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Books & Authors

Fiction

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
1	Angels & Demons	Dan Brown
2	Deception Point	Dan Brown
3	How Opal Mehta Got Kissed Got Wild And Got A Life	Kaavya Vishwanathan
4	Life of Pi	Yann Martel
5	One night at a call center	Chetan Bhagat
6	P.S. I Love You	Cecilia Ahern
7	Shantaram	Gregory David Roberts
8	The Fatwa Girl	Akbar Agha
9	The Foretelling	Alice Hoffman
10	The Fountainhead	Ayn Rand
11	Five Point Someone	Chetan Bhagat
12	The Good Earth	Pearl S. Buck
13	The Honey Bee Girl	Doug Hiser
14	The Immortals of Meluha	Amish Tripathi
15	The Inheritance of Loss	Kiran Desai
16	The Kite Runner	Khaled Husseini
17	The Last Song	Nicholas Sparks
18	The Namesake	Jhumpa Lahiri
19	The Notebook	Nicholas Sparks
20	The Reluctant Fundamentalist	Mohsin Hamid

Non-Fiction

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
1	A Brief History of Time	Stephen Hawking
2	All the President's Men	Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
3	And the Band Played On: Politics, People, and the AIDS Epidemic	Randy Shilts
4	Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health	L. Ron Hubbard
5	Outliers: The Story of Success	Malcolm Gladwell
6	Following Fish: Travels Around The Indian Coast	Samanth Subramanian
7	How to Win Friends and Influence People	Dale Carnegie
8	In Cold Blood	Truman Capote
9	Maximum City: Bombay Lost and Found	Suketu Mehta

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
10	No Logo: No Space, No Choice, No Jobs	Naomi Klein
11	On Writing	Stephen King
12	Out of Africa	Karen Blixen
13	The Art of Choosing	Sheena Iyengar
14	The Death and Life of Great American Cities	Jane Jacobs
15	The Elements of Style	William Strunk
16	The Hero With a Thousand Faces	Joseph Campbell
17	The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals	Michael Pollan
18	The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich: A History of Nazi Germany	William L. Shirer
19	The Virtue Of Selfness	Ayn Rand
20	Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance: An Inquiry Into Values	Robert M. Pirsig

Classics

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
1	A Tale of Two Cities and Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens
2	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland & Through the Looking-Glass	Lewis Carroll
3	Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Roald Dahl
4	Emma	Jane Austen
5	Hamlet	William Shakespeare
6	Les Misérables	Victor Hugo
7	Lolita	Vladimir Nabokov
8	Madame Bovary	Gustave Flaubert
9	Middlemarch	George Eliot
10	Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
11	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain
12	The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
13	The Count of Monte Cristo	Alexandre Dumas
14	The Godfather	Mario Puzo
15	The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald
16	The Importance of Being Earnest	Oscar Wilde
17	The Stories of Anton Chekhov	Anton Chekhov
18	The Three Musketeers	Alexandre Dumas
19	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
20	War and Peace	Leo Tolstoy

Autobiography/Biography

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
1	Capote	Gerald Clarke
2	Madame Curie: A Biography	Eve Curie
3	Mein Kampf(English: My Struggle or My Battle)	Adolf Hitler
4	Mud, Sweat and Tears	Bear Grylls
5	My Experiments With Truth	Mohan Gandhi
6	Wings of Fire	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
7	Oscar Wilde: A Biography	Richard Ellmann
8	Steve Jobs	Walter Isaacson
9	The Autobiography of Malcolm X	Malcolm X
10	The Diary of a Young Girl	Anne Frank
11	The Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
12	Moonwalk	Michael Jackson
13	The Secret Life of Marilyn Monroe	J. Randy Taraborrelli
14	The Story of My Life	Helen Keller
15	Trump: Think Like A Billionaire : Everything You Need To Know About Success, Real Estate, And Life	Donald Trump
16	I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings	Maya Angelou
17	Memoirs of the Second World War	Winston Churchill
18	Ghost in the Wires: My Adventures as the World's Most Wanted Hacker	Kevin Mitnick
19	My Land and My People	Dalai Lama
20	Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance	Barack Obama

Fantasy

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
1	A Game of Thrones	George R.R. Martin
2	Assassin's Apprentice	Robin Hobb
3	Eragon	Christopher Paolini
4	Eye of the World	Robert Jordan
5	Gardens of the Moon	Steven Erikson
6	Jonathan Strange & Mr Norrell	Susanna Clarke
7	Lord of the Rings Series	J.R.R. Tolkien
8	Mistborn	Brandon Sanderson

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
9	Stuart Little	E. B. White
10	The Eyes of the Dragon	Stephen King
11	The Bartimaeus Trilogy	Jonathan Stroud
12	The Belgariad	David Eddings
13	The Chronicles of Narnia	C.S. Lewis
14	Paint Your Dragon	Tom Holt
15	The Harry Potter Series	J.K.Rowling
16	The Kingkiller Chronicle	Patrick Rothfuss
17	The Liveship Traders	Robin Hobb
18	The Original Shannara Trilogy	Terry Brooks
19	The Runelords	David Farland
20	James and the Giant Peach	Roald Dahl

Thriller/Suspense

Sr.No.	Book Name	Author
1	11/22/1963	Stephen King
2	Along Came a Spider	James Patterson
3	And Then There Were None	Agatha Christie
4	Coma	Robin Cook
5	From Russia with Love (James Bond series)	Ian Fleming
6	In the Shadow of the Law	Kermit Roosevelt
7	Never Knowing	Chevy Stevens
8	Shadow Divers	Robert Kurson
9	Shutter Island	Dennis Lehane
10	The Andromeda Strain	Michael Crichton
11	The Bone Collector	Jeffery Deaver
12	The Bourne Identity	Robert Ludlum
13	The Firm	John Grisham
14	The Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown
15	The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo	Stieg Larsson
16	The Informationist	Taylor Stevens
17	The Silence of the Lambs	Thomas Harris
18	The Spy Who Came in from the Cold	John le Carré
19	The Wardens of Punyu	D.L. Kung
20	Whiteout	Ken Follett

Dance Forms

Indian Dance Forms

Sr.No.	Place of Origin	Dance Form
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi unlike other classical dance forms includes singing along with the dance performance. It was created by Sidhyendra Yogi in the 17 th century as a story of Satyabhama (Lord Krishna's third wife). A kuchipudi performance begins with rituals followed by an introduction of character by each performer. Like Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi is also accompanied by Carnatic music and other percussion instruments.
2	Gujarat	Garba is customarily performed during the festival of Navratri. The dance involves circular patterns of movement and rhythmic clapping. Usually either lamps or an image of Goddess Durga is placed in the centre around which people dance.
3	Gujarat	Raas is an energetic and vibrant dance form. It is called the "stick dance" as it employs the use of a prop called the dandiya. It represents a mock-fight between Goddess Durga and Mahishasura, the mighty demon-king.
4	Kerala	Katkakli is an elegant classical musical Indian dance drama. It is mostly performed by men. This dance form is believed to have originated in the 16 th century and is deep-seated in the epics of Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Puranas. It essentially is a musical drama. Embedded in stories from the epics, Ramayana, Mahabharata and from the Puranas. The dance form is characterized by the intense make up and costumes of the performers.
5	Kerala	Mohiniyattam is believed to have originated in the 16th century. The word Mohiniyattam means 'dance of the enchantress'. It is usually performed as a solo recital by women. The main theme of the dance revolves around expression of devotion to Vishnu and Krishna.
6	Maharashtra and Goa	The Koli dance derives its name from the fisher folk of western Maharashtra and Goa - Kolis, who are known for their distinct identity. Their dance comprises nuances from their daily lives and their primary occupation of fishing. This is a group dance performed by both men and women.
7	Manipur	Manipuri dance is a classical Indian dance form which is quite different from the other classical Indian dance forms. The movements of the body are subtler in this dance form. The cult of Radha and Krishna is central to the theme of the Manipuri dances. The dance form also employs the use of various symbols into its performance.

Sr.No.	Place of Origin	Dance Form
8	Northern India	Kathak is a classical Indian dance form marked by its narrative nature. The term 'Kathak' has been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Katha', which means a story and 'kattaka' which means – he who tells a story. The dance form originated in ancient Northern India and was influenced by various phases of history such as the Bhakti movement, Mughal era..etc. Kathak is performed by male and female dancers. A Kathak dancer wears about 100 ankle bells and creates intricate foot movements and rhythmic patterns that characterize the dance form.
9	Odisha	Odissi is characterized by the emphasis that it lays on the movement of the 'tribhangi' i.e. the movement of the head, chest and pelvis, and upon the basic square stance known as chauka that symbolizes Lord Jagannath. The dance is known for the various stances that it involves, stamping of the foot and creation of postures that resemble sculptures.
10	Punjab	Bhangra is an extremely popular dance form. It combines Punjabi folk tradition with Western music and themes. This involves a fusion between drums and other Western genres of music such as hip-hop, reggae...etc. This dance form has been influenced by the cultural transitions since the pre-partition phase.
11	Punjab	Giddha is the counterpart to the male bhangra. It is a female folk dance from Punjab. It is an energetic dance derived from ancient ring dancing that highlights feminine grace.
12	Rajasthan	Ghoomar is a dance form that was developed by the Bhil tribe and was then adopted by other Rajasthani communities. It is performed by women and the movement of the dance is such that it shows off their circular and colourful skirts (Ghagras). They are accompanied by men and women who sing along with the dance performance.
13	Rajasthan	Bhavai is a dance form that comprises veiled women who balance anywhere between seven to nine brass containers as they perch the soles of their feet over glass or the edge of a sword. The dance is marked by its cutting edge feel and suspense oriented nature. The dance form is a reflection of society.
14	Rajasthan	Kalbelia is performed by the women of the Kalbelia community. Since the main occupation of the community as a whole involves catching snakes and trading snake venom; the dance movements and costumes bear resemblance to serpents. It is known as one of the most sensuous dance forms from Rajasthan. The men folk take care of the musical part of the dance by backing the dancers with instruments that provide rhythm.

International Dance forms

Sr.No.	Place of Origin	Dance Form
1	America	Ballroom dance is the most popular form of partner dancing. It is performed at a social and competitive level. It has high entertainment value making it appealing for various media such as film and television. Popular forms of ballroom dancing include Waltz, Jive, Tango, Rumba, Cha-cha-cha...etc.
2	America	Tap dance is a form of dance characterized by a tapping sound that is created from metal plates that are attached to both the ball and heel of the dancer's shoe.
3	Cuba	Salsa is a lively ballroom dance performed to Latin American popular music blending Cuban rhythms to jazz, rock and roll and soul.
4	France	Ballet is a classical dance form employed in theatrical entertainment. It comprises dance moves that are recognized by grace, precision, formalized steps and intricate gestures. The flowing patterns seen in the dance create expression through movement.
5	Germany	Waltz is a rhythmic dance form which sets its tempo as per the beats of the music. The dancers revolve in perpetual circles by taking a step to each beat.
6	Middle East	Belly dance refers to a solo dance remarked by its folkloric style. It is usually performed by women emphasizing movements of the pelvis and abdominal muscles.
7	Spain	Flamenco dance (baile) is a highly-expressive, Spanish dance form. The flamenco is a solo dance characterized by hand clapping, percussive footwork, and intricate hand, arm and body movements.
8	United States	Jive is a lively dance form performed to jazz, rock and roll and other such forms of music. It is a variation of the Jitterbug, a form of Swing dance. The basic step comprises a six beat pattern. It is faster compared to other dance forms and involves the use of kicks, lifts and acrobatic movements.
9	NA	Street dance refers to dance styles that have evolved in spaces outside dance studios such as the street, social occasions..etc. It acts as a tool that facilitates social interaction among various people i.e. those who watch and perform it. It is improvisational and social in its nature. Examples of street dance include – break dance, B-boying...etc.
10	NA	Robot dance is a street dance form that attempts to imitate a dancing robot or mannequin.

Famous Paintings of the World

Sr.No.	Painting	Painter	Country of Painter
1	Mona Lisa, Last Supper , Lady with an Ermine, Vitruvian Man(Drawing), Madonna Litta	Leonardo da Vinci	Italy
2	Birth of Venus, Primavera, Adoration of the Magi of 1475	Sandro Botticelli	Italy
3	The Scream, Madonna	Edvard Munch	Norway
4	The Starry Night, Sunflowers	Vincent van Gogh	Netherlands
5	Girl with a Pearl Earring(referred also as "the Dutch Mona Lisa")	Johannes Vermeer	Dutch Republic (now Netherlands)
6	The Creation of Adam, Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, the Great Flood	Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni	Italy
7	Guernica, The Weeping Woman, Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. M. W.)	Pablo Picasso	Spain
8	Night Watch, Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp, The Storm on the Sea of Galilee	Rembrandt van Rijn	Dutch Republic (now Netherlands)
9	The Japanese Bridge, Water Lilies, Impression, Sunrise	Claude Monet	France
10	The Persistence of Memory, Flight of a Bee	Salvador Dali	Spain
11	Union of Earth and Water	Pieter Paul Rubens	Germany
12	Picture with an archer, Composition VII	Vasily Kandinski	Russia
13	The Promenade, Bella with white collar	Marc Chagall	Republic of Belarus
14	Sistine Madonna, The School of Athens, Sposalizio della Vergine(Wedding of a virgin)	Sanzio Raphael	Italy
15	Liberty Leading the People, Death of sardanapalus	Eugène Delacroix	France
16	Arnolfini Marriage, Madonna of Chancellor Rolin	Jan van Eyck	Belgium
17	Place de la Concorde, The Bellelli Family	Edgar Degas	France
18	Black Square, White On White	Kazimir Severinovich Malevich	Governorate of Russian Empire, now Ukraine
19	Oath of the Horatii, Death Of Marat	Jacques-Louis David	France
20	Temptation of Saint Anthony, The Garden of Earthly Delights	Hieronymus Bosch	Netherlands
21	The Peasant Wedding, The Fall of Icarus	Pieter Brueghel the Elder	Belgium

Sr.No.	Painting	Painter	Country of Painter
22	Icon of the Trinity, Baptism of Jesus	Andrei Rublev	Russia
23	Bal du moulin de la Galette, Luncheon of the Boating Party	Auguste Renoir	France
24	View of Toledo, The Burial of the Count of Orgaz	El Greco	Greece
25	Venus of Urbino, Assumption of the Virgin	Titian (Tiziano Vecellio)	Italy
26	The Kiss, Danaë	Gustav Klimt	Austria
27	Sacrifice of Isaac, David and Goliath	Caravaggio	Italy
28	American Gothic, Daughters of Revolution	Grant Wood	United States
29	The Third of May 1808(1814), La maja Black Paintings, The Third of May	Francisco Goya	Spain
30	The Sleeping Gypsy, Tiger in a Tropical Storm	Henri Julien Félix Rousseau	France

Important Firsts of the Indian Film Industry

Sr.No.	Achievement	Name of Film
1	First Silent Film and First Full-length Indian Feature Film	Raja Harishchandra
2	First Sound Film	Alam Ara
3	First Talkie actress	Zubeida
4	First song of the Indian cinema	De de khuda ke naam per
5	First Colour film	Kisan Kanya
6	First Indian cinema to win the Palme d'Or at Cannes	Neecha Nagar
7	First Indian cinema to get Golden Lotus Award for Best Film at the National Film Awards in 1954.	Shyamchi Aai
8	First film to win highest number of international awards 11 awards, including Cannes.	Pather Panchali
9	Oscar for Lifetime Achievement	Satyajit Ray
10	First Oscar Nomination for Best Foreign Language Film	Mother India
11	First 75 mm Cinema scope film	Kaagaz Ke Phool
12	Guinness Book of World Records in the category 'Fewest actors in a narrative film'	Yaadein
13	First Oscar for Best Costume Design	Bhanu Athaiya
14	First Indian 70 mm film	Padayottam
15	The first soap opera of India	Hum Log
16	First 3-D film	My Dear Kuttichaathan
17	First Hindi film screened at the United Nations	Lage Raho Munna Bhai
18	First Indian Music director to win an Oscar	A. R. Rahman
19	First Indian filmmaker to get Bharat Ratna	Satyajit Ray
20	First sound engineer to win an Oscar	Resul Pookutty

Major Religions

Sr.No.	Name of Religion	Founder	Major Deity	Holy Book	Birth Place of Founder
1	Christianity	Christ	Holy Trinity	Bible	Bethlehem
2	Islam	Muhammad	NA	Quran	Mecca
3	Hinduism	NA	Multiple	Bhagvad Gita & Vedas	-
4	Buddhism	Siddharta Gautama	Kuan Yin	Thripitaka	Lumbini
5	Sikhism	Guru Nanak	NA	Guru Granth Sahib	Nankana Sahib
6	Juche	Kim Il-Sung	NA	Kim's Words	Pyongyang
7	Judaism	Abraham	Elohim	Torah	Ur Ka`sdim
8	Baha'i	Bahá'u'lláh	Baha'u'llah	Kitab-i-Aqdas	Tehran
9	Jainism	Rishabha	Lord Mahavira	Jain Agamas	Ayodhya
10	Shinto	NA	Multiple	Kojiki	-
11	Scientology	L. Ron Hubbard	NA	Dianetics	Tilden, Nebraska
12	Taoism	Laozi	The Three Pure Ones	Tao Te Ching	Zhou Dynasty
13	Zoroastrianism	Zoroaster	Ahura Mazda	Avesta	Persia

Music Composers – Period

Sr.No.	Period	Composer	Descent
1	Medieval	Guillaume de Machaut	French
2	Medieval	Pérotin	French
5	Medieval	Francesco Landini	Italian
6	Medieval	Hildegard of Bingen	German
7	Medieval	Johannes Ciconia	Flemish
8	Medieval	Philippe de Vitry	French
9	Medieval	Jehannot de l'Escurel	French
10	Medieval	Adam de la Halle	French
11	Renaissance	Thomas Tallis	English
12	Renaissance	Josquin Des Prez	Franco-Flemish
13	Renaissance	Pierre de La Rue	Franco-Flemish
14	Renaissance	Claudio Monteverdi	Italian
15	Renaissance	William Byrd	English
16	Renaissance	Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina	Italian
17	Renaissance	Orlando de Lassus	Franco-Flemish
18	Renaissance	Giovanni Gabrieli	Italian
19	Renaissance	Thomas Morley	English
20	Renaissance	Thomas Weelkes	English
21	Baroque	Johann Sebastian Bach	German
22	Baroque	George Frideric Handel	German
23	Baroque	Antonio Vivaldi	Italian
24	Baroque	George Philipp Telemann	German
25	Baroque	Arcangelo Corelli	Italian
26	Baroque	Henry Purcell	English
27	Baroque	Domenico Scarlatti	Italian
28	Baroque	Jean-Philippe Rameau	French
29	Baroque	Johann Pachelbel	German
30	Baroque	Giovanni Battista Sammartin	Italian
31	Classical Era	Ludwig Van Beethoven	German
32	Classical Era	Christoph Willibald Gluck	Bavarian
33	Classical Era	Joseph Haydn	Austrian
34	Classical Era	Maria Anna Mozart	Austrian
35	Classical Era	Antonio Salieri	Italian
36	Classical Era	Muzio Clementi	Roman
37	Classical Era	Luigi Boccherini	Italian
38	Classical Era	Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach	German
39	Classical Era	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Austrian
40	Classical Era	Franz Peter Schubert	Austrian

Musical Instruments and Maestros

Sr.No.	Artist Name	Instrument Name	Country of Origin
1	Alan Bern	Accordion	USA
2	Asad Ali Khan	Rudra Veena	India
3	Aslam Khan	Sarangi	India
4	Benny Goodman	Clarinet	USA
5	Diego Zangado	Drums	Brazil
6	Eddie Peabody	Banjo	USA
7	G. Harishankar	Khanjira	India
8	Gowrishankar Gurusawmy	Tambura	India
9	Hossein Tehrani	Tonbak	Iran
10	Jimi Hendrix	Guitar	USA
11	Jimmy Dorsey	Saxophone	USA
12	John Popper	Harmonica	USA
13	Johnny Frigo	Violin	USA
14	K S Narayana Iyengar	Gotuvadhyam	India
15	Kovilur K.V.Palanivel	Thavil	India
16	Louis Armstrong	Trumpet	USA
17	Ludwig Van Beethoven	Piano	Germany
18	Mongo Santamaría	Conga	Cuba
19	Pablo Casals	Cello	Spain
20	Palghat R. Raghu	Mridangam	India
21	Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia	Bansuri	India
22	Pandit Ravi Shankar	Sitar	India
23	Pandit Shivkumar Sharma	Santoor	India
24	Pazhani Subramanya Pillai	Mridangam	India
25	Phil Hollenbeck	Pakhawaj	USA
26	Richard Starkey of the Beatles	Drums	England
27	Rolf Harris	Wobble Board	Australia
28	S. Balachander	Saraswati Veena	India
29	Sir James Galway	Flute	Northern Ireland
30	Stevie Wonder	Keyboard	USA
31	T. R. Mahalingam	Venu flute	India
32	Thiruvavadudurai Rajaratnam Pillai	Nadaswaram	India
33	Thrikkur Rajan	Maddalam	India
34	Thrippykkulam Achutha Marar	Chenda	India
35	U. Srinivas	Carnatic Mandolin	India
36	Ustad Abdul Latif Khan	Sarangi	India
37	Ustad Amjad Ali Khan	Sarod	India
38	Ustad Bismillah Khan	Shehnai	India

Sr.No.	Artist Name	Instrument Name	Country of Artist
39	Veenai Ranganayaki Rajagopalan	Veena	India
40	Zakir Hussain	Tabla	India
41	Jimmy Dorsey and Johnny Hodges	Saxophone	USA
42	RINGO STARR (ne Richard Starkey) of the Beatles	Drums	England
43	Sheikh Chinna Moula	Nadaswaram	India
44	Veenai Ranganayaki Rajagopalan	Tambura	India

Plays and Playwrights

Sr.No.	Name of Play	Author	Description
1	A Midsummer Night's Dream	William Shakespeare	Written in English, this play falls under the genre of comedy and is one of Shakespeare's most popular contributions. The play centres around the occurrences that surround the marriage of the Duke of Athens, Theseus, and the Queen of the Amazons, Hippolyta.
2	Death of a Salesman	Arthur Miller	The play falls under the genre of tragedy and has run 742 performances on Broadway since its first premier. The play has been revived 4 times in Broadway and has received three Tony Awards for Best Revival. It won the 1949 Pulitzer Prize for Drama and Tony Award for the Best Play.
3	The Importance of Being Earnest	Oscar Wilde	The play is a satire on Victorian ways, practices and social obligations. It is known for its trivial treatment towards the portrayal of social institutions such as marriage which were considered to be of prime importance within the Victorian paradigm. The protagonists of the play maintain fictitious identities to escape the same.
4	Antigone	Sophocles	The play falls within the genre of tragedy. It is the third among the Theban plays trilogy and is centred around the fate of Thebes during and after the reign of King Oedipus.
5	Our Town	Thoron Wilder	Popularly revived and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Drama, the play is based on the everyday lives of the citizens of a fictional American average town called Grover's Corners. The timeline of the play is based on that of the early 20th century. The play is well known for not using a set and props through its performance.
6	Waiting for Godot	Samuel Beckett	Originally written in French titled 'En attendant Godot', the play centres around two characters called Vladimir and Estragon who tirelessly await the arrival of an individual who goes by the name of Godot.
7	Look Back in Anger	John Osborne	The play is known for introducing the phrase "angry young men". Osborne and his contemporaries employed the realism approach in their style of playwriting instead of the escapist approach of the preceding generation. The play involves the story of a love triangle between a young man, his wife and her best friend.

