

International affairs ব্যাংকার্স রিক্রুটমেন্ট পরীক্ষার সাধারণ জ্ঞান টপিকসের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায়। তবে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের এডি/অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) এবং ব্যাংকার্স সিলেকশন কমিটির সিনিয়র অফিসার/ অফিসার/অফিসার (ক্যাশ) পরীক্ষা সমূহের অন্যতম অনুষঙ্গ এটি। মূলতঃ বিশালায়তনের এই কোর্সটি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য বজায় রেখে তৈরি করা হয়েছে। বিসিএসের মত এই কোর্সটির ব্যাপ্তি ব্যাংক জব কোর্সে নেই। তাই কেবলমাত্র ব্যাংক জব সিলেবাস অনুসরণে পাঠপদ্ধতি বসানো হলো।

✓ Discussed Topics:

- ✗ Continents
- ✗ Oceans
- ✗ GDP:(Top 10 Highest GDP Per Capita Income Countries in Asia, full list of richest countries in Africa by GDP (PPP) per capita 2019, Top 10 poorest countries in the world, Top 10 countries with fresh water resources, The Lowest GDP per Capita Income, Highest GDP per Capita Income Countries in the World
- ✗ Parliament in the World
- ✗ Stock Exchanges in the World
- ✗ List of World's Famous Airlines and Respective Country
- ✗ The 10 highest altitude airports in the World
- ✗ Important Lines and Boundaries
- ✗ Major Straits of the world
- ✗ World Famous Newspaper & Its holding countries
- ✗ World Famous News Agencies
- ✗ Broadcasting & Satellite Channels
- ✗ Space Agency Organizations
- ✗ Longest, largest, highest, tallest, smallest and biggest in the world
- ✗ Most Famous Awards
- ✗ Games & Sports

শিক্ষক উপরোক্ত প্রতিটি অধ্যায়ের উল্লিখিত সাব-টপিকস অবশ্যই লেকচার ম্যাটেরিয়ালের নির্দেশনার আলোকে পড়াবেন। যদি সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে কোন তথ্য পরিবর্তন হয়, তবে পরিবর্তিত তথ্য ক্লাসে অবশ্যই শেয়ার করবেন। ম্যাটেরিয়ালের বাইরে কোন নতুন তথ্য শেয়ার করার প্রয়োজন হলে তিনি অবশ্যই তা শেয়ার করবেন। তবে কোন অবস্থাতে উল্লিখিত টপিকসের কোন অংশ রিসার্চ ও ডেভেলপমেন্ট উইংয়ের পূর্বানুমতি ব্যতীত বাদ দিতে পারবেন না।

Mandatory Discussions

- a) Continents (Asia, Africa, Europe, South America, North America & Oceania) & its Countries' Capitals, currencies & Official languages,
- b) continents by area from largest to smallest
- c) Top 10 smallest countries in the world
- d) ,Old name of countries, old name of cities,
- e) The world various country and place's geographic alias
- f) List of countries by mineral production)

(No need to discuss all: Just provide necessary information's)

Hints: শিক্ষার্থীদের সহায়তার উদ্দেশ্যে আলোচনাগুলো সহায়ক হিসেবে দেওয়া হল। তবে শিক্ষক অবশ্যই দেখবেন আলোচনাগুলোতে যে তথ্য সরবরাহ করা হয়েছে তার কিছু পরিবর্তন হয়েছে কি-না? যদি পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে তবে অবশ্যই সেগুলো ক্লাসে জানিয়ে দিবেন এবং পরবর্তী ডেভেলপমেন্টের স্বার্থে রিসার্চ এন্ড ডেভেলপমেন্ট উইংকে অবহিত করবেন।

Asia

Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent, located primarily in the eastern and northern hemispheres. It covers 8.7% of the Earth's total surface area (or 30% of its land area) and with approximately 4.3 billion people, it hosts 60% of the world's current human population.

Asian countries' Names, Capitals, Currencies & official languages

Sl	Name	Capital	Currency	Official language
1.	Afghanistan (Southern Asia)	Kabul	Afghani (AFN)	Pashto, Dani (Persian)
2.	Armenia (Western Asia)	Yerevan	Dram (AMD)	Armenian
3.	Bahrain (Western Asia)	Manama	Bahraini Dinar (BHD)	Arabic
4.	Bangladesh (Southern Asia)	Dhaka	Taka (BDT)	Bengali
5.	Bhutan (Southern Asia)	Thimphu	Bhutanese (BTN)	Dzongkha
6.	Brunei (South-Eastern Asia)	Brunei (South-Eastern Asia)	Bandar Seri Begawan	Bahasa Melayu
7.	Cambodia (South-Eastern Asia)	Phnom Penh	Riel (KHR)	Khmer
8.	China (Eastern Asia)	Beijing	Renminbi (Yuan) (CNY)	Standard Chinese
9.	Cyprus (Western Asia)	Nicosia	Euro (EUR)	Greek Turkish
10.	East Timor (Timor-Leste) (South-Eastern Asia)	Dili	US Dollar (USD)	Portuguese Tetum
11.	Georgia (Western Asia)	Tbilisi	Lari (GEL)	Georgian
12.	India (Southern Asia)	New Delhi	Rupee (INR)	Hindi, English
13.	Indonesia (South-Eastern Asia)	Jakarta	Rupiah (IDR)	Indonesian
14.	Iran	Tehran	Rial (IRR)	Persian
15.	Iraq (Western Asia)	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar (IQD)	Kurdish, Arabic

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16.	Israel (Western Asia)	Jerusalem	Israeli New Shekel (ILS)	Hebrew, English, Arabic
17.	Japan (Eastern Asia)	Tokyo	Yen (JPY)	Japanese
18.	Jordan (Western Asia)	Amman	Jordanian Dinar (JOD)	Arabic
19.	Kazakhstan	Astana	Tenge (KZT)	Kazakh, Russian
20.	Kuwait (Western Asia)	Kuwait City	Kuwiti dinar (KWD)	Arabic
21.	Kyrgyzatan	Bishkek	Som (KGS)	Kyrgyz, Russian
22.	Laos (South-Eastern Asia)	Vientiane	Kip (LAK)	Lao
23.	Lebanon (Western Asia)	Beirut	Lebanese Pound (LBP)	Arabic
24.	Malaysia (South-Eastern Asia)	uala Lumpur (official) Putrajaya (seat of government)	Ringgit (MYR)	Malaysian
25.	Maldives (Southern Asia)	Male	Maldivian Rufiyaa (MVR)	Maldivian
26.	Mongolia (Eastern Asia)	Ulaanbaaar	Togrog (MNT)	Mongolian
27.	Myanmar (South-Eastern Asia)	Naypyidaw	Kyat (MMK)	Burmese
28.	Nepal (Southern Asia)	Kathmandu	Nepalese rupee (NPR)	Nepali
29.	North Korea (Eastern Asia)	Pyongyang	North Korean won (KPW)	Korean
30.	Oman (Western Asia)	Muscat	Rial (OMR)	Arabic
31.	Pakistan (Southern Asia)	Islamabad	Pakistani Rupee (PKR)	English, Urdu
32.	Palestine (Western Asia)	East Jerusalem	Egyptian pound (EGP) Israeli new sheql (ILS) Jordanian dinar (JOD)	Arabic
33.	Philippines (South-Eastern Asia)	Manila	Philippine Peso (PHP)	Filipino, English
34.	Qatar (Western Asia)	Doha	Riyal (QAR)	Arabic
35.	Saudi Arabia (Western Asia)	Riyadh	Saudi Riyal (SAR)	Arabic
36.	Singapore (South-Eastern Asia)	Singapore	Singapore dollar (SGD)	Englih, Chinese, Malay, Tamil
37.	South Kore (Eastern Asia)	Seoul	South Korean won (KRW)	Korean
38.	Sri Lanka (Southern Asia)	Colombo	Sri Lankan Rupee (LKR)	Sinhala, Tamil
39.	Syria (Western Asia)	Damascus	Syrian Pound (SYP)	Arabic
40.	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Somoni (TJS)	Tajik
41.	Thailand (South-Eastern Asia)	Bangkok	Baht (THB)	Thai
42.	Turkey (Western Asia)	Ankara	Turkish Lira (TRY)	Turkish
43.	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Turkmen new manat (TMT)	Turmen
44.	United Arab Emirates (Western Asia)	Abu Dhabi	UAE dirham (AED)	Arabic
45.	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Uzbekistan Som (UZS)	Uzbek
46.	Vietnam (South-Eastern Asia)	Hanoi	dong (VND)	Vietnamese
47.	Yemen (Western Asia)	Sana'a	Yemini Rial (YER)	Arabic

Africa

Africa is the world's second-largest and second-most-populous continent. At about 30.2 million km² (11.7 million sq mi) including adjacent islands; it covers six percent of the Earth's total surface area and 20.4 percent of the total land area. With 1.2 billion people as of 2016, it accounts for about 16% of the world's human population.

African countries' Names, Capitals, Currencies & Official languages

Sl	Name	Capital	Currency	Official language
1.	Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	Arabic
2.	Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	Portuguese
3.	Benin	Porto-Novo (official) Cotonou (Seat of government)	CFA franc	French
4.	Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	English, Setswana
5.	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	CFA franc	French
6.	Burundi	Bujumbura	Rupie	Kirundi, French
7.	Cameroon	Yaounde	CFA franc	French, English
8.	Cape Verde	Praia	Cape Verdean escudo	Portuguese
9.	Central African Republic	Bangui	CFA franc	French Sango
10.	Chad	N'Djamena	CFA franc	French, Arabic
11.	Comoros	Moroni	Comorian franc	Comorian, Arabic, French
12.	Congo (Congo-Brazzaville)	Brazzaville	CFA franc	French
13.	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Cost)	Yamoussoukro (official) bidjan (seat of government)	CFA franc	French
14.	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo- Kinshasa)	Kinshasa	Congolese franc	French
15.	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djiboutain franc	French, Arabi
16.	Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian pound	Arabic
17.	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	Equatorial Guinean peseta	Spanish, French, Portuguese
18.	Eritrea	Asmara	Tallero	Tigrinya, Arabic, English
19.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr	Amharic
20.	Gabon	Libreville	CFA franc	French
21.	Gambia	Banju	Gambian dalasi	English
22.	Ghana	Accra	Ghana cedi	English
23.	Guinea	Conakry	Guinean franc	French
24.	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	CFA franc	Portuguese
25.	Kenya	Nairobi	Kenyan shilling	Swahili English
26.	Lesotho	Maseru	Lesotho loti	English, Sesotho
27.	Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian dollar	English
28.	Libya	Tripoli	Dinar	Arabic
29.	Madagascar	Antananarivo	Malagasy ariary	Malagasy, French
30.	Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwacha	English, Chichewa
31.	Mali	Bamako	CFA franc	French
32.	Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	Arabic
33.	Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritian rupee	Mauritian Creole, French, English
34.	Morocco	Rabat	Moroccan dirham	Arabic, Berber
35.	Mozambique	Maputo	Mozambican metical	Portuguese

36.	Namibia	Windhoek	Namibian dollar	English
37.	Niger	Nimamey	CFA Franc	French
38.	Nigeria	Abuja	Naira	English
39.	Rwanda	Kigali	Rwandan franc	Kinyarwanda, English, French
40.	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Dobra	Portuguese
41.	Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc	French
42.	Seychelles	Victoria	Seychellois rupee	Seychellois Creoke, French, English
43.	Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	English
44.	Somalia	Mogadishu	Somali shilling	Somali Arabic
45.	South Africa	Pretoria (administrative/ executive) Cape Town (legislative) Bloemfontein (judicial)	South African rand	Afrikaans, English, Southern Ndebele, Northern sotho, Souther sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, xhosa, Zulu
46.	South Sudan	Juba	South Sudanese pound	English
47.	Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese pound	Arabic, Englihs
48.	Swaziland	Mbabane (administrative) Lobamba (royal and legislative)	Lilangeni	English, Swait
49.	Tanzania	Dodoma (official) Dar es Salaam (seat of government)	Tanzanian shilling	Swahili, English
50.	Togo	Lome	CFA franc	French
51.	Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian dinar	Arabic
52.	Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan shilling	Swahili, English, Luganda
53.	Zambia	Lusaka	Zambian kwacha	English
54.	Zimbabwe	Harare	various	English, Shona, Sindebele

Europe

Europe is the world's second-smallest continent by surface area, covering about 10,180,000 square kilometers (3,930,000 sq mi) or 2% of the Earth's surface and about 6.8% of its land area. Of Europe's approximately 50 states, Russia is by far the largest by both area and population, taking up 39% of the continent (although the country has lerritory in both Europe and Asia), while the Vatican City is the smallest. Europe is the third-most populous continent after Asia and Africa, with a population of 741 million or about 11% of the world's population as of 2016.

European countries' Names, Capitals, Currencies & official languages

Sl	Name	Capital	Currency	Official language
1.	Albania (Southern Europe)	Tirana	Lek	Albanian
2.	Andorra (Southern Europe)	Andorra la Vella	Euro	Catalan
3.	Austria (Western Europe)	Vienna	Euro	German
4.	Belarus (Eastern Europe)	Minsk	Belarusian ruble	Belarusian Russian
5.	Belgium (Western Europe)	Brussels	Euro	Dutch, French, German
6.	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Southern Europe)	Sarajevo	Convertible mark	Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian
7.	Bulgaria (Eastern Europe)	Sofia	Lev	Bulgarian
8.	Croatia (Southern Europe)	Zagreb	Kuna	Croatian

9.	Czech Republic (Eastern Europe)	Prague	Czech Koruna	Czech
10.	Denmark (Northern Europe)	Copenhagen	Danish Krone	Danish
11.	Estonia (Northern Europe)	Tallinn	Euro	Estonian
12.	Faroe Islands	Torshavn Self-governing territory of the Danish Realm	Faroese krona	Faroese Danish
13.	Finland (Northern Europe)	Helsinki	Euro	Finnish Swedish
14.	France (Western Europe)	Paris	Euro CFP franc	French
15.	Germany (Western Europe)	Berlin	Euro	German
16.	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Overseas territory of the United Kingdom	Gibraltar pound	English
17.	Greece (Southern Europe)	Athens	Euro	Greek
18.	Guernsey	Saint Peter Port British Crown dependency	Pound sterling	English French
19.	Hungary (Eastern Europe)	Budapest	Forint	Hungarian
20.	Iceland (Northern Europe)	Reykjavik	Icelandic Krona	Icelandic
21.	Ireland (Northern Europe)	Dublin	Euro	English, Irish
22.	Isle of Man	Douglas British Crown dependency	Pound Sterling	English Manx
23.	Italy (Southern Europe)	Rome	Euro	Italian
24.	Jersey	Saint Helier British Crown dependency	Pound sterling	English French
25.	Kosovo	Pristina De facto sovereign state recognized by over 80 UN members states A United Nations mandate in Serbian territory was put in place starting in 1999.	Euro	Albanian Serbian
26.	Latvia (Northern Europe)	Ryga	Euro	Latvian
27.	Liechtenstein (Western Europe)	Vaduz	Swiss franc	German
28.	Lithuania (Northern Europe)	Vilnius	Lithuanian litas	Lithuanian
29.	Luxembourg (Western Europe)	Luxembourg	Euro	Luxembourgish French German
30.	Macedonia	Skopje	Macedonian denar	Macedonian
31.	Malta (Southern Europe)	Valletta	Euro	Maltese English
32.	Moldova (Eastern Europe)	Chisinau	Moldovan leu	Moldovan
33.	Monaco (Western Europe)	Monaco	Euro	French
34.	Montenegro (Southern Europe)	Podgorica	Euro	Montenegrin
35.	Netherlands (Western Europe)	Amsterdam	Euro US dollar NA guilder	Dutch
36.	Norway (Northern Europe)	Oslo	Norwegian krone	Norwegian Bokmal Norsk
37.	Poland (Eastern Europe)	Warsaw	Zloty	Polish
38.	Portugal (Southern Europe)	Lisbon	Euro	Portuguese

39.	Romania (Eastern Europe)	Bucharest	Romanian leu	Romanian
40.	Russia	Moscow	Russian Ruble	Russian, 27 others co-official
41.	San Marino (Southern Europe)	San Marino	Euro	Italian
42.	Serbia (Southern Europe)	Belgrade	Serbian dinar	Serbian
43.	Slovakia (Eastern Europe)	Bratislava	Euro	Slovak
44.	Slovenia (Southern Europe)	Ljubljana	Euro	Slovene
45.	Spain (Southern Europe)	Madrid	Euro	Spanish Catalan Galician Basque
46.	Sweden (Northern Europe)	Stockholm	Swedish Krona	Swedish
47.	Switzerland (Western Europe)	Bern	Swiss franc	German French Italian Romansh
48.	Ukraine (Eastern Europe)	Kiev	Ukrainia hryvnia	Ukrainina
49.	United Kingdom (Northern Europe)	London	Pound sterling	English
50.	Vatican City (Southern Europe)	Vatican City	Euro	Italian

North America

North America is a continent wholly within the Northern Hemisphere and almost wholly within the Western Hemisphere. It is also considered a northern subcontinent of the Americas. It is bordered to the north by the Arctic Ocean, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, and to the southeast by South America and the Caribbean Sea.

