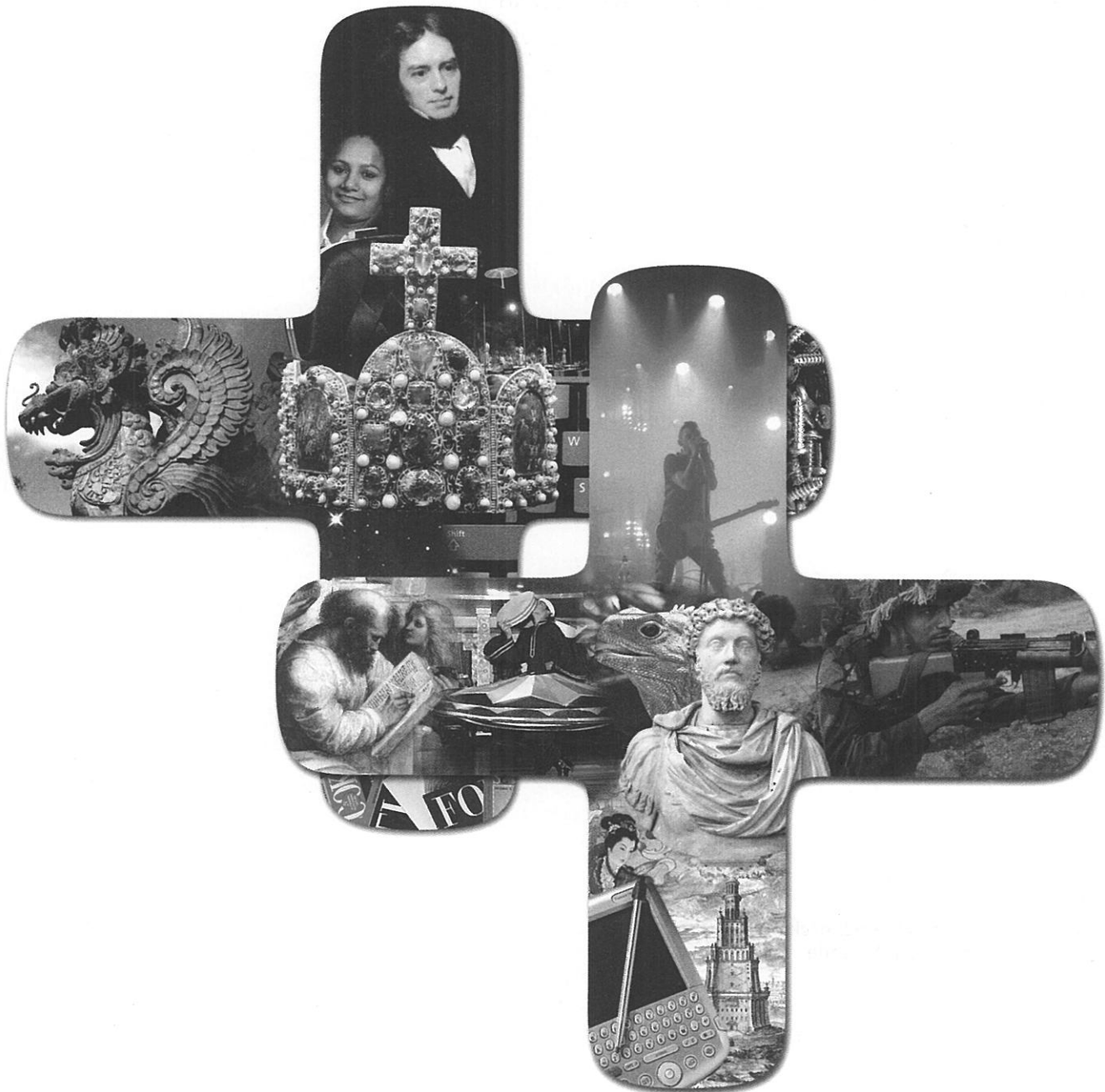


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FOR CLASS 7



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The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.

The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.

The spellings of names in the map have been taken from various sources.

1. Comics

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Asterix's best friend, who is known for his amazing strength, is
a. Getafix b. Dogmatix c. Obelix d. Cacofonix
2. He is a loyal servant who always ends up making mistakes. He is
a. Suppandi b. Kapish c. Sabu d. Billoo
3. Which of these is not a member of the Avengers?
a. Iron Man b. Loki c. Thor d. Captain America
4. The Indian version of this superhero is called Pavitr Prabhakar.
a. Superman b. Flash c. Spider-Man d. Wolverine
5. Which of these characters were created by Pran?
a. Billoo b. Shrimatiji c. Patlu d. Chacha Chaudhary
6. Which of these superhero-villain pairs are correct?
a. Superman—Lex Luthor b. Batman—Joker
c. The Avengers—Loki d. Superman—Dr Doom
7. Superman was created by
a. Stan Lee b. J Siegel c. C Schulz d. J Shuster
8. Which superhero is also the owner of Wayne Enterprises?
a. Spider-Man b. Iron Man c. Hero d. Batman
9. Manga are a type of comics from
a. Korea b. Japan c. China d. Myanmar
10. Which of these are not Indian comics?
a. Tinkle b. Marvel c. Ace Comics d. Diamond Comics

2. How well do you know the animals in the world of comics? Fill in the blanks.

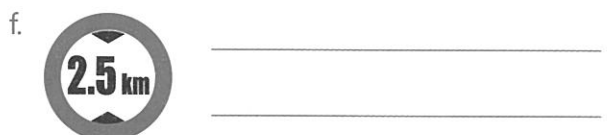
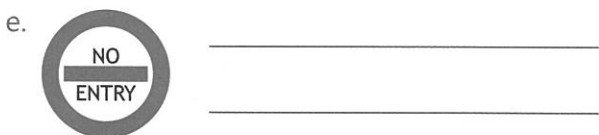
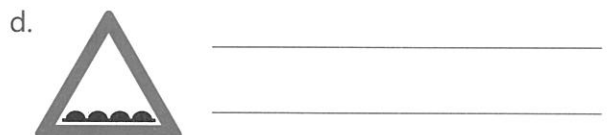
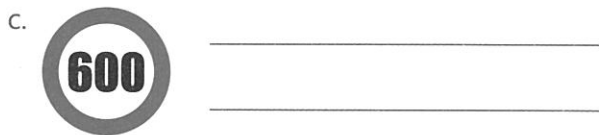
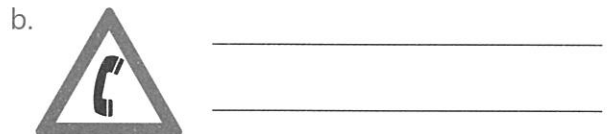
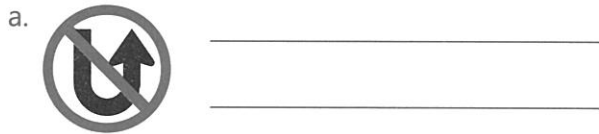
[Peanuts Devil Snert Iron Man Hobbes Charlie Brown Garfield Superman Odie Ruff Hot Dog]

- a. Krypto is a dog with superpowers that belongs to _____.
- b. The Viking Hagar the Horrible has a dog called _____.
- c. The comic strip _____ has a lazy cat who loves to eat and sleep.
- d. The Phantom has a pet wolf named _____.
- e. Snoopy the dog is seen in the popular comic strip _____.
- f. Calvin has a stuffed tiger that comes to life. Its name is _____.

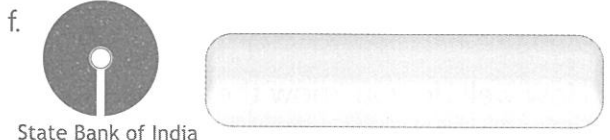
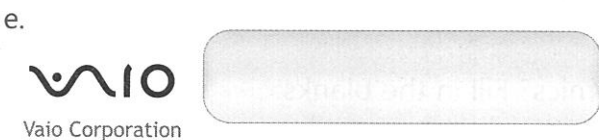
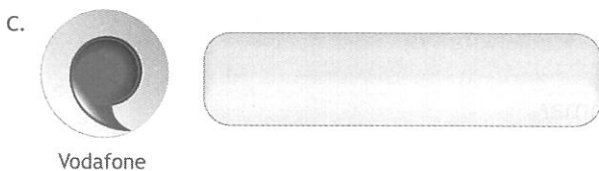
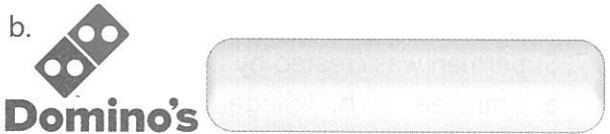
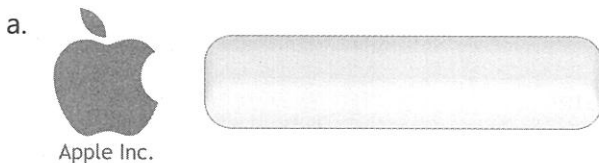


2. Spot the Errors

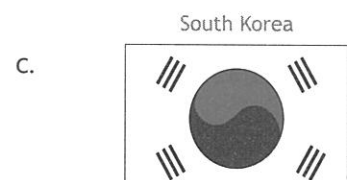
1. The signs below may have errors. Write what the error is.



2. Which of these logos have errors? Write what the error is.



3. What is wrong with these flags?



4. Spot and write the errors. (Ignore partial pictures.)

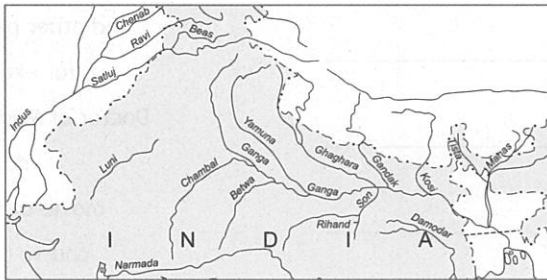
a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



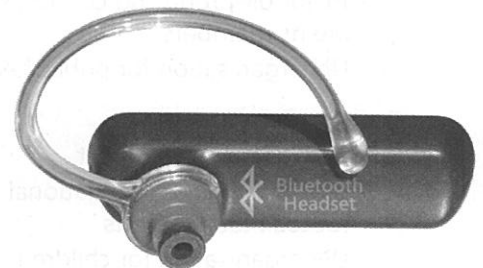
f.



g.



h.



3. Abbreviations

1. Here are some commonly used short forms mainly from non-English languages. What do these stand for? Choose from the given options. More than one option might fit.

- a. e.g. _____
- b. p.a. _____
- c. MD _____
- d. et al. _____
- e. NB _____
- f. QED _____
- g. PhD _____
- h. CV _____
- i. s.o.s. _____
- j. RSVP _____

personal attendant
save our souls
examples
Doctor of Philosophy
per year
and other people
for example
Doctor of Medicine
not bad
movie director
course of life
please reply
note carefully
résumé
which was to be proved
managing director
if needed (in medicine)
reply soon via post

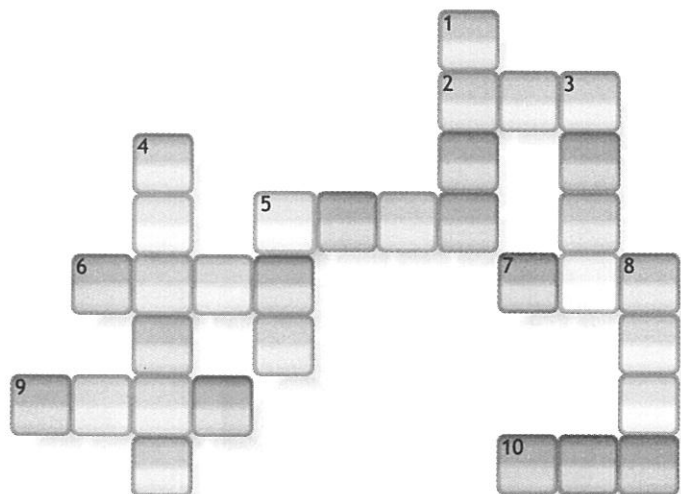
2. Complete this abbreviation crossword.

Across

2. the protector of Indian skies
5. space-related Indian organisation
6. software used for booting a PC
7. a network over a very large area
9. major oil-producing countries are its members
10. UN organisation for public health

Down

1. data first in is used first
3. organises major international football tournaments
4. UN organisation for children
5. the time followed in India
8. organisation for the collective defence of member countries from Europe and North America



4. What's in a Name?

1. Tick the correct option.

- Krishna Pandit Bhanji, an English actor, has won an Oscar, a Grammy and two Golden Globes. Best known for his role in and as Gandhi, he is better known as
a. Ben Kingsley b. Sean Connery c. Hugh Grant d. Michael Caine
- Mumtaz Jehan Dehlavi was an iconic actress who dominated the Hindi film industry in the 1950s and 1960s. We know her as
a. Nargis b. Nutan c. Madhubala d. Meena Kumari
- A huge superstar of the South Indian film industry, Shivaji Rao Gaekwad is known as
a. Dhanush b. Rajinikanth c. Surya d. Shiva
- Norma Jeane Baker is among the most well-known film stars of all time. She became famous in the 1950s and early 1960s as
a. Grace Kelly b. Greta Garbo c. Vivien Leigh d. Marilyn Monroe
- Name the freedom fighter and poet known as the Nightingale of India.
a. Annie Besant b. Sarojini Naidu c. Mira Bai d. V Lakshmi Pandit
- The highly successful doubles tennis team of Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi was nicknamed
a. Boom Boom b. FedEx c. Pindi Express d. Indian Express
- Nur Jahan, wife of Mughal Emperor Jahangir, was born as
a. Roshan Ara b. Jahan Ara c. Mehr-un-nisa d. Arjumand Bano
- Narendranath Datta is better known as
a. Vidyasagar b. Ramakrishna c. Rajguru d. Swami Vivekananda



Norma Jeane Baker



Krishna Pandit Bhanji



Mumtaz Jehan Dehlavi

2. Match by writing the correct number in each box.

1. Tiger 2. Gulzar 3. Gurudev 4. Lightning Kid 5. Dilip Kumar
6. Mirza Ghalib 7. Mother Teresa 8. Mahesh Das

a. Birbal

☐

e. Rabindranath Tagore

☐

b. Yusuf Khan

☐

f. Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu

☐

c. Viswanathan Anand

☐

g. Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi

☐

d. Asadullah Khan

☐

h. Sampooran Singh Kalra

☐


Brazilian football legend Edson Arantes do Nascimento is better known as Pele.



Actor Rajiv Hari Om Bhatia is famous as Akshay Kumar.

5. Disciplines

1. Choose the correct option or options.

1. The study of fossils is
a. archaeology b. palaeontology c. pedology d. fossiology
2. Herpetology is the study of
a. amphibians b. reptiles c. hair d. horses
3. Gastronomy is the study of
a. food b. the intestines c. the stomach d. gas
4. The art of making maps is
a. graphology b. mapography c. vexillology d. cartography
5. The study of human beings is
a. sociology b. etymology c. anthropology d. physiology
6. The study of fungi is called
a. mycology b. mouldistics c. fungology d. biology
7. Sinology is the study of
a. sinuses b. sins c. China d. Sinai Peninsula
8. The science of classification of things:
a. classimatics b. systematics c. nomenclature d. taxonomy



2. People with different occupations are given specific names. Fill in.

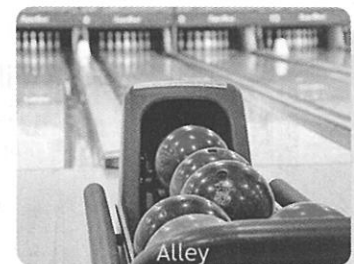
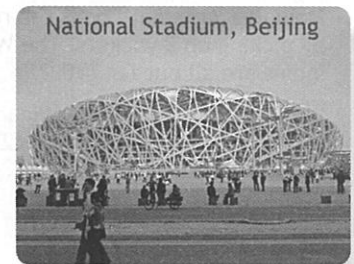
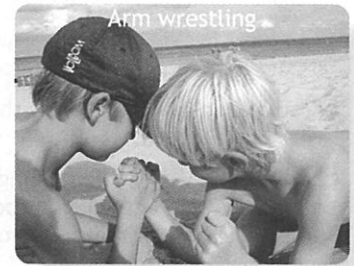
- a. Someone who studies the stars and heavenly bodies is an _____.
- b. A _____ develops computer software.
- c. Someone who studies physics is called a _____.
- d. An entomologist studies _____.
- e. A person who studies _____ is called an ornithologist.
- f. A _____ specialises in the treatment of children.
- g. A _____ studies flags.
- h. A linguist is someone who studies _____.
- i. A _____ is someone who can write in beautiful handwriting.

physicist
birds
chiropractor
astronomer
astrologer
vexillologist
chiropractist
paediatrician
physician
insects
pathologist
ants
languages
programmer
encoder
calligrapher

6. World of Sports

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which sport is played in an alley?
a. skating b. bowling c. curling
2. Which of the following teams does not play in the Pro Kabaddi League?
a. Delhi Dynamos b. U Mumba c. Jaipur Pink Panthers
3. The teams Los Angeles Lakers, Chicago Bulls and Utah Jazz play
a. soccer b. baseball c. basketball
4. Which Indian cueist was the first in the world to win world titles in all the formats of snooker and English billiards?
a. Geet Sethi b. Pankaj Advani c. Michael Ferreira
5. Pick the Formula One drivers.
a. Lewis Hamilton b. Sebastian Vettel c. Karun Chandhok
6. Women's national teams play for the Uber Cup and men's national teams play for the Thomas Cup in
a. badminton b. squash c. table tennis
7. The rugby team All Blacks represents
a. the UK b. Canada c. New Zealand
8. The venue of the French Open tennis tournament is
a. Flushing Meadows b. Roland Garros c. Madison Square Garden
9. Which professional boxer's original name was Cassius Clay?
a. George Foreman b. Mike Tyson c. Muhammad Ali
10. South American soccer-playing nations compete for the
a. UEFA Cup b. Copa America c. America's Cup
11. The Manipuri sport sagol kangjei is similar to
a. hockey b. soccer c. polo
12. The Ironman World Championship is a contest in
a. bodybuilding b. triathlon c. arm wrestling
13. The Beijing National Stadium, built for the 2008 Olympics, is called the
a. Rose Bowl b. Wrigley Field c. Bird's Nest



The 1983 Prudential Cup final in England

- India play two-time winners—the West Indies.
- The West Indies win the toss and elect to field. They bundle out India for a meagre 183.
- Krishnamachari Srikkanth is the highest scorer with only 38 runs!
- Early in the West Indian innings, the great opener Gordon Greenidge is bowled by a ball he leaves! Would 'morning show the day'?
- Not likely, as in walks Vivian Richards and tears India's gentle medium-pace attack apart.
- In no time, the West Indies are cruising at 50 for 1—on course for 3 World Cups in a row.
- Then Richards skies one. The ball heads for no-man's-land, or does it? Indian captain Kapil Dev has his eyes fixed on it, as he runs back and takes a wonderful catch.
- Mohinder Amarnath does the rest by picking up 3 wickets. The West Indies are all out for 140.
- India win the World Cup. Amarnath is the Man of the Match with 26 runs and 3 wickets.



2. The Cricket World Cup Quiz. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ hosted the first three cricket World Cups. [England Australia The West Indies]
- The first trophy was called the _____ Cup. [Reliance Prudential Benson and Hedges]
- _____ won the first two World Cups, in 1975 and 1979. [England Australia The West Indies]
- Women played their first cricket World Cup in _____. [1973 1975 1983]
- _____ is the most successful country in cricket World Cups. [India Pakistan Australia]
- _____ of _____ was the first to score a century in a cricket World Cup. [Kapil Dev India Dennis Amiss England Steve Waugh Australia]
- _____ was the first to lead India to World Cup victories in the ODI and T20 formats. [Kapil Dev Sourav Ganguly Rahul Dravid M S Dhoni]



British lawn tennis player Charlotte Cooper—the first female Olympic champion

3. Fill in the names of these great Olympians.

[Nadia Comaneci Michael Phelps Emil Zatopek Jackie Joyner-Kersey K D Jadhav Karnam Malleswari Larisa Latynina Abebe Bikila Abhinav Bindra Sushil Kumar]

- US swimmer; won 22 medals (18 golds) in three Olympics _____
- Gymnast from Ukraine; her record of 18 medals in three Olympics stood unbroken from 1964 to 2012. _____
- Romanian gymnast; only 14 years old when she became the first to score a 'perfect 10' _____
- First to win the 5,000 m, the 10,000 m and the marathon in the same Olympics _____
- Ethiopian runner; first to win the Olympic marathon twice; ran barefoot to win the first time _____
- Considered by many as the greatest female athlete ever; first to win the Olympic heptathlon twice _____



A stamp commemorating Nadia Comaneci's feat

- g. Independent India's first individual Olympic medallist; won a bronze in wrestling (1952)
- h. Ace shooter; first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal (2008)
- i. First Indian woman to win an Olympic medal; won a bronze in weightlifting (2000)
- j. Wrestler; first Indian to win an individual medal in more than one Olympiad (2008, 2012)



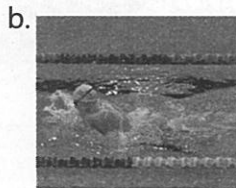
Between 1928 and 1980 India won eight Olympic gold medals in field hockey, six of them in a row. Dhyani Chand played in 1928, 1932 and 1936.

4. Water Sports Quiz. Tick the correct option or options.

- Which of the following are Summer Olympic sports?
a. diving b. rowing c. sailing d. water polo
- What are the two kinds of canoeing and kayaking events in Olympics?
a. sprint b. sculls c. slalom d. springboard
- At the Munich Olympics, 1972, Mark Spitz of the USA won gold in 7 events. Only Michael Phelps with 8 golds in Beijing, 2008, has won more golds in a single Olympiad. Spitz was a
a. diver b. swimmer c. rower d. canoeist
- Dawn Fraser of Australia was the first to win the same event in three successive Olympics. She competed in the 100-m
a. freestyle b. backstroke c. butterfly d. breaststroke
- Greg Louganis of the USA took gold in both the platform and springboard events in the 1984 Los Angeles and 1988 Seoul Olympics. Louganis was a
a. swimmer b. canoeist c. diver d. kayaker
- He won 5 Olympic gold medals in swimming and a bronze in water polo. He also played the role of Tarzan in several Hollywood movies. His name:
a. Mark Spitz b. Johnny Depp c. Ian Thorpe d. Johnny Weissmuller
- Mihir Sen and Arati Saha were the first Indian swimmers, male and female respectively, to
a. swim in the Olympics b. win an Olympic medal
c. cross the English Channel d. do all of these
- What stroke is this? (Tick one option for each.)



freestyle
butterfly
breaststroke
backstroke



butterfly
breaststroke
backstroke
freestyle



freestyle
backstroke
butterfly
breaststroke



This Olympic champion acted as Tarzan in movies.



Rower Elisabeta Lipa of Romania competed in six Olympics and won eight medals.

7. Art and Craft

1. Read the clues and fill in.

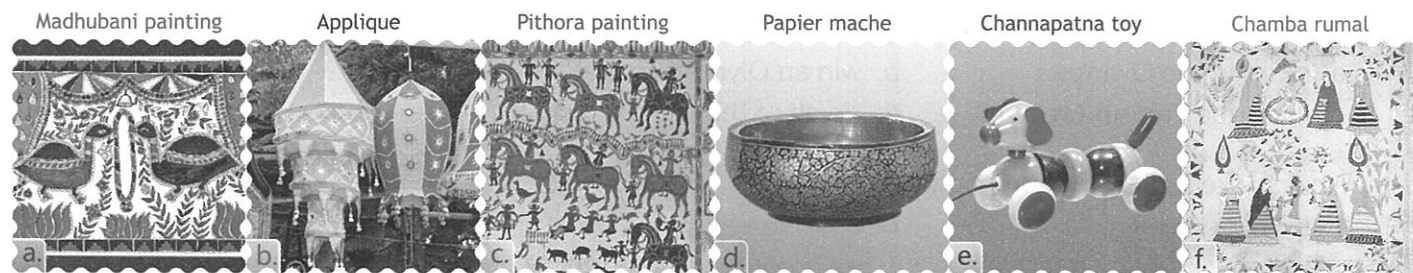
[kalamkari meenakari bidri zardozi calligraphy filigree pietra dura ganjifa thangka]

- The art of producing beautiful decorative handwriting or lettering
- Silver inlay on objects made of a dark-coloured alloy metal; started in Bidar in the Deccan
- The art of using a bamboo pen to draw and colour motifs on cloth
- The art of coating metal objects with coloured glazes to create designs
- Embroidery with gold and silver thread, and sometimes pearls and precious stones
- A kind of lacelike metalwork using threads and beads of metal
- A kind of inlay work using polished pieces of coloured stones to create designs
- A picture of a Buddhist deity or ritual symbol made by painting, stitching or block printing
- A game played with hand-crafted cards; each set of 12 cards is based on a theme, e.g. the zodiac.



2. Write the name of an Indian state or union territory where the art object is produced.

[Bihar Gujarat Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Karnataka Odisha]

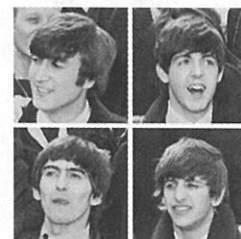


8. Pop, Rock and Jazz

Popular music includes all kinds of music that are considered trendy—such as the kinds that play most often on radio and TV and at parties and gatherings. Popular music changes over time, and every period has its own popular music. This kind of music includes many different styles. Pop, jazz, rock, reggae and rap are a few examples. Unlike classical music, popular music is not formally taught. It is also less rigid, and is meant for much larger audiences. In India, the most dominant form of popular music is film music.

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- A popular music band is a group that performs popular music as a team. It includes instrumentalists and often singers too. Which of the following were members of the famous English band The Beatles?
a. John Lennon b. Ringo Starr c. Paul McCartney d. George Harrison
- A boy band is a popular music band made up of young men. Which of the following started off as boy bands?
a. Boyzone b. Carpenters c. Backstreet Boys d. Westlife
- Pick the members of a musical trio that has composed many popular film songs.
a. Shankar Mahadevan b. Loy Mendonsa
c. Shankar Jaikishan d. Ehsaan Noorani
- Which of the following bands are Indian?
a. Fossils b. Strings c. Soulmate d. Euphoria
- Pick the members of the Indian duo Colonial Cousins, which produces a fusion of Indian and Western music.
a. Louis Banks b. Hariharan c. Leslie Lewis d. Remo Fernandes
- Rock, or rock and roll, is a kind of popular music with simple tunes and a strong rhythm. Who among the following are rock musicians?
a. The Beatles b. Elvis Presley c. Jimi Hendrix d. Louis Armstrong
- Jazz is a kind of African-American music. Much of it is improvised, or created by the musicians while performing. Who among the following are jazz musicians?
a. Louis Banks b. Kenny G c. Norah Jones d. Louis Armstrong
- Rap is a kind of music in which words are spoken quickly to a strong fast rhythm. Pick the rappers among the following.
a. Pitbull b. Jay-Z c. Baba Sehgal d. Honey Singh



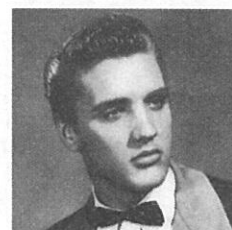
The Beatles



Bob Dylan. Many of his songs became anthems for civil rights and anti-war movements.



