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<http://www.knowledgebase-script.com/demo/article-866.html>

1. 10 things you never knew about death

1. When a person dies, hearing is the last sense to go - the first is usually sight, followed by taste, smell and touch.
2. A human head remains conscious for about 15 to 20 seconds after it has been decapitated.
3. 100 people choke to death on pens each year. One is more likely to be killed by a champagne cork than by a spider.
4. Alexander's funeral would have cost \$600 million today. A road from Egypt to Babylon was built to carry his body.
5. When inventor Thomas Edison died in 1931, his friend Henry Ford captured his last dying breath in a bottle.
6. Over 2500 left-handed people are killed each year from using products made for right-handed people.
7. It takes longer than ever before a body to decompose due to preservatives in the food that we eat these days.
8. An eternal flame lamp at the tomb of a Buddhist priest in Nara, Japan has kept burning for 1,130 years.
9. Star Trek creator Gene Roddenberry is the first person to have his ashes put aboard a rocket and 'buried' in space.
10. Japanese factory worker Kenji Urada became the first know fatality caused by a robot in July, 1981, in a car plant.

2. 5 Smallest Countries of World

1. Vatican City

Size: 0.17 sq. mi. (0.44 km²)
 Population: 783 (2005 census)
 Location: Rome, Italy

The size of a golf course, the Vatican City is the smallest country in the world. It's basically a walled enclave inside of Rome, Italy. It's so small that the entire country does not have a single street address. The Vatican City may be small, but it is very powerful. It is the sovereign territory of the Holy See, or the seat of the Catholic Church (basically its central government), which has over 1 billion people (about 1 in 6 people on the planet) as constituents. The Vatican City was created in 1929 by the Lateran Treaty (which was signed by one of history's most repressive dictators, Benito Mussolini) and is ruled by the Pope, basically a non-hereditary, elected monarch who rules with absolute authority (he's the legislative, executive and judiciary all rolled into one) - indeed, the Pope is the only absolute monarch in Europe. Another unique thing about the smallest country in the world is that it has no permanent citizens. Citizenship of the Vatican City is conferred upon those who work at the Vatican (as well as their spouses and children) and is revoked when they stop working there.

The Vatican City is guarded by the smallest and oldest regular army in the world, the Swiss Guard. It was originally made up of Swiss mercenaries in 1506, now the army (also personal bodyguards of the Pope) number 100, all of which are Catholic unmarried male Swiss citizens. The Swiss Guard's Renaissance-style uniform was commonly attributed as to have been designed by Michelangelo - this was actually incorrect: the large "skirt" pants were a common style during the Renaissance. Only their uniforms seem antiquated: most of the Swiss Guards carry pistols and submachine-guns. The official languages of the Vatican City are Latin and Italian. In fact, its ATMs are the only ones in the world that offer services in Latin! And here you thought that Latin is a dead language? For a country that has no street address, the Vatican City has a very efficient post office: an international mail dropped in the Vatican will get there faster than one dropped in Italy just a few hundred yard away - in fact, there is more mail sent annually per inhabitant from this country (7,200 mails per person) than anywhere else in the world. The Vatican City has a country code top level domain of .va - currently there are only 9 publicly known .va domains. It also has a radio broadcasting service, called Vatican Radio, which was set up by Guglielmo Marconi (the Father of Radio) himself! The country's economy is unique: it is the only non-commercial economy in the world. Instead, the Vatican City is supported financially by contributions of Catholics worldwide (called Peter's Pence - hey, even the Pope accepts credit cards!), the sale of postage stamps and publications, and tourism. Lastly, as an ecclesiastical paradise, the Vatican City has no taxes.

2. Monaco

Size: 0.8 sq. mi. (1.96 km²)
 Population: 35,657 (2006 estimate)
 Location: French Riviera on the Mediterranean

Monaco is the second smallest country on Earth (it's roughly the size of New York's Central Park), yet it's the most densely populated (23,660 people per km²). Actually, Monaco used to be much smaller than it is now - about 100 acres were reclaimed from the sea and added to its land size. At the narrowest, Monaco is only 382 yards wide!

The Principality of Monaco, its formal name, means that the territory is ruled by a prince. For the last seven centuries, Monaco was ruled by princes of the Grimaldi family from Genoa. (The whole thing started one night in 1297 when François Grimaldi disguised himself as a monk and led a small army to conquer the fortress guarding the Rock of Monaco. The coat of arms of the Grimaldi bears the image of monks with swords!) Now, the Prince shares legislative authority with a National Council. In 1861, Monaco relinquished half of its territory to France in exchange for cash and independence. When the reigning prince realized that most of Monaco's natural resources were on the land that got bartered away, he decided to bet the whole economy on ? what else, gambling (see, casinos aren't only for American Indians, it's a time-tested, universal solution!) And so began Monte Carlo, a region of Monaco well known for its glamorous casinos (a setting for Ian Fleming's first James Bond Novel Casino Royale) and its Formula One Grand Prix.

In 1918, Monaco entered a treaty with France for military protection - the treaty, however, also stipulated that Monaco would lose its independence (and become French) should the reigning Grimaldi prince died without leaving a male heir! When Prince Rainier III took over, he was a bachelor and most Monegasques (that means people of Monaco) were gloomy about the country's future. However, he ended up marrying Hollywood actress Grace Kelly - the marriage not only produced a male heir, it also helped burnish Monaco's image as a glamorous place to be for the wealthy. (Monaco can rest easy now, a new treaty with France stated that the Principality will remain independent even without a male heir). For a long time, Monaco had no income taxes and was a tax haven for wealthy foreigners and international corporations. This caused a unique thing about Monaco's population: most of its residents are not native - in fact, only about 1 in 5 people are native Monegasques. After a long dispute with France, Monaco started to impose income taxes on all of its residents who are not born there. Its natural citizens are forbidden from entering casinos, but to make up for it, they do not have to pay any income taxes.

3. Nauru

Size: 8 sq. mi (21 km²)
 Population: 13,005 (2005 estimate)
 Location: Western Pacific Ocean

Nauru is the world's smallest island nation, the smallest independent republic, and the only republic in the world without an official capital. Nauru only has one significant source of income: phosphates from thousands of years' worth of guano or bird droppings. This proved to be both a boon and a bane for Nauruans - for a long time, its residents enjoyed a relatively high level of income as the country exported its phosphate like there's no tomorrow. The government employed 95% of Nauruans, and lavished free medical care and schooling for its citizens. Most didn't take advantage of this offer: only one-third of children went on to secondary school. The adults didn't really work, either - office hours were flexible and the most popular pastime was drinking beer and driving the 20-minute circuit around the island. For a while, Nauru was a paradise - for a brief moment in 1970s, Nauruans were even amongst the richest people on the planet. Nothing lasts forever and sure enough, Nauru's phosphate reserves soon dried up and left 90% of the island as a barren, jagged mining wasteland. Wasteful investments (like buying hotels only to leave them to rot) and gross incompetence by the government (former presidents used to commandeer Air Nauru's planes for holidays, leaving paying customers stranded on the tarmac!) didn't help either. As if that's not bad enough, Nauru is also beset by obesity problem. Decades of leisurely lifestyle and high consumption of alcohol and fatty foods have left as many as 9 out of 10 people overweight! Nauru also has the world's highest level of type 2 diabetes - over 40% of its population is affected. So now, Nauruans are poverty-stricken and fat - but they are trying to turn things around. With no natural resource left, in the 1990s, Nauru decided to become a tax haven and offered passports to foreign nationals for a fee. This attracted the wrong kind of money (but a lot of it): the Russian mafia funneled over \$70 billion to the tiny island nation. Things got so bad that most big banks refused to handle transactions involving Nauru because of money laundering problems. This led Nauru to another extraordinary money-making scheme: it became a detention camp for people applying for asylum to Australia!

4. Tuvalu

Size: 9 sq. mi. (26 km²)
 Population: 10,441 (2005 estimate)
 Location: South Pacific

Tuvalu is basically a chain of low-lying coral islands, with its highest elevation being 16 feet or 5 meters above seal level. With total land area of just 9 square miles, Tuvalu is not only a teeny tiny island in the Pacific Ocean, it may not even exist in the next 50 years if sea level continue to rise (a controversial claim, nonetheless there were evacuation plans to New Zealand and other Pacific Islands). Even if the sea level does not rise, other problems such as population growth and coastal erosion still make Tuvalu a very vulnerable country. During World War II, thousands of American troops were stationed

on the islands of Tuvalu and the island became an Allied base. Airfields were quickly constructed and after the war, abandoned. In fact, today rusting wrecks can be found on the islands, a constant reminder of its role in the War. Today, Tuvalu also derives income from renting out its Internet country code top-level domain .tv, as it is the abbreviation of the word 'television'. This scheme got off to a rocky start (the original company who tried to do it failed to raise the necessary funds), but finally proved to be the largest source of income for the country.

5. San Marino

Size: 24 sq. mi. (61 km²)
 Population: 28,117 (2005 estimate)
 Location: North-central Italy near the Adriatic coast.

With the formal name of The Most Serene Republic of San Marino, it's not surprising that San Marino has got lots of charms. Founded in AD 301 by a Christian stonecutter named (what else) Marino (or Marinus, depending on who you ask), who along with a small group of Christians, was seeking escape from religious persecution, San Marino is the world's oldest republic. Its history belies its simple motto: "Liberty." Indeed, San Marino was such a good neighbor that it was hardly ever conquered by larger enemies (it was briefly conquered in the 1500s and the 1700s, for like a month each). Even when Napoleon gobbled most of Europe, he left San Marino alone, saying it was a model republic! San Marino takes its government seriously: for such a tiny country, San Marino has a very complex government structure, based on a constitution written in 1600. The country is ruled by an elected Council of 60, who appoints 2 captain regents (from opposing political parties, no less) to administer governmental affairs for six-month term. Talk about preserving liberties through division of authority! Before World War II, San Marino was amongst the poorest countries in Europe. Today, with more than 3 million tourists visiting every year (half of San Marino's income is derived from tourism), the people of San Marino are amongst the world's richest people.

3. 60 Amazing True Facts

1. In the weightlessness of space a frozen pea will explode if it comes in contact with Pepsi.
2. The increased electricity used by modern appliances is causing a shift in the Earth's magnetic field. By the year 2327, the North Pole will be located in mid-Kansas, while the South Pole will be just off the coast of East Africa.
3. The idea for "tribbles" in "Star Trek" came from gerbils, since some gerbils are actually born pregnant.
4. Male rhesus monkeys often hang from tree branches by their amazing prehensile penises.
5. Johnny Plessey batted .331 for the Cleveland Spiders in 1891, even though he spent the entire season batting with a rolled-up, lacquered copy of the Toledo Post-Dispatch.
6. Smearing a small amount of dog feces on an insect bite will relieve the itching and swelling.
7. The Boeing 747 is capable of flying upside-down if it weren't for the fact that the wings would shear off when trying to roll it over.
8. The trucking company Elvis Presley worked at as a young man was owned by Frank Sinatra.
9. The only golf course on the island of Tonga has 15 holes, and there's no penalty if a monkey steals your golf ball.
10. Legislation passed during WWI making it illegal to say "gesundheit" to a sneezer was never repealed.
11. Manatees possess vocal chords which give them the ability to speak like humans, but don't do so because they have no ears with which to hear the sound.
12. SCUBA divers cannot pass gas at depths of 33 feet or below.
13. Catfish are the only animals that naturally have an ODD number of whiskers.
14. Replying more than 100 times to the same piece of spam e-mail will overwhelm the sender's system and interfere with their ability to send any more spam.
15. Polar bears can eat as many as 86 penguins in a single sitting.
16. The first McDonald's restaurant opened for business in 1952 in Edinburgh, Scotland, and featured the McHaggis sandwich.
17. The Air Force's F-117 fighter uses aerodynamics discovered during research into how bumblebees fly.
18. You can get blood from a stone, but only if contains at least 17 percent bauxite.
19. Silly Putty was "discovered" as the residue left behind after the first latex condoms were produced. It's not widely publicized for obvious reasons.
20. Approximately one-sixth of your life is spent on Wednesdays.
21. The skin needed for elbow transplants must be taken from the scrotum of a cadaver.

22. The sport of jai alai originated from a game played by Incan priests who held cats by their tails and swung at leather balls. The cats would instinctively grab at the ball with their claws, thus enabling players to catch them.
23. A cat's purr has the same romance-enhancing frequency as the voice of singer Barry White.
24. The typewriter was invented by Hungarian immigrant Qwert Yuiop, who left his "signature" on the keyboard.
25. The volume of water that the Giant Sequoia tree consumes in a 24-hour period contains enough suspended minerals to pave 17.3 feet of a 4-lane concrete freeway.
26. King Henry VIII slept with a gigantic axe.
27. Because printed materials are being replaced by CD-ROM, microfiche and the Internet, libraries that previously sank into their foundations under the weight of their books are now in danger of collapsing in extremely high winds.
28. In 1843, a Parisian street mime got stuck in his imaginary box and consequently died of starvation.
29. Touch-tone telephone keypads were originally planned to have buttons for Police and Fire Departments, but they were replaced with * and # when the project was cancelled in favor of developing the 911 system.
30. Human saliva has a boiling point three times that of regular water.
31. Calvin, of the "Calvin and Hobbes" comic strip, was patterned after President Calvin Coolidge, who had a pet tiger as a boy.
32. Watching an hour-long soap opera burns more calories than watching a three-hour baseball game.
33. Until 1978, Camel cigarettes contained minute particles of real camels.
34. You can actually sharpen the blades on a pencil sharpener by wrapping your pencils in aluminum foil before inserting them.
35. To human taste buds, Zima is virtually indistinguishable from zebra urine.
36. Seven out of every ten hockey-playing Canadians will lose a tooth during a game. For Canadians who don't play hockey, that figure drops to five out of ten.
37. A dog's naked behind leaves absolutely no bacteria when pressed against carpet.
38. A team of University of Virginia researchers released a study promoting the practice of picking one's nose, claiming that the health benefits of keeping nasal passages free from infectious blockages far outweigh the negative social connotations.
39. Among items left behind at Osama bin Laden's headquarters in Afghanistan were 27 issues of Mad Magazine. Al Qaeda members have admitted that bin Laden is reportedly an avid reader.
40. Urine from male cape water buffaloes is so flammable that some tribes use it for lantern fuel.
41. At the first World Cup championship in Uruguay, 1930, the soccer balls were actually monkey skulls wrapped in paper and leather.
42. Every Labrador retriever dreams about bananas.
43. If you put a bee in a film canister for two hours, it will go blind and leave behind its weight in honey.

44. Due to the angle at which the optic nerve enters the brain, staring at a blue surface during sex greatly increases the intensity of orgasms.
45. Never hold your nose and cover your mouth when sneezing, as it can blow out your eyeballs.
46. Centuries ago, purchasing real estate often required having one or more limbs amputated in order to prevent the purchaser from running away to avoid repayment of the loan. Hence an expensive purchase was said to cost "an arm and a leg."
47. When Mahatma Gandhi died, an autopsy revealed five gold Krugerrands in his small intestine.
48. Aardvarks are allergic to radishes, but only during summer months.
49. Coca-Cola was the favored drink of Pharaoh Ramses. An inscription found in his tomb, when translated, was found to be almost identical to the recipe used today.
50. If you part your hair on the right side, you were born to be carnivorous. If you part it on the left, your physical and psychological make-up is that of a vegetarian.
51. When immersed in liquid, a dead sparrow will make a sound like a crying baby.
52. In WWII the US military planned to airdrop over France propaganda in the form of Playboy magazine, with coded messages hidden in the models' turn-ons and turn-offs. The plan was scrapped because of a staple shortage due to rationing of metal.
53. Although difficult, it's possible to start a fire by rapidly rubbing together two Cool Ranch Doritos.
54. Napoleon's favorite type of wood was knotty chestnut.
55. The world's smartest pig, owned by a mathematics teacher in Madison, WI, memorized the multiplication tables up to 12.
56. Due to the natural "momentum" of the ocean, saltwater fish cannot swim backwards.
57. In ancient Greece, children of wealthy families were dipped in olive oil at birth to keep them hairless throughout their lives.
58. It is nearly three miles farther to fly from Amarillo, Texas to Louisville, Kentucky than it is to return from Louisville to Amarillo.
59. The "nine lives" attributed to cats is probably due to their having nine primary whiskers.
60. The original inspiration for Barbie dolls comes from dolls developed by German propagandists in the late 1930s to impress young girls with the ideal notions of Aryan features. The proportions for Barbie were actually based on those of Eva Braun.
61. The Venezuelan brown bat can detect and dodge individual raindrops in mid-flight, arriving safely back at his cave completely dry.

4. 25 Facts that you may not know

1. Apples, not caffeine, are more efficient at waking you up in the morning.
2. Alfred Hitchcock didn't have a belly button.
3. A pack-a-day smoker will lose approximately 2 teeth every 10 years.
4. People do not get sick from cold weather; it's from being indoors a lot more.
5. When you sneeze, all bodily functions stop, even your heart!
6. Only 7 per cent of the population are lefties.
7. Forty people are sent to the hospital for dog bites every minute.
8. Babies are born without kneecaps. They don't appear until they are 2-6 years old.
9. The average person over 50 will have spent 5 years waiting in lines.
10. The toothbrush was invented in 1498.
11. The average housefly lives for one month.
12. 40,000 Americans are injured by toilets each year.
13. A coat hanger is 44 inches long when straightened.
14. The average computer user blinks 7 times a minute.
15. Your feet are bigger in the afternoon than any other time of day.
16. Most of us have eaten a spider in our sleep.
17. The REAL reason ostriches stick their head in the sand is to search for water.
18. The only two animals that can see behind themselves without turning their heads are the rabbit and the parrot.
19. John Travolta turned down the starring roles in "An Officer and a Gentleman" and "Tootsie."
20. Michael Jackson owns the rights to the South Carolina State anthem.
21. In most television commercials advertising milk, a mixture of white paint and a little thinner is used in place of the milk.
22. Prince Charles and Prince William NEVER travel on the same Airplane, just in case there is a crash.
23. The first Harley Davidson motorcycle built in 1903 used a tomato can for a carburetor.
24. Most hospitals make money by selling the umbilical cords cut from women who give birth. They are used in vein transplant surgery.
25. Humphrey Bogart was related to Princess Diana. They were 7th cousins.

5. Abbreviated Titles of Some Well Known Figures

Original Name	Also called
Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Badshah Khan, Frontier Gandhi
Adolf Hitler	Fuhrer or Fuehrer
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Lokmanya
Benito Mussolini	II Duce
C. F. Andrews	Deenabandhu
C. N. Annadurai	Anna
C. Rajagopalachari	Rajaji or ?CR?
C. R. Das	Deshbandhu
Dadabhai Naoroji	Grand Old Man of India
Duke of Wellington	Iron Duke
Dwight David Eisenhower	Ike
Earl of Warwick	King Maker
Gen. Erwin Rommel	Desert Fox
Florence Nightingale	Lady with the Lamp
Francisco France	El Caudillo
Geoffery Chaucer	Father of English Poetry
Jawaharlal Nehru	G.B.S.
Jayaprakash Narayan	J. P., Loknayak
Joan of Arc	Maid of Orleans
Lal Bahadur Shastri	Man of Peace
Lala Lajpat Rai	Sher-E-Punjab, Punjab Kesari
M.K. Gandhi	Bapu, Mahatma, Father of the Nation
M.S. Golwalkar	Guruji
Madan Mohan Malaviya	Mahamana
Napoleon Bonaparte	Little Corporal, Man of Destiny
Narinder Datta	Swami Vivekanand
Field Marshal K. M. Cariappa	Kipper
Otto von Bismarck	Man of Blood and Iron, Iron Chancellor
Queen Elizabeth I	Maiden Queen

Rabindranath Tagore	Gurudev
Rajinder Singh (Maj. Gen.)	Sparrow
Samuel Longhorn Clemens	Mark Twain
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Man of Iron, Strong Man of India
Sarojini Naidu	Nightingale of India
Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah	Sher-E-Kashmir
Sheikh Mujibur Rehman	Bangabandhu
Subhash Chandra Bose	Netaji
Tenzing Norgay	Tiger of Snows
T. Prakasam	Andhra Kesari
Sir Walter Scott	Wizard of the North
William Ewart Gladstone	Grand Old Man of Britain
William Shakespeare	Bard of Avon

6. Amazing 57 Facts

1. People who ride on roller coasters have a higher chance of having a blood clot in the brain.
2. Black bears are not always black they can be brown, cinnamon, yellow and sometimes white.
3. People with blue eyes see better in dark.
4. Each year 30,000 people are seriously injured by exercise equipment.
5. The placement of a donkey's eyes in its head enables it to see all four feet.
6. The sun is 330330 times larger than the earth.
7. The cow gives nearly 200000 glass of milk in her lifetime.
8. There are more female than male millionaires in the U.S.A.
9. A male baboon can kill a leopard.
10. When a person dies, hearing is usually the first sense to go.
11. Bill gates house was designed using Macintosh computer.
12. Nearly 22,000 cheques will be deducted from the wrong account over the next hour.
13. Almost all varieties of breakfast cereals are made from grass.
14. Some lions mates over 50 times a day.
15. American did not commonly use forks until after the civil war.
16. The most productive day of the week is Tuesday.
17. In the 1930's America track star Jesse Owens used to race against horses and dogs to earn a living.
18. There is a great mushroom in Oregon that is 2,400 years old. It Covers 3.4 square miles of land and is still growing.
19. Jimmy Carter is the first USA president to have born in hospital.
20. Elephants are the only animals that cannot jump.
21. Cleopatra married two of her brothers.
22. Human birth control pill works on gorillas.
23. The right lung takes in more air than the left.
24. It is illegal to own a red car in shanghai china.
25. A hard-boiled egg will spin. An uncooked or soft-boiled egg will not.
26. Astronauts cannot burp in space.
27. The snowiest city in the USA is Blue Canyon, California.
28. Lake Nicaragua in Nicaragua is the only fresh water lake in the world that has sharks.
29. Kite flying is a professional sport in Thailand.
30. The great warrior Genghis khan died in bed while having sex.
31. No matter how cold it gets gasoline will not freeze.
32. SNAILS have 14175 teeth laid along 135 rows on their tongue.
33. A BUTTERFLY has 12,000 eyes.
34. Dolphins sleep with 1 eye open.
35. A BLUE WHALE can eat as much as 3 tones of food everyday, but at the same time can live without food for 6 months.

36. The EARTH has over 12,00,000 species of animals, 3,00,000 species of plants & 1,00,000 other species.
37. The fierce DINOSAUR was TYRANNOSAURS which has sixty long & sharp teeth, used to attack & eat other dinosaurs.
38. DEMETRIO was a mammal like REPTILE with a snail on its back. This acted as a radiator to cool the body of the animal.
39. CASSOWARY is one of the dangerous BIRDS that can kill a man or animal by tearing off with its dagger like claw.
40. The SWAN has over 25,000 feathers in its body.
41. OSTRICH eats pebbles to help digestion by grinding up the ingested food.
42. POLAR BEAR can look clumsy & slow but during chase on ice, can reach 25 miles / hr of speed.
43. KIWIS are the only birds, which hunt by sense of smell.
44. ELEPHANT teeth can weigh as much as 9 pounds.
45. OWL is the only bird, which can rotate its head to 270 degrees.
46. In the last 4000 years, no new animals have been domesticated.
47. On average, people fear spiders more than they do death.
48. The cigarette lighter was invented before the match.
49. Like fingerprints, everyone's tongue print is different.
50. Tapeworms range in size from about 0.04 inch to more than 50 feet in length.
51. German Shepherds bite humans more than any other breed of dog.
52. A female mackerel lays about 500,000 eggs at one time.
53. Crane sleeps standing on one leg.
54. Shark cannot see, they are very sensitive to sound.
55. Sneezing stops heart beat for a second and then continues.
56. Shape of the backbone is important to have sufficient breathing.
57. Tortoise has very sharp teeth it can rip open the stomach of whale with its teeth.

7. Amazing 256 Year Old Man

According to the 1933 obituaries in both Time Magazine and the New York Times, Li Ching-Yun was reported to have buried 23 wives and fostered 180 descendants by the time he died at the age of 256. Was he really that old? Could he have forgotten his own birthday or exaggerated his claim? Environmental Graffiti investigates.

The Secrets to an Interminable Life

“Keep a quiet heart, sit like a tortoise, walk sprightly like a pigeon and sleep like a dog.” These were the words of advice Li gave to Wu Pei-fu, the warlord, who took Li into his house to learn the secret of extremely long life. Li maintained that inward calm and peace of mind were the secrets to incredible longevity. His diet after all, was mainly based on rice and wine.

From 0 to 256

Unsurprisingly, not much is known about Li Ching-Yun’s early life. We know he was born in the province of Szechwan in China, where he also died. We also know that by his tenth birthday, Ching-Yun was literate and had travelled to Kansu, Shansi, Tibet, Annam, Siam and Manchuria gathering herbs. After that, it gets a bit fuzzy. Apparently, for over one hundred years, Li continued selling his own herbs and then subsequently sold herbs collected by others. He also (according to Time) had six-inch long fingernails on his right hand.

