

GENERAL Knowledge

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Designed by : Edit One International, Delhi

Printed by :



Preface

In this fast growing technological environment to make children globally fit and mentally alert individual, it is inevitable to make them aware of general trends and developments around us. General Knowledge has been prerequisite to all forms of learning.

General Knowledge (1 to 8) is a learning series of 8 books having aim to make the students competent in the present world scenario. The contents include a systematic, purposeful and objective study of a wide range of disciplines and environment around us. It prepares the learners to face this highly competitive and information oriented contemporary world with confidence and success.

The topics are arranged very systematically to make the children understand well.

Salient features of this series includes:

- Simple and lucid language.
- Eye catching picturisation with multi-coloured suitable pictures.
- Many interesting, unbelievable facts given in the form of **Fact Corner**.
- In order to improve mental ability, logical and analytical reasoning, Brain Strainers are introduced.

We would appreciate the suggestions, queries and feedback for the further improvement of the book and we also assure you that– Those improvements will surely be incorporated in our next edition.

–Publishers

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1

Unit-I The Living Planet

MIRACLES OF NATURE

Plants not only give us food and raw materials for a number of things but also they have great medicinal properties.

Let us read about some of them.

1. The bark of **cinchona** is used for increasing appetite, promoting the release of digestive juices and treating bloating, fullness and other stomach problems. It is also used in eye lotions to numb pain and kill germs.



2. **Eucalyptus** is used in traditional medicine as a remedy for many ailments. It helps relieve cold, flu, bronchitis and pneumonia. Eucalyptus oil is also used as an antiseptic and an insect repellent.

3. **Wild turmeric** is a medicinal herb with special antibiotic and antiseptic properties. According to the Chinese, it is believed to prevent and cure cancer.



4. **Ashwagandha** is used for treating nervous disorders, intestinal infections and leprosy. All the parts of the plant, including the roots, bark, leaves, fruits and seeds are used for medicinal purposes. This herb is grown in India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

5. It is believed that **Aloe vera** helps people stay young. It has a positive effect on the skin. People use the juice of this plant for making cosmetics and medicines for treating burns. Aloe vera contains over 20 minerals, all of which are essential for the human body. It is also used for treating diabetes.



6. **Curry leaves** are used in curries, stews, soups, legumes and many such preparations. Apart from this, the leaves play an important role in controlling diarrhoea, diabetes and cholesterol. They also make our eyesight better.



Fact Corner

Some plants that grow on trees, such as bromeliads, have leaves arranged in a cup shape. Water and bits of dead and rotting plants are collected in the cup.





2

AQUATIC ANIMALS

Aquatic animals live in water. There are various types of aquatic animals that each have their own specific characteristics.

Read the description of some aquatic animals to learn more about them.



Dolphin can carry on two conversations at the same time, one by making clicking noises and the other by whistling.



Sea Anemone is better known as 'Flower animal' found in all the oceans of the world.



Viper Fish is a fish of the mid-ocean zone. It has long teeth.



Lobster is a seafood delicacy, its blood is not red but pale blue.



Sometimes **Oar Fish** is called the ribbonfish.



Green Turtle is about 1 metre long and weighs up to 180 kg.



Sea Horse can focus its eyes in two different directions at same time.



Giant Squid looks like a water beast with its huge eyes.

Fact Corner

Dolphins use sound to identify things. They can find and identify things even when blindfolded.





3

NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

- ◉ In India, the wildlife is conserved in a number of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- ◉ In order to conserve wildlife, there are about 92 national parks and 492 wildlife sanctuaries for the conservation of wildlife.

Read the names of animals that are protected and conserved in the following parks and sanctuaries.

1. Gir National Park
2. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary
3. Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Kanha National Park
5. Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary
6. Corbett National Park

Asiatic Lion

Siberian Crane

One horned rhinoceros

White tiger

Tiger

Elephant



Fact Corner

At present India has 84 national parks and 447 sanctuaries covering about 4.5% of the total geographical area of the country.





4

SAVE US!

Generous nature has given us so much : air, food, water, raw material, etc. The list is endless..... but the way we are missing the gift of nature, do you think these are going to last long? Listen to this wake-up call, 'Save'!

Oil & Gas

- To save gas, ask your mother to cook food in a pressure cooker. Use casseroles so as to avoid reheating.
- To save oil, use bicycles or walk more.
- Use public transport like bus, metro train, etc.



Water

- Do not keep tap open while brushing your teeth.
- Take as much water in a glass, as you want to drink.

Electricity

- Switch off the lights, fans and other electrical appliances when not in use.
- Use LED bulbs, CFL bulbs and tubes. They consume less electricity.



Paper

- Avoid wastage of paper.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Use a handkerchief instead of tissue papers.
- Avoid using paper plates and paper napkins at parties.

Fact Corner

Brazil has the highest annual rate of deforestation.



Extinct animals mean those animals that **existed in the past** but today they are no longer found. Many human activities, such as **poaching, hunting** and **deforestation** have destroyed the natural habitats of these animals resulting in their extinction.

Here are the brief descriptions of some extinct animals. Read and enhance your awareness.

1. **Quagga:** The **Quagga** was a southern subspecies of the Plains Zebra. It differed from other zebras mainly in having stripes on the head, neck and front portion of its body only, and having brownish, rather than white, on its upper parts. The last captive Quagga, a mare, died on 12 August 1883 in Amsterdam Zoo.
2. **Irish Deer:** The **Irish Elk Giant Deer**, was the largest deer that ever lived. It lived in Eurasia and was famous for its size (about 2 metres tall at the shoulders) and weighed upto 400 kg.
3. **Stellar's Sea Cow:** **Stellar's Sea Cow** was found near the Asiatic coast of the Bering Sea. The sea cow could grow up to 8 meters long and weighed up to 3 tons. It looked like a large seal, but had two stout forelimbs and a tail similar to a whale.
4. **Thylacine:** Commonly known as the **Tasmanian Tiger**, the Thylacine was the largest known carnivorous marsupial of modern times. Virtually wiped out in the wild due to constant hunting (they were thought to be a treat to sheep and other small farm animals) and the encroachment of humans on their already limited habitat the Thylacine was finally recognized as being in danger of becoming extinct in 1936.



Fact Corner

The **Dire Wolf**, featured in fantasy books and games today was the largest wolf ever. It was 25% larger than today's gray wolf.



6

USEFUL PLANTS

People have been using plants as medicines since ancient time.

Here are the description of some useful plants. Let us read about some of them.

1. **Sugarcane** is a grass plant which has sweet juice in its stem.



2. The wood of willow **tree** is used for making cricket bats.

3. **Cotton plant** gives us fibre for making clothes.



4. Silkworms which give us silk feed on the leaves of **mulberry tree**.

5. **Neem tree** is also called the wonder tree because every part of this tree is useful.



6. **Teak plant** gives us hard and durable wood for making furniture.

7. The leaves of **tulsi plant** are used to prepare home remedies for cough and cold.



8. **Mangrove tree** has aerial roots and grows in salty water.



Fact Corner

A South African plant called Fenestraria keeps itself burried in the sand allowing only the tips of its leaves and flowers to emerge above the ground to absorb sunlight.





ENVIRONMENT FACTS

Each year our forests keep dwindling and trees keep getting fewer on account of our quest for urbanisation and a more comfortable lifestyle. Increasing industrial and vehicular pollution of air and water on one hand, and decreasing number of trees—which are natural air-purifiers—has had a catastrophic effect on our environmental balance.

Read these facts on environmental threats, which should ring alarm bells.

1. Over 40% of all tropical forests have been destroyed and another acre is lost each second.
2. Each year, humankind adds six to eight billion tons of carbon to the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels and destroying forests, thus pumping up the concentration of greenhouse gases responsible for global warming - an effect that could raise temperatures by three to ten degrees by the year 2050.
3. While the U.S. makes up only 5% of the world's population, it produces 72% of all hazardous waste and consumes 33% of the world's paper.
4. Worldwide, thousands of pounds of plutonium is being produced, used and stored under conditions of inadequate security. Using current technology, only two pounds of plutonium is required to make a nuclear device.
5. The annual catch in 13 of the world's 15 major fishing zones has declined, and in four of those - three in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific oceans - the catch has shrunk by a startling 30%.
6. Seventy-three different kinds of pesticides have been globally found in groundwater — the source of drinking water to billions of people.
7. The cost of one nuclear weapon test alone can finance the installation of 80,000 hand pumps, giving third world villages an access to clean water.



Fact Corner

The centre for science and environment 'CSE' is a leading Indian NGO which addresses the issue of man-environment interdependence in a people-oriented way.





