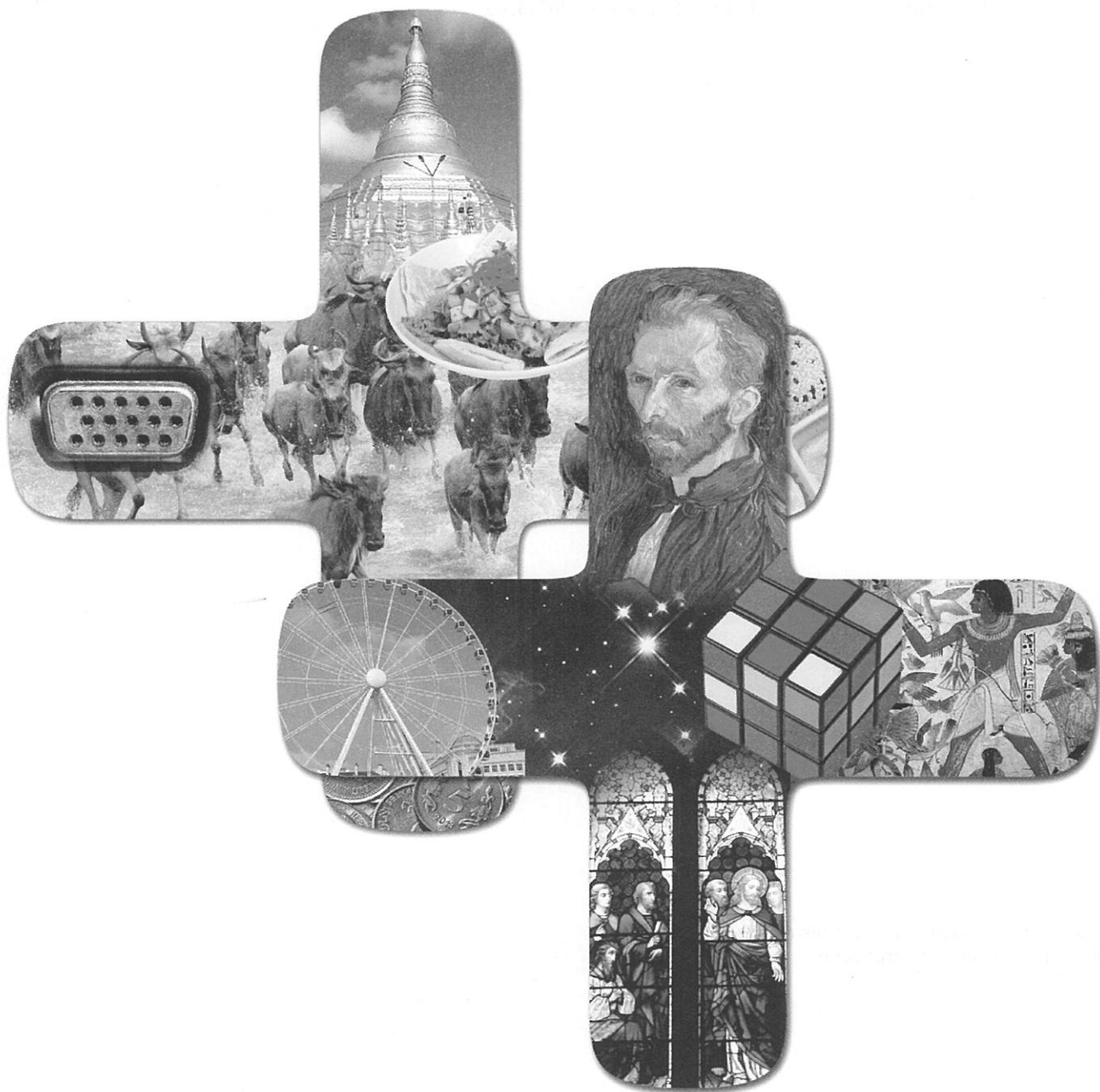


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FOR CLASS 6



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Contents

Starters

1. Old Names, New Names	1
2. Which Is Which?	2
3. Acronyms	3
4. Sobriquets	4

Fun and Sports

5. Art and Craft	5
6. World of Sports	6
7. Athletics at the Olympics	8
8. Indian Music	10
9. <u>Quiz 1</u>	12

Language and Literature

10. Books and Authors	14
11. Word Fun	16
12. Languages	17
13. Borrowed Words	18

Potpourri

14. Food from Around the World	19
15. Brands and Logos	20
16. Parts of a Ship	21
17. Railways	22
18. Currency	24
19. Awards and Honours	25

India

20. Around India	26
21. The Northern States	28
22. The Western States	30
23. <u>Quiz 2</u>	32

People and Places

24. Asia	34
25. Europe	37
26. People of Asia and Europe	40
27. Countries, Capitals and More	42
28. Ancient Civilisations	45
29. Empires	48
30. Timeline of Monuments	50
31. <u>Quiz 3</u>	51

The Natural World

32. Insects, Spiders and Others	53
33. Mammals	55
34. Monkeys and Apes	57
35. The Art of Living	59
36. Endangered Animals	61
37. Environment	63
38. <u>Quiz 4</u>	65

Science

39. Our Solar System	67
40. Inventions and Discoveries	70
41. Computers	72
42. Everyday Science	74
43. Measures	76

This and That

44. Strange but Interesting	77
45. Chronology	78
46. Name Chain	79
47. Largest, Smallest ...	80
48. <u>Quiz 5</u>	81
Answers	83

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1. Old Names, New Names

1. Sometimes the name of a place changes. Fill in the old/new names. [Tanjore Chandni Chowk Kakinada
New Jersey Formosa Victoria Terminus Perth New Amsterdam Canton Rajiv Chowk Kozhikode Lutetia Kampuchea]

a. An important business and shopping area of New Delhi

Old: Connaught Place

New: _____

b. A historic railway station in Mumbai

Old: _____

New: Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

c. A coastal city in Kerala; Vasco da Gama landed here.

Old: Calicut

New: _____

d. A country that has the Angkor Wat temple complex

Old: _____

New: Cambodia

e. The capital of the Cholas; the Brihadeshwara Temple is here.

Old: _____

New: Thanjavur

f. An island; once had the world's tallest building

Old: _____

New: Taiwan

g. The city of skyscrapers; home to Times Square and Wall Street

Old: _____

New: New York

h. Home to the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre

Old: _____

New: Paris



The Louvre is a museum in Paris.



Angkor Wat



Times Square

2. The names of some places were changed more than once. Match each place with its old names.

1. Varanasi

a. Kashi

f. Rangoon

2. Bharuch

b. Dagon

g. Dacca

3. Yangon

c. Byzantium

h. Broach

4. Dhaka

d. Bhrigukachchha

i. Banaras

5. Istanbul

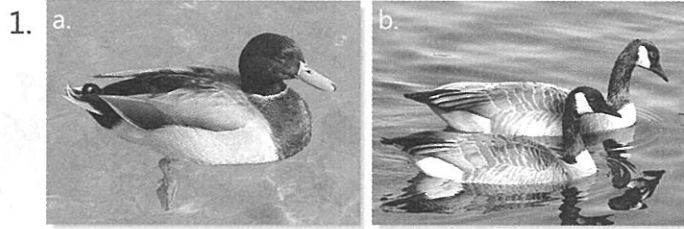
e. Jahangirnagar

j. Constantinople

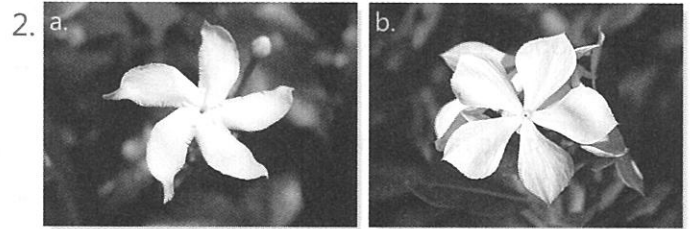
2. Which Is Which?

Label the pictures correctly.

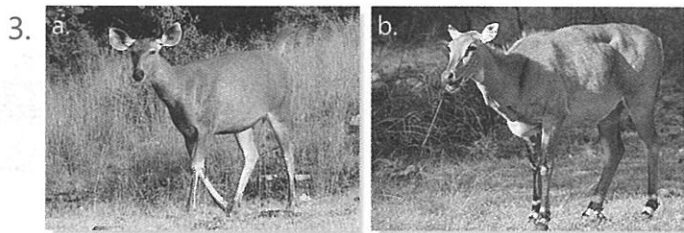
Duck and goose



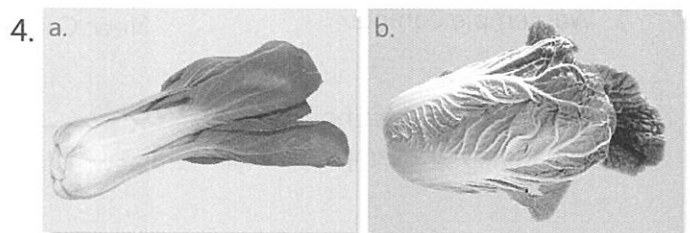
Periwinkle and crepe jasmine



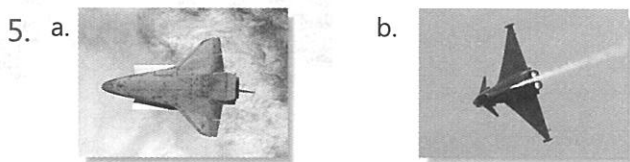
Sambar deer and nilgai



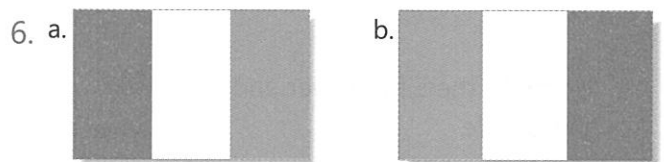
Napa cabbage and bok choy



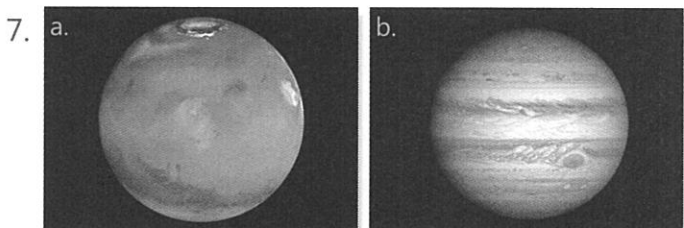
Aeroplane and space shuttle



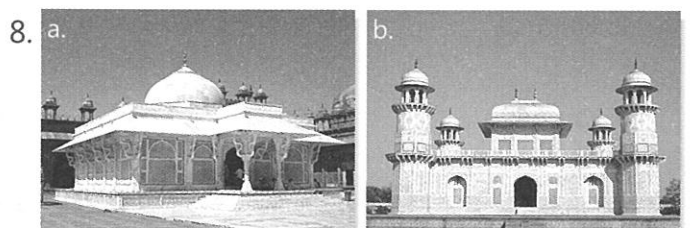
The flags of Ireland and Ivory Coast



Jupiter and Mars



The tombs of Salim Chishti and Itimad-ud-daulah



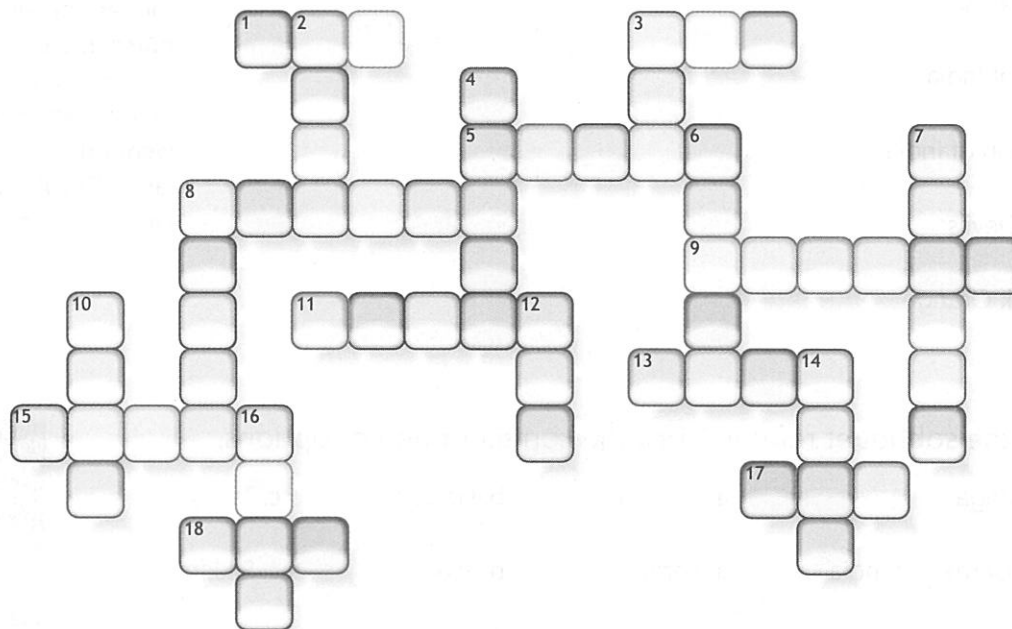
3. Acronyms

An acronym is an abbreviation that is pronounced like a word. Some of these are even used like any other noun. Here are some examples.

DOS	Disk operating system	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
LAN	Local area network	IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
VAT	Value-added tax	Radar	Radio detection and ranging
ROM	Read-only memory	Laser	Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
INSAT	Indian National Satellite	Scuba	Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
GAIL	Gas Authority of India Limited	Siri	Speech interpretation and recognition interface
IMAX	Image maximum	Qantas	Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services



Complete this acronym crossword.



Across

- India's first mission to Mars
- India's foreign intelligence agency, the Research and Analysis Wing
- A reputed institute of medical sciences in Delhi
- The order in which division, brackets, addition, etc., are to be done in a sum
- A United Nations organisation for children
- An association for regional cooperation in South Asia
- US space agency
- An association of India, Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa
- The permanent account number given by the income tax department
- A number that identifies an Indian post office

Down

- Organic LEDs used in display screens
- A type of memory that can be accessed randomly
- Special light used in printers, pointers ...
- Used for breathing under water
- Traditional keyboard layout
- A beginner's all-purpose programming language
- The space research organisation of India
- Computer-aided design
- Urgently; as soon as possible
- Steel Authority of India Limited

4. Sobriquets

1. Fill in. [Mother Teresa Lala Lajpat Rai the Dutch national football team Michael Jackson Thomas Alva Edison
A P J Abdul Kalam Bal Gangadhar Tilak Salim Ali Bhagat Singh Manchester United Football Club]

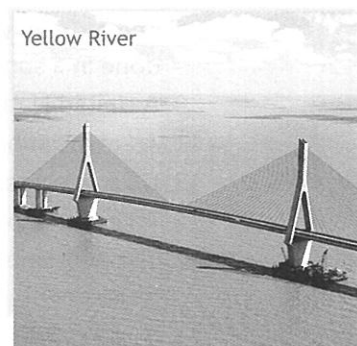
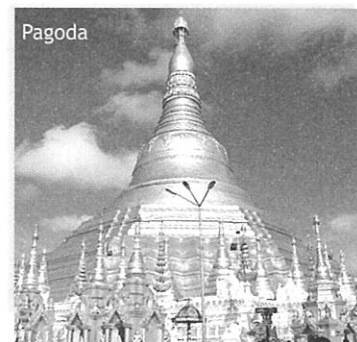
- a. Lokmanya
- b. Punjab Kesari
- c. King of Pop
- d. Saint of the Gutters
- e. Wizard of Menlo Park
- f. Shaheed-e-Azam
- g. Birdman of India
- h. Missile Man of India
- i. The Red Devils
- j. Clockwork Orange



Florence Nightingale, an English social worker, is regarded as the founder of modern nursing. She went to nurse injured soldiers during the Crimean War and saved many lives. Every night, she went on rounds, carrying a lamp. People called her the Lady with the Lamp.

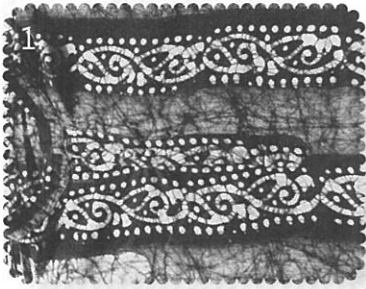
2. What does the sobriquet refer to? Tick the correct option or options.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Dakshin Ganga | a. Mahanadi | b. Godavari | c. Tapi |
| 2. The Spice Garden of India | a. Kerala | b. Kashmir | c. Sikkim |
| 3. China's Sorrow | a. Yellow River | b. Hwang Ho | c. Yangtze |
| 4. The Orange City | a. Kanpur | b. Nagpur | c. Dispur |
| 5. The Windy City | a. San Francisco | b. New Jersey | c. Chicago |
| 6. The Herring Pond | a. Atlantic Ocean | b. Chilika Lake | c. Dal Lake |
| 7. The Queen of the Arabian Sea | a. Mumbai | b. Kochi | c. Panaji |
| 8. The Playground of Europe | a. France | b. England | c. Switzerland |
| 9. The Land of a Thousand Lakes | a. Denmark | b. Norway | c. Finland |
| 10. The Land of the Golden Pagoda | a. Japan | b. Myanmar | c. Thailand |



5. Art and Craft

Rearrange the given letters to name the art or the art object.



TAKIB

A method of dyeing in which some parts of the cloth to be dyed are coated with wax



RETRATOCTA

A kind of baked clay used in making pots, figurines, bricks, decorative tiles, etc.



KODHRA

Metal casting using a mould of clay and wax; practised in India since ancient times



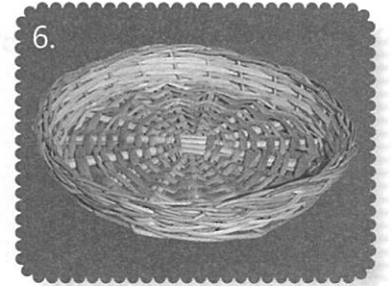
SATINED

Coloured glass used in decorative windowpanes, lampshades, paintings, etc.



MACMARE

The art of knotting threads in pattern to make decorative things



WECKIROWRK

The art of making baskets, furniture, etc., by weaving together fibres such as twigs, reeds and bamboo strips



This terracotta art object is part of the logo of all Indian government emporiums selling handicrafts. It is named after the district in West Bengal where it is made. It is the

KANBURA

horse



This is possibly the most famous painting in the world. It was painted by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci. You can see it at the Louvre, a museum in Paris. This painting is called the

NAMOALIS

6. World of Sports

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which sport is played in a ring?

- a. skating b. skiing c. boxing

2. Nations that play lawn tennis compete for the

- a. Ryder Cup b. Davis Cup c. Durand Cup

3. Which sport links Parupalli Kashyap, P V Sindhu, Lin Dan and Lee Chong Wei?

- a. badminton b. lawn tennis c. table tennis

4. In which of the following sports are matches conducted by a referee?

- a. field hockey b. soccer c. ice hockey

5. Pick the golfers.

- a. Tiger Woods b. Rory McIlroy c. Jeev Milkha Singh

6. Which is a racquet sport played by hitting a ball against the walls of the court?

- a. badminton b. squash c. lawn tennis

7. The Tour de France is a

- a. car rally b. bicycle race c. motorcycle race

8. Pick the squash players.

- a. Dipika Pallikal b. Deepika Kumari c. Joshna Chinappa

9. Which of these are played by hitting balls on a table with a stick called a cue?

- a. snooker b. pool c. English billiards

10. The Korean martial art in which many kinds of kicks are used is

- a. karate b. judo c. tae kwon do

11. Sabre, foil and epee are types of weapons used in

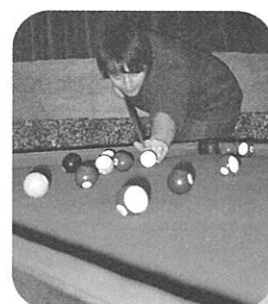
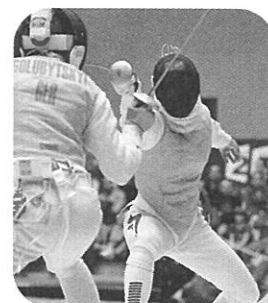
- a. fencing b. shooting c. archery

12. Equestrian sports involve

- a. swimming b. cycling c. horse riding

13. Which game is played in the stadium shown in the picture?

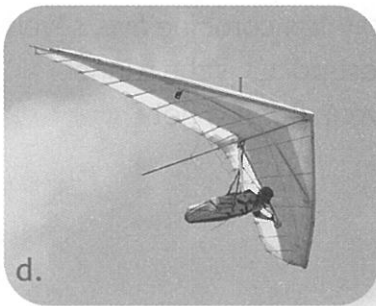
- a. rugby
b. soccer
c. baseball



2. Name the sport.



paragliding hang gliding rodeo tubing motocross harness racing



3. Football World Cup quiz. Fill in the blanks.

- a. _____ hosted the first FIFA World Cup.
[Brazil Uruguay]
- b. The first trophy was called the _____.
Trophy. [Jules Rimet FIFA World Cup]
- c. The Golden Ball is given to the _____.
[best player top goalscorer]
- d. The Golden Boot is given to the _____.
[best player top goalscorer]
- e. India never qualified for the final round—true? ____
[Yes No]
- f. Brazil won their first World Cup in 1958. _____,
then 17, was brilliant. [Pele Maradona]
- g. _____ hosted the first FIFA Women's World
Cup in 1996. [Brazil China]
- h. The _____ won the first FIFA Women's World
Cup. [USA UK]



The 1986 FIFA World Cup final in Mexico

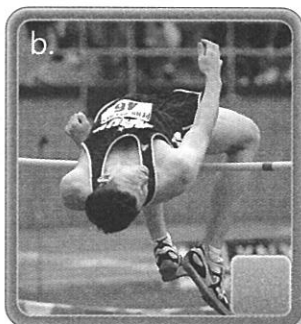
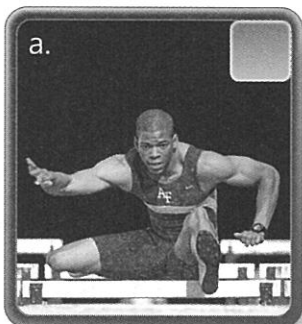
- Argentina play West Germany.
- Argentine captain Diego Maradona, in brilliant form, is tightly marked.
- Jose Brown scores and Argentina lead 1–0 at half time.
- Early in the second half, Jorge Valdano scores again; Argentina seem to be in control.
- The Germans do not give up—they score twice through Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and Rudi Voller.
- The score is 2–2—heading for extra time, maybe penalties.
- Six minutes left; Maradona's brilliant pass finds Jorge Burruchaga, who scores the winner for Argentina.

7. Athletics at the Olympics

The Summer Olympic Games have about 300 events. Of these, the athletics events are among the most popular. Athletics involves running, jumping, throwing and walking. It includes the track and field events, which are held in a stadium, and also road running and race walking. Except in the relay races, athletes compete individually. Apart from athletics, the games feature boxing, swimming, gymnastics, field hockey, shooting, weightlifting, wrestling, archery, rowing, and so on.

The track events include sprints (or dashes), hurdles, middle- and long-distance races, relays and the steeplechase (a race in which runners jump over hurdles and water). The field events include the jumps (high jump, long jump, triple jump, pole vault) and the throws (shot put, discus throw, javelin throw, hammer throw). There are also some events in which athletes take part in a combination of races, jumps and throws. Pentathlon, heptathlon and decathlon combine five, seven and ten events respectively. In these, the athlete who finishes with the most points is the winner. Triathlon (involving swimming, cycling and running) is also an athletics event. But it is not considered a track and field event.

1. Name the sport. Write T for track and field and O for others.



high jump shot put hurdles marathon javelin throw hammer throw pole vault triathlon



2. Tick the correct option or options.

1. In the marathon at the Olympics, runners run close to
 - a. 12 km
 - b. 22 km
 - c. 32 km
 - d. 42 km
2. Which event includes a water jump?
 - a. hurdles
 - b. triple jump
 - c. steeplechase
 - d. 4 × 400 m relay
3. Which event is also known as the hop-step-jump or hop-skip-jump?
 - a. long jump
 - b. high jump
 - c. triple jump
 - d. pole vault
4. In which sport is there a 110-m race?
 - a. steeplechase
 - b. sprint
 - c. walking
 - d. hurdles
5. In the Olympics, women do not compete in the
 - a. decathlon
 - b. heptathlon
 - c. pole vault
 - d. marathon
6. Sergey Bubka won gold in the 1988 Olympics. He broke the world record more than 30 times in the
 - a. sprints
 - b. hurdles
 - c. discus throw
 - d. pole vault
7. Which of the following track and field events were included in the ancient Olympics?
 - a. sprint
 - b. discus throw
 - c. high jump
 - d. hammer throw
8. Which of these sprinters have run 100 m in less than 10 seconds?
 - a. Jesse Owens
 - b. Carl Lewis
 - c. Usain Bolt
 - d. Florence Griffith-Joyner

3. Fill in the names of these great track and field athletes.

[Milkha Singh Carl Lewis P T Usha Florence Griffith-Joyner]

- a. In 1984, this athlete won golds in the same Olympic events as Jesse Owens did in 1936.
- b. Broke the Indian national record in the 400 m sprint during the 1960 Rome Olympics
- c. Considered by many as the fastest woman of all time; won three gold medals and a silver at the 1988 Olympics at Seoul
- d. Was the first woman from her country to qualify for the finals of an Olympic event



Jesse Owens of the USA is one of the best-loved athletes of all time.

