

## SUMMARY OF PARAGRAPHS TAKEN FOR EVALUATION

<b>SNo.</b>	<b>DOMAIN</b>	<b>WORD LENGTH</b>	<b>NO. OF MCQ'S GENERATED</b>	<b>NO. OF SHORT ANSWER GENERATED</b>
1	Psychology	319	3	2
2	Biology	320	4	4
3	Environment	585	2	3
4	Environment	344	1	3
5	History	390	0	5
6	History	207	0	3
7	History	429	2	5
8	History	299	0	5
9	History	319	2	8
10	History	157	0	4
11	History	210	1	2
12	Biology	600	1	6
13	English comp.	700	0	14
14	English comp.	1012	1	8

# 1.PSYCHOLOGY

(317 words)

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior, according to the American Psychological Association. Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-fields of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical, social behavior and cognitive processes. Psychology is really a very new science, with most advances happening over the past 150 years or so. However, its origins can be traced back to ancient Greece, 400 – 500 years BC. In the early days of psychology there were two dominant theoretical perspectives regarding how the brain worked, structuralism and functionalism. Structuralism was the name given to the approach pioneered by Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920), which focused on breaking down mental processes into the most basic components. The term originated from Edward Titchener, an American psychologist who had been trained by Wundt. Wundt was important because he separated psychology from philosophy by analyzing the workings of the mind in a more structured way, with the emphasis being on objective measurement and control. Structuralism relied on trained introspection, a research method whereby subjects related what was going on in their minds while performing a certain task. However, introspection proved to be an unreliable method because there was too much individual variation in the experiences and reports of research subjects. Despite the failure of introspection Wundt is an important figure in the history of psychology as he opened the first laboratory dedicated to psychology in 1879, and its opening is usually thought of as the beginning of modern experimental psychology. James argued that the mind is constantly changing and it is pointless to look for the structure of conscious experience. Rather, he proposed the focus should be on how and why an organism does something, i.e. the functions or purpose of the brain. James suggested that psychologists should look for the underlying cause of behavior and the mental processes involved. This emphasis on the causes and consequences of behavior has influenced contemporary psychology.

## Multiple Option Questions

1. What is the scientific study of the mind and behavior?

☐ psychology

☐ Agrobiology

☐ Agrology

☐ Agronomy

☐ Architectonics

☐ Cognitive Science

☐ Cryptanalysis

☐ Information Science

☐ Linguistics

☐ Mathematics

☐ Metallurgy

☐ Metrology

☐ Natural History

☐ Natural Science

☐ Nutrition

☐ Social Science

☐ Strategics

☐ Systematics

☐ Thanatology

2. How many dominant theoretical perspectives were there in the early days of psychology?

☐ two

☐ Binary Digit

☐ Decimal Digit

☐ Duodecimal Digit

☐ Eight

☐ Five

☐ Four

☐ Hexadecimal Digit

☐ Nine

☐ Octal Digit

☐ One

☐ Seven

☐ Significant Digit

☐ Six

☐ Three

☐ Zero

3. What was the name given to the approach pioneered by wilhelm wundt?

☒ structuralism

☐ Atomism

☐ Blastogenesis

☐ Economic Theory

☐ Field Theory

☐ Holism

☐ Preformation

☐ Reductionism

☐ Scientific Theory

### Short Answer Questions

1. What is the origin of psychology?

☒ ancient greece

1. Who pioneered structuralism?

☐ wilhelm wundt

## 2.BIOLOGY

(320 words)

Cells are the structural, functional, and biological units of all living beings. A cell can replicate itself independently. Hence, they are known as the building blocks of life. Each cell contains a fluid called the cytoplasm, which is enclosed by a membrane. Also present in the cytoplasm are several biomolecules like proteins, nucleic acids and lipids. Moreover, cellular structures called cell organelles are suspended in the cytoplasm. A cell is the structural and fundamental unit of life. The study of cells from its basic structure to the functions of every cell organelle is called Cell Biology. Robert Hooke was the first Biologist who discovered cells. All organisms are made up of cells. They may be made up of a single cell (unicellular), or many cells (multicellular). Mycoplasmas are the smallest known cells. Cells are the building blocks of all living beings. They provide structure to the body and convert the nutrients taken from the food into energy. Cells are complex and their components perform various functions in an organism. They are of different shapes and sizes, pretty much like bricks of the buildings. Our body is made up of cells of different shapes and sizes. Cells are the lowest level of organisation in every life form. From organism to organism, the count of cells may vary. Humans have the number of cells compared to that of bacteria. Cells comprise several cell organelles that perform specialised functions to carry out life processes. Every organelle has a specific structure. The hereditary material of the organisms is also present in the cells. Robert Hooke discovered the cell in 1665. Robert Hooke observed a piece of bottle cork under a compound microscope and noticed minuscule structures that reminded him of small rooms. Consequently, he named these “rooms” as cells. However, his compound microscope had limited magnification, and hence, he could not see any details in the structure. Owing to this limitation, Hooke concluded that these were non-living entities.

### Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. What fluid is enclosed by a membrane?

