

General Knowledge

PART

7

New Syllabus

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General Knowledge

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NEP 2020 FEATURES

The National Education Policy 2020 is determined to modify and broaden the approach of the learners so as to uproot the weaknesses whatsoever. This policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of the 21st century education.

Important Elements of NEP

- **SDGs for Qualitative Education :** Sustainable Development Goals for Qualitative Education introduces the learners to a most practical and valuable education system so as to quench their thirst of learning and career-building.
- **Cross-Cultural Learning:** It is a pedagogy that increases one's understanding of one's own culture in contrast to another's.
- **The 4Cs : Core Learning `Skills :** Critical Thinking, Creativity, Collaboration, and Communication are the 4Cs of the 21st Century Skills.
- **Multiple Intelligence:** The persons having systematized knowledge mainly consider multifarious prudence. Multiple Intelligence allows us to think about different types of mental strengths and abilities.
- **Critical and Analytical Thinking:** It includes four processes (i) One has an experience of it, (ii) followed by one's reaction to it. Then is (iii) one's concept about it and finally (iv) application of this experience in onward such events.
- **Adaptive Education :** Adaptive learning offers students more control over their learning process, making them feel more empowered.
- **Life Skills :** These enable one to be always gentle and vocational reflecting human values, dutifulness, sentiments etc. These are the basic traits a learner must possess to make his/her learning proper and creative.
- **Development of Traditional Knowledge :** Traditional knowledge is the knowledge, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation.



Preface

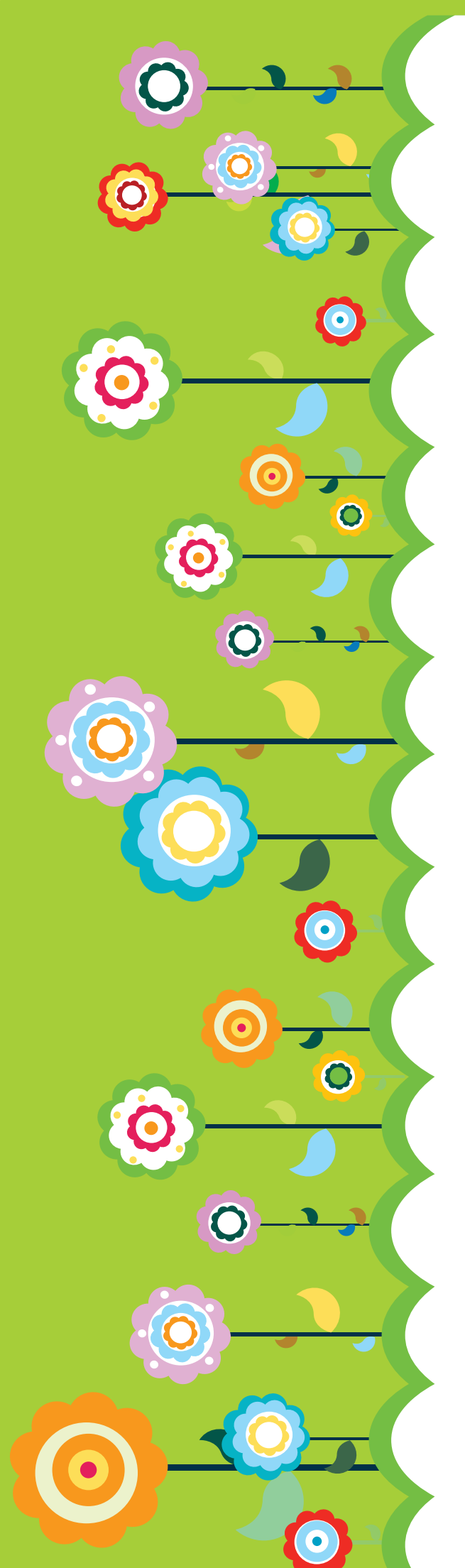
General Knowledge is a series of eight books for classes 1 to 8. Exploring the guidelines of the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 the series systematically deals with subjects and areas recommended for learning.

The series primarily aims to make the General Knowledge effective and impressive. It caters to the changing needs of the pupils by making them aware to keep a note of what is happening around them across the globe.

The main features of this series :

The topics are thematically divided into Units.

- Colourful pictures and illustrations supplement the textual content effectively.
- The contents of each book in the series are essentially developed keeping in mind the required learning potential vital for the pupils of that particular standard.
- Each book in the series contains fascinating and interesting facts, relevant to the topic.
- The layout is attractive and student friendly.
- Well researched and reliable information is included in the books to encourage lively discussions.
- The language used in this series is lucid and simple.
- Wide-ranging information has been updated and presented through imaginative and fun-filled exercises that grip the attention of the learners.
- Reasoning questions, based on figures, numerical ability and IQ that sharpen the intellect of the students and also familiarise them with modern testing methodologies, have been included.
- Model Test Papers are given to help the young learners recall all that they have studied to evaluate their learning outcome.



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WHAT'S IN A NAME

Read the clues and write the names. Choose from the list :

1. In 1846, three sisters published a book under the pen names Ellis, Currer and Acton Bell. What were their real names? _____
2. Which character was created by Matt Groening? _____
3. Who are these fictional characters?
 - a. 007 _____
 - b. Clark Kent, a newspaper reporter _____
 - c. Bruce Wayne, fighting crime in Gotham City _____
4. Jack Dawkins is a character in a novel written by Charles Dickens. Which one? _____
5. Whose was the 'face that launched a thousand ships'? _____
6. What was the name of the vampire Count, who lived in his castle in Transylvannia? _____
7. Which English author is known as the 'Queen' of Crime Fiction ? _____
8. Which famous French general was nicknamed 'The Little Corporal'? _____
9. What is the pen name of Stephen King, a famous American writer? _____
10. Who played the role of the vampire, who can hear the thoughts of other people around him in the Twilight Series of Novels. _____

Napoleon Bonaparte, Helen of Troy, Richard Bachman, James Bond, Superman, Emily-Charlotte-Anne Bronte, Count Dracula, Oliver Twist, The Simpsons, Batman, Robert Pattinson, Agatha Christie

**Help
Box**



BOOKS AND AUTHORS

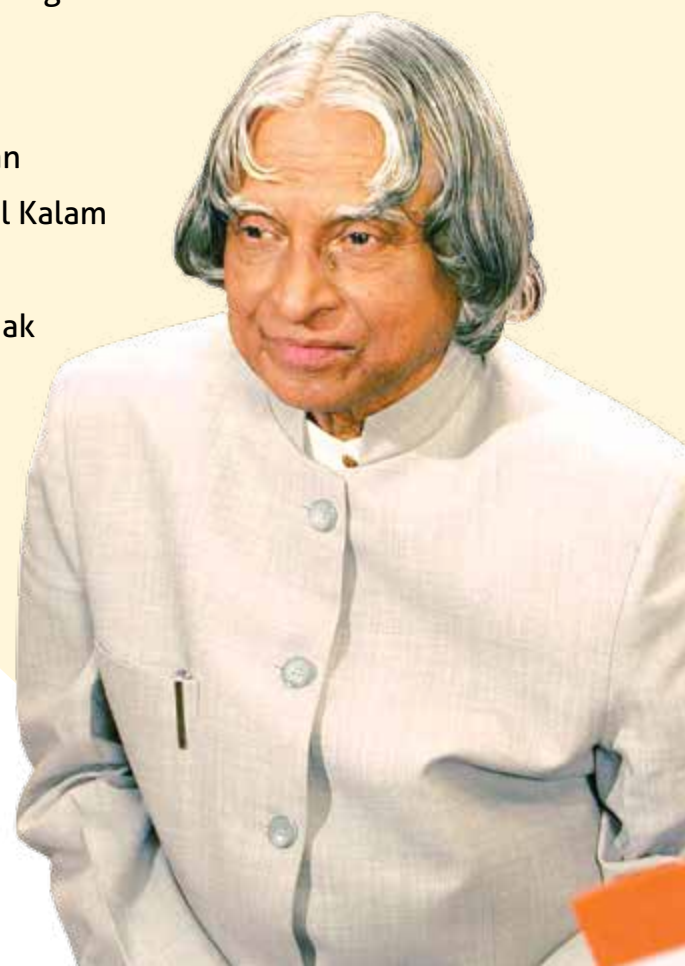
Match the following books with their authors :

Books

1. Nirmala
2. Magic Seeds
3. Portrait of a Lady
4. The Time Machine
5. Adhe Adhure
6. Communist Manifesto
7. Satyarth Prakash
8. The Heritage of Sikhs
9. The Broken Wing
10. The Guide
11. The Life Divine
12. A Farewell to Arms
13. Interpreter of Maladies
14. The Hungry Tide
15. A Passage to India
16. Chitra
17. Between the Lines
18. The Blind Beauty
19. Wings of Fire
20. Mother

Authors

- a. Amitabh Ghosh
- b. Karl Marx
- c. HG Wells
- d. Jhumpa Lahiri
- e. Kuldeep Nayyar
- f. Maxim Gorky
- g. Munshi Premchand
- h. Sri Aurobindo
- i. Ernest Hemingway
- j. Harbans Singh
- k. Swami Dayanand
- l. Sarojini Naidu
- m. R.K. Narayan
- n. Ravindranath Tagore
- o. VS Naipaul
- p. Henry James
- q. Rakesh Mohan
- r. Dr. APJ. Abdul Kalam
- s. E.M Foster
- t. Boris Pasternak



IDIOMATIC SENSE

Idioms add colours to our everyday language. The idiomatic phrases are given in the help tool box. Write their respective letters in front of the meanings listed below :

- I. To be a misfit. ☐
2. Someone who prophesies ill happenings. ☐
3. Paying undue attention to detail and missing the main point. ☐
4. An unreliable person especially fraudulent business-dealers. ☐
5. Trying to guess what you are thinking. ☐
6. To take up very difficult or unusual tasks. ☐
7. Being confused. ☐
8. Challenging the other person to carry out an empty threat. ☐
9. To put up an unreadable face expression. ☐
10. A great performer's last appearance. ☐
- II. To force one's way. ☐
12. To be very sincere. ☐
13. Much effected or influenced by something. ☐
14. Easily or plainly seen. ☐

- (a) as plain as the nose on one's face
- (b) be down in the mouth
- (c) to elbow one's way
- (d) from the bottom of one's heart
- (e) a square peg in a round hole
- (f) calamity howler
- (g) fly-by-night operator

- (h) to tilt at windmills
- (i) can't see the wood for the trees
- (j) a penny for your thoughts.
- (k) don't know your right leg from your left leg
- (l) swan song
- (m) call someone's bluff
- (n) a poker face



BRITISH OR AMERICAN?

A. Do you know that the Britishers and the Americans use different words to refer to the same things? Given below are some British words and their American equivalents.

Match them :

BRITISH

- I. autumn
2. trousers
3. starters
4. hoarding
5. pudding
6. tinned
7. flat
8. aerial
9. pavement
10. lift
- II. flyover
12. torch

AMERICAN

- a. pants
- b. sidewalk
- c. dessert
- d. antenna
- e. overpass
- f. apartment
- g. canned
- h. flashlight
- i. fall (season)
- j. appetizers
- k. billboard
- l. elevator



B. The words in bold are used in American English. Write their British equivalents in the blanks :

- I. The **store** in our colony remains closed on Tuesday.
2. Ratan always stands in a **line** to board the bus.
3. Reema and her friends are going to watch a film in a **theatre**.
4. My summer **vacations** will start from the middle of May.
5. Mr. Sharma filled his car with **gasoline**.
6. Suman went to the **pharmacy** to buy medicines.
7. Neha wants some **cookies** and a glass of milk.
8. The goods were sent to Shillong in a **truck**.
9. My **airplane** will land at 6 o'clock in the evening.
10. Maushmi is the captain of our school **soccer** team.
- II. I have booked a **cab** to go to the office.
12. We should always throw waste in the **trash** can.



WHICH WORD.....?

The fascinating language, that is English, has a variety of words. These words when applied for certain usage acquire term against the description of word types. Write, what term is used for them.

1. Words with the same spellings but different meanings and pronunciations.

For example word tear.

2. Words with the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings.

For example new and knew.

3. Words, which have the same origin but with different meanings and forms.

For example fashion and faction.

4. Words or saying, which have become popular.

5. Words having sharp vowel sounds, and short and clear pronunciation.

6. Words used in a certain single situation never to be heard again.

7. Words made by using the initial letter or letters of other words.

8. A mild or less direct word replaced for harsh or blunt words.

9. Words used in informal speech and are typically restricted to a particular context or group.

10. Words in English derived from the name of a person.



Homophone, Acronym, Slang, Eponym, Clipped Words, Heteronyms, Euphemism, Nonce, Doublets, Proverbs



A sobriquet is an assumed name given to a person or place. It is distinct from a pseudonym. It is used to describe a person's character, skill, strength, personality, achievement or reputation.

Given below are sobriquets associated with some famous people. Choose from the list and write their names :

1. The Wall
2. The King of Spin
3. Punjab Kesari
4. The Rawalpindi Express
5. The Master Blaster
6. The Big B
7. The Queen of Pop
8. Frontier Gandhi
9. The Little Fellow
10. The Man of Peace
11. The King of Rock 'n' Roll



Shoaib Akhtar, Charlie Chaplin, Sachin Tendulkar, Amitabh Bachchan, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Lala Lajpat Rai, Rahul Dravid, Elvis Presley, Madonna, Shane Warne, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

QUOTABLE QUOTES

Words become quotable, when they are from titanic personalities. Following quotes will certainly arouse your conscience all the more, when you are able to identify who said what.

1. Courage is resistance to fear, mastery of fear, not absence of fear.

2. Hope is a walking dream.

3. Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.

4. Let a hundred flowers bloom and let a hundred schools of thought contend.

5. The child is father of man.

6. A thing of beauty is a joy forever. Its loveliness increases. It will never pass into nothingness.

7. Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.

8. Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

9. Man is by nature a political animal.

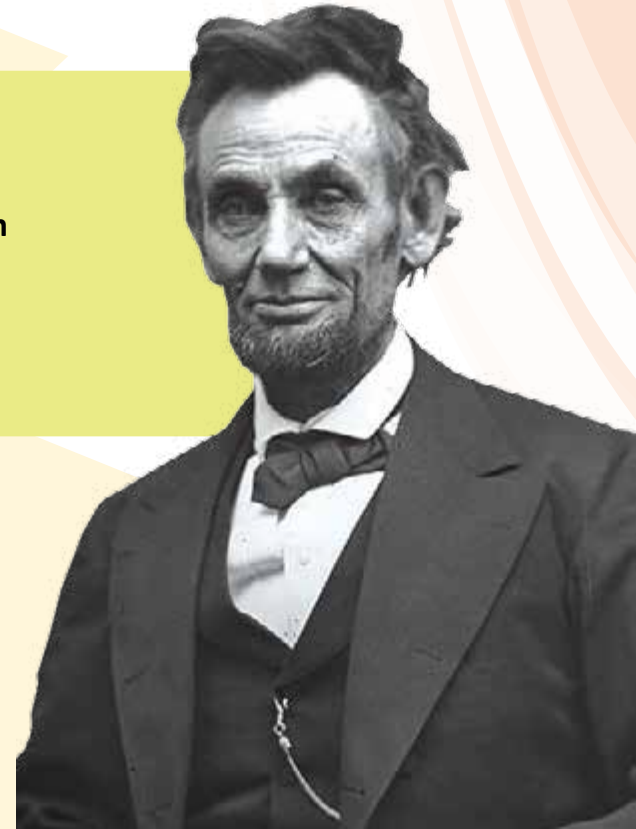
10. Where wealth accumulates, men decay.

11. Just as I would not like to be a slave, so I would not like to be a master.

12. Truth and non-violence are my God.



Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Goldsmith, Aristotle, Abraham Lincoln, William Shakespeare, Keats, Wordsworth, Mao Tse-tung, Francis Bacon, Aristotle, Mark Twain



8

'WATCH OUT' FOR WORDS!

In the grid below, there are fifteen words that mean or indicate the word 'watch out'.

Find these from left to right, right to left, horizontally, vertically and diagonally. One is done for you.

Do You Know?

- Siren is also an eel-like American amphibian, typically living in muddy pools.
- Mayday and May Day are two different words with different meanings. May Day is 1st of May whereas Mayday is a radio message for help by ships or aeroplanes.

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

INDIAN LITERATURE

Here are clues relating to some famous Indian writers and poets. Read about them and complete their names :

1. He is considered the pioneer of modern social fiction. His famous works are 'Godan', 'Gaban', 'Sevasadan' and 'Nirmala'.

M _ _ N _ _ I _ _ _ P _ _ _ M _ _ H _ _ N _ _

2. A great Hindi poetess who wrote highly inspiring patriotic poems like 'Senani ka Swagat' and 'Jhansi ki Rani'.

S _ _ _ _ A _ _ R A _ _ K _ _ _ A _ _ I _ _ C _ _ _ U _ _ _ N _ _

3. The doyen of Punjabi literature. She was the first woman to receive the Sahitya Akademi Award.

A _ _ _ I _ _ _ P _ _ I _ _ _ M _ _

4. Renowned Urdu poet is often referred to as the 'Father of Urdu prose'. He has written some beautiful ghazals which are loved and heard even today.

M _ _ _ Z _ _ G _ _ _ L _ _ B _ _

5. Well known poet and journalist whose poems depict love of nature and patriotism. His most popular poem is 'Pushp ki Abhilasha'.

M _ _ _ H _ _ N L _ _ L _ _ C _ _ _ T _ _ _ V _ _ _ I _ _

6. Indian journalist and writer. His famous works include 'Train to Pakistan' and 'History of the Sikhs'.

K _ _ _ S _ _ _ _ N _ _ S _ _ _ G _ _

7. A renowned Bengali writer. She is the first woman writer to win the Jnanpith Award.

M _ _ H _ _ S _ _ _ T _ _ D _ _ V _ _

8. Indian poet-dramatist. He is known as 'Indian Shakespeare'. Author of 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam' and 'Meghdoot'.

K _ _ _ I _ _ A S _ _

9. Pioneer of Bhakti poetry. His Gita Govinda describes the love of Krishna and Radha.

J _ _ Y _ _ D _ _ V _ _

10. The doyen of English writing in India. His famous novels include 'Untouchable', 'Coolie' and 'Two Leaves and a Bud'.

M _ _ L _ _ R _ _ J _ _ A _ _ A _ _ D _ _



Sometimes we are confused about the usage of words that sound alike. Complete the sentences given below with the correct words. In a few, you may need to change the tense of the verbs.