At the 1936 Summer Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany, Owens won four gold medals—in the 100 m dash, the 200 m dash, the long jump and the 4 × 100 m relay. This great achievement by an African American was a setback for the German leader Adolf Hitler, who believed that whites were superior to nonwhites. But not all Germans were like that. Luz Long, Owens' German rival in the long jump, even offered advice that helped Owens win the event.

8. Indian Music



Akbar and Tansen with Swami Haridas, who taught Tansen



Ragamala paintings show ragas. This one shows Bhairav.

India's musical tradition has its roots in Vedic times. It is believed to have come down to us from the gods and the musicians of heaven. In Vedic literature, the celestial musicians have been called *gandharvas* and their art, *gandharva vidya*.

Indian music has classical as well as non-classical forms. Classical music is formal. It is composed and taught according to certain established principles.

Indian classical music is based on seven notes—sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni, together called the *sargam*. Every music piece is based on a *raga*, which is a set of given notes arranged in a definite pattern. Depending on the notes included, each *raga* creates a special mood. It is said that Akbar's court musician Mian Tansen could set alight unlit lamps by singing the *raga* *Deepaka* and bring rain by singing the *raga* *Malhar*.

Indian classical music has two main styles—Hindustani, which is North Indian, and Carnatic, which is South Indian. In Hindustani music there are several *gharanas*, or schools, such as the Gwalior, Jaipur, Agra, Mewati and Kirana *gharanas*. Each has its own characteristic style.

The main forms of Indian classical music are *dhrupad* and *khyal*. Light classical forms include *thumri*, *ghazal*, *tappa* and *kajri*. Folk music includes the traditional songs of the ordinary people. It is not bound by the ragas. Many folk dances such as *bihu*, *bhangra* and *dandiya* are accompanied by their own typical folk music. In Maharashtra, *lavani* folk music accompanies the *tamasha* form of drama. There are communities of folk singers, too, such as the *Mirasis* of North India, the *Bauls* of Bengal and the *Manganiyars* of Rajasthan. India also has many devotional forms of music such as *kirtan*, *bhajan*, *shabad* and *sufiana kalam*.

Modern Indian music includes pop, jazz, rock, hip-hop and film music. Indian film music draws from all kinds of music—Indian and foreign, classical and non-classical.

1. Fill in with names from the list. You may write more than one in a blank.

[Shivkumar Sharma Bhimsen Joshi Ravi Shankar Rashid Khan Zakir Hussain Hariprasad Chaurasia Bickram Ghosh M S Subbulakshmi]

- Sitar player: _____
- Tabla player: _____
- Santoor player: _____
- Bansuri player: _____
- Vocalist (singer): _____



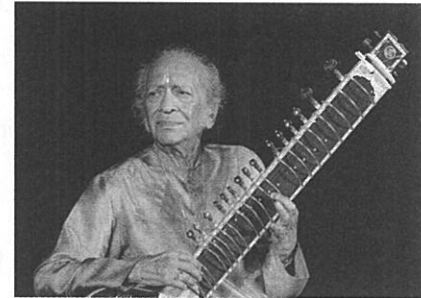
Bickram Ghosh

2. Tick the correct option or options.

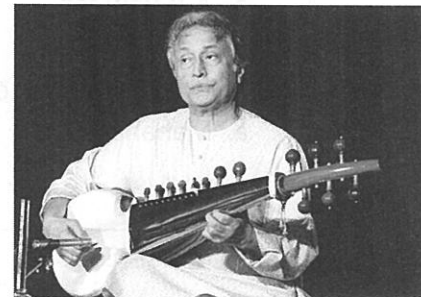
1. The taala is a cycle of beats that repeats throughout a music piece. Which of these instruments are used to maintain the taala?
a. tabla b. ghatam c. pakhawaj d. mridangam
2. Which of these is not a set of notes?
a. raga b. ragini c. ragamala d. sargam
3. Indian royal families have always patronised music. Which of the following royals were musicians themselves?
a. Mriganayani b. Mirabai c. Wajid Ali Shah d. Samudragupta
4. A drone is a note that is sounded almost continuously through a piece. Which of the following instruments are used for this?
a. tanpura b. ektara c. santoor d. swarmandal
5. Which of the following ragas did Tansen compose?
a. Bhairavi b. Mian ki Todi
c. Mian ki Malhar d. Darbari Kanada
6. Which of the following pioneers of Carnatic music is regarded as the Pitamaha?
a. Purandaradasa b. Thyagaraja
c. Shyama Shastri d. Muthuswami Dikshitar
7. Who is believed to have won a musical duel against Tansen?
a. Thyagaraja b. Kabir c. Amir Khusrau d. Baiju Bawra
8. Which of the following forms of music is non-classical?
a. dhrupad b. thumri c. ghazal d. lavani
9. Which of the following are devotional forms of music?
a. kirtan b. kajri c. bhajan d. qawwali



Coin showing Samudragupta playing the veena



Pandit Ravi Shankar



Ustad Amjad Ali Khan

3. Write the name of the raga with the help of the list below.

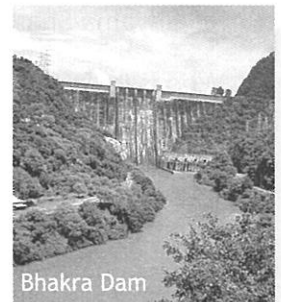
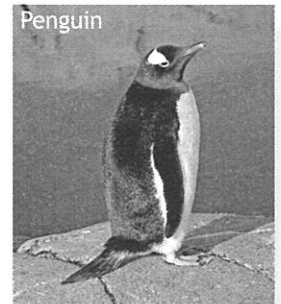
Todi Darbari Deepaka Desh Bhairav Bahar Malkauns Hamsadhvani

- a. A raga believed to cause fire
- b. A raga linked with the spring season
- c. A family of morning ragas; one is named after Tansen.
- d. A South Indian raga; its name means 'sound of swans'.
- e. A very old raga; believed to have come from Lord Shiva
- f. A family of ragas composed by Tansen for court performances
- g. Several patriotic songs such as Vande Mataram are based on this.
- h. This raga is believed to be a favourite of the djins (genies).

9. Quiz 1

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. What is true about the flower in the picture?
 - a. It is a nasturtium.
 - b. It is a tiger lily.
 - c. Its leaves are edible.
2. Which of these places have penguins?
 - a. Antarctica
 - b. Greenland
 - c. Galapagos Islands
3. Bruce Banner is more famous as
 - a. Phantom
 - b. Hulk
 - c. Captain America
4. An archipelago is a group of
 - a. plateaus
 - b. lakes
 - c. islands
5. The first Indian to win an Oscar was
 - a. A R Rahman
 - b. Resul Pookutty
 - c. Bhanu Athaiya
6. The world's largest delta has been formed by the rivers
 - a. Mahanadi
 - b. Ganga
 - c. Brahmaputra
7. The _____ uses long and short light or sound signals.
 - a. Morse Code
 - b. barcode
 - c. QR code
8. Greco-Roman can refer to a style of
 - a. wrestling
 - b. architecture
 - c. rowing
9. The Story of My Experiments with Truth was written by
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Albert Einstein
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
10. The Bhakra Dam is on the river
 - a. Satluj
 - b. Jhelum
 - c. Tapi
11. What are Z3, ENIAC and Colossus?
 - a. satellites
 - b. submarines
 - c. computers
12. The bird in the picture is a
 - a. rhea
 - b. cassowary
 - c. roadrunner



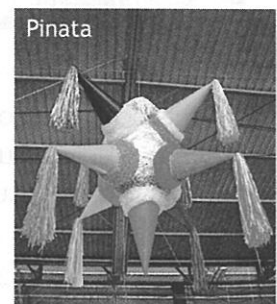
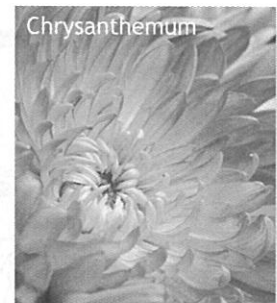
2. Tick if true.

- a. A novelty store is a shop that sells books and novels.
- b. Guavas have more Vitamin C than do oranges.
- c. Shuffle, Nano, Classic and Touch are types of iPods.
- d. The tongue is the strongest muscle in the human body.
- e. Pratibha Patil was the first female prime minister of India.
- f. Bleaching powder is used to clean the water in swimming pools.
- g. Honey spoils when kept outside in the monsoon.
- h. All clownfish are born as males and may become female later.
- i. Pufferfish, though poisonous, are eaten in some countries.
- j. The volcano Mauna Kea in Hawaii is taller than Mount Everest.

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3. Around the world. Fill in.

- a. Country known for bagpipes
[Scotland Belgium Germany Spain]
- b. The Land of Thunderbolt
[Bhutan Nepal Thailand Belarus]
- c. The home of samba dance and music
[Paraguay Brazil Peru Mexico]
- d. Its national flower is the chrysanthemum.
[USA China Japan UK]
- e. Shares its name with a type of shorts
[Togo Bermuda Panama Cyprus]
- f. Clubs Barcelona and Real Madrid belong here.
[England Italy France Spain]
- g. Pinata (we call it khoi bag) is associated with
[Mexico Italy Spain Japan]
- h. The hanbok is a traditional dress worn here.
[Korea Mongolia Russia Ukraine]
- i. Its name comes from a word meaning silver.
[Afghanistan Algeria Angola Argentina]



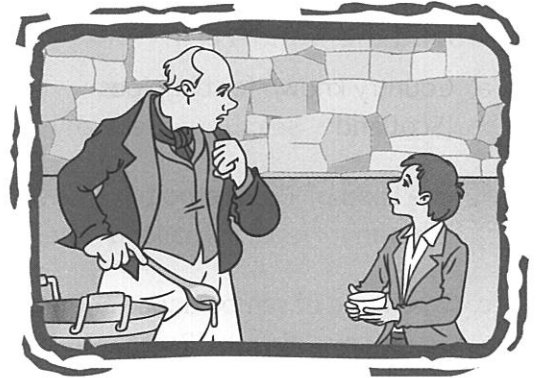
10. Books and Authors

1. Name the book.

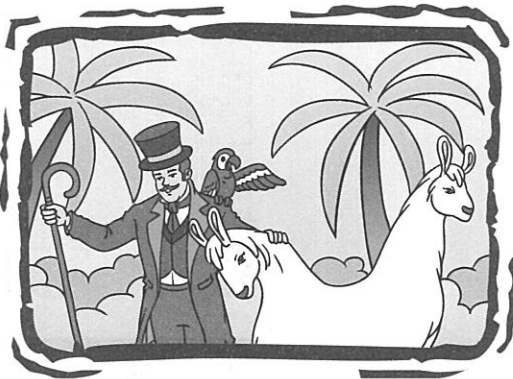
- a. This is a book about a very naughty boy who lives with his Aunt Polly in St Petersburg, Missouri. His best friends are Joe Harper and Huckleberry Finn. He has many adventures with them.
-



- b. This book is about a young girl who is sent to live with her grandfather on the Swiss Alps. There she makes new friends, and later she is sent to the city to give company to a rich girl who cannot walk.
-

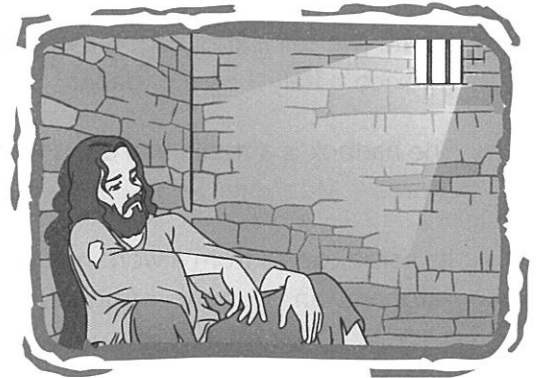


- c. This is a book about an orphan boy. He is brought up in a home for the poor, and has to work for a living. He is sent away from there after he asks for more food. He falls into the company of some thieves led by a man called Fagin, and after many troubles he finally finds a home.
-



- d. The first in a series of books by Hugh Lofting. It is about a physician who prefers animals to human beings. He learns the languages of different animals, travels to Africa to treat monkeys and returns with a strange animal—the pushmi-pullyu.
-

- e. In this book, Edmond Dantes is sent to prison after his friends falsely accuse him of being a spy. He escapes and finds a great treasure. Then he returns to take revenge.
-

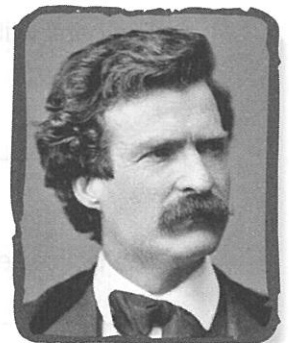


2. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which detective created by Arthur Conan Doyle is assisted by Dr Watson?
 - a. Miss Marple
 - b. Hercule Poirot
 - c. Sherlock Holmes
2. Which of these series of books are about school life?
 - a. Harry Potter
 - b. Malory Towers
 - c. Famous Five
3. This author and poet has written the national anthem of two countries. He is
 - a. Rabindranath Tagore
 - b. Iqbal
 - c. Thiruvalluvar
4. Which of these books have been written by Alexandre Dumas?
 - a. The Three Musketeers
 - b. Kidnapped
 - c. The Count of Monte Cristo
5. Which of these characters was not created by Charles Dickens?
 - a. Oliver Twist
 - b. Tom Sawyer
 - c. David Copperfield
6. In which book would you find the March sisters Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy?
 - a. A Christmas Carol
 - b. Little Women
 - c. The Mill on the Floss
7. Harry Potter took part in the _____ Tournament in his fourth year at Hogwarts.
 - a. Golden Ball
 - b. Yule Ball
 - c. Triwizard
8. In which author's books do we find small people called hobbits?
 - a. J K Rowling
 - b. J R R Tolkien
 - c. R L Stevenson
9. Who is the author of the book Around the World in Eighty Days?
 - a. Roald Dahl
 - b. Gerald Durrell
 - c. Jules Verne
10. Author Samuel Langhorne Clemens took the pen name
 - a. Mark Twain
 - b. Lewis Carroll
 - c. Daniel Defoe
11. Which author's real name is Dhanpat Rai Shrivastav?
 - a. Munshi Premchand
 - b. Gulzar
 - c. Harivansh Rai Bachchan
12. Who wrote the stories Parineeta and Devdas?
 - a. Gulzar
 - b. Satyajit Ray
 - c. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
13. Who is the author of the books Ignited Minds, Wings of Fire and India 2020?
 - a. A P J Abdul Kalam
 - b. Amartya Sen
 - c. Manmohan Singh



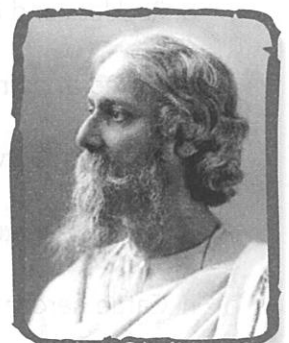
Charles Dickens



Mark Twain



Arthur Conan Doyle



Rabindranath Tagore



Sherlock Holmes never said, "Elementary, my dear Watson," in any of the books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle!

11. Word Fun

1. Choose the correct word.

- a. The beach was an _____ sight, and I felt _____ when I had to leave it.
[awful/awesome]
- b. An _____ leader told me that war was _____ now.
[imminent/eminent]
- c. Rita sipped some _____ juice while checking out the _____ affairs in the newspaper.
[current/currant]
- d. The bank will _____ my loan, so now I can _____ my money troubles goodbye!
[wave/waive]
- e. The old _____ was sold, but the _____ in which it was done was sad!
[manor/manner]
- f. The police seized a large _____ of arms from the smugglers. They also found five lakh rupees in _____.
[cash/cache]
- g. Busy collecting her _____, the child hardly noticed the _____ of so many guests.
[presence/presents]
- h. Though they are _____ to a large fortune, they do not have any _____.
[airs/heirs]

2. A compound word is made up of two or more words.

Join the given words to name these people.

- a. One who travels widely _____
- b. One who reads a lot _____
- c. An inexperienced person _____
- d. Reckless and daring _____
- e. Skilled at doing repairs _____
- f. An agent between two parties _____
- g. A first-year student _____
- h. Cattle herder on an American ranch _____

ghostwriter: one who is hired to write in the name of another person



green cow globe handy
book middle fresh dare

horn boy
trotter
worm
devil man

12. Languages

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- Merci (French), gracias (Spanish) and spasibo (Russian) mean
 - thank you
 - sorry
 - help me
 - The dot on top of the letter 'i' is called
 - an ellipse
 - a tilde
 - a tittle
 - The official language of Jammu and Kashmir is
 - Dogri
 - Urdu
 - Kashmiri (Koshur)
 - Which of these languages are written from right to left?
 - Arabic
 - Farsi
 - Hebrew
 - Swahili, Zulu and Amharic are languages spoken in
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - South America
 - Afrikaans, a language widely spoken in southern Africa, is derived from
 - Dutch
 - Belgian
 - Spanish
 - Au revoir (in French), zai jian (in Chinese) and sayonara (in Japanese) are ways of saying
 - hello
 - goodbye
 - sorry
 - An artificial language that is a blend of Latin, English, German and other languages:
 - Basque
 - Mandarin
 - Esperanto
 - A stone with writing in three scripts that helped in deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphs:
 - Stonehenge
 - Rosetta Stone
 - Yellowstone
 - The most widely spoken language of Pakistan, it is also among the most spoken languages of Canada. Name this language.
 - Urdu
 - Sindhi
 - Punjabi
- 



2. Fill in the blanks.

- The _____ does not have an official language. [USA/UAE]
- Malayalam is spoken in _____ . [Maharashtra/Kerala]
- Japanese is traditionally written from _____ . [left to right/top to bottom]
- The _____ languages make up the largest family of languages. [Indo-European/Slavic]
- A language commonly used in the writing on Ashokan pillars: _____ [Prakrit/Pali]

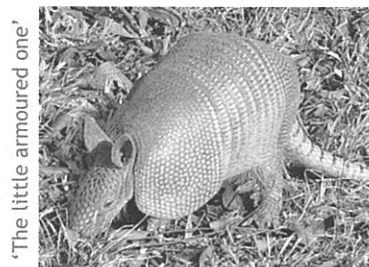
13. Borrowed Words

1. English has many words that are borrowed from other languages.
Tick the correct option to know more about some common ones.

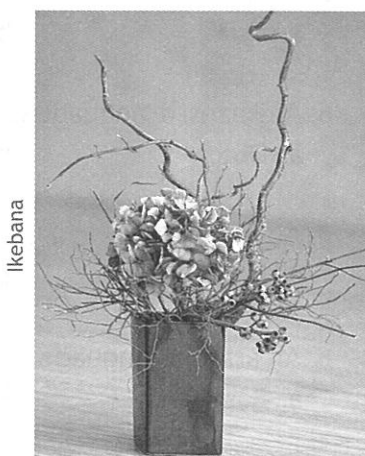
1. Kindergarten means children's garden in
a. Spanish b. German c. Latin
2. The word monsoon comes from mawsim, which means season in
a. Sanskrit b. Arabic c. Persian
3. A long, narrow loaf of bread with a crisp crust, also called French bread:
a. croissant b. omelette c. baguette
4. A mammal with a shell; its name means 'little armoured one' in Spanish.
a. mosquito b. armadillo c. avocado
5. The words tsunami, karaoke, sushi and Ikebana are from
a. Chinese b. Korean c. Japanese
6. The original Chinese meaning of this sauce's name is 'brine of pickled fish'.
a. ketchup b. chutney c. soy sauce
7. The Persian aspanak is the same as
a. spaghetti b. spinach c. yoghurt
8. A purplish-red colour (■) named after an Italian town:
a. cyan b. magenta c. turquoise



French bread



'The little armoured one'



Ikebana

2. Name the language from which the words are borrowed.

[Russian Spanish Italian Arabic Urdu Polish Hindi French German Persian Dutch Malay Japanese]

- a. noodle hamburger dachshund waltz _____
- b. origami sudoku karaoke bonsai judo _____
- c. balcony opera broccoli motto pantaloons _____
- d. potato alligator chocolate canoe peon _____
- e. chair denim voyage creche sobriquet _____
- f. algebra cotton safari sofa carat _____
- g. cot thug jungle khaki cheetah guru _____



14. Food from Around the World

1. Complete the table.

Type	Dishes
Bread	
Fritter	
Sauce	
Confectionery	



Tortilla

Pakora

Chikki

Bhakri

Salsa

Wagashi





Guacamole

Pesto

Tempura

Sheermal

Marzipan

Challah

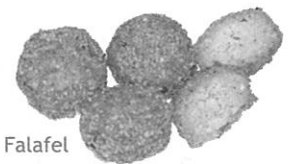


2. Tick the correct option or options.

- Which of these are types of flatbread?
 - pita
 - sheermal
 - bhatura
 - poli
- Tortillas are used in making
 - tacos
 - burritos
 - enchiladas
 - nachos
- Which of the following is a method of cooking?
 - teriyaki
 - shawarma
 - kebab
 - biryani
- It is a deep-fried ball made from chickpea.
 - samosa
 - tempura
 - falafel
 - shawarma
- Which of the following is a salad containing bread?
 - salsa
 - guacamole
 - feta
 - fattoush
- Which of these are types of fried or baked pastry with filling?
 - shawarma
 - samosa
 - empanada
 - falafel



Fattoush



Falafel

John Montagu, the fourth Earl of Sandwich, loved playing cards and did not like being disturbed during a game. He ordered his servant to get him meat placed between pieces of bread so that he did not have to stop his game for a meal. This is how the sandwich was born.



15. Brands and Logos

1. Write the number of the company next to its logo.

[1. Twitter 2. Singapore Airlines 3. Garuda Indonesia 4. Rolex 5. Xbox 6. Hallmark
7. Nestle 8. Louis Philippe 9. Xerox 10. Dove 11. Lufthansa Airlines 12. Vodafone]



2. Whose slogan? Match.

1. Surf Excel

a. Just do it

2. Nokia

b. The taste of India

3. Raymond

c. Daag achhe hain

4. Amul

d. Connecting people

5. Indian Army

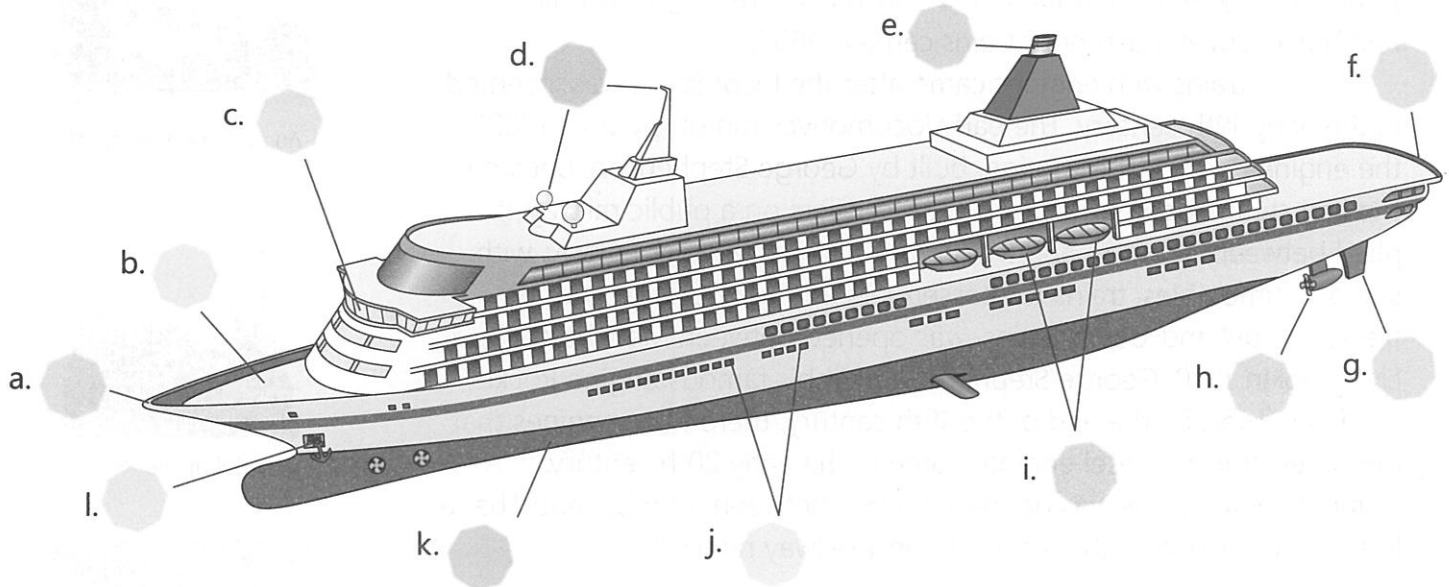
e. The complete man

6. Nike

f. Do you have it in you?