North American countries' Names, Capitals, Currencies & official languages

Sl	Name	Capital	Currency	Official language
1.	Antigua and Barbuda (Caribbean)	St. John's	East Caribbean Dollar	English
2.	Bahamas (Caribbean)	Nassau	Bahamian Dollar	English
3.	Barbados (Caribbean)	Bridgetown	Barbadian Dollar	English
4.	Belize (Central America)	Belmopan	Belize Dollar	English
5.	Canada	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar	French English
6.	Costa Rica (Central America)	San Jose	Costa Rican colon	Spanish
7.	Cuba (Caribbean)	Havana	Cuban peso	Spanish
8.	Dominica (Caribbean)	Roseau	East Caribbean Dollar	English
9.	Dominican Republic (Caribbean)	Santo Domingo	Dominican peso	Spanish
10.	El Salvador (Central America)	San Salvador	United States Dollar	Spanish
11.	Grenada (Caribbean)	St. George's	East Caribbean Dollar	English

12.	Guatemala (Central America)	Guatemala City	Guatemalan quetzal	Spanish
13.	Haiti (Caribbean)	Port-au-Prince	Haitian gourde	French
14.	Honduras (Central America)	Tegucigalpa	Honduran lempira	Spanish
15.	Jamaica (Caribbean)	Kingston	Jamaican dollar	English
16.	Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican peso	Spanish
17.	Nicaragua (Central America)	Managua	Nicaraguan cordoba	Spanish
18.	Panama (Central America)	Panama City	United States Dollar Panamian balboa	Spanish
19.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	East Caribbean Dollar	English
20.	Saint Lucia (Caribbean)	Castries	East Caribbean Dollar	English
21.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Caribbean)	Kingstown	East Caribbean Dollar	English
22.	Trinidad and Tobago (Caribbean)	Port of Spain	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	English
23.	United States	Washington, D.C	United Dollar	Many, National Language- English

South America

South America is a continent located in the Western Hemisphere, mostly in the Southern Hemisphere, with a relatively small portion in the Northern Hemisphere. It is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the north and east by the Atlantic Ocean; North America and the Caribbean Sea lie to the northwest.

South American countries' Names, Capitals, Currencies & Official languages

Sl	Name	Capital	Currency	Official language
1.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso	Spanish
2.	Bolivia	Sucre (official) La Paz (Seat of government)	Boliviano	Spanish Quechua Aymara
3.	Brazil	Brasilia	Real	Portuguese
4.	Chile	Santiago	Peso	Spanish
5.	Colombia	Bogota	Peso	Spanish
6.	Ecuador	Quito	United States dollar	Spanish
7.	Falkland Islands	Stanley Overseas territory of the United Kingdom	Falkland Islands Pound	English
8.	French Guizana	Cayenne Overseas department of France	Euro	French
9.	Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese dollar	English
10.	Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	Spanish, Guarani
11.	Peru	Lima	Nuevo sol	Spanish
12.	Suriname	Paramaribo	Surinamese dollar	Dutch
13.	Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguayan peso	Spanish
14.	Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar fuerte	Spanish

Oceania

Australia (UK or US) is a region centered on the islands of the tropical Pacific Ocean. Opinions of what constitutes Oceania range from the coral atolls and volcanic islands of the South Pacific (ethnologically divided into the subregions of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia) to the entire insular region between Asia and the Americas, including Australasia and the Maritime Southeast Asia.

Oceania countries' Names, Capitals, Currencies & Official languages

Sl	Name	Capital	Currency	Official language
1.	Australia	Canberra	Australian dollar	English
2.	Fiji	Surva	Fijian dollar	English, Fijian, Fiji Hindi
3.	Kiribati	South Tarawa	Kiribati dollar Australian dollar (AUD)	English, Gilbertese
4.	Marshall Islands	Majuro	United States dollar (USD)	English, Marshallese
5.	Micronesia	Palikir	United States dollar (USD)	English
6.	Nauru	Yaren	Australian Dollar	Nauruan, English
7.	New Zeland	Wellington	New Zealand Dollar	Maori New Zealand Sign English
8.	Palau	Ngerulmud	United States dollar (USD)	English, Palauan
9.	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Papua New Guinean Kina	English, Hiri Motu, PNG Sign Language, Tok Pisin
10.	Samoa	Apia	WS\$ Tala (WST)	English, Samoan
11.	Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islands dollar (SBD)	English
12.	Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Tongan pa'anga	English, Tongan
13.	Tuvalu	Funafuti	Australian Dollar	English, Tuvaluan
14.	Vanuatu	Port Vila	Vanuatu vatu	Bislama, French, English

Antarctica

Antarctica (or) is Earth's southern most continent, containing the geographic South Pole. It is situated in the Antarctic region of the Southern Hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. Antarctica, on average, is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent, and has the highest average elevation of all the continents. Antarctica is considered a desert, with annual precipitation of only 200 mm (8 inches) along the coast and far less inland. The temperature in Antarctica has reached -89°C (-129°F). There are no permanent human residents, but anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 people reside throughout the year at the research stations scattered across the continent. Only cold-adapted organism survive there, including many.

The following table illustrates the Extremes of the Continents-

Continent	Highest Point	Elevation in Meter	Location	Lowest Point	Elevation in Meter	Location
Asia	Mt. Everest	8,848	Nepal	Dead Sea	-427	Israel & Jordan
Africa	Mt Kikimanjaro	5,895	Tanzania	Lake Assal	-155	Djibouti
North America	Mt. McKinley (Denali)	6,198	Alaska (USA)	Death Valley	-86	California (USA)
South America	Aconeagua	6,970	Argentina	Laguna del Carbon	-105	Argentina
Europe	Mt. Elbru	5,642	Russia	Caspian Sea	-28	In the Russia part
Australia	Puncak Jaya	4,884	Indonesia	Lake Eyre	-15	Australia
Antarctica	Vinson Massif	4,892	Antarctica	Deep Lake, Vestfold Hills	-50	Antarctica

Continents by area from largest to smallest

Continents by area from largest to smallest					
Rank	Continent	Total Area (sq. km)	Total Area (sq.ml)	Largest Country	Smallest Country
1	Asia	44,579,000	17,212,000	China	Maldives
2	Africa	30,370,000	11,730,000	Algeria	Seychelles
3	North America	24,809,000	9,540,000	Canada	Saint Kitts and Nevis
4	South America	17,840,000	6,890,000	Brazil	Suriname
5	Antarctica	14,000,000	5,400,000		
6	Europe	10,180,000	3,930,000	Russia	Vatican City
7	Oceania	8,600,000	3,300,000	Australia	Nauru

The top ten smallest countries of the world

Country	Area in Sq. Km	Population	Location
Vatican City	0.44		Italy (Europe)
Monaco	2.02		France (Europe)
Nauru	21	10,084	Pacific Ocean
Tuvalu	26	10,640	Pacific Ocean
San Marino	61	32,576	Italy (Europe)
Liechtenstein	160	37,340	Europe
Marshall Islands	181	72,191	Pacific Ocean
Saint Kitts and Nevis	261	54,961	Caribbean Sea
Maldives	300	393,500	Indian Ocean
Malta	316	445,426	Mediterranean Sea

Old Names of Countries

Sl.	Present Name	Old Name	Year renamed
1.	Thailand	Siam	1949
2.	Mali	Sudanese Republic	1960
3.	Malawi	Nyasaland	1964
4.	Zambia	Northern Rhodesia	1964
5.	Botswana	Bewchuanaland	1966
6.	Lesotho	Basutoland	1966
7.	Bangladesh	East Pakistan	1971
8.	Sri Lanka	Ceylon	1972
9.	Tuvalu	Ellice Islands	1976
10.	Vanuatu	New Hebrides	1960
11.	Zimbabwe	Southern Rhodesia	1980
12.	Burkina Faso	Upper Volta	1984
13.	Myanmar	Murma	1989
14.	Namibia	South West Africa	1990
15.	Democratic Republic of Congo	Zaire	1997
16.	Cambodia	Kampuchea	gg

Old Names of Cities

Sl.	Present Name	Old Name	Country
1.	Ankara	Angora	Turkey
2.	Beijing	Peking	China
3.	Istanbul	Constantinople	Turkey
4.	Ho Chi Minh City	Saigon	Bietnam
5.	Harare	Salisbury	Zimbabwe
6.	Volgograd	Stalingrad	Russia
7.	St Petersburg	Leningrad	Russia
8.	Yangon	Rangoon	Myanmar
9.	Oslo	Kristaria	Norway
10.	Dhaka	Jahangirnagar	Bangladesh

The World's Various Country and Place's Geographic Alias

Sl.	Geographical Alias	Country/ Place name	Sl.	Geographical Alias	Country/ Place name
1.	Country of golden fiber	Bangladesh	18.	India's Rome	Delhi
2.	Gateway of India	Mumbai, India	19.	Dark continent	Africa
3.	Silent city	Rome	20.	India's Rome	Delhi
4.	Earth heaven	Kashmir	21.	Dark continent	Africa
5.	Markets city	Cairo	22.	Pyramid Country	Egypt
6.	Country of white elephant	Thailand	23.	The roof of the world	Pamir plateau
7.	The temple city	Benaras	24.	Wall Country	China
8.	In the morning peace	Korea	25.	Sunrise's Country	Japan
9.	Royal palace city	Kolkata	26.	Lighing city	Paris
10.	Pink city	Jaipur, Rajasthan	27.	Island's continent	Ocealia
11.	The world Delta	Bangladesh	28.	Earthquake Country	Japan
12.	City of seven hills	Rome	29.	Island's city	Venice

Lecture-2

ACHIEVEMENT BANK JOB

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13.	Country of thousand Lake	Finland
14.	Europe playground	Switzerland
15.	Pope city	Vatican
16.	Peart of country	Cuba
17.	Desert country	Africa

30.	Golden city	Johannesburg
31.	Island of Pearl	Bahrain
32.	Country of Kangaroos	Australia
33.	Sizable Zoo	Africa
34.	City of Garden	Chicago

List of Largest Producing Countries of Agricultural Commodities

	First	Second	Third
Barley	Russia	Germany	France
Buckwheat	Russia	China	Ukraine
Malze (com)	United States	China	Brazil
Oats	Russia	Canada	Australia
Rice, paddy	China	India	Indonesia
Rye	Germany	Russia	Poland
Sorghum	United States	Nigeria	Sudan
Triticale	Poland	Germany	Belgium
Wheet	China	India	Russia

Lists of Countries by Mineral Production

Fossil Fuels	Largest Producer	Second largest producer
Coal	China	India
Natural gas	United States	Russia
Petroleum	Russia	Saudi Arabia

Nuclear Fuel

Gem	Largest Producer	Second largest producer
Fluorite	China	Mexico
Diamond	Russia	Australia

Metals

Metals	Largest Producer	Second largest producer
Aluminum	China	Russia
Copper	Chile	China
Gold	China	Australia
Iron ore	Australia	Brazil
Lithium	Australia	Chile
Manganese	South Africa	Australia
Mercury	China	Mexico
Platinum	South Africa	Russia
Silver	Mexico	China
Tin	China	Indonesia
Zinc	China	Australia

Mandatory discussion

- **Ocean : 5 main Oceans of the world** (Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, Southern ocean)
- **Major Seas of The World**
- **Major Lakes of the World**

5 Main Oceans of the World

The following table describes the major facts of all the five Oceans

Ocean	Area (sq. km)	% of Total	Avg. Depth (in meter)	Deepest Point
Pacific Ocean	168,723,000	46.6	3,970	Mariana Trench (10,994 m deep)
Atlantic Ocean	85,133,000	23.5	3,646	Puerto Rico Trench (8,648 m)
Indian Ocean	70,560,000	19.5	3,741	Diamantina Trench (8,047 m) Sunda Trench (7,725 m)
Arctic Ocean	15,558,000	15,558,000	1,205	Eurasian Basin (5,450 m)
Southern Ocean	21,960,000	6.1	3,270	South Sandwich Trench (7.236m)

The following table enlists major Seas of the world

Sea	Area (sq. km)	Location (in)
Arabian sea	3,862,000	Indian Ocean
South China Sea	3,500,000	Pacific Ocean
Caribbean Sea	2,754,000	Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea	2,500,000	Atlantic Ocean
Bay of Bengal	2,172,000	Indian Ocean

Bering Sea	2,000,000	Pacific Ocean
Sea of Kohotsk	1,583,000	Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Mexico	1,550,000	Atlantic Ocean
East China Sea	1,249,000	Pacific Ocean
Hudson Bay	1,230,000	Atlantic Ocean
Sea of Japan	977,980	Pacific Ocean

The following table enlist the major Lakes of the world

Sea	Area (sq. km)	Location (in)
Caspian Sea	436,000	Asia
Lake Superior	82,100	North America
Lake Victoria	68,870	Africa
Lake Huron	59,600	North America
Lake Michigan	58,000	North America

Lake Tangnyika	32,600	Africa
Lake Baikal	31,500	Russia
Great Bear Lake	31,000	Canada
Malawi	29,500	Africa

Great Slave Lake	27,000	27,000
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Teacher's Discussion

GDP

Top 10 Highest GDP Per Capita Income Countries in Asia

Country	GDP Per Capita (in US\$)		
1. Qatar	129,360	Emirates	
2. Macao SAR, China	125,170	7. Hong kong, SAR, China	63,350
3. Singapore	93,680	8. Japan	38,89.5
4. Brunei	77,700	9. Israel	37,292.6
5. Kuwait	71,930	10. Korea, Rep.	27,538.8
6. United Arab	69,900		

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF), October 2018

Below is the full list of richest countries in Africa by GDP (PPP) per capita 2019.