☐ cytoplasm

☐ Germ Plasm

☐ Nucleoplasm

☐ Platelet

2. What are the smallest known cells?

☒ mycoplasmas

☐ Actinomyces

☐ Actinomycete

☐ Bacillus

☐ Botulinus

☐ Chlamydia

☐ Clostridium

☐ Clostridium Perfringens

☐ Coccobacillus

☐ Coccus

☐ Corynebacterium

☐ Cyanobacteria

☐ Endospore-forming Bacteria

☐ Enteric Bacteria

☐ Lactobacillus

☐ Listeria

☐ Mycobacteria

☐ Mycoplasma

☐ Myxobacteria

☐ Nitric Bacteria

☐ Nitrosobacteria

☐ Phototrophic Bacteria



☐ Pseudomonad

☐ Rickettsia

☐ Spirillum

☐ Spirochete

☐ Streptococcus

☐ Thiobacillus

☐ Vibrio

☐ Xanthomonad

3. What did Robert Hooke call rooms?

☒ cells

☐ Biont

☐ Cell

☐ Life

☐ Organism

4. Humans have the number of cells compared to what?

☒ bacteria

☐ Intestinal Flora

☐ Microbe

☐ Microflora

☐ Monad

☐ Moneran

☐ Pathogen

☐ Protist

☐ Protoctist

☐ Virus

### Short Answer Questions

1. What biomolecules are present in each cell?

☐ proteins, nucleic acids and lipids

2. What do mycoplasmas provide?

☐ structure to the body

3. What did Robert Hooke notice when he observed a piece of bottle cork under a compound microscope?

☐ minuscule structures

4. What type of material is present in the cells?

☐ hereditary material

### 3.ENVIRONMENT (585 words)

The term 'environment' is widely used and has a broad range of definitions, meanings and interpretations. What does the term 'environment' mean? In popular usage, for some people, the term 'environment' means, simply, 'nature': in other words, the natural landscape together with all of its non-human features, characteristics and processes. To those people, the environment is often closely related to notions of wilderness and of pristine landscapes that have not been influenced - or, at least, that have been imperceptibly influenced - by human activities. However, for other people, the term 'environment' includes human elements to some extent. Many people would regard agricultural and pastoral landscapes as being part of the environment, whilst others are yet more inclusive and regard all elements of the earth's surface - including urban areas - as constituting the environment. Thus, in popular usage, the notion of the 'environment' is associated with diverse images and is bound up with various assumptions and beliefs that are often unspoken - yet may be strongly held. All of these usages, however, have a central underlying assumption: that the 'environment' exists in some kind of relation to humans. Hence the environment is, variously, the 'backdrop' to the unfolding narrative of human history, the habitats and resources that humans exploit, the 'hinterland' that surrounds human settlements, or the 'wilderness' that humans have not yet domesticated or dominated. In its most literal sense, 'environment' simply means 'surroundings' (environs); hence the environment of an individual, object, element or system includes all of the other entities with which it is surrounded. However, in reality, individuals, objects,

elements and systems rarely exist in isolation; instead, they tend to interact to varying extents with their surrounding entities. Therefore, it is not particularly helpful to conceptualise the 'environment' without including in that conceptualisation some notion of relationship. Individuals, objects, elements and systems influence - and are in turn influenced by - their surroundings. Indeed, the networks of relationships that exist between different entities may, in some cases, be extensive and highly complex. Thus the 'environment' may be regarded as a 'space' or a 'field' in which networks of relationships, interconnections and interactions between entities occur. To those who have studied the science of ecology, such a conceptualisation will be familiar, since ecologists are concerned with both the biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components of environmental systems - and especially with the interactions of those components. In fact, the term 'environment' is often used interchangeably with an ecological term 'ecosystem', which may be defined as a community of interacting organisms together with their physical surroundings. The notion of interrelationship is a central one in environmental science and management, since many environmental issues have occurred because one environmental system has been disturbed or degraded - either accidentally or deliberately - as a result of changes in another. By focusing on the interactions and interrelationships between different parts of the environment, we are using language that is characteristic of a systems analysis approach - or a systems framework - and applying it to the understanding of environmental science and management. Indeed, many environmental scientists now tend to think in terms of the whole 'earth system' and its components, subsystems and processes. In some ways, the term 'earth system' is a more useful one than 'the environment', not least because it highlights the fact that the natural world is a dynamic, complex entity with its own laws and processes, rather than being simply a passive space that is inhabited, exploited and given significance by humans.

### Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. What does the term 'environment' mean for some people?

