

BRANCHES OF SCIENCE

1. The study of forces acting upon bodies in motion in the air is called Aerodynamics.
2. The study of fermentation is called zymology.
3. The study of animal physiology is called zoonomy.
4. The study of forces acting upon bodies in motion in the air is called Aerodynamics.
5. A branch of medicine studying blood and its disorders is called Haematology.
6. The study of tissues is called Histology.
7. A branch of medicine dealing with eyes and a related disease is called Ophthalmology.
8. The study of postage stamps is called Timbrology.
9. Threpsology is the science of nutrition.
10. Therology is the study of wild mammals.
11. Thermokinematics is the study of motion of heat.
12. Theriatrics is the veterinary medicine.
13. Theology is the study of religion.
14. Thaumatology is the study of miracles.
15. Thanatology is the study of death.
16. Thalassography is the science of the sea.
17. Teuthology is the study of cephalopods.
18. Telmatology is the study of swamps.
19. Serology is the study of serums.
20. Siderography is the art of engraving on steel.
21. Silvics is the study of tree's life.
22. Sinology is the study of China.
23. Sitology is the dietetics.
24. Somatology is the science of the properties of matter.
25. Stratography is the art of leading an army.
26. Storiology is the study of folk tales.
27. Semiotics is the study of signs and symbols.
28. Semiology is the study of signs and signals.
29. Semantics is the study of meaning.
30. Selenology is the study of moon.
31. Idiopsychology is called the study of psychology of one's own mind.
32. Urbanology is the study of cities is called.
33. Ornithology is the science which deals with Study of birds.
34. Entomology is the science which deals with Insects.
35. The study of animal behaviour is called Ethology.
36. The study of religions is called Theology.
37. A branch of science dealing with the study of fossils is called Palaeontology.
38. The science of heavenly bodies is called Astronomy.
39. The study of structures and formation of rocks and minerals on other plants is called Astrogeology.
40. Flash Point term is related with the Study of Climate.
41. Seismology is the study of earthquakes.
42. Sciagraphy is the art of shading.
43. The study of the origin and physical and cultural development of mankind is called Anthropology.
44. The study of relationship between organism and their environment is called Ecology.
45. The study of glands is called Endocrinology.
46. A study of the chemical composition of the earth crust is called Geology.
47. Satanology is called study of the devil.
48. Rhinology is called study of the nose.
49. The study of ferns is known as pteridology.
50. Psychopathology is called the study of study of mental illness.
51. Psycho is called the study of mental states.
52. Pseudology is called the study of science of lying.
53. Psephology is the study of election results and voting trends.
54. Plutology is the study of political economy; study of wealth.
55. The study of venereal disease is called Venereology.
56. The study of rust molds is called Urenology.
57. The study of heavens is called Uranology.
58. The study of astronomy and mapping is called Uranography.
59. The study of alien spacecraft is called Ufology.
60. The study of blindness is called Typhology.
61. The study of gypsies is called Tsiganology.
62. The study of nutrition is called Trophology.
63. The study of hair and its disorders is called Trichology.
64. The study of friction and wear between surfaces is called Tribology.
65. The study of wounds and their effects is called

Traumatology.

66. The study of poisons is called Toxicology.
67. The study of pronunciation is called Tonetics.
68. The study of fossil animal remains is called Zoogeology.
69. The study of animal diseases is called Zoonosology & Zoopathology.
70. The study of flags is called Vexillology.
71. The study of glassware is called Vitrics.
72. The study of wood is called Xylogy.
73. The study of planet Jupiter is called Zenography.
74. The study of veterinary surgery is called Zoiatrics.
75. Podology is the study of the feet.
76. Polemology is the study of the war.
77. Potamology is the study of rivers.
78. Plutology is the study of political economy.
79. Prosody is the study of versification.
80. Pelology is study of mud.
81. Pedology is the study of soils.
82. Ppedagogics is the study of teaching.
83. Papyrology is the study of paper.
84. Palaeolimnology is the study of ancient lakes.
85. Palaeolimnology is the study of ancient fish.
86. Paedology is the study of children.
87. Pisteology is the study of faith.
88. Philosophy is the study of knowledge or wisdom.
89. Penology is the study of crime and punishment.
90. Acarology is called the study of mites.
91. Acoustics is the study of sound.
92. Aerophilately is the study of collecting of air-mail stamps.
93. Agronomics is the study of productivity of land.
94. Archeology is the study of first principles.
95. Aphnology is the study of science of wealth.
96. Anthropology is the study of human cultures.
97. Anemology is called the study of winds.
98. Andragogy is the study of science of teaching adults.
99. Alethiology is the study of truth.
100. Archeology is the study of origins of government.
101. Aristology is the study of art of dining.
102. Arthrology is the study of joints.
103. Audiology is the study of hearing.
104. Autology is the study of oneself.
105. Barology is the study of gravitation.
106. Bibliology is the study of books.
107. Chrysolgy is the study of precious metals.
108. Cryptology is the study of codes.

109. Dactyliology is the study of rings.
110. Dactylography is the study of fingerprints.
111. Deltiology is the study of picture postcards.
112. Bromatology is the study of food.
113. Brontology is the study of thunder.
114. The study of snakes is called Ophiology.
115. The study of eggs is called Oology.
116. The study of minerals is called Mineralogy.
117. The study of minute objects is called Microscopy.
118. The study of motion is called Kinematics.
119. The study of beauty is called Kalology.
120. The study of science of rainfall is called Hyetology.
121. The study of sleep is called Hypnology.
122. Calorifics is called the study of heat.
123. Chirolgy is the study of the hands.
124. Enigmatology is the study of enigmas.
125. Ergonomics is the study of deserts.
126. Ergonomics is called the study of people at work.
127. Ethnomethodology is called the study of everyday communication.
128. The study of clouds is the study of Nephrology.
129. The study of spelling is called Orthography.
130. The study of sight is called Optology.
131. The study of earth's crust is called Geoponics/ geology/ Geography.
132. The study of old age is called Gerocomy.
133. Lexigraphy is the art of definition of words.
134. Lexicology is the study of words and their meanings.
135. Larithmics is the study of population statistics.
136. The study of malaria is called Malariology.
137. The study of molluscs is called Malacology.
138. The study of study of icons; symbols is called Iconology.
139. The study of origins of ideas is called Ideogeny.
140. The study of study of Idiom, jargon or dialect is called Idiomolbogy.
141. The study of formation of the earth is called Geogony.
142. Kymatology is the study of wave motion.
143. Lithology is the study of rocks.
144. Gynaecology is the study of women's physiology.
145. Graphology is the study of handwriting.
146. Gnosiology is called the study of philosophy of knowledge.
147. Gnosiology is called the study of Idiom, jargon.

148. Immunology is called the study of Immunity.
149. A branch of medicine dealing with diagnoses and treatment of diseases of the skeletal system is called Orthopaedics.
150. A study that deals with the process of fermentation is called Zymology.
151. A branch of biology dealing with structure and function of cells is called Cytology.
152. A branch of medicine dealing with skin is called Dermatology.
153. The study of fruits and seeds is known as Carpology.
154. Philology is the Study of Languages.
155. Koniology is called the study of atmospheric pollutants and dust.
156. Formicary deals with ants.
157. A branch of medicine that deals with etiologies, mechanisms and medicine and manifestation of diseases is called Pathology.
158. Hematology is the study of Blood.
159. Biology is the Study of All living things.
160. Demography is the study of population.
161. Cartography is the art of making maps and charts.
162. Cryogenics is the science that deals with the production, control and application of very low temperature.
163. Cosmography is concerned with the description and mapping of the main features of the Universe.
164. Numismatics is the study of coins.
165. The study of personality has a broad and varied history in psychology.
166. The branch of science which deals with structure of animals and plants is called

Anatomy.

167. Meteorology is the science of Weather.
168. Autopsy is connected with Post-mortem.
169. Anthropology is the study of man. Kleptomania means an irrational urge to steal.
170. Eugenics is the study of Unborn babies.
171. 'Arboriculture' is a science of the cultivation of trees.
172. Cryptography is a branch of science which deals with secret writing.
173. Etymology is science (study) of Words.
174. Ecology deals with relations between Organisms and their Environment.
175. Oncology is the study of Cancer.
176. The study of heredity of individuals is called Genetics.
177. Epistemology is the study of Knowledge.
178. Paediatrics refers to care of children.
179. "Philately" is a stamp collection.
180. Horticulture is the cultivation of flowers and fruits.
181. Entomology deals with the study of insects.
182. Dendrology is associated with the study of trees.
183. Cryogenics is the science that deals with the production, control and application of very low temperature.
184. Ornithology is the science which deals with Study of birds.
185. Anthropology is called the study of study of human cultures.
186. Hagiology is called Study of saints.
187. Etymology is called Study of origins of words.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

1. Short-sightedness can be corrected by Concave lens.
2. The raw material used for the manufacture of Glass and Cement is Limestone.
3. Red, blue and green are the primary colours.
4. In the manufacture of *banaspati* ghee, the gas used is Hydrogen.
5. Carbon dioxide is used in the preparation of soft drinks.
6. Soft drinks made with chilled water rather than water at room temperature due to Chilled water attracts more carbon dioxide.
7. Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne diseases.
8. The cheapest source of electricity is hydel.
9. The filament of an electric bulb is made of Tungsten.
10. Silicon is found common in glass, cement, china clay and quartz.
11. Vaccines are meant for treatment of bacteria, viruses or one of their proteins.
12. Bronze is an alloy.
13. The unit for measuring intensity of noise is called Decibel.
14. Oxalic Acid solution will you use to remove rust stains on cloth.
15. The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide.
16. Hydrogen is known as the lightest substance.
17. Centigrade scales were devised by Celsius.
18. When water is heated from 0° C to 10° C, the volume of water first decreases, then increases.
19. 3.82 °C is the freezing point of heavy water.

20. A satellite moving round the earth with a uniform speed has Uniform acceleration.
21. For being able to see three-dimensional pictures we have to use an epidiascope.
22. In a photographic camera fitted with a convex lens, which of the following Inverted and real images will be formed on the film.
23. In the modern-day computers, when operational, the electrical impulses travel nearly at the speed of light.
24. A magnet freely suspended by means of a string will always set itself in North-South directions.
25. Water has maximum density at 4°K.
26. AIDS virus destroys the Immune system of the human body.
27. The AIDS virus is called H.I.V.
28. Water vapour beyond the dew point results in Condensation.
29. The main chemical substance present in the bones and teeth of animals is Calcium Phosphate.
30. A girl ate sweets while fanning the flies away. Due to this, she suffered from a disease diagnosed as Cholera.
31. The major component of honey is Glucose.
32. The working principle of a washing machine is Centrifugation.
33. Radioactivity was first discovered by Madam.
34. Helium gas is commonly used in balloons and airships.
35. Cylindrical glasses are advised to a patient suffering from Astigmatism.
36. A slow-running pendulum clock can be speeded up by reducing the length of the rod.
37. Linotype is the invention of Mergenthaler.
38. Cylinder Lock is invented by Yale.
39. A man is standing on a weighing machine in a lift which is moving. The weighing machine will show MINIMUM reading when, the lift is moving in a free fall due to failure of the lift mechanism.
40. Video camera is used to convert Picture into electrical signals.
41. The waves used for sending signals to the satellite from ground station are Micro waves.
42. The procedure of crushing the gallstones and kidney stone by laser is called Lithotripsy.
43. The approximate intensity level of the sound which can caused damage to the ear drum is 100 db.
44. Fuse wire is made of 63% tin and 37% lead.
45. A nitrogen oxide is the main culprit in the thinning of Ozone layer in the earth's stratosphere.
46. Heating element of an electric heater is made up of nichrome.
47. As the temperature of ice rises, the ice melts and its density Increases.
48. Chlorine is used for purification of water.
49. Pure gold is 24 carat.
50. Carbon monoxide gas is most toxic.
51. Raw materials used for manufacture of glass are Sand/soda/limestone.
52. The nucleus of a hydrogen atom consists of one proton and one neutron.
53. The gas used in the manufacture of Banaspati ghee is Hydrogen.
54. The raw material from which rayon is manufactured is cellulose.
55. Solder is an alloy of tin and lead.
56. Brass is an alloy of Copper and zinc.
57. Swingometer is used to measure swing in votes during an election.
58. Sphygmograph is used to measure recording pulse.
59. An element found in all organic compounds is Carbon.
60. The most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine.
61. Silver bromide chemicals are used in photograph.
62. Urea is the first organic compound to be synthesized in a laboratory.
63. Acetylene and oxygen mixture of is required in gas welding.
64. One horse power is equal to 746 watts.
65. The newly discovered high-temperature superconductors are Ceramic oxides.
66. 'Pasteurized Milk' is specially treated milk in order to kill bacteria.
67. Vail is the inventor of electric locomotive.
68. Stephenson is the inventor of practical locomotive.
69. Heat received by the Earth from the Sun is known as solar radiation.
70. In the manufacture of safety matches, Red phosphorus materials are used to coat the two sides of the match box.
71. Coke is made by heating coal in the absence of air at 1300 °C.
72. Gas bills are charged in BTU.
73. In BTU system, one BTU is equal to 10.55 Joule.
74. All forms of energy that we use are ultimately transformed into Heat energy.
75. In Brazil alcohol is used as fuel for vehicles.
76. The device used for the measurement of current, voltage and resistance is AVO meter.

77. Silicon is a Semi-conductor.
78. Mica is used in an electric iron because it is a bad conductor of electricity.
79. Cooking is quicker in a pressure cooker because it increases boiling point of water.
80. Storage batteries commonly contain Lead.
81. Water is a universal solvent for Biochemical reactions.
82. Speedometer is used to measure velocity.
83. An element common to all acids is Hydrogen.
84. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of Hydrocarbons.
85. The volume percentage of nitrogen in air is 78%.
86. Air contains volume of carbon dioxide approximately 0.03%.
87. The gases which are used by divers as an artificial atmosphere are helium and Oxygen.
88. The second most abundant metal found in the earth's crust is Iron.
89. Calcium is involved in blood clotting.
90. Deficiency of chloride causes the impaired growth in Infants.
91. The major part of natural gas, petroleum and coal consist of Methane.
92. The water in an open pond remains cool even in hot summer because water absorbs heat less rapidly than the atmosphere.
93. The speed of sound is 340 meter per second.
94. For sending sound waves at large distance, Radio waves are used.
95. The acid used in a car battery is Sulphuric acid.
96. Iron one is metal.
97. Chromium is used in making of alloys.
98. Silica is used in Glass making.
99. Plutonium is used as Fuel for nuclear fission.
100. Uranium – 235 is used in the fission process.
101. The large plates of solar panels are painted Black.
102. Biogas is the common name of Natural gas.
103. One thousand watt power is called as 1.0 kilowatt.
104. The meter installed in our homes measure electricity in KWh.
105. One kilowatt-hour is the amount of electrical energy that is consumed by 1000 watt appliance in 1 hour.
106. According to the definition of 1 KWh, a 100 watt bulb consumes one unit of electricity in 10 hours.
107. Units of electricity consumed by 2500 watt air-conditioner in one hour are 2.5 units.
108. In the electricity meter, the digit to the extreme right is 1/10th of the unit.
109. Washing soda in water behaves Acidic.
110. Red has the longest wavelength.
111. Blue has the shortest wavelength.
112. The carrier waves used for the radio transmission have frequency up to 30 KHz.
113. Three dimensional image formed by laser is called Hologram.
114. Optical fibres are the fine strands of Glass.
115. Radar transmits short pulses of high frequency through Radio waves.
116. The ray with high penetrating power is α -rays.
117. The penetration of x-rays through an object depends upon the objects Density.
118. To find the hidden secrets under the water, the ships and submarines use the Sonar system.
119. Vinegar is prepared by the Fermentation of rotten grapes.
120. Concave mirror can be used to focus sunlight.
121. Sphygmomanometer measure Blood Pressure.
122. Hydroelectric power resources provide the maximum amount of energy in the present-day world.
123. Daimler is the inventor of Motorcycle.
124. The mass of the body is different from its weight because mass is a measure of the quantity of matter, whereas weight is a force.
125. The colour of an opaque object is due to the colour it reflects.
126. When water boils, its temperature remains constant.
127. X-rays and γ -rays are able to destroy the living tissues by the process of Oxidation.
128. Film of the camera is analogue to the retina in the human eye.
129. An iceberg is floating in sea. One tenth of its mass will remain above the surface of water.
130. Most of the ozone in the atmosphere is concentrated in the Stratosphere.
131. The cow's milk contains 80% amount of water in terms of percentage.
132. T.V. transmission cannot cover a very large area because the shape of the earth is spherical.
133. Speed of sound is greater in solids than in liquids because the solids have high elasticity.
134. Oxygen that keeps us alive comes from Carbon dioxide.
135. The Green House Effect is caused by an excess of Carbon dioxide.
136. Bats can also fly in dark because they are capable of taking the help of Ultrasonic

- Waves.
137. The rear view mirror of a motor vehicle is Convex.
 138. The element used in an electric filament is tungsten.
 139. Taseometer is used to measure stress in a structure.
 140. The sky is blue in colour due to Dispersion.
 141. Velocity of sound is maximum in Steel.
 142. Unit of energy is same as that of Work.
 143. The molecular weight of a substance can be calculated by measuring Vapour density.
 144. The process of strongly heating an ore in the presence of air is called Calcination.
 145. Mercury is commonly used as a thermometric fluid rather than water because Mercury has greater visibility than water.
 146. When a stone is dropped in a well the splash is heard after 1.5 seconds after the stone hits the water surface. If the velocity of sound is 327 m/s the depth of the well is 490.5 m.
 147. Magnetic field does not interact with Stationary charge.
 148. When a current flowing through a resistance increases four times the heat developed will increase Sixteen times.
 149. When water boils, its temperature remains constant.
 150. When a recorded tape is played after being subjected to a magnetic field, then Recorded information is lost.
 151. Cosmic rays can be charged as well as uncharged.
 152. Neon gas is used electrical line tester.
 153. In the manufacture of safety matches, Red phosphorus is used to coat the two sides of the match box.
 154. The most abundant element in Earth's crust is Oxygen.
 155. Brass is an alloy of Copper and Zinc.
 156. A transformer is used to Increase or decrease AC voltage.
 157. Movie machine is the invention of Jenkins.
 158. Warner Brothers invented the talking movie.
 159. The twinkling of the stars is due to the reason that The refractive index of Earth's atmosphere fluctuates.
 160. Sympiesometer is used to measure pressure of a current.
 161. Soft drinks such as colas contain significant quantities Of Caffeine.
 162. Sodium used for bleaching paper.
 163. Chlorine is a gas.
 164. Amnesia is related to Loss of memory.
 165. In order to prevent the corrosion of iron pipes they are often coated with a layer of zinc. This process is termed Galvanisation.
 166. Detergents dissolved in water help in cleaning clothes by reducing the surface tension of water.
 167. The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves Capillary action phenomenon.
 168. Materials for rain-proof coats and tents owe their water proof properties to Surface tension.
 169. TV remote control unit use Microwaves to operate a TV set.
 170. If a U-238 nucleus splits into two identical parts, the two nuclei so produced will be Radioactive.
 171. A woman's voice is shriller than a man's due to higher frequency.
 172. Infrared radiations are absorbed by the upper layer of the atmosphere.
 173. Phenol is used in the manufacture of foam used in mattresses, cushions, etc.
 174. Nylon was invented by Du Pont laboratories. Carothers invented the nylon synthetic.
 175. Dickinson invented the paper machine.
 176. Permanent magnets can be made from Cobalt.
 177. Atmospheric pressure exerted on the earth is due to the Gravitational pull.
 178. Astronauts cannot talk to each other on the surface of the moon because Sound waves cannot travel through vacuum.
 179. Lead metals pollute the air of a city having large number of automobiles.
 180. Quark is the name of the smallest part of the matter discovered by the scientists.
 181. Carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers.
 182. Silicon is extensively used in electronics.
 183. In an oil lamp, the oil rises up in the wick due to Capillary action.
 184. Acid rain contains high levels of Nitric acids.
 185. Wood is the main raw material for the manufacture of Paper.
 186. A man can survive without food for at least Two months.
 187. Monsoon is an example of seasonal winds.
 188. Iris of eye is responsible for its colour.
 189. Neon gas is used in advertising signs and has the symbol Ne.
 190. The use of live animals in the experiments is called vivisection.
 191. Benjamin Franklin used kites to conduct electrical experiments.
 192. Edison had a research laboratory at Menlo Park.

193. Keratin, a fibrous protein is the major constituent of hair, nails, feathers, beaks and claws.
194. Plankton is the minute or microscopic animals and plants that live in the upper layers of fresh and salt water.
195. Cinnabar is the main source of mercury.
196. Green is the central colour of a rainbow.
197. Dolomite is an ore of magnesium.
198. Aerophobia is a fear of flying, agoraphobia is a fear of open spaces, acrophobia a fear of heights.
199. Sound cannot travel through Vacuum.
200. The lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective. Bacteria were first seen by compound microscope.
201. Sunlight is composed of seven colours.
202. A red light is used in traffic signal because it has the longest wavelength and can be easily noticed from a long distance.
203. Spectrum is made of seven colours.
204. Sunlight enters the rooms by Irregular Reflection.
205. Earth's surface temperature has increase mainly because of higher level of CO₂ concentration.
206. Cyclone is a low area storm with high winds rotating about a centre of low atmospheric pressure.
207. Cyclones are violent winds and rain.
208. Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a Cyclone.
209. Neon is used in decoration lighting.
210. In a rainbow Yellow comes between orange and green.
211. Sodium Chloride is most common salt in sea water.
212. The dress made out of Terylene materials is safest to wear while cooking.
213. Ammonia is used for refrigeration.
214. Alpha rays are positively charged particle emitted by a radioactive element.
215. Electrons are negatively charged.
216. The lightest particle of the matter is Neutron.
217. The uncharged particle in atom is called Neutron.
218. If there is no sun, the colour of the sky would be black.
219. Meteorology is Science of atmosphere.
220. A metal which is liquid at room temperature is Mercury.
221. Study of earthquakes is known as Seismology.
222. Ecology deals with Relations between

- Organisms and their Environment.
223. Oncology is the study of Cancer.
 224. Optic fibers are mainly used for Communication.
 225. Citric acid makes a lemon sour.
 226. Diamond is the hardest element on earth.
 227. Diamond is an allotropic form of carbon.
 228. Silk is produced by Larva of Silkworm.
 229. Artificial silk is called rayon.
 230. Fiber optics technology is being used in Telecommunication.
 231. Carbon dioxide is mainly causing global warming.
 232. "Our foot is stuck on the accelerator and we are heading towards an abyss" Al-Gore sounded this warning about global warming'.
 233. The time required by moonlight to reach the earth is 1.3 second.
 234. Light travels from Sun to Earth in 8.5 minutes.
 235. When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the Equator.
 236. It is difficult to cook on mountains because of Low atmospheric pressure.
 237. The humidity in the air tells us about the ratio of Water vapors in the air.
 238. Plastic is a man-made material.
 239. Silver has the highest electrical conductivity.
 240. Orange is not a primary colour.
 241. A colour television set makes colours by mixing light of Blue, Green and Red.
 242. Nitrogen is the most predominant in the composition of atmosphere.
 243. Tungsten has the highest melting point.
 244. The gas commonly used in balloons is Helium.
 245. Hydrogen gas is lightest.
 246. When natural light is passed through a prism it splits into 7 colours.
 247. An ordinary mobile phone communicates by using Radio waves.
 248. Usual temperature 2,000 million years ago was freezing.
 249. Volume of water Increases by 1/10 when it freezes.
 250. The element required for solar energy conversion is Silicon.
 251. Boiling point of water is 100 °C.
 252. Chlorophyll is of Green colour.
 253. The best conductor of electricity is Silver.
 254. Wood is the least conductor of electricity among the following.
 255. The blood glucose level is commonly, expressed as Milligram per decilitre.
 256. Body temperature of a normal man is 36.9 oc.

257. The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6 F.
258. Clinical use of temperature is Fahrenheit.
259. Temperature of boiling water on a higher elevation decreases.
260. Swimming pool water is disinfected by Chlorine.
261. Soda water is carbonated by adding CO₂
262. Environmental Pollution is called the contamination of the air, land and water caused by human products.
263. Engines mounted on Concorde under the wings.
264. If a pole in the ground is leaning over at an angle, it could be said to be oblique.
265. The red colour of tomato is imparted by Karotionoid.
266. "Cryptography" is a branch of science which deals with the study of secret writings.
267. The light year is the distance travelled by the light in 10 years.
268. Argon gas is used in electric bulb.
269. Oldest known element is Copper.
270. Type of carbon used in lead pencils is graphite.
271. Philately is the science of stamp collection.
272. Earth revolves around the sun from West to East.
273. Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system.
274. In the composition of Earth, Oxygen is approximately 46%.
275. At 3:00 AM, the temperature was 13 C below zero but by noon it had risen to 32 °C therefore, the average hourly increase in temperature was 5 C.
276. Honey is the only food that does not get spoiled.
277. It is dangerous to sleep under trees at night because plants give out Carbon dioxide.
278. The speed of sound is greater than the speed of light.
279. Chemical energy is stored in a dry cell.
280. Chlorine gas is used to kill bacteria in water.
281. Water does not provide energy.
282. Brain of human body is like a computer.
283. Light consists of seven colours of a rainbow.
284. Electricians wear rubber gloves while touching electric wires because it's a bad conductor of electricity.
285. People prefer to wear white clothes during summer because they don't absorb heat.
286. The most malleable metal is gold.
287. Sulphur is used in Beauty Parlours for hair setting.
288. Camera uses convex lens to form an image.
289. Fats have maximum calories.
290. Gun Powder is Mixture.
291. Gunpowder consists of a mixture of Nitre, sulphur and charcoal.
292. Smog occurs when water vapour condenses around a particle of smoke.
293. Food is cooked quickly in a pressure cooker because boiling point of water is increased.
294. Asbestos is fire resistant.
295. Abstract art concentrate on arrangements of shapes and colours for their own sake, instead of representing things in the way eyes see them.
296. The index of intelligence which is determined through a subject's answers to arbitrarily chosen questions is known as I.Q. (Intelligence quotient).
297. While functioning temperature level inside a refrigerator is 40°F.
298. 'White Flag' is the symbol of Truce.
299. Cloudy nights are warmer because Clouds prevent radiation of heat from ground to air.
300. Chemicals which kill rats and mice are rodenticides.
301. In a railway track, two rails are joined end to end with a gap in between them because accidents due to expansion of track can be avoided.
302. Distant objects can be seen with the help of Telescope.
303. The best colours for a sun umbrella will be White on top and black on the inside.
304. Oxygen & Carbon are the two gases that we exhale more than we inhale.
305. Sound cannot travel through Vacuum.
306. A balanced diet contains food nutrients for growth and maintenance.
307. Fructose is the sweetest sugar.
308. Absolute zero is lowest temperature theoretically possible.
309. Forces acts on an object moving on a circular path are centripetal & centrifugal.
310. A pull of a stone that produces equal and opposite force is called as Central.
311. Gas and air are bad conductors.
312. The range of wavelength in electromagnetic radiation is 380-780nm.
313. White colour, passing through prism, splits into the colour of spectrum because Glass prism is colorful.
314. Eddy current is used in the working of speedometers in Auto-mobile.