You might be thinking that he looked decrepit, shrivelled, leather-like and creepy, however sources at the time were astonished at his youthfulness. Was this suspect? Was Li Ching-Yun as old as he claimed he was, or was his birthday a clerical error or exaggeration? Let’s take a brief look at both sides

The Nine Lives of Li Ching-Yun

By his own admission he was born in 1736 and had lived 197 years. However, in 1930 a professor and dean at Minkuo University by the name of Wu Chung-chien, found records “proving” that Li was born in 1677. Records allegedly showed that the Imperial Chinese Government congratulated him on his 150th and 200th Birthdays.

So the question is, had he forgotten his own birthday? Was this even the same Li Ching-Yun?

Looking at all of this from a medical and documented perspective: Jeanne Louise Calment, a French woman who died in 1997 so far holds the title for the person who has roamed the earth the longest: 122 years, which is a phenomenal length of time.

That means, that if the records discovered by Wu Chung-chien were accurate, Li Ching-Yun's age would surpass the official record by more than 130 years. Is this even medically possible?

The detail, which seems to prove both arguments and debunk them at the same time, is Li's youthful appearance, noted in a 1928 article from the New York Times. Visually and physically, he appeared to look like a typical 60 year-old. Does this therefore signify a superhuman body capable of lasting one quarter of a millennium, or is the story of Li Ching-Yun based on a series of half-truths, lies or exaggerations? Unfortunately, we may never know. You may draw your own logical conclusions.

8. Amazing facts about mother earth

1. In 1783 an Icelandic eruption threw up enough dust to temporarily block out the sun over Europe.
2. About 20 to 30 volcanoes erupt each year, mostly under the sea.
3. A huge underground river runs underneath the Nile, with six times more water than the river above.
4. Lake Bosumtwi in Ghana formed in a hollow made by a meteorite.
5. Beaver Lake, in Yellowstone Park, USA, was artificially created by beaver damming.
6. Off the coast of Florida there is an underwater hotel. Guests have to dive to the entrance.
7. Venice in Italy is built on 118 sea islets joined by 400 bridges. It is gradually sinking into the water.
8. The Ancient Egyptians worshipped a sky goddess called Nut.
9. The world's windiest place is Commonwealth Bay, Antarctica.
10. In 1934, a gust of wind reached 371 km/h on Mount Washington in New Hampshire, USA.
11. American Roy Sullivan has been struck by lightning a record seven times.
12. The desert baobab tree can store up to 1000 litres of water in its trunk.
13. The oldest living tree is a California bristlecone pine name 'Methuselah'. It is about 4600 years old. The largest tree in the world is a giant sequoia growing in California. It is 84 meters tall and measures 29 meters round the trunk. The fastest growing tree is the eucalyptus. It can grow 10 meters a year.
14. The Antarctic notothenia fish has a protein in its blood that acts like antifreeze and stops the fish freezing in icy sea.
15. The USA uses 29% of the world's petrol and 33% of the world's electricity.
16. The industrial complex of Cubatao in Brazil is known as the Valley of Death because its pollution has destroyed the trees and rivers nearby.
17. Tibet is the highest country in the world. Its average height above sea level is 4500 meters.
18. Some of the oldest mountains in the world are the Highlands in Scotland. They are estimated to be about 400 million years old.
19. Fresh water from the River Amazon can be found up to 180 km out to sea.
20. The White Sea, in Russia, has the lowest temperature, only -2 degrees centigrade. The Persian Gulf is the warmest sea. In the summer its temperature reaches 35.6 degrees centigrade.
21. There is no land at all at the North Pole, only ice on top of sea. The Arctic Ocean has about 12 million sq km of floating ice and has the coldest winter temperature of -34 degrees centigrade.
22. The Antarctic ice sheet is 3-4 km thick, covers 13 million sq km and has temperatures as low as -70 degrees centigrade.
23. Over 4 million cars in Brazil are now running on gasohol instead of petrol. Gasohol is a fuel made from sugar cane.

9. *Amazing Facts for General Knowledge - Part 1 of 2*

1. The word "queue" is the only word in the English language that is still pronounced the same way when the last four letters are removed.
2. Beetles taste like apples, wasps like pine nuts, and worms like fried bacon.
3. Of all the words in the English language, the word 'set' has the most definitions!
4. What is called a "French kiss" in the English speaking world is known as an "English kiss" in France.
5. "Almost" is the longest word in the English language with all the letters in alphabetical order.
6. "Rhythm" is the longest English word without a vowel.
7. In 1386, a pig in France was executed by public hanging for the murder of a child.
8. A cockroach can live several weeks with its head cut off!
9. Human thigh bones are stronger than concrete.
10. You can't kill yourself by holding your breath
11. There is a city called Rome on every continent.
12. It is against the law to have a pet dog in Iceland!
13. Your heart beats over 100,000 times a day!
14. Horatio Nelson, one of England's most illustrious admirals was throughout his life, never able to find a cure for his sea-sickness.
15. The skeleton of Jeremy Bentham is present at all important meetings of the University of London
16. Right handed people live, on average, nine years longer than left-handed people
17. Your ribs move about 5 million times a year, every time you breathe!
18. The elephant is the only mammal that can't jump!

19. One quarter of the bones in your body, are in your feet!
20. Like fingerprints, everyone's tongue print is different!
21. The first known transfusion of blood was performed as early as 1667, when Jean-Baptiste, transfused two pints of blood from a sheep to a young man
22. Fingernails grow nearly 4 times faster than toenails!
23. Most dust particles in your house are made from dead skin!
24. The present population of 5 billion plus people of the world is predicted to become 15 billion by 2080.
25. Women blink nearly twice as much as men.
26. Adolf Hitler was a vegetarian, and had only ONE testicle.
27. Honey is the only food that does not spoil. Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs has been tasted by archaeologists and found edible.
28. Months that begin on a Sunday will always have a "Friday the 13th."
29. Coca-Cola would be green if coloring weren't added to it.
30. On average a hedgehog's heart beats 300 times a minute.
31. More people are killed each year from bees than from snakes.
32. The average lead pencil will draw a line 35 miles long or write approximately 50,000 English words.
33. More people are allergic to cow's milk than any other food.
34. Camels have three eyelids to protect themselves from blowing sand.
35. The placement of a donkey's eyes in it's' heads enables it to see all four feet at all times!
36. The six official languages of the United Nations are: English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.
37. Earth is the only planet not named after a god.
38. It is against the law to burp, or sneeze in a church in Nebraska, USA.

39. You're born with 300 bones, but by the time you become an adult, you only have 206.
40. Some worms will eat themselves if they can't find any food!
41. Dolphins sleep with one eye open!
42. It is impossible to sneeze with your eyes open
43. The world's oldest piece of chewing gum is 9000 years old!
44. The longest recorded flight of a chicken is 13 seconds
45. Queen Elizabeth-I regarded herself as a paragon of cleanliness. She declared that she bathed once every three months, whether she needed it or not
46. Slugs have 4 noses.
47. Owls are the only birds that can see the colour blue.
48. A man named Charles Osborne had the hiccups for 69 years!
49. A giraffe can clean its ears with its 21-inch tongue!
50. The average person laughs 10 times a day!
51. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain
52. In the weightlessness of space a frozen pea will explode if it comes in contact with Pepsi.
53. The increased electricity used by modern appliance parts is causing a shift in the Earth's magnetic field. By the year 2327, the North Pole will be located in mid-Kansas, while the South Pole will be just off the coast of East Africa.
54. The idea for "tribbles" in "Star Trek" came from gerbils, since some gerbils are actually born pregnant.
55. Male rhesus monkeys often hang from tree branches by their amazing prehensile penises.
56. Johnny Plessey batted .331 for the Cleveland Spiders in 1891, even though he spent the entire season batting with a rolled-up, lacquered copy of the Toledo Post-Dispatch.
57. Smearing a small amount of dog feces on an insect bite will relieve the itching and swelling.

58. The Boeing 747 is capable of flying upside-down if it weren't for the fact that the wings would shear off when trying to roll it over.
59. The trucking company Elvis Presley worked at as a young man was owned by Frank Sinatra.
60. The only golf course on the island of Tonga has 15 holes, and there's no penalty if a monkey steals your golf ball.
61. Legislation passed during WWI making it illegal to say "gesundheit" to a sneezer was never repealed.
62. Manatees possess vocal chords which give them the ability to speak like humans, but don't do so because they have no ears with which to hear the sound.
63. SCUBA divers cannot pass gas at depths of 33 feet or below.
64. Catfish are the only animals that naturally have an ODD number of whiskers.
65. Replying more than 100 times to the same piece of spam e-mail will overwhelm the sender's system and interfere with their ability to send any more spam.
66. Polar bears can eat as many as 86 penguins in a single sitting.
67. The first McDonald's restaurant opened for business in 1952 in Edinburgh, Scotland, and featured the McHaggis sandwich.
68. The Air Force's F-117 fighter uses aerodynamics discovered during research into how bumblebees fly.
69. You *can* get blood from a stone, but only if it contains at least 17 percent bauxite.
70. Silly Putty was "discovered" as the residue left behind after the first latex condoms were produced. It's not widely publicized for obvious reasons.
71. Approximately one-sixth of your life is spent on Wednesdays.
72. The skin needed for elbow transplants must be taken from the scrotum of a cadaver.
73. The sport of jai alai originated from a game played by Incan priests who held cats by their tails and swung at leather balls. The cats would instinctively grab at the ball with their claws, thus enabling players to catch them.
74. A cat's purr has the same romance-enhancing frequency as the voice of singer Barry White.

75. The typewriter was invented by Hungarian immigrant 'Qwert Yuiop', who left his "signature" on the keyboard.

76. The volume of water that the Giant Sequoia tree consumes in a 24-hour period contains enough suspended minerals to pave 17.3 feet of a 4-lane concrete freeway.

77. King Henry VIII slept with a gigantic axe.

78. Because printed materials are being replaced by CD-ROM, microfiche and the Internet, libraries that previously sank into their foundations under the weight of their books are now in danger of collapsing in extremely high winds.

79. In 1843, a Parisian street mime got stuck in his imaginary box and consequently died of starvation.

80. Touch-tone telephone keypads were originally planned to have buttons for Police and Fire Departments, but they were replaced with * and # when the project was cancelled in favor of developing the 911 system.

81. Human saliva has a boiling point three times that of regular water.

82. Calvin, of the "Calvin and Hobbes" comic strip, was patterned after President Calvin Coolidge, who had a pet tiger as a boy.

83. Watching an hour-long soap opera burns more calories than watching a three-hour baseball game.

84. Until 1978, Camel cigarettes contained minute particles of real camels.

85. You can actually sharpen the blades on a pencil sharpener by wrapping your pencils in aluminum foil before inserting them.

86. To human taste buds, Zima is virtually indistinguishable from zebra urine.

87. Seven out of every ten hockey-playing Canadians will lose a tooth during a game. For Canadians who don't play hockey, that figure drops to five out of ten.

88. A dog's naked behind leaves absolutely no bacteria when pressed against carpet.

89. A team of University of Virginia researchers released a study promoting the practice of picking one's nose, claiming that the health benefits of keeping nasal passages free from infectious blockages far outweigh the negative social connotations.

90. Among items left behind at Osama bin Laden's headquarters in Afghanistan were 27 issues of Mad Magazine. Al Qaeda members have admitted that bin Laden is reportedly an avid reader.

10. Basic General Knowledge Quiz - Multiple Choice

1. How many languages and dialects are spoken by people all over the world?
 - A. 6,000
 - B. 9,000
 - C. 4,000
 - D. 1,000

2. Approximately, how many people speak Chinese language?
 - A. 1 billion
 - B. 1 million
 - C. 1 lakh
 - D. 1 thousand

3. The language with the richest vocabulary is:
 - A. Hindi
 - B. French
 - C. English
 - D. German

4. English Language have more than ?? words:
 - A. 4,50,000
 - B. 45,000
 - C. 4,500
 - D. 450

5. The oldest Indian language is:
 - A. Telugu
 - B. Hindu
 - C. Tamil
 - D. Punjabi

6. Which book has been printed in the maximum number of languages and these scripts?
- A. The Bible
 - B. Hiraka Sutra
 - C. The Super Book
 - D. None of these
7. The only religious book ever printed in a shorthand scripts is:
- A. The Ramayana
 - B. The Mahabharata
 - C. The bible
 - D. Guru Granth Sahib
8. The oldest printed work in the world, which dates back to AD 868 is:
- A. The Bible
 - B. The Hirake Sutra
 - C. The Ramayana
 - D. The Mahabharata
9. The largest book, the super book, is ?? and weight is ??
- A. 270 cm, 300 cm, 252 kg.
 - B. 100 cm, 110 cm, 100 kg.
 - C. 200 cm, 100 cm, 60 kg.
 - D. None of these
10. Les Hommes de bonne volonté is the:
- A. Longest novel ever published
 - B. Shortest novel every published
 - C. The oldest novel
 - D. None of these
11. The author of the play/book ?Ratnawali? is:
- A. Tulsidas
 - B. Kalidas
 - C. Harsha Vardhan
 - D. Prem Chand

12. Which of the following is the book/play written by Maithili Sharan Gupta?
- A. Saket
 - B. Satyarth Prakash
 - C. Shakuntala
 - D. Savitri
13. The book 'Satyarth Prakash' was written by:
- A. Swami Dayanand
 - B. Swami Vivekanand
 - C. Sarojini Naidu
 - D. Kalidas
14. The play/book 'Shakuntala' was written by:
- A. Maithili Sharan Gupta
 - B. Swami Dayanand
 - C. Kalidas
 - D. Tulsidas
15. Which of the following is the author of 'Song of India, The':
- A. Firdausi
 - B. Sarojini Naidu
 - C. Lala Lajpat Rai
 - D. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
16. The author of the book 'Time machine' is:
- A. Lewis Carroll
 - B. Robert Louis Stevenson
 - C. Charles Lamb
 - D. H.G. Wells

17. Which of the following book was written by Tulsidas:
- A. Vinay Patrika
 - B. Ramcharitmanas
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. Yashodhara
18. The book 'Vish Vriksha' was written by:
- A. Bankimchandra Chatterjee
 - B. Annie Basant
 - C. Tulsidas
 - D. Kalidas
19. The book 'We Indians' was written by:
- A. H.G. Wells
 - B. Khushwant Singh
 - C. James Jeans
 - D. Thomas Moore
20. Which of the following is the author of play/book 'Yashodhara':
- A. Maithili Sharan Gupt
 - B. Khushwant Singh
 - C. Bankimchandra Chatterjee
 - D. Sarojini Naidu
21. Dhyan Chand was:
- A. A great hockey player
 - B. Captained the Indian hockey team which won a gold medal in 1936 Berlin Olympics
 - C. Scored 101 goals at the Olympic games and 300 goals in the international matches.
 - D. All the statements are correct

22. Who developed the small pox vaccination?
- A. Eduard Jenner
 - B. Alexander Fleming
 - C. Albert Einstein
 - D. None of these
23. Euclid was:
- A. Greek mathematician
 - B. Contributor to the use of deductive principles of logic as the basis of geometry
 - C. Propounded the geometrical theosems
 - D. All the statements are correct
24. Fa-hien was:
- A. The first Buddhist pilgrim of China to visit India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 - B. The discover of Puerto Rico and Jamaica
 - C. The first Buddhist pilgrim of India to visit China
 - D. None of these
25. Firdausi was:
- A. A person poet
 - B. Well known for his epic ?Sharnama?
 - C. Both are correct
 - D. None of these
26. Who is also known as the ?Lady with the Lamp??
- A. Florence Nightingale
 - B. Sarojini Naidu
 - C. Rani Laxmibai
 - D. Bachendri Pal

27. Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit was:
- A. A German Physicist
 - B. Developed the mercury thermometer in 1714
 - C. Devised temperature scale
 - D. All are correct
28. Galileo was an Italian astronomer who:
- A. Developed the telescope
 - B. Discovered 4 satellites of Jupiter
 - C. Discovered that the movement of the pendulum produces a regular time measurement.
 - D. All are correct
29. Who is known as the father of English poetry?
- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 - B. John Milton
 - C. John Keats
 - D. None of these
30. The American General who led the revolt against the British & declared American independence was:
- A. George Washington
 - B. Bill Clinton
 - C. George Bush
 - D. None of these
31. Marco Polo
- A. Discovered Greenland
 - B. Traveled three China, India and other parts of Asia
 - C. Traveled round the cape of Good Hope
 - D. Discovered Canada

32. Who landed on the mainland of South America for the First time?
- A. Discovered Greenland
 - B. Landed on the mainland of south America
 - C. Discovered the sea route from Europe to India.
 - D. None of these
33. Who was first to sail round the strait, reached the Philippines and named the Pacific Ocean?
- A. Ferdinand Magelion
 - B. Jacques Carter
 - C. William Janszoom
 - D. Vasco da Gama
34. Who discovered Australia?
- A. Eric the Red
 - B. Leif Ericsson
 - C. William Janszoom
 - D. None of these
35. Who located the magnetic pole?
- A. Sir James Clark
 - B. Rear Admiral
 - C. Sir John Ross
 - D. All the above
36. Who was first to reach the South Pole?
- A. Rear Admiral
 - B. Capt. Amundsen
 - C. Capt. R. E. Scett
 - D. Sir Edmund Hillary
37. Who was the first to cross the Antarctic?
- A. Sir Vivian Fuchs & sir Edmund Hillary
 - B. Maj. Yuri Gagarin and Maj. Gherman Titor
 - C. Capt. R. E. Scott
 - D. All of these

38. Who were the first to journey into space?
- A. Maj. Yuri Gagarin and maj. Gherman Titor from Russia
 - B. Comm. Grissom and Col John Glenn from America
 - C. Both are correct
 - D. None of these
39. Who was the first man to 'Walk' in space?
- A. Col. Leonor from Russia
 - B. Major White from America
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these
40. Who were the first to circle the moon?
- A. Frank boreman, Bill Anders and Jim Lovell
 - B. Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin
 - C. Charles Conrad and Alan Bean
 - D. None of these
41. 'Arena' is the special name for playground of:
- A. Cricket
 - B. Lawn Tennis
 - C. Wrestling
 - D. Skating
42. The national sport of Canada is:
- A. Tennis and cricket
 - B. Lacrosse
 - C. Judo
 - D. Rugby and Football
 - E.
43. Badminton is the national sport at:
- A. Malaysia
 - B. Scotland
 - C. China
 - D. Former soviet Union

44. Where is the Vallabhbhai Patel stadium located?
- A. Kolkata
 - B. Mumbai
 - C. Chennai
 - D. Delhi
45. Where is the sports stadium, Green Park, located?
- A. Kanpur
 - B. Jamshedpur
 - C. Cuttack
 - D. Patiala
46. For which of the following disciplines in Nobel Prize awarded?
- A. Physics and chemistry
 - B. Physiology or Medicine
 - C. Literature, Peace and Economics
 - D. All the above
47. On which date is Nobel Prize awarded?
- A. December 10
 - B. January 10
 - C. April 10
 - D. July 10
48. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, awarded the Noble Prize in:
- A. Physics
 - B. Economics
 - C. Chemistry
 - D. (a) and (c)

49. The committee of the Norwegian Parliament awards the prize for:

- A. Economics
- B. Peace
- C. Medicine
- D. Literature

50. Dr. Linus Carl Pauling is the only person to have won two Nobel Prizes individually for:

- A. Chemistry in 1954, peace prize in 1962
- B. Peace prize in 1954, Chemistry in 1962
- C. Physics in 1954, Medicine in 1962
- D. Medicine in 1954, Physics in 1962

Answers

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. c
6. a	7. c	8. b	9. a	10. a
11. c	12. a	13. a	14. c	15. b
16. d	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. d	22. a	23. d	24. a	25. c
26. a	27. d	28. d	29. a	30. a
31. b	32. b	33. a	34. c	35. d
36. b	37. a	38. c	39. c	40. a
41. c	42. b	43. a	44. b	45. a
46. d	47. a	48. d	49. b	50. a

11. Can you answer these general knowledge quiz questions?

S. No.	Question Title
1	What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries?
2	You throw away the outside and cook the inside. Then you eat the outside and throw away the inside. What did you eat?
3	What goes up and down the stairs without moving?
4	What can you catch but not throw?
5	I can run but not walk. Wherever I go, thought follows close behind. What am I?
6	What's black and white and red all over?
7	What goes around the world but stays in a corner?
8	I have holes in my top and bottom, my left and right, and in the middle. But I still hold water. What am I?
9	Give me food, and I will live; give me water, and I will die. What am I?
10	The man who invented it doesn't want it. The man who bought it doesn't need it. The man who needs it doesn't know it. What is it?
11	I run over fields and woods all day. Under the bed at night I sit not alone. My tongue hangs out, up and to the rear, awaiting to be filled in the morning. What am I?
12	Throw it off the highest building, and I'll not break. But put me in the ocean, and I will. What am I?
13	What can run but never walks, has a mouth but never talks, has a head but never weeps, has a bed but never sleeps?
14	No sooner spoken than broken. What is it?
15	A certain crime is punishable if attempted but not punishable if committed. What is it?
16	You use a knife to slice my head and weep beside me when I am dead. What am I?
17	I'm the part of the bird that's not in the sky. I can swim in the ocean and yet remain dry. What am I?
18	I am mother and father, but never birth or nurse. I'm rarely still, but I never wander. What am I?
19	I went into the woods and got it. I sat down to seek it. I brought it home with me because I couldn't find it. What is it?

20	I am weightless, but you can see me. Put me in a bucket, and I'll make it lighter. What am I?
21	I never was, am always to be, No one ever saw me, nor ever will, And yet I am the confidence of all To live and breathe on this terrestrial ball. What am I?
22	I'm light as a feather, yet the strongest man can't hold me for much more than a minute. What am I?
23	I am the black child of a white father, a wingless bird, flying even to the clouds of heaven. I give birth to tears of mourning in pupils that meet me, even though there is no cause for grief, and at once on my birth I am dissolved into air. What am I?
24	Pronounced as one letter, And written with three, Two letters there are, And two only in me. I'm double, I'm single, I'm black, blue, and gray, I'm read from both ends, And the same either way. What am I?
25	At night they come without being fetched, and by day they are lost without being stolen. What are they?
26	If we say MUMMY, they come together & go apart when we say DADDY. what are they?
27	What goes up & never comes down?
28	Patches over patches but no stitches; What is it?
29	What is that we cannot see, but is always before you?
30	What goes up & down a hill, but never moves?
31	You can never wet it. What is it?
32	What belongs to You, but used by your friends more often you do?
33	I am the beginning of the end. You can see mee twice in a week but not in a day, once in a year but twice in a decade. What am I?