1. It is a medicinal herb with special antibiotic and antiseptic properties.
(a) Mint (b) Wild turmeric
(c) Green tea (d) None of these
2. are used in curries, stenis, scups, legumes and many such preparations.
(a) Flax seeds (b) Tea leaves
(c) Curry leaves (d) None of these
3. Which animal is protected and conserved in Kanha National Park?
(a) White tiger (b) Asiatic lion
(c) Elephant (d) Siberian crane
4. One horned rhinoceros is protected in
(a) Corbett National Park (b) Gir National Park
(c) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (d) Kaziranga Wildlife Sencrurary
5. This aquatic animal is about 1 meter long and weight up to 180 kg.
(a) Green Turtle (b) Dolphin
(c) Viper Fish (d) Giant Squid
6. It can focus its eyes in two different directions at the same time.
(a) Oar fish (b) Sea horse
(c) Both of these (d) none of these
7. To some oil, we should
(a) use bicycles (b) walk more
(c) both of these (d) none of these
8. To save electricity, switch off the when not in use.
(a) lights (b) fans
(c) electric appliances (d) all of these
9. It different from other zebras. It was a southern subspecies of the plains zebras.
(a) Thylacine (b) Horse
(c) Quagga (d) None of these





10. was found near the Asiatic coast of the Bering see. It looked like a large seal.
- (a) Irish Deer (b) Stellar's Sea Cow
 (c) Tasmanian Tiger (d) None of these
11. The wood of this tree is used for making cricket bats.
- (a) Mangrove tree (b) Mulberry tree
 (c) Willow tree (d) Neem tree
12. Every part of this tree is useful. It is also called the wonder tree.
- (a) Cotton plant (b) Neem tree
 (c) Tulsi plant (d) Willow tree
13. is a grass plant which has sweet juice in its stem.
- (a) Sugarcane (b) Teak plant
 (c) Cotton plant (d) Tulsi plant
14. Seventy-three different kinds of pesticides have been globally found in
- (a) sea water (b) rivers
 (c) groundwater (d) none of these
15. Over 40% of all forests have been destroyed and another area is lost each second.
- (a) evergreen (b) tropical
 (c) deciduous (d) none of these

Darken you choice with HB pencil...

1. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 4. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 7. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 10. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 13. (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 5. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 8. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 11. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 14. (a) (b) (c) (d)

3. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 6. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 9. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 12. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 15. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a)
 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (b)
 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (b)





8

Unit-II Indian Panorama

FAMOUS INSTITUTES

National institutes or central institutes are institutes established by the government of India. They are listed below along with their location.

Read the name and location of some famous institutes of India.

1. The "All India Institute of Medical Sciences" is located in New Delhi.
2. The "Indian Space Research Organisation" is located in Bengaluru.
3. The "National Institute of Design" is located in Ahmedabad.
4. The "Indian Institute of Science" is located in Bengaluru.
5. The "National Dairy Research Institute" is located in Karnal.
6. The "National Defence Academy" is located in Khadakvasla.
7. The "National Tuberculosis Institute" is located in Bengaluru.
8. The "Indian Military Academy" is located in Dehradun.
9. The "National School of Drama" is located in New Delhi.
10. The "National Institute of Sports" is located in Patiala.



Fact Corner

Film and Television Institute of India is situated in Pune. Since its inception in 1960, it has become India's premier film and Television Institute.

A **Sobriquet** is a nickname or a fancy name that is given to a person or place for his/her special quality.

Read the nickname of the following persons and learn them too.



Rabindranath Tagore
Gurudev



P.T. Usha
Payoli Express



Sarojini Naidu
Nightingale of India



Mother Teresa
Saint of Gutter



Fact Corner

Bal Gangadhar Tilak is also known as the 'Father of Indian Unrest'.



Balgangadhar Tilak
Lokmanya



Indira Gandhi
Iron Lady of India



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Iran Man of India



Chittaranjan Das
Deshbandhu





10

BANKS IN INDIA

The central banking authority of India and an institution owned by Government of India is Reserve Bank of India.

Logos of some famous banks in India are mentioned below. Read their names.



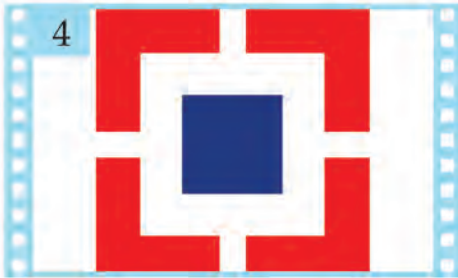
Allahabad Bank



Oriental Bank of Commerce



State Bank of India



HDFC Bank



Union Bank of India



Punjab National Bank



Bank of Baroda



Standard Chartered Bank



ICICI Bank

Fact Corner

Mr. C.D. Deshmukh was the first Indian governor of RBI.





11

WOMEN CHIEF MINISTERS

Look at the pictures of the past and present women chief ministers of some Indian states. *Read the names of the state under the pictures of which they were/are the chief ministers.*



Nandini Sathpati

1 Odisha



Sheila Dikshit

2 Delhi



Mamta Banerjee

3 West Bengal



Rabri Devi

4 Bihar



Rajinder Kaur Bhattal

5 Punjab



Uma Bharti

6 Madhya Pradesh



Vasundhara Raje

7 Rajasthan



Fact Corner

Sucheta Kriplani was the first woman Chief Minister. She was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.



Jayalalithaa

8 Tamil Nadu



SCIENTISTS OF ANCIENT INDIA

India's scientific tradition is a long and proud tradition. The ancient Indian scientists had discovered the concept of different branches of modern science such as astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology etc., long ago.

Here are some great scientists of ancient India.



1 Aryabhata

He was the first scientist to proclaim that the earth is round, it rotates on its axis, orbits the sun and is suspended in space. He invented the **concept of zero**.

2 Acharya Patanjali

He is known as **Father of Yoga**. He prescribed the **Control of Prana** (live breath) as a means to control the body, mind and soul.



3 Acharya Sushruta

Known as **Father of Plastic Surgery**, he described 300 types of operations in his book, **Sushruta Samhita**.

4 Acharya Charaka

He is known as **Father of Medicine**. He described in his book **Charaka Samhita**, the medicinal qualities and functions of 100,000 herbal plants.



5 Bhaskaracharya

He was the first Indian scientist to discover gravity, 500 years before Sir Isaac Newton. His famous book is **Surya Siddhant**.

6 Varahamihira

One of nine gems in the court of king Vikramaditya, Varahamihira wrote a book named **Panchsiddhant** on astronomy.



Fact Corner

↑ Arayabhata, India's first satellite is named after Aryabhata, the famous Indian scientist.



India is a country in Asia. It is the seventh largest country in the world by area and the largest country in South Asia.

Read the questions with their answers to know more about India.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Which state in India produces fish the most? | West Bengal |
| 2. Which is the largest Union Territory in India? | The Andaman and Nicobar |
| 3. Which is the highest dam in India? | Bharkra Nangal Dam |
| 4. Which is the longest tunnel in India? | Jawahar Tunnel |
| 5. Which is the highest tower in India? | Rameswaram TV Tower |
| 6. Which is the longest road in India? | Grand Trunk Road |
| 7. Which place in India has the highest rainfall? | Meghalaya (Cherrapunji) |
| 8. Which is India's largest state? | Rajasthan |
| 9. Which is India's smallest state? | Goa |
| 10. Which state in India produces silk the most? | Karnataka |
| 11. Which state in India produces tea the most? | Assam |
| 12. Which state in India has the largest population? | Uttar Pradesh |
| 13. Where is the largest rose garden in India? | Chandigarh |
| 14. Which is the fresh water lake in India? | Wular (J & K) |
| 15. Which is the largest group of Island in India? | The Andaman-223 |



Fact Corner

Indian has more than 1.2 billion (1,210,000,000) people, which is the second largest population in the world. It is also the most populous democracy in the world.



Environmentalists are people committed to work towards the protection of environment.

Here are the informations as well as the pictures of some famous environmentalists. Read to know about them.



Sunderlal Bahuguna is a famous Gandhian, environmentalist and Chipko movement leader. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian honour in 2009.

Rajendra Singh is a well known water conservationist known as 'Waterman of India. He won Raman Magsaysay Award for community leadership in 2001.



Medha Patkar started Narmada Bachao Andolan to protest against the Sardar Sarovar dam and rehabilitation of the people.

Al Gore is an ex vice-president of the United States and a leading environmentalist who made a documentary "Inconvenient truth", on environmental and climatic change, for which he got Nobel Prize for Peace.



Wangari Maathai was Kenyan environmentalist and political activist. She became the first African woman to receive Nobel Peace Prize for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.

Amrita Devi sacrificed her life along with her three daughters in 1730 to save green trees being felled by the Maharaja of Jodhpur in Marwar, Rajasthan.



Fact Corner

PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) is an American animal rights organization that works to prevent cruelty towards animals, promote vegetarianism, and fight against using animal products.



15

CUPS AND TROPHIES

Names of some famous Cups and Trophies are given below.

Read the name of the game associated with each Cup and Trophy.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sharjah Cup | Cricket |
| 2. Santosh Trophy | Football |
| 3. Calcutta Cup | Rugby |
| 4. Champions Trophy | Cricket |
| 5. Thomas Cup | Badminton |
| 6. Indira Gandhi Gold Cup | Hockey |
| 7. Singer Cup | Cricket |
| 8. Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup | Football |
| 9. Agha Khan Cup | Hockey |
| 10. Ashes Cup | Cricket |
| 11. DCM Cup | Football |
| 12. Scindia Gold Cup | Hockey |
| 13. Jayalakshmi Cup | Tennis |
| 14. Wimbledon Trophy | Tennis |
| 15. Ranji Trophy | Cricket |
| 16. Dhyan Chand Cup | Hockey |
| 17. Federation Cup | Football |
| 18. Duleep Trophy | Cricket |
| 19. Davis Cup | Tennis |
| 20. Durand Cup | Football |



Fact Corner

The winning nation gets to lift the real trophy, but when the celebrations are over they take home a replica. The ever-parsimonious FIFA Keeps the original, possibly because it does not trust anyone else to look after it.





