A quiz book full of fun and facts from India’s biggest open quiz

For residents of Chennai, 15 August of every year is Landmark Quiz Day. For over a decade now, this fun-filled and keenly contested quiz has enthralled and entertained the quizzing community. The Landmark Quiz is by far India’s biggest and most popular open quiz—the 2003 edition saw a record 850 teams in the fray. Now questions from this epoch-making quiz are available for the first time in a quiz book that captures all the excitement and thrills of the actual event.

With a sure-fire mix of information and entertainment, The Penguin-Landmark Quiz Book is designed to appeal to the general reader who is interested in fascinating nuggets of information, and is willing to test his or her general knowledge skills against the best in the country. The book contains engrossing sections such as Ask Jeeves, Arty Facts, Country Wise, Double Jeopardy, Fikari Face, In Quotes, Lobony Toons, Masala Mix, Page Three and What’s the Good Wood, which quiz buffs will be raring to have a go at. And along the way, there is a treasure house of little-known information, such as:

- It was Linus from Peanuts who inspired the phrase ‘security blanket’
- Al Capone was finally convicted, of all things, for tax evasion
- Bhima reputedly concocted the delicious aalu to avoid wasting vegetables left over from Yudhisthira’s coronation feast
- The Bible ranks among the books most censored by the Vatican

With over 1,000 top-drawer questions that have tested the mettle of the very best in the business, The Penguin-Landmark Quiz Book is sure to provide hours of fun-filled quizzing for young and old alike.
Gautam Padmanabhan, who works in a Chennai-based publishing house, is one of the quizmasters of the Landmark Quiz. He writes a column on books for The New Indian Express and has co-authored The 1000 Movie Quiz Book.

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Navin Jayakumar, a neuro-ophthalmologist in Chennai, is an avid quizzer. He represented Chennai at the finals of the All India North Star Quiz for eight consecutive years. He has conducted many quiz shows like the Madras 350 Years Quiz in 1989, and The British Book Fair Quiz in 1993. Along with Gautam Padmanabhan, Navin Jayakumar has been the quizmaster for The Landmark Quiz since 1994. Among the books he has co-authored are: 350 Years Madras Quiz, The 1000 Movie Quiz Book, and Discovering Many Worlds: Book 1. Also, he is one of the founding members of The Quiz Foundation of India, Chennai Chapter.
At times, there are surprise twists to the questions, designed to keep readers on their toes. This book is a compilation of the best questions of the eleven Landmark Quizzes held so far.

Many hands have made our work light. Saranya Jayakumar, a reputed name in the world of Indian quizzing, has been the backbone of our research team. The team also comprises Savitha Gautam, Jaishankar Subramaniam and Ishwar Navin, besides the quizmasters. It takes nearly two months of work to put together a Landmark Quiz show. We are indebted to our families—Savitha, Sumana and Ishwar— for always being there for us.

Interestingly, both the bookshop and the quiz have grown over the years. Landmark has established its presence in Kolkata and Bangalore. The Landmark Quiz too has soared in popularity, with participants not only from Chennai but also from Bangalore, Hyderabad, Thiruvanantharam, Pune, Pilani, and other cities. With over 1,800 enthusiasts participating in 2003, the Landmark Quiz was recently described in The New Indian Express as one of the top three annual events in Chennai.

All this would not have come to pass without the support of Hemu and Jai of Landmark. Indeed, Hemu’s magical touch with the bookstore seems to have extended to the quiz as well! Their presence has ensured that the force continues to be with the Landmark Quiz. We are proud that The Hindu, one of India’s reputed newspapers, has supported this event every year from the beginning.

Happy quizzing.

Gautam Padmanabhan
Navin Jayakumar
Start-ups

1. The first air hostess was hired by the Boeing Transport Corporation in the 1930s. From what specific profession was she chosen?

2. The first ballpoint pens, invented by the Biro brothers, were expensive and did not sell well. Which group of people popularized them during World War II?

3. Interestingly, Galileo’s telescope was first used not to look at the heavens but for a very down-to-earth commercial purpose. What was that?

4. Who founded General Electric?

5. What is the origin of prices such as $7.99 instead of $8?

6. Which was the first credit card in India?

7. Name India’s first four-gear scooter.

8. Which is the first Indian company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange?

9. Which was the first retail store in India to obtain ISO 9001 certification?

10. This person hired the University of Chicago to find out which colour could be seen from the farthest distance. The study revealed it to be yellow. He chose yellow to paint his taxicabs and thus the yellow cab was born. Who was he?

11. Which book opens with these lines, ‘I wrote my first software program when I was 13 years old. It was for playing Tic Tac Toe’?

12. Which company developed the Six Sigma philosophy of quality (3.4 defects in 1 million transactions)?

13. The origin of blue-chip stocks comes from the blue chips used in which game?

14. Who founded the American Institute of Public Opinion?

15. An American, he came to Britain and introduced the concept of the monster departmental store. It was he who said, ‘The Customer is always right.’ Who was he?

16. In the Indian context, R.K. Shanmugam Chetty was the first to present what?

17. In the early part of his career, he worked as a gas-station attendant for Burmah Shell in Aden. Who is he?

18. Which was the first education institution to charge capitation fees?

19. Name the first Indian to own newspapers in the US.

20. How did the Bank of Sweden celebrate its 300th anniversary in 1968?

Answers on page 155
Across the LoC

1. What is the Qaumi tarana?
2. To which proponent of Pakistan is the slogan ‘Divide and Quit’ credited?
3. Name Pakistan’s highest civilian award.
4. Name the world’s second highest mountain, located in Pakistan.
5. Where is Pakistan’s nuclear testing facility—its equivalent to Pokhran—situated?
6. What acronym did Chaudari Rahmat Ali create in 1933 to represent units of Punjab, Afghan border territories, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan?
7. Which specific battle of the 1971 Indo-Pak war forms the backdrop for the film Border?
8. What feature on the Pakistani flag symbolizes the minorities?
9. Bollywood is in Mumbai, Kollywood is at Kodambakkam in Chennai, Tollywood is at Tollygunge, Kolkata. Where is Lollywood?
10. What extends from Sangam in the South to Map Reference NJ 9842 in the North?

Answers on page 155

Add Quiz

1. What shape can be converted into a rectangle by cutting a right-angled triangle off one end and slicing it to the opposite end?
2. Who is considered the most successful textbook writer of all time?
3. Which mathematician introduced the letter ‘x’ as the symbol to represent an unknown quantity?
4. Buridan was a fourteenth-century philosopher, who proposed the hypothetical situation called Buridan’s Ass to demonstrate indecision. How was this demonstrated?
5. ‘There are no natural numbers x, y and z, such that $x^n + y^n = z^n$, in which n is a natural number greater than 2. I have discovered a truly remarkable proof but this margin is too small to contain it.’ Who wrote this?
6. What does the whole number series have that the natural number series does not?
7. What was defined after the French Revolution as the 40-millionth part of the Earth’s diameter?
8. What is a triangle with unequal sides and angles called?
9. What was originally defined as one-third the length of the arm of King Henry I of England?
10. The familiar mathematical symbols for similar (−) and
And the Winner is . . .

1. What is common between Oscar Wilde and the award for the year’s worst motion picture presented annually by the Harvard Lampoon?

2. How would you recognize a slowed-down version of the background score of Fortunella, a 1958 Italian film?

3. Which film by Mohsen Makhmalbaf of Iran won the Special Jury Prize at Cannes 2001, and also the UNESCO Federico Fellini Prize?

4. ‘This is the biggest drink of water after the longest drought of my life.’ Who said this and about what?

5. What connects the films The Lion in Winter and Funny Girl which were both nominated for the Oscars in 1968?

6. Which film won the first Filmfare Award for Best Picture?

7. What was deleted from Mehboob’s Mother India when the film was shown in 1957 in the US during the Oscar nominations?

8. Which was the last black-and-white film to have won the Oscar for Best Picture?

9. Who won her first Oscar for the film Morning Glory?

10. Which film festival was founded by Robert Redford?

Answers on page 156
Animal Planet

1. In an African safari, you are considered lucky if you can spot the ‘Big Five’. Which animals make up the ‘Big Five’?

2. How does the zebra—with its black-and-white stripes—camouflage itself in the yellow, brown and green grass to confuse its main predator, the lion?

3. What kind of an animal is the ounce?

4. Which is the largest member of the cat family, also known as the Amur Tiger?

5. What is the offspring of a boomer and a flyer?

6. Which bear is also called the water bear?

7. With the exception of the whale, which animal has the biggest mouth?

8. To hunt which animal was the dachshund originally bred?

9. What does the word ‘grizzly’ in grizzly bear mean?

10. What is the only food of the giant panda?

   *Answers on page 137*

Around the World

1. Which two cities does the 1,280-km Karakoram Highway link?

2. Where would one be if one were looking at the Moai Stones?

3. Till recently, the world’s tallest Buddhas in standing position were in the Bamiyan valley of Afghanistan until the Taliban destroyed them. Where would one find the biggest Buddha in the sitting position?

4. Till recently, which was the oldest surviving European colony in Asia?

5. In which national park in Wyoming are a quarter of the world’s geysers found?

6. For what purpose was the Leaning Tower of Pisa—a popular tourist attraction—originally intended?

7. With reference to New Zealand, where is the original Zealand?

8. How are the South West Townships in South Africa better known as?

9. According to Mark Twain, which earthly island was God’s model for heaven?

10. Besides Bermuda, which two points form the Bermuda Triangle?
11. What is the present name of Batavia?
12. Of which land is the Kasag the exiled government?
13. What do Argentines call the Falkland Islands?
14. To which country do the Galapagos Islands belong?
15. Which line of latitude divides the two Koreas?
16. Of which country are the Ainu the original inhabitants?
17. In which city would you climb the Spanish Steps?
18. Which exotic city was featured in the *National Geographic*'s first photo story in 1905?
19. Of which city are the Cariocas the inhabitants?
20. If you flew due east from Cape Horn, where would you cross over land next?
21. The name of which place in Afghanistan means 'black widow'?
22. Which famous transport’s name begins with the words ‘Venice-Simplon’?
23. What is common to the cities of San Francisco, Johannesburg and Melbourne?
24. Which letter of the Greek alphabet was first used to describe the unusual triangular shape formed by the island at the mouth of the river Nile?

25. Which city was flourishing a few thousand years before Rome was founded in 753 BC, making it the oldest continuously inhabited city in existence?

*Answers on page 157*
Arty Facts

1. The only name to appear in the inscriptions on the Taj Mahal is that of Amanat Khan Al-Shirazi. Who was he?

2. In Indian art, under what tree is Krishna usually depicted dallying with Radha?

3. In paintings, what is a ‘pentimento’?

4. If one associates M.F. Husain with horses, which cartoonist would one associate with crows?

5. How did Hans van Meegeren—accused of treason for selling Holland’s national art treasures, including a Vermeer painting, to Hermann Goering—prove his innocence?

6. If Lorenzo Ghiberti is remembered for his magnificent creation The Gates of Paradise (a set of doors executed in bronze for the Baptistry in Florence), which French sculptor would one associate with The Gates of Hell?

7. Which of his novels did V.S. Naipaul name for a painting by Giorgio de Chirico?

8. Which artist has been portrayed on screen by Kirk Douglas and Martin Scorsese?

9. On which structure is the following verse from the Koran inscribed? ‘Said Jesus, on whom be peace. The world is but a bridge, pass over it but build no houses on it. He who hopes for an hour, hopes for Eternity. For the world is but an hour. Spend it in prayer, for the rest is unseen.’

10. Before any apprentice could join the guild that regulated his craft, he had to make a high-quality work worthy of admission. What word originated from this practice?

11. Which popular Thai art form derives its name from the Thai word for ‘five colours’?

12. Of which famous painting is the Duchess of Alba the subject?

13. Which people use unique ritual sand paintings to communicate with the spirits?

14. What term was coined in 1925 from a Paris design exhibition titled Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes?

15. What term describes a collage of photographs and ready-made images chosen for their subject matter?

16. In which Italian village was Leonardo da Vinci born?

17. Why is the classic Mughal charbagh garden divided into four parts?

18. What is the connection between the film Bridges of Madison County and a painting by M.F. Husain?

19. Which Indian art form shows Greek influences?

20. With which part of India would you associate Madhubani folk painting?

21. In what colour is Krishna generally depicted in Tanjore paintings?
22. The demand for whose work led to the birth of calendar art in India?

23. Which Scottish town mass-produced, in its factories, imitations of Kashmiri shawls with stylized mango designs, a traditional favourite of Indian textiles?

24. Which art did the masters refer to as the art of beautiful writings?

25. Which was the only sculpture of his that Michelangelo signed?

*Answers on page 158*

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**Aryabhatta to Chandra**

1. About whom did the seventh-century astronomer Brahmagupta say, ‘Since he knows nothing of mathematics, celestial spheres or time, I have not mentioned separately his demerits’?

2. In the sixth and seventh centuries, Indian mathematicians became the first to employ negative numbers, a concept unknown to the Babylonians, Greeks, Egyptians and Arabs. For what very practical purpose were these numbers used?

3. Who claimed that his equations came to him in his dreams, whispered by his village goddess of Namagiri?

4. Name the space observatory launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to observe X-rays from high-energy regions of the universe, such as the remnants of exploded stars?

5. A vital component of Marconi’s wireless was the coherer, required to amplify faint signals. Marconi claimed that it emerged from research by the Italian Navy, thus diverting attention from the real inventor. Who was the inventor?

6. What substance is used as a fixative for perfume in the making of attar?

7. Who recognized heavy element particles in cosmic rays and called them ‘mesons’?

8. Who was the first research scholar of Madras University?
9. Who is the second scientist after Sir C.V. Raman to be awarded the Bharat Ratna?

10. What ‘scientific’ gift did Porus give to Alexander?

*Answers on page 159*

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**Ask Jeeves**

1. Where would you find a plaque that reads, ‘Ars Electronica Award: For Cultural Innovation in the Digital Age, Awarded to Tim Berners Lee and _________ for the Invention of the World Wide Web’?

2. What word describes an icon or representation of a user in a shared virtual reality such as the on-screen representation of a player in an Internet game?

3. What word is used to describe icons like the smiley ☺ in computer jargon?

4. What word connects Shammi Kapoor, *Gulliver’s Travels* and the Internet?

5. What term describes half a byte (or four bits)?

6. What do these lines, taken from a cult book, describe, ‘A consensual hallucination experienced daily by billions of legitimate operators, in every nation, by children being taught mathematical concepts, . . . a graphic representation of data abstracted from the banks of every computer in the human system. Unthinkable complexity. Lines of light ranged in the non-space of the mind, clustered constellations of data. Like city lights receding . . .’

7. By eliminating what does the MP3 format allow music files to be compressed?

8. What technology is common to the Internet, cable television and undersea communication systems?
9. One of the rules of netiquette is not to 'shout'. How does one 'shout' on the Net?

10. How can you help the SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence) project search for alien intelligent life forms?

Answers on page 139

Authors

1. Which English writer used the swastika as his emblem in all his books?

2. Who signed one of his poems as, simply, C.33?

3. Which character represents Lewis Carroll in Alice in Wonderland and why?

4. Funeral Blues is a famous poem featured in a eulogy delivered at the funeral in Four Weddings And A Funeral. The collection of poems it appeared in became a best-seller after its appearance in the film. Name the poet.

5. J.R.R. Tolkien was born in 1892 and died in 1973. So why did his fans celebrate the date of his birth in January 2003 as a special event?

6. He was born in 1802, half-black and half-white. He was inspired by a production of Hamlet to become an author and playwright. He was derisively called 'fiction factory' by his peers since he was so full of ideas that he could not put them down on paper on his own and hired others to do so. He wrote hundreds of novels but only four or five are classics. He died penniless. Who was this flamboyant Frenchman?

7. Which American novelist is credited with coining the phrase 'The Jazz Age'?

8. What term describes the novels of Tom Clancy which are filled with technical descriptions of weaponry?
9. Joe Klein was revealed to be the author of which 1996 American best-seller?

10. Which of R.K. Narayan’s novels is said to be his most autobiographical?

Answers on page 160

Bharat Darshan

1. Of which place are the Kolis the original inhabitants?

2. Which hill station was founded in 1844–1845 by US missionaries?

3. Which are the only two major Indian rivers that flow westward?

4. The British knew this town as Bezwada. How do we know it today?

5. Which city in Rajasthan is called the ‘Blue City’ because of the abundance of houses painted blue?

6. Which was the first capital of Andhra Pradesh?

7. In which mountain range is the Siachen Glacier located?

8. Which town in Tamil Nadu is known as Thillai?

9. Which river originates at Amarkantak?

10. Which mountain range separates Jammu from Kashmir?

11. What geographical feature, found on Barren Island in the Andamans, is the only one of its kind in India?

12. Which is the highest peak in undisputed Indian territory?

13. What is the capital of the state of Uttarakhand?

14. Which city in Kerala is built over seven hills?
15. Which is the only ‘pedestrian’ hill station in Asia where no cars or other vehicles are allowed?

16. It is known as ‘Siang’ in Arunachal Pradesh and ‘Meghna’ in Bangladesh. How do we better know it?

17. The first museum dedicated to women is the Shaswati Museum. It provides glimpses into the lives of Indian women. In which city is it located?

18. Which city, at the junction of the Mula and Mutha rivers, is nicknamed ‘Queen of the Deccan’?

19. Which ancient city was known as the Greenwich of India?

20. At which place does River Cauvery meet the Bay of Bengal?

21. One of the two Indian stations in Antarctica is Dakshin Gangotri. Name the other.

22. Which place is known as the ‘Pearl Harbor’ of India?

23. Which state was ruled by an uninterrupted chain of female rulers who inherited the throne from their mothers? It was also the only state where succession went automatically to the eldest child, regardless of its sex.

24. Which hill resort’s name literally means ‘Place of the Thunderbolt’ in Tibetan?

25. Chandni Chowk—literally, ‘moonlit crossroads’—near the Red Fort is among Delhi’s most lively and interesting areas. Which daughter of Emperor Shah Jahan laid out this thoroughfare?

Answers on page 160

Biblio-file

1. Which writer, in his ‘Word of Thanks’ at the beginning of his book says, in verse, ‘And, Gentle Reader, you as well, The fountainhead of all remittance. Buy me before good sense insists, You’ll strain your purse and sprain your wrists’?

2. In what way was the collection of verses titled The History Of Sixteen Wonderful Old Women, which appeared in 1821, the first of its kind?

3. What was unusually Dickensian about Stephen King’s novel The Green Mile?

4. In the 1990s, a tourist guidebook called Top Secret was published in Russia. What was unusual about its descriptions of world-famous places?

5. Of which profession is St John of God the patron saint?

6. In what way was Morgan Robertson’s 1898 book Futility prophetic?

7. Why did Shakespeare bequeath his ‘second-best’ bed to his wife, Anne Hathaway?

8. Who is the only writer to have penned at least one book in every category of the Dewey Decimal System of library cataloguing?