Rank	Country	GDP per capita (PPP) in US Dollars
1	Equatorial Guinea	34,865
2	Seychelles	28,712
3	Mauritius	21,628
4	Gabon	19,266
5	Botswana	18,146
6	Algeria	15,150
7	South Africa	13,403
8	Egypt	12,994
9	Tunisia	11,987
10	Namibia	11,528

Top 10 Poorest Countries in Europe

Name of Country	GDP per Capita		
1. Moldova	\$2290	5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$5181
2. Ukraine	\$2640	6. Republic of Macedonia	\$5443
3. Kosovo	\$3894	7. Belarus	\$5726
4. Albania	\$4538	9. Montenegro	\$7670
		10. Bulgaria	\$8032

Top 10 Countries with Freshwater Resources

Country	Freshwater (Cubic Kilometers)		
		China	2f,840

Brazil	8,233	Colombia	2,132
Russia	4,508	European Union	2,057
United States	3,069	Indonesia	2,019
Canada	2,902	Peru	1,913
		India	1,911

The Lowest GDP per Capita Income

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of economy is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a period of time, often annually or quarterly. It divides the country's gross domestic product by its total population. That makes it the best measurement of a country's standard of living. It shows how prosperous a country feels to each of its citizens.

Top 10 Countries with the Lowest GDP per Capita

Country (Rank)	GDP Per Capita per years (s)
1. Central African Republic	\$700
2. Burundi	\$800
3. Democratic Republic of the Congo	\$800
4. Liberia	\$900
5. Tokelau	\$1,000 (1993 estimate)
6. Malawi	\$1,200
7. Niger	\$1,200
8. Mozambique	\$1,300
9. South Sudan	\$1,500
10. Comoros	\$1,600

The most of the World's poorest countries are located in Africa. The nominal GDP of the top 10 economies contributed 67% of the world's economy, while to top 20 economies contribute almost 81%. The remaining 172 countries together constitute less than one-fifth to the world's economy.

Highest GDP per Capita Income Countries in the World

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators used to estimate the health of an economy. It identifies the wealth of a specific country. It is a measure of consumer spending (C) plus business investment (I) and government spending (G) as well as its net exports, which is exports minus imports (X-M).

Top 10 Highest GDP Per Capita Income Countries in the World

Country (Rank)	GDP per capita (\$)		
10. Hong Kong	63,350	5. Brunei Darussalam	77,700
9. UAE	69,900	4. Singapore	93,680
8. Kuwait	71,930	3. Luxembourg	112,710
7. Norway	72,190	2. Macao	125,170
6. Ireland	75,790	1. Qatar	129,360

In any democratic form of government the supreme legislative body is called as Parliament. It is also the executive governing body of the country. Parliament, Congress, National Assembly etc. are the common names used to represent this legislative body.

The Legislature can be Unicameral or Bicameral. Smaller countries with small constituencies may prefer unicameral legislature but bigger countries generally have bicameral type legislature. In Bicameral legislature the Parliament have two houses- the Lower House and the upper House. The members of lower house are generally directly elected from citizens while members of Upper house are generally nominated.

S.N	Country	Parliament	S.N	Country	Parliament
1.	Afghanistan	National Assembly	50.	Iraq	National Assembly
2.	Albania	People's Assembly	51.	Italy	Chamber of Deputies and Senate
3.	Algeria	National People's Assembly	52.	Japan	Diet
4.	Andorra	General Council	53.	Jordan	National Assembly
5.	Angola	National People's Assembly	54.	Kenya	National Assembly
6.	Argentina	National Congress	55.	Korea (North)	Supreme People's Assembly
7.	Australia	Federal Parliament	56.	Korea (South)	National Assembly
8.	Austria	National Assembly	57.	Kuwait	National Assembly
9.	Azerbaijan	Melli Majlis	58.	Labanon	National Assembly
10.	Bahamas	General Assembly	59.	Laos	People's Supreme Assembly
11.	Bahrain	Consultative Council	60.	Lesotho	
12.	Bangladesh	Jatiya Sansad	61.	Libya	General People's Congress
13.	Belize	National Assembly	62.	Liberia	National Assembly
14.	Bhutan	Tshogdu	63.	Lithuania	Seimas
15.	Bolivia	National Congress	64.	Luxembourg	Chamber of Deputies
16.	Bostswana	National Assembly	65.	Madagascar	National People's Assembly
17.	Brazil	National Congress	66.	Malaysia	Dewan Negara
18.	Britain	Parliment (House of Common's and House of Lords)	67.	Maldives	Majlis
19.	Brunei	National Assembly	68.	Mongolia	Great People's Khural
20.	Bulgaria	Narodno Subranie	69.	Montenegro	Federal Assembly
21.	Cambodia	National Assembly	70.	Mozambique	People's Assebmlly
22.	Canada	Parliament	71.	Myanmar	Pyithu Jlutaw
23.	China	National People's Congress	72.	Nepal	National Panchayat
24.	Chile	Chamber of Deputies and Senate	73.	Netherlands	The State General
25.	Colombia	Congress	74.	New Zeland	Parliament (House of Representative)
26.	Comoros	Legislative Council and Senate	75.	Norway	Storting
27.	Congo	Rep. of National	76.	Oman	Monarchy
28.	Costa Rica	Legislative Council and senate	77.	Pakistan	National Assembly & Senate
29.	Croatia	Sabor	78.	Papua New Guinea	National Parliament
30.	Cuba	National Assembly of People's Power	79.	Paraguay	Senate & Chamber of Deputis
31.	Czech Republic	Chamber of Deputies and Senate	80.	Philippines	The Congress
32.	Denmark	Folketing	81.	Poland	Sejm
33.	East Timor	Constituent Assembly	82.	Romania	Great National Assembly
34.	Ecuador	National Congress			
35.	Egypt	People's Assembly			

36.	El Salvador	Leislative Assembly	83.	Russia	Duma & Federal Council
37.	Ehtiopia	Federal Council and House of Representative	84.	Saudi Arabia	Majlis Al Shura
38.	Fiji Islands	Senate & House of Representative	85.	Senegal	National Assembly
39.	Finland	Eduskusta (Parliament)	86.	Serbia	Federal Assebmlly
40.	France	National Assembly	87.	South Africa	Rep. House of Assembly
41.	Germany	Bundestag (Lower House), Bundesrat (Upper House)	88.	Spain	Cortes
42.	Great Britain	Parliament	89.	Sudan	National Assembly
43.	Greece	Chamber of Deputies	90.	Sweden	Riksidag
44.	Guyana	National Assembly	91.	Switzerland	Federal Assembly
45.	Hungary	National Assembly	92.	Syria	People's Council
46.	Iceland	Althing	93.	Tiwan	Yunan
47.	India	Parliament	94.	Tunisia	National Assembly
48.	Indonesia	People's Consultative Assembly	95.	Turkey	Grand National Assembly
49.	Iran	Majlis	96.	USA	Congress
			97.	Venezuela	National Congress
			98.	Vietnam	National Assembly
			99.	Zaire	National Legislatives Council
			100.	Zambia	National Assembly

Teacher's Discussion

Stock Exchanges in the World

Stock Exchanges in the World

Stock Exchange also called as a Stock Market or a Share Market is a market for the purchase and sale of industrial and financial security. It is a place where trading in securities is conducted as per rules and regulations. It also, performs various functions and offers useful service to investors and borrowing companies. The oldest stock exchange in the world is the London stock exchange. While, Dhaka stock exchange (established in 1954) is the oldest in Bangladesh. To know more about all the stock exchanges, read the below.

Rank	Exchange	Economy	Headquarters
1.	New York Stock Exchange	United States	New York.
2.	NASDAQ	United States	New York
3.	London Stock Exchange Group	United Kingdom, Italy	London
4.	Japan Exchange Group- Tokyo	Japan	Tokyo.
5.	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China	Shanghai
6.	Hong kong Stock exchange	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
7.	Euro next	European Union	Amsterdam Brussels Lisbon

			London Paris
8.	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China	Shenzhen
9.	Toronto Stock Exchange	Canada	Toronto
10.	Deutsche Borse	Germany	Frankfurt
11.	Bombay Stock Exchange	India	Mumbai
12.	National Stock Exchange of India	India	Mumbai
13.	Six Swiss Exchange	Switzerland	Zurich
14.	Australian Securities Exchange	Australia	Sydney
15.	Korea Exchange	South Korea	Seoul
16.	OMX Nordic Exchange	Northern Europe, Armenia	Stockholm
17.	JSE Limited	South Africa	Johannesburg
18.	BME Spanish Exchanges	Spain	Madrid
19.	Taiwan Stock Exchange	Taiwan	Taipei
20.	BM & F Bovespa	Brazil	Sao Paulo
21.	Dhaka Stock Exchange	Dhaka	Bangladesh
22.	Chittagong Stock exchange (1995)	Chittagong	Bangladesh

Teacher's Discussion

World Famous & Important Things

List of World's Famous Airlines and Respective Country

Airline	Country	Airline	Country
Lufthansa German Airlines	Germany	Scandinavian Airlines System	Norway
Aero-flot	Russia	KLM Royal Dutch	Netherlands
Pan American World Airways System	U.S.A.	Thai Airways International	Thailand
Trans-world Airways	U.S.A.	Swissair	Switzerland
Delta Airlines	U.S.A.	Emirates	U.A.E
Braathens	Norway	Air-Ceylon	Sri Lanka
Braathens	Norway	Iberia	Spain
Scandinavian Airlines System	Norway	Pakistan International Airlines	Pakistan
KLM Royal Dutch	Netherlands	Air-India	India
Royal Nepal Airlines	Nepal	Cathay Pacific	Hong Kong
Japan Airlines	Japan	Air France	France
All Nippon Airways	Japan	Finnair	Finland
Alitalia	Italy	Easy Jet	England
Ryanair	Ireland	B.O.A.C.	English
Garuda Airways	Indonesia	Sabena	Belgium
		Quantas Empire Airways	Australia
		Arana Afghan Airlines	Afghanistan

The world's highest altitude airports, situated at a minimum elevation of 2,500 m (8,202 ft.) above sea level is drafted on the basis of report given by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) are given below:

The 10 highest altitude airports in the World

Braathens	Norway	6. Uyuni Airport	IATA Code: UYU
1. Daocheng Yading	IATA Code: DCY		Height (m): 3,954

Airport	Height (m): 4,411 City or region served: Daocheng, Sichuan Country: China	7. Captain Nicolas Rojas Airport	IATA Code: POI Height (m): 3,936 City or region served: Potosi Country: Bolivia
2. Qamdo Bamda Airport	IATA Code: BPX Height (m): 4,334 City or region served: Qamdo, Tibet Country: China	8. Yushu Batang Airport	IATA Code: YUS Height (m): 2,890 City or region served: Yushu, Qinghai Country: China
3. Kangding Airport	IATA Code: KGT Height (m): 4,280 City or region served: Kangding, Sichuan Country: China	9. Inca Manco Capac International Airport	IATA Code: JUL Height (m): 3,826 City or region served: Juliaca and Puno Country: Peru
4. Ngari Gunsu Airport	IATA Code: NGQ Height (m): 4,274 City or region served: Shiquanhe, Tibet Country: China	10. Golog Maqin Airport	IATA Code: GMQ Height (m): 3,788 City or region served: Golog, Qinghai Country: China
5. EI Alto International Airport	IATA Code: I.PB Height (m): 4,061 City or region served: La Paz		

China hosting eight out of top 10 highest altitude airports in the world and the world's highest Airport is Daocheng Yading which is 4,411m above sea level.

Important Lines and Boundaries

Marginal Line:	320 km line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border
Line of Actual Control:	India & China on the Northern Border
Line of Control:	India and Pakistan
Durand Line:	Afghanistan and Pakistan
Radcliffe Line:	India and Pakistan (its includes Bangladesh Line)
Blue Line:	Israel & Lebanon
Purple Line:	Israel and Syria
Green Line:	Israel and its neighbors (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria)
Mason- Dixon line:	Maryland and Pennsylvania/ Delaware in Colonial America
Curzon Line:	Poland & Russia
Military Demarcation Line (MDL) or Armistice Line:	North Korea and South Korea
McMahan Line:	India & China
Maginot Line:	France & Germany

Mannar haime line:	Russia & Finland
Order Neisse Line:	Germany & Poland (aftermath of World War II)
Hindenburg Line:	Poland & Germany (at the time of First World War)
Sigfried Line East:	France & Germany (at the time of Second World War)
16 Parallel North:	Angola and Namibia
17th Parallel Line:	North & South Vietnam
20 Parallel North:	Libya & Sudan
22 Parallel North:	Egypt & Sudan
25 Parallel North:	Mauritania & Mali
26 Parallel North:	Western Sahara & Mali
31 Parallel North:	Iraq & Iran
Parallel North:	US it serves as border b/w Tennessee/Mississippi, Tennessee/ Alabama, Tennessee/ Georgia, North Carolina/ Georgia
36 Parallel North:	In the US it Forms the southernmost boundary of the state of Missouri with the state of Arkansas
38 Parallel North Line:	North & South Korea (Before the Korean war)
40 Parallel North:	US it serves as border b/w Nebraska & ansas
41 Parallel North:	US it forms the border b/w wyoming/utah border, Wyoming/Colorado, Nebraska/ Colorado.
42 Parallel North:	US it serves as border of new youk & Pennyslvania Border
43 Parallel North:	US it serves as border of b/w State Nebraska & state of South Dakota
45 Parallel North:	US it forms the boundary b/w Montana & Wyoming
49 Parallel North (Medicine Line):	USA & Canada

World Famous Newspaper & Its holding countries

Newspaper Names	Country	Newspaper Names	Country
Daily News, Washington Post, The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal	U.S.A.	Zaman	Turkey
Daily Mirror, The Guardian, The Sun, Daily Mail,	U.K.	Quest	France
People's Daily, Reference News	China	La Repubblica	Italy
Dawn	Pakistan	Al-Ahram	Egypt
Bild	Germany	The Times of India	India
Asahi Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun	Japan	El Mundo	Spain
		National Post	Canada
		The Daily Star, The Financial Express	Bangladesh

World Famous News Agencies

Founded in 1846, Associated Press (AP) was the first news agency in the world.

