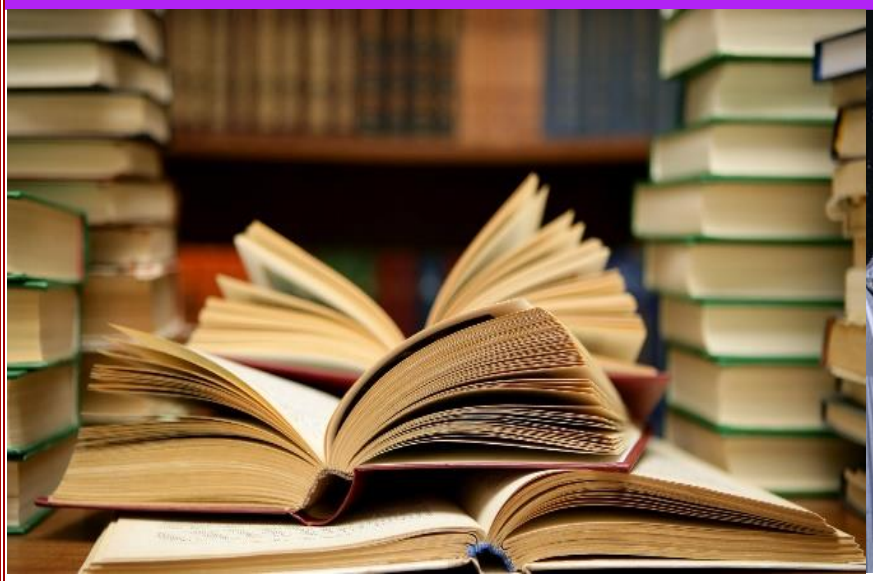
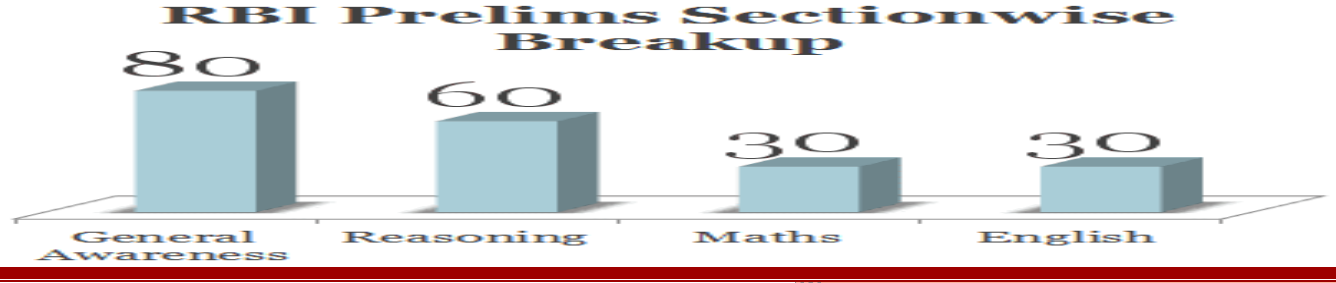
MUHAMMAD HANIF KIBZAI

1990-2016

BPSC PCS/ TEHSILDAR /I.O/AEO PREVIOUS GK SOLVED PAPERS



1. TERMINOLOGIES
2. SHORT QUESTIONS
3. SCIENTIFIC REASONING'S
4. ABBREVIATIONS
5. BOOKS AND AUTHORS NAMES
6. PERSONALITIES
7. THESILDSRS GK PAPERS



Books Names Authos Names in BPSC

SR No	Books Name	Authors Name s
1	Julius Caesar	William Shakespeare
2	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
3	The Prince	Niccolo Machiavelli
4	Republic	Plato
5	Payam Mashriq	Muhammad Iqbal
6	War and Peace	Leo Tolstoy
7	Dr Zhivago	Boris Pasternak
8	Return of the Native	Thomas Hardy
9	Faust	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
10	The Apple Cart	George Bernard Shaw
11	India Win Freedom	Abul Kalam Azad
12	the Prologue	Geoffrey Chaucer
13	Odyssey	Homer
14	For Whom the Bell Tolls.	Ernest Hemingway
15	The Good Earth	Pearl S. Buck
16	As You Like It	William Shakespeare
17	Asrar-e-Khudi	Muhammad Iqbal
18	Dast e Saba	Faiz Hamed Faiz
19	Anarkali	Syed Imtiaz Ali Ta
20	The Spirit of Islam	Syed Meer Ali
21	Babur Nama , Tuzk e Babri	Zaheer-ud-Din Babar
22	Taheem Ul Quran	Syed Abul Ala Maududi.
23	Don Quixote	Miguel de Cervantes
24	Al Qanun Fi Al Tibb	Ibn Sina
25	Shanameh	Firdousi
26	Asbab e Baghawat e Hind	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
27	Tazkira	Fareed-u-deen Attar
28	Less Miserable	Victor Hugo

NAME OF BOOKS AND AUTHORS ASKED IN BPSC

1. A Bunch of Old Letters : Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Adventures of Sherlock Holmes : Arthur Conan Doyle
3. Adhe Adhure : Mohan Rakesh
4. A Week with Gandhi : Louis Fischer
5. A China Passage : J.K. Galbraith
6. Aesop's Fables : Aesop
7. A Farewell to Arms : Ernest Hemingway
8. A Midsummer Night's Dream : William Shakespeare
9. A Million Mutinies, Now : V.S. Naipal
10. An iron Will : Swett Marden
11. A Pair of Blue Eyes : Thomas Hardy
12. A Passage to India : E.M. Forster
13. A Prisoner's Scrapbook : L.K. Advani
14. A Season of Ghosts : Ruskin Bond
15. A Suitable Boy : Vikram Seth
16. A Tale of Two Cities : Charles Dickens
17. A Village by the Sea : Anita Desai
18. A Voice for Freedom : Nayantara Sehgal
19. Aenied : Virgil
20. Against the Tide : Minoo Masani
21. Age of Reason : Jean Paul Sartre
22. A Dangerous Place : Daniel Patrik Moyihan
23. A Haunted House : Virginia Woolf
24. Agni Veena : Kazi Nazrul Islam
25. Amar Kosha : Amar Singh
26. Anand Math : Bankim Chandra Chatterje
27. A Story of History : Arnold Toynbee
28. Avanti Sundari : Dandi
29. Autobiography : Jawaharlal Nehru
30. As You Like It : W. Shakespeare
31. Between the Lines : Kuldeep Nayyar

32. Bhagwad Gita : Maharshi Ved Vyas
33. Black Wednesday : Promila Kalhan
34. Bubble : Mulk Raj Anand
35. Buddha Charitam : Ashvaghosh
36. Bal Gitayan : D.P. Maheshwari
37. Bitter Sweet : Noel Coward
38. Blind Beauty : Boris Pasternak
39. Broken Wings : Sarojini Naidu
40. Canterbury Tales : Chaucer
41. Chidambara : Sumitra Nandan Pant
42. Chitralekha : Bhagwati Charan Verma
43. City of Joy : Dominique Lapierre
44. Confessions of a Lover : Mulk Raj Anand
45. Comedy of Errors : Shakespeare
46. Communist Manifesto : Karl Marx
47. Comus : John Milton
48. Confidential Clerk : T.S. Eliot
49. Coolie : Mulk Raj Anand
50. Count of Monte Cristo : Alexander Dumas
51. Childe Harold : Lord Byron
52. Chittirappavai : P.V. Akhilandam
53. Degeneration of India : T.N. Seshan
54. Inside the C.B.I. : Joginder Singh
55. India Divided : Rajendra Prasad
56. India Wins Freedom : Maulana Azad
57. Indian War of Independence : V.D. Savarkar
58. Jean Christopher : Romian Rolland
59. Judgement, The : Kuldip Nayyar
60. Julius Caesar : William Shakespeare
61. Jurassic Park : Michael Chrichton ● Kadambari : Bana Bhatt
62. Kagaz Te Kanwas : Amrita Pritam
63. Kamayani : Jay Shankar Prasad
64. Kamasutra : S.H. Vatsayayan
65. Kaya Kulp : Premchand

66. King Lear : W. Shakespeare
67. Lajja : Tasleem Nasreen
68. Lady Chhatterley's Lover : D.H. Lawrence
69. Leaves of Grass : Walt Whitman
70. Life Divine : Sri Aurbindo
71. Living History : Hillary Rodham Clinton
72. Living with Honour : Shiv Khera
73. Lolita : Vladimir Nobokov
74. Long Walk to Freedom : Nelson Mandela
75. Less Miserable : Victor Hugo
76. Macbeth : Shakespeare
77. Madhushala : Harivansh Rai 'Bachchan'
78. Mahabharata : Maharshi Ved Vyas
79. Major Barbara : G.B. Shaw
80. Malti Madhav : Bhavbhuti
81. Malvikagnimitra : Kalidas
82. Man and Superman : G.B. Shaw
83. Meghdoot : Kalidas
84. Men Who Killed Gandhi : Manohar Magaonkar
85. Merchant of Venice : Shakespeare
86. Middle March : George Eliot
87. Midnight Children : Salman Rushdie
88. Mother : Maxim Gorky
89. Mudra Rakshasa : Vishakha Datt
90. Murder in the Cathedral : T.S. Eliot
91. My Experiments with Truth : Gandhi
92. Nana : Emile Zola
93. Natya Shastra : Bharat Muni
94. Netaji Dead or Alive : Samar Guha
95. Nine Days' Wonder : John Mansfield
96. Ninteen Eighty Four : George Orwell
97. O' Jeruselam : L. Collins and D. Lapierre
98. Odyssey : Homer

99. Old Man and the Sea : Ernest Hemingway ● Of Human Bondage : Somerset Maugham
100. Our India : Minoo Masani
101. Out of Dust : F.D. Karaka
102. On Contradiction : Mao-Tse-Tung
103. Pakistan, The Gathering Storm : Behazir Bhutto
104. Panchatantra : Vishnu Sharma
105. Pather Panchali : Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyaya
106. Peace has no Alternative : Mikhail Gorbachev
107. Pickwick Papers : Charles Dickens
108. Pilgrim's Progress : John Bunyan
109. Prathma Pratishruti : Ashapoorna Devi
110. Price and Prejudice : Jane Austin
111. Prince : Machiaveli
112. Peter Pan : J.M. Barrie
113. Principia : Isaac Newton
114. Raghuvansha : Kalidasa
115. Rajtaringini : Kalhan
116. Ram Charit Manas : Tulsidas
117. Ramayana : Valmiki
118. Rangbhoomi : Premchand
119. Ratnavali : Harshavardhan
120. Robaiyat : Omar Khayyam
121. Robinson Crusoe : Daniel Defoe
122. Rugby Chapel : Mathew Arnold
123. Saket : Maithili Sharan Gupta
124. Satanic Verses : Salman Rushdie
125. Satyarth Prakash : Swami Dayanand
126. Shakuntalam : Kalidas
127. Sursagar : Surdas
128. Sakharam Binder : Vijay Tendulkar
129. Testament of Beauty : Robert Bridges
130. The Blind Assassin : Margaret Atwood
131. The Emperor's New Suit : Hans Chrishtian Anderson

132. Three Musketeers : Alexander Dumas
133. The Otherness of Self : Feroz Varun Gandhi
134. The Elephant Paradigm : Gurcharan Das
135. The Affluent Society : J.K. Galbraith ● The God of Small Things : Arundhati Roy :
136. The Inheritance of Loss : Anita Desai
137. The Legacy of Nehru : K. Natwar Singh
138. Tom Jones : Henry Fielding
139. Treasure Island : R.L. Stevenson
140. Trail of Jesus : John Masefield
141. Uncle Tom's Cabin : Mrs. Haraiet Stowe
142. Unhappy India : Lajpat Rai
143. Utopia : Tomas Moor
144. Unto The Last : John Ruskin
145. Untold Story : B.M. Kaul
146. Urvashi : Ram Dhari Singh Dinkar
147. Uttara Ram Charita : Bhav Bhuti
148. Universe Around Us : James Jeans
149. Vanity Fair : Thackeray
150. Victim, The : Saul Bellow
151. Village, The : Mulk Raj Anand
152. Vinay Patrika : Tulsidas
153. Voskresenia : Leo Tolstoy
154. War and Peace : Tolstoy
155. Wealth of Nations : Adam Smith
156. We Indians : Khushwant Singh
157. Waiting for God : Thomas Becket
158. Wings of Fire : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
159. Yama : Mahadevi Verma
160. Yashodhara : Maithili Sharan Gupta
161. Zulfi, My Friend : Piloo Mody
162. Zhivago, Dr. : Boris Pasternak

BOOKS ASKED IN BPSC EXAMS

05	The Merchant of venice	William shakespeare
06	The Moon and Six pense	Somerset Maughan
07	Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come	John Bunyan
08	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
09	Utopia	Sir: Thomas Moor
10	Origin of species	charles Darwin
11	David Copperfield	Charles Dickens
12	A passage to India	E.M.Forster
13	Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift
14	Discovery of India	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
15	The Vicar of Wakefield	Oliver Goldsmith
16	The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire	Edward Gibbon
17	The Lady of the Last Minstrel	Sir Walter Scott
18	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
19	Time Machine	H.G. Wells
20	Arthashastra	Kautilya
21	Le Contract Social	Jean Jacques Rousseau
22	Avigyan Sakuntalam	Kalidas
23	Anand Math	Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay
24	Mein Kampf	Adolf Hitler
25	Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazal

ABBREVIATIONS ASKED IN BPSC

1. **KESC** : (Karachi Electric Supply Company),
2. **IPPs:** (Independent Power Producers) and
3. **PAEC**: (Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission).
4. **ABAD**: Association of Builders and Developers.
5. **ABAD**: Agency for Barani Areas Development.
6. **SITE**: Sindh Industrial and Trading Estate.
7. **ICAMP**: Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Pakistan
8. **8. IPCC**: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
9. **NCHR**: National Commission for Human Rights
10. **AWACS**: Airborne Warning And Control System
11. **AIDS:** acquired immune deficiency syndrome
12. **TGV**: "Train à Grande Vitesse".
13. **PASSCO**: Pakistan Agriculture Storage and Services Corporation
14. **LLB**: Literally Legum Baccalaureus
15. **ADC**: Additional Deputy Commissioner, Air Defence Command, Aide-De-Camp.
16. **CERN**: Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire.
17. **CERN**: or European Council for Nuclear Research.
18. **FIFA**: Fédération Internationale de Football Association,"
19. **FIFA**: or "International Federation of Association Football" in English.
20. **AFP**: Agence France-Presse
21. **PSDP**: Public Sector Development Programme.
22. **PSDP**: Association for Financial Professionals
23. **IAEA**: International Atomic Energy Agency.
24. **TDAP**: Trade Development Authority Of Pakistan
25. **NEPRA**: National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
26. **SARS**: Severe acute respiratory syndrome.
27. **NRB**: National Reconstruction Bureau
28. **KCCI**: Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
29. **PEMRA**: Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority.
30. **LTTE**: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
31. **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme
32. **ICRC**: International Committee of the Red Cross

33. **PCSIR**: Pakistan Council of Industrial & Scientific Research
34. **SAARC**: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
35. **EEC**: European Economic Community
36. **LFO**: Legal Framework Order
37. **AIDA:** Attention, Interest, Desire, Action.
38. **AIDA**: International Association for the Development of Apnea.
39. **UNICEF**: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
40. **SPCA**: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals'
41. **NSSP**: National School of Public Policy
42. **NIPA:** National Institute of Public Administration.
43. **DDT**: Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane.
44. **FATA**: Federally Administered Tribal Areas.
45. **BCCP:** Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan.
46. **SOS**: Save our Soul.
47. **PNSC**: Pakistan National Shipping Corporation.
48. **OPEC**: Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
49. **PLC**: Programmable Logic Controller
50. **HIN**: High Speed Network.
51. **PVC**: Poly Vinyl Chloride
52. **ICU**: Intensive Care Unit
53. **DOS**: Disk Operating System
54. **ABU**: Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union
55. **MASSR**: Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic
56. **ABOM**: American Board of Opticianry Master
57. **AAA**: American Automobile Association.
58. **MEDO**: Macmillan English Dictionary Online
59. **CMN**: Certificate of Medical Necessity
60. **ESCAP**: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
61. **GCC**: Gulf Cooperation Council
62. **TOEFL:** Test of English as a Foreign Language.
63. **SALT**: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.
64. **MRCVS**: Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
65. **IMCO**: Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.
66. **UNFPA**: United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

67. **SMEDA**: Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority.
68. **CNS**: Central Nervous System.
69. **IUCN**: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
70. **NDC**: National Defence College. National Development.
71. **IFAD**: International Fund for Agricultural Development.
72. **A-Bomb**: Atomic Bomb.
73. **SWAPO**: South West Africa People's Organization
74. **UNFDAC**: United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
75. **RCD**: Regional Cooperation for Development
76. **PCSW**: Punjab Commission on the Status of Women
77. **EOBI**: Employees Old-Age Benefits Institution
78. **IESCO**: Islamabad Electric Supply Company
79. **QAW**: Quality Attribute Workshop
80. **ICL**: Indian Cricket League
81. **FICS**: Finding Innovative & Creative Solutions for Society. Free Internet Chess Server
82. **UEAC**: Undergraduate Education Advisory Committee.
83. **UEAC**: University English Access Course. Union of Central African States.
84. **SUARCO**: Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission.
85. **NPT**: Non-Proliferation Treaty
86. **UNISDR**: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.
87. **NODMC**: National Oversight Disaster Management Council.
88. **RGST**: Reformed General Sales Tax.
89. **BASIC**: Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.
90. **BASIC**: American Security Information Council.
91. **HTTP**: Hypertext Transfer Protocol.
92. **BCG**: Bacillus Calmette-Guérin.
93. **RC**: Radio Controlled, Remote Control
94. **SERG**: South East Radio Group . Software Engineering Research Group
95. **RADAR**: Radio Detection and Ranging.
96. **SONAR**: Sound Navigation & Ranging.
97. **MENA**: Middle East and North Africa
98. **WEF**: World Economic Forum
99. **START**: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty,
100. **PICIC**: Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation

101. **UNCTAD**: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
102. **HIV**: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
103. **USAID**: United States Agency for International Development
104. **NICP**: National Commission for Indigenous Peoples
105. **ISO**: International Standardization Organization
106. **NCJP**: National Commission for Justice and Peace.
107. **VAT**: Value Added Tax
108. **UNIC**: United Nations Information Centre
109. **ATP**: Adenosine triphosphate
110. **EBU**: European Broadcasting Union
111. **UNITAR**: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
112. **PBCC**: Packet Binary Convolutional Coding
113. **IRSA**: Indus River System Authority
114. **VRS**: Video Relay Service , Virtual Re Scan
115. **CENTO**: Central Treaty Organization
116. **WUKO**: World Union of Karatedo Organizations
117. **WADA**: World Anti-Doping Agency.
118. **ABC**: American Broadcasting Company.
119. **IRBM**: Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile
120. **FOFA**: Find One Find All. Follow on Forces Attack.
121. **XGS**: Xerox Global Services
122. **WWW**: World Wide Web
123. **TCP**: Transmission Control Protocol
124. **WIPO**: World Intellectual Property Organization
125. **UPI**: United Press International.
126. **ZETA:** Zero Energy Thermonuclear Apparatus
127. **ANC**: African National Congress
128. **APEC**: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
129. **CPNE**: Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors
130. **MCO**: Mickey's Corporate Office, Military Corporation Office, Major Combat Operations
131. **BCCI**: Board of Control for Cricket in India
132. **CTBT**: Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
133. **MOU**: memorandum of understanding

134. **FBR**: Federal Board of Revenue.
135. **CBR**: Central Board of Revenue.
136. **GATT**: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
137. **NUST**: National University of Sciences and Technology

ANSWERS OF SHORT QUESTIONS ASKED IN BPSC

1. Why do mosquito need blood?

Only female mosquitoes take blood. They use the protein and iron found in bloodto make their eggs. Females feed on nectar and water, just like males do. How much blood does a female mosquito “drink” per bite or 3 milligrams, of blood.

2. How much oxygen is used by the human body?

Exhaled air is about 15-percent oxygen. Therefore, about 5-percent of breathed air is consumed in each breath. That air is converted to carbon dioxide. So, as far ashow much air is actually used, human beings take in about 550 liters of pure oxygen per day.

3. Who do Stars twinkle?

Star Twinkles Because of turbulence in the atmosphere of the Earth. As the atmosphere churns, the light from the star is refracted in different directions. This causes the star's image to change slightly in brightness and position, hence "twinkle."

4. What is the pure form of water in Nature?

Although rainwater is considered the purest form of water, that is because when water evaporates from seas and oceans, all the germs and salt get left behind it is often much less than pure when it reaches the surface of the Earth. As rain moves through the atmosphere, it picks up particles and impurities that are in the air. Chemicals and pollutants are among the impurities that can be picked up by the rain.

5. What scientific phenomenon is responsible for causing wind?

Wind is caused by air flowing from high pressure to low pressure. The Earth's rotation prevents that flow from being direct, but deflects it side to side (right in the Northern Hemisphere and left in the Southern), so wind flows around the high and low pressure areas.

6. What is Cholesterol?

A compound of the sterol type found in most body tissues. Cholesterol and its derivatives are important constituents of cell membranes and precursors of other steroid compounds, but high concentrations in the blood are thought to promote atherosclerosis. Cholesterol, from the Ancient Greek chole- and stereos followed by the chemical suffix -ol for an alcohol, is an organic molecule, Formula: C27H46O.

7. What is Software and Hardware in Computer?

Definitions. A computer system consists of two major elements: hardware andsoftware. Computer hardware is the collection of all the parts you can physically touch. Computer

software, on the other hand, is not something you can touch. Software is a set of instructions for a computer to perform specific operations.

8. How do ants talk to each other ?

Ants have high sensitive organs in their antennae, which they uses for communications, they produce a chemicals Pheromones , They communicate with odorants and pheromones and each colony have unique smells, from which they recognize each other. They makes noses and probably detect vibrations and may have a dedicated part of their bodies that listens out to vibrations in the air.

9. Why iron rust and Aluminum does not?

Iron and steel rust when they come into contact with water and oxygen. They rustfaster in salty water or acid rain. Aluminum, on the other hand, does not corrode easily, because its surface is protected by a layer of aluminum oxide.

10.Why does an electric bulb make a bang when it is broken?

The electric bulb has a partial vacuum. When it is broken the air rushes to fill the space and a bang or loud sound is heard. In order to extend the life of the filament air is exhausted from the bulb leaving a partial vacuum, when the bulb breaks the popping noise is a result of in rushing air molecules colliding as they move in to fill the low pressure space, it's the same effect that causes thunder when air rushes in to fill the empty space caused by the superheated air made by the heat of the lightning bolt.

11. What is horse power of any man?

When considering human-powered equipment, a healthy human can produce about 1.2 hp briefly (see orders of magnitude) and sustain about 0.1 hp indefinitely; trained athletes can manage up to about 2.5 hp briefly and 0.3 hp for a period of several hours

12. How many horses are in one horsepower?

The peak power over a few seconds has been measured to be as high as 14.9 hp. However, Stevenson and Wassersug observe that for sustained activity, a work rate of about 1 hp per horse is consistent with agricultural advice from both 19th and 20th century sources.

14 .How many bones are there in Human Body?

The human skeleton is the internal framework of the body. It is composed of 270 bones at birth – this total decreases to 206 bones by adulthood after some bones have fused together. The bone mass in the skeleton reaches maximum density around age 30.

15. What is blood less Revolution?

Glorious Revolution, also called Revolution of 1688 or Bloodless Revolution , in English history, the events of 1688–89 that resulted in the deposition of James II and the accession of his daughter Mary II and her husband, William III, prince of Orange and stand holder of the Netherlands

16. Which City is called the Forbidden City?

The Forbidden City, also known as Palace Museum, is a walled section of Beijing located right at its center, enclosing the Imperial Palace, formerly the residence of the emperor of China.

17. What is the City of Sky Scrapper?

Chicago, Hong Kong, and New York City, otherwise known as "the big three," are recognized in architectural circles as having especially compelling skylines. A landmark skyscraper can inspire a boom of new high-rise projects in its city, as Taipei 101 has done in Taipei since its opening in 2004.

18. What is schizophrenia?

A long-term mental disorder of a type involving a breakdown in the relation between thought, emotion, and behavior, leading to faulty perception, inappropriate actions and feelings, withdrawal from reality and personal relationships into fantasy and delusion, and a sense of mental fragmentation.

19. Which Language is from Top to Bottom and from left to Right?

Ideographic languages (e.g. Japanese, Korean, and Chinese) are more flexible in their writing direction. They are generally written left-to-right, or vertically top-to-bottom (with the vertical lines proceeding from right to left). However, they are occasionally written right to left.

20. What is Dirndl?

A dirndl is a type of traditional dress worn in Austria, South Tyrol and Bavaria. It is based on the traditional clothing of Alps peasants. Dresses that are loosely based on the dirndl are known as Landhaus mode ("country-inspired fashion").

21. What is Dardanelles?

In March 1915, during World War I (1914-18), British and French forces launched an ill-fated naval attack on Turkish forces in the Dardanelles in northwestern Turkey, hoping to take control of the strategically vital strait separating Europe from Asia. Dardanelles, formerly Hellespont, Turkish narrow strait in northwestern Turkey, 38 miles (61 km) long and 0.75 to 4 miles (1.2 to 6.5 km) wide, linking the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara.

22. What is Planimeter?

An instrument for mechanically measuring the area of a plane figure.

23. What is Concordance?

An alphabetical list of the words (especially the important ones) present in a text or texts, usually with citations of the passages concerned or with the context displayed on a computer screen. “A concordance to the Bible" agreement or consistency.

24. What is the most poisonous snake of the world?

Belcher’s Sea Snake The most venomous snake known in the world, a few milligrams is strong enough to kill 1000 people! Less than 1/4 of bites will contain venom, and they are relatively docile. Fisherman are usually the victims of these bites, as they encounter the

species when they pull nets from the ocean. Found throughout waters off South East Asia and Northern Australia.

Fierce Snake or Inland Taipan

It has the most toxic venom of any land snake in the world. The maximum yield recorded for one bite is 110mg, enough to kill about 100 humans, or 250,000 mice! With an LD/50 of 0.03mg/kg, it is 10 times as venomous as the Mojave Rattlesnake, and 50 times more than the common Cobra. Fortunately, the Inland Taipan is not particularly aggressive and is rarely encountered by humans in the wild. No fatalities have ever been recorded, though it could potentially kill an adult human within 45 minutes.

25. Term Balance of Power?

A situation in which states of the world have roughly equal power. The power held by a small group when larger groups are of equal strength. . A state of peace that results when rival nations are equally powerful and therefore have no good reason to wage war. In international relations, the posture and policy of a nation or group of nations protecting itself against another nation or group of nations by matching its power against the power of the other side. States can pursue a policy of balance of power in two ways: by increasing their own power, or by adding to their own power that of other states, as when embarking upon a policy of alliance.

26. Who discover the laws of floating bodies?

As well as the principle that bears his name, Archimedes discovered that a submerged object displaces a volume of water equal to the object's own volume (upon which it is said he shouted "Eureka") The purpose of On Floating Bodies was to determine the positions that various solids will assume when floating in a fluid, according to their form and the variation in their specific gravities. It contains the first statement of what is now known as Archimedes' principle.

27. What is the importance of Corsica island in history ?

Located in the western Mediterranean, just to the north of Sardinia, It is the most mountainous island in the Mediterranean, a "mountain in the sea". It is also the fourth largest island in the Mediterranean, It's been part of France since 1768, but retains a distinct Italian culture. Once they arrive the "mountain" provides a wall of defense against which invaders can make no easy headway. A central spine running north–south right along its length, which makes travel from (and communication between) one side to the other difficult, isolates Corsicans even from themselves. This spine and strategic position go some way to explaining the island's unique history.

28. What is Durand Cup?

The Durand Football Tournament or Durand Cup is a football competition in India which first held in 1888. It is co-hosted by the Durand Football Tournament Society (DFTS) and Ossian's. All the matches are free-of-cost for spectators, and the winner gets ₹ 50 lakh. The Tournament is named after its founder, Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary in

charge of India from 1884 to 1894. Sir Mortimer was recuperating from illness at the leading hill station of British India, Shimla in northern India.

29. What are four freedoms?

The Four Freedoms were goals articulated by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt on January 6, 1941. In an address known as the Four Freedoms speech (technically the 1941 State of the Union address), he proposed four fundamental freedoms that people "everywhere in the world" ought to enjoy: Freedom of speech.

30. What are hailstones and how they are formed?

Hail is precipitation in the form of large balls or lumps of ice that grow in thunderstorms and other severe convective storms. Hailstones begin as small ice particles that grow primarily by accretion; to grow large, they require abundant water droplets.

31. Why Salt is often added to the water when food is being boiled?

Adding salt to water adds flavor to the water, which is absorbed by the food. Another reason salt is added to water is because it increases the boiling point of the water, meaning your water will have a higher temperature when you add the pasta, so it will cook better.

32. Why can you treat bee stings with baking powder?

Baking Soda - In the case of bee stings, baking soda will help to neutralize the acidic venom. Make a paste by combining baking soda with water. Leave this paste on the sting site for at least 15 minutes.

33. Why your tongue feel colds when you suck Some Fizzy Sweets?

I don't think it's the same process as with menthol because dextrose is another term for glucose - that's just sugar. I think it's in fact a clever chemical trick going on why his mouth feels cold when he sucks this sweet you mix them with sodium bicarbonate which is an alkali substance with some citric acid. They're both dry but when they dissolve in your mouth the water in your mouth makes most of these dry crystals become liquids and then they can react together and you get a neutralization reaction which has an endothermic effect. In other words it gets colder when you react an acid and an alkali together. This makes your mouth feel colder.

34. Why Different peoples have different hair colors?

A variety of the hair colors. From top left, clockwise: black, brown, blonde, white, and red. Hair color is the pigmentation of hair follicles due to two types of melanin: eumelanin and pheomelanin. Generally, if more eumelanin is present, the color of the hair is darker; if less eumelanin is present, the hair is lighter.

35. Which is the Most Polluted Sea in the World?

The Mediterranean Sea is the most polluted ocean in the world because it is almost entirely surrounded by land. The sea is heavily trafficked and fished by the 19 nations that rely on it for food and income.

36. What is Conditioner and why it is added to shampoo?

Hair conditioner is a hair care product that changes the texture and appearance of hair. They are often a viscous liquid that is applied to the hair and massaged into the hair. And are usually used after washing the hair with shampoo. Surfactants are necessary for the lathering, cleaning, and degreasing effects of a shampoo.

37. What is Salary? How the word salary has been derived?

A fixed regular payment, typically paid on a monthly basis but often expressed as an annual sum, made by an employer to an employee, especially a professional or white-collar worker, Word History Salt was a very valuable substance in ancient times. In addition to being used to flavor food, it was also used to keep foods from spoiling. Because of its importance, soldiers in the Roman army were given a special sum of money with which to buy salt for themselves. The Latin word for "salt" was sal, and the "salt money" given to the soldiers was called salarium. Salarium later came to be used for the regular pension or salary paid to the soldiers. Still later it was used for payments made to officials of the empire. The English word salary comes from the Latin salarium.

38. Why Certain medicines are fast acting on girls than boys ?

Sex differences in the body's response to medication have long been overlooked. Yet women are now almost twice as likely to be prescribed psychotropic medication as men, and research suggests that their different hormones, body composition and metabolism may make them more sensitive to certain drugs. Further, women are between 50 and 75 percent more likely to experience side effects. Last year the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced the first sexspecific dosing guidelines for a psycho pharmaceutical drug: the sleep medicine Ambien was discovered to be doubly potent for women.

39. How bloodhounds track the people?

The Bloodhound is a large scent hound, originally bred for hunting deer, wild boar, and since the middle Ages for tracking people. When a bloodhound sniffs a scent article, such as a piece of clothing, air rushes through the dog's nasal cavity. The scent of the person creates an “odor image" (a sort of smell photograph) in the dog's brain.

40. Why breathing dangerous in the atmosphere of carbon dioxide?

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a toxic gas at high concentration, as well as an asphyxiate gas (due to reduction in oxygen). Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat occurs only at high concentrations. The concentration thresholds for health effects are outlined in the table.

41. Where the waters comes from n the springs on the top of mountains?

A spring is the result of an aquifer being filled to the point that the water overflows onto the land surface. They range in size from intermittent seeps, which flow only after much rain, to huge pools flowing hundreds of millions of gallons daily. Springs are not limited to the Earth's surface, though.

42 Why does the straight stick look bent when it partially immersed in water?

Light is refracted away from the normal line into a more horizontal direction as it passes out through the water surface.. so light from the stick below water enters the viewer's eye less steeply than it otherwise would. As the brain locates the position of an image from the direction rays have as they enter the eye, rays entering from a more horizontal direction are judged to have come from a source that is higher up in the water than it really is. Because light from the stick part above water is not affected by refraction, the brain interprets the whole stick as bent (slightly upwards) at the point it enters the water.

43. Why is cooking quicker in a pressure cooker?

The trapped steam increases the atmospheric pressure inside the cooker by 15 pounds per square inch (psi), or 15 pounds above normal sea-level pressure. At that pressure, the boiling point of water is increased from 212°F to 250°F. This higher temperature is what cooks food faster.

44. How does a ball which falls down bounce back?

If you were to look very carefully when it was just hitting the wall (or the floor) you would see that the ball was squished a bit. When you pick up a ball and squeeze it with your hand, you notice that it wants to pop back out and make itself round again. In fact, you feel the ball pushing back out against your hand when you squeeze it. In the same way, when the ball hits the floor and gets squished, it pushes back against the floor to try to make itself round again. This pushes the ball back up into the air, and is how a bounce happens.

45. Why do petrol fire cannot be extinguished by water?

Water, which is heavier than petrol, slips down permitting the petrol to rise to the surface and continue to burn. Besides, the existing temperature is so high that the water poured on the fire evaporates even before it can extinguish the fire. The latter is true if a small quantity of water is poured.

46. Why does not the ice melt when salt is sprinkled?

Salt works by lowering the freezing point of water. When sprinkled on ice, it makes a brine with the film of surface water, which lowers the freezing point and starts melting the ice that the brine is in contact with- to a point. The melting point of a salt crystal is much higher than ice so naturally the melting point of ice increases when you form a composition which is a mixture of ice and salt so higher the melting point the more difficult it is to melt...This is why a freezing mixture (ice + common salt) is used in ships which preserve fish and meat coz the freezing mixture that is ice with salt doesn't melt easily and lasts longer..

47. Why Does Ice float on water?

As water cools below 4°C, the hydrogen bonds adjust to hold the negatively charged oxygen atoms apart. This produces a crystal lattice, which is commonly known as 'ice'. Ice floats because it is about 9% less dense than liquid water

48. Why it is easier to left a heavy stone under water than in air?

According to Archimedes principle, a body when immersed in a fluid shows an apparent loss of weight which is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body. So a heavy stone when under water, is acted upon by up thrust due to water, which ultimately reduces the true weight of the stone. So, it is easier to lift a heavy stone under water.

49. Why it takes more time to cook meat at hill station?

The boiling point of water depends upon the pressure on its surface. It increases with increase of pressure. At higher altitudes, the atmosphere pressure is low as compared to that in the plains and, therefore, water boils below 100o C. hence, sufficient heat is not supplied for cooking the meat and vegetables at hill stations. This difficulty may be overcome by using a pressure cooker. Water can be made to boil at any desired temperature with the help of this appliance

50. The sky appears blue, Give reasons, why?

The blue color of the sky is due to the scattering of light by dust particles or air molecules. This scattering is inversely proportional to the fourth power of wavelength. Consequently the shorter wavelengths are profusely scattered and when we look at a portion of the sky away from sun, we receive this scattered and re-scattered light which is rich in blue (short wavelength).

