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General Knowledge One Liners – Part 2

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GK HINTS

How does an Octopus camouflage itself?	By changing its colour and merging with the background.
Who first proved that lightning is an electric charge coming down to the earth?	Benjamin Franklin.
What does the acronym LASER stand for?	Light Amplification by Simulated Emission of Radiation.
How is cement obtained?	Heating a mixture of limestone and clay.
Name the only mammal, other than man, that can walk upright?	Gibbon.
Which disease is caused by insufficiency of iodine in the diet?	Goitre.
What are molluscs?	A class of animals with a soft body and no bones.
Which animal has the longest life span?	Tortoise.
Who first enunciated the laws of heredity?	Gregor Johann Mendel
What does the acronym, SONAR, stand for?	Sound Navigation and Ranging.
Why does a jet of water come out of a whale's back?	It is air, exhaled by the whale.
How many teeth do sheep have on their upper jaw?	None.



Where does light fall inside the eye?	Retina.
How does a frog breathe under water?	Through its skin.
What is the difference between a tortoise and a turtle?	Tortoise is the name applied to the terrestrial species and turtle is the name applied to the aquatic species.
What are the sieve like plates in a whale's mouth called?	Baleens.
Why do people cover ice slabs with sawdust?	Sawdust is a bad conductor of heat and slows down the melting of ice.
Why are droplets formed on the outer surface of a glass when cold water is poured into it?	The moisture in the air condenses on the cool outer surface of the glass.
Which organs in the human body filter waste products from the blood?	Kidneys.
Which organs are most damaged when a person consumes much liquor?	Liver and stomach.
Which vitamins are soluble in water?	Vitamins of the B and C group.
What is the composition of perspiration?	Mostly water with a little salt.
Which gland in the human body produces insulin?	Pancreas.
What is the principal enzyme in the gastric juice?	Pepsin.
What is the vaccination given to prevent polio?	Salk Vaccine. It was discovered by Jonas Edward Salk in 1952.
Which Vitamin helps in preventing rickets?	Vitamin-D.
Which is the second most common element on the earth's surface?	Silicon.
Which planet is known as the red planet?	Mars.
Which metal is also called quicksilver?	Mercury.
What is the main food of a Koala bear?	Eucalyptus leaves.
What is the common food of the Blue Whale?	A shrimp like creature called krill.
How long do elephants live?	65 to 100 years.
What do a koala bear, opossum, wombat and bandicoot have in common?	They are all Marsupials, i.e. they carry their young ones

	in pouches.
Name the person who first discovered the presence of Microbes.	Anton Van Leeuwenhoek.
How do mother animals recognize their babies?	By their smell.
Which animal shoots its quill and hurts the enemy?	Porcupine.
Who made the first electric motor?	Michael Faraday.
Who first used electrolysis for isolating elements?	Sir Humphry Davy.
Who first put forward the Atomic Theory that all matter is made of atoms, held together by some force of attraction?	John Dalton.
Who found out that oxygen is present in both water and air?	Antoine Lavoisier.
Which Vitamin is important for the health of bones?	Vitamin D.
Why do animals like rats and squirrels keep gnawing at things?	Gnawing helps wear down their teeth. If they did not gnaw at things their teeth would keep on growing.
Who was the first woman of Indian origin to travel in a space vehicle?	Kalpana Chawla.
Why does a snake flick its tongue so often?	To smell the surroundings.
What is the scientific name for man?	Homo Sapien.
Who is considered to be the father of modern experimental science?	Galileo Galilei.
What is the name of our galaxy?	Milky Way.
How is petroleum formed?	Remains of plants and tiny animals that lived millions of years ago remain buried and turn into petroleum.
Which is the juice secreted in die liver which helps digestion?	Bile.
Which is the longest poisonous snake in die world?	King Cobra
What is the tendency of plants to grow towards sunlight called?	Phototropism.
What is the use of the ozone layer in the earth's atmosphere?	It bounces off ultraviolet radiation.
How do we get heat and light from the sun?	Through radiation.
How do insects breathe?	Insects breathe through the tiny holes in their body.
Apart from earth on which other planet in the solar system	Nowhere else. As we know

does life exist?	it.
Who is known as the father of computers?	Charles Babbage.
Which bird can rotate its head by 180 degrees on either side?	The Owl.
What is the major element a star is made of?	Hydrogen
Where does a female butterfly lay its eggs?	Under side of leaves.
Who invented the miner's safety lamp?	Sir Humphry Davy.
Name the world's largest rodent and where is it found.	Capybara found in the Amazon jungles of South America.
What is the chemical name of baking soda?	Sodium Bicarbonate.
Who was the scientist who initiated the Atomic Energy Programme of India?	Homi Bhabha.
Who invented the rigid airship?	Ferdinand Von Zeppelin.
Who invented the calculator?	Blaise Pascal.
From which element was the first Atom Bomb made?	Uranium 235.
Who invented the diesel engine?	Rudolf Diesel.
Who made the first locomotive that had successful runs?	George Stephenson.
What is paper made of?	Mainly wood pulp.
Name the Chinese method of curing ailments by using needles?	Acupuncture.
Which are the only mammals that can see colours?	Man and monkey (
Why does an apple that has been cut open turn brown and then black?	Polypnenols in the apple get oxidised.
Why does the liquid in the egg become solid when heated or boiled?	Due to congealing - coagulation of the yolk.
What is the green colour of the leaf due to?	Chlorophyll.
How many days does Mercury take to complete one rotation on its axis?	59 earth days.
What is the distance between the earth and the sun?	About 150 million kilometres.
Which important mineral is to be found in spinach?	Iron.
What does milking of poisonous snakes mean?	It means drawing out poison from the serpents for medical use.
Who first isolated Sodium?	Sir Humphry Davy.
In which organ of the human body are the lymphocyte cells	Spleen.

manufactured?	
Which are the distinct layers of the skin?	Dermis and Epidermis.
Who invented the printing machine?	Johan Gutenberg.
Who pioneered the use of antiseptic?	Joseph Lister.
What is the name of the gland that produces tears?	Lachrymal Gland.
What is the name of the bacteria that converts milk into curd?	Lactobacillus.
What does DPT stand for?	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus.
What does a Hydrometer measure?	Density of liquids.
What is the name of the layer in the atmosphere of the earth that protects the earth from harmful radiation?	The ozone layer.
What is the name of the radiation that comes from outer space?	Cosmic Rays.
For the protection against which disease is the B.C.G vaccination given?	Tuberculosis (T.B)
What are Sunspots?	Areas where the sun's surface is slightly cooler than normal - about 4000 degree C instead of 6000 degrees C.
What is the scientific name for Vitamin C ?	Ascorbic Acid.
Name the galaxy that is nearest to our galaxy.	Andromeda Galaxy.
Who invented the Barometer?	Evangelista Torricelli.
In the human body what is the end product of protein digestion?	Amino acids.
Why do crocodiles shed tears?	They secrete the excess salt in the body through this action. They get rid of this by means of a gland near the corner of the eyes.
What is Bronze?	An alloy of copper and tin.
What is the meaning of the word "DINOSAUR"?	Terrible lizard.
What is Brass?	An alloy of Copper and Zinc.
Which element is important for the health of bones?	Calcium.
Which Vitamin helps in preventing rickets?	Vitamin D.