Newspaper Names	Country

Associated Press (AP)	United States of America
United Press International (UPI)	United States of America
United Press International (UP)	United States of America
Reuters	United Kingdom
Telegraph Agency of the Sovereign States (TASS)	Russia
Agentwtvo Politicheskikh Novostiei (APN)	Russia
Interfax News Agency	Russia
RIA Novosti (Russian Information Agency)	Russia
Malaysian National News Agency (MNNA)	Malaysia
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)	Italy
Associated Israel Press (AIP)	Israel
Agence France Press (A.F.P)	France
Press Trust of India (PTI)	India
Xin Hua	China
Kyodo	Japan
Antara	Indonesia
Islamic Republic news Agency (IRNA)	Iran
Deutsche Presse Agentur (D.P.A.)	Germany
Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA)	Germany
Palestine News Agency (Wafa)	Palestine
Australian Associated Press (A.A.P)	Australia
Pakistan Press International (P.P.I) and Associated press of Pakistan (APP)	Pakistan
News Network International (NNI)	Pakistan
Middle East News Agency (MENA)	Egypt
Agencia Cubana de Noticias (ACN)	Cuba
United News of Bangladesh (UNB)	Bangladesh
Algerie Presse Service APS)	Algeria
Asia News Network	Thailand
National News Agency (NNA)	Lebanon
Sahara Press Service	Morocco
Saudi Press Agency (SPA)	Saudi Arabia

Famous Broadcasting & Satellite Channels

Broadcasting & Satellite Channels	Headquarters
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	London, United Kingdom
Cable News network (CNN), Alhurra	USA
Al Jazeera	Doha, Qatar
ESPN Star	USA

Space Agency Organizations

Organizations Name	Abbreviation	Headquarters	Formation
European Space Agency	ESA	Paris, France	1975
Indian Space Research Organization	ISRO	Bangalore, India	1969
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA	Washington, D.C. USA	1958
United Kingdom Space Agency	UKSA	Swindon, Wilshire	2010
China National Space Administration	CNSA	Beijing, China	1993

Russian Federal Space Agency	CNES	Paris, France	1961
French Space Agency	CNES	Paris, France	1961
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency	JAXA	Tokyo, Japan	2003
German Aerospace Center	DLR	Cologne	1969
Italian Space Agency	ASI	Rome, Italy	1988

Famous Waterfalls in the World

Waterfalls are indeed natural wonders. Streams of water flowing from as high as the sky-the beauty of waterfalls is a beauty by itself, the taller the waterfall, the more lovable it is.

List of Famous Waterfalls in the World

Waterfall	Height	Locality	Country
Angel Falls	979 meters (3,121 ft)	Canaima National Park, Bolivar	Venezuela
Tugela Falls	948 meters (3,110 ft)	KwaZulu-Natal	South Africa
Trees Hermanas Falls	914 meters (2,999 ft)	Otishi National Park, Junin	Peru
Olo'upena falls	900 meters (2,953 ft)	Molokai, Hawaii	United States
Yumbilla Falls	896 meters (2,940 ft)	Amazonas	Peru
Vinnufossen	860 meters (2,822 ft)	More og Romsdal	Norway
Balaifossen	850 meters (2,789 ft)	Hordaland	Norway
Pu'uka'oku Falls	840 meters (2,756 ft)	Hawaii	United States
James Bruce Falls	840 meters (2,756 ft)	British Columbia	Canada
Browne Falls	836 meters (2,743 ft)	Doubtful Sound, South Island	New Zealand
Strupenfossen	820 meters (2,690 ft)	Sogn og Fjordane	Norway
Ramnefjellsfossen	818 meters (2,684 ft)	Sogn og Fjordane	Norway
Waihilua Falls	792 meters (2,598 ft)	Hawaii	United States
Colonial Creek Falls	788 meters (2,585 ft)	Washington	United States
Mongefossen	773 meters (2,536 ft)	More og Romsdal	Norway
Gocta Cataracts	771 meters (2,530 ft)	Amazonas	Peru
Mutarazi Falls	762 meters (2,477 ft)	Sogn og Fjordane	Norway
Johannesburg Falls	751 meters (2,464 ft)	Washington	United States

At a Glance The major Waterfalls (Based on Height) of the world-

Waterfall	Height	Locality	Country
Angel Falls	979	Venezuela	Churun Rivers (a tributary of Orinoco River)
Tagela Falls	948	South Africa	Tugela River
Tree Hermanas Falls	914	Peru	N/A
Olo'upena Falls	900	Hawaii (USA)	N/A
Yamilla Falls	896	Peru	N/A

The major Waterfalls (Based on Flow Rate) of the world-

Waterfalls	Mean annual flow rate (m ³ /s)	Width (m)	River	Location
Boyoma Falls	17,000	1,372	Lualaba	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Guaira Falls	13,300		Parana	Paraguay & Brazil
Khone Phapheng Falls	11,610	10,783	Mekong	Laos
Nigara Falls	2,407	1,203	Niagara	Canada
---- Falls	1,746	2,700	Iguazu	Argentina & Brazil
Victoria	1,088	1,708	Zambezi	Zambia & Zimbabwe

Importance of World Rivers

Rivers have been very useful to me in all parts of the world since prehistoric times. They provide a source of drinking water, for obtaining food, to fertilize lands and way to transport goods from place to place. Rivers also provide an important habitat for wildlife.

Rivers of the World List

River	Length (km)	Outflow/Ending Point	Countries in the drainage basin
Amazon-Ucayali-Apurima	6,992 (6,400)	Atlantic Ocean	Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana
Nile-Kagera	6,853 (6,650)	Mediterranean Sea	Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Egypt, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan.
Yangtze (Change Jiangs Log River)	6,300 (6,418)	East China Sea	China
Mississippi-Missouri-Jefferson	6,275	Gulf of Mexico	United States (98.5%), Canada (1.5%)
Yenisei-Angara-Selenge	5,539	Kara Sea	Russia (97%), Mongolia (2.9%)
Yellow River (Huang He)	5,464	Bohai Sea	China
Ob-Irtys	5,410	Gulf of Ob	Russian, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia
Parana-Rio de la Plata	4,880	Rio de la Plata	Brazil (46.7%), Argentina (27.7%), Paraguay (13.5%), Bolivia (8.3%), Uruguay (3.8%)
Congo-Chambeshi (aire)	4,700	Atlantic Ocean	Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Central African Republic, Angola, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zambia, Burundi, Rwanda

Amur-Argun (Hellong Jiang)	4,444	Sea of Okhotsk	Russia, China, Mongolia
Lena	4,400	Laptev Sea	Russia
Mekong (Lancang Jiang)	4,350	South China Sea	China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand Cambodia, Vietnam
Mackenzie-Slave-Peace-Finally	4,241	Beaufort Sea	Canada
Niger	4,200	Gulf of Guinea	Nigeria (26.6%), Mali (25.6%), Niger (23.6%), Algeria (7.6%), Guinea (4.5%), Cameroon (4.2%), Burkina Faso (3.9%) Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Chad
Brahmaputra-Tsangpo	3,848	Ganges	India (58.0%), China (19.7%), Nepal (9.0%), Bangladesh (6.6%), Bhutan (2.4%)
Murray-Darling	3,672	Southern Ocean	Australia
Tocantins-Araguaia	3,650	Atlantic Ocean, Amazon	Brazil
Volga	3,645	Caspian Sea	Russia
Indus-Sengge Zangbo	3,610	Arabian Sea	Pakistan (93%), India, China, Kashmir (Disputed region between Pakistan, India, and China)
Shatt al-Arab-Euphrates	3,569	Persian Gulf	Iraq (60.5%), Turkey (24.8%), Syria (14.7%)

Important Straits in the World

A Strait is defined as a comparatively narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water. It may also be described as a naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable waterway that connects two larger bodies of water. It most commonly refers to a channel of water that lies between two land masses. It is used for international navigation through the territorial sea between two land masses. It is used for international navigation through the territorial sea between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone and another part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone are subject to the legal regime of transit passage.

At a Glance The major Straits of the world-

Strait	Connects	Separates
Bab-el-Mandeb	Red Sea to Gulf of Aden	Yamen (Asia) from Djibouti & Eritrea (Africa)
Base strait	Pacific Ocean (No other water body)	Tasmania from the Australian Mainland
Bering Strait	Bering Sea (Pacific Ocean) to Chukchi Sea (Arctic Ocean)	Russia from Alaska (USA)
Bosphorus Strait	Black Sea to Sea of Marmara	Asian Turkey from European Turkey
Cook Strait	Pacific Ocean (No other water body)	North Island from South Islands of New Island
Davis strait	Baffin Bay to Atlantic Ocean	Greenland from Nunavut (Canada's Baffin Island)

Denmark strait	Atlantic Ocean (No other water body)	Iceland from Greenland
Dover strait	English Chanel & North Sea	England from France
English Channel	North Sea & Atlantic Ocean	England from France
Florida Strait	Gulf of Mexico to Atlantic Ocean	Florida (USA) from Cuba
Gibraltar Strait	Atlantic Ocean to Mediterranean Sea	Spain (Europe) from Morocco (Africa)
Hormuz strait	Gulf of Oman to Persian Gulf	UAE & Oman from Iran
Hudson strait	Atlantic Ocean to Hudson Bay	Baffin Island from Quebec (in Canada)
Magellan strait	Pacific Ocean to Atlantic Ocean	Mainland South America from north and Tierra del Fuego to the South (South America)
Malacca Strait	South China Sea to Andaman Sea	Malay Peninsula from Indonesian Island
Mozambique strait	Indian Ocean (No other water body)	Madagascar from Mozambique
Palk Strait	Bay of Bengal to Gulf of Manner	India from Sri Lanka
Tsugaru Strait	Sea of Japan (East Sea) to Pacific Ocean	Honshu from Hokkaido (Japan)
90 Chanel	Indian Ocean (No other water body)	Laccadives Islands of Kalpeni from Suheli Par, and Maliku Atoll (of India)

Teacher's Discussion

Longest, Largest, Highest, Tallest, Smallest and Biggest in the world

Around the world: longest, shortest, and Highest around the World

S.No.	Type	Place
1.	Longest River	Nile, Africa, 4,180 miles (6,730 kilometers)
2.	Longest Railway	Trans-Silberian Railway
3.	Longest Road Tunnel	Laedal Tunnel, Norway (24.51) km long)
4.	Longest Railway Platfor	Gorakhpur (Uttar Radesh, India)
5.	Longest Ship Canal	Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal (1930 km long)
6.	Longest River Dam	Hirakud Dam, Odisha, India
7.	Longest Mountain Range	Andes (South America, Length- 5500m)
8.	Longest Wall	Wall of China
9.	Longest Mountain Range	The Andes of South America, 5,000 miles
10.	Shortest River	The Roe, Montna, US, 200 feet long
11.	Highest Lake	Titicaca in Peru, 12,500 feet above Sea level

Around the World: Largest around the World

S.No.	Type	Place
1.	Largest Continent	Asia 17,212,2000 square miles
2.	Largest Delta	Ganges Delta (consists of Bangladesh and the state of West Bengal, India)
3.	Largest Desert	Sahara Desert (covers a surface area of 3.5 million square miles)

4.	Largest Island	Greenland
5.	Largest Dam	Three Gorges Dam (spans the Yangtze River in China)
6.	Largest Library	United State Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
7.	Largest Sea Bird	Albatross
8.	Largest city in population	Tokyo, Japan
9.	Largest Peninsula	Arabian Peninsula
10.	Largest Solar Plant	Kamuthi Solar Plant, Tamil Nadu, India
11.	Largest Country	Russia (17,075,200 km ² (6,591 mi ²))
12.	Largest Gulf	Gulf of Mexico, 615,000 square miles
13.	Largest Bay	The Bay of Bengal, surface area 2,172,000 km ² (839,000 square miles). Hudson Bay, Canada 1,230,000 km ² (470,000 square miles)
14.	Largest Island	Greenland, 839,999 square miles
15.	Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean, 60,060,700 square miles
16.	Largest River	The Amazon, South America, Basin of 2,500,000 square miles
17.	Largest Sea	The Mediterranean Sea, 1,144,800 square miles
18.	Largest Lake	Caspian Sea, 152,239 square miles
19.	Largest Freshwater Lake	Lake Superior, US-Canada, 31,820 square miles
20.	Largest Lagoon	Lagoa dos Patos, Brazil, 150 miles long, 4,500 square miles
21.	Largest Waterfall	Angel Falls, Venezuela, 3,212 feet high
22.	Largest museum	American Museum of Natural History.
23.	Largest airport	King Khalid International Airport, Saudi Arabia.

Around the World: Largest around the World

S.No.	Type	Place
1.	Tallest Animal	Giraffe
2.	Tallest Building	Burj Khalifa (828 m)
3.	Tallest Monument	Gateway Arch (USA)
4.	Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
5.	Smallest Continent	Australia
6.	Smallest Planet	Mercury
7.	Biggest Country by Area	Russia
8.	Biggest Planet	Jupiter
9.	Biggest Ocean	Pacific Ocean
10.	Hottest Place	Death Valley, California, USA.
11.	Deepest Lake	Baikal (Siberia)
12.	Deepest Ocean	Pacific Ocean, average depth 13,215 feet
13.	Deepest Underwater Trench	Marina Trench, 200 miles southwest of Guam in the Pacific Ocean, 36,198 feet below the ocean surface
14.	Smallest Ocean	Arctic Ocean, 5,427,000 square miles

Around the World: Highest around the World

S.No.	Type	Place
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1.	Highest Mountain Peak	Mt. Everest
2.	Highest Mountain Range	Greater Himalayas
3.	Highest Plateau	Pamir Tibet (Roof of World)
4.	Highest Railway Station	Tanggula railway station
5.	Highest Lake	Lake Titacaca
6.	Highest Fall	Angel Falls (Venezuela, located on a tributary of the Rio Caroni)
7.	Metal with highest Melting and Boiling Point	Tungsten
8.	Highest Capital City	La Paz (Bolivia)

The Largest Landlocked Countries in the World

Rank	Country	Continent	Area (km ²)	Population
1.	Kazakhstan	Asia	2724900	18,432,722
2.	Mongolia	Asia	156500	3,128,465
3.	Chad	Africa	1284000	15,419,514
4.	Niger	Africa	1267000	22,434,021
5.	Mali	Africa	1240192	19,190,521
6.	Ethiopia	Africa	1104300	107,910,915
7.	Bolivia	South America	1098581	11,239,484
8.	Zambia	Africa	752612	17,684,561
9.	Afghanistan	Asia	647500	36,4%, 137
10.	Central African Republic	Africa	622984	4,748,805

Sources: The latest United Nations estimates (August 22, 2018)

At a Glance

- ✓ A landlocked state or country is a sovereign state entirely enclosed by land, or whose only coastlines lie on closed seas.
- ✓ There are currently 48 such countries, including four partially recognized states.
- ✓ Only two, Bolivia and Paraguay in South America, lie outside Afro-Eurasia (the Old World).
- ✓ Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country by area
- ✓ The Caucasus or Caucasia is a region at the border of Europe and Asia, situated between the Black and the Caspian seas.