16

INDIAN RIVERS

India rivers play an important role in the lives of the Indian people. The river systems provide irrigation, potable water, cheap transportation and electricity for a large number of people all over the country.

Read the following cities with the rivers on the bank of which they are situated.

CITIES

1. Ayodhya
2. Jabalpur
3. Cuttack
4. Guwahati
5. Agra
6. Surat
7. Nashik
8. Ahmedabad
9. Kolkata
10. Lucknow
11. Srinagar
12. Kanpur

RIVERS

- (a) Saryu
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Mahanadi
- (d) Brahmaputra
- (e) Yamuna
- (f) Tapti
- (g) Godavari
- (h) Sabarmati
- (i) Hooghly
- (j) Gomti
- (k) Jhelum
- (l) Ganga



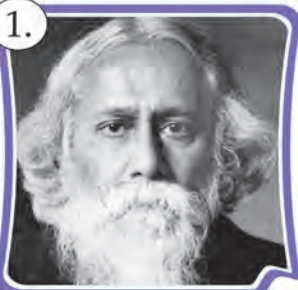
Fact Corner

Seven major rivers: Indus, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Krishna and Mahanadi along with their numerous tributaries make up the river system of India.



Many great people are born in India. Some of them have been bestowed with Nobel Prize.

Look at the pictures and read the description of the Nobel Prize Winners.



1. Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian and also Asian to get the Nobel Prize for his book Gitanjali in 1913.
2. C. V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1930 for physics. He did his research exclusively in India.
3. Har Gobind Khorana is an Indian born American scientist. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1968.
4. Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979. She was known as the 'Saint of Gutter'.
5. Subrahmanyan Chandrashekar got the Nobel Prize in 1930 for his study of structure and evolution of stars.
6. Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1998 for his work in economics.
7. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan is an Indian born American and British structural biologist who shared Nobel Prize in 2009 in chemistry for studies on ribosome.

Fact Corner

Madame Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the only woman to win in two fields, and the only person to win in multiple sciences.



G.K Olympiad-2





1. 'Indian Institute of Science' is located in

(a) Dehradun	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Patiala	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Bengaluru	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) New Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Who is known as 'Saint of Gutter'?

(a) Sarojini Naidu	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Mother Teresa	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) P.T. Usha	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Indira Gandhi	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Which one of the given institutes is located in Ahmedabad?

(a) National Institute of Design	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) National Defense Academy	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Indian Military Academy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) National Institute of Sports	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Nickname of the 'Rabindranath Tagore' is

(a) Gurudev	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Deshbandhu	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Lokmanya	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Father of Nation	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Which one of the following logos represents 'Union Bank of India'?

(a) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Who was the first women chief minister?

(a) Nandini Sathpati	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Sucheta Kriplani	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mamta Banerjee	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Uma Bharti	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Who is know as 'Father of Yoga'?

(a) Acharya Sushrut	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Achayra Charak	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Bhaskaracharya	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Acharya Patanjali	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Who was the first Indian scientist to discover gravity, 500 years before Sir Isaac Newton?

(a) Aryabhata	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Varahamihira	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Bhaskaracharya	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Which state in India produces silk the most?

(a) Karnataka	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Goa	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Rajasthan	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Chandigarh	<input type="checkbox"/>





10. Where is the largest rose garden in India?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) West Bengal
 (c) Chandigarh (d) Rajasthan
11. started 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'.
 (a) Amrita Devi (b) Medha Patkar
 (c) Wangari Maathai (d) None of these
12. is a famous environmentalist and Chipko movement leader.
 (a) Rajendra Singh (b) Sunderlal Bhugunna
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
13. 'Indira Gandhi Gold Cup' associated with
 (a) Hockey (b) Cricket
 (c) Football (d) Tennis
14. Kolkata is situated on the bank of
 (a) Godawari (b) Ganga
 (c) Jhelum (d) Hoogly
15. Who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1998 for his work in economics?
 (a) Rabindranath Tagor (b) Amartya Sen
 (c) C.V. Raman (d) Har Gobind Khorana

Darken you choice with HB pencil...

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 2. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 3. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 4. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 5. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 6. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 7. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 9. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 13. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) |

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |





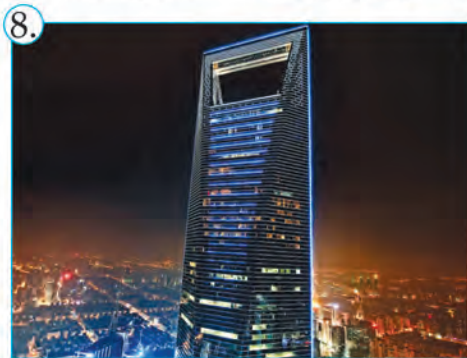
18

TALLEST BUILDINGS

There are so many buildings in the world that rank skyscrapers by height.

Here are some of the tallest buildings of the world.

1. Burj Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 2717 feet
2. Willis Tower, Chicago, Illinois, 1451 feet
3. Petronas Tower, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1483 feet
4. Kingkey 100, Shenzhen, China, 1449 feet
5. Mecca Clock Tower, Mecca, Saudi Arabia, 1,972 feet
6. ZiFeng Tower, Nanjing, China, 1476 feet
7. Taipei 101, Taipei, Taiwan, 1667 feet
8. Shanghai World Financial Centre, Shanghai, China, 1614 feet
9. Guangzhou International Finance Centre, Gaunghou, China, 1439 feet



Fact Corner

19th century, saw the development of a new kind of structure that used an iron or steel internal structure to bear the building's weight. Some such buildings are very tall and are known as skyscrapers.





ARRIVING AT AIRPORTS

Airport is an aerodrome with facilities for flights to take off and land. An International Airport had additional facilities for customs and passport control.

Read the airports and the places where they are located.

Airports

1. Kansai International Airport
2. O' Hare International Airport
3. Heathrow Airport
4. Frankfurt International Airport
5. Charles De Gaulle International Airport
6. Barajas International Airport
7. Don Maung International Airport
8. John F. Kennedy International Airport
9. Indira Gandhi International Airport
10. Changi International Airport
11. Narita International Airport
12. Galileo Galilei Airport
13. King Fahd International Airport
14. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
15. Shahjalal International Airport

Places

- Osaka, Japan
- Chicago, Illinois
- London, United Kingdom
- Germany
- Paris, France
- Madrid, Spain
- Bangkok, Thailand
- New York, USA
- Delhi, India
- Singapore
- Tokyo, Japan
- Pisa, Italy
- Dammam, Saudi Arabia
- Kolkata, India
- Dhaka, Bangladesh



Fact Corner

Kansai International Airport is located on an artificial island in the middle of Osaka Bay, Japan. It is one of the only two artificial structures visible from space, the other being the Great Wall of China. Italian architect Renzo Piano developed the aerodynamic shape of the terminal building's roof, to combat the hurricane hazard.





20

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

The World heritage sites restricted to those natural areas that furnish outstanding examples of Earth's record life or its geologic processes and contain natural phenomena that are rare, unique, superlative or of outstanding beauty.

Look at the pictures and read the captions to know about the following heritage sites.



1. Easter Island



2. Victoria Falls



3. Greate Barrier Reef



4. Galapagos Islands



5. Petra



6. The Grand Canyon National Park



7. Angkor



8. Bhimbetka Rock Shelters



9. Sunderbans



10. Lake Baikal



11. Statue of Liberty



12. Dinosaur Provincial Park

1. The moai statues in Rapa Nui National Park on this island are stone blocks carved into head-and-torso figures, and are believed to have been created to honour chiefs and other important people.



- 
2. One of the biggest and most beautiful waterfalls this one located in southern Africa on Zambezi River between the countries of Zambia and Zimbabwe, causes mists that can be spotted from miles.
 3. Sprawling off the east coast of Queensland, Australia, the Great Barrier Reef is not a single reef but a group of more than 2,800 distinct entities. The reef system is the largest structure on Earth built by living organisms, tiny hard corals that are no bigger than a fingernail.
 4. This archipelago and its surrounding waters are famed for the unique species the attracted the interest of Charles Darwing in 1835. It is believed that years later Darwm drew on his observations on the island while conceptualizing his revolutionary theory of evolution by natural selection.
 5. The name of this site means 'rock' in Greek. The majestic site in Jordan is a 'lost' city in stone that speaks volumes on the great civilisation that flourished years ago.
 6. Carved out by the Colorado River, this is the most spectacular gorge in the world. It cuts across the National Park by its name, which is a World Heritage site.
 7. One of the most important archaeological sites in South-East Asia, it includes forested area, an Archaeological Park containing the glorious remains Khmer Empire, and a very famous temple.
 8. The Rock Shelters located here adorn the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains on the southern edge of the central Indian plateau. Nestled amidst dense forest, these clusters of rock shelters, display paintings belonging to the Mesolithic Period.
 9. One of the largest mangrove forests in the world, this lies on the delta of the Ganges Brahmaputra, and Menghna rivers on the Bay of Bengal.
 10. Situated in South-east Siberia, this is the oldest and deepest lake in the world.
 11. This towering monument was a gift from France on the centenary of American independence.
 12. Located in Canada this park contains some of the most important fossil discoveries ever made from the 'Age of reptiles'. About 35 species of dinosaur, dating back some 75 million years have been found here.



