



KNOWLEDGE HUB QUIZ COMPETITION

GUIDE BOOK
FOR CLASSES 6-12

"CURIOSITY FORGES
UNBREAKABLE LEGENDS."



Introduction to KHQC Quiz Competition

“Knowledge is power—use it to make a difference.”

Purpose and Goals

The KHQC Quiz Competition is more than just a test of knowledge—it’s a platform to nurture responsible, informed, and socially conscious young citizens. By focusing on themes like society, laws, government policies, and language skills, the competition encourages students to think critically about their role in shaping a better future. It aims to bridge the gap between textbook learning and real-world awareness, inspiring participants to become proactive contributors to their communities.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is crafted as a dynamic learning companion, not just a reference book. Each chapter is designed to spark curiosity, with interactive elements such as quick facts, thought-provoking questions, and real-life case studies. Students can use it for self-study, group discussions, or classroom activities. Teachers and parents can also leverage the guide to create engaging learning experiences, track progress, and foster healthy competition among students.

Format of the Competition

The KHQC Quiz Competition is structured to be both challenging and inclusive. It features multiple rounds, including written tests, buzzer rounds, rapid-fire questions, and interactive debates. Questions are carefully curated to match the cognitive level of students from 6th to 12th standard, blending academic content with current affairs and civic issues. Unique features include bonus rounds on social awareness and creative expression, making the competition a holistic experience that rewards not just memory but also reasoning and communication skills.

DID YOU KNOW?

- ❖ Did you know that honey never spoils and archaeologists have found edible honey in ancient Egyptian tombs?
- ❖ Did you know the shortest war in history was between Britain and Zanzibar in 1896 and lasted only 38 minutes?
- ❖ Did you know octopuses have three hearts?
- ❖ Did you know the Great Wall of China is not visible from space with the naked eye?
- ❖ Did you know the human brain uses about 20% of the body's total energy?
- ❖ Did you know bananas are berries, but strawberries aren't?
- ❖ Did you know the world's oldest known living tree is over 5,000 years old?
- ❖ Did you know the Eiffel Tower can be 15 cm taller in summer due to thermal expansion?
- ❖ Did you know a day on Venus is longer than a year on Venus?
- ❖ Did you know the fingerprints of koalas are almost identical to human fingerprints?
- ❖ Did you know the world's largest desert is Antarctica?

- ❖ **Did you know the average person walks the equivalent of three times around the Earth in a lifetime?**
- ❖ **Did you know the first computer bug was an actual insect found in a computer?**
- ❖ **Did you know lightning strikes the Earth about 100 times every second?**
- ❖ **Did you know the human body has enough iron to make a small nail?**
- ❖ **Did you know the longest word in the English language has 189,819 letters?**
- ❖ **Did you know there are more possible chess games than atoms in the universe?**
- ❖ **Did you know the world's quietest room is so silent that people can hear their own organs working?**
- ❖ **Did you know a group of flamingos is called a "flamboyance"?**
- ❖ **Did you know the world's largest living organism is a fungus in Oregon, covering 2,385 acres?**

Think Outside the Box

- **I speak without a mouth and hear without ears. I have no body, but I come alive with the wind.**
- **What has keys but can't open locks, has space but no room, and you can enter but not go inside?**
- **What gets wetter as it dries?**
- **What has a head and a tail but no body?**
- **What goes through cities and fields but never moves?**
- **What has many needles but doesn't sew?**
- **What belongs to you but is used more by others?**
- **What has words but never speaks?**
- **What can travel around the world while staying in a corner?**
- **What gets bigger the more you take away from it?**

**GET YOUR DUCKS AND
NOTES IN A ROW.
BEFORE YOU DIVE INTO
STUDYING, SET YOURSELF
UP FOR SUCCESS!**



**STUDY IN SNACKS,
NOT BUFFETS.
YOUR BRAIN ISN'T A
MACHINE—IT NEEDS NAPS,
NOT MARATHONS.**

**WRITE LIKE YOU MEAN IT
DRAW DOODLES, CREATE
FLASHCARDS, AND HIGHLIGHT
LIKE A RAINBOW UNICORN
ON A MISSION.**



**DON'T CRAM... CRAMMING IS
CRUMMY! LAST-MINUTE
STUDYING WILL NOT MAKE
YOU LEARN ANYTHING.**



**MAKE IT A WHOLE VIBE,
STUDYING DOESN'T HAVE TO
BE BORING! THE MORE SENSES
YOU USE, THE MORE YOUR
BRAIN GETS THE MEMO.**



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FOR MORE!**

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Section 1: Understanding Society

Definitions and Types of Societies

Imagine a village where everyone knows each other, children play together, and farming is the main work—this is a rural society. Contrast this with a busy city like Mumbai, where people live in apartments, travel by metro, and work in offices—this is an urban society. In places like the forests of Chhattisgarh, tribes like the Gonds have their own languages, festivals, and traditions, forming a tribal society.