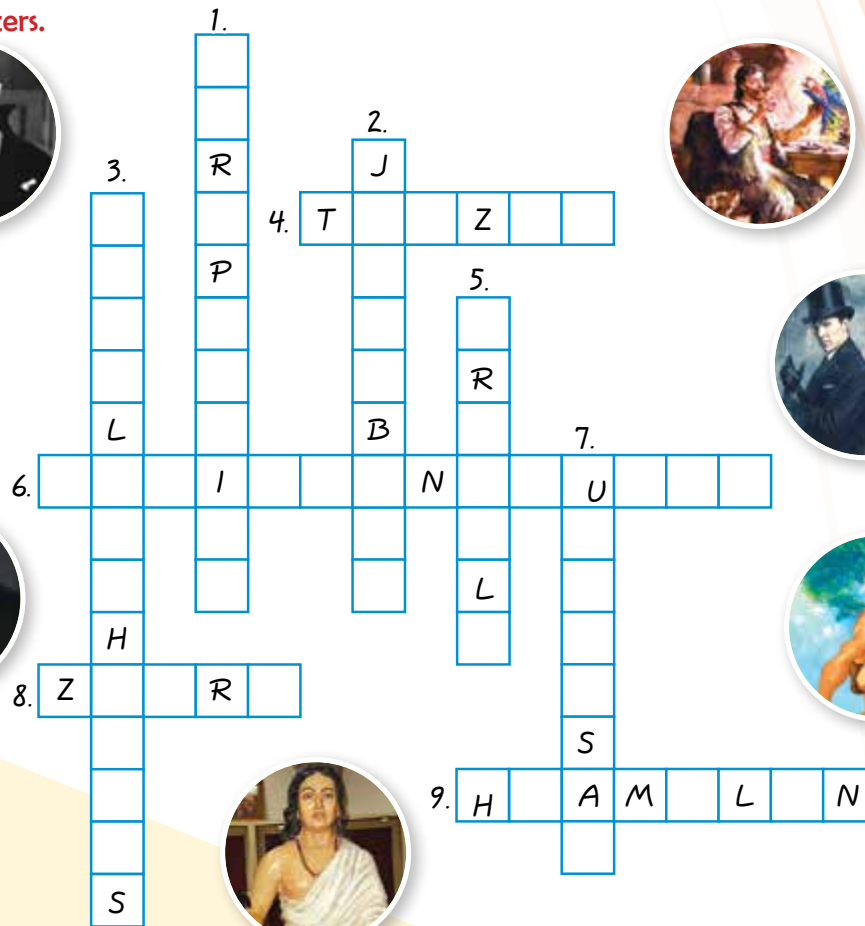


storey-story, affects-effect, practice-practise, canvas-canvass,
wreathed-wreath, compliment-complemented

1. **a.** Sumati woke up in the morning with a sore throat. It was the immediate _____ of too many ice-creams the previous day.
- b.** Climate change _____ the quality of our lives.
2. **a.** Reema listened to the _____ of a little girl who travelled to the Moon.
- b.** We live on the third _____ of a house built in the eighteenth century.
3. **a.** During the ancient Olympic games, an olive _____ was placed on the winner's head.
- b.** A huge smile _____ Manju's face, as she walked out of the cinema hall.
4. **a.** Tents made of _____ were put up on the fair grounds.
- b.** The cosmetic company decided to _____ consumers for their feedback.
5. **a.** Kavita received a _____ for the pretty dress she wore.
- b.** The tie Biju wore _____ his shirt.
6. **a.** The players were ordered to _____ harder for the next match.
- b.** Ruchika was late for football _____.



Over the years, writers have created characters who are legends today. Read the clues and complete the names of these characters.



Across

4. a creation of Edgar Rice Burroughs, he was born in the jungle and raised by apes (6)
6. a shipwrecked traveller who had a companion named 'Friday' (8,6)
8. the secret identity of a fictional Californian nobleman and defender of the commoners (5)
9. a Chinese woman warrior who appears in a sixth century ballad (3,5)

Down

1. a magical English nanny who appears in books by PL Travers (4,7)
2. a secret service agent in Ian Fleming's works known by the number '007' (5,4)
3. created by Arthur Conan Doyle, a detective who lived at 221B, Baker Street (8,6)
5. a Transylvanian vampire in Bram Stoker's novel (7)
7. a cartoon character who symbolized the US government (5,3)

ROCK SOLID DEFENCE

Give one term for the statements related to defence related programme in India. Fill in the blanks to name them.

1. India's medium range battlefields missile, which has been used by our army. It is also India's first indigenously built missile. _____
2. Name a missile test launch site in Orissa. _____
3. Name an anti-tank guided missile of India. _____
4. India's premier space launch centre. _____
5. Missile, jointly developed by India and Russia.

6. Name the premier organisation for research and development activities in the defence sector. _____
7. Name the country's medium range surface-to-air missile.

8. City in Andhra Pradesh, where the Defence Research and Development Laboratory is located. _____
9. Name India's long range surface-to-surface ballistic missile.

10. Name our country's short range quick-reaction missile to be used by the defence forces. _____



Help
Box

Hyderabad, Akash,
Prithvi, BrahMos, Agni
Sriharikota, Trishul,
Chandipur, Nag, DRDO



Jammu & Kashmir, the northernmost State of India, is situated mostly in the Himalayan mountain. It shares border with the states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab to the south. While internationally, it shares border with the People's Republic of China to the north and east and Pakistan to the west.

Tourism in Kashmir valley has rebounded in recent years and in 2009, the state became one of the top tourist destinations of India. Following are some of the attractive places in Kashmir valley :

Dal Lake and Manasbal Lake : Famous lakes in Srinagar.

Gulmarg : Well known for its amazing natural beauty, Gulmarg is surrounded by dense forest.

Sonamarg : A famous hill station that has snow mountains at its back drop against the sky.

Raghunath Temple : This temple is dedicated to the Hindu Lord Shri Rama.

Bahu Fort : Bahu fort was modified and improved by Dogra ruler of Jammu but first built by Raja Bahulochan.

Shalimar and Nishat Gardens : Famous Mughal Gardens

Mubarak Mandi Palaces : This palace was built with the touch of three different styles: Rajasthani, Mughal and Gothic.

Shankaracharya, Hari Prabat & Kheer Bhawani Temple : Famous Temples in the Kashmir Valley.

Pahalgam and Yusmarg : Famous Hill Stations in Kashmir.

Aru : Scenic valley

Peer Baba : It is one of the holy places for Muslim saints.

Chadar Trek is one of the best trekking destinations around the world. In winter, Zaskar river freezes up and get converted into an amazing adventurous trek.

Do You Know?

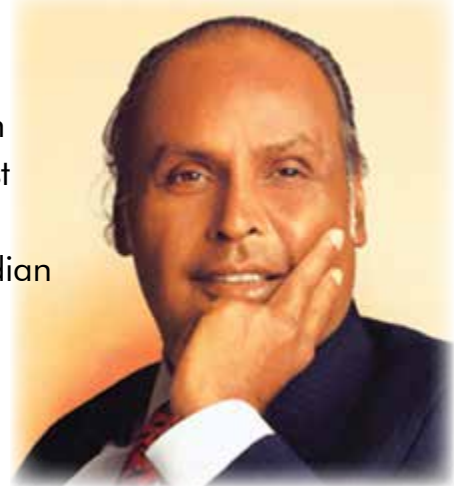
Jammu and Kashmir, known as the "Heaven on Earth", is famous for its temples, beautiful gardens, vast lakes, stunning landscapes, etc.



Indian entrepreneurs are making acquisitions abroad and spreading their tentacles in different corners of the world. Here is a brief profile of famous Indian entrepreneurs. Can you name them?

Empire Builder

1. His life journey is reminiscent of the rags to riches story. He built India's largest private sector company. Reliance created an equity cult in the Indian capital market and ended up as the first privately-owned company to make its way to the list of Fortune 500 companies. He is remembered as the one who rewrote Indian corporate history and built a truly global corporate group.



Flying Jeh Class

2. He was a pioneer aviator and built one of the largest industrial houses of India. He had the honour of being India's first pilot, was chairman of the Tata and Sons for 50 years, launched Air India international as India's first international airline and received Bharat Ratna in 1992. He was a passionate proponent of liberalisation.

Five-Star Trek : From Indian Poverty to Global Luxury

3. In an era of socialistic austerity, he provided a global definition of luxury. When the world thought that India could produce only bumbling poverty, he created grand hotels of style and efficiency. When the country survived on a begging bowl, he unilaterally pulled out a loan arrangement with a US aid agency. He was the first to employ women in the hospitality sector. In 1959, the Oberoi group became the first group to start flight catering operations in India. In 1965, the founder of Oberoi Group of Hotels, opened the first modern, five-star international hotel in the country.



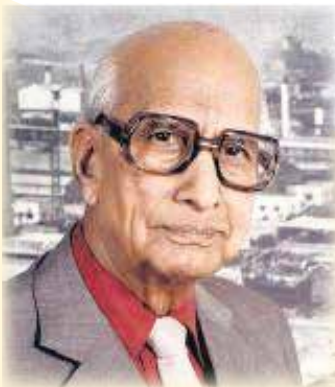


Steel Giant

4. He is the largest steel maker in the world, producing more than 100 million tonnes annually. The CEO and founder, he has blazed through this decade making a number of gigantic acquisitions, the largest being that of the Franco-Belgian amalgam, Arcelor.

Builder of Birla Mandirs

5. The most important pre-Independence contributor to the Indian National Congress, he laid the foundation of the Birla Empire and founded the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). He is also popularly known as the builder of Birla Mandirs.



Chairman-Birla Group

6. He has transformed a hidebound conglomerate into a modern commodities giant. The group today has manufacturing operations in nine countries and product sales in over 100.

Star of the Milky Way

7. Known as the Father of the White Revolution, he was the architect behind the success of the largest dairy development programme in the world, christened as 'Operation Flood'. He was the chairman of the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. and his name was synonymous with the Amul brand.



Dr. Verghese Kurien, Dhirubhai Ambani, J.R.D. Tata, L.N. Mittal,
Ghanshyam Das Birla, Mr. Oberoi, Kumar Mangalam Birla

Help
Box

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Each and every independent country in the world has its own national symbols. National symbols represent the spirit, values and ideals of the nations, they belong to.

Given below are the descriptions about our national symbols. Fill in the blanks in each statement :

1. Our National Flower is _____ which represents _____ and _____.
2. Our National Anthem was composed by _____.
3. The _____ is the National Bird of India. It represents _____ and _____.
4. The saffron colour in the National Flag represents _____ and _____.
5. The green colour symbolises the _____ and _____.
6. The National Emblem of India was adopted by the Government on 26th January, _____.
7. The white colour represents _____ and _____.
8. The words 'Satyameva Jayate ' inscribed below the base plate of our National Emblem in Devanagari script have been taken from _____ Upanishad.
9. The National Anthem was sung for the first time on 27th December, _____ at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.
10. Our National Emblem has been taken from the _____ of Ashoka, the Great of Sarnath.
 11. The playtime for our National Anthem is _____ seconds.
 12. The wheel in the centre of White Stripe stands for continuity and _____.
 13. Our National Flag is called _____ or _____.
 14. Our National Song was composed by _____.
 15. Our National Animal is the tiger. It was declared India's National animal in the year _____.

Tricolour, Lotus, Tiranga, Truth, Peacock, Majesty, Grace, Prosperity, Mundaka, Progress, Peace, Beauty, Courage, Growth, Sacrifice, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Lion Capital, 1950, 1911, 1972, 52, Truth.

**Help
Box**

India is famous for its beautiful sites.

Read the descriptions of some famous sites and write their names :

1. The capital of Karnataka during the rule of Tipu Sultan.

2. It is in Gujarat and is the site of the famous Somnath Temple. _____
3. Famous for the 1000 year old statue of Jain sage carved out of a single stone at Shravanabelagola (Karnataka).

4. Hill temple of Sri Venkateshwara is an example of early Dravidian architecture and is one of the finest in the south. _____
5. Site of ruins of Vijayanagar, ancient capital of Vijayanagar Empire. It is in Karnataka.

6. Famous for its Buddhist caves dating back to the 1st century AD. It is about 32 km from Mumbai.

7. In the Nilgiri Hills (Tamil Nadu), is known for Defence services staff college. _____
8. Well known man-made lake in Udaipur.

9. A lake on the East Coast of India on the Calcutta-Chennai Line. An excellent place for fishing and duck shooting. _____
10. The historic fort at Raigarh in Kolaba (Maharashtra) where, 300 years ago, Chhatrapati Shivaji, the great warrior statesman, was crowned.



Kanheri, Hampi, Eagle's nest, Wellington, Chilka, Pichola, Gomateshwara, Prabhas Patan, Tirupati, Seringapatnam

**Help
Box**

Identify these revolutionaries and write their names :

1. The young boy plotted to kill a British Magistrate, who had a whipping triangular frame erected outside his court to whip young boys. By mistake the young boy killed a lady and her daughter. He was hanged.

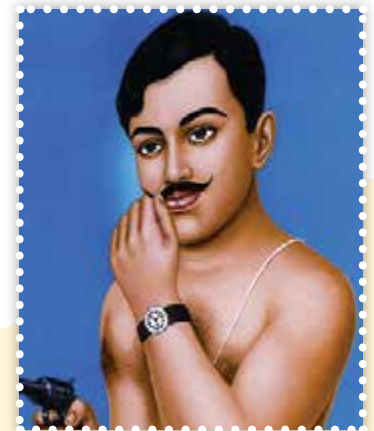
2. This lady supported revolutionary activities in Europe.

3. He had been an active revolutionary in England. Later, he had to spend years in deportation in the Andaman Island.

4. This youth hurled a bomb on the floor of the Assembly. Earlier, he had along with his two partners, killed a British Police Chief to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

5. A brilliant student, who had gone to England for studies. He organised 'Ghadar Party' in the United States.

6. He was killed in a pitched encounter with the police in the Company Gardens at Allahabad.



Do You Know?

The other two of the trio (partners of Bhagat Singh) who were also hanged because of the bomb conspiracy, were Rajguru and Sukh Dev.



**Madam Bhikaji Cama,
Bhagat Singh, Khudiram
Bose, Veer Savarkar,
Chandra Shekhar Azad, Lala
Hardayal**

**Help
Box**

Name the natural superlatives of India :

1. Largest Freshwater Lake : _____
2. Wettest Place : _____
3. Highest Mountain Peak : _____
4. Largest Cave : _____
5. Longest Coastline : _____
6. Longest Glacier : _____
7. Highest Waterfall : _____
8. Longest River : _____
9. Largest Desert : _____
10. Longest Beach : _____



The Amarnath Cave, The Thar Desert, Coastline of Gujarat, The Siachen Glacier, Gersoppa Waterfall, The Marina Beach, The Kolleru Lake, The Ganga, Mawsynram, The Nanga Parbat.

Help
Box

Do You Know?

The longest railway platform is in Kharagpur, West Bengal, India. It is 833 m long.

Choose the answers from the help-box and complete the sentences :

1. The flowers of screwpine trees are pressed to extract _____ food essence.
2. A familiar dish in Gujarat is the yellow spongy cubes made by steaming chana (gram) flour and is called _____.
3. _____ is common to 'chang' in Ladakh and 'Zu' in Nagaland.
4. The shallow fried pancakes of rice and split black dal ground together, popular in South India, is _____.
5. The two important dishes of Punjab are _____ and _____.
6. A plateful of a spicy-savoury snack in Maharashtra is called _____.
7. Pappadams, a popular accompaniment to a meal in South India, is _____.
8. On a hot summer day in Punjab, a glass of chilled _____, churned out of curd would be most welcomed.
9. Dahi or curd is sweetened and set in a special way in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat to make _____.
10. _____ is a special hot tea brewed in Kashmir. It is drunk to beat the biting cold.



dosa, ricewine, sarson-
ka-saag, makki-ki-roti,
dhokla, kahwa, kewra, lassi,
shreekhand, papad, bhelpuri

Help
Box



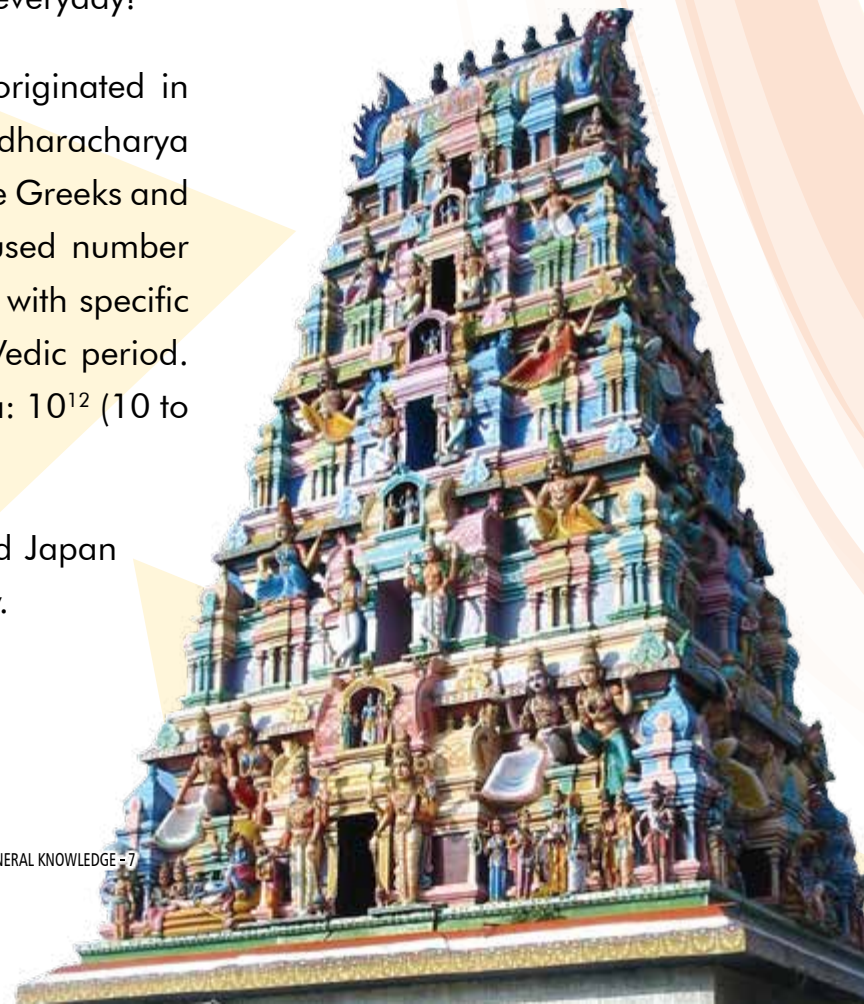
INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Let us have a look at some of the incredible achievements that India has attained in varied fields.

