



GROUP-1

GROUP-1

SPELL IT RIGHT (Word Bank with Phonetics)



SPOON



STEM



STING



STREET

WORDS	FORMS	PHONETICS
TALC	n	/tɔ:k/
TALE	n	/teɪl/
TALK	v/n	/tɔ:k/
TALL	adj	/tɔ:l/
TAN	n/v	/tæn/
TAP	n/v	/tæp/
TAPE	n/v	/teɪp/
TASTE	n/v	/teɪst/
TAXI	n	/'tæks.i/
TEA	n	/ti:/
TEAR#	n/v	/teə <sup>1</sup> / /tɪə <sup>2</sup> /
TELEVISION	n	/'tel.ɪ.vɪʒ.ən/
TELL	v	/tel/
TENT	n	/tent/
TEST	v	/test/
TEXT	n/v	/tekst/
THANK	v	/θæŋk/
THROAT	n	/θrəʊt/
THRONE	n	/θrəʊn/

WORDS	FORMS	PHONETICS
THUMB	n	/θʌm/
TICK	n	/tɪk/
TICKET	n	/'tɪk.ɪt/
TICKLE	v	/'tɪk.əl/
TIDY	adj	/'taɪ.di/
TIE	n/v	/taɪ/
TIGER	n	/'taɪ.gə/
TILE	n	/taɪl/
TIME	n	/taɪm/
TINY	adj	/'taɪ.ni/
TITLE	n	/'taɪ.tl/
TOE	n	/təʊ/
TOFFEE	n	/'tɒf.i/
TOOTH	n	/tu:θ/
TOOTHPASTE	n	/'tu:θ.peɪst/
TOP	n	/tɒp/
TORTOISE	n	/'tɔ:.tɔ:s/
TOUCH	v	/tʌtʃ/
TOWEL	n	/taʊəl/
TRACTOR	n	/'træk.tə/



TAP

#Heterophones:  
Heterophones are spelt the same, but have different pronunciations and meanings.  
(e.g: TEAR - TEAR)  
/teə/ - /tɪə/



TENT



TICKLE



TOFFEE

(adv) - adverb (prep) - preposition (inter) - interjection (conj) - conjunction

GROUP-3

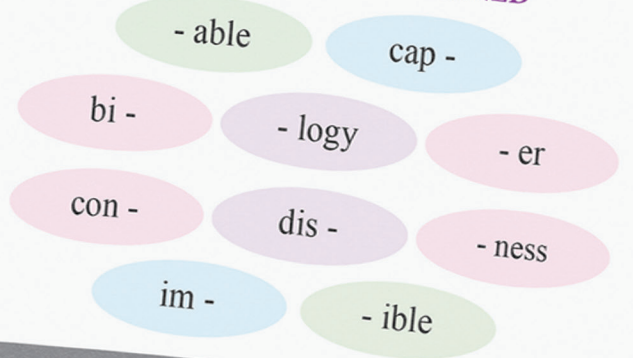
WORD ANALYSIS (Roots, Prefixes and Suffixes)



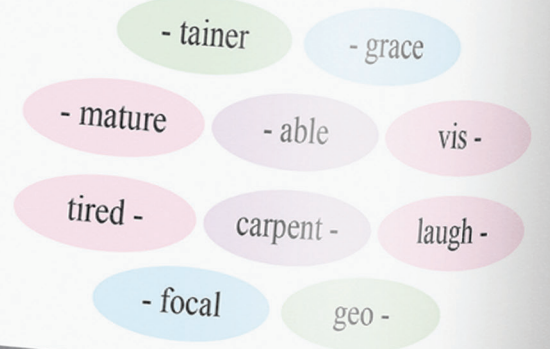
EXERCISE - 2.3

S. No	WORDS	MEANINGS
1.	<input type="text"/>	something funny or silly, causing people to giggle
2.	<input type="text"/>	able to see or view something
3.	<input type="text"/>	the science of study of the earth and its physical features
4.	<input type="text"/>	loss or lack of respect, honour or esteem
5.	<input type="text"/>	a box or something which holds things together
6.	<input type="text"/>	not fully developed
7.	<input type="text"/>	a person who makes and repairs wooden objects
8.	<input type="text"/>	having the required abilities or qualities and therefore can do something
9.	<input type="text"/>	the state of having low strength and energy
10.	<input type="text"/>	lens (mainly, eye glasses) with two optical powers