Sr.No.	Name of Play	Author	Description
8	Endgame	Samuel Beckett	Originally written in French and translated by the play writer himself, this is a one act play written in a style that is associated with the Theatre of the Absurd.
9	A Streetcar Named Desire	Tennessee Williams	The play is about a disgruntled young man with many flaws that eventually lead to his downfall. It is famous for bringing Marlon Brando to the forefront. The play won the 1948 Pulitzer Prize for Drama.
10	A Doll's House	Henrik Ibsen	The play is well known for being the first that introduced Feminist ideas within theater. It was also the first play that portrayed a protagonist who walked out on her husband and children so that she could discover herself.
11	Macbeth	William Shakespeare	The play is Shakespeare's shortest tragedy and is a story of a Scottish general called Macbeth who murders the king to overtake his throne. He is soon overcome and consumed by guilt, paranoia and insecurity and turns into a tyrannical ruler to overcome the same.
12	Othello	William Shakespeare	The play centres around four characters and overlooks the themes of racism, jealousy, love and betrayal. On account of its thematic relevance it has been adapted into operatic, film and literary works.
13	Riders to the Sea	John Millington Synge	The play is a one-act tragedy which overlooks rural Ireland and is based on the struggle between people and the forces of nature i.e. the sea.
14	Abhijñānaśākuntalam	Kālidāsa	The play written in Sanskrit is the first Indian play that was translated into Western languages. The play elaborates upon an episode mentioned in the Mahabharata about Shankuntala's lifespan.
15	Mṛ cchakatika	Śūdraka	Based in the ancient city of Ujjayini in the time frame of the Pradyota dynasty, the story of the play is based on a relationship between the poverty stricken Charudatta and a well to do courtesan called Vasantsena. The play portrays the challenges they encountered through the span of their relationship.

Sr.No.	Name of Play	Author	Description
16	Sakharam Binder	Vijay Tendulkar	Originally written in Marathi, the play has been translated into several Indian languages. It is based in the time frame of postcolonial India and highlights a complex socio cultural situation that the protagonist, Sakharam Binder enters into. Looking into the status of socially outcast women, Binder decides to beat the system by taking them into his own home as sex partners and domestic help with the precondition of them being allowed to leave whenever they wanted to.
17	Adrak Ke Punjey	Babban Khan	The play was mentioned as the longest running one man show in the year 1984 within the Guinness Book of World Records. It falls within the genre of comedy and was written in mix of Urdu and Dakhni. The protagonist who based out of the city of Hyderabad borrows money from friends and other associates to make ends meet and support his family. The humour lies in how he interacts with his friends each time he encounters them.
18	Ti Phularani	Pu La Deshpande	Written in Marathi, the play is a satire on the class system during the reign of the British and also an observation on the status of women's independence during that phase.
19	Aadhe Adhure (Halfway House)	Mohan Rakesh	The play is about looking for meaning and searching for ones identity amidst the complex socio economic times that construct the experience of reality.
20	Ashadh Ka Ek Din	Mohan Rakesh	The play is considered to be the first modern Hindi play. It is a 3 act play based on the phases of Kalidas's life beginning from his association with Mallika who he was in love with, his decision to move to Ujjayini to take up a position in the court of King Chandragupta, his marriage to Priyangumanjari and his experience when he returns to meet Mallika in the end.

Prominent Films & Directors of Bollywood

Sr.No.	Film name	Year	Director
1	Raja Harishchandra	1913	Dadasaheb Phalke
2	Alam Ara	1931	Ardeshir Irani
3	Kisan Kanya	1937	Moti B. Gidvani
4	Mahal	1949	Kamal Amrohi
5	Awaara	1951	Raj Kapoor
6	Anand Math	1952	Hemen Gupta
7	Baiju Bawra	1952	Vijay Bhatt
8	Do Bigha Zamin	1953	Bimal Roy
9	Mirza Ghalib	1954	Sohrab Modi
10	Pather Panchali	1955	Satyajit Ray
11	Shree 420	1955	Raj Kapoor
12	C.I.D.	1956	Raj Khosla
13	Mother India	1957	Mehboob Khan
14	Pyaasa	1957	Guru Dutt
15	Naya Daur	1957	B.R. Chopra
16	Do Ankhen Barah Haath	1958	V. Shantaram
17	Madhumati	1958	Bimal Roy
18	Dil Deke Dekho	1959	Nasir Husain
19	Kaagaz Ke Phool	1959	Guru Dutt
20	Sujata	1959	Bimal Roy
21	Navrang	1959	Shantaram Rajaram Vankudre
22	Mughal-e-azam	1960	K. Asif
23	Jis Desh Men Ganga Behti Hai	1960	Radhu Karmakar
24	Kanoon	1961	B R Chopra
25	Ganga Jamuna	1961	Nitin Bose
26	Sahib Bibi Aur Ghulam	1962	Abrar Alvi
27	Dil Ek Mandir	1963	C. V. Sridhar
28	Haqeeqat	1964	Chetan Anand
29	Guide	1965	Vijay Anand
30	Waqt	1965	Yash Chopra
31	Teesri Manzil	1966	Vijay Anand
32	Jewel Thief	1967	Vijay Anand
33	Ram Aur Shyam	1967	Tapi Chanakya
34	Upkaar	1967	Manoj Kumar
35	Padosan	1968	Jyoti Swaroop
36	Aradhana	1969	Shakti Samanta
37	Mahal	1969	Shankar Mukerji
38	Saath Hindustani	1969	Khwaja Ahmad Abbas
39	Mera Naam Joker	1970	Raj Kapoor
40	Anand	1971	Hrishikesh Mukherjee

Sr.No.	Film name	Year	Director
41	Amar Prem	1971	Shakti Samanta
42	Hare Rama Hare Krishna	1971	Dev Anand
43	Bawarchi	1972	Hrishikesh Mukherjee
44	Pakeezah	1972	Kamal Amrohi
45	Zanjeer	1973	Prakash Mehra
46	Dhund	1973	B.R. Chopra
47	Roti Kapada Aur Makan	1974	Manoj Kumar
48	Sholay	1975	Ramesh Sippy
49	Deewar	1975	Yash Chopra
50	Kabhi Kabhi	1976	Yash Chopra
51	Amar Akbar Anthony	1977	Manmohan Desai
52	Shirdi Ke Sai Baba	1977	Ashok Bhushan
53	Shatranj Ke Khiladi	1977	Satyajit Ray
54	Don	1978	Chandra Barot
55	Gol Maal	1979	Hrishikesh Mukherjee
56	Qurbani	1980	Feroz Khan
57	Insaaf Ka Tarazu	1980	B R Chopra
58	Sparsh	1984	Sai Paranjape
59	Umrao Jaan	1981	Muzaffar Ali
60	Angoor	1982	Gulzar
61	Nikaah	1982	B R Chopra
62	Jaane Bhi Do Yaaro	1983	Kundan Shah
63	Masoom	1983	Shekhar Kapur
64	Ardh Satya	1983	Govind Nihalani
65	Woh Saat Din	1983	Bapu
66	Saaransh	1984	Mahesh Bhatt
67	Mr India	1987	Shekhar Kapur
68	Salaam Bombay!	1988	Mira Nair
69	Qayamat Se Qayamat Tak	1988	Mansoor Khan
70	Parinda	1989	Vidhu Vinod Chopra
71	Maine Pyar Kiya	1989	Sooraj Barjatya
72	Ghayal	1990	Rajkumar Santoshi
73	Henna	1991	Randhir Kapoor
74	Jo Jeeta Wohi Sikandar	1992	Mansoor Khan
75	Roja	1992	Mani Ratnam
76	Kabhi Haan Kabhi Naa	1993	Kundan Shah
77	Baazigar	1993	Abbas-Mustan
78	Andaz Apna Apna	1994	Rajkumar Santoshi
79	Krantiveer	1994	Mehul Kumar
80	Hum Aapke Hai Koun!	1994	Sooraj Barjatya
81	Bandit Queen	1996	Shekhar Kapoor
82	Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge	1995	Aditya Chopra

Sr.No.	Film name	Year	Director
83	Maachis	1996	Gulzar
84	Khamoshi: The Musical	1996	Sanjay Leela Bhansali
85	Kuch Kuch Hota Hai	1998	Karan Johar
86	Satya	1998	Ram Gopal Varma
87	Zakhm	1998	Mahesh Bhatt
88	Chhota Chetan	1998	Jijo Punnoose
89	Sarfaroosh	1999	John Mathew Matthan
90	Vaastav: The Reality	1999	Mahesh Manjrekar
91	Hera Pheri	2000	Priyadarshan
92	Dil Chahta Hai	2001	Farhan Akhtar
93	Lagaan: Once Upon a Time in India	2001	Ashutosh Gowariker
94	Devdas	2002	Sanjay Leela Bhansali
95	Company	2002	Ram Gopal Varma
96	Mr. and Mrs. Iyer	2002	Aparna Sen
97	Hazaaron Khwaishein Aisi	2003	Sudhir Mishra
98	Gangaajal	2003	Prakash Jha
99	Munnabhai M.B.B.S.	2003	Rajkumar Hirani
100	Kal Ho Naa Ho	2003	Nikhil Advani
101	Black Friday	2004	Anurag Kashyap
102	Black	2005	Sanjay Leela Bhansali
103	Iqbal	2005	Nagesh Kukunur
104	Rang De Basanti	2006	Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra
105	Omkara	2006	Vishal Bhardwaj
106	Lage Raho Munna Bhai	2006	Rajkumar Hirani
107	Krrish	2006	Rakesh Roshan
108	Taare Zameen Pe	2007	Aamir Khan
109	Chak De India!	2007	Shimit Amin
110	Manorama Six Feet Under	2007	Navdeep Singh
111	Jab We Met	2007	Imtiaz Ali
112	Bheja Fry	2007	Sagar Ballary
113	Life in a Metro	2007	Anurag Basu
114	Johnny Gaddaar	2007	Sriram Raghavan
115	A Wednesday	2008	Neeraj Pandey
116	Aamir	2008	Raj Kumar Gupta
117	Oye Lucky! Lucky Oye!	2008	Dibakar Banerjee
118	Rock On!!	2008	Abhishek Kapoor
119	3 Idiots	2009	Rajkumar Hirani
120	Wake Up Sid	2009	Ayaan Mukherji
121	Dabangg	2010	Abhinav Kashyap
122	Udaan	2010	Vikramaditya Motwane
123	Paan Singh Tomar	2010	Tigmanshu Dhulia

Sr.No.	Film name	Year	Director
124	Once Upon a Time in Mumbai	2010	Milan Luthria
125	My Name Is Khan	2010	Karan Johar
126	Peepli (Live)	2010	Anusha Rizvi and Mahmood Farooqui
127	Delhi Belly	2011	Abhinay Deo
128	Gangs of Wasseypur	2012	Anurag Kashyap

Foreign Trade Terms

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
1	Acceptance	The act of giving assurance in writing on the face of a bill of exchange stating the payment of a bill on the date of maturity.
2	Acceptance Credit	A documentary credit, which requires the beneficiary to draw a usance bill for subsequent acceptance by the issuing.
3	Accommodation Bill	Bill of exchange endorsed by a third party who acts as a guarantor.
4	Amendment	Any changes to the term of a DC must be initiated by the applicant and issued and advised to the beneficiary.
5	Back-to-Back Credit	A credit issued on the security of an existing credit ("the master credit").
6	Bill for Collection (BC)	Document(s) or check(s) submitted through a bank for collection of payment from the drawee.
7	Bill of Exchange (B/E)	An unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving the order.
8	Bill of Lading (B/L)	A receipt for goods for shipment by sea. It is a Document of Title.
9	Bill Receivable (BR)	Bills which are financed by the receiving branch, whether drawn under a documentary credit (DC) or not, are treated as Bills Receivable by both the remitting branch and the receiving branches.
10	Carrier	Person or company whose business is the conveyance of goods e.g. shipping company.
11	Chaser	Reminder sent by the collecting (or DC issuing) bank to the importer, repeating a request for payment.
12	Clean Collection	A draft with no documents Collection attached - see "Collections - Introduction".
13	Clean Import Loan (CIL)	A loan granted to an importer for payment of import bills, without the Bank having any claim to the goods.
14	Collection Bank	The bank in the drawee's country that is instructed to collect payment from the drawee.
15	Collection Order	A form submitted by an exporter to the remitting or negotiating bank, accompanied by documents, and carrying the exporter's instructions.
16	Consignee	The person or company/bank to whom the goods are delivered - usually the importer or the Collecting Bank.
17	Consignor	The party who sends goods by ship, by land or air.
18	Consular Invoice	A detailed statement regarding the character of goods shipped, duly certified by the consul of the importing country at the port of shipment.
19	Contingent Liability	A liability that arises only under specified conditions.
20	Deferred Payment Credit (DPC)	Using stipulated documents, a bank can effect payment on a DC at a maturity date that is specified or determinable in the credit terms.
21	Demurrage	A charge made by a shipping company or a port authority for failure to load or remove goods within the time allowed.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
22	D.E.Q.	Delivered Ex Quay—indicates that the seller must deliver the goods onto the quay (dock or wharf), having cleared the goods for import and paid all taxes, duties, etc. applicable to that clearance.
23	Discounting	An accepted usance bill of exchange is sold at an amount less than its face value.
24	Dishonor	Non-payment or non-acceptance.
25	Documentary Credit (DC)	A conditional undertaking by a bank to make payment, often abbreviated to "credit".
26	DC Bills	Bills drawn under documentary credits.
27	Documents Against Acceptance (D/A)	Instruction for commercial documents to be released to the drawee on acceptance of the bill of exchange.
28	Documents Against Payment (D/P)	Instruction for documents to be released to the drawee only on payment.
29	Documents of Title	Documents that give their owner the right to the goods, i.e. Bill of Lading.
30	EMC	Export Management Company.
31	Export Line	Financing for exporters.
32	FCIA	Foreign Credit Insurance Association.
33	Financed Bills	Bills sent on collection in which the remitting bank has a financial interest.
34	Foreign Bill Purchased (FBP)	A bill remitted to a correspondent bank in which the remitting bank is financing the exporter.
35	Forward Exchange Contract	Contract between the bank and its customer to buy/sell a fixed amount of foreign currency at a future date at a specified rate.
36	Foul Bill of Lading	A receipt for goods issued by a carrier bearing a notation that the outward containers or goods have been damaged.
37	Freight	Goods OR the cost of transporting goods.
38	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	The General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade is a multilateral trade treaty among governments, embodying rights and obligations. The detailed rules set out in the Agreement constitute a code which the parties to the Agreement have agreed upon to govern their trading relationships.
39	Inherent Vice	Defects or characteristics of a product that could lead to deterioration without outside influence. An insurance term. See "All Risk Clause."
40	Letter of Credit (L/C)	Abbreviated "L/C." A document issued by a bank at buyer's request in favor of a seller, promising to pay an agreed amount of money upon receipt by the bank of certain documents within a specified time.
41	Letter of Hypothecation	Loan-holders for goods imported on a collection basis must provide a letter of hypothecation, which is a promise to hold goods as security.
42	Loan Against Imports (LAI)	Loans granted to Imports customers for payment of bills, usually bills under our DC.
43	Maturity	Payment due date of a usance bill or promissory note.
44	Nomenclature of the Customs Cooperation Council	This was known as the "Brussels Classification Nomenclature" prior to January 1, 1975. It is the customs tariff adhered to by most European countries and many other countries throughout the world, but not by the United States.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
45	Non-DC Bills	Bills not drawn under DC i.e. sent on a collection basis (D/P or D/A). Non DC bills are financed collections and DC bills are non-financed collections.
46	Non-Financed Bills	Bills sent on collection in which the remitting branch has no financial interest.
47	Outward BC	Bill received for collection by the (OBC) Remitting Bank, handled by the Exports Department.
48	Order Bill of Lading	A bill of lading, negotiable, made out to the order of the shipper.
49	Paying Bank	The bank that makes payment to the beneficiary of a payment DC after presentation to it of documents stipulated in the DC.
50	Power of Attorney	Authority given to one party to act for another.
51	Piggybacking	The assigning of export marketing and distribution functions by one manufacturer to another.
52	Pro Forma Invoice	An invoice forwarded by the seller of goods prior to shipment to advise the buyer of the weight and value of the goods.
53	Promissory Note	A signed statement containing a written promise to pay a stated sum to specified person at a specified date or on demand.
54	Red Clause Credit	A credit with a clause, which authorizes the advising bank to make an advance payment to the beneficiary.
55	Reimbursing Bank	The bank that the DC-issuing bank has named to pay the value of the DC to the negotiating or paying bank.
56	Remitting Bank	The exporter's bank, which remits the bill to the collecting bank.
57	Sight Draft (S/D)	A draft so drawn as to be payable upon presentation to the drawee or at a fixed or determinable date thereafter.
58	Self-Liquidating	A transaction is said to be self-liquidating when there is a known source of funds available for its settlement on the due date.
59	Technical D/A	A D/P transaction in which the bank purchases bills but it does not control the goods.
60	Trade Financing General Agreement (TFGA)	An agreement between the bank and all of its import and export customers that gives the bank recourse in all transactions.
61	Trade and Credit Information (TCI)	The bank department that provides details of the creditworthiness and business background of traders and manufacturers.
62	Trust Receipt (T/R)	A T/R is issued for a TFGA transaction and is based upon the terms of the TFGA.
63	Transit Interest	The amount of interest that is incurred on a DC from the date of negotiation to the date that the bank receives reimbursement.
64	Time Draft	A draft so drawn as to mature at a certain fixed time after presentation or acceptance.
65	Waive	A drawer can waive the right to collect BC and/or interest charges under circumstances as set forth in ICC 522, Uniform Rules for Collections.