Fact Corner

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) boosts the identification, protection, and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world. The mission is embodied in an international treaty known as the Convention that was adopted by UNESCO in 1972.



CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

All countries have their own units of money or currencies. Some names of countries and their currencies are given below in two columns.

Read the country names and their currencies.

Country	Currency
1. Malta	a. Euro
2. Philippines	b. Peso
3. Iran	c. Rial
4. Bangladesh	d. Taka
5. Indonesia	e. Rupiah
6. UK	f. Pound Sterling
7. South Africa	g. Rand
8. Canada	h. Dollar
9. Australia	i. Dollar
10. The European Union	j. Euro
11. Japan	k. Yen

Country	Currency
12. Myanmar	l. Kyat
13. Serbia	m. Dinar
14. India	n. Rupee
15. Switzerland	o. Franc
16. USA	p. Dollar
17. China	q. Yuan
18. Turkey	r. Lira
19. Norway	s. Krone
20. Pakistan	t. Rupee
21. Poland	u. Zloty
22. Sri Lanka	v. Rupee
23. Russia	w. Ruble
24. Denmark	x. Krone



Fact Corner

The European Union is an economic and political organization which has many European countries like Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, etc. as its members. Euro is the common currency of all these European countries. It was introduced in 2002.





AMAZING LANDMARKS

The world is replete with wonderful structures that show human skill.

See the pictures, read the clues to know names of the following structures.

1. Leaning Tower is 56.70 m high and leaned at 3.99 degrees.
2. Big Ben is the world's biggest four-faced chiming clock.
3. Mt. Rushmore is a mountain on which four Us president are carved.
4. Golden Gate is a bridge in San Francisco, USA.
5. Horyuji Temple is a temple in Japan which has some of the oldest wooden buildings.
6. Golden Pagoda is a Buddhist pagoda at Yangon, Myanmar.
7. Sphinx is a half human, half lion stature in Egypt.
8. Borobudur is a Buddhist monument in Indonesia.



Fact Corner
 The Great Wall of China is the longest man-made structure in the world.



On July, 2007 , the list of the seven new wonders was announced in the celebrity studded ceremony, at the stadium of Light in Lisbon (Portugal). The ceremony was attended by a myriad of stars and celebrities. All the citizens of the world voted through Internet and phone and decided these new seven wonders.

1. Mughal emperor Shah Jahan built the **Taj Mahal** in the 17th century in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It took more than 20,000 workers, 1,000 elephants, 32 million rupees and 22 years to build this beautiful monument. In all, 28 types of precious and semi-precious stones were used with the white marble. The marble was brought from Rajasthan, the jasper from Punjab, the jade and crystal from China, the turquoise from Tibet, the lapis lazuli from Afghanistan, the sapphire from Sri Lanka and the carnelian from Arabia.
2. **Ruins of Petra** is located on the edge of the Arabian Desert in Jordan. Petra was the gleaming capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas iv.
3. **Christ the Redeemer** is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It stands 130 ft. tall. It is located atop the Corcovado Mountain in the Tijuca Forest national Park. When it was built in 1931, all the necessary work material as well as the workers who helped in the building of this statue were carried to the peak of Corcovado by train. The same train today carries tourists to the top of the peak.



4. **The Great Wall of China** is the largest engineering and building project ever. It is about 73,00 km, from Bo Hai, a gulf of the Yellow Sea in the east, to a point deep in Gansu province in the west. The wall was built of dirt, stone and brick and is about 15 to 30 ft high. It has watchtowers rising at regular intervals above it. The wall was used as a defensive barrier against invaders.



5. **Chichén Itzá**, located in Mexico, is possibly the most famous temple city of the Maya, a pre-Columbian civilization that lived in present day Central America. It was the political and religious center of Maya civilization during the period from AD 750 to 1200.



6. Located in Rome, the **Colosseum** is an amphitheatre built by the ancient Romans, with a seating capacity of 80,000. It was used for contests between gladiators and other performances such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, reenactments of famous battles and dramas based on classical mythology. Find out who were the gladiators.



7. **Machu Picchu** is located in Peru. This medieval city was built in the 15th century by the Incan emperor Pachacutec, a city in the clouds on the mountain.



LINES AND BOUNDARIES

Given below are some lines between some countries. You have to read the names of the relevant countries for which these lines have been given.

1. Mc Mahon Line

India and China

2. Mannerheim Line

Russia and Finland

3. Radcliffe Line

India and Pakistan

4. Durand Line

Pakistan and Afghanistan

5. Maginot Line

France and Germany

6. Hindenburg Line

Germany and Poland

7. 49th Parallel

US and Canada

8. 17th Parallel

North and South Vietnam

9. 24th Parallel

India and Myanmar

10. Oder-Neisse Line

East Germany and Poland



Fact Corner

A latitude named 38 Parallel separates North and South Korea.



25

FAMOUS RESIDENCES

An official residence is the residence at which a nation's head of state, head of government, governor or resident officially resides.

Look and read about these famous residences of the world.

1



Rashtrapati Bhawan is the official residence of the President of India. It is located in New Delhi.

10 Downing Street is the official residence of the Prime Minister of the UK. It is located in London.



2

3



Vatican City is the official residence of the Pope. It is located in Vatican City.

White House is the official residence of the President of the USA. It is located in Washington DC.



4

5



Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Royal Family of the UK. It is located in London.

Elysee Palace is the official residence of the President of France. It is located in Paris.



6



Fact Corner

These are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, 412 doors, 147 windows, 8 staircases and 3 elevators in the white House.









G.K Olympiad-3

- What is the height of the Petronas Tower, Kuala Lumpur, Malasiya?

(a) 1451 feet	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 1580 feet	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 1483 feet	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 1476 feet	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Frankfurt International Airport is located in

(a) Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) France	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Japan	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) China	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Netaji subhash Chandra Bose International Airport is located in

(a) Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Kolkata	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mumbai	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Lucknow	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Identify and tick (✓) the picture of Bhimbetka Rock Shelters.





(a)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(b)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(c)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(d)  <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---
- situated in South-east Siberia, this is the oldest and deepest lake in the world.

(a) Lake Baikal	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Lake Malawi	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Lake Huron	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Lake Victoria	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Dollar is the currency of

(a) U.S.A	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) All of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- What is the currency of Bangladesh?

(a) Dinar	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Euro	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Taka	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Rial	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The currency of Japan is

(a) Yen	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Kyat	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Peso	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Lira	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Identify and tick (✓) the picture of Mt. Rushmore.

(a)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(b)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(c)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(d)  <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--	--	--





10. is the largest engineering and building project ever. It is about 73,00 km.
 (a) Chichen Itza (b) Great wall of China
 (c) Machu Picchu (d) Ruins of Petra
11. Relevant countries for the line '24th Parallel' are
 (a) India and Pakistan (b) India and China
 (c) India and Myanmar (d) None of these
12. What is the name of the line between Pakistan and Afghanistan?
 (a) Durand Line (b) Maginot Line
 (c) Radcliffe Line (d) None of these
13. The world's biggest four-faced chiming clock is
 (a) Makkah Royal Clock Tower (b) Big Ben
 (c) The Saviour Tower (d) None of these
14. is the official residence of the President of the USA.
 (a) White House (b) Buckingham Palace
 (c) Vactican City (d) None of these
15. Elysee palace is the official residence of the
 (a) Prime Minister of UK (b) President of France
 (c) President of India (d) None of these

Darken you choice with HB pencil...

1. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 4. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 7. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 10. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 13. (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 5. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 8. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 11. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 14. (a) (b) (c) (d)

3. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 6. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 9. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 12. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 15. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a)
 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (b)
 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (b)





FAMOUS SCIENTISTS

Science and technology have brought about radical changes in our lifestyle. We should be indebted to scientists whose inventions have made our life easy.

Here are the brief descriptions of some famous scientists.



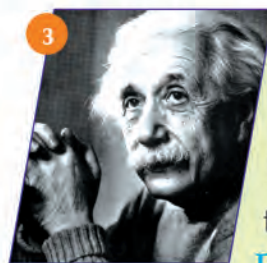
Dr C. V. Raman

This eminent Indian scientist was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on scattering of light. This discovery is also known as **Raman Effect**.



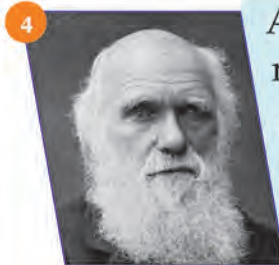
Isaac Newton

He is known as the Father of Modern Physics and Mathematics. The famous **laws of motion** and **gravitation** were discovered by him.



Albert Einstein

A German who migrated to USA during World War II. He propounded the **Theory of Relativity** and the **Photon Theory of Light**.



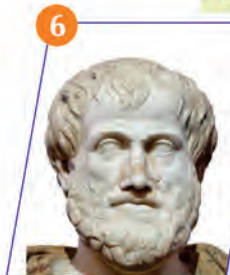
Charles Darwin

An English naturalist and geologist, best known for his **Evolutionary Theory**.



Galileo

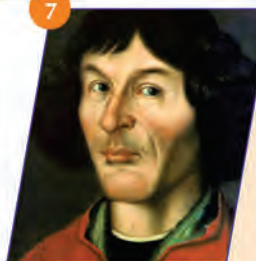
The **Father of Modern Science** who constructed **Telescope**.



Nicolas Copernicus

of **Syllogism**.