9. What is ‘counterfactual’ writing?
10. Which book, ironically, still ranks as one of the most censored books by the Vatican in history, yet is translated more often and into more languages than any other book and has outsold every book in the history of publishing?

Answers on page 161

Bombay Dreamz

1. In the Hindi film Anand, the characters played by Rajesh Khanna and Amitabh Bachchan are based on which real-life personalities?

2. What is special about the courtroom scene in the film Avana, where Nargis makes a dramatic entry to defend Raj Kapoor?

3. What role did Bindu first play in the film Zanjeer?

4. Which director played one of Shah Rukh Khan’s friends in Dillwale Dulhania Le Jayenge?

5. Whom has Julia Roberts described as ‘the most beautiful woman in the world’?

6. Who directed the song sequences in the film 1942, A Love Story?

7. What’s unusual about the picturization of the title song of Chaudhvin Ka Chand?

8. What’s common to Ketan Mehta’s film Holi and Ashutosh Gowariker’s Lagaan?

9. Which Hindi film is featured in the title sequence of the Hollywood film Ghost World?

10. Which was the first Bollywood film to make it to the UK Top 10?

11. Who plays the junior pilot and Rajesh Khanna’s friend in
12. Name the one-actor one-set film made by Sunil Dutt.

13. In which film do both Atal Bihari Vajpayee and L.K. Advani make guest appearances?

14. Who was the cinematographer for P.C. Barua's Devdas?

15. Which film star won the first Miss India contest in 1951?

*Answers on page 162*

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**Business Inc.**

1. On which real-life trading company in Hong Kong was James Clavell's Noble House based?

2. What are these types of—Cape Max, Pana Max, Handy Max, Handy Size and Suez Max?

3. What item of Indian clothing was promoted in a modified form by the French couturier, Pierre Cardin?

4. Which organization is the world's largest employer?

5. Which is the only bank that sells prasad?

6. Where would you find the world's largest open market completely 'manned' by women?

7. P.G. Wodehouse's experience of working at which Hong Kong organization provided the basis for his novel *Psmith In The City*?

8. Who is the biggest apparel-maker in the world?

9. What does the Transparency International Index measure?

10. Who shared the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1994 with John Harsanyi and Reinhard Selten?

*Answers on page 163*
Country Wise

1. To which country did East Timor formerly belong?

2. Which country’s name means ‘Land of Upright Men’?

3. In which country does the State Peace and Development Council rule?

4. Which is the legislative capital of South Africa?

5. Of which country was Ayuthiya the ancient capital?

6. In a list of countries in alphabetical order, which country comes first?

7. Which country has the most land frontiers in the world?

8. In which country would you find lines of defence called ‘Waker’, ‘Dreamer’ and ‘Sleeper’?

9. When a stamp or coin bears the words Sede Vacante, where does it come from and what does it signify?

10. Which country’s name in Indian means ‘Big Village’? Its border with its neighbour (6,416 km) is the world’s longest frontier.

Answers on page 163

Double Jeopardy

1. What is the difference between a will and a testament?

2. On a whim, in 1858, what did Sir William Herschel, Chief Magistrate of the Hooghly district in Jungipoor, do to Rajadhar Konai, a local businessman, the idea being merely ‘... to frighten [him] out of all thought of repudiating his signature impress his hand print on the back of a contract’?

3. What is the difference between mediation and arbitration?

4. What is the principle of restoration justice?

5. Who are the only Indians allowed to carry unlicensed firearms, which they use to communicate momentous events—like the birth of a son—to their neighbours?

6. In how many languages are the proceedings of the Supreme Court of India conducted?

7. How is lex talionis or the law of retaliation more commonly known?

8. What term is used to describe a Vatican official appointed to argue against the canonization of an individual?

9. What is the principle of ‘double jeopardy’?

10. In 1963, an unemployed twenty-seven-year-old man was arrested for stealing $8 from a bank employee in Phoenix, Arizona. While in custody, he was picked up from a line-up by a woman, who said he had kidnapped and raped her.
After two hours of interrogation, the police gained a confession but the US Supreme Court threw out the confession. Who was this man?

Answers on page 163

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Feathered Friends

1. Of what is the nene an endangered species?

2. What is made from the nests of cave swiftlets in Asia?

3. Why do birds that feed on plants also swallow stones and grit?

4. Which bird is used by the Chinese for traditional fishing?

5. What is an 'egg tooth'?

6. Which bird derives its name from the Portuguese word meaning 'stupid'?

7. Of which bird family is the jay a member?

8. This bird made the most rapid disappearance ever known from the earth. In the 1800s, it was so common in the US that flocks of over 2,000 million were estimated. By 1900, there were none left in the wild while the last died in a zoo in 1914. Which bird was this?

9. What does the male penguin present the female penguin as part of the courtship ritual?

10. What kind of a bird is the merlin?

Answers on page 164
1. What cinematic technique was used in the film *Babe* to make the animals 'come alive'?

2. What is common to the films *The Robe* and *Kaagaz Ke Phool*?

3. Who or what is a synthespian?

4. Who or what are Zillaheads?

5. What's significant about the song *Meri jaan* featured in the 1947 film *Shehnai*?

6. What connects Prince Edward and the film *Shakespeare in Love*?

7. Who plays Ramakrishna in G.V. Iyer's film *Vivekananda*?

8. Who was the scriptwriter for the films *Electric Moon* and *In Which Annie Gives It Those Ones*?

9. Which is the film industry's longest running creative partnership, according to the *Guinness Book Of World Records*?

10. When Allan Bennett's play *Madness Of King George III* was filmed, the title was changed. Why?

11. Which path-breaking technique was first used in Lars von Trier's film *Dancer In The Dark* starring Bjork?

12. Who played Obelix in the film adaptation of *Asterix*?

13. What is birdseed used for when watching movies in Iran?

14. Which well-known quote from Chinese myth means 'hiding your strength from others'?

15. Which film star made her debut in the Tamil film *Ali Baba And The Forty Thieves*, which also starred M.G. Ramachandran?

*Answers on page 164*
Final Frontier

1. Complete this famous last line, 'Here man from the planet Earth; First set foot on the moon, July 1969 AD; . . . .'

2. If you were a physicist, what would you find glaringly wrong in soundtracks of films such as the Star Wars series?

3. What does the title of Carl Sagan’s ninth book—The Pale Blue Dot—refer to?

4. Charles II was interested in astronomy and kept a telescope in the Tower of London. His close friend was John Flamsteed, the Astronomer Royal. One day, the ravens in the Tower so annoyed Charles II by their droppings on the telescope that he ordered them shot. Flamsteed reminded him of the traditional belief that if the ravens left the Tower, the monarchy would fall. How did Charles solve his problem?

5. What word describes the area covered on the earth’s surface by a satellite’s reach?

6. What famous procedure in space launches originated in 1929 from the film Woman On The Moon?

7. Which faint constellation is named after a particular animal, because it would take the sharp eyes of that very animal to spot it?

8. Which newly discovered planet did astronomer William Herschel want to name Georquim Sidum (George’s Star) in honour of King George III?

9. Which heavenly phenomena owe their names to French astronomer Pierre Gassendi and English explorer James Cook?

10. What first did cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov achieve on 24 April 1967?

11. What does the Torino Impact Hazard Scale measure?

12. Which radio telescope in Puerto Rico has been beaming a famous message since 1974 to detect extraterrestrial intelligence?

13. Which is the only planet that rotates from East to West?

14. The Russian space programme Salut means ‘salute’. In honour of which famous person is it instituted?

15. What celestial bodies originate from the Oort cloud outside the solar system?

Answers on page 165
1. Which Indian finance minister has presented the most number of budgets?

2. In finance, what is the Rule of 72 used to calculate?

3. What word is used to signify money in the form of coins rather than notes?

4. What’s common to the following terms: Jewish Flag, Martha Washington, Green Jacket, Mint Leaf, Lamb’s Tongue and Case Note?

5. Present-day cheques are called MICR cheques. What does MICR stand for?

6. Which company prints more ‘money’ than the whole of the US Treasury?

7. Which finance minister formulated such a strict budget that he was often referred to as “Tax Tax and Kill”?

8. What word describes a share that has been converted from paper to electronic form?

9. Who introduced the rupiah and the paisa as currency in India?

10. What in England is referred to as the Civil List?

*Answers on page 166*

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1. The Mahdi’s forces destroyed Khartoum in 1885, but the city was later recaptured by Anglo-Egyptian forces under Lord Kitchener, who designed a new layout for the city. What unusual but appropriate shape did he choose for it?

2. Which flower adorns the new flag of Hong Kong?

3. Which constellation is represented on the national flag of Australia?

4. The white field of Israel’s flag has two narrow blue stripes near the top and bottom edges, as blue and white were the colours of Hebrew ceremonial clothes during the time of Moses. Centred on the field is a six-pointed star made up of two interlaced equilateral triangles. What is this symbol called?

5. Parry’s launched a sweet in the 1990s with an Indian tricolour wrapper. For whom was it originally manufactured?

6. Margarita is one of the two classic pizzas, the other one being Marinara. What is Margarita supposed to symbolize?

7. Which navigational device is displayed on the flag of Portugal to commemorate the Age of Discovery under Prince Henry the Navigator?

8. There’s a sole flag in the world that has only one colour and no motif on it. To which country does it belong?
9. Which tree appears on the national flag of Lebanon?

10. Which national flag has the largest animal emblem?

Answers on page 166

Food Wise

1. Drinks first. A bartender at Harry’s New York Bar in Paris had the idea of mixing vodka and tomato juice and adding a dash of Worcestershire sauce to it. He called it ‘Bucket of Blood’ but soon had to change it, as not many people felt like trying out a drink with such an unappetizing name. How do we now know this popular cocktail?

2. The Inca Indians of Peru were the first to cultivate it in about 200 BC. It was claimed that either a Spanish explorer or Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it to Europe in the sixteenth century. The Portuguese brought it to India where it is now a popular vegetable. What is it?

3. Which chain of cafés was originally called Il Fornale, which means ‘The Daily’ in Italian?

4. Which confectionery got its name from the fact that it was invented in error in nineteenth century England when a sweetmaker got his recipe for toffee wrong and it came out soft instead of hard?

5. Marco d’Aviano was a monk who led the Christian armies to victory when the Ottoman Turks tried to seize Vienna in 1683. Legend has it that when the Turks fled they forgot their coffee, leaving it to the triumphant Viennese, who name this beverage after the order to which d’Aviano belonged. Name the beverage.

6. What must you never do to a martini?

7. What type of flower has pods that give us vanilla?
8. What culinary ingredient primarily contains tartaric acid?
9. What are Frankenstein foods?
10. Which dry, usually red, Italian wine from Tuscany derives its name from a local mountain range?
11. Which city is the birthplace of the pizza?
12. In Chinese cooking, why is the food sliced into thin pieces and a wok used for quick cooking which is usually for a few minutes?
13. What is the kitchen on a ship called?
14. Chilli and sweet peppers are fruit. True or false?
15. After saffron, which is the world's most expensive spice or extract?
16. What is the collective noun for bananas?
17. Of what common ingredient is galangal — used in Thai cooking — a special variety of?
18. Dessert time. What would one have ordered if an orange-flavoured pancake is served flambéed in liqueur?
19. What do Americans call a sweet biscuit?
20. To end with coffee. How do we better know hot coffee with a slug of whisky and topped with a head of whipped cream?

Answers on page 166

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Fourth Estate

1. As what unusual service did Reuters commence operations in 1858?
2. Newspaper morgues are storage areas for reference materials, back numbers, clippings and photographs. Why are they called morgues?
3. What phrase by the first war correspondent — W.H. Russell of The Times — described the sight of outnumbered infantrymen of the 93rd Highlanders in their red coats, stretched out against the enemy in the Battle of Balaclava in the Crimean War in 1854, because they did not take the trouble to form a square?
4. Which agency is the world's largest provider of financial news?
5. What is common to Kim Phuc and Sharbat Gula?
6. In which magazine did Asterix make his American debut?
7. If a newspaper with small pages is called a tabloid, what is a newspaper with large pages called?
8. In the film, La Dolce Vida by Federico Fellini, what was the name of the character who plays a photographer and chases celebrities?
9. Who was the founder and chief benefactor of Columbia University's famous School of Journalism?

10. Which two people founded the *Wall Street Journal*?

*Answers on page 167*

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**Heroes and Villains**

1. By what phrase do we know the literary character Quasimodo?

2. By what name is the fictional character Harry Angstrom better known as?

3. On whom is Hari Jamsett Ramsingh in the Billy Bunter series said to be modelled?

4. According to John le Carré, where did Smiley first meet Karla?

5. Which character in the Sherlock Holmes mysteries appears in only four stories: *The Adventure Of The Bruce-Partington Plans, The Greek Interpreter, The Final Problem* and *The Empty House*?

6. Which literary character made his first appearance in the novel *Red Dragon*?

7. Whose poems are published at the end of the novel *Dr Zhivago* by Boris Pasternak?

8. In fiction, how is Uncas better known as?

9. What kind of characters do the Shakespearean plays *Macbeth, Hamlet, King Richard III*, and *Julius Caesar* have in common?

10. Which pioneer of hypnotism—commemorated by a statue in Goa—was the inspiration for a crucial character in the Alexander Dumas classic, *The Count Of Monte Cristo*?

*Answers on page 168*
Hinduism

1. In Gujarat, Navratri is celebrated with the garba dance. Why is it called garba?

2. What is the other name of the epic Mahabharata?

3. Who speaks to whom in the opening lines of the Bhagavad Gita?

4. From which tree are the idols in the Jagannath Puri temple made?

5. What event did travel writer Eric Newby describe as 'almost certainly the greatest assemblage of people gathered together in a confined space for a single purpose anywhere in the world'?

6. Of what symbolic representation are all temple towers or gopurams?

7. Lord Muruga (Kartikeya) lives on embattled field camps called padaiveedu, the hillocks of Palani and Thirupparankunram being two such holy places. These hillocks are described in myth as being carried by a giant, Idumban. How are they symbolized in a dance ritual?

8. What physical entity does the swastika symbol represent?

9. The words Satyameva jayate or 'Truth alone triumphs' are inscribed (at the base of the abacus) in the State Emblem of India. From which Upanishad are the words taken?

10. Which complex—covering the same area as the Parthenon—is the biggest monolithic structure in the world?

Answers on page 168
History of the World

1. Which Egyptian ruler’s face is represented on the Memphis Sphinx?

2. Which rebellion was so named because the insurgents used kung fu to fight?

3. By what name is the royal family of Saxe-Coburg Gotha better known as?

4. Which three empires fell and which new countries came into being as a result of World War I?

5. Where did the Sandinistas overthrow the government in 1979?

6. What connects the reign of Anne Boleyn with the presidency of John F. Kennedy?

7. What started at Pudding Lane and ended at Pie Corner, killing six people?

8. Of the twenty-two Nazi defendants at the Nuremberg trials, only one was tried in absentia. Who was he?

9. What started at Sarajevo and ended at Versailles?

10. What was flown into West Germany in 1948 in large crates marked “Bird Dog”?

11. In 1951, which country became the first independent country to be declared ‘independent’ by the United Nations?

12. Which city was the capital of Timur’s empire?

13. Which empire was founded by Sultan Osman I?

14. What colloquial name is given to civil rights disorders in Northern Ireland?

15. Which city celebrated its 300th anniversary in 2003?

Answers on page 168
Hollywood Ten

1. What is ‘eattainment’?

2. On the life of which Hollywood star is Queenie by Michael Korda based?

3. What’s common to these films other than the fact that they were all made by James Cameron: True Lies, Terminator 2, and Titanic?

4. What is common in the films Gladiator and The Fall Of The Roman Empire?

5. Which Woody Allen film based on a play takes its title from a famous line from a Bogart-Bergman classic?

6. What was used to simulate blood in Hitchcock’s classic black-and-white thriller Psycho?

7. What declined after the film It Happened One Night, but was resurrected many years later by the film A Streetcar Named Desire?

8. Following the release of which Hollywood movie did the tanzanite gemstone become one of the largest exports from Jaipur?

9. In the film Bridge On The River Kwai, why do we see the soldiers whistling Colonel Bogie’s March?

10. In 2003, the American Film Institute released a list of top 100 heroes and villains. Who topped the list of heroic characters?

Answers on page 169

In Quotes

1. ‘3rd May Bistritz–Left Munich at 8.35 p.m. on 1st May, arriving at Vienna early next morning; should have arrived at 6.46 a.m. but the train was an hour late.’ Which horror classic opens with these lines?

2. According to George Bernard Shaw, which group of people leaves ‘no turn unstoned’?

3. Which famous writer of the British empire died in 1936, two days before King George V, prompting the comment, ‘The King has sent his trumpeter ahead of him’?

4. Which author’s plaintive last words were, ‘Does nobody understand?’

5. Complete this poem, from which originated the title of an Oscar-winning film: ‘Bring me my bow of burning gold, Bring me my arrow of desire; Bring me my spear, O clouds unfold . . .’

6. ‘So this is the little lady who started the big war.’ Who said this and to whom at the White House?

7. In his book, A Biography For Beginners, this gentleman wrote, ‘The art of Biography; Is different from Geography; Geography is about maps; But Biography is about chaps.’ Who is the author?

8. Who described whom thus, ‘Knowledge of literature: Nil; knowledge of philosophy: Nil; of astronomy: Nil; of politics: feeble; of botany: variable; of chemistry: profound; of anatomy: accurate but unsystematic; of sensational
9. Which book starts thus, 'In the month of Ramadan of the year 899 and in the twelfth year of my age, I became ruler in the country of Fargana?'

10. 'No people whose word for yesterday is the same as their word for tomorrow can be said to have a firm grip on the time.' Name the author and the book in which this line appears.

Answers on page 170
12. He was in charge of the Calcutta Mint from 1832 to 1838. He studied and deciphered ancient Indian coins and interpreted Ashoka's rock and pillar inscriptions. His essays on Indian antiquities and historic numismatics are valuable sources of ancient Indian history. Who was he?

13. Who, in Victorian times, were known in India as griffins?

14. Which battle took place exactly one century before the First War of Indian Independence?

15. Who was the first woman chief minister in India?

16. How did Porus want to be treated after Alexander defeated him?

17. Which structure did a general named Mir Baqi build and name after his master?

18. In 1991, the world's largest civilian airlift of stranded refugees was undertaken by Air India in Operation Airlift. From which country were the refugees airlifted?

19. Which was the first Indian state to be formed on the basis of language?

20. To which saint—whom he revered as his guru—did Shivaji gift his kingdom?

21. Which famous monument was built by the Pallava King Narasimhavarman II?

22. Before Trivandrum, what was the capital of the state of Travancore?

23. Who was the French Governor-General of India who occupied Madras during the Carnatic Wars?

24. In their march to the West, specifically how far west did the Japanese army reach?

25. "When you go home/ Tell them of us and say/ For your tomorrow/ We gave our today." These poignant lines are inscribed at the base of a cross in a World War II cemetery. Where?