16. Parts of a Ship

1. Fill in numbers to show the parts of this ship.



1. deck 2. bow 3. stern 4. funnel 5. hull 6. rudder 7. anchor
8. propeller 9. lifeboats 10. bridge 11. portholes 12. antennas

2. Read the clues and fill in. [port bow bridge stern starboard red green galley helm deck]

- The front part of the ship
- The back part of the ship
- The kitchen of the ship
- The wheel or handle used to steer the ship
- The outside top part of the ship on which you can walk
- The part of the ship from which the captain controls it
- The left side of the ship when you are facing the bow
- The right side of the ship when you are facing the bow
- The colour of navigation lights on the port side
- The colour of navigation lights on the starboard side



Ship's steering wheel



Approaching ship's lights

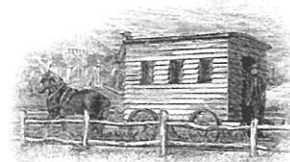


17. Railways

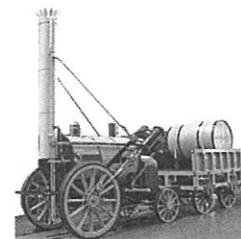
The 'age of railways' began in Britain in the early 19th century. The first public railway, started in 1803, had only horse-drawn goods trains. The first horse-drawn passenger trains came in 1807.

The first trains with engines came after the locomotive was invented in the early 19th century. The early locomotives ran on steam. In 1825, the engine named *Locomotion*, built by George Stephenson, became the first steam locomotive to haul passengers on a public railway. It plied between Stockton and Darlington. The first proper railway, with stations, timetables, trains for passengers and goods, and separate tracks for 'up' and 'down' trains, was opened between Manchester and Liverpool in 1830. George Stephenson built his famous engine *Rocket* for this railway. By the end of the 19th century, there were engines that ran on electricity. Diesel engines came in the early 20th century.

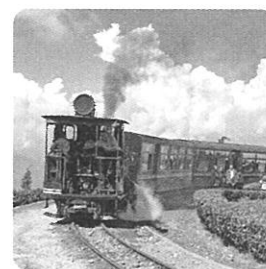
India's first railway was opened in 1853, between Mumbai and Thane. India now has one of the world's largest railway networks.



An early railway coach



A model of the Rocket



Narrow-gauge railway in Darjeeling



An EMU in the Delhi metro



A maglev train

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- India's first passenger train started from a station at the site of Mumbai's Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. This station was
a. Porbandar b. Bori Bunder c. Maya Bandar d. Borivali
- The gauge of a railway track means the distance between the two rails. The following are different gauges used in India. Which is the most common?
a. broad b. standard c. metre d. narrow
- In India, the narrow gauge is used mainly in the hill railways. Which of the following hill railways uses the metre gauge?
a. Darjeeling Himalayan Railway b. Kangra Valley Railway
c. Kalka-Shimla Railway d. Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- A metro system (sometimes called subway or underground) is a system of fast rail transport using tunnels or elevated tracks. The world's first metro system was the London Underground, opened in 1863. Where was India's first metro system started?
a. Delhi b. Kolkata c. Bengaluru d. Mumbai
- Inter-city trains are long-distance passenger trains with few stops. They link important cities, sometimes across countries. What kinds of express trains in India fall into this class?
a. Rajdhani b. Shatabdi c. Jan Shatabdi d. Duronto

6. An EMU is a multiple-unit electric train that does not need a separate locomotive. What kinds of trains in India are EMUs?
 a. suburban b. tank car c. inter-city d. metro
7. A transcontinental railroad is a continuous railway that runs across a continent. The first such railroad was the Pacific Railroad in
 a. Britain b. the USA c. Canada d. Russia
8. Which of the following are railway tunnels that pass under the sea?
 a. Simplon Tunnel b. Channel Tunnel c. Seikan Tunnel d. Eurotunnel
9. A monorail is a railway in which the track has a single rail. The train either hangs from or straddles (wraps over the top of) the rail. Where in India can you see a monorail?
 a. Delhi b. Chennai c. Bengaluru d. Mumbai
10. A maglev train floats over a guideway using magnets. Maglev trains are used as public transport in
 a. South Korea b. China c. Japan d. Mexico



Tank cars are wagons for carrying liquids and gases.



Eurostar trains run undersea between Britain and France.

2. Tick if true.

- a. India has the largest railway network in the world. ☐
- b. The world's longest railway platform is at Gorakhpur in India. ☐
- c. Siliguri station in West Bengal has tracks of three different gauges. ☐
- d. The Konkan Railway, along India's western coast, has about 2,000 bridges and 90 tunnels. ☐
- e. The PNR (Passenger Name Record) on an Indian Railways ticket is a 10-digit number. ☐
- f. The Trans-Siberian Railway has the longest railway line in the world. ☐
- g. The Shinkansen is a Japanese railway network which has bullet trains. ☐
- h. Eurostar trains are high-speed passenger trains that travel through the Channel Tunnel. ☐
- i. The TGV (Train a Grande Vitesse) is a rail service based in Germany. ☐



A monorail in Germany



A bullet train, so named for its speed and bulletlike look



The ICE (Intercity-Express) trains are high-speed German trains.



18. Currency

The money a country uses is called its currency. Different currencies may have the same name. For example, dollar is the name of the currencies of countries like the USA, Canada, Australia and Singapore. Similarly, peso is the name of the currencies of countries like Mexico, Argentina and Cuba. To avoid confusion, we say the US dollar, the Australian dollar, the Mexican peso, and so on.

The euro is the common currency of many European nations. France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Finland, Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Austria and the Netherlands use the euro. From 2002, the euro replaced the German mark, the French franc, the Spanish peseta, the Portuguese escudo, and so on, as the currency for everyday use in countries that adopted the euro.



1. Tick the countries whose currency has the given currency name.

a. Rupee	Pakistan	Indonesia	Mauritius	Sri Lanka	Seychelles
b. Dollar	New Zealand	Mexico	Taiwan	Zimbabwe	Barbados
c. Pound	UK	Egypt	Syria	Ireland	Hong Kong
d. Peso	Argentina	Mexico	Uruguay	Philippines	Chile

2. The currency of each country in the tables below is different from the earlier one. Complete the tables using common currency names and lira, shekel, schilling, drachma, guilder, franc, rand and mohar.

Country	Currency	Old currency
a. New Zealand		pound
b. Canada		
c. South Africa		pound
d. Israel		lira
e. Nepal		
f. Austria	euro	

Country	Currency	Old currency
g. Spain		peseta
h. Germany		
i. Belgium		
j. Netherlands		
k. Greece		
l. Italy		

3. The fractional unit of the rupee is the paisa. Write the name of the fractional unit of each currency below. Choose from kopek, halala, penny, cent, centavo and satang.

a. US dollar	_____	e. South African rand	_____
b. British pound	_____	f. Cuban peso	_____
c. Euro	_____	g. Saudi riyal	_____
d. Russian rouble	_____	h. Thai baht	_____

19. Awards and Honours

1. Fill in the blanks using the given words. Each word can be used more than once.

[Dronacharya Arjuna Bharat Ratna Wilhelm C Rontgen Ashok Chakra Param Vir Chakra]

- a. _____ was one of the first to receive a Nobel Prize. The awards were created by Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. He decided to use his wealth to reward the achievements of people in different fields.
- b. The _____ Award is an Indian award given for excellence in sports.
- c. The _____ is the highest civilian award given by the Indian government.
- d. The _____ is given to soldiers of the Indian armed forces for acts of bravery during war.
- e. The first sportsperson to receive the _____ was Sachin Tendulkar.
- f. The _____ Award is given by the Indian government for excellence in sports coaching.
- g. The _____ is the highest peacetime gallantry award in India. Neerja Bhanot, who died protecting the passengers of a hijacked aircraft, received this award in 1987.



Bharat Ratna



Children who win the National Bravery Awards join the Republic Day parade.



17-year-old Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Kailash Satyarthi of India.

2. Match.

- a. First Indian to receive a Nobel Prize
- b. First Indian to win a Nobel for economics
- c. Has won a Nobel in two science subjects
- d. Has won both a Nobel and an Oscar
- e. Both he and his nephew have won a Nobel

1. Amartya Sen
2. C V Raman
3. George Bernard Shaw
4. Rabindranath Tagore
5. Marie Curie

20. Around India

1. Fill in the blanks to complete the names.



The Haji Ali shrine is located on an island off the coast of Worli in

__ U __ A __



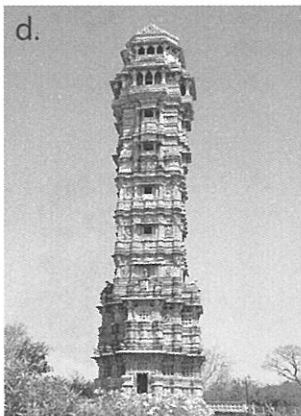
Glass House in Bengaluru is in a garden called

L __ A __ H



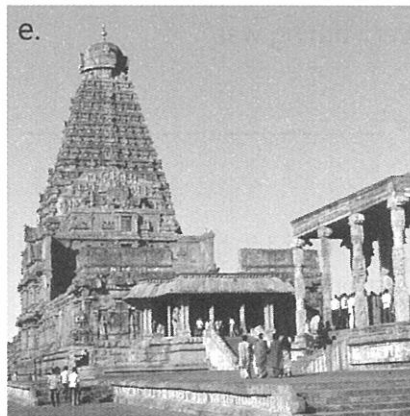
These sculptures of broken glass stand in the Rock Garden in

C __ N __ I G __ H



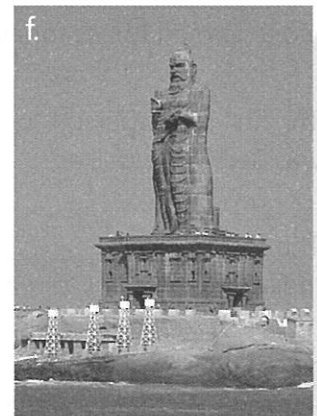
Rana Kumbha's Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) is in the fort of

C __ T T __ R __ A __ H



The Brihadeshwara Temple, built by the Chola king Rajaraja I, is in

T H __ N J __ U __



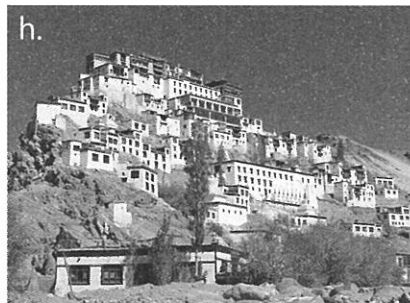
This statue near Kanniyakumari is an image of the great Tamil poet

T H __ U V __ L L __ A R



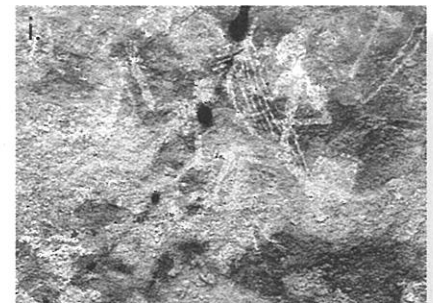
The Bara Imambara in Lucknow has a maze of corridors called the

B __ L B H __ L A __ Y A



The Thikse Gompa is one of the largest Buddhist monasteries in

L __ A __ H

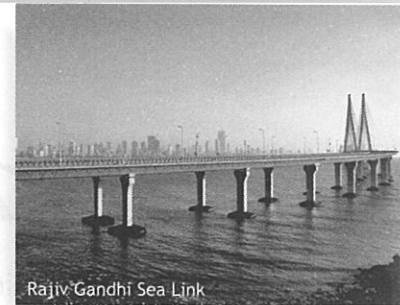


This prehistoric painting has been found in a cave at

B H __ B E __ K A

2. Tick the correct option or options.

1. The Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link connects _____ and _____ in Mumbai.
 - a. Bandra
 - b. Worli
 - c. Colaba
2. The Dudhsagar waterfall on the river Mandovi is in
 - a. Karnataka
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Goa
3. Which of the following hill stations are in the Western Ghats?
 - a. Khandala
 - b. Araku Valley
 - c. Matheran
4. Where would you find a whispering gallery (a closed space in which faint sounds such as whispering from any part can be heard clearly all around)?
 - a. Gol Gumbaz
 - b. Golghar
 - c. Golconda Fort
5. What is next to the Krishnarajasagar Dam on the river Kaveri in Karnataka?
 - a. Brindavan Gardens
 - b. Ramoji Film City
 - c. Mysore Palace
6. This is a living fort (a large number of people still live inside it). Filmmaker Satyajit Ray called it Sonar Kella (Golden Fort) in one of his films. The fort is
 - a. Mehrangarh
 - b. Chittorgarh
 - c. Jaisalmer Fort
7. The Somnath Temple is in
 - a. Vadodara
 - b. Veraval
 - c. Varanasi
8. The Falaknuma Palace, where the Nizam once lived, is in
 - a. Meerut
 - b. Lucknow
 - c. Hyderabad
9. The Karni Mata Temple, where rats are revered, is in
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Kashmir
10. Which of the following are bird sanctuaries?
 - a. Bharatpur
 - b. Ranganthittu
 - c. Nal Sarovar
11. Which of these palaces was built by Sayajirao Gaekwad III in Vadodara?
 - a. Umaid Bhawan
 - b. Laxmi Vilas
 - c. Amba Vilas
12. The Lake Palace of Udaipur is situated on an island in a lake called
 - a. Loktak
 - b. Lonar
 - c. Pichola
13. Which great ruler is buried in this tomb at Sikandra near Agra?
 - a. Akbar
 - b. Sher Shah
 - c. Aurangzeb



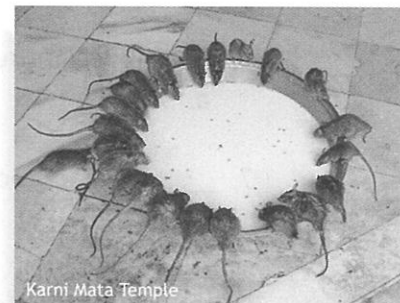
Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link



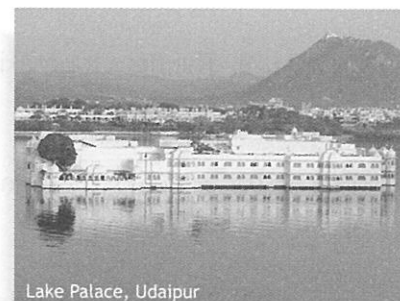
Dudhsagar



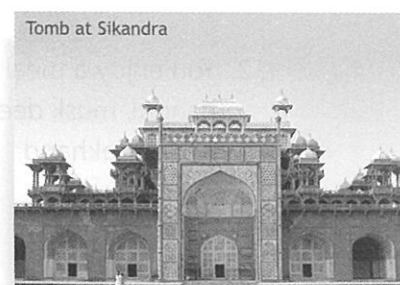
Somnath Temple



Karni Mata Temple



Lake Palace, Udaipur



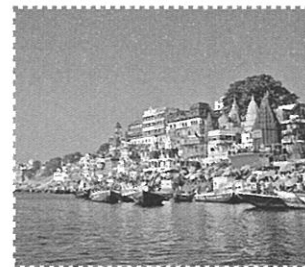
Tomb at Sikandra

21. The Northern States

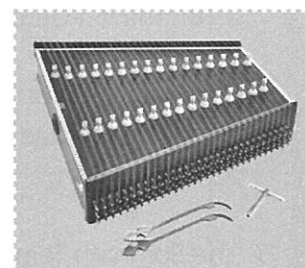
Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are states in northern India. Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh are union territories, and so is Chandigarh, the common capital of Punjab and Haryana. The national capital, New Delhi, lies nestled among the northern states. These states have varied natural landscapes, lush farmlands and numerous cities and historical sites.

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- Punjab is a 'land of five rivers'. The rivers are Satluj, Ravi, Beas, ____ and ____ .
a. Indus b. Jhelum c. Chenab
- The rivers Ganga and Yamuna arise from glaciers in
a. Uttar Pradesh b. Uttarakhand c. Jammu and Kashmir
- Which of the following has a summer capital and a winter capital?
a. Haryana b. Uttar Pradesh c. Jammu and Kashmir
- Chamba, Kasauli, Manali and Dalhousie are hill stations in
a. Uttar Pradesh b. Uttarakhand c. Himachal Pradesh
- Which of these festivals is celebrated in Punjab to mark the end of winter?
a. Lohri b. Teej c. Hola Mohalla
- This musical instrument from Kashmir originally had 100 strings. It is the
a. sitar b. sarangi c. santoor
- ____ in Uttar Pradesh is one of the world's oldest continuously inhabited cities.
a. Lucknow b. Allahabad c. Varanasi
- The Surajkund Crafts Mela is held in
a. Punjab b. Haryana c. Delhi
- The fibre for making pashmina shawls comes from a kind of
a. goat b. sheep c. yak
- Which of these monuments in Delhi is the oldest?
a. Purana Quila b. Qutb Minar c. Iron pillar near Qutb
- The Wagah border crossing on the Grand Trunk Road lies between Lahore and
a. Leh b. Amritsar c. Srinagar
- You enjoy a meal called wazwan, drink kahwa (spiced green tea) and see the hangul, musk deer and monal. You are in
a. Uttarakhand b. Himachal Pradesh c. Jammu and Kashmir



This city on the river Ganga is one of the world's oldest living cities.



The ancient Indian form of this instrument was the shatatantri veena (100-stringed veena).



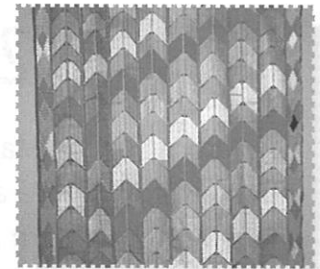
Wagah crossing—the only road crossing on the Indo-Pak border



Himalayan monal—the state bird of Uttarakhand

2. Read the clues and write.

- a. Meeting place of the Ganga and the Yamuna; also known as Prayag [Varanasi Allahabad]
- b. A wooden boat seen on Dal Lake, Srinagar [shikara gondola]
- c. A very expensive spice; comes from a kind of crocus flower grown in Kashmir [saffron clove]
- d. In Himachal Pradesh; home of the Dalai Lama (a Buddhist spiritual leader) [Dharamsala Ladakh]
- e. The chief prey of the snow leopard; also called Himalayan blue sheep [nilgai bharal]
- f. The Valley of Flowers is located in this state. [Himachal Pradesh Uttarakhand]
- g. A famous rock garden designed by Nek Chand Saini is located here. [Amritsar Chandigarh]
- h. The last Mughal Emperor lived here. [Red Fort, Delhi Red Fort, Agra]
- i. A kind of embroidery from Punjab [chikankari phulkari]
- j. Centre of the old state of Awadh; famous for chikankari embroidery, kathak dance and biryani [Varanasi Lucknow]



Phulkari

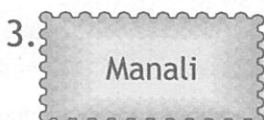
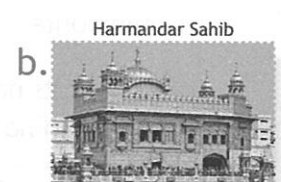


The Valley of Flowers



The perak headdress worn by Ladakhi women is a status symbol.

3. Join to make sets of three.



22. The Western States

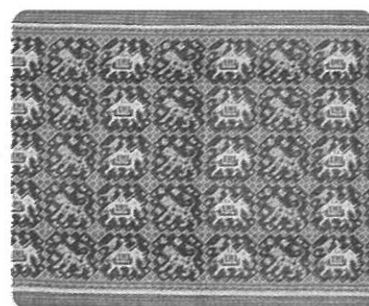
Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa are the states that lie in the western part of India. The union territory Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu also lies in this region. Rich in culture and heritage, western India has imposing forts, bustling cities and colourful dances and festivals.

1. Fill in.

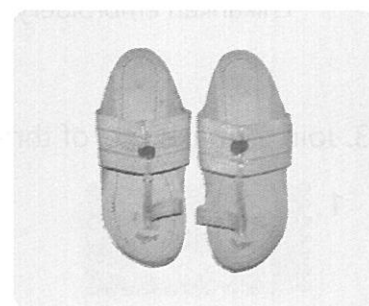
- a. A hill station in the Aravalli Hills in Rajasthan
[Khandala Mount Abu]
- b. A large area of salt marshes in Gujarat
[Rann of Kachchh Gulf of Kachchh]
- c. This place in Rajasthan has a fort and a tiger reserve.
[Jaisalmer Ranthambhore]
- d. A city in Maharashtra famous for its oranges
[Nagpur Nagaur]
- e. This Rajasthani city is sometimes called the Blue City.
[Jodhpur Jaipur]
- f. This state has an annual kite-flying festival called Uttarayan.
[Rajasthan Gujarat]
- g. This place in Maharashtra is famous for its footwear.
[Kolhapur Solapur]
- h. Circular huts of the Rabari people of Kachchh
[bhunga donga]
- i. A kind of handwoven sari made in Patan, Gujarat
[patola pichola]
- j. A western Indian tribe known for its unique style of painting
[Warli Paithani]
- k. A lake in Maharashtra; it is in a crater formed by a meteorite.
[Wular Lonar]
- l. Unlike what its name suggests, this Goan dish originally had no potato. [vindaloo tindaloo]
- m. They are known for protecting animals and trees.
[Banjaras Bishnois]
- n. Goa's largest city; named after the discoverer of the sea route between Europe and India
[Columbus Vasco da Gama]



Warli art



Patola cloth



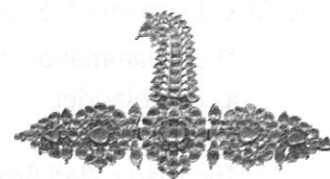
Kolhapuri slippers



Blue-washed houses in Jodhpur

2. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Mahatma Gandhi started his ashram on the banks of this river in Gujarat.
a. Narmada b. Tapi c. Sabarmati
2. Which of the following is an island?
a. Dadra b. Diu c. Nagar Haveli
3. Which of these are linked with Maharashtra?
a. Ajanta Caves b. Paithani sari c. Daulatabad Fort
4. Which of these are snacks from Gujarat?
a. dhokla b. khakhra c. fafda
5. Which of these is a combination of traditional Maharashtrian song and dance?
a. lavani b. garba c. kalbelia
6. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Dhirubhai Ambani belong to this state.
a. Rajasthan b. Goa c. Gujarat
7. Near which city would you find the fort of Mehrangarh?
a. Jodhpur b. Jaipur c. Ahmedabad
8. Which of these crafts are commonly used in making Rajasthani jewellery?
a. kundankari b. meenakari c. thewa
9. You visit the Baga beach and the Se Cathedral, and eat bebinca. You are in
a. Gujarat b. Goa c. Diu
10. Singer Lata Mangeshkar's family comes from Mangeshi village of
a. Goa b. Gujarat c. Maharashtra



Kundan jewellery



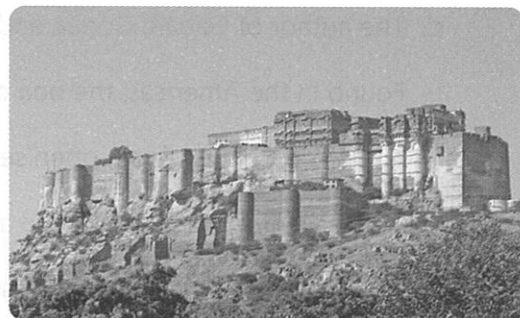
The Bishnois of Rajasthan protect the blackbuck.