- The world's first granite temple is the Brihadeswara Temple at Tanjavur. The shikhara of the temple is made from a single piece of granite. This magnificent temple was built in just 5 years (between 1004 AD and 1009 AD) during the reign of Rajaraja Chola.
- Until 1896, India was the only source of diamonds in the world.
- The Baily Bridge is the highest bridge in the world. It is located in the Ladakh valley between the Dras and Suru rivers in the Himalayan mountains. It was built by the Indian Army in August 1982.
- There are 3,00,000 active mosque in India, more than in any other country, including the Islamic nations.
- The Vishnu temple in the city of Tirupathi, built in the 10th century, is the world's largest religious pilgrimage destination, larger than either Rome or Mecca. An average of 30,000 visitors donate US\$6 million to the temple everyday!
- Algebra, trigonometry and calculus also originated in India. Quadratic equations were used by Sridharacharya in the 11th century. The largest numbers, the Greeks and Romans used were 10^6 whereas Hindus used number as big as 10^{53} (i.e. 10 to the power of 53) with specific names as early as 5000 B.C during the Vedic period. Even today the largest used number is Terra: 10^{12} (10 to the power of 12).
- India is the only country other than US and Japan to have built a supercomputer indigenously.

Do You Know?

The Vishnu Temple in Tirupathi is the world's largest religious pilgrimage destination.



Indian Railways is a Department of the Government of India and is tasked with operating the rail network in India. It is one of the largest and busiest rail networks in the world. Answer the following questions based on Indian Railways.

Lifeline Express, Samjhauta Express, Fairy Queen, Sikkim, 1951, Himsagar Express, Palace on Wheels, The Golden Chariot, Victoria Terminus, Bhopal Shatabdi Express

**Help
Box**

1. In which year was Indian Railways nationalised?

2. Which train passes through the maximum number of Indian states?

3. Only three states in India are not connected by Indian Railways. Two of them are Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Name the third.

4. What was the former name of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST)?

5. Which train (frequently hauled by a steam locomotive) is specially designed to promote tourism in Rajasthan?

6. Which train connects popular tourist destinations in Karnataka and Goa?

7. Which is the oldest running locomotive in the world today?

8. Which train popularly known as "Hospital on wheels" provides healthcare to the rural areas?

9. Which is the fastest train in India today, having a maximum speed of 150 km/hr?

10. Which train runs between India and Pakistan?



BRANDED INDIA

Here is a brief introduction of some famous Indian brands. Can you guess their names?

1. Started in 1897 as a locks manufacturing company, this group is currently one of the most accomplished and diversified business groups in India. The brand ranges across various products including locks, cupboards, refrigerators, hair dye, edible oil and soaps.

2. This group was established by Jamshetji Tata in the second half of the 19th century. Top brands include India, Tanishq, Titan, Voltas and Tetley.

3. Jamnalal Bajaj the famous founder of the group, was a close confidant and disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. This brand was founded in 1926 at the height of India's movement for independence.

4. Some of the famous brands of this huge industrial group includes Pears, Lux, Vim and Dalda.

5. It began its operation in 1948 by importing chocolates and then repacking them before distribution in the Indian market. Key brands include Dairy Milk, 5 Star, Eclairs and Celebrations.

6. Incorporated on August 24, 1910 under the name of 'Imperial Tobacco company of India Ltd.', it has a diversified presence in cigarettes, hotels, paperboards, agri-business, packaged foods and branded apparel.

7. India's largest private sector conglomerate which was founded by the late Indian industrialist Dhirubhai Ambani.

8. This brand is synonymous with automobiles. It is the largest industrial group in South India. Originating as transport company in 1911 it now deals in automotive component, dealerships and electronics.

Cadbury

Godrej



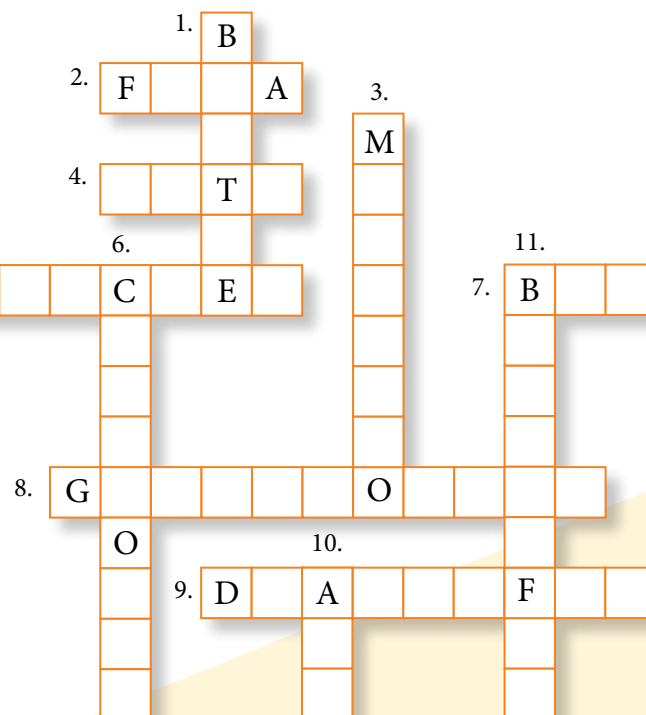
Unilever

THE WORLD OF INSECTS

Insects have a hard exoskeleton, a three-part body that consists of the head, thorax and abdomen, three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and two antennae. Read the clues and solve this word puzzle :

ACROSS

2. a dark-coloured wingless insect; feeds on the blood of its host (4)
4. related to the butterfly; most species are nocturnal (4)
5. has a flat body and a long antennae; males of the species chirp; named after a sport (7)
7. flying insect; feeds on nectar and pollen from flowers (3)
8. has a short antenna; some species make a noise; locust is a common subspecies (11)
9. fastest flying insect; has an elongated body; generally found near water bodies (9)



DOWN

- I. has the largest number of species 40 per cent of all insects are these (6)
3. common flying insect; females of the species suck blood; cause disease such as malaria and yellow fever (8)
6. nocturnal insect; generally omnivorous; commonly found in the kitchen (9)
- II. has a four-stage (life cycle) – egg, larva (known as caterpillar), pupa and adult (9)
10. a social insect; lives in colonies; considered very hardworking (3)

KINGDOM OF THE OCEAN

Two-thirds of our planet is covered by oceans. These oceans and their coastlines are amazingly rich in marine life.

Can you identify these marine species?

1. These single-celled, tiny floating plants are abundantly found throughout the surface waters of the ocean. To grow, these need nutrients from the sea water and lots of sunlight.
_____.
2. Its two hard shells and a soft body make it a bivalve. It stays mostly on the sea floor, squirting water out of its shells by rapidly opening and closing them. _____.
3. Also known as swell fish, blowfish, fugu and globe fish, it is characterised by its ability to puff up to about twice its normal size by gulping water. Different parts of its body such as the liver, muscles, skin and ovaries contain a poisonous substance.
_____.
4. This brown seaweed has a long, ruffled shape. It attaches itself to rocks and serves as a good hiding place for small fish and crustaceans. It has nutritional properties that are beneficial for humans. _____.
5. This one ranges in colour from brown to orange to pink. Its body consists of a disk with a mouth in the centre of the underside and a number of radiating arms or rays. Most of them can grow another arm, if they lose one. _____.
6. This small invertebrate marine animal begins its life as a tiny, free – swimming larvae. It catches zooplanktons using the tentacles that surround its mouth and feeds on them. It lives in large colonies, called coral reefs in warm, shallow waters. _____.
7. A ten –legged crustacean, it can walk sideways and lives in the oceans as well as on the land. Its exoskeleton protects it from predators, besides providing support.
_____.

Do You Know?

Seahorses are the only animals in which the male, (not the female) gives birth to babies.



8. This deep-sea dweller has many light-producing organs along its body, especially in its belly. Its bio-luminescent organs light up as it swims through dark surroundings, helping it to attract and trap prey. _____

9. It has a streamlined body, full around the middle and narrowing to a paddle-shaped tail. With its wrinkled, grey-brown, spongy skin, it resembles the walrus. _____

10. A majority of this kind of algae lives in tropical marine habitats, and most members of this species are multicellular. In order to complete its life cycle, this algae goes through several stages of development as independent organisms. _____

11. This strong survivor is believed to have surfed through our oceans even before the dinosaur walked on the earth. Its skeleton is made of cartilage, which is a tough, fibrous substance. Its streamlined body shape helps it to glide smoothly through the water. It contains five to seven gill slits, which it uses for respiration. _____

12. These are free-floating seaweed found offshore in the South Atlantic region. These mats of vegetation provide a crucial habitat for a wide variety of marine animals in the open ocean, including tuna, dolphin and bill fish as well as sea turtles and marine birds. _____

13. Its body is composed of a bell-shaped jelly-like substance that encloses its internal structure. Its tentacles are covered with stinging cells that sting or kill other animals. The sting is often used to attack and catch prey or as a defence mechanism. _____

14. It is a flowering plant that grows underwater. Like land plants, it produces oxygen. Its leaves are long and narrow and often very green. Since this plant requires light to grow, it mostly occurs in shallow coastal waters. _____

Do You Know?

An octopus has three hearts and the colour of its blood is blue.



Starfish, Sargassum, Scallop, Pufferfish, Phytoplankton, Kelp, Coral polyps, Crab, Manatee, Seagrass, Rhodophyta or the red algae, Shark, Jelly fish, Lantern fish

Help Box

Given below is a quiz on animals. Tick (✓) the correct option in each question :

1. This is the largest known spider in the world. It can measure up to 25 cm in length and is exclusively found in the forests of South America. It feeds on small birds :
 a. goliath spider ☐ b. giant spider ☐ c. wolf spider ☐
2. These are plant-like animals, which attach themselves to the rocks and sea-beds. They filter food from sea water that comes in through pores on their body :
 a. marsupials ☐ b. sponges ☐ c. sea-horses ☐
3. The coral reefs are made-up of hard, outer skeletons of millions of tiny creatures, which are known as :
 a. sponges ☐ b. polyps ☐ c. oysters ☐
4. This bird is the largest and fastest flies. It can reach up to a speed of 220 miles per hour :
 a. bald eagle ☐ b. peregrine falcon ☐ c. andean condor ☐
5. This creature is the largest herbivorous animal on land. An adult can weight up to 3 tones. It feeds exclusively on vegetation :
 a. hippopotamus ☐ b. blue Marlin ☐ c. polar bear ☐
6. This animal is the smallest mammal :
 a. rabbit ☐ b. bumblebee bat ☐ c. shrew ☐
7. This animal is known as 'Pony in Pyjama' :
 a. kangarou ☐ b. zebra ☐ c. yak ☐
8. This fossil animal is known as the link between reptiles and birds :
 a. archaeopteryx ☐ b. mammoth ☐ c. bat ☐
9. This bird performs acrobatic tricks while flying in the air :
 a. lapwing ☐
 b. crane ☐
 c. sparrow ☐
10. This animal is referred to as the slowest animals on land :
 a. turtle ☐
 b. tortoise ☐
 c. sloth ☐



Do You Know?

The hippopotamus's eyes, ear and nostrils are on the top its head. This enables it to stand or sit, almost completely covered by water with very little of its body showing above the surface.



Can you identify these animals? Fill in the blanks to name them :

1. Found in the tropical rainforests of South and Central America, this sluggish but curious mammal can be quite agile at times! Its long forelimbs with curved claws help it to cling to trees. Some species of this animal have special hair that lets a greenish algae grow on them. The algae provides them with camouflage and essential nutrients. _____
2. This member of the dog family can change its colour. Its fur is white or grey-blue during the winter and grey-brown or grey during the summer, helping it camouflage. Its long, bushy tail, also called a sweep, helps it to change direction quickly, and keeps its feet and nose warm, when it curls up to sleep. _____
3. This animal will remind you of Santa Claus! Sometimes also called the caribou, it lives in the Arctic tundra and in the forests and mountains of North America and Northern Asia. Its diet consist of moss, which helps it to keep its body fluids warm. It can lower the temperature in its legs to just above freezing point to prevent the loss of body heat.

Do You Know?

Living in the mountains

Here are some ways in which, living in the mountains adapt themselves to the rugged terrain.

- **Mountains goats** have hard, sharp hooves, which grip the rock as they move about on the slippery slopes.
- The **snow rabbit** and the **mountain hare** both turn white in winter! They can hide from predators against the snow.
- The **Japanese macaque monkey**, also called snow monkeys, mostly live in the cold mountainous areas of Japan. They keep themselves warm by bathing in the local hot springs. They are even known to cook their vegetables in the warm water before eating them!





4. Found in the rivers of eastern and central Africa, this animal is regarded as one of the most ferocious animals in the continent. It secretes a natural sunscreen substance from its skin, popularly known as blood sweat, which protects it from sunburn. This secretion, however, is neither blood nor sweat. It prevents the growth of disease-causing bacteria.

5. It is among the most widely found frogs around the Arctic Circle. It remains frozen for about 2 to 3 months each winter, with its body temperature ranging between -1°C and -6°C . When spring finally arrives, its heartbeat and breathing return.

6. This animal with black and white stripes on its face, is the fastest burrowing mammal. During the cold winter months, its body temperature does not become as low as some other animals. It spends most of the day sleeping and at night, actively digs out other hibernating animals and devours them.

7. This carnivorous animal found in parts of Australia, is known for the way, it scares away its enemies. To appear more threatening, it opens its mouth unveiling a wide frill, which makes it look bigger and dragon-like.

8. This marine mammal lives in water and on ice in Antarctica. It can use its strong canine teeth to dig breathing holes in the cracks in the ice. Also, it can dive underwater and remain there for over an hour, hunting for fish, squid and other marine animals. It can see well in dim light and uses its whiskers as a sense organ of touch.



Reindeer, Sloth, Arctic Fox, Weddell seal, Badger,
Hippopotamus, Wood frog, Frilled lizard

THE GREEN WORLD

We see plants all around us. There are several kinds of plants. Given below are some plants. Write their names :

1. The leaves of this plant are used for weaving and thatching. A sugary sap is also obtained from this plant which is used to make beverages and sherbat. What is the name of this plant? _____
2. This plant is the native of Europe and belongs to apiaceae family. In America, seeds are given to the children to ward off hunger during the long church sermons. What is the name of this plant? _____
3. The bulb of this plant contains sulphur compounds due to which it gives out a pungent odour. In Ayurveda, it is used to treat cough, fever and heart diseases. What is the name of this plant? _____
4. According to the Hindu Mythology, this plant is considered to be the incarnation of the Goddess Lakshmi. Its leaves are used to treat cough and cold. It is found almost in every Hindu home. What is this plant? _____
5. The fruit of this plant when eaten causes paralysis, inability to breathe and heart failure. It was used in ancient Greece to execute death sentences. Socrates was a victim of this plant. So it is popularly known as the 'Greek Death Sentence'. What is the name of this plant? _____
6. Some plants are found on big mountains. The leaves of these plants are needle-like to reduce water loss and to get rid of the snow. The flower of these plants are known as cones. What are such plants called as? _____
7. The juice of this plant is deadly poisonous. When this juice is poured into the ear of a person, it causes hallucination, delirium and even death. What is this plant called? _____
8. There are some plants, which shed all their leaves periodically, especially during the winter. What are such plants known as? _____



Palmyra Palm, Basil (Tulsi), Garlic, Hemlock,
Henbane, Fennel, Conifers, Deciduous

Help
Box

Molluscs are large and varied groups of animals, whose bodies are soft and have no backbone. But most molluscs have a hard outer shell. In some molluscs, the shell is inside the body and a few have no shells. The shells may vary in size from 1 or 2 mm up to 1.2 m.

The shell of a mollusc is built of limestone that it obtains from its surroundings.

The shells have beautiful patterns and colours.

There are five main classes of molluscs -chitons, tooth shells or tusk shells, gastropods, bivalves and cephalopods. The thousands of shells we see on beaches are actually the mollusc shells.

Now, identify the molluscs shown below :



Sea butterfly, Scallop, Octopus, Squid, Nautilus, Sea slug, Snail, Cuttlefish, Limpet

Help
Box

Fill in the missing letters to name endangered species :

1. Solitary snake from Central and South American rainforests, savannas, and semi-arid areas. It is related to the larger anaconda, and is often hunted for its skin.
 _ O _ CO _ S _ RI _ TO _
2. The only flightless and nocturnal parrot, this one stays in the rainforests and grasslands of New Zealand and faces threat of extinction due to the predatory animals that were brought in by the settlers. _ A _ AP _
3. This medium-sized cat lives in the rainforests and grasslands in South and Central America. Though legally protected now, it was once killed for its valuable fur. O _ _ L _ T
4. This pouchless marsupial lives in the open woodlands of western Australia, which is now being destroyed for farms and homes. _ U _ B _ T
5. Found in the deep waters of the oceans, from the Arctic to the equator, and in the Mediterranean Sea, this endangered species of whale has a distinct shape and an unusually large box-like head.
 S _ _ E _ _ M _ W _ _ A _ _ E
6. This small dog-size animal is found only on the Australia island state of Tasmania. It is the largest carnivorous marsupial. Introduction of various predators by settlers resulted in the dwindling number of the animal.
 T _ _ _ M _ _ _ _ A _ _ _ E _ I _



Do You Know?

The cheetah, the fastest land animal, is an endangered species today. Primarily found in Asia and Africa, it is endangered because of loss of its habitat, decline in its prey and poaching. Feared by human beings, it is also ruthlessly shot as a livestock predator.



I have prepared a list of 'bird records' which might interest you. You could make your own list of record-holding creatures. Write the correct letter.



Ostrich



African Grey Parrot



Arctic Tern



Hummingbird



Barn Owl

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Heaviest and tallest | <input type="checkbox"/> a. American woodcock |
| 2. Heaviest flying (8 km/hr) | <input type="checkbox"/> b. Vulture |
| 3. Largest wingspan | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Ostrich |
| 4. Smallest | <input type="checkbox"/> d. Marsh warbler |
| 5. Fastest-moving (at 188 km/hr) | <input type="checkbox"/> e. Ostrich |
| 6. Slowest-flying bird | <input type="checkbox"/> f. Wandering albatross |
| 7. Fastest wing-beat—(90 per second) | <input type="checkbox"/> g. Kiwi albatross |
| 8. Slowest wing-beat—(1 per second) | <input type="checkbox"/> h. African grey parrot |
| 9. Sharp sense of smell | <input type="checkbox"/> i. Diurnal raptor |
| 10. Keen sense of hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> j. Great bustard |
| 11. Best eyesight | <input type="checkbox"/> k. Diving peregrine falcon |
| 12. Longest distance travelled during migration—It covers over 35,000 km a year, flying from the extreme north of Europe and America to the southernmost tips of Africa and Australia. | <input type="checkbox"/> l. Bee hummingbird |
| 13. Bird with the largest ground nest—Its nest is 36 ft wide and 16 ft high | <input type="checkbox"/> m. Dusky scrubfowl |
| 14. Most talkative bird— with a vocabulary of about 800 words | <input type="checkbox"/> n. Arctic tern |
| 15. Fastest running bird— (97.5 kmph) | <input type="checkbox"/> o. Barn owl |
| 16. Greatest Mimic Bird— upj17 | <input type="checkbox"/> p. Humming bird |

Flowers play an important part in many religious and cultural events. 'Flower Power' was the slogan of a group of people in the 1970s, who wanted to promote peace and love in an effort to change the world.