What is the name for the position of the moon, an earth satellite, when it is at the greatest distance from the earth?	Apogee.
What is the study of weather and climate called?	Meteorology.
Name the unit in which electric current is measured?	Ampere.
What are the four stages in the development of a butterfly?	a) Egg b) Larva c) Pupa d) Butterfly
Who invented the Radio?	G. Marconi.
Which present day animals are said to be direct descendants of dinosaurs?	Komodo dragon and Crocodile.
Who invented the military tank?	Ernest Swinton of Britain.
What is the study of birds called?	Ornithology.
Who was the founder of the system of medicine known as Homoeopathy?	Samuel Hahnemann.
From which ore is Aluminium made?	Bauxite.
How does a plant transfer nutrients it absorbs through its roots to other parts?	Through tiny tubes called Xylem.
Who discovered the planet Uranus?	William Herschel.
Kidneys help the body to eliminate waste. Which other parts of the human body do the same?	Lungs, skin and rectum.
How much blood does an average adult human being have?	About 6.5 litres.
Who wrote the book on "The Origin of species by means of Natural Selection"?	Charles Darwin.
Which is the most destructive insect in the world?	Desert Locust.
Who invented the sewing machine?	EliasHoweofUSAin 1845.
What are the substances that can cause cancer called?	Carcinogens.
Who discovered the Laws of Motion?	Sir Isaac Newton,
Who invented the Telegraph?	Samuel Morse.
What is a Supernova?	A star, which suddenly burns up a lot of its matter and gives a brilliant light.
How many chromosomes does a man have in his body cell?	46.
For which invention or process is Henry Bessemer best known?	Bessemer converter used for making steel.
Who was the first man to study sunspots?	A German by name Hienrich Schwabe.

Mercury is closest to the sun, then how come Venus is the hottest planet?	Venus has thick clouds around it that prevent heat from escaping from its surface.
Which planet rotates the most slowly on its axis?	Venus
Who produced the world's first petrol driven car?	KarlBenz.
What is genetics?	Genetics is the study of all those qualities of organisms that are governed by certain biologically active elements derived from the parents.
How many toes does an ostrich have on each of its legs?	An ostrich has two toes in each leg.
Who is considered to be the father of modern astronomy?	Copernicus.
From which material is aluminum made?	Bauxite.
Who was the first man to point out that things get spoiled because of germs?	Loius Pasteur.
What is the enzyme in human saliva?	Mainly Amylase, which converts starches and glycogen into the sugar maltose. Apart from saliva amylases are found in pancreatic juices and intestinal juices too.
Which is the largest and heaviest snake in the world?	The anaconda. It weighs upto 200 kg.
To which family of plants do bamboos belong?	The grass family.
Who propounded the theory of relativity?	Albert Einstein.
In which part of the plant are ovules contained?	Pistil.
How long do butterflies live?	2 to 3 weeks.
What is the study of prehistoric animal and plant life through the analysis of fossils called?	Palaeontology.
What does mammal mean?	A mammal is a warm-blooded animal, which suckles its young ones with

	milk and has hair on its skin.
Which are the main gases in the atmosphere of the earth?	Nitrogen and oxygen.
Who invented the stethoscope?	Laennec.
What is a huge mass of ice slowly moving ahead called?	Glacier.
What is an ammeter used for?	Measuring the strength of an electric current.
What are the three main constituents of a galvanic cell?	a. An anode b. A Cathode c. An electrolyte in which the anode and cathode are placed.
Who invented the telephone?	Alexander Graham Bell.
What is the fluid part of the blood called?	Plasma. It is about 90% water.
How many eggs does a starfish lay at a time?	Millions.
What does the acronym RADAR mean?	Radio Detection and Ranging.
Which is the fastest moving land snake?	The Black Mamba, which has a speed of about 11 km per hour.
How can astronauts walk in space without any support to walk on?	Because there is hardly any gravity far away from the earth. (Or any heavenly body).
Who is usually considered to be the discoverer of oxygen?	Joseph Priestley.
What is a Tapir? Where is it found?	A Tapir is an animal that looks like a pig. It is found in Malaysia and Central and South America.
Why are tea plants cut when they grow to a height of two metres or more?	To force more tender leaves to branch out and make handpicking of leaves easier.
Who was the first person to show that the Milky Way is composed of stars?	Galileo Galilei.
What is the average life of a red blood corpuscle?	120 days.

What is the scientific study of insects called?	Entomology.
Who invented the Battery?	Alessandro Volta.
Name the first aircraft to hard land on the moon.	Luna 2. It was launched on September 12, 1959 by the USSR.
Name two countries, which use geothermal heat (heat from far below the earth's surface) to produce electricity?	Italy, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, USA and Russia.
What is cerebrum?	The cerebrum is the main part of the brain and controls the ability to think. The cerebrum receives impulses and directs the body into activity.
What is meant by a Marsupial?	Animals carrying their young ones in a pouch.
What is the only food of the giant pandas in the wild?	Bamboo shoots and leaves.
What is the name for the unit of electric power?	Watt.
What causes tides in the ocean and sea?	Gravitational pull of the moon and to some extent the sun.
Who discovered Penicillin?	Alexander Fleming
What is measured in the Richter scale?	Earthquakes.
Where would you find a dodo?	Nowhere. It was last reported in Mauritius in 1681. Now it is extinct.
When did Marie Curie win the Nobel Prize?	In 1903 for physics and in 1911 for chemistry.
Of all the bones in the skull and the face, which is the only movable bone in human beings?	The lower jaw.
How big is the Milky Way?	It is estimated that the Milky Way has over a hundred billion stars. The sun is one of the stars in the Milky Way.
Who made the first balloon that could fly?	Joseph & Jacques Montgolfier.
How are mosquito fish helpful to man?	They eat mosquitoes.