Stock Index - Country

Sr.No.	Country	Stock Index Name
1	Australia	S&P/ASX 200
2	Austria	WBI
3	Bangladesh	SE All Share
4	Belgium	BEL20
5	Canada	S&P/TSX 60
6	China	SSE Composite SZSE Component , CSI 300
7	Denmark	OMX Copenhagen 20
8	Egypt	EGX 30
9	France	CAC 40
10	Germany	DAX, TecDAX, MDAX (Mid Cap), SDAX (Small Cap), NSLA (BIG CAP)
11	Greece	ASE
12	Hong Kong	Hang Seng Index, Hang Seng China Enterprises Index, Hang Seng China-Affiliated Corporations Index, GEM (Growing Enterprise Market) Index
13	India	BSE Sensex, NSE Nifty
14	Iran	TEPIX
15	Ireland	ISEQ, ISEQ 20
16	Israel	TA-100 Index (Tel Aviv 100) TA-25 Index
17	Italy	MIBTel, FTSE MIB, FTSE Italia Mid Cap
18	Japan	Nikkei 225, Topix
19	Luxembourg	LUXX
20	Malaysia	FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index
21	Mexico	Indice de Precios y Cotizaciones
22	Morocco	MASI index (Moroccan All Shares Index), MADEX index (Moroccan Most Active shares Index)
23	Nepal	NEPSE (Nepal Stock Exchange)
24	Netherlands	AEX, AMX (Midcap), AScX (Small Cap)
25	Nigeria	NSE-30
26	Norway	OBX
27	Oman	MSM-30

Sr.No.	Country	Stock Index Name
28	Pakistan	KSE 100, KSE All Share Index, KSE-30,LSE 25
29	Philippines	PSEi, PSE All Shares Index PSE Financials Index
30	Poland	WIG
31	Portugal	PSI20
32	Qatar	QE General
33	Russia	MICEX (Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange), RTS Index (RTSI)
34	Saudi Arabia	Tadawul All Share Index (TASI) BMG Index
35	Singapore	FTSE Group
36	South Africa	FTSE/JSE All-Share
37	Spain	IBEX 35
38	Sri Lanka	Milanka Price Index (MPI), S&P Sri Lanka20 (S&P SL20)
40	Sweden	OMX Stockholm 30 (OMXS30), OMX Stockholm PI (OMXSPI)
41	Switzerland	Swiss Market Index (SMI), Swiss Performance Index (SPI)
42	Syria	Damascus Securities Exchange
43	Thailand	SET, SET50, SET100
44	Turkey	XU100
45	Ukraine	PFTS
46	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi Securities Market(ADX General) Dubai Financial Market(DFM) NASDAQ Dubai Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange(DGCX)
47	United Kingdom	FTSE 100
48	United States	NASDAQ Composite, DOW Jones, S&P 500
49	Venezuela	Bolsa de Valores de Caracas (IBVC)
50	Vietnam	Vietnam Hanoi Stock Index (VHINDEX)

Technical & Functional Terms in the Corporate & Business Sector

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
1	Acquisition	Obtaining control of another corporation by purchasing all or a majority of its outstanding shares, or by purchasing its assets.
2	Administrative dissolution	An involuntary dissolution of a corporation by a government authority.
3	Advisory board of directors	Individuals appointed to advise an elected board of directors.
4	Amendment	An addition to, deletion from, or a change of existing provisions of the articles of incorporation of a domestic corporation.
5	Annual meeting	A yearly meeting of shareholders at which directors are elected and other general business of the corporation is conducted.
6	Annual report	An annual statement of business and affairs furnished by a corporation to its shareholders.
7	Audit	An examination of accounting documents and of supporting evidence for the purpose of reaching an informed opinion concerning their propriety.
8	Articles of organization	The title of the document filed in many states to register a limited liability company (LLC) with the state. Also known as articles of incorporation.
9	Authorized shares	The maximum number of shares that a corporation may issue pursuant to its articles of incorporation.
10	Board of directors	A group of persons chosen to govern the affairs of a corporation or other large institution.
11	Business corporation act	The collection of laws in each state that governs corporations.
12	Bylaws	The regulations of a corporation that, subject to statutory law and the articles of incorporation, provide the basic rules for the conduct of the corporation's business and affairs.
13	Certificate of Authority	Certificate given to a company that has been granted permission to do business in an state different from its home state (the state where the company was registered).
14	Common shares	A class of shares that has no special features and possesses no greater rights than any other shares.
15	Consolidation	The statutory combination of two or more corporations to create a new corporation.
16	Constituent	A party to a transaction; a corporation involved in a merger, consolidation or share exchange.
17	Corporate indicator	A word or an abbreviation of a word that must be included in a corporation's name to indicate that the named entity is a corporation.
18	Corporation	An artificial entity created under and governed by the laws of the state of incorporation.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
19	Corporation law	The statutory provisions of a state relating to domestic and foreign corporations.
20	Debenture	A long-term debt issued mainly to evidence an unsecured corporate debt.
21	Derivative suit	A lawsuit brought by a shareholder on behalf of a corporation to protect the corporation from wrongs committed against it.
22	Dissolution	The statutory procedure that terminates the existence of a domestic corporation.
23	Distribution	A transfer of money or other property made by a corporation to a shareholder in respect of the corporation's shares.
24	Dividend	A distribution of a corporation's earnings to its shareholders.
25	Equity financing	A method of raising capital in which a corporation sells shares of stock.
26	Equity interest	An ownership interest; the interest of a shareholder as distinguished from that of a creditor.
27	Federal Employer Identification Number	The Federal Tax Identification Number (also known as a "95 Number" or "EIN Number") is a 9-digit number assigned to all employers by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This is used for collecting child support from a parent's paycheck.
28	Foreign Qualification	The process of obtaining permission to do business in a different state than the state where a company was originally registered.
29	Franchise tax	A tax or fee usually levied annually upon a corporation, limited liability company or similar business entity for the right to exist or do business in a particular state.
30	Going public	The process by which a corporation first sells its shares to the public.
31	Hedge fund	A mutual fund that takes considerable risks, including heavy investment in unconventional instruments, in the hope of generating great profits.
32	Hostile takeover	A takeover that occurs without the approval of the target corporation's board of directors.
33	Incorporation	The act of creating or organizing a corporation under the laws of a specific jurisdiction.
34	Incorporator	The person(s) who perform the act of incorporation and who sign the articles of incorporation and deliver them for filing.
35	Indemnification	Financial protection provided by a corporation to its directors, officers, and employees against expenses and liabilities incurred by them in lawsuits alleging that they breached some duty in their service to or on behalf of the corporation.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
36	Involuntary dissolution	The termination of a corporation's legal existence pursuant to an administrative or judicial proceeding; dissolution forced upon a corporation rather than decided upon by the corporation.
37	Judicial dissolution	Involuntary dissolution of a corporation by a court at the request of the state attorney general, a shareholder or a creditor.
38	Keystone	Setting a retail price at twice the wholesale price.
39	Limited Liability Company (LLC)	An artificial entity created under and governed by the laws of the jurisdiction in which it was formed. Limited liability companies are generally able to provide the limited personal liability of corporations and the pass-through taxation of partnerships or S corporations.
40	Limited partnership	A statutory form of partnership consisting of one or more general partners who manage the business and are liable for its debts, and one or more limited partners who invest in the business and have limited personal liability.
41	Limited personal liability	The protection generally afforded a corporate shareholder, limited partner or a member of a limited liability company from the debts of and claims against the company.
42	Majority	More than 50 percent; commonly used as the percentage of votes required to approve certain corporate actions.
43	Managers	The individuals who are responsible for the maintenance, administration and management of the affairs of a limited liability company (LLC).
44	Members	The owner(s) of a limited liability company (LLC).
45	Merger	The statutory combination of two or more corporations in which one of the corporations survives and the other corporations cease to exist.
46	Minutes	The written record of transactions taken or authorized by the board of directors or shareholders.
47	Name registration	The filing of a document in a foreign state to protect the corporate name, often in anticipation of qualification in the state.
48	Name reservation	A procedure that allows a corporation to obtain exclusive use of a corporate name for a specified period of time
49	No par value shares	Shares for which the articles of incorporation do not fix a par value and that may be issued for any consideration determined by the board of directors.
50	Not-for-profit corporation	A not-for-profit corporation is generally organized for some socially beneficial purpose, rather than for the direct monetary benefit of the directors or members.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
51	Officers	Individuals appointed by the board of directors who are responsible for carrying out the board's policies and for making day-to-day decisions.
52	Organizational meetings	Meetings of incorporators or initial directors that are held after the filing of the articles of incorporation to complete the organization of the corporation.
53	Organizer	The person(s) who perform the act of forming a limited liability company.
54	Parent corporation	A corporation that owns a controlling interest in another corporation.
55	Partnership	A business organization in which two or more persons agree to do business together.
56	Par value	A minimum price of a share below which the share cannot be issued, as designated in the articles of incorporation.
57	Perpetual existence	Unlimited term of existence; characteristics of most business corporations.
58	Preferred shares	A class of shares that entitles the holders to preferences over the holders of common shares, usually with regard to dividends and distributions of assets upon dissolution or liquidation.
59	Professional corporation	A corporation whose purposes are limited to professional services, such as those performed by doctors, dentists and attorneys.
60	Qualification	The filing of required documents by a foreign corporation to secure a certificate of authority to conduct its business in a state other than the one in which it was incorporated.
61	Quorum	The percentage or proportion of voting shares required to be represented in person or by proxy to constitute a valid shareholders meeting, or the number of directors required to be present for a valid meeting of the board.
62	Record date	The date for determining the shareholders entitled to vote at a meeting, receive dividends, or participate in any corporate action.
63	Redeemable shares	Shares subject to purchase by the corporation on terms set forth in the articles of incorporation.
64	Registered Agent	A person or entity designated to receive important tax and legal documents on behalf of the corporation. The Registered Agent must be located and available at a legal address within the specified jurisdiction at all times.
65	Registered Office	The statutory address of a corporation. In states requiring the appointment of a Registered Agent, it is usually the address of the Registered Agent.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
66	Reinstatement	Returning a corporation that has been administratively dissolved or had its certificate of authority revoked, to good standing on a state's records.
67	Restated articles of incorporation	A document that combines all currently operative provisions of a corporation's articles of incorporation and amendments thereto.
68	Share	The unit into which the ownership interest in a corporation is divided.
69	Share exchange	A statutory form of business combination in which some or all of the shares of one corporation are exchanged for some or all of the shares of another corporation and neither corporation ceases to exist.
70	Shareholders	Shareholders are the owners of a corporation based on their holdings. They own an interest in the corporation rather than specific corporate property. Also known as stockholders.
71	Sole proprietorship	An unincorporated business with a sole owner in which the owner may be personally liable for business debts and claims against the business.
72	Stock	A type of security that signifies ownership in a corporation and represents a claim on part of the corporation's assets and earnings.
73	Stock certificate	Evidence of ownership of shares in a corporation. May also be referred to as a share certificate.
74	Stockholders	Stockholders are the owners of a corporation based on their holdings. They own an interest in the corporation rather than specific corporate property. Also known as shareholders.
75	Subsidiary	A corporation that is either wholly owned or controlled through ownership of a majority of its voting shares, by another corporation or business entity.
76	Takeover	A merger, acquisition or other change in the controlling interest of a corporation.
77	Target	A corporation that is the focus of a takeover attempt.
78	Tax-exempt organization	Any organization that is determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be exempt from federal taxation of income. A tax-exempt may be required to operate exclusively for charitable, religious, literary, educational or similar types of purposes.
79	Trademark	A word or mark that distinctly indicates the ownership of a product or service, and that is legally reserved for the exclusive use of that owner.
80	Voluntary dissolution	Action by shareholders, incorporators or initial directors to dissolve a corporation.

National Highways of India

Contributed by: Giridhar Venkatesan

Sr. No.	LENGTH (km)	STATE LOCATION (The figures in brackets denote length of road in that state)	ROUTES (The Route shows here only the major towns and cities)	SIGNIFICANCE
1	663 km	Punjab(108), Himachal Pradesh(14), Jammu & Kashmir (541)	Jalandhar – Jammu – Srinagar – Baramulla - Uri	Jawahar Tunnel falls under this route. Connection of Jammu to the rest of India
2	1465 km	Delhi(12), Haryana(74), Uttar Pradesh(752), Bihar(202), Jharkhand(190), West Bengal (235)	Delhi - Agra - Kanpur - Allahabad - Varanasi - Dhanbad - Kolkata	Comprises the historic Grand Trunk Road. Referred as “ DELHI-KOLKATA ROAD ”.
3	1161 km	Uttar Pradesh(26), Rajasthan(32), Madhya Pradesh(712), Maharashtra(391)	Agra - Gwalior - Shivpuri - Indore - Nasik - Thane - Mumbai	MUMBAI-AGRA ROAD or the “ AB ROAD ”
4	1235 km	Maharashtra(371), Karnataka(658), Andhra Pradesh(83), Tamil Nadu(123)	Thane - Pune - Belgaum - Hubli - Bangalore - Chittoor - Ranipet-Chennai	Constitutes Golden Quadrilateral 's Mumbai-Chennai Segment
5	1533 km	Orissa (488), Andhra Pradesh (1000), Tamil Nadu (45)	Baharagora - Cuttack - Bhubaneswar - Vizag - Vijayawada - Guntur - Gummidipoondi - Chennai	Part of Golden Quadrilateral
6	1949 km	Gujarat (177), Maharashtra(813), Chattisgarh (314), Orissa (462), Jharkhand (22), West Bengal (161)	Hazira - Surat - Amravati - Nagpur - Raipur - Sambalpur - Kolkata	One of the Busiest national highway
7	2369 km	UttarPradesh (128), MadhyaPradesh(504), Maharashtra (232), AndhraPradesh (753), Karnataka (125), Tamil Nadu (627)	Varanasi - Jabalpur - Nagpur - Hyderabad - Kurnool - Bangalore - Salem - Madurai - Kanyakumari	Now referred as NH 44 . Major North-South National Highway.

Sr. No.	LENGTH (km)	STATE LOCATION (The figures in brackets denote length of road in that state)	ROUTES (The Route shows here only the major towns and cities)	SIGNIFICANCE
8	1428 km	Delhi (13), Haryana (101), Rajasthan(635), Gujarat (498), Maharashtra (128)	Delhi - Jaipur - Ajmer - Udaipur - Ahmedabad - Vadodara - Surat - Mumbai	DELHI-MUMBAI Corridor
9	841 km	Maharashtra (336), Karnataka (75), Andhra Pradesh (430)	Pune - Solapur - Hyderabad - Vijayawada - Machillipatnam	Major National Highway in Central India
10	582 km	Uttar Pradesh (51), Rajasthan (531)	Agra - Jaipur - Bikaner	Keoladeo National Park lies in this highway. Tourism Highway.
11	890 km	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u> (490), <u>Rajasthan</u> (400)	<u>Jabalpur</u> - <u>Bhopal</u> - <u>Kota</u> - <u>Jaipur</u>	Important Highway in Western India.
12	691 km	Maharashtra (43), Karnataka (648)	Solapur - Bijapur - Shimoga - Mangalore	Now renamed as NH 169.
13	1526 km	Punjab (350), Rajasthan (906), Gujarat(270)	Pathankot - Amritsar - Bikaner - Jaisalmer - Samakhiali	Major road in Western and North-western India.
14	1269 km	Maharashtra (482), Goa (139), Karnataka(280), Kerala (368)	Panvel - Panaji - Udupi - Suratkal - Mangalore - Cannanore - Calicut	Now renamed as NH 66. Runs in parallel direction along Western Ghats.
15	570 km	Bihar (259), Uttar Pradesh (311)	Barauni - Muzaffarpur - Gorakhpur - Lucknow	Historic place - Ayodhya is located in this highway.
16	1125 km	Bihar (393), West Bengal (366), Assam(322), Jharkhand (44)	Barhi - Siliguri - Cooch Behar- North Salmara - Amingaon	Gateway to North-East India
17	680 km	Assam (680)	Goalpara - Guwahati - Kamargaon - Saikhoaghat	Passes through Kaziranga National Park.
18	551 km	Chattisgarh (316), Orissa (152), Andhra Pradesh (83)	Raipur - Jagdalpur - Vizianagaram	Transverses a path along the Eastern Ghats.
19	630 km	Meghalaya (184), Assam (111), Tripura(335)	Shillong - Badarpur - Agartala - Sabroom	Only link that connects Tripura with the rest of seven sister states.

Sr. No.	LENGTH (km)	STATE LOCATION (The figures in brackets denote length of road in that state)	ROUTES (The Route shows here only the major towns and cities)	SIGNIFICANCE
20	640 km	Tamil Nadu (224), Kerala (416)	Salem - Perundurai - Coimbatore - Kochi - Trivandrum - Kanyakumari	Stretch included in the North-South Corridor .
21	850 km	Assam (540), Arunachal Pradesh (310)	Baihata - Tezpur - Pasighat - Tezu	Connects Assam's Guwahati & Arunachal Pradesh's Itanagar .
22	850 km	Assam (335), Mizoram (515)	Dabaka - Silchar - Aizwal - Tuipang	Connectivity between Assam and Mizoram's Aizawl .
23	538 km	Uttar Pradesh (165), Uttarakhand (373)	Delhi - Ghaziabad - Meerut - Haridwar - Badrinath	Starts near the Indo-Tibetan Border
24	690 km	Haryana (240), Rajasthan (450)	Ambala - Hissar - Fatehpur - Jodhpur - Pali	Highway ensuring Connection between North and West .
25	555 km	Tamil Nadu (520), Karnataka (35)	Nagapattinam - Trichy - Coimbatore - Ooty - Gundlupet	Connectivity between the southern states.
26	1175 km	Madhya Pradesh (600), Uttar Pradesh (110), Jharkhand (447), Odisha (18)	Gwalior - Jhansi - Chhatrapur - Ranchi	Important phase in the North-South Corridor.
27	1007 km	Madhya Pradesh (60), Uttar Pradesh (467), Rajasthan (480)	Pindwara - Udaipur - Kota - Shivpuri - Jhansi - Allahabad	One of the least Traffic Roads.
28	559 km	Madhya Pradesh (178), Chattisgarh (356), Jharkhand (25)	Katni - Surajpur - Jashpurnagar - Gumla	Traverses the remotest places in three states.
29	500 km	Madhya Pradesh (280), Rajasthan (220)	Ajmer - Nasirabad - Mandsaur - Indore	Highway passes through many historic significant places – Tombs, Forts, Palaces .
30	674 km	Uttar Pradesh (180), Madhya Pradesh (494)	Kanpur - Chhatrapur - Bhopal - Dewas	Referred as " Hamirpur Road ". Featured in World's Toughest Trucker ".
31	700 km	Manipur (523), Mizoram (141), Nagaland (36)	Aizwal - Imphal - Kohima	Known as " TIPAIMUKH ROAD " in Manipur.
32	932 km	Maharashtra (126), Gujarat (648), other (158)	Ratnagiri - Pali - Kolhapur - Sangli - Solapur - Latur - Wardha - Nagpur	Passes through Seshadri Mountains located in the Western Ghats.

Sr. No.	LENGTH (km)	STATE LOCATION (The figures in brackets denote length of road in that state)	ROUTES (The Route shows here only the major towns and cities)	SIGNIFICANCE
33	508 km	Chhatisgarh (70), Orissa (438)	Raipur - Gopalpur	Connectivity with the east coast.
34	610 km	Maharashtra (550), Andhra Pradesh (60)	Kalyan - Ahmednagar - Parbhani -Nanded - Nirmal	One of the Longest Highways in Maharashtra.
35	1090 km	Arunachal Pradesh (1090)	Tawang - Pasighat	Runs from one end of Arunachal Pradesh to the other end.
36	780 km	Karnataka (509), Andhra Pradesh (23), Tamil Nadu (234)	Mangalore - Belur - Venkatagirikota - Vellore - Villuppuram	Connectivity of three southern states.

Note: The national highways mentioned here are of length 500 km or more

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

Sr.No.	Name	State	Area(sq. km)	Year of Establishment
1	Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary (Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park)	Tamil Nadu	117.1	1989
2	Anshi National Park	Karnataka	250	1987
3	Balphakram National Park	Meghalaya	220	1986
4	Bandhavgarh National Park	Madhya Pradesh	448.85	1982
5	Bandipur National Park	Karnataka	874.2	1974
6	Betla National Park	Jharkhand	231.67	1986
7	Bhitarkanika National Park	Odisha	145	1988
8	Buxa Tiger Reserve	West Bengal	117.1	1992
9	Chandoli National Park	Maharashtra	317.67	2004
10	Corbett National Park	Uttarakhand	1318.5	1936
11	Dachigam National Park	Jammu and Kashmir	141	1981
12	Darrah National Park	Rajasthan	250	2004
13	Desert National Park	Rajasthan	3162	1980
14	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	Assam	340	1999
15	Dudhwa National Park	Uttar Pradesh	490.29	1977
16	Gangotri National Park	Uttarakhand	1552.73	1989
17	Gir Forest National Park	Gujarat	258.71	1965
18	Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttarakhand	472.08	1990
19	Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh	754.4	1984
20	Gugamal National Park	Maharashtra	361.28	1987
21	Gulf of Kachchh Marine National Park	Gujarat	162.89	1980
22	Hazaribag National Park	Jharkhand	183.89	1954
23	Hemis National Park	Jammu and Kashmir	4400	1981
24	Indravati National Park	Chhattisgarh	1258.37	1981
25	Jaldapara National Park	West Bengal	216	2012
26	Kanger Ghati National Park	Chhattisgarh	200	1982
27	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh	940	1955
28	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	471.71	1974
29	Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	1784	1977
30	Kishtwar National Park	Jammu and Kashmir	400	1981
31	Kudremukh National Park	Karnataka	600.32	1987
32	Madhav National Park	Jammu and Kashmir	375.22	1959
33	Manas National Park	Assam	500	1990
34	Mollem National Park	Goa	107	1978

Sr.No.	Name	State	Area(sq. km)	Year of Establishment
35	Mouling National Park	Arunachal Pradesh	483	1986
36	Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	288.84	1960
37	Mudumalai National Park	Tamil Nadu	321.55	1940
38	Murlen National Park	Mizoram	200	1991
39	Nagarhole National Park (Rajiv Gandhi National Park)	Karnataka	643.39	1988
40	Namdapha National Park	Arunachal Pradesh	1985.24	1974
41	Nameri National Park	Assam	137.07	1978
42	Nanda Devi National Park	Uttarakhand	630.33	1982
43	Ntangki National Park	Nagaland	202.02	1993
44	Panna National Park	Madhya Pradesh	542.67	1981
45	Pench National Park	Maharashtra	758	1977
46	Periyar National Park	Kerala	305	1982
47	Pin Valley National Park	Himachal Pradesh	807.36	1987
48	Rajaji National Park	Uttarakhand	820	1983
49	Ranthambore National Park	Rajasthan	392	1981
50	Sanjay National Park	Madhya Pradesh	466.7	1981
51	Sariska National Park	Rajasthan	866	1955
52	Satpura National Park	Madhya Pradesh	524	1981
53	Silent Valley National Park	Kerala	237	1980
54	Simlipal National Park	Odisha	845.7	1980
55	Sri Venkateswara National Park	Andhra Pradesh	353	1989
56	Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1330.12	1984
57	Tadoba National Park	Maharashtra	625	1955
58	Valmiki National Park	Bihar	335	1990

