

General Knowledge

8



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8



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PREFACE

In this fast growing world, to make children globally fit and mentally alert, it is inevitable to make them aware of the facts happening around the world.

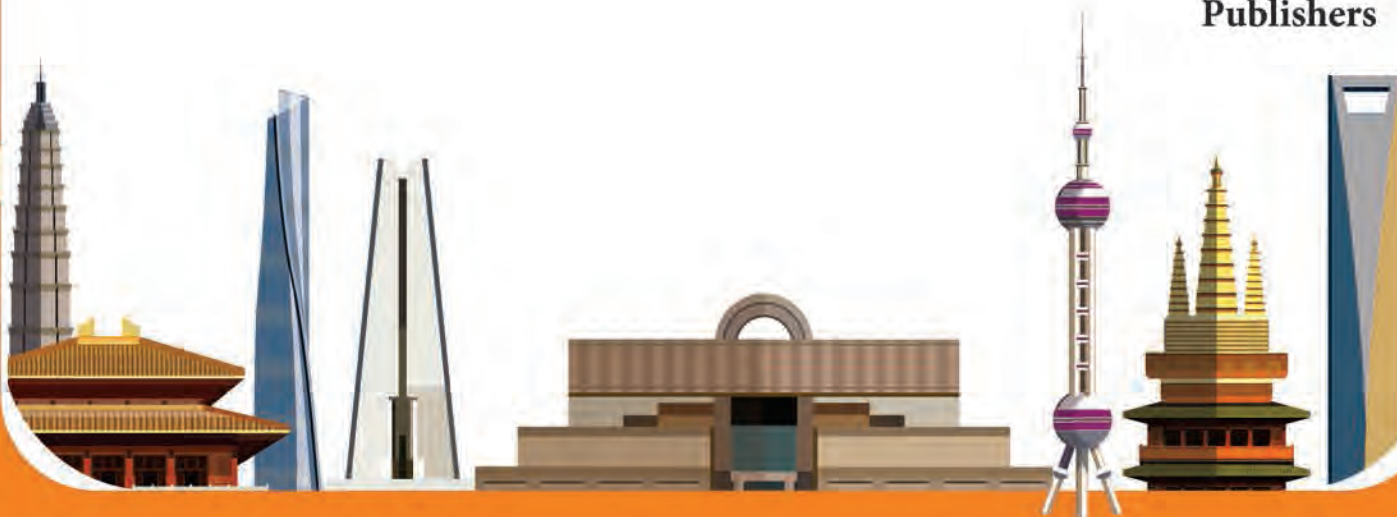
General Knowledge is a series of three books, classes 6 to 8, aim to make the students competent in the present world scenario. The contents include a graded, systematic and objective study of a wide range of disciplines around us.

Salient Features of the Series:

- ❖ Eye- catching with multi- coloured illustrations.
- ❖ Simple and lucid language.
- ❖ Enriched with up-to-date information.
- ❖ Many interesting and unbelievable facts given in the forms of **Did You Know?**
- ❖ **Model Test Paper** to help children to prepare themselves for the examinations.
- ❖ In order to improve mental ability, logical and analytical reasoning, Brain Strainers are included.
- ❖ **Answer sheet** has been provided for the teachers' reference.
- ❖ A remarkable feature of the series is that some topics based on life skills and values are added.

We are confident this series would meet the requirements of both the teachers and students. We would appreciate the suggestions and feedbacks for the further improvement of the series.

Publishers



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Eating your A,B,C'S...

“ You don't need much of them, but you can't live without them. Vitamins are a group of 13 substances that the body needs. For the most part, you get vitamins and minerals.”



Vitamin A

Vitamin A is also called retinol. It is necessary for healthy vision and also helps create strong bones and teeth, as well as a strong Immune system.



Vitamin B

Vitamin B is a group that help the body turn food into energy. They are also needed to make red blood cells and the genetic materials DNA and RNA.

The vitamin B group includes:

- *B1 (thiamin)
- *B2 (riboflavin)
- *B3 (niacin)
- *B5 (pantothenic acid)
- *B6 (pyridoxine)
- *B9 (folic acid)
- *B12 (cobalamin)
- *BIOTIN



Vitamin D

Vitamin D is made by the body when it is exposed to the sun. The vitamin is also found in certain foods. Vitamin D helps the body absorb the mineral calcium. It also helps build strong bones and teeth.



Vitamin C

Vitamin C, also called ascorbic acid, is necessary for making collagen, which holds body cells together. It also aids in the healing of wounds and burns and helped build strong teeth and bones.



Vitamin E

Vitamin E is help to maintain healthy red blood cells and muscle tissue.



Vitamin K

Vitamin K is necessary for blood to clot when you get a cut. Half of the vitamin comes from the food you eat; the other half is manufactured by bacteria in your intestines.





Cultivation

The following are the scientific names of some cultivations. Match the following.

1. Agriculture

a. Cultivation of plants or breeding of animals in water

2. Horticulture

b. Science of cultivating the soil and rearing animals

3. Viticulture

c. Maintenance of the colonies of honey bees for the production of honey

4. Apiculture

d. Cultivation of grapes

5. Sericulture

e. Breeding, rearing and hatching of fish

6. Pisciculture

f. Cultivation of trees and shrubs

7. Aquaculture

g. Production of raw silk and raising of silkworms

8. Arboriculture

h. Cultivation of gardens or orchards including vegetables, flowers or fruit

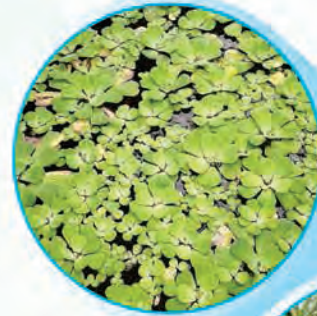




Hydrophytes

Plants that live in water are called aquatic plants or hydrophytes. Given below are brief descriptions of some aquatic plants. Write their names in the blanks with the help of the clues given in the Help Box.

1. is a floating plant. It has fibrous root. It's roots floats below the surface of water. Leaves of this plant float on water and perform photosynthesis with the help of sunlight and carbon dioxide. Chlorophyll is present in the upper portion of the leaves that is exposed to sunlight.
2. The is also known as water chest nuts. It has submerged stem with roots that is present several feet at the bed of the water body. The fruit of this plant is a well known edible item in Asia and is called singhara in Hindi. In India the flour of this fruit is eaten during religious fasting.
3. is an example of fixed plants. It's roots are fixed at the bottom of the pond. It's stems are long, hollow, light and flexible. It's leaves float on the water surface.
4. is a free-floating carnivorous plant that traps and digests aquatic insects. It is generally found in Australia and tropical regions of Asia and Africa. It has been declared an endangered species.
5. plants have little yellow flowers along with small and hollow carnivorous sacks or 'bladders' that capture and digest insects such as water worm and water fleas. It can be found in lakes streams and water logged soils.



Water Caltrop
Waterwheel Plant
Lettuce
Bladderwort
Water Lily



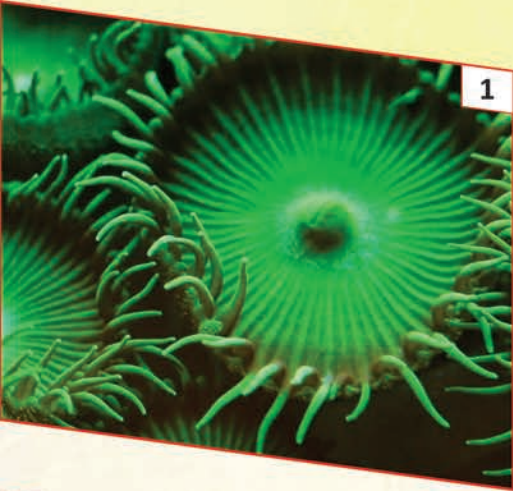
Did You Know?

According to UNESCO, about 50-80% of all life on earth is found under the surface of the ocean.

3

Plants with *A Difference*

Some plants have the most ingenious methods of trapping prey and defending themselves. Some are poisonous, some produce chemicals, while others are sticky or have spines that sting. Identify these plants.



1. Microscopic marine plants, provides food for a wide range of sea creatures.

2. This is poisonous plant. From it, the medicine digitalis, used to treat certain heart conditions, is prepared.

3. This plant causes delirium, hallucination and even death. In earlier time, it was used as a tranquilizer.



4. It is the native of Southern Asia and cultivated throughout India. It is considered a boon in case of diarrhea and intermittent fevers, in disorders of blood, in affection of liver and jaundice.



5. The upper surface of a leaf of this plant is covered with red hair that secrete drops of clear, sticky liquid. The leaves roll inward to trap insects that sit on them.

6. This vine is found in tropical America and contains poison that deters most creatures from eating its leaves.



4

LEAVES

Leaves are called kitchen or the food factories of a plant. They perform photosynthesis for preparing food by using water, carbon dioxide and sunlight. During food making process, they release oxygen-the gas essential for the survival of all living beings.

Match the following leaves with their uses.



Coriander (Dhania)



Betal leaf (Paan)



Neem



Tulasi



Banana

1. It has a lot of medicinal properties and is used as an antiseptic.
2. It is a sacred plant for Hindu. It has strengthening effect on kidney.
3. It is full of iron. It gives strength to cartoon character Popeye.
4. It is used to decorate the palm of the hand.
5. It is used in prayers and religious ceremonies. People love to eat it with betel nut (supari) and tobacco.
6. It is used in South Indian food like sambhar and uthappam.
7. It is used as a plate, especially during festivals.
8. It is widely used in cooking and making perfume.
9. It is used to make chutney and cooked vegetables tasty.
10. It is used for flavouring pizzas.