Answers:

 taryn@ravemail.co.za on Mon, Mar 12th, 2007 at 9:13 AM

17 - The bird's shadow

 puppyluvr4life@carolina.rr.com on Mon, Apr 16th, 2007 at 3:03 PM

2. corn on the cob 3. the railing 4. a cold 5. your nose (thought = brain) 12. a tissue 14. silence 15. suicide? not sure 17. the birds shadow 19. an idea?? not sure bout this one either 22. fire ~~hope that helps!

 liznm@yahoo.com on Sun, Apr 22nd, 2007 at 5:19 PM

this is all I've got: 1. Towel 2. Corn on the Cob 3. Railing 4. a Cold 6. Newspaper (red = read) 11. Shoe 12. Wave 14. Secret 15. Suicide 16. an Onion? 20. Hole 22. a Breath 25. the Stars

 chooshuweet@gmail.com on Mon, May 7th, 2007 at 9:00 AM

21.oxygen

skbgan@starhub.com on Wed, Jun 20th, 2007 at 1:45 AM

7 Stamp

suryganesh@gmail.com on Sun, Jun 24th, 2007 at 8:29 AM

Please give the answer. It is very hard to find.

skryton@orcon.net.nz on Tue, Jun 26th, 2007 at 9:40 PM

1: A Towel

tanvir30bd@yahoo.com on Wed, Jul 11th, 2007 at 3:25 AM

Question 1. Ice

nospam@email.org on Fri, Aug 10th, 2007 at 5:19 AM

Here	are	the	answers.	
1.			Towel	
2.	Corn	on	Cob	
3.			Railing	
4.			Cold	
6.	Newspaper	(Red	means	
7.	A	Postage	Stamp	
9.			Fire	
10.			Coffin	
11.			Shoes/Boots	
12.	Paper	Napkin	or	Tissue
13.			River	
14.			Silence	
15.			Suicide	
16.			Onion	
17.		Bird's	Shadow	
18.		A	Tree	
20.			Hole	
21.			Oxygen	
22.			Breath	
23.			Smoke	
24.			Eye	

25. Stars in the Sky.

janna@msn.com on Sun, Aug 5th, 2007 at 3:02 AM

19. a splinter!

khushi116@yahoo.co.in on Fri, Aug 10th, 2007 at 10:30 AM

8. Sponge

ashwini_kanchi@rediffmail.com on Sat, Aug 11th, 2007 at 1:14 AM

i think the ans for 22 is breath

janbust@yahoo.co.in on Mon, Sep 10th, 2007 at 2:12 AM

3. Escalator. I want to know the answers of those questions.

addictedlover2006@yahoo.com on Sat, Sep 22nd, 2007 at 5:11 AM

absolutely fantastic

smilesyami@gmail.com on Sun, Sep 23rd, 2007 at 5:35 AM

32.name

arumai.selvam@tcs.com on Mon, Oct 1st, 2007 at 7:13 AM

Quite refreshing yet challenging.

thankachan.saji@gmail.com on Tue, Oct 9th, 2007 at 12:12 AM

32) my name & mobile no.

sharon_goodnews@rediffmail.com on Thu, Oct 18th, 2007 at 5:57 AM

27.age

nali_kumar86@yahoo.co.in on Tue, Oct 16th, 2007 at 7:15 AM

The answer for 26 is lips.

sudhakar.m2002@gmail.com on Sun, Oct 14th, 2007 at 2:07 AM

This exercise is very helpful to increase my brainpower. Answer to 26 is lips.

anandkumar.yellamanchili@cognizant.com on Mon, Oct 22nd, 2007 at 6:09 AM

8. Sponge 25. Stars 26. Lips 30. Road 31. Water 32. Name

rhakhee_bhikha@yahoo.co.uk on Thu, Oct 25th, 2007 at 4:13 AM

1. A Towel 2. Corn / Mealies 3. The Railing 4. A Cold 5. Your Nose 6. A Newspaper 7. A Postage Stamp 8. A Sponge 9. A Fire 10. A Coffin 11. Shoes 12. Paper 13. A River 14. Silence 15. Suicide 16. Onion 17. Bird's Shadow 18. A Tree 19. A Splinter 20. A Hole 21. Oxygen 22. Breath 23. Smoke 24. Eye 25. The Stars 26. Your Lips 27. Age 28. A Cabbage Patch 29. The Future 30. A Road 31. The only one I couldn't figure out. 32. Your name If anyone has the answer to No. 31, please share.

rubabrv@hotmail.com on Fri, Nov 2nd, 2007 at 5:42 AM

9. Fire, 10. Coffin, 13. River, 26. Lips, 31. Water. I tried to answer those which have not been answered. I hope these are right answers.

pinkyjain@yahoo.co.in on Tue, Nov 20th, 2007 at 5:02 AM

it was good

adyasha_14@yahoo.com on Fri, Nov 30th, 2007 at 5:36 AM

2. corn 6. newspaper 4. cold

kamaljeet_sachdev@yahoo.com on Thu, Dec 6th, 2007 at 12:52 PM

31. Water

ben.ninan2007@yahoo.com on Thu, Dec 6th, 2007 at 10:31 PM

No. 1 - Towel

rmlahoti@gmail.com on Fri, Dec 7th, 2007 at 8:40 AM

16. Onion

lokeshlaw@gmail.com on Fri, Dec 21st, 2007 at 8:59 AM

The letter 'e' is the answer for question number 33.

realone_luv007@yahoo.com on Tue, Jan 1st, 2008 at 8:42 AM

All this knowledge is amazing and I have got much from it.

kevin_lopher@yahoo.com on Tue, Feb 12th, 2008 at 5:36 AM

Answer of Question 27 is Age.

kevin_lopher@yahoo.com on Mon, Feb 11th, 2008 at 4:52 AM

Question 5: shadow

 xxlaura_pxx@hotmail.com on Mon, Feb 11th, 2008 at 7:25 PM

The answer to question 33 is the letter E!

 midhun1234@live.com on Fri, Feb 22nd, 2008 at 12:20 AM

Please give the answers also.

 sahmitra_111@rediffmail.com on Wed, Feb 27th, 2008 at 10:55 PM

THANKS

 findaks@hotmail.com on Fri, Mar 7th, 2008 at 4:08 AM

Hi, I am Amit from India. All the answers have been given except question no. 31 which is answered wrongly. 31. Shadow (correct one)

 neha13f@rediffmail.com on Sat, Mar 8th, 2008 at 10:33 AM

26. Lips

 arulselvi_selvaraja_m@yahoo.co.in on Wed, Mar 19th, 2008 at 1:06 AM

The 33rd answer is letter "d". You see it once in a day, not in a week, not in a year but twice in decade.

 fernandez@qp.com.qa on Thu, Apr 3rd, 2008 at 11:17 PM

These are riddles rather than general knowledge questions.

 ami.coolcat5356@gmail.com on Sun, Apr 13th, 2008 at 1:36 AM

excellent and outstanding

 heyitsnajwa@gmail.com on Fri, Aug 29th, 2008 at 10:23 AM

Here are the answers. 1. A Towel 2. Corn 3. The Railing 4. A Cold 5. Your Nose 6. A Newspaper 7. A Postage Stamp 8. A Sponge 9. A Fire 10. A Coffin 11. Shoes 12. Paper 13. A River 14. Silence 15. Suicide 16. Onion 17. Bird's Shadow 18. A Tree 19. A Splinter 20. A Hole 21. Oxygen 22. Breath 23. Smoke 24. Eye 25. The Stars 26. Your Lips 27. Age 28. A Cabbage Patch 29. The Future 30. A Road 31. water 32. Your name 33. letter 'e'

 nospam@nospam.org on Sat, Dec 13th, 2008 at 12:30 AM

The answer to quiz question number 31 is "Your Shadow". You can never wet a shadow. By the way, all these quiz questions are very helpful for anyone participating in a quiz.

12. Changed Names of Some Cities, States and Countries

Old Name	New Name
Abyssinia	Ethiopia
Angora	Ankara
Batavia	Jakarta
British Honduras	Belize
Bechuanaland	Botswana
Basutoland	Lesotho
Burma	Myanmar
Cape Canaveral	Cape Kennedy
Ceylon	Sri Lanka
Christina	Oslo
Congo	Zaire
Constantinople	Istanbul
Dacca	Dhaka
Dahomey	Benin
Dutch East Indies	Indonesia
Dutch Guiana	Surinam
East Pakistan	Bangladesh
East Timor	Loro See
Egypt	United Arab Republic
Ellice Island	Tuvalu
Formosa	Taiwan
French West Africa	Mali
Gold Coast	Ghana
Greenland	Kalaallit Nunaat
Holland	The Netherlands
Kampuchea	Cambodia
Leopoldville	Kinshasa

Malaya	Malaysia
Manchukuo	Manchuria
Mesopotamia	Iraq
New Hebrides	Vanuatu
Nippon	Japan
Northern Rhodesia	Zambia
Nyasaland	Malawi
Peking	Beijing
Petrograd	Leningrad
Persia	Iran
Portuguese Guinea	Guinea Bissau
Rangoon	Yangon
Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
Saigon	Ho Chi Minh City
Salisbury	Harare
Sandwich Islands	Hawaiian Islands
Siam	Thailand
South West Africa	Namibia
Spanish Guinea	Equatorial Guinea
Stalingrad	Volgograd
Tanganyika and Zanzibar	Tanzania
Trucial Oman	United Arab Emirates
Upper Volta	Bourikina Fasso or Burkina Faso
West French Africa	Mauritania

13. Countries and their Parliaments

Country	Name of Parliament
Afghanistan	Shora
Bangladesh	Jatiya Sangsad
Bhutan	Tsongdu
Bulgaria	Narodna Subranie
Myanmar (Burma)	Pyithu Hluttaw
Denmark	Folketing
Ethiopia	Shergo
Finland	Eduskusta
Germany	Bundestag (Lower House), Bundestrat (Upper House)
Greenland	Landstraad
Iceland	Althing
India	Lok Sabha (Lower House), Rajya Sabha (Upper House)
Indonesia	Majlis
Iran	Majlis
Israel	Knesset
Japan	Diet
Malaysia	Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara
Maldives	Majlis
Mongolia	Great People's Khural
Nepal	National Panchayat
The Netherlands	The Staten General
Norway	Storting
Poland	Sejm
Spain	Cortes
Surinam	Staten
Swaziland	Liblandla
Sweden	Riksdag
Switzerland	Federal Assembly

14. Countries, their Capitals and Currencies

A comprehensive list of *countries*, *their capital* cities, *their currencies* and embassy websites in alphabetic order to help you increase your General Knowledge. The world comprises 183 sovereign countries and 20 non-sovereign, separately administered territories, making a total of 203 countries.

Till the end of 1989, there were only 170 sovereign countries; then Namibia joined as the 171st country when it achieved independence in March 1990. However, the unification of North and South Yemen in May 1990 and East and West Germany in October 1990 brought the total number of sovereign countries to 169 at the end of 1990. With the disintegration of former USSR towards the end 1991 (which comprised 15 unions Republic) the number of the countries in the world now stands at 183.

15. World Countries, their Capitals, their Currencies and Embassy Website

Country	Capital	Currency	Embassy Website
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani	embassyofafghanistan.org
Albania	Tirana	Lek	keshilliministrative.al
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	algeria-us.org
Andorra	Andorra la Vella	Euro	andorra.ad
Angola	Luanda	New Kwanza	angola.org
Antigua and Barbuda	Saint John's (Antigua)	East Caribbean Dollar	antigua-barbuda.com
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso	turismo.gov.ar.org
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram	armeniaemb.org
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	australia.gov.au
Austria	Vienna	Euro	austria.gov.au
Azerbaijan, Republic of	Baku (Baki)	Manat	azembassy.com
Bahamas, The	Nassau	Bahamian Dollar	bahamas.gov.bs
Bahrain	Al-Manama	Bahrain Dinar	behrainembassy.org
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka	bangladeshgov.org
Barbados	Bridgetown	Barbados Dollar	barbados.gov.bb
Belarus	Minsk	Belorussian Rubel	belarusembassy.org
Belgium	Brussels (formerly Belgian Franc)	Euro	belgium.fgov.be
Belize	Belmopan	Belize Dollar	belize.gov.bz
Benin	Porto Novo (official capital); Contonu (Seat of govt.)	CFA Franc	gouv.bj/en
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum	bhutan.gov.bt
Bolivia	La Paz (Seat of govt.); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)	Boliviano	bolivia.gov.bo
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Marka	bhembassy.org
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	gov.bw

Brazil	Brasilia	Real	brasilemb.org
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei Dollar	brunei.gov.bn
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	government.bg
Burundi	Bujumbura	Burundi Franc	burundiembassy-usa.org
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Riel	cambodia.gov.kh
Cameroon	Yaoundé	CFA Franc	spm.gov.cm
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar	canada.gc.ca
Cape Verde	Praia	Cape Verdean Escudo	virtualcapeverde.net
Central African Republic	Bangui	CFA Franc	state.gov/p/af/ci/ct
Chad	N'Djamena	CFA Franc	chadembassy.org
Chile	Santiago	Chilean Peso	chileangovernment.cl/
China	Beijing	Yuan/Renminbi	english.gov.cn
Colombia	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Colombian Peso	colombiaemb.org
Comoros	Moroni	Franc	state.gov/p/af/ci/cn
Congo, Dem. Republic of the	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	un.int/drcongo
Congo, Republic of	Brazzaville	CFA Franc	state/fov/p/af/ci/cf
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	costarica-embassy.org
Cote d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro	CFA Franc	cotedivorire.usembassy.gov
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna	vlada.hr
Cuba	Havana	Cuban Peso	cubagob.ci
Cyprus	Lefkosia (Nicosia)	Cyprus pound	moi.gov.cy
Czech Republic	Prague	Koruna	czech.cz
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone	denmark.dk
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti Franc	djibouti.usembassy.gov
Dominica	Roseau	East Caribbean Dollar	dominica.dm
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Dominican Peso	Domrep.org
East Timor	Dili	US Dollar	ecuador.org/main.htm
Ecuador	Quito	US Dollar	
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	sis.gov.eg
El Salvador	San Salvador	Colon, US Dollar	elsalvador.org

Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	CFA Franc	state.gov/p/as/ci/ek
Eritrea	Asmara (Formerly Asmera)	Nakfa	shabait.com
Estonia	Tallinn	Kroon	riik.ee/en
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr	moinfo.gouv.fr
Fiji	Suva (Viti Levu)	Birr	fiji.gov.fj
Finland	Helsinki	Euro (Formerly Marka)	finland.fi
France	Paris	Euro (Formerly French Franc)	diplomatie.gouv.fr
Gabon	Libreville	CFA Franc	legabon.org
Gambia, The	Banjul	Dalasi	statehouse.gm/index.html
Georgia	T'bilisi	Lari	parliament.ge
Germany	Berlin	Euro (Formerly Deutsche Mark)	germany-info.org
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	ghana.gov.gd
Greece	Athens	Euro (Formerly Drachma)	primeminister.gr/gr
Grenada	Saint George's	East Caribbean Dollar	gov.gd
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal	guatemala-embassy.org
Guinea	Conakry	Guinean Franc	guinea-usembaddy.gov
Guinea Bissau	Bissau	CFA Franc	state.gov
Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese Dollar	op.gov.gy
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Gourde	haiti.org
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	hondurasemb.org
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	hungary.hu
Iceland	Reykjavik	Icelandic Krona	iceland.is
India	New Delhi	Rupee	india.gov.in
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	embassyofindonesia.org
Iran	Tehran	Rial	spk-gov.ir
Iraq	Baghdad	Dinar/US Dollar	iraqigoverment.org
Ireland	Dublin	Euro (Formerly Irish Pound)	irlgov.ie
Israel	Jerusalem ¹	Shekel	mfa.gov.il
Italy	Rome	Euro (Formerly	italyemb.org

		Lira)	
Jamaica	Kingston	Dinar	jis.gov.jm
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	kantei.go.jp
Jordan	Amman	Dinar	jordanembassyus.org
Kazakhstan	Astana ²	Tenge	government.kz
Kenya	Nairobi	Kenya Shilling	kenyaembassy.com
Kiribati	South Tarawa	Australian Dollar	state.gov
Korea, North	Pyongyang	Won	korea-dpr-org
Korea, South	Seoul	Won	korea.net
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti Dinar	kuwait-info.org
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	president.kg
Laos	Vientiane	New Kip	tourismaos.gov.la
Latvia	Riga	Lat	lv
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese Pound	lebanonembassy.org
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	lesotho.gov.ls
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian Dollar	embassyofliberia.org
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar	libya-un.org
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	liechtenstin.li/en
Lithuania	Vilnius	Litas	president.lt/en
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Ville	Euro (Formerly Luxembourg Franc)	luxembourg-usa.org
Macedonia	Skopje ³	Denar	vlada.mk
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Ariary	madagascar-consulate.org
Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwacha	malawi.gov.mw
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur ⁴	Ringgit	gov.my
Maldives	Male	rufiyaa	maldivesinfor.gov.us
Mali	Bamako	CFA Franc	maliembassy.us
Malta	Valletta	Maltese Lira	gov.mt
Marshall Islands	Majuro	Us Dollar	rmiebassyus.org
Mexico	Mexico City (Distrito Federal)	Mexican Peso	presidencia.gob.mx
Micronesia Fed. States of	Palikir	US Dollar	fsmgov.org
Moldova	Chisinau	Leu	Moldova.org

Monaco	Monaco Ville	Euro	gouv.mc
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Tugrik	pmis.gov.ma
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	mincom.gov.ma
Montenegro	Podgorica	Euro	montenegro.yu
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	embamoc-usa.org
Myanmar	Rangoon ⁵	Kyat	myanmar.gov.mm
Namibia	Windhoek	Namibian Dollar	grnnet.gov.na
Nauru	No official capital; govt offices in Yaren District	Australian Dollar	un.int/nauru
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee	nepalgov.np
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro	government.nl
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand Dollar	govt.nz
Nicaragua	Managua	Gold Cordoba	consuladodenicaragua.org
Niger	Niamey	CFA Franc	nigerembassyusa.org
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira	nigeria.gov.ng
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian Krone	norway.no
Oman	Muscat	Omani Rial	omanet.om
Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistan Rupee	pakistan.gov.pk
Palau	Koror	US Dollar	palaugon.net
Panama	Panama City	Balboa, US Dollar	visitpanama.com
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	pngonline.gov.pg
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	paraguayconsulatela.com
Peru	Lima	Nuevo sol	peru.info/perueng.asp
Philippines, The	Manila	Peso	gov.ph
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	poland.pl
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro (Formerly Escudo)	portugal.gov.pt
Puerto Rico	San Juan	US Dollar	
Qatar	Doha	Qatari Riyal	english.mofa.gov.qa
Romania	Bucharest	Leu	guv.ro/engleza
Russia	Moscow	Ruble	gov.ru
Rwanda	Kigali	Rwanda Franc	gov.rw
St. Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	East Caribbean Dollar	stkittsnevis.net

Nevis		Dollar	
St. Lucia	Castries	East Caribbean Dollar	stlucica.gov.lc
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Kingstown	East Caribbean Dollar	embsvg.com
Samoa	Apia	Tala	govt.ws
San Marino	San Marino	Euro	sanmarino.usvpp.gov
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Dobra	saotome.org
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal	saudiembassy.net
Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc	senegal-tourism.com
Serbia	Belgrade	Yugoslav dinar new	gov.yu
Seychelles	Victoria	Seychelles Dollar	virtualseychelles.sc
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	statehouse.sl.org
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	gov.sg
Slovakia	Bratislava	Koruna	sigov.si
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Slovenian Tolar	e-uprava.gov.si
Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islands Dollar	pmc.gov.sb
Somalia	Mogadishu	Somali Shilling	state.gov/p/af/ci/so
South Africa	Pretoria ⁶	Rand	gov.za
Spain	Madrid	Euro (Formerly Peseta)	la-moncloa.es
Sri Lanka	Colombo ⁷	Sri Lanka Rupee	Priu.gov.lk
Sudan	Khartoum	Dinar	sudan.gov.sd
Suriname	Paramaribo	Surinamese Dollar	surinameambassador.org
Swaziland	Mbabane ⁸	Lilangeni	gov.sz
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona	sweden.gov.se
Switzerland	Bern	Swiss Franc	swissemb.org
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	syrianembassy.us
Taiwan	Taipei	Taiwan Dollar New	gov.tw
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Somoni	tjus.org
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam ⁹	Tanzanian Shilling	tanzania.go.tz
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht	thaiembdc.org
Togo	Lome	CFA Franc	state.gov/p/af/ci/to

Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Pa'anga	pmo.gov.to
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	gov.tt
Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian Dinar	tourismtunisia.com
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish New Lira (YTL)	turkishembassy.org
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Manat	turkmenistanembassy.org
Tuvalu	Funafuti ¹⁰	Australian dollar	timelesstuvalu.com
Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan New Shilling	statehouse.go.ug
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvna	kmu.gov.ua/control/en
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	UAE Dirham	government.ae/gov/en
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling	direct.gov.uk
United State	Washington, DC	US Dollar	firstgov.gov
Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguay Peso	uruwashi.org
Uzbekistan	Tashkent (Toshkent)	Uzbekistani Som	gov.uz
Vanuatu	Port-Vila (Efate)	Vatu	vanuatu.gov.ru
Vatican City (Holy See)	Vatican City	Euro	vatican.va
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivars	embavenez-us.org
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	na.gov.vn
Yemen	Sana	Rial	nic.gov.ye
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	statehouse.gov.zm
Zimbabwe	Harare	Zimbabwean dollar	zim.gov.zw

1. Israel proclaimed Jerusalem as its capital in 1950, but nearly all countries, maintain their Embassies in Tel Aviv.
2. The govt. moved from Almaty to Astana in December 1998.
3. Macedonia is, The Former Republic of Yugoslav.
4. Putrajaya is referred to as the administrative capital.
5. Regime refers to the capital as Yangon.
6. Cape Town - legislative seat Bloemfontein - judicial seat.
7. Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte is the Legislative capital.
8. Lobamba is the royal and legislative capital.
9. Legislative officer transferred to Dodoma, which is planned as the new national capital.

Administration Offices are located in Vaiaku Village on Fongafale

16. Distinctive Names of Countries & Towns - Geographical Epithets

Distinctive Name	Country/Town/Port/River
Britain of the South	New Zealand
The Battlefield of Europe	Belgium
City of the Golden Gate	San Francisco
City of Magnificent Distances	Washington D.C.
City of Popes	Rome
City of Seven Hills	Rome
City of Skyscrapers	New York
Cockpit of Europe	Belgium
Dark Continent	Africa
Dairy of Northern Europe	Denmark
Emerald Island	Ireland
Empire City	New York
Eternal City	Rome, Italy
Forbidden City	Lhasa (Tibet)
Garden of England	Kent
Gate of Tears	Babel-Mandab, Jerusalem
Granite City	Aberdeen (Scotland)
Great White Way	Broadway (New York)
Gift of Nile	Egypt
Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean	Aden
Herring Pond	Atlantic Ocean
Hermit Kingdom	Korea
Holy Land	Palestine
Island of Cloves	Madagascar (Malagasy)
The Isle of Spring	Jamaica
Key to the Mediterranean	Gibraltar
Land of Cakes (or Oat Cakes)	Scotland
Land of the Golden Fleece	Australia
Land of the Golden Pagoda	Myanmar (Burma)
Land of Kangaroos	Australia

Land of Lilies	Canada
Land of the Midnight Sun	Norway
Land of Milk and Honey	Canaan
Land of Morning Calm	Korea
Land of the Rising Sun	Japan
Land of a Thousand Lakes	Finland
Land of Thunderbolt	Bhutan
Land of White Elephants	Thailand
Lady of Snow	Canada
Little Venice	Venezuela
Never, Never Land	Prairies (North Australia)
Pearl of Antilles	Cuba
Playground of Europe	Switzerland
Pillars of Hercules	Straits of Gibraltar
Pearl of the Pacific	Guayaquil Port (Ecuador)
Power keg of Europe	Balkans
The Promised Land	Canaan
Quaker City	Philadelphia
Queen of the Arabian Sea	Kochi (India)
Queen of the Adriatic	Venice
Rich Coast	Costa Rica
Rich Port	Puerto Rico
Roof of the World	Pamir (Tibet)
The Sea of Mountains	British Columbia
Sorrow of China	River Hwang Ho
The Saw Mill of Europe	Sweden
Sick Man of Europe	Turkey
Sugar Bowl of the World	Cuba
The Storehouse of the World	Mexico
The Down Under	Australia
Venice of the North	Stockholm
Venice of the East	Bangkok (Thailand), Allepey (India)
Yellow River	Hwang Ho (China)
White City	Belgrade
Windy City	Chicago

White Mans Grave	Guinea Coast (West Africa)
The Spice Island of the West	Grenada
The Mother Colony of the West Indies	St. Kitts
City of Arabian Nights	Baghdad
Twin City	Budapest
The Imperial City	Rome
Golden City	Johannesburg
The Modern Babylon	London
Valley of Kings	Thebes

17. Do you know the answers to these tricky questions?

Some Tricky Questions

1. There is one word in the English language that is always pronounced incorrectly. What is it?
2. A man gave one son 10 cents and another son was given 15 cents. What time is it?
3. A boat has a ladder that has six rungs; each rung is one foot apart. The bottom rung is one foot from the water. The tide rises at 12 inches every 15 minutes. High tide peaks in one hour. When the tide is at its highest, how many rungs are under water?
4. There is a house with four walls. Each wall faces south. There is a window in each wall. A bear walks by one of the windows. What color is the bear?
5. Is half of two plus two equal to two or three?
6. There is a room. The shutters are blowing in. There is broken glass on the floor. There is water on the floor. You find Sloppy dead on the floor. Who is Sloppy? How did Sloppy die?
7. How much dirt would be in a hole 6 feet deep and 6 feet wide that has been dug with a square edged shovel?
8. If I were in Hawaii and dropped a bowling ball in a bucket of water which is 45 degrees F, and dropped another ball of the same weight, mass, and size in a bucket at 30 degrees F, both of them at the same time, which ball would hit the bottom of the bucket first? Same question, but the location is in Canada?
9. What is the significance of the following: The year is 1978, thirty-four minutes past noon on May 6th.
10. If a farmer has 5 haystacks in one field and 4 haystacks in the other field, how many haystacks would he have if he combined them all in the center field?
11. What is it that goes up and goes down but does not move?

Scroll down for answers

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* **Answers to Tricky Questions**

1. The word "incorrectly" itself.
2. 1:45, the man gave away a total of 25 cents. He divided it between two people. Therefore, he gave a quarter to two.
3. None, the boat rises with the tide.
4. White. If all the walls face south, the house is at the North Pole, and the bear, therefore, is a polar bear.
5. Three. Well, it seems that it could almost be either, but if you follow the mathematical orders of operation, division is performed before addition. So, half of two is one. Then add two, and the answer is three.
6. Sloppy is a gold fish. The wind blew the shutters in, which knocked his goldfish-bowl off the table, and it broke, killing him.
7. None. No matter how big a hole is, it's still a hole: the absence of dirt.
8. Both questions, same answer: the ball in the bucket of 45 degree F water hits the bottom of the bucket last. Did you think that the water in the 30 degree F bucket is frozen? Think again. The question said nothing about that bucket having anything in it. Therefore, there is no water or ice to slow the ball down.
9. The time and month/date/year American style calendar are 12:34, 5/6/78.
10. One. If he combines all of his haystacks, they all become one big stack.
11. The temperature.