☐ nature

☐ Breed

☐ Version

2. What is the term 'environment' used interchangeably with?

☐ ecosystem

☐ Body

☐ Dragnet

☐ Economy

☐ Judiciary

☐ Language System

☐ Machinery

☐ Network

☐ Nonlinear System

☐ Organism

☐ Rootage

☐ Shebang

☐ Social Organization

☐ Solar System

☐ Subsystem

☐ Syntax

☐ Water System

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### Short Answer Questions

1. What does the term 'environment' have?

☐ a broad range of definitions, meanings and interpretations

2. What types of organisms rarely exist in isolation?

☐ individuals, objects, elements and systems

3. What do many environmental scientists think in terms of?

☐ the whole 'earth system' and its components, subsystems and processes

### 4.ENVIRONMENT (WASTE) (344 words)

Waste statistics are important sets of information used to determine public policy and environmental practices. The Environment Accounts and Statistics Division of Statistics Canada plays a significant role in developing environmental statistics for Canada. One of the Division's objectives is to develop a complete set of statistics on the physical and financial dimensions of the management of waste. There have been several definitions of

waste proposed in recent years. One common thread among these definitions is the concept that waste is a material that is unwanted by its producer. The unwanted materials may be by-products of a production process – fly ash from a furnace, for example. Alternatively they might be products, the inherent value of which has been consumed from the perspective of the current holder – for example, a newspaper that has been read, a package that has been opened and emptied of its contents or an apple eaten to the core are all similar insofar as they have lost their original inherent value from the consumers perspective. If these materials lose this inherent value to such a degree that permanent disposal is the most viable option or perhaps the only available option, then a waste services provider acts as an agent that relieves the generator of the waste of the burden of disposal. However, the material may have value from the perspective of someone else – the newspaper can be used as an input at a pulp and paper plant or the apple can be used by a composting facility – thus a waste services provider may divert such a material from the waste stream. Value is reintroduced to the material through a process that treats the material in such a way as to enable it to be reintroduced back into the market place as a valuable good. For example, the newspaper may be collected and taken to a Material Recycling Facility (MRF) where it is sorted from other items, bundled and compacted – thus preparing it in such a fashion that it is marketable (valuable) to a buyer such as a pulp and paper mill.

### Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. What is reintroduced to the material through a process that treats it in such a way as to enable it to be revalued

☒ value

☐ Cordage

☐ Definite Quantity

☐ Fundamental Quantity

☐ Indefinite Quantity

☐ Magnetization

☐ Octane Number

☐ Playing Period

☐ Point

☐ Probability

☐ Proof

☐ Quantum

☐ Radical

☐ Relative Quantity

☐ System Of Measurement

☐ Time Interval

☐ Time Unit



☐ Volume

### Short Answer Questions

1. What country plays a significant role in developing environmental statistics for Canada?

☐ statistics Canada

2. What are waste statistics important sets of information used to determine?

☐ public policy and environmental practices

3. Who acts as an agent that relieves generator of the waste of the burden of disposal?

☐ waste services provider

## 5.HISTORY(MAHATMA GANDHI)

(390 words)

**Mahatma Gandhi**, byname of **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**, (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India—died January 30, 1948, Delhi), Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India. As such, he came to be considered the father of his country. Gandhi is internationally esteemed for his doctrine of nonviolent protest (satyagraha) to achieve political and social progress. In the eyes of millions of his fellow Indians, Gandhi was the Mahatma (“Great Soul”). The unthinking adoration of the huge crowds that gathered to see him all along the route of his tours made them a severe ordeal; he could hardly work during the day or rest at night. “The woes of the Mahatmas,” he wrote, “are known only to the Mahatmas.” His fame spread worldwide during his lifetime and only increased after his death. The name Mahatma Gandhi is now one of the most universally recognized on earth. Meanwhile, his family was debating his future. Left to himself, he would have liked to have been a doctor. But, besides the Vaishnava prejudice against vivisection, it was clear that, if he was to keep up the family tradition of holding high office in one of the states in Gujarat, he would have to qualify as

a barrister. That meant a visit to England, and Mohandas, who was not too happy at Samaldas College, jumped at the proposal. His youthful imagination conceived England as “a land of philosophers and poets, the very centre of civilization.” But there were several hurdles to be crossed before the visit to England could be realized. His father had left the family little property; moreover, his mother was reluctant to expose her youngest child to unknown temptations and dangers in a distant land. But Mohandas was determined to visit England. One of his brothers raised the necessary money, and his mother’s doubts were allayed when he took a vow that, while away from home, he would not touch wine, women, or meat. Mohandas disregarded the last obstacle—the decree of the leaders of the Modh Bania subcaste (Vaishya caste), to which the Gandhis belonged, who forbade his trip to England as a violation of the Hindu religion—and sailed in September 1888. Ten days after his arrival, he joined the Inner Temple, one of the four London law colleges (The Temple).

### Short Answer Questions

1. When was mohandas karamchand gandhi born?

☐ october 2, 1869

2. What movement did mohandas karamchand gandhi become the leader of?

☐ nationalist movement

3. What doctrine does gandhi do to achieve political and social progress?

☐ nonviolent protest

4. Who did mohandas disregarded his trip to england as a violation of hindu religion?

☐ modh bania subcaste

5. Where did mohandas karamchand gandhi join ten days after his arrival?

☐ inner temple

## 6.HISTORY(DIWALI)

(207 words)

