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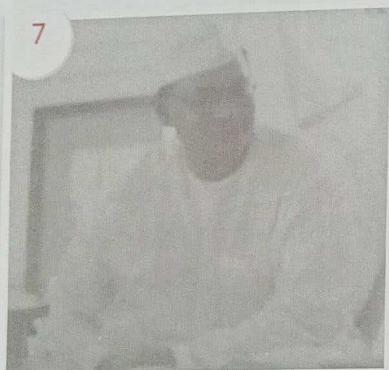
Who Said it?

1. 'If winter comes, can spring be far behind?'
2. Whose lines are, 'The saint, we are told, once lived a life of sin—nothing spectacular, of course, just the usual things'?
3. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing.' Whose words are these?
4. 'Be nice to people on your way up because you'll meet them on your way down.' Whose sensible advice is this?

3

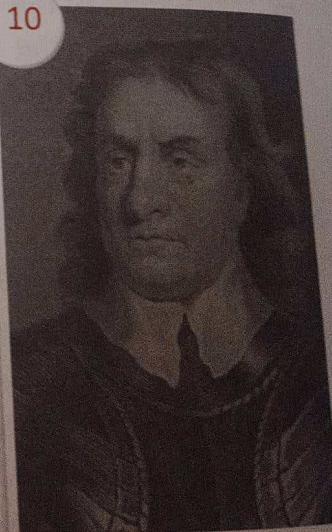


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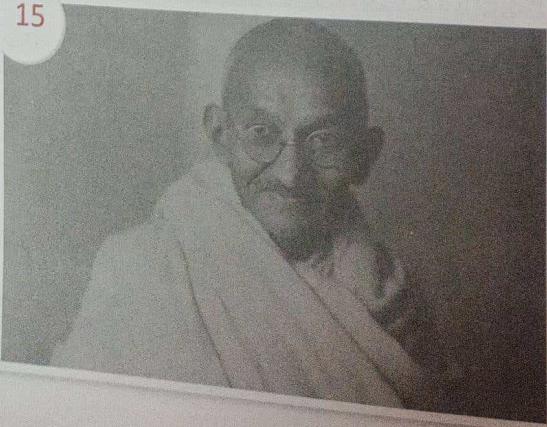
5. 'Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter.' Whose words are these?
6. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' Who spoke these words?
7. 'Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom.' Who gave this call to the people of India during the freedom struggle?

10



8. 'For men may come and men may go but I go on forever.' Who wrote these words?
9. 'If by worshipping stones, one can find God, I shall worship a mountain.' Who said this?
10. 'Necessity hath no law.' Who spoke these words?
11. Who said, 'Quality is not an act, it is a habit'?
12. 'Oh, the worst of all tragedies is not to die young, but to live until I am seventy-five and yet not ever truly to have lived.' Who said it?

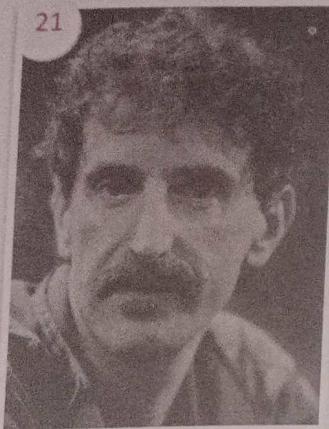
15



13. 'Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves.' Whose words are these?
14. 'Vijayee Vishwa Tiranga Pyara', who said these words?
15. Who said, 'Hate the sin, love the sinner'?

16. Who said, 'Make no mistake, without Hinduism, India has no future'?
17. 'You cannot believe in God unless you believe in yourself.' Whose statement is this?
18. 'Saare Jahan Se Achcha Hindustan Hamara', who said this?
.....

21



19. 'Small rooms or dwellings discipline the mind, large ones weaken it'. Who said this?
.....
20. 'Hope is necessary in every condition. The miseries of poverty, sickness and captivity would, without this comfort, be insupportable.' Whose words are these?
21. 'So many books, so little time' are the words of which famous musician?

16



24



22. 'We must not always talk in the marketplace about what happens to us in the forest'. Whose line was it?
23. Which author wrote, 'A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men.'?
24. 'Folks, this government isn't too big to fail, it's too big to succeed', said which American politician?

Nissim Ezekiel

Nissim Ezekiel was one of the foremost Indian writers in English. He is widely regarded as the father of post-independence Indian verse in English. His poem, *The Night of the Scorpion*, is used as study material at the school level. Ezekiel has been a recipient of the Padma Shri and the Sahitya Akademi award.

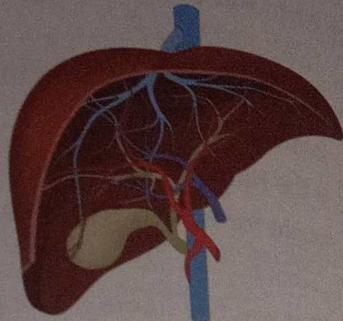
P. B. Shelley ♦ Wilson Mizner ♦ John Keats ♦ Subhash Chandra Bose ♦ Sarah Palin ♦ Kabir
♦ Martin Luther King Jr ♦ Mahatma Gandhi ♦ Annie Besant ♦ Swami Vivekananda ♦
Dr Muhammad Iqbal ♦ Abraham Lincoln ♦ Samuel Johnson ♦ Frank Zappa ♦ Lord Alfred
Tennyson ♦ Roald Dahl ♦ Shyam Lal Gupta 'Parshad' ♦ Nissim Ezekiel ♦ Alexander Pope ♦
Aristotle ♦ Leonardo da Vinci ♦ Oliver Cromwell ♦ Nathaniel Hawthorne ♦ Abraham Lincoln

5

The Human Body

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Choose from the options in the box.

1. The heartbeat of a normal person ranges from beats per minute.
2. The anticoagulant substance in the blood is
3. The drug is used to cure fever, especially the one that is caused by malaria.
4. The largest gland in the body is the
5. The organ in the body that produces insulin is the

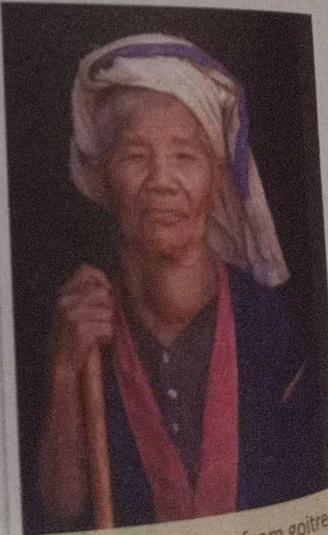


The human liver



These mosquitoes can also spread chikungunya.

6. The main function of haemoglobin in the body is to carry to various tissues.
7. Myopia is the same as
8. When there is a decrease in oxygen, the breathing rate
9. How many sweat glands does an average person have?
10. The species of mosquito that transmits the dreaded dengue disease is the
11. is a disease that destroys red blood corpuscles.
12. Goitre is caused by the deficiency of
13. The cellular constituents of blood are
14. The main function of the white corpuscles is to destroy
15. The pear-shaped muscular bag that stores and concentrates bile produced in the liver is the
16. The larger of the two bones in the lower leg is called the
17. The unit of measurement for energy required by the human body is the
18. Nerve cells are known as
19. The organ in the human body that destroys the worn-out or damaged red cells and produces lymphocytes is known as the



A woman suffering from goitre

20. The circulation of fluid in the semicircular canals of the ear maintains the body's sense of

21. All the 206 bones in the human body that protect and preserve the shape of soft tissues together form the

22. The joints in the body that move freely are known as

23. The tendon at the back of the ankle, attaching the calf muscles to the heel bone, is

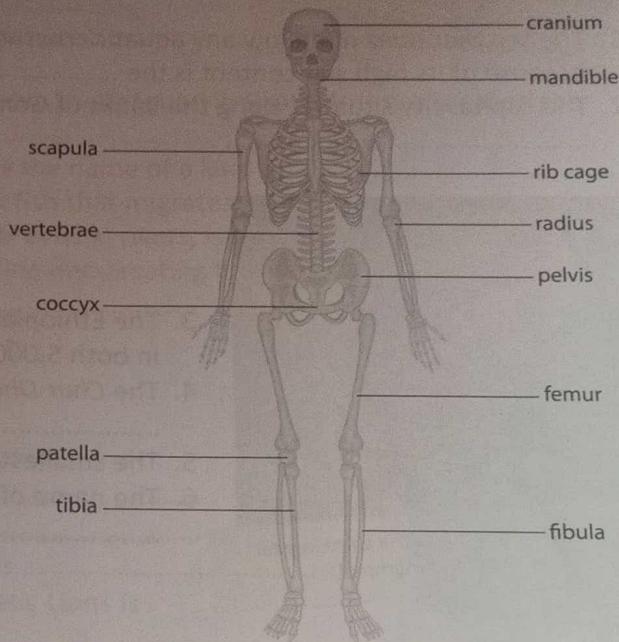
24. The is better known as the kneecap.