18. Do you know these facts?

1. If you are right handed, you will tend to chew your food on your right side. If you are left handed, you will tend to chew your food on your left side.
2. If you stop getting thirsty, you need to drink more water. For when a human body is dehydrated, its thirst mechanism shuts off.
3. Chewing gum while peeling onions will keep you from crying.
4. Your tongue is germ free only if it is pink. If it is white there is a thin film of bacteria on it.
5. The Mercedes-Benz motto is 'Das Beste oder Nichts' meaning 'the best or nothing'.
6. The Titanic was the first ship to use the SOS signal.
7. The pupil of the eye expands as much as 45 percent when a person looks at something pleasing.
8. The average person who stops smoking requires one hour less sleep at night.
9. Laughing lowers levels of stress hormones and strengthens the immune system. Six-year-olds laugh an average of 300 times a day. Adults only laugh 15 to 100 times a day.
10. The roar that we hear when we place a seashell next to our ear is not the ocean, but rather the sound of blood surging through the veins in the ear.
11. Dalmatians are born without spots.
12. Bats always turn left when exiting a cave.
13. The 'v' in the name of a court case does not stand for 'versus', but for 'and' (in civil proceedings) or 'against' (in criminal proceedings).
14. Men's shirts have the buttons on the right, but women's shirts have the buttons on the left.
15. The owl is the only bird to drop its upper eyelid to wink. All other birds raise their lower eyelids.
16. The reason honey is so easy to digest is that it's already been digested by a bee.
17. Roosters cannot crow if they cannot extend their necks.
18. The color blue has a calming effect. It causes the brain to release calming hormones.
19. Every time you sneeze some of your brain cells die.
20. Your left lung is smaller than your right lung to make room for your heart.
21. The verb "cleave" is the only English word with two synonyms which are antonyms of each other: adhere and separate.
22. When you blush, the lining of your stomach also turns red.
23. When hippos are upset, their sweat turns red.
24. The first Harley Davidson motorcycle was built in 1903, and used a tomato can for a carburetor.
25. The lion that roars in the MGM logo is named Volney.
26. Google is actually the common name for a number with a million zeros.
27. Switching letters is called spoonerism. For example, saying jag of Flapan, instead of flag of Japan.

28. It cost 7 million dollars to build the Titanic and 200 million to make a film about it.
29. The attachment of the human skin to muscles is what causes dimples
30. There are 1,792 steps to the top of the Eiffel Tower.
31. The sound you hear when you crack your knuckles is actually the sound of nitrogen gas bubbles bursting.
32. Human hair and fingernails continue to grow after death.
33. It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to circle the whole body.
34. The plastic things on the end of shoelaces are called aglets.
35. Most soccer players run 7 miles in a game.
36. The only part of the body that has no blood supply is the cornea in the eye. It takes in oxygen directly from the air.
37. Every day 200 million couples make love, 400,000 babies are born, and 140,000 people die.
38. In most watch advertisements the time displayed on the watch is 10:10 because then the arms frame the brand of the watch (and make it look like it is smiling).
39. Colgate faced big obstacle marketing toothpaste in Spanish speaking countries. Colgate translates into the command "go hang yourself.?"
40. The only 2 animals that can see behind themselves without turning its head are the rabbit and the parrot.
41. Intelligent people have more zinc and copper in their hair.
42. The average person laughs 13 times a day.
43. Do you know the names of the three wise monkeys? They are: Mizaru (See no evil), Mikazaru (Hear no evil), and Mazaru (Speak no evil).
44. Women blink nearly twice as much as men.
45. German Shepherds bite humans more than any other breed of dog.
46. Large kangaroos cover more than 30 feet with each jump.
47. Whip makes a cracking sound because its tip moves faster than the speed of sound.
48. Two animal rights protesters were protesting at the cruelty of sending pigs to a slaughterhouse in Bonn. Suddenly the pigs, all two thousand of them, escaped through a broken fence and stampeded, trampling the two hapless protesters to death.
49. If a statue in the park of a person on a horse has both front legs in the air, the person died in battle; if the horse has one front leg in the air, the person died as a result of wounds received in battle; if the horse has all four legs on the ground, the person died of natural cause.
50. The human heart creates enough pressure while pumping to squirt blood 30 feet.

20. Facts about our body

1. Our heart beats around 100,000 times every day.
2. Our blood is on a 60,000-mile journey.
3. Our eyes can distinguish up to one million color surfaces and take in more information than the largest telescope known to man.
4. Our lungs inhale over two million liters of air every day, without even thinking. They are large enough to cover a tennis court.
5. Our hearing is so sensitive it can distinguish between hundreds of thousands of different sounds.
6. Our sense of touch is more refined than any device ever created.
7. Our brain is more complex than the most powerful computer and has over 100 billion nerve cells.
8. We give birth to 100 billion red cells every day.
9. When we touch something, we send a message to our brain at 124 mph.
10. We have over 600 muscles.
11. We exercise at least 30 muscles when we smile.
12. We are about 70 percent water.
13. We make one liter of saliva a day.
14. Our nose is our personal air-conditioning system: it warms cold air, cools hot air and filters impurities.
15. In one square inch of our hand we have nine feet of blood vessels, 600 pain sensors, 9000 nerve endings, 36 heat sensors and 75 pressure sensors.

21. Fascinating Facts About Your Brain

We've long known that the brain is an amazing thing, but did you specifically know that:

1. Every person has more than 75km of nerves in their body.
2. Your nerves can send messages faster than a Grand Prix car travels.
3. The brain is the most complex machine in the universe. It has over 100,000,000,000 nerve cells each with up to 150,000 connections. Each cell is connected to 25,000 others.
4. If every person on the planet simultaneously made 200,000 phone calls, there would be the same total number of connections as in a single human brain in a day.
5. The grey cells occupy only 5% of our brain. 95% is taken up by the communication network that runs between the grey cells.
6. The brain weighs about 1.5 kg in an adult human, about 1.5% of the body weight.
7. Damaged brain cells do not regenerate but mental and physical functions can improve after mild or moderate brain damage with skilful rehabilitation.
8. Compared to other animals, human brains are big for the body.
9. The human brain is only just bigger than your two fists.
10. On average, the male brain (approx 1.4kg) is slightly bigger than the female brain (approx 1.26kg).
11. Each half of the brain controls the other half of your body.
12. In right-handed individuals (which comprise 91% of people): the right side of the brain controls: musical talent, fantasy, imagination, dreams, drawing, and painting. The left side of the brain controls: mathematical ability, ability to solve logic problems, controls language skills, remembers names, dates, and facts.
13. The grey part of the brain is folded to fit inside the skull and, if flattened, it would cover the surface of an office desk.
14. The brain contains 100 billion brain cells of which, 100,000 are irretrievably lost each day.
15. You can retain about seven facts at any one time in short term memory, but over the long term your brain has to forget things to make room for new memories.

22. Firsts in the World - Specialized History Quiz

<i>Field</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Year</i>
Man to reach South Pole	Roald Amundsen (Norway)	1911
Man to reach North Pole	Robert E. Peary (USA)	1909
Woman to reach North Pole	Mrs. Karoline Mikkelsen (Norway)	1935
Woman to reach South Pole	Mrs. Fran Phipps (Canada)	1971
Man to go to space	Yuri Gagarin (former USSR)	1961
Man to set foot on the Moon	Neil Alden Armstrong (USA)	1969
Man to walk in Space	Alexei Leonov (Former USSR)	1965
Woman Cosmonaut in Space	Valentina Terehkova (former USSR)	1963
Man to climb Mount Everest	Tenzing Norgay (Nepal)	1953
Woman to climb Mount Everest	Junko Tabei (Japan)	1975
President of USA	George Washington	1789
Foreign invader of India	Alexander the Great (Greece)	326bc
Woman to cross the Strait of Gibraltar	Arti Pradhan (India)	1988
Handicapped man to cross Strait of Gibraltar (deaf and dumb)	Taranath Shenoy (India)	1988
President of Chinese Republic	Dr. Sun Yat-Sen	1921-1925
Chairman of People's Republic of China	Mao Tse Tung	1949-1976
Man to sail around the world	Ferdinand Magellan (Portugal)	1519-1521
First Prime Minister of	Sir Robert Walpole (Britain)	1721-1742

a country		
Lady Prime Minister of country	Srimavo Bhandarnaike (Sri Lanka)	1970-1977
Lady Prime Minister of England	Mrs. Margaret Thatcher	1979-1990
Polar circumnavigation	Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton (Britain)	1979-1982
Chinese traveler to India	Fahien	405-411
Woman Bishop	Rev. Barbara C. Harris (USA)	1988
First to have skied to both North and South Poles, and climbed Mount Everest	Erling Kagge (Norway)	1994

23. *Fun Facts, Random Facts, Strange Facts - Collection of Wonderful Facts*

Fun Facts that you always wanted to know. Weird and wonderful facts and trivia with collection of useless tidbits of knowledge to impress your friends with.

1. It takes about 20 seconds for a red blood cell to circle the whole body.
2. It's been proven that people can lessen reactions to allergies by laughing.
3. Laughing lowers levels of stress hormones and strengthens the immune system.
4. Six-year-olds laugh an average of 300 times a day. Adults only laugh 15 to 100 times a day.
5. In the middle ages, people would pin the name of their sweetheart to their sleeve on Valentine's Day and keep it there for a week, hence 'wearing their heart on their sleeve'.
6. It was during the Victorian era that the formerly nude Cupid was redesigned as wearing a skirt.
7. The human heart creates enough pressure while pumping to squirt blood 30 feet!
8. February 1865 is the only month in recorded history not to have a full moon.
9. Tomato Ketchup was once used as medicine in the United States. It was sold as "Dr. Miles Compound Extract of Tomato"
10. When you blush, the lining of your stomach also turns red.

24. General Knowledge Questions and Answers

1. Which metal is heavier, silver or gold?
2. How many legs do butterflies have?
3. Which is the country with the most people?
4. Which state is the biggest in the US?
5. Which country has the largest area of land?
6. Which is the country hosting the 2008 Olympic Games?
7. Which indoor sport is the most popular in the US?
8. Which golf player's mother is from Thailand?
9. What is Aurora Borealis commonly known as?
10. Which is the non-contagious disease that is the most common in the world?
11. Which was the album the Beatles recorded the last time together?
12. Which instrument did Miles Davis, the jazz musician, play?
13. What is the sport in which you could get into a headlock?
14. In which country was golf first played?
15. Which is the sport where you could be out 'leg before wicket', or 'hit a six'?
16. When did baseball originate in the US?
17. Which is the sport wherein you would use a 'sand iron'?
18. What is the largest mammal in the world?
19. Which is the country where reggae music originated?
20. Who was the creator of Jeeves and Wooster?
21. Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?
22. Who was the writer of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland?
23. After which famous person was the teddy bear named?
24. Which is the smallest ocean in the world?
25. What is the rhino's horn made of?

Answers

1. Gold
2. Six
3. China
4. Alaska
5. Russia
6. China
7. Basketball
8. Tiger Woods
9. Northern Lights
10. Tooth Decay
11. Abbey Road
12. Trumpet
13. Wrestling
14. Scotland
15. Cricket

16. 19th Century
17. Golf
18. Blue Whale
19. Jamaica
20. P.G. Wodehouse
21. Michelangelo
22. Lewis Carroll
23. Theodore Roosevelt
24. Arctic Ocean
25. Hair

25. General Knowledge Quiz Questions - Part 2

1. The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History.
2. The lowest mountain range in the world is the Buena Bhaile.
3. The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland.
4. The place known as the Garden of England is Kent.
5. The tallest tower in the world is the C. N. Tower, Toronto, Canada.
6. The country famous for its fish catch is Japan.
7. The old name of Taiwan was Formosa.
8. Montreal is situated on the bank of River Ottawa.
9. The city of Bonn is situated in Germany.
10. The literal meaning of Renaissance is Revival.
11. Julius Caesar was killed by Brutus.
12. The title of Desert Fox was given to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.
13. The largest airport in the world is the King Khalid International Airport, Saudi Arabia.
14. The city in Russia which faced an earthquake in the year 1998 was Armenia.
15. The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada.
16. The largest church in the world is Basilica of St. Peter, Vatican City, Rome.
17. The largest peninsula in the world is Arabia.
18. The largest gulf in the world is Gulf of Mexico.
19. The tallest statue in the world is the Motherland, Volgograd Russia.
20. The largest railway tunnel in the world is the Oshimizu Tunnel, Japan.
21. The world's loneliest island is the Tristan da cunha.
22. The word 'Quiz' was coined by Jim Daly Irishman.
23. The original meaning of 'Quiz' was Trick.
24. The busiest shopping centre of London is Oxford Street.
25. The residence of the Queen in London is Buckingham Palace.
26. Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
27. The country whose National Anthem has only music but no words is Bahrain.
28. The largest cinema in the world is the Fox theatre, Detroit, USA.
29. The country where there are no Cinema theatres is Saudi Arabia.
30. The world's tallest office building is the Sears Tower, Chicago.
31. In the year 1811, Paraguay became independent from Spain.
32. The cross word puzzle was invented by Arthur Wynne.
33. The city which was the capital of the ancient Persian Empire was Persepolis.
34. WHO stands for World Health Organization.
35. WHO (World Health Organization) is located at Geneva.
36. FAO stands for Food and Agriculture Organization.
37. FAO is located at Rome and London.
38. UNIDO stands for United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
39. UNIDO is located at Vienna.
40. WMO stands for World Meteorological Organization.
41. WMO is located at Geneva.
42. International Civil Aviation Organization is located at Montreal.

43. The Angel Falls is located in Venezuela.
44. The Victoria Falls is located in Rhodesia.
45. Ice Cream was discovered by Gerald Tisyum.
46. The number regarded as lucky number in Italy is thirteen.
47. Napoleon suffered from alurophobia which means Fear of cats.
48. The aero planes were used in war for the first time by Italians. (14 Oct.1911)
49. Slavery in America was abolished by Abraham Lincoln.
50. The Headquarters of textile manufacturing in England is Manchester.
51. The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson River is Manhattan.
52. The founder of plastic industry was Leo Hendrik Baekeland.
53. The country where military service is compulsory for women is Israel.
54. The country which has more than 10,000 golf courses is USA.
55. The famous painting 'Mona Lisa' is displayed at Louvre museum, Paris.
56. The earlier name for tomato was Love apple.
57. The first President of USA was George Washington.
58. The famous words 'Veni Vidi Vici' were said by Julius Caesar.
59. The practice of sterilization of surgical instruments was introduced by Joseph Lister.
60. The number of countries which participated in the first Olympic Games held at Athens was nine.
61. Mercury is also known as Quick Silver.
62. Disneyland is located in California, USA.
63. The country which built the first powerful long range rockets is Germany.
64. Sewing Machine was invented by Isaac M. Singer.
65. Adding Machine was invented by Aldrin.
66. The national emblem of Spain is Eagle.
67. Archimedes was born in Sicily.
68. The total area of Vatican City is 0.272 square kilometers.
69. The largest temple in the world is Angkor Wat in Kampuchea.
70. The largest dome in the world is Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, USA.
71. The largest strait in the world is Tartar Strait.
72. The Mohenjo-Daro ruins are found in Larkand District of Sind, Pakistan.
73. The largest city of Africa is Cairo.
74. The founder of KODAK Company was Eastman.
75. The Cape of Good Hope is located in South Africa.
76. The Heathrow Airport is located in London.
77. The neon lamp was invented by Georges Claude.
78. The last letter of the Greek alphabet is Omega.
79. The place known as the land of Lincoln is Illinois.
80. The US state Utah is also known as Beehive state.
81. The Kalahari Desert is located in Africa.
82. The Patagonian desert is located in Argentina.
83. The person known as the father of aeronautics is Sir George Cayley.
84. The most densely populated Island in the world is Honshu.
85. The two nations Haiti and the Dominion Republic together form the Island of Hispaniola.

86. The largest auto producer in the USA is General Motors.
87. The largest auto producing nation is Japan.
88. The famous 'General Motors' company was founded by William Durant.
89. The country that brings out the FIAT is Italy.
90. The first actor to win an Oscar was Emil Jannings.
91. The first animated colour cartoon of full feature length was Snow White and Seven Dwarfs.
92. The first demonstration of a motion picture was held at Paris.
93. The first country to issue stamps was Britain.
94. The actor who is considered as the biggest cowboy star of the silent movies is Tom Mix.
95. The Pentagon is located at Washington DC.
96. The world's largest car manufacturing company is General Motors, USA.
97. The world's biggest manufacturer of bicycles is Hero cycles, Ludhiana.
98. The world's oldest underground railway is at London.
99. The White House was painted white to hide fire damage.
100. The largest oil producing nation in Africa is Nigeria.
101. The longest river in Russia and Europe is Volga River.
102. The first Emperor of Germany was Wilhelm.
103. The last French Monarch was Louis Napoleon III.
104. "History is Bunk" was said by Henry Ford.
105. The term 'astrology' literally means Star Speech.
106. Togo is situated in Africa.
107. Coal is also known as Black Diamond.
108. The first Boxer to win 3 gold medals in Olympics was Laszlo Papp.
109. The first ruler who started war games for his soldiers was Genghis Khan.
110. The first cross word puzzle in the world was published in 1924 by London Sunday Express.
111. The lightest known metal is Lithium.
112. The Atacama Desert is located in North Chile.
113. The oil used to preserve timber is Creosote oil.
114. The founder of USA was George Washington.
115. The first talkie feature film in USA was 'The Jazz Singer'.
116. The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide.
117. The US state Mississippi is also known as Tar Heel state.
118. The US state Indiana is also known as Volunteer state.
119. The US state Missouri is also known as Hoosier state.
120. The US state West Virginia is also known as Blue Grass state.
121. The US state known as 'Pine Free State' is Vermont.
122. The US state known as 'Mountain state' is Pennsylvania.
123. The US state known as 'Land of 1000 Lakes' is Arkansas.
124. The popular detective character created by Agatha Christie is Hercule Poirot.
125. The Pakistani President who died in an air crash was Zia-ul-Huq.
126. Yoghurt means Fermented milk.
127. Yankee is the nickname of American.

128. The International court of Justice is located in Hague, Holland.
129. The headquarters of World Bank is located at Washington DC.
130. Victoria Falls was discovered by David Livingstone.
131. The technique to produce the first test tube baby was evolved by Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards.
132. The oldest residential university of Britain is the Oxford University.
133. The name of the large clock on the tower of the House of Parliament in London is called Big Ben.
134. Prado Museum is located in Madrid.
135. The number of keys in an ordinary piano is Eighty eight.
136. 'Man is a Tool Making Animal' was said by Benjamin Franklin.
137. The term 'anesthesia' was coined by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
138. The first man to reach Antarctica was Fabian Gottlieb.
139. The Kilimanjaro volcano is situated in Tanzania.
140. The invention that is considered to have built America is Dynamite.
141. Words that contains all the vowels: Authentication, Remuneration, Education, Automobile, Miscellaneous and many more.
142. Words that contain all the vowels in order: Facetious and Abstemious.
143. Words that contain all the vowels in reverse order: Uncomplimentary, Unproprietary, Unoriental and Subcontinental.
144. Words with no vowel in them: Myth, Fly, Sky, Dry, Cry, Rhythm, Crypt.
145. Which country declares independence on 18th Feb 2008? - Kosovo.
146. Who was the founder of the kindergarten education system? - German educator Friedrich Froebel.
147. What is the scientific name of Vitamin C? - Ascorbic Acid
148. What is the full form of GPRS? - General Packet Radio Service
149. Which was the first university established in the world? - Nalanda University
150. What is full form of CEO, CFO & CIO titles? Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer & Chief Information Officer.

26. General Knowledge Quiz Questions & Answers - General Knowledge

No.	General Knowledge Question	Answer
1	The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was	Mujibur Rehman
2	The longest river in the world is the	Nile
3	The longest highway in the world is the	Trans-Canada
4	The longest highway in the world has a length of	About 8000 km
5	The highest mountain in the world is the	Everest
6	The country that accounts for nearly one third of the total teak production of the world is	Myanmar
7	The biggest desert in the world is the	Sahara desert
8	The largest coffee growing country in the world is	Brazil
9	The country also known as "country of copper" is	Zambia
10	The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is	Durand line
11	The river Volga flows out into the	Caspian sea
12	The coldest place on the earth is	Verkoyansk in Siberia
13	The country which ranks second in terms of land area is	Canada
14	The largest Island in the Mediterranean sea is	Sicily
15	The river Jordan flows out into the	Dead sea
16	The biggest delta in the world is the	Ganges Delta
17	The capital city that stands on the river Danube is	Belgrade
18	The Japanese call their country as	Nippon
19	The length of the English channel is	564 kilometres
20	The world's oldest known city is	Damascus
21	The city which is also known as the City of Canals is	Venice
22	The country in which river Wangchu flows is	Myanmar
23	The biggest island of the world is	Greenland
24	The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is	Detroit, USA

25	The country which is the largest producer of manganese in the world is	China & South Africa
26	The country which is the largest producer of rubber in the world is	Malaysia
27	The country which is the largest producer of tin in the world is	China
28	The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the	Amazon River
29	The city which was once called the 'Forbidden City' was	Peking
30	The country called the Land of Rising Sun is	Japan
31	Mount Everest was named after	Sir George Everest
32	The volcano Vesuvius is located in	Italy
33	The country known as the Sugar Bowl of the world is	Cuba
34	The length of the Suez Canal is	162.5 kilometers
35	The lowest point on earth is	The coastal area of Dead sea
36	The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of	Nepal
37	The largest ocean of the world is the	Pacific ocean
38	The largest bell in the world is the	Tsar Kolkol at Kremlin, Moscow
39	The biggest stadium in the world is the	Strahov Stadium, Prague
40	The world's largest diamond producing country is	South Africa
41	Australia was discovered by	James Cook
42	The first Governor General of Pakistan is	Mohammed Ali Jinnah
43	Dublin is situated at the mouth of river	Liffey
44	The earlier name of New York city was	New Amsterdam
45	The Eifel tower was built by	Alexander Eiffel
46	The Red Cross was founded by	Jean Henri Durant
47	The country which has the greatest population density is	Monaco
48	The national flower of Britain is	Rose
49	Niagara Falls was discovered by	Louis Hennepin
50	The national flower of Italy is	Lily
51	The national flower of China is	Narcissus

52	The permanent secretariat of the SAARC is located at	Kathmandu
53	The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is	Strait of Hormuz
54	The first Industrial Revolution took place in	England
55	World Environment Day is observed on	5th June
56	The first Republican President of America was	Abraham Lincoln
57	The country famous for Samba dance is	Brazil
58	The name of Alexander's horse was	Beucephalus
59	Singapore was founded by	Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles
60	The famous British one-eyed Admiral was	Nelson
61	The earlier name of Sri Lanka was	Ceylon
62	The UNO was formed in the year	1945
63	UNO stands for	United Nations Organization
64	The independence day of South Korea is celebrated on	15th August
65	'Last Judgement' was the first painting of an Italian painter named	Michelangelo
66	Paradise Regained was written by	John Milton
67	The first President of Egypt was	Mohammed Nequib
68	The first man to reach North Pole was	Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary
69	The most famous painting of Pablo Picasso was	Guermica
70	The primary producer of newsprint in the world is	Canada
71	The first explorer to reach the South Pole was	Cap. Ronald Amundson
72	The person who is called the father of modern Italy is	G.Garibaldi
73	World literacy day is celebrated on	8th September
74	The founder of modern Germany is	Bismarck
75	The country known as the land of the midnight sun is	Norway
76	The place known as the Roof of the world is	Tibet
77	The founder of the Chinese Republic was	San Yat Sen
78	The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was	Abdul Salam
79	The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was	Margaret Thatcher

80	The first Secretary General of the UNO was	Trygve Lie
81	The sculptor of the statue of Liberty was	Frederick Auguste Bartholdi
82	The port of Baku is situated in	Azerbaijan
83	John F Kennedy was assassinated by	Lee Harvey Oswald
84	The largest river in France is	Loire
85	The Queen of England who married her brother-in-law was	Catherine of Aragon
86	The first black person to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was	Ralph Johnson Bunche
87	The first British University to admit women for degree courses was	London University
88	The principal export of Jamaica is	Sugar
89	New York is popularly known as the city of	Skyscrapers
90	Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of	Cloves
91	The country known as the Land of White Elephant is	Thailand
92	The country known as the Land of Morning Calm is	Korea
93	The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is	Bhutan
94	The highest waterfalls in the world is the	Salto Angel Falls, Venezuela
95	The largest library in the world is the	United States Library of Congress, Washington DC
96	The author of Harry Potter Books is	JK Rowling
97	Nickname of New York city is	Big Apple
98	What do you call a group of sheep?	A Flock of Sheep
99	In which sport do players take long and short corners?	Hockey
100	Who was the youngest President of the USA?	Theodore Roosevelt
101	How many legs do butterflies have?	6 Legs & 2 Pair of Wings
102	Who invented the Nintendo Wii?	Kashi Kabushiki
103	What year does the Nintendo Wii come out?	Late 2006

27. Glimpses of World History - Multiple Choice Quiz with Answers

1. Zimbabwe attained independence in
 - a. 1975
 - b. 1979
 - c. 1980
 - d. 1981

2. World War II commenced in
 - a. 1930
 - b. 1935
 - c. 1939
 - d. 1940

3. World War I commenced in
 - a. 1904
 - b. 1908
 - c. 1910
 - d. 1914

4. Why did Pakistan leave the Commonwealth in 1971?
 - a. Due to Russian interference in Afghanistan
 - b. Due to recognition of Bangladesh
 - c. Due to Indo-Pak war
 - d. None of these

5. Who drafted the Declaration of American Independence?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. None of these

6. Which was the Napoleon's last battle in which he was captured and exiled to St Helena?
 - a. Battle of Trafalgar
 - b. Battle of Waterloo
 - c. Battle of Austerlitz
 - d. Battle of Leipzig

7. Which country suffered the maximum in World War II?
 - a. France
 - b. Germany
 - c. Japan
 - d. England

8. Which among the following battles was not fought by Napoleon?
 - a. Battle of Waterloo
 - b. Battle of Leipzig
 - c. Battle of Trafalgar
 - d. Battle of the Jutland