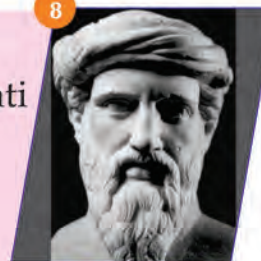
A student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great who gave the **Theory**



Aristotle

Model of the Universe which placed the Sun, rather than the earth, at the centre.

A Polish mathematician and astronomer who formulated a **Heliocentric**



Pythagoras

A great mathematician, mystic and scientist, best known for the **Pythagorean theorem**.



Fact Corner

Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin, an antibiotic which helps prevent bacterial infection.



Before studying science, we should know what science is. A systematic knowledge derived from study, observation and experiment is known as Science. Science has many branches, each concerned with a particular field of study.

Let's read and learn about the names of the branches of science.

1. The scientific study of atmosphere for forecasting weather
2. The scientific study of plants
3. The scientific study of animals
4. The scientific study of heavenly bodies
5. The scientific study of insects
6. The scientific study of relations of plants and animals with their surroundings
7. The scientific study of the structure of plants, animals and human body
8. The scientific study of earthquakes
9. The scientific study of diseases
10. The scientific study of elements and compounds

Meteorology

Botany

Zoology

Astronomy

Entomology

Ecology

Anatomy

Seismology

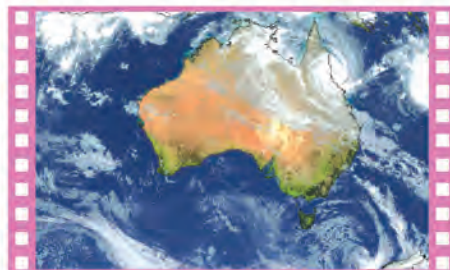
Pathology

Chemistry



Fact Corner

Bacteriology is the scientific study of bacteria.



Given below are some branches of medicine and the related area.

Let's memorise the names of the branches of medicine so that we get the right advice at right time.

Related area	Branches
1. Endocrine glands and hormones	Endocrinology
2. Medical care of the elderly	Geriatrics
3. Diseases of the lungs and the respiratory system	Pulmonology
4. Care of infants, children and adolescents	Pediatrics
5. The skin and its diseases	Dermatology
6. Blood and its diseases	Haematology
7. Diseases of the kidneys	Nephrology
8. Study, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and the other malignant diseases	Oncology
9. Diseases of the heart and cardiovascular system	Cardiology
10. Study and treatment of mental disorders	Psychiatry
11. Study of bones and its diseases	Orthopedic
12. Treatment of the organs of digestion	Gastroenterology



Fact Corner

Maharishi Charaka is known as the 'Father of Medicine'. He consolidated Ayurveda about 2500 years ago.

SOME COMMON DISEASES

A disease is a particular abnormal condition, a disorder of a structure or function that affects part or all of an organism.

Read about the following common diseases.

1



Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin D. It is a disorder of defective growth of bones. The bones fail to harden and become bent.

Polio is caused by a viral infection of the nervous system. The virus affects the active muscles. An oral vaccine is effective. Amitabh Bachchan is the brand ambassador of the campaign. Its slogan is "Do Boond Zindagi Ki".

2



3



The main cause of Malaria is the bite of mosquito (female anopheles). The symptom of disease is shivering, fever and sweating.

Anaemia is caused due to shortage of haemoglobin. It is found in the blood. The symptoms of disease are low resistance, weakness and breathlessness. Iron deficiency is the main cause of it.

4



5



Night Blindness is a disease in which the eyesight and the eyes become weak in dim light. The deficiency of vitamin A is the main cause of this disease.

Fact Corner

In 2012, India was declared free of Polio by WHO.



Computer World

We all are familiar with computer. It helps us in all walks of life.

Can you name the following?

1. The letters RAM stand for Random Access Memory.
2. Printer is the device used to print computer output on paper.
3. The brain of a Computer is CPU (Central Processing Unit).
4. Joystick is a device used in computer games, it can be moved in any direction on the screen.
5. E-mail is the most frequently used service on Internet for many reasons.
6. A personal computer uses a 5.25 inches Floppy Disk etc.
7. Floppy is a storage device with a regular outer shape.
8. ENIAC was the first electronic computer.
9. A small portable computer is called PDA.
10. Zip is a technique and format for storing compressed data on a device.



Fact Corner

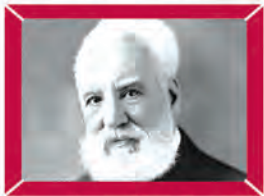
Computer was invented by Charles Babbage. He is known as the 'Father of the computer'.



Measurement plays an important role in science. Many units of measurement were named after the persons who discovered or invented them. Some of them with their discoverers or inventors are given below.



James Watt



Alexander Graham Bell



Alessandro Volta



Anders Celsius



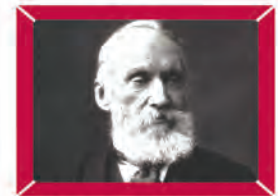
Marie Curie

UNITS

1. Watt
2. Decibel
3. Volt
4. Celsius
5. Curie
6. Kelvin
7. Joule
8. Fahrenheit
9. Ohm
10. Ampere

MEASURES

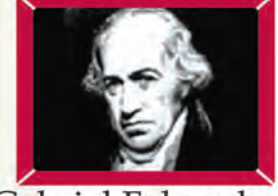
- Power
- Sound
- Electromagnetic force
- Temperature
- Radiation
- Thermodynamic Temperature
- Energy
- Temperature
- Electrical Resistance
- Electrical Current



Lord Kelvin



James Prescott Joule



Gabriel Fahrenheit



George Simon Ohm



Andre Marie Ampere

**Fact Corner**

A Voltmeter is a scientific instrument used for measuring quantity of electricity (electric charge).



Our Solar System is a vast place, with lots of empty space between planets. The Solar System is made up of all the planets that orbit around the sun. In addition to planets, the solar system also consists of moons, comets, asteroids, minor planets, and dust and gas.

A. Read the descriptions about solar system.

Mars planet is nicknamed the red planet. Humans have sent robots here.

Asteroid Belt lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system. It is so big that more than 1300 Earths could fit inside it.

Comets are relatively small solar system body that orbits the sun. They are made of ice, dust and small rocky particles.

Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system.

Sun is star at the center of our solar system. It is responsible for Earth's climate and weather.

Venus is the second brightest object in the night sky after the Moon. Its surface is often described as a stormy desert full of many craters and very active volcanoes.

Meteoroids are small rocks or particle of debris in our solar system. They range in size from dust to around 10 meters in diameter.

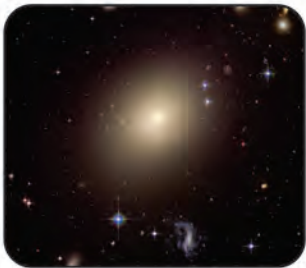


A galaxy is a huge collection of gas, dust and stars held together by gravity. Most galaxies contain of least a trillions stars. There are trillions of galaxies in the universe.

B. Let's read and learn about them.



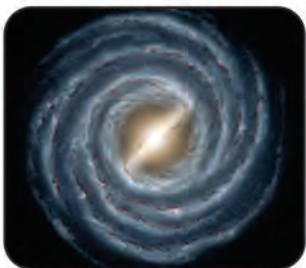
1. Spiral galaxies are the most beautiful type of galaxies. Their long twisting arms are areas where stars are being formed.



2. Elliptical galaxies are so bright, that if Earth were located in side of one, there would always be day light everywhere no matter the time of the day.



3. Super massive black holes are believed to sit at the center of most galaxies.



4. The 'Milky way' galaxy is our home galaxy in the universe. It is about 120,000 light years in diameter, containing up to 400 billion stars.



5. The Andromeda galaxy is the closest large galaxy to the Milky way and is one of a few galaxies that can be seen unaided from the Earth.

 **Fact Corner**

The word 'galaxy' is derived from the Greek word galaxies which means "Milky", it is a reference to our own galaxy the Milky way.





G.K Olympiad-4

- The famous laws of motion and gravitation were discovered by
(a) Albert Einstein (b) Aristotle
(c) Isaac Newton (d) Pythagoras
- pronounced the theory of relatively and the photon theory of light.
(a) Charles Darwin (b) Albert Enstein
(c) Galileo (d) None of these
- The scientific study of insects is concerned with
(a) Entomology (b) Zoology
(c) Botany (d) Anatomy
- Pathology is the scientific study of
(a) animals (b) plants
(c) heavenly bodies (d) diseases
- Blood and its diseases related branch of medicine is
(a) Dermatology (b) Haematology
(c) Pulmonology (d) Cardiology
- Nephrology is a branch of medicine related to
(a) diseases of the kidneys (b) diseases of the heart
(c) diseases of the skin (d) diseases of the blood
- Which disease is caused due to deficiency of vitamin D?
(a) Rickets (b) Malaria
(c) Polio (d) None of these
- Anaemia is caused due to shortage of
(a) water (b) minerals
(c) hemoglobin (d) salt
- Unit of temperature is
(a) Celsius (b) Fahrenheit
(c) Both of these (d) None of these





10. What is the unit of electric current?
 (a) Ampere (b) Watt
 (c) Volt (d) None of these
11. Joule is the unit of
 (a) power (b) sound
 (c) radiation (d) energy
12. Which one of the following is the largest moon in the solar system?
 (a) Ganymede (b) Venus
 (c) Comet (d) Sun
13. lies between the orbits of mars and Jupiter.
 (a) Meteoroid belt (b) Asteroid belt
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
14. Which galaxy is about 120,000 light years in diameter, containing up to 400 billion stars?
 (a) Spiral galaxy (b) Elliptical galaxy
 (c) Milky way galaxy (d) None of these
15. are the most beautiful type of galaxies.
 (a) Andromeda galaxies (b) Elliptical galaxies
 (c) Spiral galaxies (d) None of these

Darken you choice with HB pencil...