Country	Location	Country	Location
Afghanistan	Central Asia	Mali	Central Africa
Andorra	Europe	Moldova	Eastern Europe
Armenia	Caucasia	Mongolia	Africa
Austria	Central Europe	Nagorono-Karabakh	Caucasia
Azerbaijan	Caucasia	Nepal	Asia
Belarus	Europe	Niger	Central Africa
Bhutan	Asia	Paraguay	South America
Bolivia	South America	Rwanda	Central Africa
Botswana	Southern Africa	San Marino	Europe
Burkina Faso	Central Africa	Serbia	Central Europe
Burundi	Central Africa	Slovakia	Central Europe
Central African Republic	Central Africa	South Ossetia	Europe
Chad	Central Africa	South Sudan	Central Africa
Czech Republic	Central Europe	Swaziland	Europe

Lecture-2

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Ethiopia	Central Africa	Switzerland	Central Europe
Hungary	Central Europe	Tajikistan	Central Asia
Kazakhstan	Central Asia	Transnistria	Eastern Europe
Kosovo	Central Europe	Turkmenistan	Central Asia
Kyrgyzstan	Central Asia	Uganda	Central Africa
Laos	Asia	Uzbekistan	Central Asia
Lesotho	Africa	Vatican City	Europe
Lied--- in	Central Europe	Zambia	Southern Africa
Luxembourg	Europe	Zimbabwe	Southern Africa
Macedonia	Central Europe		
Malawi	Southern Africa		

Teacher's Discussion

Games & Sports

The Countries with Their National Sports

Country	National Sport	Country	Location
Afghanistan	Buzkashi	Indonesia	Badminton
Argentina	Pato	Japan	Sumo Wrestling
Australia	Cricket/ Australian Rules Football	Pakistan	Field Hockey
Bangladesh	Kabaddi	Russia	Bandy/ Chess
Bhutan	Archery	Sri Lanka	Volleyball
Brazil	Capoeira	UK	Cricket
Canada	Lacrosse (summer), Ice hockey (winter)	United States	Baseball
India	Field Hockey		

FIFA

Founded: 21 May 1904 (Paris, France)

Headquarters: Zurich, Switzerland Official

Languages: English, French, German, Spanish

Membership: 211 national associations (Bangladesh 19401)

Bangladesh Membership: 1974

Motto: For the Game, For the World

First President: Robert Guerin

President: Gianni Infantino (9th) since 26 February 2016-

Secretary General: Fatma Samoura

2018 FIFA World Cup (21st)

Host country: Russia

Dated: 14 June -15 July

Teams: 32 (from 5 confederations)

Venue(s): 12 (in 11 host cities) final positions

Champions: France (2nd title)

Runners-up: Croatia

Third place: Belgium

2022 FIFA World Cup

Dates: 21 November - 18 December

Teams: 32 (from 5 or 6 confederations)

Venue(s): 8 or 12 (in 5 or 8 host cities) The 2022 FIFA World Cup is scheduled to be the 22nd edition of the FIFA World Cup, the quadrennial international men's football championship contested by the national teams of the member associations of FIFA. It is scheduled to

Fourth place: England Tournament statistics Matches played: 64

Goals scored: 169 (2.64 per match)

Top scorer(s): England Harry Kane (6 goals)

Best player: Croatia Luka Modric Best

Young player: France Kylian Modric

Best goalkeeper: Belgium Thibaut Courtois

Fair play award: Spain

take place in Qatar in 2022.

2016 FIFA World Cup

Host countries: United States, Canada, Mexico

Dates: June-July

Teams: 48 (from 6 confederations)

Venue(s): 16 (in 16 host cities)

The 2026 FIFA World Cup will be the 23rd FIFA World Cup, the quadrennial international men's football championship contested by the national teams of the member associations of FIFA.

Practices or Exercises

The 21st edition of the FIFA World Cup concluded in the Russian capital of Which of the following "ntrY has emerged as the champion learn of the FIFA World Cup 2018? A' England B_ Prance Cr; Belgium Croatia

Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are an international sports festival that began in ancient Greece. The Olympic Games are considered the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The first recorded ancient Olympic Games were held in 776 BC, held in Olympia, Greece (read more about the Ancient Olympic Games). The Ancient Olympics continued every four years, finishing about 394 AD.

The Games Begin

- ✓ The first Olympic Games of the modern era were held in Athens in 1896, there were nine sports contested.
- ✓ Only five sports have been contested at every summer Olympic Games since 1896: Athletics, Cycling, Fencing, Gymnastics and Swimming.
- ✓ The Panathenean (or Panathinaiko) Stadium was the venue for the first Olympic Games in 1896. The stadium was actually built in 330 BC for the Panathenaic Games.
- ✓ In 2012 there were 26 sports contested, and in 2016 there was 28, and 33 are scheduled for 2020
- ✓ Women first competed at the 1900 Paris Games
- ✓ Because of World War I and World War II, there were no Olympic Games in 1916, 1940, or 1944.
- ✓ Two continents - Africa and Antarctica - have never hosted an Olympics
- ✓ London will be hosting the Games for a record three times (1908, 1948, 2012) in 2012, though cities in the USA have hosted the Games four times {1904, 1932, 1984, 1996, (2028)) also the Winter Games four times.

List of Olympic Host Countries

The Commonwealth Games Federation

Headquarters: Pall Mall, London Established: 1932 (British Empire Games Federation) Membership: 71

Commonwealth Games Associations President: Louise Martin CBE Scotland Motto: Humanity - Equality - Destiny

International Cricket Council (ICC)

Formation: 15 June 1909

Headquarters: Dubai, United Arab Emirates
 Membership: 105 members
 Last Member. United States (Associate Member)
 Chairman: Shashank Manohar 2nd
 CEO: David Richardson (South African)
 Motto: "Cricket for good"

The ICC is the global governing body for cricket. Representing 105 members, the ICC governs and administrates the game and works with our members to grow the sport. The ICC is also responsible for the staging of all ICC Events.

Tennis

- ✓ Tennis is a sport that originated in Birmingham, England, in the late 19th century as "lawn tennis" and is now played in a host of countries around the world. There are four major tournaments known as the 'majors' that include Wimbledon, US Open, French Open and Australian Open. They are regulated by the International Tennis Federation (ITF).
- ✓ Winning the Grand Slam means player has won all four tournaments in the same year.
- ✓ The Championships, Wimbledon, commonly known as "Wimbledon", is the oldest tennis tournament in the world, and is widely considered the most prestigious.
- ✓ At Roland Garros or French Open, the score is announced in French, at the other three majors, in English.
- ✓ Roland Garros or French Open is played in Paris, which is farthest from a sea or ocean.
- ✓ Wimbledon in London, which is near the English Channel and the North Sea.
- ✓ Only at the Australian Open would players never be bothered by the sun in the southwest sky, because in the Southern Hemisphere outside the tropics, the sun is always somewhat to the north. At all four majors, the afternoon sun is always somewhat to the west, but only in the Northern Hemisphere is it also to the south.
- ✓ Wimbledon is played farthest from the equator, at latitude of 51.5 degrees north. Roland Garros (French Open) is next farthest, at 48.9 degrees north, followed by the US Open at 40.7 degrees north and then the Australian Open at 37.8 degrees south.
- ✓ The Australian Open, in Melbourne, is played closest to the equator.
- ✓ Out of the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments, Wimbledon is the only one played on grass courts, the others being played on grass, hard as well as clay courts.

Cup

- ✓ The Davis Cup is the premier international team event in men's tennis.
- ✓ The women's equivalent of the Davis Cup is the Fed Cup.

Grand Slam Tournaments

Date	Tournament	Location	Surface	Prize Money	First Held
January-February	Australian Open	Melbourne	Hard (Plexicushion)	A. \$55,000,000 2018	1905
May-June	French Open	Paris	Clay	9,197,000 (2018)	1891
June-July	Wimbledon	London	Grass	1,600,000 (2017)	1877
August-September	US Open	New York City	Hard (Deco Turf)	US\$50,400,000 (2017)	1887

- NB: The international tournament began in 1925

Grand Slam Winners List 2018

Tournament	Grand Slam Winners Men	Grand Slam Winners Women	Year
US Open	Novak Djokovic	Naomi Osaka	2018
Wimbledon	Novak Djokovic	Angelique Kerber	2018
French Open	Fafael Nadal	Simona Halep	2018
Australian Open	Roger Federer	Caroline Wozniacki	2018

Teacher's Discussion

Most Famous Awards

Most Famous Awards

01. The Nobel Prize

This prestigious award is named for Alfred Nobel, who created dynamite. The first Nobel Prize was presented in 1901, and the number of fields in which it is presented has increased to six since. Prizes are awarded in chemistry, physics, literature, medicine, economics and peace.

Nobel Prize Winners (2018)	
i. James P. Allison	: Physiology or Medicine
ii. Paul Romer	: Economic Sciences
ii. Tasuku Honjo	: Physiology or Medicine
iv. Gerard Mourou	: Physics
v. George Smith	: Chemistry
vi. Arthur Ashkin	: Physics
vii. Frances Arnold	: Chemistry
viii. Greg Winter	: Chemistry
ix. William Nordhaus	: Economic Sciences
x. Denis Mukwege	: Peace Prize
xi. Donna Strickland	: Physics
xii. Nadia Murad	: Peace Prize

NB: This year the (2018) Nobel Prize was not awarded in literature Prize money amount (Nobel): The amount of prize money depends upon how much money the Nobel Foundation can award each year. The purse has increased since the 1980s, when the prize money was 880,000 SEK per prize (c. 2.6 million SEK altogether, US\$350,000 today). In 2009, the monetary award was 10 million SEK (US\$1.4 million).

02. The Booker Prize

Now known as The Man Booker Prize for Fiction, this is Britain's most prestigious literary award. It's handed out every year to one author whose outstanding novel was published during the Previous 12 months. Being shortlisted to receive a Man Booker Prize is considered an honor in its OW right as well.

Man Booker Prize-2018

Author	Gener(s)	Country	Publisher
Anna Burms	Novel	UK	Faber & Faber
Esi Edugyan	Novel	Canada	Serpent's Tail
Dalsy Johnson	Novel	UK	Jonathan Cape

Rachel Kushner	Novel	USA	William Heinemann
Robin Robertson	Verse Novel	UK	Picador

03. The Academy Awards

Perhaps the most well-known award in American cinema, the Oscars are handed out every year to actors, directors, producers and film professionals who worked on the previous year's best films. The Academy Awards ceremony was inaugurated in 1929.

The Academy Award-2019

- ❖ Alfonso Cuaron - Best Director winner.
- ❖ Rami Malek - Best Actor winner.
- ❖ Olivia Colman - Best Actress winner.

04. The BAFTA Awards

These awards, handed out by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA). are the U.K. equivalent of the Emmys. The annual awards honor achievements in both film and television. Many popular actors have won both BAFTA Awards and Academy Awards.

05. The Palme d'Or

Among film festivals, Cannes is the giant. The Palme d'Or is its most prestigious prize, and it's the most widely coveted on the festival circuit too. The award was created in 1955 and is given to the film's director.

06. The Pulitzer Prize

America's premier prize in journalism, literature and musical composition, Pulitzer Prizes are awarded yearly in 21 categories. In addition to receiving a certificate and medal, winners also receive a \$10,000 prize. These prizes have been awarded since 1917. In recent years, categories have been expanded to include online journalism.

The Pulitzer Prize Winners-2019	
01. Public Service	South Florida Sun Sentinel
02. Breaking News Reporting	Staff of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
03. Local Reporting	Staff of The Advocate, Baton Rouge, La.
04. National Reporting	Staff of The Wall Street Journal
05. Feature Writing	Hannah Dreier of ProPublica
06. Fiction	The Overstory, by Richard Powers (W.W. Norton)
07. Drama	Fairview, by Jackie Sibblies Drury

07. The Golden Globes

Honoring achievements in film, the Golden Globes are considered the party girl sister of the more reserved Academy Awards. Actors, directors and other film professionals gather to recognize each other. Dinner and drinks are standard at these awards.

08. Wolf Award

The prize is awarded in Israel by the Wolf Foundation, founded by Ricardo Wolf, a German-born inventor and former Cuban ambassador to Israel. It is awarded in six fields: Agriculture, Chemistry, Mathematics, Medicine, Physics, and an Arts prize that rotates between architecture, music, painting, and sculpture. It has been presented most years since 1978.

09. The Leonardo da Vinci World Award of Arts

The Leonardo da Vinci World Award of Arts has been established by the World Cultural Council as a means of acknowledgment to those who offer a positive message to mankind through different expressions of art. First awarded: 1989.

10. The UNESCO World Press Freedom Prize

The UNESCO World Press Freedom Prize, created in 1997, honours a person, organization or institution that has made an outstanding contribution to the defense and/or promotion of press freedom anywhere in the world, especially when this has been achieved in the face of danger. The prize, worth US\$45,000, is awarded each year on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day on 3 May.

UNESCO World Press Freedom Prize 2019		
Year	Recipient	Country
2019	Kyaw Soe Oo & Wa Lone	Myanmar

Teacher's Work

Instant Practice

1. **How many continents are there in the world?**
A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
2. **The capital city of the newly independent African country 'South Sudan' is-**
A) Bamako B) Cape town C) Joba D) Jakarta E) Dakar
3. **What is the capital of Colombia?**
A) Bridgetown B) Sao Tome C) Bogota D) Bishkek
4. **Karakas is the capital city of-**
A) Venezuela B) Czechoslovakia C) Honduras D) Lithuania
E) None
5. **What is the currency of Denmark?**
A) Yuan B) Colon C) Franc D) Krone
6. **World's second largest continent is-**
A) Asia B) Africa C) Antarctica D) Australia
7. **Continent 'Asia' shares its East border with**
A) Africa B) Arctic Ocean C) Pacific Ocean D) Ural Mountains
8. **Name of World's smallest continent is/ The smallest continent of the earth is-**
A) Australia B) Africa C) Europe D) North America
9. **Continent which has no active volcanic regions is-**
A) North America B) Europe C) Australia D) Africa
10. **Great Barrier Reef Australia is known as-**
A) Pearl of Fraser B) Pearl of Crown C) Pearl of Ocean D) Pearl of Ayres
11. **Which is largest country in South America?**
A) Peru B) Argentina C) Brazil D) Venezuela
12. **Sea which separates Africa from Asia is-**
A) Baltic Sea B) Black Sea C) Mediterranean Sea D) Red Sea
13. **Largest desert of continent 'Asia' is-**
A) Yangtze desert B) Gobi desert C) Thar Desert D) Sahara Desert
14. **Which is the highest mountain in Africa?**
A) Atlas Mountains B) Mount Elgon C) Mount Kenya D) Mount Kilimanjaro
15. **Which of the following lakes does not belong to Africa?**
A) Victoria B) Tanganyika C) Malawi D) Balkhash
16. **Congress is the name of the parliament of which of the following country?**
A) India B) Sweden C) Switzerland D) South Africa E) USA
17. **Name of the Qatar Parliament is-**
A) Shora B) Majlis C) Advisory Council D) None