9. When was the War of American independence fought?
 - a. 1770
 - b. 1772
 - c. 1775
 - d. 1776

10. When was the 'Declaration of Rights' drafted for American independence?
 - a. 1774
 - b. 1775
 - c. 1776
 - d. 1778

11. To which of the following countries did Karl Marx belong?
 - a. Italy
 - b. Yugoslavia
 - c. Russia
 - d. Germany
12. The War of Roses in European history is associated with the
 - a. War between England and France
 - b. Civil war in England
 - c. Anglo ? Spanish War
 - d. War between Prussia and Austria
13. The war of American Independence was fought between
 - a. North America and South America
 - b. Britain and North America
 - c. France and America
 - d. Canada and South America
14. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in
 - a. 1914
 - b. 1920
 - c. 1928
 - d. 1919
15. The Treaty of Versailles ended the
 - a. World War
 - b. World War II
 - c. French Revolution
 - d. Russo ? Japanese War
16. The second atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on
 - a. Aug. 6, 1914
 - b. Aug. 9, 1945
 - c. Aug. 6, 1943
 - d. Aug. 9, 1943

17. The Hundred ? year War was fought between
- France and Germany
 - Germany and Austria
 - France and England
 - England and Austria
18. The Hundred ? year War fought between France and England was started by
- Edward III
 - Henry V
 - The Duke of Normandy
 - Joan of Arc
19. The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on
- Aug. 6, 1945
 - Aug. 9, 1945
 - Aug. 9, 1946
 - Aug. 6, 1942
20. Scientific Socialism is connected with
- Rousseau
 - Roosevelt
 - Bismarck
 - Karl Marx
21. Queen Maria Theresa is associated with the
- Civil war in England
 - War of Austrian succession
 - Seven ? year War
 - Thirty ? year War
22. Napoleon Bonaparte belonged to
- France
 - Austria
 - Germany
 - England

23. Kerensky was associated with the
- French Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Russian Revolution
 - None of these
24. Crusades were conducted during the period
- AD 1080 ? 1100
 - AD 1088 ? 1200
 - AD 1088 ? 1270
 - AD 1270 ? 1300
25. Crusades were conducted by European Christians to liberate Jerusalem from the domination of
- Seljuk Turks
 - Palestinians
 - Libyans
 - Egyptians
26. Crusades were
- Movement to spread Christianity
 - Movement against Catholic Christians
 - Movement against Protestants
 - Christians to liberate the holy land
27. Battle of Waterloo was fought in
- 1805
 - 1809
 - 1813
 - 1815

28. Bangladesh was created in
- 1970
 - 1971
 - 1972
 - 1973
29. ?Phoney War? is associated with the invasion by
- Japan of Norway and Poland
 - France of Holland and Switzerland
 - Germany of Norway and Denmark
 - Britain of Holland and Japan
30. ?Boston Tea party? is associated with the
- French Revolution
 - Russian Revolution
 - American Independence
 - Independence of Egypt
31. All of the following were true concerning absolute monarchs EXCEPT
- Ultimate state authority resided in them
 - They claimed to rule by divine right
 - They lacked a bureaucracy to assist them
 - They could make laws
32. In central Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries
- The Thirty years War strengthened German
 - The region was highly commercialized and based on capitalism
 - Strong monarchies prevailed
 - Thirty Years War began modern state system
33. Capitalism is characterized by all given below EXCEPT
- The elimination of financial risks
 - Private ownership
 - The ability to make profits
 - The laws of supply and demand

34. The enlightenment was
- Unrelated to Scientific Revolution
 - Believed in basic goodness of human nature
 - Was incompatible with feminism
 - Was a global movement
35. The regime of Mikhail Gorbachev differed from that of Brezhnev in that Gorbachev
- Closed churches in Soviet Union
 - He prevented private ownerships
 - He imposed strict censorship
 - He allowed elements of a market economy
36. The African National Congress
- Was formed after the age of new imperialism
 - Was accused of Communist leanings by the South African government
 - Decreased its activism after Sharpeville Massacre
 - Had less support from other nations
37. Which country changed allegiances between World War I and World War II?
- Russia
 - Japan
 - China
 - Spain
38. Post-World I territorial changes
- Rewarded Russia with territorial gains
 - United Austria and Hungary
 - Crated the Polish Corridor from German territory
 - Strengthened the Ottoman empire

39. Because of their common history of feudalism, both Japan and the nations of western Europe have a tradition of

- a. Industrialism
- b. Militarism
- c. Imperialism
- d. A strong executive

40. The French Revolution

- a. Gave women the right to vote
- b. Gave France a permanent republican government
- c. Was successful in meeting all its goals
- d. Awakened republican goals among French commoners

Answers

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. b
6. b	7. c	8. d	9. c	10. c
11. d	12. b	13. b	14. d	15. a
16. b	17. b	18. b	19. a	20. d
21. b	22. a	23. c	24. c	25. a
26. d	27. d	28. b	29. c	30. a
31. c	32. d	33. a	34. b	35. d
36. b	37. b	38. d	39. d	40. d

28. GMAT Sample Questions - Reading Comprehension

Each GMAT sample reading comprehension passage in this section is followed by questions based on the content of the reading passage. Read the passage carefully and chose the best answer to each question. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

First GMAT Sample Comprehension Passage

But man is not destined to vanish. He can be killed, but he cannot be destroyed, because his soul is deathless and his spirit is irrepressible. Therefore, though the situation seems dark in the context of the confrontation between the superpowers, the silver lining is provided by amazing phenomenon that the very nations which have spent incalculable resources and energy for the production of deadly weapons are desperately trying to find out how they might never be used. They threaten each other, intimidate each other and go to the brink, but before the total hour arrives they withdraw from the brink

1. The main point from the author's view is that
 - A. Man's soul and spirit cannot be destroyed by superpowers.
 - B. Man's destiny is not fully clear or visible.
 - C. Man's soul and spirit are immortal.
 - D. Man's safety is assured by the delicate balance of power in terms of nuclear weapons.
 - E. Human society will survive despite the serious threat of total annihilation.

Answer: E

2. The phrase 'Go to the brink' in the passage means
 - A. Retreating from extreme danger.
 - B. Declare war on each other.
 - C. Advancing to the stage of war but not engaging in it.
 - D. Negotiate for peace.
 - E. Commit suicide.

Answer: C

3. In the author's opinion

- A. Huge stockpiles of destructive weapons have so far saved mankind from a catastrophe.
- B. Superpowers have at last realized the need for abandoning the production of lethal weapons.
- C. Mankind is heading towards complete destruction.
- D. Nations in possession of huge stockpiles of lethal weapons are trying hard to avoid actual conflict.
- E. There is a Silver lining over the production of deadly weapons.

Answer: D

4. 'Irrepressible' in the second line means

- A. incompatible
- B. strong
- C. oppressive
- D. unrestrainable
- E. unspirited

Answer: D

5. A suitable title for the above passage is

- A. Destruction of mankind is inevitable.
- B. Man's desire to survive inhibits use of deadly weapons.
- C. Mounting cost of modern weapons.
- D. Threats and intimidation between super powers.
- E. Cowardly retreat by man

Answer: B

Second GMAT Sample Comprehension Passage

Disequilibrium at the interface of water and air is a factor on which the transfer of heat and water vapor from the ocean to the air depends. The air within about a millimeter of the water is almost saturated with water vapor and the temperature of the air is close to that of the surface water. Irrespective of how small these differences might be, they are crucial, and the disequilibrium is maintained by air near the surface mixing with air higher up, which is typically appreciably cooler and lower in water vapor content. The turbulence, which takes its energy from the wind mixes the air. As the speed of wind increases, so does the turbulence, and consequently the rate of heat and moisture transfer. We can arrive at a detailed understanding of this phenomenon after further study. The

transfer of momentum from wind to water, which occurs when waves are formed is an interacting-and complicated phenomenon. When waves are made by the wind, it transfers important amounts of energy-energy, which is consequently not available for the production of turbulence.

1. This passage principally intends to:

- A. resolve a controversy
- B. attempt a description of a phenomenon
- C. sketch a theory
- D. reinforce certain research findings
- E. tabulate various observations

Answer: B

2. The wind over the ocean usually does which of the following according to the given passage?

- I. Leads to cool, dry air coming in proximity with the ocean surface.
- II. Maintains a steady rate of heat and moisture transfer between the ocean and the air.
- III. Results in frequent changes in the ocean surface temperature.

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II only
- D. II and III only
- E. I, II, and III

Answer: A

3. According to the author the present knowledge regarding heat and moisture transfer from the ocean to air as

- A. revolutionary
- B. inconsequential
- C. outdated
- D. derivative
- E. incomplete

Answer: E

4. According to the given passage, in case the wind was to decrease until there was no wind at all, which of the following would occur?

- A. The air, which is closest to the ocean surface, would get saturated with water vapor.
- B. The water would be cooler than the air closest to the ocean surface.
- C. There would be a decrease in the amount of moisture in the air closest to the ocean surface.
- D. There would be an increase in the rate of heat and moisture transfer.
- E. The temperature of the air closest to the ocean and that of the air higher up would be the same.

Answer: A

Third GMAT Sample Comprehension Passage

The Food and Drug Administration has formulated certain severe restrictions regarding the use of antibiotics, which are used to promote the health and growth of meat animals. Though the different types of medicines mixed with the fodder of the animals kills many microorganisms, it also encourages the appearance of bacterial strains, which are resistant to anti-infective drugs.

It has already been observed that penicillin and the tetracyclines are not as effective therapeutically as they once used to be. This resistance to drugs is chiefly caused due to tiny circlets of genes, called plasmids, which are transferable between different species of bacteria. These plasmids are also one of the two kinds of vehicles on which molecular biologists depend on while performing gene transplant experiments. Existing guidelines also forbid the use of plasmids, which bear genes for resistance to antibiotics, in the laboratories. Though congressional debate goes on as to whether these restrictions need to be toughened with reference to scientists in their laboratories, almost no congressional attention is being paid to an ill advised agricultural practice, which produces deleterious effects.

1. In the present passage, the author's primary concern is with:

- A. The discovery of methods, which eliminate harmful microorganisms without generating drug-resistant bacteria.
- B. Attempting an explanation of the reasons for congressional inaction about the regulation of gene transplant experiments.
- C. Portraying a problematic agricultural practice and its serious genetic consequences
- D. The verification of the therapeutic ineffectiveness of anti-infective drugs
- E. Evaluation of the recently proposed restrictions, which are intended to promote the growth of meat animals.

Answer: C

2. As inferred from the above passage, the mutual transfer of plasmids between different bacteria can result in which of the following?

- A. Microorganisms, which have an in-built resistance to drugs
- B. Therapeutically useful circlets of genes
- C. Penicillin like anti-infective drugs
- D. Viruses used by molecular biologists
- E. Carriers for performing gene transplant experiments.

Answer: A

3. According to the above passage the author believes that those who favor the stiffening of restrictions on gene transplant research should logically also.

- A. Approve and aid experiments with any plasmids except those, which bear genes for antibiotic resistance.
- B. Inquire regarding the addition of anti-infective drugs to livestock feeds
- C. Oppose the using of penicillin and tetracyclines in order to kill microorganisms
- D. Agree to the development of meatier live-stock through the use of antibiotics
- E. Approve of congressional debate and discussion regarding science and health issues.

Answer: B

4. The attitude the author has with reference to the development of bacterial strains that render antibiotic drugs in effective can best be described as

- A. indifferent
- B. perplexed
- C. pretentious
- D. insincere
- E. apprehensive

Answer: E

29. Human Body - Quiz Questions with Answers

1. What is the body temperature of a normal man?
 - A. 81.1°C
 - B. 36.9°C
 - C. 98.6°C
 - D. 21.7°C

2. Which of the following helps in clotting of blood?
 - A. Vitamin B1
 - B. Vitamin B2
 - C. Vitamin D
 - D. Vitamin K

3. Total volume of blood in a normal adult human being is
 - A. 5-6 liters
 - B. 3-4 liters
 - C. 8-10 liters
 - D. 10-12 liters

4. Red blood corpuscles are formed in the
 - A. Liver
 - B. Bone marrow
 - C. Kidneys
 - D. Heart

5. How many bones are there in an adult human being?
 - A. 210
 - B. 260
 - C. 206
 - D. 300

6. The pancreas secretes
 - A. Insulin
 - B. Bile juice
 - C. Peptic juice
 - D. None of these

7. Tibia is a bone found in the
 - A. Skull
 - B. Arm
 - C. Leg
 - D. Face

8. The largest part of the human brain is the
 - A. Medulla oblongata
 - B. Cerebellum
 - C. Cerebrum
 - D. None of these

9. What is the main component of bones and teeth?
 - A. Calcium carbonate
 - B. Calcium phosphate
 - C. Calcium sulphate
 - D. Calcium nitrate

10. The main constituent of hemoglobin is
 - A. Chlorine
 - B. Iron
 - C. Calcium
 - D. None of these

11. The main function of the kidney is
- A. To control blood pressure
 - B. To control body temperature
 - C. To remove waste product from the body
 - D. To help in digestion of food
12. The function of hemoglobin is
- A. Transportation of oxygen
 - B. Destruction of bacteria
 - C. Prevention of anemia
 - D. Utilization of energy
13. Which of the following glands secrete tears?
- A. Lachrymal
 - B. Pituitary
 - C. Thyroid
 - D. Pancreas
14. Which is the largest gland in the human body?
- A. Thyroid
 - B. Liver
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. None of these
15. Which is the largest organ in the human body?
- A. Liver
 - B. Heart
 - C. Skin
 - D. Kidney
16. A person of which of the following blood groups is called a universal donor?
- A. O
 - B. AB
 - C. A
 - D. B

17. Which gland in the human body is called the master gland?
- A. Pancreas
 - B. Thyroid
 - C. Pituitary
 - D. Spleen
18. How many bones are there in a newly born infant?
- A. 206
 - B. 230
 - C. 280
 - D. 300
19. Which of the following have maximum calorific value?
- A. Carbohydrates
 - B. Fats
 - C. Proteins
 - D. Vitamins
20. Which of the following vitamins promote healthy functioning of eyes in human beings?
- A. Vitamin B
 - B. Vitamin C
 - C. Vitamin A
 - D. Vitamin D
21. The average heartbeat per minute in a normal man is
- A. 50
 - B. 70
 - C. 80
 - D. 100

22. A person with which of the following blood groups can receive blood of any group?
- A. A
 - B. AB
 - C. B
 - D. O
23. Malaria is a disease which effects the
- A. Heart
 - B. Lungs
 - C. Spleen
 - D. Kidneys
24. Which of the following diseases is caused by virus?
- A. Small pox
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Malaria
 - D. Cholera
25. Medulla oblongata is a part of human
- A. Heart
 - B. Brain
 - C. Liver
 - D. Sex organ
26. Myopia is a disease connected with
- A. Ears
 - B. Eyes
 - C. Lungs
 - D. Brain
27. Leukemia is a disease of the
- A. Lungs
 - B. Blood
 - C. Skin
 - D. Nerves

28. Short-sightedness can be corrected by using

- A. Convex lens
- B. Concave lens
- C. Convex-concave lens
- D. Concave-convex lens

29. Trachoma is a disease of the

- A. Liver
- B. Eyes
- C. Lungs
- D. Kidneys

30. Match the following

Column I Column II

- A. Beriberi 1. Vitamin A
- B. Scurvy 2. Vitamin B
- C. Rickets 3. Vitamin C
- D. Night Blindness 4. Vitamin D

A B C D

(a) 3 2 1 4

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 2 3 4 1

(d) 2 3 1 4

31. Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of

- A. Infectious diseases
- B. Air-borne disease
- C. Water-borne disease
- D. None of these

32. Pyorrhea is a disease of the

- A. Nose
- B. Gums
- C. Heart
- D. Lungs

33. Lack of what causes diabetes.

- A. Sugar
- B. Insulin
- C. Calcium
- D. Vitamins

34. Appendix is appendix is a part of

- A. Small intestine
- B. Large intestine
- C. Stomach
- D. Liver

35. Match the following columns

Column I Column II

- A. Cataract 1. Bones
- B. Jaundice 2. Eyes
- C. Diabetes 3. Liver
- D. Arthritis 4. Pancreas

A B C D

(a) 2 3 4 1

(b) 2 3 1 4

(c) 1 3 4 2

(d) 3 2 4 1

36. Bronchitis is a disease of which of the following organs?

- A. Blood
- B. Bladder
- C. Liver
- D. Respiratory tract

37. ECG is used for the diagnosis of ailments of

- A. Brain
- B. Heart
- C. Kidneys
- D. Lungs

38. Biopsy is done on

- A. Tissues taken from a dead body
- B. Tissues taken from a living body
- C. Blood from veins
- D. Blood from arteries

39. Barium is used for

- A. Checking blood group
- B. X-ray of alimentary canal
- C. X-ray of brain
- D. None of these

40. Dialysis is used for the treatment of

- A. Kidney failure
- B. Heart weakness
- C. Brain diseases
- D. None of these

41. Insulin is injected into the intestines by
- Pancreas
 - Liver
 - Stomach
 - Gall bladder
42. Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of
- Cholera
 - Plague
 - Tetanus
 - Diphtheria
43. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?
- Plague-rats
 - Rabies-dog
 - Tapeworm-pig
 - Poliomyelitis-monkey

44. Match the following columns

Column I Column II

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Air-borne | 1. Tetanus |
| B. Water-borne | 2. Tuberculosis |
| C. Contact | 3. Cholera |
| D. Wound | 4. Syphilis |

A B C D

- 2 3 1 4
- 2 3 4 1
- 3 2 4 1
- 4 3 2 1

45. Ricketts is a disease of the
- A. Bones
 - B. Tissue
 - C. Muscles
 - D. Blood
46. Which of the following statements is correct
- A. Pulmonary artery carries pure blood
 - B. Pulmonary artery carries impure blood
 - C. Pulmonary vein carries impure blood
 - D. None of these
47. Lungs are situated in the
- A. Abdominal cavity
 - B. Pericardial cavity
 - C. Buccal cavity
 - D. Thoracic cavity
48. The human cell contains
- A. 44 chromosomes
 - B. 48 chromosomes
 - C. 46 chromosomes
 - D. 23 chromosomes
49. Enzymes help in
- A. Respiration
 - B. Digestion of food
 - C. Immune system
 - D. Reproduction
50. Food is normally digested in the
- A. Liver
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Small intestines
 - D. Large intestines

Answers

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. c
6. a	7. c	8. c	9. b	10. b
11. c	12. a	13. a	14. b	15. c
16. a	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. c
21. b	22. b	23. c	24. a	25. b
26. b	27. b	28. b	29. b	30. c
31. c	32. b	33. b	34. b	35. a
36. d	37. b	38. b	39. b	40. a
41. d	42. c	43. d	44. b	45. a
46. b	47. d	48. c	49. b	50. c

30. Increase your General Knowledge with these facts

1. Shakespeare invented the word 'assassination' and 'bump'.
2. Stewardesses is the longest word typed with only the left hand.
3. The ant always falls over on its right side when intoxicated.
4. The electric chair was invented by a dentist.
5. The human heart creates enough pressure when it pumps out to the body to squirt blood 30 feet.
6. Wearing headphones for just an hour will increase the bacteria in your ear By 700 times.
7. Ants don't sleep.
8. Owls have eyeballs that are tubular in shape, because of this, they cannot move their eyes.
9. A bird requires more food in proportion to its size than a baby or a cat.
10. The mouse is the most common mammal in the US.
11. A newborn kangaroo is about 1 inch in length.
12. A cow gives nearly 200,000 glasses of milk in her lifetime.
13. The Canary Islands were not named for a bird called a canary. They were named after a breed of large dogs. The Latin name was Canariae insulae - "Island of Dogs."
14. There are 701 types of pure breed dogs.
15. A polecat is not a cat. It is a nocturnal European weasel.
16. The animal responsible for the most human deaths world-wide is the mosquito.
17. The biggest pig in recorded history was Big Boy of Black Mountain, North Carolina, who was weighed at 1,904 pounds in 1939.
18. Cats respond most readily to names that end in an "ee" sound.
19. A cat cannot see directly under its nose. This is why the cat cannot seem to find tidbits on the floor.
20. Pigs, walruses and light-colored horses can be sunburned.
21. Snakes are immune to their own poison.
22. An iguana can stay under water for 28 minutes.
23. Cats have more than one hundred vocal sounds, while dogs only have about ten.
24. The biggest member of the cat family is the male lion, which weighs 528 pounds (240 kilograms).
25. Most lipstick contains fish scales.
26. Rats multiply so quickly that in 18 months, two rats could have over a million descendants.
27. Each day in the US, animal shelters are forced to destroy 30,000 dogs and cats.
28. A shrimp's heart is in their head.
29. A pregnant goldfish is called a twit.
30. A cockroach will live nine days without its head, before it starves to death.
31. The cat lover is an ailurophile, while a cat hater is an ailurophobe.

32. A woodpecker can peck twenty times a second.
33. It may take longer than two days for a chick to break out of its shell.
34. Dragonflies are one of the fastest insects, flying 50 to 60 mph.
35. Despite man's fear and hatred of the wolf, it has not ever been proved that a non-rabid wolf ever attacked a human.
36. There are more than 100 million dogs and cats in the United States.
37. Americans spend more than 5.4 billion dollars on their pets each year.
38. Cat's urine glows under a black light.
39. The largest cockroach on record is one measured at 3.81 inches in length.
40. It is estimated that a single toad may catch and eat as many as 10,000 insects in the course of a summer.
41. Amphibians eyes come in a variety shapes and sizes. Some even have square or heart-shaped pupils.
42. It would require an average of 18 hummingbirds to weigh in at 1 ounce.
43. Dogs that do not tolerate small children well are the St. Bernard, the Old English sheep dog, the Alaskan malamute, the bull terrier, and the toy poodle.
44. Moles are able to tunnel through 300 feet of earth in a day.
45. Howler monkeys are the noisiest land animals. Their calls can be heard over 2 miles away.
46. A quarter of the horses in the US died of a vast virus epidemic in 1872.
47. The fastest bird is the Spine-tailed swift, clocked at speeds of up to 220 miles per hour.
48. There is no single cat called the panther. The name is commonly applied to the leopard, but it is also used to refer to the puma and the jaguar. A black panther is really a black leopard. A capon is a castrated rooster.
49. The world's largest rodent is the Capybara. It is an Amazon water hog that looks like a guinea pig; it can weigh more than 100 pounds.
50. The poison-arrow frog has enough poison to kill about 2,200 people.
51. The hummingbird, the loon, the swift, the kingfisher, and the grebe are all birds that cannot walk.
52. The poisonous copperhead snake smells like fresh cut cucumbers.
53. A chameleon's tongue is twice the length of its body.
54. Worker ants may live seven years and the queen may live as long as 15 years.
55. The blood of mammals is red, the blood of insects is yellow, and the blood of lobsters is blue.
56. Cheetahs make a chirping sound that is much like a bird's chirp or a dog's yelp. The sound is so intense; it can be heard a mile away.
57. The underside of a horse's hoof is called a frog. The frog peels off several times a year with new growth.
58. The bloodhound is the only animal whose evidence is admissible in an American court. 98% of brown bears in the United States are in Alaska.
59. Before air conditioning was invented, white cotton slipcovers were put on furniture to keep the air cool.
60. The Barbie doll has more than 80 careers.
61. To make one pound of whole milk cheese, 10 pounds of whole milk is needed.

62. 99% of pumpkins are sold for decoration.
63. Every 30 seconds a house fire doubles in size.
64. The month of December is the most popular month for weddings in the Philippines.
65. A one ounce milk chocolate bar has 6 mg of caffeine.
66. Carbon monoxide can kill a person in less than 15 minutes.
67. The largest ever hailstone weighed over 1kg and fell in Bangladesh in 1986.
68. Ants can live up to 16 years.
69. In Belgium, there is a museum that is just for strawberries.
70. The sense of smell of an ant is just as good as a dog's.
71. Popped popcorn should be stored in the freezer or refrigerator as this way it can stay crunchy for up to three weeks.
72. Coca-Cola was originally green.
73. The most common name in the world is Mohammed.
74. The name of all the continents ends with the same letter that they start with.
75. The strongest muscle in the body is the tongue.
76. TYPEWRITER is the longest word that can be made using the letters only on one row of the keyboard.
77. Women blink nearly twice as much as men!!
78. You can't kill yourself by holding your breath.
79. It is impossible to lick your elbow.
80. People say "Bless You?" when you sneeze because when you sneeze, your heart stops for a millisecond.
81. It is physically impossible for pigs to look up into the sky.
82. The "sixth sick sheik's sixth sheep's sick" is said to be the toughest tongue twister in the English language.
83. If you sneeze too hard, you can fracture a rib. If you try to suppress a sneeze, you can rupture a blood vessel in your head or neck and die.
84. Each king in a deck of playing cards represents great king from history. Spades - King David, Clubs - Alexander the Great, Hearts ? Charlemagne, Diamonds - Julius Caesar.
85. $111,111,111 \times 111,111,111 = 12,345,678,987,654,321$
86. If a statue of a person in the park on a horse has both front legs in the air, the person died in battle. If the horse has one front leg in the air, the person died as a result of wounds received in battle. If the horse has all four legs on the ground, the person died of natural causes.
87. What do bullet proof vests, fire escapes, windshield wipers and laser printers all have in common? Ans. - All invented by women.
88. This is the only food that doesn't spoil. What is this? Answer: Honey.
89. A crocodile cannot stick its tongue out.
90. A snail can sleep for three years.
91. All polar bears are left handed.
92. American Airlines saved \$40,000 in 1987 by eliminating one olive from each salad served in first-class.
93. Butterflies taste with their feet.

