50 ° N and 70 ° N latitudes. Monthly temperatures are above 10 ° C. Precipitation tends to be low due to the low moisture content in the cold air. They are usually larger in the hottest months, with a maximum in summer, ranging from moderate in North America to extreme in the Russian Far East. Agriculture is limited in this region.*

#### **AGRICULTURE:**

*Agriculture is the active production of useful plants or animals in ecosystems that have been created by people. It is a*

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*process by which human beings organize their ecosystems to satisfy the food needs of their societies. It refers to all the activities concerned with soil cultivation and, more generally, all the work on the natural environment for the cultivation and harvesting of plants useful to humans. Since the nineteenth century, agronomy has included all the biological, technical, cultural, economic, and social knowledge relating to agriculture. It began very early; Cotton was cultivated in Peru by 5,600 years ago.*

**PERU:**

*Peru is a country in western South America. It has boundaries with Colombia to the northeast and Brazil to the east traverses lower ranges or tropical forests, whereas the borders with Bolivia to the southeast, Chile to the south, and Ecuador to the northwest run across the high Andes. It is a tropical country. The country's northern tip nearly touches the Equator. Its capital is Lima and people are called Peruvian. The country has a vast mineral, agricultural, and marine resource which serves as the economic foundation of the country. One of the tourist attractions in Machu Picchu, a site of ancient Inca ruins located to the northwest of Cuzco.*

**10.08.2017**

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**93. Orangutan→Sainte Chapelle**

**ORANGUTAN:**

*Orangutans are large arboreal apes. It has long red hair, long arms, and hooked hands and feet. It is mainly a solitary ape. They are found in the rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra. Their scientific name is pongo pygmaeus. Their common name, ‘orangutan’ is a Malay name meaning, ‘People of the Forest.’ The orangutans share 97% of the same DNA as humans. Orangutans feed mainly on fruits, especially wild figs. They also eat other kinds of vegetation, insects, small vertebrates and birds’ eggs. They are native to Indonesia and Malaysia.*

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### **MALAYSIA:**

*Malaysia is a Southeast Asian country. It is located about 200 km north of the equator. It is composed of two regions: Peninsular Malaysia also called West Malaysia which is on the Malay Peninsula, and East Malaysia which is on the island of Borneo. Its capital is Kuala Lumpur. It is covered by granite and other igneous rocks, one-third is covered by stratified rocks older than the granite, and the remainder is covered by alluvium. Its economy in 2014–2015 was one of the most competitive in Asia, ranking 6th in Asia and 20th in the world, higher than countries like Australia, France and South Korea.*

### **FRANCE:**

*France is a country of northwestern Europe. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the Alps and the Pyrenees. It has land borders with Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and the principalities of Andorra and Monaco. Its capital is Paris. Since 1875 the motto of the Republic has been "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." Its national anthem is La Marseillaise, a patriotic song inherited from the French Revolution. The most visited tourist sites are the Eiffel Tower, Louvre Museum, Palace of Versailles, Arc de Triomphe, Centre Pompidou, Mont Saint-Michel, Sainte-Chapelle, etc.*

### **SAINTE CHAPELLE:**

*The Sainte-Chapelle is a palatine chapel built on the Ile de la Cite in Paris. It is a jewel of Gothic art. It was built in the 12th century by order of King Saint-Louis to keep the crown of thorns of Christ, now preserved at Notre-Dame. Having these sacred relics in his possession made the already powerful monarch head of western Christianity. The upper chapel of the monument is covered with 600 m<sup>2</sup> of stained glass, two-thirds of which are authentic. It is one of the most complete and most remarkable sets*



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*of stained-glass art of the period. The stained-glass panes depict 1,113 scenes from the Old and New Testaments.*

**11.08.2017**

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#### **94. King Crab→Chrysanthemum**