Name the animal, which has the largest eyes in the world.	The Atlantic Giant Squid. The diameter of its eye is about 30 cm.
Who discovered the laws of planetary motion?	Johannes Kepler -
Who discovered the germ, which causes tuberculosis?	Robert Koch, a famous German physician.
Who invented the dynamo?	Michael Faraday.
Which were the first passengers to fly in a balloon?	A sheep, a cock & a duck.
Which was the first living being to enter space?	A dog named Laika.
Which element is important in the formation of blood?	Iron.
Name the animal that can lift 50 times its weight.	Ant.
Which fish carries its eggs in its mouth?	Catfish or Cichlid fish.
In which organ of the human body are the lymphocyte cells (blood cells) manufactured?	Spleen
Who discovered Plutonium?	Glenn Seaborg.
Who was the person to first identify the proton?	Ernest Rutherford.
Where is the pituitary gland situated in the body?	In the brain on its underside.
What is ozone?	Ozone is an isotope of oxygen with three atoms of oxygen in its molecule.
Where do frogs lay their eggs?	All frogs go back to water to lay their eggs.
Who was Pythagoras?	He was a Greek Philosopher and mathematician who lived around 520 BC.
Who propounded the theory that the sun and not the earth is the centre of the Solar System?	Nicolus Copernicus
Who invented the lightning rod to help prevent lightning from damaging buildings and physical property?	Benjamin Franklin of USA.
What is a satellite?	A body that revolves around another is called a satellite. The earth and the other planets are satellites of the sun. The moon is a satellite of the earth.
Who for the first time in recorded history used a prism to	Sir Isaac Newton.

split white light into many colours?	
What is meant by the term 'freezing point'?	The temperature at which a liquid changes to the solid state is called freezing point.
Which is the largest flesh-eating animal?	Kodiak bear.
From where does the moon get its light during the night?	Earth
What is the meaning of the word 'Tanning'?	Converting raw animal skin into leather.
Who developed the modern concept of the element?	Antoine Lavoisier.
Who invented the Thermos Flask?	James Dewar.
What were the first words to be recorded on the gramophone made by Edison?	"Mary had a little lamb."
Which is the hardest substance in the human body?	The enamel that covers teeth.
What is a bone made up of?	Two-thirds of the bone is calcium phosphate. The other one-third is gelatin.
Why can't a horse sit?	They don't have knees on their hind legs.
What is the lead of a pencil made of?	Graphite, whose main constituent is carbon
Who discovered radioactivity?	A.M. Becquerel.
Who produced the first synthetic dye?	William Perkin.
Where are the lobster's teeth located?	In the stomach.
How many lobes does a human liver have?	Four
How many chambers are there in a human heart?	Four. Right auricle, left auricle, right ventricle and left ventricle.
What is the blood condition involving an abnormal reduction in the number of red blood cells called?	Anaemia
How many nephrons does a human kidney contain?	About a million.
What is the common unit of measurement of electric power?	Kilowatt Hour.
When we run very fast or work strenuously, we feel tired. What is this tiredness due to?	Lactic Acid is formed when the glycogen or sugar in the muscles is used. This makes us feel tired.

How are gills important to fish?	They are used for breathing air by most Fishes and certain other lungless animals.
Whose notebooks were Filled with ideas and sketches of inventions, including designs for an airplane?	Leonardo da Vinci.
What is a larynx?	The larynx is the voice box, located in the throat.
Who is considered as the father of modern rocketry?	Robert Mulchings and Goddard Hutchings.
What is the chief source of uranium and radium?	The mineral, Pitchblende.
What are pseudopodia?	Pseudopodia are temporary extension of the body of a one-celled animal such as amoeba.
How is plywood made?	Plywood is made by gluing wide thin slices of wood together in order to make a strong board.
How many pairs of legs do crabs have?	Five pairs.
What is a rain gauge?	It is a device used for measuring rainfall.
Where are the vocal cords located in man?	The vocal chords are located in the larynx.
What are alveoli?	The tiny air sacs in the lungs are called alveoli.
Who propounded the theory of relativity?	Albert Einstein
What is a manometer?	It is an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases.
How many satellites does Mars have?	Two.
What is medulla oblongata?	It is the part of brain that connects with the spinal cord.
How many pairs of nerves are there in man that are connected to the brain?	Twelve pairs
Why do earth and other planets revolve around the sun?	Sun's gravitational force

	keeps the planets in a fixed orbit.
Name the unit in which electric current is measured?	Ampere.
Which planet in the solar system moves faster around the sun than any other planet?	Mercury.
Which is the star closest to our earth, after the sun?	ProximaCentauri.
Who founded the school of mathematics at Alexandria in Egypt?	Euclid around 300 B.C.
What are the remains of animals or plants, preserved deep under the earth or in rocks, etc called?	Fossils.
The intensity of which insect's song gives us an indication of the temperature?	The cricket.
What was the name of the first Atomic Reactor built by India? Where is it?	Apsara, in Mumbai.
Which are the only planets to revolve clockwise around the sun?	Venus and Uranus.
What is the study of water with reference to its occurrence in nature known as?	Hydrology.
What is the form in which iron is found in nature?	Iron Oxide.
Who invented the Dynamo?	Michael Faraday.
How does a cricket produce the chirping sound?	By rubbing its legs against one of its front wings.
What is magma made of?	Molten rocks.
Who first introduced the concept of molecules?	Amedeo Avogadro in the year 1811.
From the bark of which tree is quinine extracted?	Cinchona.
Where do frogs usually live in the hot season?	Buried at the bottom of ponds.
Who discovered Calcium?	Sir Humphry Davy.
Which is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust?	Aluminium.
Who first introduced vaccination in medical practice?	Edward Jenner.
Name the only two poisonous lizards in the world	The Gila Monster and the Beaded Lizard.
What is the scientific study of the earth's crust known as?	Geology.
Name the mammals that lay eggs.	Platypus and Echidna.
Why did Galileo come into conflict with the church?	Because he supported the

	Copernican theory that the planets (including the earth) revolve around the sun.
What does U.F.O stand for?	Unidentified Flying Object.
Which is the brightest star in the sky at night?	Sinus.
What method of healing is also known as shiatsu?	Acupressure.
What is Hypothermia?	It is a body condition in which the temperature falls suddenly as a result of exposure to extreme cold.
What is the thin flap of cartilage attached to the base of the tongue of terrestrial vertebrates called?	Epiglottis.
The Holy Book of Sikhs is known as	The Granth Sahib
Mahabharata is sometimes called as the	Fifth Veda
The Holy Book of Islam is	The Holy Koran
The duration of the Kurukshetra War was	Eighteen Days
The Holy Book of Christianity is	The Holy Bible
Jesus Christ was crucified in the year	29 AD
The original name given to Mahabharata was	Jaya
The founder of Buddhism was	Gautama Buddha
The founder of Christinity was	Jesus Christ
The founder of Islam was	Mohammed the Prophet
The founder of Sikhism was	Guru Nanak Dev
The language in which Gautama Buddha preached was	Magadhi
'Mimamasa Sutra' was written by	Jamini
Swami Vivekananda, in his younger days, was known as	Narendranath
Swami Vivekananda participated in a conference of World Religions held at	Chicago
Ayurveda literally means	Science of life
The Ramakrishna Mission was started by	Swami Vivekanand
The Indo Greek king who adopted Buddhism was	Menander
The most ancient Veda is	Atharva Veda
The last Guru of Sikhs was	Guru Govind Singh
The sacred scripture of Parsis is	Zhend Avesta