Curry Leaf



Bayleaf (Tejpatta)



Spinach (Palak)



Henna (Mehndi)



Oregano

5

Unusual Trees of the WORLD

There are many unusual trees are present in this world. Some of them is given below.



Jaboticaba, also known as Jaboticabeira, is originated from southeastern Brazil. The tree is dome-shaped and grows about 11-12 m. The small flowers, which grow singly or in clusters, bear four white petals. Unlike other trees, the tree's fruit is borne on the trunk and the main branches giving it a very unusual appearance. The Fruit grows in this tree is dark purple in colour and is edible.



The **dragon's blood** tree, also known as *Dracaena cinnabari*, is found in Socotra archipelago off the Horn of Africa region. When wounded, the back of the tree exudes red resin. The red resin found in tree is used for making medicines, dyes, and varnish.



The **boojum tree** is found in the deserts of California and Mexico. The height of the tree up to 15m. This tree is similar to a slender upside-down carrot. The leaves of the tree fall off early in life and yellow flowers are born in clusters. Photosynthesis is carried out by the tree's green stems. The trunk is spongy and water is stored into it.

Pirangi, also called 'o maior cajueiro do mundo', which means 'the world's largest cashew tree', is found in Pirangi do Norte, Brazil. It was planted in 1888 and spread in an area of 10,000 sq m. It grows by 3m every year. A mutation causes the branches to become rooted as soon as they touch the ground and give rise to new life.





Diosyros celebica, also known as the ebony tree is a flowering tree that is highly regarded by wood workers as its wood is used to make high quality furniture. The height of this tree can be upto 20 m under favourable conditions. However, in the recent two centuries, it has become very scarce and is hardly found in India.

Eucalyptus deglupta, a fast-growing, huge, evergreen tree, is native of southeastern Asia, from Indonesia to the Philippines. It is also known as the rainbow gum due to the presence of young rainbow coloured bark. It has become an endangered species due to loss of its habitat and an increase in demand for timber. It is mainly used for making pulp, paper and timber.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

1. _____ tree's fruit is born on trunk.
2. More than 20 per cent of the world's oxygen is provided by the _____ Rainforest.
3. _____ is the study and dating of annual rings of a trees.
4. _____ plant causes delirium, hallucination and even death. In olden days, it was used as a tranquilizer.
5. Red mangroves are also called _____ as their special roots grow above the water level.
6. The _____ a grove of bent pine trees, is found in Poland.
7. _____ plant is used for making paper.



HERBAL Plants

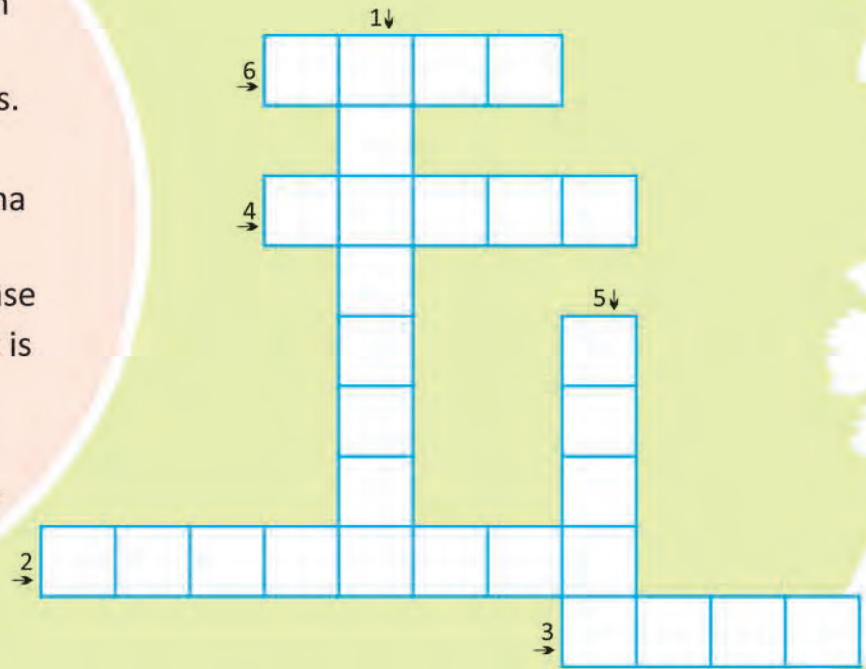
There are several plants which contains medicinal properties. Those plants are used for making medicines. Solve the puzzle given below with the help of clue given in the box.

Down:

1. A system of making medicine with in India
5. It's leaves can help in curing burns.

Across:

2. It helps to cure bronchities, asthma and fever.
3. Leaves are used to cure skin disease
4. Its leaves can cure bad cold and it is a sacred plant.
6. Extract of the leaves of this tree helps to cure diarrhea, dysentery, constipation.



Help Box

Ayurveda	Tulsi
Bael	Henna
Amla	cinnamon



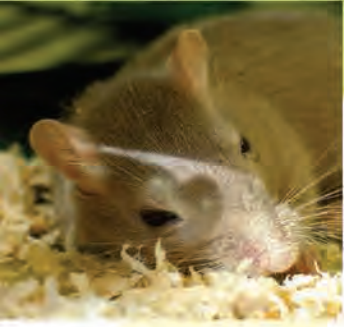
Did You Know?

Some plants can be poisonous. Do not eat leaves, flowers, fruit or seeds of any unknown plant.



Animals with a Difference

Read the facts about these animals and write their names.



1. The meaning of its name is 'sleepy mouse' and it forms the largest group of hibernating mammals. In winter, it curls up in nests which it builds in tree hollows and goes into a deep sleep to preserve its body heat. _____



2. It is found in North America, Europe and Asia, it builds up fat reserves for winter by feeding on berries. From autumn, it starts preparing for the cold months and readies a den lined with grass and other vegetation. It then goes into dormancy. It emerges in spring, with its weight cut down by half. _____



3. At the time of hibernation, this rodent's body temperature drops from 37° C to 40° C and its body weight falls by 40 per cent. _____



4. It digs a furrow in the ground, and curls up in it in winter. It lives off the fat reserves that it accumulates in spring and summer. It can lie dormant for as long as seven to eight months. _____

5. The temperate species of this group of mammals hibernate because their food disappears in winter. Hundreds of them cluster together to keep warm. _____

6. A seabird which uses its colourful beak to catch and hold many small fish and is found in the Atlantic Ocean. _____

7. The _____ is the large mammal found in north-eastern India and Nepal. It is confined to the tall grasslands and forests in the foothills of the Himalayas. Weighing between 2260 kg and 3000 kg, it is the fourth largest land animal.

8. _____ are among the many predators that catch their prey by chasing it. They are known for their sharp vision.



Did You Know?

- 'Diapause' is the strategy by which some species can suspend development between autumn and spring.
- 'Aestivation' is dormancy in some animals, during extreme hot and dry conditions.



Birds



Identify these birds and write down their names.



_____ spends half of its life onland and half in the ocean. It feeds o krill, fish, squid and other form of sea life.



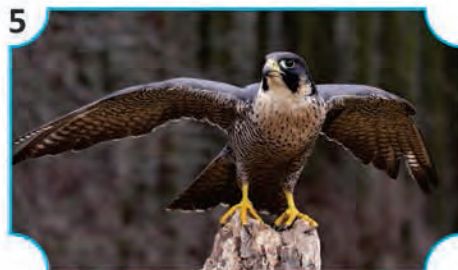
It is a bird of prey. It can be seen flying high over the sea.



This bird is a symbol of peace.



This bird is adapted to aerial feeding. It is found in Europe.



It is a bird of prey. It is the world's fastest bird with dive speed upto 200 miles per hour.



The _____ lights up its nest by capturing a firefly and burrying its head and thorax in the mud that lines the inside of the nest.



It is a bird of prey. It eats everything. It is 93-100 cm long and it weighs between 6 and 13 kg.



_____ is the second largest bird by height and found in Australia.



It is a large seabird. It is among the largest of birds that can fly.



Griffon Vulture
Albatross

Dove
Peregrine Falcon

Emu
Baya bird

Swallow
Penguin

Brant Goose



Dinosaurs



Dinosaurs were found on earth million of years ago. Let's read about some dinosaurs.



Brachiosaurs were one of the largest herbivorous dinosaurs, they lives 150-130 million years ago. It weighed nearly 80 metric tonnes. It had an immensely long neck and a short tail.

Stegosaurus were a herbivorous dinosaur. It is also known as a 'roof lizard'. It has two rows of bony plates along its back, which helped it regulate its body temperature and also defend against carivorous dinosaurs.



Tyrannosaurus rex was a bipedal carivorous dinosaur. It was also known as the 'king of tyrant lizards'. It attained a maximum height of 4.5m and a length of 12m. Its jaws were powerful enough to crush bones and extract bone marrow. It had one of the most powerful bites with the force equivalent to 3 tonnes.

Velociraptor, was a carivorous dinosaur. It had hollow bones enabled it to run at the speed of 39 kmph. It possessed extremely large claws on each foot and its tail helped it balance while slashing at its prey.





A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate animal's name given in the box.

1. _____ is a sea mammal and has got two tusks.
2. A female sheep is called _____.
3. _____ is the largest meat-eater in the Arctic.
4. An eagle's claws are called _____.
5. A bird which uses its sharp bill for weaving nests _____.
6. The tusks of elephants are made of _____.
7. A group of foxes are called _____.
8. A baby kangaroo is called _____.
9. _____ has the longest horns.
10. A beaver's home is called _____.