Trumpeter Louis Armstrong



Singer and actor Elvis Presley was a cultural icon of the twentieth century.



Julie Andrews won the Golden Globe for her performance as Maria von Trapp in the musical film *The Sound of Music*.



Colombian singer Shakira



Madonna won the Golden Globe for her performance in the musical film Evita.



Singer Bono (Paul David Hewson) has participated in many humanitarian projects.



Singer and musician Norah Jones is a daughter of sitar maestro Ravi Shankar.

9. This West Indian form of music often has lyrics based on religious, social and political subjects. It has often been used in songs of protest. It is known as
a. jazz b. rap c. reggae d. rock

10. Who sang the signature song My Heart Will Go On for the movie Titanic?
a. Beyonce b. Madonna c. Britney Spears d. Celine Dion

11. Among the following, who have performed in one or more of the FIFA World Cup official songs?
a. Pitbull b. Shakira c. Ricky Martin d. Jennifer Lopez

12. Band Aid and USA for Africa were groups formed by solo musicians and musicians from different bands to raise funds to fight famine and poverty in Africa. The huge hit We Are the World by USA for Africa was written by _____ and _____.
a. Lionel Richie b. John Lennon c. Bob Dylan d. Michael Jackson

13. This song was originally written in honour of actress Marilyn Monroe. One of its composers Elton John sang a rewritten version as a tribute to Diana, Princess of Wales at her funeral. Which song is it?
a. Blowin' in the Wind b. Candle in the Wind
c. The Winner Takes It All d. Yesterday Once More

14. Some Western musicians have used Indian instruments such as the sitar and the tabla. One of them was George Harrison of The Beatles. He learnt to play his instrument from
a. Ravi Shankar b. Zakir Hussain c. Rais Khan d. Shivkumar Sharma

15. The Grammy Awards are given in the USA to recognise great achievements in music. Among the following Indian musicians who have won this award?
a. A R Rahman b. Ravi Shankar c. Zakir Hussain d. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt

2. Identify the musician or the group.

[ABBA Spice Girls Arijit Singh Remo Fernandes Strings Usha Uthup Euphoria Asha Bhonsle]



9. Dance and Theatre

Dance exists in a variety of styles and forms. There are folk dances, which are usually traditional group dances that do not need too much training. There are also classical dances, which need training to master their well-defined rules. Contemporary dance developed in the twentieth century. It combines different styles of dance and gives a lot of creative freedom to the choreographer (the person who designs the form and sequence of movements in a dance piece).

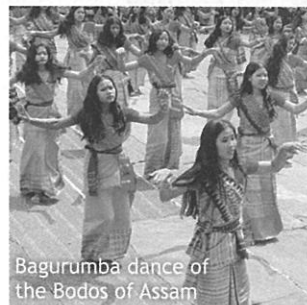
Theatre is a form of fine art which involves the live performance of plays. The actors may use a combination of gesture, speech, song and dance. A person who writes plays is called a playwright.

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- Kathak of northern India, Kathakali of Kerala, Odissi of Odisha and Manipuri of Manipur are classical dances. Which of the following are also classical dances?
 - Sattriya of Assam
 - Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu
 - Mohiniattam of Kerala
 - Kuchipudi of Andhra Pradesh
- What kind of Indian classical dance is traditionally performed by men only?
 - Kathak
 - Kathakali
 - Manipuri
 - Mohiniattam
- Lord Shiva is regarded as Nataraja—the Lord of Dance. He is most often associated with a dance called
 - Thang-ta
 - Rasalila
 - Tandava
 - Dandiya
- In what kind of Indian classical dance are dancers not required to wear anklets?
 - Manipuri
 - Kathak
 - Bharatnatyam
 - Odissi
- Which of the following Indian folk dances are martial dances?
 - Chholiya of Kumaon
 - Dandiya of Gujarat
 - Dumhal of Kashmir
 - Chhau of eastern India
- Ballet forms the basis of many styles of Western dance. Ballet started in
 - Spain
 - France
 - Italy
 - Germany
- Which of the following are Western ballroom dances?
 - Waltz
 - Flamenco
 - Tango
 - Foxtrot
- Which of the following are famous ballet dancers?
 - Anna Pavlova
 - Vaslav Nijinsky
 - Rudolf Nureyev
 - Martha Graham
- Who popularised the dance move called the 'moonwalk'?
 - Madonna
 - Shakira
 - Patrick Swayze
 - Michael Jackson



Ballet



Bagurumba dance of the Bodos of Assam



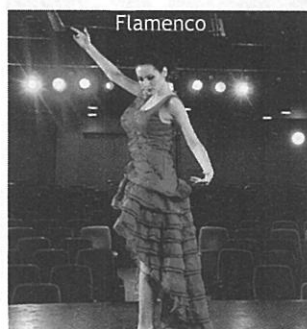
Hawaiian Hula dance



Sufi whirling



Brazilian Samba dancer



Flamenco



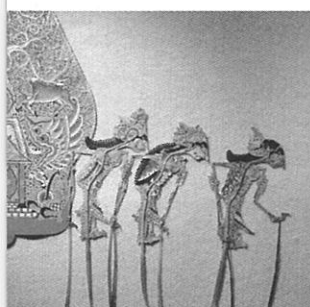
Yakshagana



Kathputli



Uday Shankar, Anna Pavlova
in the ballet Radha-Krishna



Shadow puppets used
in wayang



The red-beard mask typically
worn by cruel characters in
Kathakali dance drama

10. Which of these people experimented by mixing various styles of dance?
a. Uday Shankar b. Chandralekha c. Rukmini Devi d. Raja and Radha Reddy
11. Which of the following pairs of ancient Sanskrit plays and playwrights is incorrect?
a. Meghadoota–Kalidasa b. Mrichchakatika–Shudraka
c. Abhijnanashakuntala–Bhasa d. Mudra Rakshasa–Vishakhadutta
12. Which of these is not one of the dance dramas written by Rabindranath Tagore?
a. Chandaliika b. Chitrangada c. Shyama d. Charulata
13. Western theatre first developed as an art form in
a. Greece b. Rome c. France d. England
14. Among these early Western playwrights who were from Greece?
a. Aeschylus b. Ennius c. Sophocles d. Euripedes
15. William Shakespeare of England is perhaps the most famous playwright in history.
Which of his following plays is a comedy?
a. Macbeth b. Hamlet c. Othello d. As You Like It
16. Opera is a kind of drama in which all or most of the dialogues are sung to music.
The name for a short opera, usually with a humorous subject, is
a. operetta b. soprano c. skit d. soap opera
17. Kabuki is a kind of dance drama from
a. Greece b. Japan c. China d. Egypt
18. Which of the following are forms of puppet theatre?
a. Japanese bunraku b. British Punch-and-Judy show
c. Indonesian wayang kulit d. Rajasthani kathputli show
19. Among the following, who have been successful playwrights?
a. Sombhu Mitra b. Habib Tanvir c. Girish Karnad d. Vijay Tendulkar
20. Among the following theatre artists, who have been successful filmstars?
a. Utpal Dutt b. Zohra Sehgal c. Shabana Azmi d. Shashi Kapoor

2. Write the correct number to show where each of these forms of Indian traditional theatre originated.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| a. Tamasha | <input type="text"/> | d. Bhavai | <input type="text"/> | g. Ankiya nata | <input type="text"/> |
| b. Jatra | <input type="text"/> | e. Rasalila and Ramalila | <input type="text"/> | h. Terukkuttu | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Nautanki | <input type="text"/> | f. Yakshagana | <input type="text"/> | i. Kutiyattam | <input type="text"/> |

1. Assam 2. Karnataka 3. West Bengal 4. Gujarat 5. Maharashtra 6. Kerala 7. Tamil Nadu 8. North India

10. At the Movies

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- Name the animation series on the adventures of four New York zoo animals who are unexpectedly shipped back to Africa where they struggle to survive and return to their city.
a. Ice Age b. Madagascar c. Happy Feet d. Shrek
- Casablanca, A Bridge Too Far and Saving Private Ryan are films set in the backdrop of
a. World War I b. World War II c. the Cold War d. the Great Depression
- Films such as Gandhi, The Legend of Bhagat Singh and Bandit Queen are known as biopics, as they are based on the life of real persons. Which of these are biopics?
a. Jobs b. Schindler's List c. Sherlock Holmes d. The Social Network
- Troy, based on Homer's epic Iliad, is set in ancient Greece. Which of these films is set in ancient Rome?
a. Gladiator b. Braveheart c. Alexander d. The Last Samurai
- Satyajit Ray's debut film as director was the story of a poor family's struggle for survival in a Bengal village. The first of three movies featuring the character Apu, known as the Apu trilogy, the film was
a. Aparajito b. Charulata c. Apur Sansar d. Pather Panchali
- Which of these is a series of epic fantasy adventure films set in the fictional world of Middle-earth featuring the hobbit Frodo Baggins?
a. The Chronicles of Narnia b. The Lost Empire
c. The Twilight Saga d. The Lord of the Rings



2. Many films have been made on sports. Match the movie with the sport on which it is based. Write A for athletics, H for hockey, F for football, C for cricket, B for boxing, G for gymnastics and R for rugby.

a. Bhaag Milkha Bhaag

h. Ali

b. Lagaan

i. Iqbal

c. Bend It Like Beckham

j. Peaceful Warrior

d. Rocky

k. Ferrari Ki Sawaari

e. Chariots of Fire

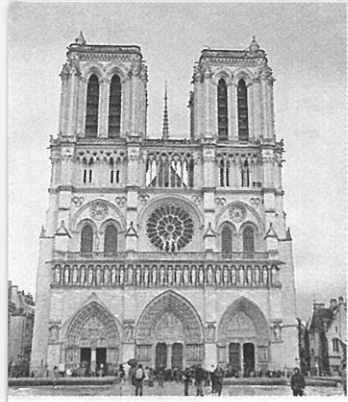
l. Invictus

f. Chak De! India

m. Escape to Victory

g. Million Dollar Baby

n. Paan Singh Tomar



11. Quiz 1

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. This famous cathedral in Paris is the
 a. Notre-Dame b. Champs-Elysees c. Palais Garnier

2. Where would you find the research stations Maitri and Bharati?
 a. on the moon b. in Antarctica c. in space

3. This South American animal is the largest living rodent. It is a
 a. capybara b. guinea pig c. beaver

4. Which of the following diseases has been eradicated from India?
 a. polio b. tuberculosis c. chikungunya

5. The world's highest lake on which large vessels can ply is
 a. Dal Lake b. Lake Baikal c. Lake Titicaca

6. The game that is played with tiles that have Chinese symbols on them is
 a. tangram b. hua pian c. mah-jongg

7. Who among these people has won both a Grammy and a Nobel?
 a. Nicolas Sarkozy b. Barack Obama c. Bill Clinton

8. Diet is a name for the parliament of
 a. Poland b. Norway c. Japan

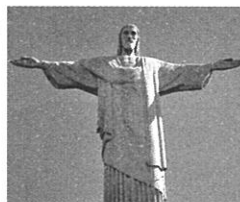
9. The headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police is known as
 a. London Eye b. Scotland Yard c. Pentagon

10. The Snellen chart is used for
 a. eye tests b. blood tests c. IQ tests

11. Borobudur is a huge Buddhist temple in
 a. Myanmar b. Thailand c. Indonesia

12. Pick Christ the Redeemer, a landmark of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

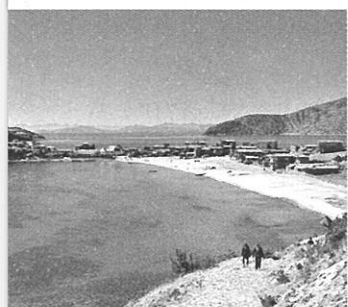
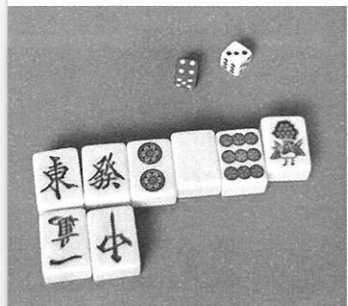
a.



b.



c.



2. Tick if true.

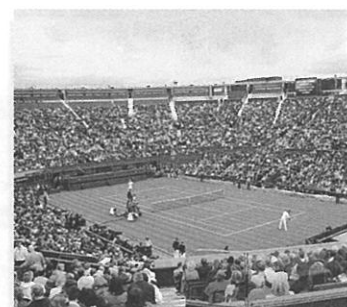
- a. Female reindeer have antlers. ☐
- b. Many native Americans make totem poles. ☐
- c. The sport of angling involves catching fish. ☐
- d. Towers of silence are associated with Jainism. ☐
- e. The deficiency of Vitamin D causes night blindness. ☐
- f. Gatka is an Indian martial art practised by the Sikhs. ☐
- g. India has the longest written constitution in the world. ☐
- h. Panama hats originated in the country called Panama. ☐
- i. Fahrenheit and Kelvin are scales for measuring temperature. ☐
- j. Ecuador is so called because the equator passes through it. ☐



3. The Venue Quiz. Fill in with the correct option.

[Flushing Meadows Wembley Eden Gardens Wimbledon Rod Laver Arena
The Oval Wanderers Ponds Forge Water Cube Lord's Azteca Chapauk]

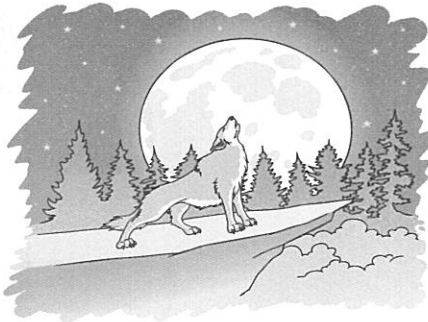
- a. The largest cricket stadium in India by seating capacity, named after Ranjitsinhji, is at the
- b. The home of the England football team, it is famous for its arch and partially retractable roof.
- c. Venue of the All-England Championships, the only Grand Slam played on natural grass
.....
- d. Also known as the bullring; has hosted the 2003 cricket World Cup final and the first T20 World Cup final in 2007
.....
- e. The Arthur Ashe Stadium which hosts the US Open tennis tournament is located at
.....
- f. The National Aquatics Centre in Beijing where Michael Phelps won eight Olympic golds
.....
- g. The first stadium to hold two FIFA World Cup finals, in 1970 and 1986
.....



12. Books and Authors

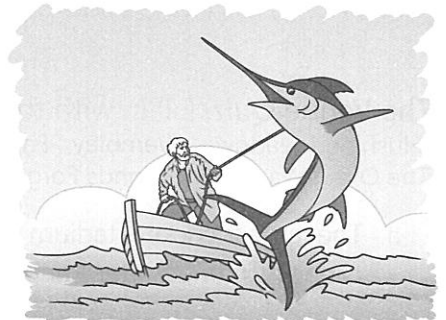
1. Name the book.

- a. This is the story of a family of six who are the only ones to survive a shipwreck. They save some useful things from the ship and reach an uninhabited island. There they find food and shelter and are able to live happily.
-



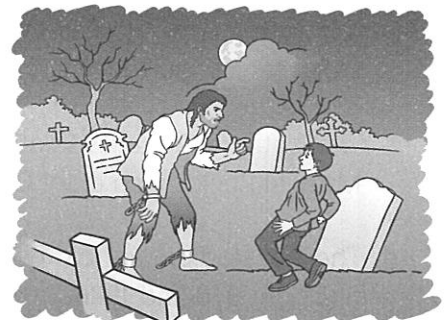
- b. Buck, a large shepherd dog, is living a comfortable life with his master when he is stolen. He is put to work pulling sledges in the cold Arctic. The story is about how Buck learns to survive and ultimately returns to the wild, hunting for food.
-

- c. This is the story of an old fisherman who has not caught a single fish in many days. One day he catches a large fish that pulls his boat for almost two days. The old man hangs on to the line, not giving up. He finally kills the fish but on his way back the fish is eaten by sharks, leaving only the skeleton.
-



- d. A talkative and imaginative orphan girl, Anne Shirley, is sent to a brother and sister who wanted to adopt a boy. The story is about how she wins the hearts of her new family members, makes friends and grows up on the farm.
-

- e. A poor boy helps a convict. The boy dreams of being a rich man but has to work in an iron foundry. After he grows up he receives a large sum of money from an unknown well-wisher who turns out to be the criminal he had helped.
-



2. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Which of the following was written by the French author and aviator Antoine de Saint-Exupery?
a. The Little Prince b. Little Princess c. Flight 714 d. Through the Looking-Glass
2. Which of these are works by William Shakespeare?
a. King Lear b. The Tempest c. Julius Caesar d. The Merchant of Venice
3. The national song of India, Vande Mataram, is taken from Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya's book
a. Hind Swaraj b. Neel Darpan c. Anandamath d. Pakhtoon
4. Nineteen Eighty-Four and Animal Farm are famous works by
a. George Orwell b. Jonathan Swift c. Rohinton Mistry d. Ruskin Bond
5. The book The White Tiger, which won the Booker Prize in 2008, was written by
a. Aravind Adiga b. Kiran Desai c. Jhumpa Lahiri d. Anita Desai
6. This author was also known as the Parrot of India. His name is
a. Amir Khusrau b. Banabhatta c. Kalidasa d. Tulsidas
7. The author of The Canterbury Tales is regarded by many as the Father of English Poetry. He is
a. John Milton b. Robert Brown c. Geoffrey Chaucer d. William Wordsworth
8. The books The Hungry Tide and Sea of Poppies were written by
a. Raja Rao b. Ravi Varma c. V S Naipaul d. Amitav Ghosh

3. Match the authors to their works.

1. O Henry

2. Kalidasa

3. Vishnu Sharma

4. Raja Rao

5. William Golding

a. Panchatantra

b. Lord of the Flies

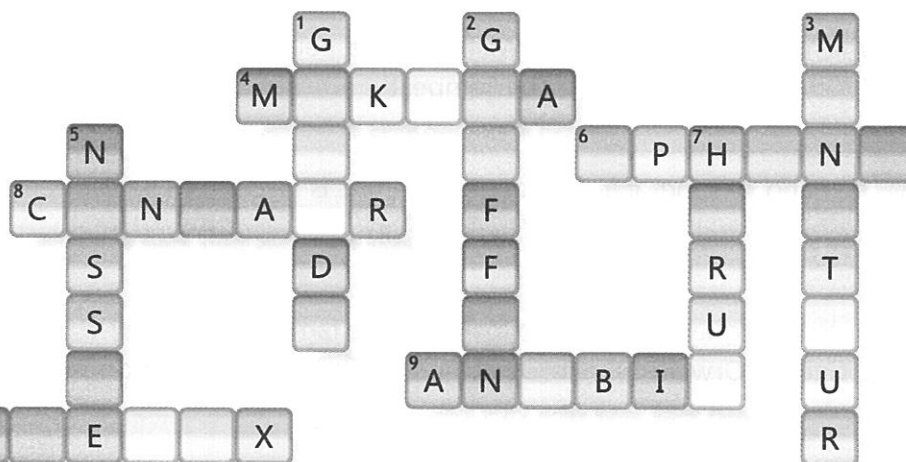
c. The Serpent and the Rope

d. Abhijnanashakuntala

e. The Gift of the Magi

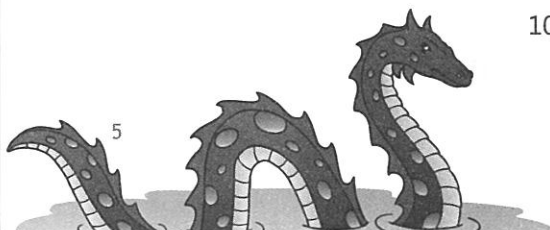
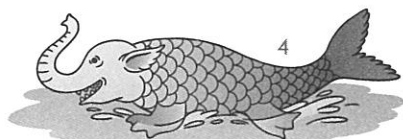
13. Mythical Beings

Complete the names of these mythical creatures.



Clues

1. Man's body but beak and wings of an eagle; Hindu and Buddhist mythology
2. Lion's body, tail and hind legs; head and wings of an eagle
3. Monster with bull's head and man's body; lived in Crete, in a maze called the Labyrinth
4. Usually a crocodile or an elephant with the tail of a fish or seal or peacock; common in Hindu temple sculpture
5. Nickname for a large aquatic monster believed to live in Loch Ness, a lake in Scotland
6. Body of a sitting lion, winged or wingless; head usually human but ram head also known; a monster in Greece but holy in Egypt
7. Falcon-headed Egyptian god associated with the sun
8. Man's body up to the waist joined with the body and legs of a horse; Greek mythology
9. Jackal-headed Egyptian god associated with tombs
10. A long-lived bird linked with the sun; believed to be reborn from the ashes of its predecessor



14. Colourful Language

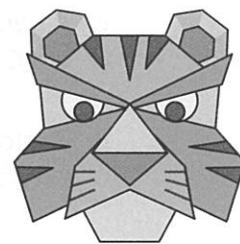
1. Fill in the right colour to complete the sentences.

- a. Seeing my new jacket, she turned _____ with envy.
- b. My best friends cheered me up whenever I had the _____.
- c. I remember the day I got selected. It was a _____-letter day for me.
- d. She has been doing so well lately. She seems to have hit a _____ patch.
- e. He always got into trouble and was considered the _____ sheep of the family.
- f. He appeared so healthy. His hospitalisation came as a bolt from the _____.
- g. Our garden looks wonderful these days. The new gardener really has _____ fingers.
- h. I lost my job, but I set up my own business. You see, every cloud has a _____ lining.
- i. I have given up junk food. I have a cheeseburger or pizza only once in a _____ moon.
- j. She had to shut down the restaurant, as customers were few and the business was in the _____.
- k. Most projects take ages to complete because of the _____ tape in government departments.
- l. You can never guess the outcome of this thrilling novel—there are too many _____ herrings as the mystery unfolds.



2. Tick the correct option.

- a. The puzzle is so easy, it's a _____. [piece of cake / pie in the sky]
- b. If you are extremely nervous, your heart is _____. [on your sleeve / in your mouth]
- c. A person who deceives others _____. [pulls their legs / pulls wool over their eyes]
- d. If you take credit for someone's idea, you _____. [steal his thunder / steal the show]
- e. When sportspersons retire, they are said to _____. [hang up their boots / throw in the towel]
- f. If you start a conversation with someone you have not met before, you _____. [break the ice / break fresh ground]
- g. Looking for something in the wrong place? You could be _____. [barking up the wrong tree / beating about the bush]
- h. A person, organisation or country that is less powerful or dangerous than it appears to be is said to be a _____. [paper tiger / white elephant]
- i. You deal with a problem when it becomes necessary, not before. In other words, you _____. [cross a bridge when you come to it / make hay while the sun shines]



3. Many foreign words and phrases make the English language colourful. Fill in the appropriate word or phrase given below to complete the sentences.

[de rigueur bona fide persona non grata aficionado magnum opus déjà vu prima facie ad hoc passe faux pas]

- a. My mother is a football _____. (an ardent follower)
- b. He committed the _____ of wearing shorts at the reception. (social blunder)
- c. _____ it appears that he is involved in the crime. (on initial evaluation)
- d. She has written so many great books. Which is her _____? (greatest work of an artist/writer)
- e. When you visit India, a trip to the beautiful Taj Mahal is _____. (required by custom)
- f. As I watched the team lose the match, I felt a sense of _____. (as if it had occurred before)
- g. They formed _____ committees for flood-relief work. (something unplanned)
- h. After his arrest, he became _____ at the club. (an unwelcome person)
- i. Only _____ members of the committee were allowed to vote in the elections. (genuine)
- j. As more people switch to credit cards, cash payment will soon be _____. (outdated)

4. Read the meanings, unscramble the clues and write the words and phrases.

- a. The existing state of affairs
SUTSAT OUQ _____
- b. A short audio or video clip or a catchy statement
USODN TIBE _____
- c. A person who spends a lot of time watching TV
CUCOH PATOOT _____
- d. Photographers who chase famous people
PAZZPIARA _____
- e. An awkward matter that people avoid
HTO TOPOTA _____
- f. A person who breaks into others' computers
KACHER _____
- g. Illegally using or copying programs, books, videos, etc.
CYRIPA _____



15. The Print Media

When we speak of the media, we generally mean newspapers, news magazines, radio and television. However, media or mass media include all means of mass communication, e.g., books, films and the Internet. Even billboards, placards and blimps (small airships) are a kind of media, called outdoor media.

The print media, as the name suggests, include all kinds of printed material such as books, magazines and newspapers. A person whose job is to prepare material for publication (as books, news items, etc.) is known as an editor. An editor's work includes seeing that there are no mistakes, presenting the material in the right way and even deciding whether it should be published at all.

1. If you were a newspaper editor, on which page would you place items with the following headlines? The choices are: Front Nation City Business World Sports Editorial

a. Venice to ban giant ships from its canals

.....

b. Federer gets past Djokovic

.....

c. PM leaves for Moscow

.....

d. Bomb scare at railway station

.....

e. BSE Sensex hits new high

.....

f. The young Indian voter wants progress

.....

g. 60% rural houses without clean water

.....

Press may mean a printing press or the part of the media related to news.

The term Fourth Estate is often used to mean the press or the media.