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 2. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 3. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 4. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 5. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 6. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 7. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 9. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 13. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) |

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) |





PLACES TO VISIT

India is called land of monuments. Many beautiful monuments are situated in India. Every year thousands of tourists come to India to these monuments.

Look at the pictures and read the names and places where these are located.

1.



Sanchi Stupa,
Sanchi

2.



Sun Temple,
Konark

3.



Gateway of India,
Mumbai

4.



India Gate,
Delhi

5.



Lotus Temple,
Delhi

6.



Red Fort,
Delhi



Fact Corner

Key monastery at 14,000 ft. in Spiti, Himachal Pradesh is the highest monastery in the world.

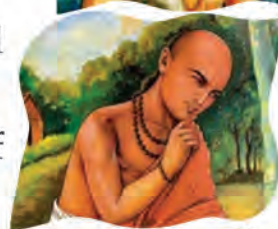
Oldest dockyard was discovered at Lothal, near the Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat. It was built in 2300 BC.



Some people do so remarkable performance that they are always remembered. Many saints and rishis tried their best to eradicate social evils from our Indian society.

Here are the pictures as well as brief descriptions of some famous saints and rishis of India. Let's read about them.

1. Bana Bhatta was a court poet of Harshavardhana of Kanuj. He authored kadambari and Harsha Charita biography of Harshavardhana.
2. Bhaskaracharya calculated the time taken by earth to around the sun during the 5th century.
3. Chanakya was also known as Kautilya. He was the author of Arthashastra.
4. Aryabhatta was born in 5th Century. Zero and number system were invented by him. He was a great astronomer.
5. Maharshi Charak is known as father of medicine. He wrote Charak Sanhita nearly 2500 years ago.
6. Surdas was a blind saint in 15th Century and famous for devotional songs dedicated to Lord Krishna.
7. Mirabai was a Hindu poet and devotee of Krishna.
8. Kabir established the Kirtan system.
9. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was the founder of Radha Soami Movement.
10. Namdev was a poet-saint who is significant to the Varkari sect of Hinduism.



Fact Corner

Maharishi Valmiki was a famous Sanskrit poet. He wrote Ramayana.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMERS

India is privileged to have a number of great souls. They managed to bring revolutions by making radical changes in society. Many social reformers tried their best to eradicate evil practices from the society.

Read the names and descriptions about the following reformers.

1



Swami Vivekanand

He founded the '**Ramakrishna Mission**'. He condemned the caste system, ritualistic ceremonies and superstitions.

2



Annie Besant

She was associated with **Theosophical society**. She preached against social evils such as child marriage and caste system.

3



Raja Ram Mohan Roy

He founded **Brahmo Samaj** and made efforts to stop the custom of sati and child-marriage. He supported western-education.

4



Syed Ahmed Khan

He founded **Aligarh Muslim University**. He always favoured western education. He wanted to raise the status of women in society.

5



Dayanand Saraswati

He founded **Arya Samaj**. He condemned child marriage, untouchability and caste system.



Fact Corner

The practice of Sati was abolished in 1829.



36

INDIAN ANCIENT RULERS

Many great rulers ruled our country. They ruled for many years and built a huge empire. Some of them were great. We remember them even today.

Read the questions and their answer to know the names of rulers.

1. Who was the first Mughal Emperor in India?

Ans. Babur

2. What was the name of Gautama Buddha as the prince of Kapilvastu?

Ans. Siddhartha

3. Who founded the Magadha Empire?

Ans. Bimbisara

4. Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India'?

Ans. Samudragupta

5. Who had started the Saka Era of Indian Calendar?

Ans. Kanishka

6. Which king's court did the Chinese traveller Fa-Hien visit?

Ans. Chandragupta II

7. Which Greek king was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya?

Ans. Seleucus

8. Which king of ancient India was known as Priyadarshi?

Ans. Ashoka

9. Who founded the Mauryan Empire?

Ans. Chandragupta Maurya

10. Which king's court did the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visit in India?

Ans. Harshavardhana

11. Name the leader of Marathas.

Ans. Shivaji



Fact Corner

Chandragupta Maurya was the first emperor of Bharat he founded Mauryan Empire in 322 BC.





37

STADIUMS IN INDIA

Stadium is a place for outdoor games. It consists of a field either partly or completely surrounded by a tiered structure designed to allow spectators to sit and view the event.

Read the names of stadiums and the cities in which they are located.

Stadium

1. Sardar Patel Stadium
2. M. A. Chidambaram Stadium
3. Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium
4. Green Park Stadium
5. Feroz Shah Kotla
6. M. Chinnaswamy Stadium
7. D.Y. Patil Stadium
8. Eden Gardens
9. Punjab Cricket Association Stadium
10. Sawai Mansingh Stadium
11. Captain Roop Singh Stadium
12. Holker Cricket Stadium
13. Nehru Stadium
14. Indira Priyadarshini Stadium
15. K.D. Singh Babu Stadium

Location

- (a) Ahmedabad, Gujarat
- (b) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (c) Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- (e) New Delhi
- (f) Bengaluru, Karnataka
- (g) Mumbai, Maharashtra
- (h) Kolkata, West Bengal
- (i) Mohali, Punjab
- (j) Jaipur, Rajasthan
- (k) Gwalior
- (l) Indore
- (m) Guwahati
- (n) Visakhapatnam
- (o) Lucknow



Eden Gardens



Punjab Cricket Association Stadium



Feroz Shah Kotla



Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium



D.Y. Patil Stadium



Fact Corner

A cricket game was once stopped because a pig ran across the field. It is even considered legal to suspend the game if an animal entered the field.



The sports that played or practiced on or in water are called water sports.

Here are the pictures and clues of some water sports. Read the clues and their names to know about them.

1



Snorkeling

Swimming under water being equipped with a mask and a short tube.

2



Surfing

A water ride taken towards the water shore on a surfing board.

3



Scuba Diving

Underwater diving with an air tank and swim-fins attached to the feet of the diver.

4



Water Polo

This is a team sport played in water.

5



Rafting

A challenging activity using a floating platform to navigate through a river.

6



Parasailing

A water sport in which a person is towed behind a boat while attached to a specially designed parachute.

Fact Corner

A water polo team consists of 6 field players and the goal keeper.



39

NATIONAL GAMES

Each country of the world has its own national game.

Read the names of the countries whose national games are given.



Baseball

Taiwan



Tejo

Colombai



Muay Thai

Thailand



Ice Hockey

Canada



Buzkashi

Afghanistan



Oina

Romania



Cycling

Belgium



Skiing

Norway



Sumo

Japan



Fact Corner

Discuss in the classroom the most popular games of India.





40

SPORTING TERMS

There are some specific terms used in specific games/sports. Given below are few terms.

Read the name of the game/sport with which each one of them is associated.



- 1. Full toss : Cricket
- 2. Deuce : Tennis
- 3. Hole-in-one : Golf
- 4. Knock out : Boxing



- 5. Lap : Swimming
- 6. Home run : Baseball
- 7. Back flip : Gymnastic



- 8. Flag flip : Football
- 9. Cue : Billiards
- 10. Hippodrome : Horse Racing



Fact Corner

The first ever cricket test match in India was played in 1933 at the Bombay Gymkhana against England.





41

ATHLETICS

Athletics mainly consists of track and field events such as running, jumping, throwing. Given below are pictures of few athletic events.

Use the picture clues and read the name of event.



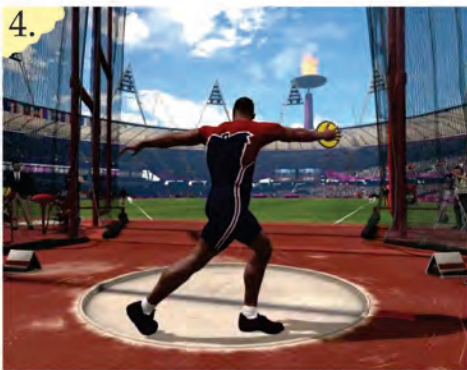
100 Metre Race



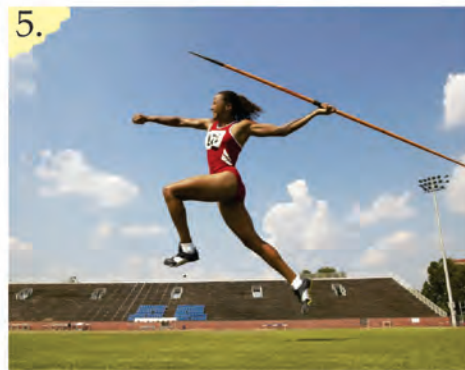
High Jump



Pole Vault



Discuss Throw



Javelin Throw



4 X 400 Metre relay



110 Metre Hurdles



Long Jump



Shot Put





G.K Olympiad-5



- Identify the given picture and tick (✓) the correct answer.