Help Box
 Walrus, Lodge,
 Ewe, Ivory, Joey,
 Buffalo, Polar Bear,
 Leash, Talons,
 Red-billed hornbill



B. State whether these statements are true or false.

1. The world's biggest mammal is blue whale.
2. The blood of octopus is blue in colour.
3. Peacock is the National Bird of India.
4. Baby crocodile is carried by her mother between her teeth.
5. The young one of a tortoise is known as turtle.
6. The biggest bird of prey is vulture.
7. A crab grabs its prey with two powerful antennae and six legs.
8. Penguins have eyes that glow red in dark.
9. The food of koalas consists of leaves and barks of eucalyptus or gum tree.
10. The art or sport of breeding falcons is called falconry.



Did You Know?

The body of a jelly fish has 95% water and has no heart, bone, ears or brain.





Animals with Shells

A shell is a hard, rigid outer layer, which has evolved in a very wide variety of different animals. **These are composed of calcium carbonate, in the form of calcite or aragonite crystallised out in an organic matrix.**



1. The meaning of this animal's name is 'little armoured one' in Spanish. Very quick on its feet, this is the only living mammal to have bony plates covering its head, back, legs and tail. It can also roll into a ball to defend itself from predators. _____

2. This animal has ten legs and is a popular seafood delicacy. Closely related to shrimp and crabs, it is armed with extremely strong claws along with its hard exterior. _____

3. These reptiles are characterised by bony shell developed from their ribs. There are around 300 species of them living on land and water. They have long flippers. They withdraw their neck into their shells when they threatened. _____



4. Another popular seafood item, this crustacean has a pair of claws in the front for catching prey. It is also known for walking sideways. _____

5. Found in around sea water, this creature latches on to a hard surface using its cement glands and stays there for the rest of its life. Along with its two-sided shell, it has limbs to swim around until it becomes an adult and settles down. _____



6. These are found in the warm waters of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans, these are spineless marine creatures that live in two-sided shells that can grow as big as four feet. They have life of as long as a hundred years. _____



Armadillo
Lobster

Giant Clams
Turtles

Crab
Barnacle

12

SOME HUNTERS OF THE SKY

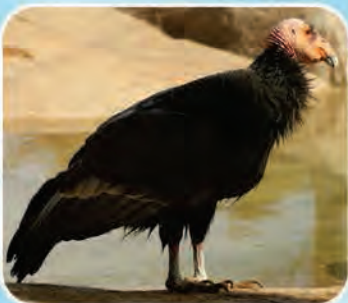
Let us get an insight into the world of these extraordinary birds of prey.



1. The **Eurasian black vulture** is one of the largest old world vultures facing a constant decline with its numbers dwindling in the Asiatic countries. It falls under the category of near threatened. The main threats are humans and lack of food.



2. The **lappet-faced vulture** is called so due to the presence of lappets or folds of skin on the sides of its neck. It has a large strong beak which can tear flesh all the way to the bone. It feeds on caracsses, insects, and small birds.



3. The **California condor** is the largest flying bird in North America. It has weight up to 12 kg, it can fly up to a startling height of 4,500 m, gliding on the strong air currents. Being a scavenger, it feasts on carcasses of animals.



4. The **golden eagle** is the National Bird of Mexico. It can dive with an amazing speed of 240 kmph. Using its speed and sharp claws, the golden eagle is able to snatch up preys like rabbits, squirrels, and birds.



5. The **Himalayan vulture**, a species with dwindling numbers, found in mountainous terrains. They feed exclusively on carrion. Like other vultures, they fight with each other to get a better share of the prey.

Answer the Following

1. Who is also known as moving faced owl?
2. Which is the largest flying bird?
3. Which bird is named after a monster from the Greek mythology?



Some Insects Facts

There are a million species of insects are found in the world. Some are useful while others are harmful.

A. How much do we know about them?

1. Which bug attracts it's female species by singing?

2. Termite is commonly known as

3. Which insect is able to walk on water?

4. Where would you find a silverfish?



B. State True or False.

1. Night butterflies have ears on their wings.
2. Locusts can eat their own weight in food in a day.
3. Honeybees have hair on their eye.
4. A slug has four noses.
5. The praying mantis can turn its head.
6. Male mosquito feed on human blood.
7. About 80% of the world's animals are insects.
8. A snail can sleep three years.



Did You Know?

In 2012, a new species of lizard with shimmery skin was discovered in Cambodia's rainforest. It was named *Lygosoma veunsaiensis* after the conservation area where it was found.

Given below are the questions based on the names of animal babies and names of their body-parts. Answer these questions with the Help Box.

1. What does the word 'termite' mean? _____
2. What is a sett? _____
3. What is a fox's tail called? _____
4. What is a female ass called? _____
5. The word bandicoot comes from a corruption of the Telugu word pandi-Kokku. What does the word mean? _____
6. What is a nest of eggs called? _____
7. What is a young hare called? _____
8. What name is given to a group of baboons? _____
9. What is a group of nightingales called? _____
10. What were bats commonly called before their species was classified?

11. What is young pigeon called? _____
12. What is a group of peacock called? _____
13. What is the offspring of a tiger and a lion called?

14. What does the word 'langur' mean? _____
15. What is the meaning of the word 'reptile'? _____
16. Which animal's home is called a 'drey'? _____



a clutch, jenny, pig-rat, long tailed, muster, squirrel, end, to creep, tigon, flitter mice, a murder, brush, the burrow of a badger, a watch, leveret, swap, a troop

The 4 R's of Waste Management

In daily life, there are different types of wastes produced from our house and school. These wastes cause different types of pollution. These pollution can be reduced or stopped by managing wastes. Let's discuss about it.

REFUSE

Do not buy any unwanted thing.

REDUCE

Reduce the amount of garbage generated. Make sure that whatever is being thrown is being done so after it has been used and reused to the maximum extent possible.

REUSE

Reuse every waste materials to its maximum after properly cleaning it.

RECYCLE

Keep thing which can be recycled to be given to ragpickers or wasterpickers (*Kabadiwallas*).

The four R's of Waste Management



Some Tips to Protect the Environment

All of us should clean air, water and food. Doing this will make the environment clean. Here are a few tips to achieve this goal.

1. Keep yourself informed

Always remain alert to what is happening in the environment. Read about how untreated sewage is thrown into the rivers, attend public lectures about air pollution, and keep in touch with new policies that affect your environment. The more informed you are better equipped you are to fight such issues.

2. Stop burning garbage

Stop your neighbours to burn solid wastes. It may seem harmless but smoke coming out from leaves contributes to air pollution. Also, when there are plastics in the heap, it emits dangerous toxic fumes. Leaves can be converted to fertilizer through composting and plastics can be recycled.

3. Say 'No' to plastic bags

One of the biggest sources of pollution in Indian cities is the plastic bag. Instead of using it, carry a cloth or jute shopping bag with you.

4. Consume less

Motto: Refuse..... Reduce.... Reuse..... Recycle..... This means consuming fewer resources, reusing whatever you can and, finally, recycling what cannot be reused. This process greatly reduces the garbage.

5. Separate your garbage

Separate the garbage to manage it differently. Use the service of your raddiwalla. Newspapers, bottle cans and other such recyclables can fetch your money and in the process, you can help to save the environment. Raggpickers, too, perform a vital function for the city. Kitchen garbage (biodegradable) should be separated from non-biodegradable waste.

6. Compost your organic waste

Organic waste can be change into compost. It is called vermiculature. You can convince your neighbours to start a vermiculature bin also to produce manure.



Did You Know?

It takes less than half the energy to make notebook paper from recycled paper as it does to make new paper from trees.



INDIA IN RECENT YEARS

Fill in the blanks with the help of clue given as first letter of answer.

1. In 2014, this institution was originally established by the Guptas in the 5th century. In 2014, its doors were reopened at its newly established campus at Rajgir, in Bihar. Name the University.
N _____ University.
2. In 2014, Indian state Andhra Pradesh split into two new states Andhra Pradesh and T _____. This made 29 states in India.
3. In 2014, the Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna. It's aim was to ensure that every Indian adult has a b _____ a _____. No minimum deposit is required and there an accident cover of ₹ 1 lakhs for every a _____ holder.
4. Which famous Indian released his autobiography in 2014 titled Playing it My Way – My Autobiography? S _____
5. In 2014, renowned filmmaker Sattiraju Lakshmi Narayana affectionarily called Bapu, passed away at the age of 80. He used to make films in T _____ language.
6. This campaign was launched on 2 October 2014 by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi.
S _____ B _____ A _____
7. A former Chief Justice of India, in 2014, P Sathasivam, became the Governor of which Indian state? K _____
8. In 2014, the Jhelum overflowed its banks to cause major floods, which led to death and destruction in which Indian state does It flow? _____
9. Name the person who received Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.
K _____ S _____
10. The Government of India announced the Namami _____ Project in 2014, which entailed the cleaning up of the river _____.





Famous **INSTITUTES** in India

There are many institutions present in India. They render world-class education.

Write down the name of places in the boxes where they are situated.