2. Tick the correct option or options.

1. The 'versions' of a newspaper published from different cities or at different times of the day are called

- a. issues b. editions c. publications d. copies

2. Newspapers are printed on a special kind of paper called

- a. newsprint b. yellow paper c. press print d. pulp

3. A name that appears under some headline of a newspaper is the name of the

- a. reporter, or correspondent, who has filed the report, or story
b. editor who has prepared the report for publication
c. person who can be contacted for further details

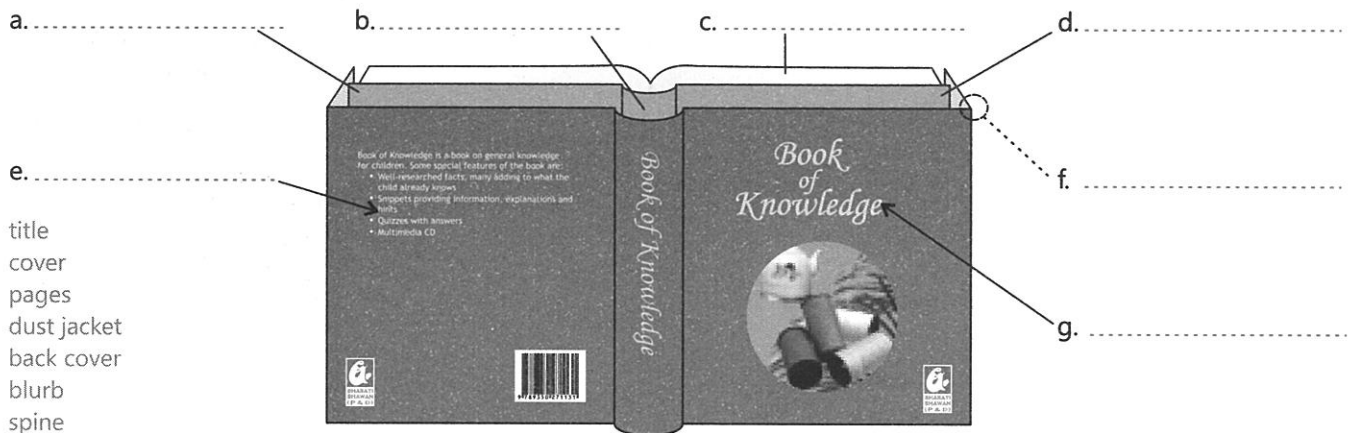
4. The cover story of a magazine is the

- a. most important story in that issue
b. story mentioned most prominently on the cover
c. story related to the main picture on the cover



5. The word 'agencies' at the end of a report means that the story has been provided by news agencies. News agencies have their own reporters and photographers. Their stories are used by TV and radio broadcasters as well. Which of the following are news agencies?
- Reuters
 - Press Trust of India (PTI)
 - Associated Press (AP)
 - Agence France-Presse (AFP)
6. The word 'copy' means material prepared for publication. In advertising, it may mean a message or a slogan. In an advertising agency, a person whose job is to compose slogans is a
- copyist
 - copywriter
 - copy editor
 - copyright
7. Pick the news magazine.
- The Hindu
 - Reader's Digest
 - India Today
 - National Geographic
8. Which of the following publishers publish books for children?
- Ladybird Books
 - Katha
 - Puffin Books
 - Children's Book Trust (CBT)

3. Label the parts of the book.











4. Fill in with the correct option.

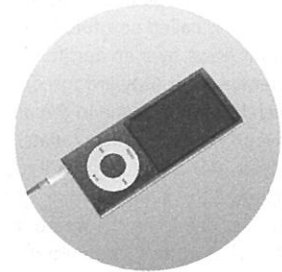
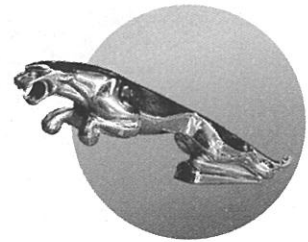
[index preface footnote blurb caption ISBN]

- An introduction to a book, generally by the author
- A note at the bottom of a page to explain something in the page
- An explanation or description accompanying a picture or a figure
- An alphabetical list of the topics covered in a book and the pages where they occur
- A few things about a book, written by the publisher to make you want to buy the book
- A number that identifies a book and its publisher

16. Companies and Brands

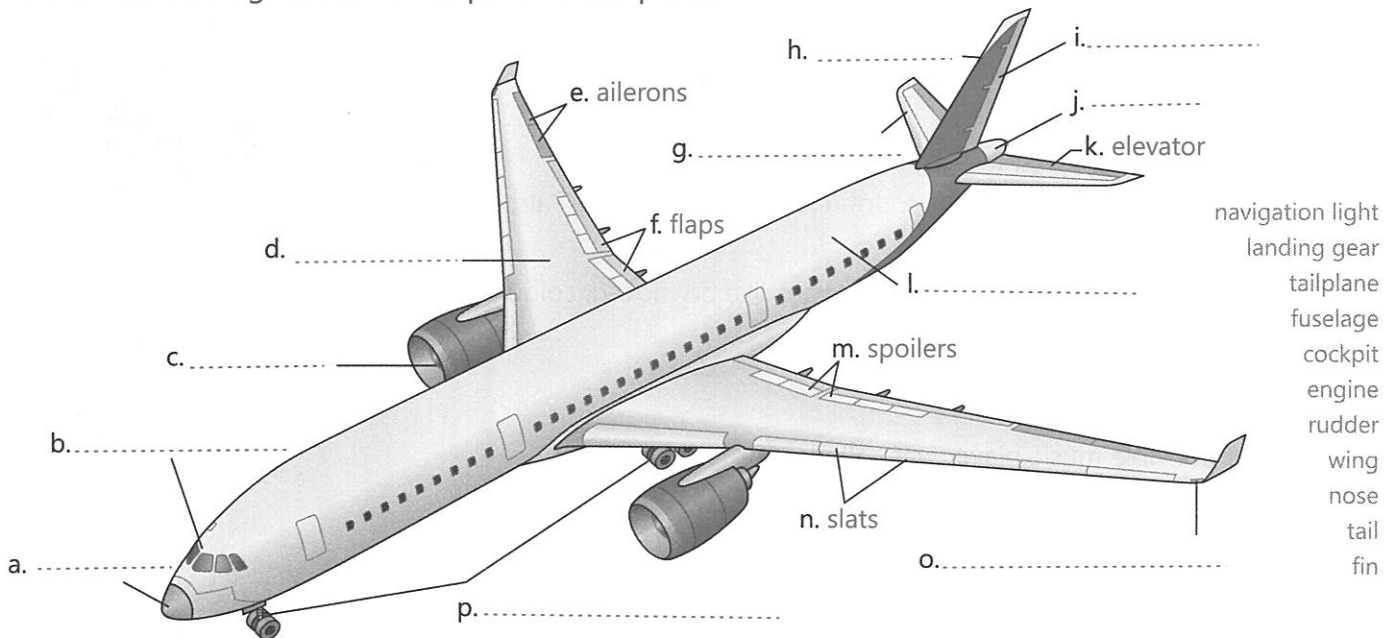
Tick the correct option or options.

1. The iconic Mustang car is manufactured by
a. Toyota b. Jaguar c. Ford d. Volkswagen
2. Pick the brand that is not Indian.
a. La Opala b. Havells c. John Players d. Colgate-Palmolive
3. Which of these companies has used slogans like be moved, colour like no other and make.believe?
a. Haier b. Dulux c. Sony d. Onida
4. The first portable music player was called
a. Discman b. Walkman c. iPod d. iTunes
5. This Korean company began by exporting food items such as dried fish. It is
a. Daewoo b. LG c. Samsung d. Hyundai
6. Which of these are logos of courier companies?
a.  b.  c.  d. 
7. The name of this brand came from an Afrikaans word for an antelope.
a. Barracuda b. Impala c. Reebok d. Kookaburra
8. Which of these companies specialises in ready-to-assemble furniture?
a. Fabindia b. Ikea c. Godrej d. Supreme
9. Which of these international brands are owned by Indian companies?
a. Garnier b. Jaguar c. Land Rover d. Vicks
10. The founders of which of these companies are brothers?
a. Adidas b. Nestle c. Puma d. Cadbury
11. Navratna and Maharatna companies are special government-owned companies. Pick the Maharatna companies.
a. Oil India b. GAIL c. ONGC d. NALCO
12. Which of these logos is seen on Titan watches?
a.  b.  c.  d. 



17. Aeroplanes

1. Fill in the missing names of the parts of the plane.



2. Fill in using the words at the bottom of the page.

The curved shape of a wing or tailplane is called aerofoil. The way air flows over an aerofoil generates a lift (upward force) which keeps the plane in the air. Moveable parts like flaps, slats, ailerons and elevators are tilted to change the shapes of the aerofoils, changing the amount of lift. These parts when tilted down increase lift, and when tilted up decrease lift. When a hinged part on a wing is tilted up and its pair on the other wing is down, the first wing dips and the other wing rises. This causes the plane to roll and turn.

- The pilot sits in the cockpit, which is also called the _____.
- The cabin crew, led by the _____, look after the passengers.
- The co-pilot is also called the _____.
- The fin and the tailplane keep the plane stable, without letting the nose move sideways or up and down. So they are also called _____.
- Moving the rudder on the fin sideways points the nose sideways, and tilting the _____ on the tailplane points the nose up or down.
- While taking off, the flaps and the slats on the wing are tilted _____ to increase lift.
- Tilting one aileron up and its pair on the other wing down makes the plane roll and _____ along a curve.
- Raising the spoilers up spoils the smooth flow of air over the wings, which reduces _____ and the _____ of the plane.
- Different-coloured _____ lights on the wingtips help other pilots determine in the dark the direction in which other planes are flying.
- The _____ consists of a cockpit voice recorder and a flight data recorder. They help investigators determine the cause of a crash.

stabilisers down lift turn navigation speed flight deck first officer elevators purser black box

18. Roadways

Fill in the correct option.

1. The ancient Royal Road linked the cities of the Persian empire. A similar road from Taxila to Pataliputra (Patna) was built by the
[Mughals Marathas Mauryas]
2. The Golden Quadrilateral is a highway network connecting four major cities of
[India Australia South Africa]
3. India's first sea bridge, the Pamban Bridge, links mainland India to the island of
[Rameswaram Salsette Minicoy]
4. Double yellow or white lines painted down the middle of a road indicate
[no parking no crossing no U-turn]
5. A crossing where both cyclists and pedestrians can cross is called a _____ in the UK.
[toucan crossing crossway dual crossing]
6. The largest cloverleaf interchange in India is the Kathipara interchange in
[Chennai Kochi Thiruvananthapuram]
7. The highway linking Delhi to Kolkata shares a large portion with this very old highway.
[E M Bypass DND Flyway Grand Trunk Road]
8. A _____ junction is a marking on the road within which vehicles must not stop even briefly.
[black box yellow box gridlock]
9. A network of high-speed roads in Germany; one of the largest road networks in the world
[Autoroute Autobahn Autostrada]
10. Route 90 has the lowest stretch of road in the world. This road along the Dead Sea is in
[Jordan Israel Lebanon]
11. The Interoceanic Highway links Peru on the Pacific coast of South America to _____ on the Atlantic coast.
[Uruguay Brazil Argentina]



A cloverleaf interchange helps in the non-stop flow of traffic where two highways cross.



Cat's eyes are reflective road markers that glow at night to guide motorists.



Zigzag lines on the road indicate that the motorist is approaching a pedestrian crossing.



A yellow box junction



19. Shipping

Ships are large vessels that usually ply on open seas. Depending on their purpose ships can be of various types. Luxury cruise liners meant for pleasure trips, cargo carriers such as container ships and tankers, and warships such as destroyers, frigates, corvettes and aircraft carriers are just a few examples.

1. Tick if true.

- The common name for pirate ships is Jolly Roger.
- The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
- An icebreaker is a vessel that can break and move through ice on the water surface, clearing the way for other vessels.
- The horse latitudes are regions near the tropics where the lack of winds often stranded sailing ships. Then the crews of ships that had horses dumped the animals overboard to save water.
- A research vessel often has an icebreaker hull to enable it to work in polar waters.
- The doldrums, also called the equatorial calms, are a region of rising air currents near the equator where sailing ships became stranded. This is why the word 'doldrums' has come to be associated with a feeling of depression.
- The Sargasso Sea, a part of the North Atlantic Ocean, is named after the large masses of Sargassum seaweed found floating in it.
- The Devil's Sea, also called the Dragon's Triangle, is an area in the Pacific Ocean near Japan where many ships have gone missing.

2. Fill in with the correct name of the vessel.

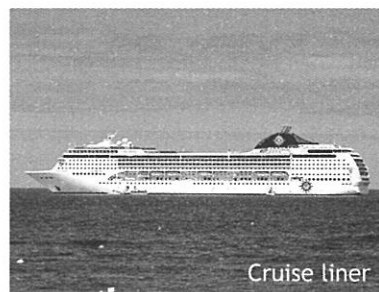
[corvette destroyer reefer cruise liner tanker]

- A large ship that is designed to transport oil and other liquids
- A small, lightly armed ship; the smallest kind of warship
- A large, luxurious ship used to carry passengers over long distances
- A refrigerated cargo ship used to transport food items
- A fast-moving armed ship that is used to protect a battle fleet

Icebreaker



Cruise liner



Tanker



Research vessel



Destroyer





3. Tick the correct option or options.

1. U-boats refer to
 - a. submersibles
 - b. submarines
 - c. amphibs
2. The canal linking the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean:
 - a. Suez Canal
 - b. Panama Canal
 - c. Ten Degree Channel
3. Which is the largest high-speed warship among the following?
 - a. frigate
 - b. minesweeper
 - c. cruiser
4. The only major riverine port in India is at
 - a. Kolkata
 - b. Kochi
 - c. Kozhikode
5. The largest ship-breaking yard in the world is in Gujarat. It is at
 - a. Alang
 - b. Pipavav
 - c. Kandla
6. What kind of warship are the INS Vikramaditya and the INS Viraat?
 - a. destroyer
 - b. corvette
 - c. aircraft carrier
7. Pick an area in the Atlantic Ocean where many ships have gone missing.
 - a. Bermuda Triangle
 - b. Dragon's Triangle
 - c. Formosa Triangle
8. Which of these is a kind of ancient Chinese sailing ship that is still in use?
 - a. caravel
 - b. junk
 - c. carrack
9. The knarr and the longship were used by the
 - a. Vikings
 - b. Phoenicians
 - c. Chinese
10. It was a light sailing ship used for long voyages in the Middle Ages. Christopher Columbus's ships the Nina and the Pinta were of this type.
 - a. longship
 - b. galleon
 - c. caravel
11. Pick the types of sail used in ships.
 - a. lateen
 - b. square
 - c. jib
12. As captain of the Maersk Alabama, he was taken hostage by Somali pirates in 2009. A movie has been made about his capture and rescue. He is
 - a. Richard Phillips
 - b. Richard Parker
 - c. James Cook

Cruiser



Submarine



Corvette



Aircraft carrier



Container



Junk



20. Postage Stamps



The Penny Black has a picture of Queen Victoria.

Postage is the charge for sending something by post. A postage stamp is a small piece of printed gummed paper sold by the government. It is stuck on things like envelopes and parcels sent by mail, as a proof of the charge paid. The first postage stamp was issued in the UK in 1840. It was called the Penny Black. The collection and study of stamps is called philately.

Apart from the value a stamp usually bears the name of the issuing country, often in the country's own language. You may see the word Nippon on a Japanese stamp, Sverige on a Swedish stamp, Magyar on a Hungarian stamp, Helvetia on a Swiss stamp and Deutsche on a German stamp. The UK, being the first country to issue stamps, is the only country that is not required by international agreement to print its name on its stamps.

1. Write the name of the country that issued the stamp.

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



g.



h.



i.



j.



k.



l.



Spain UK Hungary Ireland Greece Switzerland Norway Sweden Poland France Romania
Estonia Eritrea Rome Japan Germany

2. Pick the first three stamps issued by India after independence.

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



21. Professions

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. A person who studies and forecasts weather
 - a. metrologist
 - b. weathercaster
 - c. weatherman
 - d. meteorologist
2. Works in a hotel; helps guests with their luggage while checking in or out
 - a. butler
 - b. bellboy
 - c. bellhop
 - d. receptionist
3. Which of these degrees are associated with the practice of law?
 - a. LLB
 - b. MCh
 - c. LLM
 - d. DDS
4. Who examines and reports on the financial and tax records of a company?
 - a. auditor
 - b. bookkeeper
 - c. archivist
 - d. accountant
5. Who prepares and serves coffee in a coffee shop?
 - a. waiter
 - b. barista
 - c. mezzuna
 - d. maitre d'
6. One of the things a _____ does is to help people and companies with tax planning.
 - a. bookkeeper
 - b. registrar
 - c. lawyer
 - d. chartered accountant
7. A government official who investigates unnatural deaths
 - a. mortuist
 - b. forensic expert
 - c. undertaker
 - d. coroner
8. MBA stands for
 - a. Master of Business Administration
 - b. Master of Business Analysis
 - c. Master of Business Accounting
 - d. Master of Business Activation



2. Match the following doctors to their specialisations.

1. Oncologist

a. eye disorders

2. Cardiologist

b. old-age disorders

3. Geriatrician

c. skin diseases

4. Ophthalmologist

d. heart disorders

5. Dermatologist

e. cancer

22. Awards and Honours

1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. The Padma awards are civilian awards given by the government of India. The highest ranking Padma award is the

- a. Padma Shri b. Padma Hind c. Padma Ratna d. Padma Vibhushan

2. The Dhyan Chand Award is given for lifetime achievement in

- a. hockey b. athletics c. sports d. football

3. In which of these fields is the Pulitzer Prize awarded?

- a. journalism b. poetry c. music d. history

4. Who was the first recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (India's highest honour for achievement in sports)?

- a. P T Usha b. Mary Kom c. Saina Nehwal d. Viswanathan Anand

5. The Man Booker Prize is awarded to the best novel of the year written in English and published in Britain. Which of these authors have won the prize?

- a. Kiran Desai b. Aravind Adiga c. V S Naipaul d. Arundhati Roy

6. Which of the following have been awarded the Bharat Ratna?

- a. C V Raman b. J R D Tata c. Amartya Sen d. Mahatma Gandhi

7. Which author has won the Best of the Booker and the Booker of Bookers?

- a. Orhan Pamuk b. Anita Desai c. Kiran Desai d. Salman Rushdie

8. The Indira Gandhi Peace Prize is awarded for promotion of international peace and development. Recipients of this award include

- a. ISRO b. Rajiv Gandhi c. Kofi Annan d. Ela Bhatt

9. The Magsaysay Award is named after the seventh Philippine president and is given to those who have served the people of Asia. It has been awarded to

- a. Kiran Bedi b. Vinoba Bhave c. Mother Teresa d. Corazon Aquino



Kofi Annan



Kiran Bedi

The Booker Prize was not awarded in 1970 due to a change in the rules of the prize. To make up for this, a Lost Man Booker Prize was awarded to the most deserving book of the year 1970 in 2010. The prize went to J G Farrell for his book *Troubles*.

2. Which award are the people in each group linked to?

[Dronacharya Award Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Man Booker Prize Pulitzer Prize Bharat Ratna Padma Vibhushan]

a. Jhumpa Lahiri, Robert Frost, Harper Lee, Pearl S Buck

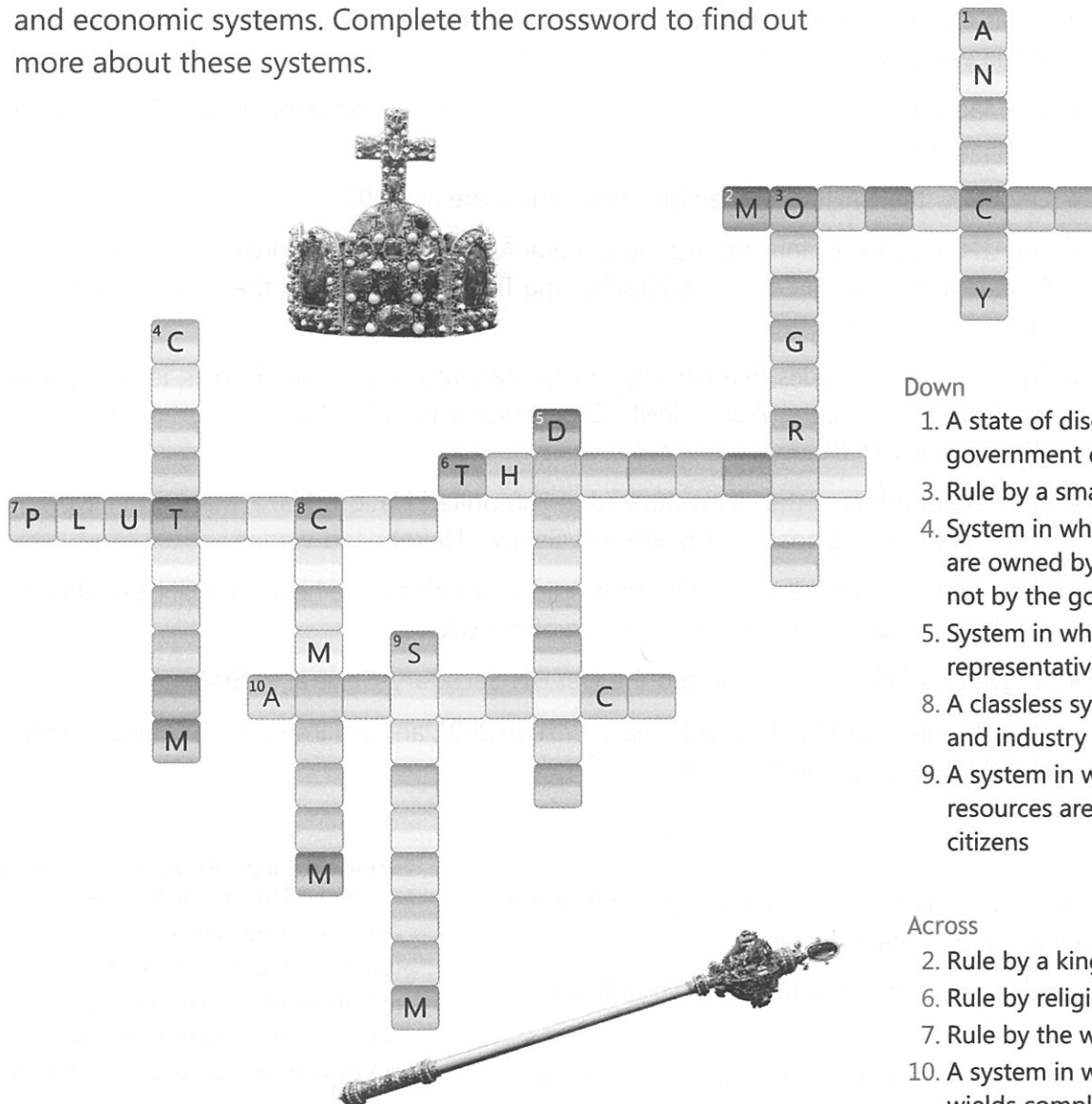
b. R K Laxman, R K Narayan, R K Pachauri, H G Khorana

c. Dhanraj Pillay, Gagan Narang, Geet Sethi, Anju Bobby George

d. C N R Rao, Gopinath Bordoloi, Sachin Tendulkar, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

23. Systems of Rule

1. Countries around the world have different governing, political and economic systems. Complete the crossword to find out more about these systems.



Down

1. A state of disorder in the absence of government or social control
3. Rule by a small group of people
4. System in which trade and industry are owned by private individuals, not by the government
5. System in which people elect their representatives
8. A classless system in which property and industry are owned collectively
9. A system in which a country's resources are shared equally by its citizens

Across

2. Rule by a king or queen
6. Rule by religious leaders
7. Rule by the wealthy
10. A system in which one person wields complete power

2. Fill in the correct option.

- a. The world's largest democracy: _____ [China / India / USA]
- b. The first country to adopt communism: _____ [Russia / Romania / Cuba]
- c. A person who rules with almost unlimited power: _____ [dictator / president / governor]
- d. The world's oldest monarchy, officially founded in 660 BC: _____ [Britain / Japan / Bhutan]
- e. The leader who described democracy as a government of the people, by the people, for the people: _____ [Thomas Jefferson / Abraham Lincoln / George Washington]



The UN headquarters



The UN flag



The UN General Assembly

24. The United Nations

- ◆ The United Nations (UN) is an international organisation of sovereign nations.
- ◆ It was established on 24 October 1945 to promote international peace and cooperation at the end of World War II.
- ◆ It replaced the ineffective League of Nations, which had been created after World War I to prevent such conflicts.
- ◆ Originally, the UN had 51 member states; there are now 193.
- ◆ The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.
- ◆ The UN family includes 15 agencies, and several programmes and bodies, including the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO and UNICEF.
- ◆ The headquarters of the UN is situated at 760 United Nations Plaza, Manhattan, New York. There are regional headquarters in Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna.
- ◆ The Secretary-General is the UN's most important officer. He heads the UN Secretariat, which carries out the day-to-day running of the UN.
- ◆ Trygve Lie of Norway was elected the first UN Secretary-General in 1946.
- ◆ The UN was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001, and a number of its agencies and officers have also won the prize.

1. Tick if true.

- a. From 24 October 1945 to 1 February 1946, Gladwyn Jebb of Britain served as the acting UN Secretary-General.
- b. The Security Council consists of 15 members, of which five are permanent.
- c. The presidency of the Security Council is rotated every six months.
- d. Before 1971, China was represented at the UN by Taiwan.
- e. The UN Trusteeship Council has been inactive since 1994, as all the trust territories under it have become independent.
- f. Most countries of the world have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including India.
- g. The UN observes 10 December as Human Rights Day to celebrate the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- h. The official languages of the UN are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- i. After the end of the Cold War, the number of UN peacekeeping missions has decreased significantly.

Some UN Funds, Programmes, Agencies and related organisations

- UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
- WFP United Nations World Food Programme
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ILO International Labour Organization
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- WHO World Health Organization
- IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
- WTO World Trade Organization
- UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
- IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- UN Women



2. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Name the UN body that is like a parliament of nations in which all member states are represented.
a. General Assembly b. Security Council c. Secretariat d. ECOSOC
2. Who among these people have served as UN Secretaries-General?
a. U Thant b. Kurt Waldheim c. Al Gore d. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
3. At which of the following conferences in 1945 was the United Nations Charter adopted?
a. Yalta b. San Francisco c. London d. Dumbarton Oaks
4. This UN Secretary General died in a plane accident while on mission to the Congo in 1961. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize posthumously that year. Name him.
a. Trygve Lie b. U Thant c. Kofi Annan d. Dag Hammarskjöld
5. The first UN peacekeeping mission, authorised in 1948, is also the longest running mission of the UN. With which conflict is it concerned?
a. Arab-Israeli b. Congo civil war c. Cyprus d. Korean War
6. This UN agency has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize twice (1954, 1981). Actress Angelina Jolie is its Special Envoy. Name the agency.
a. UNDP b. UNESCO c. UNICEF d. UNHCR
7. A character called Meena spreads awareness on education, health and child rights through comic books, animated films and radio programmes. Meena is part of a campaign by
a. UN Women b. UNESCO c. UNICEF d. WHO



3. Tick the correct option.

- a. The name United Nations was coined by [Franklin Roosevelt / Winston Churchill].
- b. Former US first lady [Hillary Clinton / Eleanor Roosevelt] chaired the commission that drafted and approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- c. The World Health Organization announced the eradication of [small pox / polio] in 1980.
- d. The UN peacekeeping troops are popularly called [Blue Jackets / Blue Helmets].
- e. The International Atomic Energy Agency is known as the world's [Nuclear Watchdog / Atoms for Peace] organisation.
- f. The campaign called [Voices against Violence / HeForShe] by UN Women aims to encourage men to support women's equality.
- g. In 2000, UN member states committed to achieving eight [Millennium Development Goals / Sustainable Development Goals] by 2015.

