

Science and Hope of Survival

1. According to Keilis-Borok The following cannot enjoy a higher income_
A. doctors B. businessmen C. lawyers D. scientists
2. "A writer is not a writer merely a person who writes: a writer is a person who cannot live without writing."-this is a saying by
A. Keilis-Borok B. Rabindranath Tagore C. Leo Tolstoy D. A scientist
3. Science is an exciting adventure where major reward comes from_
A. society B. scientists C. discovery itself D. every one
4. By science a Scientist cannot get
A. camaraderie B. independence C. money D. freedom
5. The scientist Keilis-Borok worked on
A. cold war B. nuclear weapons C. seismic waves D. biotechnology
6. The scientist Keilis-Borok was summoned by
A. the President of Russian Academy of Sciences B. the palace of Nations in Geneva
C. the President of America D. the President of United Kingdom.
7. In 1960, every man and child on the earth lived under the threat of annihilation by
A. cold war B. bombs C. great countries D. nuclear weapon
8. The technical experts were summoned to the Palace of Nations in Geneva to solve the problem of
A. nuclear weapon test ban B. nuclear test C. power politics D. annihilation
9. People trained in theoretical physics are head hunted by_
A. scientific institutions B. financial institutions C. mathematical institutions D. educational institutions
10. Those who trained in biological research become founders and directors in
A. electronics industry B. Pharmaceutical industry C. large scale industry D. bio industry
11. According to Keilis-Borok The indispensable guardian and care taker of humanity, is
A. nuclear energy B. bio technology C. science D. industrial growth
12. If you are so clever, why are you so poor? -The professional addressed as 'you' in the statement refers more than others to a _
A. lawyer B. scientist C. doctor D. businessman
13. The writer says, "I found myself in Geneva." It expresses ,more than anything else, the writer's
A. pleasure B. surprise C. anxiety D. annoyance
14. "Immersion in science does not go with common sense," suggests_
absentmindedness of scientists
15. Which of the following qualities help the scientists to come up with a solution the problem.
A. self-assessment B. self-praise C. popularity D. self-discipline

1. "According to the author why do some people choose to become scientists though they may not earn much money?"

Ans.: According to the author, some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. Their discovery brings the reward. Instead of money, they enjoy freedom, discovering the mysteries of nature and teamwork.

2. Why did the super powers meet in Geneva?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement - ban on the nuclear weapon test. They met in Geneva to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

3. "Technical experts were summoned to solve the problem that arose" What was the problem?

Ans.: The nuclear powers wanted to sign an agreement to stop the test of nuclear weapons. There was a possibility that, one of them could secretly conduct a test. Detecting the violation was the problem.

4. How can you prove that scientists are the most practical people in the world?

Ans.: It is through the work of the scientists that we have medicines, electronics, new sources of energy, modes of transport and the green revolution. This proves that scientists are the most practical people.

5. What did Borok learn at the Geneva Summit?

Ans.: He learnt that there were people all over the world, who thought and acted the way he did. So he never felt lonely abroad. He also realized that while there was science there was hope for the survival of mankind.

6. According to the authors why do some people choose to become Scientists?

Ans.: Some people choose to be scientists because they cannot live without science. Discovery is their reward. They enjoy teamwork, independence and the joy of uncovering one of the mysteries of nature.

7. Why did the super powers meet in Geneva?

Ans.: The three super powers wanted to come to an agreement, to put a ban on the nuclear weapon test. They also wanted to discuss the problems that could arise as a result.

8. How could the Kelis Borok help to solve the problem?

Ans.: The scientist was doing research on the theory of seismic waves. It turned out that the problem had a direct connection with the theory of seismic waves.

9. What was the common thread that bound scientists from the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain?

Ans.: The scientists are able to work out a common language, based on respect to hard evidence, indisputable ranking by expertise only and persistent self-criticism.

10. How does basic science help one's career?

Ans.: The knowledge of basic science give us new sources of energy, mineral deposits, efficient defense from terrorism, cure from cancer and new forms of transportation.

Answer the following in 6-8 sentences:

1. What lessons did the writer learn at the Geneva Summit?

Ans.: The writer learnt many things at the Geneva Summit. The first was that there were people all around the world who think and interact the way he did. Secondly, he learnt that with those people with the same interests around him, he could never feel lonely abroad. Thirdly he realized that science is our indispensable guardian and caretaker.

As long as there is science, there is hope of survival and well being for all of us.

2. Why did the scientists meet at Geneva? What conclusion did they come to?

Ans.: After the Second World War the U.S.A., U.S.S.R and U.K. became powerful countries in the world. Each of these nations had nuclear bombs. Within minutes the world could be destroyed. In order to save themselves the super powers were willing to come to an agreement of putting a ban on the nuclear weapon tests. But there was a doubt about violating this treaty. Therefore, a number of scientists all over the world met at Geneva to save the world from danger. They arrived at a decision which resulted in the formulation of Nuclear Text Ban.

3. 'Iron Curtain' is referred as a barrier. It was outwardly difficult for the opposite sides of the iron curtain to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement. What was the reason?

Ans.: A cold war was going on the atmosphere. There were political tensions as well and at that moment it was expected from scientists and engineers to find out the solution for the problem of violation of agreement which was impossible. It was because everyone had a different cultural background. They were able to work out a common language by expertise but still the cold war and the political tensions did not allow them to break the Iron Curtain