25. In blood pressure, there are two readings, the higher and the lower. The higher reading is known as the systolic pressure and the lower reading is called the pressure.

26. This organ, which when partially removed, grows back to its original size.

27. The treatment of diseases such as cancer, with the help of chemical substances is called

Human Skeletal System



More than half of the bones in the human body are in the hands and legs.

Successful delivery of Quintuplets in Czech Republic

The Kiňo quintuplets were born in Prague, Czech Republic, on June 2, 2013 to Alexandra Kinova and Antonin Krosnen of Milovice. The four boys—Michael, Daniel, Martin and Alex, and one girl, Tereza—are the first recorded quintuplets to have been born in the Czech Republic. The babies were born by caesarean section in the 31st week and all of them were born healthy.

patella ♦ balance ♦ neurons ♦ calorie ♦ bacteria, viruses and other foreign substances ♦ ball and socket joints ♦ iodine ♦ aedes aegypti ♦ increases ♦ oxygen ♦ liver ♦ heparin ♦ 70–75 ♦ diastolic ♦ Achilles' tendon ♦ skeletal system ♦ pancreas ♦ spleen ♦ tibia ♦ gall bladder ♦ red and white corpuscles, and platelets ♦ Malaria ♦ 2.6 million ♦ near-sightedness ♦ quinine ♦ Chemotherapy ♦ Liver

Books and Authors

Match the following books with their authors.

Books

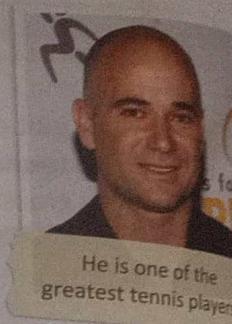
1. Get out, You Damned One
Saddam Hussein
2. The Day of the Jackal
Frederick Forsyth
3. The Reluctant Fundamentalist
Mohsin Hamid
4. Ignited Minds
Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
5. My Life
Bill Clinton
6. Is New York Burning? Collins.
Dominique Lapierre & Larry Collins
7. Dreams from My Father
Barack Obama
8. Step Across This Line
Salman Rushdie
9. Two Lives
Vikram Seth
10. Envisioning an Empowered Nation
Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
11. A Bend in the River
V.S. Naipaul
12. The Dark Room
R.K. Narayan
13. Ethics for the New Millennium
His Holiness, The Dalai Lama
14. Open: An Autobiography
Andre Agassi
15. Murder in the Cathedral
William Shakespeare
16. Much Ado about Nothing
Mahatma Gandhi
17. The Story of My Experiments with Truth
H.G. Wells
18. The Time Machine
Michael Crichton
19. State of Fear
Ruskin Bond
20. The Blue Umbrella
Isabel Allende
21. The House of Spirits
Irving Stone
22. Lust for Life

Authors

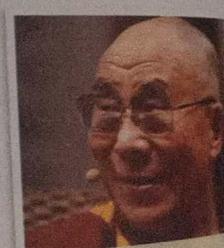
- (a) Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- (b) Bill Clinton
- (c) Dominique Lapierre and Larry Collins
- (d) Saddam Hussein
- (e) Frederick Forsyth
- (f) Mohsin Hamid
- (g) Vikram Seth
- (h) Barrack Obama
- (i) Salman Rushdie
- (j) Andre Agassi
- (k) His Holiness, The Dalai Lama
- (l) Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- (m) V. S. Naipaul
- (n) Isabel Allende
- (o) Mahatma Gandhi
- (p) Irving Stone
- (q) T. S. Eliot
- (r) Michael Crichton
- (s) William Shakespeare
- (t) H. G. Wells
- (u) R. K. Narayan
- (v) Ruskin Bond



He is a former US President.



He is one of the greatest tennis players.



He is the 14th and current Dalai Lama.



He is also one of the major poets of the twentieth century.

12

Scientific Terms

Choose the correct terms from the box and complete the definitions.

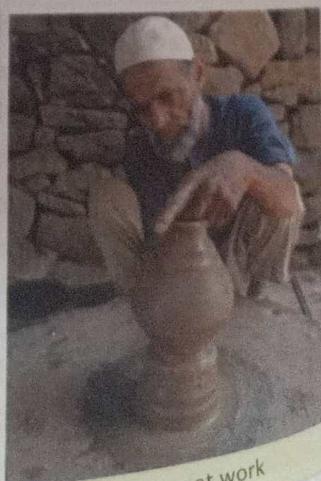
1. Anatomy : The science that deals with the structure of animals, plants or the human body
2. Anthropology : The study of the origin, and physical and cultural development of mankind
3. Astronautics : The science of space travel
4. Astronomy : The study of heavenly bodies
5. Bacteriology : The study of bacteria
6. Bio-chemistry : The study of the chemistry of living things
7. Mollatology : The study of shells and molluscs
8. Cardiology : The science that deals with the functioning of the heart and heart diseases
9. Ceramics : The art and technology of making objects from clay
10. Chemotherapy : The treatment of diseases by using chemical substances
11. Choreography : The art of designing and arranging the steps and movements in dances
12. Criminology : The study of crime and criminals
13. Cryogenics : The science that deals with the production, control and application of very low temperatures
14. Cytology : The study of structure and function of a cell



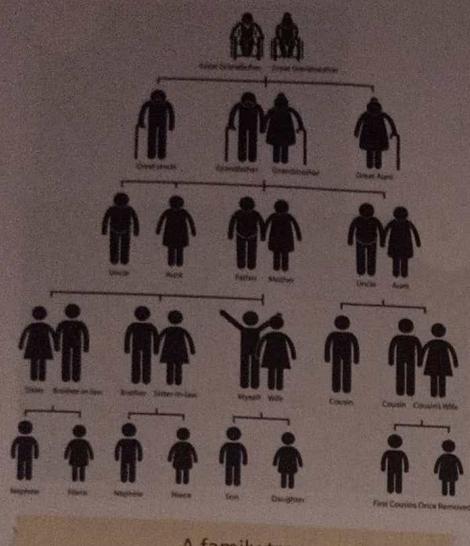
The Atlantis space shuttle during lift-off.



A collection of shells



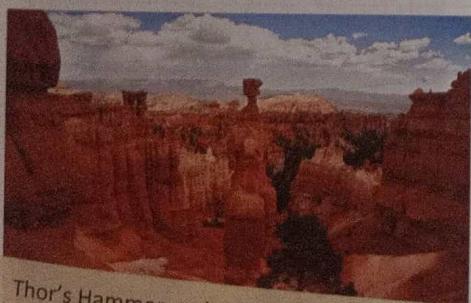
A potter at work



A family tree



The living wall on Worth Avenue on Palm Beach



Thor's Hammer and the Spectacular Hoodoo rock spires of Bryce Canyon in Utah, USA

15. **Apisiology** : The study of bees
16. **Ecology** : The study of the relation of plants and animals to their surroundings
17. **Economics** : The science that deals with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services
18. **Graphology** : The study of psychology by analysing handwriting
19. **Genealogy** : The study of ancestries and family histories
20. **Genetics** : A branch of biology dealing with heredity and the laws governing it
21. **Geology** : The science that deals with the structure, composition, physical properties and history of the earth
22. **Gerontology** : The study of old age, its phenomena and diseases
23. **Horticulture** : The cultivation of flowers, fruits vegetables and ornamental plants
24. **Hydropathy** : The cure of diseases by the internal and external use of water
25. **Lithology** : The study of the characteristics of rocks
26. **Epidemiology** : The science of the causes and effects of diseases
27. **Meteorology** : The branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere, especially as a means of forecasting the weather
28. **Dendrology** : The study of trees

The United Nations

Fill in the blanks.