94. Elephants are the only animals that can't jump.
95. In the last 4000 years, no new animals have been domesticated.
96. On average, people fear spiders more than they do death.
97. The cigarette lighter was invented before the match.
98. Most lipstick contains fish scales.
99. Like fingerprints, everyone's tongue print is different.
100. Tapeworms range in size from about 0.04 inch to more than 50 feet in length.
101. A baby bat is called a pup.
102. German Shepherds bite humans more than any other breed of dog.
103. A female mackerel lays about 500,000 eggs at one time.
104. It takes 35 to 65 minks to produce the average mink coat. The numbers for other types of fur coats are: beaver - 15; fox - 15 to 25; ermine - 150; chinchilla - 60 to 100.

31. *Interesting Facts About Technology - General Knowledge*

Aircraft Carrier

An aircraft carrier gets about 6 inches per gallon of fuel.

Airplanes

- The first United States coast to coast airplane flight occurred in 1911 and took 49 days.
- A Boeing 747s wingspan is longer than the Wright brother's first flight (120ft).

Aluminum

The Chinese were using aluminum to make things as early as 300 AD Western civilization didn't rediscover aluminum until 1827.

Automobile

George Seldon received a patent in 1895 - for the automobile. Four years later, George sold the rights for \$200,000.

Coin Operated Machine

The first coin operated machine ever designed was a holy-water dispenser that required a five-drachma piece to operate. It was the brainchild of the Greek scientist Hero in the first century AD.

Compact Discs

Compact discs read from the inside to the outside edge, the reverse of how a record works.

Computers

- ENIAC, the first electronic computer, appeared 50 years ago. The original ENIAC was about 80 feet long, weighed 30 tons, had 17,000 tubes. By comparison, a desktop computer today can store a million times more information than an ENIAC, and 50,000 times faster.
- From the smallest microprocessor to the biggest mainframe, the average American depends on over 264 computers per day.
- The first "modern" computer (i.e., general-purpose and program-controlled) was built in 1941 by Konrad Zuse. Since there was a war going on, he applied to the

German government for funding to build his machines for military use, but was turned down because the Germans did not expect the war to last beyond Christmas.

- The computer was launched in 1943, more than 100 years after Charles Babbage designed the first programmable device. Babbage dropped his idea after he couldn't raise capital for it. In 1998, the Science Museum in London, UK, built a working replica of the Babbage machine, using the materials and work methods available at Babbage's time. It worked just as Babbage had intended.

Electric Chair

The electric chair was invented by a dentist, Alfred Southwick.

E-Mail

The first e-mail was sent over the Internet in 1972.

Eye Glasses

The Chinese invented eyeglasses. Marco Polo reported seeing many pairs worn by the Chinese as early as 1275, 500 years before lens grinding became an art in the West.

Glass

If hot water is suddenly poured into a glass that glass is more apt to break if it is thick than if it is thin. This is why test tubes are made of thin glass.

Hard Hats

Construction workers hard hats were first invented and used in the building of the Hoover Dam in 1933.

Hoover Dam

The Hoover Dam was built to last 2,000 years. The concrete in it will not even be fully cured for another 500 years.

Limelight

Limelight was how we lit the stage before electricity was invented. Basically, illumination was produced by heating blocks of lime until they glowed.

Mobile (Cellular) Phones

As much as 80% of microwaves from mobile phones are absorbed by your head.

Nuclear Power

Nuclear ships are basically steamships and driven by steam turbines. The reactor just develops heat to boil the water.

Oil

The amount of oil that is used worldwide in one year is doubling every ten years. If that rate of increase continues and if the world were nothing but oil, all the oil would be used up in 400 years.

Radio Waves

Radio waves travel so much faster than sound waves that a broadcast voice can be heard sooner 18,000 km away than in the back of the room in which it originated.

Rickshaw

The rickshaw was invented by the Reverend Jonathan Scobie, an American Baptist minister living in Yokohama, Japan, built the first model in 1869 in order to transport his invalid wife. Today it remains a common mode of transportation in the Orient.

Ships & Boats

- The cruise liner, Queen Elizabeth 2, moves only six inches for each gallon of diesel that it burns.
- The world's oldest surviving boat is a simple 10 feet long dugout dated to 7400 BC. It was discovered in Pesse Holland in the Netherlands.
- Rock drawings from the Red Sea site of Wadi Hammamat, dated to around 4000 BC show that Egyptian boats were made from papyrus and reeds.
- The world's earliest known plank-built ship, made from cedar and sycamore wood and dated to 2600 BC, was discovered next to the Great Pyramid in 1952.
- The Egyptians created the first organized navy in 2300 BC.
- Oar-powered ships were developed by the Sumerians in 3500 BC.
- Sails were first used by the Phoenicians around 2000 BC.

Silicon Chip

A chip of silicon a quarter-inch square has the capacity of the original 1949 ENIAC computer, which occupied a city block.

Skyscraper

The term skyscraper was first used way back in 1888 to describe an 11-story building.

Sound

Sound travels 15 times faster through steel than through the air.

Telephones

There are more than 600 million telephone lines today, yet almost half the world's population has never made a phone call.

Television

Scottish inventor John Logie Baird gave the first public demonstration of television in 1926 in Soho, London. Ten years later there were only 100 TV sets in the world.

Traffic Lights

Traffic lights were used before the advent of the motorcar. In 1868, a lantern with red and green signals was used at a London intersection to control the flow of horse buggies and pedestrians.

Transistors

More than a billion transistors are manufactured... every second.

VCR's

The first VCR, made in 1956, was the size of a piano.

Windmill

The windmill originated in Iran in AD 644. It was used to grind grain.

World Trade Center

The World Trade Center towers were designed to collapse in a pancake-like fashion, instead of simply falling over on their sides. This design feature saved hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives on Sept. 11, 2001, when they were destroyed by terrorists.

32. IQ Test - Questions with Answers

Intelligence quotient (IQ) is an age-related measure of intelligence and is defined as 100 times the mental age. The word 'quotient' means the result of dividing one quantity by another, and intelligence can be defined as mental ability or quickness of mind.

An intelligence test (**IQ test**) is, by definition, any test that purports to measure intelligence. Generally such tests consist of a graded series of tasks, each of which has been standardized using a large, representative population of individuals. This procedure establishes the average IQ as 100. It is generally believed that a person's IQ rating is hereditary and that the rate of development of a person's mental age remains constant until about the age of 13 years, after which it slows up. Beyond the age of 18 little or no improvement is found.

Tests that measure the IQs of children are standardized and an average score is recorded for each age group. Thus a child of 10 years of age who scores the results expected of a child of 12 would have an IQ of 120, calculated as follows: (mental age/chronological age) 100 = (12/10) 100 = 120 However, because little or no improvement in IQ rating is found in adults, they have to be judged on an IQ test whose average score is 100 and their results graded above and below this norm according to known scores.

During the past 25–30 years IQ testing has been brought into widespread use by employers because of their need to ensure that they place the right people in the right job from the outset. One of the main reasons for this in today's world of tight purse strings, cost cutting and low budgets is the high cost of errors in employing the wrong person for a job, including the cost of readvertising and interviewing new applicants and of reinvestment in training.

As IQ is hereditary, it is not possible to increase your IQ. It is, nevertheless, possible to improve your performance on IQ tests by practising the many different types of question and by learning to recognize the recurring themes. The questions in this book are typical of the type and style of question that you are likely to encounter in actual tests and are designed to provide valuable practice for anyone who may have to take this type of test in the future. It is our belief that by practising different types of IQ tests, and by attuning your mind to the different types of questions you may encounter, it is possible to improve by a few vital percentage points. It is these few percentage points that may prove crucial in increasing your job prospects and may mean the difference between success or failure when attending one of the many job interviews that include an IQ test.

The tests that follow are not, therefore, standardized, so an actual IQ assessment cannot be given. A little intelligence test for you - no cheating. Some of these questions are from an MBA entrance test. There are 10 questions. Do not look at the answers found at the end of this document, that would be cheating. Write each of your answers down, it makes a difference. Good Luck!

Answers

1. All of them. Every month has at least 28 days.
2. 1 hour. If you take a pill at 1 o'clock, then another at 1.30 and the last at 2'clock, they will be taken in 1 hour.
3. 1 hour. It is a wind up alarm clock which cannot discriminate between a.m. and p.m.
4. 70. Dividing by half is the same as multiplying by 2.
5. 9 live sheep.
6. The match.
7. White.
8. 2 apples.
9. None. It was Noah, not Moses.
10. You are the driver.

33. Logical and Aptitude Test Questions with Answers

1. A man decides to buy a nice horse. He pays \$60 for it, and he is very content with the strong animal. After a year, the value of the horse has increased to \$70 and he decides to sell the horse. But already a few days later he regrets his decision to sell the beautiful horse, and he buys it again. Unfortunately he has to pay \$80 to get it back, so he loses \$10. After another year of owning the horse, he finally decides to sell the horse for \$90. What is the overall profit the man makes?

2. A bus runs at 100 km/hr top speed. It can carry a maximum of 6 persons. If speed of bus decreases in fixed proportion with increase in number of person, find speed when three persons are traveling in bus.

3. A man wanted to enter an exclusive club but did not know the password that was required. He waited by the door and listened. A club member knocked on the door and the doorman said, "twelve." The member replied, "six" and was let in. A second member came to the door and the doorman said, "six." The member replied, "three" and was let in. The man thought he had heard enough and walked up to the door. The doorman said, "ten" and the man replied, "five". But he was not let in. What should have he said?

4. There are 20 pieces of bread to divide among 20 people. A man eats 3 pieces, a woman eats 2 pieces and a child eats half a piece of bread. Tell the correct combination of men, women and children so that they are 20 people in total and everyone gets the bread. Note that a man cannot eat less than 3 or more than 3. A woman cannot eat less than 2 or more than 2 and the child cannot eat less than half or more than half a piece of the bread. You have to tell there are how many men, women and children in those 20 people.

5. A cube of side 4cm is painted with 3 colors red, blue and green in such a way that opposite sides are painted in the same color. This cube is now cut into 64 cubes of equal size.

1. How many have at least two sides painted in different colors.
2. How many cubes have only one side painted.
3. How many cubes have no side painted.
4. How many have exactly one side not painted.

6. How many squares are there on a normal chessboard?

7. Three people picked 65 apples altogether. At the first tree they each picked the same number of apples. At the second tree they each picked 3 times as many as they picked at the first tree. When they finished at the third tree, the group had 5 times as many apples

as they had when they started at that tree. At the fourth tree the group picked just 5 apples. How many apples did each person pick at the first tree?

8. 4 criminals are caught and are to be punished. The Judge allows them to be freed if they can solve a puzzle. If they do not, they will be hung. They agreed. The 4 criminals are lined up on some steps (shown in picture). They are all facing in the same direction. A wall separates the fourth man from the other three.



To Summarise

- Man 1 can see men 2 and 3.
- Man 2 can see man 3.
- Man 3 can see none of the others.
- Man 4 can see none of the others.

The criminals are wearing hats. They are told that there are two white hats and two black hats. The men initially don't know what colour hat they are wearing. They are told to shout out the colour of the hat that they are wearing as soon as they know for certain what colour it is.

- They are not allowed to turn round or move.
- They are not allowed to talk to each other.
- They are not allowed to take their hats off.

Now the question is "Who is the first person to shout out and why?"

9. At a party, everyone shook hands with everybody else. There were 66 handshakes. How many people were at the party?

10. You have to measure exactly 4 liters of water, but you only have a 3-liter bottle and a 5-liter bottle. How do you do it?

Answers

1. Consider the trade-story as if it describes two separate trades, where: In the first trade, the man buys something for \$60 and sells it again for \$70, so he makes a profit of \$10. In the second trade, the man buys something for \$80 and sells it again for \$90, so he makes again a profit of \$10.

Conclusion: The man makes an overall profit of $\$10 + \$10 = \$20$.

You can also look at the problem as follows:

The total expenses are $\$60 + \$80 = \$140$ and the total earnings are $\$70 + \$90 = \$160$. The overall profit is therefore $\$160 - \$140 = \$20$.

2. 100 Km/hr because that is the top speed of the bus.

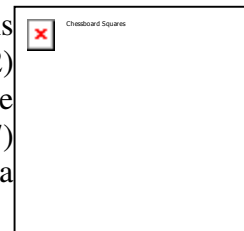
3. The man had to reply the number of characters in the word the Doorman was asking. He should have replied "Three" instead of "Five".

4. There are 5 women, 1 man and 14 children.

5. Here are the answers.

1. Cubes that have at least two sides painted in different colours are $24 + 8 = 32$.
2. Cubes that have only one side painted are 24.
3. Cubes that have no side painted = 8.
4. Cubes that have exactly one side not painted = 0.

6. There are actually 204 squares on a chessboard. Surprised! Here is the explanation. There are 64 (1x1) squares. There are 49 (2x2) squares. There are 36 (3x3) squares. There are 25 (4x4) squares. There are 16 (5x5) squares. There are 9 (6x6) squares. Then there are 4 (7x7) squares and 1 big 8x8 square. So, there are a total of 204 squares on a normal chessboard.



7. One Apple

8. Man 1 will shout first. If Man1 will not shout then Man 2 surely shouts.

Reason: Man 1 can see the other two criminals' hats. If the hats are same color then he told his hat is opposite color of remaining two hats. So he shouts first. If Man 1 does not shout, it means that the hats of Man 2 and Man 3 are of different color. So Man 2 sees the color of Man 3 hat and he tells that the color of his hat is opposite to the color of Man 3 Hat.

9. With two people, there is one handshake. With three people, there are three handshakes. With four people, there are six handshakes. In general, with $n+1$ people, the number of handshakes is the sum of the first n consecutive numbers: $1+2+3+\dots+n$. Since this sum is $n(n+1)/2$, we need to solve the equation $n(n+1)/2 = 66$. This is the quadratic equation $n^2+n-132 = 0$. Solving for n , we obtain 11 as the answer and deduce that there were 12 people at the party.

10. Fill the 3-litre bottle and pour it into the empty 5-litre bottle. Fill the 3-litre bottle again, and pour enough to fill 5-litre bottle. This leaves exactly 1 litre in the 3-litre bottle. Empty the 5-litre bottle; pour the remaining 1 litre from the 3-litre bottle into the 5-litre bottle. Fill the 3-litre bottle and pour it into the 5-litre bottle. The 5-litre bottle now has exactly 4 litres.

34. Mind Blowing Facts for General Knowledge

1. Turtles have no teeth.
2. Prehistoric turtles may have weighed as much as 5,000 pounds.
3. Only one out of a thousand baby sea turtles survives after hatching.
4. Sea turtles absorb a lot of salt from the sea water in which they live. They excrete excess salt from their eyes, so it often looks as though they're crying.
5. Helium is a colorless, odorless, tasteless inert gas at room temperature and makes up about 0.0005% of the air we breathe.
6. Helium Balloon Gas makes balloons float. Helium is lighter than air and just as the heaviest things will tend to fall to the bottom, the lightest things will rise to the top.
7. Helium Balloon Gas makes balloons float. Helium is lighter than air and just as the heaviest things will tend to fall to the bottom, the lightest things will rise to the top.
8. Camels can spit.
9. An ostrich can run 43 miles per hour (70 kilometers per hour).
10. Pigs are the fourth most intelligent animal in the world.
11. Dinosaurs didn't eat grass? There was no grass in the days of the dinosaurs.
12. Dolphins can swim 37 miles per hour (60 kilometers per hour).
13. A crocodile's tongue is attached to the roof of its mouth? It cannot move. It cannot chew but its Digestive juices are so strong that it can digest a steel nail, Glass pieces, etc.
14. Sharks are immune to disease i.e. they do not suffer from any Disease.
15. Animals are either right- or left-handed? Polar bears are always left-handed, and so is Kermit the Frog.
16. Paris, France has more dogs than people.
17. New Zealand is home to 70 million sheep and only 40 million people.
18. Male polar bears weigh 1400 pounds and females only weight 550 pounds, on average.
19. Bison are excellent swimmers? Their head, hump and tail never go below the surface of the water.
20. There are 6 to 14 frog?s species in the world that have no tongues. One of these is the African dwarf frog.
21. A frog named Santjie, who was in a frog derby in South Africa jumped 33 feet 5.5 inches.
22. The longest life span of a frog was 40 years
23. The eyes of a frog flatten down when it swallows its prey
24. The name `India' is derived from the River Indus
25. The Persian invaders converted it into Hindu. The name `Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.
26. Chess was invented in India.
27. The ' place value system' and the 'decimal system' were developed in 100 BC in India.

28. The game of snakes & ladders was created by the 13th century poet saint Gyandev. It was originally called 'Mokshapat.' The ladders in the game represented virtues and the snakes indicated vices.
29. India has the most post offices in the world
30. 'Navigation' is derived from the Sanskrit word NAVGATI
31. The word navy is also derived from the Sanskrit word 'Nau'.
32. Until 1896, India was the only source for diamonds to the world
33. The 'place value system' and the 'decimal system' were developed in 100 BC in India.
34. A snail can sleep for 3 years.
35. The names of the continents all end with the same letter with which they start
36. Twenty-Four-Karat Gold is not pure gold since there is a small amount of copper in it. Absolutely pure gold is so soft that it can be molded with the hands.
37. Electricity doesn't move through a wire but through a field around the wire.
38. The first bicycle that was made in 1817 by Baron von Drais didn't have any pedals? People walked it along
39. The first steam powered train was invented by Robert Stephenson. It was called the Rocket.
40. A cheetah does not roar like a lion - it purrs like a cat (meow).
41. The original name for the butterfly was 'flutterby'
42. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
43. Ants don't sleep.
44. Dolphins usually live up to about twenty years, but have been known to live for about forty.
45. Dolphins sleep in a semi-alert state by resting one side of their brain at a time
46. A dolphin can hold its breath for 5 to 8 minutes at a time
47. Bats can detect warmth of an animal from about 16 cm away using its "nose-leaf".
48. Bats can also find food up to 18 ft. away and get information about the type of insect using their sense of echolocation.
49. The eyes of the chameleon can move independently & can see in two different directions at the same time.
50. Cockroach: Can detect movement as small as 2,000 times the diameter of a hydrogen atom.
51. Dragonfly: Eye contains 30,000 lenses.
52. Pig's Tongue contains 15,000 taste buds. For comparison, the human tongue has 9,000 taste buds.
53. The number system was invented by India. Aryabhatta was the scientist who invented the digit zero.
54. Intelligent people have more zinc and copper in their hair.
55. Earth weighs 5,972,000,000,000,000,000 tons
56. Like fingerprints, everyone's tongue print is different.
57. A duck's quack doesn't echo anywhere
58. Man is the only animal who'll eat with an enemy
59. The average woman uses about her height in lipstick every five years.
60. The first Christmas was celebrated on December 25, AD 336 in Rome.

61. A Cockroach will live nine days without its head, before it starves to death.
62. A chimpanzee can learn to recognize itself in a mirror, but monkeys can't
63. A rat can last longer without water than a camel can
64. About 10% of the world's population is left-handed
65. Dolphins sleep with one eye open
66. Snakes have no external ears. Therefore, they do not hear the music of a "snake charmer". Instead, they are probably responding to the movements of the snake charmer and the flute. However, sound waves may travel through bones in their heads to the middle ear.
67. Many spiders have eight eyes.
68. The tongue of snakes has no taste buds. Instead, the tongue is used to bring smells and tastes into the mouth. Smells and tastes are then detected in two pits, called "Jacobson's organs", on the roof of their mouths. Receptors in the pits then transmit smell and taste information to the brain.
69. Birds don't sweat
70. The highest kangaroo leap recorded is 10 ft and the longest is 42 ft
71. Flamingo tongues were eaten common at Roman feasts
72. The smallest bird in the world is the Hummingbird. It weighs 1oz
73. The bird that can fly the fastest is called a White it can fly up to 95 miles per hour.
74. The oldest living thing on earth is 12,000 years old. It is the flowering shrubs called creosote bushes in the Mojave Desert
75. Tea is said to have been discovered in 2737 BC by a Chinese emperor when some tea leaves accidentally blew into a pot of boiling water.
76. A person can live without food for about a month, but only about a week without water. If the amount of water in your body is reduced by just 1%, one will feel thirsty. If it's reduced by 10%, one will die.
77. Along with its length neck, the giraffe has a very long tongue -- more than a foot and a half long. A giraffe can clean its ears with its 21-inch tongue
78. Ostriches can kick with tremendous force, but only forward. Don't Mess with them
79. An elephant can smell water three miles away
80. If you were to remove your skin, it would weigh as much as 5 pounds
81. A hippopotamus can run faster than a man
82. India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history
83. The world's known tallest man is Robert Pershing Wadlow. The giraffe is 5.49m (18 ft.), the man is 2.55m (8ft. 11.1 in.).
84. The world's tallest woman is Sandy Allen. She is 2.35m (7 ft. 7 in.).
85. The only 2 animals that can see behind themselves without turning its head are the rabbit and the parrot.
86. The blue whale is the largest animal on earth. The heart of a blue whale is as big as a car, and its tongue is as long as an elephant.
87. The largest bird egg in the world today is that of the ostrich. Ostrich eggs are from 6 to 8 inches long. Because of their size and the thickness of their shells, they take 40 minutes to hard-boil. The average adult male ostrich, the world's largest living bird, weighs up to 345 pounds.

88. Every dolphin has its own signature whistle to distinguish it from other dolphins, much like a human fingerprint
89. The world's largest mammal, the blue whale, weighs 50 tons i.e. 50000 Kg at birth. Fully grown, it weighs as much as 150 tons i.e. 150000 Kg.
90. 90 % of all the ice in the world is on Antarctica
91. Antarctica is DRIEST continent. Antarctica is a desert
92. Antarctica is COLDEST continent, averaging minus 76 degrees in the winter
93. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun and it doesn't have a moon. Its atmosphere is so thin that during the day the temperature reaches 750 degrees, but at night it gets down to -300 degrees.
94. Jupiter is the largest planet. If Jupiter were hollow, you could fit 1000 earths inside! It is made up of gas and is not solid. The most famous feature on Jupiter is its Red Spot, which is actually an enormous hurricane that has been raging on Jupiter for hundreds of years! Sixteen moons orbit Jupiter.
95. Saturn is a very windy place! Winds can reach up to 1,100 miles per hour. Saturn is also made of gas. If you could find an ocean large enough, it would float. This planet is famous for its beautiful rings, and has at least 18 moons.
96. Uranus is the third largest planet, and is also made of gas. It's tilted on its side and spins north-south rather than east-west. Uranus has 15 moons.
97. Neptune takes 165 Earth years to get around the sun. It appears blue because it is made of methane gas. Neptune also has a big Spot like Jupiter. Winds on Neptune get up to 1,200 mile per hour! Neptune has 8 moons.
98. Pluto is the farthest planet from the sun... usually. It has such an unusual orbit that it is occasionally closer to the sun than Neptune. Pluto is made of rock and ice.
99. Just about everyone listens to the radio! 99% of homes in the United States have a least one radio. Most families have several radios.
100. Sound is sent from the radio station through the air to your radio by means of electromagnetic waves. News, music, Bible teaching, baseball games, plays, advertisements- these sounds are all converted into electromagnetic waves (radio waves) before they reach your radio and your ears.
101. At the radio station, the announcer speaks into a microphone. The microphone changes the sound of his voice into an electrical signal. This signal is weak and can't travel very far, so it's sent to a transmitter. The transmitter mixes the signal with some strong radio signals called carrier waves. These waves are then sent out through a special antenna at the speed of light! They reach the antenna of your radio. Your antenna "catches" the signal, and the radio's amplifier strengthens the signal and sends it to the speakers. The speakers vibrate, and your ears pick up the vibrations and your brain translates them into the voice of the radio announcer back at the station. When you consider all the places the announcer's voice travels.
102. Every radio station has its own frequency. When you turn the tuning knob on your radio, you are choosing which frequency you want your antenna to "catch."

103. Mountain lions are known by more than 100 names, including panther, catamount, cougar, painter and puma. Its scientific name is *Felis concolor*, which means "cat of one color." At one time, mountain lions were very common!
104. The large cats of the world are divided into two groups- those that roar, like tigers and African lions, and those that purr. Mountain lions purr, hiss, scream, and snarl, but they cannot roar. They can jump a distance of 30 feet, and jump as high as 15 feet. It would take quite a fence to keep a mountain lion out! Their favorite food is deer, but they'll eat other critters as well. They hunt alone, not in packs like wolves. They sneak up on their prey just like a house cat sneaks up on a bird or toy- one slow step at a time. A lion can eat ten pounds of meat at one time!
105. Queen ants can live to be 30 years old
106. Dragonflies can flap their wings 28 times per second and they can fly up to 60 miles per hour
107. As fast as dragonflies can flap their wings, bees are even faster... they can flap their wings 435 times per second
108. Human thigh bones are stronger than concrete.
109. You can't kill yourself by holding your breath
110. Your heart beats over 100,000 times a day
111. Right handed people live, on average, nine years longer than left-handed people
112. The elephant is the only mammal that can't jump!
113. Fingernails grow nearly 4 times faster than toenails!
114. Women blink nearly twice as much as men
115. Honey is the only food that does not spoil. Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs has been tasted by archaeologists and found edible
116. Coca-Cola would be green if colouring weren't added to it.
117. More people are allergic to cow's milk than any other food.
118. Camels have three eyelids to protect themselves from blowing sand
119. Earth is the only planet not named after a god.
120. It's against the law to burp, or sneeze in a church in Nebraska, USA.
121. Some worms will eat themselves if they can't find any food!
122. It is impossible to sneeze with your eyes open
123. Queen Elizabeth I regarded herself as a paragon of cleanliness. She declared that she bathed once every three months, whether she needed it or not
124. Slugs have 4 noses.
125. Owls are the only birds that can see the blue colour.
126. Your tongue is the only muscle in your body that is attached at only one end
127. More than 1,000 different languages are spoken on the continent of Africa.
128. There was once an undersea post office in the Bahamas.
129. Abraham Lincoln's mother died when she drank the milk of a cow that grazed on poisonous snakeroot
130. After the death of Albert Einstein his brain was removed by a pathologist and put in a jar for future study.