Painting at Ajanta

3. Unscramble the name of the capital.

- a. Goa [NAPAJI] _____
- b. Rajasthan [PAIJUR] _____
- c. Maharashtra [UMBAMI] _____
- d. Gujarat [NAGIDHGANAR] _____



Mehrangarh Fort

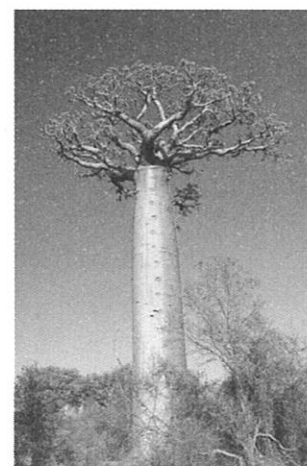
23. Quiz 2

1. Tick the correct option.

- The inflammation of this organ is called hepatitis. Name this organ.
a. gall bladder b. liver c. pancreas d. heart
- The road called Broadway, famous for its theatres, plays and musicals, is in
a. London b. Paris c. Mumbai d. New York
- Sodium chloride is the common table salt. What is sodium bicarbonate?
a. sugar b. vinegar c. baking soda d. ajinomoto
- The famous line 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever' was written by
a. John Keats b. Lord Byron c. T S Eliot d. Shakespeare
- A place called Rovaniemi, on the Arctic Circle, in Finland is the official hometown of
a. Snow White b. Noddy c. Santa Claus d. Sleeping Beauty
- A website in which an individual or a small group writes regularly in an informal way is called
a. a blog b. a browser c. an e-zine d. a homepage
- Which Indian cosmetics brand is named after a French opera whose main character is named after an Indian goddess?
a. L'Oréal b. Lakmé c. Lotus d. Lux
- Which of these is also called the bottle tree, the tree of life and upside-down tree?
a. banyan b. date palm c. baobab d. welwitschia



Broadway



The tree of life

2. Name the following.

- The Jewish festival of lights _____
- The hardest substance in our body _____
- Phloem and xylem are tissues found in _____.
- The author of Gaban, Godan and Mansarovar _____
- Found in the Americas, the boa constrictor is a type of _____.
- Bite-sized Chinese food, often served in steamer baskets _____
- Former Indian president whose autobiography is Wings of Fire _____
- This insect makes a chirping noise and shares its name with a game: _____
- This dictator wrote the book Mein Kampf (My Struggle), part of it while in prison: _____



Lighting candles to celebrate the Jewish festival of lights

3. Circle the correct option.

- a. The city of [Jamshedpur / Jaipur] holds an annual literature festival.
- b. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is revered as the founding father of [Bangladesh / Afghanistan].
- c. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was set up by [Veer Savarkar / Keshav Baliram Hedgewar].
- d. Sir Timothy Berners-Lee (TimBL), an English computer scientist, is best known as the inventor of [Google / the World Wide Web].
- e. Microsoft was started in 1975 by Bill Gates, along with fellow programmer and friend [Paul Allen / Steve Wozniak].
- f. Louis Armstrong, nicknamed Satchmo or Pops, was an American [rock / jazz] musician.
- g. [J K Rowling / Agatha Christie] has written the novels The Cuckoo's Calling and The Silkworm under the name of Robert Galbraith.
- h. The fast food chain [McDonald's / KFC] was built by Ray Kroc, an American businessman of Czech origin.
- i. Industrialist [Dhirubhai Ambani / Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata] is said to have started with Re 1 in his hand. He worked in Yemen before starting his own business in spices in Mumbai in 1958.
- j. Belgian cartoonist Georges Remi, known by the pen name Hergé, was the creator of [Asterix / Tintin].
- k. John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr were part of an English rock band called the [Beatles / Carpenters].



Louis Armstrong



Raymond Kroc



Georges Remi

4. With what are these associated? [yoga forest surgery tennis computer cooking newspaper airport]

- a. Skillet wok ladle rolling pin colander griddle
- b. Ace serve volley deuce love Grand Slam
- c. Terminal runway traveller duty-free shop
- d. Ashtanga pranayama virasana dhyana
- e. Editorial column byline op-ed obituary
- f. Boreal canopy understory broadleaf softwood
- g. Scissors forceps dilators scalpels autoclave
- h. Chip cookie port bug zip icon kbps

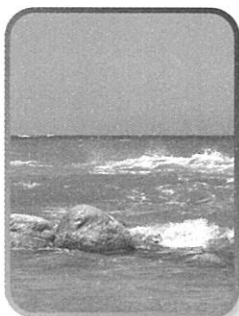
24. Asia

Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent. It covers almost 30 per cent of the world's land area. With about 4 billion people, it is home to more than half the world's population. Asia has many interesting and rare animals such as the giant panda, tiger, Asian elephant, Bactrian camel, Komodo dragon and the king cobra. Some of the earliest civilisations (those of Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley and China) emerged in Asia. The continent is also the birthplace of the world's major religions, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Zoroastrianism.

Asia has some of the world's tallest, deepest, largest, ...



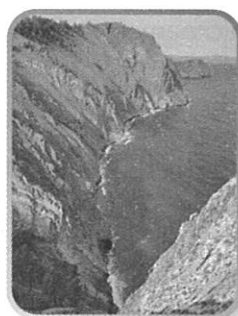
Tallest mountain:
Mount Everest



Largest lake:
Caspian Sea



Lowest point on land:
Dead Sea







Deepest lake:
Baikal



Most populous country:
China

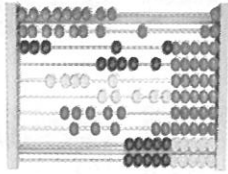
1. Tick the correct option or options.

- Which country's capital is Damascus, an ancient city known as the 'Pearl of the East'?
a. Iraq b. Syria c. Israel d. Lebanon
- Which of these capital cities is the easternmost?
a. Ulan Bator b. Tehran c. Jakarta d. Seoul
- The longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world is the
a. Brahmaputra b. Yangtze c. Hwang Ho d. Ganga
- Which of these are lakes?
a. Aral Sea b. Yellow Sea c. Dead Sea d. Arabian Sea
- Besides the USA and France, where would you find a Disneyland theme park?
a. Tokyo b. Bangkok c. Taiwan d. Hong Kong
- Haiku, a kind of three-line poem often focussing on nature, originated in
a. China b. Korea c. Japan d. Thailand
- Which of these is the logo of the Asian Games, the largest multi-sport event after the Olympic Games?
a.  b.  c.  d. 

Asia is a land of many inventions

3500 BC–1000 BC

silk tea glass soap
ink abacus

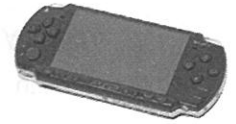


1000 BC–AD 500

folding umbrella mirror
ice cream paper
Hindu–Arabic numbers

AD 500–AD 1100

chess porcelain
gunpowder



AD 1100–AD 2000

paper money
toothbrush
PlayStation device

2. Read the clues and write.

- a. Political leader. He is regarded as the founding father of the People's Republic of China. _____

- b. Religious leader of Tibetan Buddhists, he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989. He is called the Dalai Lama and he lives in exile in Dharamsala, India.

- c. Bangladeshi economist and banker. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for founding the Grameen Bank. _____

- d. The youngest prime minister of her country, she was also the daughter of a former prime minister. Her autobiography was called Daughter of the East.

- e. Political leader of Myanmar who has dedicated her life to fighting for human rights and democracy in her homeland. She won the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize.

- f. Son of a poor carpenter, this Japanese inventor and industrialist was the founder of Toyota Industries. _____



Aung San Suu Kyi



Corazon Aquino



Benazir Bhutto



Tenzin Gyatso



Muhammad Yunus



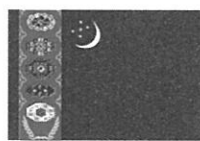
Mao Zedong



Sakichi Toyoda

3. The names of seven Asian countries end in -stan (Persian for 'place of' or 'country'). Pakistan is one such country. For the rest, complete the table as shown.

Country	Capital	Flag
1. Afghanistan	Kabul	e
2.	Nur-Sultan	
3. Kyrgyzstan		
4. Tajikistan		
5.	Ashgabat	
6. Uzbekistan	Tashkent	



a



b



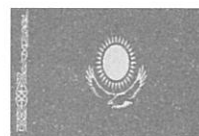
c



d



e



f

4. Fill in the blanks.

- The Komodo dragon is the world's largest lizard. It can grow more than nine feet long and can weigh more than 70 kg. It is found on Komodo and nearby islands in _____. [Indonesia Malaysia]
- The two-humped Bactrian camel can survive hot summers and very cold winters. It is found in the _____ Desert. [Gobi Arabian]
- This flower found in forests of South-East Asia can grow about three feet across. Its terrible smell attracts insects that carry away its pollen. This rare flower is a _____. [Nepenthes Rafflesia]
- The city of _____ in West Asia may be the oldest inhabited city in the world. The ancient remains unearthed here suggest that people might have been living here as far back as 9000 BC. [Jericho Jerusalem]
- The warm waters of the Indian Ocean to the south-east of Asia are rich in _____. These are colourful formations composed of animals known as polyps. [coral reefs lagoons]
- Asia's smallest country, both in population and area. It is also the world's lowest country and is threatened by rising sea levels due to global warming. It is the Republic of _____. [Philippines Maldives]



25. Europe

Europe is the world's second-smallest continent. It includes the world's largest country Russia, which extends into Asia, and also the world's smallest country, Vatican City State. Europe is rich in natural resources such as soils, forests and minerals. Its people, educated and very skilled, have made Europe a highly industrialised and prosperous continent. Home to two of the world's great civilisations (Greece and Rome), Europe has been a cradle of scientific and industrial development. Europe's scientists, explorers, thinkers and writers have made a great impact on the rest of the world.

1. Choose the correct option.

- The largest country that lies entirely in Europe is
a. Russia b. Ukraine c. Germany d. Poland
- A large number of countries in Europe use the currency
a. pound b. lira c. euro d. peso
- Which is the northernmost among these cities?
a. Dublin b. London c. Amsterdam d. Stockholm
- Which of these ranges has Europe's highest peak, Mount Elbrus?
a. Caucasus b. Alps c. Carpathians d. Urals
- Bran Castle (or Dracula's Castle) is a famous tourist attraction in
a. Austria b. Hungary c. Slovakia d. Romania
- Which pair is not correct?
a. Russia–Volga b. France–Seine c. Italy–Rhine d. England–Thames
- Which island country has many active volcanoes and uses the heat below the earth's surface to produce much of its electricity (called geothermal power)?
a. Britain b. Iceland c. Greece d. Ireland



Mt Elbrus



Thames



Bran Castle

2. Tick if true.

- The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Asia.
- The Channel Tunnel, a rail tunnel under the English Channel, connects England and France.
- Mount Etna, one of the most active volcanoes in the world, is on the island of Sicily, Italy.
- Monaco is the world's most densely populated and second-smallest independent nation.
- The Tomatina festival, in which people throw tomatoes at each other, takes place in Italy.

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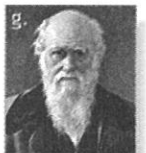
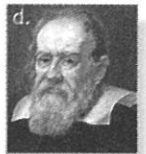
- f. The tsars (or czars) were rulers of France.
- g. Norway, Denmark and Sweden are part of a region called Scandinavia.
- h. One hundred cents make one euro.
- i. The Indian state of Goa was once a Portuguese colony.
- j. All countries of Europe are members of the European Union (EU).

☐
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☐
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3. Read the clues and name the person.

[Leonardo da Vinci Galileo Galilei Albert Einstein William Shakespeare
Isaac Newton Charles Darwin Ludwig van Beethoven Christopher Columbus]

- a. Italian explorer who sailed from Europe to America (1492). His voyage established regular contact between America and Europe. _____
- b. Italian artist, scientist, inventor. He painted the Mona Lisa—one of the world's best-known paintings. _____
- c. English playwright, actor, poet. He is one of the most widely read authors of the English language. _____
- d. Italian scientist, mathematician, astronomer. He is often called the father of modern physics. _____
- e. English scientist and mathematician. He developed the theory of gravity and the laws of motion, on which modern physics is based. _____
- f. German music composer. His Ninth Symphony is considered by many to be the greatest piece of music ever written. _____
- g. English naturalist and geologist. He is known for his theory on evolution, which among other things said that humans evolved from apes. _____
- h. German-born physicist and scientific thinker. His equation $E = mc^2$ is well known.



4. Read the clues and choose the correct answer.

- a. The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) is one of the world's largest centres for scientific research and is also the birthplace of the World Wide Web. CERN is in _____.
[France Italy Switzerland]
- b. A dance form performed by trained artists, often with classical music. Anna Pavlova was famous for this kind of dance. The dance form is _____.
[ballroom dance ballet tango]
- c. The Lake District in _____ is famous for its lakes, forests and mountains. Its beauty has inspired many writers and poets, including William Wordsworth.
[Sweden England Ireland]
- d. Founded in 1946, the _____ film festival is one of the most prestigious film festivals in the world. The Golden Palm is awarded here for the best film.
[Cannes Venice Berlin]
- e. The Netherlands, _____ and Luxembourg are called the 'low countries' because much of their land is very low-lying—either below sea level or slightly above.
[Austria Norway Belgium]
- f. You see the midnight sun and the phenomenon called the northern lights in _____.
[Italy Germany Norway]

5. Read the clue and write.

- a. A city located in both Europe and Asia _____
- b. The city of canals and gondolas _____
- c. The famous museum that has the Mona Lisa _____
- d. A palace and fortress complex built by Arab kings in Spain _____
- e. One of the largest and greatest of all churches _____
- f. One of the most well-known landmarks of Germany _____



The Louvre, Paris



Venice, Italy



Istanbul, Turkey



St Peter's Basilica, Vatican City



Brandenburg Gate



Alhambra

26. People of Asia and Europe

Asia and Europe (together called Eurasia) are home to a wide variety of people. Asia is dominated by the Han Chinese, who form the largest group of people not only in China but also in the world. China has many other groups, too, like the Turkic, Mongol and Tibetan. In Central and South-West Asia, people are mostly Turkic, while Arabs dominate in the Arabian peninsula. India's people are a mixture of many races. It is believed that the Dravidians lived in India before the arrival of the Aryans. In Europe, groups of people like the Saxons, Vikings, Celts and Franks have moved across regions over thousands of years to capture new land, and for trade and riches.

Despite the mixing of people, there are places where the descendants of the earliest inhabitants still live in small groups. They are called indigenous, tribal or native people. Many of them live the same way as their ancestors had lived for thousands of years. They live by hunting, gathering, fishing, herding and some form of agriculture. The indigenous people of Eurasia include tribes such as the Sami, Chukchi and Yupik, who live in the polar regions; the rainforest hunter-gatherers like the Semang and Penan, and the desert nomads (Bedouin) of Arabia.

India is home to a large number of indigenous people, known as Adivasi people. They live all over India, mostly in the mountains and in and around forests. They belong to different tribes such as the Santhal, Gond, Bhil, Munda and Khasi.

1. Read the clues and fill in the blanks.

- People of this tribe live in Jharkhand and some other states. They depend on the forests and are skilled in making musical equipment, mats and baskets out of plants. S _ _ N _ _ H _ _ L _ _
- About 400 people of this nomadic tribe live in the Andamans. They hunt and fish with bows and arrows. They also gather fruits, wild roots, tubers and honey. J _ _ R _ _ W _ _
- People of this tribe are found in Assam and Meghalaya. Property is passed from the mother to the youngest daughter. After marriage, a groom comes to live in the bride's house. K _ _ A _ _ I _ _
- Popularly known as the archers or bowmen of Rajasthan, members of this tribe were employed by Rajput kings as hunters and warriors. B _ _ I _ _
- The people of this tribe live in the forests of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Their land, called Gondwana, gave its name to the ancient supercontinent Gondwanaland. G _ _ N _ _
- A traditional folk dance of Rajasthan, performed by women in swirling ghagharas, originally developed by the Bhils. G _ _ O _ _ M _ _ R _ _



The Santhals are one of the largest tribes in India.

2. Read the clues and answer. [Sami Adivasi shifting cultivation Nenets Bedouin Chakma]

- A term that means 'early inhabitants'
- A type of agriculture common among tribals
- Nomadic peoples of the Middle Eastern deserts
- A large tribe of the Chittagong Hills of Bangladesh
- Indigenous people of Scandinavia, also called Lapps
- Indigenous people living in the Arctic region of Russia

3. Choose the correct answer or answers.

- These people sailed from Europe and landed in what is now Canada about 500 years before Christopher Columbus (around AD 1000).
a. Vikings b. Normans c. Saxons d. Indians
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India are home to which of these tribes?
a. Jarawa b. Sentinelese c. Santal d. Gond
- The Yupik are Eskimos, similar to those of North America. They live in
a. China b. Russia c. Japan d. Korea
- In which country will you find hunter-gatherers called Ainu?
a. India b. Mongolia c. Sweden d. Japan
- The Penan are among the last surviving hunter-gatherer tribes in South-East Asia. They live in the tropical rainforests of Borneo in
a. India b. Malaysia c. Thailand d. Cambodia
- A race of people who lived in the region comprising modern-day France and parts of Belgium, Germany and Italy. The comic hero Asterix belongs to this group.
a. Celts b. Gauls c. Saxons d. Vikings
- They live in north-eastern Siberia, Russia. They depend on the reindeer for food, transport, clothing and shelter. They also hunt and fish in the Arctic Ocean. They are the
a. Chukchi b. Sami c. Han d. Mongol
- The word 'vedda' means hunter. Veddas are forest-dwelling people of
a. Bhutan b. Nepal c. Sri Lanka d. Myanmar



Chukchi



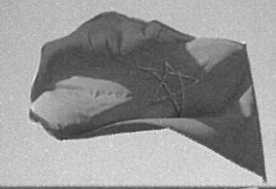
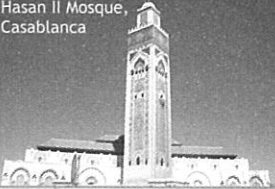

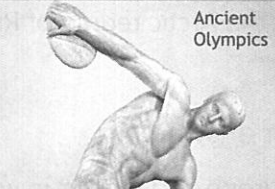




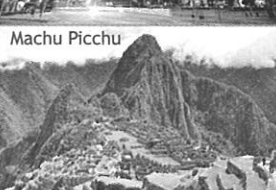


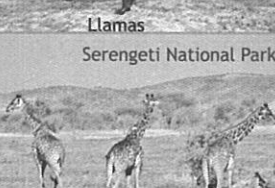

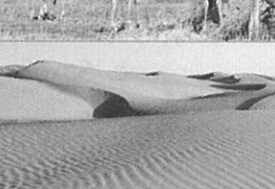

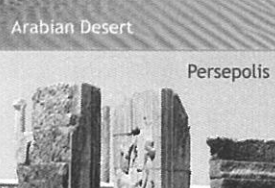
Ainu



A Viking

27. Countries, Capitals and More

1. How well do you know the world's countries and capitals? Complete the table to show.

	Capital	Visual clues		Country
a.	Rabat		 Hasan II Mosque, Casablanca	
b.		 The Parthenon	 Ancient Olympics	Greece
c.	Canberra	 Sydney Opera House	 Koala	
d.		 Petronas Towers	 Rhinoceros hornbill	Malaysia
e.	Lima	 Machu Picchu	 Llamas	
f.		 Kilimanjaro	 Serengeti National Park	Tanzania
g.	Riyadh	 Mecca	 Arabian Desert	
h.		 Azadi Tower	 Persepolis	Iran

2. Many countries have changed their capitals. Complete the table using the names given below it.

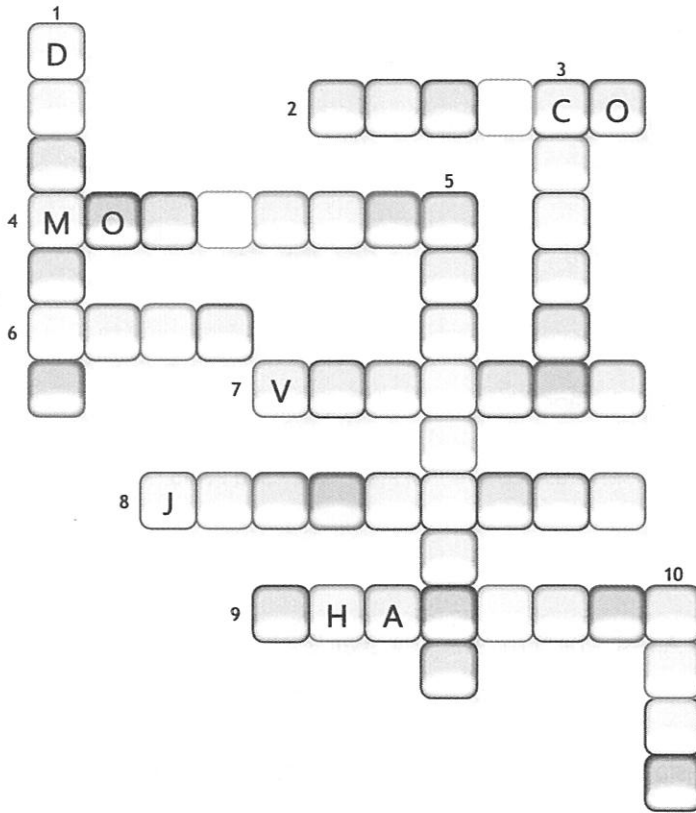
	<u>Country</u>	<u>Old capital</u>	<u>New capital</u>
a.	India		New Delhi
b.	Pakistan		Islamabad
c.	Russia		Moscow
d.		Rio de Janeiro	
e.	Nigeria	Lagos	
f.		New York, then Philadelphia	

St Petersburg Washington, DC Brasilia Karachi Abuja USA Madras Lahore Yekaterinberg Sao Paulo Calcutta Brazil

3. Tick the correct option or options.

- Which South American country's capital is Buenos Aires, which means 'good air'?
 a. Brazil b. Argentina c. Venezuela d. Colombia
- This small city-state between Malaysia and Indonesia is among the world's major trading centres.
 a. Taipei b. Hong Kong c. Shanghai d. Singapore
- South Africa has three capital cities. Which of these is not among them?
 a. Johannesburg b. Cape Town c. Pretoria d. Bloemfontein
- Name the capital of Germany. This city was once divided into east and west by a wall, the breaking down of which in 1990 was followed by the reunification of East and West Germany.
 a. Bonn b. Berlin c. Frankfurt d. Munich
- Which of the following are not capitals despite being the country's largest city?
 a. Dubai b. Tehran c. Istanbul d. Baghdad
- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Iran are part of a region called
 a. the Midwest b. the Far East c. Down Under d. the Middle East
- Iceland's capital is known for the **Althing**, the world's oldest existing parliament (functioning since AD 930). Name the capital of Iceland.
 a. Reykjavik b. Amsterdam c. Oslo d. Helsinki
- Famous for its chocolate and cheese, this country is also a major producer of luxury watches. The leading watch companies Longines, Rolex and Tissot are based here. Name the country.
 a. Japan b. Italy c. Switzerland d. China

4. Complete the crossword.



Across

2. Tacos, burritos and enchiladas are popular dishes from this country.
4. A country named after the tribes ruled by the great conqueror Chenghiz Khan
6. The tiniest country, Vatican City State, lies within this city.
7. This country's largest city, Ho Chi Minh City, was earlier known as Saigon.
8. This city in the Middle East is holy to Christians, Muslims and Jews.
9. A country earlier known as Siam

Down

1. Homeland of Lego
3. This country's symbol is the maple leaf.
5. The Great Barrier Reef is on the eastern shore of this country.
10. The capital of Qatar

5. Read the clues and guess the country.

- a. Nile pyramids hieroglyphs Aswan High Dam _____
- b. Big Ben Wimbledon fish and chips Stonehenge _____
- c. Red Square kremlin matryoshka Maria Sharapova _____
- d. Blue Mosque carpets Ankara kahve (coffee) _____
- e. Wellington Sir Edmund Hillary kiwi Maori rugby _____
- f. Ming dynasty panda terracotta army chow mein _____
- g. Amazon Christ the Redeemer samba Portuguese _____
- h. Ceylon spices tea Galle Sinhala language _____



Christ the Redeemer



Matryoshka

28. Ancient Civilisations

Civilisation means an organised way of life followed by a large number of people, usually in a city, with some form of government, social rules, arts and crafts, methods of worship and a common language and script. The oldest civilisations developed on the banks of rivers.



Cuneiform script

Mesopotamia (about 3500 BC)

- This was the earliest civilisation. It flourished in what is now Iraq.
- It came up in the land between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.
- The Mesopotamians built great cities such as Ur and Uruk, and stepped pyramids called ziggurats for their city gods.
- They were the first traders. They even traded overseas with other civilisations.
- They invented the wheel, methods of irrigation, writing and written laws. Their writing is called cuneiform (wedge-shaped) as it has wedge marks made by pressing reed pens on wet clay tablets.

Ancient Egypt (about 3000 BC)

- The Egyptian civilisation came up along the banks of the Nile.
- The Egyptians built huge temples to their gods, giant statues of kings and the Great Sphinx. They built pyramids to bury their kings (pharaohs) after death.
- They practised the art of preserving dead bodies as mummies.
- They used a form of writing using picture symbols called hieroglyphs. They wrote on walls, stones, pillars and on sheets made of papyrus reeds.



The Egyptian civilisation left behind a wealth of sculptures and paintings.



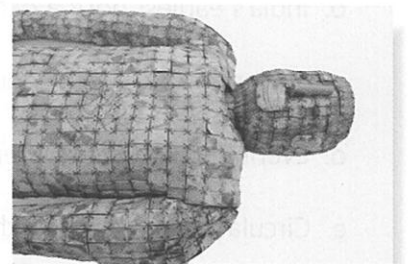
We do not know how to read the writing on these seals.

Indus Valley (about 2500 BC)

- The Indus valley civilisation came up along the river Indus (in Pakistan and India).
- The Indus people built well-planned cities such as Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.
- The cities had roads, houses with wells and bathrooms, granaries for storing crops and a unique system of covered drains.
- The Indus people had overseas trade with Mesopotamia.
- They had a script, but we do not know how to read it.