315. The science of human settlement is ekistics.
316. Study of atmospheric phenomena is called Meteorology.
317. Lift was invented by E. G. Otis.
318. Lights emitting diode (LED) converts Electrical energy into light energy.
319. LASER can be used for cutting stainless steel.
320. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is used for obtaining detailed image of the brain & it does not use radiation.
321. RADAR system is used to detect Enemies missiles.
322. Van de Graff Generator is used for Accelerating charged particles.
323. Robert Noyce & Jack Kilby invented the microchip.
324. Ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere is important for living organisms because it Prevents entry of ultra-violet rays.
325. SONAR is mostly used by Navigators.
326. Pyrometer is for measuring High temperature.
327. Calorimeter is an instrument used to measure Heat.
328. DNA in a cell is a Nucleic acid.
329. Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) is used to measure Bone density.
330. Electricity is produced through dry cell from Chemical energy.
331. Energy stored in a choke is in the form of Magnetic energy.
332. One cubic meter (m³) is comprised of 10⁶ cubic centimetres (cm³).
333. Superconductor principle states that when a body is partially or totally immersed in a fluid, it experiences upward thrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by it.
334. Fountain pen uses capillary action in addition to gravity for flow of ink.
335. Speed of sound is Maximum in Solid.
336. A hot object loses heat to its surroundings in the form of heat radiation. The rate of loss of heat depends on the average temperature of object and its surroundings.
337. The pitch of the sound depends on Frequency.
338. In sonar, we use Ultrasonic waves.
339. Plasma is an ionized state.
340. Convex lenses have positive power.
341. Vibration of an object is the source of sound.
342. Oscillation means anything that vibrates.
343. Platinum offers resistance to the passage of electric current.
344. In the household wiring system, another wire included in the name of Ground wire.
345. Salt will not conduct electricity or heat because all electrons bond to ion.
346. Cloudy days are cooler because Clouds do not allow the radiations of the sun to reach the earth.
347. A balloon filled with hydrogen rises in the air because it is filled with a lot of hydrogen.
348. Friction is a force that resists the motion of an object.
349. When you run up two flights of stairs instead of walking up them you feel more tired because your power output is greater when you run than when you walk.
350. When you stand in equilibrium on only one foot, your centre of mass will be directly above that foot.
351. The role of a positive catalyst in a chemical reaction is that it increases the rate of reaction.
352. Hydrochloric acid is a mineral acid.
353. The chemical most commonly used for cloud seeding or for the artificial rain is Silver iodide.
354. The gas essential for protein synthesis is N₂.
355. Bleaching action of sulphur dioxide is due to reduction.
356. Radon gas is used in atomic research and radiotherapy.
357. Acid rain is caused by SO₂ & NO₂.
358. Stainless steel usually contains about 14% or more of Chromium.
359. Delrio was the discoverer of silicone.
360. V is the symbol of Vanadium.
361. Water and oxygen are essential for rusting.
362. Composition of copper in gun metal is 87%.
363. A coin placed at the bottom of a container appears to rise as the container is slowly filled with water. This is due to refraction of light.
364. Banking of curves on roads or railway track is done to provide Centripetal force.
365. Convex mirrors are used as a rear view mirror in motorcycle because they form smaller images as compared with object.
366. The wall of a dam is made thicker at the bottom than at the top because the pressure exerted by the water on the wall increases with depth of the wall.
367. Violet light has Maximum energy.
368. To look at the total image of a person, the minimum height of a plane mirror is half of the height of the person.
369. Cream gets separated from the milk when it is churned because of Centrifugal force.
370. One cannot hear sound on the moon because it has no atmosphere.

371. On heating a solid body, volume will expand the most.
372. It is difficult to walk on ice because of absence of friction.
373. During short-circuiting, the current flowing in electrical circuit increases instantaneously.
374. A passenger in a moving train tosses a coin upward which falls behind him. It implies that the motion of the train is accelerated.
375. In a cricket match, while catching a fast moving ball, a fielder in the ground gradually pulls his hands backwards with the moving ball to reduce the velocity to zero. The act represents Newton's second law of motion.
376. A mottle screw-top on a glass bottle which appears to be stuck could be open by using the fact that the metal expands more than the glass when both are heated.
377. Definition of force comes from Newton's second law of motion.
378. The latest discovered state of matter is Bose Einstein condensate.
379. In optical instruments, the lenses are used to form image by the phenomenon of refraction.
380. The density of water is greater than the density of kerosene. If the two are mixed Kerosene floats on water.
381. Yellow colour light is used as fog light because yellow colour has the longest wavelength among all colours except red and orange but the red colour is already used for brake light and stop light whereas orange colour avoided due to similarity with red.
382. To start your loaded trolley bag, you exert more force than when it is moving. This is example of Newton's first law of motion.
383. A water tank appears shallower when it is viewed from top due to refraction.
384. Gun metal is an alloy of Copper, tin and zinc.
385. The sun and stars are in the Ionized state.
386. Compare to the earth moon's surface gravity is $1/6$.
387. When ice floats on water, weight of water is more.
388. Steel is more elastic than rubber.
389. Density of water is 1000 Kg/m^3 .
390. Proof of the fact that light travels in the same line is the formation of shadows.
391. Refraction is phenomenon of light that when a ray passes from air into water bends towards the perpendicular.
392. On Reflection principle mirrors work.
393. Blue and red light have short wavelength.
394. Black surface absorbs more light.
395. The speed greater than the speed of the sound is called as Supersonic.
396. Fuse is made up of material having low melting point.
397. Electric bell work on Magnetic Induction principle.
398. The earth has similar to field by a huge magnet at its centre known as Magnetic field.
399. Earth's North pole lying towards Geographical South Pole.
400. Archimedes principle was discovered in the 3rd century.
401. Atmospheric pressure decreasing with the increase in height.
402. Black hole is a region of space where gravity is so strong that nothing can escape its pull.
403. When air is removed from a metal can by vacuum pump, the can buckles inwards and is crushed. This occurs because the air pressure on the outside of the can is greater than the air pressure on the inside of the can.
404. Ventilators in the room always made near the roof because the hot air lighter in the weight so tends to rise above and escape from the ventilators on the top.
405. Water remains cold in an earthen pot because there are pores in the earthen pot which help for evaporation of water there by producing a cooling effect.
406. Cream rise in milk & floats on the top because density of cream is less than the milk.
407. An electric bulb explode when it is broken because the bulb is a partial vacuum and as it breaks air rushes in causing a small explosion.
408. Oil and water do not mix because molecules of oil are bigger than of water.
409. The thin foils of Silver metal are used to decorate sweet.
410. The characteristic smell of onion bulbs is due to Sulphur compounds.
411. Dry ice is Zinc sulphate.
412. Gold dissolve in Aqua regia.
413. Date of manufacture of food items fried in oil should be checked before buying because oil becomes rancid due to Oxidation.
414. Dough (a mixture of flour, Water etc.) rises when yeast is added to it because it release of carbon dioxide gas.
415. Poison used for killing rats is Zinc phosphide (Zn_3P_2).
416. Gas used for artificial ripening of fruits is acetylene.
417. During the production of yoghurt from milk, the system is found to produce Lactic acid.
418. The compound as a preservative in food

- products such as tomato ketchup and juices is Sodium benzoate.
419. Ammonia gas is used as a coolant in cold storage.
 420. Carbon black is used for cutting and drilling.
 421. The element absorbed both in cation and anion form is Nitrogen.
 422. Cinage alloy is used for making of coins.
 423. Magnesium is an alloy of Aluminium and magnesium.
 424. Metallurgy is the process of Extracting of minerals from their ores.
 425. Mercury and gallium are liquid at room temperature.
 426. Female reproductive part of flower is known as Pistil.
 427. Sun loving plants are Helophyte's.
 428. Within an animal cell, the most abundant inorganic constituent of protoplasm is water.
 429. When coal burns, Carbon and hydrogen compounds combined with atmospheric oxygen.
 430. Boiling of chemical does not involve in chemical reaction.
 431. When coal burns in the air, Energy goes out in the form of heat.
 432. Air is a bad conductor of heat.
 433. The composition of air varies from one place to another because it contains numbers of gases.
 434. 0.4 per cent (%) of water vapours present in air.
 435. River Water is called hard water because it contains bicarbonates, sulphates and chlorides.
 436. Carbon dioxide is not used in heating water.
 437. Methane gas is used to prepare chloroform.
 438. Ethylene is used for Plastic.
 439. Wood and flesh absorb X-rays less.
 440. First atom bomb was made of Plutonium-239.
 441. Carotene is the pigment in the skin of oranges that gives the orange colour.
 442. When you cut an onion, the cells break and chemical reactions lead to volatile sulphured products, which are released into the air. These products react with the moisture in your eyes forming Sulphuric acid which produces a burning sensation.
 443. Benzaldehyde, a very common chemical, is the major ingredient of artificial almonds. It is used in the preparation of perfumes and some dyes of aniline.
 444. Milk sour because microbes turn lactose into lactic acid.
 445. It keep us awake, why you think feel sleepy sometimes even when we are not tired, the reason is a hormone namely Adenosine.
 446. Onion make you cry because volatiles compounds in the onion combine with tears to form dilute sulphuric acid, which burns.
 447. We all can look up the sky and see its beautiful blue colour. This is due to the phenomenon of Rayleigh scattering.
 448. Perfumes have pleasant smell due to the presence of chemicals used in their synthesis, these are Esters.
 449. The sweet taste of fruits is due to fructose.
 450. Viruses are none cell organisms.
 451. Viruses are parasitic have DNA/RNA but they can be crystalize and lack respiration. Thus they are treated as both living and non-living materials.
 452. In honey, Fructose among all sugars predominates.
 453. Potassium salt is present in toilet soap.
 454. Broken pieces of previously made glass which are used to make new glass are called Cullet.
 455. Calcium carbonate, Aluminium silicate and Gypsum are used in the manufacturing of cement.
 456. When coal is heated in the absence of air Coke is obtained.
 457. Diamond is drive from Greek word 'ADMAS', which means invincible.
 458. Graphite was used as lead in pencils in ancient times.
 459. Light distillates are used as solvent in dry cleaning.
 460. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is also called Domestic gas.
 461. Nylon is made by the mixed of adipic acid hexamethylene diamine.
 462. Plastic is basically a polymer of Acetylene.
 463. Banana is an herb.
 464. Marine animals survive in water without air contact because they take oxygen from water.
 465. Magnesium is present in green pigment of leaf.
 466. Mitochondria contain DNA.
 467. The role of ionized salt in human body is to activate the pancreas.
 468. If human blood Becomes acidic (Low pH), oxygen carrying capacity of haemoglobin is decreased.
 469. Cancer is more common in old people because they have accumulated more mutations.
 470. Vaccines are used to build immunity to disease by simulating diseases in the body to

produce antibodies.

471. The largest part of human brain is the Cerebrum.
472. Proper order of steps in the nutrition process is Digestion- Absorption- Assimilation- Egestion.
473. The bulk of iron in human body is in blood.

474. Egg is an index of functioning of brain.
475. BCG vaccine provides protection from Tuberculosis.
476. Lactic acid accumulates in the muscles after continuous strenuous physical exercise as a result of temporary anaerobic respiration that causes muscular fatigue.

BIOLOGY

1. Lymphocyte cells are formed in Spleen.
2. Food is mainly digested in small intestine.
3. Impure blood from all parts of the body enters into the right auricle.
4. The number of ribs in human body is 24.
5. Renin enzyme converts milk into casein.
6. The largest lymphatic organ of the body is spleen.
7. The blood pressure is the pressure of blood in arteries.
8. The longest bone in the human body is thigh bone (Fumer).
9. The total number of bones in human skull is 30.
10. AB blood group is a universal recipient.
11. Pituitary glands control the development of sex organs in humans.
12. Blood flow through heart in sequence is Right auricle then Right ventricle then Left auricle and finally then Left ventricle.
13. Oxygen is transported to every cell of the human body by red blood cells.
14. White blood corpuscles protect human beings from infection.
15. Pancreas is a mixed gland (i.e which secretes both enzymes and hormones).
16. Thigh is the strongest of all in the human body.
17. The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6 F.
18. The number of bones in the human body of an adult is approximately 206.
19. Lungs are situated in the Thoracic cavity.
20. The pancreas secretes Insulin.
21. The seat of memory in the human brain is located in the Cortex.
22. The outermost layer of skin is known as Epidermis.
23. Tibia is a bone found in the Leg.
24. The strongest muscle in the human body is Thigh.
25. Vertebral column in human beings consists of 33 vertebrae.
26. Twelve (12) pairs of ribs are attached to the upper part of the vertebral column.
27. Femur, tibia and fibula are bones of Legs.
28. Relevant bones of the joints are held together by Ligaments.
29. The smallest cells in the human body are blood cells.
30. The largest endocrine gland of human body is Adrenal.
31. The main function of insulin in the human body is to control the level of sugar in the body.
32. Regulation of blood pressure, Removal of urine and Regulation of acidity of body fluids are functions of Kidneys.
33. Pituitary gland is present below the brain.
34. Element present in largest amount in human body is Oxygen.
35. Lungs are used in the purification of blood in human body.
36. In Homo sapiens, Fertilisation occurs in the
37. The first human hormone synthesized with the help of biotechnology was Prostaglandin.
38. Sweat glands occur in greatest number in the skin of the armpits.
39. The largest cell in the human body is Nerve cell.
40. The bones of arms are attached to vertebral column through Pectoral girdles.
41. A man can survive without food for at least one month.
42. The muscles, tissues and blood all are made up of Proteins.
43. One gram of carbohydrates gives energy of the amount 4.1 K Calories.
44. One gram of fats gives energy of 9.3 K Calories.
45. The amount of energy in wheat is 348 K Calories / 100 gm.
46. The amount of energy provided by eggs is 180 K Calories / 100 gm.
47. The amount of energy required by the children of age between one to three years is 1200 K Calories.
48. Haemoglobin makes the blood look red.
49. The gland which maintains body temperature is the Thyroid gland.
50. Haemoglobin in the blood is a complex protein rich in Iron.

51. Amino acids are a product of the digestion of Proteins.
52. Margarine (one ounce of edible raw portion of each) provides the largest number of Kcal of energy.
53. Sodium benzoate is used as a food preservative.
54. The protein content of edible portion of egg is 13.3%.
55. The protein content in wheat is approximately 12%.
56. Order of items by their fat content is Ghee, butter, egg yolk, cheese, condensed milk.
57. Banana has the highest amount of carbohydrates.
58. Guava is the richest source of ascorbic acid.
59. The pH of human blood is between 7.5 to 8.
60. In the balanced dietaries for a day of an adult working man, weights of carbohydrate food and total protein food (both superior and inferior) should be in order of 600 gm and 420 gm respectively.
61. Medulla oblongata contains centers for breathing, blood pressure and heart beat.
62. Fat is digested in the small intestine.
63. In the eye, colour vision is affected by the presence of rods.
64. The membranous labyrinth of the ear is filled with Endolymph.
65. The terminal part of vertebral column in man is called Coccyx.
66. The time interval between two beats of a normal human heart is 1 second.
67. Patella is the knee bone.
68. In eye donation, Cornea part of donor's eye is utilized.
69. The heart beat is initiated and regulated by nodal tissue made of specialized cardiac muscles called Purkinje tissue.
70. The rate of breathing is regulated by amount of carbon dioxide in blood.
71. The main function of the kidney is to remove waste products from the body.
72. The average adult pulse rate is 72-80.
73. The shortest bone in the human body is stapes.
74. Wisdom teeth normally grow between the ages of 17-30.
75. There are approximately 680 muscles in human body.
76. Biological death of a patient means death of tissues of the brain.
77. Respiratory centre is situated in Medulla oblongata.
78. The ligaments join bone to bone.
79. The total number of bones in human skull is 30.
80. Cochlea, Semicircular canals and Sacculus are in the inner ear.
81. The part of the body directly affected by Pneumonia is respiratory system.
82. Approximately, 100,000 times each day do our heart valves open and close normally.
83. Duodenum is situated at the uppermost part of the small intestine.
84. In brain, the site for intelligence, memory and emotion is present in cerebrum.
85. Anaerobics are bacteria which can complete their life cycle without oxygen.
86. The longest and the strongest bone in the human body is Femur.
87. By taking pulse rate of the human body a doctor determines heartbeat.
88. Science of treatment of muscular and skeletal system is known as orthopaedics.
89. Hypothalamus of the brain is responsible for control of the body temperature.
90. The study of the nervous system and its disorder is called Neurology.
91. The main purpose of white blood corpuscles is to combat infection.
92. Total volume of blood in a normal human being is 5-6 litres.
93. Red blood corpuscles are formed in the bone marrow.
94. Blood does not coagulate inside the body due to the presence of heparin.
95. Lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity.
96. The pancreas secretes Insulin.
97. The organs of the circulatory system consist of Arteries, Veins and Capillaries.
98. The temperature of a normal man is 37°C.
99. The largest part of the human brain is the cerebrum.
100. The highest point in the blood pressure or upper reading of blood pressure is called systolic pressure.
101. The main constituent of haemoglobin is Iron.
102. Average female brain weighs 44 ounces.
103. The function of haemoglobin is to transport oxygen.
104. White blood corpuscles in the human body have a diameter of approximately 0.007 mm.
105. Lachrymal glands secrete tears.
106. The largest organ of the human body is skin.

107. A person of O blood group is called a universal donor.
108. Enzymes help in digestion of food.
109. The diaphragm assists in respiration.
110. Brain of the human body coordinates function of various organs.
111. Pituitary gland in the human body is called the master gland.
112. A balanced diet contains food nutrients for growth and maintenance.
113. There are 300 bones are there in a newly born infant.
114. The function of haemoglobin is to transport oxygen.
115. Blood consists of 60% plasma, 40% corpuscles.
116. During sleep a man's blood pressure fluctuates.
117. Doctors recommend that we should cook our food in oil rather than in vanaspati ghee. Because Oil contains saturated fats.
118. White blood cells act as an immune system against diseases.
119. Tissue culture is preparation of fragments of the cells of an organism for biochemical examination.
120. Insulin is given to people suffering from diabetes.
121. Diabetes is caused due to the malfunctioning of pancreas.
122. Tuberculosis usually spreads through milk.
123. The part of the cell which is essential for protein synthesis is ribosomes.
124. Carbohydrates are the urgent source of energy available for athletes.
125. Nitrogen occurs in animals in the form of proteins.
126. The unit of energy produced by food in the human body is called Calorie.
127. Proteins are made of Amino acid.
128. The acid commonly present in lemon and grapefruit is citric acid.
129. Water helps in the metabolism process in the presence of enzymes.
130. An adult requires 50 – 100 grams proteins daily.
131. Proteins are required to make Antibodies, Connective tissues and Hormones.
132. Lipids are obtained from both plant and animal sources.
133. The proteins are made in the cells under the instructions of genes.
134. Calcium content is maximum in maize.
135. Banana, potato and rice contain foods rich in carbohydrates.
136. Fat is a Lipid.
137. The unused fat present in the body is reconverted into animal fat and stored in different parts of the body.
138. Starch is an essential constituent of diet.
139. Leprosy is treated by sulphates.
140. Deficiency of iron in diet causes anaemia.
141. Small pox, polio and whooping cough can be controlled by vaccination.
142. Milk is a poor source of iron.
143. Pregnant women usually become deficient in calcium and iron.
144. Goitre is caused by the deficiency of iodine.
145. The diseases caused by protozoan are amoebiasis and malaria.
146. An organism which transmits a disease to a healthy person is known as vector.
147. Asthma is caused due to allergic reaction.
148. Human blood contains 65% percentage of plasma
149. The average heart beat per minute in a normal man is 72.
150. Medulla oblongata is a part of human brain.
151. Insulin is administered to patients suffering from diabetes.
152. The term laparotomy is associated with incision into abdomen.
153. Lack of Insulin causes diabetes.
154. Cholera occurs due to consumption of contaminated water.
155. Red blood cells originate in Bone marrow.
156. Virus causes Typhus.
157. A person suffering from Beri-Beri should take Citrus fruit, mangoes, grapes.
158. Fungi are plants that lack Oxygen.
159. Insects belong to arthropods.
160. Fertilization in frog is external.
161. Man belongs to Phylum Chordate.
162. Dolly is the first cloned sheep.
163. The 'stones' formed in human kidney consist mostly of Calcium oxalate.
164. Crows and pigeons are Warm-blooded animals.
165. Snakes and lizards are Cold-blooded animals.
166. Fish respire through the gills.
167. Frog is an amphibian.
168. Ground nut has maximum protein.
169. Fats give maximum energy in metabolic process.

170. Lack of essential amino acids in diet can cause disease such as kwashiorkor.
171. Hormones are not the essential constituents of balanced diet.
172. Insulin regulates the metabolism of sugars.
173. The digestion of fat in intestines is aided by emulsification.
174. Hair, finger nails, hoofs etc. are all made of Proteins.
175. Glucose is stored in the form of Glycogen in the liver.
176. Fats give the highest energy per gram.
177. Calorie unit represents the largest amount of energy.
178. In blood, the percentage of water is 90%.
179. The human blood is divided into four groups.
180. Type A, B of blood of individuals is universal recipients.
181. Hydra has no blood but respire.
182. Ability to reproduce is the basic characteristic of a living organism.
183. Mammals are Warm-blooded.
184. Snail, Crab and Prawn are invertebrates.
185. The exchange of gases in mammals takes place in the Alveoli.
186. Bacteria belong to Monera kingdom.
187. Insects belong to Arthropods.
188. The class of cold-blooded animals that pass the first part of their life in a larval or tadpole state are classified as amphibians.
189. The class of cold-blooded animals that pass the first part of their life in a larval or tadpole state are classified as Amphibians.
190. Birds normally have their body divided into head, thorax & abdomen, possess two wings and antennae.
191. Haemophilia is because of absence of clotting.
192. Deficiency of calcium leads to rickets.
193. Amount of water in mammalian blood is 90%.
194. The process of breakdown of complex organic molecules into simpler compounds in order to get energy is catabolism.
195. Hydra has no blood, but respire.
196. Benedrine is an anti-depressant.
197. Consumption of fish is considered to be healthy when compared to flesh of other animals because fish contains polyunsaturated fatty acids.
198. Bile is stored in the gall bladder.
199. Platypus is a mammal.
200. A membrane is the peritoneum.
201. Virus is Interferon.
202. Decomposers are crucial to the ecosystem because they recycle nutrient from the organism back to the environment.
203. Inside An electric cell there is no nucleus found.
204. During formation of bread, the product that 'raises' the bread is yeast.
205. Antigen is a substance which destroys harmful bacteria.
206. Penicillin is made by fungus called penicillium.
207. Spleen destroys worn out RBCs in the body of a vertebrate is.
208. For transfusion, the 'O' blood group of a donor can be accepted by a person having blood group A, B and AB.
209. Life of RBC in human blood is of 120 days.
210. A man with blood group A can receive blood from persons having blood groups A and O.
211. Spleen is known as 'graveyard of RBCs'.
212. Kari Landsteiner discovered the blood groups of man.
213. Leucocytes (white blood cells) are produced in Lymph.
214. Platelets carry the oxygen.
215. The antibiotic penicillin is obtained from fungus.
216. Leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria first in 1697.
217. Penicillin is an antibiotic.
218. Liver produces bile.
219. Lack of Insulin causes diabetes.
220. Biopsy is done on tissue taken from a living body.
221. Triple antigen vaccine is given to children to protect them against Whooping cough.
222. An inactive phase during the life cycle during which animal stores a lot of food inside the body and develops a covering around body is called pupa.
223. In mammals, the part of the brain that has reached highest level of development and that has enabled humans to grow their own crops, invent machines, develop language and art is cerebrum.
224. The class of cold-blooded animals that pass the first part of their life in a larval or tadpole state are classified as amphibians.
225. The persons whose blood has a reduced

- capacity of delivering oxygen to tissues suffer from haemophilia.
226. Neeli-Ravi Buffalo is produced by hybridization and selective breeding.
 227. Colour-blind person cannot distinguish red from Green.
 228. Darwin himself bred pigeons.
 229. Warm-blooded animals maintain a high body temperature for faster breeding.
 230. The yellow colour of the urine is due to the presence of urochrome.
 231. Pituitary gland is a gland attached to the base of the brain.
 232. Thyroxin hormones contain iodine.
 233. Endocrine glands are the glands of the body which pour their secretions directly into the blood stream.
 234. Pituitary gland is located just below the brain.
 235. Enzymes help in digestion of food.
 236. Ptyalin is an enzyme produced in the salivary glands.
 237. Ageing in human beings is caused by disappearance of thymus glands.
 238. Heightened emotion is caused by adrenal glands.
 239. The saliva helps in the digestion of Starch.
 240. Thyroid glands in human body are popularly called 'Adam's apple'.
 241. Pancreas of the human body produces insulin.
 242. The organ that filters blood in human body is kidney.
 243. Pituitary gland in the human body controls growth of bones.
 244. All the metabolic reactions in the organisms are catalyzed by enzymes.
 245. Ptyalin enzymes are present in the saliva.
 246. Pepsin converts protein into peptides in acid media.
 247. Insulin, a protein acts as a hormone.
 248. Enzymes are protein.
 249. Saliva contains amylases.
 250. Proteins act as hormone.
 251. The Hormones are the chemical messengers.
 252. Master gland is pituitary gland which controls the activities of adrenal gland, thyroid glands, pancreas and gonads glands.
 253. The process of breakdown of complex organic molecules into simpler compounds in order to get energy is catabolism.
 254. Veins vessels of blood carry blood from different parts of the body to heart.
 255. Insulin in human body is produced in pancreas.
 256. Chromosomes are made up of DNA as a main component.
 257. A round worm that enters man's body through the soles of the feet is hookworm.
 258. In Tetanus the germs enter through open wounds.
 259. Carbohydrate is the urgent source of energy available for athletes.
 260. In ear, cochlea is found.
 261. In shoulder, deltoid muscles are found.
 262. Small intestine consists of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum.
 263. Cadaveric spasm the stiffening of the body after death.
 264. A nephron is the functional unit of Kidney in the human body.
 265. Kidney produces urine.
 266. There are 4 chambers in the human heart.
 267. The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) uses Antibodies.
 268. An algae is chlamydomonas.
 269. The organ in the body which accumulates iodine is thyroid gland.
 270. "Thyroid Gland" is located in thorax of human body.
 271. The smallest gland in the body is pineal body.
 272. Pancreas secretes insulin.
 273. Mammary glands secrete milk.
 274. Liver secretes bile.
 275. Cholesterol level is analysed in blood sample.
 276. Amphibious means 'double life'.
 277. Plants at night exhale Carbon Dioxide.
 278. Creature having both male and female organs is known as hermaphrodite.
 279. Calcium Phosphate is the main component of bones and teeth.
 280. Anton van Leeuwenhoek was the first scientist to observe bacteria through a lens.
 281. There is one (1) cell in hen's egg.
 282. Ornithology is the study of birds.
 283. First fully sequenced human genome was completed in January 2009.
 284. The largest gland of human body is Liver.
 285. Blood cells are produced by bone-marrow of the body.
 286. The length of spinal cord of the human being is 16 to 18 inches.
 287. A healthy human brain contains billions of

- cells.
288. Blood is red due to haemoglobin.
 289. Arthritis is the name given to inflammation of one or more joints, causing pain, swelling and restriction of movement.
 290. When the adrenal glands release adrenaline for example on a rollercoaster ride. The breathing rate increases, heart rate increases and blood pressure rises.
 291. The vital constituent of blood that helps in clotting is platelets.
 292. The human cell contains 46 chromosomes.
 293. Florence Nightingale pioneered the modern nursing system.
 294. The most abundant mineral in the human body is calcium.
 295. Citrus fruit is the best natural source of Citric acid.
 296. According to the scientific research, daily use of Garlic has antiseptic properties
 297. Flat bones are as they sound, strong, flat plates of bone with the main function of providing protection to the bodies vital organs and being a base for muscular attachment. The classic example of a flat bone is the Scapula (shoulder blade). The Sternum (breast bone), Cranium (skull), oscoxae (hip bone) Pelvis and Ribs are also classified as flat bones. Anterior and posterior surfaces are formed of compact bone to provide strength for protection with the centre consisting of cancellous (spongy) bone and varying amounts of bone marrow. In adults, the highest number of red blood cells are formed in flat bones.
 298. In human body, flat bones are found in skull & chest.
 299. Gene was first isolated in laboratory by Hargobind Khorana.
 300. Iron metabolism in the human body is helpful for haemoglobin,
 301. The average weight (in ounces) of Man's brain is 4.8.
 302. Snake hear through Skin.
 303. Nose is a main organ of sense.
 304. The groove under the nose is called philtrum.
 305. Prolactin hormone is responsible for production of milk in human body.
 306. The largest cell in the human body among the following is female egg.
 307. The carbon dioxide inhaled in air is approximately 0.04%.
 308. Average male brain weighs 56 ounces.
 309. The main constituent of haemoglobin is iron.
 310. The whale is a mammal.
 311. About 6.2 litres blood does the heart of an average human being pump every minute.
 312. Insulin is not synthesized in the liver.