51. Why food gets cooked quicker in a pressure cooker than in an ordinary vessel?

In a pressure cooker, on account of the increase of pressure, the boiling point is raised, so the food gets cooked quicker than in an ordinary vessel. A pressure cooker is very useful in high mountains where, on account of low pressure and hence low boiling point, the vegetables cannot be cooked properly.

52. A burning candle gets extinguished when covered with a tumbler. Why?

The tumbler cuts off the oxygen supply which is necessary for its burning.

53. Why rain water is soft but river water is hard?

River water during its course in the mountainous terrain dissolve the calcareous matter or lime compounds and thus becomes hard. While during

Evaporation only the molecules of water go up and minerals are left behind; hence the rain water is soft.

54. Why is water from hand pump warm in winter and cold in summer?

In winter, the temperature outside is low and the unexposed water underground is at a higher temperature. In summer, the outside temperature is higher than the temperature inside. Hence water is warm in winter and cool in summer.

55. An iron nail floats on mercury but sinks in water. Give reasons, why?

An iron nail floats on mercury, because the weight of mercury displaced by it and hence the upward thrust is more than its weight, the density of mercury and iron being respectively 13.6 gm. per c.c.

56. Why is rainbow seen after rain?

After a rainfall, the clouds break and lie hanging in the sky and the sun is also visible. The Sun's rays, falling on the water drops, are dispersed, totally Reflected at the back of the drops and then again refracted into the eye of the observer with his back towards the sun. These dispersed rays which have Suffered deviation give rise to a concentrated beam of light indicating all the colors of light.

57.Ice wrapped in a blanket or packed with saw dust does not melt away quickly. Why?

Ice wrapped in blanket does not melt, because blanket being bad conductor, cut off heat rays. Saw dust is also a bad conductor of heat. It protects The ice from the external heat and prevents it from melting away.

58. Petrol fire cannot be put with water. Why?

Petrol has less density than water. So when water is poured the petrol floats on it and keeps on burning. The temperature of the burning petrol is so high than the water and it would be evaporated before it can extinguish the fire.

59. Fuse wires are always provided in electrical installations.

Fuse wire is a high resistance wire and when it is put in the series of electrical installations under strong currents, the wire melts away avoiding damage to main installations.

60. Copper wire cannot be used as heating element in electric heaters.

Copper melts at 1083°C and also reacts with air to form a black powder.

61. Glass when heated cracks while metal does not.

Glass is a bad conductor of heat. On heating, only the upper layers of the glass expand while lower ones remain unaffected, hence it cracks due to unequal expansion. Metal is a good conductor of heat and so all its bulk gets uniformly heated up. Thus the expansion also has uniform surface strain, hence no cracking.

62. Why a cyclist has to apply a greater force at the start than when the cycle is in motion?

A cyclist has to apply a greater force at the start in order to produce momentum, but once a suitable momentum has been gained only then a smaller force is required to balance the frictional forces.

63. Why sea-water is saline?

Because the rivers falling into the sea, bring deposits of salt along with them during their journey from mountains and plains and this process has been going on for ages.

65. A flash of lightning is seen before the sound of thunder heard. Why?

It is because of the fact that light travels faster than sound.

66. One leans forward while climbing a hill.

While leaning forward, the center of gravity of the body also shifts forward and this helps climbing.

67. A dead body floats in water after some time.

A body weighs less when weighed in water because of the apparent loss in weight being equal to the weight of the water displaced. There is an upward

Thrust exerted upon a body immersed in a fluid called buoyancy, equal to the weight of the fluid displaced and thus the dead body floats in water after some time.

67. Why are we advised to empty the ink from our fountain pen before going up in an airplane?

As we go up in an airplane the air becomes rarer and the pressure of the atmosphere therefore falls, so that the volume of the air inside the fountain pen will also increase and the ink will be pushed out thus spoiling the clothes and hence the advice.

68. Wet clothes dry slowly on a rainy day. Why?

On a rainy day the air in the atmosphere contains more water vapor than on a dry day. As a result evaporation is slower.

69. Why it does not hurt when we cut our nails?

Nails are the parts of the body which have no connection with either the blood vessels or the cartilage and hence the nerve system is unaffected. Consequently cutting them will not injure us.

70.It takes more time to cook meat and vegetables at hill stations. Give reasons, why?

Meat and vegetables can be cooked properly and quickly at a temperature of 100°C. Since at hill stations, the pressure is decreased and hence the boiling point is lowered thus causing a serious drawback in cooking which will therefore take a much longer time.

71. A blotting paper absorbs ink. Why?

A blotting paper contains minute pores. These pores will be filled with ink. Thus the ink will be retained by the paper.

72. How a ball which falls down, bounces up?

A ball on falling to the ground is slightly deformed. On account of the elastic force coming into existence due to the deformation the ball tries to recover its original size. In doing so it presses the ground and in accordance with Newton's third law of motion it receives a reaction upwards and hence it bounces up.

73. Why a needle sinks in water, whereas an iron ship floats on it?

The specific gravity of a needle which is a solid piece of steel, is decidedly greater than water and it, therefore, sinks in water; whereas an iron ship is so designed that the total

weight of water displaced by it is greater than the weight of the ship itself. The ship, therefore, floats by the upward thrust of water.

74. Why a convex mirror is used by the motorist to see the road behind him?

Due to the formation of miniature size images, a convex mirror has a large field of view.

Consequently, the motorist sees a large number of objects behind the Car simultaneously. It also avoids reflection of the sun rays which are diverged and scattered.

75. Why is it dangerous to allow extra passengers on the upper deck of a double-decker bus?

There are chances of the double-decker bus tilting, if the upper deck gets over-loaded with passengers. In fact, the upper deck and lower deck act as a counter-balance to each other and secondly, the upper deck has no support on top of it. With extra load on the upper deck, the center of gravity of the bus is raised and the resulting instability can make the vehicle tilt.

76. A hydrogen balloon rises. Why?

Hydrogen is lighter than air. The weight of hydrogen in the balloon is less than the weight of the air displaced by it.

77. Why an iron nail gains weight on rusting?

Rusting is nothing but iron oxide. If fact, iron in the presence of moisture absorbs oxygen to form iron oxide. Hence on absorption, iron gains a weight equal to the amount of oxygen consumed.

78. Give scientific reasons as to why a clinical thermometer should not be dipped in boiling water?

A clinical thermometer is an ordinary Fahrenheit thermometer, calibrated from 95°F to 110°F, whereas boiling water usually acquires a temperature of more than 100°C or 212°F in water. It is, therefore dangerous to dip a clinical thermometer in boiling water because it is difficult for it to accommodate such high temperature, as a result of which it might burst.

79. Why is it more difficult to breathe on mountains than on plains?

On the mountains the density of air is much less than in the plains and so the oxygen content for volume is reduced considerably. During the act of Breathing a definite supply of oxygen is needed per breathe which being deficient, breathing becomes difficult.

80. Why cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights?

Cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights because clouds prevent radiation of heat from the ground and air.

81. A green leaf appears green in daylight but looks dark in red light. Why is it so?

During daylight, a green leaf appears green because out of all the constituents of white light, it reflects green only, all other colors being absorbed. But when red light falls on it, it is all absorbed and hence the green leaf reflects none and looks dark.

82. Why the outer surface of a glass containing iced water becomes wet?

A tumbler containing cold water cools the air near it so that a film of moisture is deposited on the outside of the tumbler by the condensation of water vapors present in the air.

83. A solar eclipse can occur only on a new moon day. Why?

Solar eclipse is due to the full moon coming in between the sun and the earth, and hence it is natural that it should be a new moon day.

84. Why the lunar eclipse occurs only at full moon but not every full moon?

The lunar eclipse occurs only when the moon is full and is near to one of its nodes which does not occur every full moon.

85. Where days and nights are equal throughout the year and why?

Day and nights are equal throughout the year at the Equator. During the course of the earth's revolution round the sun, one half of the Equator is Always in the light and the other half is in the dark. i.e., the circle of illumination always cuts the Equator into equal parts.

86. What is the difference between a star and a planet?

Star is the name given to a fixed celestial body which has its own light whereas Planet is the name given to a celestial body which revolves round the sun in elliptical (regular oval shape) orbit. A planet has no light of its own but it reflects light of the sun.

87. Where days and nights are longer in the year?

Longest day: 21st June. Longest night 22nd December (in Northern Hemisphere).

88. Why are mountains cooler than plains?

Because (i) The air of the mountains is rarer than that of the plains and contains fewer dust particles. The air on the mountains absorbs less heat than the air on the plains,

(ii) the heat absorbed during the day on the mountains radiates very quickly at night owing to the rarity of the air and nights on the mountains are cooler, (iii) due to uneven surface of the mountains, the major portion always remains in the shade. The sun does not heat much of the land which may heat the air.

89. Where days and nights are equal throughout the year?

An equinox is an astronomical event in which the plane of Earth's equator passes through the center of the Sun, which occurs twice each year, around 20 March and 23 September. On an equinox, day and night are of approximately equal duration all over the planet.

90. A man with a load jumps from a high building. What will be the load experienced by. Him?

: Zero, because while falling, both the man and the load are falling at the same acceleration i.e. acceleration due to gravity.

91. A piece of chalk when immersed in water emits bubbles. Why?

Answer: Chalk consists of pores forming capillaries. When it is immersed in water, the water begins to rise in the capillaries and air present there is expelled in the form of bubbles.

92. Why does a liquid remain hot or cold for a long time inside a thermos flask?

Answer: The presence of air, a poor conductor of heat, between the double glass wall of a thermos flask, keeps the liquid hot or cold inside a flask for a long time.

93. Why does a ball bounce upon falling?

Answer: When a ball falls, it is temporarily deformed. Because of elasticity, the ball tends to regain its original shape for which it presses the ground and bounces up (Newton's Third Law of Motion).

94. Why is standing in boats or double decker buses not allowed, particularly in the upper deck of buses?

Answer: On tilting the center of gravity of the boat or bus is lowered and it is likely to overturn.

95. Why is it recommended to add salt to water while boiling dal?

Answer: By addition of salt, the boiled point of water gets raised which helps in cooking the dal sooner.

96. Why is it the boiling point of sea water more than that of pure water?

Answer: Sea water contains salt, and other impurities which cause an elevation in its boiling point.

97. Why is it easier to spray water to which soap is added?

Answer: Addition of soap decreases the surface tension of water. The energy for spraying is directly proportional to surface tension.

98. Which is more elastic, rubber or steel?

Answer: Steel is more elastic for the same stress produced compared with rubber.

99. Why is the sky blue?

Answer: Violet and blue light have short waves which are scattered more than red light waves. While red light goes almost straight through the atmosphere, blue and violet light are scattered by particles in the atmosphere. Thus, we see a blue sky.

100. Why Does ink leak out of partially filled pen when taken to a higher altitude?

Answer: As we go up, the pressure and density of air goes on decreasing. A Partially filled pen leaks when taken to a higher altitude because the pressure of air acting on the ink inside the tube of the pen is greater than the pressure of the air outside.

101. On the moon, will the weight of a man be less or more than his weight on the earth?

Answer: The gravity of the moon is one-sixth that of the earth; hence the weight of a person on the surface of the moon will be one-sixth of his actual weight on earth.

102. Question: Why do some liquid burn while others do not?

Answer: A liquid burns if its molecules can combine with oxygen in the air with the production of heat. Hence, oil burns but water does not.

103: Why can we see ourselves in a mirror?

Answer: We see objects when light rays from them reach our eyes. As mirrors have a shiny surface, the light rays are reflected back to us and enter our eyes.

104. Why does a solid chunk of iron sink in water but float in mercury?

Answer: Because the density of iron is more than that of water bus less than that of mercury.

105. Question: Why is cooking quicker in a pressure cooker?

Answer: As the pressure inside the cooker increases, the boiling point of water is raised, hence, the cooking process is quicker.

106. When wood burns it crackles. Explain?

Answer: Wood contains a complex mixture of gases and tar forming vapors trapped under its surface. These gases and tar vapors escape, making a cracking sound.

107. Why do stars twinkle?

Answer: The light from a star reaches us after refraction as it passes through various layers of air. When the light passes through the earth's atmosphere, it is made to flicker by the hot and cold ripples of air and it appears as if the stars are twinkling.

107. Why is it easier to roll a barrel than to pull it?

Answer: Because the rolling force of friction is less than the dynamic force of sliding friction.

108: If a feather, a wooden ball and a steel ball fall simultaneously in a vacuum, which one of these would fall faster?

Answer: All will fall at the same speed in vacuum because there will be no air resistance and the earth's gravity will exert a similar gravitational pull on all.

109: When a man fires a gun, he is pushed back slightly. Why?

Answer: As the bullet leaves the nozzle of the gun?s barrel with momentum in a forward direction, as per Newton's Third Law of Motion, the ejection imparts to the gun as equal momentum in a backward direction.

110: Ice wrapped in a blanket or saw dust does not melt quickly. Why?

Answer: Both wood and wool are bad conductors of heat. They do not permit heat rays to reach the ice easily.

111. Question: Why do we perspire on a hot day?

Answer: When the body temperature rises, the sweat glands are stimulated to secrete perspiration. It is nature's way to keep the body cool. During the process of evaporation of sweat, body heat is taken away, thus giving a sense of coolness.

112. Question: Why does ice float on water but sink in alcohol?

Answer: Because ice is lighter than water it floats on it. However, ice is heavier than alcohol and therefore it sinks in alcohol.

113. Question: Why do we perspire before rains?

Answer: Before the rain falls, the atmosphere gets saturated with water vapors; as a result, the process of evaporation of sweat is delayed.

114. Question: Why does a thermometer kept in boiling water show no change in reading after 1000C?

Answer: The boiling point of water is 1000C. Once water starts boiling at this temperature, thermometer records no change in temperature. The quantity of heat supplied is being utilized as latent heat of evaporation to convert the water at boiling point into vapor.

115: Why do we bring our hands close to the mouth while shouting across to someone far away?

Answer: By keeping hands close to mouth the sound is not allowed to spread (Phenomenon of diffraction of sound) in all direction, but is directed to a particular direction and becomes louder.

117. Question: Why does a corked bottle filled with water burst if left out on a frosty night?

Answer: Because of low temperature the water inside the bottle freezes. On freezing it expands, thereby its volume increases and pressure is exerted on the walls.

118. Question: Why is a small gap left at the joint between two rails?

Answer: To permit expansion of rails due to heat generated by friction of a moving train.

119. Question: Why cannot a copper wire be used to make elements in electric heater?

Answer: Copper melts at 108.30C and forms a black powder on reacting with atmospheric oxygen. For heater elements a metal should have more resistance to produce heat.

120. Question: Why are water or mercury droplets always round when dropped on a clean glass?

Answer: The surface of a liquid is the seat of a special force as a result of which molecules on the surface are bound together to form something like a stretched membrane. They

tend to compress the molecules below to the smallest possible volume, which causes the drop to take a round shape as for a given mass he sphere has minimum volume.

121. Question: Why does a balloon filled with hydrogen rise in the air?

Answer: Weight of hydrogen is less than the weight of air displaced by it. In balloons hydrogen is normally filled because it is lighter than air.

122. Question: Why do we lean forward while climbing a hill?

Answer: In order to keeps the vertical line passing through our center of gravity always between our feet, which is essential to attain equilibrium or stability.

123. Question: Why does smoke curl up in the air?

Answer: Smoke contains hot gases which being lighter in weight, follows a curved path because of the eddy currents that are set up in the air.

124. Question: Why does an electric bulb explode when it is broken?

Answer: The bulb encompasses partial vacuum and as it breaks, air rushes in causing a small explosion.

125. Question: Why does a man fall forward when he jumps out of a running train or bus?

Answer: He is in motion while in the train or bus. When he jumps out, his feet comes to rest while touching the ground but his upper portion which is still in motion propels him forward.

127. Question: Why does an ordinary glass tumbler crack when very hot tea or milk is poured in it?

Answer: When a hot liquid is poured into a tumbler, the inner layer of the tumbler gets heated, it expands before the outer layer and an unequal expansion of both layers causes the tumbler to crack.

128. Question: Why is a compass used as an indicator of direction?

Answer: The magnetic needles of a compass under the influence f the earth's magnetic field lie in a north-south direction. Hence, we can identify direction.

129. Question: Why is water from a hand pump warm in winter and cold in summer?

Answer: In winter, the outside temperature is lower than that of water flowing out of the pump, and therefore, the water is warm. Whereas in summer, the outside temperature is higher than the water of the pump, and therefore, it feels cold.

130. Question: Why is a rainbow seen after a shower?

Answer: After a shower, the clouds containing water droplets act like a prism through which the white light is dispersed producing a spectrum.

131. Question: Why does a swimming pool appear less deep than is actually is?

Answer: The rays of light coming from the bottom of the pool pass from a denser medium (water) to a rarer medium (air) and are refracted (bend away from the normal). When the

rays return to the surface, they form an image of the bottom of the pool at a point, which is little above the real position.

132. Question: Why is ones breathe visible in winter but not in summer?

Answer: In winter, water vapor contained in the breath condenses into small droplets, which become visible but in summer they are quickly evaporated and not seen.

133. Question: Why doesn't the electric filament in an electric bulb burn up?

Answer: Firstly, because is made of tungsten which has a very high melting point (34100C) whereas the temperature of the filament required to glow is only 2700oC. Secondly, oxygen is absent since the bulb is filled with an inert gas which does not help in burning.

134. Question: Why does blotting paper absorb ink?

Answer: Blotting paper has fine pores, which act like capillaries. When a portion of blotting paper is brought in contact with ink, ink enters the pores due to surface tension (capillary action f liquids) and is absorbed.

135. Question: Why does a small iron sink in water but a large ship float?

Answer: The weight of water displaced by an iron ball is less than its own weight, whereas water displaced by the immersed portion of a ship is equal to its weight (Archimedes? Principle).

136. Question: Why does ice float on water?

Answer: The weight of the ice block is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced by the immersed portion of the ice.

136. Question: Why does moisture gather outside a tumbler containing cold water?

Answer: The water vapor in the air condenses on cooling and appears as droplets of water.

137. Question: Why does kerosene float on water?

Answer: Because the density of kerosene is less than that of water. For the same reason cream rises in milk and floats at the top.

138. Question: Why is the water in an open pond cool even on a hot summer day?

Answer: As the water evaporates from the open surface of a pond, heat is taken away in the process, leaving the surface cool.

139. Question: Why is a new quilt warmer than an old one?

Answer: In a new quilt the cotton is not compressed and as such it encloses more air which is bad conductor of heat. Therefore, it does not allow heat to pass.

140. Question: Curved rail tracks or curved roads are banked or raised on one side. Why?

Answer: Because a fast moving train or vehicle leans inwards while taking turn and the banked or raised track provides required centripetal force to enable it to move round the curve.

141. Question: How do bats fly in dark?

Answer: When bats fly they produce ultrasonic sound waves which are reflected back to them from the obstacles in their way and hence they can fly without difficulty.

142. Question: Water pipes often burst at hill stations on cold frosty nights. Why?

Answer: The temperature may fall below 00C during cold frosty nights which converts the water inside the pipes into ice, resulting in an increase in volume. This exerts great force on the pipes and as a result, they burst.

143. Question: Why are white clothes more comfortable in summer than dark or black ones?

Answer: White clothes are good reflectors and bad absorbers of heat, whereas dark or black clothes are good absorbers of heat. Therefore, white clothes are more comfortable because they do not absorb heat from the sun rays.

144. Question: Why does a rose appear red grass green in daylight?

Answer: Rose absorbs all the constituent colors of white light except red which is reflected to us.

Similarly, grass absorbs all colors except green which is reflected t us.

145. Question: Why does a ship rise as it enters the sea from a river?

Answer: The density of sea water is high due to impurities and salts compared to river water as a result; the upthurst produced by the sea water on the ship is more than that of river water.

146. Question: Why are fuse provided in electric installations?

Answer: A safety fuse is made of a wire of metal having a very low melting point. When excess current flows in, the wire gets heated, melts and breaks the circuit. By breaking the circuit it saves electric equipment or installations from damage by excessive flow of current.

147. Question: Why is it easier to lift a heavy object under water than in air?

Answer: Because when a body is immersed in water, it experiences an upward thrust (Archimedes? Principle) and loses weight equal to the weight of the water displaced by its immersed potion, and hence, is easier to lift objects.

148. Question: If a highly pumped up bicycle tyre is left in the hot sunlight, it bursts. Why?

Answer: The air inside the tube increases in volume when heated up. As sufficient space for the expansion of the air is not available because the tube is already highly pumped, it may result in bursting of the tyre.

149. Question: What will be the color of green in blue light?

Answer: Grass will appear dark in color because it absorbs all other colors of the light except its own green color. The blue light falling on grass will be absorbed by it, and hence, it will appear dark in color.

150. Question: Why do two eyes give better vision than one?

Answer: Because two eyes do not form exactly similar images and he fusion of these two dissimilar images in the brain gives three dimensions of the stereoscopic vision.

151. Why is the rose red and the grass green in day light?

I would say it in a little different way than above answer. The rose absorbs all the other color light and reflects or gives out red so we see it in red color. Similar is the condition with grass, Green grass absorbs blue and red light, but reflect green light.

152. What is meaning by Makkha?

Mecca is a city in the Hejaz in Saudi Arabia. It is the capital of that kingdom's Makkah Region. The city is located 70 km (43 mi) inland from Jeddah. place which attracts people of a particular group or with a particular interest.

153. One Hectare equal to how many acres?

2.47105

154. What makes common salt?

Common salt is a mineral composed primarily of sodium chloride (NaCl), a chemical compound belonging to the larger class of salts; salt in its natural form as a crystalline mineral is known as rock salt or halite.

155. On which river is bag Lehar dam is?

Baglihar Dam is built on Chenab River in the Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir. The hydro power project 'Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project', is a run-of-the-river power project on the Chenab River.

155. Siachen is situated at altitude of?

The Siachen 5,400 m Glacier is located in the eastern Karakoram range in the Himalaya Mountains at about 35.421226°N 77.109540°E, just northeast of the point NJ9842 where the Line of Control between India and Pakistan ends.

156. What is Document in computer?

A document is a form of information. A document can be put into an electronic form and stored in a computer as one or more file s. Often a single document becomes a single file. An entire document or individual parts may be treated as individual data items.

157.Suez Canal is located ?

The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez. It was constructed by the Suez Canal Company between 1859 and 1869. The canal offers watercraft a shorter journey between the North Atlantic and northern Indian oceans via the Mediterranean and Red seas by avoiding the South Atlantic and southern Indian oceans, in turn reducing the journey by approximately 7,000 kilometres (4,300 mi).

158. Which Pakistani missile has range of 4000 KM?

Shaheen-3 , but yet not operational

159. Mirani Dam irrigates how many acres ?

Miran Dam is on Dasht River, Kech and it will irrigates 33200 Acre land

160.Name area from the northern areas of Pakistan?

Gilgit-Baltistan

161. Who wrote the Tarana Sare jahan se acha Hindustan hamara?

Allama Muhammad Iqbal

162. What is temporary storage place in computer for information?

RAM random access memory (RAM) chip.

163. When the national anthem was approved by Govt of Pakistan

Its music was composed by Ahmad G. Chagla in 1949, preceding the lyrics, which were written by Hafeez Jullundhri in 1952. It was officially adopted as Pakistan's national anthem in August 1954 and was recorded in the same year by eleven major singers of Pakistan including Ahmad Rushdi, Kaukab Jahan, Rasheeda Begum, Najam Ara, Naseema Shaheen, Zawar Hussain, Akhtar Abbas,

Ghulam Dastagir, Anwar Zaheer and Akhtar Wasi Ali. Broadcast publicly for the first time on Radio Pakistan on 13 August 1954. Official approval was announced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 16 August1954.

164. Where is Jahjahan Mosque ?

1647 The Shah Jahan Mosque is located in Thatta, Sindh province, Pakistan. It was built during the reign of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. He made it as a gift for the kind and warm hospitality of the people of Thatta.

165. Name the gas that is used in soft drink ?

In the United States, soft drinks (as well as other beverages such as non-alcoholic beer) are allowed by law to contain up to 0.5% alcohol by volume. Modern drinks introduce carbon dioxide for carbonation, but there is some speculation that alcohol might result from fermentation of sugars in a non-sterile environment.

166. Who painted mona lisa art ?

Leonardo da Vinci

167. what is know as liquid gold?

Liquid gold or black gold is commonly known as oil (petroleum) because of its high price and value and its economic worth.

168.What is carnivores?

An animal that feeds on other animals. a person who is not a vegetarian.

169. When Pakistan Became Islamic Jhamoria ?

From 1947 until 1956, it was referred to as the Dominion of Pakistan. The country became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth on 14 August 1947. Muslim League leader Liaquat Ali Khan became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. Promulgation of Constitution in 1956 led to Pakistan declaring itself Islamic republic (official name) with the adoption of parliamentary democratic system of government. The constitution transformed the GovernorGeneral of Pakistan into President of Pakistan (as head of state).

170. Who Built Baadshahi Mosque Lahore ?

The Badshahi Mosque (or "Emperor's Mosque" was built in 1673 by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in Lahore, Pakistan. It is one of the city's best.

171. Who is President of Indonesia ?

Joko Widodo.

172. When presidential election being held in Afghanistan ?

Afghan presidential election, 2014. Presidential elections were held in Afghanistan on 5 April 2014, with a second round held on 14 June. Incumbent President Hamid Karzai was not eligible to run due to term limits.

173. Name the head of Nato Forces in Afghanistan ?

NATO commanded the United Nations-mandated International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan from August 2003 to December 2014.On July 23, 2014, Campbell was confirmed by the United States Senate to succeed General Joseph Dunford as commander International Security Assistance Force and United States Forces—Afghanistan. Campbell was succeeded by General John W. Nicholson, Jr., on March 2, 2016, and retired on May 1, 2016. The current NATO

Secretary General is Jens Stoltenberg. "Lieutenant General Nicholson is a good ... A key Senate committee has confirmed the nomination of US General John Nicholson to the commander of NATO forces in Afghanistan.'

174. Where Iran nuclear site is located?

Natanz is a city in and the capital of Natanz County, Isfahan Province, Iran., The nuclear program of Iran has included several research sites, two uranium mines, a research reactor, and uranium processing facilities that include three known uranium enrichment plants. total of about 19,000 centrifuges that Iran has installed at its enrichment plants at Natanz and Fordow is sufficient for producing, should it decide to do so, highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons purposes (typically enriched to 90 percent uranium-235) . July 1968: Iran signs the Nuclear NonProliferation Treaty and ratifies it. It goes into effect on March 5, 1970..

175. How much aid has been promised by USA to Pakistan ?

The US had promised to give $7.5 billion in aid to Pakistan under the Kerry Lugar Act from 2010 to 2015 at $1.5 billion per annum.. akistan has received close to $13 billion in Collation Support Fund CSF reimbursements since 2001.

176. Muslim Province name, of China?

Xinjiang, Gansu, and Ningxia.

177. Land of Mid Night Sun?

The Altafjord in Alta, Norway, bathed in the midnight sun. The midnight sun is a natural phenomenon that occurs in the summer months in places north of the Arctic Circle or south of the Antarctic Circle, when the sun remains visible at the local midnight.

178. Central Asia Countries ?

Central Asia today consist of five independent republics, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. From its beginning in 1917, the Soviet state never included Kazakhstan in Muslim Central Asia, preferring to give it a non-Asian identity by linking it closely to Russia and Siberia.

179. Chashma Power Plant is producing 660 MW. Now on 18 Oct 2016 another 340 MW

180.What is the break up of Senate seats in Pakistan?

181.Who Wrote Shahbnama?

Qudrat Ullah Shahab was an eminent Urdu writer and civil servant from Pakistan. He is best known for his autobiography, Shahab Nama 182. Shabnameh?

A shabnama ("night letter") is a pamphlet communicating warnings or direction, which are surreptitiously distributed. Shabnama have been found throughout Iranian history. An early 20th century example would be following the Persian Constitutional Revolution, when shabnameh were distributed in Tehran decrying the occupation of parts of Iranian territory by Russian troops and against the changing of the legal examination laws.

183. Where is Angel World largest water falls?

Angel in Venezuela is the world's tallest waterfall dropping 979 meters..

184. Where is the world largest diamond mines?

Russia is home to half of the world's biggest diamond mines, whileBotswana houses two; including the world's largest diamond producing mine Orapa.

185. When ICRC was formed ?

February 17, 1863, Geneva, Switzerland. The original motto of the International Committee of the Red Cross was Inter Arma Caritas ("In War, Charity"). This Christian-spirited slogan was amended in 1961 with the neutral motto Per Humanitatem ad Pacem or "With humanity, towards peace

186. What is the Red Cross?

The British Red Cross helps people in crisis, whoever and wherever they are. We are part of a global voluntary network, responding to conflicts, natural disasters and individual emergencies. We help vulnerable people in the UK and abroad prepare for, withstand and recover from emergencies in their own communities 187. Where is the Head quarter of SAARC? It was established when its Charter was formally adopted on 8th December 1985 by the Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The headquarters of the SAARC Secretariat are in Kathmandu, Nepal.

188. Where is the Head quarter of OIC?

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation founded in 25 September 1969 consisting of 57 member states. The organization states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony". President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and Secretary General Iyad bin Amin Madani. Head quarter is Jeddah.

189. How many Overs were there in first three cricket world Cups ?

There were 60 overs in 1st 3 cricket world cups.

190. Who Discover the blood pressure ?

The modern history of hypertension begins with the understanding of the cardiovascular system with the work of physician William Harvey (1578–1657), who described the circulation of blood in his book "De motu cordis". The English clergyman Stephen Hales made the first published measurement of blood pressure in 1733.

191. What is Cardiograph ?

Cardiograph is the most accurate heart rate measuring application. Get your heartbeat anytime, anywhere.

192. The statue of liberty Newyork was presented by whom to American ?

These toes belong to a famous American lady, but she wasn't born in America. The Statue of Liberty arrived at its permanent home on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor on June 19, 1885, as a gift of friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States.

193. When Turkey Become republic?

The Turkish War of Independence (1919–1922), initiated by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his colleagues in Anatolia against the occupying Allies, resulted in the abolition of monarchy in 1922 and the establishment of the modern Republic of Turkey in 1923, with Atatürk as its first president.

194. Who wrote the Book Foundation of Pakistan?.

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada

195. What is the old name of Jakarta?

Under the Dutch, it was known as Batavia (1619–1949), and was Djakarta (in Dutch) or Jakarta, during the Japanese occupation and the modern period.

196. How many square feet are there in one acre ?

43560.

197. What is SEATO ?

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), regional-defense organization from 1955 to 1977, created by the Southeast Asia Collective Defence Treaty, signed at Manila on Sept. 8, 1954, by the representatives of Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. .

198. SAARC Secretary General and Chairman?

Secretary General Arjun Bahadur Thapa since 03 March 2014, and Nepalese Prime Minister Sushil Koirala has been made the new Chairman of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). For 18th SAARC Conference. 19th was cancelled in 2016.

199. Pakistan Coast line and EEZ in Arabian Sea?

Total: 6,774 km, Afghanistan: 2,252 km , China: 585 km India: 2,912 km ,Line of Control: 740 km, Iran: 909 km, Arabian Sea Costal line : 1,046 km, United Nations' Commission on Limits of Continental Shelf (UNCLCS). Extended Pakistan's sea limits from 200 nautical miles to 350 nautical miles, Pakistan's offshore territory of 240,000sqkm would expand by another 50,000sqkm allowing the country to benefit from the natural resources contained in it.

200. Who invented Microphone ?

David Edward Hughes invented a carbon microphone in the 1870s. The first microphone that enabled proper voice telephony was the (loose-contact) carbon microphone. This was independently developed by David Edward Hughes in England and Emile Berlinerand Thomas Edison in the US.

201. What is Police Blotter?

A police blotter is a daily public record of arrests and other events, such as drug violations, that happen during any given police shift. Most cities place this information in a special section of a daily or weekly newspaper that features a police blotter.

202. What is Maginot Line?

The Maginot Line named after the French Minister of War André Maginot, was a line of concrete fortifications, obstacles and weapon installations that France constructed on the French side of its borders with Switzerland, Germany and Luxembourg during the 1930s. The line did not extend through to the English Channel because the French military did

not want to offend Belgium given its policy of neutrality. The line was a response to France's experience in World War I and was constructed during the run-up to World War II, shortly after the Locarno Conference that gave rise to a fanciful and optimistic "Locarno spirit"

203. Which country is called land of Thousands Islands?

Indonesia 17500 Islands.

204. Which country is Called the land of Thousand Lakes.?

Finland is called ''the land of a thousand lakes,'' but at last count there were 187,888 of them - more lakes in relation to a country's size than any other. Indeed, with a population of about five million, Finland has one lake for every 26 people.

205. Who founded Boy Scout and Girls Guide?

In 1909, Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting, decided that girls should not be in the same organisation as the boys, and the Girl Guides were founded in the UK in 1910 by his wife, Olave St Clair Baden-Powell (commonly referred to as "Lady Baden-Powell")

206. Largest National Park of the world is ?

Northeast Greenland National Park is the world's largest and most northerly national park. It's the largest protected land area in the world. [1] Established in 1974 and expanded to its present size in 1988, it protects 972,001 km2 (375,000 sq mi)[2] of the interior and northeastern coast of Greenland and is bigger than all but twenty-nine countries in the world. It was the first national park to be created in the Kingdom of Denmark and remains Greenland's only national park.

207. What is the normal temperature of human body ?

98.6 degrees Fahrenheit , The normal core body temperature of a healthy, resting adult human being is stated to be at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit or 37.0 degrees Celsius.

208. Who are the Greatest Poet of Urdu, Persian, Punjab and English?

Mirza Ghalib, Rumi, Baba Fareed, William Shakespeare

209. One Yards Equal to ?

1 Yard = 91.44 Centimeters It equals to 3 feet or 36 inches 1 inch =2.54 centimeters.

210. World Bank Official Name ?

The World Bank was established in 1944 to help rebuild Europe and Japan after World War II. Its official name was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

211. What SALT means ?

The acronym "SALT" stands for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. "Strategic Arms" was a euphemism for nuclear weapons. The SALT negotiations produced two treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union. The first was SALT I, which was signed in 1972.

212. When was G-8 established?

The Group of Eight (G8), established in 1975, refers to the group of eight highly industrialized nations—France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, Canada, and Russia—that hold an annual meeting to foster consensus on global issues like economic growth and crisis management, global security, energy, and terrorism

213. Who Invented TV?

Philo T. Farnsworth invented Television.

214. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as an independent state, and Shah of Iran was the first Head of State to come on a state visit to Pakistan in March 1950.

215. The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), originally known as the Baghdad Pact or the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO) was formed in 1955 by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. It was dissolved in 1979.

216. Who Discover Oxygen. ?

Joseph Priestley (1733-1804) — Unitarian minister, teacher, author, and natural philosopher — was the Earl of Shelburne's librarian and tutor to his sons. In this room, then a working laboratory, Priestley pursued his investigations of gases. On 1 August 1774 he discovered oxygen.

217. Copenhagen is the Capital of Denmark ?

218. Netherlands is the country, which is called "Flower Garden Of Europe

219. Damascus is widely believed to be the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world, with evidence of habitation dating back at least 11,000 years. Its location and persistence have made the city a nexus for civilizations come and gone.

220. FIFA 1942, 1946 world cup were cancelled due to World War-2.

221. The largest Muslim population in a country is in Indonesia, a nation home to 12.7% of the world's Muslims, followed by Pakistan (11.0%), India (10.9%), and Bangladesh (9.2%).