25. Quiz 2

1. The Name Change Quiz. Complete the list using the names given below.

Kollam London Peking Seoul Tokyo Palghat Lutetia Berytus Tingis Durban
Dhaka Zürich Canton Batavia Lyallpur Rangoon Kristiania Bona

Old Name	New Name
a.	Palakkad
b. Quilon	
c.	Paris
d. Jahangirnagar	
e.	Beijing
f.	Faisalabad (Pakistan)
g. Port Natal	
h.	Yangon
i. Lundenwic	

Old Name	New Name
j.	Tangier
k. Edo	
l.	Guangzhou
m.	Jakarta
n. Gyeongseong	
o.	Beirut
p. Turicum	
q.	Oslo
r.	Bonn

2. The Small Screen Quiz. Fill in with the correct name of the television show.

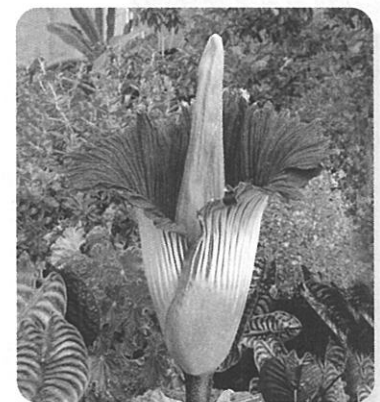
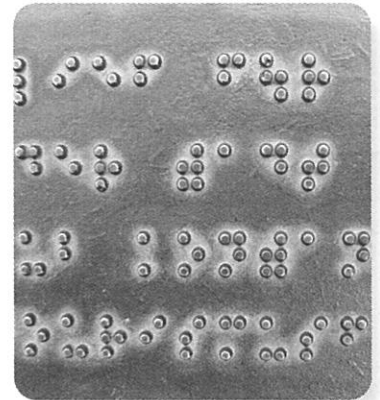
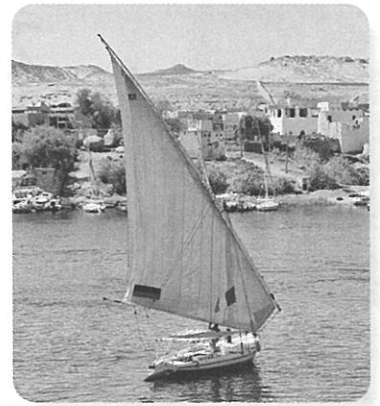
- A children's dance show aired on Sony TV, featuring Javed Jaffrey
- An iconic show that followed the life of Master Haveli Ram's family during and after the partition of India
- A show about how a young man becomes a responsible army officer; it starred Shah Rukh Khan.
- A TV series about a group of six young people living in New York; it featured the hit song I'll be there for you.
- An animated series which has been running for 26 seasons; it has the popular characters Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa and Maggie.
- A musical programme aired on Doordarshan; it started in the 1960s and features movie songs.
- India's first soap opera; it was based on the life of a middle-class family in the 1980s.

Fauji
Buniyaad
Hum Log
Let's Salsa
Young Dance
The Simpsons
Boogie Woogie
American Dad
Chitrahaar
Jai Jawan
Seinfeld
Friends



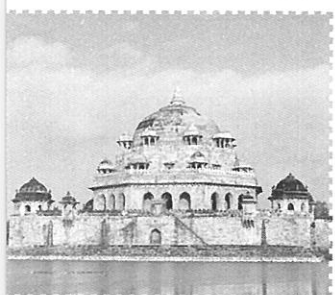
3. Tick the correct option or options.

1. Churchill Brothers, Vasco and Dempo are
 - a. indie pop bands
 - b. football clubs from Goa
 - c. adventure tourism companies
2. Flat-bottomed sailing vessels found on the river Nile are called
 - a. feluccas
 - b. gondolas
 - c. coracles
3. A writing system that uses raised dots to help the visually impaired read:
 - a. night writing
 - b. Braigo
 - c. Braille
4. The German Shepherd dog rescued during World War I that went on to become a famous movie star was called
 - a. Rin Tin Tin
 - b. Lassie
 - c. Rikki-tikki-tavi
5. The flags of which of these countries have the same colours as the stripes on the Indian flag?
 - a. Ireland
 - b. Bolivia
 - c. Ivory Coast
6. India's first computer was called TIFRAC. Its first supercomputer was
 - a. PARAM 8000
 - b. Panini
 - c. PARAM Yuva II
7. The nest of a group of wasps is called
 - a. a vespiary
 - b. an apiary
 - c. an aviary
8. The dress in the picture is worn in Germany and Austria. It is the
 - a. sarong
 - b. chamanto
 - c. dirndl
9. India's most prestigious award in the field of cinema is the
 - a. Filmfare Award
 - b. IIFA Award
 - c. Dadasaheb Phalke Award
10. India's first nuclear reactor was called
 - a. Apsara
 - b. CIRUS
 - c. Dhruva
11. The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences is regarded as the _____ in Economics.
 - a. Kyoto Prize
 - b. Nobel Prize
 - c. Magsaysay Award
12. The flower in the picture is a titan arum. Tick what is true about it.
 - a. It is also called the corpse flower.
 - b. It is found in the rainforests of Sumatra.
 - c. It smells of rotten meat to attract insects.

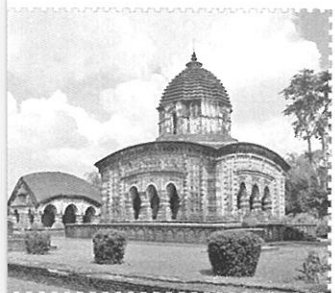




Lingaraj Temple—one of Odisha's many temples



Sher Shah, who overthrew Mughal ruler Humayun, was from Bihar. His tomb is at Sasaram.



Bishnupur in West Bengal is famous for its terracotta temples and baluchari saris.



Kolkata was the first capital of British India. The General Post Office is one of the buildings built here during the British rule.

The glass prayer hall at Shantiniketan, West Bengal. Shantiniketan is the site of the Visva-Bharati University set up by Rabindranath Tagore.



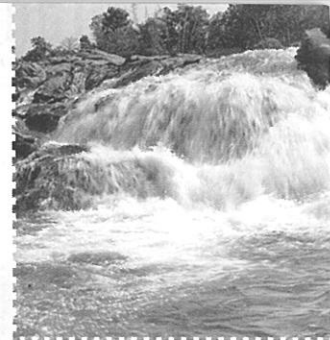
26. The Eastern States

Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal are the states that lie in the eastern part of India. The region has landscapes ranging from snow-capped mountains to forested plateaus, riverine plains, mangrove swamps and sandy beaches. The region is also rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and has a dense population with an amazing diversity of peoples and cultures.

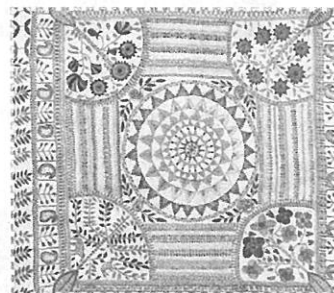
1. Tick the correct option or options.

- Which of the following states are completely landlocked?
a. Odisha b. Bihar c. Jharkhand d. West Bengal
- Through which of the following states does the tropic of Cancer pass?
a. Bihar b. Odisha c. Jharkhand d. West Bengal
- Which state lies almost entirely on the Chhotanagpur Plateau?
a. Jharkhand b. West Bengal c. Odisha d. Bihar
- Through which of the following states does the Ganga flow?
a. West Bengal b. Odisha c. Bihar d. Jharkhand
- The following beach resorts are either in Odisha or in West Bengal. Pick the ones in West Bengal.
a. Puri b. Digha c. Mandarmani d. Chandipur
- Three of these hill stations are in the Himalayan foothills in West Bengal. Which one is in the Eastern Ghats in Odisha?
a. Daringbadi b. Darjeeling c. Kalimpong d. Lava
- This lake in Odisha is India's largest lagoon. It is called
a. Dimna b. Chilika c. Sukhna d. Pulicat
- The Sundarban National Park in West Bengal is named after the mangrove tree sundari. Which of the following national parks also has mangroves?
a. Simlipal b. Hazaribagh c. Jaldapara d. Bhitarkanika
- In which state is the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary located?
a. Odisha b. Bihar c. Jharkhand d. West Bengal
- Gahirmatha beach, a nesting ground of olive ridley sea turtles, is part of a marine wildlife sanctuary. It lies just east of Bhitarkanika in
a. Bihar b. Jharkhand c. West Bengal d. Odisha
- Which animal found in Jaldapara and Gorumara in West Bengal is not found anywhere else in India except Assam?
a. sambar deer b. python c. jungle fowl d. rhinoceros

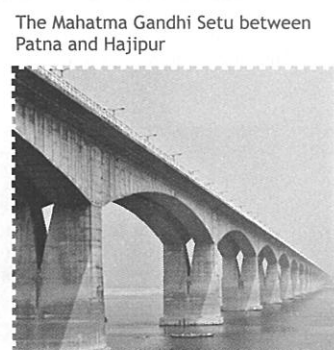
12. The Maithon Dam is part of the Damodar Valley Corporation—India's first multipurpose river valley project. This dam is in
a. Bihar b. Jharkhand c. Odisha d. West Bengal
13. India's longest river bridge, the Mahatma Gandhi Setu in Bihar, is across the
a. Kosi b. Gandak c. Ganga d. Son
14. The Hirakud Dam in Odisha is India's longest dam. It is on the river
a. Brahmani b. Mahanadi c. Daya d. Subarnarekha
15. Uranium is used to generate atomic power. Which place in Jharkhand has one of the few uranium mines in India?
a. Jaduguda b. Bokaro c. Dhanbad d. Jamshedpur
16. Which of these ancient Buddhist centres of learning were in Bihar?
a. Nalanda b. Vikramshila c. Puphagiri d. Odantapuri
17. Which of the following craft items is Odisha known for?
a. pattachitra b. filigree c. Bomkai sari d. Pipli applique
18. This dish originated in Puri as an offering from Lord Jagannath to Goddess Lakshmi. A spongy, longer-lasting variety of it was developed in Kolkata. It is
a. rabri b. pitha c. sandesh d. rasgulla
19. Which of the following tribes is not found in the eastern states of India?
a. Santhal b. Munda c. Toda d. Oraon
20. Along with Hindi, the following eastern Indian languages enjoy official status in the country. Which is the most spoken language after Hindi?
a. Odia b. Maithili c. Bengali d. Santhali



The Rajrappa Falls in Jharkhand where the river Bhairavi falls into the Damodar

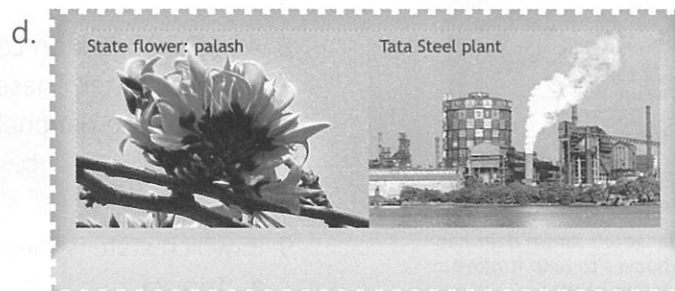
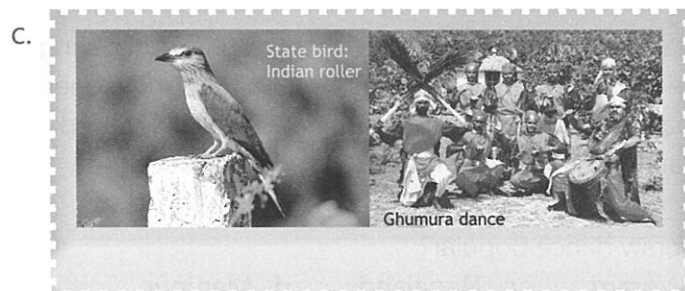
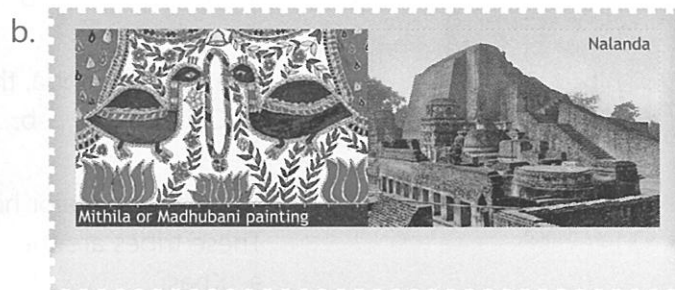
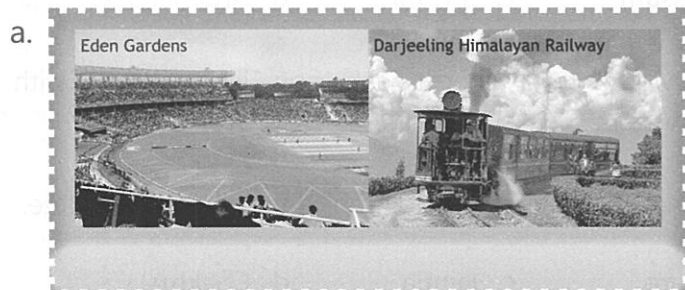


The nakshi kantha (embroidered quilt) is a traditional craft of West Bengal.



The Mahatma Gandhi Setu between Patna and Hajipur

2. With the help of the visual clues, name the state and its capital.



27. The North-Eastern States



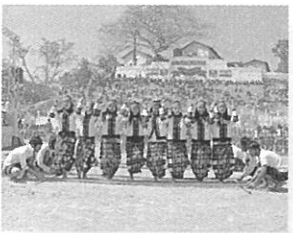
The Nohkalikai Falls in Meghalaya—India's tallest plunge (single-drop) waterfalls



Mizoram grows anthuriums for the domestic and global markets.



Ujjayanta Palace in Agartala



Cheraw dance



The endangered sangai deer has divided hooves to help it move on its floating habitat.

The Seven Sister States—Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura—and the Himalayan state of Sikkim are the north-eastern states of India. These states lie in a region of mountains, hills, valleys, lakes, waterfalls, forests and tea gardens. The region is a biodiversity hotspot, as it has a huge variety of plants and animals many of which are not found anywhere else. The region is also home to numerous tribes, their varied culture, beautiful handicrafts and colourful dances and festivals.

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- The Seven Sister States form a compact geographical unit. Which country almost cuts off the region from the rest of India?
 - Nepal
 - Bhutan
 - Bangladesh
 - China
- Which of the following countries share borders with the Seven Sister States?
 - China
 - Nepal
 - Bhutan
 - Myanmar
- Which of the following mountain passes connect Sikkim with Tibet?
 - Nathu La
 - Jelep La
 - Donkia La
 - Sela Pass
- Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills is considered the wettest place in the world. In which state is it located?
 - Assam
 - Meghalaya
 - Mizoram
 - Manipur
- The mighty Brahmaputra is one of the few Indian rivers to have a male name. Through which states does it flow?
 - Sikkim
 - Assam
 - Tripura
 - Arunachal Pradesh
- The Kanchenjunga, the world's third-highest peak, is on Sikkim's border with
 - China
 - Bhutan
 - Nepal
 - West Bengal
- Meghalaya's major hill ranges are named after important tribes of the state. These tribes are the
 - Khasi
 - Garo
 - Jaintia
 - Chakma
- A national park on Loktak Lake in Manipur has floating islands of decaying organic matter. These islands called phumdis are home to the sangai deer. This 'floating national park', the only one of its kind in the world, is called
 - Manas
 - Namdapha
 - Nokrek
 - Keibul Lamjao
- In which state is the Cheraw dance popular?
 - Tripura
 - Mizoram
 - Nagaland
 - Manipur

10. Which of the following states are associated with a classical dance of India?

- a. Manipur b. Meghalaya c. Assam d. Nagaland

11. The Ujjayanta Palace is located in

- a. Assam b. Meghalaya c. Tripura d. Sikkim

12. Which of the following Manipuri sports is part of the Lai Haroba Festival?

- a. mukna (wrestling) b. sagol kangjei (like polo)
c. yubi lakpi (like rugby) d. hiyang tannaba (team boat race)

13. Meitei is the main language of Manipur. Assamese is the main language of Assam. In which states is Bengali a widely used language?

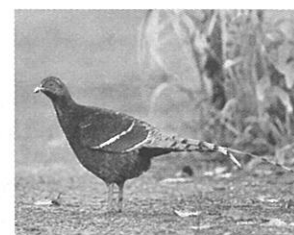
- a. Assam b. Tripura c. Nagaland d. Sikkim

14. The three major ethnic groups in Sikkim are the

- a. Bhutias b. Lepchas c. Nepalis d. Bengalis

15. Among these sportspersons, who is from Assam?

- a. M C Mary Kom (boxing) b. N Kunjarani Devi (weightlifting)
c. Baichung Bhutia (football) d. Somdev Devvarman (lawn tennis)



Hume's pheasant is the state bird of Manipur and Mizoram.



The Rang Ghar is a pavilion from which the Ahom kings watched buffalo fights and other sports.



Angami tribals at the Hornbill Festival



In Meghalaya, the prop roots of rubber trees are guided to grow across wooden frames to form living bridges.



Rhododendron trees and shrubs grow in many parts of India's north-east. Rhododendron is the state tree of Sikkim.

2. Complete the table using the words given at the bottom of the page.

State	Capital	Plant/Animal	Festival
a.		tiger, rhinoceros, golden langur, hoolock gibbon	Rongaali Bihu (sowing) Kongaali Bihu (transplanting) Bhogali Bihu (harvesting)
b.	Imphal	sangai, Hume's pheasant	
c.	Shillong		Weiking Dance (spring) Wangala Dance (harvest)
d. Arunachal Pradesh		tiger, snow leopard, red panda, hoolock gibbon great hornbill	
e.	Aizawl	tiger, hoolock gibbon, Phayre's leaf monkey	
f.	Kohima	great hornbill, mithun (partly domesticated gaur)	
g. Tripura			Karchi Puja (worship of the earth)
h.	Gangtok		Losar (New Year)

Manipur Dispur Sikkim Nagaland Agartala Meghalaya Mizoram Itanagar Assam
pitcher plant red panda hoolock gibbon snow leopard golden langur Phayre's leaf monkey
Losar (New Year) Hornbill Festival Lai Haroba (honouring Meitei deities) Anthurium Festival

29. Our Armed Forces

India has the third largest military force in the world after the USA and China, and the largest volunteer army in the world. The Indian Armed Forces consist of four services—the Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.

Tick the correct option or options.

- Division, brigade, battalion, company, platoon and section form the structure of the
 - Army
 - Air Force
 - Navy
 - Coast Guard
- In 1999, Indian forces successfully pushed back infiltrators from across the border in the Kargil Sector. This operation was called Operation
 - Jai
 - Cactus
 - Vijay
 - Trishul
- The Chief of Indian Armed Forces, the overall military commander, is the Chief of
 - the Army
 - the Navy
 - the Air Force
 - no such post
- India's first indigenous (built completely in India) nuclear submarine is
 - INS Arihant
 - INS Vikrant
 - INS Viraat
 - INS Chakra
- The Indian Coast Guard was formed in 1977 to protect life and property at sea and to enforce laws of the seas. It is headed by the _____ Indian Coast Guard.
 - Commander
 - General
 - Admiral
 - Director General
- The first Indian Chief of Air Staff, called the Father of the Indian Air Force, was an avid football fan. An all-India inter-school tournament is named after him. He was
 - Idris Latif
 - Arjan Singh
 - Aspy Engineer
 - Subroto Mukherjee
- Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, who led India to victory in the 1971 war with Pakistan, was the first of only two officers to hold the highest rank of Field Marshal of the Indian Army, a ceremonial position of great honour. The other was General
 - Roy Bucher
 - K M Cariappa
 - Rajendrasinhji
 - P N Thapar
- The Indian Army is divided into 7 commands, each under a Lieutenant General. The Indian Navy has _____ commands, each under a Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
- The Indian Air Force has 5 commands for military operations, each under an Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief. Which of these have its command headquarters?
 - Allahabad
 - New Delhi
 - Shillong
 - Thiruvananthapuram
- Which of these are series of missile systems capable of carrying nuclear warheads?
 - Prahaar
 - Agni
 - Nag
 - Prithvi



A soldier during an exercise



Fighter aircraft MiG-29



Jawans in a relief and rescue operation



Prithvi missile

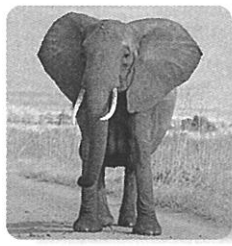
30. Africa

Africa, the second largest continent in both area and population, is a land of great diversity. The continent has vast deserts, dense rainforests, extensive grasslands and even a glaciers! It is home to a rich variety of wildlife—giraffe, zebra, gorilla, hippopotamus and chimpanzee. Scientists say that early humans first appeared in Africa, as proven by several very old humanlike fossils found here. Some of these, like the one called *Lucy*, are more than 3 million years old. Africa is also the home of one of the world's first great civilisations (Egyptian), which dates back to about 3300 BC.

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



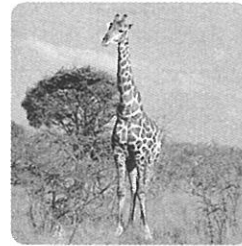
Longest river:
Nile



Largest land animal:
African elephant



Fastest land animal:
Cheetah



Tallest animal:
Giraffe



Deepest river:
Congo

1. Tick the correct option.

1. The easternmost projection of Africa that juts into the Indian Ocean is called the
 - a. Maghreb
 - b. Savannah
 - c. Horn of Africa
 - d. Sudan
2. Which of these capital cities is the southernmost?
 - a. Khartoum
 - b. Harare
 - c. Kinshasa
 - d. Kampala
3. The largest country in Africa is Algeria; the most populous is
 - a. Egypt
 - b. South Africa
 - c. Nigeria
 - d. Cameroon
4. This independent country was settled largely by freed African-American slaves. The capital of this country is named after President Monroe of the USA. Name this country.
 - a. Liberia
 - b. Angola
 - c. Eritrea
 - d. South Sudan
5. Name the African country which was the only home of the now extinct flightless bird dodo.
 - a. Madagascar
 - b. South Africa
 - c. Seychelles
 - d. Mauritius
6. The lakes in Africa's Great Rift Valley are among the largest in the world. However, Africa's largest lake, from which the Nile originates, lies outside this rift valley. Which is that lake?
 - a. Victoria
 - b. Tanganyika
 - c. Malawi
 - d. Albert
7. The Maasai Mara National Reserve is famous for the great migration, in which about 2 million animals make a journey of 2,000 km from the Serengeti in Tanzania and back. Maasai Mara is in
 - a. Tanzania
 - b. Namibia
 - c. Kenya
 - d. South Africa

2. Tick if true.

- a. One third of Africa consists of desert.
- b. Africa has more countries than any other continent.
- c. Al-Aziziyah in Libya is one of the hottest places on the planet.
- d. The African Renaissance monument, the tallest statue in Africa, is in Dakar in Senegal.
- e. The Nigerian film industry, popularly called Nollywood, is one of the top three film industries in the world in terms of the number of films made.
- f. Madagascar has many plants (e.g., many types of orchids, palms and baobab trees) and animals (like lemurs and the fossa) that are not found elsewhere.

African Renaissance monument



Ring-tailed lemur



3. Read the clues and name the famous Africans.

- a. A Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh UN Secretary-General (1997–2006); he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001. _____
- b. A Kenyan environmental and political activist, she founded the Green Belt Movement. In 2004, she became the first African woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. _____
- c. This Nigerian playwright and poet was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Literature, the first African to be so honoured. _____
- d. This Egyptian leader freed the Suez Canal from British and French control. The Aswan High Dam was completed under his leadership. _____
- e. This legendary Ethiopian long-distance runner won Olympic and World Championship gold medals and set 27 world records. _____
- f. Among the founders of the Organization of African Unity, this leader became the first president of the new state of Tanzania in 1964. _____



Haile Gebrselassie



Wangari Maathai



Kofi Annan



Wole Soyinka



Julius Nyerere



Gamal Abdel Nasser

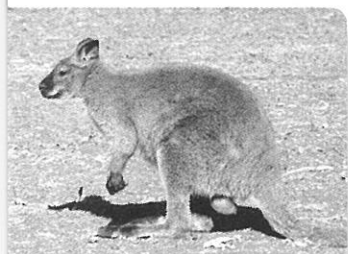


Winnie Mandela

31. Australia and Her Neighbours



Ayers Rock



Wallaby—similar to but smaller than a kangaroo



Wombat—a marsupial

Australia is the world's smallest continent and the sixth largest country. It has an amazing landscape of deserts, rainforests, beautiful beaches and ancient rock formations. Its unique wildlife includes the koala, kangaroo, wallaby, emu, kookaburra and platypus. Australia is part of Oceania, a region that includes New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the small islands of the South Pacific Ocean lying in the subregions Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

1. Choose the correct option.

- The vast dry and remote areas in Central Australia are popularly called the
 - outback
 - bush
 - creek
- The capital of Western Australia, the largest state in Australia, is
 - Sydney
 - Melbourne
 - Perth
- Which of these cities is situated in the geographic centre of Australia?
 - Alice Springs
 - Canberra
 - Adelaide
- Name the British explorer who reached south-eastern Australia in 1770 and named it New South Wales.
 - Admiral Nelson
 - Charles Darwin
 - Captain James Cook
- Australia is home to the largest structure built by living organisms. It is the
 - Ayers Rock
 - Great Barrier Reef
 - Sydney Harbour
- Ayers Rock in Central Australia is said to be about 600 million years old. The traditional Aboriginal name of this rock formation is
 - Uluru
 - Kata Tjuta
 - Wollongong

2. Tick the correct option.

- Australia is the [driest / wettest] inhabited continent.
- Australia Day is celebrated on [4 July / 26 January].
- The hottest months in Australia are [January-February / October-November].
- The most famous beach in Sydney is called [Whitehaven / Bondi Beach].
- Koalas eat [grasses / eucalyptus leaves], which provide them with water too.
- The [possum / Tasmanian devil] is Australia's largest living carnivorous marsupial.
- Kangaroos are native to Australia, but tree kangaroos are also found in [New Guinea / New Zealand].
- The [Royal Flying Doctor Service / Doctor on Wheels] provides health care in remote areas of Australia.



Emus and kangaroos do not walk backward. It is for this reason that they are on the Australian coat of arms.