18. The parliament of Russia is known as-
 A) Folketing B) Bundestag C) Duma and Council of the Federation
 D) Caetes E) None
19. Name of the Denmark Parliament is-
 A) Althing B) Folketing C) Congress D) None
20. Where is Wall Street Located?
 A) London B) Washingto C) Sydney D) New York Ans. D
21. Mention the strait that connects Asia and North America?
 A) Denmark Strait B) Bab-el-Mandeb C) Bering Strait D) Starit of Dover
22. Dardanelles Straits is situated between Europe and-
 A) Asia B) America C) Africa D) None
23. Dragon's Mouth strait is between Trinidad and-
 A) Cuba B) Venezuela C) Singapore D) Mexico
24. Florida Straits placed between and USA
 A) Cuba B) China C) Canada D) Chile
25. A double landlocked country is a landlocked country surrounded by other landlocked countries. There are only two doubly landlocked countries in the world. One is Uzbekistan- what is the other?
 A) Pakistan B) Liechtenstein C) Bhutan D) Luxembourg
26. Which country is called the "Dead Heart of Africa" and is the third-largest landlocked country in the world (by area)?
 A) Chad B) Bolivia C) Ukraine D) Afghanistan
27. What is the largest landlocked country in the world?
 A) Iran B) Mongolia C) Kazakhstan D) Chad
28. What was the Prize money for the champion team of FIFA World Cup 2018?
 A. 15 million USD B. 20 million USD C. 26 million USD D. 38 million USD
29. Name the player and his country who won the Golden Ball Award 2018 for the World Cup's Best Player.
 A) Eden Hazard, Belgium B. Toni Kroos, Germany C. Luka Modric, Croatia D. Sergio Ramos, Spain
30. What was the official mascot 2018 FIFA World Cup?
 A. Caira B. Koara C. Zabivaka D. Zaltanowa
31. In which of the following country, the "FIFA World Cup 2022 will be held?
 A. German. B. Egypt C. Qatar D. The UAE
32. How many teams have won the World Cup since its inception in 1930?
 A. 8 B. 7 C. 5 D. 4
33. Which of the following cities won the right to host 2020 edition of the Olympic Games?
 A. Berlin B. Tokyo C. Madrid D. Istanbul
34. In which year did women participate for the first time in modern Olympic Games?
 A. 1900, Paris B. 1908, London C. 1904, St Louis D. 1920, Antwerp
35. What nation is not participating in Commonwealth Games 2018?
 A. France B. India C. Scotland D. Singapore
36. In which of the following Venue the 2018 Commonwealth Games were held recently in Queensland, Australia?
 A. Suncorp Stadium B. Carrara Stadium C. Allianz Stadium D. Sydney Stadium
37. Where is the Headquarter of the ICC? A. London B. Cape town C. Sydney D. Dubai
38. The 2023 Cricket World Cup scheduled to be held in which country?
 A. Australia B. England C. India D. South Africa
39. The first U.S. Champ organized in Championship was
 A. 1970 B. 1968 C. 1961 D. 1959
40. The first French open was in?
 A. 1891 B. 1 868 C. 1861 D. 1859
41. Nobel price is awarded by Country? / Which country awards the Noble Prize?
 A. Holland B. England C. Sweden D. USA
42. Which country gains most of the Nobel Prices in the field of Economics?
 A. India B. USA C. Germany D. UK
43. Who is the oldest Nobel Laureate today?
 A. Arthur Ashkin B. William Lawrence Bragg

- C. Le Duc Tho D. Leonid Hurwicz
44. **Who is the youngest Nobel Laureate till today?**
 A. Rita Levi-Montalcini B. William Lawrence Bragg
 C. Le Duc Tho D. Jean-Paul Sartre
45. **Award of Nobel Prize in Literature was started from the year-**
 A. 1917 B. 1913 C. 1911 D. 1901
46. **Pulitzer Prize is awarded for outstanding work in the field of _____**
 A. Literature and Journalism B. Music
 C. Humanities D. Science and Tech
47. **Which street is famous for newspaper?**
 A. Wall Street B. Fleet street C. Downing Street D. Broad Way
48. **Who has won the 2018 Man Booker Prize for fiction?**
 A. Anna Burns B. Jeny duke C. Stephy paul D. Nancy millein
49. **Oscars Awards also known as _____ awards?**
 A. Academy Awards B. The Grammys Awards
 C. The BAFTA Awards D. The Golden Globes
50. **Which among the following won UN human Rights award 2018?**
 A. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL B. TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
 C. FRONTILINE DEFENDERS D. UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Students' Work**Practice Test**

- What is the capital of Canada?**
 A) Ottawa B) Bishhek C) Stockholm D) Khartoum
- What is the capital of China?**
 A) Sarajevo B) Brazzaville C) Beijing D) Bissau
- The Capital of Ukraine is**
 A) Tashkent B) Kiev C) Belgrade D) Tbilist
- What is the currency of Afghanistan?**
 A) Rupee B) Dinar C) Ruble D) Afghani
- What is the Capital of Turkey?**
 A) Anakara B) Istambul C) Saana D) Izmir
- What is the currency of Bhutan?**
 A) Bhutanese ngultrun B) Dollar
 C) Franc D) Colon
- What is the currency of Azerbaijan?**
 A) Pula B) Manat C) Dollar D) Franc
- What is the currency of Canada?**
 A) Euro B) Franc C) Dollar D) Pound
- What is the currency of China?**
 A) Yuan B) Krone C) Kuna D) Franc
- What is the currency of Germany?**
 A) Pound B) Peso C) Mark D) Euro
- What is the name of Malaysian Currency?**
 A) Dinar B) Ringgit C) Rial D) Rupiah
- In terms of land area, are the largest continent on the earth is- or**
 A) Africa B) North America C) Asia D) Europe
- Which is the smallest country in Asia?**
 A) Nepal B) Bhutan C) Thailand D) Maldives
- Second smallest continent of world is-**
 A) Europe B) Antarctica C) North America D) South America
- After the break up of the Soviet Union which is the largest country in the world in terms of area?**
 A) China B) Russia C) Canada D) USA E) India
- Which is the second largest country in the world by area?**

- A) Canada B) Russia C) China D) USA
17. **Continent Europe share its South boundary with**
 A) Arctic Ocean B) Atlantic Ocean C) Mediterranean Sea D) Ural Mountains
18. **Second largest country in continent Europe is-**
 A) Paris B) Rome C) Madrid D) Ukraine
19. **Countries whose borders lies both is Asia and Europe continent are-**
 A) Russia and Turkey B) Russia and Afghanistan
 C) Kazakhstan and Turkey D) Kazakahstan and Russia
20. **Which is smallest state of South America?**
 A) Suriname B) Guyana C) Netherlands D) Greenland
21. **After Australia, which of the following is the smallest Continent?**
 A) Antarctica B) South America C) North America D) Europe
22. **Sea which separates Africa continent from Europe continent is-**
 A) Baltic Sea B) Black Sea C) Mediterranean Sea D) Red Sea
23. **Continent which lies within Western and Northern Hemisphere of globe is-**
 A) Africa B) North America C) South America D) Asia
24. **Which is smallest country of second largest continent Africa?**
 A) Seychelles B) Sudan C) Nigeria D) Cairo
25. **Grenada is situated in the**
 A) Pacific Ocean B) Indian Ocean D) Caribbean Sea D) Mediterranean Sea
26. **Which among the following deserts does not belong to Asia?**
 A) Arabia B) Gobi C) Sahara D) Thar
27. **Which is the largest country in the world?**
 A) USA B) Canada C) Russia D) China
28. **Which is the smallest country in the world by area?**
 A) Monaco B) Maldives C) Vatican City D) Samoa E) Nuvalu
29. **The country which ranks second in terms of land area is-**
 A) China B) Canada C) Russia D) USA E) None
30. **The name of the parliament of USA is-**
 A) Capital B) House of Commons C) Congress D) White House
31. **Name of the Japan Parliament is-** A) Congress B) Senate C) Diet D) National Parliament
 E) None
32. **Diet is the parliament of-**
 A) Sweden B) Japan C) Germany D) Armenia
33. **Name of the China Parliament is-**
 A) National Peoples Congress B) National Assebmly
 C) Parliament D) None
34. **Name of the Philippines Parliament is-**
 A) Doma B) Shora C) Congress D) None
35. **Name of the Russia Parliament is-**
 A) Doma B) Oily Majlis C) Cortes D) None
36. **What is the name of the British Parliament?**
 A) Diet B) Congress C) Parliament D) House of Commons
 E) None
37. **Name of the Algeria Parliament is-**
 A) National Assembly B) Congress C) Parliament D) None
38. **Name of the Greece Parliament is-**
 A) Congress B) Hellenic Parliament C) Fono D) None
39. **Name of the Germany Parliament is-**
 A) Diet B) Grand National Assembly C) Bundestag D) None
40. **Name of the Iceland Parliament is-**
 A) Albingi (Assembly of All) B) Folketing
 C) Congress D) None of these
41. **Name of the Ireland Parliament is-**

- A) Congress B) Bunge C) Oireachtas D) None
42. **Name of the Bangladesh Parliament is-**
A) Jatiya Sangshad B) Majlis Meshaurat C) Majlis D) None
43. **Name of the Sudan Parliament is-**
A) Storting B) Congress C) Constituent Assembly D) None
44. **Name of the Albania Parliament is-**
A) Congress B) Parliament (Kuvendi I Shaqiperise)
C) Alting D) None
45. **Name of the Malaysia Parliament is-**
A) Majlis-e-Umma B) Majlis-e-Shora C) Dewan Rakyat D) None
46. **Name of the Samoa Parliament is-**
A) Bunge B) Fono C) National Assembly E) None
47. **Name of the Afghanistan Parliament is-**
A) National Assembly (Shoora) B) Parliament
C) Congress D) None
48. **Where is Wall Street Located?**
A) London B) Washingto C) Sydney D) New York
49. **Malacca straits is placed between- and-**
A) Indonesia and Nepal B) Malaysia and Indonesia
C) Malaysia and Singapore D) Nepal and Bangladesh
50. **Dover Strait separate the Great Britain from-**
A) Russia B) America C) France D) China
51. **Strait of Magellan Connects..... and Pacific Ocean**
A) Atlantic Ocean B) Antarctic Ocean C) Bay of Bengal D) Pacific Ocean
52. **Name the strait that separates England from France and the European continent, and connecting the English Channel and Atlantic Ocean with the North Sea**
A) Strait of Dover B) Pas de Calais C) Both of these D) None
53. **Bering Strait placed between Russia and-**
A) Spain B) UAE C) UK D) USA
54. **Pick out the strait which is situated between Iran and Arabia?**
A) Denmark Strait B) Strait of Gibraltar C) Strait of Hormuz D) Bab-el-Mandeb
55. **The waterway separating India and Sri Lanka?**
A) Strait of Gibraltar B) St. Georges Channel C) Suez Cannel D) Palk Strait
56. **Palk Straits placed between which countries.**
A) Indonesia and China B) India and Sri Lanka
C) Sri Lanka and Bangladesh D) India and Maldives
57. **.... is placed between Greenland and Canada**
A) Davis Strait B) Barents Strait C) Doer Strait D) Florida Strait
58. **.... is the continental boundary between Europe and Asia, and separates Asian Turkey from European Turkey**
A) Bering Strait B) Bosphorus Strait C) Duncan Passage D) Strait of Gibraltar
59. **... Separates Gibraltar and Peninsular Spain in Europe from Morocco and Ceuta in Africa.**
A) Strait of Gibraltar B) Barents Strait C) Strait of Malaca D) Palk Strait
60. **The American state that is nearest to the former Soviet Union is-**
A) Alaska B) New York C) Hawaii D) Washington
61. **Drake Passage Separates.... and Antarctica**
A) South America B) Asia C) North America D) Africa
62. **A double landlocked country is a landlocked country surrounded by other landlocked countries. There are only two doubly landlocked countries in the world. One is Uzbekistan- what is the other?**
A) Pakistan B) Liechtenstein C) Bhutan D) Luxembourg
63. **How many landlocked countries are there in the Americas?**
A) Two B) Three C) Four D) One
64. **What is the largest landlocked country in Africa?**
A) Nigeria B) Ethiopia C) Mali D) Chad
65. **Can you spot which of these countries is Not landlocked?**

- A) Laos B) Botswana C) Sudan D) Bolivia
66. **What is the largest landlocked country in the world?**
A) Iran B) Mongolia C) Kazakhstan D) Chad
67. **What is the smallest landlocked country in the world?**
A) San Marino B) Vatican City C) Liechtenstein D) Andorra
68. **Which country is called the “Dead Heart of Africa” and is the third-largest landlocked country in the world (by area)?**
A) Chad B) Bolivia C) Ukraine D) Afghanistan
69. **How many Countries are there Landlocked in the world?**
A) 52 B) 44 C) 49 D) 78
70. **Which of these countries is landlocked (has no coastline on open seas)?**
A) Tanzania B) Kenya C) Djibouti D) Uganda
71. **Which one is the world’s largest island?**
A) Maldives B) Greenland C) Singapore D) Hawaii E) None
72. **Which of the following countries is not land-locked?** A) Afghanistan B) Lesotho C) Jamaica D) Mongolia
E) Bhutan
73. **The 21st edition of the FIFA World Cup concluded in the Russian capital of Moscow. Which of the following country has emerged as the champion team of the FIFA World Cup 2018?**
A) England B) France C) Belgium D) Croatia
74. **What was the Prize money for the champion team of FIFA World Cup 2018?**
A) 15 million USD B) 20 million USD C) 26 million USD D) 38 million USD
75. **Name the player and his country who won the Golden Ball Award 2018 for the World Cup's Best Player.**
A) Eden Hazard, Belgium B) Toni Kroos, Germany C) Luka Modric, Croatia D) Sergio Ramos
76. **Man of the Match award in the Final match of FIFA World Cup 2018 was awarded to—**
A) Kylian Mbappe B) Antoine Griezmann C) Paul Pogba D) Thierry Henry
77. **Name the player who won the Golden Glove Award 2018 for the best goalkeeper.**
A) Essam El-Hadary B) Rui Patricio C) Thibaut Courtois D) Hugo Lloris
78. **Which of the following footballer his won the Golden Boot Award in FIFA World Cup 2018?**
A) Luka Modric B) Leonel Messi C) Cristiano Ronaldo D) Harry Kane
79. **The official song of the tournament was '———' with vocals from will Smith, Nicky Jam and Era Istrefil.**
A) Stay With Us B) Live It Up C) Play It On D) Sing to Play
80. **Name the team that was awarded the Fair-play Award for being the most disciplined team in the FIFA World cup 2018.**
A) Germany B) Spain C) Portugal D) Croatia
81. **Which of the following team was the runner-up for the FIFA World Cup 2018?**
A. France B. Croatia C. England D. Belgium
82. **In which of the following year, for the first time in the history of FIFA world cup VAR (Video Assistant Referee) system was used?**
A) 2002 B) 2010 C) 2014 D) 2018
83. **Name the player who has won the Young Player award in FIFA World Cup 2018 and became the first teenager to register in the final since Pele in 1958.**
A) Paul Pogba B) Marc-Andre Ter Stegen C) Kylian Mbappe Alisson D) None
84. **Name the stadium in which the 21st edition of the FIFA World Cup final concluded recently in Russia.**
A) Fisht Stadium B) Luzhniki Stadium C) Samara Arena D) Ekaterinburg Arena
85. **In which of the following year, France has won its first World Cup?**
A) 1988 B) 1992 C) 1996 D) 1998
86. **How many teams have won the World Cup since its inception in 1930?**
A) 8 B) 7 C) 5 D) 4
87. **Which is the governing body of Football Federations from Europe?**
A) UEFA: Union of European Football Associations B) EFA: European Football Association
C) UFAE: Union of Football Association (Europe) D) FFE: Football Federation of Europe
88. **Which is the governing body of Football Federations from around the world?**
A) FIFA: Federation of International Football Federations B) IFA: International Football Federations
C) UIFA: Union International Football Federations D) TIFF: Federation of International Football Federations