Ancient China (about 2000 BC)

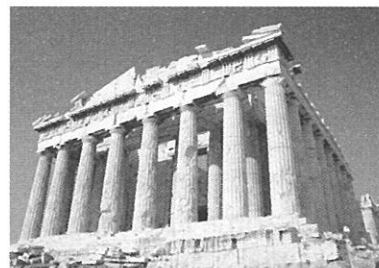
- The Chinese civilisation developed on the banks of the river Hwang Ho.
- It is the longest-continuing civilisation and exists even today.
- The Chinese invented many things such as the magnetic compass, the art of printing, tea, silk and paper.
- They developed a script that is used even today.



Some rulers of ancient China were buried wearing suits of jade (a precious stone).

Ancient Greece (about 1500 BC)

- In Greece, civilisation began in a place called Mycenaea.
- The Greeks built many temples with beautiful statues and columns, including the Parthenon in Athens.
- The Greeks invented theatre and started the Olympics. They also had the first system of government in which the people could vote to take decisions.



The Parthenon—a temple for Goddess Athena, the protector of Athens



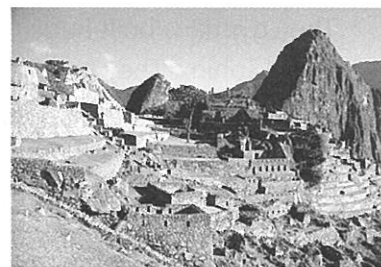
The Forum in Rome was the city centre, with temples and important buildings.

Ancient Rome (about 800 BC)

- Roman civilisation grew around the city of Rome.
- The Romans built beautiful temples and buildings, roads and bridges, channels called aqueducts for carrying water to the cities, public baths and, possibly, the first public toilets. They also made statues and mosaics.
- The Roman language (Latin) gave birth to many European languages.
- The Romans developed a system of government in which the people could choose their representatives.

The Maya, Aztec and Inca

- Some civilisations developed in the Americas—the Maya (around 600 BC), the Inca (13th century AD) and the Aztec (14th century AD).
- The Maya and Aztec cities were located in and around modern Mexico, while the Inca civilisation came up in the Andes mountains of South America.
- The Maya and the Aztec built pyramids to their gods. Some of the pyramids were also royal tombs.
- The Maya and the Aztec had their own scripts and number systems, and made very accurate calendars. The Aztec language Nahuatl is still in use. The Aztec gave us popcorn and chocolate.
- The Inca built cities with large stone buildings high up in the mountains. The Inca were also expert farmers and weavers. They had a language, but no script. Like the Egyptians, the Inca also made mummies.



Machu Picchu—a city built by the Inca

1. Read the clues and write. [Olympics Silk Road Lothal Hammurabi Machu Picchu Colosseum]

- Mesopotamian king known for his code of written laws
- India's earliest port; a part of the Indus civilisation
- Ancient trade route running from China to Europe
- Event held in Greece every four years to honour the god Zeus
- Circular arena in Rome; the scene of many gladiator fights
- City built by the Inca in the Andes mountains in Peru

2. Number the picture to show which civilisation it represents.



Hieroglyphics



Calendar stone



A seal, possibly used in trade

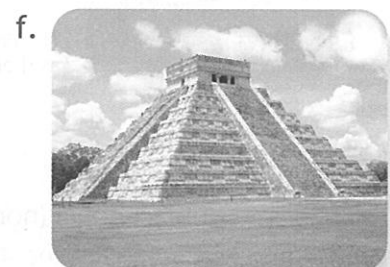
1. China 2. Egypt 3. Rome 4. Indus Valley 5. Maya 6. Aztec



An aqueduct



An army of terracotta soldiers found in a ruler's grave



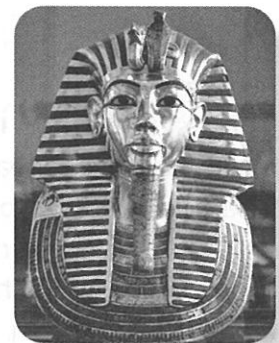
El Castillo

3. Tick the correct option or options.

1. The ruins of a ziggurat have been found at
 - a. Ur
 - b. Giza
 - c. Harappa
 - d. Machu Picchu
2. Which of the following did the Chinese invent?
 - a. fireworks
 - b. paper
 - c. silk
 - d. magnetic compass
3. The epic of Gilgamesh, one of the earliest works of literature, was written in
 - a. China
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Greece
 - d. Mesopotamia
4. Pyramids were built by the
 - a. Egyptians
 - b. Maya
 - c. Aztec
 - d. Mesopotamians
5. The Great Bath was a public bath in
 - a. Rome
 - b. Athens
 - c. Harappa
 - d. Mohenjo-daro
6. Which of the following made mummies?
 - a. the Inca
 - b. the Romans
 - c. the Greeks
 - d. the Egyptians
7. The word chocolatl (the source of the word chocolate) is from the language
 - a. Latin
 - b. Greek
 - c. Nahuatl
 - d. Chinese
8. Which of the following did not have a script for writing?
 - a. the Aztec
 - b. the Inca
 - c. the Maya
 - d. the Indus people



Model of a ziggurat



Gold mask found on the mummy of the young pharaoh Tutankhamun

29. Empires

Throughout history, many battles have been fought and many lands conquered. Some conquerors brought huge areas under their control, and thus established mighty empires.



Persian Empire

The Persian Empire is also called the Achaemenid Empire. It was established by Cyrus the Great in the 6th century BC. It reached its peak under Darius the Great. It began in what is now Iran and stretched roughly from Turkey up to the river Indus. It was ultimately conquered by Alexander the Great of Macedonia.

The Persian king's bodyguards were called the Immortals, as their number was always kept at 10,000.

Alexander's Empire

King Philip II of Macedonia (north of Greece) united the kingdoms of Greece and Macedonia in the 4th century BC. Alexander the Great was King Philip's son and successor. He was a brilliant general. In his 13-year rule he never lost a battle. He built a huge empire stretching up to the river Beas in India and covering Greece, Persia, Egypt and Mesopotamia. Alexander's empire broke up after his death.



A mosaic showing Alexander in battle



Ashoka's Empire

The first Indian to build an empire was Chandragupta Maurya, who ruled in the 3rd century BC. His empire, centred round Pataliputra (Patna), reached its peak under his grandson Ashoka the Great. Ashoka's empire stretched from the Hindu Kush mountains and the Himalayas southward up to the river Pennar. Ashoka gave up war after winning a hard-fought battle against the kingdom of Kalinga (Odisha). After this he took to peaceful conquest. He also promoted Buddhism, spreading it through his kingdom and even beyond.

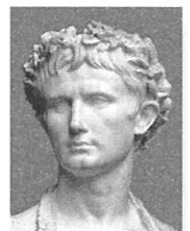
Ashoka had his orders carved on rocks and pillars.

Roman Empire

In the 1st century BC, the Romans were very powerful in the region around the Mediterranean Sea. Though early Rome had kings, the Romans at this time were ruled by a body of citizens called the senate. Julius Caesar, a brilliant general, won many victories for Rome. He conquered large parts of Europe and became the sole ruler of Rome. Some Romans feared that Caesar would become a king, so they murdered him. Caesar's adopted son Octavian conquered Egypt. He then got the title Augustus Caesar, and became the king of Rome. He and his successors further expanded the empire.



A bust of Julius Caesar



A bust of Augustus Caesar

Mongol Empire

The Mongols were a group of Central Asian tribes that were constantly at war. Temujin, later known as Chinghiz Khan, united these tribes in the 13th century AD. He and his successors conquered vast areas and built an empire stretching from China to eastern Europe. But, the huge size of the empire made it difficult to control and it broke up in the 14th century. The Mongol empire remains the largest land empire ever.



Chinghiz Khan



Suleiman the Magnificent

Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman kingdom was founded in Turkey in the late 13th century AD. It expanded to cover parts of western Asia, the eastern part of the Roman empire (that had Constantinople) and parts of northern Africa. Constantinople became the capital of the empire. The Ottoman empire had its most glorious period in the 16th century, under the rule of Suleiman the Magnificent.

Tick the correct option or options.

- The founder of the Achaemenid empire was
 - Darius the Great
 - Cyrus the Great
 - Alexander the Great
- Darius the Great introduced a coin called the
 - daric
 - dinar
 - dirham
- The largest land empire ever was that of the
 - Romans
 - Greeks
 - Mongols
- Alexander the Great did not conquer any part of modern
 - Egypt
 - China
 - Pakistan
- Which Indian king fought Alexander the Great on the banks of River Jhelum?
 - Ashoka
 - Purushottam (Porus)
 - Rajendra Chola
- Alexander founded several cities. He named some after himself and one after his favourite horse. Two of the cities founded by Alexander were
 - Persepolis (Iran)
 - Alexandria (Egypt)
 - Bucephala (Pakistan)
- Ashoka the Great is believed to have built the
 - Sanchi Stupa
 - Mahabodhi Temple
 - Gwalior Fort
- Who defeated Queen Cleopatra and conquered Egypt?
 - Julius Caesar
 - Marc Antony
 - Octavian
- The Topkapi Palace was home to the rulers of the
 - Roman Empire
 - Mongol Empire
 - Ottoman Empire



Mahabodhi Temple, Gaya



A Persian daric



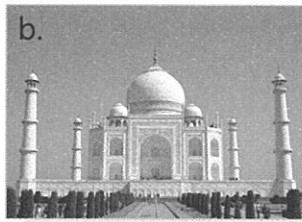
A room in the Topkapi Palace

30. Timeline of Monuments

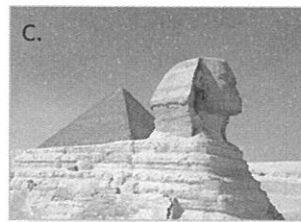
Pin the monument names on the timeline.



The Sun Temple, Konarak



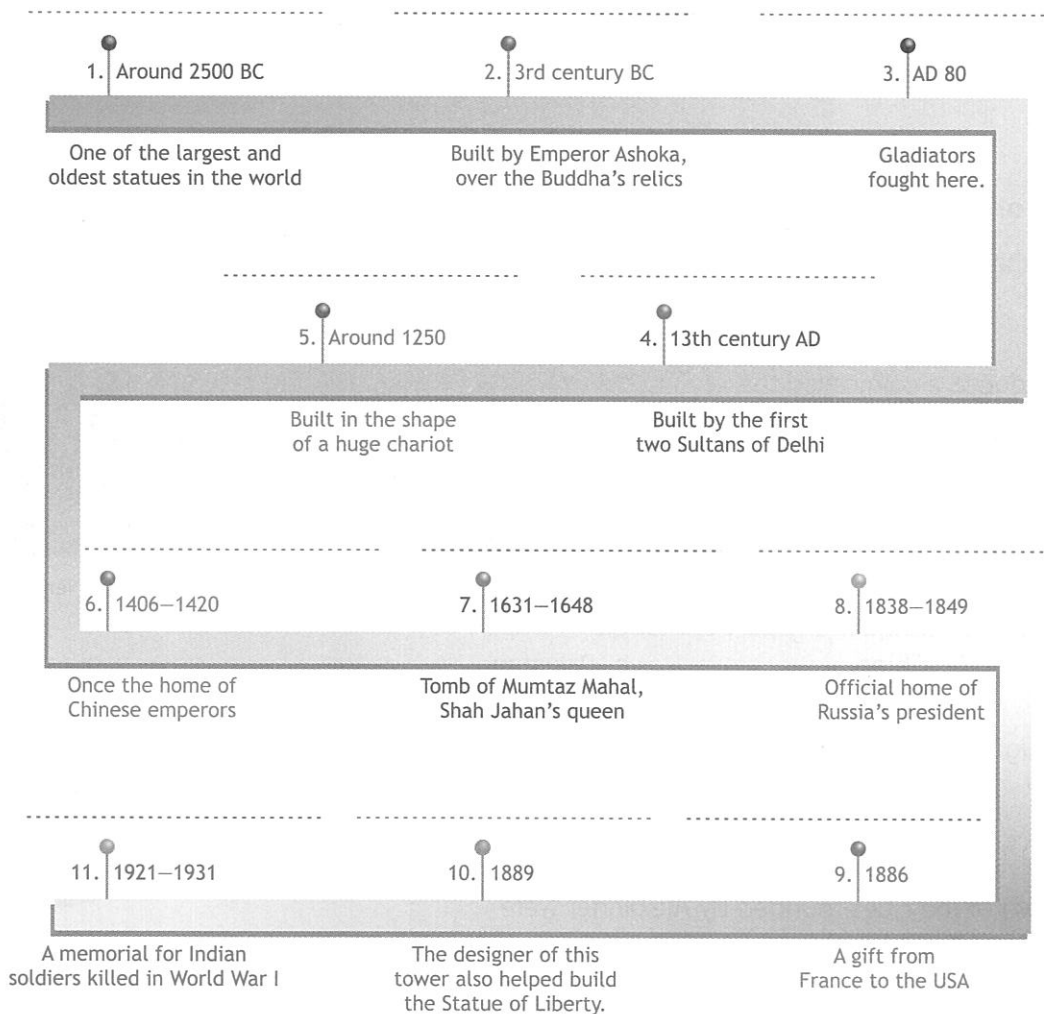
The Taj Mahal, Agra



The Great Sphinx, Giza (Egypt)



The Forbidden City, Beijing



The Qutb Minar, Delhi



The Statue of Liberty, New York



The Eiffel Tower, Paris



The Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow



The Colosseum, Rome



The Great Stupa, Sanchi

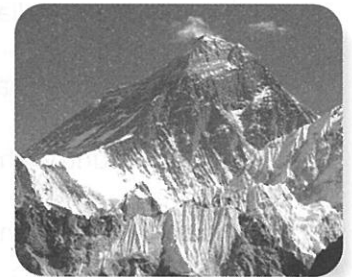


India Gate, Delhi

31. Quiz 3

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. The _____ is the supreme commander of the Indian armed forces.
a. prime minister b. president c. chief of army staff
2. Which of the following are birds resembling crows?
a. rook b. raven c. jackdaw
3. The Japanese call their country
a. Nippon b. Nikon c. Nihon
4. Which Indian tennis player has acted in a James Bond movie?
a. Vijay Amritraj b. Sania Mirza c. Leander Paes
5. Who was the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest?
a. Arunima Sinha b. Bachendri Pal c. Premlata Agarwal
6. India's first interplanetary mission was to
a. Jupiter b. Venus c. Mars
7. The long-nosed monkey in the picture is found only in Borneo. It is a
a. proboscis monkey b. spider monkey c. golden tamarin
8. This water body is so salty that no fish can live in it. It is the
a. Dead Sea b. Red Sea c. Black Sea
9. By which time standard does the world regulate its clocks?
a. Greenwich Mean Time b. World Standard Time
c. Coordinated Universal Time
10. The yellow creatures who help the villain Gru in the Despicable Me movies
a. minions b. nefarios c. vectors
11. Which of these cities are located partly in Asia and partly in Europe?
a. Istanbul b. Baghdad c. Orenburg
12. Who can speak without moving their lips so that it seems someone else is speaking?
a. a hypnotist b. a ventriloquist c. an alchemist
13. The picture on the right shows a
a. musician b. matador c. mime artist



2. The Only Quiz. Read the clues and fill in.

- The only planet not named after a god
- The only bear that is fully carnivorous
- The only snake that builds a nest
- The only bird with nostrils at the end of its beak
- The only goalkeeper to have won the Golden Ball
- The only cricketer with more than 400 wickets and 5,000 runs in Test matches
- The only city in India that has a Bahai temple
- The only country that has three capitals
- The only country whose flag is not a quadrilateral
- The only country whose flag has different images on the front and back



Front



Back

kiwi
ostrich
hummingbird
sloth bear
polar bear
grizzly bear
rattlesnake
king cobra
anaconda
Mumbai
Ahmedabad
Delhi
Earth
Uranus
Saturn
South Africa
Nepal
Paraguay
Bhutan
Iker Casillas
Sachin Tendulkar
Kapil Dev
Garfield Sobers
Oliver Kahn

3. Unscramble and fill in.

- The largest land-locked water body is the _____ Sea.
- Id-ul-Fitr is also known as _____ Id.
- The Abominable Snowman is a nickname for the _____, a large apelike creature believed to live in the Himalayas.
- Earlier known as Edo, _____ was the first Asian city to host the Summer Olympics.
- A sequence is a _____ if it reads the same forward and backward.

P A C A N S I

H I T M E E

I Y E T

K O O T Y

L A P I N D O R M E

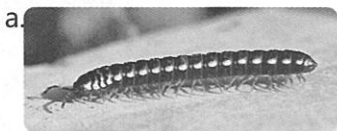
32. Insects, Spiders and Others

Animals are divided into groups based on similarities. Vertebrates (man, fish, lion, etc.) are animals that have a backbone. Invertebrates (insects, jellyfish, etc.) are animals without a backbone. Invertebrates like ants, spiders, crabs and centipedes have a body that is divided into segments, and pairs of legs with joints. They are called arthropods. [Arthropod comes from a Greek word meaning jointed leg (pod).]

Insects form the largest group of arthropods and of living things. They have three pairs of legs. Spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, mites, etc., belong to another group of arthropods. They have four pairs of legs and are mostly predators (hunters). Crabs, lobsters, shrimps, barnacles, etc., form another group. They have two pairs of antennae (feelers) and are mostly aquatic (live in water). Centipedes, millipedes, etc., are arthropods too. They have many pairs of legs and are all terrestrial (live on land).

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which of the following is a kind of beetle?
a. grasshopper b. ladybird c. bumblebee d. cockroach
2. Which of the following are predators?
a. scorpion b. spider c. ladybird d. praying mantis
3. Which of these would you find only on land?
a. crabs b. centipedes c. millipedes d. spiders
4. Which of the following are venomous?
a. centipedes b. scorpions c. mosquitoes d. hornets
5. Pick the animals that may have claws (chela).
a. scorpions b. spiders c. lobsters d. crabs
6. To distinguish between insects and other arthropods we count their _____.
a. wings b. legs c. feelers d. eyes
7. Crabs, shrimps and lobsters are decapods. That means they have _____ legs.
a. four b. six c. ten d. a hundred
8. Centipedes have one pair and millipedes have _____ pairs of legs per body segment.
a. six b. four c. three d. two
9. Pick the centipede.



Arthropods have an outer shell which they shed periodically or as they grow. This process is called moulting.



Beetles are insects with a hard covering. Most of them have a pair of thin wings hidden under a pair of hardened wings.



The dung beetle lays its eggs on a dung ball which it rolls into its nest.

2. Tick if true.

- a. Silkworms grow into moths. ☐
- b. Prawns are a kind of fish. ☐
- c. Lobsters are large prawns. ☐
- d. Crabs are found only near water. ☐
- e. Centipedes are worms. ☐
- f. Crickets chirp by rubbing their wings. ☐
- g. In some places, small prawns are called shrimps. ☐
- h. Millipedes move faster than centipedes. ☐
- i. A spider usually has four pairs of eyes. ☐
- j. All spiders spin webs to trap their prey. ☐
- k. Centipedes are carnivorous. ☐
- l. Mosquitoes kill more people than any other animal does. ☐



The Atlas moth is the world's biggest moth. Its wingspan is about 30 cm (1 foot).



Lobsters live in the seas. Crayfish, which look like lobsters, live in freshwater.

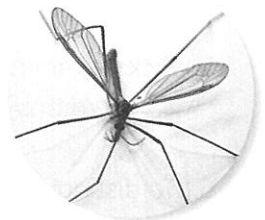


The hermit crab has no shell. It keeps its soft body tucked into an empty seashell.

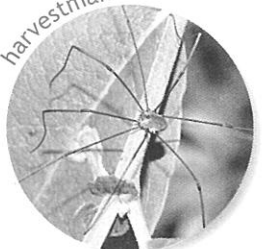
3. Fill in. [ladybirds scorpions daddy longlegs silverfish crickets crabs harvestmen locusts barnacles praying mantis]

- a. A group of jumping, chirping insects _____
- b. Friends of farmers; they eat crop pests. _____
- c. Walk sideways and have powerful claws _____
- d. Grey, wingless insects; some are known to damage books. _____
- e. Feared for their curved tail with a venomous sting _____
- f. Usually long-legged; their name reminds us of farmers. _____
- g. A nickname for crane flies and harvestmen _____
- h. A group of short-horned grasshoppers that fly in swarms and destroy vegetation _____
- i. The only insect that can turn its head; it gets its name from the position of its front legs that appear to be folded in prayer. _____
- j. They cling to rocks, coral and ships; Captain Haddock often refers to billions of these. _____

crane fly



harvestman



barnacles



33. Mammals

Mammals form a group of vertebrates that has great variety. Mammals can be herbivorous (cow, deer, giraffe), carnivorous (tiger, lion, walrus) or omnivorous (bear, monkey, man). They can be terrestrial (dog, zebra) or aquatic (whales, dolphins, manatees). Their main characteristics are:

- Mammals give birth to babies. Mammal babies feed on mother's milk.
[Marsupials (e.g., kangaroos, wallabies and koalas) give birth to babies that are not fully developed. The babies continue to develop while they cling to the mother's body, often within a pouch. Platypuses and echidnas are the only mammals that do not give birth to babies. They lay eggs.]
- Mammals have hair. Most whales and dolphins, though, lose their hair soon after birth.
- Mammals, even those that live in water, have lungs for breathing air.
- Mammals are warm-blooded. This means their body temperature remains more or less the same, regardless of the temperature of the surroundings.

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which of the following are aquatic mammals?
a. dolphin b. whale shark c. porpoise d. crocodile
2. Pick the egg-laying mammals.
a. platypus b. echidna c. kangaroo d. whale
3. Which of the following are marsupials?
a. Tasmanian devil b. koala c. wallaby d. opossum
4. Some mammals walk on their feet (bear, man), some walk on their toes (dog, cat), while others walk on hooves (goat, cow), which are actually toe tips with a hard covering. Pick the mammals with hooves.
a. horse b. deer c. giraffe d. rhinoceros
5. Which of these are kept warm by a layer of fat called blubber below their skin?
a. seal b. whale c. walrus d. polar bear
6. Canines, incisors, premolars and molars are types of teeth. The tusks of elephants are a type of
a. canines b. incisors c. premolars d. molars
7. Baleen whales such as the blue whale do not have teeth. Instead, they have comblike structures called baleen in the mouth. Baleen
a. filters food from the water gulped in by the whale
b. grinds food into small particles
c. kills the prey at one go



Echidna

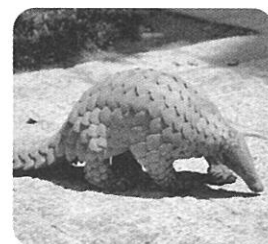
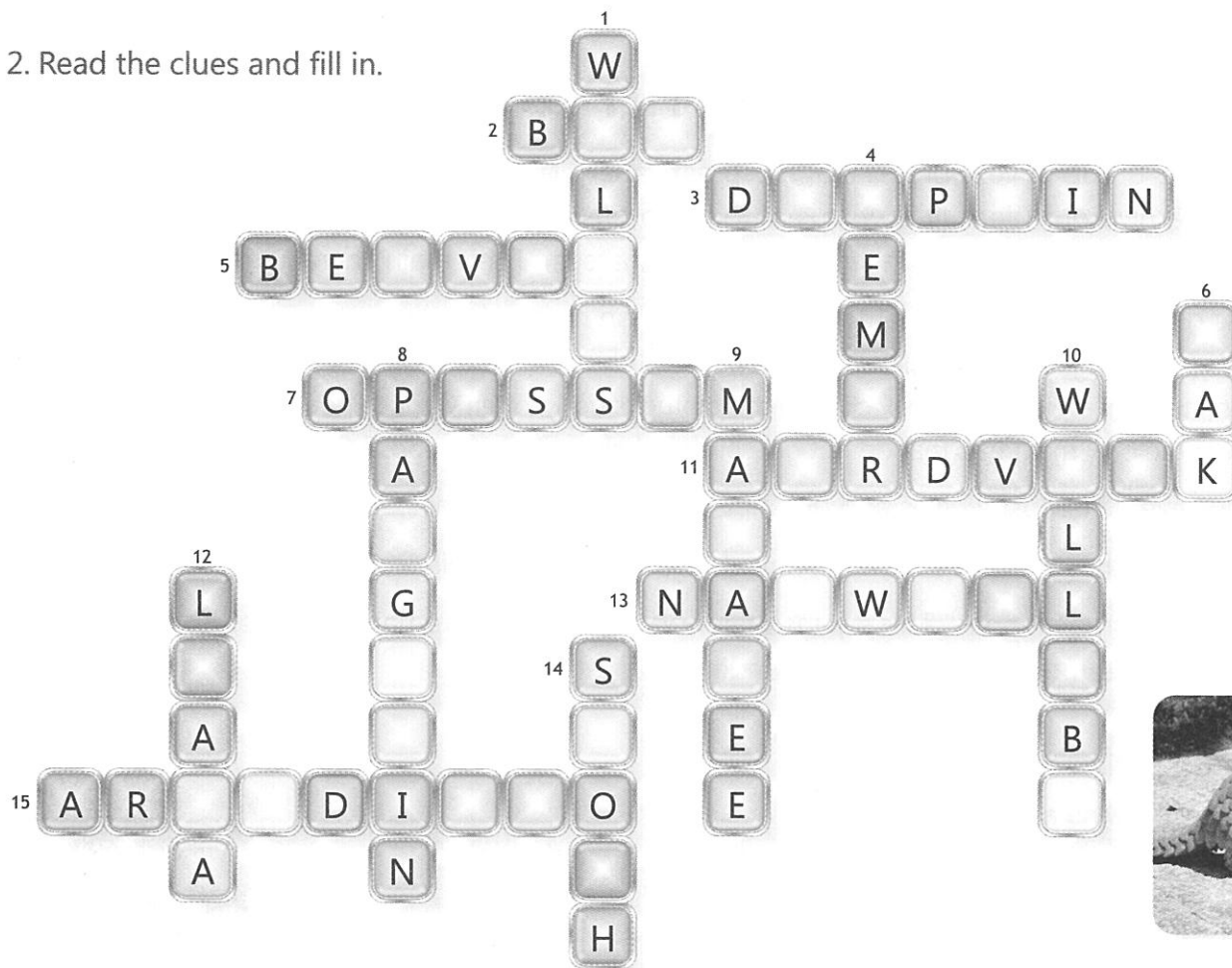


Opossum



Tasmanian devil

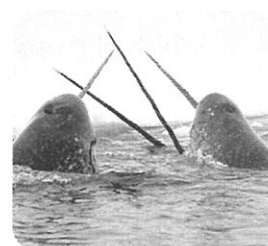
2. Read the clues and fill in.



