

1. Zahīr ud-Dīn Muhammad – Babur, born Zahīr ud-Dīn Muhammad, was the founder of the Mughal Empire and first Emperor of the Mughal dynasty in the Indian subcontinent.
2. Para-swimmer Murlikant Petkar – During 1972 Heidelberg Games in Germany, India bagged their first medal at the Paralympics. Para-swimmer Murlikant Petkar set a world record time of 37.331 seconds to bag a gold medal in 50m freestyle swimming.
3. President Of India – Indian High Courts Act 1861 – The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President with the consultation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the State. The other judges are appointed by the will of President, Governor and the Chief Justice of High Court.
4. German – The six official languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.
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6. C₆H₈O₆ – Structural Formula of ascorbic acid is C₆H₈O₆. Ascorbic Acid belongs to monosaccharide family and has a chemical formula C₆H₈O₆. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is a key vitamin to animals and plants.
7. six feet, six inches – The service line is six feet, six inches from the badminton net on each side. Let: An official break in play, caused by a minor violation such as the shuttle touching the badminton net. After a let, the rally is replayed and scores remain unchanged. Rally: An exchange of shots leading to a point or service change.
8. Kabaddi – During each play, known as a “raid”, a player from the attacking side, known as the “raider”, runs into the opposing team’s side of the court and attempts to tag as many of the seven defending players as possible.
9. Cricket – The Moin-ud-Dowlah Gold Cup Tournament is an Indian cricket competition that has been held in Hyderabad (and sometimes nearby Secunderabad) since 1930-31. From 1930-31 to 1937-38, and from 1962-63 to 1973-74, it had first-class status.
10. Suva – Suva is the capital of Fiji Islands. The city lies on the southeast coast of Viti Levu, Fiji’s principal island. Founded in 1849, Suva became the capital in 1882 and was made a city in 1952; it is now one of the largest urban centres in the South Pacific islands.
11. Nur-Sultan – On March 23, 2019, by the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the city of Astana was renamed to the city of Nur-Sultan – the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At present, the territory of the capital exceeds 722 square kilometres, the population is more than 1 million people.
12. Dushanbe – Its is also spelled Dušanbe, formerly (until 1929) Dyushambe, Diushambe, or (1929–61) Stalinabad, city and capital of Tajikistan.
13. Budapest – Budapest is the capital and the most populous city of Hungary. Administratively, Hungary is divided into 19 counties with the capital city of Budapest being independent of any county government. Hungary is among the top tourist destinations in Europe with the capital Budapest regarded as one of the most beautiful cities worldwide.

14. Amsterdam – Amsterdam is the capital of the Netherlands according to the Constitution of the Netherlands, although the States General and the Executive Branch have been situated in The Hague since 1588, along with the Supreme Court and the Council of State.

15. Candela – The candela (symbol: cd) is the SI base unit of luminous intensity; that is, power emitted by a light source in a particular direction, weighted by the luminosity function. A common candle emits light with a luminous intensity of roughly 1 cd

16. Japan – Origami is the art of paper folding, which is often associated with Japanese culture. In Japan, the earliest unambiguous reference to a paper model is in a short poem by Ihara. Paper money from various countries is also popular to create origami with; this is known Origami-related computer programs.

17. Pacific Ocean – The International Date Line, established in 1884, passes through the mid-Pacific Ocean and roughly follows a 180 degrees longitude north-south line on the Earth

18. Annie Wood Beasant

19. Galwan Valley

20. Chola Empire – The Chola Navy comprised the naval forces of the Chola Empire (4th Century BCE – 1279 CE), a Tamil thalassocratic empire of southern India, one of the longest-ruling dynasties in the world. The Chola Navy grew in size and status during the Medieval Cholas reign. Between 900 and 1100 CE, the navy grew from a small backwater entity to a potent maritime and diplomatic force across Asia, with maritime trade links extending from Arabia to China.

21. Udham Singh – On March 13 1940, Udham Singh successfully shot General Michael O'Dyer at a joint meeting of the East India Association and the Central Asian Society at Caxton Hall in London. Even after shooting the target, Udham Singh did not escape from the spot. He was arrested for the killing.