Places and Sobriquets

Contributed by: Srishti Gupta

International

Sr.No.	Place	Sobriquet/s
1	Aden	Gibraltar of Indian Ocean
2	Africa	Dark Continent
3	Atlantic Ocean	Herring Pond
4	Australia	Land of Kangaroos, Land of Golden Fleece, Island Continent
5	Baghdad	City of Arabian Nights
6	Bahrain	Island of Pearls
7	Bab-el-Mandeb	Gate of Tears, Gate of Grief
8	Belgium	Cockpit of Europe, Battlefield of Europe, Workshop of Europe
9	Belgrade	White City
10	Bhutan	Land of Thunderbolt
11	British Columbia	Sea of the Mountains
12	Broadway, New York	Great White Way
13	Canada	Land of Lilies, Land of Maple, Land of Snow
14	Chicago, Illinois	Big Town, City of the Big Shoulders, Second City, Hog Butcher for the World, Windy City, Phoenix City
15	Cuba	Sugar Bowl of the World, Pearl of Antilles
16	Denmark	Dairy of Northern Europe
17	Egypt	Gift of Nile
18	Finland	Land of Thousand Lakes
19	Gibraltar	Key of Mediterranean, Pillar of Hercules
20	Greenland	Land of Eskimos
21	Grenada	Spice Island of the West
22	Guinea Coast	White Man's Grave
23	Ireland	Emerald Island
24	Jamaica	Isle of Spring
25	Japan	Land of Rising Sun
26	Kent	Garden of England
27	Korea	Hermit Kingdom, Land of Morning Calm
28	Lhasa, Tibet	Forbidden City
29	Moscow	Port of Five Seas
30	Myanmar (Burma)	Land of Golden Pagoda
31	Netherlands	Land of Canals, Land of Tulips, Land of Windmills
32	New York	Empire City, City of Skyscrapers, Capital of the World, City that Never Sleeps, Big Apple, Gotham, Empire City, Melting Pot
33	New Zealand	God's Own Country, Britain of the South, Land of White Cloud
34	Nigeria	Giant of Africa
35	Norway	Land of Midnight Sun
36	Oxford, UK	City of Dreaming Spires
37	Palestine	Holy Land
38	Pamirs (Mountains)	Roof of the World

Sr.No.	Place	Sobriquet/s
39	Paris	City of Light
40	Philadelphia, USA	Quaker City
41	Prairies of North America	World's Bread Basket
42	Rome	City of Seven Hills, Eternal City, City of Love, City of Popes
43	San Francisco	City of Golden Gate, Shaky Town, Baghdad by the Bay, The City
44	Scotland	Land of Cakes
45	Singapore	Key of Pacific
46	Switzerland	Playground of Europe
47	Thailand	Land of White Elephants
48	Trinidad	Land of Humming Birds
49	Tristan da Cunha	World's Loneliest Island
50	Turkey	Sick Man of Europe
51	Venezuela	Little Venice
52	Zanzibar	Island of Cloves

Indian States

Sr.No.	State	Sobriquet/s
1	Andhra Pradesh	Egg Bowl of Asia, Kohinoor of India
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Land of Sunrise
3	Kerala	Spice Garden of India
4	Haryana	Milk Pail of India
5	Himachal Pradesh	All Seasons' State, Apple State
6	Madhya Pradesh	Soya Region
7	Punjab	Land of Five Rivers, Granary of India
8	Sikkim	Paradise of Botanists

Indian Cities

Sr.No.	City	Sobriquet/s
1	Ahmedabad	Manchester of India, Boston of India
2	Allahabad (Prayag)	Abode of the God
3	Amritsar	City of Golden Temple
4	Auroville, Puducherry	City of Dawn
5	Bengaluru	Garden City of India, Electronic City of India, Space City of India, Silicon Valley of India, Pensioners' Paradise
6	Bhubaneswar	City of Temples, Cathedral City of India
7	Coimbatore	Manchester of South India
8	Goa	Pearl of the Orient
9	Hyderabad	Hi-Tech City, City of Bangles

Sr.No.	City	Sobriquet/s
10	Hyderabad-Secunderabad	Twin Cities
11	Jaipur	Pink City
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Heaven of India
13	Jamshedpur	Steel City of India, Pittsburg of India
14	Jodhpur	Sun City
15	Kashmir	Switzerland of India
16	Kochi	Queen of Arabian Sea, Venice of the East
17	Kolkata	City of Palaces, City of Castles, City of Joy
18	Lucknow	City of Nawabs
19	Madurai	City of Festivals
20	Manipur	Jewel of India
21	Mumbai	Gateway of India, City of Seven Islands
22	Mussoorie	Queen of Mountains
23	Mysore	Sandalwood City
24	Nagpur	City of Oranges
25	Namakkal, Tamil Nadu	City of Eggs
26	New Delhi	City of Rallies
27	Panipat	City of Weavers, Eco-City
28	Chennai	Detroit of India
29	Pune	Deccan Queen
30	Tuticorin	Pearl Harbour of India
31	Shillong	Scotland of East
32	Surat	Diamond City
33	Tezpur, Assam	City of Blood
34	Trivandrum	City of Statues
35	Udaipur	City of Lakes, White City of India

Additional

Sr.No.	Place	Sobriquet/s
1	Akron, Ohio	Rubber City
2	Albany, Georgia	City of Good Life
3	Albany, Oregon	Home of the Timber Carnival
4	Alexandria, Egypt	Pearl of the Mediterranean
5	Allentown, Pennsylvania	Cement City
6	Atlanta, Georgia	Athens of the South, City Too Busy to Hate, Dogwood City, Gate City of the South
7	Auckland, New Zealand	City of Sails
8	Baltimore, Maryland	Charm City, Monument City
9	Bandon, Oregon	Storm Capital of the World
10	Bangkok, Thailand	Venice of the East

Sr.No.	Place	Sobriquet/s
11	Boston, Massachusetts	Athens of America, Bean Town, City of Kind Hearts, Cradle of Liberty, Hub of the Universe, Puritan City
12	Bristol, Tennessee	Food City
13	Brandon, Manitoba	Wheat City
14	Buffalo, New York	Flour City, City of Good Neighbours, Nickel City, Queen City (of the Great Lakes)
15	Butte, Montana	Copper City
16	Bryan, Ohio	Fountain City
17	Calgary, Canada	Stampede City
18	Cape Girardeau, Missouri	Rose City
19	Cape Hatteras, North Carolina	Graveyard of the Atlantic
20	Charleston, South Carolina	America's Most Historic City, Palmetto City
21	Charlotte, North Carolina	Hornets' Nest, Queen City
22	Christchurch, New Zealand	Garden City
23	Cleveland, Ohio	Mistake on the Lake, America's North Coast
24	Denver, Colorado	City of the Plains, Convention City, Mile High City
25	Detroit, Michigan	Motor City
26	Durham, North Carolina	City of Medicines, Bull City
27	Edinburgh, Scotland	Athens of the North
28	Florence, Italy	City of Lilies
29	Fort Myers, Florida	City of Palms
30	Gilroy, California	Garlic Capital of the World
31	Greenfield, California	Broccoli Capital of the World
32	Holtville, California	Carrot Capital of the World
33	Hong Kong	Pearl of the Orient
34	Indio, California	Date Capital of the World
35	Jerusalem	City of Peace
36	Kansas City, Kansas	Heart of America
37	Las Vegas	Sin City, Entertainment Capital of the World, Glitter Gulch
38	London, England	Square Mile
39	Los Angeles	Big Orange, City of Angels, City of Flowers and Sunshine
40	Louisville, Kentucky	City of Beautiful Churches, City of Falls
41	Manila, Philippines	Pearl of the Orient
42	Mar del Plata, Argentina	Queen of the Coast
43	Marysville, California	Gateway to the Gold Fields
44	Memphis, Tennessee	Bluff City
45	Miami, Florida	Little Cuba, Magic City
46	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Cream City
47	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Flour City, Mini Apple
48	Mobile, Alabama	City of Five Flags
49	Montreal, Canada	City of Saints
50	Oakdale, California	Cowboy Capital of the World
51	Oroville, California	City of Gold
52	Pasadena, California	City of Roses
53	Patterson, California	Apricot Capital of the World

Sr.No.	Place	Sobriquet/s
54	Petaluma, California	Egg Basket of the World
55	Petra, Jordan	Rose Red City
56	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Steel City, Iron City, Golden Triangle, City of Bridges
57	Portland, Maine	Forest City, Hill City
58	Prague, Czech Republic	Golden City
59	Providence, Rhode	Beehive of Industry
60	Queenstown, New Zealand	Extreme Sports Capital of the World
61	Rochester, New York	Kodak City, Snapshot City
62	Rye, New York	Border Town
63	Sacramento, California	River City
64	Saint Louis, Missouri	Gateway to the West
65	Saint Petersburg, Russia	Venice of the North
66	Salem, Massachusetts	City of Witches
67	San Diego, California	Plymouth of the West, America's Finest City
68	San Jose (North), California	Golden Triangle
69	Savannah, Georgia	Garden City
70	Seattle, Washington	Emerald City
71	Selma, California	Raisin Capital of the World
72	Sonora, California	Queen of the Southern Mines
73	Sri Lanka	Pearl of the Indian Ocean
74	Stockholm, Sweden	Eken (The Oak), Venice of the North
75	Syracuse, New York	Salt City
76	Taxco, Mexico	Silver Capital of the World
77	Tijuana, Mexico	Television Capital of the World
78	Toledo, Ohio	Corn City
79	Venice, Italy	Bride of the Sea, Queen of the Adriatic
80	Victoria, Canada	Little England
81	Walla Walla, WA	The Town So Nice They Named It Twice, Walla2
82	Washington D.C.	The Capital City, News Capital of the World, City of Magnificent Distances
83	Waterbury, Connecticut	Brass City
84	Wenatchee, Washington	Apple Capital of the World
85	West Hollywood, California	Creative City

River, Country & City

Sr.No.	River	Country/Countries that it flows through	Cities that it flows through
1	Amazon	Peru, Colombia and Brazil	Iquitos, Leticia, Manaus, Santarem, Belem do Para and Macapa
2	Amur	China and Russia	Blagoveschensk, Heihe, Tongjiang, Khabarovsk, Amursk, Komsomolsk-on-Amur and Nikolayevsk-on-Amur
3	Arkansas	USA	Pueblo, Wichita, Tulsa, Muskogee, Fort Smith, Little Rock and Pine Bluff
4	Brisbane	Australia	Brisbane
5	Chao Phraya	Thailand	Bangkok
6	Clyde	Scotland	Lanark, Glasgow, Bothwell, Greenock
7	Colorado	USA and Mexico	Grand Junction, Moab, Page, Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City, Yuma and San Luis Rio Colorado
8	Congo	Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia	Kinshasa, Brazzaville, Kisangani, Boma, Mbandaka and Moanda
9	Columbia	Canada and USA	Revelstoke, Tri-Cities, Portland, Vancouver, Longview and Astoria
10	Danube	Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine and Romania	Ulm, Ingolstadt, Regensburg, Linz, Vienna, Bratislava, Győr, Esztergom...etc.
11	Ebro	Spain	Reinosa, Frias, Miranda de Ebro, Haro, Logroño, Calahorra, Alfaro, Tudela, Alagón, Utebo, Zaragoza, Caspe, Flix, Móra d'Ebre, Benifallet, Tivenys, Xerta, Aldover, Tortosa and Amposta
12	Elbe	Czech Republic and Germany	Pardubice, Ústí nad Labem, Dresden, Meissen, Wittenberg, Dessau, Magdeburg, Hamburg, Stade and Cuxhaven
13	Euphrates	Turkey, Syria and Iraq	Birecik, Ar-Raqqah, Deir ez-Zor, Mayadin, Haditha, Ramadi, Habbaniyah, Fallujah, Kufa, Samawah and Nasiriyah

Sr.No.	River	Country/Countries that it flows through	Cities that it flows through
14	Garonne	France and Spain	Toulouse, Bordeaux, Agen, Marmande, Muret, Saint-Gaudens, Haute-Garonne, Langon, Blaye, Castelsarrasin, Royan and Le Verdon-sur-Mer
15	Ganges	India and Bangladesh	Haridwar, Kanpur, Jajmau, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Patna, Rishikesh, Munger, Bhagalpur and Kolkata
16	Han	South Korea	Seoul
17	Hudson	United States	New York and New Jersey
18	Indus	Pakistan, India and China	Karachi, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Gilgit, Thatta, Attock, Jamshoro and Mithankot
19	Karun	Iran	Shushtar, Ahwāz and Khorramshahr
20	Kaveri	India	Talakaveri, Kushalnagar, Srirangapatna, Bhavani, Erode, Namakkal, Tiruchirapalli, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Poompuhar
21	Loire	France	Nantes, Tours, Orléans, Roanne, Saumur, Blois, Amboise, Saint-Nazaire, Nevers...etc.
22	Lena	Russia	Yakutsk, Irkutsk, Ust-Kut, Lensk, Kirensk, Olyokminsk and Pokrovsk
23	Mackenzie	Canada	Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Tulita and Norman Wells
24	Magdalena	Colombia	Neiva, Girardot, Honda, La Dorada, Puerto Boyacá, Puerto Berrío, Barrancabermeja, Santa Cruz de Mompox, Magangué and Barranquilla
25	Mekong	China, Burma (Myanmar), Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Nong Khai and Kampong Cham
26	River Mersey	England	Liverpool and Stockport
27	Meuse	France, Belgium and Netherlands	Sedan, Charleville-Mézières, Namur, Liège, Maastricht and Venlo
28	Mississippi	United States	Minneapolis, St. Paul, Quad Cities, St. Louis, Memphis, Baton Rouge and New Orleans

Sr.No.	River	Country/Countries that it flows through	Cities that it flows through
29	Missouri	United States	Great Falls, Bismarck, Pierre, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis
30	Murray	Australia	Albury, Wodonga, Echuca, Swan Hill, Mildura, Renmark and Murray Bridge
31	Niger	Guinea, Mali, Niger, Benin and Nigeria	Tembakounda, Bamako, Timbuktu, Niamey, Lokoja and Onitsha
32	Nile	Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan	Jinja, Juba, Khartoum and Cairo
33	Ob River	Russia	Biysk, Barnaul, Novosibirsk, Nizhnevartovsk and Surgut
34	Oder	Czech Republic, Poland and Germany	Frankfurt, Wrocław, Szczecin, Schwedt...etc.
35	Ohio River	USA	Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Huntington, Ashland, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Louisville, Jeffersonville, New Albany, Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, Paducah, and Cairo and Illinois
36	Orinoco	Venezuela and Colombia	Ciudad Bolívar and Puerto Ayacucho
37	Po	Italy, Switzerland and France	Turin, Milan, Ferrara, Piacenza and Comacchio
38	Potomac	USA	Harpers Ferry, Cumberland, Washington, D.C., Arlington and Alexandria
39	Rhine	Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France and Netherlands	Basel, Strasbourg, Mainz, Cologne, Arnhem...etc.
40	Saint Lawrence	Canada and United States	Kingston, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cornwall...etc.
41	Savannah	United States	Savannah and Augusta
42	Segura	Spain	Santiago Pontones, Calasparra, Cieza, Murcia, Beniaján, Orihuela, Rojales and Alicante
43	Severn	United Kingdom	Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol
44	Snake	USA	Homedale, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Lewiston, Tri-Cities and Blackfoot
45	Seine	France	Paris and Le Havre

Sr.No.	River	Country/Countries that it flows through	Cities that it flows through
46	Susquehanna	USA	Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre and Binghamton
47	Tennessee River	USA	Bridgeport, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Huntsville, Paducah, Florence, Waterloo...etc.
48	Thames	England	Cricklade, Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley on Thames, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines-upon-Thames, Walton on Thames, Kingston upon Thames, Teddington, London, Dartford and Gravesend
49	Tigris	Turkey, Syria and Iraq	Diyarbakır, Mosul and Baghdad
50	Vistula	Poland, Ukraine, Belarus and Slovakia	Kraków, Sandomierz, Warsaw, Płock, Włocławek, Toruń, Bydgoszcz, Świecie, Grudziądz, Tczew and Gdańsk
51	Vltava	Czech Republic	Prague, Český Krumlov and České Budějovice
52	Volga	Russia	Astrakhan, Volgograd, Saratov, Samara, Kazan, Ulyanovsk, Nizhny Novgorod, Yaroslavl and Tver
53	Yangtze	China	Yibin, Luzhou, Chongqing, Wanzhou, Yichang, Jingzhou, Yueyang, Wuhan, Jiujiang, Anqing, Tongling, Wuhu, Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Nantong and Shanghai
54	Yellow	China	Lanzhou, Zhengzhou, Luoyang, Jinan, Kaifeng, Yinchuan, Baotou and Wuhai
55	Yenisei	Mongolia, Russia	Kyzyl, Shagonar, Sayanogorsk, Abakan, Divnogorsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yeniseysk, Lesosibirsk, Igarka and Dudinka
56	Zambezi	Zambia, DR Congo, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania	Livingstone, Kariba, Tete, Mozambique, Victoria Falls, Katima Mulilo, Mongu, Sesheke, Lukulu, Songo and Mozambique

Common & Technical Names of Chemicals

Sr.No.	Common name	Technical name
1	Acetone	Dimethyl ketone; propanone
2	Ethanol, grain alcohol, alcohol	Ethyl alcohol
3	Methanol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha or wood spirits	Methyl alcohol
4	Potassium alum, potash alum, tawas, potassium	Aluminum potassium sulfate
5	Alumina	Aluminum oxide
6	Aqua fortis, spirit of niter	Nitric acid
7	Asbestos	Magnesium silicate
8	Aspirin	Acetylsalicylic acid
9	Baking soda	Sodium bicarbonate
10	Banana oil	Isoamyl acetate
11	Benzol	Benzene
12	Bichloride of mercury	Mercuric chloride
13	Bitter salt	Magnesium sulfate
14	Black ash	Crude sodium carbonate
15	Black copper oxide	Cupric oxide
16	Black lead	Graphite (carbon)
17	Bone ash	Crude calcium phosphate
18	Bone black	Crude animal charcoal
19	Borax	Sodium borate; sodium tetraborate
20	Caustic lime, slaked lime	Calcium hydroxide
21	Iye or caustic soda	Sodium hydroxide
22	Chalk	Calcium carbonate
23	Chile saltpeter	Sodium nitrate
24	Cream of tartar	Potassium bitartrate
25	Crocus powder	Ferric oxide
26	Diamond	Carbon crystal
27	Emery powder	Impure aluminum oxide
28	Farina	Starch
29	Ferrum	Iron
30	Flowers of sulfur	Sulfur
31	'Flowers of' any metal	Oxide of the metal
32	Formalin	Aqueous formaldehyde solution
33	French chalk	Natural magnesium silicate
34	French vergidris	Basic copper acetate
35	Galena	Natural lead sulfide
36	Glauber's salt	Sodium sulfate
37	Green vitriol	Ferrous sulfate crystals

Sr.No.	Common name	Technical name
38	Gypsum	Natural calcium sulfate
39	Hard oil	Boiled linseed oil
40	Heavy spar	Barium sulfate
41	Hydrocyanic acid	Hydrogen cyanide
42	Indian red	Ferric oxide
43	Isinglass	Agar-agar gelatin
44	Jeweler's rouge	Ferric oxide
45	Lampblack	Crude form of carbon; charcoal
46	Laughing gas	Nitrous oxide
47	Lime	Calcium oxide
48	Lime, slaked	Calcium hydroxide
49	Limewater	Aqueous solution of calcium hydroxide
50	Marble	Calcium carbonate
51	Mercury oxide, black	Mercurous oxide
52	Milk of lime	Calcium hydroxide
53	Plaster of paris	Calcium sulfate
54	Potash	Potassium carbonate
55	Precipitated chalk	Calcium carbonate
56	Red liquor	Aluminum acetate solution
57	Rochelle salt	Potassium sodium tartrate
58	Rock salt	Sodium chloride
59	Table salt	Sodium chloride
60	Salt of lemon	Potassium binoxalate
61	Salt of tartar	Potassium carbonate
62	Saltpeter	Potassium nitrate
63	Silica	Silicon dioxide
64	Slaked lime	Calcium hydroxide
65	Soda ash	Sodium carbonate
66	Sour water	Dilute sulfuric acid
67	Spirit of salt	Hydrochloric acid
68	Spirit of wine	Ethyl alcohol
69	Spirits of nitrous ether	Ethyl nitrate
70	Table sugar	Sucrose
71	Sugar of lead	Lead acetate
72	Sulfuric ether	Ethyl ether
73	Talc or talcum	Magnesium silicate
74	Tin crystals	Stannous chloride
75	Vinegar	Impure dilute acetic acid
76	Vitamin c	Ascorbic acid
77	Vitriol	Sulfuric acid
78	Washing soda	Sodium carbonate

Sr.No.	Common name	Technical name
79	Water glass	Sodium silicate
80	White caustic	Sodium hydroxide
81	White lead	Basic lead carbonate
82	White vitriol	Zinc sulfate crystals
83	Yellow prussiate of potash	Potassium ferrocyanide
84	Yellow prussiate of soda	Sodium ferrocyanide
85	Zinc vitriol	Zinc sulfate
86	Zinc white	Zinc oxide