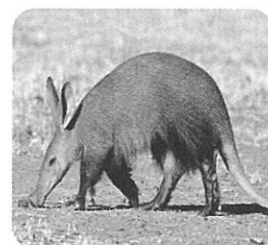
Pangolin



Three-toed sloth



Narwhal



Armadillo

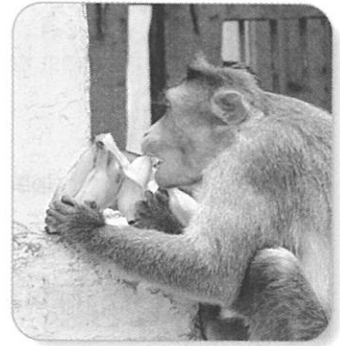
Clues

1. Large marine mammal with long tusks found near the North Pole
2. Incorrectly believed to be blind, this flying mammal is active at night.
3. This intelligent mammal related to whales is found in oceans and rivers.
4. Tree-dwelling animal of Madagascar (an island off the east coast of Africa)
5. This rodent gnaws down trees and makes dams. (Rodents have incisors that grow continually and must be kept to size by gnawing. Rats and squirrels are common rodents.)
6. This shaggy-haired animal lives in the Himalayan foothills and is domesticated.
7. This marsupial is found in the Americas. It is active at night.
8. This toothless mammal is also called the scaly anteater. (Many mammals that eat ants and termites are called anteaters. Examples: giant anteater, pangolin, armadillo and echidna.)
9. Also known as a sea cow, this herbivorous marine mammal is a relative of the elephants.
10. An Australian marsupial that looks like a small kangaroo
11. This anteater from Africa has a long, sticky tongue. Its name means 'earth pig'.
12. A relative of the camels, but it does not have a hump. It gives us wool.
13. This whale has a long tusk, which is actually a canine that grows throughout its life.
14. A very slow animal that clings to trees with the help of its long claws
15. This armour-plated mammal is found in the Americas. Its name means 'little armoured one'.

34. Monkeys and Apes

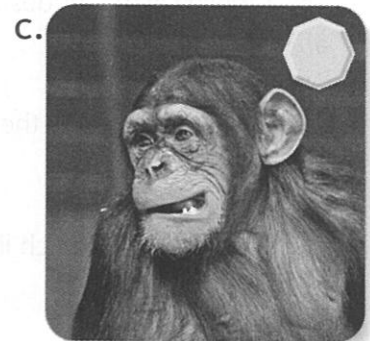
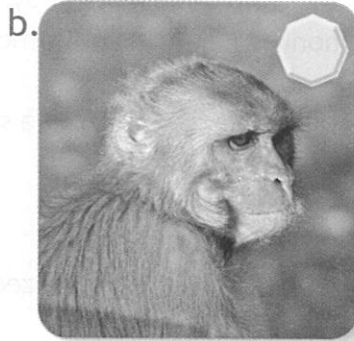
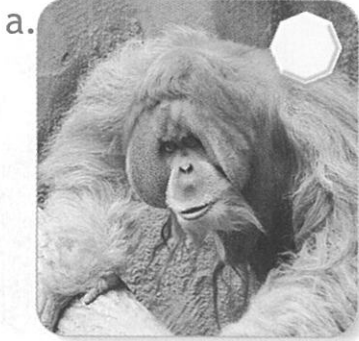
Monkeys and apes are some of the smartest animals. They belong to the same group of mammals as humans, and are therefore similar to human beings in many ways.

The monkeys commonly found in India are macaques and langurs. Other types of monkeys include tamarins, mandrills, baboons and marmosets. Apes are much larger than monkeys. Unlike monkeys, they do not have a tail. They can walk erect (like humans), but usually walk on all fours as their arms are longer than their legs. Orang-utans, gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos are large-sized apes. Other apes such as the gibbons are smaller in size.



Monkeys and apes are able to perform tricky tasks such as peeling a banana.

1. Name the apes and monkeys shown in the pictures. Write A for ape and M for monkey.



chimpanzee

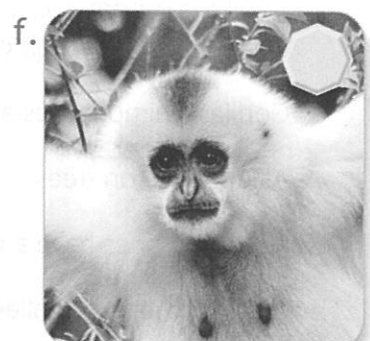
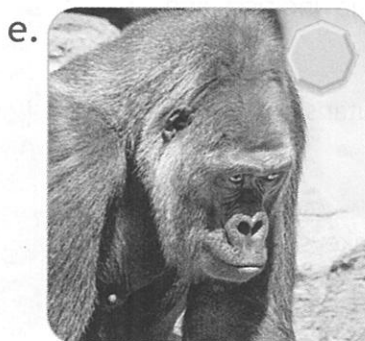
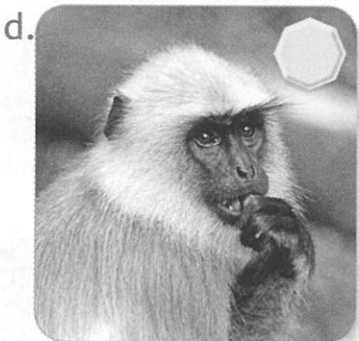
gorilla

gibbon

Hanuman langur

orang-utan

rhesus macaque



Apes are smart. A program called Apps for Apes has created many games that apes can play on the iPad.



2. Tick the correct option or options.

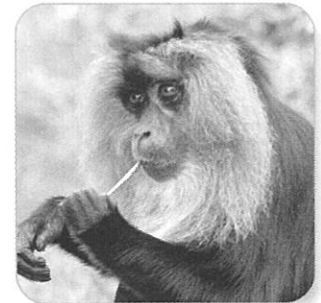
1. The largest ape is the
a. chimpanzee b. gorilla c. orang-utan
2. The largest and most colourful monkey is the
a. langur b. baboon c. mandrill
3. Which of these continents has no wild monkeys and apes?
a. Australia b. Asia c. Africa
4. The only ape found in the wild in India is the
a. gorilla b. chimpanzee c. hoolock gibbon
5. A rare type of monkey found only in the Western Ghats in South India is the
a. rhesus macaque b. Hanuman langur c. lion-tailed macaque
6. This monkey is the loudest. Its call can be heard three miles away. It is the
a. lion tamarin b. howler monkey c. colobus monkey
7. A mature male, usually the leader, in a group of _____ is called a silverback.
a. gorillas b. chimpanzees c. bonobos
8. Bonobos look very much like
a. baboons b. gorillas c. chimpanzees
9. The smallest kind of monkey weighs only about 100 g. It is a
a. rhesus monkey b. lion tamarin c. pygmy marmoset



Mandrill



Pygmy marmoset



Lion-tailed macaque



Bonnet macaques of South India have parted hair.



The Japanese macaque, also called snow monkey, lives in cold climate.

3. Tick if true.

- a. Monkeys groom each other by removing ticks and other pests from their coats.
- b. Gorillas, chimpanzees and orang-utans can use tools.
- c. All apes live on trees.
- d. Generally, apes have a tail but monkeys do not.
- e. Gibbons are the smallest among the apes.
- f. Monkeys have fingerprints.
- g. Monkeys live only in warm places.
- h. Gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orang-utans build nests to sleep in.

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35. The Art of Living

Many animals are born with features that help them survive in their environment. For example, camels have features that help them live in hot deserts. And polar bears have features that help them live in icy cold deserts. Animals also adjust to changes in their surroundings through their behaviour. The ways in which the bodies of living beings help them thrive in their environment are called adaptations.

Some animals move seasonally between places to avoid harsh weather, to get more food or to breed. Such movement, often in large groups, is called migration. Bar-headed geese, Arctic terns, Siberian cranes, wildebeest (gnu), grey whales and monarch butterflies are examples of migratory animals.

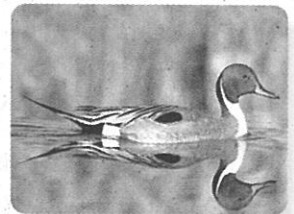
Animals also need to hide from their predators and prey. They blend in with their surroundings to make themselves difficult to spot. This is called camouflage. For example, the stick insect looks like a dry twig. Some katydid insects, which have very long hind legs and antennae, blend in with the leaves they sit on. The stripes of the zebra make the whole group look like one, making it hard for predators to stalk individuals. The tiger's stripes helps it to hide in the grass.

1. Name the animal.

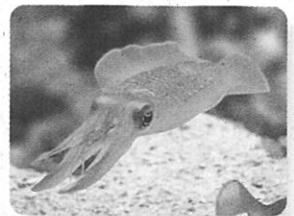
- It has white fur in winter to help it hide in the snow. In summer its fur turns brown.
[polar bear Arctic fox]
- This butterfly migrates from the eastern coastal plains of India to the Western Ghats.
[monarch blue tiger]
- It is a kind of sea horse that looks like floating seaweed.
[leafy sea dragon sea anemone]
- It migrates from the Arctic to tropical waters to breed.
[grey whale whale shark]
- It is one of the many kinds of ducks that migrate to India in winter.
[northern pintail Arctic tern]
- The bird sanctuary at Bharatpur is a winter home of the highly endangered
[Siberian crane Egyptian goose]
- This animal changes its colour to blend into its surroundings.
[chameleon cuttlefish]



Stick insect



Northern pintail



Cuttlefish



Blue tiger

2. Unscramble the names of these migratory animals.

- a. Migrates the longest distance as it flies from the Arctic to the Antarctic region to avoid winter

RACCIT NERT

.....



- b. Great herds of these animals migrate between Serengeti and Masai Mara in Africa in search of greener pastures.

WELDIBEETS

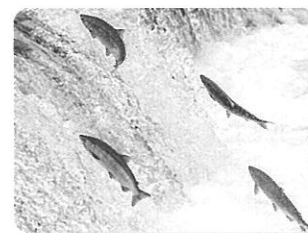
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- c. They migrate from the ocean, where they live and feed, to breed in rivers.

ALTANCIT MOLSAN

.....



- d. Among the world's highest fliers, these birds cross the Himalayas during their annual winter migration.

ARB-DEHEAD SOOGE

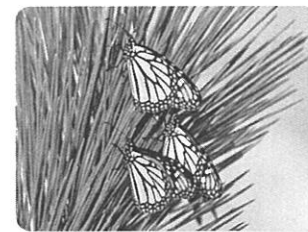
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- e. Millions of these insects migrate to California and Mexico in winter, flying nearly 5,000 kilometres.

CHROMAN TUBERTYFL

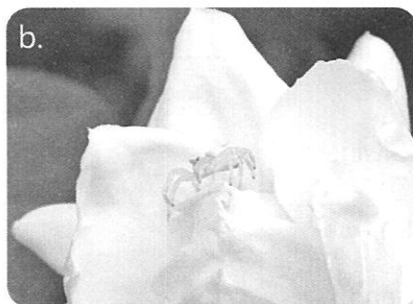
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3. Circle the camouflaged animal and complete its name.



(K) () () (Y) () () (D)



(S) () () (D) () ()



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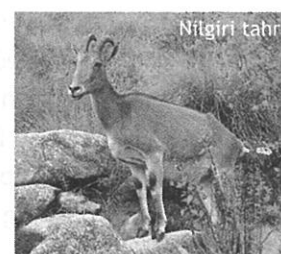
36. Endangered Animals

An animal is classified as endangered when very few of its kind are left alive and it is in danger of becoming extinct soon. Among endangered animals, the most threatened ones are called critically endangered. And animals that may become endangered if not protected are called vulnerable. Giant pandas, blue whales, snow leopards, Bengal tigers, Asian elephants, Asian lions and the Indian wild ass (khur) are some animals that are endangered. Critically endangered animals include black rhinos and mountain gorillas of Africa, Siberian and Sumatran tigers of Asia, and Florida panthers of North America. Red pandas, polar bears, hippos and African cheetahs are classified as vulnerable.

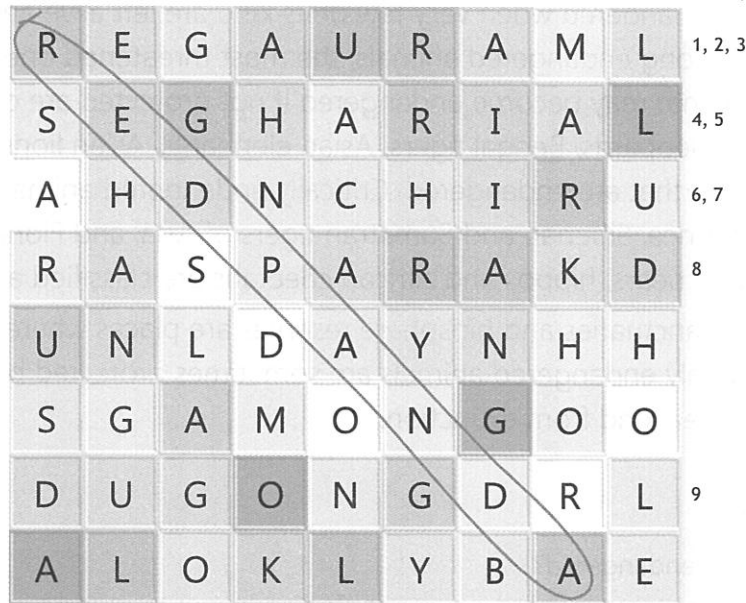
National parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves are places where animals are protected in their natural homes. Highly endangered animals are sometimes protected by keeping some of them in captivity to save their kind from extinction.

1. Tick the correct option.

- Which of these big cats is endangered?
a. African lion b. snow leopard c. Indian leopard
- In which national park would you see mountain gorillas?
a. Zion, USA b. Virunga, Congo c. Bandipur, Karnataka
- Which of these national parks has one-horned rhinos?
a. Kaziranga, Assam b. Sariska, Rajasthan c. Jim Corbett, Uttarakhand
- Which of these endangered animals of the Western Ghats is related to sheep?
a. Nilgiri tahr b. lion-tailed macaque c. Nilgiri laughing thrush
- Which of these is a critically endangered bird found mainly in western and central India?
a. peacock b. baya weaver c. great Indian bustard
- Where would you find one of the Indian marine national parks?
a. Gir, Gujarat b. Betla, Jharkhand c. Wandoor, Andamans
- The female of the vulnerable olive ridley sea turtle returns to lay eggs on the beach where she was born. The largest olive ridley nesting site is in
a. Kerala b. Odisha c. Lakshadweep
- Which of the following is now no longer found in India?
a. leopard b. Asian cheetah c. khur
- The endangered hyacinth macaw is the _____ flying parrot.
a. largest b. smallest c. fastest



2. Read the clue. Then find and circle the name of the threatened animal it describes. One has been done for you.



Clues

1. It is the state animal of Sikkim.
2. The largest type of cattle; also called the Indian bison
3. A wild goat with twisted horns; found in Kashmir; Pakistan's national animal
4. This red-headed crane is the tallest flying bird.
5. This crocodilian eats mainly fish; the male has a potlike structure on its snout.
6. It is also called the Kashmir stag.
7. Tibetan antelope famous for its wool, called shahtoosh
8. Indian wild dog; can whistle, scream, mew and cluck
9. The only vegetarian marine mammal; related to manatees



Dhole



Markhor



The Arabian oryx went extinct in the 1970s. It was bred in captivity and reintroduced in the wild.

3. Tick if true.

- a. Jim Corbett National Park was established to protect the tiger. ☐
- b. The Indian rhinoceros is found in Assam and West Bengal. ☐
- c. India's national aquatic animal, the endangered Ganges river dolphin, is found only in the Ganga. ☐
- d. The sangai, an endangered deer, is found only in Manipur. ☐
- e. The critically endangered kakapo of New Zealand is the heaviest parrot and the only parrot that cannot fly. ☐
- f. Indian elephants are plentiful and are not endangered. ☐
- g. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) publishes the IUCN Red List, which tells us whether an organism is threatened or not. ☐



37. Environment

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which of these contribute to global warming?
 a. photosynthesis b. floods c. deforestation d. burning of fossil fuels
2. Which of these are fossil fuels?
 a. coal b. petrol c. natural gas d. hydrogen
3. The warming of the earth's atmosphere due to the presence of heat-trapping greenhouse gases (GHGs) is called the greenhouse effect. Which of these are GHGs?
 a. nitrogen b. oxygen c. carbon dioxide d. methane
4. Which of these does not increase or rise due to global warming?
 a. melting of glaciers b. sea level c. population d. droughts and floods
5. Which of these films is not based on environmental concerns?
 a. The 11th Hour b. Star Wars c. Erin Brockovich d. An Inconvenient Truth

2. Read the clues and answer. Choose from the words given below.

[Tata Nano Sixty Minutes energy saving energy efficiency Earth Hour plastic Toyota Prius Sunita Narain Rachel Carson glass Reva Medha Patkar recycling]

- a. A writer and environmentalist who heads an environmental research organisation _____
- b. A worldwide event that encourages people to turn off lights for an hour _____
- c. American environmentalist known for her landmark book Silent Spring _____
- d. A car powered by a petrol engine as well as an electric motor, called a hybrid car _____
- e. The Möbius loop [] is the symbol of _____.
- f. Appliances such as ACs and refrigerators carry this label to indicate _____.
- g. The recycling symbol  is for a type of _____.
- h. India's first electric car _____



3. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which of these does not break down and will stay in a landfill for hundreds of years?
a. cotton rags b. paper bags c. kitchen waste d. glass bottles
2. Kitchen waste, leaves, grass and leftover food can be turned into rich manure by
a. composting b. burning c. freezing d. compressing
3. Which of these use the least amount of energy and last the longest?
a. LEDs b. CFLs c. halogen bulbs d. ordinary bulbs
4. Which of these steps save energy and money while running an air conditioner (AC)?
a. keeping the thermostat at 25-27 °C b. keeping doors closed
c. using a fan along with the AC d. cleaning the filter regularly
5. Which of these is not caused by water pollution?
a. typhoid b. cholera c. malaria d. dysentery
6. Which among these is the cleanest fuel?
a. diesel b. unleaded petrol c. CNG d. kerosene
7. Which of the following cannot be recycled?
a. computer b. paper c. tyres d. leftover food
8. India is among the largest producers of wind power. Which Indian state is the leading producer of wind power?
a. Tamil Nadu b. Gujarat c. Maharashtra d. Rajasthan

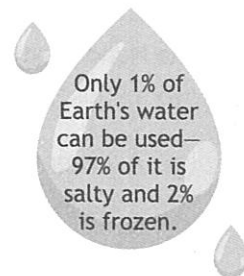
In a typical household, the fridge uses the most electricity.



Rearing cattle has a major impact on global warming, as millions of cattle around the world produce huge amounts of methane, a GHG.

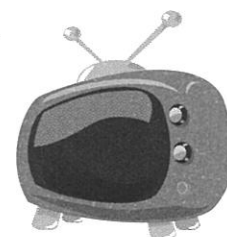


Only 1% of Earth's water can be used—97% of it is salty and 2% is frozen.



4. Tick if true.

- a. Both paper and plastic bags are harmful to the environment.
- b. Without the greenhouse effect, the earth would have been too cold for humans to live.
- c. June 5 is celebrated as Earth Day.
- d. A device in sleep or standby mode does not use power.
- e. Only about 3 per cent of the world's water is fresh water.
- f. Electronic waste (e-waste) contains many valuable metals but also many toxic substances.
- g. Driving a car, watching TV or playing on the computer do not have any impact on the environment.
- h. Aluminium (for example, from soda cans) can be recycled many times.
- i. PETA is an organization that works for the welfare of pet animals.



38. Quiz 4

1. Write the answers.

- a. The first dog in space
- b. India's telephone code
- c. The first vice-president of India
- d. The artist who painted the Mona Lisa
- e. The country that was born out of East Pakistan
- f. A constellation named after an eight-legged animal
- g. Adenium, ixora, zinnia and begonia are examples of
- h. Methi in English; it ends with the name of a language
- i. A message sent by telegraph, written or printed for delivery
- j. An alphabetical list with page numbers at the end of a book
- k. Titanic, which sank on her maiden voyage, sailed from the port of
- l. She won two Nobel Prizes; in physics (1903) and in chemistry (1911)

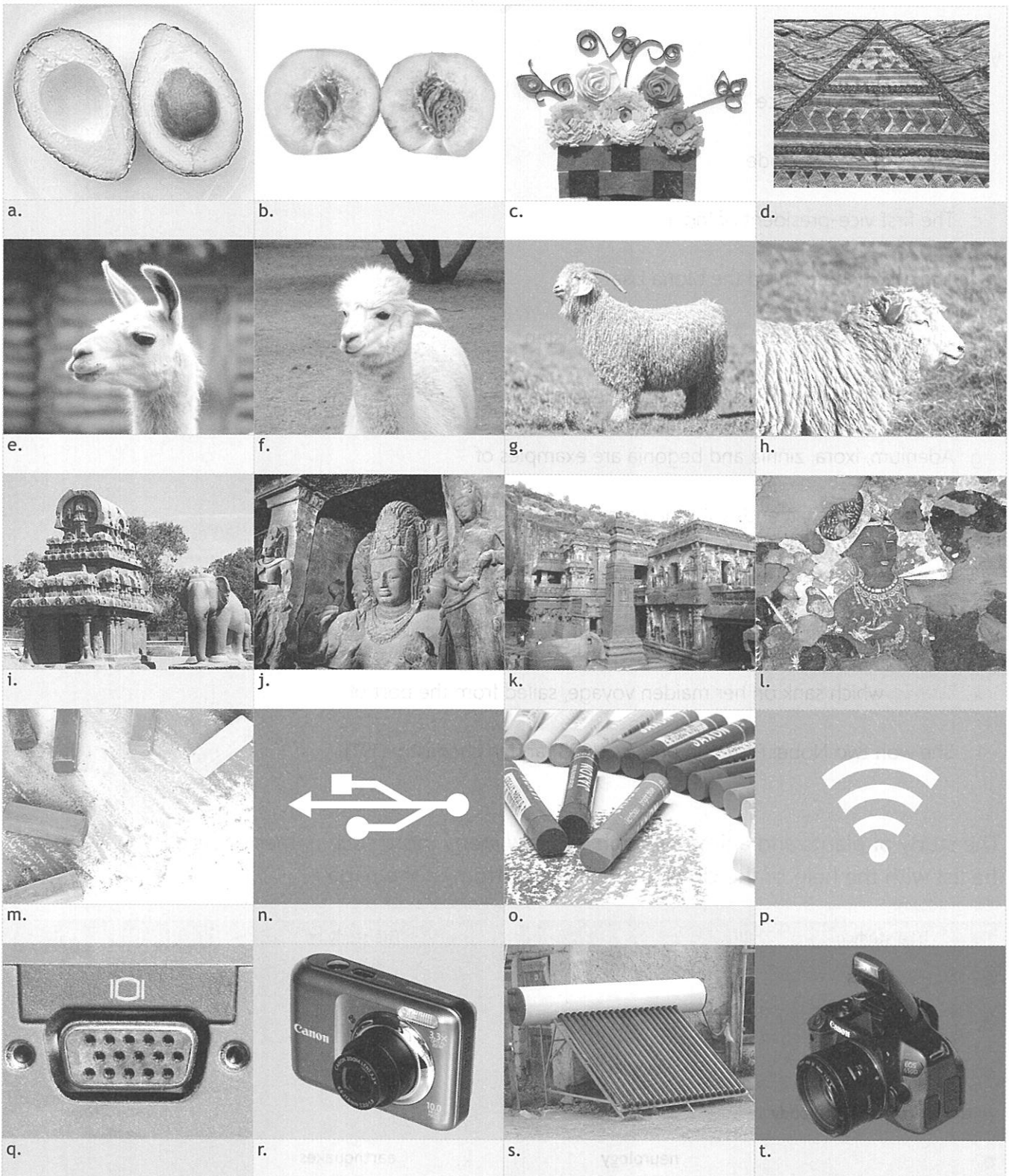
2. The study of plants and animals is biology. How many more such names do you know? Complete the list with the help of the clues given at the bottom of the page.