22. Kerala – Kathakali is a major form of classical Indian dance belonging to Kerala. It is a “story play” genre of art, but one distinguished by the elaborately colorful make-up, costumes and face masks that the traditionally male actor-dancers wear. Kathakali is a Hindu performance art in the Malayalam -speaking southwestern region of Kerala.

23. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jekisundas Kania, Term of Office: (DoA) 26-01-1950 to (DoR) 06-11-1951. Appointed as The Chief Justice of India on 26-01-1950.

24. Histology – The study of human and animal tissues is known as histology or, in connection with disease, as histopathology.

25. Madrid – COP25 will take place from 2 to 13 December 2019 at IFEMA – Feria de Madrid, Spain. The conference took place under the Presidency of the Government of Chile and that held with logistical support from the Government of Spain.

26. Tulsidas – Ramayana was written by Sage Valmiki. Experts estimate that it may have been written anywhere between the 7th Century BCE to 4th Century BCE, whereas Ramcharitmanas was written in 16th Century by Indian Bhakti poet Tulsidas.

27. England – The first World Cup was organised in England in June 1975, with the first ODI cricket match having been played only four years earlier. West Indies won the first world cup by 17 runs over Australia.

28. Mt. Everest – Most of the part of Mt. Everest lies in Nepal. And the remaining part in China. The name given by Nepal is 'Sagarmatha'. And in China it is called 'Chomolunga'. But the name widely and officially used all over the world is 'The Everest'.

29. Ten – The Council is composed of 15 Members: Five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and Ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (with end of term year): Estonia (2021) India (2022) Ireland (2022) Kenya (2022) Mexico (2022) Niger (2021) Norway (2022) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2021) Tunisia (2021) Viet Nam (2021)

30. Cricket – Michael Edward Killeen Hussey (born 27 May 1975) is an Australian cricket coach, commentator and former international cricketer, who played all forms of the game. Hussey is also widely known by his nickname 'Mr Cricket'.

31. Clement Attlee was the PM of Great Britain when India got her independence in 1947. Clement Richard Attlee, 1st Earl Attlee, KG, OM, CH, PC, FRS (3 January 1883 – 8 October 1967) was a British statesman of the Labour Party who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1945 to 1951 and Leader of the Labour Party from 1935 to 1955.

32. Iceland – Reykjavík is the capital and largest city of Iceland. It is located in southwestern Iceland, on the southern shore of Faxaflói bay.

33. Gautama Buddha – Shakyamuni is a name given to the Siddhārtha Gautama Buddha. The Buddha (also known as Siddhattha Gotama or Siddhārtha Gautama or Buddha Shakyamuni) was a philosopher, mendicant, meditator, spiritual teacher, and religious leader.

34. 1815 – The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, 18 June 1815 near Waterloo in Belgium, part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands at the time. It marked the final defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century.

35. Corsica – Napoleon Bonaparte Napoleon was born on the island of Corsica in 1769.

36. Mica – Mica is a shiny and non-metallic mineral and is used extensively in electrical and electronic industry. It has many properties which make it useful – it comes in thin layers, and is a non-conductor of electricity and heat.

37. Uranus, the seventh planet of the Solar System, has 27 known moons, most of which are named after characters that appear in, or are mentioned in, the works of William Shakespeare and Alexander Pope. Uranus's moons are divided into three groups: thirteen inner moons, five major moons, and nine irregular moons.

38. Conquer/ Vanquish/ Defeat

39. Blessing

40. To end an argument with someone and become friends again. This idiom originated in the 17th century in America. Native American tribes would literally

bury a hatchet (a cutting tool) in the ground as a declaration of peace when their fighting ended.

41. Make a fresh start, change one's conduct or attitude for the better. This expression alludes to turning the page of a book to a new page.

42. To get into trouble.

43. Separate

44. Synonym: Modest, Shy Antonym: Brazen, Shameless

45. Guilty, At fault

46. Tempt, Lure, Attract

47. Rs. 60

48. -

49. 1/12

50. 0.125

51. 24 kmph

52. 21: 28 : 36

53. 30%

54. 12

55. -

56. -

57. -

58. 1000

59. Rs. 13826.4

60. Approx. 2190

61. -

62. Calcium

63. -

64. Sodium

65. Sutej

66. Tissue

67. Chlorine or Sodium