1. Central Institute for Cotton Research

2. Indian Institute of Mines

3. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute

4. Central Institute of Psychiatry

5. National Institute of Sports

6. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

7. College of Defense Management

8. National Council of Education Research Training

9. Central Drug Research Institute

10. Institute of Forest Management

11. Birla Institute of Technology

12. Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration

13. Foreign Service Institute

14. Indian Military Academy

15. Film and Television Institute of India

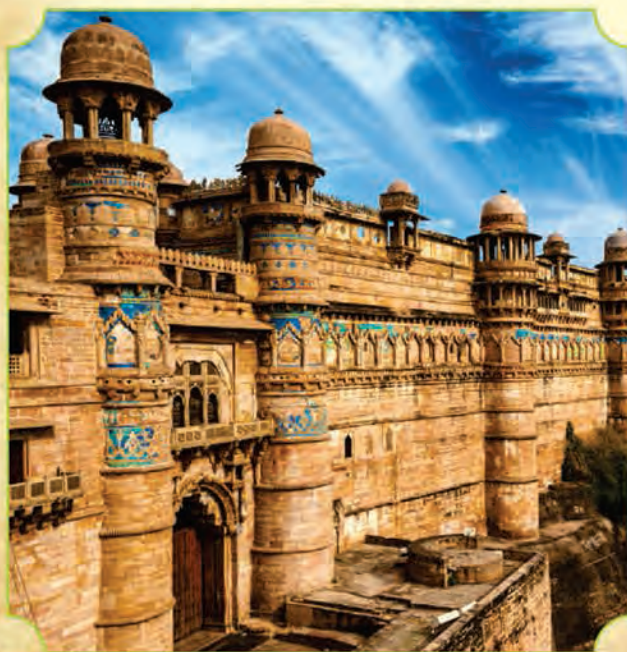


FORTS OF INDIA

The land of India has enriched with some of the great forts in the world. These forts represent a rich culture, history and a good taste in architecture. They also take one back in the glorious time of Maharajas and Emperors, where each bastion, window, porch, courtyard and even the outer wall recount historic tales.

Some of the largest and most popular forts in India are discussed below.

This fort is situated on Bahuchiriyia, Mehrangarh cliff in Jodhpur city of Rajasthan. It was constructed in 15th century. Literally meaning '**The Sun Fort**', Mehrangarh is indeed one of the most popular big forts in India. Guarded by 7 gates, This fort was primarily built for the military defense but inside the fort one can find some of the most beautiful palaces. The palaces have ornately decorated ceilings and walls. It is estimated that 17 generation of Rajput rulers have reigned here and have added several structures like temples, palaces and courtyard yet not even one structure looks out of place as the blending has been skillfully done. The delicate carvings on the fort are also worth mentioning as despite the fragile nature of the sandstones used, the job of intricate carvings has been done so well. The writer Rudyard Kipling said about this fort that it is not a work of men but giants!



This fort is present in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. It was ruled by almost 110 rulers from different dynasties, **Gwalior Fort** is profoundly steeped in history. The fort has been the witness of events like Taty Tope fighting the British and Rani Lakshmi Bai breathing her last, etc. There are giant Jain sculptures carved of the cliffs and rocks at the foot of the hill on which the fort is built on. Gwalior Fort has some of the most dramatic sites and it begins the moment one enters the gate. The Man Singh Palace is amongst one of the most beautiful structures present in the fort complex. The architectural style of the palace is a perfect example of the blend of Mughal and Hindu along with a hint of Chinese architecture.

Golconda Fort is a popular fort present in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. It is also known as Golla Konda (Shepherds' Hill). It was the centre of the diamond trade; the Kohinoor and the Hope Diamond are some of the famous ones excavated from the mines here. Golconda actually had four forts enclosed by a 10kms long outer wall. The fort comprises of 87 semicircular bastions, eight gateways, four drawbridges, large number of royal apartments and halls, temples, mosques, magazines and stables.



Amber Fort is also called the Gateway to Rajasthan. It is situated between Delhi and Rajasthan. This imposing fort built on top of a hill has the record of never being conquered. Inside the fort are beautiful palaces and gardens, exquisitely painted and decorated rooms, hammams and terraces. Sheesh Mahal, Diwan-e-Aam, The Summer Residence, Palace of Man Singh I and Sila Mata Temple are the major attractions of the fort. The fort is enriched with frescoes, Jaaliwork and mosaic work. The palace is divided into four main sections each with its own entry gate and courtyard.

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Daulatabad Fort is one of the finest forts in Maharashtra. It is situated at a hill about 600 ft above the ground level, this fort is a testimony of Tughlaq dynasty. The fort has a massive courtyard, which has number of cannons. Bharat Mata ka Mandir, of which the architecture suggests that it was a mosque and a temple too; The Chand Minar, an after-thought to the fort built by Alaudin Bahmani, the falls gates, built to confuse attackers and narrow curvy paths are the major attractions of Daulatabad fort. Apart from it, the maze that was built to confuse attackers is also the highlight of this fort.



Fill in the blanks with appropriate fort`s name.

1. On the eve of Independence day, the Prime Minister of India hoist National Flag on this fort
2. This fort was built in the year 1565 and during the reign of Akbar, the main part of the fort was made. It is also called The Red Fort of Agra.....
3. This fort was built by the founder of Katoch Dynasty, Bhuma Chand and is also known by other names, Nagarkot and Kot Kangra.....
4. This fort is situated on a hill of Aravalli range. It was built by Raja Jai Singh II in 1726.....
5. This 12th century fort has been voted by visitors as a wondrous fort in Rajasthan. It is one of the largest desert forts in the world infact a large population of Jaisalmer still lives within the fort.....

Answer the following questions.

1. Who serves as the supreme commander of the Indian defense services?
2. From which state the religion Buddha originated?
3. What is the rank that comes between Major General and Colonel in the Indian Army.
4. What is the rank that comes between Captain and Lt. Commander in the Indian Navy.
5. What is the rank that comes between Group Captain and Squadron Leader in the Indian Air Force.
6. The Indian Navy was earlier known as the Royal Indian Navy. When the word 'Royal' dropped?
7. Who was the first Indian Chief of the Naval Staff after independence?
8. Who is the Chief of India Army?
9. When is the Indian Navy Day observed?
10. When is the Indian Army Day observed?
11. When is the Indian Air Force Day observed?
12. Who was the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army of independent India?
13. Name the award of each Army Navy and Air Force of India.
14. Who was the first woman Air Marshall of the Indian Air Force?
15. Name the place is referred to as the world's highest battlefield.



North-Eastern State of India

The north-eastern state of India is very rich in diversity. Let us learn about it. Choose the correct options.

- Blue Mountain is the highest peak in _____ state.
 - Manipur
 - Dog flower
 - Assam
- Sachin Dev Burman and Rahul Dev Burman belonged to the state of _____ .
 - W.Bengal
 - Meghalaya
 - Tripura
- State flower of Assam is _____ .
 - Dogflower
 - The Fox-tailed Orchid
 - Tulip
- Name the river that passes through three countries.
 - Ganga
 - Indus
 - Brahmaputra
- Pitcher plant, an insectivorous plant, is found in _____ .
 - Meghalaya
 - Nagaland
 - Tripura
- Where in the world's largest river island situated?
 - Manipur
 - Assam
 - Nagaland
- Which place in India is known as the Scotland of the east?
 - Meghalaya
 - Assam
 - Mizoram
- _____ Is a festival of Arunachal Pradesh.
 - Mopin
 - Losar
 - Oijale



First in India

Write the answers of the following questions in the blanks given below.

1. Name the first Indian who won the Nobel Prize.

2. Who was the first British Governor General of India?

3. Name the first and the last Indian to be Governor General of free India.

4. Name the India's first man in space.

5. Who was the first Indian to receive Bharat Ratna Award?

6. Who was the first woman Olympic medal winner?

7. Name India's first university.

8. Where was the first post office opened in India?

9. Name the first test tube baby of India.

10. Name the first Indian woman to receive Nobel Prize.

11. Who was the first woman President of United Nations General Assembly?

12. Name the first person to reach Mt. Everest without oxygen.



Mangalyaan

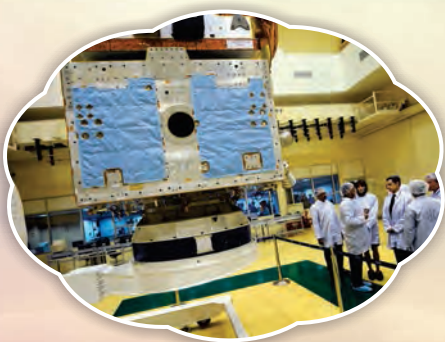
The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched India's first interplanetary spacecraft at Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh on 5th November 2013. After launching it, India became the first country of the world to be successful in its first attempt.

The Mangalyaan or Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) is India's first interplanetary mission and low-cost Mars spacecraft designed for Mars orbit. It was developed by ISRO in a period of fifteen months which is the shortest time for the development of any interplanetary space mission. The Mangalyaan also made a record of lowest cost for making any interplanetary mission. The cost for the mission was approximately \$ 79 million (US).

The Mangalyaan was launched to study the Martian surface and mineral composition, and scan its atmosphere for methane, an indicator of life on the Mars. One of the objective of MOM was to design and manage the technology for interplanetary travel. The spacecraft has five scientific instruments – a high-resolution tricolor camera, a thermal infrared spectrometer, an advanced photometer, a mass analyser and a methane sensor.

After travelling a distance of 780,00,000 km in 300 days, the Mangalyaan entered the Mars's orbit on 24 September 2014. The initial mission for the MOM was to orbit Mars for a six-month period for exploring it. ISRO has predicted that the Mangalyaan has enough fuel for it to last many years.

In May 2015, ISRO received the National Space Society of USA award for its successful mission to Mars.



Sobriquets of India

There are some states/cities of India which has a nickname. This is due to some unique features present there.