1. Where was the UN Charter signed on 24 October 1945?

San Francisco

2. How many nations signed the Charter on 24 October 1945?

50

3. How many countries are members of the UN?

193

4. Which was the first specialized agency of the UN?

ILO International Labour Organisation

5. When was China admitted into the UN?

1945

6. How many members are there in the UN Security Council?

15



The IAEA chief, Yukiya Amano

7. Which are the five permanent members of the UN Security Council? China, France,

Russia,

UK

& USA

8. When did the United Nations adopt the Charter of Economic Rights? December 1945

9. How often does the General Assembly of the UN meet?

Once a year

10. Where are the headquarters of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) located? Rome

11. Where are the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) located?

Vienna

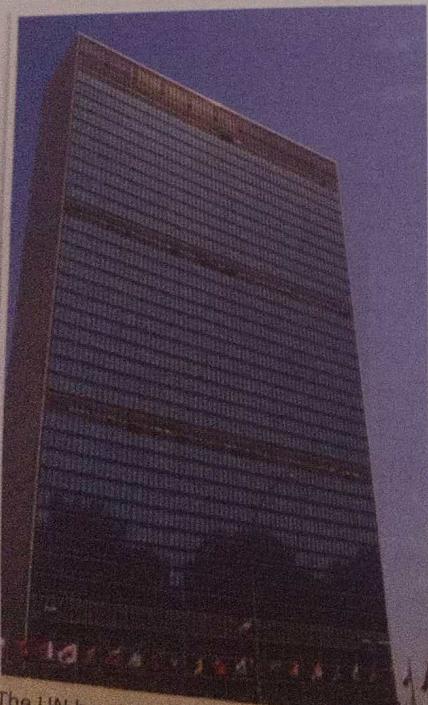
12. Who elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council? General Assembly

13. Who is the chief administrator of the UN?

Secretary General

14. Who appoints the Secretary General of the UN?

General Assembly



The UN headquarters in New York City, USA

15. According to the 2009 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which country tops the Human Development Index (HDI) table?
Norway

16. Which are the six official languages of the UN? Arabic, Chinese, English, French
Russian & Spanish



This emblem represents the Organization's quest to attain world peace.

17. Where is the International Court of Justice located?

The Hague

18. How many judges are there at the International Court of Justice? 15

19. Where are the headquarters of the UN located?

New York

20. Which country contributes the largest share of funds to the UN? USA

21. What is the term of office for the Secretary General?

5 yrs

22. Who was the first Indian to become the President of the UN General Assembly?

Vijayalakshmi Pandit

23. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN?

10 Dec 1948

24. What does the emblem of the UN look like? To bent olive branches open at top & the world map between them

25. When did India become a member of the UN? 20 October 1945

26. Where was the second International Jazz Day celebrated by the UN emphasizing on the musical genre's role as a powerful tool for peace, dialogue and cooperation held?

Istanbul

27. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon warmly congratulated Willem-Alexander on his inauguration as King of the Netherlands and paid tribute to the public service that his mother, Princess Beatrix, had rendered over the past 33 years.

28. The UN has asked Iraq's Communication and Media Commission to reconsider its decision to suspend the licenses of several Television Stations in Iraq, stressing the importance of ensuring press freedom in the country.

Two bent olive branches open at the top and the world map in between ♦ Beatrix ♦
Vijayalakshmi Pandit ♦ USA ♦ 15 ♦ Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish ♦
Secretary-General ♦ The Hague ♦ General Assembly ♦ Rome ♦ December 1980 ♦ 193 ♦
Television stations ♦ 15 ♦ International Labour Organization ♦ Istanbul ♦ 50 ♦ Norway
♦ San Francisco ♦ 30 October 1945 ♦ 10 December 1948 ♦ 5 years ♦ New York ♦
General Assembly ♦ Vienna ♦ Once a year ♦ 1945 ♦ China, France, Russia, UK and USA

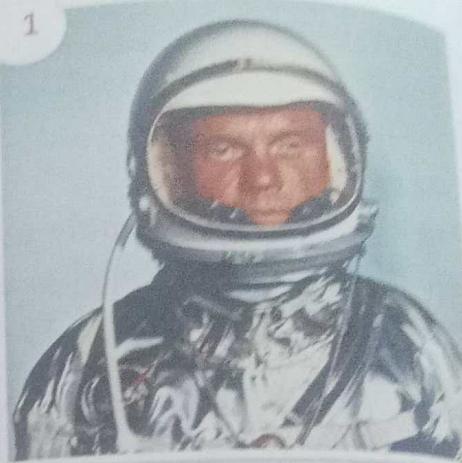
16

They Did It First

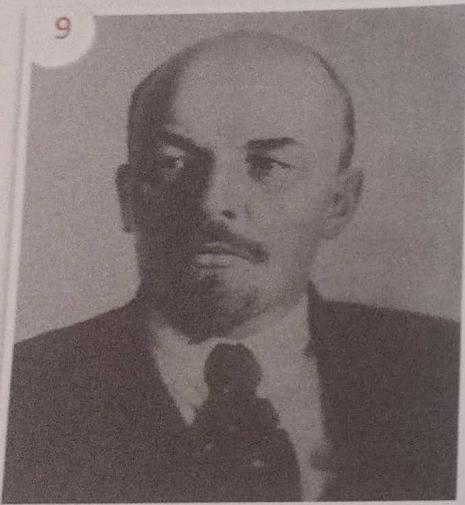
Write the correct answers in the given spaces.

1. The first American to orbit the Earth was
John Glenn
2. The first Asian to win the Nobel Prize for Economics is
Amartya Sen
3. The first to categorize people into extroverts and introverts
was Carl Gustav Jung
4. The first socialist country in the world was
Russia USSR

1



9



5. The first recipient of the Param Vir Chakra was
Major Somnath Sharma
6. The first people to use keys to open doors were the
Egyptians
7. The first to screen motion pictures in India were the
Lumière Brothers
8. The first Prime Minister of Israel was
David Ben-Gurion

11



9. The first President of the Soviet Union was
Vladimir Ilyich Lenin
10. The person who led the first Indian expedition to Antarctica
was S. Z. Qasim
11. The first woman of the world to swim across five continents
is Bula Chowdhury
12. The first actress of the talkies in India was
Zubeida
13. The first grammarian of Sanskrit was
Panini
14. The first Indian to score a century in Test cricket was
Lala Amarnath
15. The first person to sail round the world was
Magellan

16. The first woman Chief Minister in India was
Sucheta Kriplani.....

17. The first Indian to win the Man Booker Prize was
Arundhati Roy.....

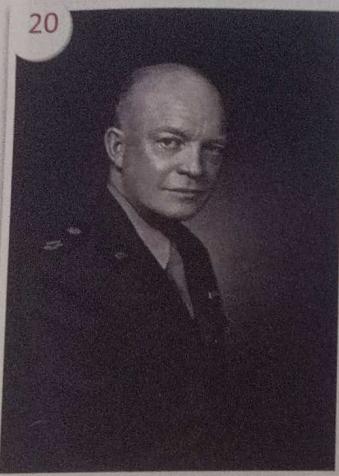
18. The first Indian Oscar winner isBhanu Athaiya.....

19. The first country to consider a ban on the Islamic
face veil isBelgium.....

20. The first US President to visit India was Dwight Eisenhower.....



20



21. The first woman judge of the International Court of Justice
was Rosalyn Higgins.....

22. The first country to issue paper currency was
China.....

23. The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was
Margaret Thatcher.....

24. The first woman to reach the North Pole was
Ann Bancroft.....

25. The first woman to win the Bharat Ratna for Carnatic music
was Ms. Subbulakshmi.....

26. The first woman to receive the Jnanpith award was
Ashapurna Devi.....

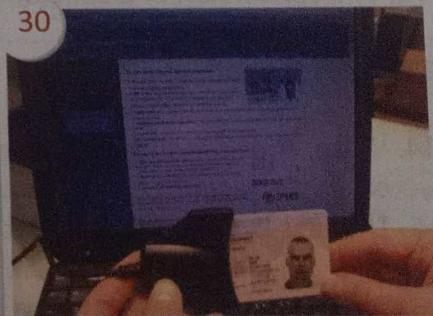
27. The first woman recipient of the Sahitya Akademi award was
Amrita Pritam.....