Do you know these plants and flowers?

1. This plant is the symbol of everlasting life

2. A symbol of purity _____
3. A Christmas decoration, this plant symbolizes joy and goodwill _____
4. This purple flower is dried and then used to scent linen. It is also a colour. _____
5. This attractive flower shares its name with a part of the eye. _____



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Lavender, Lily, Ivy, Iris, Holly

Help
Box

Why do flowers have a scent?

As part of the growing process, produce oils. These are released through the petals and evaporate, leaving a distinct smell. These scents are either fragrant—to attract insects and pollen-carrying agents or foul-smelling—for protection

Listy Make a list of the occasions on which people may give flowers to others.

Righy Think of more 'flower' related words and phrases such as these: flowering, flower-bed, etc.

Knowy If you would like to have a garden but don't know anything about it or don't have a green thumb, there are numerous mobile phone applications you could ask your parents to download for you, based on your requirements. The smartphone apps include Gardening Toolkit which has over a 1,000 pictures and gives you ideas on what you could plant/grow based on where you live—the temperature, weather conditions, space etc.



BRANDED INDIA

Given below are the descriptions about various events and persons of the past. Fill in the blanks with correct words or names :

1. America was named after the forename of the person, who was an explorer and cartographer. He was _____.
2. James Cook first landed here on _____ in his HMS Endeavour. Later British planned it as the site for a penal colony.
3. The _____ is a term used to describe the murder of six million European Jews during the World War-II.
4. For over 200 years, the _____ operated and controlled the Trans-Saharan Caravan Trade connecting the cities on the southern edge to the north coast of Africa.
5. _____ are the children of the first known human inhabitants of Australia and its islands. They include both the "Torres Strait Islanders" and the "Aboriginal People".
6. _____ was an Italian educator who developed an education system in which she tried to educate the "mentally retarded" children. In 1939, the theosophical society of India asked her to visit India.
7. _____ was the first and only Englishman to become a Pope.
8. _____ was the Grand Prince of Moscow and was very cruel. His policy of empire-building led him to the Livonian War, which lasted for 24 years.
9. The _____ Khanate fell under Russian influence in 1783. It was taken over by the Russian Empire.
10. In 1919 at the end of First World War, various treaties were signed in _____, in the Grand Trianon.



Nicholas Breakspear, Amerigo Vespucci, Versailles, Maria Montessori, Indigenous Australians, Botany Bay, Ivan the Terrible, Taurey, Holocaust, Crimean

**Help
Box**

TIME TO CELEBRATE

Every culture, religion and nation sets aside special days for remembrance and celebration. Some of these days commemorate important events. Some of them are spiritual and religious. Some are sweet, reminding people to spend time with friends and family. And some are just plain wacky.

1. This holiday celebrates Buddha, whose teachings are the foundation of Buddhism. In some provinces of Tibet, people light thousands of candles made from vegetables oil or butter made from the milk of a yak, which is a big, shaggy animal. They also dye yak butter many colour and create sculptures with it. The sculptures are lit up and people sing and dance around them all night long.



2. On this day in Japan, people gather and throw beans and shout "Oni was soto," which means 'Get out demons' and 'Fuku Wa Uche' which means "Come in, Happiness." After the throwing is over, people pick up the beans and eat them. Legend says that if you eat the same number of beans as your age, you will have a good year.

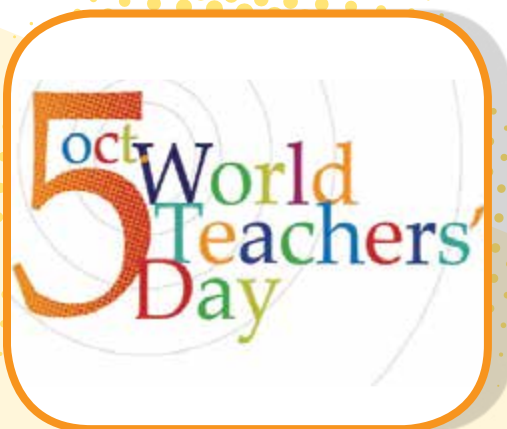
3. In 1945, a group of young men, who wanted to join a parade in the Spanish town of Bunol picked some tomatoes off a farmer's stand and started throwing them. They were arrested. They came back the next year and did it again, and were arrested again. But after a few years, everyone decided that tomato throwing was fun, and now it is an annual party with music, hundreds of participants and rules.





4. Ramadan is the holiest month of the year for Muslims. During Ramadan, Muslims pray, perform acts of charity and refrain from eating or drinking during the day. It is the festival at the end of the month. It's celebrated with prayers, gifts, charity, new clothing and big family meals that include lots of sweet dishes.

5. Wherever you are on this day, at 1 : 24 p.m., throw your arms up in the air and laugh as hard as you can. Elaine Helle started this tradition in Portland, Oregon, in 2005 to recognize the gift of laughter.



6. UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) set up this holiday, first celebrated in 1994, to recognize teachers and the work they do. Take this day to say thank you to all of your teachers.

7. For thousands of years, families in Mexico have gathered on these days to honour loved ones, who have passed away. Families visit cemeteries, build small altars, and offer gifts to the dead. Sometimes, they bring pillows and blankets with them and stay all night, talking, singing and remembering. The skull is a symbol of the holiday. There are similar holidays in Europe and Asia.



Butter Lamp Festival, Bean Throwing Day, Tomatina Festival, Eid ul-Fitr, Global Belly Laugh Day, World Teachers' Day, Day of the Dead

**Help
Box**

Following are some nicknames suggesting distinct characteristics of different places. It should be interesting to identity the corresponding places given their nicknames.

1. The land of Windmills
2. The Queen of the Adriatic
3. The Land of White Elephant
4. The Land of Golden Fleece
5. The Island of Cloves
6. The Land of Thousand Lakes
7. The Cockpit of Europe
8. The Land of the Morning Calm
9. The Land of Cakes
10. The Windy City
11. Never-never City
12. The External City
13. The World's Bread Basket
14. Playground of Europe
15. The Land of Maple Leaf
16. The City of Dreaming Spires
17. The Island of Pearls
18. The Emerald Island
19. The Sick Man of Europe
20. City of Magnificent Distances
21. The Pearls of the Orient
22. The Mistress of the Seas
23. Dark Continent
24. Holy Land

Help Box

Palestine, Africa, Britain, Singapore, Washington D.C., Turkey, Ireland (Persian Gulf), Bahrain, Oxford, Canada, Switzerland, Rome Prairies of North America, Chicago, Scotland, Korea, Belgium, Finland, Tanzania, Australia, Thailand, Venice, Holland



Given below are the questions related to the continent Antarctica. Tick (✓) the correct answer in each case :

1. The Antarctica is also known as :
 a. Glacier Continent ☐ b. Dark Continent ☐ c. White Continent ☐
2. This is India's second research station in Antarctica :
 a. Savera ☐ b. Maitri ☐ c. Friend ☐
3. It is the world's largest glacier which is located in Antarctica :
 a. Mansarovar ☐ b. Lambert ☐ c. Erebus ☐
4. In 1985, the British Antarctic Survey found it over the Antarctica's atmosphere :
 a. Laboratory ☐ b. ozone hole ☐ c. mountain ☐
5. The people living in Antarctica are :
 a. Politicians ☐ b. Scientists ☐ c. Advocates ☐
6. This flightless bird is the native of ice-cold Antarctica region :
 a. penguin ☐ b. ostrich ☐ c. emu ☐
7. This continent does not have permanent population.
 a. Antarctica ☐ b. Australia ☐
 c. South America ☐
8. The Antarctica is surrounded by this ocean :
 a. Arctic Ocean ☐ b. Pacific Ocean ☐
 c. Southern Ocean ☐
9. He was the first man to reach the South Pole of the earth, which is located in the Antarctica region :
 a. Amundsen ☐ b. Magellan ☐
 c. Columbs ☐
10. The first Indian expedition to Antarctica was named.
 a. Dakshin Gangotri ☐ b. Queen Mand ☐ c. Ozone Mission ☐



Given below are some of the wonders created by nature itself. Read the descriptions and write their names :

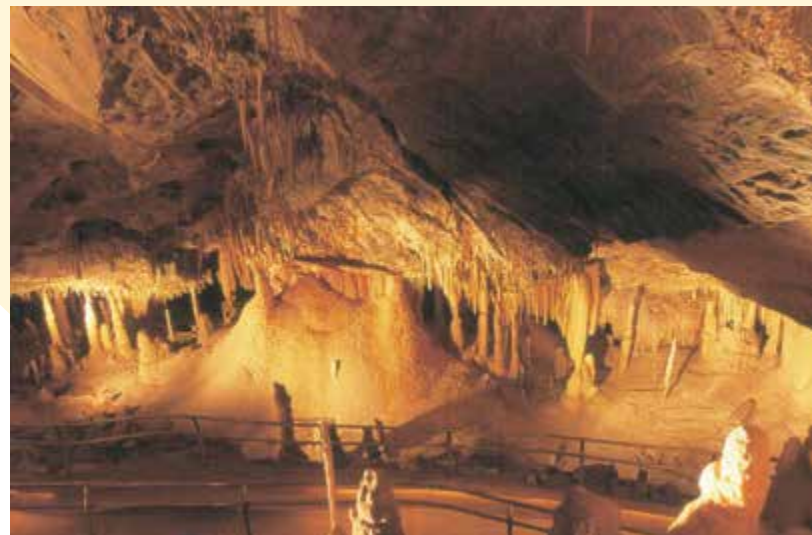
1. This magnificent result of an ancient volcanic eruption in Northern Ireland is made-up of 40,000 interlocking basalt columns. Most of these columns are hexagonal, although there are some with four (4), five (5), seven (7) and eight (8) sides. The tallest are 36 ft high and some are 28 metres thick in places. It is _____.



2. This is the largest volcano on the earth and one of the five that form the Island of Hawaii in the U.S. Its Hawaiian name means "Long Mountain". It is an active shield volcano and is approximately 75,000 km wide. It is _____.



3. _____ is in central Kentucky, USA and is the longest cave system known in the world. This cave system is developed on aged limestone layer covered by a layer of sandstone. It has 580 kms of passageway. It is also the home to the endangered "Kentucky Cave Shrimp" a sightless "Albino Shrimp".





4. The water coming from _____ is heated by the heat of the Earth's interior. The water may be heated by coming into contact with molten rock. This causes water to be heated enough that it boils or becomes 'Superheated'. If water builds steam pressure and erupts in a jet above the surface of the Earth, it is called a 'geyser'. If water reaches the surface of the Earth in the form of a steam, it is called a 'fumarole'. When it is mixed with mud and clay, it is called a "Mud pot".

5. The _____ form a unique ecosystem and are named after the shells of saddlebacked Galapagos Tortoises. These islands have a population of around 40,000 and are a province of Ecuador. The principal language is Spanish. These islands are home to Iguanas, fur seals, sea lions, whales, red-footed and Nazca boobies, flightless cormorant, pelicans, Galapagos hawks and many others.



6. The _____ is a gorge made by Colorado river over a period of six million years. It is 446 km long, 6.4 to 29 km wide and more than 1.6 km deep. The principal accepted opinion among geologists is that it has developed in the past 40 millions years.

Mammoth Cave, Galapagos Islands, Giant's Causeway, Grand Canyon, Mauna Loa, Hot Springs



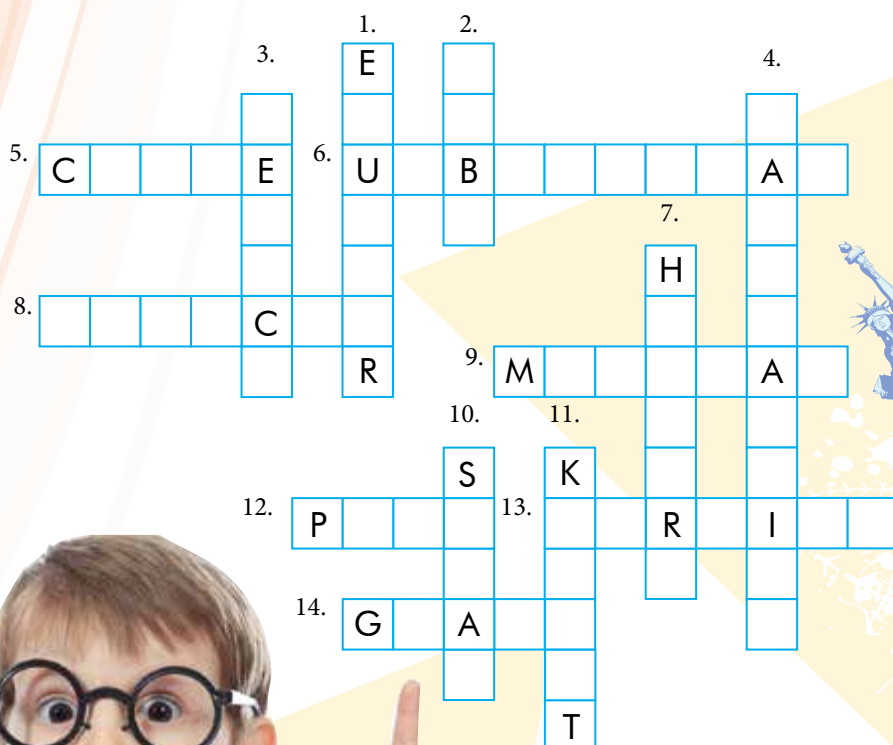
Read the clues and fill in the names of the countries in this crosspatch :

Across

5. situated in South America; capital is Santiago; a large part of the Andes mountain range lies here (5)
6. situated in Asia; capital is Tashkent; was formerly a part of the Soviet Union (10)
8. situated in Africa; capital is Rabat; largest city is Casablanca (7)
9. situated in Asia; was earlier called Burma; Yangon is the largest city (7)
12. situated in South America; capital is Lima (4)
13. situated in Europe; capital is Kiev; became an independent country after the dissolution of the Soviet Union (7)
14. situated in Africa; capital is Accra (5)

Down

- I. situated in South America; capital is Quito; takes its name from the equator, which passes through it (7)
2. situated in North America; capital is Havana; famous for sugar and cigars (4)
3. situated in North America; Spanish is the main language spoken (6)
4. situated in Europe; is the seat of the Pope (7, 4)
7. situated in Europe; capital is Budapest; Magyars are the main ethnic group (7)
10. situated in Africa; capital is Khartoum (5)
11. situated in Asia; has large reserves of oil (6)



SPLENDID BUILDINGS

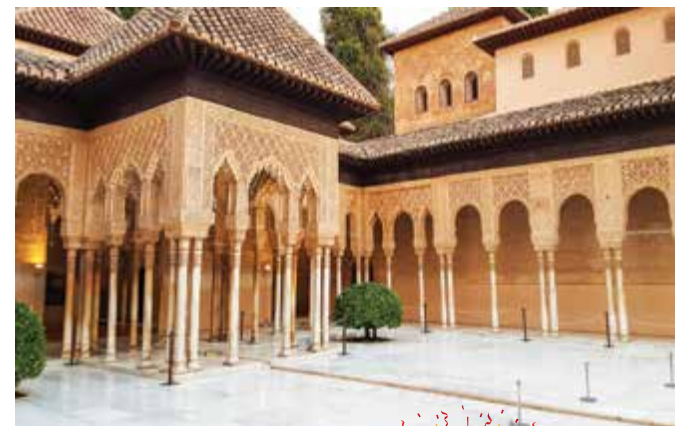
Given below are the pictures of some grand buildings of the world. Fill in the blanks with the help of list given along with these pictures :

1. This is the picture of _____, which is in Haram-al-Sharif in Jerusalem. It is the oldest Islamic building in the world. The dome's exterior has a cast of molten gold and outer side walls are made of porcelain, and each of them measures 60 ft. wide and 36ft. high.
2. Known as _____. It consists of three buildings now in western suburb of London. The old palace was built in 1631. Prince of Wales took on a long lease of the house and made his residence. The second building was designed in part by King George III. The third building as known today was presented to the country by Queen Victoria, while ascending the throne in 1837.
3. This is the picture of _____, which was built between 1718 and 1722, is the official residence of the President of the French Republic. "Armand-Claude Mollet" was the architect of this palace.
4. Built between 1705 and 1724, _____ is situated in Woodstock of Oxfordshire, England. It was recognised as UNESCO world heritage site in 1987. Built by her majesty Queen Anne. This palace was originally given



to John Churchill, the 1st Duke of Marlborough as a gift for his services and victory in the battle against French and Bavarians.

5. The _____ is a monument in Paris, France. It is made to honour those, who fought for France during Napoleonic wars. Its construction was planned in 1806. In 1811, the chief architect "Jean Chalgrin" died and the work was taken over by "Hynun". Visitors today can either climb 284 steps or take a lift and walk up 46 steps to reach the top and enjoy a full view of Paris.
6. A UNESCO world heritage site and once the residence of the Muslim rulers of Granada, the _____ is now one of Spain's major tourist attraction. It is excellently decorated by Moorish art. It is also known as "The Red Fortress".
7. The _____ is a multi-tented church on the Red Square in Moscow. It features onion domes. It consists of nine chapels built on a single foundation. The cathedral was started by "IVAN IV" Moscow to commemorate the capture of the "Khanate of Kazan".



Arc de Triomphe, Dome of the Rock, Blenheim Palace, Elysee Palace, Kew Palace, Basil's Cathedral, The Alhambra Palace

Help Box

SATELLITES IN SPACE

As part of the space exploration programmes, various satellites and space shuttles are launched in the space each year. Answer the following questions on spacecraft and satellites by choosing the correct answer from the options given below.

Telestar, Aryabhata, Skylabs, Einstein, Apollo-11, Kalpana-1, Soyuz, Slv-3, Sputnik-1, APPLE

Help
Box

1. The first artificial satellite to be launched in space.

2. America's first earth orbiting space station, designed to demonstrate that men can work and live in space for prolonged periods without ill effects.

3. First indigenous rocket to launch a satellite into orbit.

4. Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed on the moon's surface from.

5. World's first communication satellite.

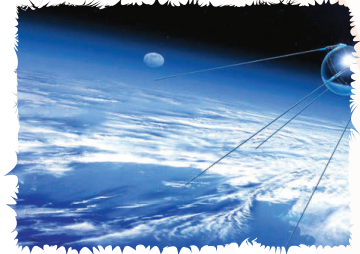
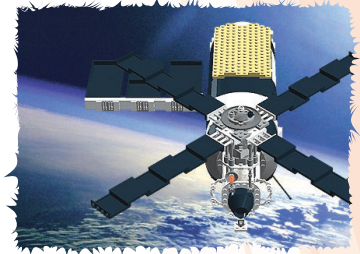
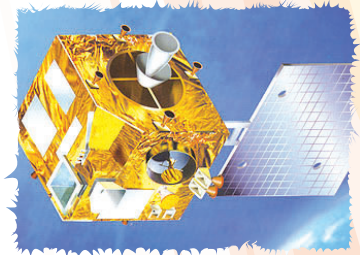
6. Russian launch vehicle introduced in 1966 and regarded as the world's most reliable spacecraft.

