



Shree Siddhababa Secondary School

Resunga-8, Tamghas, Gulmi

Online Test

Grade-10

Subject: English [Unit-7]

Full Marks:10

Pass Marks:5

Read the given news and deal with the activities that follow:

RAMPANT PESTICIDE USE RISKS HEALTH

Published: July 19, 2009

KATHMANDU:

Most of the commercially produced vegetables available in the market are found to be unsafe for consumption, thanks to an excessive use of chemicals during their cultivation.

“We are consuming poison along with vegetables,” scientist Ram Babu Paneru at Nepal Agricultural Research Council told this daily.

“The farmers have been using pesticides and insecticides excessively in the farms, posing a threat to human health. Paneru said he recently visited vegetable farms in Charaudi and Mahadevsthan villages of Dhading, Empaphant and Baradi of Tanahun and Tutunga village of Kaski districts.

“Unprescribed use of chemicals is harmful for both the farmers and consumers,” he said. “It spoils the taste of vegetables and has environmental hazards.” Consumption of such chemicals affects the nervous system and can cause impotence, liver and kidney dysfunction. They can also cause disabilities in children and miscarriage in women, in addition to causing skin, heart and eye ailments. Paneru found that the farmers used the chemicals at wrong intervals. “I was shocked to hear that they mix pesticides, insecticides and vitamins together before spraying in the fields,” he said. The vegetables must not be consumed for a number of days after pesticide application. Farmers were found to be immediately sending their products off to the markets. Dr. Shree Baba Pradhan, senior entomologist at NARC, blamed the government for the sorry state of affairs. “There are no effective policies on the implementation of the existing ones,” she said. “Consumers should be made aware about their rights and the agro vets need to be provided training on pesticide application.” Jeevan Prabha Lama, deputy director general, Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, said they were facing difficulties in carrying out the tests due to poor facilities in the labs and staff shortages. She said markets had been warned against the sale of such products.

(Source: The Himalayan)



Read the given news and deal with the activities that follow:

CLIMATE CHANGE IS GOING TO MAKE INEQUALITY EVEN WORSE THAN IT ALREADY IS

By Chelsea Harvey

December 8, 2015

In a paper published on Monday in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, scientists demonstrate the full ramifications of a widely accepted theory about climate change: that it will almost certainly have a disproportionate impact on the poor. Acknowledging this fact in models they find can drastically change estimates of how climate change will affect the economy, and leads to a deeply troubling conclusion - climate change won't just hit the poor hardest, but it will exacerbate existing inequality within societies.

The disproportionate effect of climate change on the poor isn't a new idea. But in general, while the economic models used to inform climate policies have accounted for income inequalities between different countries or regions of the world, they've failed to acknowledge that these inequalities exist within countries as well.

"The lacking description of subregional/national inequality is one of the most glaring lacunae in these models," said lead author Francis Dennig, an assistant professor of economics at Yale-NUS College in Singapore, in an email to *The Post*.

Dennig and his colleagues decided to see what would happen if they tweaked a leading climate economy model, known as RICE (the Regional Integrated model of Climate and the Economy), to account for inequalities within different regions of the world essentially acknowledging that different countries contain people of both higher and lower incomes. They found that when they assumed a scenario in which lower income sectors of society were hit hardest by the effects of climate change, a key factor in our understanding of the economic effects of climate change changed drastically in comparison to models that didn't take these inequalities into account.

(Source: *The Washington Post*)



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Name:

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Roll No.:

1. Vocabulary in context

i. Read the following sentences, and choose the appropriate words from the box below to complete them.

8x05=4

excessive

consumption

commercially

entomologist

pesticides

ailments

insecticides

cultivation

a. His invention was popular but not successful for it was not bought by many people.

b. Local people complained about the noise coming from the dance bar.

c. Vegetables produced using pesticides are unfit for human.....

d. Rice should be promoted in the terai. It really strengthens farmers' economic condition.

e. Excessive use of invites health hazards.

f. Though are required to kill the insects in our farm, they are never good for human health.

g. Lots of are caused by pollution in the cities.

h. Dr. Shree Babu Pradhan is an at NARC.

2. Choose the correct word for the blank, drag and drop there.

8x05=4

glaring

drastically

lacunae

tweak

exacerbate

dysfunction

ramification

miscarriage

..... > gap

..... > to make something worse

..... > the fact of a part of the body not working normally

..... > complication; difficulty

..... > extremely; radically

..... > the process of giving birth to a baby before it is fully developed and able to survive

..... > to make slight changes to something to improve it; twist

..... > very easily seen; obvious

3. Read the news articles and decide whether the following statements are true or false. $8 \times 0.25 = 2$

a. Most of the vegetables available in the market are unsafe for consumption.

b. Ram Babu Paneru is the scientist at Nepal Agricultural Research Council.

c. Excessive use of pesticides and insecticides is posing a threat to human health.

d. Unprescribed use of chemicals spoils the taste of vegetables.

e. The vegetables must not be consumed for a number of days after pesticide application.

f. According to a senior entomologist at NARC, there are no effective policies on the implementation of existing ones.

g. Chelsea Harvey wrote about climate change.

h. RICE accounted for inequalities within different regions of the world regarding climate change.

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