28. The first country to make a constitution was
USA.....

29. The first country to deploy 4G in Asia was
India.....

30. The first country in the world to introduce Internet voting wasEstonia.....

30



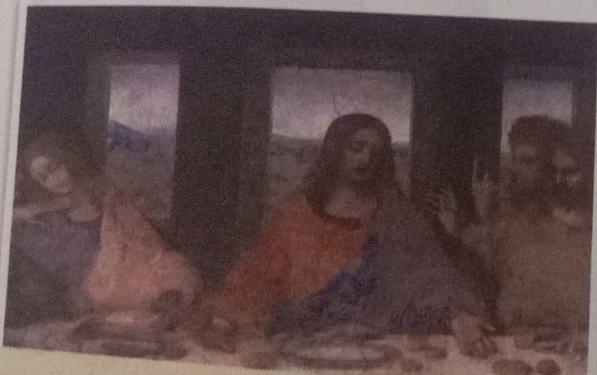
Ann Bancroft ♦ China ♦ Dwight Eisenhower ♦ Bhanu Athaiya ♦ Sucheta Kriplani ♦
Panini ♦ Lala Amarnath ♦ Zubeida ♦ S. Z. Qasim ♦ David Ben-Gurion ♦ Egyptians
♦ Estonia ♦ erstwhile USSR ♦ Amartya Sen ♦ John Glenn ♦ M. S. Subbulakshmi
♦ Margaret Thatcher ♦ Rosalyn Higgins ♦ Arundhati Roy ♦ Magellan ♦ Bula
Chowdhury ♦ Vladimir Ilyich Lenin ♦ India ♦ Lumiere brothers ♦ USA ♦ Major
Somnath Sharma ♦ Carl Gustav Jung ♦ Ashapurna Devi ♦ Amrita Pritam ♦ Belgium

Fill in the answers.

1. The Japanese art of flower arrangement is known as
2. The art of stuffing and mounting dead animals is known as
3. The process of growing miniature plants is called
4. Mario Miranda is a renowned name in the field of
5. Titian and Tintoretto, who lived in the sixteenth century, were famous painters from



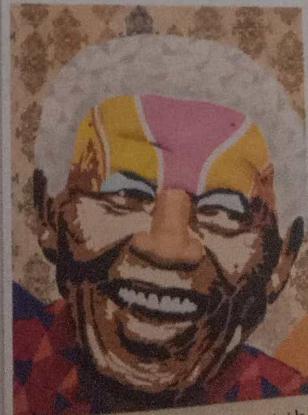
The art of flower arrangement is also called the way of flowers (Kado) in Japan.



The Last Supper

6. M. Balamuralikrishna is a leading exponent of music.
7. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi specializes in classical music.
8. Begum Akhtar was a famous singer.
9. *Lust for Life* is the biography of
10. *The Magic Flute* is one of most famous and happy compositions of

11. painted the famous painting *The Last Supper*.
12. *The Thinker* is one of the best-known works of the sculptor.....
13. The Kuchipudi style of dance originated in the village of Andhra Pradesh.
14. A painting which is painted directly on to a wall is called a
15. The court art of the dynasty of China was famous for its beautiful decorated ceramic work.



A tribute to Nelson Mandela at the square of 3 Chimneys in Barcelona, Spain

London Olympics 2012

Olympics is a great occasion where nations meet in the spirit of sports and friendliness to establish new heights of performance, true to its motto, *Citius, Altius and Fortius*, meaning Faster, Higher and Stronger. The 2012 Summer Olympics was a major international multi-sport event that took place in London, United Kingdom, from 27 July to 12 August 2012. Around 10,800 athletes from 204 National Olympic Committees participated in this mega-event!

Find out the answers to these questions regarding the event.



Yi Siling

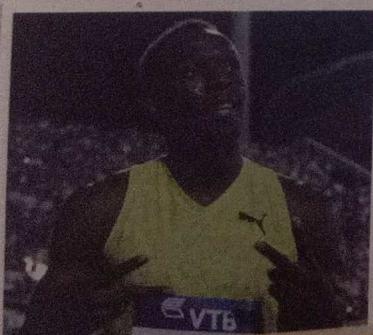
1. Who won the first gold at the London Olympics in the women's 10 m shooting event?
.....
2. Who directed the magnificent opening ceremony at this Olympics?
3. Who bagged bronze in the 10 m rifle shooting?
.....
4. What medal did Saina Nehwal secure?
.....

5. Which Indian took the silver in the 25 m rapid fire pistol?
.....
6. Who was the woman to become the first Saudi to participate in the women's 800 m heats?
.....
7. Who won the bronze in men's free style wrestling?
.....
8. What was the total medal tally for India at the end of the London Olympics?
.....



Vijay Kumar

9. What was the strength of the Indian contingent for the Olympics in 2012?
.....
10. Who was the flag bearer of the Indian troop at the London Olympics 2012?
.....
11. Whom did Serena Williams defeat to win the gold in women's singles in Lawn Tennis?
.....
12. What was the achievement of Usain Bolt in the London Olympics 2012?
.....



Usain Bolt

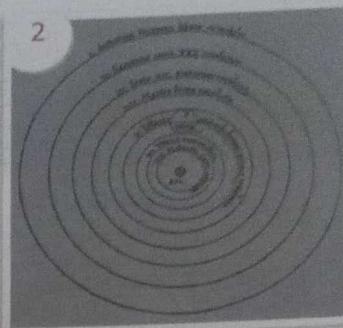
Vijay Kumar ♦ 2 Silver and 4 bronze ♦ Yogeshwar Dutt ♦ Yi Siling ♦ 3 golds (100 m, 200 m, 4 × 100 m relay) ♦ 83 ♦ Gagan Narang ♦ Maria Sharapova ♦ Sushil Kumar ♦ Bronze ♦ Danny Boyle ♦ Sarah Attar

Our Universe

Fill in the blanks.

- The generally accepted theory regarding the origin of the universe is the Big Bang Theory.
- The model of the solar system formulated by Copernicus is called the Heliocentric model.
- The first astronomer to propose the idea that the universe is composed of numerous galaxies is Thomas Wright.
- The distance covered by light in one second is $9.46 \times 10^{12} \text{ Km} = 3,00,000 \text{ km}$
- The point on the celestial sphere above an observer on the earth is called the Zenith.
- The point on the celestial sphere directly opposite the zenith is Nadir.
- A collapsing star, whose gravity is so strong that not even light can escape from it, is called a Black Hole.
- Sunburn is caused by U.V. rays.
- Pluto, which lost its planet status in 2006, is now called a Dwarf Planet.
- The shape of the Milky Way galaxy is Spiral.
- The distant galaxies that emit radio waves are known as Radio galaxies.
- A star coming to the end of its life is known as a Red Giant.
- A red giant which dies after using all its fuel is known as a White dwarf.
- The NASA space shuttle that was retired in May 2010 after 25 years in operation is the Atlantis.
- The constellation which appears like a hunter with a club and shield is Orion.
- India's first communication satellite dedicated exclusively to educational services is called EDUSAT.

2



10



15



21



17. The first state in the evolution of a star is Nebula.
18. The star that does not seem to change its position in the sky is the Pole Star.
19. Starlight comes to us through a moving layer of air surrounding the earth; therefore, stars twinkle.
20. The point in the moon's orbit which is farthest from the earth is called apogee.

21. The brightest object in the sky after the sun and the moon is Venus.

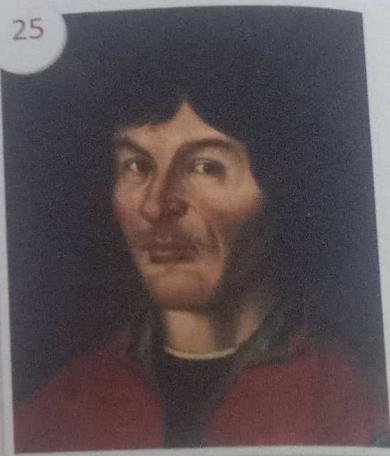
22. The imaginary plane in which the earth orbits the sun is called the plane of the ecliptic.

23. Where is the 'Sea of Tranquility'? on the moon.

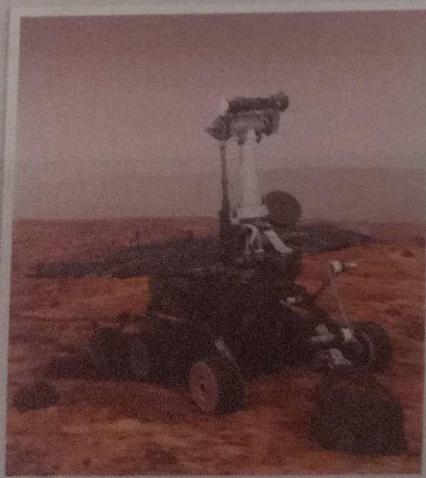
24. What is a Supernova? The explosion of the dying star.