HUMAN BODY

1. Diabetes is caused by the malfunctioning of Pancreas.
2. Vitamins "K" is necessary for formation of prothrombin.
3. The digestive juice which has no enzyme is bile.
4. Human blood is a viscous fluid. This viscosity is due to RBC and WBC in blood.
5. Carbon monoxide rapidly combines with the haemoglobin of the blood.
6. The longest cell in human body is Neurons.
7. Urea is transported by Plasma + Blood.
8. Kidney helps to maintain pH balance by removing the hydrogen ions from the blood.
9. Liver is affected by hepatitis "B".
10. The "PH" of human blood is normally around 7.5-8.0.
11. Kidney in human beings is the part of the system for Excretion.
12. "Break bone fever" most commonly known as Dengue.
13. After diagnoses of disease of a person, the doctor advises the patient iron and folic acid tablet. The patient is suffering from Anaemia.
14. Tuberculosis disease in human can spread through air.
15. Deficiency of vitamin B6 causes beriberi.
16. Thalassaemia is an example of frame shift mutation.
17. The main function of kidney is to remove waste products from body.
18. In human digestive system, the process of digestion starts in buccal cavity.
19. Biological resurfacing is a recent surgical technique used to treat problems of Knee joints.
20. Accumulation of mercury into human body leads to Minamata diseases.

21. Two strands of DNA are held together by Van der Waals forces.
22. 60-80 ml/kg is the total volume of blood in human body.
23. Haemoglobin part of the blood gives red colour.
24. Landsteiner classified human blood group.
25. O is the blood group in which both antigens are absent.
26. Serum is the fluid that left after clotting.
27. In blood pressure, the lowest point in the pressure range is called Diastolic pressure.
28. 120/80 mm Hg is the normal blood pressure.
29. Femur is the largest bone in human body.
30. In Ear the shortest bone is present.
31. Gluteus is the bulkiest muscle in the body.
32. Stapedius is the smallest muscle in the body.
33. Auricles are the chamber of heart that receives blood from arteries.
34. William Harvey discovered blood circulatory system.
35. Liver is the largest gland in human body.
36. Gall bladder stores bile.
37. 20% of oxygen is used by the brain.
38. Brain & spinal cord are the parts that constitute the nervous system.
39. A nerve transmits messages.
40. The top layer of the skin cells contains Keratin.
41. Curly hair has elliptical hair shaft.
42. The semi-circular area of nail is called Lunular.
43. The lens is present behind the iris.
44. Pancreas is a digestive gland.
45. Gene is called hereditary unit.
46. Dry beans are the source of carbohydrates.
47. Green leafy vegetables are the source of Iron.
48. Diseases spread from one person to another person by physical contact are called contagious diseases.
49. Introduction of antitoxins or serum to the body is called Inoculation.
50. 4 times AZT should be taken in a day.
51. Myopia can be corrected by concave lens.
52. Disease with inflammation of eyes, itching and redness is called Conjunctivitis.
53. Bronchitis is the fatal disease among infants.
54. Osteomalacia is caused due to the shortage of vitamin D.
55. In the year 1980 the WHO declared that small pox was eradicated.
56. Terramycin is used as antibiotic.
57. Tranquillizer Drug is used to prevent tensions, worries, etc.
58. Pneumonia is the infection caused by droplets.
59. The role of ionized salt in human body is to activate the pancreas.
60. If human blood becomes acidic (Low pH) oxygen carrying capacity of haemoglobin is decreased.
61. Cancer is more common in old people because they have accumulated more mutations.
62. Vaccines are used to build immunity to disease by simulating diseases in the body to produce antibodies.
63. The largest part of human brain is the cerebrum.
64. The proper order of steps in the nutrition process Digestion- Absorption- Assimilation- Egestion.
65. The bulk of iron in human body is in blood.
66. Egg is an index of functioning of brain.
67. BCG vaccine provides protection from Tuberculosis.
68. Booze is the common name for alcohol.
69. Alcohol acts as a CNS depressant.
70. Overdose of cocaine leads to abnormal heart rhythms condition.
71. Cactus is the common name for Mescaline drug.
72. Endoscope is the instrument used to examine the vision.
73. Electrocardiogram and CAT scanner is not used during open heart surgery.
74. Body's immune system which will reject foreign particle is the first difficulty in transplantation.
75. Bone is transplanted by a dead body's part.
76. 30 surgeons are involved in first heart transplantation.
77. Louise Brown was the name of first test tube baby.
78. Blood count in haemocytometer will be measured in Cubic millimetres units.
79. Blood serum consists of plasma minus clotting agent.
80. Difficulty in swallowing due to problems in nerve or muscle control is called Dysphagia.
81. Any disease that affects the function of the brain is Encephalopathy.
82. The expansion of MRI is Magnetic resonance imaging.
83. The complete loss of voice is called Aphonia.
84. Distortion of the absence of the sense of taste is called dysgeusia.

85. Usher's syndrome is the hereditary disease that affects hearing and vision.

86. Bony cavity of the inner ear is a vestibule.

VITAMINS

1. Vitamin A is richly found in Egg.
2. Scurvy disease is caused by the shortage of vitamin C.
3. Scurvy is a disease of Teeth.
4. Deficiency of Vitamin E causes Sterility.
5. The vitamin which is very labile and easily destroyed during cooking as well as storage is vitamin C.
6. The vitamin which cannot be had from any vegetables is vitamin D.
7. Vitamin B & C are water soluble vitamins.
8. The deficiency of Vitamin B-12 causes anaemia.
9. The richest source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil.
10. Vitamin A is considered helpful to keep the eyes healthy.
11. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood.
12. Vitamin A promotes healthy functioning of eyes in human beings.
13. Vitamin A is found in the green vegetables.
14. Night blindness is due to lack of Vitamin A.
15. Muscular and nervous disorders are due to lack of Vitamin E.
16. Deficiency of Vitamin B1 causes Beri Beri.
17. Ascorbic acid is known as the "anti-sterile" factor.
18. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood.
19. Vitamins A, D, E, K are fat soluble.
20. The vitamin which can be most easily synthesized in human body is vitamin D.
21. Vitamin D help in growing children by strengthening bones and teeth.
22. Vitamin A is essential for healthy skin and aids night vision.
23. The function of vitamin B is the health of nervous system.
24. Folic acid assist vitamin in production of cell formation.
25. Vitamin C is known as Ascorbic Acid.
26. The vitamin which is most susceptible of heat destruction is Vitamin C.
27. Vitamin D is essential for bone and teeth formation.
28. The richest source of vitamin D is cod liver oil.
29. Vitamin K is synthesized in the body by intestinal bacteria.
30. The vitamin capable of formation of blood is vitamin B.
31. The vitamin which is general excreted by humans in urine is vitamin C.
32. Milk, cheese and eggs are the source of vitamins A and D.
33. Cow milk is a rich source of Vitamin A.
34. Vitamin D is useful in Ostcoimalacia.
35. Vitamins act as Co-enzyme.
36. Guava is a rich source of Vitamin C.
37. Citrus fruits are considered rich in Vitamin C.
38. Poor night vision is because of lack of Vitamin A.
39. Vitamin C gets destroyed on heating.
40. Vitamins B, C are Water soluble.
41. Vitamin D is found in the body by exposure to ultra violet irradiation on sunlight.
42. Vitamin A and D are present in cod-liver oil.
43. Vitamin 'D' prevents bone diseases.
44. Folic acid is essential for formation of red blood cells.
45. Vitamin A can be stored in the liver.
46. Night blindness is caused by lack of Vitamin A.
47. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood.
48. Beri Beri disease caused by the deficiency of Vitamin B.
49. Nervousness and insomnia caused with the deficiency of vitamin B6.
50. Vitamin B12 is essential for the formation of Red blood cells.
51. Vitamin E is highly concentrated in almonds.
52. Deficiency of vitamin B12 caused Perniaois anaemia.
53. The function of vitamin C is formation of bones, teeth, Collagen.
54. Green vegetables are good source of Minerals & Vitamins.
55. The only vitamin which cannot be stored in human body is vitamin C.
56. Starch is an essential constituent of diet.
57. Ground nut has maximum protein.
58. Fats give maximum energy in metabolic process.
59. Potatoes are not rich in protein.
60. Vitamin D is provided by sunlight to the body.
61. Vitamins were discovered by Funk.
62. Our skin produces Vitamin D when exposed to Sunlight.
63. Lack of Insulin causes diabetes.
64. The only vitamin which the human body can manufacture is vitamin D.

65. Vegetables contain the highest concentration of protein & iron.
66. Bones broke easily under deficiency of vitamin D.
67. Deficiency of Vitamin C in human body leads to teeth disease.
68. Vitamin C is richest in Guava.
69. Vitamin associated with citric acid is vitamin C.
70. Orange is a good source of vitamin C.
71. Lemon is a good source of vitamin C.
72. Red colour of blood is because of the presence of haemoglobin.

73. "Rickets" is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin D.
74. High dose of vitamin E can destroy the kidney.
75. Night blindness is caused by lack of Vitamin A.
76. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood.
77. Vitamins act as Co-enzyme.
78. Guava is a rich source of Vitamin C.
79. The vitamin which is most susceptible of heat destruction is Vitamin C.
80. Vitamin D is essential for bone and teeth formation.

DISEASES

1. Dengue has become a worldwide problem since the Second World War and is endemic in more than 110 countries.
2. Myopia can be corrected by using Concave lens.
3. Naegleria disease is haunting in Sindh.
4. Naegleria is a microscopic amoeba that can cause a very rare, but severe, infection of the brain.
5. Only one species of Naegleria infects humans: *Naegleria fowleri*. *Naegleria fowleri* infects people by entering the body through the nose.
6. Deficiency of iron in human diet causes Anaemia.
7. Trachoma is a disease of the eyes.
8. AIDS has posed a serious threat the world over.
9. Influenza is not water-borne.
10. Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of water-borne diseases.
11. Colour blindness disease is genetically linked.
12. Smallpox is caused by virus.
13. Meningitis is caused by Meningococcus.
14. Malaria is a disease which affects the Spleen.
15. In human beings infection of plasmodium causes Malaria.
16. The disease in which bronchial tubes become narrow due to spasms of bronchial muscles is called Asthma.
17. Diabetes is a disease in which the urine lacks Insulin.
18. Jaundice affects the Liver.
19. The improper function of Thyroid gland results in condition 'Myxedema' in human beings.
20. Hemophilia disease is hereditary.
21. Hydrophobia is caused by the bite of a mad dog.
22. Pellagra is a skin disease.
23. Oncogene is responsible for cancer.
24. Leprosy is least infectious.
25. Diabetes is a disease of Pancreas.
26. Jaundice affects the Liver.
27. Tuberculosis disease usually spreads through milk.
28. In Tetanus disease the germs enter through open wounds.
29. The improper function of Thyroid gland results in condition 'Myxedema' in human beings.
30. Hemophilia disease is hereditary.
31. Hysteria is not a contagious disease.
32. Leukemia is a disease of the blood.
33. The disease Elephantiasis is caused by Culex mosquito.
34. Short-sightedness can be corrected by Concave lens.
35. Goitre is associated with Thyroid glands.
36. A round worm that enters man's body through the soles of the feet is Hookworm.
37. Urine of a diabetes patient contains more than average quality of Sugar.
38. A form of heart disease in which blood supply to the heart is inadequate is known as Angina.
39. Meningitis disease is characterized by inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.
40. Amnesia is related to Loss of memory.
41. Heart attack is caused due to Cholesterol.
42. Autopsy is connected with Post-mortem.
43. Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne diseases.
44. Spleen and liver glands are affected by malaria.
45. Cirrhosis is a disease that affects Liver.
46. Number of WBCs increases in blood statement is true with respect to Leukemia.
47. Rickets is a disease of the Bones.

48. Mumps is a disease caused by Virus.
49. Trachoma is a disease of the Eyes.
50. The virus of AIDS affects the growth of T cells in blood.
51. A girl ate sweets while fanning the flies away. Due to this, she suffered from a disease diagnosed as Cholera.
52. Hepatitis B is a disease of liver.
53. Virus causes Typhus.
54. Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of Tetanus.
55. The disease in which bronchial tubes become narrow due to spasms of bronchial muscles is called Asthma.
56. Pyorrhoea is a disease of the gums.
57. Alzheimer's disease in human beings is characterized by the degeneration of Nerve cells.
58. When AIDS is diagnosed for the cause of AIDS, the patient may live for about two years.
59. Iron deficiency causes Anaemia.
60. Rabies is *not* caused by bacteria.
61. Smallpox disease induces immunity.
62. Insulin medicine is administered to patients suffering from diabetes.
63. BCG vaccine is used to produce immunity against Tuberculosis.
64. "Parkinson" is a disease of Brain.
65. Hepatitis is a disease of Liver.
66. Hepatitis and jaundice are the diseases of Liver.
67. Short sightedness is due to Elongation of eye balls.
68. Bronchitis is disease of respiratory Cavity.
69. Penicillin, an antibiotic, is obtained from a Fungus.
70. Anemia is because of deficiency of Iron.
71. Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes Headache, Muscular cramps and Diarrhea.
72. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is caused by Virus.
73. Hemophilia means failure of the Blood to clot.
74. Sleeping sickness is not a mosquito borne disease.
75. AIDS virus has Single-stranded RNA.
76. Goitre is associated with Thyroid glands.
77. The Bacteriophages are Virus that attacks bacteria.
78. The pathogen causing the disease 'AIDS' is a virus.
79. Cylindrical glasses are advised to a patient suffering from Astigmatism.
80. Myopia is a defect of vision of the distant objects
81. Meningitis is a disease of human beings that affects Central Nervous system.
82. Colour blindness is more common in males than females.
83. Jaundice affects the liver.
84. ECG is used for the diagnosis of ailment of the heart.
85. The disease Diphtheria affects the throat in the human body.
86. The compound used in anti-malarial drug is Chloroquin.
87. BCG vaccination (Bacillus Calmette Guerine) is injected to get immunity from Tuberculosis.
88. Biopsy test helps in diagnosis of cancer.
89. Tooth decay is caused by fluorine.
90. Animal flesh is a good source of high quality proteins because animal proteins are Animal proteins carry the right proportion of amino acids needed by humans.
91. After drinking contaminated water, you would be most apt to develop symptoms of Typhoid fever.
92. Recording of brain waves from outer surface of head is called E.E.G.
93. Vaccines treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins.
94. Excessive vomiting and diarrhoea may result in the decrease of Sodium in the blood stream.
95. Substances used to bring relief in pain are called Analgesics.
96. Substances which bring down the body temperature are known as Antipyretics.
97. Antibodies are Proteins.
98. We feel drowsy after a heavy meal Brain receives less oxygen as blood rushes to supply oxygen and nutrition to the contracting stomach and intestines.
99. Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection.
100. Appendicitis is the inflammation of appendix.
101. Disease beri beri is because of Use of milled rice.
102. Cataract is a disease which is due to Opacity of cornea.
103. According to new research Influenza is the oldest disease.
104. Hepatitis is a viral disease of liver.
105. Night blindness is caused by lack of Vitamin A.
106. "Insomnia" means Inability to sleep.
107. Technical name for abnormally high blood pressure is hypertension.
108. The Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) is a novel

- coronavirus (nCoV) first reported in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
109. Heart attack is caused due to Cholesterol.
 110. Cholera is caused by *Vibrio comma*.
 111. Dialysis is used in the case of a patient suffering from Kidney problems.
 112. H5N1 is a virus.
 113. In medicine, the acronym SARS stand for severe acute respiratory Syndrome.
 114. Fiber component of diet prevents constipation.
 115. One of the infectious diseases conveyed from one person to another through air is Tuberculosis.
 116. Physiotherapy is a curative method for Immobility of joints.
 117. When a disease occurs over a large area of earth's surface at one time, it is called Pandemic disease.
 118. Term Incubation period an organism is present in the body before causing disease.
 119. Measles disease is contagious.
 120. 'St. Vitus's Dance' is a disease.
 121. The most famous genetic disease that is associated with Queen Victoria and circulated among European royalty was Hemophilia.
 122. The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called antibodies.
 123. 'Widal test' is used for susceptibility of Typhoid.
 124. Chicken pox is caused by virus.
 125. Kidney disease is due to overdose of Vitamin C.
 126. Glaucoma is caused by increase in pressure within eyeball.
 127. Drugs that calm nervous system and prevent worry, tension etc. is called Tranquillizers.
 128. Dengue means Breakbone fever.
 129. *Aedes Aegyptis* female mosquito is the cause of Dengue fever.
 130. Virus is the cause of dengue fever.
 131. A long sighted person cannot see objects which are near.
 132. Convex lenses are used for the correction of Long sightedness.
 133. Artificial Dialysis is a substitute for kidneys.
 134. Dialysis is used for the treatment of Kidney failure.
 135. The disease pertussis commonly known as Whooping cough.
 136. Whooping cough is caused by bacteria.
 137. Myopia means Short sightedness.

NOTABLE PHOBIA'S

1. Claustrophobia is a fear of Confined spaces.
2. Xenophobia is a fear of Strangers.
3. A fear of heights is known as Acrophobia.
4. Fear of the enclosed spaces is called Claustrophobia.
5. Fear of foreigners is known as Xenophobia.
6. Plutophobia is a fear of Wealth.
7. Agoraphobia is a fear of Open places.
8. Musophobia is a fear of mice and rats.
9. Scotophobia is a fear of darkness.
10. Necrophobia is a fear of Death.
11. Ergophobia is a fear of Work.
12. Heliophobia is a fear of Sunlight.
13. Febriphobia is a fear of fever.
14. Fear of water is called Aquaphobia & Hydrophobia.
15. Laliophobia is a fear of Speaking.
16. The fear of thunder and lightning is known as Brontophobia.
17. Aerophobia is a fear of flying.
18. Ablutophobia – fear of bathing, washing, or cleaning
19. Acousticophobia – fear of noise – a branch of phonophobia
20. Acrophobia – fear of heights
21. Agoraphobia – fear of open places
22. Agraphobia – fear of sexual abuse
23. Agrizoophobia – fear of wild animals, a branch of zoophobia
24. Agyrophobia – fear of crossing the street
25. Aichmophobia – fear of sharp or pointed objects (such as a needle or knife)
26. Ailurophobia – fear of cats
27. Algophobia – fear of pain
28. Amaxophobia, ochophobia, motorphobia, hamaxophobia – fear of riding in a car
29. Amychophobia – fear of being scratched
30. Androphobia - fear of adult men
31. Anthophobia – fear of flowers
32. Anthropophobia – fear of people or the company of people, a form of social phobia
33. Antlophobia – fear of floods
34. Aquaphobia – fear of water. Distinct from hydrophobia, a scientific property that makes

- chemicals averse to interaction with water, as well as an archaic name for rabies
35. Arachnophobia – fear of spiders
 36. Astraphobia – fear of thunder and lightning
 37. Atelophobia – fear of not being good enough or imperfection [citation needed]
 38. Atychiphobia, kakorrhaphiophobia – fear of failure
 39. Automatonophobia – fear of anything that falsely represents a sentient being
 40. Autophobia – fear of isolation
 41. Aviophobia, aviaphobia – fear of flying
 42. Barophobia – fear of gravity
 43. Bathmophobia – fear of stairs or slopes
 44. Blood-injection-injury type phobia – a DSM-IV subtype of specific phobias
 45. Chaetophobia – fear of hair
 46. Chemophobia – fear of chemicals
 47. Chirotophobia – fear of bats
 48. Chlorophobia – fear of the color green [5]
 49. Chromophobia, chromatophobia – fear of colors
 50. Chronophobia – fear of time and time moving forward
 51. Chrysophobia – fear of the color orange
 52. Cibophobia, sitophobia – aversion to food, synonymous to anorexia nervosa
 53. Claustrophobia – fear of having no escape and being closed in
 54. Cleithrophobia – fear of being trapped [6]
 55. Climacophobia – fear of climbing
 56. Coimetrophobia – fear of cemeteries
 57. Colorphobia - fear or a strong aversion towards a particular color
 58. Coprophobia - fear of feces or defecation
 59. Coulrophobia – fear of clowns (not restricted to evil clowns)
 60. Cyanophobia – fear of the color blue
 61. Cyberphobia – fear of or aversion to computers and of learning new technologies
 62. Cynophobia – fear of dogs
 63. Decidophobia – fear of making decisions
 64. Dementophobia - fear of becoming insane
 65. Demonophobia, daemonophobia – fear of demons
 66. Dendrophobia – see hylophobia
 67. Dentophobia, odontophobia – fear of dentists and dental procedures
 68. Dysmorphophobia, or body dysmorphic disorder – a phobic obsession with a real or imaginary body defect
 69. Ecclesiophobia – fear of churches
 70. Eurotophobia - fear of female genitals
 71. Eleutherophobia - fear of freedom
 72. Emetophobia – fear of vomiting
 73. Enochlophobia – fear of crowds
 74. Ergophobia, ergasiophobia – fear of work or functioning, or a surgeon's fear of operating
 75. Erotophobia – fear of sexual love or sexual abuse
 76. Erythrophobia, erytophobia, ereuthophobia – fear of the color red, or fear of blushing
 77. Frigophobia – fear of becoming too cold
 78. Gamophobia - fear of cohabitation, marriage or nuptials
 79. Gelotophobia – fear of being laughed at
 80. Gephyrophobia – fear of bridges
 81. Genophobia, coitophobia – fear of sexual intercourse
 82. Gerascophobia – fear of growing old or aging
 83. Gerontophobia – fear of growing old, or a hatred or fear of the elderly
 84. Globophobia – fear of balloons
 85. Glossophobia – fear of speaking in public or of trying to speak
 86. Gymnophobia – fear of nudity
 87. Gynophobia – fear of women
 88. Halitophobia – fear of bad breath
 89. Haphephobia – fear of being touched
 90. Harpaxophobia – fear of being robbed
 91. Hedonophobia - fear of obtaining pleasure
 92. Heliophobia – fear of the sun or sunlight
 93. Hemophobia, haemophobia – fear of blood
 94. Hexakosioihexekontahexaphobia – fear of the number 666
 95. Hoplophobia – fear of firearms
 96. Hylophobia, dendrophobia – fear of trees, forests or wood
 97. Hypnophobia, somniphobia – fear of sleep
 98. Ichthyophobia – fear of fish, including fear of eating fish, or fear of dead fish
 99. Kinetophobia, kinesophobia – fear of movement