7. The first Indian satellite launched by the erstwhile USSR.

8. India's first geostationary telecommunication satellite launched by Ariane.

9. India's first meteorological research satellite, METSAT was renamed as

10. The first fully imaging X-ray telescope put into space in 1978 was called



Do You Know?

Due to gravitational effects, your weight is slightly less when the moon is directly overhead.

DEADLY DISEASES

An unhealthy condition in a person, animal, plant or system of an organism resulting from various causes, such as infection, defect or environmental stress that is recognised as symptoms, is called a disease.

1. **Cancer** : The abnormal growth of certain cells leads to the formation of tumors, which become cancerous. Cancer is a very deadly disease to life.
2. **Communicable Diseases** : The diseases, which spread from one person to the other, are termed as communicable or infectious diseases. Cholera, malaria, leprosy, cold, chicken-pox, tuberculosis, etc. are communicable diseases.
3. **Allergy** : The hypersensitive reactions of body cells towards certain foreign particles such as pollens, drugs, dust, smoke, venom, poison, etc. are called allergies. Asthma is an allergic disease.
4. **Deficiency Disease** : The diseases, which are caused due to the lack of some nutrients in the body, are called deficiency diseases. Beriberi, scurvy, goitre, kwashiorkar, night – blindness, etc. are called deficiency diseases.
5. **Degenerative Diseases** : The diseases, which are caused due to the malfunctioning of certain organ or organ system, are called degenerative diseases. Diabetes is a degenerative disease.

Given below are some deficiency diseases and the nutrients, which deficiency leads to them. Match them correctly :

Deficiency Diseases

1. Pernicious Anaemia
2. Anaemia
3. Hypokalemia
4. Kwashiorkar
5. Night-blindness
6. Pellagra
7. Beriberi
8. Rickets
9. Goitre
10. Scurvy

Deficiency of Nutrients

- a. Protein
- b. Vitamin-D
- c. Vitamin- C
- d. Vitamin-B1
- e. Iron
- f. Vitamin-B12
- g. Potassium
- h. Iodine
- i. Vitamin-A
- j. Vitamin-B3



WHO DID IT?

Check if you know these personalities, who made substantial contributions, adding new dimensions to the universal scenario :

1. Who is believed to have built the first chain of astronomical observations in the world?

2. Name the versatile scientist, who built the first scientific laboratory in the true sense of the term.

3. Who was the first person to discover a new planet?

4. Who was the first person to detect radio waves?

5. Who claimed for the first time that Earth is a sphere and rotates around its axis?

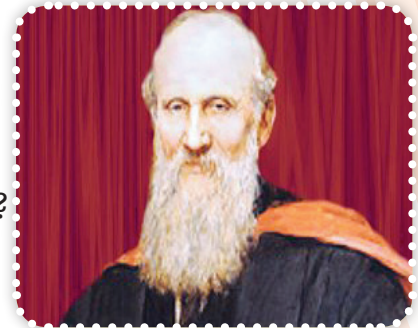
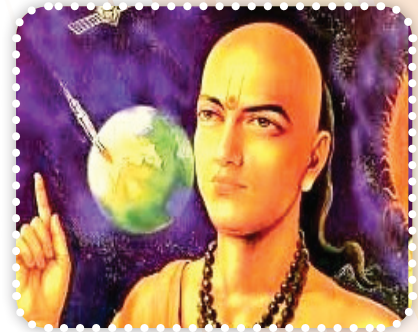
6. Who was the first person to drill out oil from beneath the surface of Earth?

7. Who was the first person to determine the size of Earth correctly?

8. Who first gave the concept of an atom?

9. Who was the first person to observe the atmosphere of planet Venus?

10. Who was the first scientist to use a computer language for his computer?



Konrad Zuse, Mikhail Lomonosov, Kanada, Eratosthenes, Edwin Drake, Aryabhata, Heinrich Hertz, William Herschel, Lord Kelvin, Jai Singh

Help
Box

Explorations are the obvious consequence of exploring human minds. Exploring gives new horizons to human existence and adds vastness to life. See, if you can explore answers of explorations.

- I. In the 1970s, the National Aeronautic and space Administration (NASA) sent the Mariner 10 probe to explore a planet. Name it. _____
2. Which planet is covered with thick clouds of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and with a poisonous atmosphere of carbondioxide that exerts with ninety times the pressure of Earth's atmosphere? _____
3. On which planet, the day is 24.6 hours long, just 41 minutes longer than an Earth day? Its orbit is longer than the Earth's and the seasons last twice as long.

4. It is the lightest planet in the solar system, even lighter than water. If you could find a bathtub big enough, it would float! Name the planet. _____
5. What is the name of the largest moon of Saturn, which is much like early Earth and may contain the ingredients of life? _____
6. On which planet, is water found in the frozen polar ice caps? _____
7. Name the person, who first identified Uranus as a planet in 1781. _____
8. It discovered in 1846, but it has not yet made a complete orbit around the Sun. Name the planet. _____
9. Name the astronomer who discovered Pluto in 1930. _____
10. Which planet's moons are named mainly after characters from Shakespeare's plays?

- II. Which celestial object, once seen as a harbinger of doom, will be seen again in 2062?

12. Does Mars have moons? _____

Sir William Herschel, Neptune, Clyde Tombaugh, Uranus, Halley's Comet, Yes, Phobos and Deimos, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn, Titan, Mars,

Help
Box

SCIENCE UNIT

There are several branches of science. Write the names of the branches of science dealing with the following studies :

1. Study of structure of the earth : _____
2. Study of fruits and seeds : _____
3. Study and interpretation of the ancient inscriptions : _____
4. Study of insects : _____
5. Study of skin diseases : _____
6. Study of birds : _____
7. Study of atmospheric phenomena like weather, etc. _____
8. Study of mountains : _____
9. Study of fungi : _____
10. Study of heavenly bodies : _____
11. Study of classification and nomenclature : _____
12. Study of religions : _____
13. Study of old age and process of ageing : _____
14. Study of detection, antidotes, action and chemical composition of poison : _____
15. Study of trees : _____
16. Study of tumours : _____
17. Study of secret writings : _____
18. Study of origin and history of a word : _____
19. Study of occurrence of diseases and their distribution : _____



Etymology, Cryptography, Gerontology, Ornithology, Dermatology, Meteorology, Dendrology, Toxicology, Entomology, Astronomy, Theology, Geology, Carpology, Epigraphy, Oncology, Orography, Taxonomy, Mycology, Epidemiology

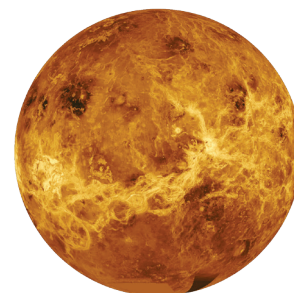
Help Box



The contamination of air, water or soil by substances that are harmful to living beings. Pollution can occur naturally, for example through volcanic eruptions or as the result of human activities, such as the spilling of oil or disposal of industrial waste. Today, the problem of pollution has become a major global problem. All the nations of the world are curious about the control of pollution.

Tick (✓) the correct answers in the following questions.

1. The trapping of Sun's heat in the atmosphere of the earth due to the presence of certain gases is termed as :
 a. Raman Effect ☐ b. Greenhouse Effect ☐
2. The 3 R's which are related to the environment stand for :
 a. reject, refuse, release ☐ b. repair, recycle, reuse ☐
3. The 'minamata disease' is caused due to the poisoning by :
 a. mercury ☐ b. sodium ☐
4. These are the main Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere of the earth :
 a. oxygen and argon ☐ b. carbon dioxide and methane ☐
5. This energy source did not produce pollution at all :
 a. radioactive fuel ☐ b. hydroelectricity ☐
6. This is an example of non-biodegradable waste :
 a. polythene ☐ b. kitchen garbage ☐
7. This chemical substance is used in refrigerators and air conditioners and it leads to the depletion of ozone layer in the atmosphere :
 a. sawdust ☐ b. CFCs ☐
8. This device is used in the chimneys of the factories to filter out harmful ash particles from the smoke :
 a. precipitator ☐ b. liquidator ☐
9. The oxides of nitrogen and sulphur react with water vapour in the atmosphere and fall on the earth in the form of :
 a. acid rain ☐ b. fertilizers ☐
10. These chemicals lead to soil and water pollution.
 a. perfumes ☐ b. pesticides ☐



BONY ANSWER

Give one word answers for the following from the list given below :

1. Which part of the body has the bone called ulna ?

2. What are bones made of ?

3. Where is the funny bone located ?

4. Which is the only bone that can be moved in the skull ?

5. What are bones filled with ?

6. What do bone marrows produce ?

7. What are bones surrounding the spinal column in shape of knobs called ?

8. Which is the human body's largest bone ?

9. Where is the femur located ?

10. Which is the smallest of all bones ?

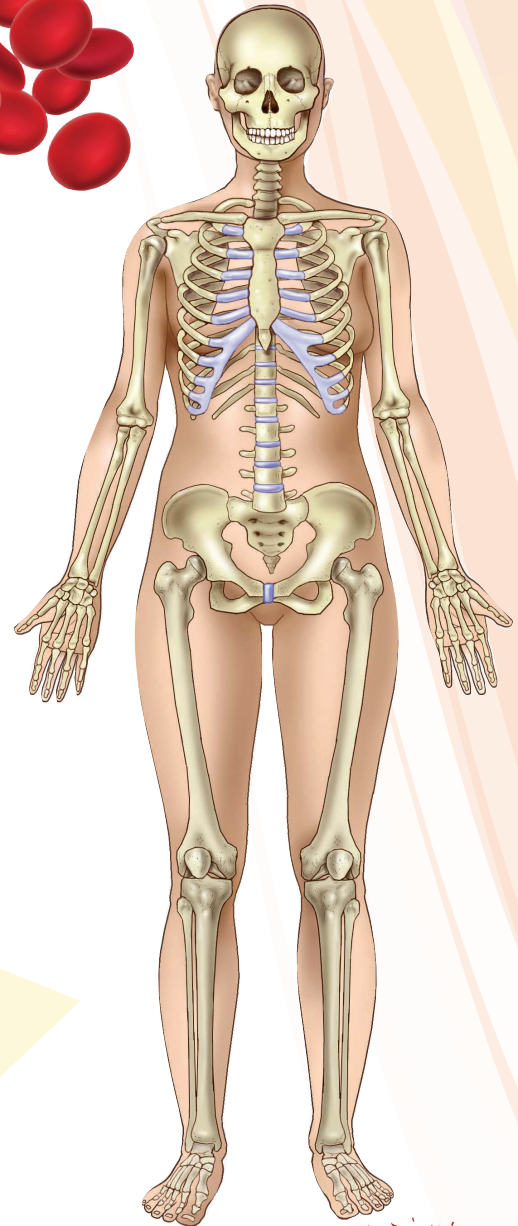
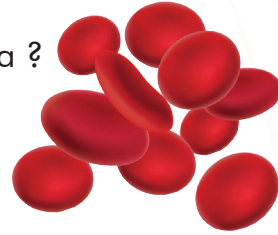
11. Where is the stirrup located ?

12. How many bones are there in each hand ?

13. Where are the teeth located ?

14. What holds the bones together ? _____

15. Name the strongest bone which connects the knee to the ankle. _____



Ligament, Ears, Forearm, Vertebrae,
Lower jaw, Shin bone, Jawbones,
Femur, Blood cells, Stirrup, Thighs, Bone
marrow, Twenty seven, Elbow, Calcium

Help
Box

Give one word terms for the following statements :



1. The process of one organism eating another and in turn getting eaten by yet another organism. _____
2. A plant in its early days or a young, slender tree. _____
3. Animals, which depend on plants for their requirement of food. _____
4. Organisms that act on dead and decaying organic matter. _____
5. Undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of the air, water or land. _____
6. Sources of pollution, which discharge pollutants directly into the water. _____
7. Excessive leaching of a water body with nutrients and algae growth causing reduction in oxygen level of water. _____
8. Unwanted sound that causes pollution. _____
9. A group of chemicals commonly used in the refrigeration industry. _____
10. A rainfall that is acidic in nature pollutes by oxides of sulphur and nitrogen from the industrial burning of fuels. _____
11. When nutrients of the soil, especially those added artificially can be washed with irrigation water to the water table. _____
12. Process of removing the unwanted plants called weeds. _____

Weeding, Leaching, Pollution, Noise, Acid rain, Decomposers, Chlorofluoro carbons, Point Sources, Herbivorous, Food Chain, Sapling, Eutrophication

**Help
Box**



SKY WATCH

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the following questions :

1. The Large Magellanic cloud lies in this constellation :
a. Dorado ☐ b. Ursa Major ☐ c. Orion ☐
2. The clouds of dust and gases out of which, the stars are born, are called :
a. Nebulae ☐ b. Black holes ☐ c. Dwarf stars ☐
3. 'Sirius' is called the 'Dog Star', which belongs to this constellation :
a. Libra ☐ b. Canis Major ☐ c. Virgo ☐
4. Nereid and Triton are the satellites of this planets :
a. Neptune ☐ b. Mars ☐ c. Mercury ☐
5. The 'Big Dipper' is a part of this constellation :
a. Hydra ☐ b. Crux ☐ c. Ursa Major ☐
6. Titania, Oberon, Ariel, Miranda and Umbriel are the five chief satellites of this planet :
a. Pluto ☐ b. Uranus ☐ c. Earth ☐
7. The stars of this constellation form the shape of letter 'W' :
a. Libra ☐ b. Cassiopeia ☐ c. Virgo ☐
8. This constellation finds place on the national flag of New Zealand and Australia and is the smallest constellation known as :
a. Hydra ☐ b. Crux ☐ c. Leo ☐
9. This astronomer, who discovered Uranus :
a. JJ Ramal ☐ b. William Herschel ☐ c. Mark Twin ☐
10. This constellation is an open cluster of stars and is also known as 'Seven Sisters' :
a. Cygnus ☐ b. Orion ☐ c. Pleiades ☐
11. This planet is cold and dry, and has two natural satellites named Phobos and Deimos :
a. Mars ☐ b. Venus ☐ c. Mercury ☐
12. Rigel and Betelgeuse are two brightest stars of this constellation :
a. Orion ☐ b. Draco ☐ c. Pegasus ☐

Wearable technology is the broad term for mobile electronic devices that can be worn on a user's body or attached to their clothes. There are many wearable devices available in the market. Smartwatches, smartclothes, smartglasses, activity trackers, etc. are just some of them. They are designed to help us track, monitor, correct or detect just about any physical activity imaginable.

SMARTWATCH

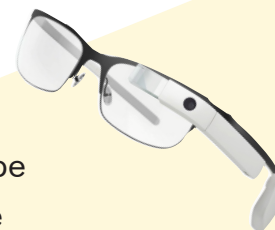
A smartwatch is a wristwatch with functionality that goes beyond timekeeping. They are mini computers that connect with smartphones. Smartwatches help the user read messages, check mails, play music, and answer calls. A smartwatch also includes features like a camera, compass, chronograph, GPS navigation, map display, etc. Many companies like Apple, Motorola and Pebble have come up with their own smartwatches.



SMARTGLASSES

It is a wearable computer that adds information to what the wearer needs. This is possible through a technology called optical head-mounted display (OHMD). Smartglasses have a hands-free approach to use the internet.

The wearer can use the internet via voice commands and information will be displayed in front of him/her on a virtual screen. Google has already come up with their version of smartglasses called Google Glass. Microsoft is also working on a smartglass device called Holo Lens.



SMARTCLOTHES

Almost all wearable devices focus on fitness. Smartclothes are something that is designed just for that. There are different types of smartclothes available for people with different needs. This is extremely helpful for professional athletes. They can monitor how their body responds to different types of activities, and they can even predict if there is an injury scare.



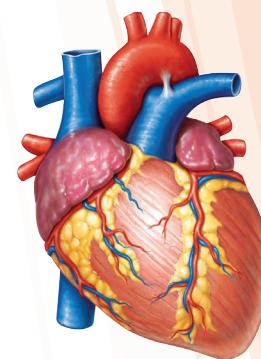
ACTIVITY TRACKER

There are many activity tracker devices available in the market. They aim at monitoring and tracking fitness-related metrics such as distance walked or run, calorie consumption, heartbeat, quality of sleep, etc. These trackers can be connected to smartphones and the users can get data through their apps.





1. Our heart weighs about 310 grams.
2. Our hair and nails are made from keratin.
3. You cannot sneeze with your eyes open.
4. Nails grow faster in summer than in winter.
5. Dark hair grows faster than light coloured hair.
6. Fingernails grow four times faster than toe nails.
7. There are 1,25,000 hair on the average human head.



8. There are about 5,00,000 hair on the entire human body.
9. There are about 2 million sweat glands in our body.
10. A substance called melanin makes the skin dark.
11. An adult human body contains about 45 litres of water.
12. The nail of your middle finger grows faster than the other nails.
13. The human body has an average of 1/8 cm thick skin.
14. When the hair is short, the average rate of growth is 2 cm per month.
15. The smallest bone is the stirrup in the ear, which is one tenth of an inch.
16. The hardest substance in our body is enamel—the covering of our teeth.
17. Your heart is constantly pumping blood through 1,00,000 km of vessels.
18. The fastest growth of hair is found in women in the age group of 16–24 years.
19. Our brain weights about 2–3 per cent of the body weight. Average brain of an adult weights 1–3 kg.
20. The right half of the brain controls the left side of the body and the left side of the brain controls the right side of the body.
21. The strongest bone in your body is your thigh bone called femur. It is 20 inches long in a six feet tall man. It is so strong that it can support more than 30 of you.
22. Human ear can distinguish 5,00,000 different sounds but you cannot feel this ability.
23. Our nose can make out the difference among 10,000 to 40,000 different smells. But once we get used to a particular smell, we are less likely to sense it.
24. The eye muscle is the most active muscle of human body. The muscles of the eyes move more than 1,00,000 times a day (24 hours—while awake and sleeping).
25. A new layer of skin replaces the old layer approximately every 27 days totalling about 1,000 new outer layers of skin in 75 years.

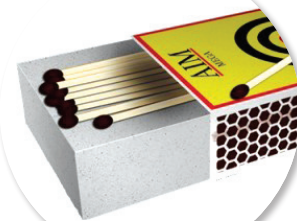
Why is the word **AMBULANCE** written inverted in front of an ambulance?