25. Who is considered to be the 'Father of modern astronomy'? Copernicus.

25



Water present on Mars: NASA's rover, Opportunity, finds evidence that the Red Planet may have supported life.



US scientists at NASA announced in June 2013 that their 10-year old Mars rover, *Opportunity*, had spotted clay minerals in an ancient rock on the rim of Mars' Endeavour Crater, suggesting that benign, neutral-pH water once flowed through the area.

According to principal investigator Steve Squyres of Cornell University, "This is water you could drink." That is why the rock, now named Esperance, stands out from other water-soaked stones that the rover had previously studied.

zenith ♦ dwarf planet ♦ spiral ♦ twinkle ♦ Big Bang theory ♦ white dwarf ♦ Venus ♦ apogee
 ♦ Atlantis ♦ plane of the ecliptic ♦ heliocentric model ♦ Orion ♦ EDUSAT ♦ pole star ♦
 Copernicus ♦ nadir ♦ radio galaxies ♦ red giant ♦ $9.46 \times 10^{12} \text{ km} = 300,000 \text{ km}$ ♦ on the moon
 ♦ ultraviolet rays ♦ black hole ♦ Thomas Wright ♦ the explosion of a dying star ♦ nebula

The World of Geography

Tick the correct answers.

1. In which Indian state is Tirupati located?

Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu Karnataka

2. Which river has Chemayungdung Glacier as its source?

Mahanadi Brahmaputra Tapti

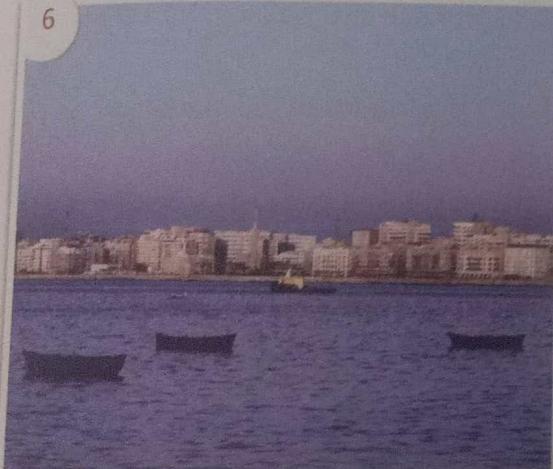
3. Name the river which flows through the Thar Desert and disappears in the Rann of Kachchh.

Chetal Luni Indus

4. In which state is the Loktak Lake located?

Nagaland Assam Manipur

6



9. Which city is the capital of Uttarakhand?

Gondia Dehra Dun Akola

10. Which state's name means 'The Abode of God'?

Haryana Meghalaya Punjab

11. On the banks of which river are the ruins of the Vijayanagar kingdom located?

Brahmaputra Indus Tungabhadra

12. On the bank of which river does Gandhinagar lie?

Sabarmati Hugli Ganga

1



5. In which part of Canada is Vancouver situated?

North-west South-west South-east

6. Which is the capital of Egypt?

Cairo Alexandria Sebha

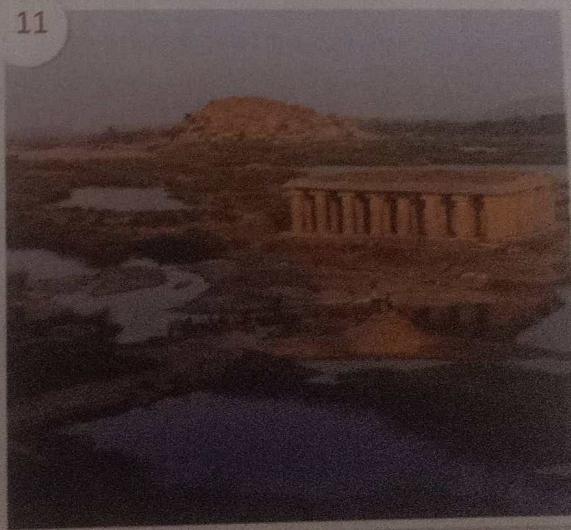
7. Which of the following cities does not lie near the equator?

Nairobi Quito Rio de Janeiro

8. Which is the highest peak in peninsular India?

Guru Sikhar Anaimudi Dodabetta

11



13. Where in India is the Cellular Jail located?

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Solomon Islands Lakshadweep Islands

14. Which hills are also called the Elephant Mountains?

Naga Hills Anaimalai Hills Anaimudi Hills

15. Name the capital of Lakshadweep.

Kochin Kollam Kavaratti

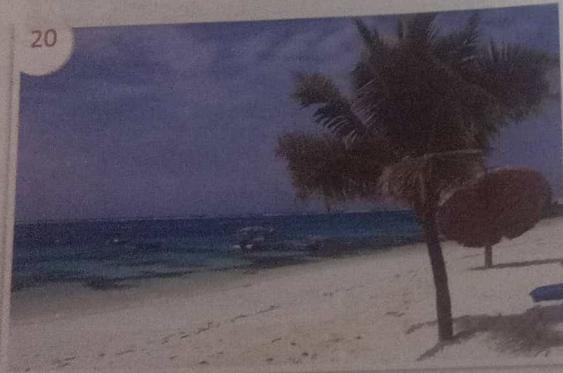
16. What is the name of the strait that separates India from Sri Lanka?

Palk Strait Strait of Malacca Strait of Hormuz

17. Which of the following African countries lies completely beyond the tropical belt?

Morocco South Africa Egypt

20



21. The Ganges beyond Farraka is known as

Yamuna Padma Indus

22. Ashtamudi Lake is in the state of

Karnataka Tamil Nadu Kerala

23. The river Cauvery originates from

Karnataka Tamil Nadu Kerala

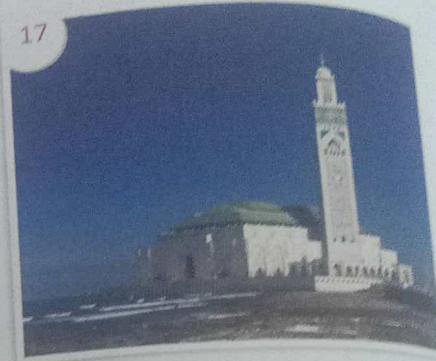
24. Hussain Sagar Lake is located in

Hyderabad Lucknow Bengaluru

25. The Indian state with the largest coastline is

Karnataka Gujarat Kerala

17



18. Name the state where the Garo Hills lie.

Assam Meghalaya Manipur

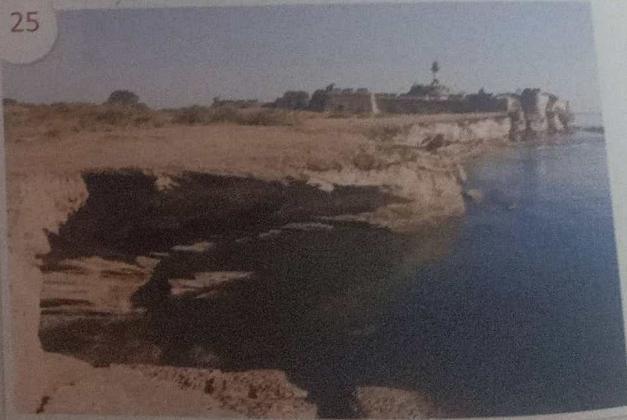
19. Which pilgrimage site was known as Kapila in ancient times?

Haridwar Madurai Ayodhya

20. Name the capital of an Indian Union Territory which was formerly a British penal colony.

Port Blair Kavaratti Mahe

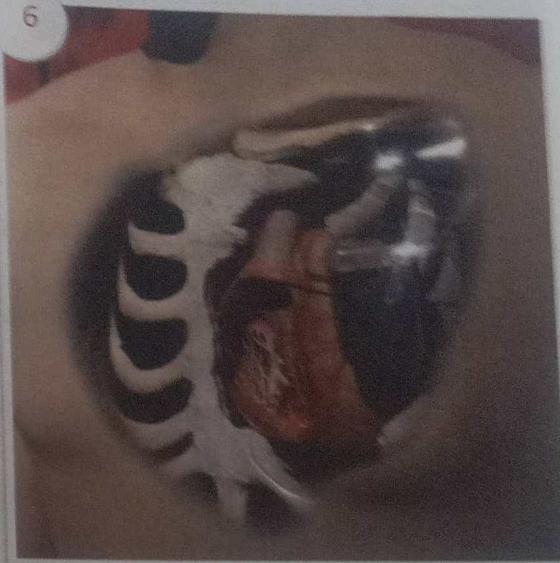
25



Human Diseases

Choose the correct words and fill in the blanks.