Instruments & their Uses

Sr.No.	Instrument name	Use of the Instrument
1	Accumulator	Device used to store energy
2	Alcoholmeter	Used in measuring the density of alcohol and police officers use the same for checking alcohol levels in drivers during road safety checkups
3	Altimeter	Common instrument used in measuring altitude and the use of the same is seen in aircrafts
4	Ammeter	Measures electric current
5	Anemometer	Measures force and velocity of wind but it is also helpful in determining the direction of wind
6	Audiometer	For evaluating the hearing ability of a person
7	Barograph	For continuous recording of atmospheric pressure
8	Barometer	To measure atmospheric pressure
9	Binocular	To view distant objects
10	Bolometer	To measure infrared or heat radiation
11	Biometer	To measure carbon dioxide produced by living bodies
12	Calorimeter	To measure exactly how much heat is released or absorbed
13	Calipers	To measure internal and external diameter of objects
14	Campbell Stokes Recorder	Records the hours of bright sunshine
15	Carburettor	For mixing up fuel and air in an internal combustion engine
16	Cardiograph	Used in tracing the movements of heart and heart beat
17	Cathetometer	For the accurate measurement of small differences of height; esp. of the differences in the height of the upper surfaces of two columns of mercury or other fluid
18	Chronometer	This is a type of clock which determines the time and longitude of a vessel at sea surface
19	Cinematograph	Its a motion picture film camera, which also serves as a film projector and developer
20	Crane	The most used machine for moving heavy objects and construction purposes
21	Crescograph	For determining the growth rate of plants
22	Cyclotron	A charged particle accelerator which can accelerate charged particles to high energies
23	Durometer	To measure the hardness of a material
24	Dynamo	Used in converting mechanical energy into electrical energy
25	Dynamometer	Measures electrical power
26	Electroencephalograph (EEG)	Records and interprets the electrical waves of the brain recorded on electroencephalograms
27	Electrodynamometer	Instrument for measuring current, voltage or power in both AC & DC circuits
28	Electrometer	Measures very small potential difference in electric current

Sr.No.	Instrument name	Use of the Instrument
29	Electrostatic analyzer	Used in ion optics that employs an electric field to allow the passage of only those ions or electrons that have a given specific energy
30	Electroscope	Detects presence and magnitude of electric charge on a body
31	Eudiometer	Measures the change in volume of gas mixture after a chemical or physical change
32	Endoscope	For examining internal organs of the body
33	Encephalogram	To record the electrical activity of neurons inside the brain
34	Epidiascope	Used to project the image of opaque objects
35	Evaporimeter	Also called Atmometer, its used to measure the rate of evaporation from a wet surface
36	Fathometer	To measure depth of sea in any place
37	Fluxmeter	For measuring magnetic flux
38	Galvanometer	For detecting and measuring electric currents
39	Geiger counter	Its a particle detector which also measures radiation levels
40	Gravimeter	For measuring variations in the Earth's gravitational field
41	Hail Pad	To estimate the strength of the impact of hailstones
42	Hydraulic intensifier	Its a hydraulic machine for transforming hydraulic power at low pressure into a reduced volume at higher pressure
43	Hydrometer	To measure the relative density of liquids; that is, the ratio of the density of the liquid to the density of water
44	Hydrophone	Used underwater for recording or listening to underwater sound
45	Hygrometer	For finding out the level of humidity that is used in cricket matches, climatic centers etc.
46	Hypsometer	To estimate the height above sea level
47	Infrared thermometer	To measure temperature of objects from a distance using the infrared wave emitted by the object due to thermal activities
48	Inclinometer	To measure the inclination of a surface relative to the gravity
49	Katharometer	Device for measuring thermal conductivity
50	Kymograph	For recording variations in pressure, as of the blood, or in tension, as of a muscle, by means of a pen or stylus that marks a rotating drum
51	Lactometer	To measure the relative density of milk to find its purity and in dairy farms, milk collecting centers etc.
52	Magnetometer	To measure the strength, and, in some cases, direction of the magnetic field
53	Manometer	For measuring pressure of gases
54	Mariners Compass	For determining direction. Used by mariners, ship crew, etc.
55	Micrometer	This is a gauge which is used for accurate measurement of small distances
56	Microphone	Used in converting sound waves into electrical energy which is transmitted to wire to the desired location
57	Microscope	This instrument is used in the determination of small objects and their magnified view is made possible by the same

Sr.No.	Instrument name	Use of the Instrument
58	Nephelometer	Measures the scattering of light by particles suspended in a liquid
59	Net radiometer	Net radiometer is an instrument which is used to measure the net radiation
60	Neutron probe	Neutron probe is used to measure the amount of water or wetness presence in soil. It is used mainly in agriculture science
61	Odometer	This is same as a speed tracer as it is used in finding out the distance travelled by wheeled vehicles
62	Ohmmeter	Measures electrical resistance
63	Oscillograph	Oscillograph is an instrument which is used to measure and record a varying electric current also called alternating current
64	Periscope	The instrument is commonly in hands of sub – mariners and it is used for vision of objects above the sea level from the down part of sea
65	Phonometer	This is useful in finding out the intensity of sound
66	Photometer	This is used in comparison of luminous intensity of the sources of light
67	pH meter	pH meter is an instrument which is used to measure the pH or acidity and alkalinity of a liquid
68	Planimeter	Used to determine the area of an arbitrary two-dimensional shape
69	Polygraph	Instrument that simultaneously records change in physiological processes such as heartbeat, blood pressure and respiration-used as a lie detector
70	Potentiometer	Potentiometer is used to measure the electrical state between two objects. It is also used as variable resistance
71	Pyknometer	To measure the density and co-efficient of expansion of liquid
72	Pyranometer	Used to measure short wave radiation which is very energetic
73	Pyrheliometer	To measure solar radiations
74	Pyrometer	Measure very high temperature
75	Quadrant	To measure altitudes and angles in navigation and astronomy
76	Radar	Radar is an instrument to detect the presence and shape of objects in it's range using microwave
77	Radiator	Radiator is an instruments which dissipates heat from engines
78	Radio micrometer (Radiometer)	To measure heat radiations
79	Refractometer	To measure the refractive index of a substance
80	Resistance Thermometer	An accurate type of thermometer in which temperature is measured by determining the electrical resistance of a coil of thin wire
81	Rain Gauge	A rain gauge measures the amount of rainfall. The standard rain gauge consists of a long, narrow cylinder capable of measuring rainfall up to 8 inches
82	Rotameter	Used to measure the rate of flow of fluids or liquid and gas inside a closed tube
83	Saccharimeter	To measure the amount of sugar needed and the amount of sugar dissolved in a solution

Sr.No.	Instrument name	Use of the Instrument
84	Salinometer	To determine the concentration of salt solutions by measuring their densities. It is a type of hydrometer
85	Seismometer	This is used in recording the intensity and origin of earthquakes and also useful in Richter scale
86	Sextant	Used to measure the angular distance between two objects
87	Solar cell	Cell that converts solar energy into electrical energy
88	Spectroscope	To analyse spectrum of light
89	Spectrometer	Measures the spectral line and is useful in spectrometry and is used in many purposes like identification of elements
90	Speedometer	Measures the speed of motor vehicles and also to find the speed limit of driving
91	Sphygmomanometer/ sphygmometer	Used for checking the blood pressure
92	Spring balance	To measure the mass of a body and is preferred only when quick but approximate determinations are to be carried out
93	Stereoscope	To see two dimensional pictures as having depth and solidity
94	Stroboscope	Used to make a cyclically moving object appear to be slow-moving, or stationary
95	Stethoscope	The instrument used by Doctors to find out the heart and lung sounds but helpful in their analysis too
96	Stopwatch	To measure small duration of time in sports events etc.
97	Tachometer	To determine speed, especially the rotational speed of a shaft (Used in aeroplanes and motor-boats)
98	Tacheometer/Tachymeter	Used to measure distances, elevations and bearings during survey
99	Tangent galvanometer	To measure the strength of direct current
100	Telemeter	Records physical happenings at a distant place
101	Teleprinter	Used to send and receive typed messages from point to point and point to multipoint over various types of communications channels
102	Telescope	Used in astronomical studies and helps in viewing distant objects and can be also magnified
103	Tensiometer	Used to measure the surface tension of liquids
104	Thermometer	Used in measurement of temperature
105	Thermostat	Senses the temperature of a system so that the system's temperature is maintained near a desired setpoint
106	Theodolite	Measures horizontal and vertical angles
107	Tonometer	Measures the pitch of sound
108	Transponder	Used to receive a signal and transmit an reply immediately
109	Udometer	Used by meteorologists and hydrologists to gather and measure the amount of liquid precipitation over a set period of time
110	Urinometer	Used for determining urine specific gravity

Sr.No.	Instrument name	Use of the Instrument
111	Venturimeter	Measures rate of flow of liquids
112	Viscometer	Used to measure the viscosity of a fluid
113	Voltmeter	Used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit
114	Wattmeter	Measures the power of an electric circuit
115	Wind vane	Used to find the direction of wind

Inventors and Inventions

Sr.No.	Inventions	Inventors
1	Aeroplane	Alberto Santos-Dumont, Karl Jatho, John Stringfellow, Wright brothers
2	Aircraft	Wright brothers
3	AK-47 and AK-74	Mikhail Kalashnikov
4	Apple Macintosh computer, iPod, iPhone, iPad	Steve Jobs
5	Artificial Heart	Paul Winchell
6	Automated teller machine (ATM)	John Shepherd-Barron, Donald Wetzel
7	Ballpoint pen	Laszlo Biro
8	Battery	Alessandro Volta
9	Beaufort scale	Francis Beaufort
10	Bicycle	Kirkpatrick Macmillan, Pierre Lallement, Pierre Michaux, Marius Olivier
11	Braille	Louis Braille
12	Carburetor	Donát Bánki, János Csonka
13	Ceiling Fan	Philip Diehl
14	Chloroform	Samuel Guthrie
15	Cinematography	William Friese-Greene
16	Color television	Peter Carl Goldmark
17	Compact Disc	James Russell
18	Computer Mouse	Douglas Engelbart
19	Contact Lens	Otto Wichterle, Adolf Gaston Eugen Fick
20	Crescograph	Jagdish Chandra Bose
21	Crossword Puzzle	Arthur Wynne
22	Dandy horse (Draisine)	Karl Drais
23	Diesel engine	Rudolf Diesel
24	Digital camera	Steven Sasson
25	Dishwasher	Josephine Cochrane
26	Dynamite	Alfred Nobel
27	Ejection seat	Anastase Dragomir
28	Electric guitar	Adolph Rickenbacher
29	Electric Stove	Lloyd Groff Copeman
30	Electrocardiogram	Willem Einthoven
31	Electron	Ernst Ruska, Max Knoll
32	Electronic Television	Charles Francis Jenkins, Philo Farnsworth
33	ENIAC	J. Presper Eckert, John Mauchly
34	Escalator	Charles Seeberger, Jesse W. Reno
35	Fax Machine	Alexander Bain
36	Film	Eadweard Muybridge
37	Fire extinguisher	George William Manby
38	FM Radio	Edwin Howard Armstrong

Sr.No.	Inventions	Inventors
39	Fountain Pen	Petrache Poenaru
40	Gas Mask	Garrett A. Morgan, Muḥammad ibn Mūsā Ibn Shākir, Aḥmad ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir, Al-Ḥasan ibn Mūsā ibn Shākir
41	Gas turbine	John Barber, Aurel Stodola
42	Geodesic Dome	Buckminster Fuller
43	Glider aircraft	George Cayley
44	Google Search Engine	Larry Page, Sergey Brin
45	Gramophone	Emile Berliner, Thomas Edison, Eldridge R. Johnson
46	Gyrocompass	Elmer Ambrose Sperry
47	Headphones	Nathaniel Baldwin
48	Helicopter	Igor Sikorsky, Paul Cornu
49	Holography	Dennis Gabor
50	IBM PC	Philip Don Estridge
51	Iconoscope	Vladimir Zworykin, Kálmán Tihanyi
52	Image scanner	Raymond Kurzweil
53	Incandescent Light Bulb	Joseph Swan, Hiram Stevens Maxim, Thomas Edison
54	Infrared	William Herschel
55	Java	James Gosling
56	Kerosene Lamp	Ignacy Łukasiewicz, Al-Razi
57	Land Yacht	Simon Stevin
58	Laser	Alexander Prokhorov, Theodore Harold Maiman, Gordon Gould, Nikolay Basov
59	Machine Gun	Helge Palmcrantz
60	Magnifying Glass	Roger Bacon
61	Maser	Alexander Prokhorov, Nikolay Basov
62	Masking tape	Richard Drew
63	Mechanical Pencil	Slavoljub Eduard Penkala
64	Microprocessor	Marcian Hoff, Masatoshi Shima, Stanley Mazor
65	Microscope	Zacharias Janssen
66	Microwave Oven	Percy Spencer
67	Mobile phone	Martin Cooper
68	Motion picture camera	Thomas Edison
69	Movie Projector	Charles Francis Jenkins
70	Nuclear Reactor	Enrico Fermi
71	Nylon	Wallace Carothers
72	Odhner Arithmometer	Willgodt Theophil Odhner
73	Paper	C'ai Lun
74	Parachute	Faust Vrančić
75	Pascal's calculator	Blaise Pascal
76	Pencil	Conrad Gessner
77	Pendulum Clock	Christiaan Huygens

Sr.No.	Inventions	Inventors
78	Penicillin	Alexander Fleming
79	Phonograph	Emile Berliner, Thomas Edison, Eldridge R. Johnson
80	Photography	Nicéphore Niépce
81	Piano	Bartolomeo Cristofori
82	Postage Stamp	Rowland Hill
83	Printing Press	Johannes Gutenberg
84	Qwerty	Christopher Latham Sholes
85	Radar	Heinrich Rudolf Hertz
86	Radio Telescope	Karl Guthe Jansky
87	Remote Control	Nikola Tesla
88	Revolver	Samuel Colt
89	Rocket Engine	Robert H. Goddard, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
90	Roll film	George Eastman, Peter Houston
91	Rubber Band	Stephen Perry
92	Safety Pin	Walter Hunt
93	Saxophone	Adolphe Sax
94	Screw	Nebuchadnezzar II
95	Sewing Machine	Elias Howe, Josef Madersperger, Barthélemy Thimonnier, Walter Hunt
96	Snowmobile	Joseph-Armand Bombardier
97	Spinning Jenny	James Hargreaves
98	Stainless Steel	Harry Brearley
99	Steam Engine	Edward Somerset (2nd Marquess of Worcester), Thomas Savery
100	Steam Locomotive	Richard Trevithick, George Stephenson
101	Stereo	Alan Blumlein
102	Stethoscope	René Laënnec
103	Submarine	Cornelius Drebbel
104	Supercomputer	Seymour Cray
105	Synthetic Diamond	Tracy Hall
106	Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell
107	Telephone Exchange	Tivadar Puskas
108	Telephone handset	Cyril Duquet
109	Telescope	Hans Lippershey
110	Tetris	Alexey Pazhitnov
111	Thermos flask	James Dewar
112	Toaster	Charles Strite
113	Transformer	Ottó Bláthy
114	Transistor	John Bardeen, William Shockley, Walter Houser Brattain
115	Universal Standard Time	Sandford Fleming
116	Vacuum cleaner	Hubert Cecil Booth, Daniel Hess

Sr.No.	Inventions	Inventors
117	Venn diagram	John Venn
118	Vernier Scale	Pierre Vernier
119	Video game console	Ralph H. Baer
120	Water turbine	Benoît Fourneyron
121	Windshield Wiper	Mary Anderson
122	World Wide Web	Robert Cailliau, Tim Berners-Lee
123	Xerography	Chester Carlson
124	X-ray machine	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen
125	Zipper	Gideon Sundback, Whitcomb L. Judson

Scientific Processes and Definitions

Sr.No.	Scientific Process	Definition
1	Adiabatic process	It is a process in which no heat enters or leaves a system. An adiabatic expansion results in cooling of a gas whereas an adiabatic compression has the opposite effect.
2	Advection	The transfer of heat or matter by the flow of a fluid, esp. horizontally in the atmosphere or the sea.
3	Chromatography	The separation of mixtures into their constituents by preferential adsorption by a solid, as a column of silica (column chromatography) or a strip of filter paper (paper chromatography) or by a gel.
4	Combustion	The process of combination of a substance with oxygen producing heat and light.
5	Condensation	It is the change of the physical state of matter from gaseous phase into liquid phase.
6	Conductance	It is the ability of a system to conduct electricity, measured by the ratio of the current flowing through the system to the potential difference across it.
7	Decomposition	The process breakdown of a substance into simpler chemical forms.
8	Degeneracy	Things (usually orbitals) are said to be degenerate if they have the same energy. This term is used in quantum mechanics.
9	Diffraction	Change in the directions and intensities of a group of waves after passing by an obstacle or through an aperture whose size is approximately the same as the wavelength of the waves.
10	Diffusion	It is the process by which fluids and solids mix intimately with one another due to the kinetic motions of the particles.
11	Dilution	The process of making weaker or less concentrated.
12	Distillation	This is when you separate a mixture of liquids by heating it up. The one with the lowest boiling point evaporates first, followed by the one with the next lowest boiling point, etc.
13	Double-displacement reaction	The reactions in which the cations of two ionic compounds switch places.
14	Effusion	The flow of a gas through a small aperture under pressure, esp when the density is such that the mean distance between molecules is large compared to the diameter of the aperture.
15	Electrolysis	Process in which electricity is used to break apart a chemical compound.
16	Equilibrium	The state of a chemical reaction in which its forward and reverse reactions occur at equal rates so that the concentration of the reactants and products does not change with time.
17	Fermentation	Process of incomplete oxidation that occur in microbes and other cells in absence of oxygen, leading to the formation of ethyl alcohol.

Sr.No.	Scientific Process	Definition
18	Fusion	A nuclear reaction in which nuclei of hydrogen combine to form more massive nuclei with the simultaneous release of energy.
19	Galvanization	Galvanization (or galvanisation) is the process of applying a protective zinc coating to steel or iron, in order to prevent rusting.
20	Isothermal	An isothermal process is a process or change taking place at constant temperature.
21	Irreversible reaction	Chemical reactions which proceed to completion in one direction only are known as irreversible reactions. In irreversible reactions reactants are completely converted into products in a certain interval of time. In these reactions products do not form reactants again.
22	Neutralization reaction	The reaction of an acid with a base to form water and a salt.
23	Nuclear fission	It is splitting up of a heavy atom (e.g. uranium in two or more new atoms) with enormous release of energy.
24	Nuclear chain reaction	Nuclear chain reaction occurs in radioactive elements changing the nuclei of atoms and yielding atoms of different elements or isotopes of the original elements.
25	Photosynthesis	The process in green plants and certain other organisms by which carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water using light as an energy source. Most forms of photosynthesis release oxygen as a by-product.
26	Reversible reaction	A reaction in which the products can make reagents, as well as the reagents making products.
27	Vaporization	Vaporization of an element or compound is a phase transition from the liquid phase to gas phase.
28	Total internal reflection	It is the phenomenon in which light when traversing from an optically denser to an optically rarer medium strikes the common surface of the two media at such an angle that it is reflected completely in the former medium.

Abbreviations & Full Forms

Sr.No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
1	AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
2	AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
3	BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
4	BGN	United States Board on Geographic Names
5	CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
6	CEPT	Conference Europeenne des Postes et Telecommunications
7	CERN	European Council for Nuclear Research
8	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
9	CICA	The Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia
10	CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
11	MEDC	More Economically Developed country
12	DIA	United States Defense Intelligence Agency
13	DST	Daylight Saving Time
14	EAPC	Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
15	EAS	East Asia Summit
16	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
17	ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
18	ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
19	FLS	Front-line States
20	FOC	Flag-of-Convenience
21	FSU	Former Soviet Union
22	GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
23	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
24	GRT	Gross register tonnage
25	GSM	Global system for mobile cellular communications
26	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
27	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
28	INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
29	Intelsat	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
30	Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
31	Intersputnik	International Organization of Space Communications
32	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
33	IOC	International Olympic Committee
34	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
35	INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite Organization
36	LDC	Less developed country
37	LLDC	Least developed country
38	NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement

Sr.No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
39	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
40	NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
41	NIE	Newly industrializing economy
42	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
43	PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration
44	PETA	People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
45	PfP	Partnership for Peace
46	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
47	SACEP	South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme
48	SACU	Southern African Customs Union
49	SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
50	TAFTA	Transatlantic Free Trade Area
51	UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
52	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
53	UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
54	UNASUR	Union of South American Nations
55	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
56	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
57	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
58	UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
59	UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
60	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
61	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
62	UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
63	UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
64	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
65	UNSC	United Nations Security Council
66	UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
67	WCL	World Confederation of Labor
68	WHO	World Health Organization
69	ABRV	Abbreviations
70	ACG	Average Cumulative Grade
71	BOT	Beginning of Term
72	BRS	Billing Receivables System
73	BBA	Budget Balance Account
74	BU	Business Unit
75	EIC	Earned Income Credit
76	EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
77	FYTD	Fiscal Year-to-Date
78	FOB	Free on Board
79	GPA	Grade Point Average

Sr.No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
80	TMKP	Time keeping
81	SD	Standard Deviation
82	SSN	Social Security Number
83	RLUP	Roll up
84	RTN	Return
85	ROTC	Reserve Officers Training Corps
86	RSVP	Répondez S'il Vous Plaît (please reply)
87	PS	PostScript
88	FOR	Freight on Road
89	PNR	Passenger Name Record
90	AM	Ante Meridian
91	NEWS	North East West South
92	EPS	Encapsulated PostScript
93	HR	Human Resource
94	ATM	Automated Teller Machine
95	BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
96	ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
97	IBM	International Business Machines
98	CTS	Cognizant Technology Solutions
99	AT & T	American Telephone and Telegraph Company
100	INTEL	Integrated Electronics Corporation
101	HCL	Hindustan Computer Limited
102	WIPRO	Western India Products
103	AMD	Advanced Micro Devices
104	SAP	System Applications and Products
105	ORACLE	Oak Ridge Automatic Computer and Logical Engine
106	YAHOO	Yet Another Hierarchical Official Oracle
107	HP	Hewlett-Packard
108	BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
109	AOL	America Online
110	FedEx	Federal Express Corporation
111	HTC Corporation	High Tech Computer Corporation
112	Infosys	Information Systems
113	L&T	Henning Holck-Larsen & Søren Kristian Toubro
114	LG	Lucky Goldstar
115	TCL	Today's China Lion
116	Qantas	Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services.
117	KFC	Kentucky Fried Chicken
118	SAIL	Steel Authority of India Limited
119	BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
120	VSNL	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited
121	ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
122	TCS	TATA Consultancy Services