3. Tick the correct option or options.

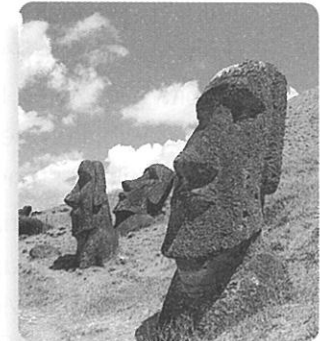
1. Which of these Alps are found in Oceania?
 a. Australian b. Southern c. Dinaric d. French
2. The southernmost capital city in the world is
 a. Wellington b. Auckland c. Canberra d. Hobart
3. New Zealand's highest export earnings come from
 a. wine b. wool c. petroleum d. dairy products
4. In some regions, like Australia and New Zealand, the lack of natural predators gave rise to flightless birds. The moa of New Zealand were giant flightless birds which were hunted to extinction. Which among these are flightless?
 a. cassowary b. kookaburra c. emu d. kiwi
5. Name the Polynesian island famous for its giant statues known as moai, carved out of volcanic rock by the island's early Rapa Nui people.
 a. Tonga b. Cook Islands c. Tuvalu d. Easter Island
6. In which of these countries would you find a sizeable population of people of Indian origin?
 a. Samoa b. Fiji c. Kiribati d. Tonga
7. Earlier known as Pleasant Island, this oval-shaped coral island near the equator is the world's smallest republic. Name this island country.
 a. Tahiti b. Palau c. Tonga d. Nauru

4. Name these. Use the words given at the bottom of the page.

- a. Australia's longest river _____
- b. Island state of Australia _____
- c. Australian wild dog _____
- d. Suva is the capital of _____
- e. Sheep known for the finest and softest wool _____
- f. Maori is an official language in this country. _____
- g. Traditional war dance of the Maori people _____
- h. The first country to give women the right to vote _____
- i. Legendary Australian swimmer nicknamed 'Thorpedo' _____
- j. A bird that mimics any sound, including that of chainsaws _____



Southern Alps, New Zealand



Giant moai statues



Kookaburra, a kingfisher whose loud call sounds like echoing human laughter



Golden wattle (Acacias), Australia's national flower



Sir Don Bradman, Australia's greatest sports icon

Tasmania haka kookaburra New Zealand Tonga lyrebird Matt Biondi Ian Thorpe Murray merino dingo Fiji Australia

32. People of Africa and Australia

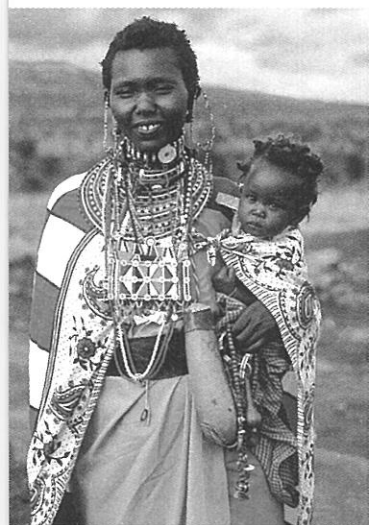
The people of Africa are mostly the descendants of the continent's original inhabitants. On the other hand, Australia is primarily a land of immigrants who went there from many different countries.

Native Africans are divided into many tribes and groups such as Hausa, Igbo, Fulani, Hutu, Mandinka and Zulu. They speak hundreds of different languages and follow their own cultural and religious practices. Some of them such as the Pygmies (Central Africa), the Bushmen (Kalahari Desert) and the Maasai (eastern Africa) have primitive lifestyles. People from other lands have also settled in Africa. In North Africa, the people are mainly of Arab origin. Europeans have mostly settled in southern Africa. People from the Indian subcontinent arrived during colonial times. Their descendants are found mainly in Uganda, Kenya, Mauritius and South Africa.

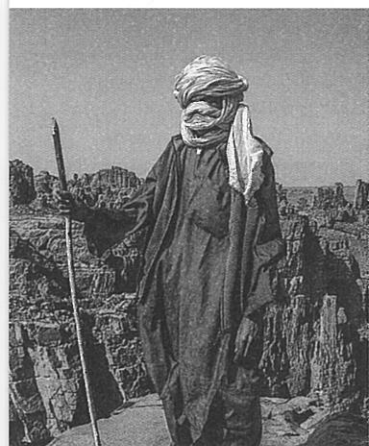
The original inhabitants of Australia are the Aborigines, who have been living here for at least 40,000 years. Today, they make up less than 3 per cent of the population. The initial European settlers in Australia were mainly British convicts and their families, together with soldiers, officers and their families. The first of their ships landed near Sydney on 26 January 1788. Later migrants were mainly Europeans, especially British. In recent times, large numbers of people have migrated to Australia from Asia and Africa.

1. Fill in the blanks. Use the words given at the bottom of the page.

- a. The _____ are short-statured, primitive hunter-gatherers who live in the tropical forests of Central Africa.
- b. The _____ are a tribe in eastern Africa, known as great warriors and herders.
- c. The indigenous peoples of North Africa, who have been living here before the arrival of the Arabs, refer to themselves as Amazigh. They are commonly called _____.
- d. The _____ are a nomadic people of the Sahara Desert. The men traditionally wear a veil covering their faces, whereas the women do not.
- e. The San are the hunter-gatherers of southern Africa who have lived in the Kalahari Desert for thousands of years. They are commonly known as _____, a name given by Europeans.
- f. In South Africa, the _____ tribe is the largest ethnic group (people of the same race and culture). They are known for their fighting spirit and have produced some famous warriors in the past.
- g. Nelson Mandela belonged to the _____ tribe. The South African leaders Thabo Mbeki and Desmond Tutu also belong to this tribe.

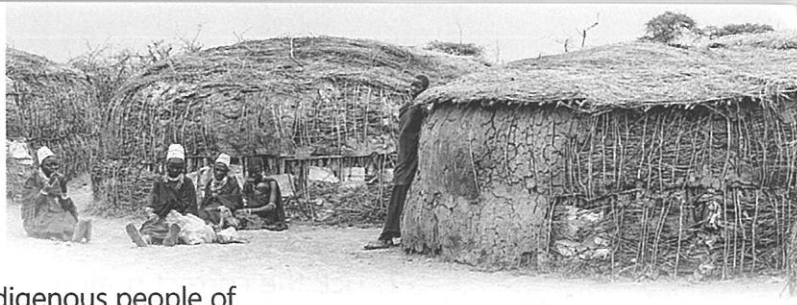


A Maasai woman



A Tuareg man

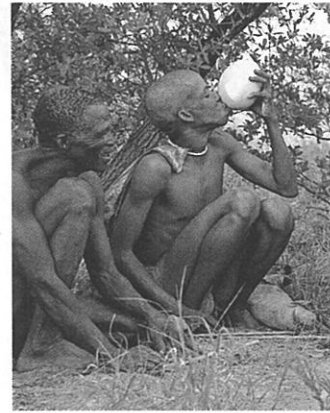
Bushmen Maasai Berber Hutu Tuareg Xhosa Tutsi Zulu Igbo Pygmy



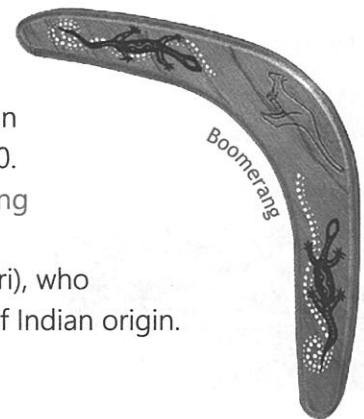
Inkajjik

2. Choose the correct answer or answers.

1. The Maori are of Polynesian origin. They are the indigenous people of
a. Malawi b. Mauritius c. New Zealand d. Mali
2. Pick the traditional weapon used by the Australian Aborigines for hunting.
a. pistol b. boomerang c. machete d. bow and arrow
3. In the 18th and 19th centuries, large numbers of _____ from Britain were sent to Australia. They later established colonies in the new country.
a. explorers b. convicts c. soldiers d. slaves
4. Which of these people build loaf-shaped houses, called inkajjik, made of mud, sticks, grass and cowdung? These houses are built by women.
a. Maasai b. Bushmen c. Tuareg d. Pygmy
5. The system of burying sealed ostrich eggs filled with water during the wet season and digging them out during the dry season helps these people survive without surface water. Name these people.
a. Pygmy b. Berber c. Tuareg d. Bushmen
6. One of the most famous Aborigines, this athlete became the first Aborigine to win an Olympic gold in an individual event (400 metres sprint) at the Sydney Olympics 2000.
a. Josh Ross b. Jesse Williams c. Cathy Freeman d. Evonne Goolagong
7. Name the African country in which most people are of Indian origin (especially Bihari), who went there as farm labourers. Most prime ministers of this country have also been of Indian origin.
a. Seychelles b. Uganda c. Kenya d. Mauritius
8. The Aborigines use this term for the beginning of the world, in which their ancestors rose from below the earth to form various parts of nature, including rocks, trees, animals, water bodies and the sky.
a. dreamtime b. big bang c. evolution d. creation



Drinking water stored in ostrich eggs



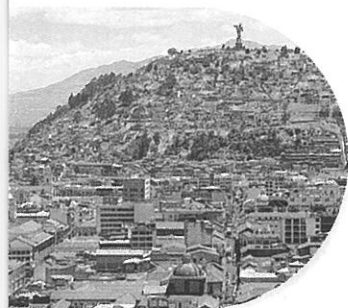
3. Tick if true.

- a. The didgeridoo is an Aboriginal hunting weapon.
- b. The Bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of North Africa.
- c. The wealth of the Maasai is measured in terms of their cattle.
- d. The women of the Surma tribe in Ethiopia are famous for wearing lip plates.
- e. Apartheid, a system of segregating people on the basis of race, was practised in South Africa.
- f. Kakadu is an area in Australia where the Aborigines have lived continuously for thousands of years.



Aboriginal rock painting, Kakadu National Park

33. Countries, Capitals and More



Quito, one of the world's highest capital cities



Doha was once a fishing village.



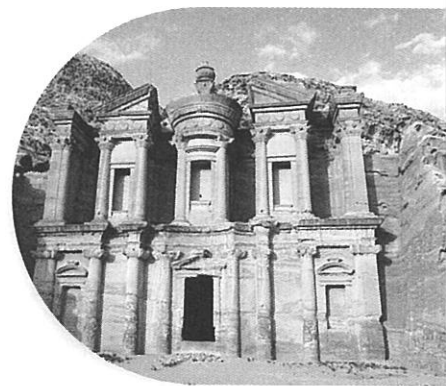
Havana, a major port and commercial centre

1. Tick the correct option.

1. Which of these capital cities lies closest to the equator? It is the capital of Ecuador, a country named after the equator.
a. Kampala b. Quito c. Bogota d. Male
2. Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte is the administrative capital and seat of national legislature of
a. Nepal b. Bangladesh c. Bhutan d. Sri Lanka
3. Khartoum lies where the Blue Nile and the White Nile meet. It is the capital of
a. Ethiopia b. Congo c. Sudan d. Zambia
4. Name the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its mix of Muslim, Christian and Jewish populations has earned it the nickname the Jerusalem of Europe.
a. Sarajevo b. Tirana c. Zagreb d. Belgrade
5. Once called the Sugar Bowl of the World due to its sugar cane, Cuba is also known for its tobacco, used in making fine hand-crafted cigars. Its capital is
a. Havana b. San Jose c. Caracas d. Port of Spain
6. A former pearl-fishing centre, this Gulf country is now one of the richest countries in the world due to its oil and gas reserves. The satellite television network Al Jazeera is based in its capital, Doha. Name this country.
a. Bahrain b. UAE c. Qatar d. Oman
7. Author Samuel Johnson said about a city that when a man is tired of it he is tired of life, for there is in this city all that life can afford. Name the city.
a. Paris b. London c. New York d. Rome

2. Tick the correct answer.

- a. Capital of Slovakia [Prague / Bratislava / Belgrade]
- b. A country that calls itself Nippon [Japan / Taipei / Nepal]
- c. La Paz and Sucre are capitals of [Chile / Bolivia / Paraguay].
- d. Pyongyang is the capital of [North Korea / Cambodia / Vietnam].
- e. The ruins of the ancient city Petra are in [Jordan / Lebanon / Iraq].
- f. An ancient capital located on the river Tigris [Damascus / Baghdad / Cairo]
- g. A country known for its fighting men called Gurkhas [Bhutan / Nepal / Pakistan]



Ancient rock-cut architecture at Petra

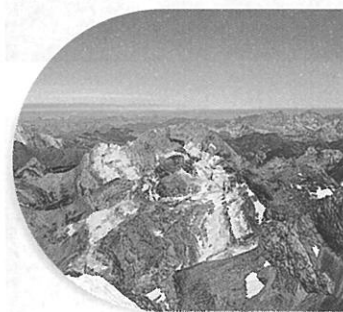
3. Write the pairs using the names given below.

Mexico France Pakistan Zanzibar India North Korea Czech Republic the USA South Korea
Slovakia Canada Jordan Spain Zambia Zimbabwe Tanganyika Israel China Portugal

- The Rio Grande flows between _____ and _____
- The McMahon Line lies between _____ and _____
- The Pyrenees form a border between _____ and _____
- The Dead Sea is a salt lake between _____ and _____
- The Iberian Peninsula has two countries: _____ and _____
- An estuary called Sir Creek lies between _____ and _____
- In 1993, Czechoslovakia separated into _____ and _____
- In 1964, Tanzania was formed by merging _____ and _____
- The longest international border is between _____ and _____
- The Bridge of No Return is on the border between _____ and _____
- Victoria Falls lies on the Zambezi, which flows between _____ and _____

4. Answer as instructed.

- The subregion of the Americas where mainly Spanish and Portuguese are spoken is called Latin America. Circle the countries that are part of Latin America.
a. Brazil b. Mexico c. Colombia d. Argentina e. Panama f. Nicaragua g. Cuba
h. Costa Rica i. Honduras j. Canada k. USA l. Chile m. Peru n. Jamaica
- The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of several countries. Circle the members.
a. France b. Belgium c. Finland d. Norway e. Italy f. Spain g. Germany
h. Russia i. Greece j. Ireland k. Switzerland l. Ukraine m. Iceland n. UK
- Cross out those that are not members of OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries).
a. Iran b. Iraq c. Kuwait d. Saudi Arabia e. Venezuela f. Qatar g. UAE
h. Norway i. UK j. Russia k. Algeria l. Nigeria m. Libya n. Angola
- Group of 7 (G7) is a group consisting of seven major advanced economies. Tick the members of G7.
a. Canada b. France c. Germany d. Italy e. Japan f. UK g. USA h. Russia
- ASEAN is a political and economic organisation of ten South-East Asian countries. Tick the members.
a. Indonesia b. Malaysia c. Philippines d. Japan e. Singapore f. Thailand
g. Brunei h. India i. Myanmar j. Laos k. Cambodia l. Vietnam m. China



Pyrenees



Victoria Falls

34. Eternal Cities

Kingdoms have risen and fallen, battles have been won and lost, the map of the world has changed, but these cities have remained.

Athens, Greece

- Continuously inhabited for at least 7,000 years.
- An ancient centre of art, learning, philosophy and trade.
- Famous for the Acropolis, which has the remains of many ancient buildings, including the Parthenon, a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena.
- Considered the cradle of Western civilisation and democracy.

Jerusalem

- Continuously inhabited for at least 5,000 years.
- Considered holy by Christians, Jews and Muslims.
- Has some of the holiest sites—the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque (Muslims); the Temple Mount and Western Wall (Jews); and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where Christ is said to have been crucified (Christians).

Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (India)

- Continuously inhabited for more than 3,000 years.
- This holy city is believed to have been founded by Lord Shiva.
- Also called Banaras and Kashi.
- A centre of art, music and crafts, and home to the Banaras Hindu University, one of the largest residential universities in Asia.

Xi'an, China

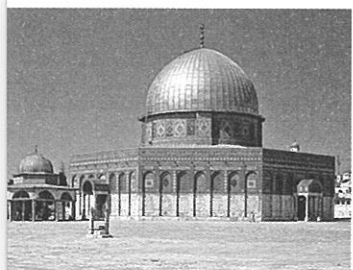
- Continuously inhabited for more than 3,000 years.
- One of the great ancient capitals of China; the starting point of the Silk Road.
- Famous for its ancient monuments and sculptures, including the Terracotta Army of China's first emperor buried with him to protect him after his death.

Rome, Italy

- Believed to be founded by the mythical demigods Romulus and Remus in 753 BC.
- The centre of one of the greatest empires and one of the cradles of Western civilisation.
- Famous for its monuments, sculptures and art, including the Sistine Chapel the ceiling of which was painted by Michelangelo.



A theatre on the Acropolis



Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem



Ganga aarti, Varanasi



The Terracotta Army



Trevi Fountain, Rome

Istanbul, Turkey

- Founded in about 660 BC as Byzantium, later known as Constantinople.
- The capital of the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman (Turkish) empires.
- Its most famous landmark, the Hagia Sofia, originally a church that was converted into a mosque under the Ottomans, is now a museum.

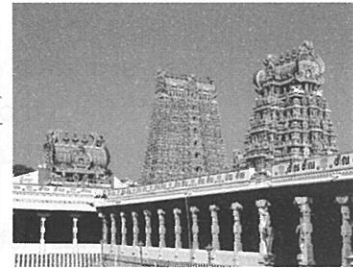
Hagia Sofia, Istanbul



Madurai, Tamil Nadu (India)

- Continuously inhabited since 500 BC and ruled by the Pandyas, Cholas and the Vijayanagar kings at different times.
- Famous for the beautiful and historic Meenakshi Temple.

Meenakshi Temple, Madurai



Alexandria, Egypt

- Established by Alexander the Great in 332 BC.
- Famous for its Great Library, the Lighthouse of Alexandria (one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World) and the Necropolis, a collection of burial chambers and mummies.

1. Read the clues and pick the correct ancient city.

- Also known by its Greek name Thebes, the city of [Cairo / Luxor / Alexandria] in Upper Egypt is sometimes called the 'world's greatest open air museum'.
- One of the oldest cities of India, [Vaishali / Ujjain / Pataliputra] was founded in about 490 BC. It became the capital of the Magadhan kingdom, and later the capital of the Mauryas.
- Damascus, the capital of Syria, has been ruled by the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks, Mongols, Ottomans and others. The city has the famous [Hagia Sofia / Umayyad Mosque / Hagios Demetrios] inside which is a shrine of John the Baptist, a holy figure in both Christianity and Islam.
- The westernmost capital city of Europe and one of the world's oldest cities, [Lisbon / Istanbul / Madrid] has been ruled by the Romans, the Muslims and the Spanish. Julius Caesar made it a municipium (town) called Felicitas Julia.
- [Beirut / Jerusalem / Aleppo], the capital of Lebanon, has a history dating back more than 5,000 years. Near it lie the ruins of Baalbek, an ancient city which after being conquered by Alexander was renamed [Sunpolis / Rapolis / Heliopolis] in honour of the sun.
- Cholula in [Canada / Chile / Mexico] is the oldest inhabited city in the Americas. Atop its famous Great Pyramid now lies a church.

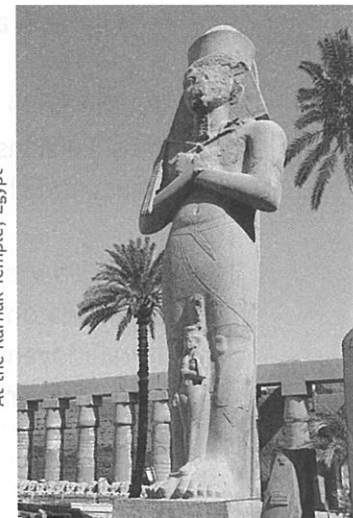
Qaitbay Citadel, a 15th century fort in Alexandria



Shrine of John the Baptist



At the Karnak Temple, Egypt



35. Great Minds

Since ancient times, some people have played a key role in shaping the way we think.

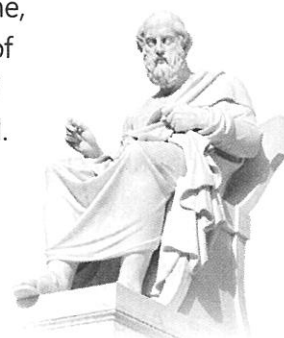
Socrates was among the earliest Western philosophers. He believed in self-enquiry, asking people to question long-held beliefs. He was accused of 'corrupting' the minds of the youth of Athens and of 'impiety' (disrespect of God). He was tried and sentenced to death by giving him a cup of hemlock (a poisonous plant) to drink, a verdict he calmly accepted.



Socrates

Plato, a student of Socrates, was a philosopher-mathematician who founded in Athens the famous school of higher learning called Academy. His most famous work is the Republic, in which he describes his idea of a better form of government.

Aristotle was Plato's most illustrious student. Among the most influential thinkers of all time, he was a pioneer in the study of science, philosophy and logic. He believed in the power of reason, self-inquiry and rational thought. Known to be kind and compassionate, he was of the opinion that pride, anger and jealousy are weaknesses that lead to a person's downfall.



Plato

Chanakya was a philosopher who was a teacher and advisor to the Mauryan rulers Chandragupta and his son Bindusara. Also known as Kautilya, he wrote the Arthashastra, a book on politics, economics and military strategy for a wise ruler.

Confucius was a Chinese philosopher whose teachings on family, loyalty, virtue, self-discipline and respect for elders have greatly influenced Chinese society. His philosophy stressed on morality, justice and sincerity.

Marcus Aurelius was a Roman emperor known for his wisdom and moral virtue. He believed in service, duty, self-restraint and respect for others. His writings for his own guidance and self-improvement are compiled in a series of books known as Meditations.



Marcus Aurelius

Al-Biruni was a Persian scientist, mathematician, astronomer and historian. In 1017, he travelled to India, where he learnt Sanskrit and studied the mathematics, science, medicine and astronomy practised in India at the time. He wrote a detailed account of life in India in a book called Tarikh al-Hind (History of India).

Jalaluddin Rumi was a Persian poet and Sufi saint whose followers included Jews, Muslims, Persians, Christians and Greeks. His poems on universal love, brotherhood, goodness and charity have made him one of the most popular poets of the world.

Leonardo da Vinci was a remarkable genius—artist, inventor, scientist, mathematician, engineer, anatomist, cartographer, writer and more! He was a key figure in the Renaissance, a cultural movement in Europe that saw the birth of new ideas in science, art and literature. He is best known for the Mona Lisa, the world's most famous and iconic painting.

Leonardo da Vinci



1. Tick the correct option or options.

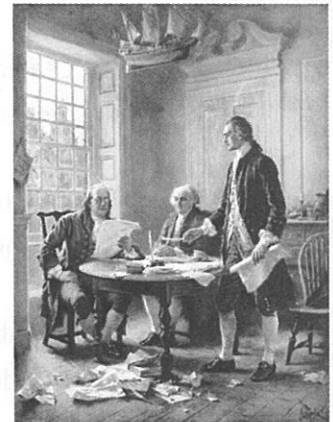
1. A polymath is a person who excels in several fields in science and the arts. Who among these are polymaths?
a. Aristotle b. Al-Biruni c. Galileo Galilei d. Leonardo da Vinci
2. Future kings Ptolemy (Egypt) and Cassander (Macedonia) studied at his school, Lyceum. He was also the tutor of Alexander the Great. Name him.
a. Archimedes b. Herodotus c. Aristotle d. Sophocles
3. Best known for a theorem, this Greek mathematician and philosopher also founded a religious movement. Name him.
a. Pythagoras b. Thales c. Aristarchus d. Aristotle
4. This Greek mathematician is often called the 'father of modern geometry.' His work, known as Elements, is among the most translated and studied books.
a. Archimedes b. Hippocrates c. Euclid d. Plato
5. Name the 7th century Indian mathematician who headed an astronomical observatory at Ujjain. He introduced the concept of zero.
a. Brahmagupta b. Chandragupta c. Aryabhata d. Bhaskara
6. He played a key role in the development of Ayurveda, and was one of the earliest to practise surgery in India. Name this ancient Indian physician.
a. Sushruta b. Agnivesh c. Atreya d. Charaka



A copy of the Masnavi



Confucius



Drafting the Declaration of Independence

2. Read the clues and name the great thinker. Use the names at the bottom.

- a. This Chinese philosopher gave the Golden Rule: What you do not wish for yourself, do not do to others. _____
- b. This Greek philosopher expressed the limitation of his knowledge thus: As for me, all I know is that I know nothing. _____
- c. The Pieta, the Statue of David and the paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel are the works of this Italian sculptor, painter, poet and architect. _____
- d. This Persian Sufi poet wrote the Masnavi, a compendium of stories and ethical teachings, in a series of six books of poetry. _____
- e. This American president laid out the fundamental principles of equality and liberty as the main author of The Declaration of Independence (1776). _____



The Pieta

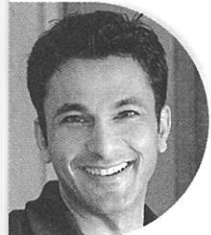
Thomas Jefferson Michelangelo Ghalib Confucius Abraham Lincoln Rumi Chen Tuan Plato Socrates Leonardo da Vinci



Shakuntala Devi

36. Achievers

Read the clues and name the famous achiever. Use the names at the bottom of the page.



Vikas Khanna



Arunima Sinha



Anish Kapoor



M S Swaminathan



Amartya Sen

1. A renowned chemist who was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2014 _____
2. Indian-born American business executive who in 2006 became the CEO of PepsiCo, one of the largest food and beverage companies in the world _____
3. Renowned flautist (flute player) who has helped popularise Indian classical music, he has also composed music for Indian films. _____
4. Nicknamed the Mozart of Madras, a composer and musician who is a bestselling recording artist _____
5. A volleyball player who lost a leg in 2011 when she was pushed out of a moving train by thieves; in 2013 she became the first female amputee to climb Mount Everest. _____
6. Leading fashion designer who wrote the most expensive book in India, called Firefly–A Fairytale (priced at Rs 1 lakh) _____
7. Indian who won the 1998 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences for his contributions to economics and his interest in the problems of society's poorest members _____
8. Scientist who led the Green Revolution in India in which high-yielding varieties of seeds were introduced to make India self-sufficient in food grains _____
9. Known as the human computer for her calculating abilities, she multiplied two 13-digit randomly picked numbers in just 28 seconds to enter the Guinness Book of World Records in 1980. _____
10. Award-winning chef, cookbook writer and host of the TV show MasterChef India; his restaurant in New York is highly rated for its excellence. _____
11. Mumbai-born sculptor who lives and works in London; he received a knighthood in 2013 for his services to the visual arts. _____
12. The first woman chairperson of the State Bank of India _____

Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia Amjad Ali Khan Arunima Sinha Sanjeev Kapoor Ritu Beri M S Swaminathan Indra Nooyi
Chanda Kochhar Shakuntala Devi Vikas Khanna Arundhati Bhattacharya C N R Rao Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
Amartya Sen Anish Kapoor Ritu Kumar Arundhati Roy Ela Bhatt Kiran Mazumdar Shaw A R Rahman

37. Explorations

Around 2500 BC Sea route between Mesopotamia and India established.

Around 300 BC Greek explorer Megasthenes travels to India as an envoy to Chandragupta Maurya. He explores India and writes about the country in his work *Indica*.

AD 399–412 Faxian, a Chinese monk, travels to India on foot during the reign of Chandragupta II. He returns home by sea, having collected Buddhist texts from India and Sri Lanka.

1271 Venetian Marco Polo starts on a sea-and-land journey to China. His father and uncle, who had been to China before, accompany him. He meets Kublai Khan, the ruler of China, and remains in China for 17 years, holding high offices.

15th–17th century The Age of Exploration/Discovery. Portugal and Spain sponsor explorations to discover new trade routes, especially to the East Indies (South and SE Asia), and to discover and claim new lands. The caravel, a small ship capable of sailing the open oceans, makes these explorations possible.

1492–1504 Sponsored by Spain, Christopher Columbus of Genoa sails westward in 1492 to find a new route to the East Indies. He reaches the Americas instead, landing first in the Bahamas. On three later voyages he visits Central America and Venezuela, claiming land for Spain.