**KING CRAB:**

*King crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) is a marine crustacean that belongs to the order Decapoda and class Malacostraca. It is found in the shallow waters off Japan, along the coast of Alaska, and in the Bering Sea. It is one of the largest crabs. It is a crustacean of the same super-family as hermit crabs, but it does not need to protect its body in a shell. It is generally considered to have come from an ancestor resembling the hermit crab, which would explain the asymmetry of the abdomen that is still found in adult forms in these crustaceans. It is edible, and they are sold as food.*

**FOOD:**

*Food is an element of plant, animal, fungal or chemical origin, consumed by living beings for energy or nutritional purposes. It consists of protein, carbohydrate, and fat used in the body of an organism to sustain growth, repair, and vital processes and to furnish energy. Beverages are liquid elements that are used for the same purpose. Soups and sauces are also considered food. Plants produce many elements that are edible like fruits and vegetables. There are root vegetable bulbs, leaf vegetables, inflorescence vegetables and stem vegetables which include bamboo.*

**BAMBOO:**

*Bamboo (*Bambusoideae*) is a subfamily of tall treelike grasses of the family Poaceae. They are found in tropical and subtropical to mild temperate regions. But they are mostly found in East and Southeast Asia and on islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. They are perennials. They have woody ringed stems, known*

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as culms. They have narrow leaves on young culms that usually arise directly from the stem rings. They flower and produce seeds only after 12–120 years of growth, and then, only once in their lifetime. It is one of the Four Gentlemen in Chinese culture along with plum blossom, orchid, and chrysanthemum.



### *CHRYSANTHEMUM:*

*Chrysanthemum* is a genus of annual, or perennial plants belonging to the family Asteraceae. Some of them are highly cultivated as ornamental plants. They have aromatic leaves that alternate along the stem. They were first cultivated in China in the fifteenth century BC. They were used for medicinal purposes. In Japan, they were cultivated from the eighth century onwards and were the emblem of the emperor. They are shrubs or herbaceous plants. The leaves alternate with a toothed margin.

**17.08.2017**

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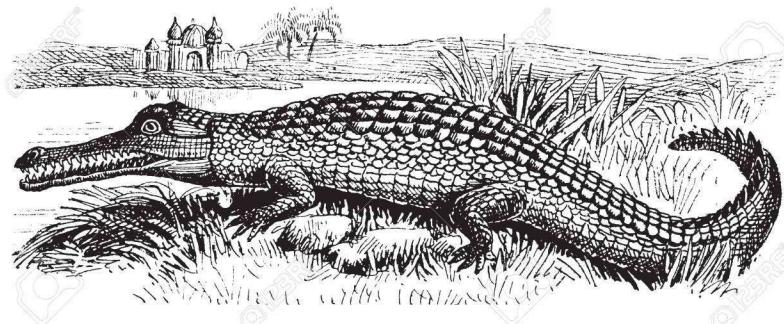
### **95. Gharial→Chao Phraya River**

#### **GHARIAL:**

Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) is a species of crocodile that belongs to the family Gavialidae. Its length can reach more than 6 meters, as much as the Nile crocodile and the marine crocodile. It is recognizable by its particularly narrow and elongated jaws. It has 29 teeth on each side of the upper jaw and 26 teeth on each side of

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*the lower jaw. It has bone plates on the sides of the neck and back. This is the most suitable for the aquatic life of crocodilians. Its eggs are larger than those of other crocodiles. It is a piscivorous crocodile. It feeds only on aquatic animals. This species once inhabited all the major river systems of the Indian Subcontinent, from the Irrawaddy River in the east to the Indus River in the west.*



#### **IRRAWADDY RIVER:**

*The Irrawaddy is a South-East Asian River. It is the main river of Myanmar. During its first kilometers, this river crosses a mountainous region close to the Chinese border. Then it flows into the vast central Burmese plain. Finally, it flows through a vast delta into the Andaman Sea, a tributary sea of the Indian Ocean. The lower reaches of the river are part of the habitat of the Irrawaddy dolphin and Irrawaddy shark, two seriously endangered species. Several dams have been constructed and the power generated will be transmitted to other countries like China, Thailand, India, and Bangladesh.*