Animal - Gender - Young One - Collective Nouns

Sr.No.	Animal	Male	Female	Young One	Collective Nouns
1	Alligator	Bull	Cow	Hatchling	congregation, pod (of young)
2	Alpaca	Macho	Hembra	Cria	herd
3	Ant	Drone	Queen, worker, gyne	Larva, pupa	army, bike, colony, nest, swarm
4	Anteater	Boar	Sow	Pup	-
5	Antelope	Buck	Doe	Calf	herd, cluster, tribe
6	Ape	-	-	Baby	shrewdness, troop
7	Armadillo	Boar	Sow	Pup, baby	cingulatan
8	Ass/Donkey	Dicky, jackass, jack	Jenny, she-ass	Foal	herd, coffle, drove, pace
9	Baboon	-	-	Infant	flange, tribe, troop, congress
10	Badger	Boar	Sow	Cub, kit	cete, clan, colony, company
11	Bat	-	-	Pup	cloud, colony, flock
12	Bear	Boar	Sow	Cub	sleuth, sloth
13	Bee	Drone	Queen, worker	Larva, pupa	cast, cluster, colony, drift, erst, grist, hive, nest, rabble, stand, swarm
14	Birds(general)	Cock	Hen	Chick	flock, dissimulation, fleet, flight, parcel, pod, volery
15	Bison	Bull	Cow	Calf	gang, herd, obstinacy
16	Boar	Boar	Sow	piglet, farrow, shoat, barrow, gilt	herd, singular, sounder
17	Buffalo	Bull	Cow	Calf	gang, herd, obstinacy
18	Butterfly	-	-	caterpillar, larva, pupa, chrysalis	swarm, flight, flutter, rabble
19	Camel	Bull, stallion	Cow, mare	Calf	caravan, flock, herd, train
20	Cat	Tom, tomcat	Puss, queen, tabby, molly	kitten, kit	clowder, cluster, clutter, glaring, pounce, glorying, kindle, litter
21	Cattle	Bull	Cow	Calf	drift, herd, drove, mob, team
22	Cheetah	-	-	Cub	coalition
23	Chicken	rooster, cock, cockerel, capon	hen, pullet	Chick	flock, brood
24	Chimpanzee	Blackback	Empress	Infant	troop, group, harem, cartload
25	Cockroach	-	-	Nymph	intrusion
26	Coyote	Dog	Bitch, gyp	Cub, pup, whelp	pack, train, band
27	Crane	-	-	Chick, colt	herd, sedge, siege
28	Crocodile	Bull	Cow	Hatchling	bask, congregation, float, nest

Sr.No.	Animal	Male	Female	Young One	Collective Nouns
29	Deer	Buck, hart, stag	Doe, hind, roe	Calf, fawn	bunch, herd, mob, rangale, clash, gang, leash, brace, bevy
30	Dog	Dog, stud, sire	Bitch, dam	Pup, puppy, whelp	pack, kennel, gang, legion, mute, litter, cowardice, cry
31	Dolphin	Bull	Cow	Calf, pup	school, pod, herd, team, alliance, party
32	Dove	Cock	Hen	Chick	arc, bevy, cote, dole, dule, flight, paddling, piteousness, pitying, troop
33	Duck	Drake	Duck, hen	Duckling	On land: flock, herd, badling, brace, safe, sore, waddling In water: bunch, paddling, raft In flight: skein, string, team
34	Eagle	-	-	Eaglet, fledgling	convocation, brood, aerie
35	Elephant	Bull	Cow	Calf	herd, memory, parade
36	Falcon	Tiercel, tercel, terzel	Falcon	Eyass/eyas	gross, battalion, cast
37	Ferret	Dog, hob, buck, jack	Doe, jill, bitch	Kit	business, fesnying, fesynes
38	Fox	Dog, reynard	Vixen	Cub, kit, pup	leash, skulk
39	Frog	-	-	Polliwog, tadpole, froglet	colony, bundle
40	Gerbil	Buck	Doe	Pup	horde
41	Giraffe	Bull	Cow	Calf, giraffeling	herd, journey, stretch, tower
42	Goat	Billy, buck, buckling	Nanny, doe, doeling	Kid	drove, flock, herd, mob, tribe, trip
43	Goose	Gander, stag	Dame, goose	Gosling	On land: corps, flock, gaggle, herd In flight: skein, team, wedge
44	Hamster	Buck	Doe	Pup	horde
45	Hare	Buck, jack	Doe, jill, puss	Leveret	band, down, drove, husk, warren
46	Hawk	Tiercel	Haggard, hen	Eyas	aerie, cast, kettle
47	Hedgehog	Boar	Sow	Hoglet, piglet, pup	array
48	Hippopotamus	Bull	Cow	Calf	bloat, herd, thunder
49	Horse	Sire, stallion, stud	Dam, mare	Foal, colt, filly, gelding	stable, harras, herd, band, team, rag, string, field

Sr.No.	Animal	Male	Female	Young One	Collective Nouns
50	Human	Man	Woman	Baby, child, girl, boy	band, crowd, clan, tribe, family, community
51	Hyena	Dog	Bitch	Cub, pup, whelp	clan, cackle
52	Jackal	-	-	Pup	pack
53	Kangaroo	Boomer, buck, jack	Flyer, doe, jill, roo	Joey	court, herd, mob, troop
54	Lark	Cock	Hen	Chick	exaltation
55	Leopard	Leopard	Leopardess	Cub	leap, prowl, lepe
56	Lion	Lion	Lioness	Cub	pride, troop
57	Lobster	Cock	Hen	-	Risk
58	Magpie	Cock	Hen	Chick	flock, charm, gulp, murder, tiding, tittering, tribe
59	Manatee	Bull	Cow	Calf	herd
60	Monkey	-	-	Infant	tribe, troop
61	Mosquito	-	-	Nymph, wriggler, tumbler	scourge, swarm, cloud
62	Mouse	Buck	Doe	Kitten, pup	colony, harvest, horde, mischief, nest
63	Mule	John	Molly	Foal	barren, pack, span, rake
64	Nightingale	Cock	Hen	Chick	flock, route, watch, match
65	Octopus	-	-	Fry	consortium
66	Ostrich	Cock	Hen	Hatchling, chick	flock, troop
67	Owl	-	-	Fledgling, owlet	parliament, stare, wisdom
68	Ox	Bull, steer	Cow	Calf	herd, yoke, team, drove, nye
69	Parrot	Cock	Hen	Chick	company, flock, pandemonium
70	Penguin	-	-	Chick, nestling	rookery, huddle, waddle, colony, raft
71	Pig	Boar	Sow	piglet, farrow, shoat/shote, gilt	drift, drove, team, passel, parcel, litter, herd, sounder
72	Pigeon	Cock	Hen	Squab, squeaker	flight, flock, kit
73	Rabbit	Buck, jack	Doe, jill	Bunny, kit, kitten, nestling	colony, bevy, bury, drove, trace, leash, trip, herd, down, husk, litter, nest
74	Raccoon	Boar	Sow	Cub, kit	nursery, gaze
75	Rat	Buck, bull	Doe, cow	calf, kitten, nestling, pup	colony, horde, mischief, plague, swarm
76	Reindeer	Bull	Cow	Calf	herd
77	Rhinoceros	Bull	Cow	Calf	crash, herd, stubbornness
78	Shark	Bull	-	Cub	school, shiver
79	Sheep	Ram, tup, wether, buck	Ewe, dam	Lamb, lambkin, cosset	down, drift, drove, mob, flock, fold, herd, trip

Sr.No.	Animal	Male	Female	Young One	Collective Nouns
80	Snake	-	-	Snakelet, hatchling, neonate	nest, bed, den, knot, pit
81	Spider	-	-	Spiderling	cluster, clutter
82	Squirrel	Buck	Doe	Pup, kit, kitten	dray, scurry
83	Swan	Cob	Pen	Cygnet, flapper	bank, bevy, flock, game, herd, team In flight: flight, wedge
84	Tiger	Tiger	Tigress	Cub, whelp	ambush, streak
85	Turkey	Gobbler, tom, jack,stag	Jen, jenny, hen	Poult	rafter, gang, posse, cream
86	Turtle	-	-	Hatchling	bale, dule, nest, turn
87	Whale	Bull	Cow	Calf	gam, herd, mob, pod, school
88	Wolf	Dog, he-wolf	Bitch, she-wolf	Cub, pup, whelp	pack, route
89	Yak	Bull	Cow	Calf	herd, cabinet
90	Zebra	Stallion	Mare	Colt, foal	herd, cohort, zeal, dazzle

Banking Terms

Sr.No.	Terms	Definition/Meaning
1	Account Holder	An individual or entity which is authorized to perform transactions on behalf of an account, such as a bank account. Authorization is provided through signatures placed on file with the bank or company managing the account.
2	Accrued Interest	Accrued interest is the interest that has accumulated since the principal investment, or since the previous interest payment if there has been one already at has been earned but not yet paid.
3	Acquiring Bank	An acquiring bank (or acquirer) is the bank or financial institution that processes credit and or debit card payments for products or services for a merchant. The term acquirer indicates that the bank accepts or acquires credit card payment from the card-issuing banks within an association.
4	Adjustable-Rate Mortgages (ARMS)	A variable-rate mortgage, adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM), or tracker mortgage is a mortgage loan with the interest rate on the note periodically adjusted based on an index which reflects the cost to the lender of borrowing on the credit markets. The loan may be offered at the lender's standard variable rate/base rate.
5	Adverse Action	An action that denies an individual or business credit, employment, insurance or other benefits. An adverse action is generally taken by a business or government based on a criminal past or information found in credit reports.
6	Alteration	Any change involving an erasure or rewriting in the date, amount, or payee of a check or other negotiable instrument.
7	Amortization	It refers to spreading payments over multiple periods. In lending, amortization is the distribution of payment into multiple cash flow installments, as determined by an amortization schedule.
8	Annual Percentage Rate	The cost of credit The term annual percentage rate (APR), also called nominal APR, and the term effective APR, also called EAPR, describes the interest rate for a whole year (annualized), rather than just a monthly fee/rate, as applied on a loan, mortgage loan, credit card, etc. on a yearly basis, expressed as a percentage.
9	Annual Percentage Yield	Annual percentage yield (APY) (also called Effective Annual Rate (EAR) in finance) is a normalized representation of an interest rate, based on a compounding period of one year. APY generally refers to the rate paid to a depositor by a financial institution.
10	Annuity	An Annuity is any continuing payment with a fixed total annual amount.
11	Appraisal	The act of evaluating and setting the value of a specific piece of personal or real property.
12	Authorization Hold	Authorization hold is the practice within the banking industry of authorizing electronic transactions done with a debit card or credit card and holding this balance as unavailable either until the merchant clears the transaction (also called settlement), or the hold "falls off."

Sr.No.	Terms	Definition/Meaning
13	Automated Teller Machine	It is a computerized telecommunication device that enables the clients of a financial institution to perform financial transactions without the need for a cashier, human clerk or bank teller.
14	Bad Debt	A bad debt is an amount owed to a business or individual that is written off by the creditor as a loss (and classified as an expense) because the debt cannot be collected and all reasonable efforts to collect it have been exhausted. This usually occurs when the debtor has declared bankruptcy or the cost of pursuing further action in an attempt to collect the debt exceeds the debt itself.
15	Balance Transfer	A balance transfer is the transfer of (part of) the balance (either money or credit) in an account to another account, often held at another institution.
16	Bank Statement	A bank statement or account statement is a summary of financial transactions which have occurred over a given period of time on a bank account held by a person or business with a financial institution.
17	Bankruptcy	Bankruptcy is a legal status of a person or organization that cannot repay the debts it owes to creditors.
18	Beneficiary	A person who is entitled to receive the benefits or proceeds of a will, trust, insurance policy, retirement plan, annuity, or other contract.
19	Canceled Check	A check that a bank has paid, charged to the account holder's account, and then endorsed. Once canceled, a check is no longer negotiable.
20	Cease and Desist Letter	A cease and desist is an order or request to halt an activity (cease) and not to take it up again later (desist) or else face legal action. The recipient of the cease-and-desist may be an individual or an organization.
21	Check	A written order instructing a financial institution to pay immediately on demand a specified amount of money from the check writer's account to the person named on the check or, if a specific person is not named, to whoever bears the check to the institution for payment.
22	Check Truncation	Cheque truncation is the conversion of a physical cheque into a substitute electronic form for transmission to the paying bank. Cheque truncation eliminates cumbersome physical presentation of the cheque and saves time and processing costs.
23	Checking Account	A transactional account is a deposit account held at a bank or other financial institution, for the purpose of securely and quickly providing frequent access to funds on demand, through a variety of different channels.
24	Collective Investment Funds	A collective investment scheme is a way of investing money alongside other investors in order to benefit from the inherent advantages of working as part of a group.
25	Collateral	In lending agreements, collateral is a borrower's pledge of specific property to a lender, to secure repayment of a loan. The collateral serves as protection for a lender against a borrower's default - that is, any borrower failing to pay the principal and interest under the terms of a loan obligation.

Sr.No.	Terms	Definition/Meaning
26	Consumer Reporting Agency	An agency that regularly collects or evaluates individual consumer credit information or other information about consumers and sells consumer reports for a fee to creditors or others.
27	Co-Signer	An individual who signs the note of another person as support for the credit of the primary signer and who becomes responsible for the obligation. (Also known as a Co-maker)
28	Credit Card	It is a payment card issued to users as a system of payment. It allows the cardholder to pay for goods and services based on the holder's promise to pay for them.
29	Credit Limit	A credit limit is the maximum amount of credit that a financial institution or other lender will extend to a debtor for a particular line of credit (sometimes called a credit line, line of credit, or a tradeline).
30	Current Account	In economics, the current account is one of the two primary components of the balance of payments, the other being capital account. It is the sum of the balance of trade (i.e., net revenue on exports minus payments for imports), factor income (earnings on foreign investments minus payments made to foreign investors) and cash transfers.
31	Debit	A debit may be an account entry representing money you owe a lender or money that has been taken from your deposit account.
32	Debit Card	A debit card (also known as a bank card or check card) is a plastic card that provides the cardholder electronic access to his or her bank account(s) at a financial institution.
33	Debtor	Someone who owes monies to another party.
34	Deferred Payment	A standard of deferred payment is the accepted way, in a given market, to settle a debt – a unit in which debts are denominated. It is one of the defining functions of money;
35	Demand Deposit	Demand deposits, bank money or scriptural money[1] are funds held in demand deposit accounts in commercial banks.[2] These account balances are usually considered money and form the greater part of the narrowly defined money supply of a country
36	Drawee	A person or bank that is ordered by its depositor, a drawer, to withdraw money from an account to pay a designated sum to a person according to the terms of a check or a draft.
37	Drawer	The person who writes a check or draft instructing the drawee to pay someone else.
38	Electronic Banking	Online banking (or Internet banking or E-banking) allows customers of a financial institution to conduct financial transactions on a secure website operated by the institution, which can be a retail or virtual bank, credit union or building society.
39	Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)	Electronic funds transfer (EFT) is the electronic exchange, transfer of money from one account to another, either within a single financial institution or across multiple institutions, through computer-based systems.

Sr.No.	Terms	Definition/Meaning
40	Embezzlement	Embezzlement is the act of dishonestly withholding assets for the purpose of conversion (theft) of such assets by one or more individuals to whom such assets have been entrusted, to be held and/or used for other purposes.
41	Escheat	Reversion of real or personal property to the State when a person dies without leaving a will and has no heirs, or when the property (such as a bank account) has been inactive for a certain period of time.
42	Escrow Funds	Funds held in reserve by a mortgage company to pay taxes, insurance, and other mortgage-related items when due.
43	Estate Account	An account held in the name of a decedent that is administered by an executor or administrator of the estate.
44	Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)	A Federal law, established in 1971 and revised in 1997, that gives consumers the right to see their credit records and correct any mistakes.
45	Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA)	The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is a set of United States statutes added as Title VIII of the Consumer Credit Protection Act. Its purpose is to ensure ethical practices in the collection of consumer debts and to provide consumers with an avenue for disputing and obtaining validation of debt information in order to ensure the information's accuracy.
46	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):	Federal agency responsible for the emergency evaluation and response to all disasters, natural and man-made. FEMA oversees the administration of flood insurance programs and the designation of certain areas as flood prone.
47	Fiduciary	A fiduciary is a legal or ethical relationship of trust between two or more parties. Typically, a fiduciary prudently takes care of money for another person.
48	Fixed Rate	A fixed interest rate loan is a loan where the interest rate doesn't fluctuate during the fixed rate period of the loan. This allows the borrower to accurately predict their future payments.
49	Floating Rate	A floating interest rate, also known as a variable rate or adjustable rate, refers to any type of debt instrument, such as a loan, bond, mortgage, or credit, that does not have a fixed rate of interest over the life of the instrument.
50	Foreclosure	Foreclosure is a specific legal process in which a lender attempts to recover the balance of a loan from a borrower who has stopped making payments to the lender by forcing the sale of the asset used as the collateral for the loan.
51	Foreign Transaction Fees	A fee assessed by your bank for making a transaction at another bank's ATM.
52	Forged Check	A check on which the drawer's signature has been forged.

Sr.No.	Terms	Definition/Meaning
53	Forgery	The crime of creating a false document, altering a document, or writing a false signature for the illegal benefit of the person making the forgery. This includes improperly filling in a blank document, like a automobile purchase contract, over a buyer's signature, with the terms different from those agreed. It does not include such innocent representation as a staff member autographing photos of politicians or movie stars.
54	Frozen Account	An account on which funds may not be withdrawn until a lien is satisfied and a court order or other legal process makes the account available for withdrawal.
55	Insurance	A contract (policy) in which an individual or entity receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company. The company pools clients' risks to make payments more affordable for the insured.
56	Interest Rate	An interest rate is the rate at which interest is paid by borrowers for the use of money that they borrow from a lender. Specifically, the interest rate (I/m) is a percent of principal (P) paid a certain amount of times (m) per period (usually quoted per annum).
57	Joint Account	Joint account is a bank account shared by two or more individuals. Any individual who is a member of the joint account can withdraw from the account and deposit to it.
58	Late Charge	The fee charged for delinquent payment on an installment loan, usually expressed as a percentage of the loan balance or payment.
59	Lease	A lease is a contractual arrangement calling for the lessee (user) to pay the lessor (owner) for use of an asset.
60	Lender	An individual or financial institution that lends money with the expectation that the money will be returned with interest.
61	Lien	In law, a lien is a form of security interest granted over an item of property to secure the payment of a debt or performance of some other obligation.
62	Liability	A liability is defined as an obligation of an entity arising from past transactions or events, the settlement of which may result in the transfer or use of assets, provision of services or other yielding of economic benefits in the future.
63	Liquidation	In law, liquidation is the process by which a company (or part of a company) is brought to an end, and the assets and property of the company redistributed. Liquidation is also sometimes referred to as winding-up or dissolution.
64	Loan Contract	The written agreement between a borrower and a lender in which the terms and conditions of the loan are set.
65	Loan Fee	A fee charged by a lender to make a loan (in addition to the interest charged to the borrower).

Sr.No.	Terms	Definition/Meaning
66	Maturity	The date on which the principal balance of a loan, bond, or other financial instrument becomes due and payable.
67	Minimum Balance	The amount of money required to be on deposit in an account to qualify the depositor for special services or to waive a service charge.
68	Mortgage	A debt instrument that is secured by the collateral of specified real estate property and that the borrower is obliged to pay back with a predetermined set of payments. Mortgages are used by individuals and businesses to make large purchases of real estate without paying the entire value of the purchase up front.
69	Mutual Fund	A fund operated by an investment company that raises money from shareholders and invests it in stocks, bonds, options, commodities, or money market securities. These funds offer investors the advantages of diversification and professional management.
70	Overdraft	When the amount of money withdrawn from a bank account is greater than the amount actually available in the account, the excess is known as an overdraft, and the account is said to be overdrawn.
71	Passbook	A book in ledger form in which are recorded all deposits, withdrawals, and earnings of a customer's savings account.
72	Payee	The person or organization to whom a check, draft, or note is made payable.
73	Payor	The person or organization who pays.
74	Personal Identification Number (PIN)	Generally a four-character number or word, the PIN is the secret code given to credit or debit cardholders enabling them to access their accounts. The code is either randomly assigned by the bank or selected by the customer. It is intended to prevent unauthorized use of the card while accessing a financial service terminal.
75	Power of Attorney	A written document in which one person (the principal) appoints another person to act as an agent on his or her behalf, thus conferring authority on the agent to perform certain acts or functions on behalf of the principal.
76	Refinancing	A way of obtaining a better interest rate, lower monthly payments or borrow cash on the equity in a property that has built up on a loan.
78	Repo Rate	The discount rate at which a central bank repurchases government securities from the commercial banks, depending on the level of money supply it decides to maintain in the country's monetary system.
77	Refund	An amount paid back because of an overpayment or because of the return of an item previously sold.
79	Reverse Repo Rate	Reverse Repo rate is the rate at which Reserve Bank of India (RBI) borrows money from banks.
80	Savings Bank Account	A savings account holder of a particular bank can carry out his/her banking transactions on daily basis. Mostly, these accounts are accessed for non-commercial purposes.