**Diwali**, also spelled **Divali**, one of the major religious festivals in Hinduism, Jainism, and Sikhism, lasting for five days from the 13th day of the dark half of the lunar month Ashvina to the second day of the light half of the lunar month Kartika. (The corresponding dates in the Gregorian calendar usually fall in late October and November.) The name is derived from the Sanskrit term *dipavali*, meaning “row of lights.” The festival generally symbolizes the victory of light over darkness. Observances of Diwali differ depending on region and tradition. Among Hindus the most widespread custom is the lighting of *diyas* (small earthenware lamps filled with oil) on the night of the new moon to invite the presence of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. In Bengal the goddess Kali is worshipped. In North India the festival also celebrates the royal homecoming of Rama (along with Sita, Lakshmana, and Hanuman) to the city of Ayodhya after defeating Ravana, the 10-headed king of the demons, thus connecting the festival with the holiday of Dussehra. In South India the festival marks Krishna’s defeat of the demon Narakasura. Some celebrate Diwali as a commemoration of the marriage of Lakshmi and Vishnu, while others observe it as the birthday of Lakshmi.

### Short Answer Questions

1. What is one of the major religious festivals in hinduism, jainism, and sikhism?

☐ diwali

2. What is diwali derived from?

☐ dipavali

3. What is the most widespread custom for lighting on the night of the new moon?

☐ diyas

## 7.HISTORY(FACTS ABOUT INDIA)

(429 words)

If hamburgers are a regular part of your diet, you’ll need to make some adjustments before visiting India! Cows are protected by their own set of rules in the Constitution,

making killing a cow a crime. Even on crowded city streets, cows have the liberty to roam where they please without fear of being harassed by humans. Meghalaya village has won the Guinness world record title for the wettest place on Earth, with about 11,873 milliliters of rain annually. The monsoon season lasts six months, so make sure you pack an umbrella! Get ready to be awed and amazed by all the stunning architecture India has to offer. About 15% of India's population is Muslim. The mosques across the country range from small village buildings to immense famous ones, like the Mecca Masjid in Hyderabad or the Jama Masjid in New Delhi. The same can be said about India's Hindu temples, which surpass two million to serve the 79.8% of India's Hindu population. Just the holy city of Varanasi has over 23,000 temples. It is safe to say India is the land of temples! Not all of India's famous monuments are religious. The jaw-dropping bridge spanning the Chenab river in Jammu is 1,178 feet above the water. If you're afraid of heights, you might want to skip this one! The animal wonders of India continue. Although rats might not be the first species you think of to worship, there is a temple in Rajasthan dedicated to rats. Thousands of rats call the temple home, making it one of the country's most unique attractions. Many pilgrims visit the temple every year on their own religious journeys, so make sure to be respectful of local customs when visiting. At over 19,300 feet, the Ladakh road is the highest motorable road in the world. Make sure you pack a warm jacket on before embarking on this particular adventure!. Located in the Himalayas at about 16,470 feet, the glacial Lake Roopkund has become famous for the human skeletons found in the lake and surrounding areas. Now sold across the world (sometimes adapted to "shoots and ladders"), this board game traces its roots back to India. It was first created to teach morals and lessons about karma in a way that young children would understand and remember. From the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC for around 1,000 years, India was the only source of diamonds in the world. The original diamonds were found in the Krishna River Delta. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, more diamond deposits were discovered in Brazil, and soon after, in South Africa, adding to the market of diamonds.

### Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. What is the temple in Rajasthan dedicated to?

☐ rats

☐ Assistant

☐ Beater

☐ Bill Poster

☐ Bleacher

☐ Boatman

☐ Carter

☐ Caster

☐ Charcoal Burner

☐ Collector

☐ Comber

☐ Cornhusker

☐ Driver

☐ Employable

☐ Employee

☐ Finisher

☐ Freelancer

☐ Gutter

☐ Hanger

2. What country was the only source of diamonds in the world?

☒ india

☐ Lebanon

☐ Tajikistan

☐ Tartary

☐ Asian country

☐ Roman Empire

☐ Qatar

☐ Turkistan

☐ Tibet

☐ Kuwait

☐ South Korea

### Short Answer Questions

1. Which village has won the guinness world record for the wettest place on earth?

☐ meghalaya village

2. What is the world record for the wettest place on earth?

☐ guinness

3. How tall is the ladakh road?

☐ 19,300 feet

4. What has become famous for the human skeletons found in the lake and surrounding areas?

☐ lake roopkund

5. Where were diamond deposits discovered in the 18th century?

☐ brazil and south africa

## 8.HISTORY

(299 words)

The Karnataka Textbook Society (KTBS) will complete issuing of work orders for textbooks in the next three or four days. These books will be distributed to students from classes one to II PU. A total of 549 titles will have to be printed.

“It has been decided to retain the lessons, but the government wants to give the issue a silent burial. It does not want to make a formal announcement because the BJP government wanted the lessons to be dropped, but the committee formed to look into this issue is keen on ensuring that students study about Tipu. The committee’s reports cannot be overruled.