Social Structure: Caste, Class, Gender, Age Groups

In many villages, people may belong to different castes, each with specific roles. In cities, people are often divided by class—some live in big houses, while others struggle to make ends meet. Gender roles can be seen when boys are encouraged to play sports, while girls are expected to help at home. Age groups matter too—children go to school, adults work, and elders share wisdom.

Role of Family and Community

Think of a family gathering during Diwali, where everyone helps decorate the house and cook sweets. In a community, neighbours might come together to organize a local fair or help a family in need. These bonds create a sense of belonging and support.

Social Issues: Poverty, Education, Healthcare, Equality

Poverty: Many children in rural India walk miles to school because their families cannot afford transport.

Education: Malala Yousafzai's story shows how education can change lives, even in the face of danger.

Healthcare: During the pandemic, healthcare workers risked their lives to help others, highlighting the importance of accessible healthcare.

Equality: When girls in villages like Haryana are encouraged to study and play sports, it shows progress toward gender equality.

Important Social Reformers and Movements in India

Raja Ram Mohan Roy: He fought against the practice of Sati and helped set up schools for girls.

Mahatma Gandhi: His Salt March inspired millions to fight for freedom peacefully.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: He led the Dalit movement and helped draft the Indian Constitution to ensure equality.

Bhagat Singh: His courage inspired young people to stand up for justice.

Women's Rights Movements: Savitribai Phule opened India's first school for girls, while Rani Lakshmibai fought bravely for her kingdom.

Fun Activity: Try interviewing a family member about their childhood and compare it to your own life. How has society changed?

This is your face when your teacher gives you a surprise test.



Section 2: Laws and Legal Awareness

Basic Understanding of the Constitution of India

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. It lays down the rules for how the government works and protects the rights of citizens. Imagine it as a rulebook for a game—without it, there would be chaos. The Constitution was adopted on January 26, 1950, and is celebrated as Republic Day every year.

Fundamental Rights and Duties

Fundamental Rights are like special privileges given to every Indian citizen, such as the right to equality, freedom of speech, and the right to education. Duties are responsibilities, like respecting the Constitution and helping others in need. For example, if a school refuses admission to a child from a different religion, it violates the right to equality.

Important Laws: Child Rights, Women's Rights, Environmental Laws

Child Rights: The Right to Education Act ensures every child between 6 and 14 gets free schooling. Imagine a child who couldn't go to school but now studies and dreams of becoming a doctor.

Women's Rights: Laws like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act help women live safely. For instance, a woman facing harassment can seek help under this law.

Environmental Laws: The Forest Conservation Act protects trees and wildlife. When a community stops cutting trees to save a forest, they are following this law.

Juvenile Justice System

The Juvenile Justice System deals with crimes committed by children under 18. Instead of punishment, it focuses on rehabilitation. For example, a teenager who made a mistake might be sent to a special home to learn skills and get counselling.

Role of Police and Judiciary

Police maintain law and order, while the judiciary (courts and judges) decides if someone has broken the law. If a person is caught stealing, the police investigate, and the court decides the punishment. Courts also help solve disputes between people.

How to Access Legal Help

If you or someone you know needs legal help, you can visit a lawyer, contact the nearest police station, or approach a legal aid cell. For example, if a student faces bullying at school, they can talk to a teacher or seek help from a child helpline.

Fun Activity: Create a mock court in your classroom to understand how the judiciary works!



Amanda David
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Teacher: You failed your exam.
Student: You failed to teach me.



Section 3: Government Policies and Programs

Structure of Government: Union, State, Local

Think of India's government as a giant tree: The Union (Central) Government is the trunk, handling big decisions like defence and foreign policy.

The State Governments are the branches, managing things like schools and hospitals in each state.