223. Why does the tennis ball bounce higher on hills than on plains?

When the ball bounces up the gravity tries to pull it down. Since the value of "g" is comparatively less on hills than in plains, the ball bounces higher on hills

224. Why don't we see birds urinating?

Birds excrete their nitrogenous wastes derived mostly from the breakdown of proteins in the form of uric acid rather than urea as mammals do. Unlike urea, uric acid is almost insoluble in water and is excreted in the form of crystals that form a semisolid white paste. Birds lack a bladder and don't need to store liquid waste. A bird dropping usually contains both white uric acid crystals and a concentrated mass of digestive wastes such as insect cuticle or seeds.

225. Why do some people snore during sleep?

People snore because of:

- Throat and tongue muscle weakness,
- Obstructed nasal airways,
- Fat gathering in or around the throat,
- Long soft palate or uvula tissue at the back of the mouth,
- Mis-position of the jaw as a result of muscle tension.

226. Why are manholes covers generally round?

The reason for the circular construction of these covers, quite simply, is that covers of any other shape would fall through the manholes by virtue of their varying diameters.

Circular manhole covers do not vary in width or in diameter as is the case with other shapes. Thus they remain in place despite the street traffic passing over them.

Additionally, manufacturing of circular manhole covers is easier and more accurate than manufacturing of covers of any other shape. Lastly, round manhole covers, once removed, require less lifting and less manpower as their shape allows them to be rolled.

227. Why does a bomber not drop bomb when it is vertically above the target?

When a bomber is directly above its target and the missile is dropped, the missile gets vertical velocity due to gravity and horizontal velocity due to the horizontal movement of the jet plane, as a result the motion of missile does not remain vertical downwards rather it becomes oblique or projectile. Thus, in order to fire the missile exactly on the target the bomber drops the missile from some distance and not when it is exactly above it.

228. If you jump out of a moving train you will be carried forward in the direction of its movement unless you exercise some force to prevent it?

This fact is associated with Newton's first law of motion. The law states that a body will continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion unless it is compelled to change that state by force applied on it. This state of uniform rest or motion is called inertia. thus when a person jumps out of a moving train, the upper part of his body immediately comes to a stop while the lower part continues its motion due to inertia got at the train.

229. Under what condition do a feather and a ball of lead fall at the same rate?

A feather and a ball of lead will fall at the same rate if they fall freely under vacuum. That is, under the force of gravity but without resistance offered by air.

230. Why does the blotting paper absorb ink?

This is due to a phenomenon called capillary action. The blotting paper is porous and these pores act as small capillaries. Ink rises in these pores due to surface tension and thus the blotting paper absorbs ink.

231. How is the tonnage of a ship related to water displaced?

According to Archimedes law: for a body to float on the surface of a liquid, the weight of the liquid displaced should be equal to or greater than the weight of the body itself.

Thus for a ship to float on the surface of water, the weight of water displaced should be equal to or greater than the weight of the ship. That is, the bigger is the ship, the more displacement is of water.

232. Why does a ship rise as it enters the sea from a river?

The density of sea water is higher as compared to river water due to more salts in it. As a result the upward thrust produced by the sea water is greater than that of river water and the ship rises as it enters the sea from river. Dead sea has the highest density water.

233. What fact or law is associated with the rise of balloons in the air?

This is in accordance with the Archimedes law. Balloons are filled with some gas usually hydrogen or helium which is lighter than air. Balloon filled with gas occupies large volume and displaces large volume of air. The upward thrust produced by the displaced air is much greater than the weight of the balloon itself and hence it rises in the air.

234. How does a submarine sink and float as desired?

This is according to Archimedes law. A submarine has water chambers in which water can be filled and pumped out as and when desired. Thus when a submarine has to rise to the surface, the water chambers are emptied and air is filled consequently, the weight of submarine becomes less than the upward thrust of the water displaced by it and it rises.

Conversely, when it has to submerge, the water chambers are filled with water, weight of the submarine becomes greater than the upward thrust of the water displaced and it goes under water.

235. Why does food cook quickly in a pressure cooker?

Boiling point of a liquid is directly proportional to the pressure on its surface. Thus a pressure cooker increases the pressure on the surface of the water in food increasing its boiling point which results in quick cooking. On hills, food is cooked by taking more time and heat than at sea level.

236. Why does ice float in water but sinks in alcohol?

Ice is lighter than water and thus the upward thrust of water is greater than the weight of ice and it floats, while it is heavier than alcohol and the upward thrust of alcohol is less than the weight of ice and ice sinks in alcohol.

237. Why are roads and rail tracks banked on curves?

The outer part of a road or rail track is slightly raised than the inner part. This is called banking of the track. The roads and rail tracks are banked to provide the necessary centripetal force so that the vehicles continue to move in the curved path and do not move away from the track. The angle of banking depends upon the speed of the train and angle of curve. Thus sharper the curve and greater the speed of the train, greater is the banking required.

238. How does a ball bounce up after hitting the ground?

This is according to Newton's Third Law of Motion. When the ball hits the ground it gets slightly deformed. Due to elasticity it tries to regain its original shape and in doing so it presses the ground downwards and the ground in reaction pushes it upwards.

239. How insects Breathes?

Instead of lungs, insects breathe with a network of tiny tubes called tracheae. Air enters the tubes through a row of holes along an insect's abdomen. The air then diffuses down the blindended tracheae. Since the biggest bugs have the longest tracheae, they should need the most oxygen to be able to breathe.

240. Why is that water wets glass while mercury does not?

The force of adhesion between the water molecules is lesser than the force of adhesion between the molecules water and glass and hence water wets the glass. While in case of mercury, the force of adhesion between mercury molecules is greater than the force between the molecules mercury and glass and thus mercury does not wet the glass.

241. How does atmospheric pressure affect the melting and boiling points?

Boiling point of a liquid is directly proportional to pressure on its surface. Thus when atmospheric pressure decreases boiling point water also decreases. On high altitudes, atmospheric pressure is lower than on the ground (sea level). Melting point of a solid is inversely proportional to the pressure provided to the volume of the liquid obtained after melting is less than the volume of the solid. For example, melting point of ice decreases with increased pressure. That is why ice melts quick at sea level than on hills if the temperature is kept constant. But on the other hand, when sulphur melts there is volume expansion and hence its melting point increases with increasing pressure.

242. Why does the ink from the fountain pen spill out when you carry it in an aero plane?

The atmospheric pressure at high altitudes is less as compared to what it is at sea level. The air inside the pen, therefore, expands at high altitudes and the ink inside the pen is pushed out

243.How does physical and chemical changes differs?

There are several differences between a physical and chemical change in matter or substances. A physical change in a substance doesn't change what the substance is. In a chemical change where there is a chemical reaction, a new substance is formed and energy is either given off or absorbed.

244. What is dry Ice?

The cold dense white mist produced by solid carbon dioxide in air, used for theatrical effects. Dry ice is frozen carbon dioxide. A block of dry ice has a surface temperature of -109.3 degrees Fahrenheit (-78.5 degrees C). Dry ice also has the very nice feature of sublimation -- as it breaks down, it turns directly into carbon dioxide gas rather than a liquid.

245. What is Royal Water ?

Aqua regia (Latin, lit. "royal water" or "king's water") is a mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, optimally in a molar ratio of 1:3. Aqua regia is a yellow-orange fuming liquid. Aqua regia was so named by alchemists because it can dissolve the noble metals gold and platinum

246. is energy or matter destructible?

Energy, such as light, are not matter since they cannot be touched or felt, Matter is a general term for the substance of which all physical objects. No matter can be destroyed nor created." But from what I've learned later matter can be both created and destroyed (Example antimatter+ Matter=energy, although E=mc2 so it technicality doesn't get destroyed, but then why don't they learn that instead?. conservation of matter is a special case of the more general conservation of energy, that is useful for considering mass balance in chemistry. It doesn't apply in nuclear and particle interactions.

247. When the rocks break, the earthquake occurs?

Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little.

248. The galaxy of which the solar system is a part; the Milky Way.

Galaxy a system of millions or billions of stars, together with gas and dust, held together by gravitational attraction.

249. What is Tornado? Tornado: A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that rotates while in contact with both the surface of the Earth and a cumulonimbus cloud or, in rare cases, the base of a cumulus cloud.

250: Anemometer? An anemometer is a device used for measuring wind speed, and is a common weather station instrument. The term is derived from the Greek word anemos, which means wind, and is used to describe any wind speed measurement instrument used in meteorology.

251.Paleonthology? Invertebrate paleontology deals with fossils of invertebrates such as molluscs, arthropods, annelid worms and echinoderms. Paleobotany focuses on the study of fossil plants, but traditionally includes the study of fossil algae and fungi.

252. Barograph: A barograph is a barometer that records the barometric pressure over time. On moving chart.

253. What is Mariana Trench ? The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's oceans. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, to the east of the Mariana Islands. The trench is about 2,550 kilometers (1,580 mi) long with an average width of 69 kilometers (43 mi).

254. Photosynthesis can happen in plants because they have chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is the pigment that makes plants green. Chlorophyll captures the Sun's energy and uses it

to make sugars out of carbon dioxide from the air and water. The sugars fuel a plant's roots, stems, and leaves so the plant can grow

255. Worlds Rain Forests: Other tropical rainforests are located in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands (25% of the world's tropical rainforests) and West Africa (18%). Temperate rainforests are found along some coasts in temperate zones. The largest temperate rainforests are found on the Pacific coast of North America.

256. Scavenging is both a carnivorous and an herbivorous feeding behavior in which the scavenger feeds on dead animal and plant material present in its habitat. The eating of carrion from the same species is referred to as cannibalism

257. Solar System Order? If we put our planets in 'size order' they would be listed as the following, from large to small: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Earth, Venus, Mars, and Mercury. Since we lost Pluto as an official planet, it appears that Mercury is now considered the smallest planet in the solar system

258. Details of Sun?

The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System. It is a nearly perfect sphere of hot plasma, with internal convective motion that generates a magnetic field via a dynamo process, Surface temperature: 5,777 K

Radius: 695,700 km

Mass: 1.989 × 10^30 kg

Distance to Earth: 149.6 million km

Absolute magnitude: 4.83

259. Earth Surface ?

About 71 percent of the Earth's surface is water-covered, and the oceans hold about96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Water also exists in the air as water vapor, in rivers and lakes, in icecaps and glaciers, in the ground as soil moisture and in aquifers, and even in you and your dog. Water is never sitting still.

260. Giraffe Neck Structure ?

Structure. Surprisingly, even with its long neck, the giraffe has the same number of vertebrae in its neck as humans and other mammals. Giraffe have seven cervical vertebrae, but each one can be about 25 cm long.

261. Which Monkey went to space ?

A rhesus monkey called Albert 1 became the first monkey launched into space on June 11, 1948; also on board a US-launched V2 rocket. These were just suborbital flights, though. The first animal to actually go into orbit was the dog Laika, launched on board the Soviet Sputnik 2 spacecraft on November 3, 1957.

262. Why shadow is sometime long sometime short?

The shadow moves throughout the day as the Sun appears to move across the sky, from the east in the morning to the west toward the night. The Sun really stays in the same place, but its position in our sky changes as the Earth spins. At the beginning and end of the day, the bottle's shadow is long because the Sun is shining on the bottle from the side. In the middle of the day, the shadow is shorter because the Sun is shining on the bottle from above.

263. What happens to irons when it rusts ?

Iron and steel rust when they come into contact with water and oxygen. They rust faster in salty water or acid rain. Aluminum, on the other hand, does not corrode easily, because its surface is protected by a layer of aluminum oxide.

264. What colors go to form rainbow?

Colors go from red, which is bent least, through orange, yellow, green, and blue all the way to violet, which is bent the most. And just as sunlight passing through a prism is bent, so is sunlight passing through drops of water. This produces an atmospheric solar spectrum in the sky for all to see: a rainbow.

265. Why do ice should be kept in blanket?

When ice is kept under the blanket in a vessel the warm surrounding air is cut off and no heat is thus received by radiation from the outside air. The ice also brings down temperature of the little air enclosed under the blanket. since there is neither loss or gain of heat energy by radiation for the ice block kept under the blanket it does not melt.

265.Why is one breath is visible in cold and not in hot weather ?

This scientific process is called condensation. When you exhale when it's cold outside, the water vapor in your breath condenses into lots of tiny droplets of liquid water and ice (solid water) that you can see in the air as a cloud, similar to fog.

266. Why do we fuel cool after perspiration?

Wet uses evaporative cooling to maintain body temperature. As liquids evaporate, they shed molecules into the air. The liquid changes into a gas, drawing heat from the liquid. The process draws heat from the body. Evaporation also cools the remaining liquid because faster-moving hot molecules are more likely to escape into the air, according to How Stuff works.

267. Why do leaf Year has 366 Days?

A common year has 365 days and a leap year 366 days, with the extra, or

Intercalary, day designated as February 29. A leap year occurs every four years to help synchronize the calendar year with the solar year, or the length of time it takes the earth to complete its orbit about the sun, which is about 365¼ days

268. What is difference between weather and climate?

The difference between weather and climate is a measure of time. Weather is what conditions of the atmosphere are over a short period of time, and climate is how the atmosphere "behaves" over relatively long periods of time.

269. What is seismograph ?

A seismograph, or seismometer, is an instrument used to detect and record earthquakes. Generally, it consists of a mass attached to a fixed base. During an earthquake, the base moves and the mass does not.

270. Wave length : The distance between successive crests of a wave, especially points in a sound wave or electromagnetic wave.

271. Why are summer hotter than winter ?.

Many people believe that the temperature changes because the Earth is closer to the sun in summer and farther from the sun in winter. In fact, the Earth is farthest from the sun in July and is closest to the sun in January! During the summer, the sun's rays hit the Earth at a steep angle.

272. How did Malaria and Influenza got their names?

The word “malaria” comes from Italian, “mala aria” which literally translates to “bad air”. Influenza, commonly known as "the flu", is an infectious disease caused by an influenza virus. The word Influenza comes from the Italian language meaning "influence" and refers to the cause of the disease; initially, this ascribed illness to unfavorable astrological influences.

273. What is ocean Salty?

After years and years of river inflow and evaporation, the salt content of the lake water built up to the present levels. The same process made the seas salty. Rivers carry dissolved salts to the ocean. Water evaporates from the oceans to fall again as rain and to feed the rivers, but the salts remain in the ocean.

274. Why do we have eye Tears ?

Tear over-secretion is usually caused by irritation or inflammation of the surface of the eye. This can occur for a number of reasons, including eyelash and eyelid problems or allergies. Oddly, a dry eye problem can sometimes cause watery eyes, because the eye produces excess tears to combat the irritation and dryness.

275.Why do we get fever when we are sick ? When your body temperature rises because of an infection, it's called a fever. Fevers are caused by chemicals called pyrogens flowing in the bloodstream. Pyrogens make their way to the hypothalamus in the brain, which is in charge of regulating body temperature.

276.Why Elephant ears are big ?

Elephants do many different things with their big ears. One thing is that they can cool themselves down when they are hot. The blood flowing through the ears is close to the outside of the elephant body, and heat can be released as they flap them about.

277. What I are the causes of Rainbow ?

A rainbow is a meteorological phenomenon that is caused by reflection, refraction and dispersion of light in water droplets resulting in a spectrum of light appearing in the sky. It takes the form of a multicolored arc. Rainbows caused by sunlight always appear in the section of sky directly opposite the sun.

278. What is Plague ?

Plague is an infectious disease that is caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis. Depending on lung infection, or sanitary conditions, plague can be spread in the air, by direct contact, or very rarely by contaminated undercooked food

279. Rhinoceros:?

it is also the least known rhino species. Like the closely related, and larger, Indian rhinoceros, the Javan rhino has a single horn.

280.What is Omnivores?

An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.

281. Who invented first battery ?

In 1799, Alessandro Volta developed the first electrical battery. This battery, known as the Voltaic Cell, consisted of two plates of different metals immersed in a chemical solution.

282. How Does a fax machine works ?

A fax machine is designed to both send and receive documents so it has a sending part and a receiving part. The sending part is a bit like a computer scanner, with a CCD (charged-coupled device) that scans only one line of a document at a time, and only in black and white.

283. From where ice bergs come ?

The principal origin of those icebergs that reach the North Atlantic Ocean are the 100 or so major tidewater glaciers of West Greenland. Between 10,000 to 15,000 icebergs are calved each year, primarily from 20 major glaciers between the Jacobs haven and Humboldt Glaciers..

284. Why is smoking bad for health?

With the nicotine and tar working together, there are a lot of bad diseases linked to smoking cigarettes. Diseases like throat cancer, mouth cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and heart disease are all caused by smoking..

285. how do glider can fly with out an engine?

Gliders don't have an engine. They need help to get up in the air but then it's up to the wing design and the air flow to keep them flying. One way that gliders get up into the air is called an aero-tow. A rope connected to a glider is attached to a regular plane.

286. What is four wheel drive car ?

AWD and 4WD are often used interchangeably, but they operate differently and are found on different vehicles. The Edmunds Car Glossary defines the two as follows: All-Wheel Drive (AWD): A drivetrain that employs a front, rear and center differential to provide power to all four wheels of a vehicle

287: What is Balance Diet?

balanced diet definition. A diet that contains the proper proportions of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water necessary to maintain good health.

288. What is Frost ?

Why there is more often frost on clear night than on cloudy day ? A deposit of small white ice crystals formed on the ground or other surfaces when the temperature falls below freezing. Since clouds are cool moist air, and cold air is heavier than warm air, the cloud cover holds ... During a clear night, as heat absorbed by the earth during the day seeps out, the . Because clouds act like a duvet cover for the earth keeping it warm. What happens if you remove the duvet cover will you are in bed: you get colder -right! Same thing!

289. What is Piston ?

A piston is a component of reciprocating engines, reciprocating pumps, gas compressors and pneumatic cylinders, among other similar mechanisms. It is the moving component that is contained by a cylinder and is made gas-tight by piston ring.

290. What is Morse Codes ?

An alphabet or code in which letters are represented by combinations of long and short light or sound signals. it transmits a signal of continuous dashes in Morse Morse code is a method of sending text messages by keying in a series of electronic pulses, usually represented as a short pulse (called a "dot") and a long pulse (a "dash").

291. How does a suspension bridge works ?

A suspension bridge suspends the roadway from huge main cables, which extend from one end of the bridge to the other. These cables rest on top of high towers and have to be securely anchored into the bank at either end of the bridge. The towers enable the main cables to be draped over long distances.

292. What is Endoscopy?

Endoscopy is a nonsurgical procedure used to examine a person's digestive tract. Using an endoscope, a flexible tube with a light and camera attached to it, your doctor can view pictures of your digestive tract on a color TV monitor.

293. How do vaccines Works ?

Vaccines are like a training course for the immune system. They prepare the body to fight disease without exposing it to disease symptoms. When foreign invaders such as bacteria or viruses enter the body, immune cells called lymphocytes respond by producing antibodies, which are protein molecules.

294. What is Anesthesia?

Insensitivity to pain, especially as artificially induced by the administration of gases or the injection of drugs before surgical operations.

295. What difference between Pressure and Thrust ?

This pressing force acting over the entire area of the surface is called thrust. Thrust is the total force acting perpendicular to the surface. The unit of thrust is Newton. The force acting (thrust) per unit area is called pressure.

296. What is Barrage ?

A barrage is a weir that has adjustable gates installed over top of it, to allow different water surface heights at different times. The water level is adjusted by operating the adjustable gates. A dam is a high impervious barrier constructed across a river valley to form a deep storage reservoir.

297. Man and women voice differences ?

Adult men and women typically have different sizes of vocal fold; reflecting the male-female differences in larynx size. Adult male voicesare usually lower-pitched and have larger folds. The vocal tract is different and makes a different sound wave ... In a normal female this gap is usually pretty small, but it can contribute to .

298. Why Sun is red on sunset and sunrise ?

During sunrise and sunset, the rays have to travel a larger part of the atmosphere because they are very close to the horizon. Therefore, light other than red is mostly scattered away. Most of the red light, which is the least scattered, enters our eyes. Hence, the sun and the sky appear red.

299. To which Angle Owls Can Turn his Head?

Owls can turn his head in complete 360 angle circle .

300. What you Know about Eyes of Bats?

Many people think bats are blind, but in fact they can see almost as well as humans. However, at night, their ears are more important than their eyes - they use a special sonar system called 'echolocation,' meaning they find things using echoes.

301. Glass is more Elastic than rubber why ?

Glass is more elastic than rubber because restoring forces are more and less elongation for deformed force, for same force in rubber more deformation will come. young's modulus also greater value for glass.

302. Why does a ship rise when it moves from river to sea?

The up thrust on a body is equal to weight of the volume of the liquid displaced by that body. ... The density of sea water is higher due to salinity, and so it provides more buoyancy compared to river water. This results in ship rising as it enters the sea water.

303. Why does the ink from a fountain pen pull out in airplane?

The pressure at higher altitudes is comparatively less, so to equalize the pressure difference ink starts moving out from the pen which has a relatively high pressure. Same applies to tooth paste as well as bleeding from nose at such altitudes.

304. Why convex mirror is used as a driving mirror?

Because the image is smaller, more image can fit onto the mirror, so a convex mirror provides for a larger field of view than a plane mirror. This is why they are useful. They are used whenever a mirror with a large field of view is needed. For example, the passenger-side rear view mirror on a car is convex.

305. Claustrophobia ?

It is an anxiety disorder in which the sufferer has an irrational fear of having no escape or being closed-in. It frequently results in a panic attack and can be triggered by certain stimuli or situations, such as being in a crowded elevator, a small room without any windows, or being in an airplane. Extreme or irrational fear of confined places.

306. Why Ozone layer is important for Human beings ?

Ozone is a gas in the atmosphere that protects everything living on the Earth from harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the Sun. Without the layer of ozone in the atmosphere, it would be very difficult for anything to survive on the surface. (Think of a very bad sunburn, only much worse!

307. What is weightless ness in space ?

Earth-orbiting astronauts are weightless for the same reasons that riders of a free-falling amusement park ride or a free-falling elevator are weightless. They are weightless because there is no external contact force pushing or pulling upon their body. In each case, gravity is the only force acting upon their body.

308. Why a siphon cannot work in vacuum?

A siphon is an instrument used to transfer water from a higher level to a lower level, which is a general characteristic of fluids. A practical siphon, operating at typical atmospheric pressures and tube heights, works because gravity pulling down on the taller column of liquid leaves reduced pressure at the top of the siphon (formally, hydrostatic pressure when the liquid is not moving). It works due to gravity , if there is no gravity it will not work, in vacuum there is no gravity , so it will not work .

309. Why do we run to take a long jump?

The objective of the approach is to gradually accelerate to a maximum controlled speed at takeoff. The most important factor for the distance traveled by an object is its velocity at takeoff – both the speed and angle. Elite jumpers usually leave the ground at an angle of twenty degrees or less. The greater the speed at takeoff, the longer the trajectory of the center of mass will be.

310. Why bad eggs floats on water ?

Old eggs float in fresh cold water because of a large air cell that forms as the egg cools after being laid. As the egg ages, air enters the egg and the air cell becomes larger and this acts as a buoyancy aid. Generally, fresh eggs will lie on the bottom of the bowl of water.

311. Why smokes flies in air ?

Hot air is less dense than cool air, so it rises. Because there is quite a lot of hot air, it makes quite a big wind current as it rises, and that drags the smoke particles upward with the air, in much the same way as wind can raise dust.

312. Components of our atmosphere?

Calculated according to their relative volumes, the gaseous constituents of the atmosphere are nitrogen, 78.09%; oxygen, 20.95%; argon, 0.93%; carbon dioxide, 0.03%; and minute traces of neon, helium, methane, krypton, hydrogen, xenon, and ozone.

313. What is short circuit ?

A short circuit is simply a low resistance connection between the two conductors supplying electrical power to any circuit. This results in excessive current flow in the power source through the 'short,' and may even cause the power source to be destroyed.

314. Lead Pencil is made of ?

There is no lead in pencils. Rather, the core is made up of a non-toxic mineral called graphite. The common name "pencil lead" is due to an historic association with the stylus made of lead in ancient Roman times.

315. Diamond ?

A precious stone consisting of a clear and colourless crystalline form of pure carbon, the hardest naturally occurring substance.. it is made of carbon, formula C.

316. What are BCG, ?

Bacilli Chalmette-Guerin, is a vaccine for tuberculosis (TB) disease. Many foreign-born persons have been BCG-vaccinated. BCG is used in many countries with a high prevalence of TB to prevent childhood tuberculosis meningitis and malaria disease.

318. Jaundice causes such as other diseases or conditions (malaria, hepatitis, cirrhosis, drugs, cancer, etc.). Symptoms of jaundice include yellow discoloration of the eyes and skin, light colored ... Normal skin will turn white when you do this, but jaundiced skin will stay yellow.

319. Pulleys and their works?

A pulley is simply a collection of one or more wheels over which you loop a rope to make it easier to lift things. A pulley is a simple tool that can be used for many things, such as lifting heavy objects or to change the direction of applied forces for various means. A pulley is a very simple tool that consists of a wheel on a fixed axle that has grooves for keeping a rope or wire in place. This makes pulleys useful for lifting heavy objects using applied human force.

320. What is conductor?

. A conductor is a material that allows electric charge to move through it as an electric current. Usually the charge is carried by electrons, and the conductor is a metal.. Conductors conduct electrical current very easily because of their free electrons. Insulators oppose electrical current and make poor conductors. Some common conductors are copper, aluminum, gold, and silver. Some common insulators are glass, air, plastic, rubber, and wood.

321. Glacier:

A glacier is a persistent body of dense ice that is constantly moving under its own weight; it forms where the accumulation of snow exceeds its ablation (melting and sublimation) over many years, often centuries.

322. How are clouds formed ?

When warm air rises, it expands and cools. Cool air can't hold as much water vapor as warm air, so some of the vapor condenses onto tiny pieces of dust that are floating in the air and forms a tiny droplet around each dust particle. When billions of these droplets come together they become a visible cloud.

323. Precipitation?

The definition of precipitation is any form of water - liquid or solid - falling from the sky. It includes rain, sleet, snow, hail and drizzle plus a few less common occurrences such as ice pellets, diamond dust and freezing rain. Click on the weather phenomena below to find out more.

324. Who became the First Person to Enter in Space?

Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first person in space when he orbited the Earth in a Vostok spacecraft on April 12, 1961. About a month later Alan Shepard, Jr. became the first American in space on May 5, 1961, when he was launched aboard Mercury-Redstone 3.

325. Uses of Satellites.

Satellites are launched into space to do a specific job. The type of satellite that is launched to monitor cloud patterns for a weather station will be different than a satellite launched to send television signals for Sky TV. The satellite has to be designed specifically to fulfill its function.

326. What are Tides:

Tides are the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon and the Sun and the rotation of the Earth.

327. Why do some objects float and others sink?

This means whether or not an object will float or sink depends on its own density and the density of the liquid it is placed in. In the case of water, an object with a density less than 1 g/cm3 will float. The closer its density is to 1 g/cm3, the more of it will sit below the

water level. 328. Earthworms have no ears, but their bodies can sense the vibrations of animals moving nearby. Thinking and feeling: Worms have a brain that connects with nerves from their skin and muscles. ... They breathe through their skin. Air dissolves on the mucus of their skin, so they MUST stay moist to breathe.

329. What is Sterilization?

Sterilization is a form of birth control. All sterilization procedures are meant to be permanent. During a sterilization procedure, a health care provider closes or blocks a woman's fallopian tubes. Closing the tubes can be done in several ways.

330. Needs of Carbohydrates ?

Providing nutrients for the good bacteria in our intestines that helps us digest our food; and. Protecting our muscles because carbohydrates are the first source of energy for our body, without it, protein from our muscles will be used meaning that our body will effectively eat its own muscles

331. Where is saliva is produced?

It Produced in salivary glands, saliva is 98% water, but it contains many important substances, including electrolytes, mucus, antibacterial compounds and various enzymes. The digestive functions of saliva include moistening food, and helping to create a food bolus, so it can be swallowed easily.

332. How Heart Works ?

The right side of the heart pumps blood to the lungs to pick up oxygen. The left side of the heart receives the oxygen-rich blood from the lungs and pumps it to the body. The heart has four chambers and four valves and is connected to various blood vessels. 333. Astronomy is the study of the universe and its contents outside of Earth's atmosphere. Astronomers examine the positions, motions, and properties of celestial objects. Astrology attempts to study how those positions, motions, and properties affect people and events on Earth.

334. What is Horticulture?

Horticulture is the branch of agriculture that deals with the art, science, technology, and business of growing plants. It includes the cultivation of medicinal plants, fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, herbs, sprouts, mushrooms, algae, flowers, seaweeds and non-food crops such as grass and ornamental trees and plants.

335. What is Foge?

Fog is a visible mass consisting of cloud water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air at or near the Earth's surface.

336. Define Hibernation?

Hibernation is a state of inactivity and metabolic depression in endotherms. Hibernation refers to a season of heterothermy that is characterized by low body temperature, slow breathing and heart rate, and low metabolic rate.

337. why the winds blow ?

This is primarily because the sun heats the earth's surface unevenly. As heat is transferred to the air, we get regions of warm and cool air which can turn into regions of low and high pressure. This difference in pressure makes a force that causes the wind to blow.

338. Latitudes and longitudes ?

Longitudes are therefore imaginary circles that intersect the North and South Poles, and the Equator. Half of a longitudinal circle is known as a Meridian. Meridians are perpendicular to every latitude. The Prime Meridian is set as 0° longitude and it divides the Earth into the Eastern and the Western Hemisphere.

Latitude is an angle (defined below) which ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the poles. Lines of constant latitude, or parallels, run east–west as circles parallel to the equator. Latitude is used together with longitude to specify the precise location of features on the surface of the Earth.

339. Hard water ?

It is water that has high mineral content (in contrast with "soft water"). Hard water is formed when water percolates through deposits of limestone and chalk which are largely made up of calcium and magnesium carbonates.

340. Roof of the world?

With the awakening of public interest in Tibet, the Pamirs, "since 1875 ... probably the best explored region in High Asia", went out of the limelight and the description "Roof of the World" has been increasingly applied to Tibet and the Tibetan plateau, and occasionally, esp.

341. Gases in Atmosphere?

The atmosphere contains many gases, most in small amounts, including some pollutants and greenhouse gases. The most abundant gas in the atmosphere is nitrogen, with oxygen second. Argon, an inert gas, is the third most abundant gas in the atmosphere..

342. Why Rain bow comes after the Rain?

Each rain droplet has a function in the formation of the rainbow. Sunlight enters the rain droplet at a specific angle and the rain droplet separates the white light into many different colors. This angle is a fixed measurement between your eye and the sun. that's why it come after the rain in sky.

343. Among commonly available materials, liquid helium, at a temperature of a few kelvins, is the usual example of something very cold. Liquid nitrogen (boils at about 78 kelvins) is even more available and much cheaper.

345. What is Dew?

Dew is water in the form of droplets that appears on thin, exposed objects in the morning or evening due to condensation. As the exposed surface cools by radiating its heat,

atmospheric moisture condenses at a rate greater than that at which it can evaporate, resulting in the formation of water droplets.

346. What is Mercury ?

It is the only one in liquid state at room temperature. It's used in thermometers because it has high coefficient of expansion. Hence, the slightest change in temperature is notable when it's used in a thermometer.

347. For the same reason as cold glass breaks if it's suddenly heated. ?

The reason it breaks is because the heat isn't being transferred (either in or out) uniformly through the entire body of glass, and the differences in expansion/contraction rates cause stress that's relieved with a break.

348. Difference: Watershed - ?

The line separating waters flowing into different rivers, basins or seas; a narrow ridge between two drainage areas. Waterfall - A vertically descending part of a stream where it falls from a height over a rock, precipice etc.;

349. The big difference between a geyser and a hot spring is that a geyser has an obstruction in its hydrothermal plumbing near the surface. In hot springs, water is allowed to circulate to the surface and move freely, giving off steam and heat. Ingeysers, constrictions keep the boiling water underground.

350. The only difference between a hurricane, a cyclone, and a typhoon is the location where the storm occurs. ... Hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons are all the same weather phenomenon; we just use different names for these storms in different places. In the Atlantic and Northeast Pacific, the term "hurricane" is used.

351. Difference Between Soaps and Detergents ?

However, there is a significant difference between them; soaps are produced from natural products, and detergents are synthetic, or man-made. To make soap, the first step is to start with fats and oils (obtained from plants or animals) that are reduced to fatty acids and glycerin with a high pressure steam.

352. Many people use the terms "ocean" and "sea" interchangeably when speaking about the ocean, but there is a difference between the two terms when speaking of geography (the study of the Earth's surface). Seas are smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet.

353. Etymology and Ethnology ?

Etymology deals with linguistics, words and expressions while ethnology is a broader term which has to do with anthropology. The origin and historical development of a linguistic form as shown by determining its basic elements, earliest known use, and changes in form and meaning, tracing its transmission from one language to another, identifying its cognates in other languages, and reconstructing its ancestral form where possible.

Ethnology: The science that analyzes and compares human cultures, as in social structure, language, religion, and technology; cultural anthropology. he branch of anthropology that deals with the origin, distribution, and characteristics of human racial groups.

354. A tsunami is a series of fast moving waves in the ocean caused by powerful earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. A tsunami has a very long wavelength. It can be hundreds of kilometers long. Usually, a tsunami starts suddenly. The waves travel at a great speed across an ocean with little energy loss.

355. Fossil Fuels. A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.

356. Big Bang Theory: Mensa-fied best friends and roommates Leonard and Sheldon, physicists who work at the California Institute of Technology, may be able to tell everybody more than they want to know about quantum physics, but getting through most basic social situations, especially ones involving women, totally baffles them. How lucky, then, that babe-alicious waitress/aspiring actress Penny moves in next door. Frequently seen hanging out with Leonard and Sheldon are friends and fellow Caltech scientists Wolowitz and Koothrappali. Will worlds collide? Does Einstein theorize in the woods?

357. Digital cameras look very much like ordinary film cameras but they work in a completely different way. When you press the button to take a photograph with a digital camera, an aperture opens at the front of the camera and light streams in through the lens. So far, it's just the same as a film camera.

358. Glass: Glass is made by melting together several minerals at very high temperatures. Silica in the form of sand is the main ingredient and this is combined with soda ash and limestone and melted in a furnace at temperatures of 1700°C. Other materials can be added to produce different colors or properties.

359. How Fuse Works: A fuse is exactly the same. It's a thin piece of wire designed to carry a limited electrical current. If you try to pass a higher current through the wire, it'll heat up so much that it burns or melts. When it melts, it breaks the circuit it's fitted to and stops the current flowing.

360. Why High Voltage is used in long Transmissions: One of the key concerns in the transmission of electricity is the power loss in transmission lines, dissipated as heat due to the resistance of the conductors. High-voltage transmission lines are used to transmit electric power over long distances.

361. Why in Blub Two Gases.

The gases used in light bulbs are known as inert gases. ... Inert gases can either be elements or compounds. Due to their inherent stability, inert gases such as argon and nitrogen do not allow a filament to catch fire in a light bulb.

362: No Use of Parachute on Moon:

Actually there is gravity on the moon, but there is no air to slow the parachute down, and so it wouldn't make any difference to the falling speed.

363.Optical fiber refers to the medium and the technology associated with the transmission of information as light pulses along a glass or plastic strand or fiber. a thin glass fiber through which light can be transmitted.

364. The nail sinks in water because the gravitational force attracts it downward. toward the earth, there is an upthrust of water on the nail which pushes it. Objects that are of lower density than the surrounding material float, while higher densities sink.

365. Difference Between Aurora and Nebula: is that aurora is an atmospheric phenomenon created by charged particles from the sun striking the upper atmosphere, creating colored lights in the sky it is usually named australis or borealis based on whether it is in the southern or northern hemispheres respectively while nebula is (astronomy) a cloud in outer space consisting of gas or dust (eg a cloud formed after a star explodes).