CLUSTER 1: ROOTS YOU LEARNED



CLUSTER 2: AFFIXES / COMBINING WORDS



S. No WORDS

1.	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>
4.	<input type="text"/>
5.	<input type="text"/>
6.	<input type="text"/>
7.	<input type="text"/>
8.	<input type="text"/>
9.	<input type="text"/>
10.	<input type="text"/>

CLUSTER 1: ROOTS YOU LEARNED



**EXERCISES**  
Pick up the most suitable word. Choose the suitable inflected ending that conforms with the context in the sentence.

**GROUP - 5**  
INFLECTS AND COLLOCATIONS  
**EXERCISE - 3.2**

1. We were captivated by the sight of a beautiful, dancing peacock at the zoo.  
A) captivate      B) captivates      C) captivated      D) captivating

2. The shops were bustling with last-minute shoppers on the eve of Christmas.  
A) bustle      B) bustled      C) bustles      D) bustling

3. Several people in the audience \_\_\_\_\_ the singer on her sweet voice.  
A) complimented      B) compliments      C) complimenting      D) compliment

**COLLOCATIONS - EXERCISES**  
Match the word that combines best with given words

**EXERCISE - 3.3**

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	ANSWERS
Heavy	A	quickly	D
Leafy	B	people	E
Act	C	time	A
Long	D	rain	C
Ordinary	E	vegetable	B

**EXERCISE - 3.4**

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	ANSWERS
Vital	A	problem	
Tough	B	knife	
	C	world	
	D	part	
	E	number	

**GROUP - 4**  
FIND THE CORRECT SENTENCE  
**EXERCISE - 4.2**

**SITUATION - 2:**  
Yesterday, your English teacher taught you punctuation and how to use "To", "Too" and "Two".

**TO** : preposition  
**TOO** : very  
**TWO** : number

- (a) We learnt the usage of To and Too and Two.  
(b) We learnt the usage of To, Too and Two.
- (a) I found the class very interesting!  
(b) I found the class very interesting?
- (a) I like to learn the difference between those words.  
(b) I like too learn the difference between those words.
- (a) I listened well and clarified my doubts too.  
(b) I listened well and clarified my doubts to.
- (a) My teacher asked me two give some examples.  
(b) My teacher asked me to give some examples.
- (a) I wrote on the board, "Tim ran too kms."  
(b) I wrote on the board, "Tim ran two kms."

**Exercise - 4.2: Correct Answers with Explanation - (Explanations are not for exam!)**

1 (b) is correct because a comma is needed to separate the words in a list.  
**RULE:** Use commas to separate words if there are more than two items in a list.

2 (a) is correct because the sentence is not a question.  
**RULE:** Use exclamation mark (!) to express emotions (happiness/shock/surprise). Alternatively, 'Did I find the class interesting?' is correct.

3 (a) is correct because 'to' is used to indicate place, person or thing or a reason for doing something.  
**RULE:** 'To' is a preposition. 'Too' is used to mean 'also' or 'very.' Alternatively, 'I would like to learn the difference between these words too' is correct.

4 (a) is correct because 'too' is used here to mean 'also'.  
**RULE:** 'To' is a preposition. 'Too' is used to mean 'also' or 'very.' Alternatively, 'I ask my doubts to my teacher' is correct.

5 (b) is correct because 'to' must be used.  
**RULE:** 'To' is a preposition. 'Two' is a number. Alternatively, 'My teacher asked me to give two examples written in numbers- 'Two' and 'two' is a number. Alternatively, 'Tim too ran' is correct.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

The following are the famous and the infamous of the literary world. Know them! The questions for this section of GK will be based on the following content.