The study of	Name
a. plants	
b. animals	
c.	oceanography
d. the structure of the body	
e.	neurology
f. the environment	

The study of	Name
g.	meteorology
h.	toxicology
i. light	
j.	haematology
k. earthquakes	
l.	cryptology

anatomy blood zoology optics weather the nervous system poisons botany oceans codes ecology seismology

3. Label the pictures. Choose from the words given at the bottom of the page.



markers lamb at Ellora quilting solar panel at Mahabalipuram signal strength at Ajanta sheep DSLR
 Internet P & S solar water heater llama avocado angora pastels connector for monitor pear mango
 connector for printer nut at Hathigumpha peach alpaca USB at Elephanta Caves quilting wi-fi chalks

39. Our Solar System

The sun is a medium-sized star made of hydrogen (H₂) and helium (He) gases. The sun and the heavenly bodies that revolve around it form the solar system. The solar system has eight planets, more than 150 known moons, asteroids, meteoroids, comets and many small heavenly bodies. The universe has many other solar systems with planets, moons, and so on.

Asteroids are large, irregularly shaped rocks that orbit the sun, while meteoroids are small rocks. Most asteroids are found in the asteroid belt, which is in between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Ceres, the largest asteroid, is about 950 km wide. The smallest asteroids are less than 1 km wide.

Some small bodies are found beyond the planet Neptune in a belt called the Kuiper belt. There you get some of the dwarf planets and comets. Dwarf planets are much smaller than the planets. In 2006, Pluto was demoted from being a planet to a dwarf planet. Eris, Makemake, Haumea and the asteroid Ceres are some other dwarf planets.

Comets are icy objects from the Kuiper belt or beyond. When they come near the sun, they heat up and give off gases. The gases and dust from the comet sometimes trail it as two 'tails'.

PLANETS

Smallest and lightest Mercury

Largest and heaviest Jupiter

From the sun nearest is Mercury, farthest is Neptune

Hottest Venus

Coldest Neptune

Rocky planets Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth

Planets called gas giants Jupiter, Saturn

Planets called ice giants Uranus, Neptune

Rings Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have rings, which are formed by small, icy objects orbiting the planets. Saturn's rings are the most prominent.

Main components of the atmosphere

Mercury: none; Venus: CO₂ (has sulphuric acid too);

Earth: N₂ and O₂; Mars: CO₂ and N₂;

The gas and ice giants: H₂ and He

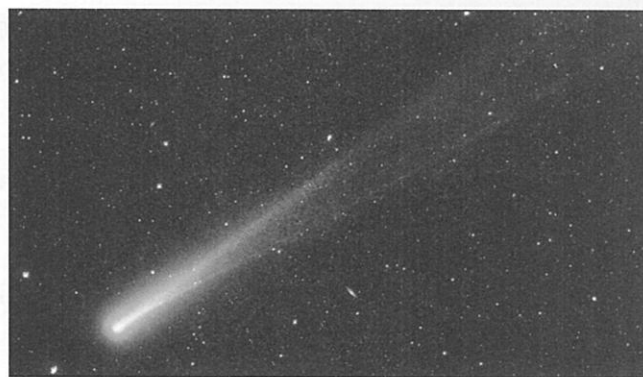
Rotation Fastest: Jupiter, slowest: Venus

Uranus's axis is so tilted that it appears to be rolling on its side. Planets (other than Venus and Uranus) spin west to east. So the sun seems to rise in the east on them.

Revolution around the sun

Fastest: Mercury (88 earth days)

Slowest: Neptune (about 165 earth years)



Comet ISON and its two tails. A comet takes many years to complete its orbit around the sun. Comet Halley, for example, takes 75 years.

MOONS

- Planets, dwarf planets and asteroids have moons.
- Some moons have an atmosphere.
- Not all moons are spherical like the earth's moon.

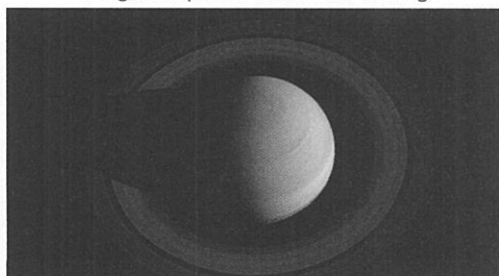
Largest moons 1. Ganymede (Jupiter's),

2. Titan (Saturn's), 3. Callisto (Jupiter's)

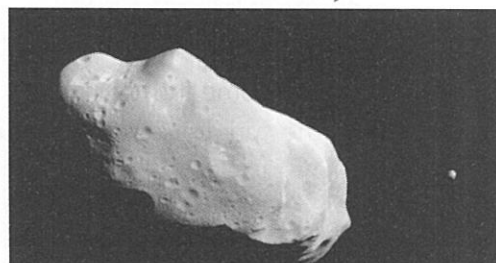
Ganymede and Titan are larger than Mercury.

Moon count Mercury and Venus: 0, Earth: 1, Mars: 2, Jupiter and Saturn: >60, Uranus: 27, Neptune: 13 [newly found moons of the giants not counted]

The golden planet Saturn and its rings



Asteroids are also called minor planets. Seen here is the asteroid Ida and its moon Dactyl.

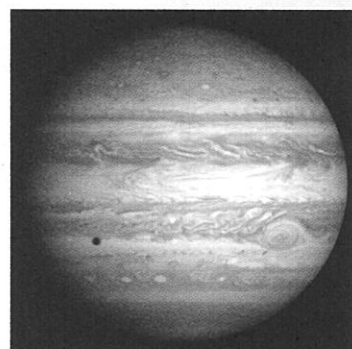


1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. The moon revolves around the earth in how many days?
a. 30 b. 15 c. 27 d. 7
2. The time taken by a planet to orbit the sun is
a. its day b. 24 hours c. its year d. 365 days
3. The sun rises in the west on
a. Mars b. Venus c. Neptune d. Uranus
4. Asteroid means like a
a. star b. moon c. planet d. rock
5. Pick the planet that is not rocky.
a. Mars b. Venus c. Jupiter d. Earth
6. The largest storm on Jupiter is hundreds of years old. It is called
a. Cyclone One b. the Great Red Spot c. Super Typhoon d. Storm Spot
7. The planets that have rings are
a. Jupiter b. Saturn c. Uranus d. Neptune
8. The planets that are ice giants:
a. Jupiter b. Saturn c. Uranus d. Neptune
9. Which is a shooting star?
a. meteor b. meteorite c. meteoroid d. comet
10. About how much is the mass of the meteorites that fall on the earth every day?
a. 44 grams b. 44 kg c. 44 tonnes d. 440 kg
11. Which of these is an asteroid as well as a dwarf planet?
a. Pluto b. Ceres c. Titan d. Eris
12. Which planet has two moons?
a. Mars b. Jupiter c. Neptune d. Venus
13. The largest moon in the solar system is
a. Ganymede b. Titan c. Europa d. the earth's moon
14. Comet _____ crashed into Jupiter in 1994.
a. Halley b. Tempel 1 c. Wild 2 d. Shoemaker-Levy 9
15. Comets usually come from a region
a. close to the sun b. beyond Neptune c. close to Saturn d. in the asteroid belt



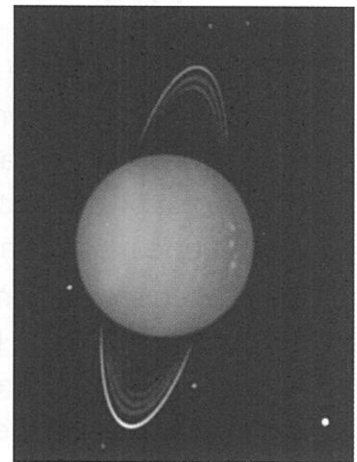
When a meteoroid falls through the atmosphere of a planet, it becomes hot and starts glowing. We then call it a meteor, or shooting star. It may burn out or fall on the surface as a meteorite.



The clouds in Jupiter's atmosphere form bands. Huge storms can rage for hundreds of years, and appear as spots. The black spot on the lower left, however, is the shadow of Europa, one of Jupiter's moons.

2. Tick if true.

- There are many planets outside our solar system.
- The sun is a ball of fire and is made up of oxygen.
- Dwarf planets are smaller than our moon.
- Asteroids cannot have moons.
- Among the planets, only earth has an atmosphere.
- There is only one dwarf planet in the solar system.
- Jupiter is the heaviest object in the solar system.
- Asteroids are found mainly in the Kuiper belt.
- Planets are spherical, asteroids are not.
- Man landed on the moon for the first time in 1969.



The giant planets are also called the outer planets of the solar system. They have rings and a large number of moons. Seen here is Uranus, its rings and some of its moons. Moons can also have an atmosphere.

3. Fill in the blanks.

- The planet about the size of the earth is _____.
- The largest planet is _____.
- The planet _____ spins on its side.
- The planet whose atmosphere has acid is _____.
- Asteroids are also called _____.
- Like the sun, the gas giants are made mainly of hydrogen and _____.

Some planets named after Roman or Greek gods

Venus	goddess of love/beauty
Mars	god of war
Uranus	god of the sky
Neptune	god of the sea

Find out about the other planets.

4. Unscramble and write the answer.

- A planet named after the king of the Roman gods _____
- The largest moon of Saturn _____
- The first spacecraft to go beyond the solar system _____
- Spacecraft that landed with the first humans on the moon _____
- The second man on the moon _____
- Another name for the spacecraft MOM _____

U P I J T R E

N A I T T

1 A E R Y G O V

E G L A E

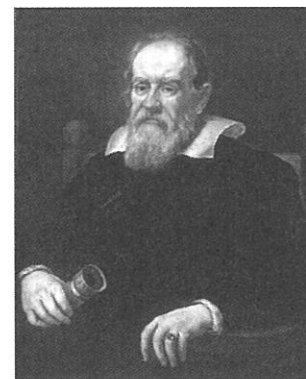
Z B U Z L A D R N I

N Y A A A A M G N L

40. Inventions and Discoveries

To invent means to make something that did not exist before. Inventions may be new devices or processes. For example, Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, and Thomas Alva Edison invented the common light bulb, the phonograph and the motion picture camera. Louis Pasteur invented pasteurisation, a process that prevents milk from spoiling quickly.

Quite often someone makes a discovery, that is, learns about something that no one knew about. Discoveries increase our knowledge, which can lead to new devices or processes. For example, in 1895, Wilhelm Röntgen discovered X-rays and their use in forming X-ray images. This discovery led to use of X-rays in medicine, for screening luggage, etc. Many discoveries are happy accidents. John Walker was an English chemist who invented the friction match by accident. He was stirring a mixture of chemicals using a ladle. The mixture formed a clump on the ladle. When he scraped it against the fireplace the chemical burst into flames.



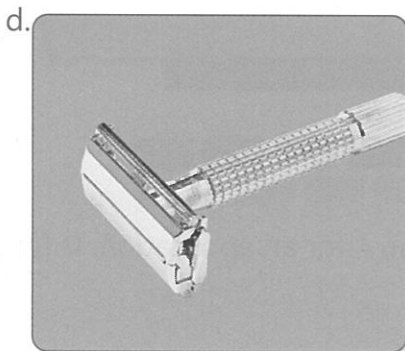
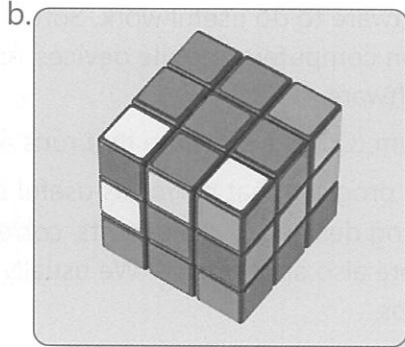
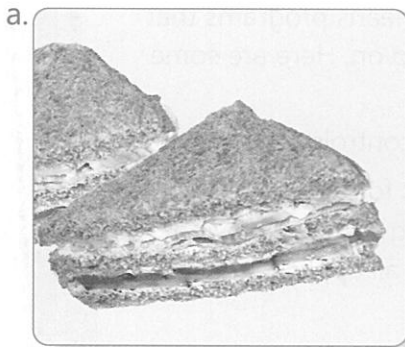
Galileo Galilei was a brilliant Italian who made a number of inventions and discoveries. These include the invention of a telescope known as the Galilean telescope.

1. Read the descriptions below. Which of these are about discoveries, and which are about inventions? Write D for a discovery and I for an invention.

- Galileo Galilei trained his telescope towards Jupiter. He was able to see four moons of Jupiter—Ganymede, Callisto, Io, and Europa. Thus we came to know that Jupiter has moons. These are known as the Galilean moons.
- Alexander Fleming forgot to cover a dish in which he was growing bacteria. A fungus found its way into the uncovered dish and stopped the growth of the bacteria. From the fungus came penicillin, an antibiotic.
- Jonas Salk developed the first polio vaccine.
- Ronald Ross, working at a hospital in Kolkata, proved that malaria is spread by certain mosquitoes. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1902.
- Scientists knew that all matter is made of small particles called atoms. But what are atoms made of? In an experiment, J J Thomson found the electron, one of the particles that make up the atom.
- Alessandro Volta, an Italian scientist, built the voltaic pile, the first battery.
- One day Percy Spencer, an engineer, found that microwaves from some radar equipment had melted a chocolate bar in his pocket. Further work on this finding led to the development of the microwave oven.
- Alfred Nobel made dynamite, a powerful explosive. Later, he set aside most of his wealth to fund the Nobel Prizes.



2. The names of many inventors become closely associated with their inventions. Can you name who invented the following? Choose from the names given at the bottom of the page.



Disposable-blade safety razor



Safety lift



Revolver



Modern tyres

Elisha Otis John Montagu (Earl of Sandwich) Samuel Colt John Dunlop George Ferris
King Camp Gillette Erno Rubik Antoine-Joseph Sax Levi Strauss

41. Computers

Computers need software to do useful work. Software means programs that do particular tasks on computers, mobile devices, and so on. Here are some different kinds of software.

- An operating system (OS) is a software that runs and controls a computer.
- An application is a program that performs useful tasks for us. Examples: programs for making designs or documents, correcting pictures, playing games, etc. Apps are also applications. We usually call all applications for mobile devices apps.
- A device driver controls a device (like a printer) attached to a computer.
- A utility is a useful program that helps us keep our files and programs safe, and helps to make the computer work well. Examples: antivirus programs, backup programs, file-compression utilities and disk cleaners.

1. Which type of software are these? Write O for an operating system, A for an application, D for a device driver and U for a utility.

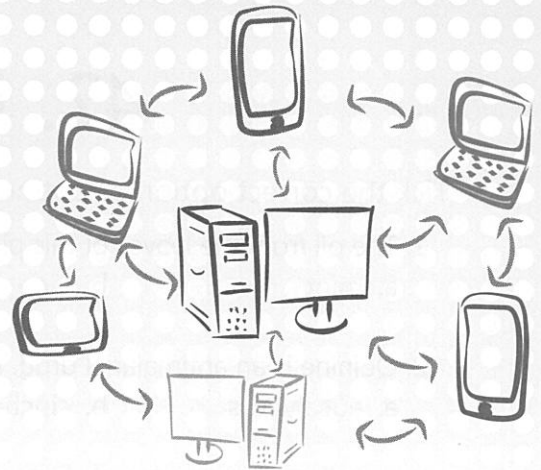
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. A word processor | <input type="radio"/> | g. Pac-Man | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. MS PowerPoint | <input type="radio"/> | h. Photoshop | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. Windows | <input type="radio"/> | i. Android | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. Norton Internet Security | <input type="radio"/> | j. A billing software | <input type="radio"/> |
| e. Linux | <input type="radio"/> | k. WinZip | <input type="radio"/> |
| f. The software that is installed when you plug in a new pen drive | <input type="radio"/> | l. A software that comes with a printer for making things like a collage or card | <input type="radio"/> |

2. Unscramble and write.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| a. The OS of early PCs | OSSDM- _____ | f. A game | UAEQK _____ |
| b. Video chat app | YPEKS _____ | g. Email service/browser | RPEOA _____ |
| c. A type of malware | IVUSR _____ | h. Utility | IASCNDSK _____ |
| d. Browser | ASFRIA _____ | i. Browser | XERFFIO _____ |
| e. For programming | OOCLB _____ | j. For sharing photos | RKICLF _____ |

Computers and other devices (like printers) are connected together to form a network to share data and resources. A small network (for example, in a school or an office) is called a local area network (LAN). A larger network, say spread over a city, is called a wide area network (WAN).

The Internet is a worldwide computer network. It allows us to transfer files, send emails, and so on. It also allows us to use the World Wide Web (WWW or Web), which is a collection of interlinked documents, or web pages. A web page may have text, pictures, animations, sounds, etc.



3. Choose the correct option.

- The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET) established in the USA can be called the mother of the Internet. It was
 - started in 1969
 - started in 2009
 - the first network
- The Internet can be called the biggest WAN that connects computers and
 - web sites
 - the web
 - computer networks
- A web site is a collection of related _____ of an organisation or person.
 - files
 - images
 - web pages
- The web pages of a company's web site are stored on
 - WWW
 - web servers
 - web browsers
- Selecting the refresh button of a web browser at a page
 - reloads the page
 - gets a fresh page
 - gets the home page
- A web site may store your usage information and preferences in a
 - bookmark
 - cookie
 - history file
- Trying to trick a user into giving sensitive information (e.g., bank details) is called
 - phishing
 - webfraud
 - hacking
- Which of these came to be widely used for creating online animations?
 - YouTube
 - Photoshop
 - Flash
- You cannot get this on the Internet.
 - a railway ticket
 - a pair of jeans
 - your passport
- Sabeer Bhatia was a founder of the web-based email service
 - Hotmail
 - Outlook.com
 - Gmail

The Net and instant messaging has made emoticons popular. These are used to show facial expressions. Some common ones are :-) and : D to show happiness, : (and :- [to show sadness, and :- o and > : o to show surprise or yawn.

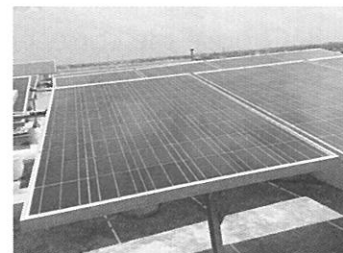
42. Everyday Science

Tick the correct option or options.

- The oil from the leaves of this plant is used in vapour rubs.
 - mint
 - aloe vera
 - eucalyptus
- Quinine is an antimalarial drug. From the bark of which tree is it extracted?
 - eucalyptus
 - cinchona
 - arnica
- A plant that is a major source of fuel is
 - wheat
 - chilli
 - maize (corn)
- A preservative stops food from spoiling. Which of these are common preservatives?
 - salt
 - sugar
 - oil
- The main chemical in moth balls is
 - phenol
 - naphthalene
 - hydrochloric acid
- The main metal in stainless steel is
 - copper
 - iron
 - tin
- The element that is the main component of a solar cell is
 - silicon
 - silver
 - aluminium
- A dye you will find in the kitchen—
 - tomato paste
 - turmeric powder
 - ground pepper
- Crystals of which of the following are found in the kitchen?
 - salt
 - pepper
 - sugar
- Holes in bread are formed by
 - water in the dough
 - fingernails
 - escaping gases
- Candles were traditionally made from either animal fat or
 - wax from petroleum
 - ghee
 - wax from beehives
- The flame of a candle is formed by the burning
 - wax
 - wick
 - oxygen around the wick
- Which of these gases burn easily?
 - oxygen
 - liquified petroleum gas (LPG)
 - compressed natural gas (CNG)



Many medicines use plant products.



Solar cells convert light to electricity. Many solar cells are joined to make solar panels that power lamps, traffic lights, satellites, pumps or even houses.



To make bread, yeast is mixed with flour and water. The yeast feeds on the sugars in the flour, and during this process CO_2 gas is formed. The gas gets trapped in the dough as bubbles, which makes the dough rise and become fluffy.

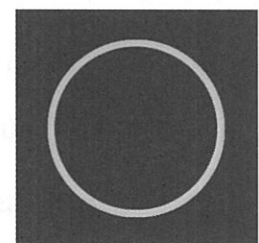
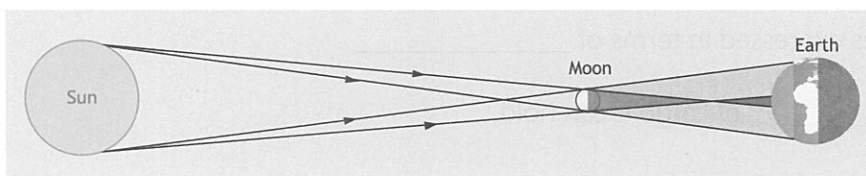
14. Hot air balloons and sky lanterns rise up in the air because
 a. they have rockets b. hot air pushes them up
 c. the hot air inside them is lighter than the colder air outside
15. Which of these are solid?
 a. sand b. ketchup c. washing sponge
16. When you weigh a body on an ordinary balance, you measure its
 a. mass b. weight c. quantity
17. In the image formed by a plain mirror, the _____ get reversed.
 a. front and back b. top and bottom c. left and right
18. Periscopes are usually used in
 a. planes b. tanks c. submarines
19. The earth behaves like a huge magnet whose south pole is near the
 a. equator b. geographical north pole
 c. geographical south pole
20. Magnetism is not used to store data in
 a. hard drives b. DVDs c. pen drives
21. Which of these conduct electricity?
 a. tap water b. dry soil c. air
22. Which of these do not normally need a battery?
 a. Diwali lights b. car's headlight c. rechargeable torch
23. Sunlight casts the smallest shadow of a lamp post at
 a. sunrise b. noon c. sunset
24. During a total lunar eclipse, the moon looks
 a. black b. white c. red
25. The region shaded red in the diagram below is called
 a. umbra b. antumbra c. penumbra



The first manned flight was in a hot air balloon in France in 1783.



On a cloudy day, it might be dark in one part of a town and sunny in another. The part that is dark is in the shadow of clouds. You can see the shadows of clouds in this picture.



During a solar eclipse, the moon can be at such a distance that the cone formed by its shadow falls short of the earth. This causes an annular eclipse, in which the visible part of the sun looks like a ring.

43. Measures

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. The pound is a measure of
a. money b. mass c. weight d. density
2. One inch is equal to
a. 2.54 cm b. 1.5 cm c. 25.4 cm d. 15 cm
3. One mile is equal to approximately
a. 2 km b. 1.8 km c. 1.7 km d. 1.6 km
4. One astronomical unit is the distance between the earth and
a. the sun b. the moon c. Neptune d. the pole star
5. One nautical mile = 1852 metres. This unit is used in
a. sports b. shipping c. aviation d. construction
6. Which of these are correct?
a. 1 quintal = 100 kg b. 1 quintal = 1000 kg
c. 1 quintal = 0.1 tonne d. 1 quintal = 0.1 ton
7. A cricket pitch measures 22 yards, that is,
a. 11 metres b. 66 feet c. 66 metres d. 11 feet
8. The 'guz' is a commonly used unit of length in India. One guz equals
a. 2 metres b. 3 metres c. 4 feet d. 1 yard
9. We weigh gemstones in carats. One carat is equal to
a. 100 mg b. 100 g c. 200 mg d. 200 g
10. The cubit, 'hasta' (Indian) and 'sok' (Thai) are measures of length, and are equal to the distance between the middle finger and the
a. shoulder b. neck c. wrist d. elbow

2. Fill in the blanks. [length breadth depth height area volume mass kilotons tonnes density]

- a. The pint and quart are measures of _____.
- b. The fathom is used to measure the _____ of water.
- c. The digit was used to measure length. It was based on the _____ of a human finger.
- d. Bomb explosions are sometimes expressed in terms of _____.
- e. A ship's tonnage is the _____ of cargo it can hold.
- f. The traditional Indian unit 'tola' is a measure of _____.



The seeds within the pods of the carob tree were used to define the carat.

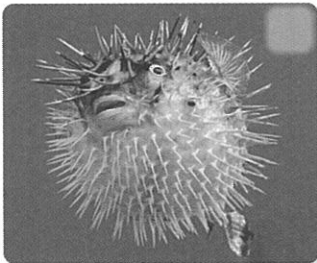
Traditionally, common things and everyday activities like farming were used to define units.