1. Deficiency of iron in the body causes
2. Men with an enlarged prostate often experience difficulty in
3. Eating food at long and irregular intervals may lead to
4. AIDS is communicated through the exchange of
5. Intake of raw vegetables infected with eggs may cause
6. To regulate the heartbeat, the instrument implanted near the heart is known as a
7. Persons suffering from high blood pressure, if subjected to physical exertion, may suffer a
8. Lockjaw, caused when the muscles of the jaw don't function, is a symptom of the disease
9. In a cerebral haemorrhage, the blood vessels in the rupture.
10. The disease that causes the white blood cells in the body to increase abnormally is
11. The disease that causes inflammation of the membranes surrounding the spinal cord and the brain is
12. The yellowing of the skin, the white portion of the eye and urine is a symptom of
13. A disfigured face can be set right by a special procedure known as



Bionic eye brings hope for the blind

Doctors in USA managed to partially restore the sight of some patients using a 'bionic eye' surgically implanted onto their retina. The bionic eye converts images from a tiny camera mounted on a pair of glasses into a grid of 16 electrical signals that transmit directly to the nerve endings in the retina.





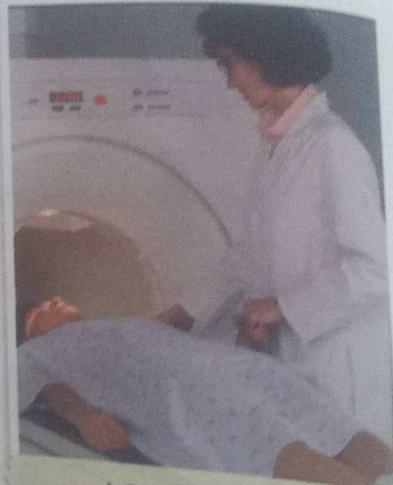
Foods which keep our bones strong

14. Bones become weak in old age due to
15. Hypertension occurs in old age due to the thickening of the
16. The disease that causes lack of memory in old age due to abnormal changes in the brain is called

17. The full form of CAT in CAT scan is
18. Malarial parasites are transmitted by mosquitoes.
19. Which disease is known as Christmas disease?
.....

20. The disease that is caused by excess uric acid is called
21. The disease caused by the blockage of a vessel by a blood clot is known as
22. A person with myocardial infarction is suffering from a
.....

23. The Rhino virus causes
24. The triple vaccine immunizes against
25. The disease in which the patient loses control of muscles and exhibits tremors is called
.....



A CAT scan in progress

The red ribbon

The red ribbon is the internationally recognized symbol for the fight against AIDS. The Red Ribbon Project came into being due to the efforts of the New York based Visual AIDS Artists Caucus in 1991. The Caucus wanted to create a visual symbol to demonstrate compassion for people living with AIDS. Today, the red ribbon is a universally recognized symbol of solidarity and support for people living with HIV and helps to challenge the stigma and prejudice associated with AIDS.

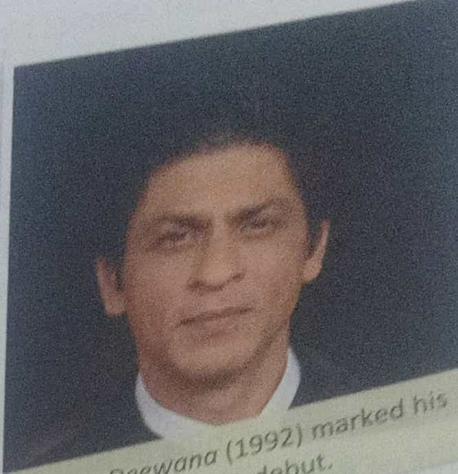


thrombosis ♦ gout ♦ Anopheles ♦ Alzheimer's disease ♦ decalcification ♦ jaundice ♦ common cold ♦ leukaemia ♦ pacemaker ♦ blood and body fluids ♦ urination ♦ Parkinson's disease ♦ diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough ♦ anaemia ♦ heart attack ♦ haemophilia ♦ Computer Axial Tomograph ♦ arteries ♦ brain ♦ stroke ♦ ascariasis ♦ peptic ulcer ♦ meningitis ♦ plastic surgery ♦ tetanus



100 years of Indian Cinema

三



The film *Deewana* (1992) marked his Hindi film debut.

He won the National Film Award for the films *Devdas* (2003) and *Black* (2006).



Endangered Species of India

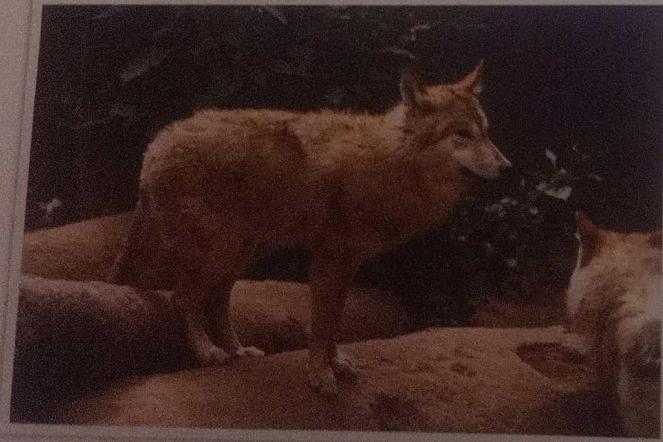
A number of species of animals and birds around the world have become extinct due to changes in climate conditions, natural disasters or human social behaviour, and poor conservation. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), there are 47 critically endangered species in India (as of 5 September 2011), some of which are:

1. Imperial Heron

Ardea insignis, better known as Imperial Heron, is found in the eastern Himalayan foothills in Bhutan and north-east India, all the way to the hills of Bangladesh. It can also be found in north Myanmar and previously was also found across west and central Myanmar. It may also be seen in south-east Tibet, China, but is now extinct in Nepal. This heron has been classified as Critically Endangered because its population, already less, is experiencing a steep fall. This decline is estimated to escalate in the time to come as a result of the loss and degradation of lowland forest and wetlands. The other more obvious reason for their dwindling numbers of would be poaching and direct exploitation as well as disturbance of their natural habitat.



2. Himalayan Wolf



Wildlife Institute of India in Dehra Dun, has taken on a project on the conservation of the Himalayan wolves to spread awareness of this species and undertake conservation measures.

Wolves in the Himalayas, have long held their claim of being the top predator along with the Snow Leopard in the ecology of Trans-Himalaya, even though their status as a distinct species or subspecies, still remain unresolved. Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 protects the wolves found in India. But not much has been done to protect the Himalayan wolves who are not only one of the largest mammals to be found in the Himalayas but also the least studied mammals of the country. Of late the



3. Indian Vulture

Found in central and peninsular India, the Indian Vulture is on a rapid decline and on the list of the Critically Endangered. This species feeds almost entirely on carrion of livestock which has become the cause of its downfall. It has been confirmed that a widely used dug used for treating livestock is fatal for these vultures who feed on them,

Vulture populations have dropped to less than 1 per cent of what they were a few decades ago, which has

led to serious health hazards throughout India. The decline in the number of vultures has led to an epidemic of decaying cattle cadavers, which has resulted in an increase in the number of rats, feral dogs and death, due to rabies, in humans.