#### **THAILAND:**

*Thailand is a country located in the center of mainland Southeast Asia. Its capital city is Bangkok. The main body of the country is surrounded by Myanmar (Burma) to the west, Laos to the north and east, Cambodia to the southeast, and the Gulf of Thailand to the south. This country is located within the tropics. It has diverse ecosystems that include the hilly forested areas of the northern frontier, the fertile rice fields of the central plains, the*

### *Enkyklia Sofia*

*broad plateau of the northeast, and the rugged coasts along the narrow southern peninsula. The Chao Phraya and the Mekong River are the main sources of water for rural Thailand.*

### *CHAO PHRAYA RIVER:*

*Chao Phraya is one of the most important rivers in Thailand. It is the major axis of transport and commerce. It forms at the confluence of the Ping and Nan rivers and flows south for 372 km, before flowing into the Gulf of Thailand. Chao Phraya valley is a large rice-producing area. Its name is a Thai term that can be translated as “lord of the waters.” This river flows through cities, Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Chainat, Singburi, Ang Thong, Ayutthaya, Pathum Thani, Nonthaburi, Bangkok and Samut Prakan.*

**18.08.2017**

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### **96. Emmanuel Macron→Flamingo**

#### *EMMANUEL MACRON:*

*Emmanuel Macron is the President of France, since May 14, 2017. He was born on 21 December 1977 in Amiens (Somme). He was a senior civil servant and business banker. A member of the Socialist Party from 2006 to 2009, he was appointed Deputy Secretary-General in the Office of the former President of the French Republic François Hollande in 2012, and then he became Minister of Economy, Industry and Digital in 2014. In April*



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*2016, he founded his political party, called Enmarche. He studied philosophy and political science at the University of Paris-Nanterre.*

### **PHILOSOPHY:**

*Philosophy in its widest etymological sense means, 'love of knowledge.' It is a search for knowledge of oneself, the world and God. It is the rational, abstract, and methodical consideration of reality as a whole or fundamental dimension of human existence and experience. It encompasses astronomy, medicine, physics, politics, biology, literature, etc. It lies in the eye of the beholder. The people who practice it are called philosophers. The Ancient era was dominated by Greek philosophy and was also increasingly discussed in Latin by the Romans such as Cicero and Seneca in the Roman Empire.*

### **ROMAN EMPIRE:**

*The Roman Empire is the name given by historians to ancient Roman rule. It is an ancient empire that was centered on the city of Rome. It was established in 27 BC after the fall of the Roman Republic. It continued till the 5th century. This period includes the rule of Julius Caesar, who then became its dictator. The city was known for its fine civilization. The Empire possessed a powerful army and was gifted in the applied arts of law, government, city planning. Their cuisine included large fish, flamingo, etc.*

### **FLAMINGO:**

*Flamingo is the common name of the six species of tall, pink wading birds with thick downturned beaks. They belong to the order Phoenicopteriformes. They have slender legs, long, graceful necks, large wings, and short tails. These are gregarious birds. They are found in South and Central America, Africa, Southern Europe and the Middle East. They feed on crustaceans and algae. They are often seen standing on one leg may be due to the regulation of body temperature, conservation of energy, or merely to dry out the legs.*

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**21.08.2017**

*Enkyklia Sofia*  
**97. Dutch East India Company→Violin**

**DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY:**

*The Dutch East India Company is a trading company created by the Provincial- United in 1602. It was one of the pillars of the power of capitalism and Dutch imperialism for centuries. Dissolved in 1799, the company is known to have been one of the most powerful capitalist enterprises that have ever existed, contributing strongly to the history of stock exchanges. It is the most influential of the European companies founded in the seventeenth century. The company was administered by six chambers, each representing a city and its surroundings: Amsterdam, Zeeland (Middelburg), Delft, Rotterdam, Hoorn and Enkhuizen; and retaining an autonomous power of decision. Carl Sagan wrote a TV series *Cosmos* in which he praises the adventuring spirit of the Dutch explorers.*