A. Multiple choice questions

- Which of the following is called the Blue Mountains?
 - Himalaya
 - Nilgiri
 - Kanchanjungha
 - Kailash
- Which of these is called the Lake City?
 - Jaipur
 - Bikaner
 - Udaipur
 - Nainital
- Which is the Paradise on Earth?
 - Shimla
 - Mussoorie
 - Ooty
 - Kashmir
- Which of the following is known as the Spice Garden of India?
 - Rajasthan
 - Kerala
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Goa
- Which of the following is known as the Orange City?
 - Mumbai
 - Kolkata
 - Nagpur
 - Kanpur

B. State True or False for the following statements.

- Assam is called the Tea Garden of India.
- Arunachal Pradesh is the Land of Sunrise in India.
- Delhi is the Gateway of India.
- Hyderabad is known as the Hi-Tech City.
- Punjab is known as the City of Palaces.
- Bengaluru is the Silicon Valley of India.
- Coimbatore is called the Manchester of India.
- Uttar Pradesh is called the Sugar Bowl of India.



Some Great Women of India

India has many women who done great work in their field. We are proud of them.

Some work and hint are given below. With the help of them write their names.



1. _____ was the first Indian woman to travel in space. She passed away in the infamous Columbia disaster in 2003 when the space shuttle disintegrated over Texas while re-entering the earth's atmosphere hours before it was scheduled to conclude its 28th mission.



2. She became five-time World Amateur Boxing Champion. She is also one of the only women boxing champion to have gotten a medal for each of the six championships she's participated in!



3. She is the first Indian woman who won a medal in the Olympics for badminton. She has been ranked No.1 in the world by Badminton World Federation Women's Singles 2015!



4. She is a writer and a youth expert. She has published a total of five books including the very famous 'Stay Hungry Stay Foolish.' Her books have receive world wide critical acclaim and have been translated into multiple languages.



5. She is a social activist best recognized as the founder member of the famous Narmada Bachao Andolan to save the rivers and people of Gujarat. She has always been a prominent name as an active member of welfare movements in India.

23

Around India



Mundeshwar Temple



Gwalior Fort



Pipli Handicrafts

In this oral exercise, read each set of clues. Then, name the state.

1. The oldest temple in the world – Mundeshwari Temple rice, tobacco mangoes, Tirumula Venkateswara Temple, Kondapalli toys
2. Pragjyotispur is the old name of its main city – tea, rice, jute, oil – Brahmaputra, Barak River Valleys.
3. Biggest saltwater lagoon in India– Rice–Chhau dance–wooden toys–Pipli handicrafts.
4. Where Krishna delivered Bhagvad Gita teachings to Arjuna–Kurukshetra.
5. Chambal Valley–Chhattisgarh was carved out of it–one seventh of India's livestock–Khajuraho temples–Gwalior Fort.
6. Alappuzha–area nut, coffee, coconut, cashew nuts, rubber, pepper, tea–picturesque.



Barak River Valley



Chhau Dance



Bastar Dussehra



Khasis



Yaoshang Festival

7. Sal-wild Buffalo-Bastar Dussehra-Raipur
8. Evergreen forests-chakmas, Kuki, Reang, Mara tribes-very high literacy rate-music and dance-majority of people are Christians
9. World's only one floating National Parks-Yaoshang-Thabal Chongbow dance.
10. Came into existence in 2000, but was renamed in 2007 – High Court in Nainital – other hill resorts include Ranikhet and Mussourie – 60 per cent forested area.
11. Sabarmati Ashram-Ras-nritya and Raslila dance-National Institute of Design-petroleum-largest spice market in Asia.
12. Ganesh Chaturthi-Mahalakshmi Temple – Bollywood-Gateway of India.
13. Charminar-Founded in 1591-NTPC Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Corporation



Charminar



Mahalakshmi Temple



Gateway of India

Some Inspirational Women of the World

Throughout history and across cultures of the world, women and girls have faced innumerable challenges and injustices. While some women overcame adversity, broke through barriers and in doing so, changed the world. We are discussing about some of such women.

Write their name in the blanks given below.



1. _____ was a Dutch Jewish author whose diary is one of the most widely read books in the world. It reveals the thoughts of a young, yet surprisingly mature 13-year-old girl, confined to a secret hiding place.



2. _____ helped Pakistan to move from a dictatorship to democracy in 1988. She sought to implement social reforms, in particular helping women and the poor. She was assassinated in 2007.



3. _____ British author of the best selling Harry Potter series. The volume of sales was so high, it has been credited with leading a revival of reading by children. She wrote the first book as a single mother, struggling to make ends meet, but her writing led to her great success.



4. Born in Warsaw, _____ was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes. The first was in Physics in 1903, for their study in spontaneous radiation. The second was in chemistry in 1911 for her work in radioactivity.



5. Originally from Macedonia, _____ was a Catholic nun. Although she spent the majority of her life in India. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 "for work undertaken in the struggle to overcome poverty and distress, which also constitutes a threat to peace."



6. _____ was one of the most famous female authors of all time, she wrote many novels, which remain highly popular today. These include Pride and Prejudice, Emma and Northanger Abbey.

Some Great Explorer of the World

Let us read about some great explorer.

1. Although Italian by birth, he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and discovered the Americas under the Spanish emperor's name. During his first voyage, he led three Spanish galleons, the Niña, Pinta, and the Santa Maria. All in all, between 1492 and 1503, he sailed between Spain and the Americas.
2. He was a Portuguese navigator who sailed from Europe to Africa, before pointing his ships east into uncharted territories. The surviving crew had already sailed 6000 miles of open ocean, more than anyone before them. Now they made their way up the East Coast of Africa, encountering hostile sultans before crossing the Indian Ocean to land in India just 23 days later. Returning to India several years later, he became known for his brutality, massacring innocents along the way, mutilating prisoners, and failing to secure peaceful trade with the Indian sub-continent.
3. He holds the distinction of being the first man to walk on the moon. Before becoming an astronaut with NASA, he was a Naval Aviator, officer in the US Navy, and a test pilot.
4. He travelled more than 73,000 miles in an age of sailboats and mules, who explored most of the known Islamic world. It took him 30 years to visit today's equivalent of 44 countries, aided by large caravans of unfortunate slaves for trading along the way. His adventures were recounted from memory in a great tome called the Rihla, but scholars have since questioned some of his claims.
5. He was from New Zealand. With his fellow mountaineer Tenzing Norgay, he is the first known and confirmed climbers to the peak of Mount Everest in 1953. Other notable feats that Hillary accomplished in addition to his Mount Everest adventure is that he also reached both the North and South Pole, which made him the first man to ever reach all three landmarks. During World War II, Hillary was part of the New Zealand Air Force working as a navigator.





National Parks are maintained to preserve wild animals and birds. Which are endangered.

The National Parks of England and Wales: These are areas of relatively undeveloped and scenic landscape that are designated under the National Parks and Access to the countryside Act 1949. The aim of the park is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area, and to encourage opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the park's special qualities by the public.

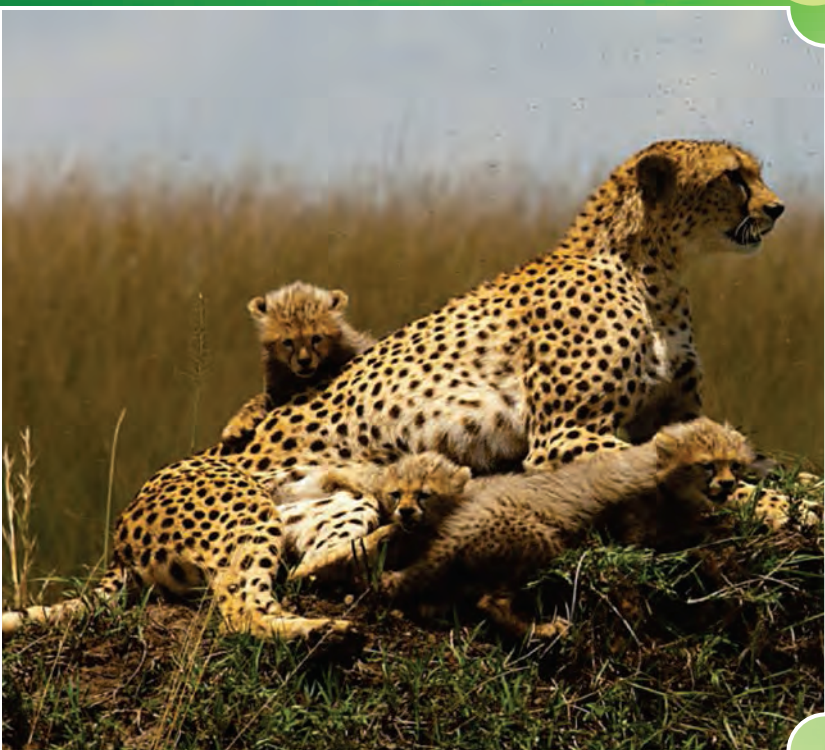
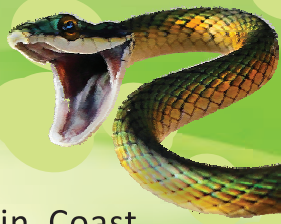


Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo, Lazio e Molise (English: National Park of Abruzzo, Lazio and Molise, often called under its previous name, **Abruzzo National Park**) is an Italian national park. It was created in 1923. The park headquarters are in Pescasseroli in the Province of L'Aquila. The park currently includes 506.82 km² (195.68 sq. mi). It preserves species such as the Italian wolf, chamois and Marsican brown bear. The park is in the area of two thirds beech forest. There are many other trees grow in the area including the Silver Birch and Black Mountain pines.