Adi Shankaracharya was born in	Keladi(Kerala)
Trivendrum is also known as the	Holy city of Anatha
The king who was famous for always speaking the truth was	Raja Harishchandra
How many Vedas are there	Four
How many Puranas are there	Eighteen
How many Upanishads are there	Twelve
Bhishma was also known as	Gangeya
The Govardhan Mutt at Puri in Orissa was established by	Adi Shankaracharya
Dronacharya's son was	Ashwathama
The language in which the sacred scriptures of Buddhism are written is	Pali
The founder of Dharma Shastra was	Bodayana
The famous saint who called his wife as his mother Goddess was	Ramakrishna Paramahansa
The Muslim saint who is considered as the Special Protector of children is	Shah Madar
The earlier name of Bhisma was	Devarat
The three famous epics of India are	Ramayana,Bhagavata and Mahabharatha
"Satyarth Prakash" was written by	Dayanand Saraswati
The Buddhist temples in Burma are known as	Pagoda
Gayatri Japa was composed by	Vishwamitra
The Bhagavata was narrated to king Parikshit by	Suka Maharishi
The Ramayana written by Tulasidas is called	Rama Charita Manasa
Gautama Buddha was born in	Lumbini
Chinese Buddhism is also known as	Sushrutha Samhita
Gautama Buddha is also known as	The Light of Asia
The place of worship of Hindus is	The Temple
The place of worship of Christians is	The Church
The place of worship of Muslims is	The Mosque
The place of worship of Sikhs	The Gurudwara
The place of worship of Parsis	The Fire Temple
Jesus Christ was born in the year	4 BC
The Head of the Roman Catholic Church is known as	The pope
Songs sung in the praise of God are known as	Hymns
The God of agriculture in Roman Mythology is	Saturn

Gautama Buddha's original name was	Siddhartha
Shiva is considered as the god of	Creation and destruction
Brahma is considered as the god of	Creator
Ramayana was written by	Valmiki
Buddha attained enlightenment in	Bodh Gaya
Chaitanya was devoted to	Lord Krishna
Artha Shastra was written by	Chanakya
Kautilya was the real name of	Chanakya
Moin-ud-din Chisti is a	Sufi Saint
Mahavira is also known as	Vardhamana
Kumarasambhava was written by	Kalidas
Raghuvamsa was written by	Kalidas
Mahabharata was translated in Tamil by	Rajaji
Mahabharata was translated into Persian by	Mir Ghiasuddin Ali Qazbini
Lingaraj temple is located in	Bhubaneshwar
Lord Jagannath temple is located in	Puri
Tirupathi is famous for	Sri Venkateshwara Temple
Gaya is a pilgrimage place for	Hindus
Gaya is located in	Bihar
Lord Mahavir breathed his last at	Pawapuri
Bodh Gaya is located at	Bihar
Bodh Gaya is sacred place for	Buddhists
The Shrine of Saibaba is located at	Temple of Lord Krishna
Ajmer is a pilgrim centre for	Muslims
Varanasi is a famous pilgrimage centre for	Hindus
River Ganga is sacred for	Hindus
Ayodhya is located in	Uttar Pradesh
Jama Masjid is located at	New Delhi
Lotus Temple is located at	Delhi
Mangesh temple is located at	Goa
Somnath is located at	Gujarat
The largest Church in Asia is	Se Cathedral
Meenakshi temple is located at	Madurai
India's biggest Mosque is	Jama Masjid, Delhi

Golden Temple was built in	1577 AD
Badrinath is located in	Uttar Pradesh
Sarnath is pilgrimage centre for	Buddhists
Sun temple is located at	Shri Govindajee temple
Lonavla is famous for	Buddhist Caves
The Great Stupa is located at	Sanchi
The birth place of Adi Shankaracharya is	Kaladi
The Persian epic Shahnama was written by	Firdausi
Mohenjadaro literally means	Mound of Corpes
The Classic "Measure for Measure" was written by	William Shakespeare
The composer of Geet Govind was	Jayadev
By the middle of the 1st century, the city that was famous for fine arts was	Pataliputra
The first Cartoonist to win the B.D.Goenka Award was	R.K.Laxman
The magazine started by M.Karunanidhi was	Murasoli
Shakespeare's last play was	The Tempest
Bismillah Khan is a famous	Musician
Bismillah Khan specialises in	Shahnai Vadan
The famous museum located in Hyderabad is	Salarjung
Vinoba Bhave, author, started a famous movement known as	Bhoodan Movement
Geetha Pravachan in Marathi was written by	Vinoba Bhave
The ancient Buddhist University Nalanda was located in the state of	Bihar
The architectural style in which Taj Mahal is built is	Indo persian
Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for his book	Gitanjali
Tamil Ramayanam was authoblack by	Kambar
The oldest collection of stories in India is	Kathasaritsagara
The instrument played by Ustad Ali Akbar Khan is	Sarod
The Biography of Dr.Samuel Johnson was written by	James Bosewell
Subramanya Bharthi was a noted	Poet
K.V.Subbappa, who won the Magsaysay Award was from	Heggodu, Karnataka
The heroine of the film `Cleopatra' was	Elizabeth Taylor
"Bhagvatgeet" the movie which won the Lotus Award was made in which Language	Sanskrit
The only Indian actor to have received the Oscar award is	Satyajit Ray
Bhimsen Joshi is associated with	Hindustani Music