Answers on page 170
Islam

1. Who revealed the Koran to Prophet Mohammed?

2. 'There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his Prophet.' What do the Shias add to this proclamation of Islamic faith?

3. What would a devout Muslim do with a black thread and a white thread during the month of Ramzan?

4. Why is Ramzan considered a holy month?

5. If a Muslim has been honoured with the title 'Hafiz', what does it signify?

6. To whom did Angel Gabriel give the Kaaba—the black stone?

7. Whom do Muslims refer to as the Kitaabis or the 'People of the Book'?

8. Which battle was fought between the forces of Hussain and Yazid?

9. What is unique about the kibla wall in a mosque?

10. What does the Islamic festival Laylat-al-Miraj—'The Night of the Journey'—celebrate?

   Answers on page 171

Jai Hind

1. Which freedom fighter wrote a book in 1907 in which he first referred to the so-called Mutiny of 1857 as the 'First War of Indian Independence'?

2. What was the name of Chattrapati Shivaji's empire?

3. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the partition of Bengal?

4. In 1930, Gandhi and seventy-eight residents of Sabarmati Ashram marched to Dandi, covering 241 miles in twenty-four days. When did Gandhi return to Sabarmati?

5. On the day of which festival did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occur?

6. In 1917, Gangaben Majumdar, a well-to-do widow, found an ancient 'something' in the lumber room in her house in Vyapur, Baroda. It was cleaned up and presented to Gandhi and went on to become a potent symbol of the freedom movement. What was it?

7. Which freedom fighter's birthday is on the same day as Independence Day?

8. Whose Bharat Ratna was delivered by post in Calcutta?

9. Who actually drew the lines that partitioned India?

10. Which regiment of the Indian National Army did Lakshmi Sehgal captain?
11. What was the destination of Rajaji's salt march?

12. Which word was dropped only a few years ago from what is today known as the Central Excise Act?

13. What did Gandhi present Gen. Smuts with before leaving South Africa?

14. In 1947, there were three divisions of Parliament: Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and _______.

15. How did the Gandhi cap get its name even though Gandhi never wore it during the freedom struggle?

16. What is it that chief ministers could not do on Independence Day until 15 August 1975?

17. C. Subramaniam was a cricket enthusiast, so much so that he had a cricket pitch in his garden. One day, in 1966, he dug it up. Why?

18. What is the Dharwad Taluks Garg Khetriya Seva Sangh, Garag Village, Karnataka, unique for?

19. In the March of 1941, who travelled to the Soviet border in a diplomatic car, took a train to Moscow, and then flew to Berlin on an Italian passport under the name of Orlando Mazzotta?

20. How many times was Gandhi the president of the Indian National Congress?

21. In which city did the Congress split in 1907?

22. What did free India's first postage stamp—released on 21

November 1947—depict?

23. With whom would you associate the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad'?

24. What was the original date fixed for India's Independence Day at the Lahore Session of the Congress on 31 December 1929?

25. Dr Abdul Kalam, once referring to the events of 15 August 1947, mentioned that a particular photograph in the day's newspaper moved him the most. What was this photograph?

Answers on page 172
Kollywood Masala

1. What links the choreography of the Tamil films *Thiruda Thiruda* and *Minsara Kanavu*?

2. What was Sivaji Ganesan trying to express through the nine roles that he played in the film *Navaratri* (later remade as *Naya Din Naiy Raat*) in Hindi with Sanjeev Kumar?

3. Connect the three Tamil films starring M.G. Ramachandran - *Nadodi Mannan*, *Ulagam Sutrum Valliban* and *Madurai Meeta Soundara Pandian*.

4. In what way did Sivaji Ganesan inspire the film *Mudhalvan* (remade as *Nayak* in Hindi)?

5. What costume does Rajnikanth don in the song *Sundari* from the Tamil film *Dalapathi*?

6. Who co-wrote the story for Mani Ratnam’s *Thiruda Thiruda*?

7. Who made her debut in an English film called *Epistle*?

8. In several interviews after winning the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, Sivaji Ganesan expressed his desire to play a particular role, that of a famous political figure who had conferred upon him the title of ‘Sivaji’. What role was he talking about?

9. Which American director worked in Madras in the 1930s and 1940s, making such hits as *Mantri Kumari, Ambikapathi* and *Meera*?

10. Who played the role of Narada in the 1941 film *Savitri*?

11. On a novel by which giant of the Tamil film industry was MGR’s debut film *Sathi Leelavathi* based?

12. What were Sivaji Ganesan’s prophetic first words on screen in his debut film *Parasakthi*?

13. Which Tamil star holds the distinction of having acted opposite four chief ministers of Tamil Nadu?

14. Who directed the unique, award-winning, songless film *Antha Naal*?

15. What is special about the film *Koondukili*?

*Answers on page 173*
Landmarks

1. Apart from the landmark Eiffel Tower, Gustav Eiffel also designed the base framework of another landmark. Which one?

2. What list was compiled by Antipater of Sidon in the second century BC?

3. When he first saw this place in 1912, with buildings in Victorian Gothic style, the architect Edwin Lutyens said, 'If one were told the monkeys had built all, one would only say, what wonderful monkeys. They must be shot in case they do it again.'

4. In 1819, a British hunting party stumbled across a structure in the thick forests, which were then part of the Nizam of Hyderabad's territory. What did they find?

5. How would one connect the Manora Tower in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, with Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture?

6. Where specifically would one find the world's largest solid crystal, measuring seventy cm in diameter?

7. Which is the most widely copied building in the world?

8. What would you find on top of Raisina Hill?

9. What famous phrase did Nehru use to describe dams and factories?

10. For what 'accessory' is the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque, built in 1206 by Qutbuddin Aibak, famous?

11. What structure was common to Varanasi, Ujjain, Mathura, Delhi and Jaipur?

12. The word 'terracotta' is derived from the Italian terracotta, where terra means earth. What doesotta mean?

13. Who designed the Guggenheim Museum in New York?

14. What was designed by Cesar Pelli and Associates based on the geometric patterns of Islamic architecture to symbolize strength and grace?

15. By what popular name do we know the Flavian amphitheatre?

16. Which is the only arched structure in the world that can be built without the help of a structural support?

17. Skyscrapers came about because of two key inventions. One was structural steel. What was the other?

18. The headquarters of his movement are built to resemble a temple, a church and a mosque when viewed from different angles. Who is this person and where are the headquarters?

19. Which temple influenced the distinctive design of the chariot-shaped Sun Temple at Konark?

20. Which city has two Raj Bhavans?

21. Which temple's tower is represented in the emblem of Tamil Nadu?
22. Where would one see a rather fierce statue of Mahishasura?

23. Which Indian hydel project was inspired by the famous Tennessee Valley Authority project in the US?

24. Name the missing place and say what connects them. Venur, Dharmasthala, Karkal. ________

25. When Goethe spoke of 'frozen music', what was he describing?

Answers on page 174

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Licensed to Quiz

1. In the James Bond series, who is M's favourite fictional character?

2. Which film star was the original choice to play James Bond?

3. Which was the last James Bond novel of Ian Fleming?

4. In A View To A Kill, what surprising award is presented to James Bond?

5. What is the family motto of James Bond as seen in the film On Her Majesty's Secret Service?

6. What title change did the Bond film From Russia With Love undergo when it was shown in India?

7. With what sport does the film Goldeneye begin?

8. Ian Fleming offered the role of Dr No to his neighbour, who declined, saying, 'Dr No? No! No! No!' Who was he?

9. Who was in charge of Operation Goldeneye—a contingency plan for the Nazi invasion of Spain—so that Gibraltar would remain a source of information for the British?

10. Who wrote the obituary that appeared in the London Times in November 1962 when Bond was presumed dead after an attack on Blofeld in You Only Live Twice?

Answers on page 175
Limelight

1. What is a closet drama/play?

2. Amphitheatres in ancient Greece had a tunnel coursing under the seats. Why?

3. Who, in 1973, achieved the unmatched feat of winning an Oscar, a Tony and an Emmy in the same year?

4. What is London’s West End equivalent of the American Tony Awards?

5. Which Italian playwright won the 1995 Nobel Prize for Literature?

6. By what name was the British theatre version of the Hindi film Hum Aapke Hain Koun known?

7. What symbol originated from the name of a play by M. Karunanidhi which was banned by the government?

8. What do the words ‘hypocrite’ and ‘personality’ have to do with the history of theatre?

9. Where is India’s oldest surviving modern theatre, which was extensively used by amateur dramatic clubs?

10. Who wrote Sakharam Binder, the Marathi play staged in 1971, which was the first play banned for vulgarity?

11. Arthur Miller’s play, The Crucible (1952), was a dramatization of certain events that happened in Massachusetts in America in the seventeenth century. What was the historical background?

12. The classical, highbrow theatre of Japan is called Noh. What is its more popular offshoot?

13. Which annual awards are given by the League of New York Theatres to actors and authors for plays on Broadway?

14. What is the name for the narrow platform above the stage from which stagehands shift the scenery?

Answers on page 175
Literary Inspirations

1. This businessman and US citizen was the inspiration for Harold Robbins' *The Pirate*. He figured prominently in the arms-to-Iran crisis. Name him.

2. Which famous novel was inspired by *The Essex*, the only ship in history to have sunk in a most peculiar manner?

3. Which well-known science fiction writer was caught in the bombing of Dresden in 1945 and later wrote a book about it?

4. Which literary work came to its author as a dream after he had fallen asleep over a copy of Purchas' *Pilgrimages*?

5. When the BBC asked the late Queen Mary what she wanted for a birthday programme, she requested a radio play by a certain author. The author obliged and then rewrote it as a short story and finally as a full-length play. Name the author and the play.

6. In the early 1970s, Tony Wheeler and his wife Maureen travelled from London across Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and Australia. What was the literary result of their journey?

7. On the lives of which two personalities is Jeffrey Archer's *The Fourth Estate* based?

8. What did Aldo Manuzio (or Aldus Manutius) first use in a full edition in the revolutionary portable *Virgil* of 1501?

9. Which classic inspired the book *Bridget Jones's Diary*, later made into a film?

10. On whose story was Steven Spielberg's *AI* based?

*Answers in page 176*
Loony Toons

1. Whose horse was Jolly Jumper?
2. In which Tintin adventure did Captain Haddock acquire his stately residence, Marlinspike?
3. In which town do the Flintstones live?
4. What tattoo adorns Popeye's arm?
5. How are Blossom, Buttercup and Bubbles better known as?
6. The first sketch of Superman in 1933 by Shuster showed him wearing a T-shirt and trousers and holding a thug over his head. It was only later that the leotard and cape costume appeared, inspired by a famous Hollywood star known for his swashbuckling characters. Which star was it?
7. The altered appearance of which famous monument is 'explained' in different ways in the Disney animated film Alladin and the comic Asterix And Cleopatra?
8. What comes in the following versions: yellow, red, blue, gold, silver, crystal, ruby and sapphire?
9. Whose father works as a safety inspector at the Springfield Nuclear Power Plant?
10. Who is the main non-human passenger in the Mystery Machine?

Answers on page 176

Mahabharata

1. By whom and where was the Vishnu Sahasranamam first revealed?
2. What connects Baghpat, Tilpat, Sonepat, Panipat and Indarpat, all places within 22 km of Delhi?
3. Amongst the 1 lakh couplets that make up the Mahabharata, 8,000 are koota shlokas. What are these?
4. What was the only thing that Dhritarashtra saw in his entire life?
5. Which weapon did Shiva gift Arjuna?
6. Who gave the Akshayapatra to Draupadi?
7. Who was the last commander of the Kaurava forces?
8. The author of the Mahabharata is Veda Vyasa. What does 'vyasa' mean?
9. Bhisma was allowed to choose the time of his death. Which day did he choose?
10. Which scene from the Mahabharata is depicted on the Dronacharya Award?

Answers on page 176
Masala Mix

1. In 2000, India performed a hat-trick by winning the Miss Universe, Miss World, and Miss Asia-Pacific titles. Who were the winners?

2. Who designed the winning gowns for Miss Worlds Aishwarya Rai, Diana Hayden and Yukta Mookhey?

3. Who was India’s first woman foreign secretary?

4. Who is the first Indian designer to have held a show in Paris?

5. Which community is organized into the Panum Kashmir?

6. Who is credited with starting India’s first designer store?

7. In which North Indian hill station did the rickshaw make its first Indian appearance?

8. Who is the only Indian to win the Medal of Freedom, the US’s highest civil decoration?

9. What is the first hour of every sitting in the Lok Sabha called?

10. Who wrote this and about what in an article published in the New York Daily Tribune of 8 August 1853, ‘The introduction of _____ in India would bring results that must be inappreciable. _____ would break up the self-sufficient inertia of the villages by fostering ancillary enterprises. It would become truly the forerunner of modern industry in India. It will dissolve the hereditary division of labour upon which rest the Indian castes, those decisive impediments to Indian progress and Indian power.’

11. Which Indian politician is said to have persuaded President Sukarno of Indonesia to name his daughter Megawati?

12. What is the Indian equivalent of the girl guides, called ‘brownies’ in England?

13. Which two places did the world’s first mail flight on 18 February 1911 connect?

14. Connect Calcutta, San Francisco, the tennis court and the hairstyle of popstar Apache Indian.

15. Who was the first Indian actress to feature in an Indian ad?

Answers on page 177
Master of Science

1. What has the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System replaced?

2. Who founded the system of analytical psychology?

3. Who along with Emil Gagnon invented the aqualung?

4. What do ecologists refer to as ‘air today, gone tomorrow’?

5. What are Zener Cards used for?

6. Of which everyday household device was Papin’s invention, ‘The Digester’, the forerunner?

7. For how many inventions did Thomas Alva Edison have official patents?

8. What were sunglasses originally used for?

9. What is the difference between a droid and an android?

10. What kind of paper was invented by Ralph Wedgewood?

11. What type of vehicle would you use specifically to explore the deep ocean floor?

12. What did Ian Wilmut and Keith Campbell create in February 1997?

13. If two one-rupee coins were dropped simultaneously into two buckets of water, one at 4 °C and the other at 4 °F, in which bucket would the coin sink first and why?

14. How was the Newtonian theory of the universe turned on its head on 29 May 1919 when Arthur Stanley Eddington, Britain’s leading astrophysicist, photographed a solar eclipse on the island of Principe?

15. Which village in Sweden has the distinction of having four elements named after it?

Answers on page 177
1. What term is used to describe any disease, which can be transmitted to humans from animals?

2. In the original Hippocratic oath, by whom did the individual doctor swear to uphold the standards of professional behaviour?

3. Which disease got its name from the Latin for 'bad air'?

4. Who was Archibald Hector McIndoe and who formed the Guinea Pig Club?

5. For which disease did Dr U.N. Brahmachari invent a cure?

6. In ancient India, certain universities were noted for certain subjects. If Ujjain was famous for astronomy, Sarnath was noted for religious studies. Where did one go to study medicine?

7. What is India's first hospital train called?

8. What name is given to the first bone of the vertebral column, which directly supports the head?

9. What is the Pinocchio Effect in lie detection?

10. What natural and completely hygienic substitute has been used by health agencies (that ran short of glucose and clean water) for administering lifegiving intravenous drips during epidemics in Bangladesh?

11. What was isolated and identified by a French team of scientists led by Jean Luc Montagnier in 1984?

12. What is the difference between reproductive cloning and therapeutic cloning?

13. Of which drug is sildenafil citrate a vital component?

14. What system is based on the principle ‘Similia similibus curantur’ or ‘Let likes be cured by likes’?

15. What does I 2/2, C 1/1, P 2/2, M 3/3 denote?

16. With reference to food, what is meant by the term 'negative calories'?

17. We all know what a lie detector is. But what is a life detector?

18. Who were alienists at the turn of the twentieth century?

19. Which is the only phobia that is a physical disease and not a state of mind?

20. Which disease was named because it was believed to have been caused by the evil influence of stars?

21. In ancient medicine, what was the Doctrine of Signatures?

22. What is the more common name for the disease 'infectious parotitis'?

23. The citation for the 1979 Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology for this discovery read, 'It is no exaggeration to state that no other method with X-ray diagnostics within such a short period of time has led to such remarkable advances in research and in a multitude of applications as
1. Which were the only two letters not found in a telephone dial?

2. Who owns the Hope Diamond?

3. What do pilots mean when they say ‘arm’ and ‘disarm’ doors?

4. Complete this American children’s game verse, ‘In the mintry, pepper corn/Apple seed and apple thorn/Wire, brier, limber, lock/Three geese in a flock/One flew east and one flew west/’

5. Artificially synthesized by the German chemical company BASF, this product completely superceded the natural materials supplied by plantations in British India and Indonesia. It took twenty years to synthesize it, one of the biggest R&D efforts in history. What product is this?

6. In 1935, the British government asked the scientist Robert Watson-Watt to invent an anti-aircraft, ‘death ray’. He said it was impossible. What did he invent instead?

7. About whom did Gandhi say, ‘He is more than a blood brother to me’?

8. By what name are practitioners of the Law of the Wheel breathing exercises better known as?

9. Which famous medal depicts three naked men with their hands on each other’s shoulders?

Answers on page 178
10. What's wrong with Hitler as portrayed meeting Indiana Jones in The Raiders Of The Lost Ark?

Answers on page 179

Mixed Bag II

1. Expand DVD.

2. Which organization is headquartered at No 12, Grimmauld Place, London?

3. Which Hans Andersen story is considered to be his most autobiographical?

4. How many aces are there in the ace of spades playing card?

5. Which is the only sign of the zodiac represented by an inanimate object?

6. In 1964, who became the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize?

7. Who is considered to be the first person to have performed Odissi professionally as a dance style, thus contributing to its revival and popularity in the late 1950s?

8. What is historically important about the words, 'What hath God wrought'?

9. Along with a versatile artisan called Ram Chander Sharma, what object—that has transformed the lives of millions—did Dr Pramod Karan Sethi create?

10. In April 1925, the Imperial Airways flight from London to Paris screened the first ever in-flight movie. Name the film.

11. Who popularized the terms 'make-up', 'lipstick' and 'eye shadow'?
12. Whose first story was about a rabbit called Rabbit?

13. Connect (1) a variety of rose, (2) a Grateful Dead album and (3) an Oscar-winning movie.

14. Which fictitious character was known as the Landlord of the Spyglass?

15. Which country’s royal emblem is the chrysanthemum?

*Answers on page 180*

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**Multicuisine**

1. This ingredient in Indian cuisine originated in Africa. It was introduced to India by Arab traders, who called it the ‘date of India’. How is it commonly known?