Collective Nouns

CONTRIBUTED BY: SRISHTI GUPTA

PEOPLE

Sr.No.	Collective Name	Noun/s (People)
1	ambush	widows
2	audience	listeners
3	babble	barbers
4	bench	bishops, aldermen, magistrates
5	board	directors, trustees
6	caravan	desert travelers
7	cast	actors, players
8	cavalcade	horsemen
9	choir	singers
10	conflagration	arsonists
11	congregation	churchgoers, worshippers
12	cortege	mourners
13	coven	witches
14	flock	tourists
15	house	senators
16	orchestra	musicians
17	pack	brownies
18	panel	experts
19	picket	strikers
20	posse	the police, sheriffs
21	shuffle	bureaucrats
22	slate	candidates
23	squad	soldiers
24.	staff	employees
25	tabernacle	bakers
26	tribe	natives
27	troupe	acrobats, artists, dancers, performers, minstrels

THINGS

Sr.No.	Collective Name	Noun/s
1	agenda	tasks
2	anthology	poems, stories
3	arcane	tarot cards
4	archipelago	islands
5	bank	monitors
6	battery	guns
7	belt	asteroids
8	bouquet	flowers
9	bunch	bananas, grapes
10	bundle	firewood, asparagus
11	carillon	bells
12	colony	fungi
13	coterie	orchids
14	dossier	documents
15	fleet	cars, lorries, ships
16	flight	stairs, aircrafts
17	nest	rumours
18	network	computers
19	pack	cards
20	range	mountains
21	ream	papers
22	ring	keys
23	rosary	quotations
24	rouleau	coins
25	shrubbery	shrubs
26	string	pearls
27	troop	mushrooms

MAMMALS

Sr.No.	Collective Name	Noun/s
1	ambush	tigers
2	array	hedgehogs
3	aurora	polar bears
4	band	gorillas, mongooses
5	bevy	roe deer, otters
6	clan	hyenas
7	clowder	cats
8	coalition	cheetahs
9	colony	beavers, badgers, bats, rabbits, rats, seals, squirrels, voles
10	coterie	prairie dogs
11	drove	bullocks
12	field	racehorses
13	flock	sheep
14	herd	bisons, boars, bucks, buffaloes, camels, caribous, cattle, chamois, deer, donkeys, elands, elephants, elks, giraffes, gnus, goats, hares, harts, horses, hippopotami, ibexes, yaks, moose, oxen, pigs, ponies, rhinoceroses, swine, whales, wolves, zebras
15	kindle	leverets
16	leap	leopards
17	litter	pups, cubs, kittens
18	mob	kangaroos, wombats
19	nursery	raccoons
20	pack	coyotes, dogs, hounds, stoats
21	pod	dolphins
22	pride	lions
23	skulk	foxes
24	sloth	bears
25	troop	monkeys

BIRDS

Sr.No.	Collective Name	Noun/s
1	brood	chickens, hens
2	chain	bobolinks
3	charm	finches, goldfinches, humming birds
4	cloud	seafowls
5	colony	avocets, auks, vultures, penguins, gulls, ibises
6	company	parrots, widgeons
7	congregation	plovers, magpies
8	convocation	eagles
9	covert	coots
10	covey	grouses, partridges, ptarmigans
11	crowd	redwings
12	descent	woodpeckers
13	dole	doves
14	fleet	mud hens
15	flight	cormorants, dunbirds, goshawks, pigeons
16	fling	dunlins, sandpipers, oxbirds
17	flock	birds, swifts, turkeys
18	flush	ducks
19	gaggle	geese
20	herd	curlews, wrens, swans
21	host	sparrows
22	mews	hawks
23	muster	peacocks
24	parcel	linnets
25	parliament	owls, rooks
26	plump	waterfowls
27	pride	ostriches

INSECTS AND ARACHNIDS

Sr.No.	Collective Name	Noun/s
1	army	caterpillars
2	bike	bees (wild)
3	cloud	gnats, grasshoppers
4	clutter	spiders
5	colony	ants, termites, wasps
6	flight	butterflies, insects
7	flock	lice
8	intrusion	cockroaches
9	plague	locusts
10	swarm	bees, flies, hornets
11	scourge	mosquitoes

FISH

Sr.No.	Collective Name	Noun/s
1	battery	barracudas
2	cluster	porcupine fish
3	company	angel fish, archer fish
4	family	sardines
5	glint	goldfish
6	herd	seahorses
7	pack	perches
8	party	rainbow fishes
9	shoal	barbells, shads, fish, mackerels, pilchards, roaches, sticklebacks, salmons, sharks, trouts, herrings
10	swarm	dragon fishes, eels
11	troop	dogfish
12	troupe	shrimps

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Sr.No.	Collective Name	Noun/s
1	army	frogs
2	bale	turtles
3	bask	crocodiles
4	den	snakes
5	flight	dragons
6	herd	dinosaurs
7	knot	toads
8	mess	iguanas
9	nest	vipers
10	quiver	cobras

Computer Terms

Sr.No.	Terms	Meaning
1	Algorithm	A step-by-step procedure designed to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
2	Alignment	The way in which text lines up across a page. The text can be right-aligned, centered, left-aligned, or fully aligned.
3	Anti- Virus	An application or program designed to scan or search disks or hard drives for viruses and repair the files that it finds.
4	Application	Software that allows you to perform a task or solve a specific problem.
5	Arrow Keys	The keys on the keyboard used to move the cursor up, down, left, or right.
6	ASCII (pronounced as-kee)	An acronym derived from the American Standard Code for Information Interchange. ASCII is a standard 7-bit code that represents 128 characters. The use of this standard code permits computers made by different manufacturers to communicate with one another.
7	ASP	Microsoft's first server-side script engine for dynamically generated web pages.
8	Attachments	A file you add to an email when you send it to someone else.
9	Backup	Storage of duplicate files on disks, diskettes, or some other form of magnetic medium (such as tapes) as a safety measure in case the original medium is damaged or lost.
10	Bandwidth	The carrying capacity of a wire attached from one computer to another.
11	Baud Rate	The speed at which data signals are sent and received by a modem.
12	BIOS	Stands for Basic Input/Output System. This is the little set of programs that lets all the different parts of the computer communicate to each other.
13	Binary	This is a basic system of numbering using ones and zeros.
14	Bit	The smallest unit of information that can be recognized by a computer.
15	Bitmap	A method of storing a graphic image as a set of bits in a computer's memory.
16	Bold	A style of text that makes a letter or word darker and thicker in order for it to stand out in a document.
17	Bomb	A type of virus designed to activate at a specific date and time on your computer.
18	Blog	An online diary in which an individual records and publishes his or her thoughts.
19	Boot	To start a computer and load the operating system to prepare the computer to execute an application.
20	Browser	Software needed to be able to view information on the internet.
21	Buffer	A holding area in memory that stores information temporarily.
22	Bug	A software defect that causes a program to malfunction or cease to operate.
23	Burn	To record information on a disc such as a CD-R, a CD-RW, a DVD-R, or a DVD-RW.
24	Bus	A pathway along which electronic signals travel between the components of a computer system.
25	Byte	A unit of storage usually made up of eight bits.
26	Cache	A memory section that holds data while the CPU is working on it.
27	CD-ROM	Compact Disc - Read Only Memory. It's a storage place that disallows manipulating of its data.
28	CGA	Stands for Color Graphics Adapter. It's a piece of hardware that plays with colors.

Sr.No.	Terms	Meaning
29	Cell	A box or rectangle within a table or spreadsheet where a column and a row intersect.
30	Check box	A small box that appears onscreen alongside each option displayed in a dialog box.
31	Client	A computer attached to an Internet server.
32	COBOL	Stands for Common Business Oriented Language. A primary domain in business, finance, and administrative systems for companies and governments.
33	COM	Stands for Component Object Module. It is used to enable interprocess communication and dynamic object creation in a large range of programming languages.
34	Command	An instruction that causes a program or computer to perform a function.
35	Compiler	An application that converts a programming language into a machine language program.
36	Central Processing Unit (CPU)	Electronic circuits that interpret and execute instructions and communicate with the input, output, and storage devices.
37	Cookie	A small text file that a Web server stores on a user's hard drive when the user visits certain Web sites.
38	CSS	Stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation semantics in terms of the look and formatting, of a document written in a markup language.
39	Data	Anything that is recorded or used for processing.
40	Database	A stored collection of information.
41	Database management system (DBMS)	The software needed to establish and maintain a database and manage the-stored information.
42	Debugging	Locating and eliminating defects in a program.
43	Dial-Up Line	This is a telephone line that is connected to a server.
44	Dialog box	A message box on the screen that supplies information to or requests information from the user.
45	Directory	A list of the files stored on a disk.
46	DNS	Stands for Domain Name System. It is a hierarchical distributed naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network.
47	Domain	A three-letter element in a Web address or an e-mail address. The domain commonly referred to as the zone indicates the type of organization that owns the computer being identified in the address. For example, .com signifies a commercial organization; .edu signifies an educational institution.
48	Download	To transfer information to the user's computer from another computer.
49	E-mail	The transfer of messages or documents between users connected by an electronic network.
50	Encryption	Coding confidential data so that only a user with the right password can read the data.
51	Ethernet	A family of computer networking technologies for local area networks.

Sr.No.	Terms	Meaning
52	Execute	To perform an action specified by the user or the program.
53	FAT	Stands for File Allocation Table. This is a table of contents in a directory that tells the computer what is in there.
54	File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	A set of guidelines or standards that establish the format in which files can be transmitted from one computer to another.
55	Firewall	A security system usually consisting of hardware and software that prevents unauthorized persons from accessing certain parts of a programme, database, or network.
56	Folder	A storage area on a disk used to organize files.
57	Footer	Information that appears at the bottom (the foot) of every page of a document.
58	Function keys	Keys on a keyboard (for example, F4) that give special commands to the computer.
59	Gateway	A machine that links two networks using different protocols.
60	GIF	Stands for Graphical Interchange Format. A simple file format for pictures and photographs that are compressed so they can be sent quickly.
61	Gigabyte	A measurement of the storage capacity of a device.
62	GUI	Stands for Graphical User Interface. It allows users to interact with electronic devices using images rather than text commands.
63	Graphics	Pictures or images presented or stored using a computer.
64	Hacker	An unauthorized person who secretly gains access to computer files.
65	Ham	A legitimate e-mail message that is blocked because it contains one or more keywords associated with spam messages.
66	Hard copy	Text or graphics printed on paper; also called a printout.
67	Hard disk	A rigid type of magnetic medium that can store large amounts of information.
68	Hardware	The physical components of a computer
69	Header	Information that appears at the top of every page of a document.
70	Home page	The main page of a website
71	Host computer	A computer that provides information or a service to other computers on the Internet.
72	HTML	Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a formatting language used to establish the appearance of a web page
73	Hypertext	A technology that links text in one part of a document with related text in another part of the document or in other documents.
74	Hyperlink	An element in a hypertext document that is highlighted by means of underlining or the use of a different color. When a user clicks the highlighted element, the user is connected with another element in the same document or another document.
75	Icon	A symbol that represents a certain function.
76	Input device	A hardware component that lets the user input information. Example: Keyboard
77	Interface	The electrical connection that links two pieces of equipment so that they can communicate with each other. Also, the software that controls the interaction between the hardware and the user.
78	Internet	A system that links existing computer networks into a worldwide network.

Sr.No.	Terms	Meaning
79	Internet Protocol (IP) address	A unique set of numbers that identifies a computer over a network.
80	Intranet	A private network established by an organization for the exclusive use of its employees.
81	Java	Java is a set of several computer software products and specifications from Sun Microsystems (which has since merged with Oracle Corporation), that together provide a system for developing application software and deploying it in a cross-platform computing environment.
82	JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group. A format for storing complex graphics in compressed form.
83	LAN	Stands for Local Access Network. It's a smaller network covering a set area.
84	Laptop computer	A portable computer. Also known as a notebook computer.
85	Linux	A type of open source software. When combined with other components, Linux serves as an increasingly popular operating system that competes with Microsoft Windows.
86	Liquid crystal display (LCD)	A flat panel display, electronic visual display, or video display that uses the light modulating properties of liquid crystals which do not emit light directly. It is widely used on laptop, mobile and portable computers.
87	Macro	A time-saving feature that allows the user to store in memory a set of keystrokes or commands that will accomplish a certain task.
88	Mainframe	A large computer system.
89	Malware	Software that disrupts normal computer functions or sends a user's personal data without the user's authorization.
90	Memory	The part of a computer that stores information.
91	Menu	A list of choices shown on the display screen.
92	Menu bar	The bar across the top of the screen or window that displays the names of available menus.
93	Microcomputer	A small and relatively inexpensive computer, commonly consisting of a display screen, a keyboard, a central processing unit and one or more disk drives.
94	Microprocessor	An integrated circuit on a silicon chip that serves as the central processing unit of a computer.
95	Middleware	A type of software that connects different applications that were not originally designed to work together.
96	Modem	An acronym derived from modulator/demodulator. A device that converts digital signals into tones & vice versa for transmission over telephone lines.
97	Monitor	The display screen of computer.
98	Motherboard	The computer's main circuit board, which contains the central processing unit, the memory, and expansion slots for additional circuit boards called adapters or cards.
99	Mouse	A hand-operated electronic device used to move a cursor or pointer on the display screen.
100	Multimedia	The use of several types of media (such as text, graphics, animation, sound, and video) in a document or an application.
101	Multitasking	The ability of a computer to execute more than one program at a time.
102	Network	A system of interconnected computers.
103	Object	Something that contains both the data and the application that operates on that data.

Sr.No.	Terms	Meaning
104	Operating system	Software that manages the internal functions and controls the operations of a computer.
105	Output device	A hardware component that delivers the results of computer operations to the user.
106	Page break	A command that tells the printer where to end one page and begin the next.
107	Password	A user's secret identification code, required to access stored material.
108	Pixel	The smallest element on a display screen.
109	Pointer	An onscreen device that indicates the current position of the mouse.
110	Port	A socket on a computer into which an external device can be plugged.
111	Printers	Output devices of various types that produce copy on paper.
112	Program	An established sequence of instructions that tells a computer what to do.
113	Protocol	A set of standards that permits computers to exchange information and communicate with each other.
114	Query	A way to do a simple or complex search in a database to find record based on specific criteria.
115	RAM	Stands for Random Access Memory. It is a type of memory that the computer user can access. It can be changed if necessary. It comprises the computer's working memory
116	ROM	Stands for Read-Only Memory. This is memory and information that cannot be changed.
117	Scanner	An input device that can copy a printed page into a computer's memory.
118	Screen saver	A program that changes the screen display while the user is away from the computer.
119	Server	A computer that delivers data to other computers (clients) linked on the same network.
120	Software	The instructions that a computer needs to perform various functions.
121	Spam	The electronic equivalent of junk mail.
122	TCP/IP	A collection of over 100 protocols that are used to connect computers and networks.
123	Template	A pre-established format for a document, stored in a computer
124	Toolbar	An onscreen element that offers instant access to commonly used commands.
125	Trackball	An input device in which the user rolls a ball (usually with a thumb) to move the pointer
126	UNIX	A multitasking, multi-user computer operating system developed by AT&T.
127	Uniform resource locator (URL)	The specific Internet address for a resource such as an individual or an organization.
128	User	Someone attached to a server or host.
129	Virus	A piece of computer code designed as a prank or malicious act to spread from one computer to another by attaching itself to other programs.
130	WAN	Stands for Wide Area Network. A system of connected computers that allows a sharing of files and equipment.
131	World Wide Web	The component of the Internet that combines audio, video, and graphics with text. Also called the Web or WWW.
132	Wi-Fi	Stands for Wireless Fidelity. A process that permits high-speed wireless transmission of data.

Sr.No.	Terms	Meaning
133	Window	A frame that permits users to view messages they have received or documents they are working on.
134	Workstation	A desktop computer that runs applications and serves as an access point in a local area network.
135	Web site	One or more related pages created by an individual or an organization and posted on the World Wide Web.

Economic Terms

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
1	Absolute advantage	The ability to produce something with fewer resources than other producers would use to produce the same thing
2	Balance of trade	The difference between a country's imports and its exports.
3	Capital resources	A capital resource is an asset used to produce goods or services in a business.
4	Circular flow of goods and services (or Circular flow of economic activity)	A model of an economy showing the interactions between households and business firms as they exchange goods and services and resources in markets.
5	Collateral	Collateral is a borrower's pledge of specific property to a lender, to secure repayment of a loan.
6	Command economy	A system where the government, rather than the free market, determines what goods should be produced, how much should be produced and the price at which the goods will be offered for sale.
7	Comparative advantage	The ability of a firm or individual to produce goods and/or services at a lower opportunity cost than other firms or individuals. A comparative advantage gives a company the ability to sell goods and services at a lower price than its competitors and realize stronger sales margins.
8	Costs of production	All resources used in producing goods and services, for which owners receive payments.
9	Craftsperson	A worker who completes all steps in the production of a good or service.
10	Deflation	A general decline in prices, often caused by a reduction in the supply of money or credit.
11	Division of labor	The process whereby workers perform only a single or a very few steps of a major production task.
12	Economic growth	An increase in the total output of a nation over time. Economic growth is usually measured as the annual rate of increase in a nation's real GDP.
13	Economic system	The collection of institutions, laws, activities, controlling values, and human motivations that collectively provide a framework for economic decision making.
14	Economic wants	Desires that can be satisfied by consuming a good or a service. Some economic wants range from things needed for survival to things that are nice to have.
15	Entrepreneur	An individual who, rather than working as an employee, runs a small business and assumes all the risk and reward of a given business venture, idea, or good or service offered for sale. The entrepreneur is commonly seen as a business leader and innovator of new ideas and business processes.
16	Equilibrium price	The market clearing price at which the quantity demanded by buyers equals the quantity supplied by sellers.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
17	Exchange rates	The rate, or price, at which one country's currency is exchanged for the currency of another country.
18	Excise Tax	An indirect tax charged on the sale of particular goods such as cigarettes and gasoline.
19	Federal Reserve System	The central bank and monetary authority of the United States.
20	Fiscal policy	A government's program with respect to (1) the purchase of goods and services and spending on transfer payments, and (2) the amount and type of taxes.
21	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The value, expressed in dollars, of all final goods and services produced in a year.
22	Human capital	The health, strength, education, training, and skills which people bring to their jobs.
23	Human resources	The quantity and quality of human effort directed toward producing goods and services (also called labor).
24	Incentives	Factors that motivate and influence the behavior of households and businesses. For example prices, profits, and losses act as incentives for participants to take action in a market economy.
25	Increase in productivity	When the same amount of an output can be produced with fewer inputs; more output can be produced with the same amount of inputs; or a combination of the two.
26	Inflation	The rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, and, subsequently, purchasing power is falling.
27	Investment in capital goods	Occurs when savings are used to increase the economy's productive capacity by financing the construction of new factories, machines, means of communication, and the like.
28	Investment in capital resources	Business purchases of new plant and equipment.
29	Investment in human capital	An action taken to increase the productivity of workers. These actions can include improving skills and abilities, education, health, or mobility of workers.
30	Labor force	That group of people 16 years of age and older who are either employed or unemployed.
31	Labor market	A setting in which workers sell their human resources and employers buy human resources.
32	Labor union	A group of employees who join together to improve their terms of employment.
33	Market economy	An economic system where most goods and services are exchanged through transactions by private households and businesses.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
34	Medium of exchange	One of the functions of money whereby people exchange goods and services for money and in turn use money to obtain other goods and services.
35	Mixed economy	An economic system combining private and public enterprise.
36	Monetary policy	The objectives of the central bank in exercising its control over money, interest rates, and credit conditions. The instruments of monetary policy are primarily open-market operations, reserve requirements, and the discount rate.
37	Money market	A term denoting the set of institutions that handle the purchase or sale of short-term credit instruments like Treasury bills and commercial paper.
38	National debt	The net accumulation of federal budget deficits.
39	National income	The amount of aggregate income earned by suppliers of resources employed to produce GNP; net national product plus government subsidies minus indirect business taxes.
40	Natural resources	"Gifts of nature" that are used to produce goods and services. They include land, trees, fish, petroleum and mineral deposits, the fertility of soil, climatic conditions for growing crops, and so on.
41	Non-price determinants of supply	The non-price determinants of supply are the factors that can change the entire supply schedule and curve.
42	Normal profit	The minimum payment an entrepreneur expects to receive to induce the entrepreneur to perform entrepreneurial functions.
43	Normative economics	Normative economics is that part of economics that expresses value judgments (normative judgments) about economic fairness or what the economy ought to be like or what goals of public policy ought to be.
44	Opportunity cost	The next best alternative that must be given up when a choice is made.
45	Physical capital	Manufactured items used to produce goods and services.
46	Private goods	A private good is defined in economics as "an item that yields positive benefits to people" that is excludable, i.e. its owners can exercise private property rights, preventing those who have not paid for it from using the good or consuming its benefits; and <u>rivalrous</u> , i.e. consumption by one necessarily prevents that of another.
47	Productive resources	All natural resources (land), human resources (labor), and human-made resources (capital) used in the production of goods and services.
48	Productivity	The ratio of output (goods and services) produced per unit of input (productive resources) over some period of time.
49	Property tax	A property tax (or millage tax) is a levy on property that the owner is required to pay.

Sr.No.	Term	Meaning
50	Quantity demanded	The amount of a product consumers will purchase at a specific price.
51	Quota	A legal limit on the quantity of a particular product that can be imported or exported.
52	Quantity supplied	The amount of a product producers will produce and sell at a specific price.
53	Sales tax	Taxes paid on the goods and services people buy.
54	Standard of living	A minimum of necessities, comforts, or luxuries held essential to maintaining a person or group in customary or proper status or circumstances.
55	Standard of value	One of the functions of money whereby the value of goods and services is expressed in money terms (prices).
56	Store of value	A commodity, currency or other type of capital that is tradable and can be stored for future use. It is a fundamental component of the economic system because it allows trade to occur with items that have inherent value.
57	Tariff	A tax imposed on a product when it is imported into a country.
58	Trade agreement	An international agreement on conditions of trade in goods and services.
59	Trade-off	An exchange that occurs as a compromise.
60	Traditional economy	An underdeveloped economy in which communities use primitive tools and methods to harvest and hunt for food, often resulting in little economic growth. Traditional economies are often found in rural regions with high levels of subsistence farming.

