ABBREVIATIONS

COFEPOSA : Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act
CARE : Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere
CHOGM : Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CSO : Central Statistical Organisation
CVRDE : Combat Vehicles Research Development Establishment
EPZ : Export Processing Zone
ESMA : Essential Services Maintenance Act
FEMA : Foreign Exchange Management Act
GATE : Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering
HUDCO : Housing and Urban Development Corporation

SUPERLATIVES

Largest delta : Sunderban
Largest diamond : The Cullinan
Largest archipelago : Indonesia
Smallest bird : Humming Bird
Largest library : United States Library of Congress,

Washington (more than 59,000,000 items)

Largest sea bird : Albatross
Largest sea : South China Sea
Hottest place : Azizia (Libya, Africa 58°F (136°F))
Largest peninsula : Arabia
Largest museum : American Museum of Natural History,

New York City
Longest mountain range : Andes, South America - 8,800 km long
Deepest lake : Baikal (Siberia); Average depth 701 metre
Largest gulf : Gulf of Mexico
Largest desert : Sahara (Africa)
Largest creature : Blue Whale

PARLIAMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>PARLIAMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Riksdag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Duma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Folketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>knesset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>National Peoples Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Majlis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>National Panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Sejm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Shora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Storting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Crotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Federal Assembly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Branches of Science**

**Eugenics** : is the study of ways in which the physical and mental characteristics of the human race may be improved. Modern elimination of genetic diseases.

**Cryogenics** : The science dealing with the production, control and application of very low temperature.

**Metallurgy** : It is the process of extracting metals from their ores.

**Hydropathy** : The cure of disease by the internal and external use of water.

**Heliotherapy** : It is the method of treating diseases by sunlight.

**Ballistics** : It is the science of launching projectiles into space.

**Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Formation of Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Muslim League was formed at Dacca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Partition of Bengal was cancelled by Lord Hardinge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>India's Capital was Shifted from Calcutta to Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Gandhiji’s Champaran campaign launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Jallianwala Bagh Massacre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Khilafat Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Communist Party of India was formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Poorna Swaraj resolution at Lahore session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Gandhiji’s Dandi March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Third Round Table Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Provincial Autonomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Quit India Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Trial of INA at Red Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>British Cabinet Mission visited India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Death of Mahatma Gandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>India becomes a Republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks**

- **Hazaribagh** : Bihar
- **Sivapuri National Park** : Madhya Pradesh
- **Kanha National Park** : Madhya Pradesh
- **Jim Corbet National Park** : Uttaranchal
- **Manas Sanctuary** : Assam
- **Ghana Bird Sanctuary** : Rajasthan
- **Bandipur Sanctuary** : Karnataka
- **Dachigam Sanctuary** : Kashmir
- **Chandra Prabha Sanctuary** : Uttar Pradesh
- **Kaziranga Sanctuary** : Assam
- **Periyar Sanctuary** : Kerala
- **Bharatpur** : Rajasthan
- **Nagerhole** : Karnataka
- **Tadoba National Park** : Maharashtra
- **Gir Lion Sanctuary** : Gujarat
First in India

Actress to win Padma Shri Award — Nargis Dutt (1958).
Bharat Ratna Award winner — C. Rajagopalachari (1954).
Miss World — Reita Faria (1966).
Elected President — S. Radhakrishnan (1962-67).
Chief Justice of India — Harilal J. Kania (1950-51).
Chief Election Commissioner — Sukumar Sen (1950-58).
Chairman of Rajya Sabha — S.V. Krishnamoorthy (1952).
Woman to swim the English Channel — Arati Saha (1959).
Woman Jnanpith Award winner — Ashapurna Devi (1976).
Woman Governor — Sarojini Naidu (1947).