131. Penguins are not found in the North Pole
132. A dentist invented the Electric Chair.
133. A whip makes a cracking sound because its tip moves faster than the speed of sound
134. Alexander Graham Bell's wife and mother were both deaf
135. Cockroaches break wind every 15 minutes.
136. Fish scales are an ingredient in most lipsticks
137. "Canada" is an Indian word meaning "Big Village".
138. 259200 people die every day.
139. 11% of the world is left-handed
140. 1.7 liters of saliva is produced each day
141. The world's oldest piece of chewing gum is 9000 years old!
142. The largest beetle in the Americas is the Hercules beetle, which can be 4 to 6 inches in length. That's bigger than your hand!
143. A full-grown male mountain lion may be 9 feet long, including his tail!
144. There are two kinds of radio stations: AM and FM. That's why there are two dials on your radio. AM is used mostly for stations that specialize in talking, such as Christian stations that have Bible stories and sermons; sports stations that broadcast live baseball and football games; and stations that specialize in news programs and "talk shows," where listeners call the station and discuss various topics. FM is used mostly for stations that specialize in music.
145. The average lead pencil can draw a line that is almost 35 miles long or you can write almost 50,000 words in English with just one pencil
146. The Wright Brothers invented one of the first airplanes. It was called the Kitty Hawk.
147. The worst industrial disaster in India occurred in 1984 in Bhopal the capital of Madhya Pradesh. A deadly chemical, methyl isocyanate leaked out of the Union Carbide factory killing more than 2500 and leaving thousands sick. In fact the effects of this gas tragedy are being felt even today.
148. Mars is nicknamed the "Red Planet," because it looks reddish in the night sky. Mars has 2 moons.
149. Venus is nicknamed the "Jewel of the Sky." Because of the greenhouse effect, it is hotter than Mercury, even though it's not as close to the sun. Venus does not have a moon but it does have clouds of sulfuric acid! If you're going to visit Venus, pack your gas mask!
150. Tens of thousands of participants come from all over the world, fight in a harmless battle where more than one hundred metric tons of over-ripe tomatoes are thrown in the streets.

35. *New Seven Wonders of the World*

The new Seven Wonders of the World have been selected after a global poll. The winners were announced Saturday.

About 100 million votes were cast by the Internet and cell-phone text messages to choose the new Seven Wonders of the World. Academy Award-winning British actor Ben Kingsley announced the winners at a glitzy international show at Portugal's largest venue, the Estadio da Luz in Lisbon.

The only site in Europe selected was the Colosseum. The others were: The Great Wall of China, India's Taj Mahal, Jordan's ancient city of Petra, the Incan ruins of Machu Picchu in Peru, Brazil's Statue of Christ Redeemer, and Mexico's Chichen Itza pyramid. The seven winners beat out 14 other nominated landmarks, including the Eiffel Tower in Paris, Easter Island in the Pacific, the Statue of Liberty in New York City, the Acropolis in Athens, Russia's Kremlin and Australia's Sydney Opera House.

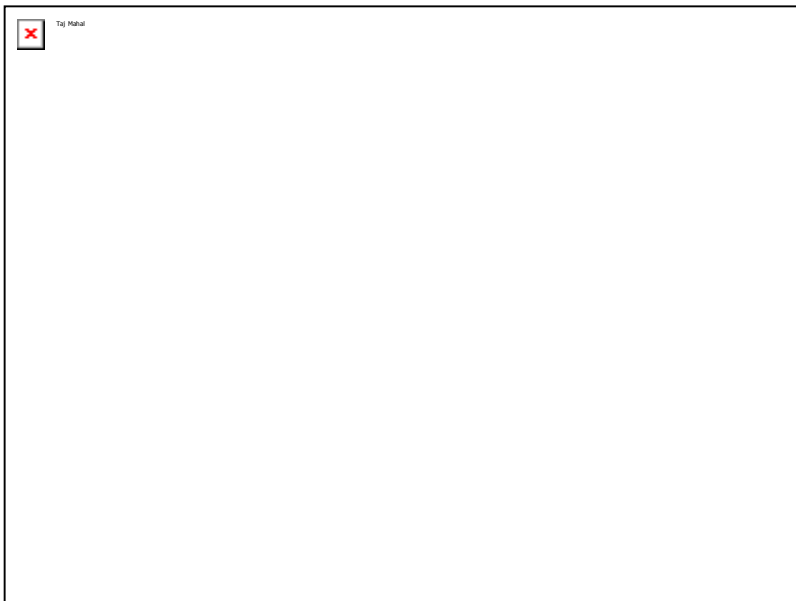
Thousands enjoyed the show in Lisbon, which included break-dancing and singing by tenor Jose Carreras and pop star Jennifer Lopez. Others celebrated in the countries home to the sites chosen.

The campaign to name the new wonders was launched in 1999 with almost 200 nominations coming in from around the world. The list of candidates was narrowed to 21 by the start of 2006. Organizers also went on a world tour, visiting each site. The original list of wonders were concentrated in the Mediterranean and Middle East. The only surviving structures from the original seven wonders of the ancient world are The Great Pyramids of Giza.

The New 7 Wonders organization was established by Swiss-Canadian adventurer Bernard Weber. It aims to promote cultural diversity by supporting, preserving and restoring monuments. It relies on private donations and revenue from selling broadcasting rights.

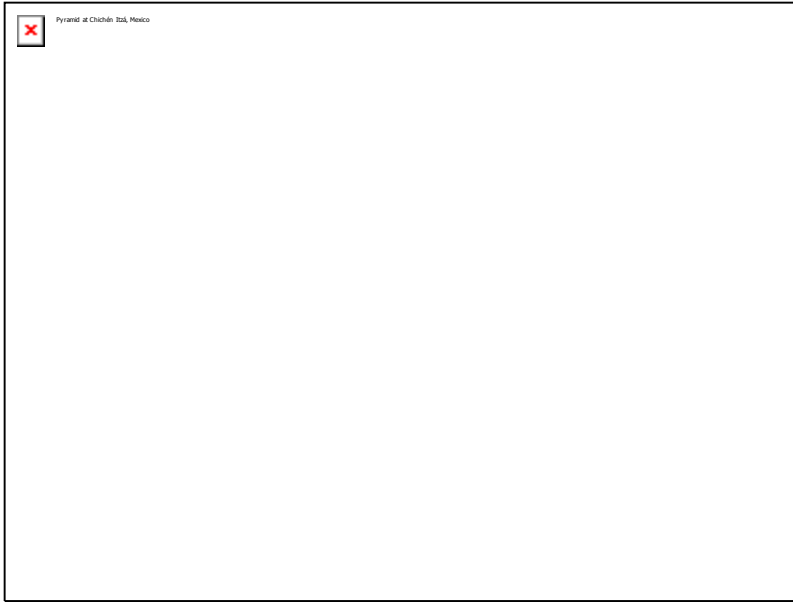
Photo Gallery & Information about New 7 Wonders of the World

The Taj Mahal (1630 A.D.) Agra, India
Symbol of Love & Passion!

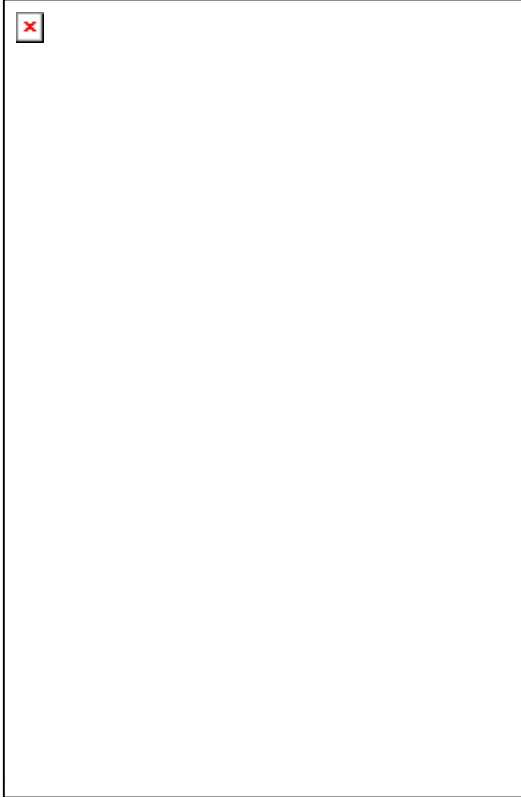


This immense mausoleum was built on the orders of Shah Jahan, the fifth Muslim Mogul emperor, to honor the memory of his beloved late wife. Built out of white marble and standing in formally laid-out walled gardens, the Taj Mahal is regarded as the most perfect jewel of Muslim art in India. The emperor was consequently jailed and, it is said, could then only see the Taj Mahal out of his small cell window.

The Pyramid at (before 800 A.D.) Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico
Symbol of Worship & Knowledge!



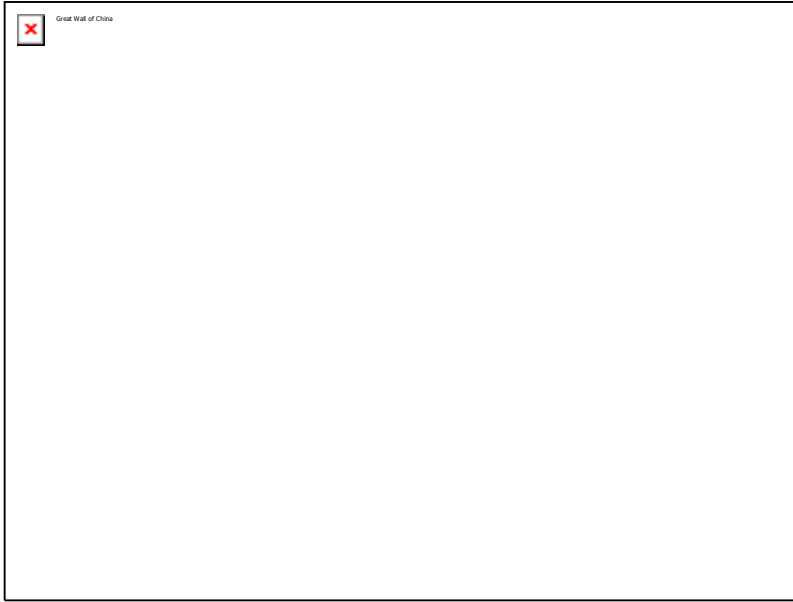
Chichén Itzá, the most famous Mayan temple city, served as the political and economic center of the Mayan civilization. Its various structures - the pyramid of Kukulcan, the Temple of Chac Mool, the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, and the Playing Field of the Prisoners ? can still be seen today and are demonstrative of an extraordinary commitment to architectural space and composition. The pyramid itself was the last, and arguably the greatest, of all Mayan temples.

Christ Redeemer (1931) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Symbol of Welcoming & Openness!

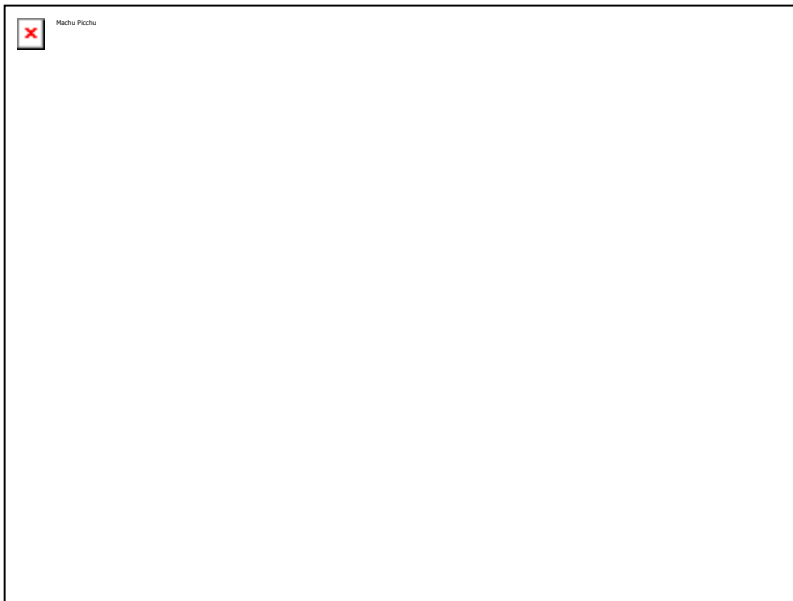
This statue of Jesus stands some 38 meters tall, atop the Corcovado mountain overlooking Rio de Janeiro. Designed by Brazilian Heitor da Silva Costa and created by French sculptor Paul Landowski, it is one of the world's best-known monuments. The statue took five years to construct and was inaugurated on October 12, 1931. It has become a symbol of the city and of the warmth of the Brazilian people, who receive visitors with open arms.

The Great Wall of China (220 B.C and 1368 - 1644 A.D.) China
Symbol of Perseverance & Persistence!



The Great Wall of China was built to link existing fortifications into a united defense system and better keep invading Mongol tribes out of China. It is the largest man-made monument ever to have been built and it is disputed that it is the only one visible from space. Many thousands of people must have given their lives to build this colossal construction.

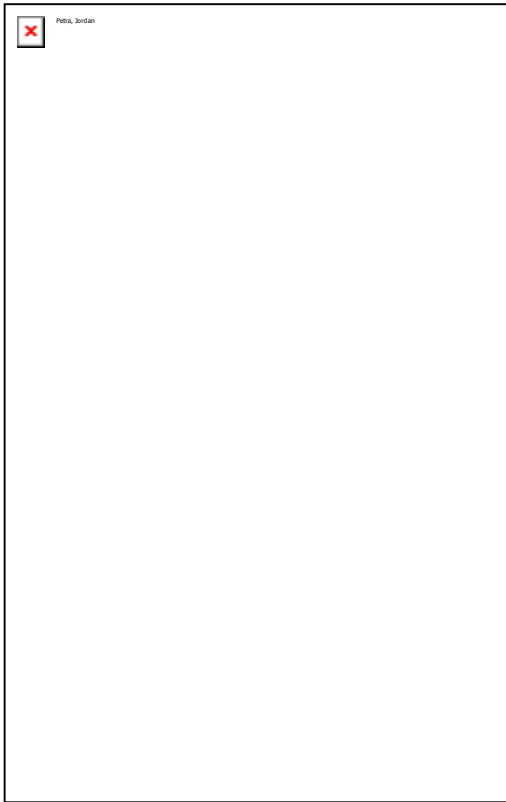
Machu Picchu (1460-1470), **Peru**
Symbol of Community & Dedication!



In the 15th century, the Incan Emperor Pachacútec built a city in the clouds on the mountain known as Machu Picchu ("old mountain"). This extraordinary settlement lies halfway up the Andes Plateau, deep in the Amazon jungle and above the Urubamba

River. It was probably abandoned by the Incas because of a smallpox outbreak and, after the Spanish defeated the Incan Empire, the city remained 'lost' for over three centuries. It was rediscovered by Hiram Bingham in 1911.

Petra (9 B.C. - 40 A.D.), Jordan
Symbol of Engineering & Protection!



On the edge of the Arabian Desert, Petra was the glittering capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas IV (9 B.C. to 40 A.D.). Masters of water technology, the Nabataeans provided their city with great tunnel constructions and water chambers. A theater, modelled on Greek-Roman prototypes, had space for an audience of 4,000. Today, the Palace Tombs of Petra, with the 42-meter-high Hellenistic temple facade on the El-Deir Monastery, are impressive examples of Middle Eastern culture.

The Roman Colosseum (70 - 82 A.D.) Rome, Italy
Symbol of Joy & Suffering!



This great amphitheater in the centre of Rome was built to give favors to successful legionnaires and to celebrate the glory of the Roman Empire. Its design concept still stands to this very day, and virtually every modern sports stadium some 2,000 years later still bears the irresistible imprint of the Colosseum's original design. Today, through films and history books, we are even more aware of the cruel fights and games that took place in this arena, all for the joy of the spectators.

Disclaimer: The above mentioned 7 wonders of the world are declared by www.new7wonders.com on 07/07/2007. The order of the above list may not be similar to the original series declared.

36. Please tell me WHY?

1. Why do we press harder on a remote control when we know the batteries are getting dead?
2. Why do banks charge a fee on "insufficient funds" when they know there is not enough money?
3. Why does someone believe you when you say there are four billion stars, but check when you say the paint is wet?
4. Why doesn't glue stick to the bottle?
5. Why do they use sterilized needles for death by lethal injection?
6. Why doesn't Tarzan have a beard?
7. Why does Superman stop bullets with his chest, but ducks when you throw a revolver at him?
8. Why do Kamikaze pilots wear helmets?
9. Whose idea was it to put an "S" in the word "lips"?
10. If people evolved from apes, why are there still apes?
11. Why is it that no matter what color bubble bath you use the bubbles are always white?
12. Is there ever a day that mattresses are not on sale?
13. Why do people constantly return to the refrigerator with hopes that something new to eat will have materialized?
14. Why do people keep running over a string a dozen times with their vacuum cleaner, then reach down, pick it up, examine it, then put it down to give the vacuum one more chance?
15. Why is it that no plastic bag will open from the end on your first try?
16. How do those dead bugs get into those enclosed light fixtures?
17. When we are in the supermarket and someone rams our ankle with a shopping cart then apologizes for doing so, why do we say, "It's all right?" Well, it isn't all right, so why don't we say, "That hurt, you stupid idiot?"
18. Why is it that whenever you attempt to catch something that's falling off the table you always manage to knock something else over?
19. In winter, why do we try to keep the house as warm as it was in summer, when we complained about the heat in summer?
20. How come you never hear father-in-law jokes?

37. Religions of the World

1. Buddhism	
Founder	Gautam Siddhartha Buddha (563-483 BC) born in Nepal (Lumbini)
Founded in	525 BC
Followed in	India, China, Tibet, Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, Japan, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Taiwan, Indonesia, Bhutan and Vietnam
Sacred Text	The Tripitaka (Collection of Buddha's teaching) also called Sutras
Sacred Places	Lumbini (Nepal) where he received enlightenment and Kusinagar (UP) where he attained ?Nirvana?.
Place of Worship	Vihar (temple) and Monastery (where monks reside)
Sects	Mahayana and Hinayana
2. Confucianism	
Founder	King Fu Tsu, Better known as Confucius (551-479 BC) born in the state of LU in china.
Founded in	500 BC
Followed in	China, Taiwan, South Korea, Nauru and Vietnam
Sacred Text	The Analects
Sacred Places	No church or temple
3. Christianity	
Founder	Jesus Christ (5 BC to AD 30) born in Judea, also called Jesus of Nazareth
Founded in	2000 years ago
Followed in	Spread all over the world
Sacred Text	Holy Bible consisting of Old Testament (before Christ) and the New Testament (during and after Christ)
Sacred Places	Jerusalem where Christ lived and preached
Place of Worship	Church
Important Sects	Catholics and Protestants

4. Hinduism	
Founder	Ancient Sages
Founded in	Around 1500 BC
Followed in	Concentrated in India and Nepal and also found in Bhutan, Fiji, Guyana, Indonesia, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago
Sacred Text	The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad-Gita and the epics of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana
Place of Worship	Temple
5. Islam	
Founder	Prophet Mohammed (AD 570-632) born in Mecca (Saudi Arabia)
Founded in	AD 622
Followed in	From west coast of Africa to the Philippines which includes Tanzania, Southern part of Russia and China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia. Also parts of North Africa.
Sacred Text	Quran (words of God), Hadis (Collection of Prophet's saying).
Sacred Places	Makkah (mecca) in Saudi Arabia
Place of Worship	Masjid (mosque)
Sects	Sunnis and Shias
6. Judaism (Religion of the Hebrews)	
Founder	Moses, born in Egypt
Founded in	1300 BC
Followed in	Worldwide with concentration in Israel and United States
Sacred Text	Talmads, found particularly in the five books of the Bible; commentary on Torah known as Talmud and Midrash
Sacred Places	Jerusalem
Place of Worship	Synagogue
7. Shintoism	
Founder	Began with Japanese culture and developed out of tradition and ancestor worship
Followed in	Japan
Sacred Text	No specific text

Sacred Places	Central Shrine of Ise (central Japan) and the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo
8. Sikhism	
Founder	Guru Nanak (1469-1539)
Founded in	AD 1500
Followed in	India
Sacred Text	Shri Guru Granth Sahib
Sacred Places	The Golden Temple of Amritsar
Place of Worship	Gurudwara
9. Taoism	
Founder	Lao-tse, a Chinese Philosopher
Founded in	6th century BC
Followed in	China, Taiwan, Nauru, Brunei, Singapore and Vietnam
Sacred Text	Tao-te-Ching
10. Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion)	
Founder	Zoroaster, born in Medea (modern Iran) in about 660 BC
Founded in	Around 500 BC
Followed in	Iran and north-west India. The Zoroastrians who fled to India during the eighth century are the ancestors of the present Parsi Community in India
Sacred Text	Zend Avasta
Place of Worship	Fire temple

38. Some facts you might not know

1. Money isn't made out of paper; it is made out of cotton.
2. The 57 on a Heinz ketchup bottle represents the variety of pickles the Company once had.
3. Your stomach produces a new layer of mucus every two weeks otherwise it will digest itself.
4. The dot over the letter 'i' is called the title.
5. A duck's quack doesn't produce echo, no one knows why.
6. Forty percent of McDonald's profit comes from the sales of 'happy meals'.
7. Every person has a unique tongue print.
8. 315 entries in Webster's 1996 dictionary were misspelled.
9. On an average, 12 newborns will be given to wrong parents daily.
10. During the famous chariot scene in 'Ben-Hur', a small red car can be seen at a distance.
11. Warren Beatty and Shirley Maclaine are brother and sister.
12. Chocolate affects a dog's heart and nervous system. A few ounces will kill a small sized dog.
13. Most lipsticks contain fish scales.
14. Donald Duck comics were banned in Finland because he doesn't wear pants.
15. Ketchup was sold in the 1830's as a medicine.
16. Leonardo Da Vinci could write with one hand and draw with the other at the same time.
17. There are no clocks in the Las Vegas gambling casinos.
18. There are no words in the dictionary that rhyme with orange, purple and silver.
19. A tiny amount of liquor on a scorpion will make it go mad instantly and sting itself to death.
20. By raising your legs slowly and lying on your back, you can't sink in quicksand.
21. American Airlines saved \$40,000 in 1987 by eliminating one olive from each salad served in first class.
22. Chewing gum while peeling onions will keep you from crying.
23. Guinness Book of Records holds the record for being the book most often stolen from Public Libraries.
24. Astronauts are not allowed to eat beans before they go into space because passing wind in a space suit damages them.

39. *Some Interesting Facts*

1. A dime has 118 ridges around the edge.
2. A cat has 32 muscles in each ear.
3. A crocodile cannot stick out its tongue.
4. A dragonfly has a life span of 24 hours.
5. A goldfish has a memory span of three seconds.
6. A "jiffy" is an actual unit of time for 1/100th of a second.
7. A shark is the only fish that can blink with both eyes.
8. A snail can sleep for three years.
9. Al Capone's business card said he was a used furniture dealer.
10. All 50 states are listed across the top of the Lincoln Memorial on the back of the \$5 bill.
11. Almonds are a member of the peach family.
12. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
13. Babies are born without kneecaps; they don't appear until the child reaches 2 to 6 years of age.
14. Butterflies taste with their feet.
15. Cats have over one hundred vocal sounds.
16. Dogs only have about 10. "Dreamt" is the only English word that ends in the letters "mt".
17. February 1865 is the only month in recorded history not to have a full moon.
18. In the last 4,000 years, no new animals have been domesticated.
19. If the population of China walked past you, in single file, the line would never end because of the rate of reproduction.
20. If you are an average American, in your whole life, you will spend an average of 6 months waiting at red lights.
21. It's impossible to sneeze with your eyes open.
22. Maine is the only state whose name is just one syllable.
23. Our eyes are always the same size from birth, but our nose and ears never stop growing.
24. Peanuts are one of the ingredients of dynamite.
25. Rubber bands last longer when refrigerated.
26. "Stewardesses" is the longest word typed with only the left hand and "lollipop" with your right.
27. The average person's left hand does 56% of the typing.
28. The cruise liner, QE2, moves only six inches for each gallon of diesel that it burns.
29. The microwave was invented after a researcher walked by a radar tube and a chocolate bar melted in his pocket.
30. The sentence: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" uses every letter of the alphabet.
31. The winter of 1932 was so cold that Niagara Falls froze completely solid.
32. The words 'racecar,' 'kayak' and 'level' are the same whether they are read left to right or right to left (palindromes).