The B.C.Roy National Award for the year 1981 was received by	Dr.Harindranath Chattopadhyaya
National Anthem of India was written by	Rabindranath Tagore
The first film of Ashok Kumar was	Jeevanayya
The dancer who,inspite of losing one leg,dances and acts in films is	Sudha Chandran
The studio owned by Raj Kapoor and his family is	R.K.Studios
The author cum adventurer Thomas Edward Lawrence was famous for	Lawrence of Arabia
William Wordsworth was also known as	Nature's Poet
Robert Benchley acted in the film	Author
A comedian who insublack his nose for Ten lakh dollars was	Jimmy Durant
The earlier name of film star Devanand was	Dharam Devanand
The real name of Dilip kumar is	Yusuf Khan
Bala Gandharva was a famous	Stage actor
Bala Gandharva was so named by	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
The lead role in Tamil film Nayakan was played by	Kamala Hasan
Hollywood is located in	California,USA
The book `Life Divine' was written by	Aurobindo
The editor of the book `Indian Cartoons' is	Abu Abraham
Canterbury Tales was written by	Chaucer
Orthography means the art of	Correct Spelling
The book "Mad,Mad,Mad,World of Indian Cinema" was written by	K.A.Abbas
The National Gallery of Modern Art is located at	New Delhi
"Les miserables" was written by	Victor Hugo
The first opera ever performed was	Persi Dafni
The word "Opera" means	Works
Henrik Isben's first play was	Catalina
The only comedy written by Jean Racine was	Les Plaideurs
`Rip Van Wrinkle' was written by	Washington Irving
The 1995 Jnana Peeth Award was won by	M.T.Vasudevan Nair
The 1997 Booker Prize was won by	Arundathi Roy
"Love's Labour Lost"was a play by	Shakespeare
The Roman Magsaysay Award 1997 was won by	Mahasweta Devi
The collection of Short Stories entitled "Mortal Coils" was	Aldous Hexley

written by	
The play "Enemy of the People" was written by	Hensik Isben
The first cinema theater was established at	Pittsberg,Pensylvania
The first cinema theater was established in the year	1905 AD
In the play `Macbeth',the king of Scotland is	Duncan
Kesari,a Marathi daily was started by	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
The one eyed giant who appeablack in Greek mythology was	Cyclops
"Ajax" was written by	Sophocles
"Antigone" was written by	Sophocles
"Aparajito", a Bengali film, was directed by	Satyajit Ray
The Piano was discoveblack by	Guidod Arezzo
Sense and Sensibility,was written by	Jane Austin
Rabindranath Tagore was popularly known as	Gurudev
The author who used a new pen every time he sat down to write a poem was	Alexander Dumas
The French author who could work only in a darkened room was	Emil Zola
The writer who was known as the `Wizard of the North' was	Walter Scott
The noble prize winning novel "The Good Earth" was written by	Pearl S.Buck
Mickey Mouse & Donald Duck,the cartoon characters were created by	Walt Disney
Pablo Picasso was from	Spain
The Comic Character "Tarzan"was created by	Edgar Rice Burroughs
Bernard Shaw wrote the "Far Fetched Fables" at the age of	93 years
The first full-length feature film was	The Great Train Robbery
The first full-length feature film was made in the year	1903 AD
The Tansen Awards are given to	Musicians
The Character 1Gulliver' was created by	Jonathan Swift
Gulliver's first name was	Lumuel
Treasure Island was written by	Robert Louis Stevenson
The person who is known as father of Carnatic Classical music is	Purandaradasa
`King Solomon's Ring' was written by	konard Lorenz
The town which is known as the home of violin making is	Cremona,Italy
Wilkie Collins was a famous	Author

Raghuvamsu was written by	Kalidasa
'The Lady of the Lake' was written by	Walter Scott
The final book Caesar's Gallic War was written by	Aulus Whiskers
The 'Riddle of the Sands' was written by	Robert Erskine Childers
The Highest National Award given every year to the best book in india is	Jnanapith Award
John Masefield was a famous	Poet
The title of Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography was	My Experiments with Truth
'Malgudi Days' was written by	R.K.Narayan
'Guide' was written by	R.K.Narayan
The Novel 'Moon and Six Pence' was written by	W.S.Maugham
'Kanthapura' was written by	Raja Rao
'Das Capital' was written by	Karl Marx
Arabian Nights was translated into Sanskrit by	Jagadbandu Pandit
The first recipient of Bharatiya Gnanpith Award was	G.Shankara Kurup
The language in which Samuel Becket wrote most of his plays was	French
Dr.Masti Venkatesha Iyenger won the Gnanpith Award for his book	Chikaveerarajendra
The famous singer who collapsed and died on the stage during a performance was	Leonard Warren
'A thing of beauty is joy forever' was said by	Keats
The 1966 Gnanpith Award was won by	Tara Shankar Nandopadhyaya
The 1967 Gnanpith Award was won by	Uma Shankar Joshi & Dr.K.V.Puttappa
The 1968 Gnanpith Award was won by	Sumitra Nandhanpant
In 1982,Arun Shourie won the	Ramon Magsaysay
The Music instrument that Ravishankar plays is	Sitar
Anandmath was written by	Bankim chandra
The Classic 'Around the World in 80 days' was written by	Jules Verne
Babar's Autobiography "Babarnama" is written in the language	Turkish
Who is considblack as the most famous playwright in English after William Shakespeare	George Bernard Shaw
The popular comedian Charlie Chaplin was from	Britain

Panchatanra was written by	Vishnu Sharma
The world's smallest theatre Pico is in	Hamburg, West Germany
The seating capacity of the World's smallest theatre Pico is	Thirty
The first Russian author to receive the Nobel Prize was	Ivan Atseyevich
The Heroine of the famous classic 'Gone with the Wind' was	Sarlet O'Hara
The title of Dr.Salim Ali's autobiography is	Fall of Sparrow
The first actress of Indian screen was	Kamalabai Gokhale
Tansen,the famous musician was once defeated by another musician whose name was	Baiju Bawra
Pablo Picasso derived his surname from	His mother
The 1992 Bhartiya Gnanpith Award was won by	Naresh Mehta
The 1997 Dada Saheb Phalke Award was won by	Kavi Pradeep
The Three Musketeers was written by	Alexander Dumas
Sarojini Naidu is more popularly known as	Nightingale of India
The author of the book 'Cricket My style' was	Kapil Dev
The book "Unto this Last" was written by	John Ruskin
K.L. Saigal was a famous	Singer
Bharat natyam originated in	Tamilnadu
Late Mahadevi Verma received the Jnanpith Award for her book	Yama
The recipient of the Dada Saheb phalke Award for 1997 was	Shivaji Ganesan
The first novel written by R.K.Narayan was	Swami & his friends
The lady who is Story writer,film actress,film Producer,singer,film director and music Director and who hails from Andhra Pradesh is	P.Bhanumathi
Father and son who won the Dada Saheb Phalke Award was	Prithvi Raj Kapoor & Raj Kapoor
'Life of Mahatma Gandhi' was written by	Louis Fisher
The instrument used by Amir Khusro was	Sarod
The real name of the famous writer Mark Twain is	Samuel Clemens
Harsha Charita was written by	Bana Bhatta
the full name of R.K.Narayan was	Rasipuram Krishna Swamy Ayyar Narayan
An infection of the gums involving margin of the teeth with the gum is known as	Pyorrhoea