1606 Willem Janszoon of the Netherlands becomes the first European to reach Australia.

Scientific expeditions of the 19th century Alexander von Humboldt, Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace explore different parts of South America, and advance our knowledge of geography, geology and biology. Wallace travels to SE Asia too. British explorers on HMS Challenger map ocean currents and undersea mountains, and find thousands of marine species.

1930s William Beebe and Otis Barton dive to great depths (up to 3028 ft) in the Bathysphere and observe deep-sea life.

1960 Descending almost 11 km, Jacques Piccard and Don Walsh reach the deepest point in the sea at the Mariana Trench.



Around 1000 BC People from the islands of South-East Asia reach the Polynesian islands of Samoa and Tonga. Within a few centuries, they populate the far-flung islands of Polynesia.

Around 114 BC The overland trade route called the Silk Road (or Silk Route) extended from China to Central Asia after the exploration by Zhang Qian, an envoy of the Chinese Emperor.

Around AD 1000 Leif Erikson, a Viking explorer, lands in North America, almost 500 years before Christopher Columbus finds the Americas. He finds a place full of grapes and calls it Vinland, in what is now Canada. This exploration did not lead to any European settlement in North America.

1325–1354 Moroccan explorer Ibn Battuta travels more than 1,20,000 km as he visits places in Africa, Asia and Europe over a period of 29 years. He visits India during the reign of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq, who appoints him a qazi (judge).

1488 Portuguese Bartholomew Diaz proves that the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are linked, by rounding the southern tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope).

1498 Portuguese Vasco da Gama finds the sea route between Europe and India. He lands at Calicut (Kozhikode) on 20 May.

1519–1522 Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan sets off in 1519 on a Spain-sponsored voyage to find a westward route to Asia. Although he is killed in a battle in the Philippines, the expedition succeeds and becomes the first to sail around the world.

1768–1779 Captain James Cook of Britain maps vast stretches of the Pacific and its islands, the coast of New Zealand and the eastern coast of Australia, which he claimed for Britain.

1849–1873 Dr David Livingstone, a Scottish missionary doctor, explores Africa. He finds and names the Victoria Falls.

1903 The Wright Flyer I becomes the first powered plane to fly.

Poles American Robert Peary (1909) reaches the North Pole, a fact which is disputed. Norwegian Roald Amundsen reaches the South Pole in 1911. Robert Scott reaches it 33 days later, in 1912.

1953 Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay conquer Mt Everest.

Space Exploration First spacecraft (1957): Sputnik I; First man in space (1961): Yuri Gagarin; First woman in space (1963): Valentina Tereshkova; First man on the moon (1969): Neil Armstrong



Marco Polo



Leif Erikson



Magellan



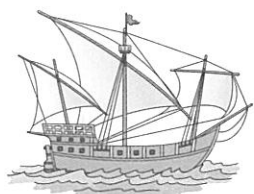
Vasco da Gama



James Cook



Amundsen



Caravel



Livingstone



Amelia Earhart



Charles Lindbergh

1. Tick the correct option.

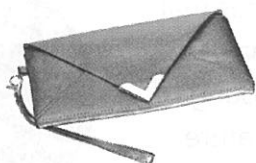
1. Which explorer came to India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya?
 - a. Megasthenes
 - b. Hiuen Tsang
 - c. Faxian
 - d. Marco Polo
2. Who came to India as an ambassador?
 - a. Al-Biruni
 - b. Megasthenes
 - c. Ibn-Battuta
 - d. Xuanzang
3. The caravel, a sailing ship that could travel well against the wind, was developed by the
 - a. Spaniards
 - b. Chinese
 - c. Italians
 - d. Portuguese
4. When the Ottoman Empire blocked the land route to the Orient, Europeans started looking for a sea route to
 - a. China
 - b. India
 - c. the East Indies
 - d. the West Indies
5. Who found the source of the Nile and also, Dr David Livingstone after he went missing?
 - a. Henry Stanley
 - b. John Speke
 - c. Richard Burton
 - d. Louise Leakey
6. Name the American aviator who was the first person to fly non-stop across the Atlantic from New York to Paris in 1927 in a single-engine aircraft called Spirit of St. Louis.
 - a. Wilbur Wright
 - b. Orville Wright
 - c. Amelia Earhart
 - d. Charles Lindbergh
7. Charles Darwin described him as "the greatest scientific traveller who ever lived".
 - a. Heinrich Barth
 - b. Alfred Brehm
 - c. Alfred Wallace
 - d. Alexander von Humboldt
8. Name the Norwegian who in 1947 voyaged across the Pacific from Peru to Polynesia on a log raft called the Kon-Tiki to prove that ancient people could have done the same.
 - a. Roald Amundsen
 - b. Leif Erikson
 - c. Thor Heyerdahl
 - d. Fridtjof Nansen
9. Name the French oceanographer, explorer, researcher and film-maker who co-developed the Aqua-Lung, an underwater breathing apparatus.
 - a. Jacques Piccard
 - b. Jacques Cousteau
 - c. Robert Ballard
 - d. Jacques Cartier

2. Tick if true.

- a. The airport at Venice is named after Marco Polo.
- b. In 1928, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean.
- c. Ferdinand Magellan was the first explorer to travel all the way around the world.
- d. In 1986, Robert Ballard explored the wreckage of the Titanic in a deep-sea vessel called Alvin.
- e. During his voyage to India, Vasco da Gama became the first explorer to round the Cape of Good Hope.
- f. The supercontinent of America is named after Amerigo Vespucci, who also coined the term 'New World'.
- g. When he reached the North Pole in 1926, Roald Amundsen became the first man to reach both the poles.
- h. Operational since 2 November 2000, the International Space Station (ISS) broke the record of Mir as the longest inhabited space station.

38. Quiz 3

1. Bags for women come in various shapes and sizes. Can you name the types shown below? Choose from: wallet, clutch, satchel bag, sling bag, tote, hobo, wristlet, backpack, quilted bag, duffel bag.



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.

2. Quotation Quiz. Whose famous words are these? Use the names at the bottom of the page.

- An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind.
- If you can't feed a hundred people then feed just one.
- Impossible is a word to be found only in the dictionary of fools.
- Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new.
- Our greatest glory is not in never falling but in rising every time we fall.
- Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country.
- The greater danger for most of us lies not in setting our aim too high and falling short; but in setting our aim too low and achieving our mark.
- I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but the content of their character.

Confucius Napoleon Bonaparte Helen Keller Martin Luther King, Jr Mother Teresa Albert
Einstein Mark Twain Michelangelo Indira Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi John F Kennedy Aristotle

39. Reptiles

Reptiles are a group of vertebrates (animals with a backbone) that includes crocodilians (crocodiles, alligators, caimans, gharials), snakes, lizards, and the shell-covered turtles, tortoises and terrapins. The dinosaurs were reptiles too.

The body of a reptile is dry and covered in scales. All reptiles, even the ones that live in water, have lungs for breathing. They do not have external ears but may have ear holes. Reptiles generally lay eggs but a few may give birth to live young ones. All reptiles are cold-blooded. They cannot maintain their body temperature at a constant level and need to absorb heat from the surroundings.

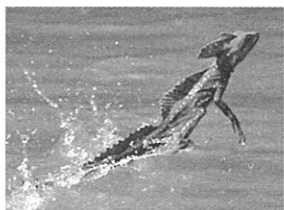
Hil I am from NZ. I am a tuatara, not a lizard.



The frill-necked lizard spreads out the frill around its neck to scare away attackers.



The draco lizard is also known as the flying dragon. It has flaps of skin that act as wings.



The basilisk lizard found in the South American rainforests can run on water.



Slow worms are legless lizards that look like snakes.

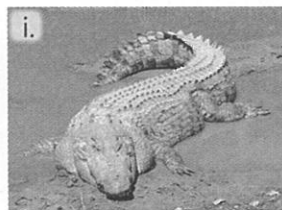
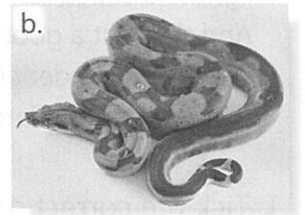
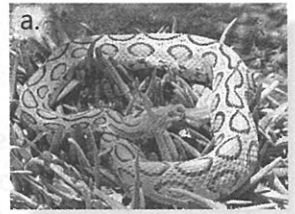
1. Tick if true.

- a. Snakes are the only reptiles that do not have legs.
- b. A lizard's tail can be shed to distract a predator, and the tail regrows later.
- c. Caimans look like alligators but are smaller in size.
- d. Lizards and snakes use their tongue to smell.
- e. A turtle sheds its shell and forms a new one as it grows.
- f. Tortoises are turtles that live on land.
- g. Terrapins are turtles that live in marshes and coastal waters.
- h. The Komodo dragon, found on some Indonesian islands, is the largest living lizard.
- i. The number of buttons on a rattlesnake's tail increases each time the snake sheds its skin.
- j. Like snakes, monitor lizards, Komodo dragons and Gila monsters have a forked tongue.
- k. The banded krait is a highly venomous snake found in India.
- l. Some kinds of horned lizards can squirt blood from their eyes to confuse attackers.
- m. The upper and lower jaws of a snake are loosely attached, so the snake can open its mouth wide to swallow large prey.
- n. The feet of a gecko are covered with gill-like rows of tiny hairs that allow the gecko to climb smooth, vertical surfaces.

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2. Fill in with the correct option.

- a. A venomous snake found in India; it has three rows of eye-shaped spots on its body.
[Russell's viper keelback banded krait]
- b. A nonvenomous snake that squeezes its prey to death; it gives birth to live young.
[boa constrictor cobra rattlesnake]
- c. A large herbivorous sea reptile that feeds mainly on algae and seagrass
[flatback turtle giant tortoise green sea turtle]
- d. A lizard that has a sticky tongue much longer than its body; it can change its colour.
[gecko skink chameleon]
- e. A large venomous lizard of Mexico and the USA; has bright yellow or orange markings on its body
[chameleon Gila monster monitor lizard]
- f. A lizardlike reptile found only in New Zealand; has spines on its back
[tuatara skink Komodo dragon]
- g. A hooded venomous snake found in India and southern Asia; only snake that builds a nest
[black racer king cobra anaconda]
- h. The anaconda is the heaviest snake. The longest snake (here shown in the picture h) is the
[black mamba rattlesnake reticulated python]
- i. The largest crocodilian; it has a very powerful tail and is known to attack humans.
[saltwater crocodile mugger alligator]
- j. Primarily herbivorous lizards that have a fleshy tongue; they have spines running down the back.
[iguana skink horned lizard]



40. Birds

Birds are vertebrates that are covered in feathers. They are warm-blooded animals, and maintain their body temperature at a constant level. Most birds fly. Some, like hummingbirds, can fly backwards. Birds have no teeth. Their hollow bones make them light and suited for flying. The shape of their beaks depends on the food they eat. And they eat a good fraction of their body weight to get the energy to fly. This may make you wonder about the phrase eat like a bird! Some birds such as hawks, eagles and owls are predators, or birds of prey. Daytime hunters are called raptors.



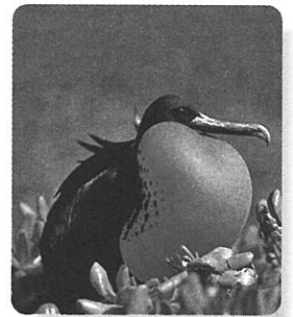
Fossilised remains of Archaeopteryx

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- Downy, semiplume, filoplume and bristle are types of
 - beaks
 - feathers
 - claws
- Which of these are flightless birds?
 - kakapo
 - cassowary
 - kori bustard
- This is the largest penguin. The male carries the egg on its feet. It is the
 - royal penguin
 - chinstrap penguin
 - emperor penguin
- Which of these birds get their pink colour from their food?
 - flamingo
 - pink cockatoo
 - roseate spoonbill
- Which of these birds copy the sounds made by humans and other animals?
 - blue jay
 - mockingbird
 - mynah
- Which of these are birds of paradise?
 - paradise crow
 - riflebird
 - paradise flycatcher
- Birds have descended from dinosaurs. Which of these prehistoric animals had some features like birds and some features like dinosaurs?
 - Ichthyosaur
 - Archaeopteryx
 - Allaeochelys
- The throat pouch of the male bird becomes red and swollen in the breeding season. What kind of bird is it?
 - pelican
 - frigate bird
 - toucan
- This Australian bird is also known as the laughing jackass.
 - emu
 - lyrebird
 - kookaburra
- Pick the colourful Central American bird that was held sacred by the Aztec.
 - quetzal
 - cockatiel
 - petrel



A lesser bird of paradise. The males of many bird species are more showy.



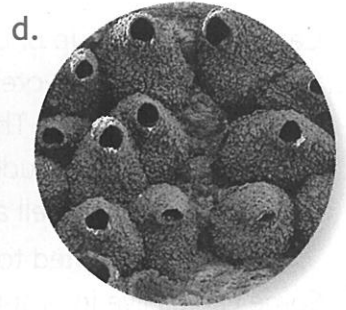
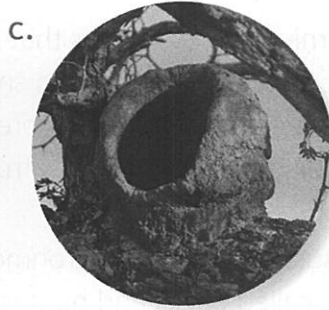
A magnificent frigate bird



A resplendent quetzal

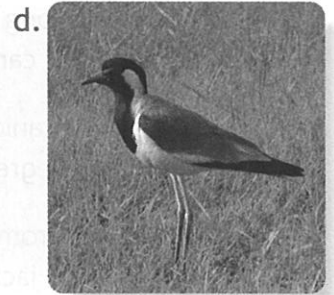
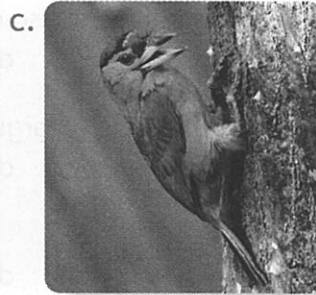
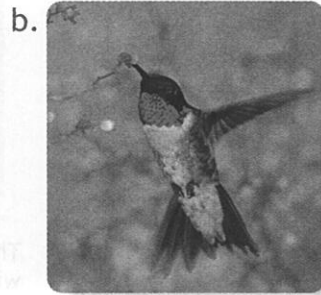
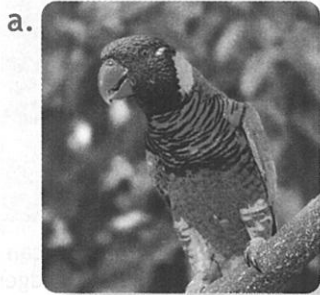
2. Name the bird that built the nest.

[cliff swallow tailorbird ovenbird (hornero) bowerbird]



3. Identify the birds. Each is named after one of its characteristic features.

[blue-throated barbet green bee-eater red-wattled lapwing red kite rainbow lorikeet ruby-throated hummingbird]



4. Fill in with names of water birds.

a. A brightly coloured wading bird
[gannet reed warbler purple swamphen]

b. Has a long slender neck; also called snakebird
[ibis cattle egret darter]

c. A duck that has a dark grey knob on its beak
[comb duck gadwall northern pintail]

d. A wading bird that migrates to India
[common teal gadwall black-winged stilt]

e. It is used by Japanese fishermen to catch fish.
[cormorant puffin stork]

f. A bright duck with a pair of sail feathers that
are raised vertically above the back
[Mandarin duck northern shoveller mallard]

Purple swamphen



Mandarin duck



41. Canids

Canids form a group of carnivorous mammals that includes dogs and doglike animals such as wolves, foxes, jackals and coyotes. All canids have a long snout. They also have special teeth called carnassials that help to tear flesh. These teeth are modified pre-molars and molars. Canids are generally carnivorous, but some of them include plant material such as fruits and berries in their diet. All canids have an excellent sense of smell and hearing.

Canids are adapted to survive in most environments and are found on all continents except Antarctica. Some canids live in groups called packs and hunt together, bringing down animals much larger than themselves. Many wild canids are hunted by humans, as they attack and kill farm animals.

The domestic dog is related to the wolves. There are many breeds of dogs that are popular as pets. These include the Dalmatian, dachshund, pug, Labrador and golden retriever.

1. Tick the correct option or options.

- All canids have a long muzzle. The muzzle is also called the
a. snout b. canine c. tailbone d. jawbone
- The smallest wild canid is the fennec fox. The largest is the
a. greyhound b. grey wolf c. red wolf d. maned wolf
- The animal Akela from The Jungle Book is a
a. fox b. jackal c. wild dog d. wolf
- Which of these are not canids?
a. prairie dog b. coyote c. bush dog d. flying fox
- The domestic dog is a descendant of the
a. grey wolf b. bush dog c. hyena d. golden jackal
- Which animal, also called the prairie wolf, is seen in the Road Runner cartoons?
a. red wolf b. coyote c. dhole d. raccoon dog
- Which of these are types of jackals?
a. golden b. side-striped c. hoary d. black-backed
- The only canid that is known to hibernate in winter is the
a. red fox b. dhole c. island fox d. raccoon dog
- Which breed of dog has webbed paws and is an excellent swimmer?
a. bulldog b. boxer c. pug d. Newfoundland
- Which of these is true for dogs?
a. They sweat through their paw pads.
b. They have retractile claws.
c. They sweat through the tongue when panting.



The bush dog is a South American wild canid that looks like a badger. It can swim underwater.



The red fox, found all over the Northern Hemisphere, is the most widely distributed canid.



Grey wolf

2. Tick if true.

- a. Rottweiler, spaniel, mastiff and beagle are types of dogs. ☐
- b. Huskies are dogs that pull sleds in snow-covered areas. ☐
- c. Dalmatian pups are born with black spots. ☐
- d. The dingo fence stops dingoes from entering farmland. ☐
- e. The hyena is more closely related to cats than to dogs. ☐
- f. Jackals prefer to hunt alone and not in packs. ☐
- g. The grey fox can build its den high in the trees. ☐
- h. Wolves are not found in Africa. ☐
- i. The prairie dog is not a dog but a rodent. ☐
- j. The flying fox is actually a type of bat. ☐
- k. The bat-eared fox feeds mainly on termites. ☐
- l. Dogs can only see the colours black and white. ☐



Coyote



Prairie dog



Chihuahua



Fox terrier



Basset hound



Dachshund

3. Man's best friend. Fill in with the correct breed name.

[dachshund English pointer basset hound fox terrier
Pekingese chihuahua poodle German shepherd]

- a. This dog was bred to herd cattle.
- b. Tintin's dog Snowy belongs to this breed.
- c. The smallest breed of dog; named after the Mexican state from where it comes
- d. Some types of these dogs were carried by Chinese noblemen in their sleeves.
- e. This breed was developed to sniff out prey and lead hunters to it.
- f. This dog appears on the logo of the popular shoe brand Hush Puppies.
- g. Its fur was cut in a strange way to help it swim. It was used to hunt water birds.
- h. This breed of dog was used to hunt badgers by entering their burrows.

42. The Art of Living

Living beings adjust to changes in their surroundings, and they do this in different ways. Many animals fool their predators or prey by copying other creatures. This is called mimicry. For example, many harmless snakes mimic the poisonous coral snake to scare away predators. Monarch and viceroy butterflies are foul tasting and toxic. They have bright warning colours and patterns resembling each other's, so that predators avoid eating both butterflies.

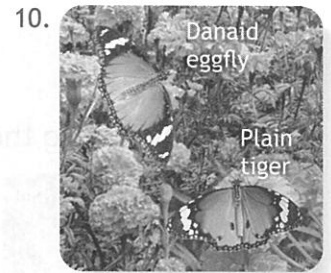
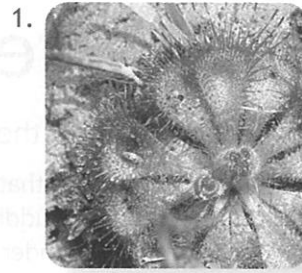
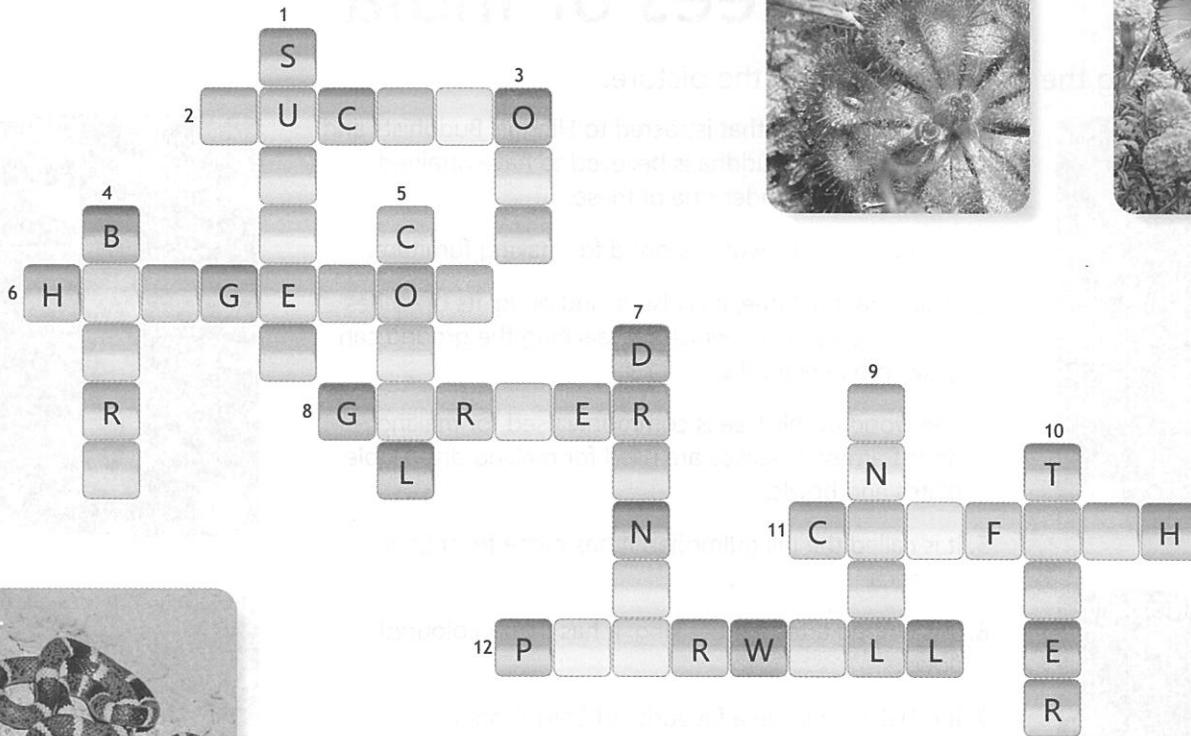
In winter when food is scarce, some animals go into a state like a deep sleep. This is called hibernation. Some animals such as hedgehogs hibernate right through the winter; others like bears, squirrels and raccoons may wake up to eat and move around on warmer days. In rare cases like that of the wood frog, the animal freezes when the temperature falls to a certain level and thaws again when it gets warmer. Some types of snails, frogs and toads fall into a sleep similar to hibernation during hot and dry summers. This is called aestivation.



1. Tick the correct option or options.

1. In some insects only the female has a stinger. The male mimics the female to appear dangerous to predators. This is seen in
a. bees b. wasps c. locusts d. moths
2. Which of the following animals are not known to hibernate?
a. raccoons b. squirrels c. hedgehogs d. Arctic foxes
3. The mimic octopus can mimic a
a. sponge b. jellyfish c. lion fish d. sea snake
4. Which of these are large ground squirrels that hibernate in winter?
a. beavers b. marmots c. otters d. chipmunks
5. Which of these copy the hissing sound made by rattlesnakes?
a. python b. dormouse c. bullsnake d. burrowing owl
6. Which plant has tiny lumps resembling butterfly eggs on its leaves to prevent butterflies from laying eggs on them?
a. mulberry b. banyan c. eucalyptus d. passion vine
7. Some types of these animals aestivate in mucous cocoons.
a. frogs b. bats c. snails d. salamanders
8. Which of these happen during both hibernation and aestivation?
a. The heart rate slows down.
b. Breathing slows down.
c. Very little energy is used by the animal.

2. Complete the crossword.



Clues

1. Insectivorous plant; the drops of sticky fluid on its leaves attract insects, as they resemble nectar or dewdrops.
2. Lays its eggs in the nests of other birds whose eggs resemble its own; the foster parents warm the eggs thinking them to be their own.
3. A bird of prey; the eye-spots on some moths and butterflies resemble the eyes of this fierce hunter.
4. These mammals can give birth during hibernation.
5. A venomous snake; the nonvenomous milk snake mimics it to fool predators.
6. A small, spiny animal that hibernates throughout winter
7. A black bird; it mimics the calls of other animals to startle its targets and steal their food.
8. A kind of snake that hibernates in a large group during winter
9. Small invertebrate that retreats into its shell and seals the opening during aestivation
10. A foul-tasting butterfly; the female Danaid eggfly mimics it to avoid being eaten by predators.
11. A fish with whiskers; it buries itself in the dry river bed and aestivates during the dry season.
12. A bird of the nightjar family; this bird is known to hibernate.

43. Trees of India

Match by writing the correct number on the picture.



1. A kind of fig tree that is sacred to Hindus, Buddhists and Jains; Gautama Buddha is believed to have attained enlightenment under one of these.

2. A timber tree; its wood is good for making furniture.

3. India's national tree, it is also a kind of fig; its branches give out prop roots, which on reaching the ground can grow into new trunks.

4. The wood of this tree is commonly used for making door frames; its leaves are used for making disposable plates and bowls.

5. It is called the nili gulmohar; it has come from South America.

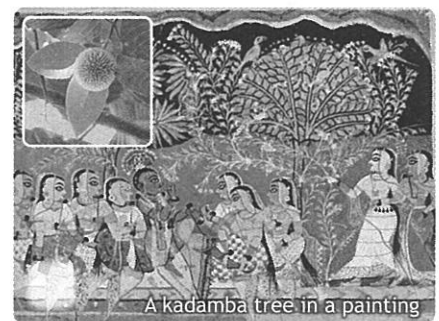
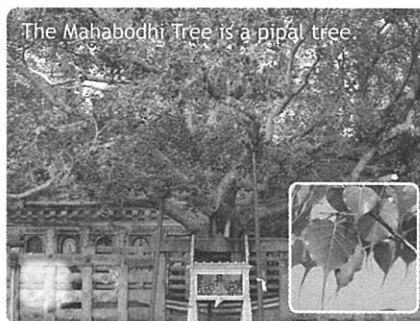
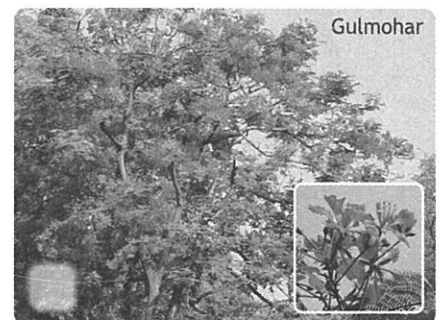
6. It is named after a great king; it has flame-coloured flowers.