- The mass or length of seeds or grains were used to define many units.
- In India, the mass of a ratti seed defined the unit of mass ratti.
8 rattis = 1 gram
- The carat was defined as the mass of a carob seed.
- The unit of length barleycorn was the length of a grain of barley. The inch was initially defined as
1 inch = 3 barleycorns.
- The acre was defined as the area that could be ploughed in a day.
- The furlong was defined as the distance a team of oxen could plough without rest.
- The distance a man could walk in an hour was called a league.

44. Strange but Interesting

Match by writing the correct number on the picture.

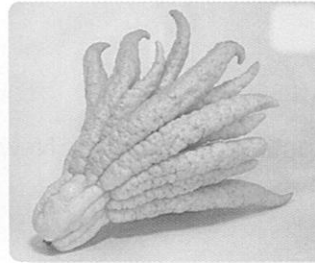
1. These dome-shaped hills in the Philippines are covered in grass that turns brown during the dry season.
2. This bright yellow citrus fruit has a sweet aroma of lemon blossom and no juice or pulp. It is also known as goblin fingers.
3. These plants from the dry areas of southern Africa look like pebbles, which helps them blend with the surrounding rocks. The camouflage protects them from being eaten by animals.
4. This place in Bolivia (South America) is a salt flat—a plain covered by a thick crust of salt. It is rich in minerals, especially lithium, which is used in lithium batteries.
5. These beautiful terraces are made of limestone deposited by hot springs in south-western Turkey. Their name means 'cotton castle' in Turkish.
6. This huge depression, about 600 feet deep and 4,000 feet wide, in Arizona (USA) was formed thousands of years ago by a rock from space hitting the earth.
7. It turns into a spiny ball by taking in huge amounts of water and air when attacked. It has enough poison to kill 30 adult humans. In spite of this, it is eaten as a delicacy in Japan. The dish, called fugu, is prepared only by trained chefs who know which part and how much of it to serve.



Pufferfish, or blowfish



Lithops



Buddha's hand citron



Meteor Crater



Chocolate Hills



Pamukkale



Salar de Uyuni

45. Chronology

Chronology is the order in which a set of events happened. Arrange these chronologically, as shown.

1. Movies a. Guide b. Mother India c. Mughal-e-Azam

2. Locomotives a. electric b. steam c. diesel

3. Appliances a. microwave oven b. domestic fridge c. washing machine

4. Books a. Treasure Island b. Gulliver's Travels c. The Three Musketeers

5. Civilisations a. Mesopotamian b. Egyptian c. Harappan

6. Vaccines a. polio b. chicken pox c. small pox

7. Scientists a. Isaac Newton b. Galileo Galilei c. Charles Darwin

8. Computers a. IBM PC b. Macintosh c. Apple II

9. Songs a. Vande mataram b. Jana gana mana c. Saare jahan se achchha

10. Social media a. WhatsApp b. YouTube c. Facebook

46. Name Chain

Use the clues to complete the name chain. The last letter of a word is the first letter of the next one.

1. A semi-precious stone; a colour

t r q o s e

2. Land of an ancient civilisation

3. Saturn's moon; a person of great importance

4. A whale, the male of which has a tusk

5. A South American cousin of the camel

6. Africa's second largest country

7. A river; a large, strong woman; an e-retailer

8. A type of rechargeable battery

9. A mosquito-borne disease

10. A small, cylindrical chocolate-covered pastry

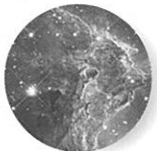
11. The first name of a famous children's book writer

12. Stars are formed here

13. A sport in which arrows are used

14. A unit of length; an enclosed piece of ground

15. Forms a union territory with Nagar Haveli



47. Largest, Smallest ...

1. Tick the correct option.

1. The Nile is the longest river. Which is the largest in volume?
a. Ganga b. Amazon c. Yangtze
2. The star nearest to us is Proxima Centauri. Which appears the brightest?
a. Sirius b. Canopus c. Vega
3. The bee hummingbird is the smallest bird. Which is the smallest mammal?
a. kangaroo rat b. bumblebee bat c. pygmy hog
4. The Sahara is the largest hot desert. Which of these is the driest?
a. Thar b. Atacama c. Arabian
5. Praia do Cassino, Brazil, is the world's longest beach. The longest in India is
a. Marina, Chennai b. Juhu, Mumbai c. Puri, Orissa
6. The mayfly is known for its short lifespan. Which of these lives the longest?
a. whale b. human c. giant tortoise
7. The largest tropical rainforests are in Brazil. The largest forest area lies in
a. the USA b. Canada c. Russia
8. A landlocked country has no coastline. The largest such country is
a. Kazakhstan b. Mongolia c. Chad

2. Fill in largest, smallest, shortest, longest, loudest, wettest or fastest.

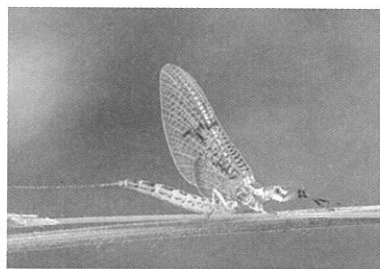
- a. The Mahabharata is the _____ epic .
- b. Mauna Loa in Hawaii is the world's _____ volcano.
- c. The howler monkey is the _____ land animal.
- d. NH7 (from Varanasi to Kanniyakumari) is India's _____ highway.
- e. Sikkim has the _____ population among states in India.
- f. Bamboos are the _____ growing plants.
- g. Mawsynram and Cherrapunji are the _____ places on earth.
- h. A straight line is the _____ distance between two points.
- i. General Sherman, a giant sequoia, is the world's _____ tree.



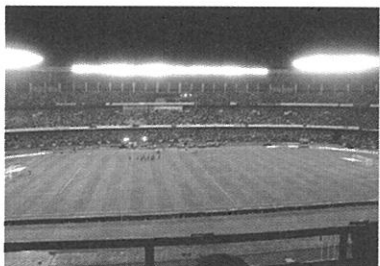
The Arctic tern undertakes the longest migration.



Airbus A380, the world's largest passenger airliner



The lifespan of an adult mayfly lasts a few minutes to a few days.



Salt Lake Stadium, India's largest stadium and the second-largest in the world by capacity

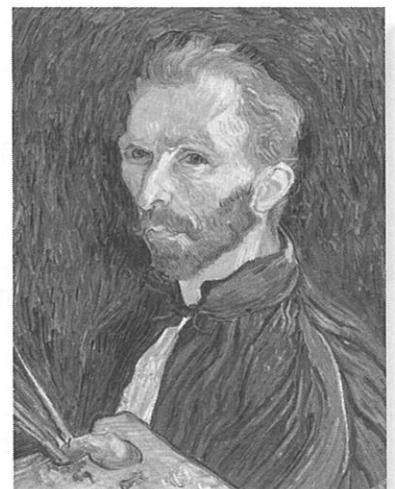
48. Quiz 5

1. What are these / who are they?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| a. Krone, real, yen, yuan, rufiyaa | ..... | rocks |
| b. Ashoka, arjun, alder, areca, sal, mahua | ..... | ostrich |
| c. Kimberlite, basalt, shale, quartzite, chalk | ..... | audio file formats |
| d. Madri, Amba, Ambalika, Drupada, Sanjay | ..... | app files |
| e. AVI, FLV, WMV, MPG, MOV | ..... | capital cities |
| f. Yangtze, Congo, Volga, Niger, Ural, Columbia | ..... | countries |
| g. Blackbuck, nilgai, chinkara, Thomson's gazelle | ..... | food |
| h. Cormorants, bustards, babblers, pheasants, terns | ..... | currencies |
| i. Victoria, Michigan, Ontario, Nicaragua, Winnipeg | ..... | trees |
| j. Elk, sambar, barasingha, moose, caribou, muntjac | ..... | writers |
| k. Cantaloupe, nectarine, pomelo, honeydew, durian | ..... | video file formats |
| l. Homi Bhabha, S N Bose, Vikram Sarabhai, M S Swaminathan | ..... | scientists |
| | | deer |
| | | flowers |
| | | birds |
| | | fruits |
| | | reindeer |
| | | gazelles |
| | | antelopes |
| | | lakes |
| | | rivers |
| | | herbs |
| | | Mahabharata characters |
| | | Ramayana characters |

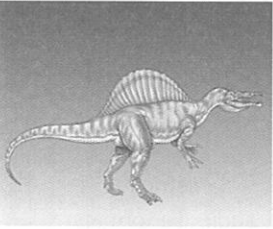
2. Tick if true.

- Roombas are robotic vacuum cleaners.
- Pollen grains are produced in the pistil of a flower.
- Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was a famous hockey player.
- U2 is the name of a rock band.
- Vincent van Gogh was a famous painter.
- Malala Yousafzai is the youngest Nobel Prize winner ever.
- DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.
- Diamond and graphite are two forms of the same element.
- All information on the Internet is correct.
- You see a partial solar eclipse when you are in the penumbra of the moon's shadow.



Self-portrait by Vincent Van Gogh

3. Tick the correct option or options.



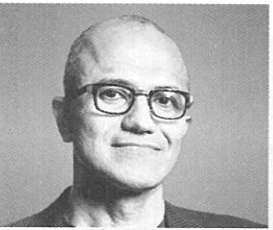
Spinosaurus



Peacock



UAV



Satya Nadella



Dilip Kumar

1. Which of these countries have a monarch?
a. Bhutan b. Thailand c. Japan d. Belgium
2. Which of these countries does not have a president?
a. UK b. Sri Lanka c. France d. Netherlands
3. Which of these types of dinosaurs were discovered in India?
a. Jainosaurus b. Kotasaurus c. Barapasaurus d. Rajasaurus
4. Spinosaurus means 'spine lizard'. Similarly, Barapasaurus, whose name has words from Indian languages, means
a. tall lizard b. big-legged lizard c. grandpa lizard d. very close lizard
5. The male is peacock, the female is peahen. The bird is
a. pheasant b. jungle fowl c. peachick d. peafowl
6. We use the _____ of a watch to wind a watch, or to set the time or date.
a. crown b. wheel c. band d. bezel
7. Pick the Chinese online-shopping company.
a. Chinabay b. Amazon c. Alibaba d. Rakuten
8. The Ebola virus was named after a _____ in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
a. town b. lake c. river d. hospital
9. An unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) is commonly known as a
a. rocket b. satellite c. missile d. drone
10. Satya Nadella became famous when he became the CEO (head) of
a. Apple b. TCS c. Microsoft d. Infosys
11. Pick the famous Indian cartoonist.
a. R K Laxman b. R K Narayan c. R K Chopra d. R K Barua
12. In which film did Dilip Kumar play a triple role?
a. Devdas b. Ram Aur Shyam c. Bairaag d. Shakti

Answers

Chapter 1

1. a. Rajiv Chowk b. Victoria Terminus c. Kozhikode d. Kampuchea
e. Tanjore f. Formosa g. New Amsterdam h. Lutetia
2. 1-a-i 2-d-h 3-b-f 4-e-g 5-c-j

Chapter 2

1. a. duck (shorter neck) 2. b. periwinkle 3. b. nilgai (markings on feet)
4. a. bok choy 5. b. plane 6. a. Ireland 7. a. Mars
8. a. Salim Chishti's tomb

Chapter 3

Across 1. MOM (Mars Orbiter Mission) 3. RAW 5. AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences) 8. BODMAS 9. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) 11. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) 13. NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) 15. BRICS 17. PAN 18. PIN (postal index number)

Down 2. OLED (organic light-emitting diode) 3. RAM 4. laser 6. scuba 7. QWERTY 8. BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) 10. ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) 12. CAD 14. asap 16. SAIL

Chapter 4

1. a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak b. Lala Lajpat Rai c. Michael Jackson
d. Mother Teresa e. Thomas Alva Edison f. Bhagat Singh
g. Salim Ali h. A P J Abdul Kalam i. Manchester United Football Club
j. the Dutch national football team
2. 1. b 2. a 3. a, b 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. c 10. b

Chapter 5

1. batik 2. terracotta 3. dhokra 4. stained 5. macrame
6. wickerwork 7. Bankura 8. Mona Lisa

Chapter 6

1. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b, c 5. a, b, c 6. b 7. b 8. a, c 9. a, b, c
10. c 11. a 12. c 13. c
2. a. motocross b. rodeo c. paragliding d. hang gliding e. tubing
f. harness racing
3. a. Uruguay b. Jules Rimet c. best player d. top goalscorer e. No
f. Pele g. China h. USA

Chapter 7

1. a. hurdles (T) b. high jump (T) c. pole vault (T) d. marathon (O)
e. shot put (T) f. javelin throw (T) g. hammer throw (T)
h. triathlon (O)
2. 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. a, b 8. b, c
3. a. Carl Lewis b. Milkha Singh c. Florence Griffith-Joyner d. P T Usha

Chapter 8

1. a. Ravi Shankar b. Zakir Hussain, Bickram Ghosh
c. Shivkumar Sharma d. Hariprasad Chaurasia
e. Bhimsen Joshi, Rashid Khan, M S Subbulakshmi
2. 1. a, b, c, d 2. c 3. a, b, c, d 4. a, b, d 5. b, c, d
6. a 7. d 8. d 9. a, c, d
3. a. Deepaka b. Bahar c. Toddi d. Hamsadhvani e. Bhairav
f. Darbari g. Desh h. Malkauns

Chapter 9

1. 1. a, c 2. a, c 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. b, c 7. a 8. a, b 9. a 10. a
11. c 12. c
2. True: b, c, f, h, i, j (not the highest mountain because the undersea part is not counted)
3. a. Scotland b. Bhutan c. Brazil d. Japan e. Bermuda f. Spain
g. Mexico h. Korea i. Argentina

Chapter 10

1. a. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer b. Heidi c. Oliver Twist
d. The Story of Dr Dolittle e. The Count of Monte Cristo
2. 1. c 2. a, b 3. a 4. a, c 5. b 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. a 11. a
12. c 13. a

Chapter 11

1. a. awesome, awful b. eminent, imminent c. currant, current
d. waive, wave e. manor, manner f. cache, cash
g. presents, presence h. heirs, airs

2. a. globetrotter b. bookworm c. greenhorn d. daredevil
e. handyman f. middleman g. freshman h. cowboy

Chapter 12

1. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a, b, c 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. b 10. c
2. a. USA b. Kerala c. top to bottom d. Indo-European e. Pali

Chapter 13

1. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. b
2. a. German b. Japanese c. Italian d. Spanish e. French f. Arabic
g. Hindi

Chapter 14

1. bread—tortilla, bhakri, sheermal, challah fritter—pakora, tempura
sauce—salsa, pesto, guacamole
confectionery—chikki, wagashi, marzipan
2. 1. a, b, c, d 2. a, b, c, d 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. b, c

Chapter 15

1. a—10 b—7 c—1 d—12 e—5 f—9 g—8 h—4 i—6 j—2 k—3 l—11
2. 1—c 2—d 3—e 4—b 5—f 6—a

Chapter 16

1. a—2 b—1 c—10 d—12 e—4 f—3 g—6 h—8 i—9 j—11 k—5 l—7
2. a. bow b. stern c. galley d. helm e. deck f. bridge g. port
h. starboard i. red j. green

Chapter 17

1. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. a, b, c, d 6. a, d 7. b 8. b, c
9. d 10. a, b, c
2. True: b, d, e, f, g, h

Chapter 18

1. a. all b. all except Mexico c. UK, Egypt, Syria d. all
2. a. dollar b. dollar, pound c. rand d. shekel e. rupee, mohar
f. schilling g—l currency: euro old currencies: h. mark i. franc
j. guilden k. drachma l. lira
3. a. cent b. penny c. cent d. kopek e. cent f. centavo g. halala
h. satang

Chapter 19

1. a. Wilhelm C Rontgen b. Arjuna c. Bharat Ratna d. Param Vir
Chakra e. Bharat Ratna f. Dronacharya g. Ashok Chakra
2. a—4 b—1 c—5 d—3 e—2

Chapter 20

1. a. Mumbai b. Lalbagh c. Chandigarh d. Chittorgarh e. Thanjavur
f. Thiruvalluvar g. Bhulbhulaiya h. Ladakh i. Bhimbetka
2. 1. a, b 2. c 3. a, c 4. a, b, c 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. b
10. a, b, c 11. b 12. c 13. a

Chapter 21

1. 1. b, c 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. c
11. b 12. c
2. a. Allahabad b. shikara c. saffron d. Dharamsala e. bharal
f. Himachal Pradesh g. Chandigarh h. Red Fort, Delhi i. phulkari
j. Lucknow
3. 1-C-b 2-A-a 3-B-c

Chapter 22

1. a. Mount Abu b. Rann of Kachchh c. Ranthambhore d. Nagpur
e. Jodhpur f. Gujarat g. Kolhapur h. bhunga i. patola j. Warli
k. Lonar l. vindaloo m. Bishnois n. Vasco da Gama
2. 1. c 2. b 3. a, b, c 4. a, b, c 5. a 6. c 7. a 8. a, b, c
9. b 10. a
3. a. Panaji b. Jaipur c. Mumbai d. Gandhinagar

Chapter 23

1. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c
2. a. Hanukkah b. tooth enamel c. plants d. Premchand e. snake
f. dim sum g. A P J Abdul Kalam h. cricket i. Adolf Hitler
3. a. Jaipur b. Bangladesh c. K B Hedgewar d. World Wide Web
e. Paul Allen f. jazz g. J K Rowling h. McDonald's i. Dhruv
Ambani j. Tintin k. Beatles
4. a. cooking b. tennis c. airport d. yoga e. newspaper f. forest
g. surgery h. computer

Chapter 24

1. b 2. d 3. b 4. a, c 5. a, d 6. c 7. d
2. a. Mao Zedong b. Tenzin Gyatso c. Muhammad Yunus d. Benazir Bhutto e. Aung San Suu Kyi f. Sakichi Toyoda
3. 2. Kazakhstan, f 3. Bishkek, d 4. Dushanbe, b 5. Turkmenistan, a 6. c
4. a. Indonesia b. Gobi c. Rafflesia d. Jericho e. coral reefs f. Maldives

Chapter 25

1. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. d 6. c 7. b
2. True: b, c, d, g, h, i
3. a. Christopher Columbus b. Leonardo da Vinci c. William Shakespeare d. Galileo Galilei e. Isaac Newton f. Ludwig van Beethoven g. Charles Darwin h. Albert Einstein
4. a. Switzerland b. ballet c. England d. Cannes e. Belgium f. Norway
5. a. Istanbul b. Venice c. The Louvre d. Alhambra e. St Peter's Basilica f. Brandenburg Gate

Chapter 26

1. 1. a. Santhal b. Jarawa c. Khasi d. Bhil e. Gond f. ghoomar
2. a. Adivasi b. shifting cultivation c. Bedouin d. Chakma e. Sami f. Nenets
3. 1. a 2. a, b 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. c

Chapter 27

1. a. Morocco b. Athens c. Australia d. Kuala Lumpur e. Peru f. Dodoma g. Saudi Arabia h. Tehran
2. a. Calcutta b. Karachi c. St Petersburg d. Brazil, Brasilia e. Abuja f. USA, Washington, DC
3. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. a 8. c
4. Down: 1. Denmark 3. Canada 5. Australia 10. Doha Across: 2. Mexico 4. Mongolia 6. Rome 7. Vietnam 8. Jerusalem 9. Thailand
5. a. Egypt b. UK c. Russia d. Turkey e. New Zealand f. China g. Brazil h. Sri Lanka

Chapter 28

1. a. Hammurabi b. Lothal c. Silk Road d. Olympics e. Colosseum f. Machu Picchu
2. a-2 b-6 c-4 d-3 e-1 f-5
3. 1. a 2. a, b, c, d 3. d 4. a, b, c, d 5. d 6. a, d 7. c 8. b

Chapter 29

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. b, c 7. a, b 8. c 9. c

Chapter 30

- 1-c 2-i 3-j 4-e 5-a 6-d 7-b 8-k 9-f 10-g 11-h

Chapter 31

1. 1. b 2. a, b, c 3. a, c 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. c 10. a 11. a, c 12. b 13. c
2. a. Earth b. polar bear c. king cobra d. kiwi e. Oliver Kahn f. Kapil Dev g. Delhi h. South Africa i. Nepal j. Paraguay
3. a. Caspian b. Meethi c. yeti d. Tokyo e. palindrome

Chapter 32

1. 1. b 2. a, b, c, d 3. b, c 4. a, b, d 5. a, c, d 6. b 7. c 8. d 9. b
2. True: a, f, g, i, k, l
3. a. crickets b. ladybirds c. crabs d. silverfish e. scorpions f. harvestmen g. daddy longlegs h. locusts i. praying mantis j. barnacles

Chapter 33

1. 1. a, c 2. a, b 3. a, b, c, d 4. a, b, c, d 5. a, b, c, d 6. b 7. a
2. 1. walrus 2. bat 3. dolphin 4. lemur 5. beaver 6. yak 7. opossum 8. pangolin 9. manatee 10. wallaby 11. armadillo 12. llama 13. narwhal 14. sloth 15. armadillo

Chapter 34

1. a. orang-utan (A) b. rhesus macaque (M) c. chimpanzee (A) d. Hanuman langur (M) e. gorilla (A) f. gibbon (A)
2. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. a 8. c 9. c
3. False: c, d, g

Chapter 35

1. a. Arctic fox b. blue tiger c. leafy sea dragon d. grey whale e. northern pintail f. Siberian crane g. cuttlefish
2. a. Arctic tern b. wildebeest c. Atlantic salmon

- d. bar-headed goose e. monarch butterfly
3. a. katydid b. spider c. owl

Chapter 36

1. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. c 7. b 8. b 9. a
2. 1. red panda 2. gaur 3. markhor 4. sarus 5. gharial 6. hangul 7. chiru 8. dhole 9. dugong
3. True: a, b, d, e, g

Chapter 37

1. 1. c, d 2. a, b, c 3. c, d 4. c 5. b
2. a. Sunita Narain b. Earth Hour c. Rachel Carson d. Toyota Prius e. recycling f. energy efficiency g. plastic h. Reva
3. 1. d 2. a 3. a 4. a, b, c, d 5. c 6. c 7. d 8. a
4. True: a, b, e, f, h

Chapter 38

1. a. Laika b. 91 c. Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan d. Leonardo da Vinci e. Bangladesh f. Scorpio g. flowers h. fenugreek i. telegram j. index k. Southampton, UK l. Marie Curie
2. a. botany b. zoology c. oceans d. anatomy e. the nervous system f. ecology g. weather h. poisons i. optics j. blood k. seismology l. codes
3. a. avocado b. peach c. quilting d. quilting e. llama f. alpaca g. angora h. sheep i. at Mahabalipuram j. at Elephanta k. at Ellora l. at Ajanta m. chalks n. USB o. pastels p. wi-fi q. connector for monitor r. P & S s. solar water heater t. DSLR

Chapter 39

1. 1. c 2. c 3. b, d 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. a, b, c, d 8. c, d 9. a 10. c 11. b 12. a 13. a 14. d 15. b
2. False: b, d, e, f, g, h
3. a. Venus b. Jupiter c. Uranus d. Venus e. minor planets f. helium
4. a. Jupiter b. Titan c. Voyager 1 d. Eagle e. Buzz Aldrin f. Mangalyaan

Chapter 40

1. Discoveries: a, b, d, e, g
2. a. J Montagu b. E Rubik c. G Ferris d. K C Gillette e. L Strauss f. E Otis g. S Colt h. A Sax i. J Dunlop

Chapter 41

1. O-c, e, i A-a, b, g, h, j, l D-f U-d, k
2. a. MS-DOS b. Skype c. virus d. Safari e. COBOL f. Quake g. Opera h. Scandisk i. Firefox j. Flickr
3. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. a

Chapter 42

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a, b, c 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a, c 10. c 11. c 12. a 13. b, c 14. c 15. a, c 16. a 17. c 18. b, c 19. b 20. b, c 21. a 22. a 23. b 24. c 25. b

Chapter 43

1. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. a 5. b, c 6. a, c 7. b 8. d 9. c 10. d
2. a. volume b. depth c. breadth d. kilotons e. volume f. mass

Chapter 44

1. Chocolate Hills 2. Buddha's hand citron 3. Lithops
4. Salar de Uyuni 5. Pamukkale 6. Meteor Crater
7. pufferfish, or blowfish

Chapter 45

2. b-a-c 3. c-b-a 4. b-c-a 5. a-b-c 6. c-a-b 7. b-a-c 8. c-a-b 9. a-c-b 10. c-b-a

Chapter 46

1. turquoise 2. Egypt 3. Titan 4. narwhal 5. llama 6. Algeria
7. Amazon 8. NiCad 9. dengue 10. eclair 11. Ruskin 12. nebula 13. archery 14. yard 15. Dadra

Chapter 47

1. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. a
2. a. longest b. largest c. loudest d. longest e. smallest f. fastest g. wettest h. shortest i. largest

Chapter 48

1. a. currencies b. trees c. rocks d. Mahabharata characters e. video file formats f. rivers g. antelopes h. birds i. lakes j. deer k. fruits l. scientists
2. True: a, d, e, f, g, h, j
3. 1. a, b, c, d 2. a, d 3. a, b, c, d 4. b 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. d 10. c 11. a 12. c