**CARL SAGAN:**

*Carl Edward Sagan is an American scientist and astronomer. He was born on November 9, 1934, in Brooklyn, New York. He is one of the founders of exobiology. He has set up the SETI program of research of extraterrestrial intelligence and used it for the television series *Cosmos*, broadcasted in many countries. He attended the University of Chicago, one of the few American higher educational institutions accepting young people under the age of 18. He is also known for his skepticism. He often writes about the relation between religion and science; he quoted Albert Einstein and believed in the existence of God.*



**ALBERT EINSTEIN:**

*Albert Einstein is a remarkable scientist. He was born on 14th March 1879 in Ulm, Württemberg, and died on 18 April 1955 in Princeton, New Jersey. He published his theory of restricted relativity in 1905 and his theory of gravitation called general relativity in 1916. He contributed extensively to the development of quantum mechanics and cosmology and received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921 for his explanation of the Photoelectric effect. He is famous for the equation  $E = mc^2$ , which establishes an equivalence between the matter and the energy of a system. In popular culture, his name is directly related to the notions of intelligence and knowledge. He also plays the violin.*

**VIOLIN:**

*Violin is a bowed, stringed musical instrument that evolved during the Renaissance from earlier bowed instruments: the medieval fiddle. Its strings are connected to tuning pegs and a tailpiece passing over a bridge held in place by the pressure of the strings. The bridge transmits the strings' vibrations to the soundboard. This soundboard is made of pine that amplifies the sound. It is probably the best-known and most widely distributed musical instrument in the world.*

**22.08.2017**

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**98. *Megabat*→*Carp***

**MEGABAT:**

*Megabats are one of the largest bats in the world and belong to the family Pteropodidae. They have big eyes that help them to see very well at night. This family consists of nearly 170 species in 42 genera. These bats with fox heads are generally frugivores, but the smaller ones are nectarivores. These bats use their sense of smell along with their eyes to find ripe fruit. They are found in areas with tropical climates from Africa to Australia. Their diversity is particularly important in Australasia. A recent*

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*genetic study has revealed that all the bats belong to the clade, Chiroptera.*

### **GENETICS:**

*Genetics is a branch of biology that deals with the study of heredity in general and of genes in particular. It overlaps with many other areas such as agriculture, medicine, and biotechnology. This field developed after the identification of genes; the fundamental units responsible for heredity. It is the study of genes at all levels, including the ways in which they act in the cell and the ways in which they are transmitted from parents to offspring. Gregor Mendel was a pioneer of genetics. Modern genetics deals with the chemical substances that genes are made of DNA. This led to the new idea of cloning.*

### **CLOMING:**

*Cloning is the process of generating a genetically identical copy of a cell or an organism. It is broadly defined as the duplication of any kind of biological material for scientific studies, such as a piece of DNA. With the development of recombinant DNA technology in the 1970s, it became possible for scientists to create transgenic clones. In 1996, Ian Wilmut, a British developmental biologist, generated a cloned sheep, named Dolly. Later, many other animals were cloned, including pigs, goats, rats, mice, dogs, horses, and mules. But certain species like mice, tadpoles, and carp were cloned before dolly.*

### **CARP:**



*Carps are freshwater fishes that belong to the family Cyprinidae. They are hardy greenish-brown fishes. They have*

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common characteristics, but also have some unique features depending upon the species. They are native to Asia but have been introduced into Europe and North America. They are omnivorous. They are often raised for food, especially in Europe and Asia. Carp rearing is called, " carpiculture" or "cypriniculture." In Chinese culture, they represent perseverance and success at the social level and examinations.