”Tippu was instructed in military tactics by French officers in the employ of his father, [A], who was the Muslim ruler of Mysore. In 1767 Tippu commanded a corps of cavalry against the Marathas in the Carnatic (Karnataka) region of western India, and he fought against the Marathas on several occasions between 1775 and 1779. During the [X] Mysore War he defeated Col. John Brathwaite on the banks of the Kollidam (Coleroon) River (February 1782). He succeeded his father in December 1782 and in 1784 concluded peace with the British and assumed the title of sultan of Mysore. In 1789, however, he provoked British invasion by attacking their ally, the raja of Travancore. He held the British at bay for more than two years, but by the Treaty of [Y] (March 1792) he had to cede half his dominions. He remained restless and unwisely allowed his negotiations with Revolutionary France to become known to the British. On that pretext the governor-general,[Z] (later the marquess of Wellesley), launched the fourth Mysore War. Seringapatam (now Shrirangapattana), Tippu’s capital, was stormed by British-led forces on May 4, 1799, and Tippu died leading his troops in the breach.

### Short Answer Questions

1. Who will complete issuing of work orders for textbooks in the next three or four days?

☐ karnataka textbook society

2. How many classes will ktbs distribute work orders for textbooks in the next three or four days?

☐ classes one to ii pu

3. How many books will have to be printed?

☐ 549

4. What does karnataka government want to give the issue a silent burial?

☐ the government wants to give the issue a silent burial

5. What government wanted the lessons to be dropped?

☐ bjp government



## 9.HISTORY(INVENTION AND INVENTORS)

(319 words)

The first great invention, then, was **agriculture**. Ancient peoples collected wild grains to eat as long ago as 20,000 BC, but didn't start growing these crops until 13,000 BC and 6,000 BC, depending on the region. One of the earliest crops to be domesticated was rice, in China in around 11,000 BC. Agriculture includes animals, of course, and the earliest animals to be domesticated are believed to be pigs, in 13,000 BC in Macedonia. The switch to agriculture is crucial, as it provides a food surplus. This surplus means that not everyone has to be involved in food production, freeing people up to conduct trade and advance science and the arts. Another great, world-shaking invention was the compass. The **compass** was invented between 200 BC and 100 AD in China. Prior to the compass, mariners had to use the sun and stars to navigate, which meant it was impossible to steer when the sky was overcast. The invention allowed accurate navigation in any weather... though the compass was first used for **feng shui**, or the construction of houses to be harmonious with the environment. Probably the most significant medieval achievement was the **printing press**, without which modern civilization wouldn't be possible. It was invented in **Johannes Gutenberg** in 1436. Though imprinting symbols or images via stencils and ink had been known in Europe and China for hundreds of years, Gutenberg mechanized the process, improving its speed and efficiency. Up until then, books had to be painstakingly copied by hand, but now they could be mass-produced easily. One of the greatest inventions, which today we take for granted, is the **lightbulb**. There were several contributors to the field before **Thomas Edison** came along, but today he is credited with the invention of the first practical **incandescent light bulb**. He tried thousands of times to create the light bulb before managing to do so in 1879. This invention revolutionized the world.

### Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. What was the first great invention?

☐ agriculture

☐ Advertising

☐ Agribusiness

☐ Butchery

☐ Construction

☐ Discount Business

☐ Employee-owned Enterprise

☐ Field

☐ Finance

☐ Fishing

☐ Industry

☐ Packaging

☐ Printing

☐ Publication

☐ Real-estate Business

☐ Storage

☐ Tourism

☐ Transportation

☐ Venture

2. How many contributors did the invention revolutionize the world?

☒ contributors

☐ Abnegator

☐ Almsgiver

☐ Indian Giver

☐ Philanthropist

☐ Settlor

☐ Subscriber

☐ Subsidizer

☐ Tipper

### Short Answer Questions

1. What does agriculture provide?

☐ food surplus

2. What does agriculture provide?

☐ not everyone has to be involved in food production

3. When was the compass invented in china?

☐ between 200 bc and 100 ad

4. Who invented the printing press?

☐ johannes gutenber

5. What was the invention of johannes gutenber allowed?

☐ accurate navigation in any weather

6. Who invented the first practical incandescent light bulb?

☐ thomas edison

7. When did thomas edison create the first practical incandescent light bulb?

☐ 1879

8. What happened to the invention of thomas edison?

☐ revolutionized the world

## 10.HISTORY

(157 WORDS)

Abul Kalam Azad Jayanti' is celebrated on 11th November every year. It is the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Abul Kalam Azad was born on 11th November, 1888. His real name was Abul Kalam Ghulam Muhiyuddin. His father's name was Maulana Khairuddin, who lived in Bengal. His mother's name was Alia, who was an Arabian.

Maulana Azad was a journalist, author, poet and philosopher. He started to publish the newspaper 'Al-Hilal' in the year 1912. Al-Hilal played an important role in forging Hindu-Muslim unity. He wrote many works, reinterpreting the holy Quran. He played an active role in the freedom movement of India. He became the first Education Minister of independent India.

Maulana Azad died on 22nd February, 1958. For his invaluable contribution to the nation, he was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian honour, Bharat Ratna in 1992. His birth anniversary 11th November is declared as 'National Education Day' by the Government of India.