The word is written inverted because the driver of the vehicle in front of the ambulance sees a laterally inverted image of the word on her/his rear-view mirror and reads it correctly. She/He can then give way to the ambulance.



Why and how does a match light up?

The head of a matchstick is made of phosphorus. It catches fire at 50 C. When a match is struck on the side of the matchbox, the friction generates heat. The phosphorus immediately catches fire.



Why does it not hurt when you get a haircut?

Hair grows from 'follicles' or roots. But the time each hair grows out from its follicle, it is already dead. However, it keeps growing because the new hair growing inside the scalp keeps pushing out the old, dead hair cells. Since the hair is already dead, it does not hurt when you get a haircut.



Why can people float in the Dead Sea?

It is possible to float in water that is very salty. The Dead Sea is extremely salty and has a very high density. That makes people float in it.



Why do people have differently coloured eyes?

The colour of the eye depends on a pigment called melanin. Someone with a lot of melanin will have black or brown eyes. Someone with less melanin will have blue or green eyes. The amount of melanin you have is inherited from your parents.



ASIAN GAMES

Asian games are the biggest sporting event held in Asia. These games were started on the lines of the Olympic games after the Second World War.

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the following questions.

1. This country has topped the medal list for many times in Asian Games :
 a. India ☐ b. Japan ☐ c. China ☐
2. The highest number of medals won by India in the Asian Games is :
 a. 57 ☐ b. 75 ☐ c. 157 ☐
3. In Asian Games, India won its first Gold Medal in hockey in the year :
 a. 1966 ☐ b. 1982 ☐ c. 1970 ☐
4. The 2002 Asian Games were held in :
 a. Busan ☐ b. Manila ☐ c. Tehran ☐
5. The first Asian Games were held in :
 a. Tokyo, 1945 ☐ b. Kathmandu, 1955 ☐ c. New Delhi, 1951 ☐
6. Where were the Asian Games held in 1994?
 a. Bangkok ☐ b. New Delhi ☐ c. Hiroshima ☐
7. What is the official motto of the Asian Games?
 a. Looking Forward ☐ b. Ever onward ☐ c. Playing Forever ☐
8. The tradition of torch relay was introduced in the Asian Games held in :
 a. New Delhi in 1951 ☐ b. Tokyo in 1958 ☐ c. Bangkok in 1998 ☐
9. In 2010, Asian Games were held in :
 a. China ☐ b. Kuala Lumpur ☐ c. Colombo ☐
10. India has won the maximum number of medals in the Asian Games held in :
 a. Busan ☐ b. Beijing ☐ c. New Delhi ☐



For The Teacher and Parents : Discuss the benefits of Yogo : physical fitness, mental alertness, improved respiration, better flexibility, energy and vitality. Ask students to find out the following from the people who practise yoga :

- How they feel after the yoga session
- How yoga has helped them
- Would they like to continue with their yoga session for more time

Name the following yogasanas. You may use the help box.

1. Benefits

- Increases flexibility and strengthens the back
- Improves digestive system and cures constipation
- Strengthens shoulders and arms



3. Benefits

- Stimulates the digestive organs to function well
- Reduces belly fat
- Improves blood circulation in the body



Pawanmuktasana, Bhujangasana, Salabhasana, Vakrasana

Quick quiz

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- Practising this yogasana regularly, gives a good massage to our hands, back, spine along with increase in height.

a. Uttanansana	b. Tadasana
c. Trikonasana	d. Vajrasana
- This yogasana is meant for strengthening our legs.

a. Uttanansana	b. Tadasana
c. Sun Saluation	d. Setu Bandhasana

2. Benefits

- Cures acidity, indigestion and constipation
- Strengthens back muscles and cures back pain
- Help to reduce belly fat



Do You Know?

Paramahansa Yogananda was an Indian yogi who taught Kriya Yoga to millions around the world.

4. Benefits

- Increases the elasticity of the spine
- Cures constipation and liver weakness
- Stimulates pancreas and prevents diabetes



SPORTS QUIZ



**Help
Box**

Scotland, United
States, The Black
Tulip, P.T Usha,
Basketball & Canoe,
Sumo Wrestling,
Ronaldo Luis Nazario
De Lima

A. Fill in the blanks in the following statements :

1. Ruud Gullit is a footballer, who is nicknamed as _____.
2. The sport of Golf was developed in _____ in the 12th century.
3. The original name of famous football player Ronaldo is _____.
4. _____ is the national sport of Japan.
5. _____ was the first Indian woman to enter the finals of an Olympic track and field event.
6. The game of _____ was introduced in the Olympic Games in Berlin Olympics in 1936.
7. The sport of 'Snowboarding' originated in _____ in 1960s.

B. Answer the following questions :

1. Which international sporting event had held in New Delhi in 2010? _____
2. Which country won the 2004 Football Euro Cup?

3. Where the 2012 Olympic Games held?

4. Which Indian rivers are suitable for White Water Rafting?

5. Who invented the Red Card system in Football match? _____
6. How many players are there in a Kho-Kho team?

7. Where were the 2006 Commonwealth Games held?

London, Melbourne,
Commonwealth
Games, 12,
Alaknanda,
Bhagirathi, Greece
Ken Aston,

**Help
Box**



Find out how much you know about the Twenty20 cricket matches by choosing the correct answers :

1. The first ever Twenty20 international was played between Australia and New Zealand at Eden Park in Auckland on 17 February, 2005. Who won the tournament?
a. Australia ☐ b. New Zealand ☐
2. What is the maximum number of overs a bowler can bowl in Twenty20 cricket? a. five ☐ b. four ☐
3. In September 2007, the International Cricket Council organised the inaugural Twenty20 World Cup, in which India defeated Pakistan by 5 runs to win the cup. Which was the host country?
a. India ☐ b. South Africa ☐
4. A Twenty20 Cricket match is played with 20 overs in each innings. What is the duration of each inning?
a. 75 minutes ☐ b. 90 minutes ☐
5. Which Australian batsman had the record for the highest score in a Twenty20 international innings until it was broken by Chris Gayle in the inaugural match of World Twenty20?
a. Michael Clarke ☐ b. Ricky Ponting ☐
6. The powerplay is a fielding restriction in a one-day match, when not more than 2 fielders are allowed outside the 30 yard circle. In a Twenty20 international match, how many overs of powerplay are allowed? a. five ☐ b. six ☐
7. All test-playing nations are qualified to play Twenty20 World Cup, with the remaining places filled by International Cricket Council associate member nations through a :
a. vote ☐ b. qualifying tournament ☐
8. The 2010 Twenty20 World Cup was won by :
a. Sri Lanka ☐ b. England ☐
9. Pakistan won the 2009 Twenty20 World Cup by 8 wickets. Who were the runners-up?
a. Sri Lanka ☐ b. India ☐
10. Which team won the 2010 ICC Women's World Twenty20?
a. Australia ☐ b. England ☐

Do You Know?

The history of Twenty20 cricket has its roots in England. The first Twenty20 Cup in 2003 was marketed with the slogan 'I don't like cricket, I love it.' It was meant to be a shortened and exciting form of the game that would bring the entire family together for an evening of fun and entertainment.



PARALYMPICS

Disability is no handicap. That's the message of the Paralympic Games, the official Olympics for athletes with physical disabilities.

- The Paralympic Games are similar to the Olympic Games except that only athletes with a physical disability can compete in them. There are the Summer Paralympic Games and the Winter Paralympic Games, which are held immediately after their respective Olympic Games. The city that hosts the summer Olympic and the Winter Olympic also hosts the summer Paralympics and the Winter Paralympics. Both the Paralympics are governed by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC). Athletes compete in six disability categories.
- The first Summer Paralympics were held in Rome (Italy) in 1960. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) will host the next Games in 2016.
- The first Winter Paralympic were held in Ornskoldsvik (Sweden) in 1976. In 2010, Vancouver (Canada) hosted the Games. In 2014, they held in Sochi (Russia). India has never participated in the Winter Paralympics.
- Trischa Zorn of USA has won the most medals in the history of the summer Paralympic Games. She won 55 medals (41 gold, 9 silver and 5 bronze) between 1980 and 2004. She is a visually challenged swimmer.
- Ragnhild Myklebust of Norway has won the most medals in the history of the Winter Paralympic Games. She won 27 medals (22 gold, 3 silver and 2 bronze) in different events between 1988 and 2002.



- Oscar Pistorius of South Africa is a champion sprinter. He is the world record holder in the 100, 200 and 400 metres event. He is popularly called "Blade Runner" and "the fastest man on no legs".
- Devendra Jhajharia is India's fast and only gold medalist at the summer Paralympics. He won the medal in javelin throw at the 2004 Games held at Athens (Greece).

Do You Know?

Besides the Paralympics, there are two other international competitions for people with disabilities. One is the 'Special Olympics' in which only athletes with mental disabilities can compete. The other is the 'Deaflympics' in which only hearing impaired athletes can compete.

Improve your sports vocabulary by learning some famous sporting terms given below :

1. **Advantage** : It is a common term in the game of Tennis. It is actually the game point following the deuce. The player who wins this point, wins the game.
2. **Mallet** : It is related to the game of Polo. Mallet is a long-handled wooden stick with a head like a hammer used to hit polo ball.
3. **Smash** : Smash is a sporting term related to tennis, badminton or other similar games. It is a process, in which the player strikes the ball or shuttle with a great force.
4. **Throw-in** : Throw-in is used in the game of soccer. It is actually the act of throwing the ball from sideline to restart the play after the ball has gone outside the field area.
5. **Yorker** : It is a famous cricketing term used by the bowlers. Yorker is a ball bowled immediately under the bat.
6. **Jab** : Jab is a boxing term. It is a quick sharp blow applied by the boxer to its opponent.
7. **Tee** : It is a golf term. It is a cleared space on a golf course, from which the ball is struck at the beginning of play for each hole.
8. **Love** : This interesting term is associated with the game of tennis and squash. It is actually a score of zero.
9. **Jockey** : It is a horse racing term. Jockey is a professional horse rider.
10. **Diamond** : Baseball field is known as the diamond.



MARTIAL ARTS

Identify and name the given martial arts :

1. It means 'the soft way', i.e., not to hurt the opponent but to show skill in carrying out the different throws. Different levels of points are awarded according to the standard of throwing and holding movements. The colour of the belt worn by the competitors shows how good they are. This martial art form originated in Japan. it is a form of unarmed combat.
2. It means 'empty hand'. It originated from yoga and the self-defence skills of Zen Buddhist monks from 11th century China. Here, contestants hit out with their hands, arms and feet to score points.
3. In this, three swords namely foil, epee and sabre are used. All of them have protective tips. But the contestants still wear strong clothes and a face mask to stop them from facing any harm.
4. It is an ancient Chinese martial art. Bruce Lee was very well-versed in this martial art that involves the combination of attack and defence.
5. It originated in Korea. And it means 'kick', 'fist' and 'art'. It is a fighting method, in which fighters make use of their hands and feet.



Karate, Judo, Kungfu,
Fencing, Taekwondo

Help
Box



Motor sports are adventurous and thrilling watched by millions of fans on television worldwide. Some questions on motor sports are given below. Write their answers :

- I. What does the chess board patterned flag indicate in car racing ?
_____.
2. The only race track in India that conforms to international standards for Formula Three cars is Irringatti Kotai. Where is it located ? _____.
3. What is the name of a famous sports car race held annually in France on a 13.6 km circuit near Paris ? _____.
4. Which fuel is used in ultra-fast racing cars ? _____.
5. Which is the most important motor sport in USA consisting a series of 16 races each year ? _____.
6. What does the red flag indicate in car racing ? _____.
7. What is an area off the track, where mechanics can work on cars during a race, called ?
_____.
8. What is the name of the race, when two vehicles race over a straight 400 metre track from a standing start ? _____.
9. What is the name of the motor sports, in which riders use bikes that have no brakes or gears ? _____.
10. Which car rally was held in India for the first time in October 1980? _____.
- II. Who is the only Indian to have won an International Auto sport Formula Championship?
_____.

Drag race, Methanol, Le Mans, Speed way,
Finish of race, Himalayan car rally, Narain
Karthikeyan, Indycar race, Oil on track,
Sriperumbudur, Pits

Help
Box

TYPES OF PICTURES

Name the types of picture :

1. a picture that someone has drawn using a pen or pencil :

2. a picture that someone has painted in one or more colours :

3. a picture consisting of a few lines drawn quickly with a pen or pencil :

4. a painting, drawing or photograph of a person :



5. a funny drawing, often with a joke written under it :

6. a picture in a book, which shows people or events that have been mentioned in the text :

7. a painting showing an area of countryside :

8. a very large picture or photograph printed on paper, which you put on a wall :

9. a drawing that makes certain parts of someone's body seem longer or stranger to make them look funny :

10. a small detailed drawing, done as part of a series of drawings of the same kind of subject or to prepare for a large picture :

cartoon, sketch,
painting, portrait,
drawing, illustration,
landscape, study,
caricature, poster



Clues about some of the famous entertainers are given below. Identify them and write their names correctly :

1. A fantastic dancer, who started in many musical films, his all-time hit was "Singing in the Rain" (1952).
_____.
2. This Canadian singer's career took off with her winning the Yamaha World Song festival in Tokyo. She had a very successful hit with 'My Heart Will Go On.'
_____.
3. Her middle and last names are Louise Ciccone and she was the most successful female singer of the 1980s and 90s. She has also started in movies such as 'Dick Tracy' and 'Evita'.
_____.
4. His real name was Robert Zimmerman. He sang songs of rebellion and started what is known as 'protest music' in the USA. 'The Times They Are'— a 'Changing' and 'Blowing in the Wind' are his famous numbers that became anthems for the Civil Rights Movement. _____.
5. A great dancer, he partnered Ginger Rogers in nine films, the best of which were 'Top Hat' and 'Swing Time'.
_____.
6. She was chosen as the cover girl for Time Magazine's issue featuring the article 'Era of the Rockera'. She was named Latin Female Artist of the year. Born in Colombia, her name in Arabic means 'Woman Full of Grace'.
_____.
7. She is the first Afro-American to win the Best Actress Oscar Award. _____.
8. He is a director and producer of thrillers like 'Jaws', 'Raiders of the Lost Ark' and 'ET'. His latest venture, that won him three Oscars, was 'Jurassic Park' in 1992.
_____.



Do You Know?

"Elvis Presley" is known as the king of Rock-n-Roll.

Madonna, Gene Kelly, Halle Berry,
Fred Astaire, Steven Spielberg,
Celine Dion, Shakira, Bob Dylan

Help
Box

WITHOUT LIMITS

Scott Hamilton, an Olympic gold medallist, once said, "The only disability in life is a bad attitude." Read about a man who has proved it.



"In life you have a choice: Bitter or Better? Choose better, forget bitter."

Look at me! Have you seen anyone like me? No! So I have your attention now.

I am *Nicholas James Vujicic*. Everyone calls me Nick. I was born like this—without arms and legs.

When I was young, I used to remain depressed. But over time, I accepted my condition. I completed my education and then decided that I wanted to dedicate my life inspiring people to lead a happy and fulfilling life.

Today I run a non-profit organization called Life Without Limbs. I travel all over the world, speaking to people and giving them hope for the future. I have also written several books. So, I have used my uniqueness as a stepping stone rather than a stumbling block. I believe this was God's plan for me—to touch people's lives and to give hope to those who need it.

"If I fail, I try again, and again."

"If you fail, are you going to try again?"

What does Nick teach us?

Weblinks

Amir Hussain Lone lost both his arms in an accident. Yet he plays cricket and is good at it. To read how he has refused to accept defeat, visit rsgr.in/sgk6-5.

Mark Inglis is a mountaineer. He is the first double-amputee to scale Mount Everest, the highest point in the world. To read his story visit rsgr.in/sgk6-6.

1. A man needs to transport a fox, a duck and some corn in a boat. The boat can only hold the man and one of the other three at a time. How does the man achieve this task without the duck getting eaten by the fox ?

2. Hidden in the grid are eight, 7-letter words. Each word begins with central S, and then you can keep on moving to the next letter in any direction. Each of the letters are used exactly once. What are the words?

G	N	L	K	R	T	E
E	I	E	O	X	A	E
K	R	N	I	H	M	N
E	A	Y	S	E	A	P
R	E	P	P	A	W	O
N	E	A	G	U	E	O
R	N	E	S	A	D	E

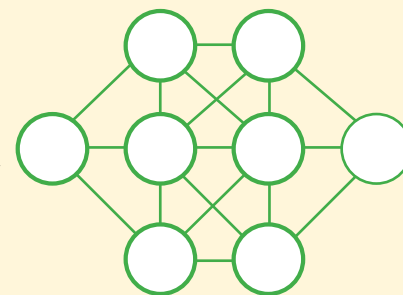
3. Using the letters E E I I I S S S T T T complete this grid so that it reads the same across as down.

			R
		R	
	R		
R			

4. What comes next in this sequence?

AAA B D EEEE FFF G HHH I J KKK

5. Can you place the numbers 1 to 8 into the grid such that no two consecutive numbers are directly next to each other either horizontally, vertically or diagonally.



6. All students in the economics class also study mathematics. Half of these who study literature also study mathematics. Half of the students in the mathematics class study economics. Thirty students study literature and twenty study economics. None of the ones, who study literature, study economics. How many students in the mathematics class study neither economics nor literature?

Hint : Draw a Venn diagram to find the answer.



PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

We should be aware of the nomenclature of the individuals belonging to different professions and occupations.
Can you name these professionals?

- I. One, who performs particular duties and responsibilities at a place of worship.

2. One, who is employed to look after the car and drive it.

3. One, who teaches in a university as a senior person.

4. One, who teaches in a university with a rank just below a professor.

5. Incharge of a newspaper or magazine, who decides what will be published in each edition .

6. One, who represents his or her own country's interest in other countries.

7. One, who translates what someone says into another languages.

8. One, who collects news or other information and writes about it in newspapers or magazines.

9. One, who provides commentary on an event.

10. One, who introduces programmes on radio or television.

- II. One, who designs buildings.