366. The following is a brief introduction of the relationship between earthquakes and tsunamis. A tsunami is a series of destructive waves, sometimes tens of meters high, caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, usually an ocean.

367. Bay & Peninsula: Peninsulas are land formations, while bays are bodies of water. However, the two geographic features often occur side by side. Peninsulas are areas of land that are surrounded by water on three of its four sides. Bays are bodies of water that are surrounded by land on most sides.

368. An ice shelf is a floating extension of land ice. The Antarctic continent is surrounded by ice shelves. ... The difference between sea ice and ice shelves is that sea ice is free-floating; the sea freezes and unfreezes each year, whereas ice shelves are firmly attached to the land.

369. The main difference between brasses and bronzes is that brass is mostly made of copper and zinc while bronze is mostly made of copper and tin. Copper is an unusual metal in that, like silver, gold, and tin, it can appear in ``native" form -- that is, as a fairly pure metal, just lying around.

370. Tundra: In physical geography, tundra is a type of biome where the tree growth is hindered by low temperatures and short growing seasons. The term tundra comes through Russian from the Kildin Sami word tūndâr "uplands", "treeless mountain tract"

371. Braille: a form of written language for blind people, in which characters are represented by patterns of raised dots that are felt with the fingertips. Louis Braille, who was blinded at the age of three, invented the system in 1824 while a student at the Institution National des Jeunes Aveugles (National Institute for Blind Children), Paris. The Frenchman Valentin Haüy was the first person to emboss paper as a means of reading for the blind.

372. How does juice rise in a pipe?

The motion you make when you drink with a straw, it removes air, creating an area of low pressure in your mouth. As a result, the relatively higher pressure of the surrounding atmosphere pushes the juice into your mouth.

373. What are conducting Tissues in plants?

Vascular tissue is a complex conducting tissue, formed of more than one cell type, found in vascular plants. The primary components of vascular tissue are the xylem and phloem. These two tissues transport fluid and nutrients internally.

374. How does water get cooled in earthen ware?

The earthenware is porous. Through these microscopic pores, water comes out very slowly and when the water from outside surface of the ware gets vaporized it absorbs latent heat from the ware itself and thereby makes the ware and the water inside cooler. Evaporative cooling is part of the answer for sure

375. Fats Functions : Three Functions of Fat in the Body. Fat is a backup source of energy to fuel your workout when carbohydrates are not available. Fat is an essential part of your diet. It provides energy, absorbs certain nutrients and maintains your core body temperature.

376. Why Nichrome is used in heaters?

Nichrome wire is used as a heating element because it is very stable, even at high temperatures. ... Ironically, Nichrome actually has low electrical resistance, the property that causes the wire to heat.

377. Why Sea shores are cooler in summer and warmer in winters?

Because of its high specific heat, it takes longer far water to get heated up or to get cooled. During summer days, the land near the sea gets heated up quickly but the sea water remains cool and thus, cool breeze blowing from the sea reduces the heat in the adjoining land area. The reverse happens in winter. The land gets cooled quickly but the sea water remains warm and thus, the land gets warm breeze from the sea. But the land farther inside does not have this advantage. This account for the difference in the climatic conditions.

378. Why distant objects look smaller?

As objects become more distant they appear smaller because their visual angle decreases. The visual angle of an object is the angle subtended at the eye by a triangle with the object at its base.

379. Radiator Function,: The majority of radiators are constructed to function in automobiles, buildings, and electronics. The radiator is always a source of heat to its environment, although this may be for either the purpose of heating this environment, or for cooling the fluid or coolant supplied to it, as for engine cooling.

380. Milk is Complete Diet?

Milk contains almost all the essential vitamins, minerals and other nutrients which our body need (in varying quantities). So it is called a complete food.

381. Why it is cooler on fanning itself?

Actually, you do not produce cold air. ... feel that its cold is because your body is warmer than the air you're fanning towards yourself. ... Fanning your hand, or any other device, does not cool the air, it moves it. That is because fanning increases air movement, which increases the rate by which moisture evaporates from your skin, which takes heat from your body.

382. Unicellular plant and animals ?

There are various examples of unicellular plants, and some of them include bacteria, some types of algae such as diatoms. Some living organisms are made up of once cell only, these are called unicellular. These organisms have a large surface area to volume ratio and rely on simple diffusion to meet their needs. An example of a unicellular animal is Amoeba.

283. The mirror used in search light is parabolic or spherical ?

This is because. An ordinary concave mirror, with a spherical curvature, would make the searchlight beam converge A concave mirror is used in torch lights. The light rays from a source placed on the focus of a concave mirror are reflected in such a way that the reflected rays are strong, straight and parallel.

384.How diamonds is cut ?

Sawing is the use of a diamond saw or laser to cut the diamond rough into separate pieces. Bruting - the process whereby two diamonds are set onto spinning axles turning in opposite directions, which are then set to grind against each other to shape each diamond into a round shape. This can also be known as girdling. Of the 4Cs, cut is the most important characteristic because it has the greatest influence on a diamond's sparkle. Simply put, the better the cut grade, the more it will sparkle. The sparkling isn't just the high refractive index - the shape matters too. Diamonds are cut so that a light ray falling on the diamond is reflected multiple times inside the diamond and therefore sends light out in all directions. Actually, diamonds don't shine, they reflect.

385. Why does it not hurt to cut your nails?

So if you pluck out a hair by the roots, it hurts. But trimming or cutting your hair is painless. And that is also the same reason why it doesn't hurt to trim your fingernails or toenails, which are also made of keratin. And because fingernails grow faster than toenails, you need to trim them more often!

386. Why Does a clock loose time in summer ?

One source of error in clocks is thermal expansion; the pendulum rod changes in length slightly with changes in temperature. An increase in temperature causes the rod to expand, making the pendulum longer, so its period increases and the clock loses time.

387. Aerodynamics?

The study of the properties of moving air and the interaction between the air and solid bodies moving through it. The properties of a solid object regarding the manner in which air flows around it.

388. Explain why the moisture gathers on the outside of a glass tumbler containing cold water.

A. Because the water vapours present in air get cooled and appear as droplets of water on coming in contact with the cold surface of the glass tumbler.

389. How much blood does a normal person in his body?

An average adult body with a weight of 150 to 180 pounds will contain approximately 4.7 to 5.5 liters (1.2 to 1.5 gallons) of blood. An average child with a body weight of 80 pounds will have approximately half the amount of blood as an adult.

390. What is mirage?

an optical illusion caused by atmospheric conditions, especially the appearance of a sheet of water in a desert or on a hot road caused by the refraction of light from the sky by heated air. “the surface of the road ahead rippled in the heat mirages"

391. At what speed the earth revolves around the earth?

The Earth orbits, on average, 93 million miles (149,600,000 km) from the Sun (this distance is defined as one Astronomical Unit (AU)), taking one year to complete an orbit. The Earth revolves around the Sun at a speed of about 18.5 miles/sec (30 km/sec).

392. Why there is gaps in Railway Joints?

Railway tracks have gaps to allow for expansion when the tracks heat up. As the tracks get ... It is left so that during expansion when the railways will expand the rail will ... Railway tracks have expansion joints to prevent them from warping when ... There are small gaps between the length of the railway track because when it becomes hot in summer it will fill the joints.

393: Unlike a thermostat, a thermometer does not prompt the refrigeration system to turn on if the unit temperature reaches temperatures outside of the high and low temperature parameters. Instead, it simply measures the current unit temperature.

394. Convex lenses are thicker at the middle. Rays of light that pass through the lens are brought closer together (they converge). ... A concave lens is a diverging lens. When parallel rays of light pass through a concave lens the refracted rays diverge so that they appear to come from one point called the principal focus.

394. immunity is defined as "the ability to resist infection with a particular pathogen". An antibody is just one part of an immune response - specific proteins made by B cells. Lots of things other than antibodies are required for effective immunity.

395. Heavy water is a form of water that contains a larger than normal amount of the hydrogen isotope deuterium, rather than the common hydrogen-1 isotope that makes up most of the hydrogen in normal water.

Hard water is water that has high mineral content (in contrast with "soft water"). Hard water is formed when water percolates through deposits of limestone and chalk which are largely made up of calcium and magnesium carbonates.

396. Microwave Oven: an electromagnetic wave with a wavelength in the range 0.001–0.3 m, shorter than that of a normal radio wave but longer than those of infrared radiation. Microwaves are used in radar, in communications, and for heating in microwave ovens and in various industrial processes. Pressure Cooker : an airtight pot in which food can be cooked quickly under steam pressure.

397. Thermometer: an instrument for measuring and indicating temperature, typically one consisting of a narrow, hermetically sealed glass tube marked with graduations and having at one end a bulb containing mercury or alcohol which extends along the tube as it expands.

Thermostat: a device that automatically regulates temperature, or that activates a device when the temperature reaches a certain point.

398. The term static differentiates SRAM from DRAM (dynamic random-access memory) which must be periodically refreshed. SRAM is faster and more expensive than DRAM; it is typically used for CPU cache while DRAM is used for a computer's main memory.

399. 'Autocracy' is a government system where one person has absolute, dictatorial power.

'**Monarchy**' is a form of government with one king/queen (monarch) as its head of state.

'**Aristocracy**' is the highest class of people in society, who are of noble birth, and hold ceremonial titles/offices.

400. Black Hand. : a lawless secret society engaged in criminal activities (as terrorism or extortion.

Black Panthers: a member of a militant political organization set up in the US in 1966 to fight for black rights.

401. Difference Between Doves and Hawks: Doves believed that the Vietnam conflict was a localized civil war and did not agree with Johnson's war policy, whereas Hawks supported Johnson's policy and believed Vietnam was a crucial front in the Cold War.

403. Testatum: the portion of the ordinary purchase deed that contains the statement of the consideration, the words incorporating covenants for title, and the operative words. **Testimonium:** the final or authenticating clause of an instrument that typically begins “In witness whereof” and furnishes such information as when it was signed and before what witnesses.

404. Agnates: a person descended from the same male ancestor as another specified or implied person, especially through the male line.

Cognates: a blood relative, especially on the mother's side.

405. Micro Computer: a small computer that contains a microprocessor as its central processor. Minicomputer: a computer of medium power, more than a microcomputer but less than a mainframe. The logic part of microcomputer is put inside an IC and called Microcontroller. A microprocessor is an Integrated Circuit (IC) which has only the Central Processing Unit (CPU) inside it. They lack Random Access Memory (RAM), Read Only Memory (ROM), and other peripherals on the chip.

406. A system designer has to add them externally to make them functional. Application of microprocessor includes Desktop PC's, Laptops, notepads etc. But this is not the case with Microcontrollers. Microcontroller has a CPU, in addition with a fixed amount of RAM, ROM and other peripherals all embedded on a single chip.

407. SAMOS: Samos is a Greek island in the eastern Aegean Sea, separated from Turkey by the mile-wide Mycale Strait. It was the birthplace of mathematician Pythagoras and philosopher Epicurus, and is known for producing sweet Muscat wine. On the southeast coast, the remains of the ancient port of Pythagoreion include the 1,040-m underground Eupalinian aqueduct, built in the 6th century B.C

408. Matter? Physical substance in general, as distinct from mind and spirit; (in physics) that which occupies space and possesses rest mass, especially as distinct from energy. a subject or situation under consideration.

409. What is Dictaphone:?

Dictaphone was an American company founded by Alexander Graham Bell that produced dictation machines. It is now a division of Nuance Communications based in Burlington, Massachusetts. Although the name "Dictaphone" is a trademark, it has become genericized as a means to refer to any dictation machine

410. De Jure and De facto Recognition ..

De facto is a Latin expression that means "in fact, in reality, in actual existence, force, ...

A De-facto recognition.

It is extended where a govt. has not acquired sufficient stability. It is provisional (temporary or conditional0 recognition. It is not legal recognition. However, it is recognition in principle. Three conditions for giving de-facto recognition. (i) permanence (ii) the govt. commands popular support (iii) the govt. fulfills international obligations.

De-Jure Recognition.

It is legal recognition. It means that the govt. recognized formally fulfills the requirement laid down by International law. De-jure recognition is complete and full and normal relations can be maintained.

De-facto recognition of a state is a step towards de-jure recognition. Normally the existing states extend de-facto recognition to the new states or govts. It is after a long lapse of time when they find that there is stability in it that they grant de-jure recognition.

Such practice is common among the states. The essential features of de-facto recognition is that it is provisional and liable to be withdrawn

411. Carat: The carat (ct) is a unit of mass equal to 200 mg (0.2 g; 0.007055 oz) and is used for measuring gemstones and pearls. The current definition, sometimes known as the metric carat, was adopted in 1907 at the Fourth General Conference on Weights and Measures, and soon afterwards in many countries around the world.

412: What is Karat? A karat, when used with gold, is a unit of purity-- 24-karat gold is pure gold, but usually you mix gold with a metal like copper or silver to make jewelry (because pure gold is too soft).

413: Bears and Bulls: If a person is optimistic and believes that stocks will go up, he or she is called a "bull" and is said to have a "bullish outlook". A bear market is when the economy is bad, recession is looming and stock prices are falling. Bearmarkets make it tough for investors to pick profitable stocks.

414: Balfour Declaration: Issued on November 2, 1917, in a letter from Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, to Lord Rothschild, president of the British Zionist Federation .In it the British made public their support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. It was 67-word statement contained within a brief letter. The declaration recognized the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Great Britain, particularly, favored the declaration as an act of policy. She wanted the United States to join World War I and the she hoped that by supporting a Jewish homeland in Palestine, world Jewry would be able to sway the U.S. to join the war. It statement read as follows:

415: What is Extradition: Transfer of an accused from one nation or state to another nation or state. Between states, extradition is regulated by treaties and compelled by laws. Extradition Act, 1972, deals to the extradition of fugitive offenders in Pakistan. ...A judicial inquiry in common law jurisdictions, particularly held to determine the cause of a person's death, conducted by a judge, jury, or government official. An inquest may or may not require an autopsy carried out by a coroner or medical examiner. Generally, inquests are only conducted upon deaths which are suspicious, due to violence, involving law enforcement officials, or of persons held in state custody.

416: Slumdog Millionaire: As 18-year-old Jamal Malik (Dev Patel) answers questions on the Indian version of "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire," flashbacks show how he got there. Part of a stable of young thieves after their mother dies, Jamal and his brother, Salim, survive on the streets of Mumbai. Salim finds the life of crime. Slumdog Millionaire is a 2008 British drama film directed by Danny Boyle,[5] written by Simon Beaufoy, and produced by Christian Colson. Set and filmed in India, it is a loose adaptation of the novel Q & A (2005) by Indian author and diplomat Vikas Swarup, telling the story of Jamal Malik, age 18, from theJuhu slums of Mumbai. As a contestant on the Indian version of Who Wants to Be a Millionaire? who is able to answer every stage correctly, he is accused of cheating. Jamal recounts his history, illustrating how he is able to answer each question.

417. Hezbollah: Hezbollah originated within the Shia block of Lebanon society. According to a United States Central Intelligence Agency estimate, Shias comprise 27 percent of Lebanon's population,[1] predominating in three areas of Lebanon: the South, Beirut and its environs and the northern Beqaa valley and Hermel region. Hezbollah, also known as 'The Party of God,' is a radical Shi'a Muslim group fighting against Israel and "western imperialism" in Lebanon. The group does not recognize the legitimacy of the State of Israel and it has labeled as a foreign terrorist organization (FTO) by the U.S. State Department since October 1997. Its main goal is the establishment of an Islamic government across the Arab world that will "liberate" Jerusalem and the entire area of the present-day State of Israel.

418: Escape Velocity: In physics, escape velocity is the minimum speed needed for an object to escape from the gravitational attraction of a massive body, without the aid of thrust, or suffering the resistance from friction. The escape velocity from Earth is about 11.186 km/s (40,270 km/h; 25,020 mph) at the surface. the lowest velocity which a body must have in order to escape the gravitational attraction of a particular planet or other object. Escape velocity is the speed that an object needs to be traveling to break free of a planet or moon's gravity well and leave it without further propulsion. For example, a spacecraft leaving the surface of Earth needs to be going 7 miles per second, or nearly 25,000 miles per hour to leave without falling back to the surface or falling into orbit.

419: 100 Years War: HUNDRED YEARS' WAR. This name is given to the protracted conflict between France and England from 1337 to 1453, which continued through the reigns of the French kings Philip VI, John II, Charles V, Charles VI, Charles VII, and of the English kings Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI.

420.

ANSWERS OF TERMINOLOGIES ASKED IN BPSC

1. Jaffina: After the independence of Sri Lanka in 1948, Sri Lankan Tamil dramas started to develop in Tamil populated areas and in Colombo. Sri Lankan Tamil dramas can be categorized by regional identities. Jaffna, Colombo, Batticaloa, Mannar and Hill country are some of the regions which have developed dramas involving their traditional identity. Sri Lankan Tamil electronic media has played an important role in establishing the identity Tamil people in Sri Lanka. Ethnic conflict has had an effect on the scale of the Sri Lankan Tamil dramas.

2. Sao Paulo: São Paulo, Brazil's vibrant financial center, is among the world's most populous cities, with numerous cultural institutions and a rich architectural tradition. Its iconic buildings range from its neo-Gothic cathedral and the 1929 Martinelli skyscraper to modernist architect Oscar Niemeyer's curvy Edifício Copan. The colonial-style Pátio do Colégio church marks where Jesuit priests founded the city in 1554.

3. Isle of Pearls: The Pearl Islands (Spanish: Archipiélago de las Perlas or Islas de las Perlas) are a group of 200 or more islands and islets (many tiny and uninhabited) lying about 30 miles (48 km) off the Pacific coast of Panama in the Gulf of Panama.

4. Cape Canaveral: Cape Canaveral, from the Spanish Cabo Cañaveral, is a cape in Brevard County, Florida, United States,. Known as Cape Kennedy it is part of a region known as the Space Coast, and is the site of the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. Since many U.S. spacecraft have been launched from both the station and the Kennedy Space Center on adjacent Merritt Island, the two are sometimes conflated with each other. In homage to its spacefaring heritage, the Florida Public Service Commission allocated area code 321 to the Cape Canaveral area.

5. Pokhran: Pokhran is a city and a municipality located in the Jaisalmer district of the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is a remote location in the Thar Desert region and served as the test site for India's first underground nuclear weapon detonation.

6. Kinshasa: Kinshasa is the capital and the largest city of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is on the Congo River. Once a site of fishing villages, Kinshasa is now an urban area with a 2014 population of over 11 million.

7. Milton Keynes: locally abbreviated to MK, is a large town in Buckinghamshire, England. It is the administrative center of the Borough of Milton Keynes and was formally designated as a new town on 23 January 1967, with the design brief to become a "city" in scale It took its name from the existing village of Milton Keynes, a few miles east of the planned center.

8. Omagh: Omagh is the county town of County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. It is situated where the rivers Drumragh and Camowen meet to form the Strule. Northern Ireland's capital city Belfast is 68 miles (109.5 km) to the east of Omagh, and Derry is 34 miles (55 km) to the north. The closest public air links to the town are situated at these cities. Enniskillen Airport, a small air strip, lies 24 miles/38.5 km to the southwest of Omagh.

9. Lithography: the process of printing from a flat surface treated so as to repel the ink except where it is required for printing.

10. Mafia: A mafia is a type of organized crime syndicate whose primary activities are protection racketeering, the arbitration of disputes between criminals, and the ...

11. Mantra: originally in Hinduism and Buddhism) a word or sound repeated to aid concentration in meditation."a mantra is given to a trainee meditator when his teacher initiates him"

12. Somnambulism: sleepwalking. “she would have liked to wake up from her somnambulism to find herself back in bed"

13. Macroeconomics: he branch of economics concerned with large-scale or general economic factors, such as interest rates and national productivity.

14. Malnutrition: lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat, not eating enough of the right things, or being unable to use the food that one does eat.

15. Lay off: a temporary or permanent discharge of a worker or workers. a period during which someone is unable to take part in a sport or other activity due to injury or illness.

16. Spoonerism: a verbal error in which a speaker accidentally transposes the initial sounds or letters of two or more words, often to humorous effect, as in the sentence you have hissed the mystery lectures.

17. Iron Curtain: a notional barrier separating the former Soviet bloc and the West prior to the decline of communism that followed the political events in Eastern Europe in 1989.

18. Bigotry: intolerance towards those who hold different opinions from oneself.

19. Lobbying: The act of attempting to influence business and government leaders to create legislation or conduct an activity that will help a particular organization. People who do lobbying are called lobbyists.

20. Sky Scrappers: a very tall building of many storeys.

21. Silt: fine sand, clay, or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment, especially in a channel or harbor.

22. Chauvinism: exaggerated or aggressive patriotism. Jingoism, Blind Patriotism.

23. Nemesis: he inescapable agent of someone's or something's downfall. Someone's nemesis is a person or thing that is very difficult for them to defeat

24. Ukraine: Ukraine is a large country in Eastern Europe known for its Orthodox churches, Black

Sea coastline and forested mountains. Its capital, Kiev, features the gold-domed St. Sophia's Cathedral, with 11th-century mosaics and frescoes. Overlooking the Dnieper River is the Kiev Pechersk Lavra monastery complex, a Christian pilgrimage site housing Scythian tomb relics and catacombs containing mummified Orthodox monks.

25. Hudson River: The Hudson River is a 315-mile river that flows from north to south primarily through eastern New York in the United States.

26. Darfur: Darfur is a region in western Sudan. It was firstly named Dardaju when the Daju, who migrated from Meroe c.350 AD, were ruling. The War in Darfur is a major armed conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan, that began in February 2003 when the Sudan Liberation Movement and Justice and Equality Movement rebel groups began fighting

27. Kilinochchi: Kilinochchi is the main town of Kilinochchi District, Northern Province of Sri Lanka. Kilinochchi is situated at the A9 road some 100 km south-east of Jaffna.

28. Antarctica: Antarctica, the southernmost continent and site of the South Pole, is a virtually uninhabited, ice-covered landmass. Most cruises to the continent visit the Antarctic Peninsula, which stretches toward South America. It's known for the Lemaire Channel and Paradise Harbor, striking, iceberg-flanked passageways, and Port Lockroy, a former British research station turned museum. The peninsula's isolated terrain also shelters rich wildlife, including many penguins.

29. Vienna: Vienna, Austria's capital, lies in the country's east on the Danube River. Its artistic and intellectual legacy was shaped by residents including Mozart, Beethoven and Sigmund Freud. The city is also known for its Imperial palaces, including Schönbrunn, the Habsburgs' summer residence. In the MuseumsQuartier district, historic and contemporary buildings display works by Egon Schiele, Gustav Klimt and other artists.

30. Harare: Harare is the capital and most populous city of Zimbabwe. Situated in the north-east of the country in the heart of historic Mashonaland, the city has an estimated population of 1,606,000, with 2,800,000 in its metropolitan area.

31. Taipe: Taipei, the capital of Taiwan, is a modern metropolis with Japanese colonial lanes, busy shopping streets and contemporary buildings. The skyline is crowned by the 509m-tall, bamboo-shaped Taipei 101 skyscraper, with upscale shops at the base and a rapid elevator to an observatory near the top. Taipei is also known for its lively street-food scene and many night markets, including expansive Shilin market.

32. Bangkok: Bangkok, Thailand's capital, is a large city known for ornate shrines and vibrant street life. The boat-filled Chao Phraya River feeds its network of canals, flowing past the Rattanakosin royal district, home to opulent Grand Palace and its sacred Wat Phra Kaew Temple. Nearby is Wat Pho Temple with an enormous reclining Buddha and, on the opposite shore, Wat Arun Temple with its steep steps and Khmer-style spire

33. Brussles: Brussels, officially the Brussels-Capital Region, is a region of Belgium comprising 19 municipalities, including the City of Brussels which is the de jure capital of Belgium.

34. Beijing: Beijing, China's massive capital, has history stretching back 3 millennia. Yet it's known as much for its modern architecture as its ancient sites such as the grand Forbidden City complex, the imperial palace during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Nearby, the massive Tiananmen Square pedestrian plaza is the site of Mao Zedong's mausoleum and the National Museum of China, displaying a vast collection of cultural relics.

35. Coterie: a small group of people with shared interests or tastes, especially one that is exclusive of other people,

36. Soiree: an evening party or gathering, typically in a private house, for conversation or music.

37. Portmanteau: a large travelling bag, typically made of stiff leather and opening into two equal parts.

38. Rapprochement: especially in international affairs) an establishment or resumption of harmonious relations. "there were signs of a growing rapprochement between the two countries"

39. Bonanza: a situation which creates a sudden increase in wealth, good fortune, or profits.

40. Resume: A resume is a one to two page formal document that lists a job applicant's work experience, education and skills. A resume is designed to provide a detailed summary of an applicant's qualifications for a particular job - it is not usually meant to provide a complete picture.

41. Laissez Faire: The policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering.

42. Nom De Plume: an assumed name used by a writer instead of their real name; a pen-name.

43. Amicus Curiae: an impartial adviser to a court of law in a particular case."the Federal Republic of Germany filed an amicus brief arguing that the Convention was exclusive"

44. Protégé: a person who is guided and supported by an older and more experienced or influential person.

45. Quorum: the minimum number of members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meetings to make the proceedings of that meeting valid.

46. Prima Facie: based on the first impression; accepted as correct until proved otherwise.

47. Subpoena: a writ ordering a person to attend a court. summon (someone) with a subpoena.

48. Lingua Franca: a language that is adopted as a common language between speakers whose native languages are different. a mixture of Italian with French, Greek, Arabic, and Spanish, formerly used in the eastern Mediterranean.

49. Matador: The performers who participate in the bullfight include: the main performer, who is the leader of an entourage and the one who kills the bull and is addressed as maestro (master), or with the formal title matador de toros (killer of bulls); the other bullfighters in the entourage are called subalternos and their suits

50. Buffer State: A nation situated in between two separate powers. In general, the buffer state acts as an independent country unassociated with the rival nations or empires. This nation provides a cushion that prevents belligerent actions from occurring. This differs from a satellite state in that the nation generally holds a neutralist foreign policy, creating a buffer zone rather than a position for the hostile powers to hedge military and economic objectives.

51. Pessimism: Is the tendency to expect the worst and see the worst in all things.it is a state of mind in which one perceives life negatively.

52. Absolute Zero: The point where no more heat can be removed from a system, or entropy reaches its minimum value .absolute zero is defined as 0K on the Kelvin scale and as −273.15° on the Celsius scale equals to −459.67° on the Fahrenheit scale.

53. Confederation: An alliance or a group of people or nations with shared goals or permanent union of political units, for common action in relation to other units. Then it tend to be established for dealing with critical issues such as defense, foreign affairs or a common currency, with the central government being required to provide support for all members

54. Aristocracy: A ruling body composed of the best citizens .It is a form of government in which supreme power is in the hands of an "upper class" known as aristocrats or a government when only a certain part of the general public can represent the public.

55. Zenith: An imaginary point directly above or in the vertical direction opposite to the gravitational force at a particular location, on the imaginary celestial sphere. The zenith is used in the following scientific contexts: 1.It is the direction of reference for measuring the zenith angle, the angle between a direction of interest (e.g., a star) and the local zenith. 2.It defines one of the axes of the horizontal coordinate system in astronomy.

56. Twilight: Time between dawn and sunrise or between sunset and dusk, during which sunlight scattering in the upper atmosphere illuminates the lower atmosphere, and the surface of the earth is neither completely lit nor completely dark. The sun itself is not directly visible because it is below the horizon.

57. Ocean of Storms: Also known as Oceanus Procellarum ,is a vast lunar mare on the western edge of the Moon, formed by ancient basaltic flood ,volcanic eruptions that covered the region in a thick, nearly flat layer of solidified magma. Unlike the other lunar

maria, however, Oceanus Procellarum is not contained within a single well-defined impact basin . Around its edges lie many minor bays and seas.

58. Equinox: Derived from Latin, meaning "equal night" .On equinox night and day are nearly the same length i.e. 12 hours, all over the world, because Earth's axis neither tilts away from nor towards the Sun.

59. Avalanche: A sudden, drastic flow of snow down a slope due to the load of new snow or rain, snowmobilers, explosives or backcountry skiers, overload the snow pack. It is also called snow slide or snow slip.

60. Habeas Corpus: Habeas corpus is a writ that is used to bring a party who has been criminally convicted in state court into federal court. Usually, writs of habeas corpus are used to review the legality of the party's arrest, imprisonment, or detention.

61. Xenophobia: dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

62. Sine Die: (with reference to business or proceedings that have been adjourned) with no appointed date for resumption."the case was adjourned sine die.

63. Casting Vote: an extra vote given by a chairperson to decide an issue when the votes on each side are equal.

64. Floor Crossing: In politics, crossing the floor is when a politician changes their allegiance or votes against their party in a Westminster system parliament. Crossing the floor may be voting against the approved party lines, or changing to a second party after being elected to a first party.

65. Balance Sheet: a statement of the assets, liabilities, and capital of a business or other organization at a particular point in time, detailing the balance of income and expenditure over the preceding period.

66. Inquest: An inquest is a judicial inquiry in common law jurisdictions, particularly one held to determine the cause of a person's death. Conducted by a judge, jury, or government official, an inquest may or may not require an autopsy carried out by a coroner or medical examiner.

67. Plaintiff: a person who brings a case against another in a court of law.

68. Follow On: (of a cricket team) be required to bat again immediately after failing in their first innings to reach a score within a set number of runs of the score made by their opponents.

69. Zero Hour; the time at which a planned operation, typically a military one, is set to begin.

70. Blockade: A blockade is an effort to cut off supplies, war material or communications from a particular area by force, either in part or totally. A blockade should not be confused with an embargo or sanctions, which are legal barriers to trade.

71. Détente. the easing of hostility or strained relations, especially between countries."his policy of arms control and detente with the Soviet Union".

72. Filibuster: act in an obstructive manner in a legislative assembly, especially by speaking at inordinate length."several measures were killed by Republican filibustering"

73. Camouflage: the disguising of military personnel, equipment, and installations by painting or covering them to make them blend in with their surroundings.

74. Amnesia: a partial or total loss of memory.

75. Bourgeoisies: the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes. (in Marxist contexts) the capitalist class who own most of society's wealth and means of production.

76. Proletariat: working-class people regarded collectively (often used with reference to Marxism). the lowest class of citizens in ancient Rome.

77. Isobaths: an imaginary line or a line on a map or chart that connects all points having the same depth below a water surface (as of an ocean, sea, or lake). A line similar to an isobath indicating depth below the earth's surface of an aquifer or other geological horizon.

78. Deflation: The action or process of deflating or being deflated. Reduction of the general level of prices in an economy.

79. Palliative: of a medicine or medical care) relieving pain without dealing with the cause of the condition.

80. Lynching: (of a group of people) kill (someone) for an alleged offence without a legal trial, especially by hanging.

81. Gentlemen's Agreement: The Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907 was an informal agreement between the United States and the Empire of Japan whereby the United States of America would not impose restriction on Japanese immigration, and Japan would not allow further emigration to the U.S.

82. Tout: attempt to sell (something), typically by a direct or persistent approach. a person who buys up tickets for an event to resell them at a profit.

83. Caucus: in North America and New Zealand) a meeting of the members of a legislative body who are members of a particular political party, to select candidates or decide policy. a group of people with shared concerns within a political party or larger organization.

84. Ignition Point: The auto ignition temperature or kindling point of a substance is the lowest temperature at which it spontaneously ignites in normal atmosphere without an external source of ignition, such as a flame or spark.

85. Deploy: move (troops) into position for military action, bring into effective action.

86. Obese: Obesity is a condition where a person has accumulated so much body fat that it might have a negative effect on their health. If a person's bodyweight is at least 20% higher than it should be, he or she is considered obese. If your Body Mass Index (BMI) is between 25 and 29.9 you are considered overweight.

87. Litigation: Litigation law refers to the rules and practices involved in resolving disputes in the court system. The term is often associated with tort cases, but litigation can come about in all kinds of cases, from contested divorces, to eviction proceedings.

88. Proviso: a condition or qualification attached to an agreement or statement.

89. Cyberspace: the notional environment in which communication over computer networks occurs.

90. Punitive: inflicting or intended as punishment. (of a tax or other charge) extremely high.

91. Chilblains: a painful, itching swelling on a hand or foot, caused by poor circulation in the skin when exposed to cold.

92. Eschew: deliberately avoid using; abstain from. synonyms: abstain from, refrain from, give up,

93. Prima Donna: the chief female singer in an opera or opera company. Synonyms: leading soprano, leading lady, diva, (opera) star, protagonist, heroine, principal singer, female lead; informal songbird "this solo was added to give the prima donna another aria".

94. Beguiling: charming or enchanting, often in a deceptive way.

95. Wonk: a studious or hard-working person. an incompetent or inexperienced sailor, especially a naval cadet.

96. Intractable: hard to control or deal with. "intractable economic problems" synonyms:

Unmanageable, uncontrollable, ungovernable, out of control, out of hand, impossible to cope with.

97. Mommy Track: an interrupted or delayed career path followed by women as the result of bringing up a family.

98. Cocoon: envelop in a protective or comforting way. we felt cold even though we were cocooned in our sleeping bags" synonyms: wrap, swathe, bundle up, swaddle, sheathe, muffle, pad, cloak, enfold, envelop, surround, encase, enclose, cover, fold, wind; spray with a protective coating.

99. Truant: a pupil who stays away from school without leave or explanation. another way of saying play truant below.

100. Lugubrious: looking or sounding sad and dismal. synonyms: mournful, gloomy, sad, unhappy, doleful, Eeyorish, glum, melancholy, melancholic, woeful, miserable, woebegone, forlorn, despondent, dejected, depressed, long-faced, sombre, solemn, serious, sorrowful, morose, dour, mirthless, cheerless, joyless, wretched, dismal, grim, saturnine, pessimistic.

101. Condensation: water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it. the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid.

102. Metamorphosis: Also called transformation. A change in the form and often habits of an animal during normal development after the embryonic stage. Metamorphosis includes, in insects, the transformation of a maggot into an adult fly and a caterpillar into a butterfly and, in amphibians, the changing of a tadpole into a frog.

103. Hibernation: Hibernation is a state of inactivity and metabolic depression in endotherms. Hibernation refers to a season of heterothermy that is characterized by low body temperature, slow breathing and heart rate, and low metabolic rate.

104. Hominids: The Hominidae (/hɒˈmɪnɪdiː/), whose members are known as great apes or hominids, are a taxonomic family of primates that includes seven extant species in four genera: Pongo, the Bornean and Sumatran orangutan; Gorilla, the eastern and western gorilla; Pan, the common chimpanzee and the bonobo; and Homo, the

105. Refraction: Refraction is the bending of a wave when it enters a medium where its speed is different. The refraction of light when it passes from a fast medium to a slow medium bends the light ray toward the normal to the boundary between the two media.

106. Guillotine: a machine with a heavy blade sliding vertically in grooves, used for beheading people. execute (someone) by guillotine.

107. Predators: an animal that naturally preys on others.

108. Antifreeze: a liquid, typically one based on ethylene glycol, which can be added to water to lower the freezing point, chiefly used in the radiator of a motor vehicle.

109. Orbit: In physics, an orbit is the gravitationally curved path of an object about a point in space, for example the orbit of a planet about a star or a natural satellite around a planet. Orbits of planets are typically elliptical, and the central mass being orbited is at a focal point of the ellipse.

110. Nucleus: the central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth. a dense organelle present in most eukaryotic cells, typically a single rounded structure bounded by a double membrane, containing the genetic material.