Drugs which reduce tension, anxiety, depression, etc. are known as	Tranquillizers
A swelling of the thyroid gland is known as	Goitre
Typhoid fever is caused by	Salmonella typhi bacteria
Plague was also known as	Black death
AIDS stands for	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Diseases which spread by contact are called	Contagious diseases
Scarlet fever is caused by	Strepto coccus
The sterilization technique carried out on men is	Vasectomy
The ability of a living creature to resist the attack of diseases is known as	Immunity
How many senses a human being has	Five
Medical practioners without valid licence are called	Quacks
In a human baby, teething process starts from the age	Seven months
A method of treating cancer or tumor growth using chemicals is known as	Chemotherapy
Meningitis is caused by	Neisseria meningitis
Tetanus is caused by	Clostridium tetane
Leukemia is commonly known as	Blood Cancer
An area of pus formation within the lung is called	Lung abscess
Meningitis is an infection of	Head and spinal cord
A sudden interruption of the blood supply to the brain can cause a	Stroke
A hereditary lack of pigment in the skin, hair & eyes is known as	Albinism
Psoriasis is an inherited disease of	Skin, nails and joints
A fungus is a	Microscopic plant
A condition in which both eyes do not point in the same direction is called as	Squint
Short sightdness is also known as	Myopia
Short sightdness is corrected by	Concave lens
Long sightdness is also known as	Hypermetropia
Long sightdness is corrected by using	Convex lens
A condition in which one is not able to see both near and distant objects is known as	Pressbyopia

Both convex and concave lens is used to correct the eyesight of a person suffering from	Pressbyopia
An inflammation of the thin membrane that covers the black part of the eye is called	Conjunctivitis
Acute conjunctivitis is commonly known as	black eye
How many bones an adult human body has	206
How many bones an human baby's body has	270
Blood vessels that carry blood from different organs to the heart are known as	Aneries
Blood vessels that carry blood from different organs to the heart are known as	Veins
The main artery of the body is the	Arota
Skin is the sense organ for	Touch
Eyes are the sense organ for	Sight
Nose is the sense organ for	Smell
Tongue is the sense organ for	Taste
Ears are the sense organs for	Hearing
Muscles of the heart are called	Cardiac muscles
In a human body,about how many muscles are there	650
A break in the continuity of a bone is called a	Fracture
A progressive weakening of muscles is called	Muscular dystrophy
Damage to a nerve is termed as	Meuropathy
Biceps are the muscles of the	Arm
Malaria is transmitted by	Anopheles mosquito
There are how many types of Malaria	Three
BCG stands for	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BCG is a vaccine given for immunization against the disease	Tuberculosis
DPT is a	Triple vaccine
DPT is effective against	Diphtheria,whooping cough and tetanus
DPT vaccine is given how many times to children	Three
Vaccine against polio is called	Poliomyelitis vaccine
Vaccine is a liquid containing	Dilute or dead pathogens
The first antibiotic discovered by	Penicillin
Spherical shaped bacteria are called	coccus
Rod shaped bacteria are called	Bacillus

Spiral shaped bacteria are called	Spirillum
Comma shaped bacteria are called	Vibrio
The size of a virus is about	A millionth of a centimeter
Plague is caused by bacteria which is found in	Fleas on the bodies of rats
Dengue fever is also known as	Break-bone fever
Q fever was first noticed in	Queensland
Anthrax is caused by	Anthrax bacillus
Cholera is caused by	Vibrio choleral bacteria
Tetanus is also known as	Lockjaw disease
Diphtheria is caused by	Klebs-loeffler
Whooping cough is caused by	Bordella pertussis
Sex is predicted before the birth of the child by a test called	Amnio centesis
The outer layer of the skin is called	Epidermis
The inner layer of the skin is called	Dermis
Over exposure to sun cause	Sun burn
LSD stands for	Lysergic acid Di-ethylamide
Drugs which produce total unconsciousness are known as	General anaesthetics
Drugs which produce loss of sensation in a small area where the drug is applied are called	Local anaesthetics
Drugs which neutralize secretions of the stomach which cause ulcers and acidity are called	Antacids
ELISA technique is used to detect	AIDS
NMR stands for	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
Teeth are covered by a hard substance called	Enamel
Insulin is also known as	Anti-diabetic hormone
Insulin deficiency causes	Diabetes
Inflammation of the pancreas is called	Pancreatitis
A normal pregnancy lasts for about	40 weeks
The device which improves one's hearing is called	Hearing aid
Persons who are having blood group O positive are called	Universal donors
Persons who are having blood group AB positive are called	Universal recipients
Red cells of blood contain	Haemoglobin
The formation of a blood clot within a blood vessel is called	Thrombosis
The sex hormone of the male is	Androgen

The sex hormones of the females are	Estrogen and progesterone
Delivery of more than one baby at a time is called as	Multiple pregnancy
A pregnancy that ends before the 28th week is termed as	Miscarriage
A condition where the lung tissue collapses is known as	Atelectasis
A condition in which the lung tissue loses its elasticity is known as	Emphysema
Pneumonia is an infection of the	Lungs
Pus formation in the lung is called	Lung abscess
Bronchiectasis is a disease of the which system	Respiratory
The colour of the skin is dependant upon a pigment called	Melanin
Eczema is a disease of the	Skin
A condition wherein the pressure within the eyeball is increased above normal is called	Glaucoma
The number of teeth in a normal human being are	32
Substances that cause allergy are called	Allergens
Hay fever is a type of	Allergy
Leukemia is a disease of the	Blood
Tissue taken from the patient while operation is going on is called	Frozen section
EEG stands for	Electro encephalography
EEG is used to record the activities of the	Brain
EMG stands for	Electromyography
EMG is used for recording for the activity of the	Muscles during contraction
The x-ray visualisation of a joint is known as	Arthrography
A device used to regularise irregular heart beats is called	Pace-maker
A doctor who is a specialist in matters related to the heart and circulatory system is called a	Cardiologist
In medical terminology, ENT stands for	Ear, nose and throat
A gynaecologist specialises in matters related to	Reproductive system
Copper T is a type of device used for	Contraception
A Psychiatrist specialises in matters related to	Mental disorders
Typhoid vaccine was invented by	Almorth Writht
Polio vaccine was invented by	Jonas Salk
Contact lenses were invented by	A.E.Fick