89. Brazil has the most number of World Cup titles to its credit. How many times has it won the World Cup so far?
A) 5 B) 4 C) 6 D) 7
90. In which country are the headquarters of FIFA (International Federation of Association Football) located?
A) Switzerland B) Brazil C) France D) The Netherlands
91. Who has the record for scoring the most goals in World Cup history?
A) Ronaldo B) Diego Maradona C) Miroslav Klose D) Lionel Messi
92. Who of the following won the World Cup both as the captain and manager of his country's team?
A) Diego Maradona B) Mario Zagallo C) Franz Beckenbauer D) Jupp Derwall
93. Who of the following was the manager of the French team at the FIFA World Cup 2018 as well as the captain of the team which won the World Cup in 1998?
A) Ricardo Gareca B) Didier Deschamps C) Fernando Hierro D) Juan Carlo Osorio
94. Who of the following became the second teenager in the history of World Cup football to score a goal in the finals?
A) Antoine Grieznan B) Kylian Mbappe C) Paul Pogba D) Raphael Varane
95. FIFA has lifted its three decade long ban from which country to host the international football matches
A) Iraq B) Peru C) Iran D) Kuwait
96. Thibaut Courtois best goal Keeper award winner in FIFA World Cup 2018 belong to which team?
A) France B) Belgium C) Russia D) None
97. Champions League played in Europe is organized and managed by Organization?
A) FIFA B) UEFA C) CONCACAF D) FA
98. How many goals were scored in total in FIFA World Cup 2018?
A) 159 B) 169 C) 179 D) None
99. In which of the following country the FIFA World Cup 2019 (FIFA Women's World Cup) will be held?
A) France B) USA C) Portugal D) Germany
100. Which of the following cities won the right to host 2020 edition of the Olympic Games?
A) Berlin B) Tokyo C) Madrid D) Istanbul
101. In which year did women participate for the first time in modern Olympic Games?
A) 1900, Paris B) 1908, London C) 1904, St Louis D) 1920, Antwerp
102. When were held the first winter Olympics?
A) 1922 B) 1924 C) 1932 D) 1902
103. When were the first recorded Olympics held?
A) 825 BC B) 776 BC C) 320 BC D) 80 AD
104. In which year were the first modern Olympic Games held?
A) 1900 B) 1896 C) 1904 D) 1892
105. What do the five / 5 rings on the Olympic symbol represent?
A) The five oceans B) The five continents C) The five planets D) None of these
106. What color have five intersecting rings of the Olympics' flag?
A) White, Red, Blue, Pink and Green. B) Blue, Brown, Yellow, Green and Black.
C) Red, Green, Black, Teal and orange. D) Red, Black, Green, Blue and Yellow
107. The symbol of Olympics consist of 5 rings joined together representing 5 continents. The colours are-
A) Red, Green, Black, Teal and Orange B) Red, Black, Green, Blue and Yellow.
C) Violet, orange, green, white and red D) Black, red, orange, blue and green
108. The five rings of the Olympic symbol are in five different colours. Red, Green, Yellow, Blue and
A) Indigo B) Black C) Violet D) Orange
109. Which city is the first in the world to be awarded both summer and winter Olympics?
A) Seoul B) Tokyo C) Beijing D) Atlanta
110. Which of the following countries won the maximum number of medals at first Olympic Games in 1896?
A) Germany B) Great Britain C) United States of America D) Greece
111. Where are the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee located? Or The Headquarters of the IOC is located at?
A) Lausanne, Switzerland B) Paris, France
C) Athens, Greece D) Atlanta, United States
112. At which of the following Olympic Games was the Olympic flag flown for the first time?
A) 1900, Paris B) 1928, Amsterdam C) 1920, Antwerp D) 1908, London

- 113. Who of the following is known as the Father of Modern Olympics?**
 A) Le Marques de Samaranch B) Ferenc Kemeny
 C) Demetrius Vikelas D) Pierre de Coubertin
- 114. Which five countries were represented at every Olympics since its beginning?**
 A) USA, Poland, China, Australia and Iceland
 B) Greece, Australia, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland
 C) Greece, USA, Portugal, France and Denmark.
 D) Russia, Egypt, Japan, Germany and Argentina
- 115. Who is the current President of the International Olympic Committee?**
 A) Le Marques de Samaranch B) Ferenc Kemeny C) Demetrius Vikelas D) Thomas Bach
- 116. What nation is not participating in Commonwealth Games 2018?**
 A) France B) India C) Scotland D) Singapore
- 117. In which of the following Venue the 2018 Commonwealth Games were held recently in Queensland, Australia?**
 A) Suncorp Stadium B) Carrara Stadium C) Allianz Stadium D) Sydney Stadium
- 118. What was the name of the mascot of the 2018 Commonwealth Games?**
 A) Clyde B) Shera C) Borobi a Nairobi
- 119. What was the Motto of Commonwealth Games 2018?**
 A) People, Place, Passion B) Play with Passion
 C) Share the Dream D) None of the given options is true
- 120. Name the sports personality who was the flag bearer for the inauguration ceremony of CWG 2018.**
 A) Sushil Kumar B) MC Mary Kom C) P. V. Sindhu D) PV Sindhu
- 121. How many nations are participating in Commonwealth Games 2018?**
 A) 53 B) 71 C) 72 D) None of the above
- 122. In CWG 2018, Australia has topped the medal tally with total how many Medal?**
 A) 195 B) 180 C) 178 D) 198
- 123. What is the host city of the 2018 Commonwealth Games? Or The host city of the 21st commonwealth games -2018 is**
 A) Gold Coast B) Brisbane C) Gladstone D) Warwick
- 124. How many times Australia has hosted the Commonwealth Games?**
 A) 3 times B) 4 times C) 5 times D) 6 times
- 125. Who made the Athletes Oath in 2018 Commonwealth Games?**
 A) Abhinav Bindra B) Karen Murphy C) Adam Pine D) James Hickman
- 126. What city to host 2022 Commonwealth Games?**
 A) Kualalampur B) Auckland C) Birmingham D) Cape Town
- 127. In which year the first Commonwealth Games were held?**
 A) 1950 B) 1970 C) 1930 D) 1954
- 128. They are how many sport events in 2018 Commonwealth Games?**
 A) 250 B) 270 C) 265 D) 275
- 129. 22nd Edition Commonwealth Games will be played in which year and which country will host this event?**
 A) 2021, England B) 2022, England C) 2033, Australia D) None .
- 130. When was ICC established?**
 A) 1909 B) 1953 C) 1960 D) 1877
- 131. ICC stands for-SIBL (Officer): 2004**
 A) International Cricket Council B) International Cricket Committee
 C) International Cricket Countries D) None of them
- 132. Where is the Headquarter of the ICC?**
 A) London B) Cape town C) Sydney D) Dubai
- 133. The 2023 Cricket World Cup scheduled to be held in which country?**
 A) Australia B) England C) India D) South Africa
- 134. Cricket received a boost after this team toured Bangladesh in 1976-77 season. Which team was this?**
 A) Indian cricket team B) MCC
 C) Pakistan cricket team D) Indian "A" team
- 135. Which of the following is the oldest test cricket playing country in the world?**
 A) Australia B) India C) West Indies D) South Africa
- 136. When was Bangladesh made associate member of the ICC?**

- A) 1977 B) 1990 C) 1996 D) 1987
- 137. When was Bangladesh made a test playing nation?**
 A) 26th February, 2001 B) 26th June, 2000
 C) 16th July, 1998 D) 16th August, 1999
- 138. In 1997, Bangladesh won their first ICC trophy, beating Kenya to qualify for the World Cup (1999). Where was this tournament held?**
 A) Bangladesh B) India C) Malaysia D) Kenya
- 139. When was the first Cricket World Cup held?**
 A) 1975 B) 1953 C) 1979 D) 1928
- 140. Which countries are the latest full time members of the ICC?**
 A) Afghanistan and Ireland B) Bangladesh and Nepal
 C) Trinidad & Tobago and Burundi D) None of the above
- 141. Which player had taken first hat-trick in the history of Test cricket?**
 A) Fred Spofforth (Australia) B) George Lehmann (England)
 C) Johnny Briggs (England) D) Jack Hearne (England)
- 142. First Englishman who had taken hat-trick wicket in Test cricket?**
 A) Johnny Briggs B) George Lehmann C) Jack Hearne D) Billy Bates
- 143. First cricketer who had taken two' trick wickets in Test cricket?**
 A) Jimmy Matthews (Australia) B) Hugh Trumble (Australia)
 C) Wasim Akram (Pakistan) D) Stuart Broad (Eng)
- 144. First cricketer who had taken hat-trick wickets in both innings of Test match?**
 A) Jimmy Matthews (Australia) B) Maurice Allom (England)
 C) Hugh Trumble (Australia) D) Wasim Akram (Pakistan)
- 145. First player cricketer who had takes hat-trick wicket by combining b^o innings of Test match?**
 A) Mery Hughes (Australia) B) Jermaine Lawson (Windies)
 C) Courtney Walsh (Winches) D . Peter Siddle (Australia)
- 146. Cricketer who had taken hat-trick wickets in their first three bails in a Test match?**
 A) Matthew Hoggard (England) B) Rangana Herath (Sri Lanka)
 C Wan Pathan (India) D) Nuwan Zoysa (Sri Lanka)
- 147. Cricketer who had taken hat-trick wickets in the first over of a match?**
 A) Alok Kapali (Bangladesh) B) James Franklin (New Zealand)
 C) Wasim Akram (Pakistan) D) Irian Pathan (India)
- 148. Cricketers who had taken hat-trick wickets in their first Test match?**
 A) Fred Spofforth (Australia) and Billy Bates (England)
 B) Hugh Trumble (Australia) and Lance Gibbs (Windies)
 C) Damien Fleming (Australia), Courtney Walsh (Windies) and Shane Warne (Australia)
 D) Maurice Allom (England), Peter Patherick (New Zealand) and Damien Fleming (Australia)
- 149. Cricketers who had taken hat-trick wickets in their final Test match?**
 A) Alok Kapali (Bangladesh) and Lance Gibbs (Windies)
 B) Glenn McGrath (Australia) and Wasim Akram (Pakistan)
 C) Darren Gough (England) and Dominic Cork (England)
 D) Hugh Trumble (Australia) and Geoff Griffin (South Africa)
- 150. International Cricket Matches are NOT played in**
 A) Wankhede Stadium B) Eden Garden C) Green Park Stadium D) Mughal Garden
- 151. Which of the following is the highest governing body of lawn tennis?**
 A) TIF International Tennis Federation B) WTF: World Tennis Federation
 C) WTA: World Tennis Authority D) TAW: Tennis Association of the World
- 152. What is length of the Tennis Court?**
 A) 7 feet B) 78feet C) 50feet D) 80feet
- 153. What is the width of the Tennis Court?**
 A) 30feet B) 36feet C) 28feet D) 38feet
- 154. What is height of the Net in the centre of the court?**
 A) meet. B) 3.6 feet C) 3.3feet D) 25feet
- 155. What is size of Single's Court?**

- A) 78x36 B) 78x30 C) 78x27 D) 78,36
- 156. In the Lawn Tennis while serving the serve always has to fall in the,,,,,,,,,,,,,**
 A) Opposite box B) Diagonal Opposite box
 C) Any box D) Anywhere in the opposite court
- 157. Which of the following are the Grand Slams held every year?**
 A) Australian, French, Wimbledon, Us Open. B) Swedish, French, US Open, Italian.
 C) Bangalore Open, Champion, US, Australian Open D) Spanish French, US Open, Australian Open
- 158. When and where was the International Tennis Federation Formed (ITF)?**
 A) 1 May 1913 France ii B) arc 1 March 1913 Paris
 C) 2 May 1913 Wimbledon L. D) 5 May 1920 Spain
- 159. When was the First Wimbledon held?**
 A) 20 July 1877 B) 19 July 1877 C) 1 July 1870 D) 19 July 1870
- 160. Who was the first Bingles winner Wimbledon?**
 A) William Marshal B) Spencer Gore C) Althea Gibson D) None of these
- 161. Roger Federer has won how Grand Slams?**
 A) 15 B) 17 C) 18 D) 19
- 162. As of 1-11-15 who was World No. 1?**
 A) Roger Federer B) Novak Djokovic C) Rafael Nadal D) Wilfried- Tsonga
- 163. The famous Indian Express was a team of?**
 A) Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupati B) Mahesh Bhupatiand RohanBoppana
 C) Leander Paes and Yuki Bhambri D) Yuki Bhambri and RohanBoppens
- 164. Which of the following terms in the game of Lawn Tennis?**
 A) Deuce B) Jockey C) Punter D) Scoop
- 165. Which of the following terms is used in the game of Lawn Tennis?**
 A) Ace B) Back hand drive C) Gambit D) Smash
- 166. Maria Sharapova in the year?**
 A) 2005 B) 2006 C) 2004 D) 2003
- 167. Who among the following has won the women's singles title of the WIA Finals?**
 A) Helen Wills Moody B) Margaret Court C) Serena Williams D) Steffi Graf
- 168. The 'Wellington Trophy' is related to-**
 A) Chess B) Volleyball C) Boat Rowing D) Basketball
- 169. Nobel price is awarded by Country? / Which country awards the Noble Prize?**
 A) Holland B) England C) Sweden D) USA
- 170. Who was most young person to won Nobel Price in Physics?**
 A) Sir William L. Bragg B) Albert A) Michelson
 C) Werner Heisenberg D) Max von Laue
- 171. Who won first Nobel Price in the field of Chemistry?**
 A) Svante A) Arrhenius B) Hermann Emil Fischer
 C) Sir William Ramsay D) Jacobus H. van't Hoff
- 172. First Nobel Price in the field of Chemistry was awarded to –**
 A) Netherlands B) Sweden C) USA D) UK
- 173. Alfred Nobel has invented-Or What invention brought Alfred Nobel fame and fortune?**
 A) Satellite Launching Machine B) Dynamite
 C) Nuclear Weapon D) Atom Bomb
- 174. What Invention brought Alfred Nobel fame and fortune?**
 A) Electricity B) Radio C) Television D) Dynamite E) None of these
- 175. Between 1901 to 2018 how many Nobel prizes were awarded?**
 A) 935 B) 555 C) 455 D) 590
- 176. Which Country gains maximum number of Nobel Prizes in the field of Literature?**
 A) USA B) India C) France D) UK
- 177. The first Nobel Prize was awarded in-/ Nobel Prize was initiated in the year-**
 A) 1895 B) 1901 C) 1907 D) 1913
- 178. The Noble Prize for Economics was introduced in-**
 A) 1969 B) 1986 C) 1976 D) 1956