12. One, who keeps financial accounts.

Accountant, Architect, Announcer,
Commentator, Journalist, Interpreter,
Ambassador, Editor, Reader, Professor,
Chauffeur, Priest

Help
Box



Test your knowledge and ability by solving the following :

1. Expensive, ostentatious clothing and jewellery.

2. Calm down and relax

3. Very excited or full of energy.

4. Totally

5. A person in his teen or twenties, who has an aptitude for computers and the internet.

6. The police

7. Used to express surprise, excitement or disbelief.

8. Obviously

9. A person, who is inexperienced in a particular sphere or activity, especially computing or the use of the internet.

10. A person closely resembling a smaller or younger version of another.

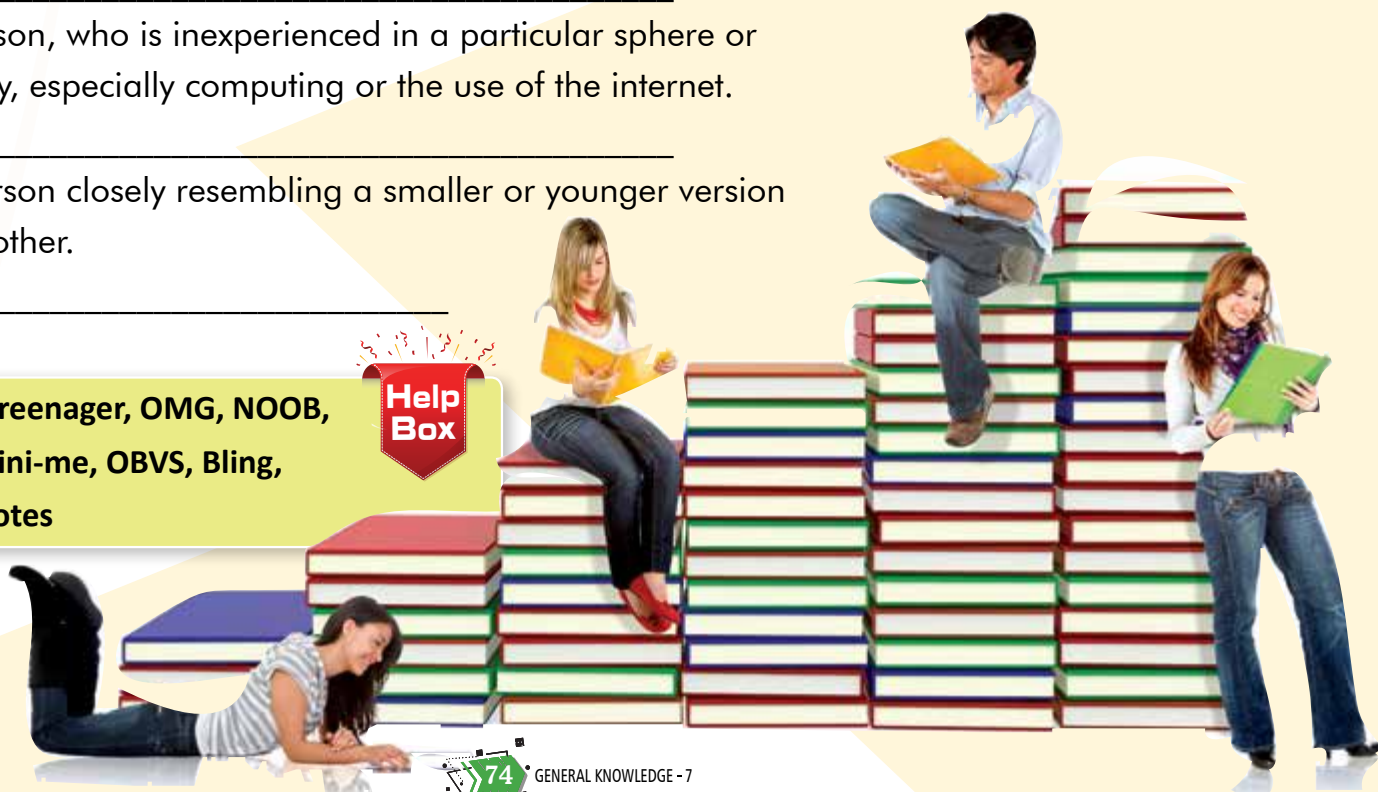
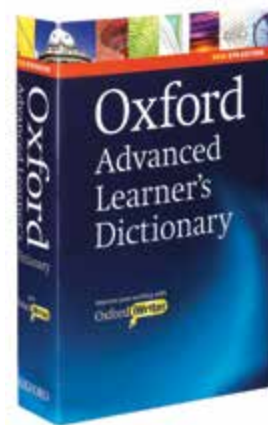
Po-po, Screenager, OMG, NOOB, Crunk, Mini-me, OBVS, Bling, Chillax, Totes

Help
Box

MENTAL FLOSS

Do You Know?

The oxford dictionary online is a warehouse of over 600,000 words. Despite this large arsenal, they continue to coin, clip and blend new words into existence. Here are some words, with their definitions.



With the prayer for their daily bread, some never forgot to add '..... amply buttered on both sides.' This mouth-watering quiz is dedicated to them.

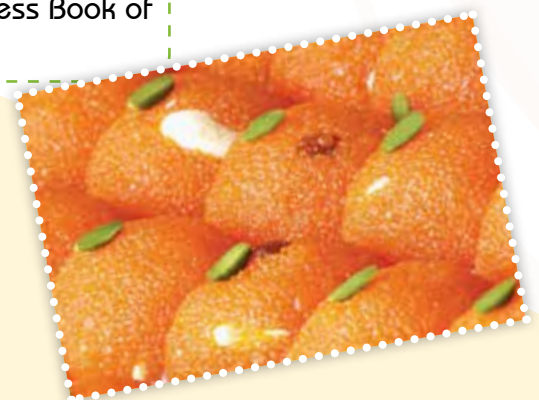
Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. In Sanskrit drama, there is a character called Vidushak (clown). What is his favourite sweet?
 a. chocolate ☐ b. laddoo ☐ c. kheer ☐
2. Which of the following is not a nut?
 a. peanut ☐ b. chestnut ☐ c. doughnut ☐
3. What is added to the dough of bread to make it rise?
 a. yeast ☐ b. salt ☐ c. vinegar ☐
4. Grapes dried in the sun or by artificial heat, are called :
 a. prunes ☐ b. raisins ☐ c. chives ☐
5. One of these words is a term connected with cooking. Which one?
 a. marinade ☐ b. promenade ☐ c. serenade ☐
6. 'The older it gets the better it becomes'. To which foodgrain does this apply?
 a. rice ☐ b. maize ☐ c. wheat ☐
7. Raita, Pachadi and Kadhi have one ingredient in common. What is it?
 a. wheat ☐ b. curd ☐ c. milk ☐
8. Which of the following words describes somebody who thinks food first?
 a. casanova ☐ b. bon voyage ☐ c. gourmand ☐



Do You Know?

Sobrino de Botin in Madrid, Spain is the oldest restaurant in the world. It was established in 1725. The name of this restaurant has also been included in the Guinness Book of World Records.





- **Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan** was regarded as the Tansen of the twentieth century. He created his own unique style of singing. He was awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award and the Padma Bhushan in 1962.



- **M. Balamuralikrishna** is a famous Carnatic vocalist, composer, poet and instrumentalist. He has composed many ragas. He has been conferred the Padma Vibhushan.



- **Ashwini Bhide Deshpande** is a Hindustani classical music vocalist and a composer. She has created her own compositions which have been published in a book called Raga Rachananjali.



- **Pandit Jasraj** is an Indian classical vocalist. He has created his own style of jugalbandi, popularly known as 'The Jasrangi'. He is a recipient of the Padma Vibhushan.

- **Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar** was a famous Hindustani musician. He was actively involved in the freedom movement. He composed and sang many songs to arouse the masses and to inspire them to fight with the British.



CHECK YOUR AWARENESS

Tick (✓) the correct answers :

- Who was the recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 2007 for playback singing?
a. Mohammed Rafi ☐ b. Manna Dey ☐ c. Kishore Kumar ☐
- Who among these was a ghazal singer?
a. Jagjit Singh ☐ b. Gulzar ☐ c. Lata Mangeshkar ☐
- Which Indian singer was nicknamed 'The man with the golden voice'?
a. Jatin ☐ b. Anand ☐ c. Mukesh ☐
- Which famous singer was referred to as 'The King of Pop'?
a. Hollie Steel ☐ b. Michael Jackson ☐ c. Baba Sehgal ☐





HOW ARE MONTHS NAMED ?

All the twelve months were baptized, i.e., were given a name :

JANUARY

This month has got its name after the Roman God, Janus.

FEBRUARY

This month has been named after Februalia, signifying the sacrificial period of ancient times for atoning of sins.

MARCH

This month has been given the name after the Roman God of war, Mars.

APRIL

This month's name has been derived from the Latin word 'aperire,' which means 'to open'.

MAY

This month is named after the Roman Goddess of plants, Maia.

JUNE

This month's name has been derived from the word 'Juvenis' which means 'youth' in Latin.

JULY

This month has been given the name after Julius Caesar, the Roman King.

AUGUST

This month has been named after the Roman Emperor, Augustus.

SEPTEMBER

This month's name is a derivation from the Latin word 'Septem', which means 'Seven'.

OCTOBER

This month's name is derived from the Latin word 'Octo', which means 'Eight'.

NOVEMBER

This month's name is a derivation from the Latin word 'Novem', which means 'Nine'.

DECEMBER

This month has been derived from the Latin word 'Decem', which means 'Ten'.

We cannot imagine the today without these things. Write the inventor code in each.

1.



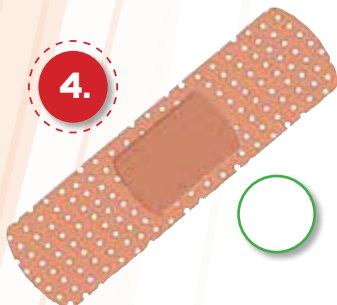
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



8.



9.



7.



A. Richard Drew

B. Walter Hunt

C. Stephen Perry

D. Earle Dickson

E. Whitcomb Judson

F. John Lundson

G. Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss

H. Thomas Alva Edison

I. George Mestral

PRECIOUS STONES

Gems are mostly coloured stones cut in special shapes and polished for use in jewellery. Gems coming from minerals are perfect single crystals.

Fill in the blanks with the names of the precious stones or gems :

1. _____ is the hard clear deep red gem form of the mineral corundum (Aluminium oxide). Its colour, however, varies from deep crimson or purple to pale rose.
2. _____ is a quartz-like form of hydrated silica, usually white or colourless.
3. _____ is the crystalline purest form of carbon. It occurs in nature. Scientists have made it artificially by treating graphite (a pure non-crystalline form of carbon) under pressure but they are smaller and inferior in quality than the natural ones. It is the hardest substance. When cut and polished, it shines magnificently by multiple reflection of light through its faces. It is one of the most valuable substances. The small pieces are used for cutting glass also.
4. _____ is the transparent and golden-yellow/yellowish brown hard resin or sap of pine trees; fossilized 300 million years ago.
5. _____ is an aluminium silicate with 20 per cent of it composed of water and fluorine. A golden-brown colour is obtained when there is more water. Blue/colourless form is obtained, when there is more fluorine and less water.
6. _____ is a small pellet of calcium carbonate formed inside the shell of an oyster in the sea. It is cream white in colour.
7. _____ is a red or reddish-brown quartz.
8. _____ is the hard clear blue form of the mineral corundum (Aluminium oxide). Its colour, however, includes violet, orange, yellow, green, white and black.
9. _____ is the rich green variety of the mineral beryl (beryllium aluminium silicate).
10. _____ is the bluish-green variety of the mineral beryl.



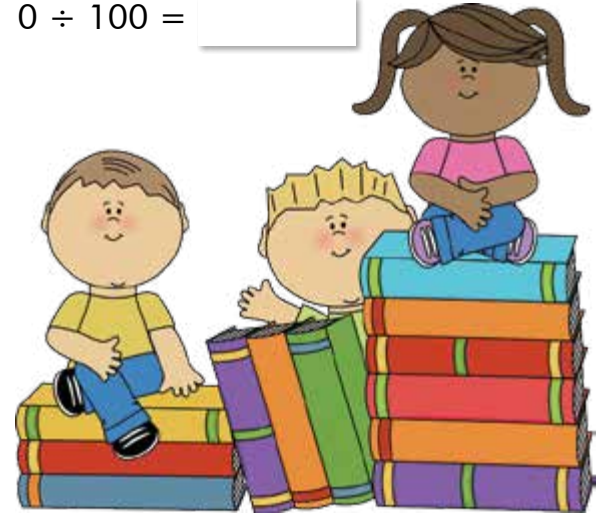
Pearl, Topaz, Cornelian, Opal, Ruby, Amber, Diamond, Sapphire, Aquamarine, Emerald

Help
Box

QUICK MATHS

Fill in the blanks :

- I. $230 \times 0 =$
2. $808 \div 8 =$
3. $0 \div 9 =$
4. $0 \div 100 =$
5. What comes just after 1099 ?
6. Subtracting 0 from 2000 gives
7. The next number in the series 120, 240, 480, is
8. The number of minutes in a day are
9. What comes just before 1900 ?
10. Write the numbers in a gap of 100 :
1376, 1476, , ,
- II. Write the next numbers in the series :
2351, 2361, 2371, , ,
12. 1 more than 1599 is
13. 6000 comes just after
14. 1 dozen bananas cost Rs 20. Find the cost of 3 bananas.
15. In what unit, you buy milk ?
16. How many times should we subtract 6 from 42 to get zero ?
17. What does the word 'centi' mean in 'centimetre' ?
18. What does the word 'milli' mean in 'millimetre' ?
19. What does the word 'kilo' mean in 'kilogram' or 'kilometre' ?
20. What does the word 'cent' mean in 'per cent' ?
21. How many quarters make a whole ?
22. Reena has 'one-third' of an apple and Teena has 'one-half' of an apple.
Who has the bigger part ?
23. How many times the hour hand passes from each digit of the clock in 24 hours ?
24. How many rounds does the second's hand complete in one hour ?



RAPID FIRE ROUND

Answer these questions.

1. How was Mahesh Das popularly known as?
(Hint: one of Akbar's navaratan as) _____
2. Which train runs between Jammu, Tawi and Kanyakumari? _____
3. Who has scored the most runs in test cricket? _____
4. Name a fungus that we eat. _____
5. Which country is known as the 'Land of the Rising Sun'? _____
6. Who organizes the Olympic Games? _____
7. Who succeeded Emperor Akbar on the Mughal throne? _____
8. How many players are there in a football team? _____
9. How long does the moon take to complete one revolution around the Earth? _____

10. Who is the present Secretary-General of the UN? _____
11. Which country has the longest written constitution in the world? _____
12. With which sport is Tiger Woods associated? _____
13. Who wrote the play, All's Well That Ends Well? _____
14. In which state, is jatra— a popular theatre form, performed? _____
15. Which musical instrument does Ustad Zakir Hussain play? _____
16. Name the eldest son of Shah Jahan who was a great advocate of religious tolerance. _____
17. In which continent does the country of Cote d'Ivoire (formerly called Ivory Coast) lie? _____
18. Which state is known as the Granary of India? _____
19. Name India's first scientific research station set up on the icy continent of Antarctica. _____
20. What is the study of stamps called? _____



BRAIN TEASERS

Solve these problems.

1. The Moon is to a satellite as the Earth is to a _____
2. Which number will come next in the series? 5 10 13 26 29 58 61

3. If in a certain code A is coded as 1, B is coded as 2, and so on, how will BIDDIC be coded in that code? _____
4. If the first and third letters in the words NECESSARY were interchanged, also the fourth and the sixth letters, and the seventh and the ninth letters, which of the following would be the seventh letter?
a. R ☐ b. Y ☐ c. C ☐
5. If by arranging the letters of the word NABMODINT, the name of a game is formed, what are the first and the last letters of the word so formed?

6. If P denotes (\div), Q denotes (\times), R denotes (+) and S denotes ($-$), then $18 \text{ Q } 12 \text{ P } 4 \text{ R } 5 \text{ S } 6 =$ _____
7. Which figure will come next in the series?
a.

--	--	--	--	--

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.

b.

--	--	--	--	--

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
8. How many 6's are there in the following number series which are preceded by 4 and followed by 7?
3 1 2 9 6 4 7 6 4 6 7 2 9 7 6 4 4 6 7 _____
9. Three pairs of numbers are given below. Tick (✓) the one, which is different from the other two.
a. $55 - 42$ ☐ b. $69 - 56$ ☐ c. $48 - 34$ ☐
10. On a certain day, Manoj left home for the bus stop 15 minutes earlier than usual. It takes 10 minutes to reach the bus stop. He reached the bus stop at 8.40 a.m. What time does, he usually leave home for the bus stop? _____

MODEL TEST PAPER-I

BASED ON CHAPTERS 1 TO 38

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. This animal is the smallest mammal:

(a) rabbit

☐ (b) bumblebee bat

☐ (c) shrew

2. Which is the highest waterfall?

(a) Gersoppa waterfall

☐ (b) Thar desert

☐ (c) Kolleru Lake

3. This fossil animal is known as the link between reptiles and birds:

(a) archaeopteryx

☐ (b) mammoth

☐ (c) bat

4. This bird is the largest and fastest flies. It can reach up to a speed of 220 miles per hours:

(a) bald eagle

☐ (b) peregrine falcon

☐ (c) andean condor

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Our National Flower is _____ which represents _____ and _____.

2. Our National Anthem was composed by _____.

3. The white colour represents _____ and _____.

4. Our National Flag is called _____ or _____.

5. Our National song was composed by _____.

6. The green colour symbolises the _____ and _____.

7. The playtime for our National Anthem is _____.

C. Match the following books with their authors :

Books

1. Nirmala

2. Adhe Adhure

3. The Broken Wing

4. A Passage to India

5. Wings of Fire

6. Mother

7. The Blind Beauty

Authors

Sarojini Naidu

E.M. Foster

Dr. APJ. Abdul Kalam

Munshi Prem chand

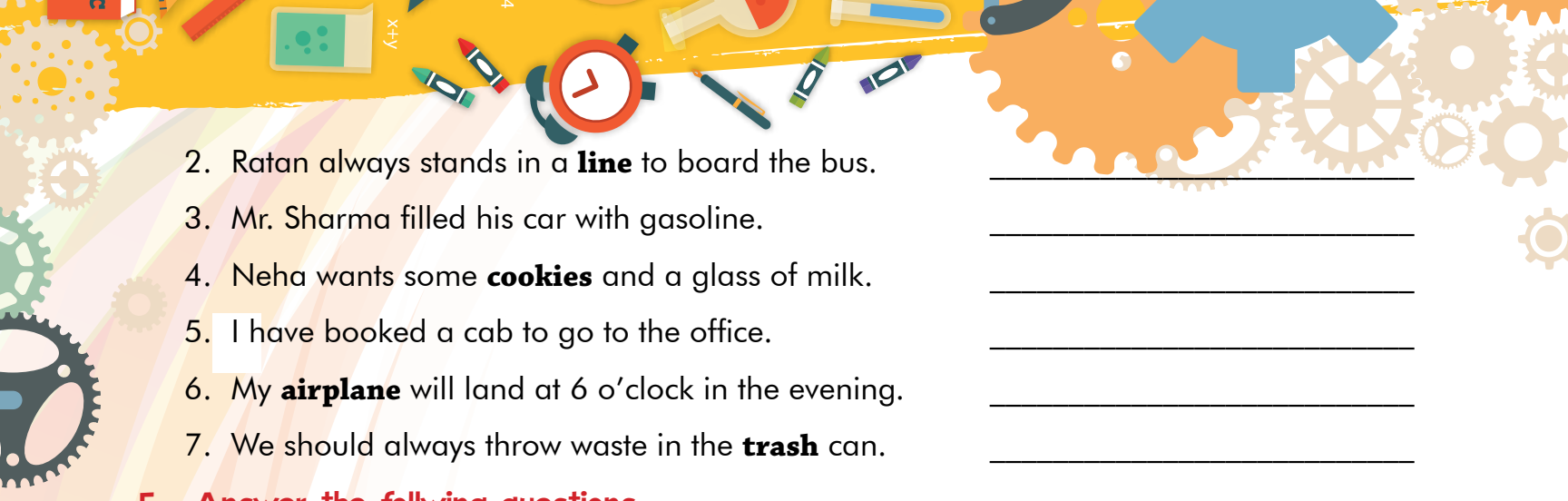
Rakesh Mohan

Boris Pasternak

Maxim Gorky

D. The word in bold are used in American English. Write their British equivalents in the blanks :

1. The **store** in our colony remains closed on Tuesday.

- 
2. Ratan always stands in a **line** to board the bus.
 3. Mr. Sharma filled his car with gasoline.
 4. Neha wants some **cookies** and a glass of milk.
 5. I have booked a cab to go to the office.
 6. My **airplane** will land at 6 o'clock in the evening.
 7. We should always throw waste in the **trash** can.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Who are these fictional characters?
 - (a) 007
 - (b) Black kent, a news paper reporter
 - (c) Bruce Wayne, fighting crime in Gotham city
2. Which English author is known as the 'Queen' of Crime Fiction?