### Short Answer Questions

1. When was maulana abul kalam azad born?

☐ 11th november, 1888

2. What was maulana abul kalam azad?

☐ a journalist, author, poet and philosopher

3. Who was maulana abul kalam azad?

☐ education minister

4. What was maulana abul kalam azad's highest civilian honour?

☐ bharat ratna

## 11.HISTORY

(210 Words)

'Abraham Lincoln' was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky (United States). His father's name was Thomas Lincoln and mother's name was Nancy Hanks Lincoln. He was born into a poor family, who did not have a good home to live in nor any means of getting education for children. Lincoln used to seek books from different places and read at night in the light of the stove fire and gained knowledge. He was self-educated and became a lawyer. Abraham Lincoln became the President of America. He was the sixteenth President of the United States. His tenure was from 1861 to 1865. He was a skilled politician as well as a book-lover, serious thinker and writer. He saved the country from being divided into two parts forever and also freed the country from the horribly inhuman slave system. Abraham Lincoln overcame America with its greatest crisis- the Civil War. Lincoln owes the end of slavery in America. He was assassinated on April 15, 1865. Lincoln is remembered as the martyr hero of the United States and he is consistently ranked as one of the greatest presidents in American history. Lincoln Memorial is one of the most visited monuments in the nation's capital.

### Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. What was lincoln's greatest crisis?

☐ civil war

☐ Biological Warfare

☐ Chemical Warfare

☐ Civil War

☐ Hot War

☐ Information Warfare

☐ Jihad

☐ Limited War

☐ Psychological Warfare

☐ World War

### Short Answer Questions

1. When was 'abraham lincoln' born?

☐ 1809

2. What did 'abraham lincoln' do?

☐ a book-lover, serious thinker and writer

## 12.BIOLOGY (COVID)

(600 Words)

The COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented challenge with immediate impacts on public and economic health. It has radically changed relationships across the globe. Our personal relationships have been radically altered as we've learned to socially distance ourselves, wear face masks when walking or shopping, smile more with our eyes, and nod or wave our greetings. We're holding Zoom meetings and classes and forming exclusive social “pods” of quarantine buddies and sharing meals virtually. Our relationship with food is changing too. In a matter of months, COVID-19 has brought about a change in behavior many nutrition educators view as critical to public health and sustainability: cooking. I dearly hope that the current surge in home

cooking spells a long-term reversal in the overall decline home cooking that stretches back to 1965. A recent Hunter survey<sup>2</sup> suggests that it may. More than half of the respondents said they were cooking more than before the pandemic. Of particular interest to nutrition educators, three-quarters of respondents claimed they had become more confident in the kitchen, and 51% said they will continue to cook more after the crisis ends.<sup>2</sup> As people around the world have adjusted to COVID-19-driven stay-at-home guidelines, family meals—not just dinner—have become part of the new normal. For some, the shift to family meals may be one of the few good things to come out of the pandemic. Not all changes are positive, however. Sales of processed and “comfort” foods such as potato chips, cookies, popcorn, pretzels, candy<sup>4</sup> have taken off since early March.<sup>5</sup> Scoffing at nutrition standards in the midst of a pandemic is understandable. As nutrition writer Bettina Elias Siegel points out, stress often increases desire of highly palatable, yet unhealthy, food.<sup>6</sup> While crushing stresses of “job insecurity, cramped living spaces, poorer sleep, a dearth of childcare, and lack of assured access to medical care”<sup>6</sup> are new for many Americans, for low-income families they were a way of life well before COVID-19. The opportunity for nutrition education is to advocate for nutrition quality and access to healthy food for all, in the best and worst of times. Now is the time ensure our food safety net is adequate for the purchase of healthy food to cook. The pandemic is changing our relationship with food well beyond the kitchen. Driven perhaps by increased uncertainty about the food supply, increased reliance on the emergency food system or simply by a need to control something basic to survival, home gardening is on rise at rates not seen since the Great Recession of 2008. Whether on a patch of lawn converted to vegetable beds, in containers on apartment deck, or in window boxes, more of us are growing some of our food. At the time of this writing, local suppliers are reporting seed shortages and consumers are starting their “pandemic gardens.”<sup>7</sup> The timing couldn't be better to integrate garden-based learning with nutrition education programming.<sup>8</sup> Further, SNAP-Ed practitioners can remind recipients their benefit can be used for vegetable seeds. Reports of breakdowns in conventional food supply chains and COVID-19 hotspots among frontline food workers particularly in large industrial meat packing plants have exposed food system vulnerabilities, inequities and ethical breaches.<sup>9</sup> The crisis that unfolded in big meat's supply chain shines light on yet another opportunity for nutrition educators to work at policy, systems and environmental change levels to create change.

## Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. How many respondents said they were cooking more than before the pandemic?