Vaccination was invented by	Edward Jenner
The largest bird alive is the	Ostrich
The smallest bird alive is the	Humming bird
An animal doctor is called a	Veterinarian
How many arms an octopus has	Eight
The arms of the octopus are called	Tentacles
The fastest moving land snake in the world is the	Black Mamba
A group of lions is called a	Pride
A group of invertebrate animals which have segments body and jointed limbs are called	Arthropods
A period of dormancy in winter by some animals known as	Hibernation
Animals having backbone (vertebra) are known as	Vertebrates
Albatross is a large	Sea bird
A small fish having a head like that of a horse is known as	Sea horse
African donkey with black and white stripes is called a	Zebra
A small worm which lives in ponds and rivers and sucks the blood of animals is	Leech
The world's largest zoological reserve is the	Etosha National Park,Namibia
Egg laying mammals are called	Prototherians
The bird which lays more than 100 eggs in one nest is the	Ostrich
The largest Kangaroo in the world is the	Red Kangaroo
The only mammal that can fly is the	Bat
The animal revered by the buddhists as their sacred animal is the	White elephant
It is widely believed that Ostrich buries its head in sand which is	Not true
Austrian scientist Konard Lorenz is famous for	Study on Geese
Bharatpur bird sanctuary is situated in	Rajasthan
The fish which is known as the king of fishes is the	Shark
The world's largest aquarium is the	Sydney Aquarium
The tallest living animal is the	Giraffe
India's first sanctuary was the	Corbett National Park in Uttar Pradesh
The largest living animal is the	Rorqual or blue whale

The continent which is known as the land of Kangaroo is	Australia
The first forest show was established in Mexico in the year	1898
The country in which Yak is found is	Tibet
The country in which kiwi is found is	New Zealand
Wadia Institute of Himalayan Zoology is located at	Delhi
Dudhwa National Park is located in	Uttar Pradesh
The wildlife sanctuary where we find asiatic lion is the	Gir Forest
A two humped camel is called	A Bacteria camel
Butterflies come under the family	Lepidoptera
The temple in which rats are revered, fed and protected is the	Karnimata in Rajasthan
The fastest land animal is the	Cheetah
The largest land animal is the	African bush elephant
Rat snakes are found in	South-East Asia
A common domesticated animal which cannot taste sweet is the	Cat
The world's smallest animal is the	Skunk like zorilla of Africa
The mammal that lives at the greatest altitude is the	Hog nosed bat
The smallest member of the cat family is the	Yak
The only flying mammals are the	Rusty spotted cat of south India
The largest flying mammal is the	Bats
The world's largest deer is the	Mouse eared bat
The world's heaviest flying bird is the	Alaskan moose
The bird which has the largest wing span is the	Great Bustard
The largest of all lizards is the	Albatros
The largest known frog is the	Ora
The longest known frog is the	Goliath Grog
The longest insect in the world is the	Giant stick Insect
The fastest moving insect in the world is the	Tropical cockroach
The giant stick Insect is found in	Indonesia
There are how many kinds of cat species in India	Fifteen
The animal known as the river horse is the	Hippopotamus
The elephant's trunk is actually a modified	Incisor
The diet of a gorilla is purely	Vegetarian
The only ape found in India is the	Hoolock's Gibbon
The number of known species of mammals are	4230

The fish that can taste with its whole body is the	Catfish
The average weight of a blue whale is	1,20,000 kg.
The most widely eaten fish in India is the	Pomfret
The only fish that makes nest is the	Stickle back
A group of peacocks are called a	Muster
Gold fish originally belongs to	China
Red panda is also known as the	Cat bear
A female rabbit is called a	Doe
A female horse is called a	Mare
A female pig is called a	Sow
The whale believed to be a fish, is actually a	Mammal
The organ which is missing in the Camel is the	Gall bladder
The Archer fish catches its flies by	Spitting at them
The smallest known fish is the	Dwaft pygmy goby
The country which is the largest exporter of hippopotamuses in Europe is	Hungary
A bird which lays only one egg in two years is the	Albatross
The size of a newly born kangaroo is	2.5 cms
The only animal that sleeps on its back is	Man
The only animal which has four knees is the	Elephant
An animal which is dumb is the	Giraffe
A frog catches insects with its	Tongue
The number of teeth a fox has is	Forty two
The smallest dog on earth is the	Chihuahua
A common domesticated animal which is colour-blind is the	Dog
The largest seabird is the	Albatross
A group of eagles are called a	Convocation
A group of hares are called a	Husk
A group of quail are called a	Bevy
A group of fish are called a	Shoal
A group of sheep are called a	Flock
A group of wolves are called a	Pack
A group of cattle are called a	Herd
A group of gorillas are called a	Band
A group of elephants are called a	Herd
The female of a stag are called a	Hind

The male of a cow is called a	Bull
The young of an elephant is called a	Calf
The young one of a goat is called a	Kid
The cat belongs to the family called	Falidate
The cat which is commonly used in the hunting game is the	Cheetah
The largest member of the cat family is the	Tiger
A camel can remain without water for	30 days
Ranganthittu bird sanctuary is located near	Mysore
The oldest domestic Cat on record lives for how many years	Thirty six
How many teeth a horse has	Forty
Snow leopards are found in	Himalayas
The insect which has the largest population on earth is the	Wasp
Fishes evolved in which era	Silurian
Elephant fish are found in	Tropical Africa
How many arms a giant squid has	Ten
The whale's nostrils are situated on the	Top of its head
The largest Indian deer is the	Sambar
The average pregnancy period of a female dog is	63 days
Penguins are found in the	South pole
Project Tiger was launched in India in the year	1972
The largest division of the animal kingdom is the	Arthropoda
The first animal to go into space was	Dog
How many teeth a turtle has	Eight
The number of bones in the giraffe's neck is	Seven
A fox's tail is called a	Brush
A female Ass is called as	Jenny
The young once of a tiger are called	Ligon
A squirrel's home is called a	Drey
A group of snakes are called a	Den
A group of foxes are called a	Skulk
The word hamster means	Hoarder
A group of cats are called a	Clutter
The word langur means	Long tailed
The Science of fossils is called	Palaentology
A young kangaroo is called a	Joey
A young pigeon is called a	Swab

The word reptile means	To creep
The biggest energy source on the surface of the earth	Solar radiation
The acid found in soil is	Humic acid
Burning of fossil fuels releases	Carbon-di-oxide
The place referred to as the Valley of Death is	Cubatao in Brazil
The Valley of Flowers is located at	Garhwal in Himalayas
The element found abundant in the crust of the earth is	Oxygen
99 percent of the crust of earth is composed of	Elements
The crust of the earth is called	Lithosphere
The type of soil found in the desert is	Aridisols
Acid rain was discovered by	R.A.Smith
The simplest and least polluting way of deriving energy is	Solar energy
Junk of appliances and vehicles is known as	Solid Waste
Oceans are ecologically divided into how many regions	Five
Uranium miners more frequently suffer from	Cancer
Textile workers more frequently suffer from	Byssinosis
Coal miners more frequently suffer from	Black lung diseases
The type of living beings more sensitive to nuclear radiations are	Mammals
The most acute pollution problem faced by nuclear power industry is	Disposal of nuclear waste
Excessive inhaling of manganese causes	Pneumonia
Hay fever is due to the presence of which thing in the air	Pollen
The metal which causes systemic poisoning in man is	Lead
Dust containing silica causes	Silicosis
Intensive use of nitrate fertilizers causes	Methemoglobinemia
The most economic and pollution free form of transport is	Bicycle
The main source of harmful radiations in our house can be due to	Televisions
The most recently discovered ecosystem is	Vent
The most biologically productive ecosystem is	Alluvial plains
Ecologists divide lakes into how many zones	Three
Death valley is located in which desert	Nevada
Man first cultivated crops in which age	Neolithic
Sheep were initially domesticated for	Meat and milk
The industrial chemical which increases the chance of	Benzene