GROUP - 7

S.No.	CHARACTERS	BOOKS	AUTHORS
1.	Captain Haddock	The Adventures of Tintin	Herge
2.	Paddington Bear	A Bear Called Paddington	Michael Bond
3.	Polynesia	The Story of Doctor Dolittle	Hugh Lofting
4.	Fred and George Weasley	Harry Potter	J.K. Rowling
5.	Peter Waterbury	The Railway Children	E. Nesbit
6.	Elizabeth Allen	The Naughtiest Girl series	Enid Blyton
7.	Tinker Bell	Peter and Wendy	JM Barrie
8.	Miss Trunchbull	Matilda	Roald Dahl
9.	India Opal Buloni	Because of Winn-Dixie	Kate DiCamillo
10.	Count Olaf	A Series of Unfortunate Events	Lemony Snicket

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23. Choose the Roald Dahl's character who is an amazing little girl despite her brutish parents, and who taught herself to read and loved to go to the library?  
 A. Heidi  
 C. Alice  
 B. Matilda  
 D. Lucy

24. Who in this list is that teacher who took students on educational field trips to locations like the moon, inside the human body, etc. in her magical bus?  
 A. Miss. Honey  
 C. Miss. Frizzle  
 B. Miss. Temple  
 D. Missus. Puff

ROUND: 6 - Words and Meanings

WORDS	PHONETICS	FORMS (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)	MEANINGS	OTHER RELATED FORMS (NOT FOR EXAM)
PERMEABLE	/pɜː.mi.ə.bəl/	(adj) (of a membrane or spongy material) having pores or openings that allow a liquid or gas to pass through; <i>porous</i> or <i>absorbent</i>	permeate, permeates, permeating, permeated, permeably, permeability, permeableness	
PERSEVERE	/ˌpɜː.sɪˈvɪə/	(v) to continue to do something in a determined manner, and not give up even when faced with difficulties or failures; <i>persist</i>	perseveres, persevering, perseveringly, persevered	
PERSONIFY	/pəˈsɒn.ɪ.fai/	(v) to give human-like features or qualities to a non-living or non-human thing; <i>represent</i>	personifies, personifying, personified, personification, personifications	
PERSPIRE	/pəˈspɪə/	(v) to be a perfect example of someone or something, or a particular quality; <i>symbolise</i> or <i>embody</i>	perspires, perspiring, perspired, perspiringly, perspiration	
PESTICIDE	/ˈpest.ɪ.saɪd/	(v) to lose moisture (sweat) from the pores on the skin, especially when the weather is very hot and humid or because of exercise or being nervous; <i>sweat</i>	pesticides, pesticidal,	
PHASE	/feɪz/	(n) a harmful and poisonous chemical substance that is used to kill insects and small animals (pests) that damage the crops	phases, phasing, phased	
PHENOMENON	/fəˈnɒm.i.nən/	(n) a specific stage in the development or progress of something; <i>level</i> (n) a period of strange or difficult behaviour that does not last long; <i>stage</i> (e.g. teenage phase) (n) the shape or the part of the moon or a planet that is visible at different times during a month (e.g. The new moon and the full moon are two phases of the moon)	phenomena (plural), phenomenal, phenomenally, phenomenons (plural)	

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GUESS THE WORDS

(n) - noun (pro) - pronoun (v) - verb

a thousand words!  
 (A picture is worth a thousand words, right?)

like at along towards  
A preposition usually comes before a noun to show location/direction/time (e.g. on, in, by).

EXERCISE - 7.6

Fill in the blanks with appropriate **adjectives**.

- All the guests attending the wedding were provided with \_\_\_\_\_ accommodation.
- We saw many \_\_\_\_\_ antique objects in the museum.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ blister on his hand took many days to heal.
- J.K. Rowling became a \_\_\_\_\_ celebrity through her famous Harry Potter series.
- The wealthy businessman donated a \_\_\_\_\_ cheque to the orphanage.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ fragrance of the flowers filled up the meditation hall.

- pleasant blank worldwide pus-filled valuable spacious

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun (e.g. big, yellow, thin, amazing).