100. Kleptophobia, cleptophobia – fear of stealing or being robbed
101. Koinonophobia – fear of rooms or shared spaces
102. Koumpounophobia – fear of buttons
103. Leukophobia – fear of the color white
104. Lilapsophobia – fear of tornadoes or hurricanes
105. Macrophobia – fear of waiting
106. Mechanophobia – fear of machines
107. Melanophobia – fear of the color black
108. Melissophobia – fear of bees
109. Methyphobia – fear of alcohol
110. Monophobia – fear of being alone or isolated or of one's self
111. Muscophobia, murophobia, suriphobia – fear of mice or rats
112. Myrmecophobia – fear of ants
113. Mysophobia – fear of germs, contamination or dirt
114. Necrophobia – fear of death or the dead
115. Neophobia, cainophobia, cainotophobia, centophobia, kainolophobia, kainophobia – fear of newness, novelty
116. Nomophobia – fear of being out of mobile phone contact
117. Nosocomophobia – fear of hospitals
118. Nosophobia – fear of contracting a disease
119. Nostophobia, ecophobia – fear of returning home
120. Numerophobia, fear of numbers
121. Nyctophobia, achluophobia, lygophobia, scotophobia – fear of darkness
122. Oikophobia – fear of home surroundings and household appliances
123. Omphalophobia – fear of navels
124. Oneirophobia – fear of dreams
125. Ophthalmophobia – fear of being stared at
126. Osmophobia, olfactophobia – fear of odors
127. Panphobia – fear of everything or constant fear of an unknown cause
128. Parasitophobia – delusion of having a parasite infestation (Delusional parasitosis)
129. Peniaphobia – fear of poverty
130. Pediophobia – fear of dolls (a branch of automatonophobia: fear of humanoid figures)
131. Phagophobia – fear of swallowing
132. Phallophobia – fear of erections
133. Pharmacophobia – fear of medications
134. Phasmophobia – fear of ghosts or phantoms
135. Philophobia – fear of love
136. Phobophobia – fear of fear itself or of having a phobia
137. Phonophobia – fear of loud sounds or voices
138. Pogonophobia – fear of beards
139. Pornophobia – fear of pornography
140. Prosophobia – fear of progress
141. Pupaphobia – fear of puppets
142. Pyrophobia – fear of fire
143. Radiophobia – fear of radioactivity or X-rays
144. Sanguivoriphobia – fear of vampires
145. Scriptophobia – fear of writing in public or of trying to write
146. Scopophobia – fear of being looked at or stared at
147. Sexophobia – fear of sexual organs or sexual activities
148. Siderodromophobia – fear of trains or railroads
149. Sociophobia – fear of people or social situations
150. Spectrophobia – fear of mirrors
151. Stasiphobia – fear of standing or walking
152. Stygiophobia, stigiophobia, hadephobia – fear of Hell
153. Taphophobia, taphophobia – fear of the grave, or fear of being placed in a grave while still alive
154. Technophobia – fear of advanced technology (see also Luddite)
155. Telephone phobia – fear or reluctance of making or taking telephone calls
156. Teratophobia – fear of disfigured people
157. Tetrophobia – fear of the number 4
158. Thalassophobia – fear of the sea, or fear of being in the ocean
159. Thanatophobia – fear of dying
160. Theophobia – fear of religion or gods
161. Thermophobia – fear of heat
162. Tokophobia – fear of childbirth or pregnancy
163. Toxiphobia – fear of being poisoned
164. Traumatophobia – a synonym for injury phobia: fear of having an injury

165. Trichophobia – delusional fear of something in the roots of the hair that stops it from growing, or fear of hair loss
166. Triskaidekaphobia, terdekaphobia – fear of the number 13
167. Trypanophobia, belonephobia, enetophobia – fear of needles or injections
168. Trypophobia – fear of holes or textures with a pattern of holes
169. Turophobia – fear of cheese
170. Tyrannophobia - fear of an oligarchy or dictatorship
171. Uranophobia, ouranophobia – fear of Heaven
172. Workplace phobia – fear of the workplace
173. Xanthophobia – fear of the color yellow
174. Xenophobia – fear of strangers, foreigners, or aliens
175. Xylophobia, hylophobia, ylophobia – fear of trees, forests or wood
176. Animal phobias
177. Main article: Zoophobia
178. Agrizoophobia – fear of wild animals
179. Ailurophobia – fear/dislike of cats
180. Apiphobia – fear/dislike of bees (also known as melissophobia, from the Greek melissa "bee")
181. Arachnophobia – fear/dislike of spiders and other arachnids
182. Batrachophobia – fear/dislike of frogs and other amphibians

183. Chiroptophobia – fear/dislike of bats
184. Cynophobia – fear/dislike of dogs
185. Entomophobia – fear/dislike of insects
186. Equinophobia, hippophobia – fear/dislike of horses
187. Herpetophobia – fear/dislike of reptiles or amphibians
188. Ichthyophobia – fear/dislike of fish
189. Murophobia – fear/dislike of mice or rats
190. Ophidiophobia – fear/dislike of snakes
191. Ornithophobia – fear/dislike of birds
192. Ranidaphobia – fear/dislike of frogs
193. Scoleciphobia – fear of worms
194. Selachophobia – fear of sharks
195. Zoophobia – fear of animals
196. Non-psychological conditions
197. Bibliophobia – fear or hatred of books, as a cultural phenomenon
198. Hoplophobia – a political term for fear of weapons, specifically firearms
199. Lipophobia – avoidance of fats in food (see also Lipophobicity)
200. Osmophobia – hypersensitivity to smells causing aversion to odors
201. Phonophobia – hypersensitivity to sound causing aversion to sounds
202. Photophobia – hypersensitivity to light causing aversion to light

NOTABLE MAMMALS

1. The world's largest mammal is whale.
2. The dinosaurs first appeared on the earth surface during the Jurassic.
3. Fish is not a mammal.
4. Sea-horse is the name of a fish.
5. Kiwi has a very weak eye sight.
6. Blue whale is the largest animal in the world.
7. Owl is the wisest bird in European countries.
8. The word dinosaur means 'terrible' Lizard. The heaviest dinosaur was of 51 tons and 24 m from head to tail its name was Brachiosaurus.
9. The biggest bird is Ostrich.
10. Ostrich eyes are bigger than its brain.
11. Bat can hear ultrasonic sound.

BOTANY

1. Bamboo is a grass.
2. Spinach leaf is rich in carbohydrates.
3. Green color of plants is due to Presence of Chlorophyll.
4. Bryophytes are Non-vascular plants.
5. Osmosis is a function of the number of solute molecules in the solutions on the two sides of the selectively permeable membrane.
6. The site of photosynthesis is Chloroplast.
7. Xylem tissue is responsible for the passage of water in plants.

8. The vegetation of the Thar Desert consists of Xerophytes.
9. Photosynthesis takes place in leaves.
10. Photosynthesis takes place faster in Red light.
11. Plants produce oxygen in day.
12. A tissue which gives mechanical support to plant parts is sclerenchyma.
13. Plants take nitrogen in the form of nitrates.
14. Photosynthesis is the function of green leaves in plants.
15. Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants build up carbohydrates from carbon dioxide.
16. Juniper is the oldest forest in Pakistan.
17. Turnip is a root described as Fusiform.
18. The process by which plants lose water as water vapour into the air is called transpiration.
19. The green color of leaves is due to the presence of Chlorophyll.
20. During the day time plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.
21. Plants receive their nutrients mainly from soil.
22. If all plants vanish from the earth's surface oxygen will also disappear.
23. Plants that grow in saline water are called Halophytes.
24. The onion is a modified form of stem.
25. Mushroom is a parasitic plant.
26. Fungi do not contain chlorophyll.
27. In plants organic substances are transported through wood.
28. Rhizome is an underground modification of stem.
29. Potato is a modified form of stem.
30. Fungi are plants that lack oxygen.
31. Turmeric is a modified form of stem.
32. A plant cell is distinguished from an animal cell by the presence of cell wall.
33. Pollen grains in plants are produced in flower.
34. Green plants manufacture food in the presence of light.
35. If all the plants in the world die, the animal life would also vanish for want of oxygen.
36. Xerophytes plants are adapted to grow in dry places.
37. During day time plants produce oxygen.
38. Flower colours are due to Phytochromes.
39. During photosynthesis green plants produces Carbohydrates.
40. Pollens are produced in larger numbers and are light in weight in flowers pollinated by wind.
41. Light energy is converted into chemical energy by Photosynthesis.
42. Water, CO_2 , Chlorophyll, sunlight are necessary for photo-synthesis.
43. Photosynthesis involves reduction of CO_2 , oxidation H_2O and release of O_2 .
44. At 40°C or above the rate of photosynthesis stops altogether.
45. Garlic is useful in keeping the cholesterol level down.
46. Colour of flower is due to Anthocyanins.
47. Ginger is a Rhizome.
48. Non vascular plants do not contain Xylem vessels.
49. The site of photosynthesis is vacuoles.
50. Clove is obtained from stem.
51. The process of the division of somatic cells or an organism is called mitosis.
52. Fern belongs to Bryophytes.
53. Carbon dioxide is the source of oxygen in photosynthesis in plants.
54. Phloem is a tissue found in plants.
55. The region of a stem from which the leaf springs is called the node.
56. The roots which don't grow from the main root but directly from the stem are called adventitious roots.
57. Copper is involved in the electron transport in photosynthesis.
58. Plants during night exhale Carbon dioxide.
59. Camella plant will grow best in acid soil.
60. The plants and vegetation's of a region are known as flora.

PHYSICS

1. In an electronic watch, the component corresponding to the pendulum of a pendulum clock is Crystal oscillator.
2. A plant with green leaves placed in red light will appear black.
3. The Velocity of light was first measured by Roemer.
4. The common refrigerant used in the domestic refrigerator is Freon/ammonia.
5. A fuse wire is characterized by High resistance and low melting point.
6. Newton said, 'A body will remain at rest unless an external force acts on the body'.
7. Iron metal is commonly used as an electromagnet.

8. When ice melts in a beaker of water, the level of water in the beaker will remain the same.
9. Atom does not admit any division.
10. The oil in the wick of an oil lamp rises up due to Capillary action.
11. A moving ball stops due to the action of Frictional Force.
12. Radio waves are Electromagnetic waves.
13. The device which converts analogue signal to digital signal is called Modem.
14. For making laser, usually we use Ruby.
15. Argon laser is used for operating the Glucoma.
16. Velocity is a Vector quantity.
17. The energy stored in a stretched spring is Elastic potential energy.
18. In cells chemical energy is transformed into Electrical energy.
19. When a body is dropped from a certain height, the gravitational potential energy is converted into Kinetic energy.
20. The function of the choke is to give relatively large impedance of alternating current.
21. A red light is used in a traffic signal because it has the longest wavelength and can be easily noticed from a long distance.
22. The most convenient colour combination that can be used for vehicles running day and night is Red and green.
23. Metals are good conductors of electricity because they contain free electrons.
24. When iron and wood are exposed to sunlight, the iron rod becomes hot quickly because greater thermal conductivity of iron.
25. Fahrenheit is equal to how (Centigrade $\times 1.8$) + 32 centigrade.
26. Centigrade is equal to how (Fahrenheit - 32) $\times 5/9$ Fahrenheit.
27. Cloudy nights are warmer because Clouds prevent radiation of heat from ground to air.
28. If we go to the hills, we feel breathless because the density of air is much less on the hills so oxygen content is reduced.
29. 331m/s is the approximate velocity of sound in air.
30. An echo is produced by the Reflection of sound waves.
31. The speed of light in water is $3/4$ of that in air. $4/3$ is the refractive index of water.
32. In the case of a concave mirror, the image of an object is Real, inverted and diminished when the object lies beyond the centre of curvature.
33. The gravitational force on the body is called as Weight.
34. The process of transfer of heat by matter but without actual movement of the particles themselves is called Conduction.
35. A body is floating in water at 4°C . If temperature reaches 100°C , then the body will have some more part of its submerged under water.
36. More thermal conductivity is used for any metal to be used as a cooking utensil.
37. Banking of curves is done to provide Centripetal force.
38. Sound waves having frequency higher than audio-frequency range are ultrasonic waves.
39. In the process of galvanization an iron sheet is coated with Zinc.
40. The source of solar energy is nuclear fusion.
41. Radar which detects the presence of an enemy aircraft uses Radio waves.
42. The Raman Effect is used in the study of Molecular energy.
43. Fish plates are used in railway tracks to control speed of the train.
44. Food is cooked quickly in a pressure cooker because Boiling point of water is increased.
45. In an earthen pot cooling of water depends upon outside temperature, Atmospheric humidity and Wind.
46. A molecule is the smallest unit of a substance that retains the properties of the substance.
47. The nucleus of an atom consists of Protons and neutrons.
48. A solid needle placed horizontally on the surface of the water floats due to surface tension.
49. Effect of light on photocells produces Current.
50. Four identical kettles with the same amount of water have bases made of different metals of the same thickness. If these are placed on identical flames water will boil first in the kettle with a base made of Copper.
51. A 100 watt bulb is kept on for a period of 10 hours per day in the month of September. The electrical energy consumed in that month in kilowatt hours (kWh) is 30kwh.
52. Mica is a good conductor of heat but bad conductor of electricity.
53. Sound travels with a different speed in different media. In air, water and iron order the velocity of sound increase in these media.
54. If the distance between two charges is halved, then the force between them becomes four times.
55. To increase the magnifying power of a telescope, the focal length of Eye-piece lens should be decreased.
56. An object moving around in a circle is moving with Variable velocity.

57. When water is heated from 0°C to 10°C , the volume of water first decreases then increases.
58. In electric fittings, the wires are earthed because in case of a short circuit, current passes to the earth.
59. Palladium is used in aircraft.
60. The force of gravity on the moon is less than on the earth as the moon has a smaller mass.
61. A transformer is used to increase or decrease AC voltage.
62. When milk is churned, the cream from it is separated due to centrifugal force.
63. The element used in an electric filament is tungsten.
64. The sky is blue in colour due to dispersion.
65. Velocity of sound is maximum in steel.
66. Unit of energy is same as that of work.
67. The molecular weight of a substance can be calculated by measuring vapour density.
68. The process of strongly heating an ore in the presence of air is called calcination.
69. Mercury is commonly used as a thermometric fluid rather than water because mercury has greater visibility than water.
70. When a stone is dropped in a well the splash is heard after 1.5 seconds after the stone hits the water surface. If the velocity of sound is 327 m/s the depth of the well is 490.5 m .
71. Magnetic field does not interact with stationary charge.
72. When a current flowing through a resistance increases four times the heat developed will increase sixteen times.
73. When water boils, its temperature remains constant.
74. When a recorded tape is played after being subjected to a magnetic field, then recorded information is lost.
75. Cosmic rays can be charged as well as uncharged.
76. The terminal colours of the rainbow are violet and red.
77. The colour of the ocean appears to be blue because the sunlight falling on it is scattered.
78. A needle smeared with vaseline when lowered slowly on the surface of water in a horizontal position appears to float. The phenomenon is an example of surface tension.
79. Rate of evaporation does not depend upon total mass of the liquid.
80. The best conductor of electricity is silver.
81. Coating of iron with zinc is known as galvanization.
82. Black is not a primary colour.
83. The light of ordinary lamp hotter than the tube light it is due to incandescence.
84. Sonar works on the principle of reflection of sound.
85. Concave mirror can be used to focus sunlight.
86. The wave which does not require any medium is electromagnetic waves.
87. Electromagnetic waves travel with the speed of light.
88. The tendency of a liquid drop to contract and occupy minimum area is due to surface tension.
89. Tape-recorder functions due to electromagnetic induction.
90. When a constant force is applied to a body it moves with uniform velocity.
91. The silvered surface of thermos flask prevents transfer of heat by radiation.
92. Energy of a body due to its motion is called kinetic energy.
93. Electrochemical energy is required for the working of nervous system.
94. A semi-conductor is also used as rectifier.
95. On passing through food stuff, x-ray can kill the bacteria's.
96. Violet colour of light travel through, glass with minimum speed.
97. A Polaroid is a device used for analysing polarized light.
98. The phenomenon of land and sea breeze is as a result of convection.
99. The first metal used by man was copper.
100. During rusting iron gains weight.
101. Rectifiers are used to convert AC to DC.
102. The flow of heat from a hot to a cold body is an example of isothermal process.
103. Adiabatic expansion makes the air coming out of a punctured tyre cool.
104. Colours which cannot be produced are primary colours.
105. Air bubble in water shines because of the phenomenon of total internal reflection.
106. The nucleus of an atom consists of protons and neutrons.
107. A red colour has the longest wavelength.
108. The spherical shape of a small drop of rain is due to surface tension.
109. Aviation fuel for jet aeroplanes consists of purified kerosene.
110. Optic fibres are mainly used for communication.
111. In an atomic explosion, enormous energy is released which is due to the conversion of mass into energy.

112. Plutonium-239 is a good nuclear fuel.
113. Liquid sodium is used as a coolant in nuclear reactors.
114. The lightning conductor or rod used for protecting buildings from lightning is made of Cooper.
115. 3,000°C is the melting point of Tungsten.
116. A fuse wire is used to prevent an unduly high electric current to pass through a circuit.
117. Light travels at a rate of about 1, 86,000 miles per second.
118. Sound waves having frequency higher than audio-frequency range are ultrasonic waves.
119. In the process of galvanization an iron sheet is coated with Zinc.
120. Colours seen on oil films spread on water are seen because of Interference of light waves.
121. Isaac Newton gave Laws of Motion and Laws of Gravitation.
122. 3 laws of motion were given by Newton.
123. Human body converts chemical potential energy of food into Heat energy.
124. Thorium metal is not only magnetic but also radioactive.
125. The dynamo converts Mechanical energy into electrical energy.

126. Atom does not admit any division.
127. Iron metal is commonly used as an electromagnet.
128. Newton presented the Law of Falling Bodies.
129. James Prescott Joule discovered the 'First Law of Thermodynamics'.
130. Electromagnetic radiation is emitted by Electrons.
131. Murphy's Law briefly is everything that could go would do so.
132. $E=mc^2$ C is Velocity.
133. Half-life name is given to the time taken for half the atoms in a sample of a radioactive isotope to decay.
134. A lens which is convex on both sides is called biconvex.
135. Sound travels faster in Iron than in air.
136. Mirage is an example of Refraction of Light.
137. When light enters from rare to denser medium, it bends towards the normal line it is called Refraction of light.
138. Rule of Thumb an easily applied procedure for making a determination.
139. "Nuclear Fission" means Atom splits into two masses.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

1. Special theory of relativity was proposed by Albert Einstein.
2. Water stored in ordinary earthen pots is cooler because water passes out through the pores and evaporates.
3. Small; liquid drops are spherical in shape because the liquid tends to have minimum surface area due to surface tension.
4. Pouring of kerosene oil on stagnant water reduces mosquito problem because it interrupts the breathing of larvae.
5. Two parallel wires carrying currents in the same direction attract each other because of Electric forces between them.
6. Diamonds shine at night because On account of high refractive index the rays of light get internally reflected.
7. The front wheels of motor cars lean outward slightly because it is done to allow for difference in angles; this gives stability to the car while taking a turn.
8. It easier to swim in sea water than in River Sea water is salty and so has an upward thrust.
9. When a person enters a dark room from bright light he is not able to see clearly for little while

- because the Iris is unable to dilate the pupil immediately.
10. The beautiful colour pattern exhibited by a peacock in its tail feathers are due to selective absorption of light.
 11. A lake starts freezing because of the cold atmosphere. It will first freeze at the top surface.
 12. The sun appears red at sunrise and sunset while it appears white at noon, because of scattering of light due to dust particles and air molecules.
 13. An astronaut inside a spacecraft is in a state of weightlessness. This implies that the astronaut and the spacecraft are both in a free-falling state.
 14. When milk is churned, the cream separates from it due to the Centrifugal force.
 15. The mass of the body is different from its weight because mass is a measure of the quantity of matter, whereas weight is a force.
 16. The colour of an opaque object is due to the colour it reflects.
 17. Speed of sound is greater in solids than in liquids because the solids have high elasticity.

18. Converging lens is used as a magnifying glass.
19. Oil rises up the wick in a lamp because of the capillary action phenomenon.
20. Clear nights are colder than cloudy nights because of radiations.
21. The colour of the sky looks blue because blue colour of light is of shorter wavelength, so these waves are easily scattered by dust particles and water vapour.
22. Titanium is as strong as steel but half as much in weight.
23. The speed of light will be Minimum while passing through glass.
24. A piece of wood is floating in water. If we heat the water, the piece of wood will sink a little.
25. The time period of a pendulum on moon increases.
26. When a constant force is applied to a body it moves with uniform speed.
27. With rise in temperature, the speed of sound increases.
28. When ice melts into water, its volume decreases.
29. The dress made out of Cotton material is safe to wear while cooking.
30. Tiredness is felt on the top of the mountains because of low pressure outside the body.
31. The wet camel hair, when brushed, clings together due to Adhesion.
32. Mica is used in an electric iron because it is a bad conductor of electricity.
33. Cooking is quicker in a pressure cooker because it increases boiling point of water.
34. The water in an open pond remains cool even in hot summer because water absorbs heatless rapidly than the atmosphere.
35. Distribution of electric power from one place to another is done at high A. C. voltage because Wastage of electricity is minimized.
36. On size of the pressure cooker the temperature of steam in a pressure cooker depend.
37. Nights are cooler in the deserts because sand radiates heat more quickly as compared to earth.
38. In railway tracks, a small gap is left between the rails to allow for the expansion during heat.
39. Steel is more elastic than rubber because Ratio of stress to strain is more.
40. Conversion of milk into ice cream is a physical change.
41. The safety fuse should have High resistance and low melting point.
42. Cooking gas cylinders placed on the top floor cause more fire hazard on leakage to the lower floors because LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) is heavier than air.
43. Fuse wire in domestic electrical appliances is used to prevent the flow of an unduly high electric current.
44. Water pipes are apt to burst in cold weather because the water in the pipe turns into ice & expands.
45. Clothes keep us warm in winter because they prevent the heat of the body from escaping.
46. Friction can be reduced by changing over from Sliding to rolling.
47. Ice blocks are covered with sawdust to provide necessary insulation from heat.
48. While dusting a carpet, we give a sudden jerk or beat it with a stick, because Inertia of motion removes the dust.
49. The twinkling of the stars is due to the reason that the refractive index of Earth's atmosphere fluctuates.
50. Astronauts cannot talk to each other on the surface of the moon because sound waves cannot travel through vacuum.
51. Pressure cookers fast in cooking rice because high pressure raises the boiling point of water.
52. The tube light is felt cooler than the light from a bulb of the same wattage because the tungsten is not used in the tube.
53. When water is heated from 0° to 10° C, the volume of water first decreases then increases.
54. Ball bearings are used in a vehicle to reduce friction.
55. In summer, a cloudy night is hotter than a starlit night because clouds prevent the heat radiated by the earth from escaping to the sky.
56. A ship floats on water. This can be explained by Archimedes principle.
57. Food remains un-spoilt in a refrigerator for a longer time because Bacteria and fungus cannot multiply fast at sufficiently low temperatures.
58. Water boils below 100° C at higher altitudes because the atmospheric pressure at higher altitudes is low as compared to that at sea level.
59. Echo is the effect produced due to Reflection of sound.
60. In a photographic camera fitted with a convex lens, Inverted and real types of images will be formed on the film.

61. In the modern-day computers, when operational, the electrical impulses travel nearly at the speed of light.
62. Transformers used in the transmission of electric power because they can reduce transmission losses.
63. The snow on the mountains does not melt all at once when it is heated by the sun because it reflects most of the heat from the sun.
64. A parachute have a hole in it While descending, the changing currents may cause oscillation of the parachute; the hole allows the air to run out.
65. Tiredness is felt on the top of the mountains because of Low pressure outside the body.
66. Tube light works on the principle of discharge of electricity through gases.
67. In a refrigerator, cooling is produced by the evaporation of a volatile liquid.
68. A person climbing a hill bends forward in order to Increase stability.
69. Air is completely removed from an electric bulb to prevent Oxidation of tungsten filament.
70. On earth a moving body ordinarily comes to rest by itself because of the Forces of friction.
71. Lead ball falls through water more slowly than through air because Of the viscous force in water.
72. A metal teapot has an ebony handle because ebony is a bad conductor of heat, so the handle does not become hot.
73. When wind blows at high velocity, roof tops are blown off because pressure inside is more than outside the roof.
74. When a vehicle passes, TV reception gets distorted. This is because Spark plug creates electromagnetic disturbances.
75. A bulb emits light because the current passes through a tungsten wire of high resistance which becomes so hot as to glow.
76. The electricians wear rubber gloves while touching wires because Rubber is a bad conductor of electricity and electrician does not get electrocuted.
77. Photovoltaic Panels are used to convert solar energy.
78. In diesel engines ignition takes place by compression.
79. Water is a highly effective coolant for a car engine because Water is good conductor of heat.
80. Water cannot be used to extinguish fire caused by an electric current because it may cause another short circuit.
81. Cloudy nights are warmer because Clouds prevent radiation of heat from ground to air.
82. If we go to the Himalayas, we feel breathless because the density of air is much less on the hills so oxygen content is reduced. A train goes past a railway station at a high speed. A young boy standing on the edge of the platform is likely to fall towards the train.

CHEMISTRY

1. Asbestos is fire resistant.
2. Silver nitrate is used for silvering of mirrors.
3. Raw materials used for manufacture of glass are Sand/soda/limestone.
4. Characteristic feature of an oxidising agent is that it always gains electrons.
5. SO₂ gases may cause acid rain in an industrial area.
6. Boron and Cadmium are used to absorb neutrons to control the chain reaction during nuclear fission.
7. Gypsum is used in making Fertilizers, Plaster of Paris and Glass.
8. Sodium Chloride is composition of Halite.
9. Copper and Tin are the main constituents of bronze.
10. When chlorine is passed over solid slaked lime, bleaching Powder substances is formed.
11. Carbon dioxide is made of only one type of molecule.
12. Rust stains on cloth can be removed by Oxalic Acid.
13. Propane is likely to be a pollutant-free alternative to petrol for automobiles.
14. The conversion of electrical energy into chemical energy is observed in Storage Battery.
15. The characteristic odour of garlic is due to a sulphur compound.
16. Hydrogen has the highest fuel values.
17. Ethanol is used as an anti-freeze in automobile engines.
18. Mixture of two metals is called Alloy.
19. Water has the highest specific heat.
20. Nitrogen Dioxide gases do not pollute air.
21. Destructive distillation is used in obtaining charcoal from wood.
22. Grapes contain potassium hydrogen tartrate.
23. Vitamin B12 is found only in animal food products but no tin vegetable food products.
24. Urea was the first organic compound to be synthesised in a laboratory.
25. Milk curdle because fermentation of lactose.