(a) India Gate	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Red Fort	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Gateway of India	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Sun Temple	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Who was the founder of Radha Soami Movement?

(a) Namdev	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Surdas	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Chanakya	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Who calculated the time taken by earth to around the sun during the 5th century?

(a) Bhaskaracharya	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Aryabatta	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Bana Batta	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Chanakya	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Who founded Arya Samaj?

(a) Swami Vivekanand	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Dayanand Saraswati	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Who made efforts to stop the custom of sati and child-marrigae?

(a) Syed Ahmed Khan	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Annie Besant	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India'?

(a) Babur	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Ashoka	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Siddhartha	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Samudragupta	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Tick (✓) the name of the leader of marathas.

(a) Shivaji	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Ashoka	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Harshavardhana	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Kanishka	<input type="checkbox"/>
- M. Chinnaswamy Stadium is located in

(a) Ahmedabad, Gujrat	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Chennai, Tamil Nadu	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Bengaluru, Karnataka	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Kanpur, Utter Pradesh	<input type="checkbox"/>
- In which city K.D. Singh Babu Stadium is located?

(a) Lucknow	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Gwalior	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Indore	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) New Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>





10. Identify the picture and tick (✓) the correct water game.





- (a) Rafting (b) Surfing
 (c) Water Polo (d) Parasailing



11. National game of Canada is

- (a) Cycling (b) Skiing
 (c) Ice Hockey (d) Baseball

12. Tick (✓) the picture for national game of Japan.

- (a)  (b)  (c)  (d) 

13. Which one of the following terms is associated with boxing?

- (a) Hole-in-one (b) Knock out
 (c) Full toss (d) Back flip

14. Tick (✓) the term which is associated with football.

- (a) Flag flip (b) Home run
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these

15. Identify the picture and tick (✓) the correct event.

- (a) Discuss Throw (b) Shot Put
 (c) Pole Vault (d) Javelin Throw



Darken you choice with HB pencil...

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 2. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 3. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 4. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 5. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 6. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 7. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 9. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 13. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) |

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) |





42

Unit-VII Knowledge Galore

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCTS

The scale of global consumption is staggering, especially when it comes to some of the world's most popular products.

Check out the list of the articles with its largest producer country.



Carpet



Coffee beans



Wool



Petroleum



Wheat

- | Product | Country |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mica | a. Australia |
| 2. Wheat | b. Bangladesh |
| 3. Carpets | c. Cote d' Ivoire |
| 4. Gold | d. Iran |
| 5. Coffee | e. South Africa |
| 6. Wool | f. USA |
| 7. Petroleum | g. Saudi Arabia |
| 8. Cheese | h. China |
| 9. Rubber | i. India |
| 10. Cocoa | j. Malaysia |
| 11. Jute | k. Brazil |



Mica



Rubber



Cheese



Cocoa



Rubber



Jute



Fact Corner

India is one of the leading exporters of cereals and the second largest producer of rice.



Computer terminologies and abbreviations are frequently asked in competitive exams. In computer we use many different terms. These terms are available in abbreviation form.

Read some fully solved abbreviations and their answers.

ATA —Advanced Technology Attachment	BIOS —Basic Input Output System
BMP —Basic Multilingual Plane	CPU —Central Processing Unit
DVD —Digital Video Disc	DOS —Disk Operating System
DDR —Double Data Rate	DNS —Domain Name System
FAQ —Frequently Asked Questions	FDD —Floppy Disk Drive
FTP —File Transfer Protocol	GIF —Graphics Interchange Format
GPRS —General Packet Radio Service	HDD —Hard Disk Drive
HTML —Hypertext Markup Language	HTTP —Hypertext Transfer Protocol
IC —Integrated Circuit	ISP —Internet Service Provider
JDK —Java Development Kit	JPEG —Joint Photographic Experts Group
KVM —Keyboard, Video, Mouse	LED —Light-Emitting Diode
MDI —Multiple Document Interface	MPEG —Motion Pictures Experts Group
OS —Operating System	PAN —Personal Area Network
PATA —Parallel ATA	PCI —Peripheral Component Interconnect
PSU —Power Supply Unit	RAM —Random Access Memory
RGB —Red, Green, Blue	ROM —Read Only Memory
SPI —Serial Peripheral Interface	SVGA —Super Video Graphics Array
TTF —TrueType Font	UPS —Uninterruptible Power Supply
URL —Uniform Resource Locator	USB —Universal Serial Bus
VBS —Visual Basic Script	VPN —Virtual Private Network
WAN —Wide Area Network	Wi-Fi —Wireless Fidelity

Fact Corner

WYSIWYG - This initialize stands for What You See Is What You Get. It is pronounced "wizziwig" and basically means that the printer will print what you see on your monitor.

Social media is the collective of online communication channels dedicated to community based input, interaction, content sharing and collaboration.



1. The American technology company 'Apple' has its headquarters in Cupertino, California. It was founded by Steve Jobs in 1916.



2. The Facebook, one of the largest social network, has its headquarters in Mento Park, California. It was founded by Mark Zuckerberg.



3. The World's first handheld mobile phone was made by Motorola. The idea was conceived by an employee named Martin Cooper.



4. Whatsapp, which is the most popular messaging app on mobiles, has more than 600 million users. It has its headquarters in Mountain View, California, United States.



5. Twitter, has more than 500 million users worldwide. It has more than 25 offices around the world and it is headquartered in San Francisco, California.



6. Samsung has been the world's largest manufacturer of mobile phones and smart phones. The company's headquarters are located in Suwan, South Korea.



7. Email is similar to private messaging through social networking but is certainly more formal. You can be forwarded and sent to as many contacts as you wish.

Fact Corner

71% of users access social media from a mobile device.



BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

The flower is the most beautiful part of the plant. The flowers come in different shapes, sizes and colours. Besides, flowers too are useful.

Given below is the description and pictures of some flowers. Identify them and read their names.



1. These are used for producing colours that are harmless for human skin : **Tesu**



2. These are commonly used for making garlands and colours : **Marigold**



3. These blossom in summer. They have a nice fragrance and women use these to adorn their hair : **Jasmine**



4. These symbolise purity in Christian faith : **Lily**



5. These track the sun's movement and also yield edible oil : **Sunflower**



6. The stems of these flowers are eaten in most parts of India and used in pickles too : **Lotus**



7. The world's most costly spice is made from these flowers : **Saffron**

8. Very small flowers collect together to form into a composite flower head of this flower : **Dandelion**



Fact Corner

The phenomenon of bending of sunflower towards the sun is called heliotropism. The extract of marigold flower are added to chicken feed to produce darker egg yolks.





46

INDIAN RAILWAY

The cheapest and the most popular mode of transport is train. The 150 years of existence of the Indian Railway has already been completed.

Read the descriptions and see the pictures to know about Indian Railway.

1. Metro is a train with special systems of automatic protection, computer controlled brakes, fully air-conditioned system and automatic door-closing mechanism.
2. Palace on wheels is the train with most expensive ticket (cost US \$ 485 or approx. ₹ 23,000 for single occupancy per night). It maintains royal ambience. Seven-day package tour starting from Delhi, moves to Jaipur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Agra.
3. Kalka-Shimla train is a mountain railway accommodating about 200 passengers per trip and moves at a speed of 25 km/h. It passes through 19 small stations, 103 tunnels, 889 bridges and 919 curves on the way.
4. Mumbai Navshakti train is India's most powerful electric locomotive. It has a potential speed of 200 km/h and can haul 26 coaches at 140 km/h.
5. Suburban Railway is the highest passenger carrier in the world in proportion to track length. About 1077 suburban trains run daily on a 288 km track length. It carries 59 lakh passengers a day.



Fact Corner

National Rail Museum is the first transport museum of Asia located at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.



Many countries and cities have their special names due to their specific qualities.

Read the special names of the following countries/cities.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. The city of palaces | Kolkata |  |
| 2. The city of Arabian nights | Baghdad |  |
| 3. The gift of the Nile river | Egypt |  |
| 4. The dark continent of the world | Africa |  |
| 5. The land of thousand lakes | Finland |  |
| 6. The roof of the world | Tibet |  |
| 7. The playground of the Europe | Switzerland |  |
| 8. The land of lilies | Canada |  |
| 9. The land of five rivers | Punjab |  |



Fact Corner

Bhubaneswar city in Odisha, India is known as 'Temple city of India'.



WATER IMAGES

In each of the following questions, you are given a combination of alphabets followed by four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Choose the alternative which is closely resembles the water-image of the given combination.

1. TRICK
 (a) TRIKX (b) LBICK (c) LBICK (d) KCIBL
2. PENCIL
 (a) bENCIL (b) bENCIG (c) bENCIG (d) bEICIG
3. CDDVD
 (a) CDDAD (b) CDDVD (c) CDDVD (d) CDDAD
4. SHIP
 (a) SHIP (b) SHIP (c) SHIP (d) SHIP
5. CODE
 (a) CODE (b) CODE (c) CODE (d) CODE
6. CHICK
 (a) CHICK (b) CHICK (c) CHICK (d) CHICK
7. MOBILE
 (a) MOBIE (b) MOBIE (c) MOBIE (d) MOBIE
8. WATER
 (a) WATER (b) WATER (c) WATER (d) WATER
9. MONEY
 (a) MONEY (b) MONEY (c) MONEY (d) MONEY
10. HARD
 (a) HARD (b) HARD (c) HARD (d) HARD





In the problem figure, there is a certain relationship between figures A & B.
Establish the similar relationship between figures C & D.