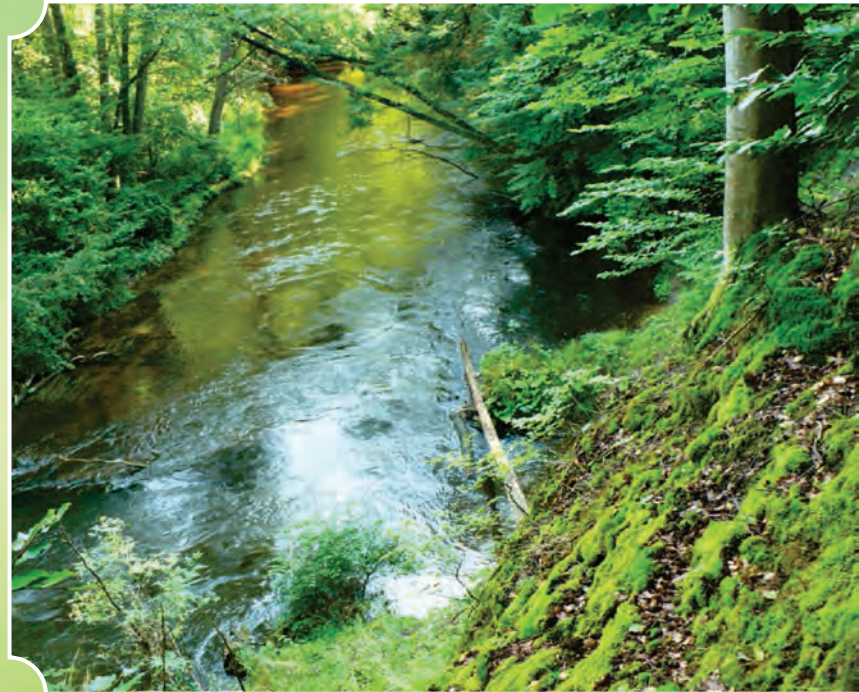
The Cevennes National Park. It is located in southern France. It is in the mountainous area of Cevennes. It was built in 1970. The park has its administrative seat in Florac at Florac Castle. It is located mainly in the department of Lozere and Gard, and covers some parts of Aredeche and Aveyron. The Aven Armand cave is located in the park.





Kora National Park: It is present in Coast Province of Kenya. It covers an area of 1,788 square kilometres. It is located 125 kilometres east of Mount Kenya. The park was initially gazette as a nature reserve in 1973. It was declared as a national park in 1989, following the murder of George Adamson by poachers. Features of the Tana River include Adamson's Falls, Grand Falls and the Kora rapids. The Mwitamvisi River flows through eastern side of the park. The park has several seasonal rivers.

Drawa National Park is present in north-western Poland, on the border of Greater Poland, Lubusz and West Pomeranian voivodeships. The park is a part of the huge Drawsko Forest (Puszcza Drawska), which lies on the vast Drawsko Plain. It's name taken from the River Drawa. It was founded in 1990 and initially covered 86.91 km². Later, it was enlarged to 113.42 square kilometres (43.79 mi) of which forest account for 96.14 km² and water bodies cover 9.37 km².



On the basis of above discussion, state true or false for the following statements.

1. The Aven Armond Cave is located in the Cevennes National Park.
2. Abruzzo National Park is also called National Park of Abruzzo.
3. The National Park of England was created in 1923.
4. Kora National Park covers an area of 1788 sq. km.
5. Ruhana National Park is important for the conservation of Sri Lankan elephants.



Traditional Dishes of Different Countries of the World



There are different types of dishes eaten in the different part of the world. Some of them are described below:

1. **Poutine** is a dish in Canada. It originated from the province of Quebec, initially made with French fries and cheese curds topped with a brown gravy.[1] The dish emerged in the late 1950s in the Centre-du-Québec area. Poutine is now served using different toppings and ingredients beyond the original French fries, cheese curds, and brown gravy.
2. **Kushari**, is an Egyptian dish originally made in the 19th century. It is made of rice, macaroni and lentils mixed together, topped with a spiced tomato sauce, and garlic vinegar; garnished with chickpeas and crispy fried onions. A sprinkling of garlic juice, or garlic vinegar, and hot sauce are optional.
3. **Sushi** is the Japanese preparation and serving of specially prepared vinegared rice combined with varied ingredients such as chiefly seafood (often uncooked), vegetables, and occasionally tropical fruits. Styles of sushi and its presentation vary widely, but the key ingredient is sushi rice, also referred to as shari or sumeshi.
4. **Kimchi** is a staplefood in Korea. It is a traditional side dish made from salted and fermented vegetables, most commonly napa cabbage and Korean radishes, with a variety of seasonings including chili powder, scallions, garlic, ginger, and jeotgal (salted seafood). There are hundreds of varieties of kimchi made with different vegetables as the main ingredients. In traditional preparations, kimchi was stored underground in jars to keep cool, and unfrozen during the winter months. With the rise of technology, kimchi refrigerators are more commonly used to make kimchi.
5. **Qabli** or **Kabuli palaw** is a northern Afghan dish., It is considered the Afghan national dish. Qabuli is made by cooking basmati or long grained rice in a brothy sauce (which makes the rice brown). This dish may be made with lamb, chicken, or beef. Qabuli palaw is baked in the oven and may be topped with fried sliced carrots, raisins, orange peel strips, and chopped nuts like pistachios or almonds. The meat is covered by the rice or buried in the rice mixture.



Write about any two traditional dishes of India in the space provided below.



Cities and Rivers

Write the name of the cities through which these rivers flows:



River

City

1. Yukon



2. Amazon



3. Thames



4. Nile



5. Hudson



6. Maderia



7. Rhine



8. Volga



9. Mississippi



10. Murray



11. Potomac



12. Main

Ancient Architecture of the World

Identify these famous landmark around the world.



1. This is the largest construction built by man. It was built originally to protect the northern border of the China from intrusion.
-

2. The most famous Greek temple, it is in Athense and was built in fifth century BCE.
-

3. This beautiful mosque was built in 1616. It got it's name because 20000 handmade ceramic blue tiles are used in the material of the mosque.
-

4. This Venetian bridge was built in 1600 CE to connect Doge's Palace to the prisons.
-

5. It is the world's largest Buddhist temple, comprised of six square platforms with three circular platforms resting on top of them.
-

6. One of the largest palaces in the world to have survived almost 600 years. It is located in the centre of Beijing.
-





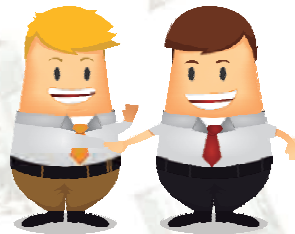
Currency Wise



Here is another quiz for you.

- In which country did paper money originate
(a) India (b) Japan (c) China
- The official name for the tails side of any coin is 'reverse'. What is the 'heads' side of the coin called officially?
(a) front (b) inverse (c) obverse
- Which of the following is the world's oldest currency?
(a) Dollar (b) Sterling (c) Dinar
- Which of the following European countries has not adopted the euro?
(a) France (b) United Kingdom (c) Spain

The US dollar is the most commonly used currency in the international transactions. Several countries use it as their official currency.



The Kuwaiti dinar is the highest value currency unit in the world.

Find the name of the currency in the word maze.

- Australia
- Thailand
- Brazil
- Bangladesh
- Bulgaria
- China
- Canada
- Japan
- Chile
- Argentina
- Italy
- Malaysia
- Egypt
- Russia

S	E	U	R	O	T	T	R	I	W	M	O	B
C	L	A	E	S	H	G	O	K	Y	A	T	Q
I	O	B	A	H	T	B	U	O	E	X	A	E
Y	K	A	L	Y	O	U	B	J	N	G	F	R
H	E	C	T	Y	N	I	L	C	E	P	O	I
N	K	R	O	N	A	O	E	F	Y	U	T	N
P	O	U	N	D	S	T	E	R	L	I	N	G
E	X	P	E	B	L	M	Y	A	A	E	R	G
S	D	I	B	N	G	R	A	N	D	E	F	I
O	T	A	R	E	S	A	K	C	E	Y	U	T
R	O	H	V	S	H	E	K	E	L	S	D	V
E	S	D	I	O	P	L	E	Y	U	A	N	K
R	T	A	K	A	Y	A	W	N	Q	E	T	J



1. It is a 27.0-metre-high statue of Jesus located at top a globe in Dili. The *statue* was designed by Mochamad Syailillah, who is better known as Bolil.



2. This statue was a gift from the people of France to the people of United States. It is made up of copper steel and is 46 m high. It stands on a huge pedestal.



3. It has a huge head of a Pharaoh. It is about 20.22 m high and 73.5m long. It is the only one of the seven wonders of the world to survive.



4. It is the second tallest statue in the world with a height of 130 metres including a 13.5 metre throne. At its foot lies the largest Buddha statue in the world.



5. This famous statue of Lord Buddha is the biggest carved stone Buddha in the world. It is 71 metres high.



6. It is a submerged bronze statue of Jesus Christ, the original of which is located in the Mediterranean Sea, off San Fruttuoso, between Camogli and Portofino on the Italian Riviera.

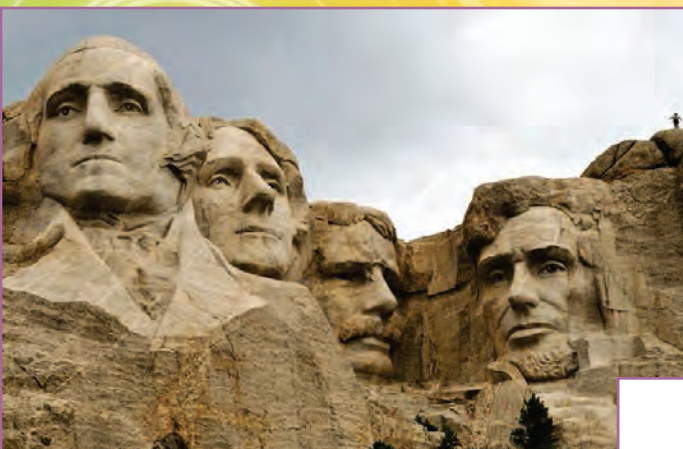


7. These temples are located in the southern Egypt. They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The complex was relocated as the original site was flooded.