National Laboratories

National Physical Laboratory : New Delhi
National Institute of Oceanography : Panaji (Goa)
National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) : Nagpur
Indian Institute of Petroleum : Dehra Dun (Uttaranchal)
National Chemical Laboratory : Pune
Central Road Research Institute : New Delhi
Central Mining Research Station : Dhanbad (Bihar)
Central Drug Research Institute : Lucknow (UP)
Central Building Research Institute : Roorkee (UP)
Central Food Technological Research Institute : Mysore
Central Leather Research Institute : Chennai
National Aeronautical Laboratory : Bangalore

Sports Terms

Scoop - Hockey
Baton - Relay (Athletics)
Fault - Badminton/Tennis
Punch - Boxing
Ashes - Cricket
Chinaman - Cricket
Off side - Football/Hockey
Bull’s eye - Shooting
Deuce - Tennis
Scissors - Wrestling
Volley - Tennis
COUNTRIES WITH CHANGED NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Name</th>
<th>Old Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Rhodesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinam</td>
<td>Dutch Guiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Burma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>British Guiana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COUNTRIES WITH ALTERNATE NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Alternate Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Nippon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Formosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Bharat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIRST IN THE WORLD

- Woman to reach North Pole: Ann Bancroft
- Test Tube Baby: Louise Joy Brown
- Woman Prime Minister of a country: Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1960)
- Woman President of a country: Maria Estela Peron (Argentina)
- Men on Mt. Everest without Oxygen: Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler (1978)
Foreigner to get Bharat Ratna : Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
First Chinese pilgrim to visit India : Fahien
Englishman to receive Nobel Prize for Literature : Rudyard Kipling (1907)
Pope to visit India : Pope Paul VI
Woman to climb Mount Everest : Junko Taibei
Muslim invader of India : Mohammad-bin-Qasim

Quotations
A little knowledge is a dangerous thing - Alexander Pope
Man is by nature a political animal - Aristotle
Fools rush in where angels fear to tread - Alexander Pope
A thing of beauty is a joy for ever - John Keats
‘Just as I would not like to be a slave, so I would not like to be a master’ - Abraham Lincoln
I came, I saw, I conquered - Julius Caesar
Jai Jawan Jai Kisan - Lal Bahadur Shastri
Gharibi Hatawo - Indira Gandhi
Child is the father of man - Wordsworth

Pen names of Malayalam writers
Kovilan - V.V. Ayyappan
Omcheri - N. Narayana Pillai
Sanjayan - M.R. Nair
Cynic - M. Vasudevan
Nandanar - P.C. Gopalan
Thikkodian - P. Kunjananthan
Uroob - P.C. Kuttikrishnan
Vilasini - M.K. Menon
Mali - V. Madhavan Nair
Kakkanadan - George Vargheese

Important Years in World History
776 BC : First Olympiad in Greece
4 BC : Birth of Jesus Christ
AD 570 : Birth of Prophet Mohammed
622 : Beginning of Hijra Era
1215 : Signing of Magna Carta
1492 : Columbus discovered America
1688 : Glorious Revolution in England
1776 : American War of Independence
1789 : French Revolution
1815 : Battle of Waterloo
1848 : Publication of Communist Manifesto
1918 : First World War ended
1948 : Myanmar and Sri Lanka achieved independence
1963 : Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
1957 : First artificial satellite was launched by Russia
### Reforms and Events During British Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Alternate Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Census</td>
<td>- Ripon</td>
<td><strong>Alternate names</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal Award</td>
<td>- Wellington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctrine of Lapse</td>
<td>- Dalhousie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyarchy</td>
<td>- Chelmsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INA Trial</td>
<td>- Wavell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy</td>
<td>- Chelmsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Settlement</td>
<td>- Cornwallis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quit India</td>
<td>- Linlithgow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepoy Mutiny</td>
<td>- Canning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary Alliance</td>
<td>- Wellesley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet Mission</td>
<td>- Wavell</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Alternate names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Alternate Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bard of Avon</td>
<td>William Shakespeare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sultan of Beypore</td>
<td>Vaikom Mohammed Basheer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man of Destiny</td>
<td>Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Birdman of India</td>
<td>Salim Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Kesari</td>
<td>T. Prakasam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lok Nayak</td>
<td>Jayaprakash Narayan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father of Medicine</td>
<td>Hippocrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady with the Lamp</td>
<td>Florence Nightingale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poet's Poet</td>
<td>Edmund Spenser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajaji</td>
<td>C. Rajagopalachari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deenabandhu</td>
<td>C.F. Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Old Man of India</td>
<td>Dadabhai Naoroji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father of History</td>
<td>Herodotus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father of Indian Industry</td>
<td>Jamshedji Tata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father of Modern Chemistry</td>
<td>Joseph Priestley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father of Indian Renaissance</td>
<td>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banga bandhu</td>
<td>Sheikh Mujibur Rahman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger of the Snows</td>
<td>Tenzing Norgay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Napoleon</td>
<td>Samudragupta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man of Blood and Iron</td>
<td>Bismarck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guruji</td>
<td>M.S. Golwalkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maid of Orleans</td>
<td>Joan of Arc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father of Biology</td>
<td>Aristotle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Simham</td>
<td>Pazhassy Raja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokmanya</td>
<td>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightingale of India</td>
<td>Sarojini Naidu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diseases and affected body parts
PNEUMONIA - LUNGS
MENINGITIS - BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD
ECZEMAS - SKIN
AIDS - IMMUNE SYSTEM
GOITRE - THYROID GLAND
JAUNDICE - LIVER
TRACHOMA - EYES
TUBERCULOSIS - LUNGS
MALARIA - SPLEEN
RHEUMATISM - JOINTS
DIABETES - PANCREAS
ARTHritis - INFLAMMATION OF JOINTS
CATARACT - EYES
DIPHTHERIA - THROAT
TYPHOID - INTESTINE; WHOLE BODY
PYORRHOEA - GUMS