33. There are 293 ways to make change for a dollar.
34. There are more chickens than people in the world.
35. There are only four words in the English language which end in "dous": tremendous, horrendous, stupendous, and hazardous.
36. There are two words in the English language that have all five vowels in order: "abstemious" and "facetious."
37. There's no Betty Rubble in the Flintstones Chewable Vitamins.
38. Tigers have striped skin, not just striped fur.
39. TYPEWRITER is the longest word that can be made using the letters only on one row of the keyboard.
40. Winston Churchill was born in a ladies' room during a dance.
41. Women blink nearly twice as much as men.
42. Your stomach has to produce a new layer of mucus every two weeks; otherwise it will digest itself.

40. *The World Wars - World War I and World War II*

World War I (August 4, 1914 to November 11, 1918)

Franco ? German revelry proved to be the main cause of World War I.

Main Contestants

- Central Powers comprising Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria on the one hand, and
- Allied Power comprising England, France, Belgium, Serbia, which were joined by Russia and Italy in 1915 and 1917, respectively.

How the First World War Broke Out?

When Austria attacked Serbia, after one month of Prince Ferdinand's murder, it drew Russia towards Serbia. Germany entered the fray to support Austria because it had vested interests in Turkey and was committed to support Austria. One by one, France, England and the other countries entered the war.

Results/Consequences of World War I

Central powers were defeated. About 50 lakh allied soldiers were killed and 1 crore and 10 lakh wounded. Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria surrendered. Germany signed the Armistice Treaty on November 11, 1918 and World War I ended. In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles was signed which curbed powers of the German empire, further humiliating and weakening it.

World War II (September 3, 1939 to August 14, 1945)

Causes: An unjust Treaty of Versailles, improper behavior of France, rise policy of expansion, and imperialism of England and France were some of the causes behind World War II.

Main Contestants

- Axis Powers ? also called the central powers which included Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Allied Powers ? Britain, France, Russia, US, Poland and Benelux countries.

Results of World War II

Hitler, who was responsible for this war, initially very successful but later met with strong resistance when he attacked Russia in 1941, and was forced to retreat to Berlin. On learning that Germany had collapsed, he committed suicide on April 30, 1945 in Berlin.

Germany was divided into two parts ? East Germany under Russia and West Germany under the control of England, France and America (allies). Russia emerged as the single biggest power in the world. It was at this time that the struggle for freedom in colonies under European control in Asia (India), Myanmar (Burma), Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Malaysia (Malaya). Egypt etc. caught on. The British Empire thus rapidly lost its leadership as more and more colonies won independence. The UNO was then established in 1945.

When Japan did not agree to the demands of the allied powers to surrender, the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 5, 1945 and the second on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. Japan then surrendered unconditionally on August 14, 1945 and World War II ended.

41. Top 10 Genius People

First off, you may be surprised to find that Albert Einstein is not included on this list. The reason is that I have used a table of IQ estimates for historical geniuses to determine the members and order of this list, and Einstein's IQ (around 160) did not make the grade. Despite that, he is still the first person to pop in to most people's minds when thinking of a genius. Having said that, here is a list of the ten greatest geniuses in history.

10. Madame De Stael (IQ: 180)

In full – Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, Baronne (baroness) de Staël-Holstein, byname Madame de Staël. Madame de Stael was a French-Swiss woman of letters, political propagandist, and conversationalist, who epitomized the European culture of her time, bridging the history of ideas from Neoclassicism to Romanticism. She also gained fame by maintaining a salon for leading intellectuals. Her writings include novels, plays, moral and political essays, literary criticism, history, autobiographical memoirs, and even a number of poems. Her most important literary contribution was as a theorist of Romanticism. Madamede Stael is on an equal level with René Descartes but I chose to include her rather than him in order to put at least one woman on this list.

9. Galileo Galilei (IQ: 185)

Galileo was Italian natural philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician who made fundamental contributions to the sciences of motion, astronomy, and strength of materials and to the development of the scientific method. His formulation of (circular) inertia, the law of falling bodies, and parabolic trajectories marked the beginning of a fundamental change in the study of motion. His insistence that the book of nature was written in the language of mathematics changed natural philosophy from a verbal, qualitative account to a mathematical one in which experimentation became a recognized method for discovering the facts of nature. Finally, his discoveries with the telescope revolutionized astronomy and paved the way for the acceptance of the Copernican heliocentric system, but his advocacy of that system in support of his view that the Bible contained errors, eventually resulted in an Inquisition process against him.

8. Bobby Fischer (IQ: 187)

Bobby is the byname of Robert James Fischer, an American chess master who became the youngest grandmaster in history when he received the title in 1958. His youthful intemperance and brilliant playing drew the attention of the American public to the game of chess, particularly when he won the world championship in 1972. Fischer learned the moves of chess at age 6 and at 16 dropped out of high school to devote himself fully to the game. In 1958 he won the first of many American championships. In world championship candidate matches during 1970–71, Fischer won 20 consecutive games before losing once and drawing three times to former world champion Tigran Petrosyan of the Soviet Union in a final match won by Fischer. In 1972 Fischer became the first

native-born American to hold the title of world champion when he defeated Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in a highly publicized match held in Reykjavík, Iceland. In doing so, Fischer won the \$156,000 victor's share of the \$250,000 purse.

7. Ludwig Wittgenstein (IQ: 190)

In full – Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein was an Austrian-born English philosopher, regarded by many as the greatest philosopher of the 20th century. Wittgenstein's two major works, *Logisch-philosophische Abhandlung* (1921; *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, 1922) and *Philosophische Untersuchungen* (published posthumously in 1953; *Philosophical Investigations*), have inspired a vast secondary literature and have done much to shape subsequent developments in philosophy, especially within the analytic tradition. His charismatic personality has, in addition, exerted a powerful fascination upon artists, playwrights, poets, novelists, musicians, and even filmmakers, so that his fame has spread far beyond the confines of academic life.

6. Blaise Pascal (IQ: 195)

Blaise Pascal was a French mathematician, physicist, religious philosopher, and master of prose. He laid the foundation for the modern theory of probabilities, formulated what came to be known as Pascal's law of pressure, and propagated a religious doctrine that taught the experience of God through the heart rather than through reason. The establishment of his principle of intuitionism had an impact on such later philosophers as Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Henri Bergson and also on the Existentialists.

5. John Stuart Mill (IQ: 200)

John Stuart Mill was an English philosopher, economist, and exponent of Utilitarianism. He was prominent as a publicist in the reforming age of the 19th century, and remains of lasting interest as a logician and an ethical theorist. Mill was a man of extreme simplicity in his mode of life. The influence that his works exercised upon contemporary English thought can scarcely be overestimated, nor can there be any doubt about the value of the liberal and inquiring spirit with which he handled the great questions of his time. Beyond that, however, there has been considerable difference of opinion about the enduring merits of his philosophy.

4. Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz (IQ: 205)

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (also Leibnitz or von Leibniz) (July 1 (June 21 Old Style) 1646 – November 14, 1716) was a German philosopher of Sorbian origin who wrote primarily in Latin and French. Educated in law and philosophy, and serving as factotum to two major German noble houses (one becoming the British royal family while he served it), Leibniz played a major role in the European politics and diplomacy of his day. He occupies an equally large place in both the history of philosophy and the history of mathematics. He discovered calculus independently of Newton, and his notation is the one in general use since. He also discovered the binary system, foundation of virtually all

modern computer architectures. In philosophy, he is most remembered for optimism, i.e., his conclusion that our universe is, in a restricted sense, the best possible one God could have made.

3. Emanuel Swedenborg (IQ: 205)

Emanuel Swedenborg was a Swedish scientist, Christian mystic, philosopher, and theologian who wrote voluminously in interpreting the Scriptures as the immediate word of God. Soon after his death, devoted followers created Swedenborgian societies dedicated to the study of his thought. These societies formed the nucleus of the Church of the New Jerusalem, or New Church, also called the Swedenborgians.

2. Leonardo Da Vinci (IQ: 205)

Leonardo Da Vinci, Italian painter, draftsman, sculptor, architect, and engineer whose genius, perhaps more than that of any other figure, epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal. His Last Supper (1495–98) and Mona Lisa (c. 1503–06) are among the most widely popular and influential paintings of the Renaissance. His notebooks reveal a spirit of scientific inquiry and a mechanical inventiveness that were centuries ahead of their time. The unique fame that Leonardo enjoyed in his lifetime and that, filtered by historical criticism, has remained undimmed to the present day rests largely on his unlimited desire for knowledge, which guided all his thinking and behaviour.

1. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (IQ: 210)

Goethe, German poet, playwright, novelist, scientist, statesman, theatre director, critic, and amateur artist, is considered the greatest German literary figure of the modern era. Goethe is the only German literary figure whose range and international standing equal those of Germany's supreme philosophers (who have often drawn on his works and ideas) and composers (who have often set his works to music). In the literary culture of the German-speaking countries, he has had so dominant a position that, since the end of the 18th century, his writings have been described as "classical." In a European perspective he appears as the central and unsurpassed representative of the Romantic movement, broadly understood.

42. *The Life of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad*

This is a best example of simplicity. Can we expect our politicians to be like the Iranian President? God loves those who are humble in their personal life too!

The Fox News TV (US) asked the Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad; "*When you look into the mirror in the morning what do you say to yourself*"? He answered: I see the person in the mirror and tells him "*Remember, you are no more than a small servant, ahead of you today is the heavy responsibility, and that is to serve the Iranian nation*". And this was how the broadcaster introduced him.

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the Iranian President who astonished many when he first reached to the office of the Presidency by donating all the high valued Iranian carpets to one of the mosques in Tehran by replacing them with the low cost ordinary carpets. He observed that there was a huge extravagant language for receiving and welcoming the VIPs and he ordered it to be closed and asked the protocol office to arrange for an ordinary room instead with the wooden chairs, though more impressive in fact! On many instances he joins the cleaning staff of the municipality for cleaning the streets in the area where his home and the Presidency office locates.

Under his authority whenever he appoints any minister to his post he gets a signed document from him with many points, particularly highlighting that he shall remain poor and that his personal and his relatives accounts will be watched and the day he leaves the ministry shall be with dignity, and therefore it is not lawful for him or his relatives to take any advantage of his office.

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was born on October 28, 1956. He is the 6th and current president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He became president on 6 August 2005 after winning the 2005 presidential election. Ahmadinejad's current term will end in August, 2009, but he will be eligible to run for one more term in office in 2009 presidential elections. Before becoming president, he was the Mayor of Tehran. First of all he declared himself all the "Big" wealth and property he owned was a Peugeot 504 car, model 1977, an old small house inherited from his father forty years ago in one of the poorest zones in Tehran. His accounts with a zero balance and the only money comes in to his a/c was from his salary from the university as a lecturer with an amount of US \$250 only.

For your information the President still lives in that same house. This is all what he owns; the president of one of the world's important countries; strategically, economically, politically and with regard to its oil and defense.

He even doesn't take his personal salary with the argument that all the wealth belongs to the nation and he is the safeguard over it. One of the things that impressed the staff at the

presidency is the bag the president brings with him every day, which contains his breakfast; some sandwiches or bread with olive oil and cheese prepared by his wife and eats and enjoys it with all happiness, While he stopped all the deliveries of the special food used to come for the president.

One of the other things he changed was his personal carrier "The President's Aircraft" to a cargo aircraft in order to save the spending from the public treasury and he ordered that he will be flying with the ordinary airline in the economic class.

He organizes meetings every now and then with all the ministers to know their activities and efficiency and he closed down the office of the manager of the president and any minister can enter to his office without any permission. He also stopped the welcome ceremonies like the red carpet, the photo session or any personal advertisement or respect of any kind while visiting any place in the country.

Whenever he has to stay in any of the hotels he asks them to make sure not to give him a room with any big bed because he doesn't like to sleep on beds but rather likes to sleep on the ground on a simple mattress with a blanket. Does any of such manners and practices shows any disrespect for the high post of the president? Refer to some of the photographs which also confirm the above.

The Iranian president is sleeping in the guest room of his house after getting away from his special guards who follow him wherever he goes and photo is taken by his small brother according to the Wifaq Newspaper which published this photo and the next day the photo was published in most of the world's newspapers and magazines and particularly the Americans.

During the prayer you can see that he is not sitting in the first row and the final photo is of his dining room where the president is busy eating his meal.

43. Top 13 natural wonders in the world

Can't make it to the Great Pyramid of Giza, the Galapagos Islands or China's Great Wall? While these remain among the world's most spectacular man-made and natural destinations, there are other sites luring to curious travelers. Among them, 13 added this year to UNESCO's World Heritage List.

Chosen by a committee of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, World Heritage sites, recommended by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), are natural and cultural areas recognized for their universal value to humanity. The selection process involves extensive field work by conservation experts who have, in most cases, dedicated their lives to studying the natural world.

Here's the list of top **13 natural wonders in the world**

The Dolomites in Italy

The limestone peaks of this mountain range within the Italian Alps jut into the ever-blue sky and tower over breezy green valleys below. Its 90-degree walls and glacier-carved valleys make this wonder an attraction all year long. Visitors ski in the winter, rock climb and paraglide in the summer and can find accommodations from exclusive resort towns to quaint villages.

The Wadden Sea in Germany and the Netherlands

This body of water is one of the last undisturbed ecosystems of its kind in the world. Rich with wildlife, the expansive network of mud channels, seagrass meadows, marshes and dunes on the northern coast of Germany and the Netherlands is a destination for serene views for miles. The sea is also a bird-watcher's paradise, home to 12 million birds each winter.

Mount Wutai in China

Translating as "five-terrace mountain," Mount Wutai has been a sacred Chinese escape for more than a millennium. Home to 53 Buddhist monasteries, including surviving ancient temples, the five platform-like peaks of this mountain are a testament to Chinese architectural and cultural history. The dominating, treeless mountain is also the largest in northern China and legendary for its foggy sunrises.

Stoclet House in Belgium

When banker Adolph Stoclet gave his builders and artists complete freedom to create for him a Brussels home in the early 20th century, this new UNESCO site came into being at what is said to be the turning point of Art Nouveau into Art Deco. It is still a private

home of the Stoclet family, sharing only its exterior with the public. The home's facade is dressed in rare white marble and gilded moldings, while its inside boasts lavish murals by Vienna Succession artists such as Gustav Klimt and Koloman Moser.

The Ruins of Loropéni in Burkina Faso

Mystery engulfs the Ruins of Loropeni. The 1,000-year-old stone fortresses at the site are the first in the country to be ascribed World Heritage status. The ruins are thought to have once been a gold-trade hub, but were abandoned by the 19th century with few clues left behind. For travelers or architecture buffs looking to discover more, a trip to this remote West African spot may shed light on the site's past.

Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande in Cape Verde

Located off of Africa's northwest coast, this city center was the first European colonial settlement in the tropics. Some of the meticulously planned original design of the site is still intact, from a royal fortress to two towering churches to a 16th-century town square. Today, Cidade Velha, located on the island of Santiago, is an Atlantic shipping stop and center for Creole culture.

Shushtar, Historical Hydraulic System in Iran

The system that provides water for the western Iranian city of Shushtar is a marvel of engineering dating back to the 5th century B.C., built under the direction of Darius the Great. With two main canals, rushing waterfalls and a mill, the rock complex that serves as the system's operation center is an ancient destination--and what UNESCO referred to as "a masterpiece of creative genius"--brought to new attention with its 2009 addition to the list.

Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain in Kyrgyzstan

Two grand 16th-century mosques on the coarse slopes of Sulaiman are just a couple of places to worship in the Silk Road conglomeration of peaks and foothills. The site represents the seams and overlap of Central Asian cultures, from pre-Islamic destinations to Islamic centers that attract people seeking cures for physical ailments today. Visitors can also search for Sulamain's famed petroglyphs (rock carvings) to add to the list of 101 indexed thus far.

The Sacred City of Caral-Supe in Peru

Like many of the other wonders UNESCO added in 2009, the Sacred City of Carnal-Supe is far from new. In fact, it is the oldest center of civilization in the Americas and third-oldest civilization in the world. With six immense pyramids, surviving mud sculptures and ceremonial stages, continuing excavations of Caral-Supe are a window into lives lived so long ago.

The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty in Republic of Korea

Resting at the base of a sprawling hill and facing toward the shore, this series of Korean royal tombs documents a stunning lineage in the Joseon Dynasty. The tombs are surrounded by ceremonial decorations, wooden shrines and the homes of tomb keepers, all glorifying Joseon ancestors and awing travelers today. Two other Korean burial sites, Gyeongju Historic Areas and Complex of Koguryo, were already on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

The Tower of Hercules in Spain

Roman sailors in the 1st century who saw the imposing Tower of Hercules knew they were arriving on Spanish shores. The lighthouse still stands as a monument to advanced Roman building technology and one of the world's most famous and far-reaching empires. But other history is also alive near this northwestern Spanish landmark. Near the Tower of Hercules, visitors can explore even older rock carvings, a Muslim cemetery and a sculpture park.

La Chaux-de-Fonds/Le Locle Watchmaking Town Planning in Switzerland

Visiting these neighboring watchmaking towns in the Swiss Alps is a trip for the mind. After devastating fires, early-19th-century builders redesigned the municipalities with painstaking planning to make them an model for robust production capitals. Development of these havens for skilled artisans was so successful Karl Marx cited their manufacturing practices in *Das Kapital*.

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal in U.K.

Another engineering feat added to the World Heritage List in 2009 is this symbol of the Industrial Revolution. The Pontcysyllte aqueduct and canal in North Wales was one of the first water systems built with cast and wrought iron. Its soaring archways and impressive length were described by UNESCO as "monumental and elegant."

44. Top 15 Amazing Coincidences

Life is full of coincidences; some very minor, but occasionally - extraordinary. This is a list of 15 of the most incredible, unbelievable coincidences.

15. Childhood Book

While American novelist Anne Parrish was browsing bookstores in Paris in the 1920s, she came upon a book that was one of her childhood favorites - Jack Frost and Other Stories. She picked up the old book and showed it to her husband, telling him of the book she fondly remembered as a child. Her husband took the book, opened it, and on the flyleaf found the inscription: "Anne Parrish, 209 N. Weber Street, Colorado Springs." It was Anne's very own book.

14. Poker Luck

In 1858, Robert Fallon was shot dead, an act of vengeance by those with whom he was playing poker. Fallon, they claimed, had won the \$600 pot through cheating. With Fallon's seat empty and none of the other players willing to take the now unlucky \$600, they found a new player to take Fallon's place and staked him with the dead man's \$600. By the time the police had arrived to investigate the killing, the new player had turned the \$600 into \$2,200 in winnings. The police demanded the original \$600 to pass on to Fallon's next of kin - only to discover that the new player turned out to be Fallon's son, who had not seen his father in seven years!

13. Twin Deaths

In 2002, Seventy-year-old twin brothers died within hours of one another after separate accidents on the same road in northern Finland. The first of the twins died when he was hit by a lorry while riding his bike in Raahe, 600 kilometres north of the capital, Helsinki. He died just 1.5km from the spot where his brother was killed. "This is simply a historic coincidence. Although the road is a busy one, accidents don't occur every day," police officer Marja-Leena Huhtala told Reuters. "It made my hair stand on end when I heard the two were brothers, and identical twins at that. It came to mind that perhaps someone from upstairs had a say in this," she said.

12. Poe Coincidence

In the 19th century, the famous horror writer, Edgar Allan Poe, wrote a book called 'The narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym'. It was about four survivors of a shipwreck who were in an open boat for many days before they decided to kill and eat the cabin boy whose name was Richard Parker. Some years later, in 1884, the yawl, Mignonette, foundered, with only four survivors, who were in an open boat for many days. Eventually the three senior

members of the crew killed and ate the cabin boy. The name of the cabin boy was Richard Parker.

11. Royal Coincidence

In Monza, Italy, King Umberto I, went to a small restaurant for dinner, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, General Emilio Ponzia- Vaglia. When the owner took King Umberto's order, the King noticed that he and the restaurant owner were virtual doubles, in face and in build. Both men began discussing the striking resemblance between each other and found many more similarities.

1. Both men were born on the same day, of the same year, (March 14th, 1844).
2. Both men had been born in the same town.
3. Both men married a woman with same name, Margherita.
4. The restaurateur opened his restaurant on the same day that King Umberto was crowned King of Italy.
5. On the 29th July 1900, King Umberto was informed that the restaurateur had died that day in a mysterious shooting accident, and as he expressed his regret, an anarchist in the crowd then assassinated him.

10. Falling Baby

In 1930s Detroit, a man named Joseph Figlock was to become an amazing figure in a young (and, apparently, incredibly careless) mother's life. As Figlock was walking down the street, the mother's baby fell from a high window onto Figlock. The baby's fall was broken and Figlock and the baby were unharmed. A year later, the selfsame baby fell from the selfsame window, again falling onto Mr. Figlock as he was passing beneath. Once again, both of them survived the event.

9. Mystery Monk

In 19th century Austria, a near-famous painter named Joseph Aigner attempted suicide on several occasions. During his first attempt to hang himself at the age of 18, a mysterious Capuchin monk interrupted Aigner. And again at age 22, the very same monk prevented him from hanging himself. Eight years later, he was sentenced to the gallows for his political activities. But again, his life was saved by the intervention of the same monk. At age 68, Joseph Aigner finally succeeded in suicide, using a pistol to shoot himself. Not surprisingly, the very same Capuchin monk - a man whose name Aigner never even knew, conducted his funeral ceremony.

8. Photographic Coincidence

A German mother who photographed her infant son in 1914 left the film to be developed at a store in Strasbourg. In those days some film plates were sold individually. World War I broke out and unable to return to Strasbourg, the woman gave up the picture for lost. Two years later she bought a film plate in Frankfurt, over 100 miles away, to take a picture of her newborn daughter. When developed the film turned out to be a double exposure, with the picture of her daughter superimposed on the earlier picture of her son. Through some incredible twist of fate, her original film, never developed, had been mislabeled as unused, and had eventually been resold to her.

7. Book Find

In 1973, actor Anthony Hopkins agreed to appear in "The Girl From Petrovka", based on a novel by George Feifer. Unable to find a copy of the book anywhere in London, Hopkins was surprised to discover one lying on a bench in a train station. It turned out to be George Feifer's own annotated (personal) copy, which Feifer had lent to a friend, and which had been stolen from his friend's car.

6. Twins

The twin brothers, Jim Lewis and Jim Springer, were separated at birth, adopted by different families. Unknown to each other, both families named the boys James. Both James grew up not knowing of the other, yet both sought law-enforcement training both had abilities in mechanical drawing and carpentry, and each had married women named Linda. Both had sons, one of who was named James Alan and the other named James Allan. The twin brothers also divorced their wives and married other women - both named Betty. And they both owned dogs which they named Toy.

5. Revenge Killing

In 1883, Henry Ziegland broke off a relationship with his girlfriend who, out of distress, committed suicide. The girl's enraged brother hunted down Ziegland and shot him. Believing he had killed Ziegland, the brother then took his own life. In fact, however, Ziegland had not been killed. The bullet had only grazed his face, lodging into a tree. It was a narrow escape. Years later, Ziegland decided to cut down the same tree, which still had the bullet in it. The huge tree seemed so formidable that he decided to blow it up with dynamite. The explosion propelled the bullet into Ziegland's head, killing him.

4. Golden Scarab

From *The Structure and Dynamics of the Psyche*: "A young woman I was treating had, at a critical moment, a dream in which she was given a golden scarab. While she was telling me this dream I sat with my back to the closed window. Suddenly I heard a noise behind me, like a gentle tapping. I turned round and saw a flying insect knocking against the windowpane from outside. I opened the window and caught the creature in the air as it flew in. It was the nearest analogy to the golden scarab that one finds in our latitudes, a scarabaeid beetle, the common rose-chafer (*Cetonia aurata*) which contrary to its usual habits had evidently felt an urge to get into a dark room at this particular moment. I must admit that nothing like it ever happened to me before or since, and that the dream of the patient has remained unique in my experience." - Carl Jung

3. Taxi

In 1975, while riding a moped in Bermuda, a man was accidentally struck and killed by a taxi. One year later, this man's brother was killed in the very same way. In fact, he was riding the very same moped. And to stretch the odds even further, the very same taxi driven by the same driver - and even carrying the very same passenger struck him!

2. Hotel Discovery

In 1953, television reporter Irv Kupcinec was in London to cover the coronation of Elizabeth II. In one of the drawers in his room at the Savoy he found some items that, by their identification, belonged to a man named Harry Hannin. Coincidentally, Harry Hannin - a basketball star with the famed Harlem Globetrotters - was a good friend of Kupcinec's. But the story has yet another twist. Just two days later, and before he could tell Hannin of his lucky discovery, Kupcinec received a letter from Hannin. In the letter, Hannin told Kupcinec that while staying at the Hotel Meurice in Paris, he found in a drawer a tie - with Kupcinec's name on it.

1. Historical Coincidence

The lives of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, two of America's founders. Jefferson crafted the Declaration of Independence, showing drafts of it to Adams, who (with Benjamin Franklin) helped to edit and hone it. The Continental Congress approved the document on July 4, 1776. Surprisingly, both Jefferson and Adams died on the same day, July 4, 1826 - exactly 50 years from the signing of the Declaration of Independence.