☐ half

☐ One-billionth

☐ One-eighth



☐ One-fifth

☐ One-fourth

☐ One-half

☐ One-hundred-millionth

☐ One-hundred-thousandth

☐ One-hundredth

☐ One-millionth

☐ One-ninth

☐ One-quadrillionth

☐ One-quintillionth

☐ One-seventh

### Short Answer Questions

1. When have sales of processed and “comfort” foods taken off?

☐ early march

2. What is adequate for the purchase of healthy food to cook?

☐ food safety net

3. What is changing our relationship with food well beyond the kitchen?

☐ the pandemic

4. When was home gardening on rise?

☐ great recession of 2008

5. Home gardening is on rise at rates not seen since 2008?

☐ nutrition education programming

6. What can remind recipients of their benefit can be used for vegetable seeds?

☐ snap-ed practitioners

### **13. ENGLISH COMPREHENSION**

**(700 words)**

Reading has many advantages. It gives us pleasure, increases our knowledge and sharpens our intellect. In the words of Francis Bacon, “Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man and writing an exact man.” By reading, one becomes a complete man. One develops a comprehensive personality. One acquires knowledge and wisdom. Books widen our outlook on men and matters. By reading good books, we acquire noble habits. Reading is a source of great pleasure. It gives us a sense of satisfaction. It bestows peace of mind. Of course, only a person who has developed the habit of reading can reap all the benefits of reading. Therefore, everyone should develop a regular habit of reading. When we are in the grip of disappointment and despair, only reading of good books can give us peace of mind and a ray of hope for the future. Books inspire us to work hard to achieve success in life. Reading develops our latent qualities. Just as food is necessary for our body, reading is necessary for our mind. Reading is useful only if we read good books. Only good books can lead to a noble and successful career in life. Bad books spoil our character. It is said that if wealth is lost, nothing is lost, if health is lost,

something is lost, but if character is lost, everything is lost. We should, therefore, not accept any bad book even for cursory reading. According to Bacon, some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested. A good book should, therefore, be chewed and digested so that it has a lasting influence on our life. For example, reading of the Gita leaves a lifelong influence on our mind. It teaches us the philosophy of life. It teaches us morality. It explains to us the Law of Karma, which means that we reap what we sow; our good actions alone will entitle us to a place in heaven. It exhorts us to do our duty and not bother about its result. The selection of books depends on one's taste or aptitude. Young boys and girls usually like to read cheap romantic or sensational novels. Reading of these novels no doubt gives them a thrilling experience. But it does not help them in their studies. It does not improve their career. Reading of such books is, therefore, a sheer waste of time. Unfortunately, there is no one to guide the students as to what type of books they should read. It will be in the interest of students if they read only those books, magazines and periodicals which increase their knowledge of current, national and international affairs. They should also read biographies of great men like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lai Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, etc. They should also study the sacred books of various religions like the Vedas, Upanishads, the Gita, Quran, Bible, Granth Sahib, etc. Reading for pleasure is quite different from reading for a course or profession. When we read anything under compulsion, we do not enjoy it. But when we read for pleasure, we enjoy a lot. But, whatever be our motive, we should not read each and every book that comes in our way. We should be selective. We should separate the chaff from the grain. We should select the best books. The habit of reading should be developed from childhood itself so that when the children grow up, they are quite knowledgeable and can be successful in life. Books are no doubt our best companions. They never let us down. In the modern age, there is a great advancement in printing technology. Therefore, a large number of international and national newspapers are printed daily. Dozens of international and national magazines are also printed. Similarly magazines and periodicals which increase our general knowledge about science and current affairs are also published. These newspapers and magazines greatly enhance the knowledge of young men and women. Therefore, the student must read these newspapers and magazines. If he cannot buy these, he can go to some library and read the same. This will not only increase his knowledge but also develop a habit of reading them.

### Short Answer Questions

1. What is reading a source of?

o great pleasure

2. Who can reap all the benefits of reading?

o a person who has developed the habit of reading

3. How does one become a person who has developed the habit of reading?

o complete man

4. What does one acquire by reading good books?

o knowledge and wisdom

5. What does one acquire by reading good books?

☐ noble habits

6. What is the name of a book that is to be tasted, swallowed and digested?

☐ bacon

7. What can a good book lead to?

☐ noble and successful career in life

8. What type of books do young boys and girls like to read?

☐ cheap romantic or sensational novels

9. What is reading of cheap romantic or sensational novels?

☐ sheer waste of time

10. What should students read to increase their knowledge of current, national and international affairs?

☐ books, magazines and periodicals

11. What are some of the great men that students should read?

☐ mahatma gandhi, jawahar lai nehru, subhash chandra bose

12. What are the sacred books of various religions?

☐ the vedas, upanishads, the gita, quran, bible, granth sahib, etc

13. What can a student do if he cannot buy books?

☐ he can go to some library and read the same

14. What does this do to a person who has developed the habit of reading?

☐ increase his knowledge

## 14.READING COMPREHENSION

(1012 words)