7. It is believed to be a favourite of Lord Krishna.

8. Common as an ornamental tree in India; endangered in the wild in its home country, Madagascar

9. A native of South America; called nagalingam as parts of the flower resemble a snake's hood and a shivalingam; the English name comes from the shape of the fruit.

10. It is one of the 'flame trees'; some call it tiger's claw for the shape of its flowers.

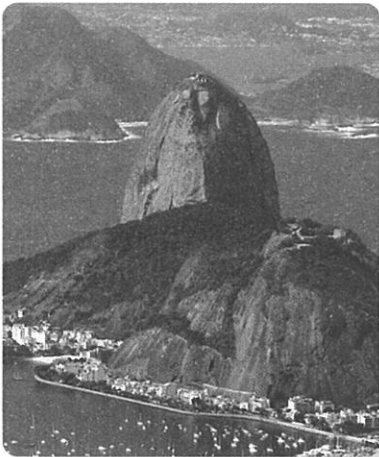
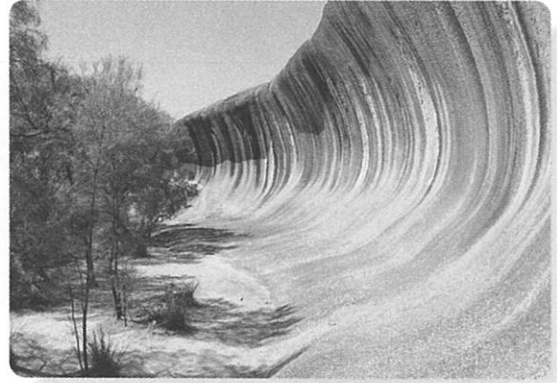


44. Natural Monuments

Write the names of these wonderful natural formations.

[Great Blue Hole Wave Rock Devil's Tower Giant's Causeway Morning Glory Pool Kilauea Fairy Chimneys Sugarloaf Mountain]

1. • This rock formation is made of multicoloured granite.
 - It forms one side of a hill called Hyden Rock in Australia.
 - It has cultural significance to the Aborigines.

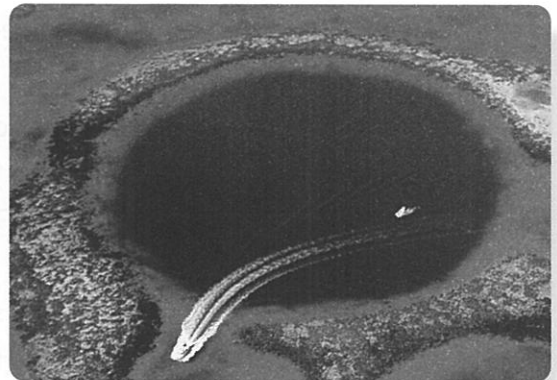


2. • This is one of the large hills bordering the harbour of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.
 - It was named by 16th-century Portuguese traders after an item of trade which was shaped like the hill.



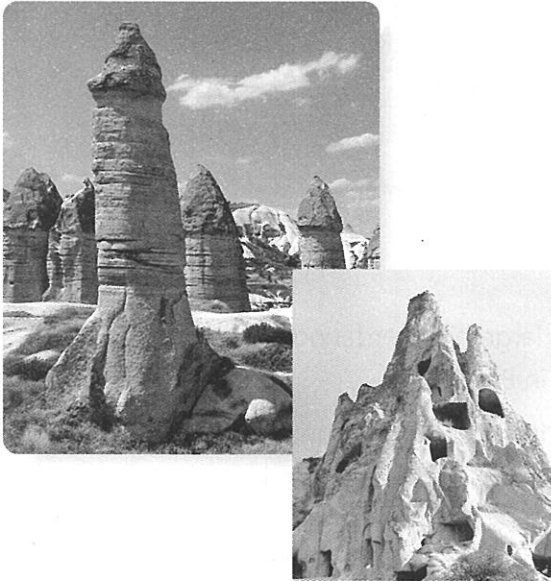
Before granulated sugar and cube sugar, sugar was sold as a sugarloaf.

3. • This is a huge depression on the sea floor.
 - It is located off the coast of Belize in Central America.
 - It is a great place for scuba diving, as it is home to corals and many other kinds of marine creatures.



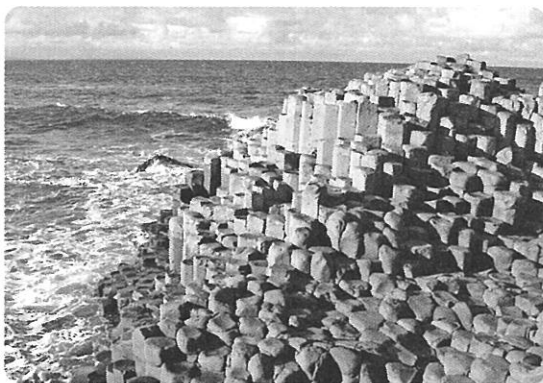
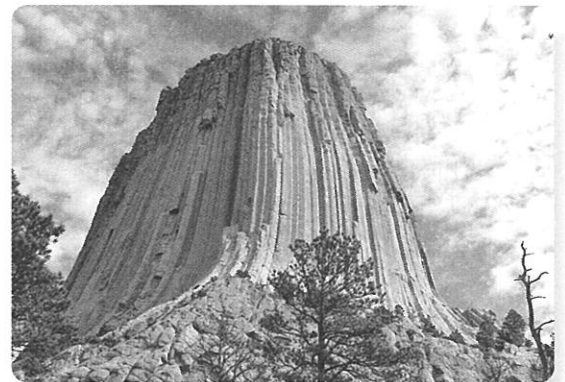
4. • This is a hot spring in the Yellowstone National Park in the USA.
 - It gets its colour from the bacteria that live in it.

5. • Located in Hawaii, this is one of the world's most active volcanoes.
- The crater at its top has a boiling lava lake called Halemaumau. The crater of the side cone Puu Oo has another lava lake.
-



6. • These formations are in the town of Goreme in the Cappadocia region of Turkey.
- Some of them have houses carved into them.
 - Formations like these are known by various names such as hoodoos, earth pyramids and tent rocks.
-

7. • This is a volcanic rock formation in Wyoming, USA.
- It was the first in the country to be declared a national monument.
 - It is the subject of many native American legends.
-



8. • This formation is located on the north-eastern coast of Northern Ireland.
- It has thousands of interlocking columns of volcanic rock.
 - The columns descend in steps that go down into the sea.
-

45. Quiz 4

1. Choose the correct option or options.

1. Which of these are moons of the solar system?

- a. Pandora b. Ceres c. Juliet d. Miranda

2. China's Chang'e 3 lunar lander was named after the goddess who lives on the moon. It carried a lunar rover named after her pet rabbit. The name of the rover was

- a. Jade Bunny b. Golden Rabbit c. Yutu d. Yeti

3. Bali is a popular tourist destination. This island is a province of

- a. Thailand b. Malaysia c. Indonesia d. Singapore

4. Which archipelago of 176 islands is also known as Friendly Islands because of the warm welcome given to Captain James Cook when he reached there in 1773?

- a. Tahiti b. Hawaii c. Fiji d. Tonga

5. Sir Frank Whittle is known for his work on

- a. missiles b. rockets c. jet engines d. tanks

6. Which of these shows the Egyptian symbol ankh, or key of life?

- a.  b.  c.  d. 

7. Which marking on a 4-lane road separates vehicles travelling in opposite directions?

- a.  b.  c.  d. 

8. Which film actor was the narrator in the TV serial Hum Log?

- a. Ashok Kumar b. Amitabh Bachchan c. Shatrughan Sinha d. Kader Khan

9. Colón is the currency of

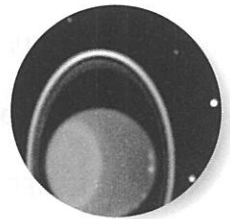
- a. Colombia b. Costa Rica c. Cuba d. Chile

10. Prophet Muhammad's youngest daughter was

- a. Zainab b. Fatimah c. Nusrat d. Zara

11. Wasabi, a plant related to mustard, is used to flavour food. It comes from

- a. China b. Japan c. Thailand d. Nepal



Some moons of Uranus



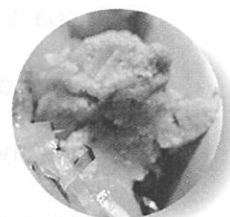
Chang'e



Bali



Sir Frank Whittle



Wasabi

2. What are these / who are they?

a. A, B, AB, O	.....	gems
b. Silty, loamy, chalky, peaty	.....	noodles
c. Totapuri, mulgoa, biju, fajli/fazli	.....	breads
d. Hatha, karma, bhakti, raja, kundalini	.....	luggage
e. GIF, TIFF, PNG, JPEG, SVG, CDR, PSD	.....	flavours
f. Romaine, iceberg, butterhead, summercrisp	.....	cakes
g. Bolani, tortilla, bhakri, fougasse, brioche, scone	.....	cabbage
h. Himroo, spandex, poplin, flannel, gabardine, chino	.....	apples
i. Floral, pungent, fruity, woody, minty, lemony, putrid	.....	metals
j. Samsonite, zircon, talc, borax, fluorspar, garnets, pyrite	.....	letters
k. Ali Akbar Khan, Buddhadev Das Gupta, Amjad Ali Khan	.....	lettuce
l. Fideo, ramen, udon, soba, yi mein, lai fun, rice vermicelli	.....	soil types
		Chinese food
		sarod players
		fabrics
		blood groups
		minerals
		mangoes
		types of veda
		odours / scents
		santoor players
		schools of yoga
		image file formats

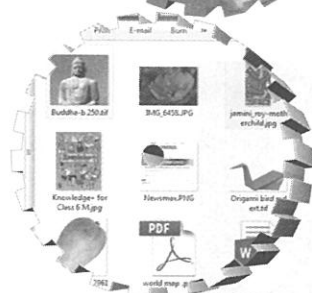
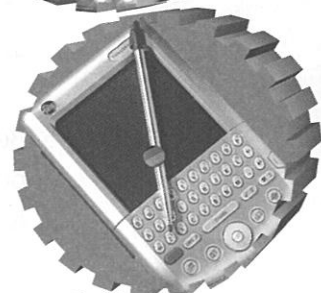
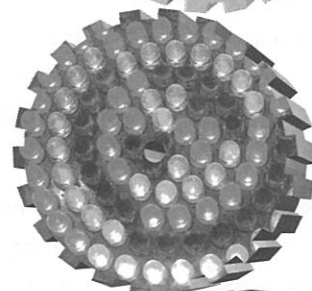
3. The Chocolate Quiz. Tick what is true.

- a. The beans of the Theobroma cacao tree (cacao or cocoa tree) are used to make chocolate. ☐
- b. Cacao trees grow well in the temperate regions of Europe. ☐
- c. Ivory Coast, Ghana and Indonesia are the top three producers of cacao. ☐
- d. The Maya and the Aztec of Central America were among the first to drink chocolate. ☐
- e. The Maya used cacao beans as currency. ☐
- f. The Portuguese brought chocolate to Europe. ☐
- g. Till the early 19th century, chocolate was an expensive and fashionable drink in Europe. ☐
- h. Solid chocolate was first made around 1850. ☐
- i. Cocoa beans are processed to get cocoa liquor, which gives cocoa solids and cocoa butter. ☐
- j. All chocolate products have milk, sugar, cocoa butter and cocoa solids. ☐
- k. White chocolate is made from cocoa butter and has no cocoa solids. ☐
- l. Theobromine, present in chocolates, is harmful for dogs and cats. ☐

46. Tech Matters

Tick the correct option or options.

1. Mobiles usually use _____ batteries.
 - a. Li-ion
 - b. Ni-Cd
 - c. alkaline
 - d. zinc-carbon
2. A typical mobile battery generates close to
 - a. 1.5 volts
 - b. 3.8 volts
 - c. 4.5 volts
 - d. 5 volts
3. Lasers can be used
 - a. in certain surgeries
 - b. to scan bar codes
 - c. to store and read data
 - d. to guide bombs to their targets
4. The 2014 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded for the invention of the _____ LED (light-emitting diode). The light from this LED when combined with the lights from red and green LEDs gives white light.
 - a. orange
 - b. pink
 - c. blue
 - d. yellow
5. A small image showing the contents of a file on a computer is called
 - a. an icon
 - b. a thumbnail
 - c. a clipart
 - d. an emoticon
6. The device called Palm refers to a
 - a. PDA
 - b. calculator
 - c. e-reader
 - d. remote control
7. Which of these are e-readers?
 - a. Kobo
 - b. Nook
 - c. Boox
 - d. Kindle
8. If you are using _____ to transfer data between devices like mobiles, they need to be touching or they have to be very close to each other.
 - a. Bluetooth
 - b. Wi-Fi
 - c. NFC
 - d. cable
9. A single-layer Blu-ray disc can hold up to _____ of data.
 - a. 100 GB
 - b. 25 GB
 - c. 4.7 GB
 - d. 700 MB
10. Mainframe refers to a large
 - a. door frame
 - b. car's chassis
 - c. bed frame
 - d. computer
11. Which of the following are modifier keys?
 - a. Alt
 - b. Caps Lock
 - c. Tab
 - d. Ctrl
12. Which of these operating systems is based on its creator's name?
 - a. Linux
 - b. Android
 - c. Gentoo
 - d. Mac OS



47. Science and Scientists

1. Pick the correct option or options.

1. Srinivasa Ramanujan was a famous
 - a. physicist
 - b. chemist
 - c. mathematician
 - d. zoologist
2. The Greek mathematician Pythagoras is famous for his theorem on
 - a. isosceles triangles
 - b. right triangles
 - c. parallelograms
 - d. squares
3. Henry Cavendish called this gas 'flammable air'. Since this gas produced water when burnt, Antoine Lavoisier named the gas _____, using the Greek words for water and producer.
 - a. hydrogen
 - b. nitrogen
 - c. oxygen
 - d. chlorine
4. The French scientist who gave oxygen its name mistakenly thought that oxygen is present in all acids. The name he chose for this life-sustaining gas means acid producer in Greek! This scientist was executed during the French Revolution. His name was
 - a. Joseph Priestley
 - b. Antoine Lavoisier
 - c. Louis Pasteur
 - d. Pierre Curie
5. Before him it was thought that the earth was at the centre of the universe and all heavenly bodies revolved around it. He proposed the sun-centred (heliocentric) solar system. He was
 - a. Johannes Kepler
 - b. Tycho Brahe
 - c. Galileo Galilei
 - d. Nicolaus Copernicus
6. Galileo studied the pendulum and concluded that the time the pendulum takes to complete each swing is the same. This he thought could be used to make a clock, but he never made such a clock. A few years after his death, the pendulum clock was invented by
 - a. Blaise Pascal
 - b. Robert Boyle
 - c. Isaac Newton
 - d. Christiaan Huygens
7. The electric battery was invented in 1800 by Alessandro Volta. It consisted of a pile of cells made of zinc and silver discs separated by cardboard soaked in brine (salt water). Later, copper discs replaced the silver ones, and sulphuric acid replaced brine. This battery is known as the
 - a. brine battery
 - b. Volta battery
 - c. voltaic pile
 - d. disc battery
8. Michael Faraday had very little formal education. Yet he became one of the greatest scientists of all time, contributing to both physics and chemistry. He made important discoveries linking electricity and magnetism. His work made which of these possible?
 - a. electric motor
 - b. electric generator
 - c. solar cells
 - d. compass
9. Charles Darwin proposed the theory of evolution according to which organisms pass on the traits necessary to survive in a particular environment to their offspring. In due course, an organism with new traits evolves. His work was greatly influenced by the differences in the finches (small seed-eating birds) he saw on the _____.
 - a. Falkland Islands
 - b. Galapagos Islands
 - c. Channel Islands
 - d. Maldives



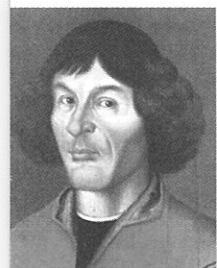
Pythagoras



Antoine Lavoisier



Michael Faraday



Nicolaus Copernicus

2. Read the clues and fill in the names given at the bottom of the page. The years in brackets show when these people lived, giving you an idea of the state of science during those times.

a. _____

(476–550) Indian Astronomer and mathematician

b. _____

(1544–1603) English physician and physicist who studied magnetism and concluded that the earth acted like a magnet. He invented the electroscopes, the first electrical instrument.

c. _____

(1564–1642) He is regarded as the father of science. He is known for his work on telescopes, pendulums and the discovery of the four largest moons of Jupiter. His last years were spent under house arrest because he supported the view that the sun was at the centre of the solar system, which was not what the powerful Church believed.

d. _____

(1643–1727) Great physicist and mathematician who is said to have thought about gravitation when he saw an apple fall from a tree. He formulated three laws of motion. He also worked on light, including spectrum, and developed a new branch of mathematics called calculus.

e. _____

(1749–1823) He introduced cowpox pus in a boy and proved that this gave the boy protection against smallpox. Thus was born the world's first vaccine.

f. _____

(1791–1871) The father of computers. He proposed the idea of a computer that can be programmed.

g. _____

(1809–1882) He went on a five-year scientific expedition as a geologist and specimen collector on the ship HMS Beagle. Based on his observations of different kinds of organisms during this trip, he proposed a theory of evolution which was published in the book *On the Origin of Species*.

h. _____

(1815–1852) The world's first computer programmer

i. _____

(1822–1895) He proved the correctness of the germ theory of diseases, which states that most infectious diseases are caused by germs. He developed vaccines for anthrax and rabies, and a method for stopping milk from spoiling.

j. _____

(1843–1910) Identified the different bacteria that cause anthrax, TB and cholera. Was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1905 for his work on TB.



Isaac Newton



Galileo Galilei



Ada Lovelace



Charles Darwin

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar Edward Jenner Isaac Newton Aryabhata Louis Pasteur Bill Gates
Charles Darwin Steve Jobs Galileo Galilei Ada Lovelace William Gilbert Charles Babbage Robert Koch

48. Doctor, Doctor

1. Many medical terms come from Greek and Latin words. One such word is 'itis', meaning inflammation. It is used in terms that indicate the inflammation of a part of the body. For example, the inflammation of the tonsil(s) is called tonsillitis. Now complete the following list of diseases and the parts of the body they affect. Choose from the words given at the bottom of the page.

Affected part of the body	Condition/disease
a. _____	Appendicitis
b. Colon	_____
c. _____	Rhinitis
d. Skin	_____
e. _____	Hepatitis
f. Stomach	_____
g. _____	Arthritis
h. Membrane lining the bronchial tubes	_____
i. _____	Spondylitis
j. Cavities (sinuses) in the skull around the nose	_____
k. _____	Laryngitis
l. Conjunctiva (membrane over eye and inner eyelid)	_____
m. _____	Gingivitis
n. Brain	_____
o. _____	Stomatitis
p. Tissue below the skin	_____
q. _____	Meningitis
r. Motor nerve cells of the brain stem and spinal cord	_____
s. _____	Pharyngitis

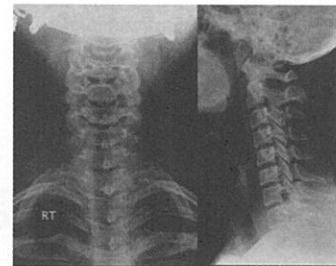
colitis gastritis muscles sinusitis appendix bronchitis bone cellulitis nose dermatitis liver
 collar bone stomach joint intestine encephalitis tube connecting mouth and nose to the esophagus
 conjunctivitis brain gums poliomyelitis (polio) mouth voice box neck vertebrae myositis
 membranes covering the brain or spinal cord

2. Fill in the blanks using the words given at the bottom of the page.

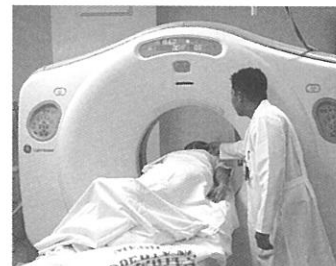
- a. Children are given the BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) vaccine at birth. This vaccine protects children from _____.
- b. Children are also given the first dose of OPV at birth. This vaccine protects them from _____.
- c. Six weeks after birth, children are given a vaccine that protects them from tetanus, diphtheria (an upper-respiratory-tract illness) and pertussis (whooping cough). The vaccine is called the _____ vaccine.
- d. The MMR vaccine given at 15 months protects against _____, _____ and rubella.
- e. The Mantoux test is done to detect _____.
- f. The procedure in which a tiny portion of tissue is removed and tested for disease is called _____.
- g. A tube inserted into a body passage or blood vessel is called a _____.
- h. A radiograph or radiogram is commonly called an _____ image.
- i. Ultrasonography and echocardiography are imaging techniques that use _____ to produce images called _____.
- j. In a CT scan (computed tomography scan), images of the internal parts of the body are formed with the help of a computer and _____ radiation.
- k. X-rays can be used to form real-time moving images. This has many uses in medicine such as in _____, which allows the doctor to see the flow of blood in arteries supplying blood to the heart muscles.
- l. A medical-imaging technique that is safer because it uses a strong magnetic field instead of X-ray radiation to form images of tissues is called _____.
- m. Looking inside organs such as the food pipe or stomach using a long flexible tube is called _____.
- n. In _____, surgery is done through small cuts made in the patient's abdomen. This is also called minimally invasive surgery or keyhole surgery.



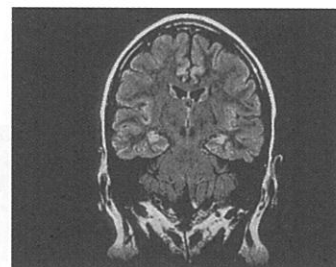
Vaccination



X-ray images



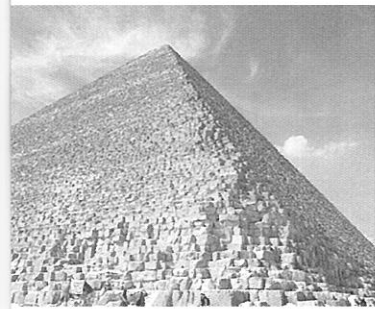
CT scanner



MRI of the head

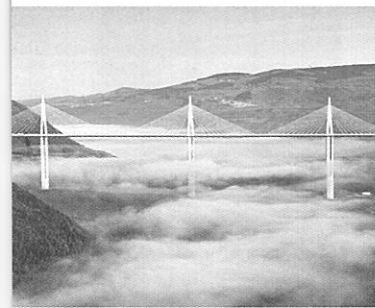
TDP X-ray meningitis endoscopy malaria tuberculosis (TB) angiography DPT catheter radiation
measles ECG polio mumps biopsy sound scan sonograms MRI laparoscopy colonoscopy

49. Man-made Marvels



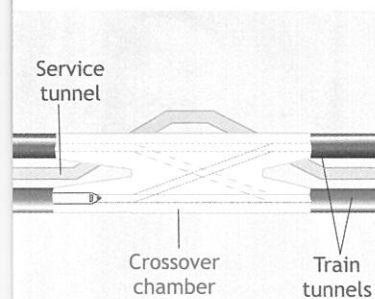
Massive stone blocks were used to make the Great Pyramid.

The Great Pyramid of Giza was built about 4,500 years ago, when there were no iron tools, pulleys or cranes. This huge structure was made by muscle power, using basic tools and things like ramps for moving stone blocks to higher levels. Its construction involved making the ground around the square base perfectly horizontal, aligning the base perfectly to the cardinal directions, hauling more than 20 lakh massive stone blocks (weighing 2.5 to 15 tonnes) and fitting them together with great precision. This 481-ft-high tomb was the largest pyramid ever built, and remained the tallest man-made structure for over 3,800 years.



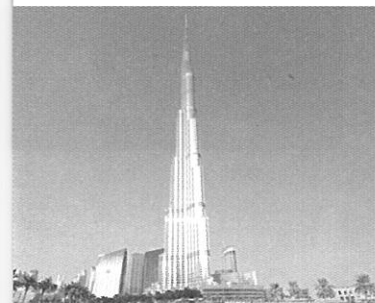
The road deck of the Millau Viaduct is 890 ft above the ground.

The Millau Viaduct in France became the tallest road bridge in the world when it was completed in 2004. It spans the valley of the river Tarn near the town of Millau. Its tallest tower, at 1,125 ft, is taller than the Eiffel Tower. A number of construction techniques were tried for the first time while making the bridge. It was not possible to lift the road deck so high using cranes. So the deck sections were constructed on land on both ends of the bridge and then rolled into position from one pillar to the next. This marvel of engineering was completed in just three years. It was designed by the team of the British architect Norman Foster and French engineer Michel Virlogeux.



Inside the Channel Tunnel

The Channel Tunnel, or Chunnel, is a 50.5-km-long underwater rail tunnel beneath the English Channel, connecting the UK and France. The undersea section of this tunnel is almost 38 km long, the longest in the world. The tunnel has three tubes—two for trains and one for service. The service tunnel is also used as an emergency exit. Not only are there three tubes, there are wide crossover chambers as well, where trains can switch tracks when repairs are being carried out on a track. Tunnelling started on both ends in 1988 using huge tunnel-boring machines (TBMs). Such was the precision of tunnelling that the tunnels bored from each end joined up without a hitch. The tunnel was opened in 1994. High-speed passenger trains, reaching up to 160 km/h, goods trains and special trains carrying vehicles operate in the Chunnel.



The Burj Khalifa has more than 160 floors, the highest in any building.

Burj Khalifa, at over 828 m (close to 1 km), is the tallest structure made by man. This Dubai building with more than 160 storeys has hotels, apartments and offices. It has three 'wings' joined in a Y shape. The building gets narrower as one goes up. There were a number of challenges during construction. The building had to be designed to withstand high wind forces and the extreme heat of Dubai. During construction, concrete had to be pumped more than half a kilometre up the building. Using cranes to lift material so high above the ground was also a challenge, but a greater challenge was to dismantle the cranes and bring them down once the construction was over. The building was opened in January 2010, six years after construction had started.

1. There are Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, chosen by ancient Greek writers. Out of these only the Great Pyramid of Giza is still left. We know about the rest mostly from ancient accounts. Read about them below and fill in the blanks by unscrambling the clues.

- a. It is said that these stepped gardens rested on tall pillars. They were built around 600 BC by King Nebuchadnezzar II, who wanted the gardens to look like the mountains of his queen's home. Experts believe that these gardens may not have really existed.

These gardens were called the _____ Gardens of Babylon. G A N H N G I



The gardens at Babylon

- b. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus (550 BC). This marble temple to the Greek goddess of the hunt was rebuilt after being destroyed in a fire. Archaeologists have found the ruins of its 60-ft marble columns.

The site of this temple is in modern-day _____. U K T R E Y



Temple of Artemis

- c. The Statue of Zeus (435 BC). This 40-ft statue of the king of Greek gods was richly decorated with ivory and gold. It stood in a temple at the site of the ancient Olympics.

The statue of Zeus was located at _____, Greece. L P O Y M A I



Statue of Zeus

- d. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus (353 BC). Artemisia, the wife of King Mausolus, had this tomb built for him. The many-layered structure was made of white marble, with the tomb at the top. The tomb was beautifully decorated by four Greek sculptors. The tomb was so magnificent that the word mausoleum was coined from Mausolus.