23.08.2017

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## **99. Bioluminescence → Golf**

### **BIOLUMINESCENCE:**

*Bioluminescence is the production and emission of light by a living organism through a chemical reaction in which the chemical energy is converted into light energy. The word originates from the Greek word bios meaning life and the Latin term lumen meaning light. The chemical compound at the origin of luminescence is luciferin. It emits light by oxidation due to the intervention of luciferase, an enzyme. The chemical reaction may take place inside or outside the cell. It has been proved that 76% of pelagic organisms are known to be bioluminescent. This phenomenon is exhibited in marine vertebrates and invertebrates, certain terrestrial invertebrates, fungi, bacteria, etc...*

### **INVERTEBRATES:**

*An invertebrate is an organism that does not have a vertebral column or backbone. They include different species like sea stars, sea urchins, earthworms, sponges, jellyfish, lobsters, crabs, insects, spiders, snails, clams, and squid. They have an important role in agriculture as pests, parasites. They are the source of food for birds, fish, and many other vertebrate species. They consist of many phyla and Arthropoda is the largest phylum. There are smaller phyla that are closely related to arthropods like Kinorhyncha, Priapulida, and Loricifera. This group also includes species like Nemertea or ribbon worms and the Sipuncula.*

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SIPUNCULA:

*The Sipuncula is a species of non-segmented vermiform marine animals. They are sedentary and live on the bottom of the oceans, hidden in sediments. Their bodies have two different zones. The front part constitutes a retractable segment, the introvert, which carries at the end the mouth, surrounded by ciliated tentacles or fleshy lobes allowing the collection of particles in suspension. The rear part, more rugged, remains protected. They have no respiratory system or circulatory system. Another similar species called Golfingiamacintoshii, described by E. Ray Lankester got its name because it was dissected by Lankester between rounds of golf.*

## *GOLF:*

*Golf is a cross-country game in which a player strikes a small ball with various clubs from a series of starting points into a series of holes on a course. The player who holds his ball in the fewest strokes wins. It is believed that this game was first played in the Netherlands during the thirteenth century, but its origin is unclear. The modern game was played in Scotland in 1754, by the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of Saint Andrews. This game became famous in the second half of the nineteenth century with the arrival of professionalism and private clubs in Scotland and then in England, where the first British Open was played in 1860, by professionals. The tournaments were held during the Olympic Games in Paris in 1900 and again in 1904 in Saint-Louis. It was played in the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio.*



**24.08.2017**

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**100. Hong Kong → Cod**

**HONG KONG :**

*Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China, located to the east of the Pearl River estuary on the south coast of China. The region is bordered by Guangdong province to the north and the South China Sea to the east, south, and west. It developed initially based on its excellent natural harbor and the lucrative China trade, particularly opium dealing. It has a strong relationship with other countries. Its foreign representation includes 59 Consulates-General, 62 Consulates or Embassies, and 5 officially recognized international bodies, such as the Office of the European Union.*

**EUROPEAN UNION:**

*The European Union is a political-economic association of twenty-eight European States which delegate or transmit by treaty the exercise of certain powers to Community bodies. It is the world's largest economic power. The Union is governed by the Treaty of Maastricht and the Treaty of Rome. The treaty was designed to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro), a unified foreign and security policy, and common citizenship rights. Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Azores, Mayotte and La Réunion also come under this Union.*

**AZORES:**

*Azores is an archipelago and a region of Portugal. The chain lies in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of mainland Portugal. It includes nine major islands. The Azores are divided into three widely separated island groups: the eastern group, consisting of Sao Miguel, Santa Maria, and the Formigas islets; the central group, consisting of Faial, Pico, Sao Jorge, Terceira, and Graciosa; and the northwestern group, consisting of Flores and Corvo. The capital is Ponta Delgada on Sao Miguel. The people are called Azoreans and during the 17th century, many have emigrated, mainly to Brazil, Uruguay, the United States, and Canada. Emigrants from the East coast returned to their homeland and taught the American*

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*dory fishing technique to the Portuguese who began catching cod again on the Grand Bank in the 19th century.*



*COD:*

*Cod is a vernacular name of several species of fish that belong to the order Gadiformes. They live in cold waters. It generally remains near the bottom, ranging from inshore regions to deep waters. It is valued for its edible flesh, the oil of its liver, and other products. A dark-spotted fish with three dorsal fins, two anal fins, and a chin barbel, it varies in color from greenish or grayish to brown or blackish, though it may also be dull to bright red.*

**25.08.2017**

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*Delicia E.J. Darwin*

Reference