The current world population is over 6 billion, half of the population lives in poverty. The global population trends have been increasing drastically and it is estimated that in fifty years time the world population will be about between 9 billion. The rapid global population increase has put humanity and the world at peril. Overpopulation will lead to a number of problems in the world. To begin with, the environment will face the problem of air and water pollution. Habitats will be destroyed to create room for human habitation thus less cropland. Due to dropping water table, levels and rising temperatures there will be a shortage of food. Water scarcity will be a major challenge because of the uneven distribution of safe drinking water. People with no access to clean water will die of water borne diseases. The natural resources will face exhaustion due to the great pressure of the population. People will have to shift to cities and urban. The rapid urbanization will put a strain on governments' ability to provide basic services such as sewerage, water, electricity and infrastructure. It is projected that more than half of the world's total population will be living in urban areas. The scarcity of resources may lead to conflict as people compete for the available ones. For instance, China the most populous nation in the world will increase in population despite its one child policy. This will lead to enormous demand for resources. The country will face a problem of feeding its population due to reduced food production because of reduced water levels and the rising temperatures due to global warming. It will be forced to depend on other countries for its food supply especially on the United States which is a world major grain producer accounting for more than half of the world's total grain production (Brown 1). Modern medicine, declined mortality rates, improved sanitation are forces responsible for the world's population explosion. The world's population is growing the fastest in the developing world. The population is expected to hit 9 billion "nearly all of this growth will take place in developing countries" ("Population Growth" 1). The developing world has a high population due to high fertility levels. In this part of the world, many females in the reproductive age are potential mothers. For instance in Africa where fertility rates are high the average number of children per woman is five. In addition, the mortality rates have gone down in the developing world. With reduced deaths, many children survive and grow into adulthood due to improved sanitation and availability of medication. On the contrary, Population growth is declining in the developed world. These countries have gone through the four stages of demographic transitions and the fertility rate is low thus the declining population. The implications for countries with declining and aging population are shortage of labor due to lack of energetic young men and women in the labor sector. For example, Japan is estimated to have 40 per cent of its population above 65 years by 2050. The shortage of labor leads to low taxes collection. This influences the economic development of the countries as they spend more money on payout the retirees (Bremner et al 4). Consequently, the governments of these countries will be forced to take measures to drive the fertility rates up to cover up the deficit in population. In other instance, they might have to increase immigration although many people do not favor this solution. The countries are not headed for extinction per se because there is hope for rebound in fertility rates. Moreover, the immigrants to the developed countries have high fertility rates for example the Hispanic community in the United States and immigrants in the United Kingdom. However, the demographics of such countries are likely to change with the immigrants surpassing the natives in terms of population size. Fertility rates are lower in developed countries

because there is a less young generation in the childbearing age and the opposite is true in developing nations. Furthermore, due to delayed marriages and high cost of living that forces couples to have fewer children and penetration of reproductive health education unlike in the developing countries (“Population Growth” 1). The population in the US is growing at about 1% per year. The population is heading in the aging direction in about 50 years time because the big number of baby boomers will have aged and the countries that contribute to immigrants such as Mexico will have a higher aging population than the US hence less immigrants for the US and consequently a rapid aging population (Brown 1). The planet cannot sustain that a 10 billion population due the strain on natural resources. Policies have to be put in place to improve the situation otherwise the population will slow down due to diseases caused by lack of safe drinking water and hunger from shortage of food. Potential solutions to the problem of overpopulation include. Educate people about family planning methods so that they can have fewer numbers of children. The education must include religious leaders because in some religions such as Islam and catholic women give birth to high number of children. For example, the teachings of catholic are against use of contraceptives expect the natural or rhythm method. Economic development can be a solution to the problem of rapid population growth because it will deter people from having many children due to the high cost of living as it has happened in Thailand and Mexico. Finally, failure to reverse population growth rates will create a major problem for humanity simply because the natural resources available will not be able to sustain the explosive population many will face starvation with reduced food production due to global warming. Conflicts are more likely to arise to from the young nations as more developed nations such as Japan become less economically stable with their aging population. The UAE has a population problem because its population is male dominated. Thus, results into an imbalance between males and females. The fertility rate in this region has been lowered by the society’s acceptance and use of family planning methods and services. The governments in the region have embraced policies to drive down the high fertility rate. The conservative culture and religion is opening up and more girls are going to school and taking up careers thus a delay in marriage. Women are making gains in their rights albeit slowly hence the women are becoming empowered. On the other hand, many labor immigrants come to the UAE and this will raise the population in the region as many immigrants come to seek employment in the region that has a high economy and can afford to employ them. However, it is important to note that most of the immigrants are male hence contributes to the sex imbalance in UAE.

### Multiple Option Questions

Download

1. The rapid urbanization will put a strain on governments' ability to provide basic services such as sewerage, water, electricity and what else?

☐ infrastructure

☐ Computer Architecture

☐ Cytoarchitecture

☐ Framework

### Short Answer Questions

1. What has put humanity and the world at peril?

☐ rapid global population increase

2. How many people live in poverty?

☐ 6 billion

3. What is the world's population growing in the developing world?

☐ fastest

4. How much of the world's population is expected to live in developing countries?

☐ 9 billion

5. What is the result of the growing population in the developing world?

☐ population growth is declining in the developed world

6. How many people cannot sustain the population of the developing world?

☐ 10 billion

7. How long is the population heading in the aging direction?

☐ 50 years time

8. Why is failure to reverse population growth rates a major problem for humanity?

o natural resources available will not be able to sustain the explosive population