26. The point at which the solid, liquid and gaseous forms of a substance co-exist is called its melting point.
27. Lawrencium is discovered in 1961 by A. Ghiorso.
28. Atomic number of Lawrencium is 103. Its atomic weight is 257.
29. Lithium is discovered by A. Arfvedson in 1817.
30. Atomic weight of Lithium is 6.9 its atomic number is 3.
31. Magnesium is recognized by J. Block in 1755.
32. Atomic number of Magnesium is 12.
33. Manganese is recognised by K. Scheele (1774).
34. The atomic weight of Manganese is 54.9. Its atomic number is 25.
35. The atomic number of mercury is 80.
36. The atomic weight of mercury is 200.6.
37. Neodymium is discovered by C. Von Welsbach in 1885.
38. The atomic weight of Neodymium is 144.2. Its atomic number is 60.
39. Neon is discovered in 1898.
40. Neptunium is discovered in 1940 by E. McMillan and P. Abelson.
41. The atomic number of Neptunium is 93. Its atomic weight is 337.
42. The commercial utility of sodium chloride is Source of Salt.
43. The common battery used in automobiles is Lead storage battery.
44. The atomic number of Niobium is 41.
45. Nitrogen was discovered in 1772 by D. Rutherford.
46. The atomic weight of Nitrogen is 14.0. Its atomic number is 7.
47. Oxygen was discovered by J. Priestly (1774).
48. The atomic number of oxygen is 8.
49. The atomic weight of oxygen is 16.
50. Phosphorous is discovered by H. Brand (1669).
51. The atomic number of Phosphorous is 15. Its atomic weight is 31.
52. D. de Ulloa discovered by Platinum (1735).
53. The atomic number of Platinum is 78.
54. The atomic weight of Platinum is 195.1.
55. G. Seaborg discovered Plutonium.
56. The atomic number of Plutonium is 94.
57. P. and M. Curie discovered Polonium.
58. The atomic weight of Polonium is 210. Its atomic number is 84.
59. Potassium was discovered by H. Davy.
60. The process of smelting and cooling converts pig iron into Cast iron.
61. Conversion of water into steam is not a chemical action.
62. Conversion of a substance directly from solid to vapour state is known as Sublimation.
63. The chemical name of table salt is Sodium chloride.
64. The composition of Chalcocite is Copper Sulphate.
65. The chief constituent of goober gas is Methane.
66. One should not sleep in a closed room where a charcoal fire is burning because Charcoal produces carbon monoxide which decreases oxygen content in air.
67. Permanent hardness of water is due to the presence of Calcium sulphate.
68. Properties of element are determined by atomic number.
69. Milk is pasteurised in order to destroy micro-organisms.
70. Temporary hardness of water is due to the presence of Calcium bicarbonate.
71. Washing soda comprised of sodium, hydrogen and aluminium.
72. Caustic soda is composed of sodium, hydrogen and oxygen.
73. Baking soda is made of sodium, hydrogen, oxygen and carbon.
74. Common salt is composed of sodium and chlorine.
75. Gallium is in liquid state at normal room temperature.
76. Bronze is an alloy of Copper and tin.
77. Sodium benzoate is used for preservation of grains.
78. Atomic weight of uranium is 238.
79. The major constituent of air is Nitrogen.
80. Mercury is in liquid state at normal room temperature.
81. Butane is used in cigarette lighters.
82. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consists of Butane and propane.
83. Burning of candle is a chemical change.
84. Neptunium is not a natural occurring element.
85. Calcium is present in hard water.
86. Methane is used to manufacture chloroform.
87. Calcium hypochlorite is the chemical name of bleaching powder.
88. Gun powder is a mixture.
89. Diamond is the hardest element.
90. Halite is the source of common salt.
91. Diamond is the crystalline form of carbon.
92. Gun powder is a mixture of Sulphur, charcoal and nitre.
93. Asbestos is fire resistant.
94. Na is mostly used for qualitative analysis of organic compounds.

95. Permanent hardness of water due to sulphates of metals can be destroyed by the use of Zeolites.
96. Amalgams are the compounds which always contain Hg.
97. The gas used for artificial ripening of green fruits is Acetylene.
98. Baking soda is also known as Sodium bicarbonate.
99. Molybdenum is not a compound of calcium.
100. Carbon monoxide gases find its application in extinguishing fire.
101. The first metal used by man was Copper.
102. Silver nitrate is used for silvering of mirrors.
103. Carbon monoxide is most toxic.
104. Raw materials used for manufacture of glass are Sand/soda/limestone.
105. The nucleus of a hydrogen atom consists of One proton + one neutron.
106. The gas used in the manufacture of vanaspati ghee is Hydrogen.
107. The raw material from which rayon is manufactured is cellulose.
108. An element common to all acids is Hydrogen.
109. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of Hydrocarbons.
110. An element found in all organic compounds is Carbon.
111. Calcium fluoride is the composition of Fluorite.
112. The most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine.
113. Silver bromide is used in photograph.
114. Urea was the first organic compound to be synthesized in a laboratory.
115. Brass is an alloy of Copper and zinc.
116. Oxygen, nitrogen, helium, hydrogen are written in descending order of their respective atomic weights.
117. The most important ore of aluminium is Bauxite.
118. Alcohol contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.
119. Stainless steel is an alloy of chromium, Carbon and Iron.
120. Gold is always found in a free state in nature.
121. The commercial utility of Fluorite is Glass, Enamel.
122. The atomic number of Tellurium is 52.
123. The atomic weight of Tellurium is 127.6.
124. Thallium is discovered by W. Crookes in 1861.
125. The atomic number of thallium is 81.
126. The atomic weight of Thallium is 204.4.
127. Tin was discovered by P. Cleve.
128. The atomic number of Tin is 50.
129. The atomic weight of Tin is 118.7.
130. Uranium was discovered by E. M Peligot in 1841.
131. The atomic weight of uranium is 238.0. Its atomic number is 92.
132. W. Ramsay and M. Travers discovered Vanadium.
133. The atomic number of Vanadium is 23.
134. The atomic weight of Vanadium is 51.
135. C. Marignac discovered Xenon.
136. Lead Sulphide is composition of Galena.
137. The composition of Gypsum is hydrated calcium sulphate.
138. The reaction taking place at anode and cathode are Oxidation, reduction respectively.
139. During electrolysis, Supplies electrons are deposited at the cathode.
140. Dilute Acetic Acid is the chemical name of Vinegar.
141. Milk is a colloid in which a liquid is dispersed in a liquid.
142. Butter is a colloid. It is formed when water is dispersed in fat.
143. Milk can be preserved by a few drops of formaldehyde solution.
144. A pressure cooker reduces cooking time because B.P. of water inside the cooker is increased.
145. Smoke is an example of solid dispersed in gas.
146. When zinc reacts with hydrochloric acid, the gas evolved is Hydrogen.
147. The so-called fourth state of matter refers to Plasma.
148. Nitrous Oxide is laughing gas.
149. Magnetising of an iron rod is a physical change.
150. The purest form of carbon is diamond.
151. The equivalent weight of "N" element is 12 and its valency is 2. The atomic weight of the element is 24.
152. Gypsum is a non-metallic mineral.
153. Nitrogen in laboratory is prepared by heating mixture of ammonium chloride and sodium nitrate.
154. Salt of silver is used in photographic film coating.
155. Solid carbon dioxide is dry ice.
156. Sugar contains carbohydrates.
157. Chemical change does not take place in emitting of light by a red hot platinum wire.
158. An example of an element is chlorine.
159. Bone is used as a fertiliser because it contains the plant nutrient phosphorus.
160. Plaster of Paris is made from gypsum.
161. Glycine amino acids contain sulphur.
162. The most abundant element in the earth's atmosphere is nitrogen.
163. The three abundant elements in the earth's crust

- are aluminium, oxygen and silicon. The correct order of their abundance is silicon, oxygen, aluminium
164. An element is made up of atoms having same number of protons.
 165. Chemical formula for water is H_2O .
 166. Lime is sometimes applied to soil in order to increase the alkalinity of the soil.
 167. Carbon dioxide can be prepared by reaction of carbon with hot concentrated sulphuric acid.
 168. Sea water is saltier than rain water because rivers wash away salts from the earth's crust and pour these into sea.
 169. Hydrochloric acid is found in digestive juices.
 170. Praseodymium is discovered by C. Von Welsbach.
 171. Yttrium was discovered by J. Gabolin.
 172. The atomic number of Yttrium is 39.
 173. Ferric oxide is source of Iron.
 174. The atomic number of Praseodymium is 59. Its atomic weight is 140.9.
 175. Radium was discovered by P. and M. Curie in 1898.
 176. The atomic weight of radium is 226.1. Its atomic number is 88.
 177. Rhodium is discovered by W. Wollasston.
 178. The atomic number of Rhodium is 45.
 179. The atomic weight of Rhodium is 102.9.
 180. Samarium is discovered by L. de Boisbaudarn in 1879.
 181. The atomic weight of Samarium is 150.4. Its atomic number is 62.
 182. Selenium and Silicon was discovered by J. Berzelium.
 183. Sodium is discovered by H. Davy in 1807.
 184. The atomic number of sodium is 11. Its atomic weight is 23.
 185. H. Davy discovered Sulphur.
 186. The atomic number of Sulphur is 16.
 187. The atomic weight of Sulphur is 32.1.
 188. Tantalum was discovered by A. Ekeberg.
 189. The atomic number of Tantalum is 73.
 190. The atomic weight of Tantalum is 181.
 191. Tellurium is discovered by M. von Reichensten.
 192. The atomic number of Xenon is 54.
 193. The atomic weight of Xenon is 131.3.
 194. Detergent action of soaps and synthetic detergents is due to their Emulsifying properties.
 195. Gelatine is often used as an ingredient in the manufacture of ice cream. The purpose of adding gelatine is to stabilize the colloids and prevent crystal growth.
 196. Digestion of fats in the intestines is aided by Emulsification.
 197. Stains of rust from iron on cloth can be removed by Oxalic acid.
 198. Cooking gas is a mixture of Methane and Carbon dioxide,
 199. Nameplates made of brass get discoloured in air because of the presence of Hydrogen sulphide gases in the air.
 200. The atomic weight of Yttrium is 88.9.
 201. Zinc was discovered by J. Gabolin in 1794.
 202. The atomic number of zinc is 40. Its atomic weight is 91.2.
 203. The composition of Malachite is Copper carbonate.
 204. Potassium aluminium silicate is used in making Glass, Ceramics.
 205. Iron sulphate is composition of Pyrite.
 206. Magnesium Silicate is composition of Talc.
 207. Acetylene gas is used to produce a hot flame for welding.
 208. Hydrated aluminium silicate is composition of Kaolinite.
 209. The commercial utility of Kaolinite is Earthenware, Filters and Porcelain tiles.
 210. Milk lacks in Iron nutrient.
 211. Ripening of fruits is hastened by Ethylene.
 212. Iron articles rust because of the formation of a mixture of ferrous and ferric hydroxide.
 213. With increasing bond order, stability of a bond increase.
 214. X-rays are produced when a stream of electrons in an X-ray tube strikes metal target.
 215. In the periodic table, elements have been arranged in order of increasing atomic number.
 216. Left hand top corner group of elements in the periodic table show highest first ionisation potential.
 217. When we move from left to right in second period, the atomic volume of the element increases with constant state.
 218. Generally in a given period in the periodic table, as we move from left to right, the electropositive character of elements decreases.
 219. Atom bomb is based on the principle of nuclear fission.
 220. The liberation of energy in sun is due to Fusion reaction.
 221. The substances are radioactive, which have nuclei with less number of neutrons.
 222. The energy emitted from the sun is supposed to be due to nuclear fusion.
 223. In a hydrogen bomb, hydrogen is converted into Helium.
 224. Milk curdles due to Fermentation of lactose.
 225. Hydrogen is the lightest gas.

226. Red phosphorus is used in safety matches.
227. Permanent hardness of water can be removed by adding washing soda.
228. Solder is an alloy of Tin and lead.
229. Hydrogen has the highest fuel value.
230. The characteristic odour of garlic is due to sulphur compound.
231. The water that can produce good lather with soap is known as soft water.
232. Diamond is the purest form of carbon.
233. The glitter of diamond is due to its quality of reflecting light.
234. In colourful diamond, different colours are present due to impurities.
235. Smoke is a solution of solid in gas.
236. Jabir Bin Hayan was the first to prepare sulphuric acid.
237. Dalton's atomic theory gave the concept of valency.
238. Most of the known elements are metals.
239. The alloy of Aluminium is Magnalium and Duralium.
240. The commercial utility of copper sulphite is source of copper.
241. Mercuric sulphite is the composition of Cinnabar.
242. The composition of Dolomite is Calcium Magnesium Carbonate.
243. The commercial utility of Dolomite is cement and building stone.
244. Magnalium is used in making balance beam and light instruments.
245. Aluminium is an alloy of copper.
246. The composition of Albite is sodium aluminium silicate.
247. Albite is used in making Glass and Ceramics.
248. Calcium Sulphate is composition of Anhydrite.
249. Anhydrite is used in making chemicals, cement and fertilizers.
250. The composition of aragonite is calcium

- Sulphate.
251. The composition of Azurite is Copper Carbonate.
 252. The commercial utility of azurite is that it's a source of Copper.
 253. Hydrated Aluminium Oxide is composition of Bauxite.
 254. Bauxite is source of Aluminium.
 255. The composition of Calamine is Zinc Carbonate.
 256. The commercial utility of Zinc carbonate is that it is a source of Zinc.
 257. Tin Oxide is composition of Cassiterite. Its utility is a source of tin.
 258. For Heroin opiate is diamorphine the technical name.
 259. The acid prepared by Jabir Bin Hayyan is sulphuric acid.
 260. Anything that occupies space and possesses weight is called matter.
 261. The chemical name for common salt is Sodium Chloride .
 262. Carbon monoxide is produced when coal is burnt without enough air supply.
 263. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) has the same chemical composition as that of Sui Gas.
 264. Rusting of iron involves Oxidation.
 265. Conversion of water into steam is not a chemical reaction.
 266. Citrus fruit is the best natural source of citric acid.
 267. Washing soda is the common name for sodium carbonate.
 268. Taking into account the three isotopes of hydrogen and three isotopes of oxygen occurring in nature, six different kinds of water molecules we can expect.
 269. Isotopes are atoms of the same element with different number of protons.
 270. Radium is obtained from uranium.

EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

1. Amundsen discovered South Pole.
2. Abel Tasman discovered, New Zealand in 1642.
3. Capt. Wallis discovered Tahiti in 1767.
4. Capt. James Cook Charted New Zealand coasts and discovered New South Wales from 1768-71.
5. Palmer Peninsula was discovered by John Rymill.
6. Sir James Clark was the first person who located the Magnetic Pole in 1831.
7. David Living Stone discovered Zambia and Victoria falls from 1852-73.
8. Leif Eriesson reached N America for the first time in history in 1000 A.D.
9. Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world in the 'Golden Hind' during 1557-80.
10. Capt. John Speke discovered Lake Victoria in 1858.
11. Ferdinand Magallan was the first to sail round the world; discovered the Magallan Strait, reached the Philippines and named the Pacific.
12. Jacques Cartier discovered Canada and explored St. Lawennie from 1534-36.
13. Sir James Clark discovered Florida, Georgia

- and Mississippi in 1539.
14. Sir Hugh Willoighby and Richard Chancellor discovered the White Sea and the ocean route to Russia.
 15. Eric the Red discovered Greenland in 982 A.D.
 16. Capt James Cook discovered Australia in 1606.
 17. Marco Polo was the first to journey through China, India and other parts of Asia from 1271-94.
 18. San Salvador now Watling Island, the Bahamas, Cuba and Haiti were discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus.
 19. Amengo Vespucci explored Mexican part of E. Coast of America and S. America coast from 1497 to 1503.
 20. Vasco da Gama discovered sea route from Europe to India.
 21. Christopher Columbus landed on mainland of South America in 1492.
 22. Christopher Columbus discovered Trinidad. During 1502-1504.
 23. Henry Hudson discovered Hudson River, strait and Bay in 1611.
 24. Vasco da Gama who discovered sea route from Europe to India in 1498.
 25. Abel Tasman discovered Tonga in 1642.
 26. Abel Tasman discovered Fiji Island in 1642.
 27. Christopher Columbus the famous explorer discovered the island of Jamaica.
 28. William Harvey discovered circulation of blood in the human body.
 29. Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen discovered X-Rays.
 30. "Antibiotic" (Penicillin) was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
 31. The cause of malaria was discovered by Ronald Rose.
 32. In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.
 33. Moenjodaro was discovered by John Marshall in 1922.
 34. The female astronomer Caroline Lucretia Herschel discovered six comets.
 35. Discovery of Solar System is attributed to Copernicus.
 36. 5 billion species of living things are discovered up to date.
 37. Jeans Jacques Rousseau discovered that the germs of malaria were spread by mosquitoes.
 38. Marie Curie discovered the radio-active element radium.
 39. J. J. Thompson is credited with the discovery of electron.
 40. W. K. Roentgen discovered the X-rays.

DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

1. Transistor invented by William Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Brattain at Bell Labs in 1947 revolutionised the electronics industry.
2. Laws of Heredity were discovered by Mendel.
3. Sony and Philips developed compact disc independently in 1979.
4. Sony's co-chairman Akio Morita wanted to listen to music while he played golf. So, Sony developed Walkman.
5. Though the first photocopier was made in 1938 by Chester Carlson, its commercial production started only in 1960s.
6. The electron was first identified by J.J. Thompson.
7. Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.
8. Neutron was discovered by Chadwick.
9. T.H. Huxley described protoplasm as the physical basis of life.
10. Copernicus first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun.
11. Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin.
12. John Harrison invented chronometer.
13. Typewriter firstly discovered by Sholes.
14. Hargobind Khorana created the artificial 'gene'.
15. Robert Koch worked on Tuberculosis.
16. Herschel discovered Uranus.
17. Charles Babbage is associated with the invention of computers.
18. Dynamite was discovered by Alfred Nobel.
19. Vitamins were discovered by Funk.
20. Buensen invented the gas burner.
21. Calculating is invented by Babbage.
22. Kodak Camera is invented by Eastman.
23. Land invented Polaroid Camera.
24. Gasoline Carburettor was invented by Maybach.
25. Philips Co invented the audio cassette.
26. Portland Cement invented by Aspdin.
27. Circuit breaker invented Hilliard.
28. Inventor of Integrated Circuit is Noyce Kilby.
29. Inventor of clock, Pendulum and automatic computer is Huygens.
30. Digital Corp's invention is credited to Mini Computer.
31. Whitney's invention is Cotton gin.
32. Inventor of Electricity is Westinghouse.
33. The inventor of Electrocardiography (ECG) is

- Einthoven.
34. Electroplating was invented by Brugnatelli Walker.
 35. The inventor of compound gas engine is Eickemeyer.
 36. The inventors of gasoline engine are Geo Brayton and Daimler.
 37. Piston Steam Engine is invented by Newcomen.
 38. Owens and Owens co-invented Fibreglass.
 39. Seimens invented the furnace for steel.
 40. Gun was invented by Browing.
 41. Harvester thresher is the invention of Lane.
 42. Artificial Heart is the invention of Jarvik.
 43. Helicopter is the inventor of Sikosky.
 44. John Logie Baird has invented television in 1926.
 45. Baume invented the Hydrometer.
 46. Thomas Edison invented the incandescent lamp.
 47. Miner's safety Lamp has been invented by Davy.
 48. Linotype is the invention of Mergenthaler.
 49. Cylinder Lock is invented by Yale.
 50. Inventor of electric locomotive is Vail.
 51. Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier.
 52. Cartwright invented the power loom.
 53. Inventor of Dynamic Loudspeaker is Kellogg Pice.
 54. Machine gun was invented by Gatling.
 55. Hotchkiss invented the improved machine gun.
 56. Gas Mantle is invented by Welsbach.
 57. Microphone is the invention of Berliner.
 58. Compound microscope was invented by Jansen.
 59. Electronic microscope was invented by Knoll and Ruska.
 60. Mueller is the inventor of field ion microscope.
 61. Daimler is the inventor of Motorcycle.
 62. Movie machine is the invention of Jenkins.
 63. Warner Brothers invented the talking movie.
 64. Nylon was invented by Du Pont laboratories.
 65. Carothers invented the nylon synthetic.
 66. Dickinson invented the paper machine.
 67. The inventor of the Parachute is Blanchard.
 68. The inventor of pen ballpoint is Biro.
 69. The steel pen's inventor is Harrison.
 70. The inventor of the fountain Pen is Waterman.
 71. Pendulum is Galileo's invention.
 72. Phonograph is Edison's invention.
 73. Celluloid Photo film is the invention of Reichenbach.
 74. Transparent Photo film was invented by Eastman.
 75. Ives invented colour Photo.
 76. Talbot invented the Photographic paper.
 77. Daguerre, Talbot and Niepce are the founders of modern Photography.
 78. Samuel Colt's invention is Pistol (revolver).
 79. Hunts' invention is Safety Pin.
 80. Radar is invented by Watson-Watt.
 81. Gillette is the inventor of Safety Razor.
 82. Inventor of the disc record is Berliner.
 83. Inventor of the long playing record is Goldmark.
 84. Richter is the inventor of Richter scale.
 85. Rocket engine has been invented by Goedard.
 86. Inventor of Sewing machine is Howe.
 87. The invention of Bertsch is Hardwater soap.
 88. Steam turbine was invented by Parsons.
 89. Inventors of practical steamboat are Symington and Fulton.
 90. Steel (converter) is the invention of Besemer.
 91. Brearly invented the stainless steel.
 92. Heroult invented the electric steel.
 93. Inventor of manganese steel is Hadfield.
 94. Rechargeable storage battery is invented by Plante.
 95. Electric stove is invented by Hadaway.
 96. Holland is the inventor of submarine.
 97. Swinton is the inventor of military Tank.
 98. Magnetic Telegraph was invented by Morse.
 99. Paulsen is the inventor of magnetic tape-recorder.
 100. Marconi invented the existence of frequency.
 101. Bell invented the Telephone.
 102. Stowger invented the automatic telephone.
 103. Fessenden and De Forest Paulsen are the co-finders of radio-telephone.
 104. Galileo's invention is Telescope.
 105. Baird invented Television (mechscanner).
 106. Farnsworth invented the electronic television.
 107. Thermometer is invented by Galileo and Reaunur.
 108. Pneumatic Tire is invented by Dunlop.
 109. Double-tube tire is invented by Thomson.
 110. Transistor is invented by Shockley, Brattain, Bardeen.
 111. Gas turbine and hydraulic turbine were invented by Bourdin and Francis respectively.
 112. Paesons has invented the steam-Turbine.
 113. Typewriter was invented by Sholes, Soule, and Glidden.
 114. Video game (Pong) is invented by Buschel.
 115. Video home system (VHS) is the invention of

- JVC and Matsushita Companies.
116. Takamine has discovered Adrenalin.
 117. Discoveries of Hall are Aluminium and electrolytic process.
 118. Ether anaesthesia and Local Anaesthesia were discovered by Long and Koller respectively.
 119. Beiq is the discoverer of spinal Anaesthesia.
 120. The discoverer of Anti-rabies is Pasteur.
 121. Dresser is the discoverer of Aspirin.
 122. Penicillin was discovered in 1928.
 123. Blood group was made by K. Landsteiner.
 124. William Harvey made blood circulation in 1683.
 125. Cholera/ TB germs were made by Robert Koch (1877).
 126. Heart transplant was made by Christian Barnard.
 127. Federick Banting and Charles Best discovered Insulin.
 128. Kidney machine was made by W. J Kolff (1943).
 129. 'Circulation of blood' in the body was discovered by William Harvey.
 130. Spectacles discovered by Roger Bacon.
 131. Stethoscope was made by Rene Laennec.
 132. Sir Thomas Allbutt discovered Thermometer.
 133. Ultra Sound was made in 1950 by Ian Donald.
 134. Vaccine of small pox was discovered by Edward Jenner.
 135. Louis Pasture prepared first Cholera vaccine in 1880.
 136. Diphtheria and tetanus vaccine was discovered by Emil Adolf and Shibasaburo Kitasato respectively.
 137. Leon Calmette and Camille Guerin discovered the first TB vaccine.
 138. Polio vaccine was discovered in 1954 by Jonas E. Salk.
 139. John F. Enders discovered Measles vaccine.
 140. Antibiotic (Penicillin) was made by Alexander Fleming.
 141. Atomic numbers is the discovery of Moseley.
 142. Laws of electrolysis were propounded by Faraday.
 143. In chronology the great discoveries of physics includes X-rays, Theory of relativity, Super conductivity and Raman Effect.
 144. Law of conservation of Mass is explained by the statement that matter can neither be created nor destroyed.
 145. The laws of planetary motion were discovered by Johannes Kepler.
 146. The velocity of light was measured by Romer.
 147. Law of segregation, Law of dominance and Law of independent assortment are associated with Mendel.
 148. Albert Einstein was a physicist.
 149. E. G. Otis invented the Lift.
 150. The idea of vaccination to prevent attack of measles was given by John Snow.
 151. Robert Watson watt invented Radar.
 152. Johann Gregor Mender is considered as the Father of Genetics.
 153. Marie Curie received Nobel Prize twice for the same subject.
 154. The correct model of DNA structure is that proposed by Watson and Crick.
 155. Wright brothers are regarded as inventors of Aeroplane.
 156. The 'cell theory' for organisms was proposed by Schleiden and Schwann.
 157. Electron was first identified by J.J. Thomson.
 158. Boyle's law may be stated as "Temperature remaining constant, the volume of a given mass of any gas is inversely proportional to its pressure".
 159. Johann Wilhelm Ritter was the first to observe ultraviolet rays.
 160. The scientist credited with the discovery of noble gases is Cavendish.
 161. Chadwick was awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of neutrons.
 162. The scientists associated with the 'Group Displacement Law' are Fajan and Soddy.
 163. Gene was first isolated by Hargobind Khurana.
 164. The law of conservation of energy states that:
 165. "Energy cannot be created but can be destroyed".
 166. The impurity from silicon was first removed by J. Berzelius.
 167. The Nobel Prize for the prediction of the Meson particles was awarded to H. Yukawa.
 168. R. Virchow found that "new cells arise from pre-existing".
 169. The first operational compound microscope was developed by Janseen.
 170. English scientist, Rayleigh received the Noble Prize for the discovery of Argon.
 171. The credit of the discovery of antibiotic 'Penicillin' goes to Alexander Fleming.
 172. The arrangement of the elements in the Modern Periodic Table is the work of Mosley.
 173. The nucleic acid in cells was discovered by F. Miescher.
 174. Marconi is the recipient of Noble prize for the development of Wireless Telegraphy.

