

1. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, He is popularly known as Rajaji, was independent India's first Indian Governor General. He was a fierce Mahatma Gandhi loyalist, made Hindi a compulsory language in Tamil schools when he was CM.
2. Emperor Shah Jahan - The Moti Masjid was built by Emperor Shah Jahan (r. 1628-1658) at the highest point in the Agra Fort complex.
3. Revolt of 1857 - It was known as the first war of independence because it was for the first time that our entire nation irrespective of the caste, creed, race, and religion had come together and staged an armed protest against the Britishers to gain independence from their colonial rule.
4. Randall Munroe - What If?: Serious Scientific Answers to Absurd Hypothetical Questions is a non-fiction book by Randall Munroe in which the author answers hypothetical science questions sent to him by readers of his webcomic, xkcd.
5. Ljubljana - In 1991, when Slovenia gained its independence, Ljubljana became the national capital. Ljubljana is dominated by a medieval fortress, which dates from the 12th century. The old quarter of the city lies between the fortress and the river.
6. Chhattisgarh - Tea production in Assam was approximately 702 million kilograms in fiscal year 2019, the highest to any other region in the country. West Bengal came second that year with close to 395 million kilograms. A total of 1.35 billion kilograms of tea was produced in the country that year.
7. Football - Santosh Trophy is an Indian football tournament in which the states of the country along with some government institutions participate. This is held annually since 1941. Bengal was the first winner of the competition held in 1941.
8. No Ball - The umpire will call a no ball if: The heel of the bowler's front foot lands on or in front of the popping crease (the front line of the batting crease). However, the front foot can be raised over the line as long as the heel does not go beyond the popping crease.
9. Calcium Oxide (lime) - Portland cement is made up of four main compounds: tricalcium silicate ($3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$), dicalcium silicate ($2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$), tricalcium aluminate ($3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$), and a tetra-calcium aluminoferrite ($4\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$). In an abbreviated notation differing from the normal atomic symbols, these compounds are designated as C3S, C2S, C3A, and C4AF, where C stands for calcium oxide (lime), S for silica, A for alumina, and F for iron oxide.
10. Volleyball - Jousting in volleyball is when the ball is falling somewhere near the centerline of the net, and both teams are able to make a play on it. In a joust, players from both sides will jump up and try to make a winning play on the ball.
11. 1900 - India first participated at the Olympic Games in 1900, with a lone athlete (Norman Pritchard) winning two medals- both silver- in athletics. The nation first sent a team to the Summer Olympic Games in 1920, and has participated in every Summer Games since then. India has also competed at several Winter Olympic Games beginning in 1964.
12. Nitrogen - By far, the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere is nitrogen, which accounts for about 78% of the mass of dry air. Oxygen is the next most abundant gas, present at levels of 20 to 21%

13. Saina Nehwal – At the 2012 Summer Olympic Games, she won the Bronze medal for India and thereby became the country's first-ever Olympic Badminton medallist. We show you her road to the phenomenal Bronze medal at London 2012.

14. Emperor Shahjahan – It is said that Emperor Shahjahan built Jama Masjid at the cost of Rs. 10 crore and it can be called as the replica of Moti Masjid in Agra. It combines the best of Hindu and Muslim styles of architecture.

15. 1757 – The Battle of Plassey was fought in north-eastern India on 23 June 1757. Troops of the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, came up against the forces of Siraj-ud-Daulah, the last Nawab of Bengal, and his French allies.

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17. Shah Jahan – The Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, after ruling from Agra for eleven years, decided to shift to Delhi and laid the foundation stone of the Red Fort in 1638. For its inauguration in 1647, the main halls of the palace were draped in rich tapestry and covered with silk from China and velvet from Turkey.

18. Bronze Age – The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in its mature form from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE.

19. Sucheta Kriplani – Sucheta Kripalani (née Mazumdar), (25 June 1908 – 1 December 1974) was an Indian freedom fighter and politician. She was India's first woman Chief Minister, serving as the head of the Uttar Pradesh government from 1963 to 1967.

20. Antarctica – Antarctica is a continent which remains covered with snow and thick ice sheets all year round. Hence it is known as the 'White Continent'

21. Madhubani – Madhubani is a folk art of the Mithila region of Bihar that is known for using unique geometric patterns to create colourful paintings.

22. Mount Wycheproof – the world's smallest registered mountain. Located in Australia's Terrick Terrick Range, Mount Wycheproof stands 486 ft (148 meters to the rest of the world) above sea level, which is not bad as far as small mountains go.

23. Bahadur Shah Zafar – Aurangzeb's son, Bahadur Shah I, repealed the religious policies of his father and attempted to reform the administration. "However, after his death in 1712, the Mughal dynasty sank into chaos and violent feuds. In 1719 alone, four emperors successively ascended the throne"

24. Mercury – Mercury is a dense, silvery d-block element. It is the only metal that is liquid at standard conditions for temperature and pressure. The only other element that is liquid under these conditions is bromine, though metals such as caesium, gallium, and rubidium melt just above room temperature.

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26. Lion – The national emblem is an adaptation of the Lion Capital, originally found atop the Ashoka Column at Sarnath, established in 250 BC. The capital has four Asiatic lions—symbolising power, courage, pride and confidence—seated on a circular abacus.

27. Umbra - The umbra is the dark center portion of a shadow. The Moon's umbra causes total solar eclipses, and the Earth's umbra is involved in total and partial lunar eclipses. The umbra is the darkest type of shadow. ... Each shadow has 3 different areas: the umbra, the penumbra, and the antumbra.

28. Produnova - The dangerous vault is technically known as the Produnova, named after the Russian gymnast Yelena Produnova who first landed it. The Produnova is a women's artistic gymnastics vault consisting of a front handspring onto the vaulting horse and two front somersaults in a tucked position off it.

29. March Equinox - Equal Day and Night, Nearly. By Vigdis Hocken and Aparna Kher. There are two equinoxes every year, in March and September, when the Sun shines directly on the equator, and the length of night and day are nearly equal. Earth's position in relation to the Sun during the equinox

30. Graphite - The core of a pencil does not contain lead and never has. Pencils contain a form of solid carbon known as graphite.

31. The main organs of the UN are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat.

32. CH-47 Chinook IAF - Chinook is an advanced multi-mission helicopter that provides the Indian Air Force with unmatched strategic airlift capability across the full spectrum of combat and humanitarian missions.

33. Gallant

34. Fake, pretend

35. Inarticulate

36. Calm

37. Miss a chance/ being too slow to take advantage of an opportunity

38. Miss a chance/ being too slow to take advantage of an opportunity

39. To be reluctant

40. Provoke or Anger

41. Lack of Accuracy

42. (b) Passed over

43. (a) for

44. 3/2

45. 40

46. 6 days

47. 115 minutes

48. 5.5

49. $\frac{5}{6}$
50. 880 miles
51. 1560 rupees
52. 40%
53. 23.75%
54. 15 days
55. -
56. -
57. -
58. -
59. -
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62. -
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64. -
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