developing Leukemia is	
The Royal society for the Protection of Birds was formed in	1889 AD
'Man and the Biosphere'an ecological programme was launched by	UNESCO
Chemicals which get rid of pests are called as	Pesticides
The living beings which are known as tertiary consumers are	Meat-eating animals
A motor car produces least amount of pollution while	Moving
The first living beings who established themselves on rocky slopes were	Lichens
Birds evolved on earth during the	Jurassic period
Water covers about how many percent of the earth's surface	Seventy
Oxygen was discovered by	Joseph Priestley
Oxygen was discovered in	August 1774
The word 'Oxygen'was coined by	Antonie Levoiser
When something burns in air, it combines with oxygen and the process is called	Oxidation
When we breathe, oxygen combines chemically with glucose in the body to create	Energy
The two major components of air are oxygen and	Nitrogen
The French chemist who showed that air was the same all around the world was	Henri Regnault
William Ramsay discovered that air also contained tiny traces of	Inert gases
The gases which are slow to react with other chemicals are called	Inert gases
The air surrounding the earth is forever on the move because of	Sun's heat
A space with nothing in it is called	Vacuum
Air pressure is related to density of air. This was discovered by whom in 1662 AD	Robert Boyle
Earth's atmosphere has how many layers	Five
Moon gets very hot and very cold as it has no	Atmosphere
78 percent of the atmosphere is	Nitrogen
21 percent of the atmosphere is	Oxygen
The atmospheric layer immediately around the earth is called	Troposphere
The second atmospheric layer is called	Stratosphere

The third atmospheric layer is called	Mesosphere
The fourth atmospheric layer is called	Ionosphere
The fifth atmospheric layer is called	Exosphere
Human beings inhale what and give out what	Oxygen,carbon dioxide
Plants inhale what and give out what	Carbon dioxide,oxygen
Bubbles in soda water is due to presence of	Carbon dioxide
Ozone is actually a form of	Oxygen
We are protected from ultraviolet radiation from the sun due to the presence of	Ozone layer
The main culprit which is destroying the ozone layer is	CFC gases
The main green house gas is	Carbon dioxide
As one goes higher in the atmosphere,air pressure	Decreases
As per Daniel Bernoulli,whenever air moves,its pressure	Drops
The most common compound on earth is	Water
Life originally emerged from	Water
About how many percent of the world's water is solid	Two
Less than how many percent of the world's water is fresh water	Three
The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere is known as	Humidity
Any substance that dissolve in the water vapour it absorbs is said to be	Deliquescent
Henry Cavendish proved that water was a compound which included	Hydrogen
The french chemist who showed that water was a simple compound of hydrogen and oxygen was	Antoine Lavoiser
In case of heavy water, oxygen combines with	Deuterium
A special type of hydrogen with an extra neutron in its nucleus is	Deuterium
Heavy water can be extracted from ordinary water by the process of	Distillation
In every water molecutl,there are how many hydrogen atoms and how many oxygen atoms	Two,one
Water expands when it is	Frozen
Oxygen condenses at a temperature of	-183.c
The ultimate source of nearly all our energy is the	Sun
Solar cells turn light energy from the sun into	Electrical energy

Two types of basic energy is	Potential energy,kinetic energy
Energy that is not doing anything but is simply stored for action is called	Potential energy
Energy in the nucleus of an atom is called	Nuclear energy
The country that first played chess was	India
Prakash Padukone was a famous player of	Badminton
"Black Pearl" was the name given to	Pele

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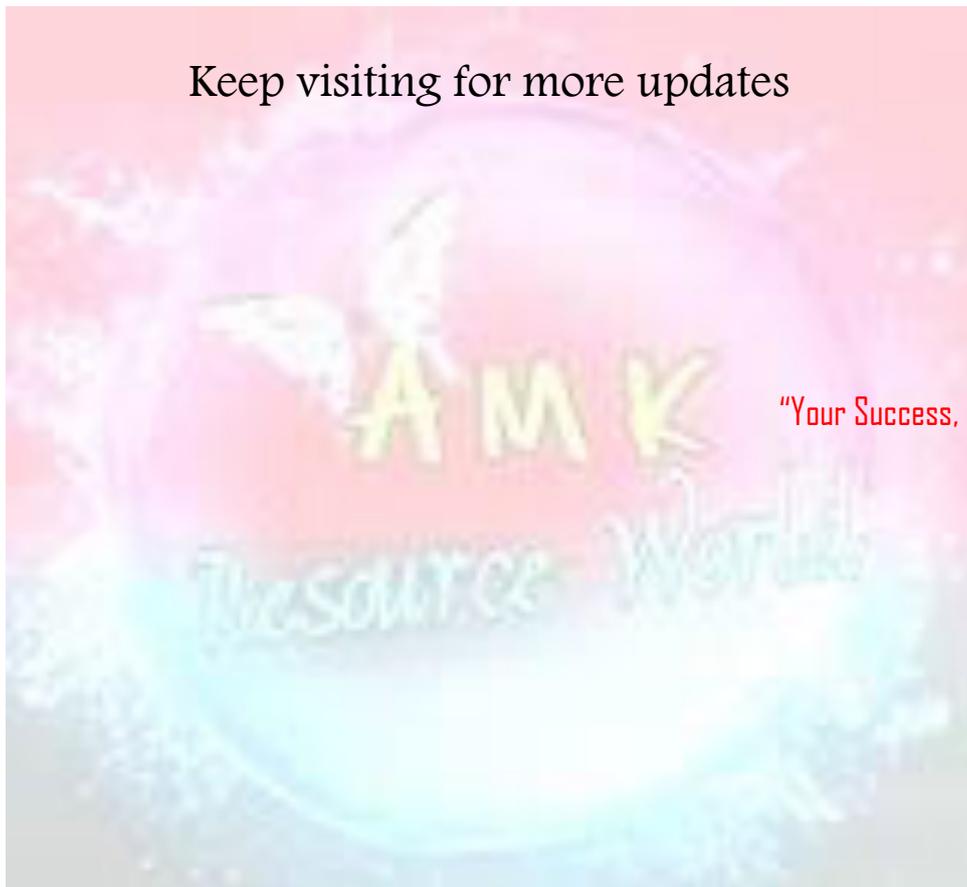
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