175. The Aluminothermic process which is used for welding large pieces of iron and steel was discovered by Goldschmidt.
176. The method of producing graphite artificially was developed by E. Acheson.
177. The credit of improving the properties of rubber by the process of vulcanization goes to Charles Goodyear.
178. Laparoscopy is connected with gynaecological operation.
179. The electric Lamp was discovered by Edison.
180. The steam engine was invented by Newcomen.
181. Johann Wilhelm Ritter was the first to observe ultraviolet rays.
182. Albert Einstein has discovered Photoelectric effect.
183. Archimedes principle gives the "specific gravity of the substance".
184. Nobel Prize was started after the name of Alfred Nobel who invented dynamite.
185. Bi-Nomial nomenclature has been invented by Carl Von Linnaeus.
186. Roentgen invented X-ray.
187. Correct sequence in order of chronology is Blood circulation by Harvey, Darwin's theory of evolution, Mendel's law of inheritance and then De Vries' theory of mutation.
188. AIDS virus HTLV III was discovered in USA.
189. Television is discovered by Baird.
190. Telephone is invented by Morse.
191. Transistor is invented by Shockley.
192. The wave theory of light was propounded by Huygens.
193. Blood grouping was discovered by Land Steiner.
194. Fountain Pen is discovered by Waterman.
195. Safety Razor is invented by Gillette.
196. Safety pin is invented by Hunt.
197. Gun powder was invented by Roger Bacon.
198. Barometer was invented by Torricelli.
199. One of the most important theories of general biology was proposed independently by two scientists in the 19th century. The scientists were Mendel and Lamarck.
200. Eratosthenes discovered that the earth was not the centre of the universe.
201. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
202. Lamarck firstly gave the theory of inheritance of acquired characters.
203. The theory of 'Survival of the Fittest' was propounded by Charles Darwin.
204. Neutron was discovered by James Chadwick.
205. The petrol engine was invented by Nikolaus Otto.
206. Radioactivity was discovered by Henry Becquerel.
207. Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore invented the Microprocessor.
208. The oral polio vaccine was discovered by Jonas Salk.
209. Homi J. Bhabha laid the foundation of nuclear science in the country.
210. Thomas H. Huxley is always associated with the theory of Natural Selection.
211. Cell Phone (Mobile Phone) was invented by Martin Cooper.
212. Atom Bomb was invented by Otto Hahn.
213. Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter.
214. Gene was first isolated in laboratory by Hargobind Khorana.
215. Cellular phone was invented in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper at Motorola.
216. Gun powder was invented by Roger Bacon.
217. Isaac Newton does not have a chemical element named after him.
218. William Harvey discovered circulation of blood in the human body.
219. The first attempt in printing was made in England by William Caxton.
220. Joseph Lister was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865.
221. Eratosthenes was the first to measure earth's radius.
222. Centigrade scale was devised by Celsius.
223. Frank Whittle was the inventor of jet engine.
224. The scientist credited with the discovery of noble gases is Cavendish.
225. Synthesis of gene in the laboratory was done for the first time by Hargobind Khorana.
226. Copernicus propounded the theory that the Earth revolves round the Sun.
227. The invention of Integrated circuit by Robert Noyce in 1959 made the electronic equipment shrinks in size.
228. Clock is the oldest invention.
229. Stephenson is the inventor of practical locomotive.
230. Stephenson has invented the Steam Locomotive.
231. James Watt invented the steam engine.
232. World's first steam engine invented in 1710.
233. Lazlo Biro invented the ball point pen.
234. Copernicus discovered the Solar system.
235. Johann Gutenberg is known for his invention of Printing Press.
236. Chinese invented the paper.

237. A form of shorthand is invented by Sir Isaac Pitman.
238. Dr Alan Turing is associated with Symphonies.
239. Idea of a blood bank was proposed by Charles Drew.
240. Louis Braille is the inventor of a system of writing and printing for the blind.
241. Zero was invented by Indians.
242. A Swiss scientist A.L. Breguet was the inventor of Watch.
243. Chinese invented the printing.
244. The discovery of Radium in 1898, led to the invention of X-ray machine.
245. Karl von Drais invented bicycle.
246. Germany has more inventions after USA in last two decades.
247. Theodore Maiman invented the laser.
248. Digital computer was invented by John Atanasoff.
249. Guglielmo Marconi invented Radio.
250. The inventor of the paper was Tsi Lun.
251. Samuel Cohen invented the hydrogen bomb.
252. X-Ray was made by Wilhelm Roentgen in 1895.
253. Mercury thermometer was invented by Galileo.
254. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invented thermometer.
255. Edward Jenner invented vaccination.
256. Cartwright invented Power loom.
257. Kellogg Pice invented Dynamic Loudspeaker.
258. Machine gun was invented by Gatling. Hotchkiss invented the improved machine gun.
259. Gas Mantle is invented by Welsbach.
260. Microphone is the invention of Berliner.
261. Compound microscope was invented by Jansen.
262. Electronic microscope was invented by Knoll and Ruska.
263. Mueller is the inventor of field ion microscope.

THEORIES / LAWS

- George Lemaitre is the founder of 'Big Bang Theory'.
- Most astronomers believe that origin of the Universe is Big Bang. Theory
- The Theory of Relativity was developed by Einstein.
- Special theory of relativity was proposed by Albert Einstein.
- Albert Einstein's theory of Special Relativity was published in 1905, he was working at Patent office.
- Wegener proposed the theory of Continental Drift.
- Law of Gravitation was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.
- "Every action has reaction which are equal but in opposite direction". This law is called Newton's third law of motion.
- Theory of motion is given by Newton.
- James Prescott Joule discovered the 'First Law of Thermodynamics'.
- "Theory of population" describes that population increases faster than the means of support given by Thomas Robert Malthus.
- Samuel P Huntington presented the theory of "Clash of Civilizations".
- Adam Smith advocated the theory of laissez faire.
- The "Law of demand" is based upon Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.
- "Malthusian Theory" is regarding Population.
- Maslow's "Needs Hierarchy" theory relates to Motivation.
- 'Theory of Evolution' was presented by Charles Darwin.
- "Good consists in creating the greatest happiness for the largest number of people". This theory is termed as Utilitarianism.
- Communication theory 'Cultivation' was introduced by George Gerbener.
- The "Zero Sum Game" as employed by the supporters of "game theory" assumes that The loss of one party is the gain of the other party.
- Reformative Theory is based on the principle "Kill the sin not the Sinner".
- Montesquieu formulated the theory of 'Separation of Powers'.
- In 16th century "Theory of Divine Right of King" was presented by King James of England.
- The theory of 'Group Mind' was enunciated by Ibn-e-Khuldun.
- Sir Henry Maine propounded "Patriarchal Theory".
- Laws of Heredity were discovered by Mendel.
- Theory of 'Survival of the Fittest' was propounded by Charles Darwin.
- Copernicus propounded the theory that the Earth revolves round the Sun.
- Adam Smith advocated the theory of laissez faire.
- George Lemaitre is the founder of "Big Bang Theory".

31. Chronology of sequence Overproduction, Variation, Struggle for existence and Survival of the fittest correctly explains Darwin's theory in 'The Origin of the Species'.
32. The most accepted theory of origin of life is

33. Oparin-Haldane Theory of chemosynthesis.
34. The 10% law related to the transfer of energy in a food chain was given by Kindemann.
35. The theory of Expanding Universe was propounded by Hubble.

NOTABLE MUSLIM SCIENTISTS

1. Al-Biruni discovered that light travels faster than sound.
2. Al-Khwarizmi is the Muslim scientist to used zero for the first time.
3. Ibn-e-Khaldun was a famous Historian and Sociologist.
4. Al-Khwarizmi's contributions were in Mathematics.
5. The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Haitham.
6. Abu Rehan-Al-Bairuni was a great Mathematician, Astronomer and Physician.
7. Al-Bairuni discovered the radius of the earth, which is 6,338 km.
8. 'Ibn Battutah' was a famous Moroccan Muslim

9. traveler and scholar, who is widely recognized as one of the greatest travelers of all time.
10. Abdul Qasim-Al Zahrawi, was greatest Muslim Surgeon.
11. Popularity of Ibn-e-khaldun relates Sociology.
12. Al Farabi was author of Al-Madinat Al-Fadilah.
13. Ibn-e-Insha is famous for Humour.
14. Jabir Bin Hayan was Chemist by profession.
15. "Composition of Alchemy" is written by Jabir-bin-Hayan.
16. The book 'Al Qanun-fi-al-Tib' is written by Abu-Ali-Sina.
17. Nasir-ud-din-Tusi is the famous astronomer of Iran whom George Sarton attributes 64 scientific books and he also worked as scientific advisor to Halaku Khan.

COMPUTER & INTERNET

1. Charles Babbage is the father of Computer.
2. Aliweb is the oldest search engine.
3. Ali-web search engine was founded in 1993.
4. Digital Corp's invention is Mini Computer.
5. Tim Bernner Lee created World Wide Web (WWW).
6. Tim Bernner Lee belonged to UK.
7. Time required for a computer to locate and transfer data is called Access time.
8. A device which encodes characters by the depression of keys is known as Keyboard.
9. The area inside a computer frame and auxiliary where data and instructions are stored is called Memory.
10. Extremely small pieces of silicon on which integrated circuits are fabricated are called Chip.
11. Google is the largest (biggest) search engine of internet.
12. Second largest search engine of the internet is Yahoo.
13. Internet mostly uses for purpose of E-mail.
14. America has more computers in the world.
15. The great Muslim scientist who was considered as one of the founders of

16. computer is Al Khawarizmi.
17. Bill Gates was the owner of the Microsoft computer company.
18. The function of a microprocessor in a computer is that it performs all the functions of a CPU (Central Processing Unit).
19. Floppy disc in a computer system is a device for storing and retrieving data.
20. A computer can be freely programmable if it contains a read only memory (ROM).
21. Altair was the first personal computer (PC), made in the 1970s.
22. "Software" is a set of instructions to a computer.
23. The smallest unit of data in a computer is bit.
24. Microsoft is the biggest company of Computer software in the world.
25. ALGOL, BASIC, COBAL, 4GL, 3GL, Java, PASCAL, C, C++ and VB are all Computer languages.
26. ROM stands for "Read only Memory".
27. RAM stands for "Random Access Memory".
28. CPU stands for "Central Processor Unit".
29. The capacity of a hard disk depends upon the number of disk platters stacked.

29. Operating System controls basic I/O device.
30. Path of the file is not given by DIR command.
31. Ted Hoff Produced the first microcomputer named as 1001.
32. LISP designed for Artificial Intelligence.
33. Cache memory is faster than the Main Memory and smaller than the Main Memory.
34. The first computer virus was created in the 1970s at Bell Laboratories.
35. "HTTP" stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.
36. Hewlett Packard Computer Company was born in a garage at 367, Addison Avenue.
37. William Gibson coined the term "cyberspace".
38. A bit can be 1 or 0.
39. 1 byte consist of 8 bits.
40. A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called WAN.
41. A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is called Hub.
42. SNA stands for System Network Architecture.
43. An Electronic Banking is also known as Cyber-banking.
44. MICR stands for Magnetic Ink Character Reader.
45. 1 nibble contains 4 bits.
46. FAST stands for Federation against software theft.
47. A combination of 16 bits is called Word.
48. The Unit that controls all parts of computer is CPU.
49. 1024 bytes equal to One Kilo bytes.
50. An organization's introductory web page is called Vortal.
51. 0 and 1 are two numbers of "Binary Codes".
52. Bill Gates is more well-known as the owner of Microsoft Corporation.
53. Byte is the unit to express the memory of a computer.
54. FORTRAN, a computer programming language is mainly used for Scientific Research.
55. Remington Rand was the first company in the world to manufacture computers for commercial use.
56. Mark I computers was the first to use the concept of stored programs.
57. Intel microprocessor started the PC revolution is 8088.
58. COBOL, C++ is High Level Languages.
59. The fastest type of computer memory is Cache.
60. The latest computer is called Pentium.
61. Fred Cohen is the name of the professor who coined the name virus for self-replicating programs.
62. The interface between user and computer is Programming.
63. BASIC stands for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.
64. The capacity of computer bus depends upon the number of data lines it contains.
65. A bus with 32 data line can transport 32 bits at a time.
66. WORM stands for Write once read many.
67. Random excess memory is referred to as "volatile memory".
68. The surface of a hard disk is logically divided into Pie-shaped sectors.
69. A document is a data file.
70. Digital Versatile Disc (DVD), Super Density disc (SD) and Digital Video Disc (DVD) are called the high-capacity optical discs that looks like a CD, but can store much information then CD.
71. Default is called preset value for some option in a computer program.
72. The term used for the screen background in the most graphical user interfaces (GUIs) on which windows, icon, and dialog boxes appear is Desktop.
73. Directory is the part of structure for organizing files on a disk.
74. Disk Cache is termed the portion of RAM set aside for temporarily holding information read from a disk.
75. A special file in which MS-DOS stores information on the layout of a disk and an application which is compiled with code to run on two platforms are referred by the term FAT (File Allocation Table).
76. There is a modem which can handle FAX protocols and also transmit data. This data is called FAX Modem and Data modem.
77. A program, document, utility that isn't hardware on a computer is termed as File.
78. Firewall is used in a computer to protect a networked server from damage by those who log in to it.
79. Folder is a graphical representation of a directory or subdirectory.
80. The CPU is located on the main circuit board in a computer. This board is called as Motherboard.
81. A structured set of data that is normally associated with software to access and manipulate that data is termed as Database.
82. MS-DOS is disk operating system, produced by Microsoft that is the most common

- operating system for IBM and compatible PCs.
83. Multimedia is the computer applications involving text, graphics, audio and video, or computers that are designed to provide high quality graphics and audio.
 84. Format means preparing a disk for use by your hardware and operating system or the way text is set up on a page or the way information is structured in a file.
 85. To copy files between the local system and any system reachable over the network is called FTP. "FTP" denotes for File Transfer Procedure.
 86. PDF stands for Portable Document Format.
 87. Smallest graphic unit that can be displayed on the screen, usually a single coloured dot is called Pixel, Pet and Picture element.
 88. Gateway acts as a bridge between two applications or networks so that data can be transferred between a numbers of computers. It is hardware or Software.
 89. Hard disk drive which contains one or more disks permanently sealed in it and is noted for their speed and high capacity.
 90. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is used for transferring html and related files, usually from www sites.
 91. A CD can store 650 MB of data. 8.5 GB data can be stored in a single-layer, single-sided DVD.
 92. A method of transferring information (often text message) from one computer to another over a network is called Electronic Mail (E-Mail).
 93. Encryption is the coding or scrambling of information in a file. So that it can only be decoded and read by someone who has the correct decoding key.
 94. The period and up to three characters at the end of a filename or a special file used on Macintosh computers to add extra functionality to the system is termed as extension.
 95. 'Hypertext' refers to as Text that links to other information.
 96. There is a process in which an item or file is moved into an application or environment which is different than that native to it. It is called Import.
 97. The kernel provides low-level services. Hardware-software interaction and Memory management are included in Kernel's services.
 98. Kilobyte, 1024 bytes, usually abbreviated K. it is used for Discussing memory and Hard drive storage.
 99. Peripheral is called a hardware item that can be attached to a computer to increase its functionality, such as a printer or monitor.
 100. LAN (Local Area Network) is used for a group of personal computers linked together in order to share programmes, data and peripherals.
 101. LPT1 is the name used by MS-DOS. It is referred as the first parallel port on a computer.
 102. Megabyte is usually abbreviated MB or Mb. 1024 kilobytes are there in Megabyte.
 103. Memory is termed the temporary storage area for information and applications.
 104. A small, silicon object which contains microscopic circuitry is termed as Microchip.
 105. Modulate-Demodulate are a communications device that enables a computer to transmit information over a telephone line. It is popular in the name of Modem.
 106. OCR stands for 'Optical Character Recognition'. Its function is to scan the text of printed paper into a computer.
 107. The term for the connection on an IBM PC or compatible computer usually named LPT1, A cable for a parallel printer in Parallel Port.
 108. Partition is the section of a hard drive.
 109. 'Path' is referred to as the location of a file.
 110. Interface is called the part of a computer, program, or peripheral that communicates with other components.
 111. Intranet is an internal or private internet that is used strictly within the confines of a company, university etc.
 112. Computer machinery is hardware.
 113. Home page is the term used to describe the starting point, or main page of a web site.
 114. The computer that acts as a server for other computers on the network is termed as Host.
 115. Intel is the largest manufacturer of microprocessor. "Intel" stands for Integrated Electronics.
 116. Till date five (5) generations of computers have been developed.
 117. PC (personal computer) was originally a trade name of IBM.
 118. The power of a super computer is measured in terms of FLOPS.
 119. A computer virus is actually a software program.
 120. BASIC, FORTRAN and PASCAL are programming languages.
 121. Bill Gates is associated with Microsoft.
 122. 'Google' is an internet search engine.
 123. China's people used more internets.

124. Charles Babbage is called father of computer.
125. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
126. The famous Silicon Valley is situated in California State of USA.
127. Silicon Valley is famous for Computers.
128. IBM is the biggest company of the computers in the world.
129. "IBM" is a computer company of USA.
130. A computer consists mainly of electronic Circuits.
131. Michael Saul Dell is associated with computer industry.
132. Dangling pointer arises when you use the address of an object after its lifetime is over.
133. Twentieth Century American women scientist "Grace Hopper" contributed in the field of Computer.
134. Hacking is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent.
135. Hard disk in a computer is a storage Device.
136. In 1993, the 1st widely-available Web browser, Mosaic, released.
137. A program used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer, is called Browser.
138. Digital computer was invented by John Atanasoff.
139. Unit of storage capacity of a hard disk is Megabyte.
140. Measuring unit of capacity of a hard disk to save data is GB.
141. Hard copy of document is Print out.
142. Internet is Network of Networks.
143. Encryption is done to protect data and passwords.
144. WWW stands for World Wide Web.
145. Facebook is a Social networking program.
146. Bill Gates is the creator of Microsoft.
147. Gmail is a famous email program.
148. Cybercrime is related to Information Technology.
149. E-Commerce is On-Line Trade.
150. Optical Fiber System is a Telecommunication System.
151. Small files that are deposited on user's hard drive when they visit a website are best described as Cookies.
152. A voice mailbox in a voice mail system is Output device.
153. Facebook, Myspace, Twitte are three most popular social networking web sites today.
154. In MS word short cut 'Shift+Delete' is used to delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in recycle bin.
155. From Insert Menu u, you can insert the Header and Footer.
156. ppsc@punjab.gov.pk is correct form of an e-mail address.
157. Within a browser a 'Home' display the content of your designated start page.
158. www.yahoo.com is a URL.
159. When you friend someone on a social networking site, this allow them to see all of things you put on private so only friends can see.
160. Mark Zuckerberg is the founder of the social media network "Facebook".
161. The browsers Cache keep a list of web pages you have visited in the current session.
162. A Digital certificate is a notice that guarantee a user or a web site is legitimate
163. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS word document is 1 and 1 respectively.
164. The smallest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar is 8.
165. The largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar is 72.
166. Selecting text means selecting whole document.
167. Enter key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS Word.
168. Clip Art is a graphic solution for processor.
169. The most widely used internet search engine in the world is Google.
170. Any crime that involves a computer and internet is Cyber Crime.
171. The brain of the computer is Central Processing Unit.
172. A computer derives its basic strength from Memory.
173. A computer cannot do anything without Memory.
174. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a Compiler.
175. In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. That board is called Mother Board.
176. The system of a personal computer typically contains Microprocessor, Disk controller and Serial interface and any other aid.
177. Mouse is an input device.
178. Monitor is an output device.
179. Pentium is a processor.
180. Google Search Engine is celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2008.

181. The use of computer is attractive because of its accuracy, reliability and speed.
182. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are faster and smaller.
183. Programs written to make computer function in a desired way are called software's.
184. The world's largest computer software industrial center is Bangalore.
185. China has the largest number of Internet users in the world.
186. 'Modem' in a computer is a unit that enables a computer to be linked to other computers over a telephone line.
187. Information Technology (IT) means various technologies which are involved in processing and transmitting information.
188. Information technology first started in 1942.
189. Steve Jobs was associated with computer technology.
190. Steve Jobs earned fame during his association with Apple.
191. Computer Memory is measured in Gigabytes.
192. A "Terabyte" is equal to 1024 Gigabytes.
193. The 'BAT' extension is usually used for back up files.
194. A DNS translates a domain name into IP.
195. Partition is the section of a hard drive.
196. RAM is the first to activate when the computer is activated.
197. JPEG, GIF & BMP are the extensions of a graphics file.
198. URL stands for Universal Resource Locator.
199. 8 bits are there in one byte.
200. ASCII was formed in 1952.
201. One Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes
202. The unit that controls all parts of computer is ROM.
203. RAM, ROM and Cache are the types of memories.
204. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the Recycle Bin.
205. A normal CD-ROM can usually store up to 680 MB data.
206. Linux, Oracle and Windows are the types of operating system.
207. To create a table of columns and rows for Mathematical calculation or statistical representations Excel is used.
208. A collection of computers that are connected together is called Network.
209. In a computer the keyboard is used as an input device.
210. LAN Card is not necessary for a standalone computer.
211. In computer system word 'BOOT' is used to start a computer.
212. Software program that controls a piece of hardware is called Driver.
213. Windows 2007 is an operating system.
214. Windows application for PC designed by Bill Gates.
215. "Digital Computer" was invented by Howard Aiken.
216. Monitor is the name of computer device like TV.
217. D.M.S (Document Management System) includes Desktop Publishing.
218. The most modern printing process is Digital printing process.
219. An ordinary mobile phone communicates by using radio waves.
220. Google is the largest search engine of the Internet.
221. The cash balance of the Apple Company is more than the cash balance of US.
222. Arfa Karim Randhava was the Pakistani youngest ever Microsoft certified professional who died recently at the age of 16.
223. Arfa Karim's age at the time of death was 16.
224. The cost of stamp of Arfa Karim released on her birthday is Rs.8.
225. Arfa Karim Software Park is located in Lahore.
226. Arfa Kareem the youngest ever certified Microsoft Professional breathed her last on 14th January 2012.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

1. The word Ideology is originated from "French" which means science of ideas.
2. Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of "Islam".
3. A grouping of people who share real or imagined common history, culture, language or ethnic origin, often possessing or seeking its own government is called as "Nation".
4. The basic driving force behind the creation of Pakistan is "Islamic Ideology".
5. Pakistan came into existence when first Muslim put his feet on the soil of subcontinent", a famous quote said by "Quaid-i-Azam".
6. Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing: "Punjab Students Federation".
7. The Hindus worship cows whereas Muslims slaughter it", is quoted by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
8. Pakistan Ideology was translated into political reality in "1930".
9. Allama Iqbal's address in Allah Abad proved to be a milestone in making "Pakistan".
10. The vision of a common nationhood for India is a beautiful ideal and has a poetic appeal, but looking into the present conditions and the unconscious trends of the two communities appears incapable of fulfilment." These are the words coined by "Allama Iqbal".
11. The fundamental principle of an Islamic System is "Tauheed".
12. Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations having their own culture, civilization, customs, literature, religion and way of life is defined by "Two Nation Theory" which was advocated by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
13. The demand of separate electorate for Indian Muslims was first accepted in the Act of "1919".
14. Famous presidential session that became the milestone in making Pakistan was held in "Allahabad".
15. Pakistan started the moment the first non-Muslim was converted to Islam in India long before the Muslims established their rule. Throughout the ages Hindus had remained Hindus and Muslims had remained Muslims, and they had not merged their entities--that was the basis of Pakistan." These are the words of "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
16. The ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity was "Quaid-i-Azam".
17. Famous Allahabad session was addressed by Allama Iqbal who was member of "All India Muslim League" in "1930".
18. The idea of separate homeland for the first time in 1930 was given by "Allama Iqbal" so, he was later name as "Musawar-e-Pakistan".
19. "If the Hindus and Muslims cannot agree even on the choice of a National Language, and if Hindus are so narrow minded as to object to Urdu, which represented a linguistic compromise between Hindi and Persian, there is no possibility of a common nationhood in the Sub-continent." These are the words from "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
20. Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of "Islam".
21. Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing to "Punjab Students Federation".

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

1. The main occupation of the Indus Valley civilization was "Agriculture".
2. Excavations at Moenjo Daro have revealed "Millet grains" in earthen vessels:
3. The most ancient civilization is: "Mehargarh".
4. The Great Granary of the Indus Valley Civilization has been discovered at "Mohenjodaro" which is also known as "Mound of the Dead".
5. The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as "Karanika".
6. The Prakrit text Gaudavaho describes the deeds of "Yasovarman".
7. 'Pushyabhuti' was referred as the founder of the Vardhana dynasty by "Harshacharita".