Famous Cartoon Characters and Creators

Sr.No.	Cartoon Character	Creator
1	Archie, Jughead (Archie's Comics)	John L. Goldwater, Vic Bloom and Bob Montana
2	Asterix	René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo
3	Asterix	Bob Kane
4	Beavis and Butt-Head	Mike Judge
5	Betty Boop	Max Flasher
6	Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck and Porky Pig	Tex Avery
7	Calvin and Hobbes	Bill Watterson
8	Captain Planet and the Planetears	Ted Turner, Robert Larkin III, and Barbara Pyle
9	Casper	Seymour Reit and Joe Oriolo
10	Chacha Chaudhary	Pran Kumar Sharma
11	Charlie Brown	Charles M. Schulz
12	Chip 'n' Dale	Bill Justice
13	Chhota Bheem	Rajiv Chilaka
14	Chipmunks	Ross Bagdasarian
15	Darkwing Duck	Tad Stones
16	Dennis the Menace	Hank Ketcham
17	Dexter and Dee Dee (Dexter's Laboratory)	Genndy Tartakovsky
18	Doraemon	Fujiko A. Fujio
19	Ed, Edd 'n' Eddy	Danny Antonucci
20	Eric Cartman (South Park)	Trey Parker and Matt Stone
21	Family Guy	Seth MacFarlane
22	Hulk, Iron Man, Spider-Man, Thor, X-Men and Daredevil	Stan Lee
23	Fat Albert	Bill Cosby, Ken Mundie
24	Garfield	James Robert "Jim" Davis
25	Goofy	Art Babbitt
26	Hello Kitty	Yuko Shimizu
27	Inspector gadget	Jean Chalopin, Bruno Bianchi and Andy Heyward
28	Jonny Quest	Doug Wildey
29	Johnny Bravo	Van Partible
30	Kermit	Jim Henson
31	Marvin Martian, Pepé Le Pew, Wile E. Coyote and Road Runner	Chuck Jones
32	Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Pluto	Walt Disney
33	Mowgli	Rudyard Kipling
34	Ninja Hattori-kun	Motoo Abiko
35	Phineas and Ferb	Dan Povenmire and Jeff "Swampy" Marsh
36	Pinky and The Brain	Tom Ruegger
37	Popeye	Elsie Segar
38	Pokémon	Satoshi Tajiri

Sr.No.	Cartoon Character	Creator
39	Ren and Stimpy	John Kricfalusi
40	Richie Rich	Alfred Harvey and Warren Kremer
41	Shaggy Rogers and Scooby-Doo	Joe Ruby, Ken Spears, Iwao Takamoto and Fred Silverman
42	Shin-chan	Yoshito Usui
43	SpongeBob Squarepants	Stephen Hillenburg
44	Superman	Joe Shuster and Jerry Siegel
45	Sylvester J. Pussycat & Tweety	Friz Freleng
46	Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles (TMNT)	Kevin Eastman and Peter Laird
47	The Common Man	R.K Laxman
48	The Flintstones, Yogi Bear, Tom and Jerry	William Hanna and Joseph Barbera
49	The Phantom	Lee Falk
50	The Pink Panther	Blake Edwards, Friz Freleng and Hawley Pratt
51	The Simpsons and Bender (Futurama)	Matt Groening
52	The Smurfs	Peyo
53	The Tick	Ben Edlund
54	ThunderCats	Tobin Wolf
55	Tintin	Hergé
56	Rugrats	Arlene Klasky, Gábor Csupó and Paul Germain
57	Scrooge McDuck (Duck Tales)	Carl Barks
58	SWAT Kats	Christian Tremblay and Yvon Tremblay
59	Winnie-the-Pooh	A. A. Milne
60	Wonder Woman	William Moulton Marston

Phobias and their Meaning

Sr.No.	Phobia	Meaning
1	Ablutophobia	Fear of washing or bathing.
2	Achluophobia	Fear of darkness.
3	Acousticophobia	Fear of sound or noise.
4	Agliophobia	Fear of pain.
5	Agoraphobia, Demophobia	Fear of open spaces or of being in crowded, public places like markets. Fear of leaving a safe place. Fear of crowds.
6	Agrizoophobia	Fear of wild animals.
7	Altophobia, Hypsiphobia	Fear of heights.
8	Ambulophobia	Fear of walking.
9	Amnesiphobia	Fear of amnesia.
10	Androphobia, Arrhenophobia	Fear of men.
11	Anglophobia	Fear of England, English culture, ect.
12	Anthropophobia	Fear of people or their company.
13	Apiphobia	Fear of bees.
14	Arachnophobia	Fear of spiders.
15	Arithmophobia	Fear of numbers.
16	Arsonphobia	Fear of fire.
17	Allodoxaphobia	Fear of other people's opinions.
18	Aurophobia	Fear of gold.
19	Barophobia	Fear of gravity.
20	Bathophobia	Fear of depth.
21	Bibliophobia	Fear of books.
22	Catoptrophobia	Fear of mirrors.
23	Ceraunophobia	Fear of thunder.
24	Chrematophobia, Chrometophobia	Fear of money.
25	Chromatophobia	Fear of colors.
26	Claustrophobia	Fear of confined spaces.
27	Cleptophobia	Fear of stealing.
28	Coulrophobia	Fear of clowns.
29	Eleutherophobia	Fear of freedom.
30	Ergophobia	Fear of work.
31	Gerontophobia	Fear of old people or of growing old.
32	Gynophobia, Gynephobia	Fear of women.
33	Hemaphobia, Hematophobia, Hemophobia	Fear of blood.
34	Heterophobia	Fear of heterosexuals.
35	Hippophobia	Fear of horses.
36	Hydrophobia	Fear of water at an abnormal level and an archaic name for Rabies
37	Ichthyophobia	Fear of fish.
38	Insectophobia	Fear of insects.
39	Isolophobia	Fear of solitude, being alone.
40	Logizomechanophobia	Fear of computers.
41	Motorphobia	Fear of automobiles.
42	Mechanophobia	Fear of machines.
43	Neophobia	Fear of anything new.

Sr.No.	Phobia	Meaning
44	Noctiphobia	Fear of the night.
45	Odontophobia	Fear of teeth or dental surgery.
46	Olfactophobia	Fear of bad odours.
47	Ophidiophobia	Fear of snakes.
48	Ornithophobia	Fear of birds.
49	Panophobia, Pantophobia	Fear of everything.
50	Pedophobia	Fear of children.
51	Peniaphobia	Fear of poverty.
52	Philosophobia	Fear of philosophy.
53	Phobophobia	Fear of phobias.
54	Polyphobia	Fear of many things.
55	Radiophobia	Fear of radiation, x-rays.
56	Scopophobia, Scoptophobia	Fear of being seen or stared at.
57	Selenophobia	Fear of the moon.
58	Somniphobia	Fear of sleep.
59	Sophophobia	Fear of learning.
60	Tachophobia	Fear of speed.
61	Technophobia	Fear of technology.
62	Testaphobia	Fear of taking a test.
63	Thalassophobia	Fear of the sea.
64	Trypanophobia	Fear of needles or injections.
65	Theophobia	Fear of gods or religion.
66	Tonitrophobia	Fear of thunder.
67	Traumatophobia	Fear of injury.
68	Verbophobia	Fear of words.
69	Vestiphobia	Fear of clothing.
70	Xenophobia	Fear of strangers or foreigners.

Prominent Historical Events of India

Sr.No.	Event	Date/Year	Personalities	Significance
1	Battle of Kalinga	262-261 BC	Ashoka, Rani Padmavati (presumed)	Kalinga annexed by Maurya Empire. Ashoka embraced Buddhism and preached it during the rest of his life after this war.
2	First Battle of Tarain or Thaneswar	A.D. 1191 and 1192	Prithvi Raj Chauhan, Sultan Shahabuddin Mohammed Ghori	Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeated Mohammed Ghori. The Rajput and the Muslim army had a large number of infantry and cavalry.
3	Second Battle of Tarain	A.D. 1192	Prithvi Raj Chauhan, Mohammed Ghori	Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj Chauhan. Ghori's victory paved the way for the establishment of Muslim rule in India.
4	First Battle of Panipat	1526	Babur, Ibrahim Lodhi	This laid the foundation of the Mughal rule in India. It was one of the first battles to use gunpowder, firearms and field artillery.
5	Battle of Khanwa	1527	Babar, Rana Sanga of Mewar	This battle resulted in the defeat of the powerful Rajput confederacy. This marked the first victory of Mughal Emperor Babur.
6	Second Battle of Panipat	1556	Bairam Khan (Akbar's General), Hemu (the Hindu General and right-hand man of Mohd. Adil Shah).	It ended the Afghan Rule and Akbar took Agra and Delhi without much resistance. The victory of Akbar at the Battle of Panipat in 1556 was the real restoration of the Mughal Power in India.
7	Battle of Talikota	1564- 65	Aliya Rama Raya, Tirumala Deva Raya, Ali Adil Shah I, Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah Wali, Hussain Nizam Shah I	Rama Raya lost his life in the battle. It destroyed the Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar.
8	Battle of Haldighati	1576	Raja Man Singh, Rana Pratap	Though defeated, Rana Pratap refused to accept Mughal authority and carried on warfare till his death.
9	East India Company Establishment	1600	Sir James Lancaster, Queen Elizabeth	The East India Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth to mainly trade in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, tea and opium.

Sr.No.	Event	Date/Year	Personalities	Significance
10	Death of Akbar and accession of Jehangir	1605	NA	He is most appreciated for having a liberal outlook on all faiths and beliefs and during his era, culture and art reached a zenith as compared to his predecessors.
11	Birth of Shivaji and death of Jehangir	1627	NA	Jehangir was the fourth Mughal Emperor from 1605 until his death in 1627. Shivaji led a resistance to free the Maratha people from the Adilshahi sultanate of Bijapur and the Mughal Empire and established a Hindavi Swarajya. He created an independent Maratha kingdom with Raigad as its capital, and was crowned chhatrapati of the Marathas in 1674.
12	Shah Jahan becomes emperor of India	1628	NA	His reign has been called the Golden Age of the Mughals and one of the most prosperous ages of Indian civilization.
13	Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned	1659	NA	Shah Jahan was kept in the private quarters of his royal palace by his son Aurangzeb and thereafter the accession of Aurangzeb began.
14	Shivaji imprisoned by Aurangzeb	1666	NA	Shivaji was imprisoned by Aurangzeb.
15	Death of Shah Jahan	1666	NA	In January 1666, Shah Jahan fell ill with strangury and dysentery. Confined to bed, he became progressively weaker until, on 22 January, one of the greatest of the Mughal Emperors died, aged 74.
16	Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur.	1675	NA	He became the 9th Guru of Sikhs on 20 March 1665. Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed on the orders of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in Delhi, when he refused to accept Islam.
17	Nadir Shah invades India	1739	Nadir Shah, Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah	Nadir Shah's invasion of India was an important foreign invasion of India in 1738-39. His army had defeated the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah at the battle at Karnal and had taken over control of northern India.

Sr.No.	Event	Date/Year	Personalities	Significance
18	First Mysore War	1768	Haider Ali, English Army	Haider Ali was defeated by the English relinquishing all his rights over Mysore in favour of the English.
19	Second Mysore War	1780	Haider Ali, the Nizam and the Marathas	Haider Ali defeated the English and took possession of Arcot and became the undisputed master of the Carnatic.
20	Pitt's India Act	1784	British Parliament	The Act set up a system whereby it supervised (regulated) the work of the East India Company but did not take power for itself.
21	Third Mysore War	1790- 92	Tipu Sultan and the British	Tipu Sultan had to submit and was compelled to sign the Treaty of Seringapattam stripped him of half his territory.
22	The Permanent Settlement of Bengal	1793	Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger, Governor-General Lord Cornwallis	The act was established by the East India Company and Bengali landlords to fix revenues that were to be achieved by land. This affected agricultural methods and productivity and inturn influenced Indian economy and politics.
23	Fourth Mysore War	1799	Arthur Wellesley, Tipu Sultan	Arthur Wellesley defeated Tipu Sultan, which brought the end of Tipu Sultan.
24	Maratha War	1803-05	Thr British and the Marathas	It weakened the Maratha power. The English annexed Tanjore, Surat and Carnatic.
25	Treaty of Amritsar	1809	Charles T. Metcalfe, Ranjit Singh	Treaty of Amritsar, pact concluded between Charles T. Metcalfe, representing the British East India Company, and Ranjit Singh, head of the Sikh kingdom of Punjab.

Sr.No.	Event	Date/Year	Personalities	Significance
26	The Sepoy Mutiny / First War of Independence	1857	Bahadur Shah II Nana Sahib Peshwa Bakht Khan Rani Lakshmibai Tantya Tope Begum Hazrat Mahal Babu Kunwar Singh Ishwori Kumari Devi, Rani of Tulsipur, George Anson Sir Patrick Grant Sir Colin Campbell	It was this rebellion that led to the dissolution of the East India Company. The British had to rethink and reorganize the army, financial, economic and administrative institutions in India.
27	Foundation of Indian National Congress	1885	Allan Octavian Hume, Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee	The Indian National Congress was the largest and most prominent Indian public organization during the freedom struggle and gave hope to millions of hopeful and strong-willed Indians to attain freedom.
28	Tibet Expedition	1904	Lord Curzon, James R. L. Macdonald, Francis Younghusband, Amban Wenshuo, Thirteenth Dalai Lama	The British undertook this expedition under the pretext of the Tibet Frontier Commission. The purpose for this expedition was to resolve the dispute over the border between Tibet and Sikkim.
29	Partition of Bengal	1905	Lord Curzon	The partition took place in October 1905 and resulted in the separation of the Muslim eastern areas from the Hindu western areas. The 'divide and rule' policy was used effectively by the British here.
30	Foundation of Muslim League	1906	Muhammad Ali Jinnah	All-India Muslim League, founded in 1906 which, under Muhammad Ali Jinnah, led the demand for the partition of India resulting in the creation of Pakistan
31	Delhi Darbar; King and Queen visit India; Delhi becomes the Capital of India	1911	King George V and Queen Mary	The Delhi Durbar was held in December 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary as Emperor and Empress of India. Delhi became the capital of India.

Sr.No.	Event	Date/Year	Personalities	Significance
32	Lucknow Pact	1916	Muhammed Ali Jinnah, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.	Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. In 1916, Muhammed Ali Jinnah, a member of the Muslim League, negotiated with the Indian National Congress to reach an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country.
33	Montague-Chemsford Reforms introduced	1919	Edwin Samuel Montagu, Lord Chelmsford	The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or more briefly known as Mont-Ford Reforms were reforms introduced by the British Government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India.
34	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre at Amritsar	1919	General Reginald E.H. Dyer.	The Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar, on 13 April 1919, took the lives of millions of innocent Indians including numerous women and children who had gathered for a peaceful public meeting. The shooting that took place was ordered by Brigadier-General Reginald E.H. Dyer.
35	Khilafat Movement launched	1919 - 1924	Maulana Shaukat Ali, Begum Mohammad Ali	The Khilafat movement (1919–1924) was a pan-Islamic, political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British government and to protect the Ottoman Empire during the aftermath of World War I.
36	Boycott of Simon Commission	1927	Sir John Simon, Clement Attlee	The Simon Commission was set up to study constitutional reforms in India. It was met with severe protests and hartals by the Indian public.
37	Dandi March	1930	Mahatma Gandhi	The British were taxing the Indian population on salt. This was seen as a sign of injustice and poor governance and so Gandhiji led this march on the principles of satyagraha and broke the salt law.

Sr.No.	Event	Date/Year	Personalities	Significance
38	Gandhi Irwin Pact	1931	Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Irwin	This pact was to provide relief to the Indian people. The British agreed to end prosecutions, release political prisoners, permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops, restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis, permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast and lift the ban over the Congress.
39	Government of India Act	1935	Lord Linlithgow	This act is said to be the longest act proposed by the British. It aimed to give autonomy to provinces of British India, establish a 'Federation of India' and introduce direct elections to the people of British India.
40	Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India	1941	Subhash Chandra Bose	Bose, who had been ousted from the Indian National Congress in 1939 following differences with the more conservative high command and subsequently placed under house arrest by the British, escaped from India in early 1941.
41	Arrival of Cripps Mission in India; Quit India Movement launched	1942	Sir Stafford Cripps, Mahatma Gandhi	Quit India Movement, 1942 was a furious reaction by the stalwarts of the freedom struggle against the British rule and procrastination in meeting the demands of the people. The Cripps mission, offered vague proposals of a post-war Dominion Status for India, with provincial legislatures and the native states, being under the control of the Indians but the control of Indian defence by the British. This led to dissatisfaction among the Indians.
42	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose forms provisional Azad Hind Fauj and Indian National Army	1943-1944	Subhash Chandra Bose, Mohan Singh	The Indian National Army was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists in 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. The aim of the army was to secure Indian independence with Japanese assistance.

Sr.No.	Event	Date/Year	Personalities	Significance
43	Shimla Conference	1945	Viceroy Archibald Wavell	The conference was convened to agree upon the Wavell Plan which was to establish norms for Indian self-government. It was divisive in nature as it provided separate representation to Muslims and reduced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.
44	Division of India	1947	Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Jawaharlal Nehru	Partition led to the creation of the sovereign states of the Dominion of Pakistan (that later split into the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh) and the Union of India (later Republic of India).
45	Mahatma Gandhi assassinated	1948	Mahatma Gandhi	He was assassinated on 30 January 1948, shot at point-blank range by Nathuram Godse.
46	Integration of princely states	1948	Vallabhbhai Patel, V. P. Menon	The accession process was largely peaceful except in the case of Jammu & Kashmir (which became bitterly divided between India and Pakistan) and Hyderabad.
47	Indo-Pak War	1971	NA	Pakistan started the war attacking India on Dec 3. India defeated Pakistan on all fronts. Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation.

Seven Wonders of the World Old & New

New Seven Wonders of the World*

Sr.No.	Name	Country
1	Christ the Redeemer Statue	Brazil
2	Great Wall of China	China
3	The Colosseum	Italy
4	Petra	Jordan
5	Machu Picchu	Peru
6	Chichén Itzá	Mexico
7	Taj Mahal	India
8	The Great Pyramid of Giza (Honorary Candidate)	Egypt

**Based on the result of a poll conducted by the New7Wonders Foundation*

Old Seven Wonders of the World

Sr. No.	Name	Country
1	The Great Pyramid of Giza	Egypt
2	The Hanging Gardens of Babylon	Iraq
3	The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus	Turkey
4	The Statue of Zeus at Olympia	Greece
5	The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus	Turkey
6	The Colossus of Rhodes	Greece
7	The Lighthouse of Alexandria	Egypt

Types of Studies

Sr.No.	Name of Study	Field of Study
1	Aerology	Atmosphere
2	Aetiology	Causation of disease
3	Algology	Algae
4	Anthropology	Humans
5	Apiology	Bees
6	Arachnology/Araneology	Spiders
7	Archaeology	Ancient cultures
8	Audiology	Hearing
9	Bacteriology	Bacteria
10	Biology	Physical life
11	Cardiology	Heart function & disease
12	Climatology	Climate
13	Criminology	Crime (Scientific Study)
14	Cynology	Dogs
15	Cytology	Cells
16	Dendrochronology	Age of trees and the records in their rings
17	Dermatology	Skin
18	Ecology	Relationships between living organisms and their environment
19	Embryology	Embryos
20	Endocrinology	Internal secretory glands
21	Entomology	Insects
22	Enigmatology	Puzzles
23	Epidemiology	Origin and spread of diseases
24	Gastrology or Gastroenterology	Stomach and intestines
25	Gemology	Gemstones
26	Geology	Earth
27	Geomorphology	Present-day landforms
28	Gerontology	Characteristics of old age
29	Gynecology	Medicine relating to women
30	Haematology	Blood
31	Heliology	Sun
32	Hepatology	Liver
33	Herpetology	Reptiles and amphibians
34	Hippology	Horses
35	Histopathology	Microscopic structure of diseased tissue
36	Hydrology	Water
37	Ichthyology	Fish
38	Immunology	Immune system
39	Kinesiology	Movement in relation to human anatomy
40	Lepidopterology	Butterflies and moths

Sr.No.	Name of Study	Field of Study
41	Lithology	Rocks
42	Mammalogy	Mammals
43	Meteorology	Weather
44	Metrology	Measurement
45	Microbiology	Micro-organisms
46	Mycology	Fungi
47	Myrmecology	Ants
48	Nanotechnology	Machines at the molecular level
49	Nephrology	Kidneys
50	Neurology	Nerves
51	Neuropathology	Neural diseases
52	Oceanology	Oceans
53	Odontology	Teeth
54	Oncology	Tumours and cancer
55	Oology	Eggs
56	Ophthalmology	Eyes
57	Ornithology	Birds
58	Orthopterology	Grasshoppers and crickets
59	Osteology	Bones
60	Otology	Ear
61	Paleontology	Fossils of ancient life
62	Petrology	Rocks and the conditions by which they form
63	Pharmacology	Drugs
64	Physiology	Functions of living organisms
65	Planetology	Planets and solar systems
66	Pomology	Fruits (Scientific study)
67	Radiology	Rays, usually ionising radiation
68	Rhinology	Nose
69	Seismology	Earthquakes
70	Somnology	Sleep
71	Topology	Closeness and connectedness (Mathematical study)
72	Toxicology	Poisons
73	Trichology	Hair and the scalp
74	Typology	Classification
75	Zoology	Animals