- |                                    |                             |                                 |                          |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. FOR OVER AN HOUR<br>a BCAD ONLY | BUDGED<br>b ADCB ONLY       | HASN'T<br>c DCBA ONLY           | none<br>d                |
| 5. CHUCKED OUT<br>a CBAD ONLY      | THE LANDLORD<br>b BADC ONLY | YESTERDAY<br>c DABC ONLY        | THE BUFFALO<br>d b & c   |
| 6. RUMMAGED<br>a CDAB ONLY         | JIM<br>b BADC ONLY          | FOR HIS LOST PEN<br>c DABC ONLY | THE TENANTS<br>d a, b, c |
|                                    |                             |                                 | THE DEBRIS<br>d a, b, c  |

A **declarative sentence** provides some kind of a fact or an argument and ends with a full stop/period (.).

ROUND: 8 - Phonetics

GROUP - 7

EXERCISE - 8.5

**HOMOPHONES**  
Tick (✓) YES if the two words have the same sound; else tick (✓) NO:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Confidant<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes | Confident<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No |
| 2. Seem<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes      | Seam<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No      |
| 3. Days<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes      | Daze<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No      |
| 4. Dissent<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes   | Descent<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No   |
| 5. Cash<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes      | Cache<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No     |
| 6. Role<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes      | Roll<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No      |
| 7. Slay<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes      | Sleigh<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No    |
| 8. Rid<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes       | Ridge<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No     |
| 9. Whey<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes      | Way<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No       |
| 10. Porthole<br><input type="checkbox"/> A) Yes | Pothole<br><input type="checkbox"/> B) No   |

EXERCISE - 8.6

Write the correct words in the blanks, based on their phonetic expressions:

- Professional (1) ballet /'bæl.eɪ/ dancers  
are (2) professionals /pə'fɛk.ʃən.ɪstz/. They train  
(3) professionally /'stren.ju.əs.li/ in (4) professionalism /'gru:.ʒ.lɪn/ practice schedules. The ballerinas  
are (5) professionally /'greɪ.fəs/, (6) professionally /æm.brɪ'dek.strəs/ and their sophisticated  
(7) professionally /deft/, (8) professionally /geɪt/  
and (9) professionally /fɪ'nes/ make them seem  
almost (10) professionally /sə'rɪəl/.

A three-hour ballet performance is roughly equivalent to two 90-minute soccer games back to back or running 18 miles



ROUND: 9 - Reading Comprehension

EXERCISE - 9.3: A Letter

GROUP - 7

As at Wardha  
C.P.  
India.  
23.7.39.

Dear friend,

Friends have been urging me to write to you for the sake of humanity. But I have resisted their request, because of the feeling that any letter from me would be an impertinence. Something tells me that I must not calculate and that I must make my appeal for whatever it may be worth.

It is quite clear that you are today the one person in the world who can prevent a war which may reduce humanity to the savage state. Must you pay that price for an object however worthy it may appear to you to be? Will you listen to the appeal of one who has seliberately shunned the method of war not without considerable success? Any way I anticipate your forgiveness, if I have erred in writing to you.

I remain,  
Your sincere friend  
M.K. Gandhi

Herr Hitler  
Berlin  
Germany.

Questions by choosing the correct options.

How is Gandhi's tone in this letter?

a. Critical and condemning  
b. Insulting and offensive  
c. Polite and courteous

What do you think the word 'Hero' means?

a. A German title equivalent to Mr.  
b. Short form of herring fish  
c. Another word for 'Hero'