2. According to the myth propagated by its manufacturers, this food product originated in India where Lord Sandys of Bengal got its recipe. It is supposed to include tamarind from India, cloves from Zanzibar, Spanish anchovies, Dutch shallots, Chinese chillies and French garlic, among other ingredients. What is this product, now sold in over 140 countries?

3. Which organization runs the Govinda chain of restaurants?

4. Which Kerala dish is believed to have been invented by Bhima to avoid wastage of the enormous heaps of unused vegetables left over after his brother’s coronation feast?

5. Which country introduced the potato, tomato, and pineapple to India?

6. During the Raj, which dessert was nicknamed 355?

7. The Mughal curry is a court dish, a blend of Mughal and Nawabi cuisine. It was created for theme parties hosted by Emperor Shah Jahan at the Agra Fort. What was the theme?

8. What did former British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook describe as ‘the national dish of Britain’?

9. How did Kakori kebabs—ultrafine mutton *seekh kebabs*—
get their name?

10. Which fruit is named after characters in the Ramayana?

11. What first appeared on the menu of an English coffee house in London in 1773?

12. In which Indian state would you sit down to a wazwan feast?

13. Which Chinese dish gets its name from the Mandarin meaning ‘odds and ends’?

14. In which city was chop suey invented?

15. Chinese food differs from region to region within China. Which cuisine is the spiciest?

16. This dish was invented in the cotton district of Bombay by roadside food stalls in the 1950s and 1960s. Cotton merchants would gather to hear the latest New York cotton prices till the early hours of the morning. Most would be hungry. But since the restaurants would be shut, they would head for the street stalls. Keeping in mind that these were not impoverished office workers but rich Gujarati merchants, the vendors invented an expensive dish with huge quantities of Amul butter. What dish was this?

17. Which item, usually served in Chinese restaurants, was invented in 1916 by George Jung, a noodle-maker from Los Angeles?

18. Cheese from Baramati, Pune; dehydrated onions from Jalgaon; iceberg lettuce from Pune and Ooty; chicken from Talegaon, Maharashtra; buns and eggless mayonnaise from Phillaur, Punjab; and sesame seeds from Ghaziabad. What specific dish is made of these ingredients?

19. Which popular curry dish originally came from Portugal to Goa under the name vinha de alhos meaning ‘rich in garlic’?

20. The original heady punch introduced in England in the seventeenth century originated from the Hindi word paunch, meaning ‘five’. Which five ingredients went into this cocktail?

Answers on page 180
Music Medley

1. Which singer composed the soundtrack of the film Jonathan Livingstone Seagull based on the famous novel by Richard Bach?

2. With which country would one associate the well-known song Guantanamera?

3. Who sang perhaps the most famous Happy birthday to President John F. Kennedy?

4. Who is credited with composing the tune for Twinkle twinkle little star?

5. Which band coined the feminist slogan ‘girl power’?

6. How many strings does a standard guitar have?

7. What did Eduard Shevardnadze mean when he referred to the ‘Sinatra Doctrine’ during the days of glasnost and perestroika?

8. What connects the musical The Phantom Of The Opera with the film Odessa File?

9. The title of which famous piece by George Gershwin was inspired by a painting by Whistler?

10. In what way were the opening bars of Beethoven’s Fifth Symphony used as a musical version of Churchill’s famous ‘V’ (for Victory) sign?

11. Mozart’s opera Don Giovanni had a libretto by Lorenzo da Ponte. Although da Ponte adapted the story from an earlier second-rate libretto by one Giovanni Bertati, he took ‘expert’ advice from one of the world’s most notorious seducers. Who was this person?

12. Which pioneer of photography used to design opera productions at the Paris Opera?

13. How many grooves are there on one side of an average long playing record?

14. In the Beatles song Julia, what does the phrase ‘ocean child’ refer to?

15. What connects a house in Woodstock, the debut album of The Band, and The Basement Tapes, the most bootlegged Dylan album?

Answers on page 181
Music Remix

1. Spot the odd one out: Laxmikant Pyarelal, Anand Milind, Raam Laxman, Jatin Lalit, Nadeem Shravan, and Shankar Jaikishen?

2. Who once released an album under the pseudonym Ravi Anand, but reverted to his own name, as which he is now famous?

3. What connects these songs: "Aaja re pardesi" (Madhumati, 1958), "Kahin deep jale kahin dil" (Bees Saal Baad, 1962), "Tum hi mere mandir" (Khaandaan, 1965) and "Aap mujhe aache lagne lage" (Jee ne Ki Raah, 1969)?

4. Who composed the music for the original Vande mataram?

5. In what way would one associate British composer Herbert Murrill with a song by Rabindranath Tagore?

6. Who originally sang the hit Something Stupid, a cover of which was recently done by Robbie Williams and Nicole Kidman?

7. How many copies does a Platinum album sell?

8. Connect Engelbert Humperdink’s Please release me and The Beatles’ Strawberry fields.

9. What is the popular award presented by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences?

10. Yanni’s Aria is based on an aria ‘The flower duet’ from which famous opera?

11. Which Indian film personality got his nickname from his father because even when he cried, it was in five notes?

12. What was Sultan Mohammed Shah called by his subjects because of his interest in music?

13. Who released an album of her Urdu poems titled I Write, I Recite set to music by Khayyam?

14. Who sang the song Qayda qayda in the film Khubsurat?

15. Johnny Q was the title of a hit song in Australia’s club scene in 2002–03. How do we know it better?

Answers on page 182
Mythical India

1. Which sage was responsible for Shiva being worshipped as a lingam?

2. Who is the only god of the Indian pantheon shown wearing boots and riding a chariot with only one wheel?

3. The custom of ‘Sadagopam’—or the crown touching the worshippers’ head—is common in many Indian temples. What does the crown represent?

4. When Durga prepared for battle against Mahishasura, all the gods gave her different weapons. What did her father, Himavan, give her?

5. What legend is associated with the lake Naini?

6. What is the Indian myth’s equivalent to the Gotterdammerung—the Twilight of the Gods—of Norse myth?

7. Ganesha, the elephant-headed god, has many names. Which one means ‘The Remover of all Obstacles’?

8. For what cause are donations made to Lord Venkateswara at Tirupati?

9. What was the name of the garland carried by Sri (Lakshmi) when she arose from the churning of the ocean and which she placed around Vishnu’s neck at their marriage?

10. Traditionally, which is considered the only virgin river in India?

11. According to Puranic lore, what happens to anyone who performs 100 Ashwamedha yagnas?

12. What happened when sage Agasthya’s kamandalu overturned?

13. Who built the mythical city of Dwarka?

14. In the Vedas, who is Savitha?

15. What gem does Lord Vishnu wear on his wrist?

16. Which period started with the death of Krishna?

17. Who emerged from the Ocean of Milk bearing the pot of amrit?

18. Who was the first woman made by Brahma, also considered the most beautiful?

19. Who was the first man on earth and thus the first to die?

20. Who are the parents of Lord Ayyappa of Sabarimalai?

Answers on page 182
Myth-world

1. In Greek myth, whose faithful dog was Sirius?
2. Who is the Roman goddess of hunting?
3. Which day of the week is named after the Roman god of agriculture?
4. Who is the Roman goddess of victory?
5. In Greek mythology, who was the Goddess of the Rainbow?
6. After which person in Greek mythology is the first cloned horse named?
7. Who is the Greek god of sleep?
8. In Norse myth, who accompanied slain heroes from the battlefield to heaven?
9. In Scandinavian myth, it was Bifrost, the bridge connecting heaven and earth. In Christianity, it was God's sign to Noah that he would never again send another great flood. What natural phenomenon is this, and what is it believed to be in Indian myth?
10. What is the Old Testament equivalent to the story of Deucalion and Pyrrha in Greek myth, and of Manu and Shatarupa in Indian myth?

Answers on page 183

Nature Trail

1. Which is the oldest tree in the world?
2. What is common to the potato, pineapple, tomato, avocado, papaya, sweetcorn, runner beans, marrow and bell pepper?
3. On what would you find a honey guide?
4. Its scientific name is *Ananas comosus*. It originated in Guadeloupe and was first described in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. How do we commonly know it?
5. Which is the world's tallest growing grass?
6. This tree's botanical name is *Enterolobium saman* and it is a native of Brazil. It gets its popular name because it is often infested by insects that discharge small drops of water, mistakenly thought to be dripping from the tree itself. Name the tree.
7. Of what is the Olive Ridley a species?
8. Generally, the pickled eggs of which fish make caviar?
9. Mistaken identity is one reason why sharks attack humans. How?
10. What name is given to the tiny water flea because it has only one eye in the middle of its head?
11. Which insect's shape has remained unchanged for the last 350 million years?
12. What is the period from conception to birth in mammals called?

13. What breed of hound dog was developed in Russia to hunt wolves?

14. What is believed to be the world's largest invertebrate?

15. What is the Gaia Hypothesis?

16. What does the Red Data Book contain?

17. J.L.B. Smith wrote Old Four Legs about his discovery of a sea creature which looked as if it 'walked' under the water for the movement of its fins resembled the walk of a quadruped. Which creature was it?

18. When the skin of this creature first arrived in Britain from Australia in 1798, scientists thought it a fake. They even accused a taxidermist of stitching together several parts of different animals. What unusual creature was it?

19. What connects Coleridge's Ancient Mariner with a three under par in golf?

20. Who is considered the patron saint of ecology?

Answers on page 183

On Location

1. Where specifically was the song Don't cry for me, Argentina—rendered by Madonna in the film Evita—shot?

2. What connects The Sound Of Music with a scene from the Hindi film Aa Ab Laut Chalen, shot in Springfield, Illinois?

3. Who was the first Bollywood actor to shoot a film in Nepal?

4. In which city is much of the film Battleship Potemkin set?

5. Where is the song San sanan from the film Asoka shot?

6. Which Indian city doubled as Colombo for Mani Ratnam's Kannathil Muthamittal (A Peck On The Cheek)?

7. Which country doubled as Burma for David Lean's Bridge On The River Kwai?

8. Where was the song Melbourne manipol from the Tamil film Indian (Hindustani in the dubbed Hindi version) filmed?

9. In which ancient city does Indiana Jones And The Last Crusade climax?

10. Which country is now increasingly referred to as Middle Earth?

Answers on page 184
Page 3 and Others

1. What word connects the presidency of John F. Kennedy with the reign of King Arthur?

2. In 1938, which noted anti-Semite became the first American to receive Hitler's Supreme Order of the German Eagle?

3. Who in Cambodia was 'Brother No. 1'?

4. In 1843 in Montevideo, where he was raising an Italian legion, a number of woollen shirts came into the market because of a difficulty in exports due to the ongoing war with Argentina. The Uruguay government bought these shirts cheap and handed them over to him. Who is the person in question?

5. Who defended Aurobindo in the 1908 Alipore conspiracy case?

6. Who is the only English king to have been given the suffix 'The Great'?

7. Which was the first father and son pair to have been US Presidents?

8. How was the prince, affectionately called Ponniyan Selvan by his subjects, better known as when he became the king?

9. The British exiled Bahadur Shah Zafar to Burma. Which Burmese king did they exile to India?

10. On 7 September 1995, General John Louis Mourrut of the

French Army officially conceded that they were in the wrong about an incident? Which one?

Answers on page 184
Physical Sciences

1. Which physicist first predicted the existence of antimatter?

2. Why is the mineral calaverite unique?

3. What is the Meissner Effect?

4. Which element’s old name was azote?

5. Which element’s mineral form is cinnabar?

6. What does Foucault’s pendulum demonstrate?

7. What word defines the duration of one tick of the computer’s system clock?

8. What is the scientific term to describe colloids such as smoke and mist in which the dispersion medium is a gas?

9. In 1798, German chemist Martin Heinrich Klaproth suggested a name for an element that had been discovered fifteen years earlier by miner Franz Joseph Muller. Since he had already named an element for the sky, he wanted to name one for the earth since in 1798 no element had been named for the earth, and it needed to be done! What did he name it?

10. What part of a car is responsible for removing benzene from unleaded petrol?

11. In fire and brimstone, what is brimstone?

12. What is the word used to describe an alloy containing mercury?

13. What was the colour of the first synthetic dye?

14. Which unit of measurement is coined after the inventor of the telephone?

15. What term is used to describe an aircraft whose speed is greater than Mach 5?

Answers on page 185
Question Of Faith

1. The original Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya under which Lord Buddha attained enlightenment is said to have been destroyed. But the present tree is said to have grown from a sapling from the original tree. How?

2. Who was the founder of the Madhyamika School of Buddhism?

3. What term in Buddhism means ‘making of the Buddha’?

4. A person called Nigantha Nattaputta appears in many Buddhist scriptures as being one of Buddha’s opponents. By what name is he better known as?

5. Shinto, the Japanese religion, came into practice during the sixth century AD to distinguish it from Buddhism. What does ‘Shinto’ mean?

6. Which is the institution in Vatican whose current name is The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith?

7. In which country did the modern Christmas tree originate?

8. According to the New Testament, who was the first person to see Jesus after his resurrection?

9. Which is the only predominantly Christian country in Asia?

10. Which religion’s symbol comprises two swords, a circle and a central double-edged sword?

11. Which script is believed to have been devised by Angad, the second Sikh guru?

12. What did a Kshatriya, a Jat, a calico printner, a water-bearer and a barber have in common in 1699?

13. Guru Gobind Singh added Singh, meaning ‘lion’ after the names of the men in the Khalsa, while the women who joined were given the additional name Kaur. What does ‘Kaur’ mean?

14. The Zoroastrian temple, Atash Behram, contains fire of the highest ritual quality, coming from sixteen different sources. Which source is the most difficult to obtain?

15. Which faith has its houses of worship in nine-sided buildings?

16. Which word denotes the Hebrews’ journey from Egypt?

17. From which region do we get the word ‘taboo’ applied to an object, place or person, which is prohibited because of its dangerous character?

18. Zen Buddhism originated in China under the name of Ch’an, Chinese for ‘meditation’. Who was the Indian monk who founded the first Ch’an school?

19. ‘Bell, book and candle’ is the popular phrase for a certain ceremony in the Roman Catholic Church in which the officiating clerk closes his book, quenches the candle by throwing it to the ground and then tolls a bell. When is this ceremony performed?

20. Who wrote, in a letter to a friend, ‘Now let us do something beautiful for God’?

Answers on page 186
Quiz Bytes

1. What would you be doing if you were wearing a data glove and a data suit?

2. Why has Intel set up chip manufacturing plants in countries like Ireland and Israel?

3. What is special about the page dated 9 September 1945 from Grace Hopper’s logbook, now preserved at the Naval Museum in Dahlgren, USA?

4. What was invented by IBM engineer Alan Shugart to initially hold microcode and diagnostics for the IBM mainframe systems, and got its popular name due to its flexibility?

5. In the lobby of Cyrix Corp’s headquarters in Texas, there is a huge tomb. What famous words are inscribed on it?

6. Tolkein’s works inspired an American insurance salesman named Gary Gygax to quit his job and create a fantasy role-playing game. Which one was it?

7. How is a modulater-demodulater more commonly known as?

8. If hardware refers to the physical parts of a computer and software refers to its operating system and other programmes, what does ‘wetware’ refer to?

9. According to ads, what are Intel’s chipmakers called?

10. What is special about the ‘F’ and ‘J’ keys on the QWERTY computer keyboard and the number 5 key on the numeric keypad?

11. How did Hermann Hollerith contribute to the 1920 US Census?

12. Param is India’s first what?

13. When Microsoft announced the first edition of Windows in 1983, it took a very long time to appear on the shelves, the reason (according to critics) being that it existed more in the inventors’ heads rather than on ‘paper’. What term was used to describe this situation?

14. What word connects objects seen on a computer screen with traditional paintings of the Madonna with the infant Christ popular in Russian Orthodox Christian art?

15. For what object comprising a wooden shell with two metal wheels, and described in his patent application as an ‘X-Y position indicator for a display system’, did Douglas Engelbart receive a patent in 1970?

Answers on page 186
Ragamala

1. Whose autobiography is titled Ragamala?

2. Which Telugu film, based on the life of a composer, was not allowed to be shot on location in Tirupati?

3. Which Indian percussion instrument was cut into two to create the tabla?

4. Which musician is credited with the modern concert format in Carnatic music?

5. In 1927, Madras hosted an All India Congress Session. A music conference was also held on that occasion. What was the most important outcome of this music conference?

6. Which Indian instrument is the modified version of the Persian stringed instrument called the rabab?

7. Singers eat the leaves of which tree—growing next to Tansen’s tomb—to improve their voices?

8. Which classical vocalist sang the title song of Shantaram’s Geet Gaya Patharon Ne?

9. Who was the first person to compose and sing songs in Telugu and whose compositions have been inscribed on nearly 32,000 copper plates?

10. With which set of Carnatic compositions would you associate the five ragas: Sri, Varali, Arabhi, Gowl and Nattai?

11. What musical instrument is best made out of clay from Manamadurai in Tamil Nadu?

12. What do the initials M and S stand for in M.S. Subbulakshmi?

13. What is the female form of raga?

14. ‘From today, I surrender to ______, the enchanting singer with an enchanting voice, my title.’ Who said this in 1945 and about whom?

15. This form of music was said to have originated with Amir Khusrau. It is a short poem of rarely more than a dozen couplets in the same metre. The name is of Persian origin and means ‘the art of talking to women’. Name this lyrical composition.

Answers on page 187
Ramayana

1. In the word ‘Ramayana’, what does *ayana* mean?

2. For whom was the Valmiki Ramayana first recited?

3. Whose bow did Rama break?

4. Who took the form of the golden deer to entice Sita?

5. When Ravana abducted Sita and was taking her away, she discarded all her pieces of jewellery which were retrieved by the *vanaras*. When these were shown to Rama and Lakshmana, which was the only ornament that the latter recognized as Sita’s?

6. From whom did the *vanaras* learn that Sita was being kept a prisoner in Ashok Vatika?

7. To whom did the Pushpak Vimana originally belong to?

8. Which character’s name literally means ‘scream’?

9. What game did Ravana’s wife Mandodari supposedly invent to keep his mind off the travails of war?

10. Which three women in the Ramayana knew of the divinity of Rama?

Answers on page 188

Rogues’ Gallery

1. In law, what are McNaughten’s Rules?

2. What was significant about a photograph printed in a London daily, showing Dr Crippen and his mistress, Ethel Le Neve, in the dock at the Old Bailey Court?

3. For what gruesome crime—that found an echo in the filmed version of Agatha Christie’s classic *Murder On The Orient Express*—was Bruno Hauptmann sentenced to death by the electric chair?

4. What is the federal kidnapping law in the US commonly known as?

5. Who was the first criminal captured with the help of the wireless?

6. For what crime was Al Capone finally convicted and sentenced to eleven years of imprisonment?

7. Which was the last famous case in India to be tried by a jury?

8. What would be happening to you if you were being ‘fluttered’?

9. A unique police station has been set up in Bangalore, the first of its kind in India. For what specific purpose has it been created?