- (Harsha's biography)".
8. Founder of Buddhism was "Shakyamuni".
 9. Founder of Jainism was "Mahavira".
 10. Remains of Mesopotamian civilization are still available in: "Iraq".
 11. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of the 'Maharajadhiraja' was "Chandragupta I".
 12. Indus civilisation developed around "3000 BC".
 13. The contemporary civilisation(s) of the Indus Civilisation were "Mesopotamian" and "Egyptian".
 14. Aryans came to Sub-continent in "1,700 BC" from "Central Asia".
 15. The religion of Aryans was Vedic which developed into "Hinduism".
 16. In Northern Pakistan Gandhara Kingdom developed around "4th Century BC".
 17. Gandhara civilisation existed in Northern Pakistan from 2nd to "5th Century AD".
 18. Guru Nanak (1469-1538) was born near "Lahore".
 19. Around 3,000 BC, the civilisation which was developed in the Sub-continent was known as "Indus Civilisation".
 20. Gandhara Kingdom's earlier capital was named as "Pushkalavati" which was old name of Charsadda.
 21. Taxila was the capital of "Gandhara".
 22. The greatest university of the ancient world was situated at "Taxila".
 23. The Hasni tribe is settled in "Western Baluchistan".
 24. Alexander the Great visited Taxila and crossed the Salt Range (South of modern Islamabad) to the "Beas River".
 25. In 321 BC Chandragupta founded the Mauryan Empire, which was centred in modern in Pakistan but had its capital far to the east at "Patna".
 26. The name of the empire founded by Chandragupta was "Mauryan Empire" in "321 BC".
 27. Buddhism was promoted and shrines for Buddhist were built in sub-continent by "Ashoka".
 28. The Bactrian Greeks arrived in Gandhara in "185 BC".
 29. New Greek cities at Taxila and Pushkalawati (Charsadda) were built by "Bactrian Greeks".
 30. Scythians (Sakas) invaded the Gandharan region in "75 BC".
 31. The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in "Mohenjodaro".
 32. The Gandharan region between 327-325 BC was conquered by "Alexander the Great".
 33. Excavations at MoenjoDaro have revealed in earthen vessels "Millet grains".
 34. Scythians came from "Central Asia".
 35. Parthians overpowered Scythians in the year "20 AD" which came from the East of the "Caspian Sea".
 36. The Kushans came to Sub-continent in "60 A.D".
 37. There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjo-Daro and "Sumerian".
 38. Kushans ruled from eastern Iran to the Chinese frontier and South to the "Ganges River".
 39. Chandra Gupta was also called "Mauryan Empir".
 40. The summer capital of Kushans was north of Kabul and their winter capital was at "Peshawar".
 41. The famous Bull-seal of Indus Valley was found in the famous city of "Mohenjodaro".
 42. Kanishka ruled about AD 128-151, Buddhism flourished and thousands of monasteries and stupas were built in the Peshawar Plains and nearby "Swat".
 43. As the Kushans declined, the northern reaches of their empire were absorbed by the "Sassanian Empire of Persia" and the southern areas by the "Gupta Empire".
 44. In the fourth century, a new dynasty of Kidar (Little) Kushans came to power and established their capital at "Peshawar".
 45. In the 450s, the White Huns (Hephthalites) rose to power in Central Asia. One branch ravaged the Roman Empire in the west and a second headed east to attack Persia, Afghanistan and "Gandhara". The Sassanians and the Turks overthrew the White Huns in 565, but by late in the sixth century, the TurkiShahis, the Hindu rulers of Kapisa in Afghanistan, controlled the area west of the Indus, including "Gandhara".
 46. Buddhism lingered on in Swat where it developed into the tantric or Mahayana form, incorporated elaborate rituals and theurgy and did not finally die out there until the "16th century".
 47. In 870, Hindu Shahis from Central Asia overthrew the TurkiShahis and established their capital at Hund on the "Indus".
 48. Islam reached Pakistan from "North & South".
 49. The person who in the sixth century BC, crossed the Khyber Pass and took possession of the land around Peshawar was "Cyrus the Great".

50. Name of the Cyrus's successor who extended the empire seizing all the major Kingdoms of the Indus valley and dividing them into four federal provinces was "Dairus the first".
51. Dairus the first divided the Indus valley into four provinces Gandahara, Makae (later Makran, now Balochistan), Saltagudai (the Gomal Valley) and Hindus. Hindus is now allied in "Sindh" and "Punjab".
52. Alexander fought fiercest war, outside the walls of Multan against "Confederate army of Oxydraki and Mallois".
53. Among the greatest achievements of Chandragubta the building of trunk road from Texila to Pataliputra was very important. The distance of that road is "1,280 km".
54. About the end of 2nd century B.C some unusual upheavals in the Central Asia let loose series of human floods that brought about after-wave of invasions into Indo-Pak Sub-continent, First invasion was made by "The Bacirians".
55. Ruins of Mohenjo-daro are located in District "Larkana".
56. Indus River falls into the Arabian Sea near "Thatta".
57. Gandhara Civilization was situated between the rivers "Indus and Jhelum".
58. Harappa city is situated on the bank of "Ravi River".
59. Gandhara Art is related to "Taxila".
60. Mohenjo Daro is in "Sindh".
61. Harappa is located on the bank of "Ravi River".
62. The culture centre of Ghandhara civilization was situated at "Taxila".
63. The battle between Alexander and Porus took place on the bank of river "Jhelum".
64. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of "Jhelum and Chenab".
65. The first Persian ruler who occupied part of Indian Territory was "Darius I".
66. Alexander remained in India for "19 months".
67. The last king of Mauryan Empire was "Brihadrath".
68. Tripitakas are sacred books of "Buddhists".
69. There was a sharp class division at Harappa and Mohen-jodaro. This is clear from the "different types of dwellings excavated".
70. The Upanishads are "a source of Hindu philosophy".
71. What was the time period of Indus Civilization / Harappan Civilization "2500 BC - 1750 BC".
72. Which was the largest site of Indus Civilization "Mohenjodaro".
73. Which was the largest Indian site of Indus Civilization "Dholavira".
74. "Indus people" were first to produce cotton in the world.
75. "Shatughai and Mundigaaq" are two Indus sites which are found in Afghanistan.
76. "Lothal" was the ancient port of Indus Civilization.

MOHAMMAD BIN QASIM

1. Arab traders were the first who peacefully preached Islam in southern Hind. Jazair, Maldeep, Sri Lanka and Gujrat were greatly impressed by the teachings of Islam. The old name of Sri Lanka was "Ceylon".
2. The king of Ceylon sent a ship carrying some gifts, some children and widow of an Arab trader. This ship was going from Sirilanka towards "Damascus".
3. The name of the woman who sailed in the ship of the king of Ceylon was "Naheed".
4. Naheed's ship was attacked at the coast of Sindh, by the pirates of the ruler of the Sindh; the name of the coast was "Debul".
5. The ruler of the Sindh who attacked the Naheed's ship was known as "Raja Dahir" who was the ruler of the Sindh during the Umayyad dynasty. The Caliph of Umayyad dynasty at that time was "Waleed Bin Abdul Malik".
6. Naheed called Hajjaj Bin Yousaf for help. The designation of Hajjaj Bin Yousaf was "Governor of Iraq".
7. Hajjaj Bin Yousaf asked the Raja Dahir to set the woman and children free but he refused to do so. On this blunt refusal Hajjaj Bin Yousaf sent a person to punish Raja, his name was "Abdullah bin Hinyan".
8. After the death of Abdullah bin Hinyan in battle with Hindus, Hajjaj Bin Yousaf sent Mohammad Bin Qasim to fight with Hindus. His relation with Hajaj Bin Yousaf was "Nephew" and "Son-In-Law".
9. The first Muslim general Muhammad Bin Qasim entered Victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year "712".
10. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in the Sub-continent and established and controlled the Indus Valley as far north as "Multan".
11. When Mohammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh

- his age was seventeen years. The strength of his army at that time was "12,000".
12. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by "Muhammad-bin-Qasim".
 13. The decisive battle was fought between Raja Dahir and Mohammad Bin Qasim in "28th Oct. 712".
 14. On the sixth day of battle, between Muhammad Bin Qasim and Raja Dahir, Raja Dahir was killed. This war was fought at the capital of Sindh, Aloor. The area(s) Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered after capturing Aloor were "Berhaman Abad" and "Multan".
 15. "Sassi Sagir" was the Wazir of Raja Dahir from whose custody those Arab women were recovered who were arrested by the pirates of Sindh.
 16. The name of the fort from where Raja Dahir's wife fled with 15,000 troops where she challenged Mohammad Bin Qasim was known as "Rawar".
 17. Due to the party politics Muhammad Bin Qasim died at the age of "20".
 18. Sindh became a centre of Islamic learning in the era of "Muhammad Bin Qasim".
 19. The name of Raja Dahir's capital city was "Brahmanabad".
 20. Raja Dahir's wife burnt herself along with other ladies, on being found herself encircled. Her name was "Rani Bai".
 21. The name of Raja Dahir's son who embraced Islam was "Jay Singh".
 22. Mohammad Bin Qasim established a new city in Sindh. The name of the city was "Mansoor".

23. Approximately four thousand Arabs were settled by Mohammad Bin Qasim in Sindh. However, he was called back by Caliph "Salman-Bin-Abd-ul-Malik".
24. Sindh is called *Bab-ul-Islam*. The day of *Bab-ul-Islam* is celebrated every year in Pakistan on "24th July".
25. Collectively, the Arabs ruled over Sindh for "282 years".
26. Mohammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh during the reign of Umayyad. The Umayyads rule over Sindh for "39 years".
27. The most ancient city of South Asia is "Multan".
28. Before conquering Debul, Mohammad Bin Qasim conquered by "Naroon" and "Savistam".
29. Who recalled Muhammad Bin Qasim from Sindh "Caliph Sulaiman".
30. Sindh was conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim during the period of "Umayyads" who was the nephew of "Hajjaj bin Yousaf".
31. Raja Dahir was the ruler of "Sindh".
32. Debul and Alor are the names of "Places of Ancient Sindh".
33. Sisakar was the "Wazir of Raja Dahir".
34. Mohd bin Qasim tortured to death in a prison in Iraq during the caliphate of "Sulaiman".
35. In 133 A.H / 750 A.D. the Abbasids overthrew the "Umayyads".
36. The name of the Abbasids Governor that came to Sindh in 140 A.H. / 757 A.D was known as "Hisham".
37. The Real name of Mohammad-bin-Qasim was Amadudin Mohammad which means "Pillar of Deen".
38. "Yazid Bin Muhallab" was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim

GHAZNAVI AND GHURI DYNASTIES

1. Ghaznavi rule lasted in India for "175 years".
2. Mahmud of Ghazni waged war against rebellious India in the year of: "1000".
3. Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthvi Raj in the year 1192 in the field of: "Tarain".
4. Ghaznavi rule lasted in the Subcontinent from 1010 A.D. to "1187".
5. During the Ghaznavi rule, the city known as "the city of ghazis, saints, intellectuals and Islamic culture" was "Lahore".
6. Mahmood Ghaznavi made Punjab a part of his empire in "1021".
7. The versatile scholar Al-Beruni was patroned by "Mehmood Ghaznavi".
8. First invasion of Sultan Muhammad of

- Ghazni in subcontinent was took place in "1000".
9. 17th attack of Sultan Muhammad Ghazni on India was took place in "1027".
 10. The "Abductor of Scholars" was known as "Mahmood Ghaznavi".
 11. "Ghazni" became the city of mosques, madrassahs and libraries during the reign of Mahmud Ghaznavi.
 12. During the reign of Mahmood Ghaznavi, Lahore was able called "Small Ghaznavi".
 13. Mahmud also wrote a book on "Fiqh".
 14. After the war of Independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is considered to be the founder of two nation Theory while Abu Rehan Al-Beruni, is considered to be the founder of Two Nation

- theory before the War of Independence.
15. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the "Ghorids".
 16. Mahmood of Ghori swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured "Delhi".
 17. Mention the name of book written by Al-Beruni in which he provided the basis for "Two Nation Theory" "Kitab-ul-Hind".
 18. The full name of Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri was "Muizz-ud-Din Muhammad Bin Sam Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri".
 19. Somnat temple was destroyed by Mahmood Ghazni in "1026".
 20. Sultan Mahmood Ghazni died in "1030".
 21. Ali Makhdam Hajweri popularly known as Hazrat Data GanjBakhsh came to India with "Sultan Masud of Gazni".
 22. The Battles of Tarain, also known as the Battles of Taraori, were fought in 1191 and 1192 near the town of Tarain (Taraori), near Thanesar in present-day Haryana, approximately 150 kilometres north of Delhi, India, between a Ghurid force led by Mu'izz al-Din and a Chauhan Rajput army led by Prithviraj Chauhan.
 23. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain and founded the Muslim rule in India in "1192".
 24. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri established the Muslim rule in "North India".
 25. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri was the successor of "Mahmud Ghazni".
 26. The first dynasty of Delhi Sultanate after Ghazni was "Ghuri Dynasty".
 27. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in "712 A.D".
 28. Al Beruni came to India along with "Mahmud of Ghazni".
 29. The sultans of the Mamluk Dynasty were the successors of "Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri".
 30. The family who ruled over Sindh after Arabs was "Somro".
 31. The conquest of Sindh and South-Western Punjab up to Multan was completed by 714. The second phase of Muslims expansion began with the establishment of Turkish Muslim dynasty. It was established in "Ghazni".
 32. "Subuktigin" was the king of Ghazni on 20 April 977 and after his death, his son "Mahmood of Ghazni" became the king in 988.
 33. The total number of Kings in Ghaznavi family was "16".
 34. In the 11th century the Turkish rulers of Afghanistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the "Northwest".
 35. Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 A.D.
 36. Sultan Mahmood Ghazni ascended the throne in "998 AD".
 37. Mahmood Ghazni invaded Indo-Pakistan for "Seventeen times".
 38. The second phase of Muslims expansion began with the establishment of "Turkish" Muslim dynasty.
 39. The temple of Somnat was destroyed by "Mahmood Ghazni".
 40. The temple of Somnat was destroyed by Ghaznavi in "1026 AD".
 41. *Yameen-ud-Dola* and *Ameen-ud-Dolawere* the names given by the caliph of Baghdad to "Sultan Mahmud Ghazni".
 42. Mahmood Ghazni led the first expedition against the subcontinent in "1000 AD".
 43. During the era of Mahmood Ghaznavi, the first ruler appointed was "Malik Ayaz".
 44. Ghaznis reigned over Lahore for "39 years" and his Kingdom was overthrown near the end of "12th century" by "Ghauris".
 45. In "1173 AD" Muhammad Ghuri became the king of Ghazni.
 46. After return of Ghuri the in charge of Indo-Pakistan was "Qutab-ud-Din Aibak".
 47. Regular arrival of Muslims in Northern Punjab was started at the outset of 11th century with the attack of Mahmud Ghazni on Punjab. The ruler of Punjab at that time was "Raja Jay Pal".
 48. Between 1000 to 1026 Sultan Mahmud attack seventeen times on India and was titled as Idol-Breaker. He launched his first attack on "100".
 49. On 6th Jan. 1026 Sultan Mahmood launched his last attack on India. He carried this expedition "on the Mandar of Somnat".
 50. During the reign of Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi, the Muslim Sufis and mystics who played prominent character in the spread of Islam were "Hazrat Data Gunj Buksh", "Sultan Sakhi Sarwar" and "Sheikh Hussain Zanjani".
 51. During Ghaznavi rule, Malik Ayaz, servant of Mahmood Ghaznavi "became the first Muslim ruler of Lahore".
 52. After the Ghaznavi's the Ghori family came into power in Sub-continent. The king of the Ghori family who is famous for eleven attacks on the Sub-continent was "Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghori".
 53. The Ghorids captured Ghazni in "1150 A.D".
 54. Ghandara, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan

- became an integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire by "Mahmood of Ghazni".
55. Mass conversion to Islam began at the time of "Mahmood of Ghazni".
 56. Mahmood Ghaznavi's mausoleum is located in "Ghazni".
 57. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the "Ghorids".
 58. Mahmood of Ghor swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured "Delhi".
 59. The capture of Delhi in 1193 marked the beginning of the Sultanate of period which lasted for over "300 years".
 60. In Delhi "Five" dynasties of Muslim sultans succeeded.
 61. Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi died in "30 April 1030".
 62. By defeating the Hindu leader Raja Pirthavi Raj Sultan Muhammad Ghori opened the doors of the Northern areas of South Asia for Muslims. Sultan Muhammad Ghori gave the decisive defeat to Raja Pirthavi Raj in the "Second Battle of Qanooj".
 63. "Raja Pirthavi Raj" was the last Hindu ruler of the Sub-continent.
 64. Hazrat Sheikh Ali Bin Usman Hajweri (Data GanjBukhsh) came to India during the time of "Ghaznavi".
 65. The name of the war that was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marhata was "Third war of Panipat".
 66. After Ghuri, the dynasty which was established by his slave successors was named as "Slave Dynasty".
 67. Sultan Mohammad Ghori died in "1196".
 68. Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi's hometown was "Ghazni".
 69. To conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated "Hindustanis".
 70. During the Delhi Sultanate, "the spy / news reporters" were called the Barid.
 71. Mohammad Ghori was first defeated by "Bhima II".
 72. "Alai Darwaza" was not constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak.
 73. "Muhammad Ghori" had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his coins and had his name inscribed in Nagari Characters.
 74. Indo-Muslim culture in details is overwhelmingly "Central Asian".

SLAVE DYNASTY

1. Slave dynasty ruled for "84 years".
2. The foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India was laid by "Qutubuddin Aibak".
3. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban declared himself king of Delhi Sultanate in the year "1266".
4. The first Muslim Governor of Delhi was "Qutb-ud-Din Aibak".
5. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
6. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was died in "1210".
7. "Qatub-din Aibek" became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1206:
8. The General of Sultan Shahab-ud-Din who conquered Bengal with only seventeen soldiers (he also conquered Behar) was known as "Bukthiar Khilji".
9. Sultan Qutab-ud-Din Aibak was "First Muslim Ruler of South Asia".
10. After the death of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, the crown was transferred to his son in law named as "Shams al-Din Iltutmish".
11. After Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Aram Shah, son of Aibak, was crowned then Shams al-Din Iltutmish was crowned.
12. The longest reign of slave dynasty was by "Shams-ud-din Iltutmish".
13. After Ghuri, the first Muslim governor of Delhi and former slave was "Qutab-ud-Din Aibak" who founded "Delhi Sultanate".
14. The Slave Dynasty lasted from 1206 to "1290".
15. The first Muslim ruler in India was "Muhammad Ghauri".
16. For his unbounded generosity, Sultan, who was titled by all writers of the time as 'Lakh Bakhsh' or giver of lakhs was "Qutubuddin Aibak".
17. India's earliest contact with Islam came through "Arab merchants of Malabar Coast".
18. The first and the last woman ruler of Delhi was "Razia Sultana".
19. The Delhi Sultanate was ruled by succession of "5 dynasties".
20. Qutb-ud-Din died while playing "Polo (Chugan)".
21. Masjid "Quwat-i-Islam" was constructed by "Qutab-ud-Din Aibak".
22. Masjid Quwat-e-Islam is located in the city of "Delhi".
23. Qutab-ud-Din constructed a famous mosque

- by the name of 'Masjid Quwat-i-Islam'. Its one minaret is famous as "Qutab Minar".
24. Masjid Quwat-i-Islam is located in Dehli. However, the relevance of Sufi Khawaja Bukthiar Kaki vis-a-vis this mosque is "It's Qutab Minar was constructed in the memory of this Sufi".
 25. Delhi Sultanate was ended by Mughal emperor named as "Babur".
 26. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was succeeded by Iltutmish in "1211".
 27. First Islamic state was established in India in "1206".
 28. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in "1206".
 29. Qutub-ud-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in "1206".
 30. Qutb-ud-Din was the founder of 'Khandan-i-Ghulama' in the Sub-continent. This family ruled over the Sub-continent for 84 years. The duration of their reign was "1206 to 1290".
 31. Ādāb al-Muluk ("Conduct of the Kings"), the first Indo-Muslim classic on the art of government and warfare, was written for "Sultan Iltutmish".
 32. The first and the last woman ruler of Delhi who was also a daughter of Sultan Altamash and succeeded him was "Razia Sultana".
 33. Sultan Altamash reigned from 1211 to "1236".
 34. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in "1290".
 35. The famous poet Amir Khusrow, nicknamed the 'Parrot of India' was the contemporary of "Alauddin Khilji" and "Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban" except "Iltutmish".
 36. "Sultan Shamas-ud-Din Altamash" completed the construction of Qutab Minar.
 37. The dynasty which followed Slave Dynasty was "Khaliji Dynasty" and its duration was "1290-1320".
 38. During the reign of Gias-ud-Din, Tartars were defeated for six times in 1221 in the subcontinent by "Changaiz Khan".
 39. Mahmood of Ghazni waged war against rebellious India in the year of "900".
 40. Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthviraj in the year 1192 in the field of "Tarori or Tarain".
 41. In 367 A.H / 777 A.D, Subuktigin, a Turkish slave became the master of "Ghazni".
 42. Mahmood's first important battle was fought against near Peshawar in 8 Muharram 392 A.H 25 November 1001 A.D at "Jaipal".
 43. Abu-al-Fath Daud was the Ismail ruler of "Multan".
 44. Mahmood set out on the expedition to Somnath on 17 October "1024 A.D".
 45. Mahmood breathed his last sigh on 30 April "1030 A.D".
 46. The first battle of Train was fought between Mohammad Gauri and Rajputs under the command of Govind Rai brother of Prithvi Raj, Mohd Gauri defeated in this battle. The battle was fought in "1191".
 47. The second battle of Train was fought and Rajput defeated in this battle. The battle was fought in "1192".
 48. Shabuddin Ghori was the founder of "Islamic State in India".
 49. Qutab-ud-Din Aibak ruler of sub-continent died while playing the "Polo (Chugan)".
 50. "Al Biruni" was the famous Arab historian who visited India along-with the armies of Mahmood of Ghazni and wrote an account of India.
 51. "Qubib-ud-din Aibak" was the first Muslim King of India.
 52. Ghiyas ud din Balban declared himself the king of Delhi Sultanate in the year "1266".
 53. Balban abandoned the policy of conquest and adopted the policy of consolidation. The reasons to do so were "Threat of external invasion", "Internal revolts", "Indian Kings" willing to throw off the Turkish rule.
 54. Slave dynasty ruled in sub-continent from "1206 to 1290 A.D"
 55. With reference to Delhi Sultanate, the Turkan-e-Chihalgani was constituted by "Iltutmish".
 56. "Iltutmish" was among the contemporary leader of Chengiz Khan.
 57. The writer of "Kitab-fi-Tahqiq was "Alberuni".

KHILJI DYNASTY

1. The founder of Khilji Dynasty was "Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji".
2. Khilji Khandan came into reign after the reign of 'Khandan-i-Gulama'. This family ruled over Sub-continent dated "1290 to 1320".
3. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was "Market control".
4. "In the course of a career on the road spanning almost thirty years, he crossed the breadth of the Eastern Hemisphere, visited territories equivalent to about 44 modern countries, and put behind him a total distance of approximately 73000 miles". The world's greatest traveler of pre-modern times to whom the above passage refers is "Marco Polo".

5. The successor of Jalal-ud-Din was "Ala-ud-din Khilji" which was founded in India in "1290".
6. Ala-ud-Din Khilji's revenue system was directed towards "Controlling ambitious Muslim nobles, Curbing the wealth and power of Hindu landowning classes and Increasing the State's income".
7. Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in "1320".
8. Alauddin Khilji introduced market reforms "To maintain a large army economically".
9. One of the following rulers who was not a slave is "Ala-ud-Din Khilji" whose reign was from "1296-1316".
10. The tomb of Ala-ud-Din Khilji is located in "Qutub Minar".
11. "Amir Khusro and Tabaqat-e-Nasiri" are correctly matched pair.
12. "Diwan-e-Khohi, created Muhammad Bin Tughlaq" is the false statement.
13. Taimur invaded India during the reign of "Nasiruddin Mehmood".
14. All these statements are correct.
15. "Ala-ud-Din Khilji" was not a slave before he became king.
16. The first Muslim conquest of the Hindu Kingdoms of Deccan was affected by the forces of "Alauddin Khilji".
17. Khilji Dynasty was ended in "1230".
18. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was "Market control".
19. The extent of the Delhi Sultanate Empire was the greatest during the reign of "Alauddin Khilji".
20. The major source of royal income in medieval north India was "Jaziyah".
21. The name of the incomplete building constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji was "Alai Minar".
22. Khilji dynasty was ruled for "30" and was ended in "1316".
23. Khilji dynasty came into reign after the reign of "Ghulama".
24. Amir Khusrau's *Khazainul Futuh* gives information about the reign of "Ala-uddin Khilji".
25. "Tughlaq" came into power after Khilji family.
26. The 'Shahnama' was written by "Firdausi".
27. One of the following architectural features which were not brought by the Turkish conquerors is "Decorative figures".
28. Alauddin Khilji introduced market reforms "To maintain a large army economically".
29. "The Sultan fixed the prices of food grains far below the usual rates" and "He followed a non-intervention policy as far as the civil supplies were concerned" were not included in the market regulation introduced by Alauddin Khilji.
30. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was "Market control".
31. Khilji rulers have its roots from "Central Asia".
32. The word Khilji refers to an Afghan village or town known as "Qalat-e Khilji (Fort of Khilji)".
33. The Khilji Dynasty is referred to as "Turko Afghan".
34. Khilji dynasty in Delhi was ruled by "Four Rulers" and was ended in 1320 by "Khusro Khan".
35. Khusro Khan was an a medieval Indian military leader of "Qutbud din Mubarak Shah".
36. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah Khilji was the third and last ruler of the Khilji dynasty in Sultanate of Delhi, India. Qutb-ud-din Khilji was the son and successor of "Ala-ud-din Khilji".
37. Khusro Khan was defeated and killed by "Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq".
38. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in "1290".
39. The ruling dynasty of India from 1290 to 1320 AD was "Khilji Dynasty".
40. "Khilji" dynasty comes first in sequence.
41. The two principal monuments of Ala-ud-din Khilji's reign - the Jama at Kana Masjid and Alai Darwaza - were constructed at "Delhi".
42. The highest officer under the Turkish / Khilji Rulers of the Delhi Sultanate was "Naib-i-Mulk".
43. "Alauddin Khilji" was assumed the title Sikandar-i-Sani.
44. "Sultan Balban" called himself Naib-i-Khudai.
45. The commander of Alauddin Khilji's forces during his Deccan Campaigns was "Malik Kafur".
46. The *de facto* successor of Alauddin Khilji immediately after his death was "Shihabuddin Umar".
47. "Malik Kafur Hide" was called 'Hazar Dinari' during the regime of Alauddin Khilji.
48. Ala-uddin Khilji built the Alai Darwaza.
49. Malik Kafur was General of "Ala-ud-din Khilji".