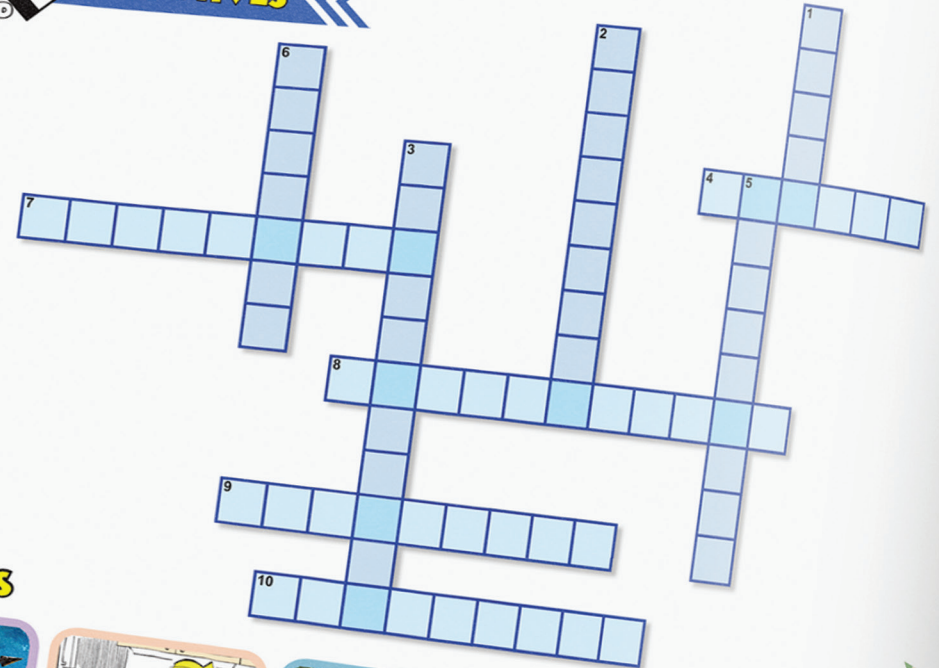
Spot the 2 typographical errors in Gandhi's letter and deliberately berate and forgive me as I have done to him and that too with utmost courtesy.

Gandhi wrote another letter to Hitler in 1940. Hitler never replied to either simply because he never received them. Both the letters were intercepted by the British authorities. WW2 went on till 1945 bringing colossal destruction. If only Hitler had read and heeded Gandhi, how different would world history be.

GROUP - 7

ROUND: 10 - Crossword

EX.10.1 CROSSWORD ADJECTIVES



ACROSS



DOWN



ACROSS



Homophones are words that have

**Exercise.11.1 WORDWHEEL** Find the word jumbled in the wheel and weave four more words from its letters.

**ROUND: 11 - Word Weaving**

**GROUP - 2**

1. RAIN  
2. BOW  
3. BIN  
4. NOW

WORD: RAINBOW

1. To move out from a place  
2. Past tense of 'get'  
3. An aim  
4. A large water bird (similar to a duck)

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

WORD: \_\_\_\_\_

**EX.12**

**ROUND: 11 - Word Weaving**

**GROUP - 1**

1. To move out from a place  
2. Past tense of 'get'  
3. An aim  
4. A large water bird (similar to a duck)

**ROUND: 11 - Word Weaving**

**GROUP - 5**

ANSWERS

AC	BQ	ES	CO
VT	GR	AP	AT
RP	AS	DE	CE
KC	OB	RO	TA
QC	GR	PO	IS
NG	SI	CA	MP
LE	BU	CK	NG
13	EL		

ANSWERS: ACCORD, ESCORT

Change the following **ADJECTIVE** word forms to their **NOUN** word forms:

1. DIFFICULT (A) DIFFICULTLY (B) DIFFICULTY

2. POTENT (A) POTENCY (B) POTENTIAL

3. INVERTED (A) INVERTING (B) INVERSION

4. OPAQUE (A) OPACITY (B) OPAQUELY

5. REPETITIVE (A) REPEAT (B) REPETITION

6. REFRESHING (A) REFRESHMENT (B) REFRESHED

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**EX.12.10 WRITE THE FRENCH ENGLISH COGNATES BASED ON THE ROOTS:**  
(Cognates have same meanings across languages and are derived from the same root (origin))

S.No.	Questions	Answers
1	(language) Roots (meanings in the language of origin)	French - English cognates Explosion
2	(Latin) <i>explōdere</i> (blowing up)	
3	(Italian) <i>miniātūra</i> (a reduced image)	
4	(Latin) <i>planētārius</i> (relating to the planets)	
5	(Greek) <i>ōkeanós</i> (great stream encircling the earth's disc)	
6	(Greek) <i>nektar</i> (overcoming death/drink of Gods)	