- a. The Great Pyramid of Giza
- b. Statue of Liberty
- c. Cristlo Rei of Dili
- d. Laykyun Setkyar
- e. Leshan Giant Buddha
- f. Abu Simbel Temple
- g. Mount Rushmore
- h. Sala Keoku
- i. Christ of the Abyss

8. Sala Keoku is a park featuring giant fantastic concrete sculptures inspired by Buddhism. It is located near Nong Khai, Thailand in immediate proximity of the Thai-Lao border and the Mekong river.



9. It is one of the most popular tourist attractions of America. It contains the heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln carved on it. The mountain is about 1,745 metres above sea level.

BIG NAMES

A. The people given below have made their mark in the field of culture, sport and entertainment. Name them in this oral exercise.

1. He won the Olympic gold medal, this British athlete and former Member of Parliament, was the Chairman of the London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games in 2012.
2. He had won the Tour de France the most number of times before being stripped of his titles in 2012, when he was found guilty of using performance enhancing drugs.
3. This professional basketball player has won three NBA Most Valuable Player award. Nicknames was 'King James'.



B. They passed away few year ago. Name them.

1. He was the first Indian actor to be given the title of 'superstar' because he created a record of 15 hit-films in a row in the 1970s.
2. A Bharat Ratna awardee, this sitar player is considered as one of the greatest musicians of all time.
3. He was the first sportsman to be nominated to the Rajya Sabha. By profession, he was a wrestler later he became an actor.





Synonyms of Some Common Words

Match the words in Column A to their synonyms in Column B. Write your answers in the space below.

Column A

1. Amazing
2. Answer
3. Crooked
4. Describe
5. Explain
6. Gross
7. Interesting
8. Kill
9. Mischievous
10. Scared

Column B

- a. Narrate
- b. Extreme
- c. Attractive
- d. Wonderful
- e. Abolish
- f. Roguish
- g. Worried
- h. Retort
- i. Interpret
- j. Hooked

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



Boost your knowledge in literature.

Tick (✓) the right answers from the options.

1. _____ is the author of famous poem 'If'.

- (a) Rudyard Kipling
- (b) Lewis Carroll
- (c) Hans Christian Andersen
- (d) Grimm Brothers



2. Ruth Rendell's final published novel was _____.

- (a) Dark Places
- (b) Dark Edges
- (c) Dark Corners
- (d) Dark Night



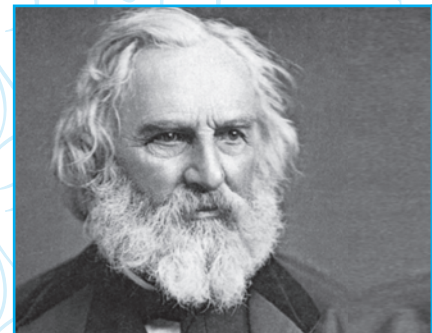
3. Pip is the hero of _____ written by Charles Dickens.

- (a) David Copperfield
- (b) Great Expectations
- (c) A Tale of Two Cities
- (d) Oliver Twist



4. The Song of Hiawatha was written by _____.

- (a) John Keats
- (b) Walt Whitman
- (c) H.W. Longfellow
- (d) Robert Browning



5. Novels of _____ were known as the Leatherstocking Tales

(a) Herman Melville

(b) Henry James

(c) James Fenimore Cooper

(d) Mark Twain

6. Who first used the phrase 'They Steal my Thunders'? _____

(a) David Garrick

(b) John Dennis

(c) John Martin

(d) Jane Marple

7. Moby Dick is a/an _____ in Herman Melville's novel.

(a) Ship

(b) Whale

(c) Captain of a ship

(d) Imaginary land

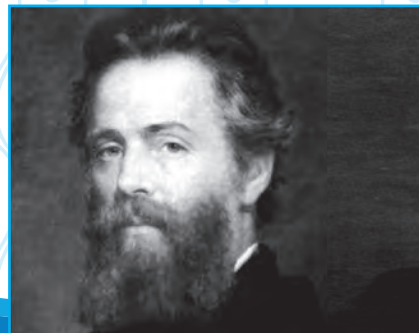
8. Mole, Rat, Badger and Toad are the characters of _____

(a) Sophocles

(b) Treasure Island

(c) The Wind in the Willows

(d) Hamlet





FAMOUS *Quotations*

Some famous quotations are given below write the names who quoted them.

1. "Things work out best for those who make the best of how things work out."



2. "You can do anything but not everything."

3. "Impossible: a word only to be found in the dictionary of fools."

4. "Vision is the art of seeing things visible."

5. "The greatest remedy for anger is delay."



6. "Always forgive your enemy nothing annoys them so much."

7. If you are not willing to risk the usual. You will have settled for the ordinary."

8. "The child is the father of man."

9. "The unexamined life is not worth living."



10. "Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it."

11. "Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm."



12. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."



Famous

Authors of the World



Match the following book's name with its authors.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. My Country My Life | a) George Eliot |
| 2. True Colour | b) Jane Austen |
| 3. Great Expectations | c) William Shakespeare |
| 4. Emma | d) LK Advani |
| 5. Hamlet | e) Charles Dickens |
| 6. Middlemarch | f) Kristin Hannah |

Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the author of The Man-eater of Malgudi?
2. For which book did Arundhati Roy win the Booker Prize?
3. Who is the Author of Gulliver's Travels?
4. Which Indian authors' book 'Sea Poppies' was shortlisted for the 2008 Man Booker Prize?
5. Name the Indian who awarded the Man Booker Prize and National Critics Circle Awards for fiction (2006).

Identify these authors who have written great books in Indian Languages.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Famous LITERARY AWARDS

Literary awards are given to a person to encourage his/her writing's skill and make literature popular. Let's Learn about some famous international literary awards.

Nobel Prize in Literature

The Nobel Prize in Literature is established by Alfred Nobel each one for a different field. It is awarded to the most interesting literary piece written by a person of any country. Every year nomination requests for candidates are sent out by the Swedish Academy and the prize is awarded in early October. Under the Nobel Prize a medal, diploma and a document confirming the prize money are awarded. Some of its famous recipients of this awards are Rudyard Kipling, Rabindranath Tagore, Ernest Hemingway, William Golding, Pablo Neruda, Gunter Grass and V.S. Naipaul. Till now, 14 women have won the Nobel Prize in Literature of the 108 that have been awarded till date, some of the being Toni Morrison, Nadine Gordimer and Doris Lessing among others.



Man Booker International Prize

It is an international literary award hosted by Britain. The Man Booker Prize started in 1969, but the Man Booker International Prize started in 2005. For the former the jury judges an authors' single novel but for the latter an author's entire body of work is considered. The prize is awarded only every two years to a living author of a piece of fiction published in English or an English translation from any other language. The

nomination for this award is not submitted, because the judges prepare their own list. Some of the famous recipients of the Man Booker International Prize are Chinua Achebe, Ismail Kadare, Philip Roth, Alice Munro and Lydia Davis.

Neustadt International Prize for Literature

The Neustadt International Prize is a highly prestigious biennial literary award hosted by the University of Oklahoma and its publication World Literature Today. It is also considered as the American Nobel due to its comparison with the Noble Prize in literature.

It was established in 1969 by the name of Books Abroad International Prize for Literature and given its present name in 1976. Candidates are selected by a jury of atleast seven members. It is one of the few international prizes which gives opportunities to the novelists, poets and playwrights to win. The prize includes a silver eagle feather, a certificate and US\$ 50,000. Some of the winners of this prize are : Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Octavio Paz, Tomas Transtromer, Raja Rao and Rohinton Mistry.

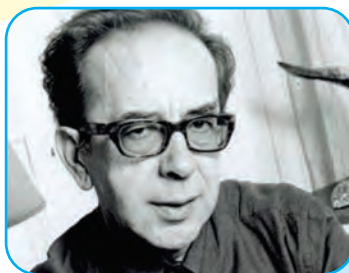
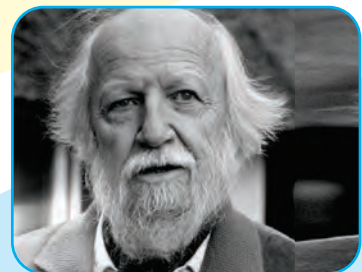
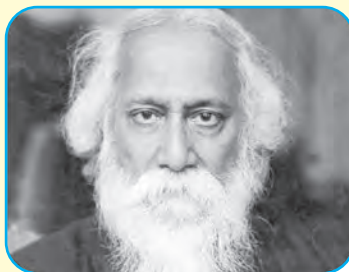
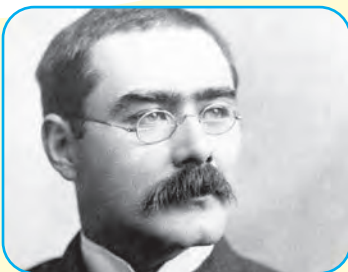


Now describe in two lines about the prizes given below:

a. Puiitzer Prize: _____.

b. The Costa Book of the Year: _____.

c. Guardian First Book Award: _____.