10. What kind of a ship is a ‘hulk’?

Answers on page 188
Roll Over Beethoven

1. On 25 December 1989, Leonard Bernstein conducted Beethoven’s *Choral Symphony* at Berlin. In the famous chorale *Ode to joy*, the word ‘joy’ was replaced by the more appropriate ‘freedom’ to commemorate the occasion. What was the occasion?

2. Which book—later also made into a film—was the inspiration for Bruce Springsteen’s anthem *Born in the USA*?

3. What connects *Enigma* with the *Vengaboys*’ song *Going to Ibiza*?

4. How would one connect the naming of the Beatles with Buddy Holly?

5. Who wrote the lyrics for the U2 song *Ground beneath her feet*?

6. Where was the Led Zeppelin song *Kashmir* written?

7. On whose writings are the lyrics of the Beatles’ song *Inner Light* based on?

8. Why were the Chiffons, a successful female band of the 1960s, upset with George Harrison’s *My sweet lord*?

9. What was the inspiration for the Rolling Stones’ logo?

10. What event forms the background for Sting’s *They dance alone*?

11. What is the connection between the popstar Moby and the book *Moby Dick*?

12. Connect the Beatles’ *While my guitar gently weeps* with Cream’s *Badge*.

13. The film *Bend it like Beckham* made the song *Hot hot hot* popular again. This song was the first international hit of a new genre of music. Which one?

14. What literary work inspired Led Zeppelin’s song *Ramble on*?

15. Elvis Presley’s posthumous 2002 hit, *A little less conversation*, broke whose record of the maximum number of No.1 hit singles?

*Answers on page 189*
Sporting India

1. At which place did the Hunt Club, reported to be the only one of its kind in Asia, used to regularly organize jackal hunts accompanied by packs of hounds?

2. Who is the only cricketer to have played, captained and umpired at Lord's?

3. In ludo, the winner has to reach the centre of the board. According to legend, what does the centre represent?

4. Which Indian state is believed to be the birthplace of modern polo, since its citizens played a similar game called sagol konge?

5. Who was the Indian captain at the first official Test played by India against England in 1932 at Lord's?

6. Who are the only two Indians to have represented India four times in the Olympic Games?

7. ‘Sanjeevini’ is the official form of kabbadi. Why is it so called?

8. Which Indian Test cricketer was in the Indian hockey squad for the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games?

9. It was first called SAAC, the initials of the four men who devised it in Poona in 1912. Its rules were published in *The Times Of India* on 15 July 1914. Its first international match was held in 1930 between Britain and the US. The first world championship was held in 1950. Which game was it?

10. Gilchrist and Ponting were two of the victims of Harbhajan Singh's hat-trick on the opening day of the second Test at Calcutta 2001. Who was the third?

11. Which international sportsman's personal physical trainer is Balbir Singh?

12. What is Anita Sarkar's claim to fame?

13. In Indian Test cricket, only two batsmen have batted on all five days. One is M.L. Jaisimha. Who is the other?

14. Who was the first Indian woman to win a Grand Slam tennis title?

15. Which Indian football club was the first to win a tournament abroad?

16. Against which country did India register its first Test series win abroad?

17. Which Indian sportsman is nicknamed ‘The Toofan Express’?

18. Who bowled the first ball in the first Ranji Trophy match?

19. With which sport would you associate Chennai's K. Shankar?

20. For which sport are the Indian national champions awarded the Edward William Todd Memorial Trophy?

21. Who won the first individual Olympic medal for
Independent India?

22. Which king lost a game of dice and his kingdom in the Ramayana?

23. Where is the world's highest cricket pitch?

24. Who is the only cricketer to have scored fewer runs in his Test career than the number of wickets he took?

25. This popular Indian outdoor sport is a modified form of Run Chase, which in its simplest form involves chasing and touching a person. With its origins in Maharashtra, in ancient times, this game was played on *raths* or chariots and was known as Rathera. Name the sport.

*Answers on page 190*

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**Storyboards**

1. His creator pasted on to the photograph of a boy, the eyes of the poet Carl Sandberg, the forehead of Ernest Hemingway, and the nose of Albert Einstein. What was the result?

2. Which Disney character was modeled on Marilyn Monroe's vital statistics?

3. Which film originated as an advertisement for McDonald's?

4. The climactic scene from the film *The Untouchables* set at the steps of New York's Grand Central Station was a tribute to which Russian cinematic classic?

5. Among the inspirations for this Guru Dutt classic was a verse referring to the blind poet of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, who lead a penurious existence, 'Seven cities claimed Homer dead/ Where the living Homer once begged his bread'. Which film was it?

6. Which literary work inspired the Hindi film, *Sadajj*?

7. What is the connection between *The Barber Of Seville* and the film *Minsara Kanavu* (*Sapno* in Hindi)?

8. Apart from the fact that both are directed by Akira Kurosawa, what is common to *Ran* and *Throne Of Blood*?

9. Which famous Hollywood duo was inspired by the characters of two country bumpkins in Kurosawa's *Hidden Fortress*?
10. To which famous film is *US Marshals* the sequel?

*Answers on page 191*

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**Switching Channels**

1. Who or what are 'bite collectors'?

2. What is the origin of the word 'sitcom', referring to television shows?

3. Robin Moore is credited with the development of closed-circuit television in 1956. For which organization was this developed?

4. Which award—also known as the Green Oscar—was presented to Nikhil and Niret Alva for their environmental series, *Living On The Edge*?

5. What award got its name from the 'image orthicon' tube that is part of a television?

6. Who hosted the BBC show *Land Of The Tigers*?

7. Which magazine featured Indian video jockey and model Meghna Reddy with her mother on the cover for a feature on global culture?

8. Differentiate between zipping and zapping, both advertiser's nightmares.

9. *I'll be there for you* by The Rembrandts was the theme for which popular television show?

10. How is Zebra Entertainment Enterprises better known as?

*Answers on page 191*
They Said It

1. Who remarked, 'If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, the whole face of the world would have been changed'?

2. Which poet first described Florence Nightingale as the 'Lady with the Lamp'?

3. 'A spectre is haunting Europe', is the opening line of which famous treatise?

4. Who wrote this in 1993 and coined a famous phrase, 'It is my hypothesis that the fundamental source of conflict in this new world will not be primarily ideological or primarily economic. The great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of conflict will be cultural. Nation states will remain the most powerful actors in world affairs, but the principal conflicts of global politics will occur between nations and groups of different civilizations."

5. 'Can you see anything?' 'Yes, wonderful things.' What was this famous exchange all about?

6. Who said to whom, 'Hunooz, Dilli door ast'?

7. 'I would give thanks unto my God till the day of resurrection if only I could behold the face of my beloved once more.' On whose tomb are these lines inscribed?

8. After signing the Gandhi–Irwin Pact, the Viceroy offered a cup of tea to Gandhi. 'Thank you,' said Gandhi, taking out a little packet of salt. 'I will put some of this salt into my tea to remind us of the famous ________.' What incident was he referring to?

9. Who said this and to whom, 'You mind your own business and I will mind mine. You kiss your own sweetheart and I'll kiss mine. I do not interfere politically and nobody interferes with me in the army.'

10. Who wrote, 'I am mostly busy making sandals these days. I have already made about 15 pairs. When you need new ones now, please send me the measurements. And when you do so, mark the places where the straps are to be fixed—that is on the outer side of the big toe and the little toe.'

Answers on page 191
1. What in marketing and medicine is a ‘cold chain’?

2. In marketing lingo, what is ‘glocalization’?

3. Following consumer testing, what was the following a production breakdown of: brown 30 per cent; red 20 per cent; yellow 20 per cent; green 10 per cent; orange 10 per cent; and tan 10 per cent?

4. Coca-Cola ads appearing during the telecast of a Pepsi-sponsored event = ________ marketing.

5. Which company’s ironic slogan was “Today something we do will touch your life”?

6. Which company used to be jocularly referred to as the Chokrawala or Bacchawala company in north India?

7. Which song was chosen by Microsoft to launch Windows 95?

8. Who originally coined the phrase ‘Good to the last drop’ that has been appropriated as the slogan for Maxwell House Coffee?

9. ‘Raise your sights, blaze new trails, compete with immortals.’ With which advertising legend would you associate these words?

10. Who pioneered the marketing device known as the home party—organizing a party at someone’s home where wares could be displayed?

Answers on page 192
War Games

1. Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima: code talkers from this community took part in every assault that the US Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945, transmitting messages over telephone and radio in their native language—a code the Japanese never broke. Who were these people?

2. In ancient Japan, which group of people was given the job of spying?

3. What word originated from the distance covered by 1,000 paces of a marching Roman legionary?

4. Who were Major General Natraj and Major General Prithviraj during Pokharan II?

5. Which is the oldest military unit of the Indian Army?

6. Which science fiction writer was the first to use the term ‘atomic bomb’?

7. Which is the oldest US foreign military base in the world?

8. What’s common to Fade Out, Double Take, Round House, Fast Pace and Cocked Pistol?

9. How is the Ashok Chakra different from the Paramvir, Mahavir and Vir Chakras?

10. Which organization’s motto is ‘Touch the sky with glory’?

11. What invention of war—meaning ‘to deceive’—was invented by French artist Guirand de Scenvola, inspired by a bus featuring a Picasso reproduction in an advertisement for an art exhibition?

12. Where does the Indian Army have its High Altitude Warfare School or HAWS?

13. During the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, a young Indian flight lieutenant was shot down across the border. He ejected safely but was captured by the enemy. However, it turned out that the ruler of Pakistan had worked closely with the young prisoner-of-war’s father—a legendary soldier in his time—and held him in high regard. He contacted the father and offered to release the son. But the old soldier is reported to have thundered, ‘He is the child of this country, a soldier fighting for his motherland like a true patriot. My many thanks to you for your kind gesture, but I request you to release all or release none.’ Who was the old soldier and who was the ruler of Pakistan?

14. Who won a Victoria Cross in the Mutiny of 1857 and was in charge of the security arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1875? He even has an article of apparel named after him.

15. What colour, meaning ‘dusty’ in Hindi, became the uniform of the British Army in India in 1851 as it was found that the local style of clothing dyed in Multani mitti was good camouflage.

Answers on page 192
Weapons of War

1. If Guinness is to world records what Wisden is to cricket, what is the reference book for defence equipment such as ships and aircraft?

2. In the US military, what is the code word for a missing or on-the-loose nuclear missile?

3. The Black Death caused by *pasteurella pestis* reappeared in Europe in 1346 at the port city of Kaffa. In what unusual way did the infection start and what was the significance of this event?

4. In firearms, what is the difference between an automatic and a semi-automatic?

5. What war machine did the British develop under the cover of building self-propelled water carriers for troops in Mesopotamia? It was first used on 15 September 1916 near the Somme river and came as a surprise to the German army.

6. Which is the world’s deepest and most silent nuclear submarine?

7. What is the difference between ‘smart’ and ‘dumb’ landmines?

8. Which missile gets its name from the Hebrew word for ‘lightning’?

9. Agent Orange was the code name for a herbicide developed for the military, primarily for use in tropical climates. What was its purpose in war?

10. The US used High Mobility Multipurpose Vehicles in the recent Iraq War in 2003. How are these vehicles more commonly known?

11. In his book *Wings Of Fire*, Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam wrote about one of his early trips to Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia, a base for NASA’s Sounding Rocket Program. He wrote, ‘Here I saw a painting prominently displayed in the reception lobby. It depicted a battle scene with rockets flying in the background. A painting of this theme should be the most commonplace thing at a Flight Facility but the painting caught my eye because the soldiers on the side firing the rockets were not white-skinned.’ Which battle was depicted in the painting?

12. Name the explosive device developed by the Madras Sappers in 1911?

13. What soft-nosed bullets—banned by the Hague Convention—were invented by the British and used in the North-West Frontier in the late 1890s?

14. What device serves as the detonator for a hydrogen bomb?

15. It has been said that when this divine weapon is used, there will be famine on earth and for twelve years, there would be no flora and fauna where it was used, unless the weapon is withdrawn by following the procedure laid down in the scriptures. Which weapon is this?

*Answers on page 193*
Where on Earth?

1. What are the tropical grasslands on the Guyana Plateau in South America called?

2. There is a type of volcanic eruption accompanied by clouds of incandescent volcanic ash, which is named after the eruption of which mountain in Martinique in 1902?

3. What does a cadastral map show?

4. In the nineteenth century, Edgar Allan Poe described his awe of a natural phenomenon off the coast of Norway with these words, ‘A smooth, shining and jet-black wall of water...speeding dizzyly round and round with a swaying and sweltering motion, and sending forth to the winds an appalling voice, half shriek, half roar such as not even the mighty cataract of Niagara ever lifts up in its agony to Heaven.’ What was he referring to?

5. What was the word used to describe the single landmass, which later separated to eventually form the continents?

6. What Spanish term—meaning ‘the (Christ) child’—refers to the warm current off the coast of South America?

7. What is a column of swiftly spinning air called?

8. Over which mountains does the chinook wind blow?

9. The French call it ‘La Manche’. What do the English call it?

10. Which line of latitude lies at 66½° South?

11. Where is the extinct volcano Mt Erebus located?

12. Which straits separate Asia and Europe?

13. Which layer of earth do the SIMA and SIAL constitute?

14. What does the word ‘Gobi’, as in the Gobi desert, mean?

15. Which hangs down from the top of a cave: stalagmite or stalactite?

16. What is the nautical term for 6 feet?

17. What is the mixture of snow and rain called?

18. Which is the world’s largest sea?

19. What term describes a volcano that is neither active nor extinct?

20. What type of valleys are formed by land subsiding between two parallel faults?

Answers on page 194
What's the Good Word?

1. What specific term is used to describe the act of tapping of the shoulder with a sword by the king or queen when someone is knighted?

2. What is the science fiction term used to describe the ‘terminators’ in the Terminator film series?

3. What is an ambigram?

4. The dictionary lists various meanings for this word: ‘an odd or eccentric person’, ‘look curiously at’, ‘a hoax’, ‘unusually intelligent’, ‘to examine or test’. What word is this?

5. What is the geographic area covered by a cellphone called?

6. What is the study of insects called?

7. The name of which species means ‘wise man’ in Latin?

8. What does the word eelam mean, as in Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam?

9. What word describes a person who fits glass into windows and doors?

10. Of what is vexilology the study?

11. Where would a troglodyte live?

12. What name is given to the group of military rulers of a country after an army takeover?

13. What word describes a group of rhinoceros?

14. What does a galactophagist do?

15. What human phenomenon does morology study?

16. What is epigraphy?

17. What is the more common name for the disability medically known as genu valgum?

18. What word is the opposite of the Greek word ‘cosmos’?

19. What is the Greek term for ‘two circles’?

20. From which word are both Czar and Kaiser derived?

Answers on page 195
Who Am I? Part A

1. ‘After 1989, the only title I held was that of Honorary Chairman of my country’s Bridge Association. Who am I?’

2. ‘From the 1920s, my family was in the business of manufacturing hydraulic pumps. Later, when my son was crippled with rheumatoid arthritis, I thought of using one of the firm’s jet pumps for hydromassage. In the 1950s, I perfected this device, which became the basis of a multimillion-dollar manufacturing empire. Who am I?’

3. ‘I won a place in my country’s swimming team at the age of fourteen years. I later moved to the US, where I obtained a doctorate in clinical psychology. Then I joined a rock band called Chameleon. Who am I?’

4. ‘Living in the 1300s in Paris, I was a hermetic alchemist. I discovered the secrets of a book titled The Sacred Book Of Abraham The Jew and, deciphering its secrets, discovered the “Philosopher’s Stone”, which could transform mercury into gold. Simultaneously, I accomplished the transmutation of my soul and discovered the secret of immortality. Who am I?’

5. ‘I first appeared in the 1800s in advertisements for dentists. Norman Mingo’s rendition on the December 1956 issue made me the magazine’s mascot for all time. My equally idiotic girlfriend is Moxie Cowiznowfsky. I ran for President of the US in 1960 but unfortunately JFK won. Who am I?’

6. ‘Legend has this about me: Four hundred years ago, a man was washed up on a remote Bengal shore. He had seen his father killed and his ship scuttled by Singh pirates. He swore an oath on the skull of his father’s murderer “to devote [his] life to the destruction of all forms of piracy, greed and cruelty”. He was the first _____ and the eldest male of each succeeding generation of his family carried on the tradition, and this unbroken line continued for centuries so that the Orient believed that he was always the same man. Who am I?’

‘I was born in Turkey but landed in Buenos Aires with just $100 in my pocket and worked as a telephone operator. My first business venture was making cigarettes for women under the brand name Valentino. My middle name is that of a famous Greek philosopher. Who am I?’

‘I shot to prominence when I wrote an article saying that Lindbergh was not the first person to make a Transatlantic flight. Following public outrage, I showed that over 100 people had made that journey in zeppelins and dirigibles, and that Lindbergh was the first to fly solo across the Atlantic. This made me a household name for bringing to light astonishing but true facts. Who am I?’

9. ‘I was the first fighter pilot to fire bullets through the propeller blades. I fixed steel deflectors in my propellers so that bullets would not ricochet back to me. When my plane was brought down by the Germans, I tried to destroy it to safeguard my secret, but failed. Later, the Germans led by Fokker copied and improved my design. Who am I?’

10. ‘My father was the head of a Red Hat sect at a Buddhist monastery in Sikkim. My wife belongs to the Sikkim royal family. My breweries produce two of Sikkim’s most popular beers. I believe I was a samurai in a previous life. Who am I?’
11. 'I was the first person since Adam Smith to hold professorships in both economics and philosophy at Harvard University. I was then appointed Master of Trinity at Cambridge, England. Who am I?'

12. 'Nehru described me as “a most attractive personality in the Christian world”. Mother Teresa and her sisters used to recite daily “Lord make me an instrument of peace”, a beautiful poem attributed to me. Franco Zeffirelli filmed my life in 1972 under the title Brother Sun And Sister Moon. On 4 April 1983, the Government of India honoured me by releasing a postage stamp. Who am I?'

13. ‘Chinese legend has it that I was once completely white. One day, when a young girl died in rescuing a cub from a leopard, I went to pay my respects, wearing a black shawl as a sign of grief. Rubbing away my tears left stains from the shawl around my eyes, while holding my head in my arms made my nose and ears black. Who am I?’

14. ‘I was initiated on 15 March 1959 by seven illiterate/semiliterate women of Gujarat’s Lohana community with a borrowed amount of Rs 80. Today, I can boast of an annual turnover of over Rs 300 crore, of which over Rs 10 crore come from my export wing. Who am I?’