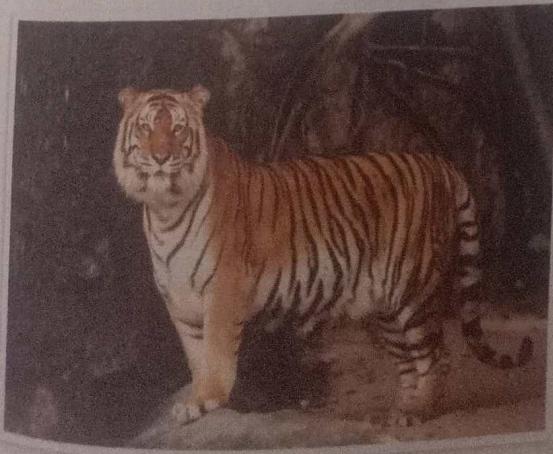
4. Great Indian Bustard

The Great Indian Bustard is one of the largest flying bird species found in the world today. An average Indian bustard is about a metre in height and 15 kg in weight. Now rated as Critically Endangered, the bustard was once found in abundance across the grasslands of India and Pakistan. Today it can be spotted only in certain isolated patches within India. To preserve this rare species, a number of protected areas have been brought into action across its distribution range to administer conservation measures. Among them are Naliya (Gujarat), Rollapadu (Andhra Pradesh) and Desert National Park (Rajasthan).



5. The Royal Bengal Tiger

The Royal Bengal Tiger, which is the national animal of India, is slowly dying out. Their numbers were recorded as below 2,000 in the 1970s, after which Project Tiger was initiated in India in the year 1973 in wildlife national parks and sanctuaries across India. Since then, there has been a steady increase in the population of tigers in India in the 27 tiger reserves, wildlife national parks and wildlife sanctuaries where they are protected.



Answers

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

Page 6–7: 1. P. B. Shelley, 2. Nissim Ezekiel, 3. Alexander Pope, 4. Wilson Mizner, 5. John Keats, 6. Abraham Lincoln, 7. Subhash Chandra Bose, 8. Lord Alfred Tennyson, 9. Kabir, 10. Oliver Cromwell, 11. Aristotle, 12. Martin Luther King Jr, 13. Abraham Lincoln, 14. Shyam Lal Gupta ‘Parshad’, 15. Mahatma Gandhi, 16. Annie Besant, 17. Swami Vivekananda, 18. Dr Muhammad Iqbal, 19. Leonardo da Vinci, 20. Samuel Johnson, 21. Frank Zappa, 22. Nathaniel Hawthorne, 23. Roald Dahl, 24. Sarah Palin

Pages 8–9: 1. Austerlitz, 2. Norman Borlaug, 3. V. Prabhakaran, 4. Fiat, 5. Sheikh Hasina, 6. Auschwitz, 7. Maria Montessori, 8. swine flu, 9. Bismarck, 10. Walpole, 11. Gestapo, 12. Bonano Pisano, 13. Navin Chawla, 14. Malcolm Arnold, 15. Barack Obama, 16. Salvador Dali, 17. Qinghai-Tibet, 18. euro, 19. Albuquerque, 20. Rome, 21. Nitin Gadkari, 22. Mexico, 23. Subhash Chandra Bose, 24. Madan Mohan Malviya

Pages 10–11: 1. The Hague, 2. Razia Sultan, 3. Mahmud of Ghazni, 4. Khilafat Movement, 5. Sachin Tendulkar, 6. Fa Hien, 7. Shah Jahan, 8. Alauddin Khilji, 9. Ranbaxy, 10. Amerigo Vespucci, 11. Patiala, 12. 1971, 13. Diet, 14. East and West Germany, 15. Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay, 16. The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, 17. America and Great Britain, 18. 220–206 BC, 19. Cairo, 20. Joan of Arc, 21. The Glorious Revolution, 22. Bharti Airtel, 23. Aristotle, 24. Anand Mahindra, 25. Alexander the Great, 26. 1486, 27. 1453, 28. Machiavelli

Pages 12–13: 1. 70–75, 2. heparin, 3. quinine, 4. liver, 5. pancreas, 6. oxygen, 7. near-sightedness, 8. increases, 9. 2.6 million, 10. aedes aegypti, 11. Malaria, 12. iodine, 13. red and white corpuscles and platelets, 14. bacteria, viruses and other foreign substances, 15. gall bladder, 16. tibia, 17. calorie, 18. neurons, 19. spleen, 20. balance,

21. skeletal system, 22. ball and socket joints, 23. Achilles’ tendon, 24. patella, 25. diastolic, 26. Liver, 27. Chemotherapy

Pages 14–15: 1. Dead Sea, 2. Lucknow, 3. Kenenisa Bekele, 4. Badrinath, Kedarnath, 5. Australia, 6. Morung, 7. blue whale, 8. Ganga, 9. river horse, 10. Onam, 11. egg production, 12. the land of the thunderbolt, 13. Satyajit Ray, 14. to thunder, 15. English, 16. The Oort Cloud, 17. dust tail, 18. Governor of RBI, 19. Bengaluru, 20. Vesta, 21. anaconda, 22. fish, 23. hilsa, 24. McMahon Line, 25. Assam, 26. South America, 27. Russia, 28. Gir Forest National Park

Page 16: 1. (d), 2. (e), 3. (f), 4. (a), 5. (b), 6. (c), 7. (h), 8. (i), 9. (g), 10. (l), 11. (m), 12. (u), 13. (k), 14. (j), 15. (q), 16. (s), 17. (o), 18. (t), 19. (r), 20. (v), 21. (n), 22. (p)

Pages 17–18: 1. Sushruta, 2. Archimedes, 3. Seymour Cray, 4. Joseph Priestley, 5. Karl Landsteiner, 6. Nicolaus Copernicus, 7. Antrix, 8. Jonas Salk, 9. Steve Chen, Chad Hurley and Jawed Karim, 10. J. Robert Oppenheimer, 11. Cowasji Nanabhai Davar, 12. Mikhail Kalashnikov, 13. Ivan Pavlov 14. John Sholto Douglas, 15. Walter Hunt, 16. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, 17. Apple Inc., 18. Xerox Corporation, 19. King Nebuchadnezzar, 20. Samuel F. B. Morse, 21. William Harvey, 22. Asimo, 23. Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone, 24. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel (for designing the Eiffel Tower), 25. Sigmund Freud, 26. Joseph Lister

Pages 19–20: 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (b), 6. (a), 7. (b), 8. (a), 9. (b), 10. (a), 11. (a), 12. (b), 13. (a), 14. (b), 15. (b), 16. (a), 17. (b), 18. (b), 19. (a), 20. (b), 21. (a), 22. (c), 23. (b), 24. (b), 25. (a), 26. (b), 27. (b), 28. (a)

Pages 21–22: 1. Mt Olympus, 2. Hercules, 3. Zeus, 4. Heel, 5. She hatched from an egg, 6. Atlas, 7. Ambrosia, 8. Hymen, 9. Sphinx, 10. Pandora, 11. Mnemosyne, 12. Jason, 13. Cassandra, 14. Paris, 15. Storm clouds, 16. A single horse hair, 17. Epeius, 18. Hygeia 19. Helios, 20. Luna, 21. River Styx, 22. Mermaids, 23. Aurora,

24. Phoenix, 25. Orpheus, 26. Narcissus, 27. Eros, 28. Persephone, 29. Pan, 30. Prometheus
Pages 24–25: 1. Anatomy, 2. Anthropology, 3. Aeronautics, 4. Astronomy, 5. Bacteriology, 6. Biochemistry, 7. Malacology, 8. Cardiology, 9. Ceramics, 10. Chemotherapy, 11. Chorography, 12. Criminology, 13. Cryogenics, 14. Cytology, 15. Apiology, 16. Ecology, 17. Economics, 18. Graphology, 19. Genealogy, 20. Genetics, 21. Geology, 22. Gerontology, 23. Horticulture, 24. Hydrotherapy, 25. Lithology, 26. Epidemiology, 27. Meteorology, 28. Dendrology

Page 26–27: 1. Chanda Kochhar, 2. Angela Merkel, 3. Charles Baudelaire, 4. Shakti Samanta, 5. Malika Pukhraj, 6. Amrita Pritam, 7. Jack Palance, 8. Mukesh Ambani, 9. Harbhajan Singh, 10. Anil Kumble, 11. Mulk Raj Anand, 12. Jordan Romero, 13. Vijay Amritraj, 14. Boris Yeltsin, 15. Bhikaji Cama, 16. Stephen Hawking, 17. Sunil Othetri, 18. James Cameron, 19. Girish Karnad, 20. Abanindranath Tagore