CLEAN ENERGY

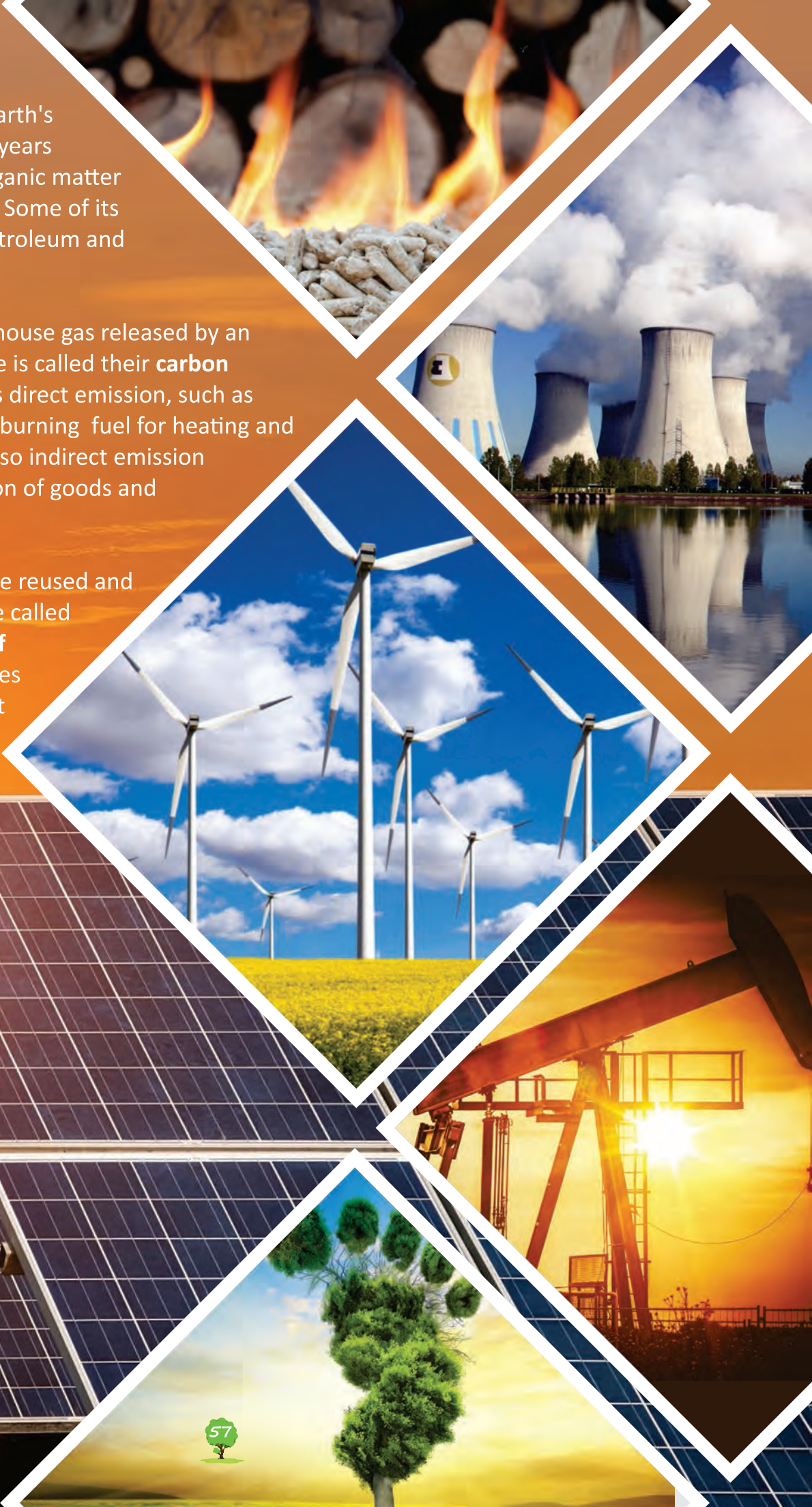
The power generation is one of the main course of pollution. Efficient clean energy sources are thus a way of making earth cleaner, safer and healthier for ourselves and the future. Brief description about some of terms related to clean energy given below.

1. Coal burned in power plants equipped with technologies as that greatly reduce the emission of pollutants success sulfur, mercury, nitrogen and potentially carbon dioxide is called **Clean Coal**.
2. **Biomass** is organic matter that has stored energy through photosynthesis, for example, wood and crop residues. They are burnt to release energy in the form of heat. It is renewable and sustainable source of energy but its combustion gives out carbon dioxide.

3. **Fuels** formed in the Earth's crust over millions of years from decomposed organic matter are called **fossil fuels**. Some of its examples are coal, petroleum and natural gas.

4. The amount of greenhouse gas released by an individual or collective is called their **carbon footprint**. It measures direct emission, such as those produced from burning fuel for heating and transportation, and also indirect emission related to consumption of goods and services.

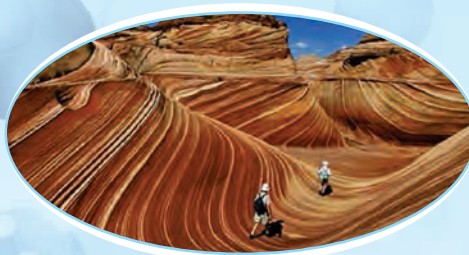
5. The energy that can be reused and cause no pollution are called **Renewable sources of energy**. Some examples are, air water, sunlight etc.



Branches of Science

Fill up the blanks with the correct names from the given options.

1. The study of everything in outer space is called _____ .
 a. Anatomy b. Astronomy c. Geology d. Ecology
2. The study of prehistoric times is called _____ .
 a. Aviation b. Astrology c. Zoology d. Paleontology
3. The scientific study of plant life is called _____ .
 a. Zoology b. Astronomy c. Botany d. Biology
4. The science of diagnosing diseases is called _____ .
 a. Pathology b. Anatomy c. Ornithology d. Physiotherapy
5. The study of sound is called _____ .
 a. Aviation b. Acoustics c. Phonetics d. Ornithology
6. The study and treatment of mental illness is called _____ .
 a. Ornithology b. Psychiatry c. Astronomy d. Pathology
7. The study of heredity is called _____ .
 a. Zoology b. Botany c. Genetics d. Psychiatry
8. The study of the development of animals and plants from their earlier form called _____ .
 a. Geology b. Genealogy c. Meteorology d. Physiotherapy
9. The study of structure of a body is called _____ .
 a. Anatomy b. Geology c. Biology d. Agrology
10. The science of predicting weather is called _____ .
 a. Anatomy b. Meteorology c. Biology d. Agrology



Symptoms of Some Common Diseases

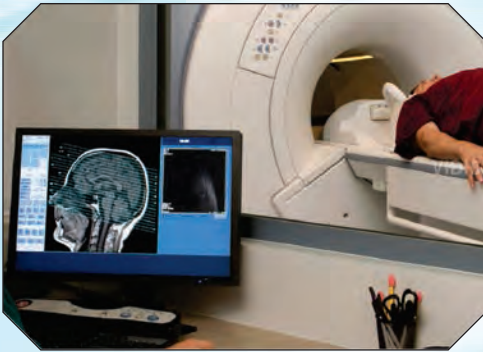
Match the diseases with their symptoms.

Column A	Column B
1. Jaundice	a. Caused infectious mosquito with symptoms- fever, sweating and muscle pain.
2. Mumps	b. A bacterial infection that results in a cough (often with thick phlegm) that persists for long, tiredness, and weight loss.
3. Diphtheria	c. An infection or allergy that makes the eyes red and irritated.
4. Tuberculosis	d. It is a contagious viral disease that causes painful swelling of the salivary glands.
5. Malaria	e. An infectious disease that causes moderate fever, fatigue, chills and a mild sore throat.
6. Conjunctivitis	f. A viral disease with symptoms body aches sore-throat, headache, fever, coughing and chills.
7. Measles	g. A chronic disorder that causes wheezing, chest tightness, coughing and breathlessness.
8. Influenza	h. A condition that is characterized usually by yellow to orange discolouration of the skin and the whites of the eyes.
9. Asthma	i. A highly contagious disease that is marked by fever, cough, conjunctivitis, and a characteristic rash.
10. Typhoid	j. It is a bacterial infection with symptoms, fever, malaise and stomach pains.



Medical Instruments

Read the descriptions and write the names of the instruments.



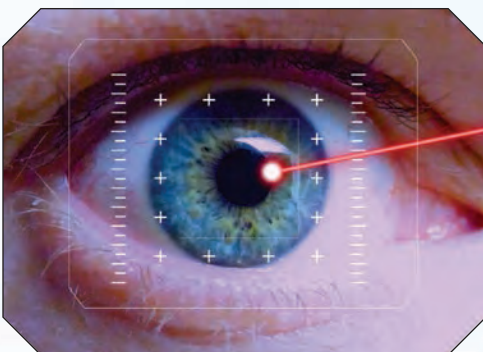
1. _____ is a medical imaging technique used in radiology to form pictures of the anatomy and the physiological processes of the body in both health and disease. It use strong magnetic fields, radio waves, and field gradients to generate images of the inside of the body.

2. An _____ infuses fluids, medication or nutrients into a patient's circulatory system. It is generally used intravenously.



3. _____ makes use of computer-processed combinations of many X-ray images taken from different angles to produce cross-sectional (tomographic) images of specific areas of a scanned object, allowing the user to see inside the object without cutting.

4. The _____ is among the requirements of microsurgery. It is a compact optical unit that delivers clear and sharply focused images and its modular system gives the surgeon optimum maneuverability.



5. _____, commonly referred to as laser eye surgery or laser vision correction, is a type of refractive surgery for the correction of myopia, hyperopia, and astigmatism. This surgery is performed by an ophthalmologist who uses a laser or microkeratome to reshape the eye's cornea in order to improve visual acuity. For most patients, it provides a permanent alternative to eyeglasses or contact lenses.