The Local Governments (municipalities and panchayats) are the leaves, taking care of local issues like streetlights and water supply.

For example, when your village panchayat builds a new playground, it's the local government at work!

Key Policies for Education, Health, and Welfare

Education: Thanks to the Right to Education Act, every child aged 6–14 can now go to school for free! Imagine a child who once worked in a field but is now learning to read and write.

Health: The National Health Mission means free check-ups and medicines for everyone, even in remote villages. Picture a family getting life-saving treatment without worrying about money.

Welfare: Schemes like PM Awas Yojana help poor families build homes. Now, a family can sleep under a safe roof instead of in the open.

Schemes for Children and Youth

Mid-day Meal: Every schoolchild gets a tasty, free lunch. This not only fills their stomachs but also keeps them in school.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: This campaign celebrates girls and encourages families to educate them. In many villages, more girls are now studying, dreaming of becoming doctors and engineers.

National Campaigns

Swachh Bharat: Imagine students painting walls, cleaning streets, and building toilets to make India clean and healthy. Every small action counts!

Digital India: Now, even villagers can use smartphones and the internet to learn, shop, and access government services. A student in a remote village can now watch online classes!

Voting and Democratic Participation

Voting is your superpower! When you vote, you choose leaders who will work for your community. Picture a young adult casting their first vote to improve local schools or hospitals. Every vote matters!

Recent Government Initiatives

Ayushman Bharat: This scheme gives free health insurance to poor families. Now, a farmer can get treatment for a serious illness without selling his land.

Skill India: Youth are trained in skills like coding, plumbing, and fashion design, helping them get jobs and start businesses.

PM-KISAN: Farmers receive money directly in their accounts, helping them buy seeds and fertilizers for better crops.

Fun Activity: Organize a “Policy Day” in your school! Students can present their favourite government schemes with posters and skits.

Section 4: Language Skills and Communication

Importance of Language in Society

Language is the bridge that connects people. It helps us share ideas, express feelings, and build friendships. In a diverse country like India, knowing multiple languages can help you understand different cultures and make new friends. Whether you're chatting with classmates or writing a letter to your teacher, language is your superpower!

Basic Grammar Tips and Common English Vocabulary for Debate and Quizzes

Grammar Tips: Use simple sentences, check your spelling, and practice tenses. For example, instead of "He go to school," say "He goes to school."

Vocabulary: Learn words like "opportunity," "challenge," "equality," and "responsibility." These words are great for debates and quizzes. Try making sentences with new words every day!

Reading Comprehension Strategies

- Read the passage carefully and underline important words.
- Ask yourself: "What is the main idea?" and "What details support it?"
- Practice with fun stories or news articles. For example, read about a local hero and summarize their achievements in your own words.

Writing Skills: Letter, Essay, and Report Writing

Letter Writing: Start with "Dear [Name]," write your message clearly, and end with "Yours sincerely."

Essay Writing: Begin with an introduction, add details in the middle, and end with a conclusion. For example, write an essay on "Why Trees Are Important."

Report Writing: Use headings, bullet points, and facts. Imagine you're reporting on a school event for the local newspaper.

Effective Communication Skills: Speaking and Listening

Speaking: Speak clearly, make eye contact, and use gestures. Practice by giving short speeches in class.

Listening: Pay attention, ask questions, and show interest. For example, listen to a classmate's story and respond with a thoughtful comment.

Sample Quiz Questions and Exercises

Quiz Questions:

- What is the opposite of "happy"?
- Write a sentence using the word "equality."
- What is the main idea of this passage?

Exercises:

- Write a letter to your friend about your favourite hobby.
- Create a short speech on "The Importance of Education."
- Practice reading aloud a news article and summarize it for your classmates.

Fun Activity:

- Host a mini-debate in your class on a fun topic like "Should students have more holidays?"
- Play a vocabulary game: Each student says a word, and the next must use it in a sentence!

Section 5: General Knowledge and Current Affairs

Important National and International Events

Stay curious about what's happening around you!

National: The Chandrayaan-3 mission made India the first country to land near the Moon's south pole.

International: The FIFA World Cup brings together football fans from across the globe.

Fun Fact: Every year, India celebrates Republic Day on January 26, showcasing its diversity and achievements.

Key Personalities and Their Contributions

Meet the heroes who shaped history!

Nelson Mandela: Fought against apartheid and became South Africa's first Black president.