111. Serrated: having or denoting a jagged edge; sawlike.

112. Nepotism: the practice among those with power or influence of favoring relatives or friends, especially by giving them jobs. This years in office were marked by corruption and nepotism"

113. Samaritans: Samaritans believe that their worship, which is based on the Samaritan Pentateuch, is the true religion of the ancient Israelites from before the Babylonian captivity, preserved by those who remained in the Land of Israel, as opposed to rabbinical Judaism, which they see as a related but altered and amended religion,

114. Cosmopolitan: familiar with and at ease in many different countries and cultures. synonyms: worldly, worldly-wise, well travelled, knowing, aware, mature, seasoned,

experienced, unprovincial, cultivated, cultured, sophisticated, suave, urbane, polished, refined His knowledge of French, Italian, and Spanish made him genuinely cosmopolitan" "there were also cosmopolitans who spoke both Spanish and English and travelled in the worlds of both Puerto Rican and white Holyoke.

115. Soliloquy an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, especially by a character in a play.: "Edmund ends the scene as he had begun it, with a soliloquy. "in the opening soliloquy he declares his true intent".

116. Mortuary: A morgue or mortuary (in a hospital or elsewhere) is used for the storage of human corpses awaiting identification or removal for autopsy or disposal by burial, cremation or other method. In modern times corpses have customarily been refrigerated to delay decomposition.

117. Red Tapism: "Red tape is an idiom that refers to excessive regulation or rigid conformity to formal rules that is considered redundant or bureaucratic and hinders or prevents action or decision-making…. It takes a long time to set up a company in some countries because of all the red tapeinvolved in getting government permits

118. Sinecure: a position requiring little or no work but giving the holder status or financial benefit. political sinecures for the supporters of ministers" synonyms: easy job, soft option;

119. Oligarchy: a small group of people having control of a country or organization. the ruling oligarchy of military men around the president" ..a country governed by an oligarchy.. "he believed that Britain was an oligarchy"

120. Insolvent: unable to pay debts owed. the company became insolvent" synonyms: bankrupt, unable to pay one's debts, ruined, collapsed, defaulting, liquidated, wiped out..

121. Philanthropist: a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the synonyms: benefactor, benefactress, humanitarian, patron, patroness, donor, contributor, giver, sponsor, backer, helper, generous donation of money to good causes. the trust was founded by an American philanthropist".

122. Medieval: In the history of Europe, the middle Ages or medieval period lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance and the Age of Discovery.

123. Verbatim: n exactly the same words as were used originally. "subjects were instructed to recall the passage verbatim". synonyms: word for word, letter for letter, line for line, to the letter, literally, exactly, precisely, in every detail, closely, faithfully, religiously, rigorously, punctiliously,.

124. Panacea: a solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases., "the panacea for all corporate ills "synonyms: universal cure, cure-all, cure for all ills, universal remedy, sovereign remedy, heal-all, nostrum, elixir, wonder drug, perfect solution, magic formula, magic bullet.

125. Abrogate: repeal or do away with (a law, right, or formal agreement).. "a proposal to abrogate temporarily the right to strike"synonyms: repudiate, revoke, repeal, rescind, overturn, overrule, override, do away with, annul, cancel, break off, invalidate, nullify, void, negate, dissolve, countermand, veto, declare null and void, discontinue.

126. Amnesty International: Amnesty International (commonly known as Amnesty and AI) is a non-governmental organization focused on human rights with over 7 million members and supporters around the world. Amnesty International was founded in 1961 by Peter Benenson, a British lawyer. Its Head quarter is in UK London.

127. Red Cross: The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement with approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide which was founded to protect human , Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland,, Founded: 1863, Geneva, Switzerland.

128. The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by Swedish and Norwegian institutions in recognition of academic, cultural, and/or scientific advances.

129. Hanging Gardens of Babylon: Traditionally they were said to have been built in the ancient city of Babylon, near present-day Hillah, Babil province, in Iraq. The Babylonian priest Berossus, writing in about 290 BC and quoted later by Josephus, attributed the gardens to the NeoBabylonian king Nebuchadnezzar II, who ruled between 605 and 562 BC. he Hanging Gardens of Babylon would be the second oldest of the ancient wonders. Built in the 6th century, the gardens are long gone.

130. Letter of Credit: a letter issued by a bank to another bank (especially one in a different country) to serve as a guarantee for payments made to a specified person under specified conditions.

131. Writ of Certiorari : Certiorari, Petition for Writ of Certiorari. Certiorari. Certiorari is a Latin word meaning "to be informed of, or to be made certain in regard to". It is also the name given to certain appellate proceedings for re-examination of actions of a trial court, or inferior appeals court.

132. Re Judicata: a matter that has been adjudicated by a competent court and therefore may not be pursued further by the same parties.

133. Mesne Profit: the profits of an estate received by a tenant in wrongful possession and recoverable by the landlord.

134. Fundamental Rights: right to equality. Right to freedom of speech and expression., right to freedom of religion., right against exploitation., cultural and educational rights., right to constitutional remedies…. Fundamental rights are a group of rights that have been recognized by the Supreme Court as requiring a high degree of protection from government

Encroachment. These rights are specifically identified in the Constitution (especially in the Bill of Rights), or have been found under Due Process.

135. Caveat Emptor: the principle that the buyer alone is responsible for checking the quality and suitability of goods before a purchase is made. caveat emptor still applies when you are buying your house"

136. Satellite: In the context of spaceflight, a satellite is an artificial object which has been intentionally placed into orbit. Such objects are sometimes called artificial satellites to distinguish them from natural satellites such as Earth's Moon.

137. Anticyclone: a weather system with high barometric pressure at its centre, around which air slowly circulates in a clockwise (northern hemisphere) or anticlockwise (southern hemisphere) direction. Anticyclones are associated with calm, fine weather.

138. Deadlock: A deadlock is a situation in which two computer programs sharing the same resource are effectively preventing each other from accessing the resource, resulting in both programs ceasing to function. The earliest computer operating systems ran only one program at a time.

139. Quarantine: a state, period, or place of isolation in which people or animals that have arrived from elsewhere or been exposed to infectious or contagious disease are placed. Many animals die in quarantine"

140. Gift Tax: A gift tax is a tax imposed on the transfer of ownership of property. The United States Internal Revenue Service says, a gift is "Any transfer to an individual, either directly or indirectly, where full consideration (measured in money or money's worth) is not received in return.

141. Cape: In geography, a cape is a headland or a promontory of large size extending into a body of water, usually the sea. A cape usually represents a marked change in trend of the coastline.

142. Autarky: economic independence or self-sufficiency. "rural community autarchy is a Utopian dream".. a country, state, or society which is economically independent.

143. Relegation: In sports leagues, promotion and relegation is a process where teams are transferred between two divisions based on their performance for the completed season.

144. Patents: A patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a sovereign state to an inventor or assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for detailed public disclosure of an invention. An invention is a solution to a specific technological problem and is a product or a process.

145. High Seas: the open ocean, especially that not within any country's jurisdiction. "drift-net fishing on the high seas". "the TV egghead who brought science to the masses".

146. Dynamic Ram: A type of physical memory used in most personal computers. The term dynamic indicates that the memory must be constantly refreshed (reenergized) or it will lose its contents. RAM (random-access memory) is sometimes referred to as DRAM (pronounced deeram) to distinguish it from static RAM (SRAM).

147. Reflation: Reflation is the act of stimulating the economy by increasing the money supply or by reducing taxes, seeking to bring the economy (specifically price level) back up to the long-term trend, following a dip in the business cycle.

148. Sirocco: Sirocco, is a Mediterranean wind that comes from the Sahara and can reach hurricane speeds in North Africa and Southern Europe.

149. Plankton: Plankton (singular plankter) are a diverse group of organisms that live in the water column of large bodies of water and that cannot swim against a current. They provide a crucial source of food to many large aquatic organisms, such as fish and whales.

150. Lederplex: Lederplex Syrup is indicated for the treatment of vitamin b12 deficiency, pernicious anemia, thiamine deficiency, neurological disorders, heart problem. This product is a combination of B vitamins used to treat or prevent vitamin deficiency due to poor diet, certain illnesses, alcoholism, or during pregnancy. Vitamins are important building blocks of the body and help keep you in good health.

151. Sepak Raga: Sepak takraw (Malay: sepak raga; Jawi: ڤ ق ي س ا راك; Thai: ตะกร้อ, rtgs: takro, pronounced [tā.krɔ̂ː]; Khmer: សីដ កា Sei Dak; Lao: ກະຕໍ້ ka-taw; Filipino: sipà, sipà tákraw, sepák tákraw; Vietnamese: cầu mây ("calameae ball" or "rattan ball")), or kick volleyball, is a sport native to Southeast Asia.

152. Zind Avesta: the Zoroastrian sacred writings, comprising the Avesta (the text) and Zend (the commentary).

153. Baccarat: Baccarat is a card game played at casinos. There are three popular variants of the game: punto banco, baccarat chemin de fer, and baccarat banque..

154. Bobbies: The London police force was created in 1829 by an act introduced in Parliament by the home secretary, Sir Robert Peel (hence the nicknames“bobbies” and “peelers” for policemen). This police force replaced the old system of watchmen and eventually supplanted the River (Thames) Police and the Bow Street patrols,

155. Largest Spoken Numbers of Language: Mandarin is a group of related varieties of Chinese spoken across most of northern and southwestern China. The group includes the Beijing dialect, the basis of Standard Chinese, which is also referred to as "Mandarin"

156. Bloody Marry: Bloody Mary is a folklore legend consisting of a ghost, phantom or spirit conjured to reveal the future. She is said to appear in a mirror when her name is called three times. The Bloody Mary apparition may be benign or malevolent, depending on historic variations of the legend. The Bloody Mary appearances are mostly "witnessed" in group participation play.

157. Sum: Sum may refer to: In mathematics: Summation, the addition of a sequence of numbers. Addition, the elementary mathematical operations of arithmetic that totals amount of quantities combined.

158. Egghead: a highly academic or studious person; an intellectual.

159. Cadet: a young trainee in the armed services or police force.

160. Chlorophyll: Chlorophyll is a term used for several closely related green pigments found in cyanobacteria and the chloroplasts of algae and plants. Its name is derived from the Greek words χλωρός, chloros and φύλλον, phyllon

161. Asteroids: a small rocky body orbiting the sun. Large numbers of these, ranging enormously in size, are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, though some have more eccentric orbits.

162. Diet: the kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats. a special course of food to which a person restricts themselves, either to lose weight or for medical reasons. restrict oneself to small amounts or special kinds of food in order to lose weight.

163. Dogfight: a close combat between military aircraft. "Sergeant Smith and a colleague were in a dogfight with an enemy aircraft" a ferocious struggle for supremacy between interested parties. "the meeting deteriorated into a dogfight"

164. Biman: Biman Bangladesh Airlines, partly transcribed from English into Bengali and the other way around, commonly known as Biman, is the flag carrier of Bangladesh.

165. Altimeter: an instrument for determining altitude attained, especially a barometric or radar device fitted in an aircraft.

166. Salomon: Salmon /ˈsæmən/ is the common name for several species of ray-finned fish in the family Salmonidae. Other fish in the same family include trout, char, grayling and whitefish. Salmon are native to tributaries of the North Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

167. Nebula: a cloud of gas and dust in outer space, visible in the night sky either as an indistinct bright patch or as a dark silhouette against other luminous matter…. a clouded spot on the cornea causing defective vision.

168. Marathon Race: The marathon is a long-distance running event with an official distance of 42.195 kilometres (26.219 miles, or 26 miles 385 yards), usually run as a road race.

169. Continental Shelf: the area of seabed around a large land mass where the sea is relatively shallow compared with the open ocean. The continental shelf is geologically part of the continental crust. "extensive areas of continental shelf"

170. Fifth Column: A fifth column is any group of people who undermine a larger group—such as a nation or a besieged city—from within, usually in favor of an enemy group or nation. The activities of a fifth column can be overt or clandestine.

171. Balkan Wars: Also called First Balkan War. a war (1912–13) in which Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece opposed Turkey. 2. Also called Second Balkan War. a war (1913) in which Greece, Romania, and Serbia opposed Bulgaria for the redivision of territory taken from Turkey in the First Balkan War.

172. Phobia: A phobia is a type of anxiety disorder, defined by a persistent fear of an object or situation. Arachnophobia – The fear of spiders affects women four times more than men (48% women and 12% men). **Ophidiophobia –** The fear of snakes. Social and specific phobias sometimes run in families, providing evidence of a genetic connection. Some people are born with a predisposition towards anxiety, which makes them particularly susceptible to developing phobias.

173. Contraband: The word contraband, reported in English since 1529, from Medieval French contraband "a smuggling," denotes any item that, relating to its nature, is illegal to be possessed or sold.

174. Renaissance; the revival of European art and literature under the influence of classical models in the 14th–16th centuries. the culture and style of art and architecture developed during the Renaissance. a revival of or renewed interest in something.

175. Axis: an imaginary line about which a body rotates. the Earth revolves on its axis once every 24 hours"

176. Hat Trick: three successes of the same kind within a limited period, in particular (in soccer) the scoring of three goals in a game by one player or (in cricket) the taking of three wickets by the same bowler with successive balls

177. Isotope: Isotopes are versions of an atom or an element that have the same number of protons, but different numbers of neutrons. Isotopes and isotope notation are particularly important in nuclear chemistry.

178. SEIM: In the field of computer security, security information and event management (SIEM) software products and services combine security information management (SIM) and security event management (SEM). They provide real-time analysis of security alerts generated by network hardware and applications

179. Blue Book: (in the UK) a report bound in a blue cover and issued by Parliament or the Privy Council.(in the US) an official book listing government officials. Authoritative Book.

180. Etymology: the study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history. the origin of a word and the historical development of its meaning.

181. Epistemology: the theory of knowledge, especially with regard to its methods, validity, and scope, and the distinction between justified belief and opinion.

182. Ontology: Ontology is the nature of reality (Hudson and Ozanne, 1988) and the epistemology can be defined as the relationship between the researcher and the reality (Carson et al., 2001) or how this reality is captured or known. The branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being. Traditionally listed as a part of the major branch of philosophy known as metaphysics, ontology often deals with questions concerning what

entities exist or may be said to exist and how such entities may be grouped, related within a hierarchy, and subdivided according to similarities and differences

183. Lucimeter: an instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

184. Hippocratic Oath: an oath stating the obligations and proper conduct of doctors, formerly taken by those beginning medical practice. Parts of the oath are still used in some medical schools.

185. Hostile Witness: a witness who is antagonistic to the party calling them and, being unwilling to tell the truth, may have to be asked leading questions

186. Emeritus Professor: Retired faculty may retain formal or informal links with their university, such as library privileges or office space. At some institutions faculty who have retired after achieving the rank of professor are given the title "professor emeritus" (male) or "professor emerita" (female.

187.

188. Mimeograph: a duplicating machine which produces copies from a stencil, now superseded by the photocopier. make a copy of (a document) with a mimeograph.

189. Lyrics: (of poetry) expressing the writer's emotions, usually briefly and in stanzas or recognized forms.

190. Fission: division or splitting into two or more parts.

191. Jargon: special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand. a form of language regarded as barbarous, debased, or hybrid.

192. Polytheism: the belief in or worship of more than one god.

193. Olive Branch: The olive branch is usually a symbol of peace or victory and was historically worn by brides and virgins. This symbol, deriving from the customs of ancient Greece, is strongest in Western culture.

194. Euphemism. a mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.

195. Humanism: Humanism is a philosophical and ethical stance that emphasizes the value and agency of human beings, individually and collectively, and generally prefers critical thinking and evidence (rationalism, empiricism) over acceptance of dogma or superstition.

196. Slap Stick: Slapstick is a style of humor involving exaggerated physical activity which exceeds the boundaries of normal physical comedy. The term arises from a device developed during the broad, physical comedy style known as Commedia dell'arte in 16th Century Italy.

197. Platonic Love: Platonic love in its modern popular sense is an affectionate relationship into which the sexual element does not enter, especially in cases where one might easily assume otherwise. A simple example of platonic relationships is a deep, non-sexual friendship between two heterosexual people of the opposite sexes.

198. Persona Non Grata: In diplomacy, the term persona non grata (Latin, plural: personae non gratae), literally meaning "person not appreciated", refers to a foreign person whose entering or remaining in a particular country is prohibited by that country's government.

199. Fait Accompli: a thing that has already happened or been decided before those affected hear about it, leaving them with no option but to accept it.

200. Cate Blanchet: To urinate in your pants/underwear/dress etc. To pee your pants. To let the yellow stream loose onto your own clothes.

201. Alter Ego: An alter ego is a second self, which is believed to be distinct from a person's normal or original personality. A person who has an alter ego is said to lead a double life.

202. Ohm: The ohm is defined as an electrical resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of 1 volt, applied to these points, produces in the conductor a current of 1 ampere, the conductor not being the seat of any electromotive force.

203. Interpol: The International Criminal Police Organization, ICPO or INTERPOL, is an intergovernmental organization facilitating international police cooperation.

204. Laissez-Faire: the policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering. abstention by governments from interfering in the workings of the free market.

205. Via Media: Via media is a Latin phrase meaning "the middle road" and is a philosophical maxim for life which advocates moderation in all thoughts and actions.

206. Alibi: An alibi is a form of defense used in criminal procedure wherein the accused attempts to prove that he or she was in some other place at the time the alleged offense was committed.

207. In Camera: In camera is a legal term that means in private. The same meaning is sometimes expressed in the English equivalent: in chambers. Generally, in-camera describes court cases, parts of it, or process where the public and press are not allowed to observe the procedure or process.

208. Ex parte: with respect to or in the interests of one side only or of an interested outside party.

209. A Priori: relating to or denoting reasoning or knowledge which proceeds from theoretical deduction rather than from observation or experience.

210. Carte Blanche: complete freedom to act as one wishes. A hand containing no court cards as dealt. permission to do something in any way you choose to do it…. DEFINITION of 'Carte Blanche' A French term meaning "blank document." Carte blanche is commonly used in English to refer to a check that has been signed but does not have a dollar amount

written in. The recipient of such a check then writes in whatever dollar amount he or she wants/needs.

211. Hinterland: Hinterland is a German word meaning "the land behind". The term's use in English was first documented by geographer George Chisholm in his Handbook of Commercial Geography.

212. Estuary: the tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream.

213. Toxicology: Toxicology is the scientific study of adverse effects that occur in living organisms due to chemicals. It involves observing and reporting symptoms, mechanisms, detection and treatments of toxic substances, in particular relation to the poisoning of humans.

214. Sextant: A sextant is a doubly reflecting navigation instrument used to measure the angle between any two visible objects.

215. Scan: look at all parts of (something) carefully in order to detect some feature. cause (a surface, object, or part of the body) to be traversed by a detector or an electromagnetic beam.

216. Green Room: a room in a theatre or studio in which performers can relax when they are not performing. he green room is the space in a theatre or similar venue that functions as a waiting room and lounge for performers before and after a performance, and during the show when they are not engaged on stage. The origin of the term is often ascribed to such rooms historically being painted green.

217. Key Light: The key light is the first and usually most important light that a photographer, cinematographer ,lighting cameraman, or other scene composer will use in a lighting setup. The purpose of the key light is to highlight the form and dimension of the subject.. the main source of light in a photograph or film.

218. Leap Frog: a game in which players in turn vault with parted legs over others who are bending down. they leapfrogged around the courtyard".

219. Yellow Journalism: Yellow journalism, or the yellow press, is a type ofjournalism that presents little or no legitimate well-researched news and instead uses eye-catching headlines to sell more newspapers. Techniques may include exaggerations of news events, scandal-mongering, or sensationalism.

220. Bluestocking: an intellectual or literary woman. A bluestocking is an educated, intellectual woman, more specifically a member of the 18th-century Blue Stockings Society led by the hostess and critic Elizabeth Montagu (1720–1800), the "Queen of the Blues", and including Elizabeth Vesey

221. Light Year: a unit of astronomical distance equivalent to the distance that light travels in one year, which is 9.4607 × 1012 km (nearly 6 million million miles).

222. Modem: a combined device for modulation and demodulation, for example, between the digital data of a computer and the analogue signal of a telephone line.

223. Lava: Lava is the molten rock expelled by a volcano during an eruption. The resulting rock after solidification and cooling is also called lava. a priori assumptions about human nature". In a way based on theoretical deduction rather than empirical observation.

224. Codicil: an addition or supplement that explains, modifies, or revokes a will or part of one.

225. Post Meridiem: The 12-hour clock is a time convention in which the 24 hours of the day are divided into two periods: a.m. (from the Latin, antemeridian, meaning before midday) and p.m. (post meridiem, meaning after midday).

226. Ad Hoc: created or done for a particular purpose as necessary. "the discussions were on an ad hoc basis. "I rendezvoused with Bea as planned".

227. Indemnity: security or protection against a loss or other financial burden. Synonyms: insurance, assurance, protection, security, indemnification, surety, endorsement, guarantee, warranty, .. security against or exemption from legal responsibility for one's actions. Safeguard.. a sum of money paid as compensation, especially one paid by a country defeated in war as a condition of peace.

228. Demurrage: a charge payable to the owner of a chartered ship on failure to load or discharge the ship within the time agreed. Penalty assessed against a consignor, consignee, or other such party responsible for delay in loading or unloading of a shipping vessel or for undue detention (usually over 48 hours) of the transportation equipment. Also called detention charge.

229. Balance of Trade: the difference in value between a country's imports and exports. The balance of trade (BOT) is the difference between a country's imports and its exports for a given time period. The balance of trade is the largest component of the country's balance of payments (BOP).

230. Whiteman's Burden: the task, believed by white colonizers to be incumbent upon them, of imposing Western civilization on the black inhabitants of European colonies. A phrase used to justify European imperialism in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; it is the title of a poem by Rudyard Kipling. The phrase implies that imperialism was motivated by a high-minded desire of whites to uplift people of color.

231. Agenda: a list of items to be discussed at a formal meeting. Agenda, "things to be done," is the plural of the Latin gerund agendum and is used today in the sense "a plan or list of matters to be acted upon." In that sense it is treated as a singular noun; its plural is usually agendas: The agenda is ready for distribution.

232. Protocol: the official procedure or system of rules governing affairs of state or diplomatic occasions. the original draft of a diplomatic document, especially of the terms of a treaty agreed to in conference and signed by the parties. synonyms: agreement, treaty, entente, concord, concordat, convention, deal, pact, contract, compact, settlement, arrangement.

233. Pan Islamism: Pan-Islamism , is a political movement advocating the unity of Muslims under one Islamic state – often a Caliphate – or an international organization with Islamic principles.

234. Blank Verse: Blank verse is a literary device defined as un-rhyming verse written in iambic pentameter. In poetry and prose, it has a consistent meter with 10 syllables in each line (pentameter); where, unstressed syllables are followed by stressed ones and five of which are stressed but do not rhyme. Blank verse has been used in both drama and poetry for centuries.

235. Free Fort: a port open to all traders. a port area where goods in transit are exempt from customs duty.

236. Asylum: The right of asylum (sometimes called right of political asylum, from the ancient Greek. is an ancient juridical concept, under which a person persecuted by their own country may be protected by another sovereign authority, a foreign country, or church sanctuaries (as in medieval times).

237. Corrigendum: a thing to be corrected, typically an error in .a printed book. "the 1980-84 cumulation contains corrigenda which are not included in the annual volumes".

238. Balance Sheet: a statement of the assets, liabilities, and capital of a business or other organization at a particular point in time, detailing the balance of income and expenditure over the preceding period.

239. Coalition: a temporary alliance for combined action, especially of political parties forming a government. synonyms: alliance, union, partnership, affiliation, bloc, caucus.

240. Abdication: an act of abdicating or renouncing the throne. failure to fulfil a responsibility or duty. we are witnessing an abdication of responsibility on the part of European governments". synonyms: disowning, renunciation, rejection, refusal, avoidance, abnegation, relinquishment, abjuration, repudiation, waiving, yielding, forgoing, abandonment, surrender, disgorgement, casting aside "an abdication of responsibility".

241. Decathlon: an athletic event taking place over two days, in which each competitor takes part in the same prescribed ten events (100 meters sprint, long jump, shot-put, high jump, 400 meters, 110 meters hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin, and 1,500 meters).

242. Equity: the quality of being fair and impartial. The value of the shares issued by a company. In accounting and finance, equity is the difference between the value of the assets and the cost of the liabilities of something owned. For example, if someone owns a car worth $15,000 but owes $5,000 on a loan against that car, the car represents $10,000 equity.

243. Dilemma: A dilemma is a problem offering two possibilities, neither of which is unambiguously acceptable or preferable. One in this position has been traditionally described as "being on the horns of a dilemma", neither horn being comfortable. a

situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable. a difficult situation or problem.

244. Hegemony: leadership or dominance, especially by one state or social group over others. Hegemony is political or cultural dominance or authority over others.

245. Fascist: an advocate or follower of fascism. an authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organization.

246. Sheet Anchor: an additional anchor for use in emergencies. Very dependable person or thing.

247. Paralympic: The Paralympic Games is a major international multi-sport event involving athletes with a range of disabilities, including impaired muscle power (e.g. paraplegia and quadriplegia, muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome, spina bifida), impaired passive range of movement, limb deficiency (e.g. amputation or dysmelia),

248. Satire: the use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues. synonyms: mockery, ridicule, derision, scorn, caricature.

249. Multilateralism: In international relations, multilateralism is multiple countries working in concert on a given issue. The World Trade Organization (WFO) lacks the power to directly enforce agreements. It is, therefore, important to understand what role the WTO can play to facilitate international cooperation and whether a multilateral institution can offer distinct advantages over a web of bilateral agreements.

250. Nonentity: a person or thing with no special or interesting qualities; an unimportant person or thing. synonyms: unimportant person, person of no importance, person of no account, nobody, cipher, non-person, man of straw, nothing.

251. Horrendous: extremely unpleasant, horrifying, or terrible.

252. Secede: withdraw formally from membership of a federal union, an alliance, or a political or religious organization. "the kingdom of Belgium seceded from the Netherlands in 1830". ynonyms: withdraw from, break away from, break with, separate (oneself) from, sever relations with, leave, quit, split with, split off from, disaffiliate from, defect from, resign from, pull out of, drop out of, have nothing more to do with.

253. Impasse: a situation in which no progress is possible, especially because of disagreement; a deadlock. "the current political impasse" synonyms: deadlock, dead end, stalemate, checkmate, stand-off;

254. Suo Motu. Suo motu, meaning "on its own motion," is a Latin legal term, approximately equivalent to the term sua sponte. For example, it is used where a government agency acts on its own cognizance, as in "the Commission took suo motu control over the matter.

255. Mandatory: required by law or mandate; compulsory. "wearing helmets was made mandatory for pedal cyclists. synonyms: obligatory, compulsory, binding, required;

inescapable, unavoidable; requisite, necessary, essential, imperative "the concept of mandatory retirement.

256. Junta: When a government is overthrown, the coalition or group that forms and takes control is called a junta. If the military has seized control, as so often happens, then the group is called a military junta. Junta is pronounced with an initial h sound, which gives you a clue to its origins.

257. Anarchist: a person who advocates or believes in anarchy or anarchism. 2. a person who seeks to overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order in the place of that destroyed.

258. Autonomy: the right or condition of self-government. "between the First and Second World Wars, Canada gained greater autonomy from Britain" a self-governing country or region.

259. Signatory: a party that has signed an agreement, especially a state that has signed a treaty." Britain is a signatory to the convention".

260. Kowtow:, which is borrowed from kau tau in Cantonese (koutou in Mandarin Chinese), is the act of deep respect shown by prostration, that is, kneeling and bowing so low as to have one's head touching the ground... The dictator beheaded the man who refused to kowtow to him by kissing his feet.

261. Elastic Limit: the maximum extent to which a solid may be stretched without permanent alteration of size or shape. Elastic limit, maximum stress or force per unit area within a solid material that can arise before the onset of permanent deformation. When stresses up to the elastic limit are removed, the material resumes its original size and shape.

262. Genetic Counselling: Genetic counseling is the process by which the patients or relatives at risk of an inherited disorder are advised of the consequences and nature of the disorder, the probability of developing or transmitting it, and the options open to them in management and family planning

263. Acid Rain: Rainfall made so acidic by atmospheric pollution that it causes environmental harm, chiefly to forests and lakes. The main cause is the industrial burning of coal and other fossil fuels, the waste gases from which contain sulphur and nitrogen oxides which combine with atmospheric water to form acids.

264. Entropy: a thermodynamic quantity representing the unavailability of a system's thermal energy for conversion into mechanical work, often interpreted as the degree of disorder or randomness in the system. "the second law of thermodynamics says that entropy always increases with time"

265. Thermal Vents: A hydrothermal vent is a fissure in a planet's surface from which geothermal heated water issues .Hydrothermal vents are commonly found near

volcanically active places, areas where tectonic plates are moving apart, ocean basins, and hotspots.

266. Ozone Hole: Ozone depletion occurs when chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)—formerly found in aerosol spray cans and refrigerants—are released into the atmosphere. These gases, through several chemical reactions, cause the ozone molecules to break down, reducing ozone's ultraviolet (UV) radiation-absorbing capacity. The Antarctic ozone hole is a dramatic thinning of ozone in the stratosphere over Antarctica each spring. This damage is due not only to the availability of ozone-depleting substances in the stratosphere, but also specific meteorological conditions that facilitate the destruction of ozone over Antarctica.

267. Renewable Source: Renewable energy is energy generated from natural resources—such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat—which are renewable (naturally replenished). Renewable energy technologies range from solar power, wind power, hydroelectricity/micro hydro, biomass and biofuels for transportation.

268. Rocky Planet: A terrestrial planet, telluric planet, or rocky planet is a planet that is composed primarily of silicate rocks or metals. Within the Solar System, the terrestrial planets are the inner planets closest to the Sun, i.e. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars.

269. Solar Constant: the rate at which energy reaches the earth's surface from the sun, usually taken to be 1,388 watts per square meter. The average amount of solar radiation received by the Earth's atmosphere, per unit area, when the Earth is at its mean distance from the Sun. It is equal to 1370 watts per square meter. Solar radiation varies with the Earth's distance from the Sun and with the appearance or decay of sunspots.

270. Cosmic Rays: Cosmic rays are immensely high-energy radiation, mainly originating outside the Solar System. Upon impact with the Earth's atmosphere, cosmic rays can produce showers of secondary particles that sometimes reach the surface. Composed primarily of high-energy protons and atomic nuclei, they are of mysterious origin.. a highly energetic atomic nucleus or other particle travelling through space at a speed approaching that of light.

271. Solfatara: Solfatara is a shallow volcanic crater at Pozzuoli, near Naples, part of the Campi Flegrei volcanic area. It is a dormant volcano, which still emits jets of steam with sulfurous fumes

272. Radioactive Dating: Radiometric dating or radioactive dating is a technique used to date materials such as rocks or carbon, in which trace radioactive impurities were selectively incorporated when they formed. Radioactivity tracers are commonly used in the medical field and also in the study of plants and animals. Radiation is used and produced in nuclear reactors, which controls fission reactions to produce energy and new substances from the fission products. Radiation is also used to sterilize medical instruments and food

273. Mass Energy Formula: Einstein's theory of special relativity (1905) shows that matter (as mass) and energy can be converted into each other according to the famous equation E = m c 2, where E is energy, m is mass, and c is the speed of light

274. Scenario: a written outline of a film, novel, or stage work giving details of the plot and individual scenes. “the scenarios for four short stories" "the scenario is World War Two"

275. Chauvinism: Chauvinism is an exaggerated patriotism and a belligerent belief in national superiority and glory. According to legend, French soldier Nicolas Chauvin was badly wounded in the Napoleonic wars. He received a pension for his injuries but it was not enough to live on.

276. Stigma: a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person…. the stigma of mental disorder" synonyms: shame, disgrace, dishonour; stain, taint, blot, blot on one's escutcheon, blemish, brand, mark, slur; literary smirch "the stigma of bankruptcy

277. Gulf of Aden: However, as the city of Aden grew during the colonial era, the name of "Gulf of Aden" was popularised. The waterway is part of the important Suez canal shipping route between the Mediterranean Sea and the Arabian Sea in the Indian Ocean with 21,000 ships crossing the gulf annually.

278. Demography: the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations. the composition of a particular human population.

279. Banana Republic: a small state that is politically unstable as a result of the domination of its economy by a single export controlled by foreign capital. Banana republic or banana state is a political science term for politically unstable countries in Latin America whose economies are largely dependent on exporting a limited-resource product.

280. Collateral: something pledged as security for repayment of a loan, to be forfeited in the event of a default. a person having the same ancestor as another but through a different line. Synonyms: security, surety, guarantee, guaranty, pledge, bond, assurance, insurance, indemnity, indemnification, pawn, backing.

281. Sir Creek: Sir Creek is a 96 km tidal estuary on the border of India and Pakistan. The creek, which opens up into the Arabian Sea, divides the Gujarat state of India from the Sindh province of Pakistan. Sir creek issue basically water disputed between Pakistan and India in Rann of kutch 96Km long

282. Apex: a system of reduced fares for scheduled airline flights and railway journeys which must be booked and paid for before a certain period in advance of departure.

283. Gibraltar: Gibraltar is a British Overseas Territory and headland, on Spain's south coast. It’s dominated by the Rock of Gibraltar, a 426m-high limestone ridge. First settled by the Moors in the Middle Ages and later ruled by Spain, the outpost was ceded to the

British in 1713. Layers of fortifications include the remains of a 14th-century Moorish Castle and the 18th century Great Siege Tunnels, which were expanded in WWII.

284. English Channel Tunnel: The Channel Tunnel is a 50.5-kilometre rail tunnel Great Britain (UK) with the mainland Europe (exactly in France). It runs under the sea, through the English Channel (south of England). It is important of course because it allows land vehicles (trains, cars and motorcycles) to pass over the sea through the tunnel from Great Britain to France and vice versa. In other words, it significantly improves the mobility between Great Britain (UK) and the mainland Europe (France, in particular).

285. Panama Canal: The Panama Canal is an artificial 48-mile waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. The canal cuts across the Isthmus of Panama and is a key conduit for international maritime trade. The Panama Canal was built to shorten the distance that ships had to travel to pass between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The canal permits shippers of commercial goods, ranging from automobiles to grain, to save time and money by transporting cargo more quickly.

286. Strait of Hurmuz: The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea and represents one of the world's most important oil chokepoints with approximately 14 million barrels per day(b/d) of oil being exported. The strait is 35 to 60 miles (55 to 95 km) wide and separates Iran (north) from the Arabian Peninsula (south). It contains the islands of Qeshm (Qishm), Hormuz, and Hengām (Henjām) and is of great strategic and economic importance, especially as oil tankers collecting from various ports on the Persian Gulf must pass through the strait.

287. Guantanamo Bay: The Guantanamo Bay detention camp is a United States military prison located within Guantanamo Bay Naval Base,[1] also referred to as Guantánamo or GTMO (pronounced 'gitmo'), which fronts on Guantánamo Bay in Cuba. At the time of its establishment in January 2002, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeldsaid the prison camp was established to detain extraordinarily dangerous people, to interrogate detainees in an optimal setting, and to prosecute detainees for war crimes.[2] In practice, the site has long been used for indefinite detention without trial.

288. Rendezvous: a meeting at an agreed time and place.

289. Uncle Sam: Uncle Sam (initials U.S.) is a common national personification of the American government or the United States in general that, according to legend, came into use during the War of 1812 and was supposedly named for Samuel Wilson, but whose actual origin may be obscure

290. Agni: Agni (pronounced ăgˈnē; Sanskrit: अग्नि Agni) is the Rigvedic deity of fire and the conveyor of sacrifices to the gods. He is also a god of divine knowledge, who leads man to the gods. It is also Missiles series names of India. Like Agni 1, 2…

291. Premium: an amount to be paid for a contract of insurance. a sum added to an ordinary price or charge. synonyms: insurance charge, insurance payment, regular

payment, instalment. surcharge, additional payment, extra amount/charge, additional fee. "customers are reluctant to pay a premium for organic fruit".