Problem Figure

Solution Figure

1.

A	B	C	D

2.

A	B	C	D

3.

A	B	C	D

4.

A	B	C	D

5.

A	B	C	D

6.

A	B	C	D

7.

A	B	C	D

(i) (ii) (iii)

(i) (ii) (iii)

(i) (ii) (iii)

(i) (ii) (iii)

(i) (ii) (iii)

(i) (ii) (iii)

(i) (ii) (iii)





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PICTURE SERIES

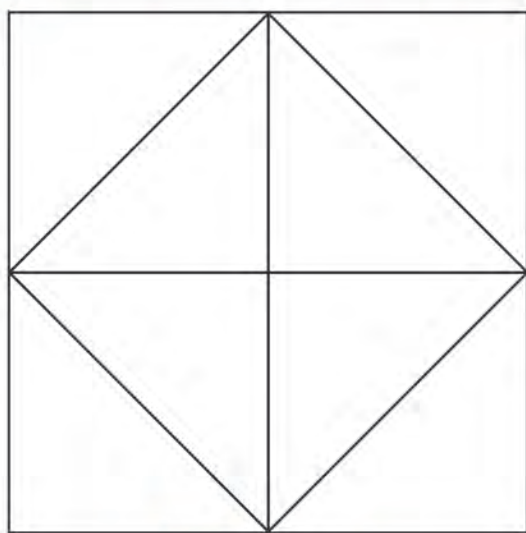
Draw the next figure of each series correctly following the given pattern.

1					?
2					?
3					?
4					?
5					?
6					?
7					?
8					?

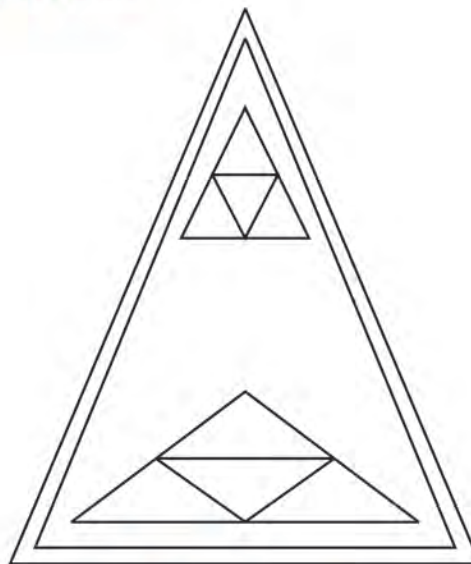




A. How many triangles are there in the following figures?



I.



II.

B. Find out the next figure in each of the following series and write the answer.

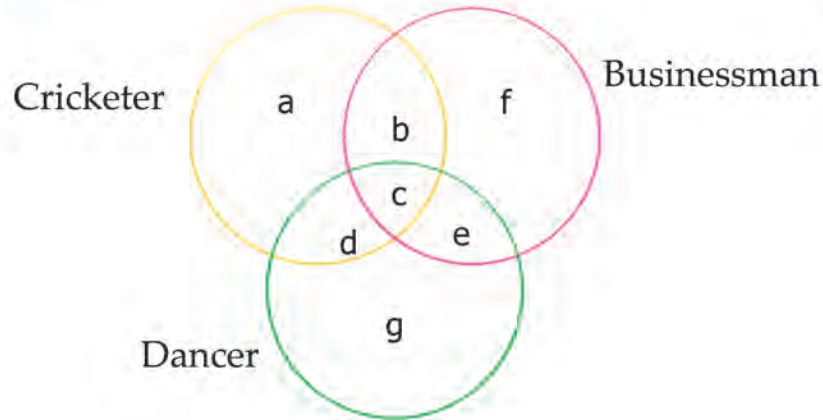
- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | ABC | CDE | EFG | <input type="text"/> | | |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | <input type="text"/> | | |
| 3 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 17 | <input type="text"/> | |
| 4 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | <input type="text"/> | |
| 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | XII | XXII | XXXII | <input type="text"/> | | |
| 7 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 256 | <input type="text"/> | |
| 8 | ABC | ZYX | DEF | <input type="text"/> | | |
| 9 | A | E | I | O | <input type="text"/> | |
| 10 | B | 8 | D | 1 | F | <input type="text"/> |





BRAIN STAINER

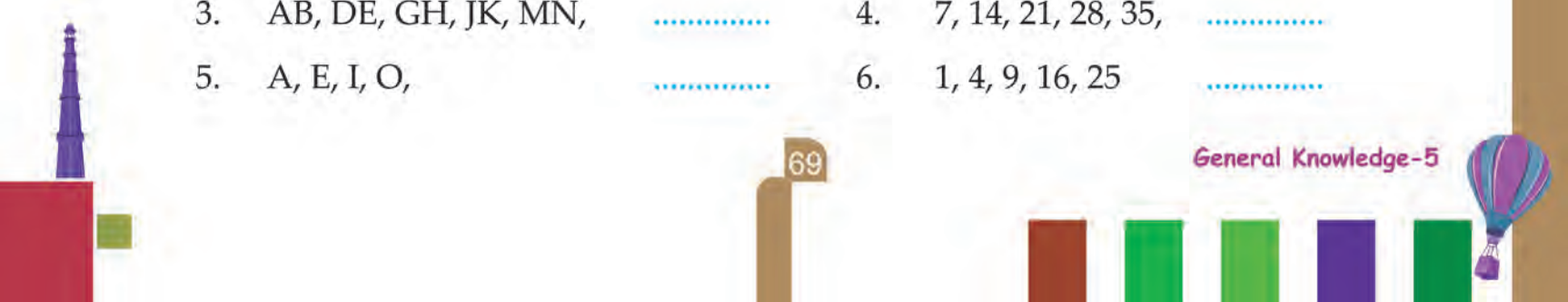
A. Observe the diagram carefully and tick (✓) the correct answer.



- Which symbol indicates businessman but neither a dancer nor a cricketer?
 (a) g (b) c (c) b (d) f
- Which symbol indicates cricketer and a dancer but not a businessman?
 (a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
- Which symbol indicates only dancer but neither a cricketer nor a businessman?
 (a) b (b) g (c) f (d) d
- Which symbol indicates a cricketer, a businessman as well as a dancer?
 (a) b (b) c (c) d (d) e
- Which symbol indicates cricketer and a businessman but not as a dancer?
 (a) b (b) c (c) d (d) e

B. Complete the missing term in the series.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 26, 22, 18, 14, 10, | 2. 4, 6, 9, 13, 18, |
| 3. AB, DE, GH, JK, MN, | 4. 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, |
| 5. A, E, I, O, | 6. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, |





G.K Olympiad-6

1. South Africa is the largest producer of
(a) wool (b) coffee
(c) rubber (d) mica
2. Bangladesh produces in largest quantity.
(a) wheat (b) jute
(c) cheese (d) gold
3. In computer, DNS stands for
(a) Director of Nursing Science (b) Deviated Nasal System
(c) Domain Name System (d) None of these
4. Full form of PAN in terms of computer is
(a) Personal Area Network (b) Permanent Account Number
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
5. In terms of computer, what does PCI stand for?
(a) Physical Configuration Item
(b) Peripheral Component Interconnect
(c) Production Configuration Identification
(d) None of these
6. The world's first handheld mobile phone was made by
(a) Nokia (b) Samsung
(c) Reliance (d) Motorola
7. World's largest manufacture of mobile phones and smartphones is
(a) Samsung (b) Apple
(c) Huawei (d) Lenovo
8. Which flowers are commonly used for making garlands and colours?
(a) Lily (b) Rose
(c) Lotus (d) Marigold
9. The world's most costly spice is made from which flowers?
(a) Sunflower (b) Saffron
(c) Lily (d) Marigold





10. Which flowers symbolise purity in Christian faith?
 (a) Jasmine (b) Lotus
 (c) Lily (d) None of these
11. Which one of the following trains is India's most powerful electric locomotive?
 (a) Mumbai Navshakti (b) Kalka-Shimla
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
12. train is a mountain railway accommodating about 200 passengers per trip and moves at a speed 25 km/hr.
 (a) Metro (b) Kalka-Shimla
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
13. The city of Arabian nights is
 (a) Baghdad (b) Kolkata
 (c) Punjab (d) None of these
14. It is known as the land of thousand lakes.
 (a) Canada (b) Africa
 (c) Tibet (d) Finland
15. It is known as the land of lilies.
 (a) Egypt (b) Canada
 (c) Africa (d) None of these

Darken you choice with HB pencil...

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 2. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 3. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 4. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 5. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 6. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 7. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 9. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 13. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) |

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |



Certificate

This is to certified that the bonafide work of of
(Student's Name)
..... of
(Class/Section) (School's Name)

He/She has completed the book of General Knowledge during the
academic year

- ✦ The student's initiative, cooperation and participation during the classes was Excellent/Good/Average/Below Average.
- ✦ His/Her aesthetic presentation, visual appeal, expression and neatness is Excellent/Good/ Average/Below Average.
- ✦ His/Her content accuracy, creativity, originality and analysis of different perception is Excellent/Good/Average/Below Average.

Place :

Date :

.....
Principal's Signature
(with school's seal)

.....
Teacher's Signature