Marie Curie: Discovered radium and became the first person to win Nobel Prizes in both Physics and Chemistry.

APJ Abdul Kalam: Known as the "Missile Man of India," he inspired millions with his vision for education and innovation.

Science and Technology Updates

Science is everywhere!

Artificial Intelligence: Robots can now help doctors diagnose diseases and teachers create lessons.

Space Exploration: India's Aditya-L1 mission is studying the Sun to understand solar storms.

Fun Activity: Build a simple model of a rocket using cardboard and paper.

Geography Basics

Explore the world from your classroom!

Continents: There are seven continents—Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

Rivers: The Ganga is India's longest river, flowing through several states.

Amazing Landmarks: The Taj Mahal in Agra is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Unique Animals: India is home to the Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, and one-horned rhino.

Climate Zones: From the snowy Himalayas to the hot Thar Desert, India has diverse climates.

6 Effective Ways TO STUDY BETTER

2 ACTIVE LEARNING

Engage actively with the material through methods like summarizing information, teaching concepts to others, and participating in discussions.

3 VARIED STUDY METHODS

Utilize different study techniques, such as reading, note-taking, flashcards, and practice questions, to reinforce learning through various approaches.

4 HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Choose a comfortable and well-lit study environment, minimizing distractions to enhance focus and concentration.

1 EFFECTIVE PLANNING

Create a study schedule that breaks down your tasks into manageable sessions, ensuring a balance between subjects and topics



5 REGULAR BREAKS

Take short breaks during study sessions to prevent mental fatigue and maintain overall productivity.

6 SELF-ASSESSMENT

Regularly evaluate your understanding of the material through self-assessment tools, quizzes, or practice exams to identify areas that need further review.

Practice Quizzes and Mock Tests

Multiple Choice Questions

Section 1: Understanding Society

Which of the following is an example of a rural society?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Delhi
- c) A village in Uttar Pradesh
- d) Bangalore

Who is known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Section 2: Laws and Legal Awareness

Which right allows every child in India to get free education?

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Education
- c) Right to Freedom
- d) Right to Information

What is the age limit for the Juvenile Justice System in India?

- a) 14 years
- b) 16 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 21 years

Section 3: Government Policies and Programs

Which scheme provides free meals to schoolchildren in India?

- a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- b) Mid-day Meal
- c) Swachh Bharat
- d) Digital India

What is the main goal of the Swachh Bharat campaign?

- a) To promote digital learning
- b) To improve cleanliness
- c) To provide housing for all
- d) To encourage voting

Section 4: Language Skills and Communication

Which word means the opposite of “happy”?

- a) Joyful
- b) Sad
- c) Excited
- d) Cheerful

What is the correct way to start a formal letter?

- a) Hi friend!
- b) Dear Sir/Madam,
- c) Hey buddy!
- d) Yo!

Section 5: General Knowledge and Current Affairs

Who was the first Indian woman in space?

- a) Sunita Williams
- b) Kalpana Chawla
- c) Rakesh Sharma
- d) None of the above

Which river is known as the “Lifeline of India”?

- a) Yamuna
- b) Godavari
- c) Ganga
- d) Brahmaputra

Short Answer Questions

1. Name two important social reformers in India.
2. What is the main purpose of the Right to Education Act?
3. Write one sentence about the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme.
4. Why is voting important in a democracy?



5 STUDY TIPS

THAT WORK FOR EVERYONE

01



START WITH THE BASICS

Make sure you understand the material before moving on to more difficult concepts.

02



REPEAT AND PRACTICE

Repetition will help embed the material in your memory.

03



ORGANIZE YOUR THOUGHTS

Outlining or taking notes on the material can help you better understand and remember it.

04



STUDY WITH OTHERS

Quiz each other or discuss concepts together to solidify your understanding.

05



TAKE PRACTICE EXAMS

This will give you a sense of how a real exam looks and how much you know.



Important Note for Students

All the information and knowledge provided in this KHQC guide is for reference and practice purposes only. It is not guaranteed that the same questions or topics will appear in any school exam, as the syllabus is very wide and includes areas such as general knowledge, current affairs, government policies and schemes, fundamental rights, and more. However, the questions asked in the KHQC quiz competitions will always be set according to the class level of the students and will not include anything irrelevant or beyond their understanding.

Team KHQC,

(KNOWLEDGE HUB QUIZ COMPETITION)