292. Barter: exchange (goods or services) for other goods or services without using money. The often bartered a meal for drawings". synonyms: trade, swap, trade off, exchange, give in exchange, change, traffic, sell.

293. Preamble: A preamble is a brief introduction to a speech, like the Preamble to the Constitution that starts out "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union...do ordain and establish this Constitution." Preamble comes from the Latin praeambulus which means "walking before… (Initial capital letter) the introductory statement of the U.S. Constitution, setting forth the general principles of American government and beginning with the words, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union. …".

294. Embargo: An embargo (from the Spanish embargo, meaning hindrance, obstruction, etc. in a general sense, a trading ban in trade terminology and literally "distraint" in juridic parlance) is the partial or complete prohibition of commerce and trade with a particular country or a group of countries. It is an order of a government prohibiting the movement of merchant ships into or out of its ports an injunction from a government commerce agency to refuse freight for shipment, as in case of congestion or insufficient facilities.

295. Extradition: the action of extraditing a person accused or convicted of a crime. Extradition is the official process whereby one country transfers a suspected or convicted criminal to another country. Between countries, extradition is normally regulated by treaties.

296. Sine Die: Adjournment sine die means "without assigning a day for a further meeting or hearing". To adjourn an assembly sine die is to adjourn it for an indefinite period. (with reference to business or proceedings that have been adjourned) with no appointed date for resumption.

297. Catharsis: the process of releasing, and thereby providing relief from, strong or repressed emotions. music is a means of catharsis for them". Catharsis is Greek word meaning "purification" or "cleansing") is the purification and purgation of emotions—especially pity and fear—through art or any extreme change in emotion that results in renewal and restoration. synonyms: purging, purgation, purification, cleansing, release, relief, emotional release, freeing, deliverance, exorcism, ridding.

298. Knockout: A knockout (abbreviated to KO or K.O.) is a fight-ending, winning criterion in several full-contact combat sports, such as boxing, kickboxing, muay thai, mixed martial arts, karate, some forms of taekwondo and other sports involving striking. An act of knocking someone out, especially in boxing. A tournament in which the loser in each round is eliminated.

299. Veto: The power of a president or governor to reject a bill proposed by a legislature by refusing to sign it into law. The president or governor actually writes the word veto (Latin for "I forbid") on the bill and sends it back to the legislature with a statement of his or her objections. the power or right vested in one branch of a government to cancel or postpone the decisions, enactments.

300. Alma Mater: the university, school, or college that one formerly attended. The school or university from which one graduated. The term also refers to a school's official song: "The reunion began with everyone singing the alma mater." From Latin, meaning "nurturing mother."

301. Modus Vivendi: Modus vivendi is a Latin phrase that means "mode of living" or "way of life". It often is used to mean an arrangement or agreement that allows conflicting parties to coexist in peace. In science or biology it is used to describe lifestyles.

302. Modus Operandi: A particular way or method of doing something. Synonyms: method of working, method, way, MO, manner, technique, style, procedure, approach, course of action, plan of action, methodology, mode, fashion, process, means, strategy, plan, formula, recipe, practice; the way in which something operates or works.

303. Plaintiff: Plaintiff" is the term used in civil cases in most English-speaking jurisdictions, the notable exception being England and Wales, where a plaintiff is called a "claimant". In criminal cases, the prosecutor brings the case against the defendant, but the key complaining party is often called the "complainant". A person who brings a case against another in a court of law.

304. Collectivism: the practice or principle of giving a group priority over each individual in it. "The Church has criticized the great emphasis placed on individualism rather than collectivism" the ownership of land and the means of production by the people or the state, as a political principle or system. "the Russian Revolution decided to alter the course of modernity towards collectivism"

NAMES OF THE PERSONALITIES ASKED IN BPSC

1. Al-Beruni, Abu Raihan Mohammad Ibn Ahmad al-Biruni was one of the well-known figures associated with the court of King Mahmood Ghaznawi, Al-Biruni was a versatile

scholar and scientist who had equal facility in physics, metaphysics, mathematics, geography and history. Born in the city of Kheva near "Ural" in 973 C.E. he had the opportunity to travel all over India during a period of 20 years. He died in 1048 C.E.

2. Neil Armstrong: Neil Alden Armstrong was an American astronaut and the first person to walk on the Moon. He was also an aerospace engineer, naval aviator, test pilot, and university professor.

3. Asma Jahangir: Asma Jilani Jahangir is a Pakistani human rights lawyer and activist who cofounded and chaired the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.

4. Tansu Ciller: Tansu Çiller is a Turkish academician, economist, and politician who served as the 30th Prime Minister of Turkey from 1993 to 1996. She is Turkey's first and only female prime minister to date.

5. Ibn Baṭūṭah: or simply Muhammad Ibn Battuta, was a Medieval Moroccan Muslim traveler and scholar, who is widely recognized as one of the greatest travelers of all time. Over a period of thirty years, Ibn Battuta visited most of the known Islamic world as well as many non-Muslim lands. His journeys included trips to North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa, Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

6. Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist minister and social activist, who led the Civil Rights Movement in the United States from the mid-1950s until his death by assassination in 1968. who was a leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement ...Martin Luther King Jr. was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia.

7. Patras Bukhari: Syed Ahmed Shah was an Urdu humorist, educator, essayist, broadcaster and diplomat from Pakistan. He is best known for his humorous writings in Urdu literature. Who was born in 1898 in Peshawar and died in 1958 in New York USA.

8. Cleopatra: Cleopatra VII Philopator, known to history simply as Cleopatra, was the last active pharaoh of Ptolemaic Egypt, briefly survived as pharaoh by her son Caesarion. After her reign, Egypt became a province of the recently established Roman Empire. As queen of ancient Egypt, Cleopatra is one of the most famous female rulers in history. ... Cleopatra's family ruled Egypt for more than 100 years before she was born around 69 B.C.... The last ruler of the Macedonian dynasty, Cleopatra VII Thea Philopator was born around 69 B.C.

9. George Bernard Shaw: George Bernard Shaw, known at his insistence simply as Bernard Shaw, was an Irish playwright, critic and polemicist whose influence on Western theatre, culture and politics extended from the 1880s to his death and beyond. George Bernard Shaw was born July 26, 1856, in Dublin, Ireland. In 1876 he moved to London, where he wrote regularly but struggled financially. In 1895, he became a theater critic for the Saturday Review and began writing plays of his own

10. Nasar ud Din Tusi: Khawaja Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Hasan Tūsī, better known as Nasīr al-Dīn Tūsī, was a Persian polymath and prolific writer: An architect,

astronomer, biologist,chemist,mathematician,philosopher,, physician, physicist, scientist, theologian and Marja Taqleed He was of the Twelver Shīʿah Islamic belief.

11. Ansar Burni: Ansar Burney is a leading Pakistani human and civil rights activist. He graduated with of Masters and Law degree from Karachi University andis the honorary recipient of a PhD. in Philosophy. He runs international human and civil rights organization advocating justice for all, for women and children's rights and against all forms of abuse and discrimination.

12. Count Leo Tolstoy: Count Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, usually referred to in English as Leo Tolstoy, was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. He is best known for the novels War and Peace (1869) and Anna Karenina (1877). . He also wrote plays and numerous philosophical essays. Tolstoy's ideas on nonviolent resistance, expressed in such works as The Kingdom of God Is Within You,

13. Aristotle: Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and scientist born in the city of Stagira, Chalkidice, on the northern periphery of Classical Greece. His father, Nicomachus, died when Aristotle was a child, whereafter Proxenus of Atarneus became his guardian. Aristotle's intellectual range was vast, covering most of the sciences and many of the arts, including biology, botany, chemistry, ethics, history, logic,metaphysics, rhetoric, philosophy of mind, philosophy of science, physics, poetics, political theory, psychology, and zoology. He was the founder of formal logic,

14. Nelson Mandela: Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (/mænˈdɛlə/; 18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician, and philanthropist, who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. 18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary,politician, and philanthropist, who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by tackling institutionalized racism and fostering racial reconciliation. Ideologically an African nationalist and democratic socialist, he served as President of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997.

15. Louis Pasteur: Louis Pasteur was a French chemist and microbiologist renowned for his discoveries of the principles of vaccination, microbial fermentation and

Pasteurization. Scientist Louis Pasteur came up with the food preparing process known as pasteurization, where bacteria is destroyed by heating beverages and allowing them to cool. His work in germ theory also led to vaccinations for anthrax and rabies.

16. Miguel the Cervantes: Miguel de Cervantes was born near Madrid in 1547. He became a soldier in 1570 and was badly wounded in the Battle of Lepanto. Captured by the Turks in 1575, Cervantes spent five years in prison. before he was ransomed and returned home. After less successful earlier efforts, Cervantes finally achieved literary success in his later years, publishing the first part of Don Quixote in 1605. He died in 1616.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, was a Spanish writer who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's pre-eminent novelists.

17. Amir Khusrow: Amīr Khusrow was a Sufi musician, poet and scholar. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He is regarded as the "father of qawwali" He is also credited with enriching Hindustani classical music by introducing Persian and Arabic elements in it, and was the originator of the khayal and taranastyles of music. The invention of the tabla is also traditionally attributed to AmīrKhusrow. He has written Ghazal, Masnavi, Qata, Rubai, DoBeti and Tarkibhand.

18. Michael James Owen: He is the son of former footballer Terry Owen . Who is a former English footballer who played as a striker for Liverpool, Real Madrid,Newcastle United, Manchester United and Stoke City, as well as for the England national team. He is a regular pundit and co-commentator on BT Sport football coverage, and sometimes appears on BBC's Match of the Day as a pundit. Since retiring from football, he has become a successful racehorse breeder and owner.

19. Angela Merkel: Angela Dorothea Merkel is a German stateswoman and former research scientist. Merkel has been the Chancellor of Germany since 2005,. Having earned a doctorate as a physical chemist, Merkel entered politics in the wake of the Revolutions of 1989, briefly serving as a deputy spokesperson for the first democratically-elected East German Government in 1990.Merkel has been described as the de facto leader of the European Union. Merkel appeared on the Forbes Magazine's List of The World's Most Powerful People as the world's second most powerful person, selected by Forbes magazine in 2012 and 2015. In December 2015, Merkel was named as Time magazine's Person of the Year, with the magazine's cover declaring her to be the "Chancellor of the Free World. In May 2016, Merkel was named the most powerful woman in the world for a record tenth time by Forbes.

20. Mona Lisa: The Mona Lisa is a half-length portrait of a woman by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci, which has been acclaimed as "the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world" It is oil painting on a poplar wood panel by the Italian painter, draftsman, sculptor, architect, and engineer Leonardo da Vinci, probably the world's most-famous painting. It was painted sometime between 1503 and 1519, when Leonardo was living in Florence, and it now hangs in the Louvre, in Paris, where it remains an object of pilgrimage in the 21st century.

21. Sajjad Zaheer: Syed Sajjad Zaheer was an Urdu writer, Marxist ideologue and radical revolutionary who worked in both India and Pakistan was an Urdu writer, Marxist ideologue and radical revolutionary who worked in both India and Pakistan. In the pre-independence era, he was a leading member of the Communist Party of India and an

activist for social equality. Upon independence and partition, he moved with his family to newly created Pakistan and became a founding member of the Communist Party of Pakistan. In 1951, he was caught and jailed for his involvement in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case, a Soviet plot to overthrow the first prime minister of Pakistan.[1] Upon being released, he moved back to India. He died in 1973, during the high point of Soviet influence in India, on one of his frequent visits to the USSR.

22. Tony Blair: Anthony Charles Lynton Blair (born 6 May 1953) is a British politician who served as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1997 to 2007 and the Leader of the Labour Party from 1994 to 2007. Together with US President George W. Bush in 2003, he initiated the Iraq War with the invasion of Iraq, an act which remains highly controversial. Blair was succeeded as the leader of the Labor Party on 24 June 2007, and as Prime Minister on 27 June 2007 by Gordon Brown.[9] On the day that Blair resigned as Prime Minister, he was appointed the official Special Envoy of the Quartet on the Middle East, an office which he held until 27 May 2015.[10][11] He now runs a consultancy business and has set up various foundations in his own name, including the Tony Blair Faith Foundation.

23. Zoroaster: Zoroaster —also known as Zarathustra, Zarathushtra Spitama, or Ashu Zarathushtra — was the prophet of ancient Iran, whose transformation of his inherited religion, Zoroastrianism, inaugurated a movement that eventually became the dominant religion in Iran up until the triumph of Islam. He was a native speaker of Old Avestan and lived in the eastern part of the Iranian Plateau, but his exact birthplace is uncertain.[1][2]

24. Sigmund Freud: Sigmund Freud, Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst the father of psychoanalysis, was a physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and influential thinker of the early twentieth century. Working initially in close collaboration with Joseph Breuer, Freud elaborated the theory that the mind is a complex energy-system, the structural investigation of which is the proper province of psychology.

25. Omar Khayyam: was a Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, and poet, widely considered to be one of the most influential thinkers of the Middle Ages. He wrote numerous treatises on mechanics, geography, mineralogy and astronomy. Born in Nishapur, in northeastern Persia, at a young age he moved to Samarkand and obtained his education there. Afterwards he moved to Bukhara and became established as one of the major mathematicians and astronomers of the Islamic Golden Age. He wrote one of the most important treatises on algebra written before modern times, the Treatise on Demonstration of Problems of Algebra (1070), which includes a geometric method for solving cubic equations by intersecting a hyperbola with a circle.[3] He contributed to a calendar reform.

26. Leonid Brezhnev: 19 December 1906 (O.S. 6 December) – 10 November 1982) was the General Secretary of the Central Committee (CC) of the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union (CPSU), presiding over the country from 1964 until his death in 1982. His eighteen-year term as General Secretary was second only to that of Joseph Stalin in duration.

During Brezhnev's rule, the global influence of the Soviet Union grew dramatically, in part because of the expansion of the Soviet military during this time. His tenure as leader was marked by the beginning of an era of economic and social stagnation in the Soviet Union.

27. Julius Caesar: known as Julius Caesar, was a Roman politician, general, and notable author of Latin prose. He played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire. In 60 BC, Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey formed a political alliance that dominated Roman politics for several years. Roman general and statesman Julius Caesar turned the Roman Republic into the powerful Roman Empire. A coup ended his reign, and his life, on the Ides of March.

28. HiroHito: He was the 124th Emperor of Japan according to the traditional order of succession, reigning from December 25, 1926, until his death on January 7, 1989. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Akihito, upon his death. Although better known outside Japan by his personal name Hirohito in Japan, he is now referred to primarily by his posthumous name Emperor Shōwa. The word Shōwa is the name of the era that corresponded with the Emperor's reign, and was made the Emperor's own name upon his death. The name Hirohito means "abundant benevolence".

29. Fidel Castro: Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz (American Spanish: born August 13, 1926), commonly known as Fidel Castro, is a Cuban politician and revolutionary who governed the Republic of Cuba as Prime Minister from 1959 to 1976 and then as President from 1976 to 2008. Politically a Marxist–Leninist and Cuban nationalist, he also served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba from 1961 until 2011. Under his administration Cuba became a one-party communist state; industry and business were nationalized, and state socialist reforms implemented throughout society.

30. Bertrand Russell: Bertrand Arthur William Russell, was a British philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian, writer, social critic, political activist and Nobel laureate. At various points in his life he considered himself a liberal, a socialist, and a pacifist, but he also admitted that he had "never been any of these things, in any profound sense. Russell mostly was a prominent anti-war activist; he championed anti-imperialism. Occasionally, he advocated preventive nuclear war, before the opportunity provided by the atomic monopoly is gone, and "welcomed with enthusiasm" world government under the "American hegemony," following World War III.[66] He went to prison for his pacifism during World War 1 . Later, he campaigned against Adolf Hitler, then criticized Stalinist totalitarianism.

31. Jaswant Singh: is an Indian politician. He earlier belonged to the Bharatiya Janata Party and has held many portfolios in the national cabinet including Finance, External Affairs and Defence during the NDA regime (1998 to 2004). He was also the Leader of

Opposition from 2004 to 2009 in the Rajya Sabha and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India(1998–99). He is known for his rigid political views. On 29 March 2014, he was expelled from the BJP after he refused to withdraw his nomination as an independent in the Barmer-Jaisalmer Lok Sabha constituency against his own party candidate

32. Vaco Da Gama: Discover facts about Vasco Da Gama the explorer and navigator, and the first person to sail directly from Europe to India. He Was a Portuguese explorer who found a route from Portugal to the East. He sailed from Lisbon in 1497 on a mission to reach India and open a sea route from Europe to the East. ... Two decades later, da Gama again returned to India, this time as Portuguese viceroy; he died there of an illness in late 1524.

33. Yukio Hatoyama: (born 11 February 1947) is a former Japanese politician who served as Prime Minister of Japan from 16 September 2009 to 2 June 2010. He was the first Prime Minister from the modern Democratic Party of Japan. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1986, Hatoyama became President of the DPJ, the main opposition party, in May 2009. He then led the party to victory in the August 2009 general election, defeating the long-governing Liberal Democratic Party(LDP). He represented the Hokkaido 9th district in the House of Representatives from 1986 to 2012.

34. Mohamed Nasheed:, is a Maldivian politician, human rights and environmental activist, who served as the fourth President of the Maldives from 2008 to 2012.[1][2] He was the first democratically elected president of the Maldives and one of the founders of the Maldivian Democratic Party. In the 2008 presidential election, Nasheed was elected as the candidate of the first opposition coalition defeating President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, who had ruled the Maldives as President for 30 continuous years. Nasheed assumed office on 11 November 2008. On 7 February 2012, Nasheed resigned as president under disputed circumstances, following weeks of protests by the opposition,

35. Khalid Aziz Mirza: Mr. Mirza gained extensive investment banking experience both in Pakistan (Investment Corporation of Pakistan 1968 76) and in the United Kingdom (Credit & Finance Corporation 1976 83) in the areas of project finance corporate mergers and acquisitions securities issuance and trading and portfolio management. s Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (2000 2003). Mr. Khalid A Mirza is the first and current Chairman of the Competition Commission of Pakistan.

36. Afia Siddique: is a MIT trained Pakistani neuroscientist, who was convicted on two counts of attempted murder of US nationals, officers, and employees, assault with a deadly weapon, carrying and using a firearm, and three counts of assault on US officers and employees. She is currently serving her 86-year sentence at theFederal Medical Center, Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas. In early 2003, during the 2001 Afghanistan War caused by a conflict between United States and Al-Qaeda, Siddiqui returned toPakistan. In March 2003, she was named as a courier and financier for Al-Qaeda by Khalid Sheikh Muhammad and was placed on a "wanted for questioning" list by the American FBI.

37. Muhammad Yonus: born 28 June 1940) is a Bangladeshi social entrepreneur, banker, economist, and civil society leader who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for founding the Grameen Bank and pioneering the concepts of microcredit and microfinance. These loans are given to entrepreneurs too poor to qualify for traditional bank loans. In 2006, Yunus and the Grameen Bank were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize "for their efforts through microcredit to create economic and social development from below".

38. Bloody Mary: Bloody Mary is a folklore legend consisting of a ghost, phantom or spirit conjured to reveal the future. She is said to appear in a mirror when her name is called three times. The Bloody Mary apparition may be benign or malevolent, depending on historic variations of the legend. The Bloody Mary appearances are mostly "witnessed" in group participation play.

39. MG Douglas Gracy: General Sir Douglas David Gracey (3 September 1894 – 5 June 1964) was a British Indian Army officer in both the First and Second World Wars. He also fought in French Indochina and was the second Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army. Gracey held this latter office from 11 February 1948 until his retirement on 16 January 1951. Born to English parents living in India, he was educated in English schools before returning to India to serve in the military there.

40. CV Raman: Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was an Indian physicist born in the former Madras Province in India, who carried out ground-breaking work in the field of light scattering, which earned him the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics. He discovered that when light traverses a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes in wavelength. This phenomenon, subsequently known as Raman scattering, results from the Raman effect. In 1954, India honoured him with its highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna

41. DR RK Pachauri: Rajendra Kumar Pachauri was the chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). He held the post from 2002 until his resignation in 2015, during which time the organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.He resigned from IPCC in February 2015. Following a media trial, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) Governing Council removed him from the post of Director-General of the institute. The Governing Council of TERI in a meeting in February 2016 appointed Ashok Chawla, former Union Finance Secretary and former Chairman of the Competition Commission, as its new chairman.[4] Ajay Mathur, a technocrat in the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, was appointed as the Director General of TERI by the Governing Council in July 2015.

42. Lolyds of London: Lloyd's of London, generally known simply as Lloyd's, is an insurance market located in London's primary financial district, the City of London. Unlike most of its competitors in the industry, it is not an insurance company. It is a corporate body governed by the Lloyd's Act of 1871 and subsequent Acts of Parliament. It is a partially mutualized marketplace within which multiple financial backers, grouped in

syndicates, come together to pool and spread risk. These underwriters, or "members", are a collection of both corporations and private individuals, the latter being traditionally known as "Names". In 2014, there were 94 syndicates that wrote £25.28 billion of gross premiums on business produced by 219 Lloyd's brokers. The year saw few catastrophic loss events, and collectively the market reported a pre-tax profit of £3.16 billion

43. Sphinx: In Greek tradition, it has the head of a human, the haunches of a lion, and sometimes the wings of a bird. It is mythicized as treacherous and merciless. Those who cannot answer its riddle suffer a fate typical in such mythological stories, as they are killed and eaten by this ravenous monster. This deadly version of a sphinx appears in the myth and drama of Oedipus. Unlike the Greek sphinx, which was a woman, the Egyptian sphinx is typically shown as a man (an androsphinx). In addition, the Egyptian sphinx was viewed as benevolent, but having a ferocious strength similar to the malevolent Greek version and both were thought of as guardians often flanking the entrances to temples.

44. John Atta Mills: John Evans Fiifi Atta Mills (21 July 1944 – 24 July 2012) was a Ghanaian politician and legal scholar who served as President of Ghana from 2009 to 2012. He was inaugurated on 7 January 2009, having defeated the ruling party candidate Nana AkufoAddo in the 2008 election. Previously he was Vice-President from 1997 to 2001 under President Jerry Rawlings, and he stood unsuccessfully in the 2000 and 2004 presidential elections as the candidate of the National Democratic Congress (NDC). He is the first Ghanaian head of state to die in office.

45. Serbonne: The Sorbonne is an edifice of the Latin Quarter in Paris, France, which was the historical house of the former University of Paris. Today, it houses part or all of several higher education and research institutions such as Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Sorbonne Nouvelle University, Paris-Sorbonne University, Paris Descartes University, the École Nationale des Chartes and the École pratique des hautes études.

46. Velupillai Prabhakaran: was the founder and leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil

Eelam (the LTTE or the Tamil Tigers). For over 25 years, the LTTE waged a violent secessionist campaign in Sri Lanka to create an independent state for the Tamil people. Founded in 1976, the LTTE rocketed to prominence in 1983 after they ambushed a patrol of the Sri Lanka Army outside Jaffna, resulting in the deaths of 13 soldiers. This ambush, along with the subsequent rioting which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Tamil civilians, is generally considered the start of the Sri Lankan Civil War. After years of fighting, including the unsuccessful intervention of the Indian Army (IPKF), the conflict was halted after international mediation in 2001. By then, the Tamil Tigers controlled large swathes of land in the north and east of the country, running virtually a mini-state with Prabhakaran serving as its unquestioned leader. Peace talks eventually broke down, and the Sri Lanka Army launched a military campaign to defeat the Tamil Tigers in 2006. Prabhakaran was reportedly killed in the fighting with the Sri Lankan Army on May 18, 2009. The troops also claimed to have found the body of Charles Anthony, 24,

Prabhakaran's son. His wife's and daughter's bodies were reportedly found by the Sri Lankan army but the report was later denied by the Sri Lankan government. It was alleged that his 12-year-old second son was executed a short time later. Prabhakaran's reported death and the announcement "We have decided to silence our guns. Our only regrets are for the lives lost and that we could not hold out for longer," by Selvarasa Pathmanathan, the Tigers' chief of international relations brought an end to the armed conflict.

47. Samuel Phillips Huntington: was an American political scientist, adviser and academic. He spent more than half a century at Harvard University, where he was director of Harvard's Center for International Affairs and the Albert J. Weather head III University Professor. During the Carter administration, Huntington was the White House Coordinator of Security Planning for the National Security Council. He is most well-known by his 1993 theory, "The Clash of Civilizations", of a post-Cold War new world order. He argued that future wars would be fought not between countries, but between cultures, and that Islamic extremism would become the biggest threat to Western world domination. Huntington is credited with helping to shape U.S. views on civilian-military relations, political development, and comparative government.

48. Laurel and Hardy: Laurel and Hardy were a comedy double act during the early Classical Hollywood era of American cinema. The team was composed of thin Englishman Stan Laurel (1890–1965) and heavyset American Oliver Hardy (1892–1957). They became well known during the late 1920s through the mid-1940s for their slapstick comedy, with Laurel playing the clumsy and childlike friend of the pompous Hardy. The duo's signature tune is known variously as "The Cuckoo Song", "Ku-Ku", or "The Dance of the Cuckoos". It was played over the opening credits of their films and has become as emblematic of the duo as their bowler hats.

49. Saimese Twins: Chang were Thai-American conjoined twin brothers whose condition and birthplace became the basis for the term "Siamese twins. The Bunker brothers were born on May 11, 1811, in the province of Samutsong kram, near Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam (today's Thailand). Their fisherman father was a Chinese Thai, while their mother, Nok, was half-Chinese and half-Malay. Because of their Chinese heritage, they were known locally as the "Chinese Twins".The brothers were joined at the sternum by a small piece of cartilage, and though their livers were fused, they were independently complete.

50. Socrates: Socrates was a classical Greek (Athenian) philosopher credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy. He is an enigmatic figure known chiefly through the accounts of classical writers, especially the writings of his students Plato and Xenophon and the plays of his contemporary Aristophanes. Plato's dialogues are among the most comprehensive accounts of Socrates to survive from antiquity, though it is unclear the degree to which Socrates himself is "hidden behind his 'best disciple', Plato" Through his portrayal in Plato's dialogues, Socrates has become renowned for his contribution to the field of ethics, and it is this Platonic Socrates who lends his name to the concepts of

Socratic irony and the Socratic method, or elenchus. The latter remains a commonly used tool in a wide range of discussions, and is a type of pedagogy in which a series of questions is asked not only to draw individual answers, but also to encourage fundamental insight into the issue at hand. Plato's Socrates also made important and lasting contributions to the field of epistemology, and his ideologies and approach have proven a strong foundation for much Western philosophy that has followed.

51. Niccolo Machiavelli: was an Italian Renaissance historian, politician, diplomat, philosopher, humanist, and writer. He has often been called the founder of modern political science. He was for many years a senior official in the Florentine Republic, with responsibilities in diplomatic and military affairs. He also wrote comedies, carnival songs, and poetry. His personal correspondence is renowned in the Italian language. He was secretary to the Second Chancery of the Republic of Florence from 1498 to 1512, when the Medici were out of power. He wrote his most renowned work The Prince (Il Principe) in 1513. "Machiavellianism" is a widely used negative term to characterize unscrupulous politicians of the sort Machiavelli described most famously in The Prince. Machiavelli described immoral behavior, such as dishonesty and killing innocents, as being normal and effective in politics. He even seemed to endorse it in some situations. The book itself gained notoriety when some readers claimed that the author was teaching evil, and providing "evil recommendations to tyrants to help them maintain their power.

52. DH Lawerence: David Herbert Richards Lawrence was an English novelist, poet, playwright, essayist, literary critic and painter who published as D. H. Lawrence. His collected works represent, among other things, an extended reflection upon the dehumanizing effects of modernity and industrialization. Some of the issues Lawrence explores are emotional health, vitality, spontaneity and instinct. Lawrence's opinions earned him many enemies and he endured official persecution, censorship, and misrepresentation of his creative work throughout the second half of his life, much of which he spent in a voluntary exile which he called his "savage pilgrimage". At the time of his death, his public reputation was that of a pornographer who had wasted his considerable talents. E. M. Forster, in an obituary notice, challenged this widely held view, describing him as, "The greatest imaginative novelist of our generation."[2] Later, the influential Cambridge critic F. R. Leavis championed both his artistic integrity and his moral seriousness, placing much of Lawrence's fiction within the canonical "great tradition" of the English novel.

53. Xin Hua: Hua Xin (name Ziyu, was a politician who lived in the late Eastern Han Dynasty. He was originally a minister in the Han imperial court, but later switched to serving under the warlord Sun Ce, and then later under the chancellor Cao Cao. He served as a minister over letters after the establishment of the state of Cao Wei in the Three Kingdoms period.

54. Leonardo Da Vinci: was an Italian polymath whose areas ofinterestincluded invention, painting, sculpting, architecture, science, music, mathematics,e ngineering,

literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, writing, history, and cartography. He has been variously called the father of palaeontology, ichnology, and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time. Sometimes credited with the inventions of the parachute, helicopter and tank, he epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal. Many historians and scholars regard Leonardo as the prime exemplar of the "Universal Genius" or "Renaissance Man", an individual of "unquenchable curiosity" and "feverishly inventive imagination". According to art historian Helen Gardner, the scope and depth of his interests were without precedent in recorded history, and "his mind and personality seem to us superhuman, while the man himself mysterious and remote". Marco Rosci notes that while there is much speculation regarding his life and personality, his view of the world was. logical rather than mysterious, and that the empirical methods he employed were unorthodox for his time

55. Viladimir Putin:, is a Russian politician who is the current President of the Russian Federation, holding the office since 7 May 2012. He was Prime Minister from 1999 to 2000, President from 2000 to 2008, and again Prime Minister from 2008 to 2012. During his second term as Prime Minister, he was the Chairman of the United Russia Party, the ruling party. Putin was a KGB foreign intelligence officer for 16 years, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before retiring in 1991 to enter politics in his native Saint Petersburg. Putin has enjoyed very high domestic approval ratings during his career, and has received extensive international attention as one of the world's most powerful leaders. In 2007, he was the Time Person of the Year. In 2015, he was #1 on the Time's Most Influential People List. In 2013, 2014, and 2015, he was ranked first on the Forbes List of The World's Most Powerful People.

56. Hussain Shaheed Sarwardi: He was a Bengali politician and statesman from Bengal in the first half of the 20th century. He served as the last Prime Minister of Bengal during the British Raj. Following the independence of Pakistan in 1947, he became a leading populist statesman of East Pakistan. He was the fifth Prime Minister of Pakistan. Born into a prominent Bengali Muslim family, Suhrawardy was educated at Oxford, and joined the Swaraj Party of Chittaranjan Dasupon returning to India in 1921. He became the Mayor of Calcutta, the largest city in British India, during the 1930s, and later, as a member of the All-India Muslim League, assumed the premiership of Bengal in the mid-1940s. Along with Sarat Chandra Bose, Suhrawardy mooted the United Bengal proposal, in an attempt to prevent the Partition of Bengal. Following the independence of Pakistan in 1947, he became a leading populist statesman of East Pakistan, leaving the Muslim League to join the newly formed centre-left Awami League in 1952. Along with A. K. Fazlul Huq and Maulana Bhashani, he led the pan-Bengali United Front alliance to a resounding victory in the 1954 East Bengal elections and defeated the Muslim League. In 1956, the Awami League formed an alliance with the Republican Party to lead a coalition government in Pakistan. Suhrawardy became prime minister and pledged to resolve the energy crises, address economic disparities between East and West Pakistan, and strengthen the armed

forces. His initiatives included supply side economic policies, planning nuclear power and energy and reorganizing and reforming the Pakistani military. In foreign policy, he pioneered a strategic partnership with the United States. Faced with pressure from the bureaucracy and business community over his policies in aid distribution, nationalization and opposition to the One Unit scheme, he was forced to resign on 10 October 1957, under threat of dismissal by President Iskandar Mirza. He was banned from public life by the military junta of General Ayub Khan. Suhrawardy died in 1963 in Beirut, Lebanon after suffering a massive heart attack.

57. Jamal ud Din Afghani: commonly known as Al-Afghani was a political activist and Islamic ideologist in the Muslim world during the late 19th century, particularly in the Middle East, South Asia and Europe. One of the founders of Islamic Modernism and an advocate of Pan-Islamic unity, he has been described as being less interested in minor differences in Islamic jurisprudence than he was in organizing a Muslim response to Western pressure:

58. Allama Mashraqi: Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi, also known as Allama Mashriqi, was a Pakistani mathematician, logician, political theorist, Islamic scholar and the founder of the Khaksar movement. In 1930 founded the Khaksar Movement, aiming to advance the condition of the masses irrespective of any faith, sect, or religion.

59. Michael Faraday: was an English scientist who contributed to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His main discoveries include the principles underlying electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism and electrolysisAs a chemist, Faraday discovered benzene, investigated the clathrate hydrate of chlorine, invented an early form of the Bunsen burner and the system of oxidation numbers, and popularised terminology such as "anode", "cathode", "electrode" and "ion". Faraday ultimately became the first and foremost Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, a lifetime position. Albert Einstein kept a picture of Faraday on his study wall, alongside pictures of Isaac Newton and James Clerk Maxwell. Physicist Ernest Rutherford stated, "When we consider the magnitude and extent of his discoveries and their influence on the progress of science and of industry, there is no honour too great to pay to the memory of Faraday, one of the greatest scientific discoverers of all time.

60. Khalid Bin Waleed: was a companion of Muhammad. He is noted for his military tactics and prowess, commanding the forces of Medina under Muhammad and the forces of his immediate successors of the Rashidun Caliphate, Abu Bakr and Umar ibn Khattab. It was under his military leadership that Arabia, for the first time in history, was united under a single political entity, the Caliphate. Commanding the forces of the nascent Islamic state, Khalid was victorious in over a hundred battles, against the forces of the Byzantine-Roman Empire,Sassanid-Persian Empire, and their allies, in addition to other Arab tribes. His strategic achievements include the conquest ofArabia during the Ridda Wars, Persian Mesopotamia and Roman Syria within several years from 632 to 636. He is

also remembered for his decisive victories at Yamamah, Ullais, and Firaz, and his tactical successes at Walaja and Yarmouk. Khalid ibn al-Walid (Khalid son of al-Walid) was from the Meccan tribe of Quraysh, from a clan that initially opposed Muhammad. He played a vital role in the Meccan victory at the Battle of Uhud against the Muslims. He converted to Islam, and joined Muhammad after the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah and participated in various expeditions for him, such as the Battle of Mu'tah, which was the first battle between the Romans and the Muslims. Khalid ibn Al-Walid reported that the fighting was so intense, that while fighting, he broke nine swords in the battle. This earned him the title 'Saif-ullah' meaning "The Sword Of Allah". Khalid took over after Zayd ibn Haritha, then Jafar ibn Abi Talib, then Abdullah ibn Rawahah were killed. After Muhammad's death, he played a key role in commanding Medinan forces for Abu Bakr in the Ridda wars, conquering central Arabia and subduing Arab tribes. He captured the Sassanid Arab client Kingdom of Al-Hirah, and defeated the Sassanid Persian forces during his conquest of Iraq (Mesopotamia). He was later transferred to the western front to capture Roman Syria and the Byzantine Arab client state of the Ghassanids. Khalid is said to have fought around a hundred battles, both major battles and minor skirmishes as well as single duels, during his military career. Having remained undefeated, he is claimed by some to be one of the finest military generals in history

61. Henry Kissinger: is an American diplomat and political scientist. He served as National Security Advisor and later concurrently as United States Secretary of State in the administrations of presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. For his actions negotiating the ceasefire in Vietnam (though never realized), Kissinger received the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize under controversial circumstancesA proponent of Realpolitik, Kissinger played a prominent role in United States foreign policy between 1969 and 1977. During this period, he pioneered the policy of détente with the Soviet Union, orchestrated the opening of relations with the People's Republic of China, and negotiated the Paris Peace Accords, ending American involvement in the Vietnam War. Kissinger's Realpolitik resulted in controversial policies such as U.S. support for Pakistan, despite its genocidal actions during the Bangladesh War. He is the founder and chairman of Kissinger Associates, an international consulting firm. Kissinger has been a prolific author of books on politics and international relations with over one dozen books authored.