15. ‘I studied to be a priest but dropped out of the seminary, disillusioned by organized religion. I once claimed to be an anti-nuclear campaigner, even against nuclear power. If you visit my house, you may come across Burmese refugee students camping there. Who am I?’

Answers on page 196

Who Am I? Part B

1. ‘I have made guest appearances in two Bhojpuri movies and once claimed that every time I visited Mumbai, film stars met me to study my style. Who am I?’

2. ‘I have written screenplays for twenty-three films, received Tony for Red Head, Oscar for The Bachelor And The Bobby Soxer, am the most translated author in the world according to the Guinness Book. Who am I?’

3. ‘I trained in the arts at Benares University. In 1948, I left for the US on a scholarship to study mass communication at Columbia University. I sang with Paul Robeson in the US and even went to jail briefly for participating in a civil rights rally. Who am I?’

4. ‘I was so enamoured of my wife, Ratna, that when she left for her father’s house, I followed her. I had to cross a river in spate. As there was no boat, I used a floating corpse to cross it. I reached her house and climbed up to her room using what turned out to be a snake. On seeing me, she said, “Had you loved God as intensely as you do this flesh and bones, you would overcome all mortal fears.” I was speechless. I went away to Prayag and renounced the world. Who am I?’

5. ‘When I was born, my father forgot to enter my date of birth in his diary. Later, when I had to join school, he gave the date as February 1915. Two years later, my grandmother told me that I was born in August. So I decided to fix my birthday as 15 August. Who am I?’
6. 'In Ghana, I set up an intelligence agency at the behest of President Nkrumah. I have worked closely with the Chinese to merit a letter of recommendation from Zhou En Lai. In the Chinese princess case, along with the British and the Chinese, I investigated the crash of a plane carrying Chinese delegates to the Bandung conference of 1956. Who am I?'

7. 'A product of St. Stephen's College, I was a first-class cricketer who captained Rajasthan in the Ranji Trophy in the 1970s. I later became a tea-taster in Calcutta. I wrote the script for the film Bhopal Express. My sister is the singer Lla Arun. Who am I?'

8. 'My grandfather was known as the “Rice King of Burma”. My father declined an invitation from Jinnah to move to Pakistan. I finally completed my degree in electrical engineering from Stanford University at the age of fifty-five years. Who am I?'

9. 'This one is about an object that I owned. Officials in Holland took this object apart to see if there was a magnet inside it. In Japan, they decided I used Superglue on this object. Hitler even offered to buy it. In Vienna, there is a statue of me with four arms, each holding this object. Who am I and what object am I talking about?'

10. 'In 1993, I won a gold medal in the under-19 category of the national speed skating championship. I came home flaunting the medal. My father was furious and snatched the medal and threw it away. Who am I?'

11. 'A speaker of fifteen languages and a successful businessman and computer expert, I am the youngest-ever contributing editor to The Wall Street Journal. I am also the founding member of the Democratic Party of Russia. Who am I?'

12. 'I wrote one of the first texts on information technology. I ran a software company and designed a computer game. I wrote essays for Wired, the computer magazine. I have won a Special Oscar for technical assistance. Who am I?'

13. 'According to a report, my Wall Street firm was last in a ranking of economic forecasters. Many Wall Streeters blamed me for the crash of 1987. I am a follower of objectivism and it is believed that I had helped Ayn Rand write Atlas Shrugged. Who am I?'

14. 'I was surprised to read my own obituary, mistakenly published in a newspaper. I was disturbed by the fact that the obituary described me as the inventor of an article of death and destruction. So I decided to establish something positive that people would remember me for. Who am I and what did I establish?'

15. 'Steven Spielberg described me as one of the seven genuine stars in the world. Son of a van driver, my early jobs included that of a bricklayer, bouncer and French polisher. At eighteen years of age, I joined the navy but was invalidated out after three years with stomach ulcers. I then took up bodybuilding and was once offered a place with Manchester United. The tattoo on my arm reads “Mum and Dad and Scotland forever”. Who am I?'

Answers on page 196
Wild India

1. Dr Salim Ali became interested in birds when, as a boy of ten years, he shot one with his air gun. It was not an ordinary bird, and had a yellow patch on its throat. To identify it, he went to the Bombay Natural History Society where he found a list of dozens of other species of this bird besides the yellow-throated variety. This aroused his curiosity about birds and the rest is history. Name the bird.

2. Which is the tallest Indian bird?

3. Which Indian game sanctuary is named after 1,000 tigers?

4. What is unusual about the creatures at the Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park in Tirupati?

5. Who is the first ruler in recorded world history to have ordered the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries?

6. What are the game sanctuaries of Mudumalai, Bandipur, Wynad and Nagarhole collectively described as?

7. In which state would you find the Thamin or Brow Antlered Deer?

8. Where does one find the Indian wild ass?

9. Which animal does the Mahabharata mention as one of the teachers of Yudhishthira?

10. Which Indian community’s members are known to defend—sometimes even at the expense of their lives—trees such as the Khejri and animals such as the blackbuck?

11. The Sundarbans in the delta of the Ganges in West Bengal are the largest mangrove forests in the world. What does the word ‘Sundarban’ mean?

12. Why do inhabitants of the Sundarbans wear masks on the back of their heads?

13. Which animal's wool is used to make the famed shahtoosh shawls?

14. Which was India's first officially declared game sanctuary?

15. This tree’s Sanskrit name is Váta, meaning ‘to surround’ or ‘to encompass’, and this has inspired the name of the city of Vadodara (Baroda). The tree’s Latin name is Ficus benghalensis, meaning ‘fig of Bengal’! Which tree is it?

Answers on page 197
1. Who defeated the Romans at Asculum in 279 BC, but at an enormous cost?

2. Whom did Jesus gently admonish after his resurrection thus, 'Reach out your finger and touch my hands, and reach your hand here and thrust it into my side, and do not be faithless but believe.' Because you have seen me you have believed. Blessed are they who have not seen, yet have believed.'

3. When an important person dies, flags are flown at half mast. What is the traditional story behind this custom?

4. In the third century AD, the Roman emperor, Claudius II, imprisoned a young priest—guilty of secretly conducting the marriage of many Roman soldiers—and ordered his execution. The young priest sent out a message to his beloved before he was executed. Who was he?

5. Why is concentrated cocaine called 'crack'?

6. What phrase in the English language has originated from Linus in the Peanuts cartoon strip?

7. Which profession engendered the phrase, 'the coast is clear'?

8. What word in Greek means 'all that a woman can claim at the death of her husband, beyond her jointure'?

9. Which Japanese word literally means 'exalted gate'?

10. How do we better know the ratio—expressed as a percentage—of a person's mental age to his or her actual age?

11. Name the celestial body that occupies the sign of the zodiac at the time of a person's birth and thus determines which sign of the zodiac the person belongs to.

12. Calico was named after Calicut; damask came from Damascus. From where did muslin get its name?

13. What word, used for a memorial or a tomb, derives its name from one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?

14. Which renowned children's game gets its name from the Danish word meaning 'play well'?

15. Which article of clothing's name is derived from the French pronunciation of the city of Genoa?

16. In the early days of shipping, anchors were little more than weighted hooks. Luck played a major part in securing a good anchorage. The splayed hooks on the anchor helped in getting a lucky hold. What word comes from these hooks?

17. Until the invention of this device in 1727, printing type had to be reset to make a second printing. It was not economical to keep the type standing for prolonged periods. William Ged, a goldsmith in Edinburgh, took a plaster mould of the type and then cast the whole page in metal. What was this device called?

18. What word owes its origin to the ancient Roman to describe someone employed to handle one's confidential business?
19. What word comes from the Sanskrit for minister?

20. Which colour did the Greeks name after the country it came from?

21. This is a Persian word used by the translators of the Old Testament to designate the Garden of Eden. Since then, it has meant any place of happiness. Name it.

22. In the Old Testament, the prophetic words 'mene mene tekel upharsim' appeared magically at King Belshazzar's feast, foretelling his doom. How do we better know these words?

23. In what language does Bombay mean 'good bay'?

24. Why are Indian merchants traditionally called baniyas?

25. The origin of the term 'unconditional surrender' is usually attributed to this person. At Fort Donelson, when his ground forces defeated a Confederate breakout attempt, he was asked for terms. His reply earned him the nickname 'Unconditional Surrender', a play on his initials. Who was he?

Answers on page 197

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**Word Play**

1. What is a baroque pearl?

2. What system—now used all over the world—was started by Dionysus Exiguus, and became standard reckoning by its adoption by the Venerable Bede in the eighth century?

3. What would you find inside a canopic jar?

4. What ancient art for harmonious living gets its name from the Chinese words for 'wind' and 'water'?

5. What word connects a type of bridge, a brassiere created by Howard Hughes for actress Jane Russell and featured in *The Outlaw* and a type of chair commonly seen in offices?

6. What is the essential difference between 'entente' and 'détente'?

7. In 1887, what did the Polish-Jewish physician Ludwik Zamenhof invent, based on the roots of words shared by all Indo-European languages?

8. What nickname connects composer Joseph Haydn, with writer Ernest Hemingway and disgraced erstwhile dictator of Haiti, Francois Duvalier?

9. To which group of languages does Brahui—spoken in the provinces of Sind and Baluchistan in Pakistan—belong?

10. What's common to the following words/phrases: black-and-
white television, conventional warfare, silent movie, whole milk and acoustic guitar?

*Answers on page 198*

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**'Working’ Titles**

1. It started as a short story called *The Sentinel*. It became a ‘documentary’ project titled *Journey Beyond The Stars*. It, however, ended as a feature film. The author then wrote a full-length novel based on it. Which novel was it?

2. Joseph Heller wrote a book called *Catch-22*. What was ‘Catch-22’?

3. Which classic was subtitled ‘the Modern Prometheus’?

4. Who titled his autobiography *The Diary Of A Genius*?

5. Rachel Carson’s book *Silent Spring*, published in 1962, was a literary landmark as it brought about awareness of environment and ecology among the public and government. What does the title refer to?

6. From where did Somerset Maugham get the name for his novel *The Razor’s Edge*?

7. Whose memoirs are titled *Selective Memory*? In fact, the titles of all her novels begin with the letter ‘S’.

8. If R.K. Narayan wrote *Swami And Friends*, whose autobiography was *Swamy And Friends – A Few Enemies Too*?

9. H.R.F. Keating’s creation, Inspector Ganesh Ghote, was once asked to solve the mystery of the *Body In The Billiard Room*. In which famous billiard room in India was the body?

10. The ancient Phoenicians worshipped the pagan god,
Beelzebub (often featuring as the adversary of the prophets in the Old Testament). This pagan god had an epithet referring to the belief that flies, which caused deadly diseases, were never allowed into his temple. What novel got its title from this aspect of Beelzebub?

Answers on page 199

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World of Sport

1. The Silver Broom is the trophy awarded to winners of the world championship of which sport?

2. What was the origin of the word ‘southpaw’?

3. Which is the only sport where action replays are usually speeded up?

4. What sport did Californians invent when the weather was too inclement for ocean surfing?

5. Squash was invented while students awaited their turns at the tennis courts of Harrow. Why was the game so called?

6. In Formula One racing, what term describes the starting position in the front row and on the inside of the first bend and held by the car that came first in the qualifying rounds?

7. What is the most important difference between Formula 1 and other Formula motor car drivers in terms of participation?

8. What term describes a car whose weight is greater than 505 kg, whose maximum width is 200 cm, whose engine is four-stroke with maximum twelve cylinders and a capacity of 3500 cc with no turbocharger?

9. Who invented the martial art Jeet Kyun Do?

10. If Dick Fosbury is remembered for his ‘flop’, who would one remember for her ‘roll’?
11. What differentiates Alpine skiing from Nordic skiing?

12. In which sport are the terms batting, fielding and pitching used?

13. In which athletic event is the anchor the key person?

14. Other than films, where would one win an Oscar?

15. In athletics, what is a Swedish Relay?

16. What is the shirt worn by a jockey displaying the owner's colours known as?

17. In BASE jumping, what does the letter 'A' stand for?

18. In archery, what term is used to describe the moment when the tip of an arrow is fired deep into the end of an arrow already in the bull's eye?

19. Who is the only person to have been awarded the world middleweight championship belt by the World Boxing Council outside the ring?

20. Which famous American came in fifth at the first Olympic Modern Pentathlon at Stockholm in 1912?

21. In which Olympic sport do men and women compete together on equal terms?

22. When his father died, this person placed his Olympic gold medal in his coffin saying, 'I want you to have this because it was your favourite event.' Seeing his mother's surprise, he added, 'Don't worry, I'll get another one.' Who was this sportsman?

23. What's common to cricket, croquet, golf, jeu de paume, lacrosse, motor boating, polo, racquets, rugby and tug-of-war?

24. In which event did Dr Benjamin Spock, author of the bestselling Baby And Child Care, win a gold in the 1924 Olympics?

25. What would be the connection between tennis stars Lottie Dodd and Martina Hingis?

26. What specifically would you associate with the address: AELTC, Church Road?

27. How did Pancho Gonzales and Charles Passarell create history at Wimbledon?

28. What was the origin of the word 'service'?

29. Who had already won five Wimbledon titles when she travelled to Paris for the Olympics, and became the first female Olympic champion in 1960?

30. The history and rules of which sport are described in a book by Kennilworthy Whisp?

Answers on page 199
Writers’ Bloc

1. Which Indian writer wrote a trilogy—The Village, Across The Black Waters, and The Sword And The Sickle—about the life of a Punjabi peasant who served in France during the Great War?

2. Which literary character was a pupil at St. Xavier’s in Partibus, a school in India?

3. In Vikram Seth’s novel-in-verse Golden Gate, there is a character named Kim Tarvesh. What is special about this name?

4. On whose suggestion did R.K. Narayanswamy shorten his name to R.K. Narayan?

5. Who is the first Indian national to win the Booker Prize?

6. Name that work by Kalidas which was the first Sanskrit book to be published in Bengal in 1792?

7. What connects the following books: Estrangement Of Friends, Winning Of Friends, Of Crows And Owls, Loss Of Gains and Rash Deeds?

8. Which Indian best-seller has Arun Tiwari co-authored?

9. Who is common to the films Rudaali, Gudiya and Haazar Chaunasi Ki Ma?

10. Who is the author of The Insider?

11. Name V.S. Naipaul’s sequel to Among The Believers.

12. Dinabandhu Mitra’s Neel Darpan has been called the Uncle Tom’s Cabin of Bengal. An English translation of the play, which depicts the sufferings of the indigo plantation workers, provoked European planters to file a libel suit against Reverend Long who owned responsibility for its printing. Who wrote the English translation?

13. Whose real name was Mahesh Das and wrote poems under the nom de plume Brahma?

14. Who authored the three anthologies of poems: The Golden Threshold, The Bird Of Time, and The Broken Wing?

15. In Amitav Ghosh’s In An Antique Land, which land is he writing about?

Answers on page 200
Odds

1. A 'chicken gun' is used for the Chicken Ingestion Test. What industry uses this test to certify the safety of its product?

2. What is the 'Survivor Syndrome'?

3. What connects Rajnikanth’s film Baba with the Woodstock music festival of 1969?

4. In 1850, at the Exeter College point-to-point horse race, a small group of people found the hired horses so disappointing that they invented a new sport with a two-mile course and twenty-four jumps. What originated from this incident?

5. In Mexico, one can see road signs that read ‘Caution/Prohibido’ and show a running man, woman and child. What is all this about?

6. The particular type of moustache that forest brigand Veerappan sports has a name in Tamil Nadu. What is it?

7. In 1902, what did the Maharaja of Jaipur ship to England in 6-feet-high silver jars for the coronation of Edward VII?

8. In mammals other than man, there is no contact between the windpipe and the foodpipe, facilitating the ability to breathe and swallow simultaneously. In humans, the voice box is located deeper in the throat, resulting in the danger of choking. What important benefit did this slight evolutionary change have?

9. What traditional ‘precaution’ does the Queen of England take when she leaves Buckingham Palace to formally inaugurate the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament?

10. What is the difference between England, Great Britain, The British Isles, and United Kingdom?

Answers on page 201
1. Meher Baba, the godman made famous by The Who in their song *Baba O'Reilly*, took a vow of silence from 1925 till his death in 1969. What were his last words?

2. What is the name of the blissful afterworld of the North American Indian?

3. What is the famous last line of the film *Some Like It Hot*, starring Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis?

4. Which renowned French dramatist died a few hours after acting in one of his plays?

5. What links Hughes Aubriot (who built the Bastille), Thomas Montacute (who first used the cannon), Guillotin (who is credited erroneously, with the invention of the guillotine) and Orville Wright (who co-invented the heavier-than-air flying machine)?

6. Who was the only one to recognize the mythical Greek hero, Odysseus, when he arrived home, disguised as a beggar, after an absence of twenty years?

7. What is the most remarkable aspect of the refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan?

8. Who spoke these last lines and in which film? ‘Marry me, Emily, and I'll never look at any other horse.’

9. In the last days of the British empire, what symbolic act was performed by the British leaving India as their ships entered Port Said on the Red Sea?

10. What words appear at the end of every *Loony Tunes* cartoon short?

   *Answers on page 202*
START-UPS
1. Nursing, to take care of the air sick and others who were ill.
2. RAF fighter pilots. Since ordinary fountain pens leaked at high altitudes, the RAF used 'high altitude writing sticks' made by Biro.
3. To spot cargo ships at sea before they came to harbour. This influenced prices at the marketplace.
4. Thomas Alva Edison.
5. The cashier would be forced to open the drawer of the cash register to return the change. Every time the drawer opened, its bell tinkled so the owner knew that the money was in the register and not in the cashier's pocket.
6. Diners Club. It was introduced in 1960 by the Central Bank of India.
8. ICICI Ltd.
11. The Road Ahead by Bill Gates.
12. Motorola.
13. Poker.
15. Gordon Selfridge, the founder of the Selfridges store, in London.
16. The Union Budget.
17. Dhirubhai Ambani.
18. Kasturba Gandhi Medical College, Manipal.
19. Vijay Mallya who owns five newspapers in the San Francisco Bay Area in USA.
20. It funded (and founded) the Nobel Prize for Economics.

ACROSS THE LOC
1. The national anthem of Pakistan.
5. Chagai Hills.
6. Pakistan.
7. Battle of Longewala.
8. The white stripe.
9. Lahore.
10. The Line of Control (LoC).
ADD QUIZ
1. Parallelogram.
2. Euclid, with over 1,000 editions of his famous treatise on geometry, titled *Elements*. Originally compiled in c. 300 BC, it is also the oldest textbook on geometry still in use today.
3. René Descartes.
4. The ass, when placed exactly between two equally inviting meals, would be unable to decide which one it should eat, and eventually die of starvation!
5. Fermat’s Last Theorem.
7. The metre.
8. Scalene.
9. The foot.
10. Gottfried Leibniz.