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

1. "Muhammad Tughlaq" founded Daulatabad and shifted the capital of Delhi Sultanate.
1. The dynasty that came into power after Khilji Dynasty was "Tughlaq Dynasty" which was

- ruled for "94".
2. Sultans of Delhi that has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites' are "Muhammad Tughlaq".
 3. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand penetrated India soon after in 1398-99 and sacked "Delhi".
 4. Tughlaq Dynasty ruled over the Sub-continent from 1320 to 1414. Among the rulers "Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq" was "First ruler of this Dynasty".
 5. Accession of Babur in Fraghana happened in "1494".
 6. First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope) was in "1498".
 7. Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq built the tomb of "Shah Rukn-e-Alam".
 2. The reign of Muhammad bin Taghluq is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate
 8. Timur invaded India during the reign of "Nasiruddin Mahmood".
 9. The last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate was "Nasir-ud-Din-Mahmud".
 10. The Delhi sultanates ruled from Delhi between 1206 and "1526".
 11. Taimur invaded India during the reign of "Nasiruddin Mehmoood".
 12. With reference to medieval Indian rules, the "Feroz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves" is correct.
 13. The reign of Delhi Sultanate started in Delhi in "1321".
 14. The reign of Delhi Sultanate started in Delhi by Ghazi Malik under the title of 'Ghiyasud-Din Tuqhluq'.
 15. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced monetary reforms and also increased the taxes paid by the people of the Doab region is the correct statement.
 16. Name of the metals of the coins Tanks, Shashgani and Jital of the Sultanate period are "Silver, gold, copper".
 17. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was "Feroz Shah Tughlaq".
 18. First to adopt the title of Sultan Balban is false statement.
 19. "Ibn-e-Batutah" was the contemporary historian who was appointed as the chief qazi of Delhi by Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
 20. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
 21. The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in "1321".
 22. GhiyasuddinTughlaq was succeeded by his son "Muhammad bin Tughluq".
 23. Timurlung invaded India in "1389".
 24. Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in "1414".
 25. During the reign of Delhi Sultanate, the capital was constantly shifted from Delhi to Daulatabad&Daulatabad to Delhi by "Sultan Muhammad Adil bin Tughluq Shah".
 26. Tughlaq Dynasty succeeded the Khalji dynasty and lasted from 1320 to "1414".
 27. Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq was succeeded by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in "1325".
 28. In 1351 Muhammad Tughlaq was succeeded by "Feroz Shah".
 29. Sadat Dynasty came into rule after "Tughlaq".
 30. The last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate was "Nasiruddin Mahmood".
 31. The causes for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate were "Weak Government", "Invasion Timur" and "Lack of clear-cut succession policy".
 32. Ibn-e-Batutah was appointed as Qazi and later ambassador of China in 1332-1333 by "Sultan Muhammad Adil bin Tughlaq Shah".
 33. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's experiment of producing token currency failed on account of the "Large-scale minting of spurious coins".
 34. Sultan Feroze Shah Tughluq succeeded his cousin Sultan Muhammad Adil bin Tughluq Shah in "1351".
 35. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of "Taimur".
 36. The term 'mixture of opposites' was taken by historians to describe "Muhammad Bin Tughlaq".
 37. "Amir Khusro, Tabaqat-e-Nasiri" is correctly matched.
 38. "Diwan-e-Khohi, created Muhammad Bin Tughlaq" is false statement.
 39. Feroz Shah Tughlaq founded the city of Hissar-Feroza in "1354 C.E."
 40. The city of Ferozepur was founded by Feroz Shah near the banks of "Sutlej River".
 41. The name of the fort created by Feroz Shah was "Feroz Shah Kotla" which was built in "Sirhind".
 42. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1351 to "1388".
 43. Feroz Shah was the third ruler of "Tughlaq Dynasty" and was succeeded by "Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq II (1388-1389)".
 44. The duration of Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq Shah reign was "1388-1389".

45. The Delhi sultanate ended with Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah Tughluq in "1413".
46. The term Delhi Sultanate used to cover "Five Dynasties".
47. The five dynasties under Delhi Sultanate were the Mamluk dynasty (1206–90); the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414–51); and the "Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451–1526)".
48. "Feroz Shah Tughlaq" constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.
49. Tokens currency was introduced for the first time by "Feroz Shah Tughlaq".
50. The Mughal emperor who rejected the verdicts of jurists that idol worshippers are liable to be murdered was "Shams-ud-Din Iltumish".
51. Tughlaq dynasty was established in 1320 and

52. "Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq" was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.
53. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was "Firoz Shah Tughlaq".
54. The use of spinning wheel (Charkha) became common during the "14th Century AD".
55. "Fautuh-at-i-Ferozshahi" was the work of Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
56. The irrigation tax was charged on the farmers for the first time by "Sultan Feroz Tughlaq".
57. Ibn Batuta was a traveler from "Morocco".
58. "Diwan-i-Kohi" was a new department of agriculture started by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
59. "Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq" was the Sultan at Delhi when the Vijaya Nagar Empire was founded.

SADAAAT DYNASTY

1. The Saddat dynasty was the fourth dynasty of "Delhi Sultanate".
2. Sayyid Khizar Khan was the "Founder of the family of Sadat".
3. Sadaat Dynasty was founded in India in "1414".
4. Sadaat dynasty ruled for "37" and was succeeded the Tughlaq dynasty and ruled that sultanate until they were displaced by "Lodi dynasty".
5. Sadaat Dynasty in India was ended in "1451".
6. The causes for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate were "Weak Government", "Invasion Timur" and "Lack of clear-cut succession policy".
7. One of the architectural features that was not brought by the Turkish conquerors was "Decorative figures".
8. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of "Taimur".
9. The best match is: "Amir Khusro, Tabaqat-e-Nasiri".
10. Diwan-e-Khohi, created Muhammad Bin Tughlaq is false statement.
11. Sadat family came into rule after Tughlaq family. The duration of reign of Sadat family was: "1414 to 1451".
12. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated India soon after in 1398-9 and sacked at "Delhi".
13. First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope) was in "1498".
14. With reference to medieval Indian rules,

15. "Founder of the family of Sadat was Sayyid Khizar Khan" is correct statement.
16. The major source of royal income in medieval north India was "Jaziyah".
17. "Silver, gold, copper" are the metals of the coins Tanks, Shashgani and Jital of the Sultanate period.
18. "Madad-e-Mash – pension to scholars and saints" by the Sultans is correct statement.
19. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
20. Sadaat or Sayyid Dynasty was established by "Khizr Khan" who was succeeded by his son "Mubarak Khan" after his death on May 20, 1421.
21. Mubarak Shah styled himself as "Muizz-ud-Din Mubarak Shah".
22. Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi was written by "Yahya-bin-Ahmad".
23. The last ruler of Saddat dynasty was "Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah".
24. The last ruler of Saddat dynasty, Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah voluntarily abdicated the throne of the Delhi sultanate in favor of Bahlol Khan Lodi on "April 19, 1451".
25. The duration of the reign of Alam Shah was "1445 – 1451".
26. Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in "1414".
27. The Sayyid dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate is called so because "Its founder and his successors were descendant of the prophet Muhammad".

LODHI DYNASTY

1. The first ruler of Lodhi Dynasty was "Behlol Lodhi".
2. "SikandarLodhi" laid foundation of Agra city.
3. The duration of reign of Lodhi Dynasty was "1451 to 1526".
4. "Madad-e-Mash – pension to scholars and saints by the Sultans" is incorrect.
5. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
6. Historical wars of Panipat are very famous. This battle field is located in Indian Punjab. The number of major wars that were fought in this field is "Three".
7. The significance of 21 April 1526 is "First War of Panipat was fought".
8. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty (Lodhi Dynasty) in India was "Bahlol Lodhi".
9. The founder of the Lodhi Dynasty was "BahlolLodhi" whose duration of reigned was from 1451 to "1489".
10. Bahlol was succeeded by his "Son".
11. Lodhi Dynasty was a Pashtun dynasty that was the last Afghan tribe to rule the "Delhi Sultanate".
12. 11. Bahlul Khan Lodhi (r.1451–89) was the nephew and son-in-law of Islam Khan (Malik Sultan Shah Lodhi), the governor of Sirhind in (Punjab), India and succeeded him as the governor of Sirhind during the reign of "Sayyid dynasty"
13. The first Portuguese Armada "Vasco da Gama" came to India in the reign of "Lodhi".
14. Vasco Da Gama came to India in "1498".
15. Mughal dynasty was to Bahadur Shah Zafar as Lodhi dynasty was to "Ibrahim Lodhi".
16. The first war of Panipat was fought in between "Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Babar".
17. The last Muslim Dynasty ruling over Delhi before the invasion of Mongols was "Lodhi Dynasty".
18. Collectively the number of sultans belonging to five Muslim Dynasties who ruled over Dehli for 300 years is "35".
19. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in "1526".
20. Lodhi dynasty ruled for "75".
21. The last ruler of Lodhi dynasty was "Ibrahim Lodhi".
22. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was "Bahlol Lodhi"
23. The number of sultans belonging to five dynasties who were assassinated by Muslim rebels is "19".
24. Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodhi in "1526".
25. Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in "1526".
26. Chaghatai Turks were also known as "Mughals".
27. Babur met with some rebellion forces in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra. The forces are from Sultan "Ibrahim Lodhi"
28. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi sultans, the Lodhis, at the battle of Panipat in "1526".
29. The Rajputs were defeated in the Battle of Khanwah and Rana Sangha was narrowly escaped. The name of the victory of Khanwah, where Rajputs after their discomfiture gathered together under Medini Rao was "Fortress of Chanderi".
30. Babar invaded India in 1526 during the reign of "Ibrahim Lodhi".
31. "Bihar and Jaunpur" are the cities where Afghans created disturbances by supporting the cause of Ibrahims Lodhi's brother Mahamud Lodhi.
32. At the approach of the Mughals, the Afghan chiefs surrendered to Babur. Mahmud Lodhi, being deserted by his supporters sought shelter with the ruler of Bengal which compelled Babur to approach Bengal. The ruler of Bengal at that time was "Nasrat Shah".
33. Babur met with Afghans in 1529 and inflicted defeat on them in the "Battle of Gogra".
34. Babar's 12,000 army force faced a huge force of Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. The number of his army was "100,000".
35. The battle that marked an end to the Dehli Sultanate in Sub-continent in 1526 was "Battle of Panipat I".
36. Babur became the master of the whole of northern the Sub-continent from Kabul to Bengal after defeating Ibrahim Lodhi through "Battle of Gogra", "Battle of Khanwah" and "Battle of Panipat".
37. The battle that was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire, and that took place on 21 April 1526 in North India. It marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire. That was one of the earliest battles involving gunpowder firearms and field artillery. The name of the battle is "Battle of Panipat".

38. A park in Delhi, India that is spread over 90 acres (360,000 m²) and contains, Mohammed Shah's Tomb, Sikander Lodi's Tomb, Sheesh Gumbad and Bara Gumbad and is now protected by the Archeological Survey of India is famous as "Lodhi Gardens".

39. "Sikandar Lodi" was Sultans of Delhi abolished the 'Zakat' on grain
 40. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in "1526".
 41. Yusuf Adil Shah and Ahmednagar pair is not correctly matched.

MUGHAL DYNASTY

Zahir-ud-Din Babur

1. Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire in India.
2. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in 1526 by defeating Ibrahim Lodhi.
3. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of Babur.
4. Bala Hissar Fort, Peshawar was built by Mughal Emperor Zahid-ud-Din Babar in the 16th Century AD.
5. Babar came to India originally from Fergana.
6. Emperor Babur's last resting place is in Kabul.
7. Babur king's tomb is not situated in sub-continent.
8. Kamran Baradari is one of the oldest Mughal monuments and is located in Lahore. Kamran was Son of Babar/step brother of Humayun.
9. Tuzuk-e-Babari was originally written in Turkish.
10. Babar Nama is written in Chagatai language.
11. "King" office held supreme judicial authority during Mughal rule.
12. With the advent of the Mughals on the stage of the Sub-continent a new chapter was opened in the history of the Sub-continent. The founder of Mughal Empire was "Babur".
13. The beginning of Mughal rule in the Sub-continent in 1526 happened with the historic battle of "Panipat".
14. The Mughal Empire was founded by Zahir-ud-Din Babar in "1526".
15. Babur became the ruler of Farghanah, now Khokand in Turkistan, at the age of twelve on the death of his father, Umer Sheikh Mirza on 8 June 1494. He was born in "14 February 1483".
16. Babar's daughter Gulbadan Begum enumerated the qualities of Babar in her book, Humayun Nama.
17. The duration of Babar's rule over the Sub-continent was "1526-1530".
18. In 1496, two years after the death of his uncle Ahmad Mirza, Babur made his first attempt to capture Samarkund, but without success. However, he became succeeded to capture the Samarkand in "1497".
19. Babur fell seriously ill at Samarkand and taking advantage of his illness and absence a revolt was raised in Farghanah. He went back to his homeland which had fallen into the hands of rebels. He then went to Samarkand but that too was lost. Babur recaptured Farghanah in 1498 but he again lost it in "1500".
20. Babur succeeded again in capturing Samarkand in 1501, but after eight months, he was given crushing defeat by one of his implacable enemies and consequently lost Samarkand. The enemy was "Shaibani Khan".
21. In 1504, Babur occupied "Kabul".
22. Babur captured two cities in 1513 with the help of the Shah of Persia. The cities were "Samarkand & Bokhara".
23. Babur fought in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra, he fought against "Ibrahim Lodhi".
24. Babar after being driven from Samarkand by the Uzbeks established his rule in Kabul in "1504".
25. Babar wrote Risala-i-Validiya in Turkish poetry which was originally the work of Khwaja Obeidullah
26. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi sultans, the Lodhis, at the battle of Panipat in "1526".
27. Babur came into conflict with Rana Sangha of Mewar - the hero of the hundred fights - in the field of Khanwah in "1527".
28. The Rajputs were defeated in the Battle of Khanwah and Rana Sangha was narrowly escaped. The victory of Khanwah, where Rajputs after their discomfiture gathered together under Medini Rao was "Fortress of Chanderi".
29. Babar invaded India in 1526 in the reign of "Ibrahim Lodhi".
30. Afghans created disturbances by supporting the cause of Ibrahim Lodi's brother Muhammad Lodhi in the cities of "Bihar" and

- "Jaunpur".
31. At the approach of the Mughals, the Afghan chiefs surrendered to Babur. Mahmud Lodhi, being deserted by his supporters sought shelter with the ruler of Bengal which compelled Babur to approach Bengal. The ruler of Bengal was "Nasrat Shah".
 32. Babur met with Afghans in 1529 and inflicted defeat on them in "Battle of Gogra".
 33. Babar's 12,000 army force faced a huge force of Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. The number of his army was "100,000".
 34. Delhi Sultanate came to an end in Sub-continent in 1526 in the "Battle of Panipat I".
 35. "Qatub-din Aibek" became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1206.
 36. Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576
 37. Babur became the master of the whole of northern the Sub-continent from Kabul to Bengal in the "Battle of Gogra", "Battle of Khanwah" and "Battle of Panipat".
 38. Babur was born at Andijan, the capital of Farghana, and died at Bengal. He died in "26 December 1530".
 39. In "Aram Bagh in Agra", the Babur was buried according to his own direction - although, later his body was carried to Kabul and buried on a hill-side.
 40. Babur's autobiography is "*Tuzuk-i-Baburi*", "*Waqi at-i-Baburi*" and "*Babumamah*".
 41. The battle of Khanwah commonly known as Tabaqat-i-Baburi, that appears to be an amplified version of Babur's account of the battle was written by "Shaikh Zain-ud-Din Wafa".
 42. The word Mughal derives from Mongol meaning anyone from "Central Asia".
 43. Babar was descendant of "Tamerlane" and "Genghiz Khan".
 44. Babar learnt the use of artillery from Ustad Ali and Mustafa-his two Turkish officers.
 45. In 1530 Babar was succeeded by "Humayun".
 46. Babur's Memories were first written in Turkish. In the time of Akbar it was translated into Persian and later into English by Erskin, Beveridge and others. However, it was translated into Persian by "Abdur Rahman Khan-i-Khanam".
 47. The great grandson of Timur Lang, the Mongol conqueror was "Babar".
 48. Mughal emperors ruled the Sub-continent for more than "300 years".
 49. Babar was succeeded by his son Humayun in "1530".
 50. Mughal Emperors were Muslims and direct descendants of "Ghengaiz Khan".
 51. The name Mughal is derived from the original homelands of the Timurids, the Central Asian steppes once conquered by Genghis Khan and hence known as "Moghulistan".
 52. The term "Moghulistan" means "Land of Mongols".
 53. The full name of Babur was "Zahir ud-din Muhammad Babur".
 54. As Babur was descended from Timur, the dynasty is sometimes referred to as the "Timurid dynasty".
 55. Babur was descended from Timur through his father and from his mother side, he was direct descendent of "Genghis Khan".
 56. Babur was succeeded by his eldest son "Humayun".
 57. Babur used artillery in "warfare".
 58. First battle of Panipat was fought between "Babur and Lodi".
 59. "Shah Alam-II" was the Mughal emperor who accepted the British pension firstly

Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun

1. Art and Architect reached its climax during the reign of Humayun.
2. Humayun was removed from throne by Sher Shah Suri.
3. Humayun the Mughal king who was thoroughly defeated and had to live in exile before recapturing India.
4. Kamran's Bara-Dari in Lahore is named after Humayun's brother.
5. "Humayun Nama" was written by Gulbadan Begum.
6. Humayun Nama was an account of personal memoir of Humayun.
7. On his accession to the throne Humayun gave his brother Kamran Kabul and Kandhar.
8. The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was Humayun.
9. Humayun lost his kingdom in Hindustan but retrieved it after about 15 years in exile.
10. Humayun the Mughal Emperor who died in 1556 after falling from stairs.
11. Mughal Emperor Humayun's tomb is situated at Delhi.
12. Humayun ascended the throne at Agra on 30 December 1530.
13. The accession of throne to Humayun was delayed, because of the nomination of Sayyid Mehdi Khawaja, Babur's brother in law and husband of Khanzada Begum? The conspiracy was created by "Nizamuddin Ali

- Muhammad Khalifa".
14. Humayun's first military expedition was directed against the Afghans under the leadership of "Sultan Mahmud Lodhi".
 15. Humayun defeated the Afghans in August, 1532 in "Battle of Dadrah".
 16. After defeating Afghans Humayun next marched against the Fort of Chunar and the Afghan chief soon surrendered to him. The Afghan leader having the hold of Chunar at that time was "Sher Khan".
 17. Bahadur Shah was the distinguished ruler of Gujrat. After the long conflict with Bahadur Shah, Humayun finally occupied the whole of Gujrat in "1535".
 18. During the Humayun's rule, the ruler of Geyral was "Bahadur Shah".
 19. The main rivals of Humayun were "Muhammad Lodhi, Bahadur Shah, Sher Shah and Sher Khan".
 20. The strongest enemy of Humayun was "Sher Shah Suri".
 21. Humayun was made homeless wanderer after the defeat of "Qanauj".
 22. After wandering in different states to seek help, at last Humayun decided to leave for Persia. He reached Persia in "1541".

23. The young king of Persia accorded Humayun a warm reception. The king was known as "Shah Tahmasp".
24. Shah of Persia assured Humayun of every help and Humayun accepted it reluctantly on the terms that "Humayun will become Shia. They agree that Shiaism will be spread in the sub-continent. He also promised that Qandahar will be return to the Shia".
25. In 1545, with the help of Persian troops. Humayun captured "Kabul & Qandhar".
26. Having got rid of all his rivals, Humayun marched towards India in November, 1554. He captured Lahore in "1555".
27. The date of death of Humayun is "24 January 1556".
28. Humayun was ousted by "Sher Shah Suri".
29. Humayun was deprived of his throne by "Sher Shah Suri".
30. The name of Humayun's mother was Maham Sultana.
31. Humayun regained the throne in "1555".
32. "Humayun" the Mughal emperor died in 1556 after falling down from his library stairs.
33. "Gulbadan Begum" wrote "Humayun Nama".
34. "Gulbadan Begum" wrote an historical account during the Mughal period.

Sher Shah Suri

1. Sher Shah (original name Farid Khan) was born in 1472 at Bajware near "Hoshiarpur".
2. 'Tarikhi-I-Sher' was written in order to pay regard to Shah Sur's success in administration by "Abbas Sarwani".
3. In 1522 Sher Shah entered into the service of an independent ruler of Bihar. The name of the ruler was "Bihar Khan Lohani".
4. Sher Shah entered into the service of rule of Bihar, Bihar Khan Lohani in "1522".
5. The original name of Sher Shah was Farid. He was given title by the Bahar Khan Lodhi for having shown gallantry by killing a tiger. The title was "Sher Khan".
6. Sher Khan went to Agra and took service under Babur in the year "1527".
7. In 1528, Sher Shah left the Mughal Service.
8. In 1530, Sher Shah captured the important fortress of Chunar after the death of its ruler. The ruler at that time was "Taj Khan".
9. Sher Shah was brought into direct conflict with the Mughals in "Capture of Chunar".
10. Sher Shah left the Mughal service in "1528".
11. "Humayun" was the Mughal ruler who marched against Sher Shah and the latter

saved by timely submission:

12. Name the ruler of Bihar who sought the help of Mahmud Shah, the ruler of Bengal to oust Sher Shah from power "Jalal Khan".
13. Sher Shah met with the forces of allied troops of Mahmood Shah and Jalal Khan in 1534 and came out as victorious at "Suraja Garh".
14. Sher Shah defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa (June 26, 1539) and again in the Battle of "Bilgram (May 17, 1540)".
15. On the death of Sher Shah, his son Jalal Khan ascended the throne in 1545 under the title of "Islam Shah".
16. Islam Shah was succeeded by his son who was murdered by his uncle Mohammad Adil Shah. The name of the son was "Firuz Khan".
17. The greatest achievement of Sher Shah Sur was "Construction of Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) from Chittagong in Eastern Bengal to Kabul in Afghanistan".
18. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in "22 May. 1545".
19. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India. His reign was called as "Suri Dynasty".

20. Sher Shah Suri ruled the subcontinent for "5 years".
21. The Suri Empire was established by a Muslim dynasty of Afghan origin who ruled a vast territory in the Indian subcontinent between "1540-1557".
22. During the reign of Sher Shah Suri, the capital of Indian Subcontinent was "Delhi".
23. Sher Shah invaded Bengal and appeared before the gates of Gaur in the year "1537".
24. Suri dynasty ruled the subcontinent for almost "7 years".
25. The successor of Sher Shah Suri was "Islam Shah Suri".
26. Suri dynasty was disestablished in "1557".
27. Grand Trunk Road was previously known as "Sadak-e-Azam, "Badshahi Sadak" and "Shahrah-e-Azam".
28. System of tri-metalism was introduced and the

- term rūpiya came to be used as the name for a silver coin of a standard weight of 178 grains, which was the precursor of the modern rupee. This main achievement was occurred in the era of "Suri Dynasty".
29. The tomb of Sher Shah Suri is located in the middle of an artificial lake at Sasaram, a town that stands on the "Grand Trunk Road".
 30. The last ruler of Suri Dynasty was "Adil Shah Suri".
 31. Humayun regained his throne in "1555".
 32. Humayun was succeeded by his son named "Akbar".
 33. During the reign of Shershah Suri, Qazi Fazilat was "The Governor of Bengal".
 34. Kabuliyat and Patta as instruments of settlement were introduced during the reign of "Sher Shah Suri".

AKBAR THE GREAT

1. Akbar Mughal King made Lahore his capital for 14 years.
2. Akbar the Mughal Emperor whose Revenue Minister was Todar Mal.
3. Lahore Fort and Attock Fort were constructed by Akbar.
4. The second Battle of Panipat was fought during the reign of Akbar.
5. Death of Akbar and accession of Jehangir was took place in 1605.
6. Emperor Akbar was born in Umerkot.
7. Mullah Do Piazza was an Akbar's chief advisor and one of Navratnas.
8. The first Indian ruler to organise Hajj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was Akbar.
9. Akbar was a great builder. He constructed and founded Gujrat Fort.
10. To follow secularism in India Mughal Rajput alliance was made by Akbar.
11. To reconcile Hindus and Muslims a new religion Dīn-i-Ilahi was introduced by Akbar.
12. Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar in 1582.
13. Abul Fazal the celebrated Mughal court poet and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign who wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama.
14. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Mian Tansen. His original name was Ramtanu Pande.
15. Jalāl ud-Dīn Muḥammad Akbar) was also known as: "Shahanshah Akbar-e-Azam or Akbar the Great".
16. Birbal" accepted Akbar's "Din-e-Ilahi".
17. Akbar was crowned on 14 February 1556, at "Kalanaur".
18. At the time of accession to the throne, Akbar was a boy of thirteen. His guardian was "Bairam Khan".
19. Akbar had many rivals vis-à-vis throne. The two Sur princes, Ibrahim Sur and Sikandar Sur were contesting for throne. But the most prominent and powerful of all was the Hindu minister of Adil Shah was "Himu".
20. 5. During Akbar's rule, two important states were occupied by Himu and he ascended the throne under the title of Vikram aditya, the name of the states were "Dehli & Agra".
21. 6. Himu ascended the throne with the title "Vikramaditya".
22. Akbar established a separate department of Painting, the chairman of this department was the famous painter Khwaja Abdus Samad.
23. Abdussamad was an inhabitant of Persia who came to India from Shiraz.
24. 7. Bairam Khan and Akbar met with Himu when he marched against Mughals after the capture of Dehli and Agra (in this field Mughals were victorious) in the field of "Panipat in Nov. 1556".
25. 8. After the battle of Panipat Akbar turned towards the Sur claimants to throne and defeated them. One of the Sur leader who surrendered and died in 1569 was "Sikandar Suri".
26. 9. Akbar built a walled capital near Agra. The name of the capital was "Fatehpur Sikri".
27. 10. Akbar builds the walled capital at Agra in "1571".
28. 11. Muhammad Adil Shah met his death in a conflict with the king of Bengal in "1557".