3. Who was the first person to detect radio waves?
4. What was the former name of Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST)?
5. Which train passes through the maximum number of Indian states?
6. Which is the fastest train in India today, having a maximum speed of 150 km/hr?

F. Name the natural superlatives of India :

1. Largest Freshwater Lake :
2. Wettest Place :
3. Highest Mountain Peak :
4. Largest cave :
5. Longest Desert :
6. Longest Glacier :
7. Longest Beach :

MODEL TEST PAPER-II

BASED ON CHAPTERS 39 TO 72

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. The Large Magellanic clouds lies in this constellation:

(a) Dorado

☐ (b) Ursa Major

☐ (c) Urion

2. The 'Big Dipper' is a part of this constellation:

(a) Hydra

☐ (b) Crux

☐ (c) Usra Major

3. The stars of this constellation form the shape of letter 'W':

(a) Libra

☐ (b) Cassiopeia

☐ (c) Virgo

4. This astronomer, who discovered uranus:

(a) JJ Ramal

☐ (b) Willian Herschel

☐ (c) Mark Twin

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Ruud Gullit is a footballer, who is nicknamed as _____.

2. The original name of famous football player Ronaldo is _____.

3. _____ is the national sports of Japan.

4. The sport of Golf was developed in _____ in the 12th century.

5. _____ was the first Indian woman to enter the finals of an Olympic track and field event.

6. The sport of 'Snowboarding' originated in _____ 1960.

7. _____ is a red or raddish brown quartz.

C. Write the name of elements:

1. This element is used to make stainless teel.

Symbol Ni _____

2. It is a very reactive and highly flammable element.

Symbol Mg _____

3. This element is used in car batteries.

Symbol Pb _____

4. This element is used in electrical wires and cables.

Symbol Cu _____

5. This radioactive element was discovered by Madame curie.

Symbol Ra _____

6. It is used for the galvanization of iron.

Symbol Zn _____

7. This element exists as a gas and is used to fill balloons.

Symbol He _____

D. Identify the corresponding places given their nicknames :

1. The Queen of the Adriatic

2. The Island of Cloves

3. The Windy City

4. The Land of Maple Leaf

5. The City of Dreaming spires

6. Playground of Europe

7. The Emerald Island



E. Answer the following questions :

1. Who first gave the concept of an atom?

2. Which international sporting event had held in New Delhi in 2010?

3. Who invented the Red card system in Football Match?

4. What does the chess board patterned flag indicate in car racing?

5. Which fuel is used in ultra-fast racing cars?

6. Who was the first person to discover a new planet?

7. Name the astronomer who discovered Pluto in 1930.

ANSWERSHEET

PAGE-5

1. Emily - Charlotte - Anne Bronte
2. The Simpsons 3. (a) James Bond
- (b) Superman (c) Batman 4. Oliver Twist
5. Helen of Troy 6. Count Dracula 7. Agatha Christie
8. Napoleon Bonaparte
9. Richard Bachman 10. Robert Pattinson

PAGE-6

1. (g) 2. (o) 3. (p) 4. (c) 5. (q) 6. (b)
7. (k) 8. (j) 9. (l) 10. (m) 11. (h) 12. (i)
13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (s) 16. (n) 17. (e)
18. (t) 19. (r) 20. (f)

PAGE-7

1. (e) 2. (f) 3. (i) 4. (g) 5. (j) 6. (h) 7. (k)
8. (m) 9. (n) 10. (l) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (b)
14. (a)

PAGE-8

1. (i) 2. (a) 3. (j) 4. (k) 5. (c) 6. (g)
7. (f) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (l) 11. (e) 12. (h)
- B. 1. Shop 2. Queue 3. Cinema Hall
4. Holidays 5. Petrol 6. Chemist Shop
7. Biscuit 8. Lorry 9. Aeroplane
10. Football 11. Taxi 12. Dustbin

PAGE-9

1. Heteronyms 2. Homophone 3. Doublets
4. Proverbs 5. Clipped words 6. Nonce
7. Acronym 8. Euphemism 9. Slang
10. Eponym

PAGE-10

1. Rahul Dravid 2. Shane Warne 3. Lala Lajpat Rai
4. Shoaib Akhtar 5. Sachin Tendulkar 6. Amitabh Bachchan
7. Madonna 8. Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan
9. Charlie Chaplin 10. Lal Bahadur Shastri
11. Elvis Presley

PAGE-11

1. Mark Twain 2. Aristotle 3. Francis Bacon
4. Mao Tse-tung 5. Words Worth 6. Keats
7. William Shakespeare 8. Abraham Lincoln
9. Aristotle 10. Oliver Goldsmith
11. Abraham Lincoln 12. Mahatma Gandhi

PAGE-12

1. Scream 2. Alert 3. Alarm 4. Shout
5. Buzzer 6. Caution 7. Danger 8. Sign
9. Yell 10. Warning 11. Mayday
12. Notice 13. Nemo 14. Whistle

PAGE-13

1. Munshi Premchand 2. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
3. Amrita Pritam
4. Mirza Ghalib 5. Makhannal Chaturvedi
6. Khushwant Singh 7. Mahasweta Devi
8. Kalidas 9. Jayadeva 10. Mulk Raj Anand

PAGE-14

1. a. effect b. affects 2. a. story b. storey
3. a. wreath b. wreathed
4. a. canvas b. canvass 5. a. compliment
- b. complemented 6. a. practise
- b. practice

PAGE-15

- Across : 4. Tarzan 6. Robinson Crusoe
8. Zorro 9. Hua Mulan
Down : 1. Mary Poppins 2. James Bond
3. Sherlock Holmes 5. Dracula 7. Uncle Sam

PAGE-16

1. Prithvi 2. Chandipur 3. Nag
4. Sriharikota 5. BrahMos 6. DRDO
7. Akash 8. Hyderabad 9. Agni
10. Trishul

PAGE-17-18

1. Dhirubhai Ambani 2. J.R.D. Tata
3. Mr. Oberoi 4. L.N. Mittal
5. Ghanshyam Das Birla 6. Kumar Mangalam Birla
7. Dr. Verghese Kurien

PAGE-20

1. Lotus, Turth, Beauty 2. Rabindra Nath Tagore
3. Peacock, Grace, Majesty
4. Courage, Sacrifice 5. Growth, Prosperity
6. 1950 7. Peace, Truth
8. Mundaka 9. 1911 10. Lion Capital
11. 52 12. Progress 13. Tricolour Tiranga
14. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 15. 1972

PAGE-21

1. Seringapatnam 2. Prabhas Patan
3. Gomateshwara 4. Tirupati 5. Hampi
6. Kanheri 7. Wellington 8. Pichola
9. Chilka 10. Eagle's nest

PAGE-22

1. Khudi Ram Bose 2. Madam Bhikaji Cama
3. Veer Savarkar 4. Bhagat Singh
5. Lala Hardayal 6. Chandra Shekhar Azad

PAGE-23

1. The Kolleru Lake 2. Mawsynram
3. Nanga Parbat 4. The Amarnath cave
5. Coastline of Gujarat 6. The Siachen glacier
7. Gersoppa Waterfall 8. The Ganga
9. Thar desert 10. The Marina Beach

PAGE-24

1. Kewra 2. Dhokla 3. Ricewine
4. Dosa 5. Sarson-ka-Saag and Makki-ki-Roti
6. Bhelpuri 7. Papad 8. Lassi
9. Shrikhand 10. Kahwa

PAGE-26

1. 1951 2. Himsagar Express 3. Sikkim
4. Victoria Terminus 5. Palace on Wheels
6. The Golden Chariot 7. Fairy Queen
8. Lifeline Express 9. Bhopal Shatabdi Express
10. Samjhauta Express

PAGE-27

1. Godrej 2. Tata 3. Bajaj 4. Hindustan Unilever
5. Cadbury 6. ITC 7. Reliance Industries
8. TVS

PAGE-28

1. BEETLE 2. FLEA 3. MOSQUITO
4. MOTH 5. CRICKET 6. COCKROACH
7. BEE 8. GRASSHOPPER 9. DRAGONFLY
10. ANT 11. BUTTERFLY

PAGE-29-30

1. Phytoplankton 2. Scallop 3. Pufferfish
4. Kelp 5. Starfish 6. Coral Pylips
7. Crab 8. Lantern fish 9. Manatee
10. Rhodophyta or the red algae 11. Shark
12. Sargassum 13. Jelly fish 14. Seagrass

PAGE-31

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (b)
8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)

PAGE-32-33

1. Sloth 2. Arctic fox 3. Reindeer
4. Hippopotamus 5. Wood frog
6. Badger 7. Frilled lizard 8. Weddell Seal

PAGE-34

1. Palmyra Palm 2. Fennel 3. Garlic
4. Basil 5. Hemlock 6. Conifers
7. Henbane 8. Deciduous

PAGE-35

1. Cuttlefish 2. Nautilus 3. Limpet
4. Octopus 5. Scallop 6. Sea Slug
7. Sea butterfly 8. Snail 9. Squid

PAGE-36

1. Boa Constrictor 2. Kakapo 3. Ocelot
4. Numbat 5. Sperm Whale 6. Tasmanian Devil

PAGE-37

1. (c) 2. (j) 3. (f) 4. (l) 5. (k) 6. (a) 7. (p)
8. (b) 9. (g) 10. (o) 11. (i) 12. (n) 13. (m)
14. (h) 15. (e) 16. (d)

PAGE-38

1. Ivy 2. Lily 3. Holly 4. Lavendar 5. Iris

PAGE-39

1. Amerigo Vespucci 2. Botany Bay
3. Holocaust 4. Taurey 5. Indigenous Australians
6. Maria Montessori
7. Nicholas Breakspear 8. Iavn the Terrible
9. Crimean 10. Versailles

PAGE-40-41

1. Butter Lamp Festival (15th day of the first lunar month; in 2013 it will fall on April 17) 2. Bean Throwing Day (the day before the first day of spring)
3. Tomatina Festival (last Wednesday in August) 4. Eid ul-fitr (eed-uhl-fit-tuhr) (at the end of Ramadan; usually in late July, August or early September)
5. Global Belly Laugh Day (January 24)
6. World Teacher's Day (October 5)
7. Day of the Dead (November 1 and 2)

PAGE-42

1. Holland 2. Venice 3. Thailand
4. Australia 5. Tanzania 6. Finland
7. Belgium 8. Korea 9. Scotland
10. Chicago 11. Prairies Northern Australia
12. Rome 13. Prairies of North America
14. Switzerland
15. Canada 16. Oxford 17. Bahrain
18. Ireland (Persian Gulf) 19. Turkey

20. Washington D.C. 21. Singapore
22. Britain 23. Africa 24. Palestine

PAGE-43

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (a)
7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a)

PAGE-44-45

1. Giant's Causeway 2. Mauna Loa
3. Mammoth Cave 4. Hot Springs
5. Galapagos Islands 6. Grand Canyon

PAGE-46

1. ECUADOR 2. CUBA 3. MEXICO
4. VATICAN CITY 5. CHILE
6. UZBEKISTAN 7. HUNGARY
8. MOROCCO 9. MYANMAR
10. SUDAN 11. KUWAIT 12. PERU
13. UKRAINE 14. GHANA

PAGE-47-48

1. Dome of the Rock 2. Kew Palace 3. Elysee
Palace 4. Blenheim Palace 5. Arc de Triomphe
6. The Alhambra Palace 7. St. Basil's Cathedral

PAGE-49

1. Sputnik-I 2. Skylabs 3. SLV-3
4. Apollo-11 5. Telestar 6. Soyuz
7. Aryabhata 8. APPLE 9. Kalpana-I
10. Einstein

PAGE-50

1. (f) 2. (e) 3. (g) 4. (a) 5. (i) 6. (j) 7. (d)
8. (b) 9. (h) 10. (c)

PAGE-51

1. Jai Singh 2. Lord Kelvin 3. William
Herschel 4. Heinrich Hertz
5. Aryabhata 6. Edwin Drake
7. Eratosthenes 8. Kanada 9. Mikhail
Lomonosov 10. Konrad Zuse

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1. Mercury 2. Venus 3. Mars 4. Saturn
5. Titan 6. Mars 7. Sir William Herschel
8. Neptune 9. Clyde Tombaugh
10. Uranus 11. Hally's Comet 12. Yes,
Phobos and Deimos

PAGE-53

1. Geology 2. Carpology 3. Epigraphy
4. Entomology 5. Dermatology
6. Ornithology 7. Meteorology
8. Orography 9. Mycology
10. Astronomy 11. Taxonomy
12. Theology 13. Gerontology
14. Toxicology 15. Dendrology
16. Oncology 17. Cryptography
18. Etymology 19. Epidemiology

PAGE-54

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (a)
7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (b)

PAGE-55

1. Forearm 2. Calcium 3. Elbow 4. Lower
jaw 5. Bone marrow 6. Blood cells
7. Vertebrae 8. Femur 9. Thighs
10. Stirrup 11. Ears 12. Twenty Seven
13. Jawbones 14. Ligament 15. Shin bone

PAGE-56

1. Food chain 2. Sapling 3. Herbivorous
4. Decomposers 5. Pollution 6. Point
Sources 7. Eutrophication 8. Noise

9. Chlorofluoro Carbons 10. Acid rain
11. Leaching 12. Weeding

PAGE-57

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

PAGE-61

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (c)
7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c)

PAGE-62

1. Salabhasana 2. Pawanmuktasana
3. Bhujangasana 4. Vakrasana

PAGE-63

A. 1. The Black Tulip 2. Scotland
3. Ronaldo Luis Nazario De Lima
4. Sumo Wrestling 5. P. T. Usha
6. Basket Ball & Canoe 7. United States
B. 1. Common Wealth Games
2. Greece 3. London 4. Alkananda,
Bhagirathi 5. Ken Aston 6. 12
7. Melbourne

PAGE-64

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b)
7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (a)

PAGE-67

1. Judo 2. Karate 3. Fencing 4. Kungfu
5. Taekwondo

PAGE-68

1. Finish of race 2. Sriperumbudur
3. Le Mans 4. Methanol 5. Indycar race
6. Oil on track 7. Pits 8. Drag race
9. Speed way 10. Himalayan car rally
karthikeyan 11. Narain

PAGE-69

1. Drawing 2. Painting 3. Sketch 4. Portrait
5. Cartoon 6. Illustration 7. Landscape
8. Poster 9. Caricature 10. Study

PAGE-70

1. Gene Kelly 2. Celine Dion 3. Madonna
4. Bob Dylan 5. Fred Astaire 6. Shakira
7. Halle Berry 8. Steven Spielberg

PAGE-72

1. He transports the duck. He returns to
get the fox, transports it but brings back
the duck. He leaves the duck on the Shore
and crosses with the corn. He leaves the
corn with the fox, and returns to get the
duck. 2. Sixteen, Shampoo, Seaweed,
Sausage, Spanner, Speaker, Syringe,
Snorke 3. Stir, tire, iris, rest
4. LL : Each box has as many letters
as the number of straight line in each
letter. L has two straight lines, hence two
L's. 5. ?? 6. If there are 20 economics
students who all take mathematics and
half of the mathematics students study
economics, there must be 40 students in
the mathematics class. If half of the 30
Literature students take mathematics, then
15 of them take mathematics. Since none
of the literature students study economics
only five students in the mathematics class
study neither economics nor literature.

PAGE-73

1. Priest 2. Chauffeur 3. Professor
4. Reader 5. Editor 6. Ambassador
7. Interpreter 8. Journalist
9. Commentator 10. Announcer
11. Architect 12. Accountant

PAGE-74

1. Bling 2. Chillax 3. Crunk 4. Totes
5. Screenager 6. Po-Po 7. OMG
8. Obvs 9. Noob 10. Mini-Me

PAGE-75

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a)
7. (b) 8. (c)

PAGE-76

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)

PAGE-78

1. A 2. G 3. H 4. D 5. F 6. B 7. C 8. E
9. I

PAGE-79

1. Ruby 2. Opal 3. Diamond 4. Amber
5. Topaz 6. Pearl 7. Cornelian
8. Sapphire 9. Emerald 10. Aquamarine

PAGE-80

1. 0 2. 101 3. 0 4. 0 5. 1100
6. 2000 7. 960 8. 1440 9. 1899
10. 1576;1676;1776 11. 2381; 2391;
2401 12. 1600 13. 5999 14. Rs 5 15.
Litre 16. 7 Times 17. One Hundredths
part 18. One thousandth part 19. One
thousand times 20. One hundred
21. Four 22. Teena 23. Twice
24. 60 rounds

PAGE-81

1. Raja Birbal 2. Himsagar Express
3. Sachin Tendulkar 4. Mushroom 5. Japan
6. International Olympic Organisation (IOC)
7. Jahangir 8. Eleven 9. 27.3 days 10. Ban
Ki-moon 11. India 12. Golf 13. William
Shakespeare 14. West Bengal 15. Tabla
16. Dara Shikoh 17. Africa 18. Punjab
19. Dakshin Gangotri 20. Philately

PAGE-82

1. Planet 2. 122 3. 294493 4. b
5. B and N 6. 53.7 7. a (iii) b. (v)
8. Two 9. (c) 10. 8.45 a.m