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Round - 13: Synonyms and Antonyms

SYNONYMS

WORDS

ANTONYMS

pursue, extend, ongoing	CONTINUE	retreat, suspend, abandon
main, essential	CORE	subsidiary, optional
generate, produce, devise	CREATE	dismantle, destroy, reject
explicit, certain, fixed	DEFINITE	vague, unknown, unfixed
disable, lessen	DEFUSE	activate, intensify
tasty, delightful	DELICIOUS	inedible, unpleasant
demolition, eradication	DESTRUCTION	construction, restoration
discourage, prevent, frighten	DETER	inspire, allow, assure
strenuous, demanding, troublesome	DIFFICULT	easy, flexible, cooperative
fail, dishearten	DISAPPOINT	satisfy, fulfil
dismiss, release, acquit	DISCHARGE	recruit, imprison, hold
reveal, show	DISCLOSE	hide, cover
stop, end, terminate	DISCONTINUE	progress, begin, start
demoralize, prevent	DISCOURAGE	encourage, allow
chaos, disease	DISORDER	conformity, health

b. Replace the word in the bracket with its antonym that suits the sentence's context.

QUESTIONS	Ans.	✓
E.g. Don't start something you cannot ( <b>begin</b> ).	a first <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b finish	b
1. Please clean up this ( <b>clean</b> ) place.	a dirty    b ugly	
2. Don't ( <b>leave</b> ) late.	a come    b enter	
3. You have to help the ( <b>rich</b> ) of the society.	a poor    b playful	
4. Diamond is a very ( <b>common</b> ) precious stone.	a rare    b usual	

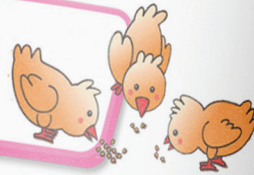
GROUP - 1

Round - 14: Idioms, Phrases and Proverbs

Ex. 14.1 - Idioms based on animals  
Choose the right meaning for the given idiom:

1. Eat like a bird

- a Eating only grains and worms
- b Eating very little
- c Eating on time



2. Raining cats and dogs

- a Raining very lightly
- b Not raining
- c Raining very heavily

3. Crocodile tears

- a Fake and insincere tears or sadness
- b Feeling a lot of sadness
- c Feeling sad about the crocodiles

Round - 14: Idioms, Phrases and Proverbs

Exercise 14.1 - Idioms based on Animals

Hold your horses	To tell someone to wait, be patient or to consider his/her decision or action carefully
Bitten by the bug	To develop a sudden interest or enthusiasm for something
Chicken feed	A very small amount of money usually considered unimportant
A little bird told me	Used when a person doesn't want to reveal from where he/she got the piece of information
Big fish in a small pond	A person of great qualifications in a limited or small place, area or organisation
Like a duck to water	To have a natural talent for something and doing it easily and enjoyably

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate idioms from the list given above:

- Ray knew that tennis was her sport when she learned it so quickly, like a duck to water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ that it was your birthday today.
- \_\_\_\_\_!
- I gave her what I could, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ pocket money that \_\_\_\_\_.

Round - 14: Idioms, Phrases and Proverbs

Choose the right meaning for the given idiom:

1. Behind the scenes

- a Being of
- b Being late
- c Being on time

3. Eleventh hour

- a 11:00 a.m.
- b the last minute
- c 11:00 p.m.

Exercise 14.1

Learn (something) by heart	Learn the ropes
Single file	Show of hands
A for effort	Count noses
Learn the ropes	Fill in the blanks with the appropriate



Round - 15: Presenting an Argument

Exercise 15.4 - Narrative Paragraph

HOW A TWELVE YEAR OLD GIRL GAVE PLUTO ITS NAME SENTENCES

S.No.

1

Venetia Burney told her grandfather that the name of an underworld god seemed appropriate for a celestial body orbiting the cold, dark reaches of space.

2

In 1905, American astronomer Percival Lowell suggested the existence of Pluto, despite never having seen it. Lowell was studying some unusual nuances in the orbits of Neptune and Uranus and theorized that only the gravity of an unknown planet would be causing them.