179. Maximum number of Literature awards goes to _____ language?
 A) Chinese B) French C) English D) German
180. Which of the following years, in which Mahatma Gandhi was nominated for Nobel Prize?
 A) 1927, 1928, 1929 B) 1957, 1958, 1959 C) 1937, 1938, 1939 D) 1947, 1948, 1949
181. Who was first Asian to Prize?
 A) Kawabata Yasunari B) Shmuel Yosef Agnon C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Amartya Sen
182. Albert Einstein won Nobel Prize in year _____.
 A) 1921 B) 1922 C) 1923 D) 1924
183. Who won Nobel Prize 2018 for Peace?
 A) Rodrigo Duterte B) Denis Mukwege, Nadia Murad
 C) Nawaz Sharif D) Donald Trump
184. Which of the following lady was Nobel prize in two fields Physics as well as Chemistry?
 A) Maria Goeppert Mayer B) Herta Miller C) Marie Curie D) Elizabeth H. Blackburn
185. Who among the following received the twice in different Noble Prize subjects?
 A) Madam Curie B) Fredric Sangar C) Pierre Sangar D) John Bardeen
186. On _____, Alfred Nobel signed his last will and testament, giving the largest share of his fortune to a series of prizes called Nobel Prizes.
 A) 27 November 1885 B) 27 November 1890 C) 27 November 1895 D) 27 November 1900
187. Which of the following is not a category in Nobel Prize Awards?
 A) Physics B) Chemistry C) Mathematics D) Literature
188. How many people can share a Nobel Prize?
 A) Not more than 1 B) Not more than 2 C) Not more than 3 D) Not more than 4
189. The Nobel laureate Gabriel Garcia Marquez was born in-
 A) Venezuela B) Columbia C) Argentina D) Equador
190. Which of the categories of Nobel Prize was not originally included in the will of Alfred Nobel? Bangladesh bank (Assistant Director): 2073
 A) Physics B) Chemistry C) Peace
 D) Economic Science E) Medical Science
191. The Committee of the Norwegian Parliament awards the Nobel Prize for-
 A) Medicine B) Physics C) Peace D) Peace E) Literature
192. The first woman to win Nobel Prize in Economics is-
 A) Herta Mueller B) Elinor Ostrom C) Dorris Lessing D) Nadine Gordimer
193. How many women Nobel Prize in Batik Ltd.
 A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 5
194. Who is the first woman to win the Nobel in Economics?
 A) Irma Adelman B) Arm Krueger C) Elinor Ostrom
 D) Joan Robinson E) None of them
195. A Russian author who refused Nobel Prize- Ministry of Home Affairs (Prison Administrator): 2010
 A) Maxim Gorky B) Ruskin C) Alexander Solzhenitsin D) Boris Pasternak
196. Who among the following won Nobel Prize for Literature? Midland Batik Ltd. (MTO): 2015
 A) Linus Pauling B) Samuel Beckett C) Philip Noel Baker D) Ralph Bunche
197. Who was the first recipient of Nobel Prize for Literature?
 A) George Orwell B) Sully Prudhomme C) Anna Seward D) Shakespeare
198. Which of the following Award is given for excellence in the field of Literature?
 A) Shanti Swarup Bhattacharya AW B) Padma Bhushan
 C) Nirja Bhanot Award D) Pulitzer Prize
199. In which area, Gabriel Garcia Marquez received the Nobel Prize (1982)?
 A) Medical Science B) Literature C) Economics
 D) Peace E) None of these
200. Among the following who is/was not a winner of Nobel Prize in literature?
 A) T.S. Eliot B) George Bernard Shaw C) Pablo Neruda
 D) Bertrand Russell E) Leo Tolstoy
201. Which organization won the Nobel Prize for climate change related activities?
 A) UNDP B) IPCC C) UNEP D) UNESCO

- 202. Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on-**
 A) Food and nutrition B) Micro-credit C) Famine and Poverty D) International Trade
 E) None of these
- 203. Who is famous for his research works on poverty and famine?**
 A) Amartya Sen B) JM Keynes C) Michel Liff
 D) William Rostko E) Michel Patro
- 204. Mother Teresa was born in-**
 A) England B) India C) Albania D) Germany
- 205. Who used to be a 'Living Saint'?**
 A) Pope John Paul B) Desmond Tutu C) Mother Teresa D) Florence Nighingale
- 206. The second Nobel Laureate in Asia was-**
 A) Rabindrantath Tagore B) Amartya Sen C) C.V. Raman D) S. Chandrashekhar
- 207. Which country gains most of the Nobel Prizes in the field of Economics?**
 A) India B) UK C) Germany D) USA
- 208. Who was the first Arab writer to win Nobel Prize for Literature?**
 A) Towfiq Al Hakim B) Ibrahim Al Mazini C) Naguib Mahfouz
 D) Mohamed Hussain Hakel E) Taha Husain
- 209. Who is the first Muslim woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize?**
 A) Benazir Ali B) Monika Ali C) Shirin Ebadi D) Mother Teresa
- 210. Which one of the following is Nobel Peace Prize Laureate?**
 A) Grammen Bank B) ICRC C) ICDDR
 D) Both A, B E) None of these
- 211. Pulitzer Prize is awarded for outstanding work in the field of _____**
 A) Literature and Journalism B) Music
 C) Humanities D) Science and Tech
- 212. In which year was Pulitzer Prize established?**
 A) 1917 B) 1918 C) 1922 D) 1928
- 213. Which of the following have won the 2018 Pulitzer Prize for Public Service?**
 A) The New York Times and The New Yorker B) Washington Post and The Financial Express
 C) The Financial Express and the Washington Post D) The Guardian and The New York Times.
- 214. Booker Prize is a-**
 A) Peace award B) Literary award
 C) Award for outstanding struggle for democracy and human right D) Population award
- 215. Which of the following authors won the Booker Prize twice?**
 A) Margaret Atwood B) JM Coetzee C) Graham Swift D) Ian McEwan
- 216. Who has won the prestigious 2018 Man Booker International Prize for fiction?**
 A) Ahmed Soddawi B) Han Kang C) Virginie Despentes D) Olga Tokarczuk
- 217. Which novel has won the 2018 Golden Man Booker Prize?**
 A) In a Free State B) The English Patient C) Wolf Hall D) Moon Tier
- 218. The youngest winner of the Man Booker Prize is-**
 A) M.A. Farlane B) Daniel Glaser C) Eleanor Catton D) Alastair Niven
- 219. The second actor ever to win an Oscar posthumously is-**
 A) Heath Ledger B) James Dean C) Gregory Peck
 D) Marilyn Monroe E) None of these
- 220. Oscars Awards also known as _____ awards?**
 A) Academy Awards B) The Grammys Awards
 C) The BAFTA Awards D) The Golden Globes
- 221. The first-ever Oscars Awards were held in?**
 A) 1920 B) 1920 C) 1929 D) 1932
- 222. Who was awarded by UN Human rights award 2018?**
 A) Asma Jahangir B) Malala Yousaf Zai C) Aung San Suu Kyi D) Andres Roemer
- 223. Which among the following won UN Human Rights award 2018?**
 A) AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL B) TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
 C) FRONTLINE DEFENDERS D) UN HUMAN RIGHTS

08. **Head office of Coca Cola company is** Sonali Bank Ltd., Senior Officer (FF-19)
 A) Ney York B) Atlanta C) New jersey D) Florida **Ans. B**
09. **Who was awarded the Golden Glove award from the best goalkeeper at the World Cup 2014?** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) Tim Krul B) Manuel Neuer C) Jolio Cesar D) Sergios Romero **Ans. B**
10. **The standard sea level in millibars is**
 A) 1013 mb B) 1060 mb C) 960mb D) 990 mb **Ans. A**
11. **Which country won the first football World Cup?** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) Brazil B) Germany C) Argentina D) Uruguay **Ans. D**
12. **Which is the biggest literary award of Britain?** Combined 2 banks Officer (IT/ICT-19)
 A) David Cohen Award B) Kalinya Award
 C) Owen Global Prize D) Golden Bear Award **Ans. A**
13. **In 2018 Women's Twenty 20 Asia Cup Final, who was awarded the title player of Match?**
 A) Rumana B) Salma C) Jahan Ara D) Panna **Ans. A**
14. **Panmunjom Declaration is a peace treaty signed between-** BB, AD (General-18)
 A) North Korea & South Korea B) USA and North Korea
 C) USA and Vietnam D) China and Japan **Ans. A**
15. **The Asian team defeated a Latin American team for the first time in the history of FIFA World Cup is-** BB, AD (General-18)
 A) Saudi Arabia B) South Korea C) UAE D) Japan **Ans. D**
16. **According to Global Firepower Index 2017 the place of India is in-** BB, Officer (General-18)
 A) 4 B) 7 C) 3 D) 8 **Ans. A**
17. **The host city of the 21st Commonwealth Games-2008 is-** BB, Officer (General-18)
 A) Brisbane B) Gold Coast C) Gladstone D) Darwin **Ans. B**
18. **Which of the following countries is planning to create a Space Force by 2020?** 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) China B) Russia C) India D) United States **Ans. D**
19. **Name the singer who was 18-tie Grammy Award winner, passed away recently.** 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Aretha Franklin B) Whitney Houston C) Patti LaBelle D) Tina Turner **Ans. A**
20. **The civilian Airport of highest altitude in is-** 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Tebet B) China C) Nepal D) India **Ans. B**
21. **Luanda is the capital of which country?** 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Guyana B) Liberia C) Armenia D) Angola **Ans. D**
22. **In which year American Independence was acknowledged by England?** 3 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) 1782 B) 1783 C) 1784 D) 1785 **Ans. B**
23. **Which of the following countries has successfully test-launched its first hypersonic aircraft?** 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) India B) China C) Russia D) United States **Ans. B**
24. **Which of the following countries has recently topped the Global Innovation Index for the eighth consecutive year in 2018?** 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Switzerland B) Sweden C) Netherlands D) Singapore **Ans. A**
25. **Which of the following has recently hosted the opening ceremony of the 2018 Asian Games?** 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Vietnam B) India C) Malaysia D) Indonesia **Ans. D**
26. **Which of the following countries does not have a border with Afghanistan?** 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
 A) Iran B) Ceorgia C) Turkmenistan D) Uzbekistan **Ans. B**
27. **Which one among the following African countries is not landlocked?**

- 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Zambia B) Uganda C) Angola D) Nimbabwe **Ans. C**
28. **The Uber Cup is associated with which sports?** 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Cricket B) Football C) Badminton D) Tennis **Ans. C**
29. **The world's largest diamond producing country is-** 2 Govt. Banks & FI, Officer (Cash-18)
- A) USA B) South Africa C) England D) Russia **Ans. D**
30. **Which one of the following has recently launched reusable rocket to send a communication satellite for Indonesia into the orbit?** 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) ISRO B) SpaceX C) NASA D) JAXA **Ans. B**
31. **Which of the following city has recently topped the Global Livability Index 2018?** 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Melbourne B) Osaka C) Calgary D) Vienna **Ans. D**
32. **Where is 'Ground Zero'?** 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Greenwich B) Indira Point C) New York D) Shriharikota **Ans. C**
33. **Head office of Coca company is in:** 8 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) New York B) Atlanta C) New Jersey D) Florida **Ans. B**
34. **India has largest deposits of ----- in the world.** 3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) gold B) copper C) mica D) None **Ans. C**
35. **In cricket, a run taken when the ball passes the batsman without touching his bat or body is called-** 3 Govt. Banks & FI, (Senior Officer-18)
- A) leg bye B) bye C) bosie D) drive **Ans. B**
36. **Bangladesh defeated Ireland in the final match of the ICC Women's World T20 Qualifiers by-** 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) 25 runs B) 45 runs C) 75 runs D) 97 runs **Ans. A**
37. **The former name of Switzerland was-** 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) Helvetia B) Rhodesia C) Dockland D) Salisbury **Ans. A**
38. **The cave where the 12 young Thai football players got trapped and rescued later recently is-** 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) Tham Phiman B) Tham Lot C) Tham Luan D) Emerald **Ans. C**
39. **The FIFA World Cup 2018 Champion France received an amount of USD— Million as prize money.** 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) 30 B) 35 C) 36 D) 38 **Ans. D**
40. **The gold medal winner from Bangladesh in the 59th International Mathematical Olympiad is-** 5 Govt. Banks & FI, (Officer-18)
- A) Tamjid Morshed B) Tahnik Noor C) Ahmed Jawad D) Joydeep Saha **Ans. C**
41. **The opening match of 2018 football world cup will take place between-** Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Russia and Morocco B) Russia and Egypt C) Russia and Saudi Arabia D) Egypt and Uruguay **Ans. C**
42. **Which country of the world does not have its capital?** Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Monaco B) Nauru C) Tue Vallue D) The Marshal Island **Ans. B**
43. **Which one of the following is not a Scandinavian country?** Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Sweden B) Spain C) Denmark D) Norway **Ans. B**
44. **The first Bangladeshi to earn Grand Master title is:** Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Niaz Morshed B) Ziaur Rahman C) Rani Hamid D) Quazi Motahar Hossain **Ans. A**
45. **Which of the following country is the highest emitter of CO₂?** Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Bangladesh B) India C) Pakistan D) China **Ans. D**
46. **The deepest lake in the world in-** Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)

- A) Lake Adelman B) Lake Baikal C) Lake Malawi D) Lake Huron **Ans. B**
47. **In which country did the Mau Mau uprising (1952-60) occur?** Sonali Banks & Janata Bank Ltd., S.O. (IT/ICT-18)
- A) Uganda B) Zambia C) Nigeria D) Kenya **Ans. D**
48. **Which institution in a federal system of government is called 'Balancing Wheel' of the Constitution?** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Executive B) Legislature C) Judiciary D) None **Ans. C**
49. **According to the SIPRI fact sheet, the third most military spender country in 2017 was-**
- A) USA B) China C) Saudi Arabia D) Russia **Ans. C**
50. **In which Aztec civilization was originated?** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) USA B) Greece C) Mexico D) Egypt **Ans. C**
51. **The Bangabandhu Satellite-1 was launched by-** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Falcon 9 Block 5 B) Spacebar C) NASA D) Ariane 5 **Ans. A**
52. **Total matches of the FIFA 2018 World Cup will be-** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) 128 B) 64 C) 32 D) 60 **Ans. B**
53. **Scientific discovery is a kind of-** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) National property B) Personal property
- C) Collective property D) International property **Ans. D**
54. **The term 'Castling' is related to-** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Baseball B) Tennis C) Chess D) Football **Ans. C**
55. **The winner of the recent WTA tennis open tournament is-** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Elina Svitolina B) Maria Sharapova C) Serena Williams D) Caroline Wozniacki **Ans. D**
56. **The official motto of the 2018 Commonwealth Games was-** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Share the Dream B) Make the Dream a Reality
- C) Dream of Tomorrow D) Share Dreams, Share Sports
57. **At Cannes Film Festival 2018, the Best Actor honour went to-** Sonali Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer-18)
- A) Hirokazu Kore-eda B) Alice Rohrwacher
- C) Lukas Dhont D) Marcello Fonte **Ans. D**
58. **The longest mountain range in the world is-** Sonali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
- A) the Alps B) The Himalayas C) The Andes D) The Rockies **Ans. C**
59. **Who is the promoter of Chinese 'One Belt One Road' initiative?** Sonali Bank Ltd., (Officer-18)
- A) Xi Jinping B) Chiang Kaisak C) Shinzo Abe D) Mao Shetung **Ans. A**
60. **The first player to score 10,000 runs in T20 Cricket is-** Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
- A) AB de Villiers B) Chris Gayle C) Virat Kohli D) Tamim Iqbal **Ans. B**
61. **The author of the book 'Unstoppable; My Life So Far' is-** Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Mary Kom B) Maria Sharapova C) Malala Yousufzai D) Martina Navratilova **Ans. B**
62. **Who won the FIFA Men's Player Award for 2017?** Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Cristiano Ronaldo B) Gareth Bale C) Lionel Messi D) Neymar **Ans. A**
63. **The name of the organization who recently invited the three Nobel (peace) laureates in Bangladesh is-** Rupali Bank Ltd., Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Naripaksha B) BRAC C) ASA D) Nije Kori **Ans. A**
64. **The Harry Potter series is written by-** PKB, Executive Officer (Cash-18)
- A) JK Rowling B) KK Rowling C) KJ Rowling D) AK Rowling **Ans. A**
65. **Which of the following countries has introduced "Direct Democracy"** PKB, Executive Officer (Cash-18)
- A) Switzerland B) Russia C) India D) France **Ans. A**
66. **The last SAFF Games was held in ————** [Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), Cashier-18]
- A) India B) Bangladesh C) Srilanka D) Nepal **Ans. A**