Pages 28–29: 1. San Francisco, 2. 50, 3. 193, 4. International Labour Organisation (ILO), 5. 1945, 6. 15, 7. China, France, Russia, UK and USA, 8. December 1980, 9. Once a year, 10. Rome, 11. Vienna, 12. General Assembly, 13. Secretary General, 14. General Assembly, 15. Norway, 16. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish, 17. The Hague, 18. 15, 19. New York, 20. USA, 21. 5 years, 22. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, 23. 10 December 1948, 24. Two bent olive branches open at the top and the world map in between, 25. 30 October 1945, 26. Istanbul, 27. Beatrix, 28. Television stations

Pages 32–33: 1. John Glenn, 2. Amartya Sen, 3. Carl Gustav Jung, 4. erstwhile USSR, 5. Major Somnath Sharma, 6. Egyptians, 7. Lumiere brothers, 8. David Ben-Gurion, 9. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, 10. S. Z. Qasim, 11. Bula Chowdhury, 12. Zubeida, 13. Panini, 14. Lala Amarnath, 15. Magellan, 16. Sucheta Kriplani, 17. Arundhati Roy, 18. Bhanu Athaiya, 19. Belgium, 20. Dwight Eisenhower, 21. Rosalyn Higgins, 22. China, 23. Margaret Thatcher, 24. Ann Bancroft, 25. M. S. Subbulakshmi, 26. Ashapurna Devi, 27. Amrita Pritam, 28. USA, 29. India, 30. Estonia

Page 34: 1. methane, 2. copper, 3. oxidizing and reducing, 4. carbolic acid, 5. nichrome, 6. polycarbonates, 7. acetic acid, 8. decreases, 9. argon, 10. myopia, 11. solid fuels, 12. sublimation, 13. perfect/ideal gas, 14. soft

water, 15. blue green algae, 16. Tamiflu, 17. stereoscopy, 18. acceleration

Pages 35–36: 1. ikebana, 2. taxidermy, 3. bonsai, 4. cartooning, 5. Italy, 6. Carnatic, 7. Hindustani, 8. ghazal, 9. Vincent Van Gogh, 10. Mozart, 11. Leonardo da Vinci, 12. Auguste Rodin, 13. Kuchelapuram, 14. mural, 15. Ming, 16. Tempera, 17. Jammu and Kashmir, 18. Fresco, 19. Raja Ravi Varma, 20. Andrew Lloyd Webber, 21. Kathakali, 22. very softly, 23. karaoke, 24. John Lennon, 25. Leela Naidu, 26. Shyam Bhatia, 27. Bihar, 28. Dhrupad vocalists

Pages 37–38: 1. Kim Clijsters, 2. Mo Yan, 3. John Boyd Dunlop, 4. Friedrich Engels, 5. Usain Bolt, 6. Dustin Moskovitz, 7. Giuseppe Garibaldi, 8. Wayne Rooney, 9. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, 10. Ebrahim Alkazi, 11. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, 12. Petrarch, 13. Jean Luc Goddard, 14. Alexandre Dumas, 15. Gulzar, 16. Thomas Hardy, 17. Euclid, 18. Melvil Dewey, 19. Bipan Chandra, 20. Charles de Gaulle, 21. Leonardo Pisano Bigollo, 22. Amir Khusrav

Page 44: 1. Yi Siling, 2. Danny Boyle, 3. Gagan Narang, 4. Bronze, 5. Vijay Kumar, 6. Sarah Attar, 7. Yogeshwar Dutt, 8. 2 silver and 4 bronze, 9. 83, 10. Sushil Kumar, 11. Maria Sharapova, 12. 3 golds (100 m, 200 m, 4 × 100 m relay)

Page 45: 1. (f), 2. (o), 3. (e), 4. (j), 5. (d), 6. (n), 7. (i), 8. (m), 9. (k), 10. (c), 11. (h), 12. (a), 13. (l), 14. (g), 15. (b) **FIFA** 1. Spain, 2. Iker Casillas of Spain, 3. Paul, 4. Uruguay, 5. Golden Ball, 6. Fevernova, 7. Vincente del Bosque, 8. Abby Wambach

Page 46: 1. Chimpanzee, 2. A squirrel-like rodent, 3. Ambergris, 4. Because they chew cud, 5. Male, 6. Grass, 7. Panting, 8. By their smell, 9. Olinguito, 10. About 100 miles (161 km), 11. Puffin, 12. 36 (female) to 40 (male), 13. 7–9 metre, 14. Dust, 15. Tibet, 16. Andean Condor, 17. 2.5cm, 18. 1972

Pages 47–48: 1. Big Bang theory, 2. heliocentric model, 3. Thomas Wright, 4. $9.46 \times 1,012$ km = 300,000 km, 5. zenith, 6. nadir, 7. black hole, 8. ultraviolet rays, 9. dwarf planet, 10. spiral, 11. radio galaxies, 12. red giant, 13. white dwarf, 14. Atlantis, 15. Orion, 16. EDUSAT, 17. nebula, 18. pole star, 19. twinkle, 20. apogee, 21. Venus, 22. plane of the ecliptic, 23. on the moon, 24. The explosion of a dying star, 25. Copernicus

Pages 49–50: 1. Andhra Pradesh, 2. Brahmaputra, 3. Luni, 4. Manipur, 5. South-west, 6. Cairo, 7. Rio de Janeiro, 8. Anaimudi, 9. Dehra Dun,

10. Haryana, 11. Tungabhadra, 12. Sabarmati,
13. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 14. Anaimalai
Hills, 15. Kavaratti, 16. Palk Strait, 17. Morocco,
18. Meghalaya, 19. Haridwar, 20. Port
Blair, 21. Padma, 22. Kerala, 23. Karnataka,
24. Hyderabad, 25. Gujarat

Pages 51–52: 1. 10,000, 2. Andy Murray,
3. England, 4. The cultivation of plants using liquid
nutrient solution rather than soil, 5. Urobilin,
6. Kolkata, 7. China, 8. Mt Etna, 9. Aung San Suu
Kyi, 10. 18, 11. Venice, 12. Andhra Pradesh, 13. Sri
Lanka, 14. Shah Jahan, 15. Kolkata, 16. Hyderabad,
17. Metcalfe, 18. The Vatican library, 19. Aditya
Birla Group, 20. The Tube, 21. Chhattisgarh,
22. The Metro, 23. Charles Wood, 24. Tamil,
25. Heart

Page 53: 1. Leander Paes, 2. P. V. Sindhu, 3. Breast,
4. Autobahns, 5. Harsh Manglik, 6. Lambretta,
7. Duronto, 8. Aravalli and Chhota Udepur,
9. Jim Corbett, 10. Ben Kingsley, 11. Aadhaar,
12. Usha Jadhav for *Dhag*, 13. Mahatma Gandhi,
14. Winston Churchill, 15. Khan Abdul Ghaffar
Khan

Page 54: 1. Geriatrician, 2. Pituitary, 3. Enamelling,
4. Thumb, 5. increases, 6. Iris, 7. Tanning,

8. Palaeontology, 9. Hydrofluoric acid, 10. Green,
11. Vitamin D, 12. Freestyle/Front crawl,
13. Dispersion, 14. black, 15. ascetic acid

Pages 55–56: 1. anaemia, 2. urination, 3. peptic
ulcer, 4. blood and body fluids, 5. ascariasis,
6. pacemaker, 7. stroke, 8. tetanus, 9. brain,
10. leukaemia, 11. meningitis, 12. jaundice,
13. plastic surgery, 14. decalcification, 15. arteries,
16. Alzheimer's disease, 17. Computer Axial
Tomograph, 18. Anopheles, 19. haemophilia,
20. gout, 21. thrombosis, 22. heart attack,
23. common cold, 24. diphtheria, tetanus and
whooping cough, 25. Parkinson's disease

Page 57: 1. Madan Mohan, 2. Shah Rukh Khan,
3. Zohra Sehgal, 4. *Lagaan*, 5. *Slumdog Millionaire*,
6. Satyajit Ray, 7. Film and Television Institute of
India (FTII), 8. *3 Idiots*

Page 61: 1. The Ganga River dolphin, 2. Jaswant
Singh, 3. Released a coin, 4. Kedarnath
(Uttarakhand), 5. Pandit Ravi Shankar,
6. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, 7. TDRS (Tracking
and Data Relay Satellite), 8. Asoke Kumar Mukerji,
9. *Smile Pinki*, 10. Saina Nehwal, 11. D. Udaya
Kumar, 12. Gangnam style, 13. Typhoon Bopha,
14. Admiral Devendra Kumar Joshi