3

A dwarf planet is defined as a celestial object that: Orbits the sun, Has enough gravity to be roughly spherical in shape, Does NOT have enough mass to "clear the neighborhood" — which is astronomy-speak for being able to use its weight to push other objects out of its way as it revolves around the sun.

4

All of the planets in Earth's solar system — except for Earth — are named after Roman deities.

5

Ancient Roman astronomers tracked Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn thousands of years ago, because they could be seen with the naked eye.



Venetia Burney

Round - 15: Presenting an Argument

Exercise 15.3 - Chronological Order CONTINENTAL DRIFT SENTENCES

S.No.

1

These continents were formed because of the movement of the tectonic plates. The Indian tectonic plate split from the Gondwana moved northward collided with the Eurasian plate. The enormous pressure forces resulted in the formation of the 3000 km Himalayan Range! (The growth in Himalayan mountains and the frequent earthquakes in the region show that the Indian tectonic plate still moving slowly but surely northward).

2

Let us trace the history starting from Rodinia. Rodinia is the name of the ancient supercontinent that is believed to have existed around 1100 million years ago (that is 1,100,000,000 years).

3

The earth's continents are still in motion! The Plate tectonics theory has confirmed Continental Drift and with the help of satellites we know now the continents are moving about 15 millimetres a year (less than the speed your fingernails grow).

4

70.9% of the surface of the earth is water. We call the biggest land areas as continents. The theory of Continental Drift explains how these big land masses wander all over the globe.

5

Then, about 600 million years ago, those pieces came back together and formed a new supercontinent, with the name of Pannotia.

6

Around 200 million years ago, Pangaea split into Northern and Southern continents — Laurasia and Gondwana. Eurasia and North America was formed from Laurasia. Africa, South America, India, Australia and Antarctica formed from Gondwana respectively.

750 million years ago, Rodinia broke into three pieces that drifted apart as a new ocean formed 350 million years from now. Africa is going to smash into together again into one giant landmass: The



TO KILL A Mockingbird

Round - 15: Presenting an Argument

Exercise 15.1 - Persuasive Poem (by Langston Hughes 1902-67) DEMOCRACY SENTENCES

S.No.

1

I do not need my freedom when I'm dead. I cannot live on tomorrow's bread.

2

I live here, too. I want freedom

3

Democracy will not come Today, this year

4

Freedom Is a strong seed

5

Nor ever Through compromise and fear.

6

Planted In a great need.



Langston Hughes

Round - 15: Presenting an Argument

Exercise 15.2 - Cause and Effect Order: WHAT MADE THE NOBEL PRIZES POSSIBLE? SENTENCES

S.No.

1

Thus, Alfred Nobel got a rare opportunity to know how the world would portray his life and his contributions after he was gone.

2

The obituary ran thus: "Dr. Alfred Nobel, who became rich by finding ways to kill more people faster than ever before, died yesterday..."

3

The French press mistook him for his younger brother Dr. Alfred Nobel, who was a famed Swedish entrepreneur and inventor and had amassed much wealth owing to his inventions, published an obituary titled: "The Merchant of death is Dead".

4

In 1888, a humble Swede by the name of Ludwig Nobel died (Alfred Nobel's brother).

5

Alfred Nobel invented around 355 things, most notable was his invention of dynamite and ballistite (the precursor to several military grade explosives).

6

And, that is how a piece of bad journalism led to the creation of a new prize for humanity that rewarded achievements that were in pursuit of "the greatest benefit to mankind."



Each recipient of a Nobel Prize receives a gold medal (18 carat green gold which is then plated with 24 carat gold), a certificate, and an amount of money which varies year to year. (In 2016, it was 8 million Swedish Krona per full prize. A prize could be shared to three awardees though.)

S.No.

1

Say botanist flower. It's a considered

2

What is a

3

These incl — and ev

4

Well, nutr vitamins

5

To sum u are they that pea

6

But, not actually

7

We can don't ta used as a desse

8

Some

18