62. Hafeez Jallandhari: was a Pakistani Urdu-language poet who wrote the lyrics for the National Anthem of Pakistan. Another most widely used shorter name for him in Pakistan is Hafeez Jalandhri- this name spelling shown on the postage stamp issued in his honour by the Pakistan Post office.

63. Bu Ali Sina: Abu Ali al-Hussain Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina was a Persian medico and thinker. He started finding out philosophy by reading numerous Greek, Muslim and alternative books on this subject and learnt logic and some alternative subjects from Abu Abdallah Natili, a celebrated thinker of the time. whereas still young, he earned such a degree of expertise in medicine that his celebrity unfold far and wide. At the age of 17,

he was lucky in set Nooh Ibn Mansour, the Samanid King, of an health problem within which all the well-known physicians had given up hope. On his recovery, the King wanted to reward him, but the young medico solely desired permission to use his unambiguously stocked library.

64. Maria Montessori: was an Italian physician and educator best known for the philosophy of education that bears her name, and her writing on scientific pedagogy. Her educational method is in use today in some public and private schools throughout the world. Maria Montessori, born in 1870, was the first woman in Italy to receive a medical degree. She worked in the fields of psychiatry, education and anthropology. She believed that each child is born with a unique potential to be revealed, rather than as a "blank slate" waiting to be written upon. Her main contributions to the work of those of us raising and educating children are in these areas:

65. John Milton: John Milton was an English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and a civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem Paradise Lost (1667), written in blank verse. Milton's poetry and prose reflect deep personal convictions, a passion for freedom and self-determination, and the urgent issues and political turbulence of his day. Writing in English, Latin, Greek, and Italian, he achieved international renown within his lifetime, and his celebrated Areopagitica (1644)—written in condemnation of pre-publication censorship—is among history's most influential and impassioned defences of free speech and freedom of the press.

66. Imam Ghazali: was a Muslim theologian, jurist,philosopher, and mystic of Persian descent. Al-Ghazali has been referred to by some historians as the single most influential Muslim after the Islamic prophet Muhammad. Within Islamic civilization he is considered to be a Mujaddid or renewer of the faith, who, according to tradition, appears once every century to restore the faith of the community. His works were so highly acclaimed by his contemporaries that al-Ghazali was awarded the honorific title "Proof of Islam" (Hujjat allslam).

67. Vincent Di Fate is an American artist specializing in science fiction and fantasy illustration. He was inducted by the Science Fiction Hall of Fame on June 25, 2011. Di Fate was born in Yonkers, New York.

68. Thomas Malthus: was an English cleric and scholar, influential in the fields of political economy and demography. In his book An Essay on the Principle of Population, As an Anglican cleric, Malthus saw this situation as divinely imposed to teach virtuous behaviour. Malthus wrote: Malthus criticized the Poor Laws for leading to inflation rather than improving the well-being of the poor. He supported taxes on grain imports (the Corn Laws), because food security was more important than maximizing wealth. His views became influential, and controversial, across economic, political, social and scientific thought

69. Mesult Yilmaz: is a Turkish politician. He was the leader of the Motherland Party (Turkish: Anavatan Partisi, ANAP) from 1991 to 2002, and served three times as Prime Minister of Turkey. His first two prime-ministerial terms lasted just months (in 1991 and 1996), while the third ran from June 1997 to January 1999. The first was brought to an end by defeat in the 1991 elections, the latter two by the breakdown of Yılmaz' coalition governments.

70. Yevgeny Primakov: was a Russian politician and diplomat who served as Prime Minister of Russia from 1998 to 1999. During his long career, he also served as Foreign Minister, Speaker of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and chief of the intelligence service. Primakov was an academician (Arabist) and a member of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

71. Sheikh Ahmed Yasin; was a Palestinian imam and politician. He was a founder of Hamas, an Islamist Palestinian paramilitary organization and political party. Yassin also served as the spiritual leader of the organization. Hamas gained popularity in Palestinian society by establishing hospitals, education systems, libraries and other services, but it has also claimed responsibility for a number of suicide attacks targeting Israeli civilians, leading to its designation as a terrorist organization by the European Union, Israel, Japan, Canada, and the United States.

72. Mike Fennel: Mike Fennell, the president of the Jamaica Olympic Association, declined to identify the athlete whose sample tested positive from Jamaica (also known as JAM) athletics championships from June 27-29, 2008, but said it wasn't a "major" member of the 2008 Beijing-bound team

73. Akira Kurosawa: was a Japanese filmmaker. Regarded as one of the most important and influential filmmakers in the history of cinema, Kurosawa directed 30 films in a career spanning 57 years. Kurosawa entered the Japanese film industry in 1936, following a brief stint as a painter. After years of working on numerous films as an assistant director and scriptwriter, he made his debut as a director in 1943, during World War II, with the popular action film Sanshiro Sugata (a.k.a. Judo Saga). After the war, the critically acclaimed Drunken Angel (1948), in which Kurosawa cast then-unknown actor Toshiro Mifune in a starring role, cemented the director's reputation as one of the most important young filmmakers in Japan. in 1990, he accepted the Academy Award for Lifetime Achievement

74. Rafik Hariri: was a Lebanese business tycoon and the Prime Minister of Lebanon from 1992 to 1998 and again from 2000 until his resignation on 20 October 2004. Hariri was assassinated on 14 February 2005 when explosives equivalent to around 1800 kg of TNT were detonated as his motorcade drove past the St. George Hotel in Beirut. The massive protests of the Cedar Revolution helped achieve the withdrawal of Syrian troops and security forces from Lebanon, and a change in governments.

75. Sherlock Holmes: is a fictional private detective created by British author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Known as a "consulting detective" in the stories, Holmes is known for a proficiency with observation, forensic science, and logical reasoning that borders on the fantastic, which he employs when investigating cases for a wide variety of clients, including Scotland Yard. First appearing in print in 1887 (in A Study in Scarlet), the character's popularity became widespread with the first series of short stories inThe Strand Magazine, beginning with "A Scandal in Bohemia" in 1891; additional tales appeared from then to 1927, eventually totalling four novels and 56 short stories. All but one are set in

76. Aung San Suu Kyi: a Burmese statesperson, politician, diplomat and author who serves as the First and incumbent State Counsellor and Leader of the National League for Democracy. She is also the first woman to serve as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar, the Minister of the President's Office, the Minister of Electric Power and Energy, and the Minister of Education in President tin Kyaw's Cabinet, and from 2012 to 2016 was a Pyithu Hluttaw MP for Kawhmu Township. Aung San Suu Kyi has gained international acclaim, having received many honours, including the: Rafto Prize, Sakharov Prize, Nobel Peace Prize, Jawaharlal Nehru Award, Order of Australia, US Congressional Gold Medal, and Presidential Medal of Freedom.

77. Homer: is best known as the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey. He was believed by the ancient Greeks to have been the first and greatest of the epic poets. Author of the first known literature of Europe, he is central to the Western canon. When he lived, as well as whether he lived at all, is unknown. Herodotus estimates that Homer lived no more than 400 years before his own time, which would place him at around 850 BCE or later. The importance of Homer to the ancient Greeks is described in Plato's Republic, where he is referred to as the protos didaskalos, "first teacher", of tragedy, the hegemon paideias, "leader of learning", and the one who ten Hellada pepaideuken, "has taught Greece".[Homer's works, which are about fifty percent speeches provided models in persuasive speaking and writing that were emulated throughout the ancient and medieval Greek worlds.Fragments of Homer account for nearly half of all identifiable Greek literary papyrus finds in Egypt.

78. Desmond Tutu: Desmond Mpilo Tutu, is a South African social rights activist and retired Anglican bishop who rose to worldwide fame during the 1980s as an opponent of apartheid. He was the first black Archbishop of Cape Town and bishop of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (now the Anglican Church of Southern Africa). Tutu's admirers see him as a great man who, since the demise of apartheid, has been active in the defence of human rights and uses his high profile to campaign for the oppressed. He has campaigned to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, poverty, racism, sexism,homophobia, and transphobia. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984;

79. Roosvelt FDR: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, commonly known as FDR, was an American statesman and political leader who served as the 32nd President of the United

States, from 1933 to 1945. A Democrat, he won a record four presidential elections and dominated his party after 1932 as a central figure in world events during the mid-20th century, leading the United States during a time of worldwide economic depression and total war. His program for relief, recovery and reform, known as the New Deal, involved a great expansion of the role of the federal government in the economy. As a dominant leader of the Democratic Party, he built the New Deal Coalition that brought together and united labor unions, big city machines, white ethnics, African Americans, and rural white Southerners in support of the party. The Coalition significantly realigned American politics after 1932, creating the Fifth Party System and defining American liberalism throughout the middle third of the 20th century.

80. Archimedes': Archimedes of Syracuse was an Ancient Greek mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor, and astronomer. Although few details of his life are known, he is regarded as one of the leading scientists in classical antiquity. Generally considered the greatest mathematician of antiquity and one of the greatest of all time, Archimedes anticipated modern calculus and analysis by applying concepts of infinitesimals and the method of exhaustion to derive and rigorously prove a range of geometrical theorems, including the area of a circle, the surface area and volume of a sphere, and the area under a parabola.

81. Habib Bourguiba: Habib Ben Ali Bourguiba was a Tunisian lawyer, nationalist leader and statesman who served as the country's leader from independence in 1956 to 1987. He first served as the second Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Tunisia before proclaiming the Tunisian Republic in 1957 and thus becoming the first President of Tunisia. Prior to that, he played a major role in obtaining independence from France, ending the 75 years old protectorate and earning the title of "Supreme Combatant".

82. Pathet Lao: The Pathet Lao was a communist political movement and organization in Laos, formed in the mid-20th century. The group was ultimately successful in assuming political power in 1975, after the Laotian Civil War. Pathet Lao, left-oriented nationalist group in Laos that took control of the country in 1975. Founded in 1950, the Pathet Lao (Lao Country) movement joined with the Viet Minh, the Communist-oriented Vietnamese nationalist organization, in armed resistance to French rule in Indochina. In 1956 a legal political wing, the Lao Patriotic Front (Neo Lao Hak Xat), was founded and participated in several coalition governments. In the 1960s and early '70s the Pathet Lao fought a civil war against the U.S.backed Vientiane regime, winning effective control in the north and east. In the spring of 1975 Pathet Lao forces consolidated their power throughout the country. The Vientiane government fell in May 1975, and Pathet Lao leaders formed a new government.

83. Dolly: was a female domestic sheep, and the first mammal cloned from an adult somatic cell, using the process of nuclear transfer.She was cloned by Ian Wilmut, Keith Campbell and colleagues at the Roslin Institute, part of theUniversity of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the biotechnology company PPL Therapeutics, based near Edinburgh.

84. Walt Disney: Walt Disney was an American motion-picture and television producer and showman, famous as a pioneer of cartoon films and as the creator of Disneyland. Walter Elias "Walt" Disney was born on December 5, 1901, in Hermosa, Illinois. He and his brother Roy co-founded Walt Disney Productions, which became one of the best-known motion-picture production companies in the world. Disney was an innovative animator and created the cartoon character Mickey Mouse. He won 22 Academy Awards during his lifetime, and was the founder of theme parks Disneyland and Walt Disney World.

85. Christiaan Barnard: Christiaan Neethling Barnard (8 November 1922 – 2 September 2001) was a South African cardiac surgeon who performed the world's first successful human-tohuman heart transplant

86. Pythagoras: Pythagoras of Samos was an Ionian Greek philosopher, mathematician, and the putative founder of the movement called Pythagoreanism. Most of the information about Pythagoras was written down centuries after he lived, so very little reliable information is known about him. He was born on the island of Samos, and travelled, visiting Egypt and Greece, and maybe India.[Around 530 BC, he moved to Croton, in Magna Graecia, and there established some kind of school or guild. In 520 BC, he returned to Samos. Pythagoras made influential contributions to philosophy and religion in the late 6th century BC. He is often revered as a great mathematician and scientist and is best known for the Pythagorean theorem which bears his name:

87. Faud Siniora: Fouad Siniora is a Lebanese politician, a former Prime Minister of Lebanon, a position he held from 19 July 2005 to 25 May 2008. He stepped down on 9 November 2009 in favor of Saad Hariri, the late Rafik Hariri's son.[1]He currently serves as a member of Parliament for Saida. Siniora is the head of the Future Movement

88. Andrew Flintoff: Andrew "Freddie" Flintoff MBE is an English professional cricketer and boxer. A former England Test international, Flintoff has also played for Lancashire, Chennai Super Kings in the IPL, and Brisbane Heat in the Big Bash League.

89. Amr Moussa: Amr Moussa (is an Egyptian politician and diplomat who was the SecretaryGeneral of the Arab League, a 22-member forum representing Arab states, from 1 June 2001 to 1 June 2011. Previously he served in the government of Egypt as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1991 to 2001. On 8 September 2013, he was elected president of the committee of 50 that will amend the Egyptian constitution

90. Augusto Pinochet; Augusto José Ramón Pinochet Ugarte was President of Chile between 1973 and 1990 and Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean Army from 1973 to 1998. He was also president of the Government Junta of Chile between 1973 and 1981.

91. Nancy Pelosi: Nancy Patricia D'Alesandro Pelosi is the Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives and served as the 52nd Speaker of the United States House of Representatives from 2007 to 2011

92. Raul Castro: Raúl Modesto Castro Ruz, known as Raúl Castro, is a Cuban politician and a revolutionary, who has been President of the Council of State of Cuba and the President of the Council of Ministers of Cuba since 2008. Raul Castro assisted his brother, Fidel Castro, during most of his life. Once Fidel assumed power, Raul became head of the armed forces and served as Cuba's defense minister.

93. Joseph Barbera: Joseph Roland "Joe" Barbera was an American animator, director, producer, storyboard artist, and cartoon artist, whose film and television cartoon characters entertained millions of fans worldwide for much of the 20th century. Hanna and Barbera won seven Academy Awards and eight Emmy Awards. Their cartoon shows have become cultural icons, and their cartoon characters have appeared in other media such as films, books, and toys. Hanna-Barbera's shows had a worldwide audience of over 300 million people in the 1960s and have been translated into more than 20 languages.

94. Munir Niazi: Munir Ahmad, better known as Munir Niazi, (2006 1928) Sitara-e-Imtiaz Award recipient, was an Urdu andPunjabi poet from Pakistan Munir Ahmed used to call himself Punjabi as Punjabi definition is cultural and geographical and most of his poetry also reflected the culture of Punjab.

95. Alexander Litvinenko: Alexander Valterovich Litvinenko was a former officer of the Russian FSB secret service who specialised in tackling organised crime – according to US diplomats, Litvinenko coined the phrase Mafia state.

96. Thaksin Shinawatra is a Thai businessman and politician. Between 2001 and 2006, he was the Prime Minister of Thailand. He was overthrown in a military coup on 19 September 2006. His party was outlawed and he was barred from political activity.Thaksin has since lived in self-imposed exile except for a brief visit to Thailand in 2008. He was sentenced in absentia to two years in jail for abuse of power. From abroad he has continued to influence Thai politics, through the People's Power Party that ruled in 2008, and its successor organization Pheu Thai Party, as well as the United Front for Democracy against Dictatorship or "red shirt" movement. His younger sister Yingluck Shinawatra was the prime minister of Thailand from 2011 to 2014.

97. Orhan Parmuk: Ferit Orhan Pamuk is a Turkish novelist, screenwriter, academic and recipient of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature. One of Turkey's most prominent novelists, his work has sold over thirteen million books in sixty-three languages,[2] making him the country's best-selling write.

98. HO Chi Minh: Hồ Chí Minh, born Nguyễn Sinh Cung, also known as Nguyễn Tất Thành and Nguyễn Ái Quốc, was a Vietnamese Communist revolutionary leader who was prime minister and president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. ounder of the Indochina Communist Party (1930) and its successor, the Viet-Minh (1941), and president from 1945 to 1969 of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). As the leader of the Vietnamese nationalist movement for nearly three decades, Ho was one of the

prime movers of the post-World War II anticolonial movement in Asia and one of the most influential communist leaders of the 20th century.

99. Shane Warne: Shane Keith Warne is an Australian former international cricketer, widely regarded as one of the best bowlers in the history of the game. He was named one of the Wisden Cricketers of the Year in the 1994 Wisden Cricketers' Almanack..

100. Henry Mortimer Durand: Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, GCMG KCSI KCIE (14 February 1850 – 8 June 1924) was a British diplomat and civil servant of colonial British India. It was established in 1893 between Sir Mortimer Durand, a British diplomat and civil servant of British India, andAbdur Rahman Khan, the Afghan Amir, to fix the limit of their respective spheres of influence and improve diplomatic relations and trade.

101. Francis Robert Moody: It was established in 1893 between Sir Mortimer Durand, a British diplomat and civil servant of British India, andAbdur Rahman Khan, the Afghan Amir, to fix the limit of their respective spheres of influence and improve diplomatic relations and trade.

102. Gen Frank Messervy: General Sir Frank Walter Messervy KCSI, KBE, CB, DSO & Bar (9 December 1893 – 2 February 1974) was a British Indian Army officer in both the First and Second World Wars. Following its independence, he was the first Commander of thePakistan Army (15 August 1947 – 10 February 1948)[11] Previously, he had become a Lieutenant-General in 1945; a Generalin 1947; General Officer Commanding in Chief or (GOC-in-C) Northern Command, India in 1946 and 1947.

103. Ambrose Flux Dundas: Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux Dundas KCIE CSI (14 April 1899 – 29 April 1973) was a British civil servant and colonial administrator in British India in what later became Pakistan. He was also Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man from 1952 to 1959. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1922 at the age of 23, and remained in the ICS until 1947, when the independence of Pakistan took place. He served as the last British governor of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (then called the North-West Frontier Province) of Pakistan from 1948 to 194

104. Allan Octavian Hume: Allan Octavian Hume, CB ICS (6 June 1829 – 31 July 1912) was a member of the Imperial Civil Service (later the Indian Civil Service), a political reformer, ornithologist and botanist who worked in British India. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, a political party that was later to lead in the Indian independence movement. A notable ornithologist, Hume has been called "the Father of Indian Ornithology" and, by those who found him dogmatic, "the Pope of Indian ornithology."

105. Rashid Minahs: Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas or Rashid Minhas Shaheed, NH, PAF was a Pilot in the Pakistan Air Force. Minhas, a newly commissioned officer of 1971, is the only PAF officer to receive the highest valour award, the Nishan-e-Haider

106. Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi: was an Urdu and English language Pakistani poet, journalist, literary critic, dramatist and short story author He wrote 50 books on topics

such as poetry, fiction, criticism, journalism and art, and was a major figure in contemporary Urdu literature. His poetry was distinguished by its humanism, and his Urduafsana (novel) work is considered by some second only to Prem Chand in its depiction of rural culture. He was also editor and publisher of the literary magazine Funoon for almost half a century. He received awards such as the Pride of Performance in 1968 and Sitara-e-Imtiaz in 1980 for his literary work.

107. Recep Tayyip Erdogan is a Turkish politician who has been the 12thPresident of Turkey since 2014. He previously served as the Prime Minister of Turkey from 2003 to 2014 and as the Mayor of Istanbul from 1994 to 1998. He founded the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in 2001 and led it to three general election victories in 2002, 2007 and 2011 before standing down as leader upon his election as President in 2014. Originating from an Islamist political background and as a self-described conservative democrat, his administration has overseen social conservative and liberal economic policies.[5] His political agenda and ideals are often referred to as Erdoğanism.[Erdoğan was a semi-professional footballer playing for Kasımpaşa Spor Kulübü before being elected as the Mayor of Istanbul from the Islamist Welfare Partyin 1994.

108. Mikhail Gorbachev: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is a former Soviet statesman. He was the eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union, having been General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991, when the party was dissolved. He was the country's head of state from 1988 until its dissolution in 1991 (titled as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet from 1988 to 1989, as Chairman of the Supreme Soviet from 1989 to 1990, and as President of the Soviet Union from 1990 to 1991).

109. Baanki Moon: Ban Ki-moon is a South Korean statesman and politician who is the eighth and current Secretary-General of the United Nations.

110. Rabindranath Tagore: Rabindranath Tagore FRAS, also written Ravīndranātha Thākura, sobriquet Gurudev, was a Bengali polymath who reshaped Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian art with Contextual Modernism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

111. Sattar Edhi: Abdul Sattar Edhi was a Pakistani philanthropist, ascetic, and humanitarian who founded the Edhi Foundation which run's hospitals, homeless shelters, rehab centres, and orphanages across Pakistan.

112. Ardeshir Cowasjee: was a Pakistani newspaper columnist, social activist, and philanthropist. Belonging from Karachi, his columns regularly appeared in the country's oldest English newspaper, Dawn. He was also the Chairman of the Cowasjee Groupand was engaged in philanthropic activities in addition to being regarded as an old "guardian" of the city of Karachi.

113. Sir Chandra Sekhara Raman: Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was an Indian physicist born in the former Madras Province in India, who carried out ground-breaking work in the field of light scattering, which earned him the 1930 Nobel Prize for Physics.

114. Ahmed Mohammed Ali Al-Madani: is a Saudi Arabian academic and the President of the Islamic Development Bank. Ahmed Mohamed Ali Al-Madani was born in 1934 in Medina, Saudi Arabia.

115. Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdullah Al ash-Sheikh: ‘Abdu’l-‘Azīz ibn ‘Abdu’llāh ibn Muḥammad ibn ‘Abdu’l-Laṭīf Āl ash-Sheikh is a Muslim scholar and the current Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia. As Grand Mufti, he is the head of the Permanent Committee for Islamic Research and Issuing Fatwas

116. Edmund Spenser: Edmund Spenser was an English poet best known for The Faerie Queene, an epic poem and fantastical allegory celebrating the Tudor dynasty and Elizabeth I

117. Christopher Marlowe: Christopher Marlowe, also known as Kit Marlowe, was an English playwright, poet and translator of the Elizabethan era. Marlowe was the foremost Elizabethan tragedian of his day.

118. Paradise Regained: Paradise Regained is a poem by English poet John Milton, first published in 1671 by John Macock. The volume in which it appeared also contained the poet's closet drama Samson Agonistes.

119. Dr Samuel Johnson: Samuel Johnson, often referred to as Dr Johnson, was an English writer who made lasting contributions to English literature as a poet, essayist, moralist, literary critic, biographer, editor and lexicographer.

120. Childe Harold: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage is a lengthy narrative poem in four parts written by Lord Byron. It was published between 1812 and 1818 and is dedicated to "Ianthe".

121. Maxim Gorky: Alexei Maximovich Peshkov, primarily known as Maxim Gorky, was a Russian and Soviet writer, a founder of the socialist realism literary method and a political activist. He was also a five-time nominee for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

122. Canterbury Tales: The Canterbury Tales is a collection of 24 stories that runs to over 17,000 lines written in Middle English by Geoffrey Chaucer.

123. Pete Sampras: Petros "Pete" Sampras is a retired American tennis player and former world No. 1 regarded as one of the greatest players in tennis history.

124. Hugo Chavez: Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías was a Venezuelan politician who served as the 64th President of Venezuela from 1999 to 2013. Chávez styled himself as the leader of the “Bolivarian Revolution,” a socialist political program for much of Latin America, named after Simón Bolívar, the South American independence hero

125. Colin Powell: Colin Luther Powell is an American statesman and a retired four-star general in the United States Army. Colin Powell was the first African American appointed

as the U.S. Secretary of State, and the first, and so far the only, to serve on the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

126. Dr Shamshad Akhtar: Dr. Shamshad Akhtar Detho is a Pakistani Development economist, diplomat and intellectual who serves as the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Governor of State Bank of Pakistan.

127. Malik Feroz Khan Noon: Sir Malik Feroz Khan Noon, KCSI, KCIE, OStJ was a politician from Pakistan. He held many posts in government both before and after independence and was an important figure in the Pakistan movement.

128. Hercule Poirot, fictional Belgian detective featured in a series of novels by Agatha Christie. Short, somewhat vain, with brilliantine hair and a waxed moustache, the aging bachelor Poirot enjoys his creature comforts. Poirot is one of Christie's most famous and long-lived characters, appearing in 33 novels, one play, and more than 50 short stories published between 1920 and 1975.

129. Liaqauat Ali Khan. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, widely known as Shaheed-e-Millat, was one of the leading Founding Fathers of Pakistan, statesman, lawyer, and political theorist who became and served as the first Prime of Paksitan. He was assisnated on 16-10-1951.

130. Dr Abdul salam: Mohammad Abdus Salam NI, SPk, KBE, was a Pakistani theoretical physicist. A major figure in 20th century theoretical physics, he shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics with Sheldon Glashow and Steven.

131. Faiz Ahmed Faiz: Faiz Ahmad Faiz MBE, NI, Lenin Peace Prize was a Pakistani intellectual, revolutionary poet, and one of the most highly regarded writers of the Urdu language, having been nominated four times for the Nobel Prize for literature.

132. Kamal Atta Turk. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was a Turkish army officer, revolutionary, and founder of the Republic of Turkey, serving as its first President from 1923 until his death in 1938.

133. Abdul Haq Molvi. Maulvi Abdul Haq was a scholar and linguist, who is also regarded as Babae-Urdu. Amir Khusrow was one of the earliest and the most eminent poets to use Urdu in poetry. He is often called the father of the Urdu language.

134. A K Fazlu Haq: A.K.Fazlul Huq full name Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, also known as “Sher-eBengla” (Tiger of Bengal) was such kind of a leader who did a very useful and important political, social and educational contribution for the Muslims of the sub-continent. He dedicated almost fifty precious year of his life to attain separate nation for the Muslims of India.

135. Data Ganj Bakhsh: Abul Hassan Ali Ibn Usman al-Jullabi al-Hajveri al-Ghaznawi also known as Daata Ganj Bakhsh which means the master who bestows treasures) or Daata Sahib (was a Persian Sufi and scholar in the 11th century. He significantly contributed to the spreading of Islam in South Asia.

136. Firdousi Abu Alqasim: Abu ʾl-Qasim Ferdowsi Tusi, or Ferdowsi, was a Persian poet and the author of Shahnameh, which is the world's longest epic poem created by a single poet, and the national epic of Iran and the Greater Iran.

137. William Words Worth: William Wordsworth was a major English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with their joint publication Lyrical Ballad.

138. Pundit Vijay Lakshmi: Vijaya Lakshmi Nehru Pandit was an Indian diplomat and politician, the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, the aunt of Indira Gandhi and the grand-aunt of Rajiv Gandhi, each of whom served as Prime Minister of India.

139. Avram Noam Chomsky is an American linguist, philosopher, cognitive scientist, historian, social critic, andpolitical activist. Sometimes described as "the father of modern linguistics", Chomsky is also a major figure in analytic philosophy, and one of the founders of the field of cognitive science. Based at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) since 1955, where he is Institute Professor Emeritus, he is the author of over 100 books on topics such as linguistics, war, politics, and mass media.

140. Clinton Richard Dawkins FRS FRSL (born 26 March 1941) is an English ethnologist, evolutionary biologist and author. He is an emeritus fellow of New College, Oxford, and was the University of Oxford's Professor for Public Understanding of Science from 1995 until 2008. Dawkins first came to prominence with his 1976 book The Selfish Gene, which popularised the gene-centred view of evolution and introduced the term meme. With his book The Extended Phenotype, published in 1982, he introduced into evolutionary biology the influential concept that the phenotypic effects of a gene are not necessarily limited to an organism's body, but can stretch far into the environment. In 2006, he founded the Richard Dawkins Foundation for Reason and Science.

141. Václav Havel (was a Czech writer, philosopher political dissident, and statesman. From 1989 to 1992, he served as the last president of Czechoslovakia. He then served as the first president of the Czech Republic (1993–2003) after the Czech–Slovak split. Within Czech literature, he is known for his plays, essays, and memoirs for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted. His political activities brought him u. His educational opportunities limited by his bourgeois background, Havel first rose to prominence within the Prague theater world as a playwright.

142. Paul Robin Krugman (is an American economist, who is Distinguished Professor of Economics at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, and a columnist for The New York Times.In 2008, Krugman was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his contributions to New Trade Theory and New Economic Geography. .As of 2016, Research Papers in Economics ranked him as the world's 24th most influential economist based on citations of his work.

143. Sir Ahmad Salman Rushdie, is a British Indian novelist and essayist. His second novel, Midnight's Children (1981), won the Booker Prize in 1981. Much of his fiction is set

on the Indian subcontinent. He combines magical realism with historical fiction; his work is concerned with the many connections, disruptions, and migrations between

Eastern and Western civilizations. His fourth novel, The Satanic Verses (1988), was the subject of a major controversy, provoking protests from Muslims in several countries. Death threats were made against him, including a fatwā calling for his assassination issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Supreme Leader of Iran, on 14 February 1989. The British government put Rushdie under police protection.

144. Thomas Loren Friedman (born July 20, 1953) is an American journalist and author.Friedman has won the Pulitzer Prize three times, and currently writes a weekly column for The New York Times. Friedman has written extensively on foreign affairs, global trade, the Middle East, globalization, and environmental issues.

145. Muhamamd Ali: Ali was a three-time heavyweight World Champion in boxing. Born Cassius Clay, he changed his name to Muhammad Ali after joining the Nation of Islam. Date: 1967. Photographer: Ira Rosenberg.

146. Woody Allen: Allen is a celebrated movie director, playwright, and comedy writer who was responsible for such great movies as "Annie Hall". Equally infamous for having a relationship with his stepdaughter, Soon-Yi Previn, who he is still with as of 2009.

147. Marie Antoinette: Antoinette was the last Queen of France and one of the more famous victims of the guillotine during the French Revolution. Antoinette was famous for her excess in a time of extreme economic hardship for her country.

148. Joan of Arc: Jeanne d'Arc, her name in the original French, was responsible for both repelling

English invaders from her homeland and assisting Charles VII in succeeding to the throne of France. She is a Catholic saint. The only known portrait that she sat for was destroyed, so all we have are renditions

149. Fred Astaire: Astaire starred in many musical films, ten of which were with Ginger Rogers. Astaire acted until 1981, amazing considering that he got his start in vaudeville.

150. Ludwig Van: Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer and pianist. He was a crucial figure in the transitional period between the Classical and Romantic eras in Western classical music, and remains one of the most acclaimed and influential of all composers.

151. Graham Bell: An eminent scientist, inventor, engineer and innovator who is credited with inventing the first practical telephone.

152. Marlon Brando: Brando starred in a host of movies including "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "The Wild One".

153. Humphrey Bogart: Best known for "The Maltese Falcon" and "Casablanca", Bogart was a mega-star in the golden age of Hollywood. The photographer who took this shot,

George Hurrell, was responsible for many of the "glamour shots" in Hollywood in the 1930's and 1940's.

154. Napoleon Bonaparte: Napoleon arranged a coup d'etat which brought him to power in 1799. Five years after that he crowned himself as Emperor of France. He led successful military campaigns in Italy and Egypt that bolstered his reputation. His Napoleonic Code is still being used as a basis for law in many countries

155. Bono: Bono's real name is Paul Hewson. He acquired the now-famous nickname from his friend Gavin Friday, who dubbed him "Bono Vox". Bono didn't like the name until he found out it translated loosely to "good voice". Bono is not only known for being the front man for the rock band U2, but as a tireless and effective political activist for causes such as world hunger, apartheid, and AIDS.

156. Winston Churchill: Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister during World War II. He was widely credited with being one of the strategic masterminds that made the Allied victory possible. Churchill was also a prolific writer and won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

157. Columbus : A Genoese navigator, colonizer and explorer whose voyages across the Atlantic Ocean—funded by Queen Isabella of Spain—led to general European awareness of the American continents in the Western Hemisphere.

158. Marie Curie: Curie was a physicist and chemist, and the first person to receive two Nobel prizes. She coined the term "radioactivity", pioneered radiation therapy for cancer, and discovered two new elements. This shot is often cropped to remove Pierre Curie, the famous chemist's husband.

159. Salvador Dali: Dali was a Surrealist artist that produced a huge volume of works that spanned film, sculpture and paintings. He also worked with Hitchcock on a dream sequence for his film "Spellbound", which both the artist and the director hated. The artist's famous mustache is captured perfectly in this 1942 photo.

160. Charles Darwin: Darwin's "Origin of the Species" set off a powderkeg when it appeared to scientifically establish that humans evolved from apes. Years later, Darwin is still celebrated in the scientific and broader community as a visionary that held out against religious interests in order to advance the cause of science.

161. Charles De Gaullle: De Gaulle led the Free French Forces, or French Resistance, during the Nazi occupation of France. He founded the French Fifth Republic in 1958 and served as its first President for 10 year.

162. Charles Dickens: The most popular English novelist of the Victorian era. He was a vigorous social campaigner, both in his own personal endeavours as well as through the recurrent themes of his literary enterprise.

163. Amelia Earhart: Earhart was the first female pilot to fly solo over the Atlantic. Earhart disappeared in a circumnavigational flight of the globe in 1937 near Howland Island in the Pacific Ocean.

164. Thomas Einstein: Einstein is another father of modern science. While his most famous theory is his theory of relativity, he put forward a number of new theories that formed the foundation of modern physics and paved the way for the Atomic Age.

165. General D Eisenhower: was the chief general in charge of the US forces during World War II, and later went on to be President.

166. Queen Elizabeth 1: Elizabeth's reign is famous for a number of historical events, including a Spanish invasion of England that was foiled by bad weather. After a couple of potentially politically disastrous marriage alliances were put forward to her, Elizabeth dubbed herself "The Virgin Queen", and stated that "If I follow the inclination of my nature, it is this: beggarwoman and single, far rather than queen and married"

167. Benjamin Franklin: One of the founding fathers of the United States, Franklin served in many positions to further the independence of the United States, including a few posts as foreign ambassador in order to raise funds for the formation of the new country.

168. Galileo: The father of modern observational astronomy, Galileo invented improvements to the telescope and supported the theory put forward by Copernicus that the Earth orbited the Sun, and not the other way around. He was also a pioneer in the field of physics.

169. Che Guevara : Ernesto "Che" Guevara Havannassa at the La Coubre Memorial Service in 1960. Che traveled around Latin America as a young medical student and came to the conclusion that the only solution for the poverty that he saw was world revolution. He was instrumental in Castro's takeover of Cuba and was later assassinated by Bolivian forces who were assisted by the CIA.

170. Dr Stephen Hawking: Dr. Hawking achieved fame in academic circles as a theoretical physicist, and introduced his theories to mainstream society through his book "The Brief History of Time".

171. Ernest Hemingway: wrote many memorable novels, including "The Old Man and the Sea", "The Sun Also Rises", and "A Farewell to Arms". His life is almost more colourful than one of his novels, full of trips all over the world and the popularization of the daiquiri.

172. Michael Jordon : Jordan is known as one of the best defensive players in basketball. He helped to popularize the NBA through the 1980's and 1990's through his participation in various marketing campaigns both for the NBA and for various corporations.