This mausoleum is also known as the Tomb of _____. L O S U A M U S

- e. The Colossus of Rhodes (280 BC). The Colossus was a huge statue of a Greek god. It was built by the people of Rhodes to celebrate the end of the siege of their city. They sold off the equipment left behind by their enemy and used the money to build the statue, which when finished stood almost 100 ft tall. This statue was destroyed in an earthquake.

The Colossus was a huge statue of the Greek sun god _____. I H L E S O

- f. The Lighthouse of Alexandria (280 BC). Also called the Pharos of Alexandria, it was built by the first two Ptolemy kings of Egypt on the small island of Pharos, in the harbour of Alexandria, Egypt. At night, a fire lit at the top of the lighthouse provided light. During the day, mirrors were used to reflect sunlight.

In many languages, the root word for lighthouse is _____. H O S A P R



The lighthouse

2. Tick if true.

- a. The International Space Station was assembled in space. ☐
- b. The Eurotunnel Shuttle is a Channel Tunnel passenger train. ☐
- c. The Empire State Building was the first building to have more than 100 floors. ☐
- d. The Three Gorges Dam, the largest concrete structure in the world, is in China. ☐
- e. The Great Pyramid of Giza (Pyramid of Khufu) is the tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamun. ☐
- f. The London Underground, the world's first metro, used steam locomotives when it opened in 1863. ☐

50. Chronology

Chronology is the arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence, appearance, etc.
Arrange these chronologically, as shown.



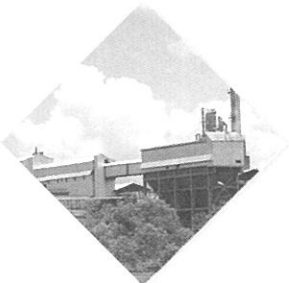
1. Rhymes

- a. Twinkle, Twinkle b. Humpty Dumpty c. Mary had a little lamb



2. Newspapers

- a. Hindustan Times b. The Hindu c. The Times of India



3. Stories

- a. Arabian Nights b. Panchatantra c. Aesop's Fables



4. Movies

- a. Anand b. Sholay c. 3 Idiots



5. Thinkers

- a. Chanakya b. Socrates c. Aristotle



6. Cities

- a. Gandhinagar b. Chandigarh c. Jamshedpur



7. Poets

- a. Kabir b. Thiruvalluvar c. Tulsidas



8. Devices

- a. MP3 player b. Blu-ray player c. CD player



9. Emperors

- a. Ashoka the Great b. Alexander the Great c. Augustus (The first Roman Emperor)



10. Apps

- a. Angry birds b. Skype c. Google Maps

51. Ranking

1. Rank these by writing 1, 2, 3 ... in the brackets. Start with the biggest, longest, highest or earliest.

1. Countries in order of population

() Brazil () India () USA () Indonesia () China

2. Organs in order of size

() lung () brain () heart () skin () liver

3. Space travellers in chronological order

() Alan Shepard () Yuri Gagarin () Neil Armstrong () Laika () Rakesh Sharma

4. Mountain peaks in order of height

() Makalu () Everest () Lhotse () K2 () Kanchenjunga

5. Mountain ranges in order of length

() Rockies () Himalayas () Andes () Alps () Great Dividing Range

6. Rivers in order of length

() Yenisei () Nile () Yangtze () Amazon () Mississippi-Missouri

7. Karate belts in order of proficiency level

() blue () yellow () red () white () black

8. Cars in chronological order

() Tesla Model X () Nano () Ford Model T () Volkswagen Beetle () Range Rover

2. Rank the awards and positions starting from the highest. Write a, b, c or d in order in the boxes.

1. Padma awards

a. Padma Bhushan b. Padma Shri c. Padma Vibhushan

2. Gallantry awards (wartime)

a. Maha Vir Chakra b. Param Vir Chakra c. Vir Chakra

3. Gallantry awards (peacetime)

a. Ashok Chakra b. Shaurya Chakra c. Kirti Chakra

4. Army

a. Major General b. General c. Brigadier d. Colonel

5. Navy

a. Captain b. Lieutenant c. Commander d. Admiral

6. Air Force

a. Group Captain b. Wing Commander c. Air Commodore

7. Police

a. Superintendent (SP) b. Director General (DGP) c. Inspector General (IGP)

52. First and Last

Tick the correct option. Also write the name of the person below each picture.

- Dr Rajendra Prasad was India's first president. The first vice-president was
a. Zakir Hussain b. V V Giri c. K R Narayanan d. S Radhakrishnan
- Which Indian state had the first woman governor (Sarojini Naidu, 1947–49), as well as the first woman chief minister (Sucheta Kriplani, 1963–67)?
a. Delhi b. Uttar Pradesh c. Punjab d. Maharashtra
- Name the polymath who was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.
a. Pearl S Buck b. William Faulkner c. V S Naipaul d. Rabindranath Tagore
- The first governor-general of India was Warren Hastings. Who was the last?
a. Lord Curzon b. Lord Minto c. C Rajagopalachari d. Lord Mountbatten
- Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest. Name the first woman in the world to climb this peak.
a. Junko Tabei b. Hannelore Schmatz c. Phantog d. Wanda Rutkiewicz
- In 1996, scientists in the UK created the first clone from a cell taken from an adult mammal. The clone, often called the 'world's most famous sheep', was named
a. Dolly b. Shrek c. Heidi d. Polly
- Abraham Lincoln was the first US president to be assassinated (1865). Name the first (and only) president to resign from office.
a. Richard Nixon b. Lyndon Johnson c. Gerald Ford d. John F Kennedy
- Sushmita Sen was the first Indian to be crowned Miss Universe (1994). Who was the first Indian and Asian to be crowned Miss World?
a. Lara Dutta b. Diana Hayden c. Reita Faria d. Dia Mirza
- Babur was the first Mughal emperor. Who was the last?
a. Ahmad Shah b. Alamgir II c. Farrukhsiyar d. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- The Apollo program enabled the first 12 humans to land on the moon between 1969 and 1972. The last mission, Apollo 17, carried the last man to walk on the moon. He was
a. Eugene Cernan b. Alan Bean c. Alan Shepard d. Harrison Schmitt
- Aisin-Gioro Puyi, commonly known as Puyi, was the last emperor of his country. Imprisoned as a war criminal, he later worked as a gardener. His autobiography, *From Emperor to Citizen*, was made into a biopic in 1987 that won 9 Academy Awards. Puyi was the last emperor of
a. Japan b. Thailand c. China d. Korea



53. Quiz 5

1. True or false?

- [illegible]

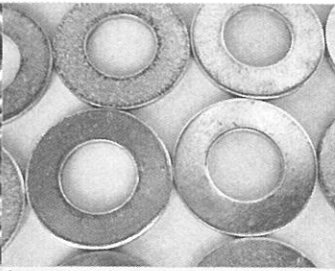
2. Fill in. The last letter of a word is the first letter of the next one.

-
- A series of ten horizontal rows of colored squares, each row containing a different number of squares (8, 6, 7, 8, 6, 9, 6, 10, 11, 8) in various shades of gray and white.

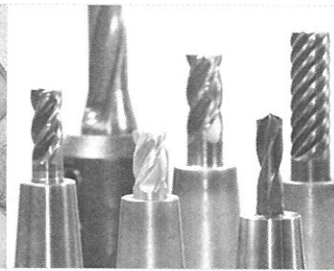
3. Label the pictures. Choose from the words given at the bottom of the page.



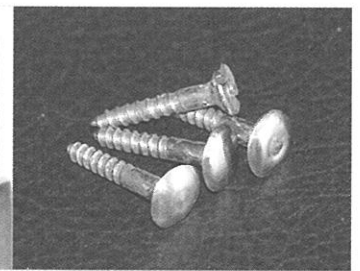
a.



b.



c.



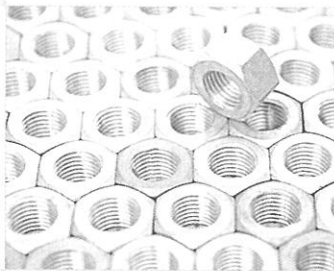
d.



e.



f.



g.



h.



i.



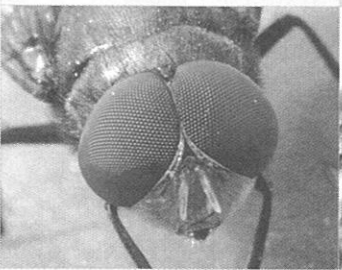
j.



k.



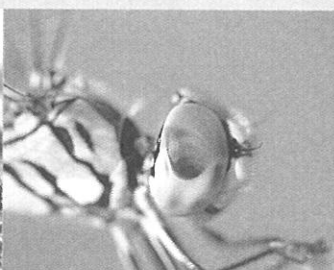
l.



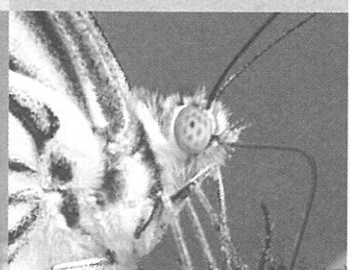
m.



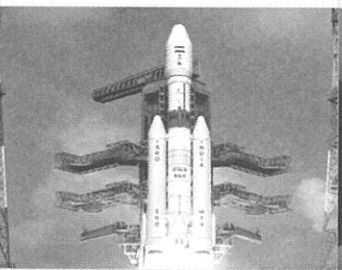
n.



o.



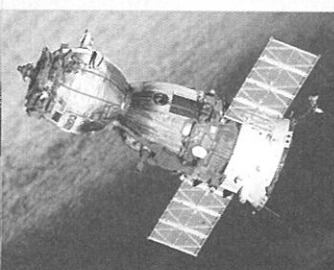
p.



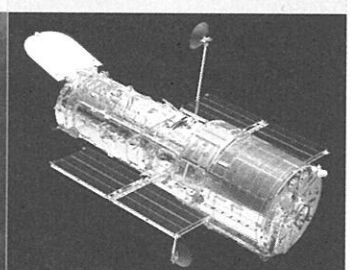
q.



r.



s.



t.




LVM3 tick mite Alexander the Great Prince Phillip washers John F Kennedy nuts and bolts screws fly spider nails nuts wing nuts Soyuz spacecraft mirror screws Winston Churchill Hubble Space Telescope ISS Louis Mountbatten PSLV dragonfly bolts Napoleon Bonaparte eye screws butterfly bee drill bits

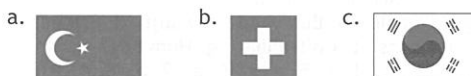
Answers


Chapter 1

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a, b, d 6. a, b, c 7. b, d 8. d
9. b 10. b, c
2. a. Superman b. Snert c. Garfield d. Devil e. Peanuts
f. Hobbes

Chapter 2

1. a. The sign is flipped vertically. Should be:  b. Signs that give information should be rectangular, not triangular. c. This sign for speed limit cannot be 600 km/h; can be 60 km/h. d. The warning for humps ahead does not have four humps. e. The correct no entry sign is a red circle with a white bar . f. The vertical clearance sign should read 2.5 m, not 2.5 km.
2. a. The leaf should point right. b. There should be only one white circle in the red square. c. The logo is flipped vertically. d. No error e. The dot forms the 'A': . f. The blue ring at the centre of the logo is extra.
3. a. The star is missing from the Turkish flag. b. The Swiss flag is square, not rectangular. c. The black symbols at the four corners are different and have special meanings. The correct flags are:



4. a. Some keys like Q, W, E, R, T, Y, A, S, etc., are in the wrong positions. b. सत्यमेव जयते is missing from the national emblem. c. The labels Ganga and Yamuna have been interchanged. d. The leaves are not marigold leaves. e. The '+' and '-' on the volume and channel controls are flipped. f. To show vegetarian food, should have the green dot, not the brown dot. g. The Hyundai car has the Mahindra logo. h. The Bluetooth symbol is flipped horizontally. Should be .

Chapter 3

1. a. for example (exempli gratia) b. per year (per annum)
c. Doctor of Medicine (Medicinae Doctor), managing director
d. and other people (et alii) e. note carefully (nota bene)
f. which was to be proved (quod erat demonstrandum)
g. Doctor of Philosophy (Philosophiae Doctor) h. résumé, or
course of life (curriculum vitae) i. if needed (si opus sit)
j. please reply (répondez s'il vous plaît)
1. FIFO (First In, First Out) 2. IAF (Indian Air Force)
3. FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association)
4. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
5. down IST (Indian Standard Time)
across ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)
6. BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) 7. WAN (Wide Area Network)
8. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
9. OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)
10. WHO (World Health Organization)

Chapter 4

1. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. d 7. c 8. d
2. a. 8 b. 5 c. 4 d. 6 e. 3 f. 7 g. 1 h. 2

Chapter 5

1. 1. b 2. a, b 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. b, d
2. a. astronomer b. programmer c. physicist d. insects e. birds
f. paediatrician g. vexillologist h. languages i. calligrapher

Chapter 6

1. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a, b, c 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. b
11. c 12. b 13. c
2. a. England b. Prudential c. The West Indies d. 1973
e. Australia f. Dennis Amiss, England g. M S Dhoni
3. a. Michael Phelps b. Larisa Latynina c. Nadia Comaneci
d. Emil Zatopek e. Abebe Bikila f. Jackie Joyner-Kersey
g. K D Jadhav h. Abhinav Bindra i. Karnam Malleswari
j. Sushil Kumar
4. 1. a, b, c, d 2. a, c 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. c
8. a. freestyle b. breaststroke c. butterfly

Chapter 7

1. a. calligraphy b. bidri c. kalamkari d. meenakari e. zardozi
f. filigree g. pietra dura h. thangka i. ganjifa
2. a. Bihar b. Odisha c. Gujarat d. Jammu and Kashmir
e. Karnataka f. Himachal Pradesh

Chapter 8

1. 1. a, b, c, d 2. a, c, d 3. a, b, d 4. a, c, d 5. b, c 6. a, b, c
7. a, b, c, d 8. a, b, c, d 9. c 10. d 11. a, b, c, d 12. a, d
13. b 14. a 15. a, b, c, d
2. a. Asha Bhonsle b. Spice Girls c. Euphoria d. Arijit Singh

Chapter 9

1. 1. a, b, c, d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a, d 6. c 7. a, c, d 8. a, b, c
9. d 10. a, b 11. c 12. d 13. a 14. a, c, d 15. d 16. a
17. b 18. a, b, c, d 19. a, b, c, d 20. a, b, c, d
2. a. 5 b. 3 c. 8 d. 4 e. 8 f. 2 g. 1 h. 7 i. 6

Chapter 10

1. 1. b 2. b 3. a, b, d 4. a 5. d 6. d
2. a. A b. C c. F d. B e. A f. H g. B h. B i. C j. G k. C
l. R m. F n. A

Chapter 11

1. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. b 10. a
11. c 12. a
2. True: a, b, c, f, g, i, j
3. a. Eden Gardens b. Wembley c. Wimbledon d. Wanderers
e. Flushing Meadows f. Water Cube g. Azteca

Chapter 12

1. a. The Swiss Family Robinson b. The Call of the Wild
c. The Old Man and the Sea d. Anne of Green Gables
e. Great Expectations
2. 1. a 2. a, b, c, d 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. d
3. 1-e 2-d 3-a 4-c 5-b

Chapter 13

1. Garuda 2. griffin 3. Minotaur 4. makara 5. Nessie 6. sphinx
7. Horus 8. centaur 9. Anubis 10. phoenix

Chapter 14

1. a. green b. blues c. red d. purple e. black f. blue g. green h. silver i. blue j. red k. red l. red
2. a. piece of cake b. in your mouth c. pulls wool over their eyes d. steal his thunder e. hang up their boots f. break the ice g. barking up the wrong tree h. paper tiger i. cross a bridge when you come to it
3. a. aficionado b. faux pas c. Prima facie d. magnum opus e. de rigueur f. déjà vu g. ad hoc h. persona non grata i. bona fide j. passe
4. a. status quo b. sound bite c. couch potato d. paparazzi e. hot potato f. hacker g. piracy

Chapter 15

1. a. World b. Sports c. Front d. City e. Business f. Editorial g. Nation
2. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a, b, c 5. a, b, c, d 6. b 7. c 8. a, b, c, d
3. a. back cover b. spine c. pages d. cover e. blurb f. dust jacket g. title
4. a. preface b. footnote c. caption d. index e. blurb f. ISBN

Chapter 16

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

Chapter 17

1. a. nose b. cockpit c. engine d. wing g. tailplane h. fin i. rudder j. tail l. fuselage o. navigation light p. landing gear
2. a. flight deck b. purser c. first officer d. stabilisers e. elevators f. down g. turn h. lift, speed i. navigation j. black box

Chapter 18

1. Mauryas 2. India 3. Rameswaram 4. no crossing
5. toucan crossing 6. Chennai 7. Grand Trunk Road 8. yellow box
9. Autobahn 10. Israel 11. Brazil

Chapter 19

1. True: b, c, d, e, f, g, h
2. a. tanker b. corvette c. cruise liner d. reefer e. destroyer
3. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. c 11. a, b, c 12. a

Chapter 20

1. a. Germany b. Japan c. Ireland d. Spain e. Poland f. Romania g. Switzerland h. Hungary i. Norway j. Sweden k. UK l. Greece
2. b, c, d (1st–b)

Chapter 21

1. 1. d 2. b, c 3. a, c 4. a 5. b 6. d 7. d 8. a
2. 1–e 2–d 3–b 4–a 5–c

Chapter 22

1. 1. d 2. c 3. a, b, c, d 4. d 5. a, b, c, d 6. a, b, c 7. d 8. a, b, c, d 9. a, b, c, d
2. a. Pulitzer Prize b. Padma Vibhushan c. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna d. Bharat Ratna

Chapter 23

1. Down: 1. anarchy 3. oligarchy 4. capitalism 5. democracy 8. communism 9. socialism
- Across: 2. monarchy 6. theocracy 7. plutarchy 10. autocracy
2. a. India b. Russia c. dictator d. Japan e. Abraham Lincoln

Chapter 24

1. False: c, i
2. 1. a 2. a, b, d 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. d 7. c
3. a. Franklin Roosevelt b. Eleanor Roosevelt c. small pox d. Blue Helmets e. Atoms for Peace f. HeForShe g. Millennium Development Goals

Chapter 25

1. a. Palghat b. Kollam c. Lutetia d. Dhaka e. Peking f. Lyallpur g. Durban h. Rangoon i. London j. Tingis k. Tokyo l. Canton m. Batavia n. Seoul o. Berytus p. Zürich q. Kristiania r. Bona
2. a. Boogie Woogie b. Buniyaad c. Fauji d. Friends e. The Simpsons f. Chitrahaar g. Hum Log
3. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a, c 6. a 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. a 11. b 12. a, b, c

Chapter 26

1. 1. b, c 2. c, d 3. a 4. a, c 5. b, c 6. a 7. b 8. d 9. b 10. d 11. d 12. b 13. c 14. b 15. a 16. a, b, d 17. a, b, c, d 18. d 19. c 20. c
2. State: a. West Bengal b. Bihar c. Odisha d. Jharkhand Capital: a. Kolkata b. Patna c. Bhubaneswar d. Ranchi

Chapter 27

1. 1. c 2. a, c, d 3. a, b, c 4. b 5. b, d 6. c 7. a, b, c 8. d 9. b 10. a, c 11. c 12. a 13. a, b 14. a, b, c 15. d
2. a. State: Assam Capital: Dispur b. State: Manipur Festival: Lai Haroba c. State: Meghalaya Plant/Animal: pitcher plant, hoolock gibbon d. Capital: Itanagar Festival: Losar e. State: Mizoram Festival: Anthurium Festival f. State: Nagaland Festival: Hornbill Festival g. Capital: Agartala Plant/Animal: Phayre's leaf monkey h. State: Sikkim Plant/Animal: snow leopard, red panda

Chapter 28

1. Elephanta 2. Bodh Gaya 3. Mumbai 4. Puducherry 5. Kolkata 6. Mumbai 7. Jodhpur 8. Odisha 9. Goa 10. Gujarat 11. Hampi 12. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Chapter 29

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. d 6. d 7. b 8. a 9. a, b, c, d 10. b, d

Chapter 30

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. a 7. c
- True: all
- a. Kofi Annan b. Wangari Maathai c. Wole Soyinka d. Gamal Abdel Nasser e. Haile Gebrselassie f. Julius Nyerere

Chapter 31

1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a
- a. driest b. 26 January c. Jan-Feb d. Bondi Beach e. eucalyptus leaves f. Tasmanian devil g. New Guinea h. Royal Flying Doctor Service
1. a, b 2. a 3. d 4. a, c, d 5. d 6. b 7. d
- a. Murray b. Tasmania c. dingo d. Fiji e. merino f. New Zealand g. haka h. New Zealand i. Ian Thorpe j. lyrebird

Chapter 32

- a. Pygmy b. Maasai c. Berber d. Tuareg e. Bushmen f. Zulu g. Xhosa
1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. c 7. d 8. a
- True: c, d, e, f

Chapter 33

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b
- a. Bratislava b. Japan c. Bolivia d. North Korea e. Jordan f. Baghdad g. Nepal
- a. the USA, Mexico b. India, China c. France, Spain d. Israel, Jordan e. Spain, Portugal f. India, Pakistan g. Czech Republic, Slovakia h. Tanganyika, Zanzibar i. Canada, the USA j. North & South Korea k. Zambia, Zimbabwe
1. all except j, k, n 2. all except d, h, k, l, m 3. h, i, j 4. all except h 5. all except d, h, m

Chapter 34

- a. Luxor b. Pataliputra c. Umayyad Mosque d. Lisbon e. Beirut, Heliopolis f. Mexico

Chapter 35

1. a, b, c, d 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. a
- a. Confucius b. Socrates c. Michelangelo d. Rumi e. Thomas Jefferson

Chapter 36

- C N R Rao 2. Indra Nooyi 3. Pt Hariprasad Chaurasia 4. A R Rahman 5. Arunima Sinha 6. Ritu Beri 7. Amartya Sen 8. M S Swaminathan 9. Shakuntala Devi 10. Vikas Khanna 11. Anish Kapoor 12. Arundhati Bhattacharya

Chapter 37

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. d 7. d 8. c 9. b
- False: c, e

Chapter 38

- a. wristlet b. clutch c. sling bag d. tote e. satchel f. hobo 2. a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Mother Teresa c. Napoleon Bonaparte

- d. Albert Einstein e. Confucius f. John F Kennedy g. Michelangelo h. Martin Luther King, Jr

Chapter 39

- True: b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n
- a. Russell's viper b. boa constrictor c. green sea turtle d. chameleon e. Gila monster f. tuatara g. king cobra h. reticulated python i. saltwater crocodile j. iguana

Chapter 40

1. b 2. a, b 3. c 4. a, c 5. a, b, c 6. a, b 7. b 8. b 9. c 10. a
- a. tailorbird b. bowerbird c. ovenbird d. cliff swallow
- a. rainbow lorikeet b. ruby-throated hummingbird c. blue-throated barbet d. red-wattled lapwing
- a. purple swamphen b. darter c. comb duck d. black-winged stilt e. cormorant f. Mandarin duck

Chapter 41

1. a 2. b 3. d 4. a, d 5. a 6. b 7. a, b, d 8. d 9. d 10. a
- True: a, b, d, e, f, g, i, j, k
- a. German shepherd b. fox terrier c. chihuahua d. Pekingese e. English pointer f. basset hound g. poodle h. dachshund

Chapter 42

1. a, b 2. d 3. a, b, c, d 4. b 5. c, d 6. d 7. a, d 8. a, b, c
1. sundew 2. cuckoo 3. owl 4. bears 5. coral 6. hedgehog 7. drongo 8. garter 9. snail 10. tiger 11. catfish 12. poorwill

Chapter 43

- pipal 2. teak 3. banyan 4. sal 5. jacaranda 6. ashoka 7. kadamba 8. gulmohar 9. cannonball tree 10. Indian coral tree

Chapter 44

- Wave Rock 2. Sugarloaf Mountain 3. Great Blue Hole 4. Morning Glory Pool 5. Kilauea 6. Fairy Chimneys 7. Devil's Tower 8. Giant's Causeway

Chapter 45

1. a, c, d 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. c 7. d 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. b
- a. blood groups b. soil types c. mangoes d. schools of yoga e. image file formats f. lettuce g. breads h. fabrics i. odours / scents j. minerals k. sarod players l. noodles
- False: b, f, j

Chapter 46

- a 2. b 3. a, b, c, d 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. a, b, c, d 8. c (Near Field Communication) 9. b 10. d 11. a, d 12. a

Chapter 47

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. d 7. c 8. a, b 9. b
- a. Aryabhata b. William Gilbert c. Galileo Galilei
d. Isaac Newton e. Edward Jenner f. Charles Babbage
g. Charles Darwin h. Ada Lovelace i. Louis Pasteur
j. Robert Koch

Chapter 48

- a. appendix b. colitis c. nose d. dermatitis e. liver
f. gastritis g. joint h. bronchitis i. vertebrae j. sinusitis
k. voice box (larynx) l. conjunctivitis m. gums n. encephalitis
o. mouth p. cellulitis q. membranes covering the brain or
spinal cord (meninges) r. poliomyelitis s. tube connecting
mouth and nose to the esophagus (pharynx)
- a. TB b. polio c. DPT d. measles, mumps e. TB f. biopsy
g. catheter h. X-ray i. sound, sonograms j. X-ray
k. angiography l. MRI m. endoscopy n. laparoscopy

Chapter 49

- a. Hanging b. Turkey c. Olympia d. Mausolus e. Helios
f. pharos
- True: a, c, d, f

Chapter 50

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

Chapter 51

1. China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil
2. skin, liver, brain, lung, heart
3. Laika, Y Gagarin, A Shepard, N Armstrong, R Sharma
4. Everest, K2, Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu
5. Andes, Rockies, Great Dividing Range, Himalayas, Alps
6. Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Mississippi-Missouri, Yenisei
7. black, red, blue, yellow, white
8. Ford Model T, Volkswagen Beetle, Range Rover, Nano,
Tesla Model X
1. c, a, b 2. b, a, c 3. a, c, b 4. b, a, c, d 5. d, a, c, b
6. c, a, b 7. b, c, a.

Chapter 52

- d 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. c 9. d 10. a 11. c
- Captions from the top: Eugene Cernan, Junko Tabei, Babur, Puyi

Chapter 53

- False: a, c
1. electron 2. Nagpur 3. ringgit 4. teriyaki 5. iodine
6. Euphrates 7. Senate 8. eczema
9. Aurangabad 10. Dadabhai
- a. eye screws b. washers c. drill bits d. mirror screws
e. nuts and bolts f. wing nuts g. nuts h. screws
i. Napoleon Bonaparte j. Louis Mountbatten
k. John F Kennedy l. Winston Churchill m. fly n. spider
o. dragonfly p. butterfly q. LVM3 r. PSLV
s. Soyuz spacecraft t. Hubble Space Telescope