Historically important places

Mount Blanc : It is the highest mountain peak in Europe in the Alps on the confines of Italy and France.

Yellow Sea : It is a sea between China and Korea

Lumbini : It is the birthplace of Buddha in Nepal.

Kremlin : It is in Moscow. It is the headquarters of Russia.

Pearl Harbour : US naval base in Hawai Island. The Japanese attack of this brought them into the second world war.

Pentagon : It is in Washington. It is the defence head-quarters of USA.

Pisa : It is in Italy, well known for its leaning tower

Victoria Falls : It is on river Zambezi in Central Africa. It is 1,700 metres wide.

Potala : It is in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. Dalai Lama’s palace is situated here.

Monte Carlo : It is in France, famous for the luxurious resorts and world-renowned car rally.

Great Wall of China : 2,400 km long wall constructed by the Chinese Emperor Shih Hwang Ti.

Important Days

April 23 : World Book Day
May 8 : Red Cross Day
May 11 : National Technology Day
June 5 : World Environment Day
September 16 : Ozone Day
September 27 : World Tourism Day
October 1 : Day of the Elderly
October 16 : World Food Day
October 30 : World Thrift Day
December 1 : World AIDS Day
December 10 : Human Rights Day

The first to visit India

American President - Eisenhower
Russian Prime Minister - Bulganin
British Prime Minister - Harold Macmillan
British Monarch - King George V
Chinese Premier - Chou-En-lai
First Pope - Pope John Paul VI

Geographical Epithets

Bengal’s Sorrow – Damodar River
Blue Mountains – Nilgiri Hills
City of Sky Scrapers – New York
City of Seven Hills – Rome
City of Dreaming Spires – Oxford
City of Palaces – Calcutta
City of Golden Gate – San Francisco
City of Magnificent Distances – Washington
Cockpit of Europe – Belgium
China’s Sorrow – Hwang-Ho
Dark Continent – Africa
Emerald Island – Ireland
Eternal City – Rome
Forbidden City – Lhasa (Tibet)
Garden City – Chicago
Gate of Tears – Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb
Gateway of India – Mumbai
Gift of Nile – Egypt
Granite City – Aberdeen
Holy Land – Palestine
Herring Pond – Atlantic Ocean
Hermit Kingdom – Korea
Island Continent – Australia
Island of Cloves – Zanzibar
Island of Pearls – Bahrein (Persian Gulf)
Key to the Mediterranean – Gibraltar
Land of the Rising Sun – Japan
Land of Golden Fleece – Australia
Land of Midnight Sun – Norway
Loneliest Island – Tristan De Gunha (Mid Atlantic)
Land of Morning Calm – Korea
Land of Thousand Lakes – Finland
Land of the Thunderbolt – Bhutan
Land of Maple – Canada
Land of White Elephant – Thailand
Land of Cakes – Scotland
Never Never land – Vast Prairies of North Australia
Playground of Europe – Switzerland
Pearl of the Antilles – Cuba
Pillars of Hercules – Straits of Gibraltar
Pearl of the Pacific – Guyayaquil port of Equador
Quaker City – Philadelphia
Queen of the Adriatic – Venice
Roof of the World – The Pamirs, Central Asia