AND THE WINNER IS . . .
1. The awards are called the Wild Oscars.
2. The famous theme from *The Godfather*. Nino Rota slowed down the music he had composed many years earlier and discovered that it was more romantic. He was awarded the Oscar for Best Original Score, but when the Oscar committee discovered that it was not ‘original’, it withdrew the award.
3. *Kandahar*, set in Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. A dramatic and surreal scene from this film shows people, who have lost their legs to landmines, chasing artificial limbs being parachuted down by a relief aircraft.
4. Steven Spielberg, on receiving his first Oscar for *Schindler’s List*.
5. Katherine Hepburn (*The Lion In Winter*) and Barbra Streisand (*Funny Girl*) tied for Best Actress—the only Oscar tie ever for Best Actress.
7. Mehboob’s production company logo featuring a hammer and sickle, the symbol of communism. Incidentally, the film lost the Oscar for Best Foreign Film by one vote in the third poll.
8. *Schindler’s List*.
10. The Sundance Festival. Robert Redford played the character of the Sundance Kid in the classic *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* costarring Paul Newman.

ANIMAL PLANET
1. Lion, elephant, rhinoceros, leopard, and wild buffalo.
2. Since the lion is colour-blind, the confusion regarding the pattern is enhanced.
4. Siberian tiger.
5. A jocu (Kangaroos).
6. Polar bear.
8. Badger.

AROUND THE WORLD
1. Kashgar in Xinjiang, China, and Islamabad in Pakistan, through the Karakoram Pass along the old Silk Route.
2. On Easter Island.
3. On Lantau Island in Hong Kong.
4. Macau, the ‘Las Vegas of the East’.
5. Yellowstone National Park.
6. A freestanding campanile or bell-tower of the adjacent Cathedral of Pisa, it was used by Galileo for his experiments in gravitation.
7. In Denmark.
8. Soweto, from South West Townships.
10. Fort Lauderdale (Florida) and Puerto Rico.
12. Tibet.
14. Ecuador.
15. The 39th Parallel.
17. Rome.
18. Lhasa.
20. Cape Horn.
21. Tora Bora.
22. The Orient Express.
23. All three came up following a gold rush.
24. Delta.
25. Damascus, Syria.

ARYT FACTS
1. The calligraphic scribe. The Islamic world held the art of calligraphy as the most noble and accomplished among all artistic expressions.
2. Kadamba tree.
3. An alteration made by the painter, which shows through the final surface, e.g. the head of the child in da Vinci’s Virgin of the Rocks, which was originally turned more towards the viewer. The discovery of these changes in composition is facilitated by the use of X-ray photography.
5. Meegeren confessed to the authorities that he had faked the masterpiece, but they did not believe him until he painted another ‘Vermeer’ masterpiece right before their eyes!
6. Auguste Rodin; The Gates of Hell is an impressive work based on Dante’s Inferno and contains a large number of figures including the famous one of The Thinker.
7. Enigma Of Arrival.
8. Vincent Van Gogh in the films Lust for Life and Dreams, respectively.
10. Masterpiece.
12. The Naked Maja by Goya.
13. Navajo Indians. The artists are medicine men and the paintings part of a healing ceremony. After the ritual, the painting is destroyed.
15. Montage. A collage is a pictorial technique in which a variety of materials such as paper or cloth and sometimes even newspaper cuttings are pasted on to a flat surface.
17. The four parts symbolize the Persian myth of the four rivers of Paradise—water, milk, honey and non-intoxicating wines.
18. The film inspired Husain to place his favourite muse, Madhuri Dixit, in a work titled Clint Eastwood finds Meryl and Madhuri on the Bridges of Madison County.
22. Raja Ravi Varma.
23. Paisley, for which the mango design is now named.
24. Calligraphy.
25. The Piedra.

ARYABHATTA TO CHANDRA
1. Aryabhata, who was so ahead of his time that he was the subject of ridicule among his peers and many generations of astronomers to follow.
2. Accounting; in their ledgers, they inscribed amounts owed as negative numbers, tallied against assets written as positive numbers.
5. Dr Jagadish Chandra Bose, who published a paper on this component in the proceedings of the Royal Society in London in 1899.
7. Dr Homi Jehangir Bhabha.
8. Srinivasa Ramanujam; the post was created for him.
10. Thirty pounds of steel made in India. Indian steel was highly valued and exported all over the world between 700 and 800 BC.

ASK JEEVES
1. The CERN or Conseil European Pour La Recerche Nucleaire in Geneva.
2. Avatar.
3. Emotion.
4. Yahoo. ‘Yahoo!’ is Shammi Kapoor’s famous whoop of merriment. Yahoo was the name of a brutish race of humans in Jonathan Swift’s Gulliver’s Travels. It is also one of Internet’s most popular search engines.
5. Nibble.
7. Sound frequencies inaudible to the human ear. The format compresses the file to approximately 1/12 the size of the original.
file. MP3 stands for MPEG-1, Audio layer-3.
8. Fibre optics.
9. BY USING CAPITAL LETTERS!
10. By downloading the SETI screensaver to analyse radio signals searching for artificial communications above the noise. The screensaver includes a small programme dedicated to analysing a tiny fraction of the information obtained from the Arecibo Radio Telescope. When your home computer is not in use (but still switched on!), it is programmed to report any intelligent signal it discovers. Over 1 million personal computers are currently connected via <www.setiathome.ssl.berkeley.edu>.

AUTHORS
1. Rudyard Kipling. He removed it when it became associated with the Nazis.
2. Oscar Wilde, prisoner of Cell 3, third landing, signed his poem, The Ballad of Reading Gaol, thus.
3. The Dodo. Lewis Carroll had a stammer and, when asked his name (Dodgson), would stutter, 'Do-De-Dodgson'. Interestingly, when his biography appeared in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, it was inserted just before the entry on the dodo!
4. W.H. Auden. The collection of poems was titled Tell Me The Truth About Love.
5. It was Tolkien's 111th birthday. Bilbo Baggins held a party for his own 'eleventy-first' (111th) birthday in the opening pages of The Lord Of The Rings.
6. Alexandre Dumas.
7. F. Scott Fitzgerald.
8. Techno-thriller.
10. The English Teacher.

BHARAT DARSHAN
1. Mumbai. They inhabited Colaba, Mazagon, Mahim and Salsette for centuries before others arrived. They are an aboriginal race of Dravidian stock.
2. Kodakanal. The hill station was chosen as a 'sanatorium' in 1844-45 to escape from a 'fearful attack of cholera' in Madurai.
3. Narmada and Tapti.
4. Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.
5. Jodhpur. The two common reasons being houses of Brahmins were traditionally painted blue, or blue was chosen because it reportedly repelled insects.
8. Chidambaram. It was called Thillai because it was originally a forest of thillai (Execcara agaltecha) shrubs.
11. Volcano.
14. Thiruvananthapuram.
15. Matheran.
17. Bangalore.
18. Pune.
19. Ujjain. It has been India's Greenwich for Hindu astronomers, with the 'first meridian of longitude' passing through it. Even today, the ephemeris tables (predicted positions of the planets) are published here.
20. Poompuhar.
21. Maitreyi, established in 1989. Dakshin Gangotri, established in 1983, was the first Indian station in Antarctica.
22. Tuticorin.
23. Bhopal. From 1844 to 1926, Bhopal was administered by three successive Begums.
25. Jehanara. In 1663, the French traveller, Francois Bernier, reckoned it was the biggest commercial centre in the east.

BIBLIO-FILE
1. Vikram Seth, in A Suitable Boy, which runs to a phenomenal 1,368 pages.
2. It was the first collection of limericks.
3. It was originally published as a serial thriller in six parts.
4. They were all written by retired KGB spies! For instance, did you know that other than housing a diversity of wildlife, the Bronx Zoo in New York is a great place for agents to exchange information?
5. Booksellers and printers.
6. It foretold the sinking of the Titanic.
7. Because that was their bed; the best bed in Elizabethan homes was meant for guests.
8. Isaac Asimov. He has written over 500 books.
9. It refers to 'what if' history. For instance, Robert Harris' classic novel *Fatherland*, which is set in a united Europe after a Nazi victory in World War II.
10. The Bible.

**BOMBAY DREAMZ**

1. Hrishikesh Mukherjee (Amiabh) and Raj Kapoor (Rajesh Khanna), Raj Kapoor used to call Hrishikesh Mukherjee 'Babu Moshai'.
2. It features three generations of the Kapoor clan—Raj Kapoor, his father Prithviraj, and his grandfather Biswaswarnath who plays the judge. The film also features Randhir Kapoor and Shashi Kapoor playing the young Raj Kapoor.
3. Mona Darling.
5. Ashwarya Rai.
7. While the song is in colour, the rest of the film is in black-and-white.
8. Ashutosh and Aamir Khan made their adult acting debuts in *Holi* and became friends during its making. While Mansoor Khan spotted Aamir in *Holi* and cast him in *Qayamat Se Qayamat Tak*, Ashutosh turned to directing as his acting career did not take off.
10. *Dil Se*.
11. Subhash Ghai.
12. *Yaadein*.
13. *Chala Hure Hoon Banne*.
14. Bimal Roy, who made another—even more famous—version starring Dilip Kumar, Vyjayantimala and Suchitra Sen.
15. Nutan.

**BUSINESS INC.**

1. Jardine Matheson.
2. These are all terms to denote sizes of freighter ships. (Cape: Cape of Good Hope, Pana: Panama Canal, Handy: anywhere, Suez: Suez Canal.)
3. The Nehru jacket.
4. The Indian Railways.
5. Andhra Bank, from its Tirupati branch.
6. Imphal, Manipur.
7. HSBC, then the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.
8. Mattel. Annually, more than 105 million yards of fabric go into making clothes for Barbie and her friends.

**COUNTRY WISE**

1. Indonesia.
2. Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta).
5. Siam, now Thailand.
6. Afghanistan.
7. China.
8. Holland; these are the lines of dykes to keep the sea out.
9. Vatican City; it means 'vacant seat' and originates when the Pope is dead and his successor is yet to be elected.
10. Canada.

**DOUBLE JEOPARDY**

1. A will refers to the real estate component, while the testament refers to the personal effects.
2. He fingerprinted him. This was the origin of fingerprinting as a means of proving identity. As his fingerprint collection grew, Herschel noted that the inked impressions could indeed prove or disprove identity.
3. The mediator does not deliver a verdict but facilitates the parties in arriving at a solution. The arbitrator hears both parties out and delivers a verdict.
4. The kind of justice where the offender is made to realize his obligations towards the victim through dialogue by members of the community. In some cases, there is a face-to-face meeting between the victim and the offender. (The traditional form of justice is called retributive justice.)

5. Kodavas of Coorg.
6. One (English).
7. 'An eye for an eye, a hand for a hand, an ear for an ear, a foot for a foot.'
8. Advocatus diaboli (Devil's advocate).
9. A person cannot be prosecuted twice for the same offence.
10. Ernesto Miranda, after whom the Miranda Rights are named, 'You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to have an attorney present now and during any future questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed to you free of charge if you wish.'

FEATHERED FRIENDS
1. Goose.
2. Bird's nest soup. Huge colonies of these little birds live in vast caves, making nests of saliva stuck to the walls and roofs. It takes the swiftlet about thirty to forty days to build its edible nest. Roughly, two nests are used to make one bowl of soup.
3. To help their bodies grind the plant material.
5. A tiny knob at the tip of the beak of a baby bird, to help it break out of its shell.
6. Dodo.
7. Crow.
8. Passenger pigeon.
9. A pebble, to start nest building!
10. Falcon.

FILMI FARE
1. Animatronics.
2. They were the first cinemascope films in the world and in India, respectively.
3. A synthetic actor created on a computer, for instance, the Gollum in The Lord of the Rings.

5. It represents the first successful attempt by C. Ramachandra (Chitalkar) to create a western-style Hindustani song. The song was later used in television jingles to sell eggs!
6. After the movie where Colin Firth plays the character of the Earl of Wessex, Prince Edward assumed the same title, which had lain dormant since the death of King Harold in 1066.
7. Mithun Chakraborty.
10. It was simply called Madness of King George, as the US audiences might have been confused that the 'III' stood for part three in a series!
11. Use of digital cameras.
13. You eat it. It is the Iranian equivalent of popcorn!
14. 'Crouching tiger, hidden dragon'.
15. Waheeda Rahman. The film was the first full-length colour Tamil film.

FINAL FRONTIER
1. 'We came in peace for all mankind.' It was found on a plaque left on the moon by the crew of Apollo 11.
2. Explosions cannot be heard by humans in outer space.
3. It describes the Earth as last seen by Voyagers 2 before leaving the solar system forever.
4. He shifted the telescope to Greenwich, thus laying the foundation for the Royal Observatory and leading to the establishment there of the Prime Meridian, from which Greenwich Mean Time is calculated.
5. Footprint.
6. The countdown sequence.
7. The Lynx.
8. Uranus, the name finally suggested by German astronomer Johann Bode.
9. Aurora borealis and aurora australis, respectively.
10. He became the first person to die in space, as pilot of Soyuz 1 while on a solo mission.
11. The possibility of asteroids colliding with the Earth.
14. Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space.
15. Comets.

FINANCIAL EXPERT
1. Morarji Desai. He presented eight annual and two interim budgets between 1959 and 1970.
2. The approximate time it will take for a given amount of money to double at a given compound interest rate.
3. Specie, from the Latin specie, meaning 'form' or 'kind'.
4. All nicknames for US dollar bills.
5. Magnetic Ink Character Recognition.
6. Parker Brothers print about $50 billion worth of Monopoly money in a year.
7. TT Krishnamachari.
8. Demat (dematerialize).
10. Money voted annually by the Parliament to the Royal Family.

FLAGS
1. The Union Jack.
2. The Bauhinia orchid.
3. The Southern Cross.
4. Star of David, also known as Shield of David and Magen David.
5. The Indian Army, as part of emergency rations.
6. The colours of the Italian flag! Red for tomatoes, white for cheese, and green for basil.
7. Armillary sphere, a skeletal celestial sphere with a model of the Earth or, later, of the Sun placed in the centre. In larger and more precise forms, it was used as an observational instrument.
8. Libya; the flag is completely green.
10. Sri Lanka; the lion.

FOOD WISE
1. Bloody Mary.
2. Potato, from the Peruvian Indian term batata.
3. Starbucks Coffee. Its founder, Howard Schulz, was inspired by Italian coffeehouses.
4. Fudge.
5. Cappuccino coffee, after the Capuchin order to which Marco d'Aviano dedicated his life. In April 2003, he was beatified by the Pope.
6. Shake it, since it will bruise. However, James Bond prefers it shaken, not stirred!
7. Orchid.
8. Tamarind.
9. Genetically modified food.
10. Chianti, from the Chianti mountain range.
12. In ancient China, firewood was scarce and hence, cooking time had to be kept to a minimum.
14. True.
15. Vanilla.
17. Ginger.
18. Crêpe suzette.
19. Cookie.
20. Irish coffee; the whisky should preferably be Irish!

FOURTH ESTATE
1. Carrier pigeon service on the Continent.
2. Because they were originally used to store biodatas of people about to die!
3. The Thin Red Line. The regimental magazine of the 93rd Highlanders was later named The Thin Red Line.
4. Reuters.
5. As children, both were the subjects of iconic photographs, symbolizing their troubled lands. Kim Phuuk was photographed running away from a napalm bomb attack during the Vietnam War. The young Afghan Sharbat Gula, with startling green eyes, made it to the cover of National Geographic. Both were recently rediscovered. Phuuk lives today in Canada while Gula continues to live in Afghanistan.
6. National Geographic (published in May 1977 for an issue that focused on the Gauls).
8. Paparazzo, from whom the term paparazzi originated.
9. Newspaper magnate Joseph Pulitzer. It was originally known as ‘the Pulitzer School’.
10. Dow and Jones of the ‘Index’ fame.

HEROES AND VILLAINS
1. The Hunchback of Notre Dame.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru.
4. In a prison in Delhi.
5. Mycroft Holmes, Sherlock’s elder brother.
6. Dr Hannibal Lecter.
7. Dr Zhivago.
8. The Last Of The Mohicans.
9. Ghosts!
10. Abbe Faria. The prisoner Abbe Faria in The Count Of Monte Cristo is responsible for Edmond Dante’s transformation from prisoner to Count.

HINDUISM
1. Because the women dance around a lamp called the garba.
2. Jaya.
3. Dhritarashtra to Sanjaya.
5. The Kumbh Mela at Allahabad.
7. The bearing of the kavadi by the devotee. The devotee, to fulfil a vow, carries on his shoulders a semicircular decorated canopy supported by a wooden rod, to the temple of Lord Muruga, where special prayers are offered. This semicircular object called the kavadi, signifies that the devotee has observed a term of strict abstinence in order to undertake the pilgrimage to the temple.
8. The sun’s rays.
10. The Kailasa temple at Ellora, built by the Rashtrakuta dynasty in the mid-eighth century.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD
1. Queen Hatsheput.
2. Boxer Rebellion.
3. House of Windsor.
4. The Austro-Hungarian, German and Ottoman Empires were carved up and the new states of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were formed.
5. Nicaragua.
6. 1,000 days. Both periods lasted exactly 1,000 days.
8. Martin Bormann.
9. World War I. It started with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo, and ended with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
10. The Deutsche Mark, which replaced the Nazi’s Reich Mark.
11. Libya. After years of local resistance to the Italian occupation and following Italy’s defeat in World War II, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on 21 November 1949 granting Libya its independence no later than 1 January 1952.
12. Samarkand.
13. The Ottoman Empire.
14. The Troubles.

HOLLYWOOD TEN
1. Theme restaurants like Planet Hollywood and Hard Rock Café, which offer a combination of an amusement park, diner, souvenir stand and museum.
2. Merle Oberon.
3. They were the most expensive films ever made when they were released.
4. Both feature the last days of Emperor Marcus Aurelius, played by Richard Harris in Gladiator and by Alec Guinness in The Full.
5. ‘Play it again Sam’, from the famous line in the film classic Casablanca (‘Play it Sam. Play it like you played it for her.’)
6. Chocolate sauce.
7. The vest. Clark Gable’s undressing in It Happened On: Night revealed no vest, leading to plummeting sales of the undergarment, which however bounced back after audiences eyed Marlon Brando sporting vests in A Streetcar Named Desire.
8. Titanic. Remember the large blue sapphire featured in the film? Tanzanite was a much more affordable equivalent!
9. Because if they had sung it, the bawdy lyrics would not have gotten
past the censor. Hence, director David Lean chose to have it whistled. He chose the song as it showed the British soldiers' defiance of the Japanese.

10. Atticus Finch (played by Gregory Peck), from To Kill A Mockingbird. Anthony Hopkins's Hannibal Lecter (Silence of the Lambs) was the top villain.