173. Helen Keller : Helen Keller was not born blind and deaf; it was not until she was nineteen months old that she contracted an illness described by doctors as "an acute congestion of the stomach and the brain," which could possibly have been scarlet fever or meningitis. The illness did not last for a particularly long time, but it left her deaf and blind. She was a prolific author and tireless advocate for humanitarian causes. Also the first deaf and blind person to earn a Bachelor's degree

174. Jhon F Kennedy: The 35th President of the United States. JFK presided over the Cuban Missile Crisis and established NASA to put America on the moon. His assassination was controversial and untimely.

175. Vladimir Lenin: Lenin was instrumental in the Russian Revolution of 1917 and was elected Chairman of the Soviet Union in that same year. His particular brand of Marxist theory was branded "Leninism".

176. John Lennon: The lead singer for the Beatles enjoyed a successful solo career after the Beatles disbanded before his untimely assassination. He campaigned for the end of the Vietnam War and for peace between the US and Russia during the Cold War.

177. Abraham Lincoln: Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States and was responsible for abolishing slavery in the United States through the enactment of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He also held the dubious honour of being the first president to be assassinated.

178. Isaac Newton: Isaac Newton is considered, amongst other things, to be one of the fathers of modern science. Universal gravitation and the three laws of motion are just two of his many theories. He also invented the first reflecting telescope.

179. Pop John Paul2 : John Paul II was known not only as a religious leader but as a proponent of world peace during the delicate days of the Cold War. He is credited with having a heavy hand in ending communism in his native Poland and throughout Eastern Europe. He was Pope for 27 years, the second longest papacy in history.

180. Pablo Picasso: Picasso was one of the pre-eminent artists of the 20th century and a major proponent of the Cubist movement. While being shot for this portrait, Picasso could view himself in the wide angle lens of the camera and instinctively moved to place himself where he needed to be for the shot

181. Ronald Reagan: Reagan's administration is credited with helping to bring about the end of the Cold War. While he got his start as a famous film actor, Reagan always had anticommunist political leanings.

182. Joseph Stalin: Stalin seized power in Communist Russia following Lenin's death in 1924 and held onto it until his death in 1953. Stalin frequently had Soviet censors edit images of himself, cropping out political enemies.

183. Nicola Tesla: Tesla was best known for his inventions which formed the basis for alternating current power, which is the kind of electric current that powers homes today. He also invented wireless radio and was known for countless other inventions. After making numerous improvements at the Edison company, he was denied a promised bonus and raise, at which point he left to focus on his own work.

184. George Washington: Washington was the first President of the United States. Prior to that, he led key battles as a general for the rebellion that ousted the British from American soil.

185. Dalai Lama: The current Dalai Lama was exiled from his seat of power, Tibet by Chinese forces. He is an incarnate god on earth for Tibetan Buddhists.

186. Larry Page CEO, co-founder, Google, …Tim Cook CEO, Apple, …**Mark Zuckerberg CEO, chairman, co-founder, Facebook,**… **A.G. Lafley CEO, president, chairman, Procter & Gamble,**… Rupert Murdoch CEO, chairman, 21st Century Fox, The Wall Street Journal),.. Indra Nooyi CEO, chairman, PepsiCo… Jeff Bezos CEO, chairman, president, founder, Amazon.com…. Paul Polman CEO, Unilever.. Akio Toyoda CEO, president, Toyota… Muhtar Kent CEO, chairman, Coca-Cola Co. Mark Parker CEO, president, Nike.. Mary Barra CEO, General Motors..

BPSC PREVIOUS GK SOLVED PAPERS OF BS-16 , INVESTIGATION OFFICERS , & TEHSILDARS

0. What was the black hole event ?

A black hole is a place in space where gravity pulls so much that even light can not get out. The gravity is so strong because matter has been squeezed into a tiny space. This can happen when a star is dying. Because no light can get out, people can't see black holes. They are invisible. Since general relativity states that nothing can travel faster than the speed of light, nothing inside the event horizon can ever cross the boundary and escape beyond it, including light. Thus, nothing that enters a black hole can get out or can be observed from outside the event horizon.

What was Operation Grand Slam ?

1. Operation Grand Slam was a key operation of the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War. It refers to a plan drawn up by the Pakistan Army, in May 1965, to attack the vital Akhnoor Bridge in Jammu and Kashmir.

2. **What was U2 Crisis ?**
The 1960 U-2 incident occurred during the Cold War on 1 May 1960, during the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower and the premiership of Nikita Khrushchev, when a United States U-2 spy plane was shot down while in Soviet airspace.
3. **What is CASA 1000 ?**
The Central Asia-South Asia power project, commonly known by the acronym CASA1000, is a $1.16 billion project currently under construction that will allow for the export of surplus hydroelectricity from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to Pakistan and Afghanistan .Groundbreaking for the project took place on May 12, 2016 in Tajikistan in a ceremony attended by the Kyrgyz, Tajik, and Pakistani Prime Ministers,[2] and is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.[3] The project initially also included transfer of electricity to Afghanistan, however the country abandoned its share of electricity due to dearth of demand, hence Pakistan will receive 1,300 megawatts of electricity.
4. **Real Name oF Abu Lahab and His Wife ?**
5. His original name was 'Abd al-'Uzzā, but his father called him Abū Lahab ("Father of Flame") "because of his beauty and charm" due to his red (inflamed) cheeks. He married Arwā Umm Jamīl bint Harb, sister of Abu Sufyān (Sakhr), whose fatherḤarb was chief of the Umayya clan. Their children included Utbah, Utaybah, Muattab, Durrah (Fakhita), 'Uzzā and Khālida. Abu Lahab had another son, also named Durrah, who may have been borne by another woman.
6. **Countries Having Currency Rupyiah ?**
7. India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka,
9. **Zambia Currency and Capital ?**
Currency: Zambian kwacha Capital: Lusaka, Christian Coutry in South Africa
10. **Two indus Sites in Afghanistan ?** Shatughai and Mundigaq
11. **which was the last military expedition lead by prophet Muhammad ?** Tabook
12. **in Which Ghazwa Abu Bakar Denoted his all property** ? Ghazwa e Tabuk
13. **Who invented the Zero Indian Mathe Maticicn ?**
8. "We are looking for the bridge between Indian philosophy and mathematics." "Zero and its operation are first defined by [Hindu astronomer and mathematician] Brahmagupta in 628," said Gobets. He developed a symbol for zero: a dot underneath numbers
14. **Which City Was the Capital of Qutab ud Din Aibak ?**
9. It was he who shifted the capital first from Ghazni to Lahore, and then from Lahore to Delhi, Mamluk Dynasty
15. **When The Famous Battle of plassey Was Fought ?**
10. A plan of the Battle of Plassey, fought 23 June 1757by Col. Robert Clive, against the Nawab of Bengal.
16. **Who wrote Biography Mughul Emperor Hamayun ?**

Gulbadan Begum took the challenge and produced a document titled Ahwal Humayun Padshah Jamah Kardom Gulbadan Begum bint Babur Padshah amma Akbar Padshah. It came to be known as Humayun-nama. Gulbadan wrote in simple Persian without the erudite language used by better-known writers.

17. **Under Whose leadership All India Muslim League was established ?** Sir Agha Khan
18. **At what age Guatama Buddha Rnounced home ?**
19. **Shape of Polio Virus is ? Spherical**
20. **The Making of Pakistan is Written by KK Aziz** , Khursheed Kamal Aziz
21. **Junagrh was small Maritime State having area of** 4500 sq KM
22. **North South Gas Pipe Line will Transport 12.4 Cubic LNG frm Karachi to Lahore 1100Km of** 2 Billions Dollars
23. Surah in Which the Battle of Badar is Mentioned ? Surah Al Imran
24. Second and Third Governor Genreal In Paksitan , Khawaj Nazim Ud Din , Ghulam Muhamad , Sikdander Mirza
25. Fisrt female president of Taiwan Tsai Ing-wen Democratic Progressive Party (DPP).

1. Surah of Quran with the Name of prohets 6 , Surah 10 Yunus or Jonah
2. Surah 11 Hud (prophet)
3. Surah 12 Yusuf or Joseph in Islam
4. Surah 14 Ibraheem or Abraham in Islam
5. Surah 47 Muhammad
6. Surah 71 Nuh or Noah in Islam

11. First president in White house Was Johns Adams, Construction began when the first cornerstone was laid in October of 1792. Although President Washington oversaw the construction of the house, he never lived in it. It was not until 1800, when the
12. White House was nearly completed, that its first residents, President John Adams and his wife Abigail, moved in
26. Food eaten appollo 11 bacon cubes,
27. The fisrt man to orbit the earth Yuri A. Gagarin was the first man in space, and his spacecraft Vostok 1 made a full orbit before returning to Earth.
28. Sky lab was sent to Sky by US in May 14, 1973
29. on January 3, 2007, Earth reaches perihelion, its closest point to the Sun in its yearly orbit around our star.
13. An estimated 20 percent of known galaxies have a lenticular form, 15percent are elliptical and only about 5 percent are irregular
14. Speed of Light in a Vaccum 299,792 kilometers per second 3 lac m/s
15. Europa is one of the Galilean moons of Jupiter, along with Io, Ganymede and Callisto.
16. The sun's light takes about 8 minutes 20 seconds to reach the Earth after it has

been emitted from the sun's surface. 500 seconds

17. Each of these longitudes is called a degree. The 0 degree longitude passing through Greenwich, near London, is considered as standard and the time of all other time zones are calculated accordingly. The time difference between each longitude (each degree) is 4 minutes (360° ÷ 24 hours = 15° per hour). 1 hr = 15 degrees, 1 degree = 4 minutes.
18. Due to the immense hard work of Qazi Isa Muslim League for the first time was organized in Balochistan in 1939
19. Yahya and Issa were cousin
20. 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.
21. Zikraiya was carpenter.
22. Harzat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.
23. Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
24. Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.
25. Masjid al-Dirar was a Medinian mosque that was erected close to the
26. Quba' Mosque and which the Islamic Prophet Muhammad initially approved of but subsequently had destroyed while he was returning from the Expedition to Tabouk (which occurred in October 630 AD
27. The Prophet's Second Wife: Lady Sawdah
28. Burma was seprated from india in 1937
29. Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama becomes the first European to reach India via the Atlantic Ocean when he arrives at Calicut on the Malabar Coast. Da Gama sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, in July 1497, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and anchored at Malindi on the east coast of Africa.May 20, 1989
30. The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.
31. With Jahangor permission English Set up their First Factory in Surat
32. Malik Kafur (died 1316) was a prominent slave-general of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji.
50. The Fisrt Governor Gneral of India The Viscount Mountbatten of Burma[nb 11] (1900–1979) C. Rajagopalachari (1878–1972)…… Bristish India Lord William Bentinck (1774–1839)
51. **The First Battle of Panipat,** on 21 April 1526, was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Kingdom. It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire.
52. **The Second Battle of** Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556,between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the

army of the Mughal emperor, Akbar. ... However, Hemu was wounded by a chance arrow in the middle of thebattle and fell unconscious.

53. **The Third Battle of Panipat** was a major battle of Indian history, fought on 14th January 1761. It was fought between the Afghan forces of Ahmad Shah Durrani along with his local Rohilla and other Pathan and Oudh allies, against the Maratha Empire.

54. Unlike the troposphere, the temperature within the **stratosphere** increases with altitude, primarily as a result of the absorption of UV radiation by ozone. The mesosphere is the layer of the atmosphere between 50-80 km above the Earth's surface. It is within this layer that satellites orbit the Earth

55. **The troposphere** is the first layer above the surface and contains 70 to 80 per cent of the Earth's atmosphere. Weather occurs in this layer. 2) Many jet aircrafts fly in the stratosphere because it is very stable. Also, the ozone layer absorbs harmful rays from the Sun

56. London Bridge is a bridge in Lake Havasu City**, Arizona.**

57. Great Wall of China was Built by Qin Dynasty , The official length of all the sections of the Great Wall in all dynasties is 21,196 km, that the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty: (1368 – 1644) was 8851.8 km long.

58. The oldest existing, and continually operating educational institution in the world is the University of Karueein, founded in 859 AD in Fez, Morocco. The University of Bologna, Italy, was founded in 1088 and is the oldest one in Europe.

59. **Fatima Jinnah** by profession Dentist

60. **Fiber-optic** communication is a method of transmitting information from one place to another by sending pulses of light through an optical fiber

61. **Harmonica** instrument is played by both inhaling and exhaling

62. **Ustad Ahmad Sherazi,** a Persian (a.k.a. Isa Khan), an architect in the court of Shah Jahan from Lahore, is most often credited as the chief architect (or plan drawer) of the Taj Mahal, based on a seventeenth century manuscript which claims that Ustad Ahmadwas the architect of both the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort at Delhi.

63. Name the person whose house became the center of preaching of Islam? Dar-eArqam.

64. Katharine Hepburn , Here are a few of the all-star actors and actresses who have won most multiple Oscars.

65. China tops the list of fruit production with 154.364 million tonnes (MT) in 2013 followed by India

66. The collective noun for a group of owls is a “parliament”

67. The Famous Black Hole The Black Hole of Calcutta. Richard Cavendish describes how British prisoners were held captive by the army of the Nawab of Bengal, for one night, in the 'black hole' of Fort William in Calcutta. The Black Hole of Calcutta was a small prison/dungeon in Fort William in Calcutta,India, where troops of Siraj

ud Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, held British prisoners of war after the Bengali army captured the fort on 20 June 1756.

68. There is no bar on the number of times a person can hold the high office of the President of India. Any no of time

69. **Xenon** is a member of the zero-valence elements that are called noble or

33. **Inert gases**. It is inert to most common chemical reactions (such as combustion, for example) because the outer valence shell contains eight electrons.

70. Lead and lead dioxide, the active materials on the battery's plates, react with sulfuric acid in the electrolyte to form lead sulfate.

71. In sub-Saharan Africa, 40% of girls marry before they are 18 than India

72. Scandinavian island came top of the world's list of friendliest nations for visitors

73. Calcium. Calcium, the most abundant mineral in your body, i

74. A monochord, also known as sonometer, is an ancient musical and scientific laboratory instrument, involving one string. an instrument for comparing musical pitches, using a taut wire whose vibrating length can be adjusted with a movable bridge.

75. Value of Pi is 3.14

76. The city of Zurich, a global center for banking and finance, lies at the north end of Lake Zurich in northern Switzerland

77. Symphony an orchestral interlude in a large-scale vocal work. an elaborate musical composition for full orchestra, typically in four movements, at least one of which is traditionally in sonata form

78. Venus, which can be seen with the unaided eye from Earth, is the brightest planet in our Solar System. Venus was given the nickname evening star and morning star because of its bright, consistent presence

79. The most active volcanoes in the world. Kilauea volcano on Hawaii is the world's most active volcano, followed by Etna in Italy and Piton de la Fournaise on La Réunion island.

80. At 60 miles long and 30 miles wide, it makes up half of the entire island. Mauna Loais the world's largest shield volcano, a gently sloping mountain produced from a large number of generally very fluid lava flows. Yes, Mauna Loa is among Earth's most active volcanoes. It has erupted 33 times since 1843.

81. World. wonder statue is Statue of Zeus at Olympia

82. The language with the largest alphabet in the world belongs to the Cambodian language Khmer and is 74 characters long. The shortest alphabet is 12 characters long, and belongs to Rotokas.

83. There is some debate about which country has the most islands, Indonesia orFinland. The CIA World Factbook states that Indonesia has 17,508 islands. Meanwhile, Finland's Official Tourism Board boasts 180,000 islands

84. The Grasberg Mine is the largest gold mine and the second largest copper mine in the world. It is locatedin the province of Papua in Indonesia near Puncak Jaya, the highest mountain in Papua

85. South Africa, the Witwatersrand Basin represents the richest gold field ever discovered. It is estimated the 40% of all of the gold ever mined has come out of the Basin. In 1970, South Africa's output accounted for 79% of the world's gold production.

86. The Golden Gate Bridge is a suspension bridge spanning the Golden Gate, the one mile-wide strait connecting San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean

87. The Olympic flag has a white background, with five interlaced rings in the center: blue, yellow, black, green and red. This design is symbolic; it represents the five continents of the world, united by Olympism, while the six colours are those that appear on all the national flags of the world at the present time

88. Flipper is an American revival television series of the original 1964 Flipper television series. The first two seasons aired in first-run syndication; Seasons 3 and 4 aired on the PAX network 1995-2000

89. Oviparous animals are animals that lay eggs, with little or no other embryonic development within the mother. This is the reproductive method of most fish, amphibians, reptiles, all birds, and the monotremes. Monotremes aremammals that lay eggs instead of giving birth to live young.

90. 6 feets are in one 1 Fathom

91. pogonophobia fear of beards

92. Red Crescent is equal to red cross

93. Ichthyology, also known as fish science, is the branch of zoology devoted to the study of fish

94. A formicarium or ant farm is a vivarium which is designed primarily for the study of ant colonies and how ants behave. Those who study ant behavior are known as myrmecologists

95. The Pied Piper of Hamelin (German: Rattenfänger vonHameln, also known as the Pan Piper or the Rat-Catcher ofHamelin) is the titular character of a legend from the town of Hamelin (Hameln), Lower Saxony, Germany

96. Toenails Contaisn the most Gold in Human Body , 0,229 mm

97. Dr No is fisrt Film of James Bond There are twenty-four James Bond films produced by EON Productions and distributed by United Artists and MGM. The first, Dr. No was released in 1962 and the twenty-fourth installment, Spectre, was released in 2015; making it one of the longest-running film series of all time.

34. 97. Alaska is the largest state of USA and Smallest Rhode Island and Than Washington DC

98. John Napier is best known as the discoverer of logarithms. He also invented the socalled "Napier's bones" and made common the use of the decimal point in arithmetic and mathematics.

99. The Diamond State": This nickname was given to Delaware, according to legend, by Thomas Jefferson because he described Delaware as a "jewel" among states due to its strategic location on the Eastern Seaboard, Folrida the Sun Shine State, Great Lakes State." Michigan State

100. TB disease is Consumption disease,, Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacteriumtuberculosis (MTB).

101. HA-Ha , a ditch with a wall on its inner side below ground level, forming a boundary to a park or garden without interrupting the view., ,,,, Haha is also US foot Baller Ha'Sean Treshon "Ha Ha" Clinton-Dix is an American football free safety for the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League. He played college football at Alabama

102. This Japanese form of Martial Arts means gentle way in English. ... So Judo is the gentle method of martial arts where you use your opponent's strength to take them to the ground and subdue them. 2 – Karate. Another Japanese form of Martial Arts, Karate means empty hand in English.

103. Since his creation in 1887, Sherlock Holmes has been played by over 75 actors including Sir Christopher Lee, Charlton Heston, Peter O'Toole, Christopher
35. Plummer, Peter Cook, Roger Moore, John Cleese, Benedict Cumberbatch and Robert Downey Jr (above).

104. Mostly squirrel species live in either dens or dreys.

105. Motorola was the first company to produce a handheld mobile phone. On April 3,
36. 1973, Martin Cooper, a Motorola researcher and executive, made the first mobile telephone call from handheld subscriber equipment, placing a call to Dr. Joel S. Engel of Bell Labs, his rival

106. Somewhere in either Chicago, Baltimore or Washington, someone plunked down
37. $3,995 to buy the Motorola DynaTAC 8000X, the first handheld cellphone, on March 13, 1984 — 30 years ago today. We don't know who that first cellphonebuyer was 108. The 2017 Hungarian Grand Prix (formally the Formula 1 Pirelli Magyar Nagydíj

38. 2017) won by Germans Sebastian Vettel of Ferrari

107. Octopuses don't have any tentacles at all! Instead, they have actually has six arms and two legs

108. Mark Wahlberg is currently the highest-paid actor in the world, according to
39. Forbes. Wahlberg took home $68 million this past year

109. Mesozoic, or "Middle Life" Era is known as the Golden era of reptiles

110. World Largest Pig Iron Producer Country is China

111. Scientific socialism is the term first used by Friedrich Engels to describe the social political-economic theory first pioneered by Karl Marx. Karl Marx is called the Father of Scientific Socialism

112. The city was renamed Petrograd in 1914, at the beginning of World War I, because it sounded less German, was then named Leningrad after the death of Vladimir Lenin in 1924, and again became St. Petersburg in 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed. Confusingly, the surrounding region (oblast) is still known as Leningrad

113. Canada is called land of lilies because Lily is a type of flower which are found in Canada in large numbers. Because of these flowers of lilies Canada is known as "Land of Lilies".

114. Height of Tarbela Dam is Maximum height of the main embankment from the lowest foundation point is 470ft and 143.26 Meter

115. Wahsing Soda Sodium Carbonate Na2CO3
Sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydrogen carbonate is the chemical compound with the formula NaHCO3. Sodium bicarbonate is a white solid that is crystalline but often appears as a fine powder. Since it has long been known and is widely used, the salt has many related names such as baking soda, bread soda, cooking soda, and bicarbonate of soda.

116. Hippopotamuses called the water horse

117. Ishaaq or Jacob is called the Father of Israel

118. Ostrich is called the largest bird in the world

119. Saudia Arabia is The Largest Oil Exporter Country worth of 137 Billion Dollars

120. Badr-1 was the first artificial and the first digital communication satellite launched by Pakistan's supreme national space authority – the SUPARCO – in 1990.

121. Jupiter is the largest Planet of Solar System

122. On April 6, 1896, the first modern Olympic Games are held in Athens, Greece, with athletes from 14 countries participating. The International Olympic Committee met for the first time in Paris in June 1984and chose Greece as the site of the inaugural modern Olympiad.

123. The 14th Dalai Lama is the current Dalai Lama. Dalai Lamas are important monks of the Gelug school, the newest school of Tibetan Buddhism which is formally headed by the Ganden Tripas… His Full nAme is Lhamo Dondrub

124. The Watergate scandal was a major political scandal that occurred in the United States during the early 1970s, following a break-in by five men at the Democratic

40. National Committee (DNC) headquarters at the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C. on June 17, 1972, and President Richard Nixon's administration's .

125. Neil Armstrong was the fisrt person to walk on Moon. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to step on the moon. He and Aldrin walked around for three hours

126. In 8th Hijri the wine and Interest was declared haram
127. 85 were the Martyrs muslim in Uhud
128. Second name of Seulh Hudibiyah is Fateh Mubeen
129. The Islamic prophet Muhammad was born and lived in Mecca for the first 52 years of his life (570–622 A.D.).
130. At Waterloo in Belgium, Napoleon Bonaparte suffers defeat at the hands of the Duke of Wellington, bringing an end to the Napoleonic era of European history. The Corsica-born Napoleon, one of the greatest military strategists in history, rapidly rose in the ranks of the French Revolutionary Army during the late 1790s.
131. Although Hitler lost the presidential election of 1932, he achieved his goals when he was appointed chancellor on 30 January 1933. On February 27, Hindenburg paved the way to dictatorship and war by issuing the Reichstag Fire Decree which nullified civil liberties.
132. **Diet** is Japan Parliament
133. **Knesset** is Israel Parliament
134. Jim Yong Kim is the President of World Bank
135. ADB Head Quarter is in Manila Philippines .. 19 December 1966 ko bana
136. History of Saracens Book is Written by Simon Ockley 1708
137. Takehiko Nakao is the President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Chairperson of ADB's Board of Directors
138. Equinox the time or date (twice each year) at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when day and night are of equal length (about 22 September and 20 March)
139. With an area of 12 million square kilometers (5 million square miles), the Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean
41. Gazwah e Badar is also called the Furqan 2 hijri
42. Who predicted that Holy Prophet (PBUH) would be a Prophet? Baheera Rahib
43. 450-500 Huffaz were martyred in Battle of yamama
44. Stoning of Devil Satan is Called Jimraat
45. German politician Bismarck is Known for blood and Iron Policy
46. Ahras of Ramazan, 1.Rehmat , 2.Mughfirat 3. Jehanam se Azaadi
47. Shahdat, Salat, Zkat, Roza, Hajj Basic Pillars of Islam
48. Barunie Drsulsam Capital is Bandar Seri Bhgwan and currency is Brunei Dollar
49. Baluchitherium: The Beast of Balochistan.In 1999, a team of French Palaentologists discovered the complete skeleton of this giant mammal in Dera Bugti Hills of Pakistan.
50. Aag Ka Darya Novel By Quratulain Hayder in 1959
51. World's Largest Lake (by surface area): The salty Caspian Sea has the greatest surface area of any lake at 143,200 square miles (370,886 square

52. kilometers). LakeSuperior, on the United States/Canada border, is the named freshwater lake with the greatest surface area at 31,700 square miles (82,103 square kilometers)
53. Jahangir and Qutub Din Aibak are buried in Lahore
54. The Panama Canal (Spanish: Canal de Panamá) is an artificial 77 km (48 mi) waterway in Panama that connectsthe Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
55. The canal cuts across the Isthmus of Panama and is a key conduit for international.
56. Maritime trade.
57. Quetta radio station and 1 kW MW transmitter was inaugurated and 17 Oct 1956 Started Transmissions
58. Kublai was the fifth Khagan of the Mongol Empire, reigning from 1260 to 1294. He also founded the Yuan dynasty in China as a conquest dynasty in 1271, and ruled as the first Yuan emperor until his death in 1294.
59. The verse is:ٱ ربك أمَ بمَ أ ٱبِ ر ّ ِ ّ أبِ اف أ ِ أبِ ّ ِ أب َ فَبِ { So which of the favors of your Lord would you deny?} [Quran, chapter 55, Surat Arrahman] The verse is repeated 31 times in Surat Arrahman
60. The Most Repeated Verse in Quran is Fabi Ai Alaa
61. Khasoof is for moon and Kasoof is for Sun (Lunar) eclipse
62. Hazrat Usman is called the Jamia ul Quran
63. Naqsh e Faryaadi is written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz
64. An Archipelago .sometimes called an island group or island chain, is a chain, cluster or collection of islands, or sometimes a sea containing a small number of scattered islands.
65. Kirghizstan Capital is Bishkek
66. Karakoram, including the world's second-highest peak, K2 (8,611 m or 28,251 ft)
67. Himalayas; highest peak in Pakistan is Nanga Parbat (8,126 metres (26,660 ft)) Hindu Kush; highest peak is Tirich Mir (7,690 meters (25,230 ft)). Today, K3 is known as Broad Peak, K4 as Gasherbrum II and K5 as Gasherbrum I.
That was the year of Al-Khandaq, in Shawwal of the year 5 AH 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).5hij
68. In Balochistan, its highest peak is Zarghun Ghar at 3,578 metres (11,739 ft) near
69. Quetta city; while the second-highest is Khilafat Hill at 3,475 metres (11,401 ft) in Ziarat district and is famous for large junipers macropoda forests in its surroundings.
70. The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761 at Panipat Ahmad Shah
71. Abdaali Won it From Mrahattas
72. Baglihar Dam, also known as Baglihar Hydroelectric Power Project, is a run-of-theriver power project on the Chenab River in the southern Doda district of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir

73. Hadrat Yassir (r.a.) and his wife Hadrat Summayyah (r.a.) are universally recognized by the muslims as the first martyrs in the Cause of Islam
74. Hazrat abu ubaida bin jirrah(R.A) is called ameen ul ummat.. Hazrat Abu Bakar called Imam ul Ummat (Someone wrote Hazrat Ubaida, Hazrat Ubaida was Ameen ul ummat not imam)
75. Namaz was made compulsory during miraj 12th nabwi..
76. Hazrat adam grave is in saudi arabia. Hazrat Adam in Makkah and Hazrat Hawa in Jedda
77. Hazrat Jibriel r.a recited the azan
78. The purpose of reciting the Kalima in a Nikah ceremony is only really to establish the faith of both partners involved. Therefore, it is usually the first or second kalima that is recited (or both) at the Nikah ceremony. The two witnesses do need to be Muslims.
79. The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez. Constructed by the Suez Canal Company between 1859 and 1869, it was officially opened on
80. November 17, 1869. 193 Km Length
81. Tirchmir is 7708 Meter in Hindukash Ranges
82. Tajikistan capital is Dushanbe
83. The Siachen measures approximately 75km in length The second largest glacier in the Himalaya, the Baltoro glacier length about 58 km. .... Batura 64.4 Km /... Hispar 61.2 Km, Biafo,,, 59.5 Km
84. Egyptian named 'Amr bin Hamq cut off hazrat usman'z head. Abdullah bin budail.
85. world First cosmonaut Soviet Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman to fly to space when she launched on the Vostok 6 mission June 16, 1963.
86. Greenland. At 836,109 sq mi (2,166,086 sq km), Greenland is the largest island on Earth
87. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the world ocean basins. Brazil was the largest producer of sugar cane in the world. The next five major producers, in decreasing amounts of production, were India, China, Thailand,Pakistan, and Mexico
88. Nūr ad-Dīn Abū al-Qāsim Maḥmūd ibn ʿImād ad-Dīn Zengī, often shortened to his laqab Nur ad-Din, was a member of the Turkish Zengid dynasty which ruled the Syrian province of the Seljuk Empire.
89. The Battle of Baghdad in 1258 was a victory for the Mongol leader Hulagu Khan, a grandson of Genghis Khan
90. My Leader' a biography of Quaid-e-Azam was written by G. Allana
91. Musa bin Nusayr served as a governor and general under the Umayyad caliph Al-Walid I. He ruled over the Muslim provinces of North Africa, and directed the Islamic conquest of the Visigothic Kingdom in Hispania

92. Beijing is The Forbidden City, also known as Palace Museum, is a walled section of Beijinglocated right at its centre, enclosing the Imperial Palace, formerly the residence of the emperor of China.
93. Zaid bin Harith (may Allah be pleased with him) is the only Sahaba to be mentioned by name in the Qur'an.
94. The second invasion began in 636 under Saad ibn Abi Waqqas, when a key victory at the Battle of al-Qādisiyyah led to the permanent end of Sasanian control west ofIran.
95. Battle Ghazwah Khandaq did not Occurred because Because Kuffar were afraid from Muslim power and due to storm they run
96. In May 629, Khalid set out for Medina. On the way he met 'Amr ibn al-'As and
97. Uthman ibn Talhah, who were also going to Medina to convert to Islam. 8 Hijri Born in north central Mongolia around 1162, Genghis Khan was originally named "Temujin" after a Tatar chieftain that his father, Yesukhei, had captured.
98. King Richard Was defeated By Salahuddin Ayubi in 1191
99. Normal butane fuel is used in the manufacture of organic chemicals, as fuel for portable stoves and cigarette lighters, to make high-octane liquid fuels and synthetic rubber and in the manufacture of ethylene
100. A Tale of Two Cities, which is one of two historical novels written by Charles Dickens, is set in London and in Paris.
101. The particle that J.J.Thomson discovered in 1897, the electron, is a constituent of all the matter we are surrounded by. All atoms are made of a nucleus and electrons. He received the Nobel Prize in 1906 for the discovery of the electron, the first elementary particle.
102. The Social Contract, originally published as On the Social Contract, or Principles of Political Law (French: Du contrat social; ou Principes du droit politique) by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, is a 1762 book in which Rousseau,
103. Lux is the Unit of illuminance The lux is the SI derived unit of illuminance and luminous emittance, measuring luminous flux per unit area. It is equal to one lumen per square metre
104. Galileo Galilei was the first to discover physical details about the individual bodies of the Solar System
105. Seismologists use two main devices to measure an earthquake: a seismograph and a seismoscope. The seismograph is an instrument that measures seismic waves caused by an earthquake. The seismograph has three main devices, the Richter Magnitude Scale, the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, and the Moment-Magnitude Scale

106. Boxing Day is a secular holiday that is traditionally celebrated on 26 December, the day after Christmas Day. 26 December is also St. Stephen's Day, a religious holiday.
107. In 1398, Timur invaded northern India, attacking the Delhi Sultanate ruled by
108. Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah Tughluq of the Tughlaq Dynasty
109. Female elephants are also called "cows" and males are called "bulls". Elephants have a 22 month gestation (pregnancy) and produce one offspring at a time. The baby is called a "calf". And their Group is caleed Herds
110. Rhodesia, commonly known from 1970 onwards as the Republic of Rhodesia, was an unrecognised state in southern Africa from 1965 to 1979, equivalent in territorial terms to modern Zimbabwe
111. Is called to Tajikistan parliament The Supreme Assembly (Majlisi Oli)
112. Hamza Haroon received the award engineer of the year
113. Paul Kagame, the controversial president of Rwanda, has won a landslide victory in the small African state's election, securing a third term in office and extending his 17 years in power
114. An anemometer is a type of weather instrument that measures wind speed
115. Chronometer is an instrument for measuring time accurately in spite of motion or variations in temperature, humidity, and air pressure.
116. Morning star, most commonly used as a name for the planet Venus when it appears in the east before sunrise. Venus is also the Evening Star
117. Jaipur is called the Pink City, Jaipur is the capital of India's Rajasthan state.
118. A clear cloudless day-time sky is blue because molecules in the air scatter blue light from the sun more than they scatter red light. When we look towards the sun at sunset, we see red and orangecolours because the blue light has been scattered out and away from the line of sight..
119. The Pulitzer Prize is an award for achievements in newspaper, magazine and online journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United State
120. In world the ratio of Male is (50.4%) and Females is (49.6%)
121. Amr ibn Hisham (Arabic: عمرو بن هشام), often known as Abu Jahl
122. Nmaes Five Thermal And five Coal Power Stations in Pakistan
Power Station Jamshowro ,
Bin Qasim Power Plant I
Kot Adduu Power Company Ltd
Hub Power Company LtdHub ,
Hubco Narowal Power Plant
Narowaal ,
Nishat Power Ltd Lahore ,
Nishat Chunian Power Ltd Lahore ,
Pak Gen Pvt LtdThermal

Thermal Ower palnts in Pakistan , Muzaffar Garh ,
Karchia , Guddu Thermal
Uch-I, II Power Plant
Dera Muraad Jamali,
Nandipur Power Project
Station Guddu,

Islamic Studies Repeated Questions in Different BPSC Exams

1. Moosa was brought up by Aasia Bint Mozahim.
2. Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.
3. Moosa had only one brother.
4. In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophethood.
5. An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.
6. Haroon was an eloquent speaker.
7. Haroon is buried at Ohad.
8. Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.
9. Prophet Ayub suffered from Skin Disease.
10. Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.
11. The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh
12. 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israeel.
13. 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.
14. Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.
15. Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.
16. Zikraiya was carpenter.
17. Harzat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.
18. Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
19. Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.
20. The tree of date palm grew on the earth for the first time.
21. At Hanif mosque at Mina almost 70 prophets are buried.
22. Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.
23. Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.
24. Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish.
25. Grave of Dawood is in Israel.
26. Yahya's tomb is in Damascus.
27. Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.

28. Prophet with melodious voice Dawood.
29. Alive prophets are Isa & Khizr.
30. Zunoon (lord of fish) & Sahibul Hoot : Younus.
31. The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.
32. Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.
33. Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.
34. The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
35. Saleh invented soap.
36. Idrees was expert in astronomy.
37. Prophet before Muhammad was Isaac.
38. Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
39. Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.
40. Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalaem.
41. Isa would cure the victims of leprosy.
42. Zakria was contemporary of Isa.
43. Isa was the cousin of Yahya.
44. Romans kingdom was established in Palestine at Esa's birth.
45. Romans were Atheists.
46. Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was Herod.
47. Maryum grew up in the house of Zakaiyya.
48. Besides Esa , Adam was also a fatherless prophet.
49. Esa born at Bethlehem.
50. Esa was born in 4 B.C.
51. Yahaya was the precursor of Eessa.
52. Contemporary of Yahya was Eessa.
53. Yahya is buried at Syria.
54. Our prophet has the title Habibullah.
55. Prophet Dawood has the title Najeeb Ullah.
56. Prophet Jesus crist is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.
57. Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
58. Hazrat Musa was Kalimullah.
59. Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by Idrees first of all.
60. 30 Sahifay was revealed to Idrees.

Thanks And The End

May Allah Give Success In Your This Life And After Life Exams

So, Plz Also Pray For Me , If You Can