IN QUOTES
2. Literary critics.
3. Rudyard Kipling.
4. James Joyce.
5. 'Bring me my chariot of fire.' (From the poem Jerusalem by William Blake.)
6. President Abraham Lincoln to Harriet Beccher Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the first novel to sell over 1 million copies. The war referred to was the American Civil War.
7. Edmund Clerihew Bentley, for whom the short, nonsense verse called the 'clerihew' is named.
8. Sherlock Holmes as described by Dr Watson.
10. Salman Rushdie in Midnight's Children, about the Hindi language in which the word for 'tomorrow' is the same as the word for 'yesterday'—kal.

INDIAN HISTORY
1. 326 BC (Alexander's invasion).
2. Arikanedhu.
4. The Iron Pillar at Allahabad. It bears a Sanskrit inscription saying that it was erected as a flagstaff in honour of Vishnu and in memory of Chandragupta II (AD 375–473). The chief source of information about Samudragupta's reign is recorded on this pillar by Harisena, his court poet.
5. Pochampalli.
7. Prithviraj Chauhan.
8. The Thugs.
9. Fort St. George, but Napoleon was finally exiled to the island of St. Helena.
10. In a mirror.
13. Newcomers to India.
15. Sucheta Kripalani. (Uttar Pradesh, 1963-67.)
16. 'Like a king.'
17. Babri Masjid.
18. Jordan. During the 1991 Gulf War, Air India evacuated 1,11,000 Indians in 59 days from Amman.
19. Andhra Pradesh. Bowed by pressure following the fast unto death of Potri Siramulu in 1952, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced the creation of Andhra Pradesh, the first linguistic state in the country on 1 October 1953.
22. Padmanabhapuram.
25. The Kohima War Memorial in Nagaland. It was here that the Japanese advance into India was halted by the British and Indian forces.

ISLAM
1. Angel Gabriel.
2. And Ali is the friend of God.' In fact, the Shias get their name from Shia'at Ali or the friends of Ali.
3. Select the time to break the fast, when it is dark enough that one cannot distinguish between the black thread and the white one.
4. Angel Gabriel revealed the Koran's verses to Prophet Mohammed during this month.
5. That the person has mastered the Koran.
6. Abraham.
7. The Jews and the Christians, because they both follow the Old Testament of the Bible.
8. The Battle of Karbala, 10 October 680, in Iraq. The armies of Yazid prevailed over that of Imam Hussain and ended the threat to his claim over the Caliphate from Hussain, but not before Hussain and
his entire family were killed. The incident is commemorated by the
Shiis in the month of Muharram as the day of Ashurah
9. It faces Mecca.
10. The night when Mohammed was taken up to heaven.

JAI HIND
2. Swaraj.
3. Lord Curzon.
4. He never returned! He had vowed that he would not return till the
British left India.
5. Baisakhi, 13 April 1919.
6. A charkha.
7. Aurobindo Ghosh.
10. The Rani of Jhansi Regiment.
11. Vedaranyam, 13 April 1930.
12. Salt. P. Chidanambaram referred to it in his Budget speech of 22 July
1996, saying, 'The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, reminds us of
the Colonial era when excise duty was collected on salt. There is no
excise duty on salt and hence the reference to salt is outdated. I
propose to delete all references to salt.'
13. Sandals that he had made in prison.
14. The Princes Chamber.
15. In 1907, during his first imprisonment in Johannesburg, Gandhi
had to wear a certain kind of cap, as he was coloured. The prisoner’s
cap was the origin of the 'Gandhi cap'. However, it was Nehru who
popularized the cap.
16. Unfurl the National Flag. The rules were changed after a
representation made by Dr M. Karunanidhi of Tamil Nadu.
17. In 1966, C. Subramaniam wanted to introduce a wheat seed
developed by Prof. Norman Borlaug, but there was severe opposition
to imported seeds. To make a point, he chose his own garden as one
of the 1,000 demonstration sites to prove that the yield of wheat
could be doubled through these seeds. Thus began the Green
Revolution.
18. The National Flag. Only flags made here can be used for official
purposes, according to the National Flag Act.

19. Subhash Chandra Bose. Fascinated by Bose’s plans to meet Hitler,
an Italian diplomat in Kabul gave him an Italian passport and the
name, and persuaded the Germans and the Soviets to help him.
20. Once, in 1924.
22. The Indian National Flag.
24. 26 January. At the 1929 session of the Congress Party in Lahore, it
was decided to celebrate 26 January as Independence Day every year.
25. Gandhi at Noakhali.

KOLLYWOOD MASALA
1. Sundaram Master and son Prabhu Deva. Sundaram Master won
the National Award for Choreography for *Thiruda Thiruda* in 1993,
while his son Prabhu Deva won it for *Minsara Kanavi* in 1996.
2. The *natarasana* or nine emotions described in Bharata’s *Nata Shastra—
shantha, raudra, karunya, haasya, bhaya, shrngara, ascharya, vibhatsu and
veera*.
3. They were all directed by MGR.
4. The idea of the film about a person becoming chief minister for a
day came to director Shankar when he heard how Sivaji Ganesan
was made honorary mayor of the town of Niagara in the US for a
day.
5. That of a Samurai, a legendary Japanese warrior.
7. J. Jayalalithaa.
8. ‘Periyar’ E.V. Ramaswami Naicker, founder of the Dravida
Kazhagam.
10. M.S. Subbulakshmi.
11. S.S. Vasan, the founder of Gemini Studios.
12. ‘Success, success!’
13. Manorama acted opposite C.N. Annadurai and M Karunanidhi in
plays, and with M.G. Ramachandran and J.Jayalalithaa in films.
15. It was the only film in which both superstars M.G. Ramachandran
and Sivaji Ganesan appeared together on screen.
LANDMARKS
1. The Statue of Liberty.
2. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
3. Shimla.
4. The Ajanta Caves.
5. Napoleon! The Manora Tower, built by Serfoji II, the Maratha ruler of Thanjavur, commemorated the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. (At that point in time, Maratha rulers were allies of the British against the French.) The 1812 Overture is an orchestral depiction of the defeat of Napoleon’s forces by the terrible Russian winter.
6. Matri Mandir at Auroville, Pondicherry. It was made by Carl Zeiss.
7. The Church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, designed by James Gibbs. Several churches in India and colonies of the British empire were based on this church because its plans had been printed in a book on architecture used by colonial architects.
8. The Rashtrapati Bhavan.
9. ‘Temples of modern India’.
10. The Qub Minar.
12. ‘Baked’.
13. Frank Lloyd Wright.
15. The Colosseum.
16. An igloo.
17. The elevator.
19. The Airavateshvara temple in Darasuram, Tamil Nadu. It was the first of a series of chariot-shaped temples built by the Cholas. As their empire extended north up to Orissa, this unique style of architecture influenced the builders of the Sun Temple of Konark.
20. Chandigarh.
22. Chamundi Hills in Mysore. The city derives its name from Mahishasura.
23. Damodar Valley Corporation.
24. Shravanabelagola. All have statues of Gomateshwara (Bahubali).

LICENSED TO QUIZ
1. Nero Wolfe.
2. Roger Moore. He turned down the role as he was playing The Saint on television and had no dates.
3. You Only Live Twice.
4. The Order of Lenin.
5. Orbis Non Sufficit, which translates as ‘The world is not enough’, the title of a recent James Bond movie starring Pierce Brosnan.
6. To avoid offending the Soviet Union, the name was changed to From 007 With Love.
7. Bungee jumping.
8. Noel Coward.
9. Ian Fleming. His house in Jamaica was named after this operation.
10. M.

LIMELIGHT
1. A play meant to be read rather than actually acted.
2. For sound effects. Stones rolled down the tunnels and produced the sound of thunder.
4. The Olivier Prize.
5. Dario Fo.
6. Fourteen Songs, Two Weddings And A Funeral.
7. The play was Udaja Suryan (rising sun’) which became the symbol of the DMK party.
8. The Greek word for actor was ‘hypocrite’ and the English word ‘hypocrite’ comes from the fact that an actor wore a mask and could be two-faced. The Latin word for mask, ‘persona’, gave rise to the English word ‘personality’.
10. Vijay Tendulkar. In the landmark legal battle that ensued, the play won after the Bombay High Court declared void the whole chapter of rules relating to the Stage Performances Scrutiny Board, Government of Maharashtra.
11. The Salem Witch Trials and witch-hunts of 1692. This was used as a parable for Senator Joseph McCarthy’s communist witch-hunts in America in the 1950s.
13. Tony, the Autioinette Perry Awards.

LITERARY INSPIRATIONS
1. Adnan Khashoggi.
2. Moby Dick. The Essex was struck by a whale.
4. Samuel Taylor Coleridge’s Kubla Khan.
6. The Lonely Planet guidebooks. Finding that they were increasingly advising other travellers, Tony and Maureen sat at their kitchen table to write the travelogue series.
7. Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell.
8. He invented the ‘italics’ (cut by Francesco Griffo da Bologna), a new typeface that mimicked humanists’ cursive handwriting.

LOONY TOONS
2. Red Rackham’s Treasure.
4. An anchor.
5. The Powerpuff Girls.
7. How the Sphinx lost its nose!
8. Pokemon.
10. Scooby Doo.

MAHABHARATA
1. By Bhishma (to Yudhishthira) on his bed of arrows at Kurukshetra.
2. These are the five villages that the Pandavas asked the Kauravas for, at the end of their period of exile. The denial of this request led to the battle of Kurukshetra.
3. These are the difficult or tricky verses that Ved Vyasa composed to keep his scribe—Lord Ganesha—thinking while he himself mentally composed several more of the main ones.
4. The ‘Vishwaroop’ of Lord Krishna.

5. Pasupata.
6. Surya. It was presented to the Pandavas when they were in exile so that they would not go hungry.
7. Ashwathama, son of Dronacharya.
8. Compiler or arranger.
10. Drona instructing Arjuna to aim at a bird on a distant tree.

MASALA MIX
1. Lara Dutta (Miss Universe), Priyanka Chopra (Miss World) and Diya Mirza (Miss Asia-Pacific).
2. Ritu Kumar.
3. Chokla Iyer.
4. Ritu Beri.
5. Kashmira Pandit.
7. Shirma.
9. Question hour.
10. Karl Marx about the Indian Railways.
13. Allahabad and Naini, a distance of 6 miles.
14. Tramlines! Both Calcutta and San Francisco have them. The double lines running down either side of a tennis court are also called tramlines, while Apache Indian’s hairstyle is called the same.
15. Leela Chitnis (Lux in the 1940s).

MASTER OF SCIENCE
1. The Morse Code.
2. Carl Gustav Jung.
4. Ozone.
5. To test Extra-Sensory Perception of ESP.
6. The pressure cooker.
7. 1000.
8. To combat snow blindness in polar expeditions.
11. Submersible.
12. Dolly, the cloned sheep.
13. In the bucket at 4 °C; in the other bucket (at 4 °F), the coin cannot
sink since the water will have turned to ice at that temperature!
14. During a total eclipse, the sun’s light is blotted out for a few minutes
and one can see distant stars that appear close to the sun. In these
photographs, Eddington saw a handful of stars that were in the wrong
place compared to where they were seen in the night sky at other
times of the year when the sun was far away from them. If Einstein
was right, the Sun’s gravity would shift these stars to slightly different
positions, compared to where they were seen in the night sky at
other times of the year when the Sun was far away from them. This
was how Einstein’s theory of relativity was proved.
15. The village is Yturby and the elements are yttrium, erbium, terbium
and ytterbium.

MEDICINE
1. Zoonosis.
2. Apollo.
3. Malaria.
4. He pioneered plastic surgery by experimenting on World War II pilots
who had suffered burns. As they were the guinea pigs of his
experiments, they formed the club!
5. Kala-azar.
6. Tinea.
7. Lifeline (Jeen Rehla) Express.
8. Atlas, after the myth of the Greek giant who supports the earth.
9. Lying causes a person’s blood pressure to rise and the vascular tissue
in the nose swells and becomes itchy. (This phenomenon was
illustrated in President Clinton’s testimony in the Monica Lewinsky
scandal. It was shown that Clinton touched his nose roughly once
every four minutes when he gave answers that later proved to be
false. When he answered other questions, he barely touched his
nose.)
10. Coconut water.
11. The AIDS virus.
12. Reproductive cloning involves cloning an entire organism, such as
Dolly the sheep. Therapeutic cloning involves cloning cells from an
individual for the purpose of treatment for that individual, since
cloned cells are never rejected.
13. Viagra.
15. The human dental formula (incisors 2 top and 2 bottom, canines 1
top and 1 bottom, premolars 2 top and 2 bottom, and molars 3 top
and 3 bottom).
16. When the body expends more calories in digesting food than the
amount of calories contained in the food (for example, hard-boiled
eggs).
17. An infrared device used to detect survivors after an earthquake or
following a building collapse.
18. Psychiatrists. Because an alienist treated those who were alienated
from their normal state of mind.
20. Influenza.
21. The theory that if the cause of a disease was known, its cure was
near by. For example, malaria was associated with rainforests (it was
not known then that mosquitoes carried the parasite). The cure for
malaria was the bark of the cinchona tree, which also grew in the
same forests (and from which the anti-malarial drug, quinine, is
extracted).
22. Mumps.
23. Computer-assisted tomography or CAT Scan. Its mathematical basis
was arrived at independently by Godfrey Hounsfield and Allan
McCormack.
24. Injections.
25. Test-tube babies. On 25 July 1978, Louise Joy Brown, the world’s
first successful test-tube baby, was born in the UK.

MIXED BAG 1
1. Q and Z. However, the present-day standard known as ITV E.161
incorporates these letters also.
2. The Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC.
3. The aircraft door is ‘armed’ so that inflatable rafts and emergency
chutes get automatically launched when it opens. Therefore, it has
to be ‘disarmed’ before opening
4. One flew over the cuckoo’s nest. This is the title of the book by Ken
Kesey, which became one of only three films to win the Big Five on
Oscar night.
5. Indigo.
6. Radar (first radar system for detecting enemy planes).
7. C.F. Andrews, who affectionately called Gandhi 'Mohan'.
8. Falun Gong.
10. Hitler, who was actually left-handed, is shown to be right-handed.

MIXED BAG II
1. Digital versatile disc.
2. Order of the Phoenix (in the Harry Potter series).
3. The Ugly Duckling.
4. Three, a single large ace in the centre and two small ones at the corners.
5. Libra (weighing scales).
6. Martin Luther King.
8. The first message sent over the telegraph by Samuel Morse from Baltimore to Washington, DC.
9. The Jaipur Foot, an artificial limb.
10. The Lost World.
11. Max Factor, a Polish immigrant, who moved to Hollywood in 1914 and introduced Supreme Greasepaint, a make-up especially for the movies.
15. Japan.

MULTICUISINE
1. Tamarind (from the Arabic tamar-e-hind, meaning 'date of India').
2. Worcestershire sauce.
3. ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness).
4. Avial.
5. Portugal.
6. Caramel custard, as it was served every day of the year!
7. White. It was meant for moonlight dinners on full moon nights, where the furnishing on the terrace was in white, as well as the clothes of the guests. All the dishes too had to be white.
8. Chicken tikka masala.
9. Kakori is a village near Lucknow, the home of fine kebabs. According to the ruler of Kakori, one of his ancestors invented this kebab for an English guest who had bad teeth and did not want to chew too much.
10. Custard apple; it is variously called Ramphal, Sitaphal, Lakshmanphal and Hanumanphal.
11. Curry.
13. Chop suey.
15. Hunan. Chairman Mao, who hailed from Hunan, once claimed that the more chillies one ate, the more revolutionary one became.
16. Pav bhaji.
17. Fortune cookie.
18. The Big Mac in India.
19. Vindaloo. The dish changed character in Goa. The chillies were introduced to Goa by the Portuguese, but the spices used were local.
20. Spirit (arrack), sugar, lime juice, spices and water.

MUSIC MEDLEY
2. Cuba. It is considered their national song and its words attributed to the famous freedom fighter, Jose Marti.
4. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
5. Spice Girls.
7. Like Sinatra's song My way, the USSR was allowing its satellites to go 'their way'.
8. Andrew Lloyd Webber. He composed The Phantom Of The Opera and the background score for Osaka File based on Frederick Forsyth's novel. Forsyth wrote The Phantom In Manhattan, the sequel to The Phantom Of The Opera, at Webber's request.
10. Its famous opening notes were a musical version of '....', the Morse code for the letter 'V'.
11. Casanova.
12. Louis Daguerre.
13. Only one groove, which starts at the edge and spirals inwards.
14. Yoko Ono. 'Ocean child' is the English translation of yoko ono.
15. In 1967, while recovering from a motorcycle accident, Bob Dylan recorded several sessions with The Band in the basement of their house called Big Pink. These recordings were only available as bootlegs till 1975, when they were officially released as The Basement Tapes. The Band also released their debut album from these sessions; it was called Music From Big Pink after the house.

MUSIC REMIX
1. Raam Laxman; he happens to be one person, not a composer duo like the others!
2. Hariharan.
3. These are the four songs for which Lata Mangeshkar won the Filmfare Award for Best Playback Singer. After 1970, she withdrew from the contest, returning only in 1994 to accept a Lifetime Achievement Award.
4. Rabindranath Tagore.
5. In 1950, Herbert Marrill (along with Norman Richardson) arranged the official western orchestral version of Jana gana mana.
6. Frank and Nancy Sinatra.
7. 1 million.
8. After the Beatles became famous, every one of their songs enjoyed the No. 1 slot in the Top Ten until Please release me outdid Strawberry fields in 1967. Incidentally, Humperdinck was born in Madras.
10. Lakme, composed by Delibes in 1883.
11. Panchamda or R.D. Burman.
12. Rangela.
15. Jaane Kyun (pronounced 'Johnny Q') from the film Dil Chahta Hai.

MYTHICAL INDIA
1. Birigu.
2. Surya. His chariot is called Eka-Chakra, which means 'one wheel'.
3. The lotus feet of Lord Vishnu.
4. The lion, her vehicle.
5. According to myth, Sati's eyes fell into the lake at Nainital after her body was shattered by the Sudarshan chakra.
7. Vighneshwara.
8. To help Lord Vishnu pay off the debt owed to Kubera, for his wedding expenses.
11. He becomes Indra, the king of the Devas. That's why Indra is always trying to disturb yogis to prevent others from displacing him!
12. River Kaveri came into being.
13. Vishwakarma.
15. Syamantaka.
17. Dhanvantari.
18. Ahilya.
19. Yama, who after his death, became the ruler of the underworld.
20. Shiva and Vishnu (in the form of Mohini).

MYTH-WORLD
1. Orion.
2. Diana.
3. Saturday, after Saturn.
4. Victoria.
5. Iris.
6. Prometheus (Prometa).
7. Morpheus.
8. Valkyries.
9. The rainbow, believed to be Lord Indra's bow or Indradhanush.
10. The Great Flood.

NATURE TRAIL
1. Methuselah, a bristle cone pine in California, named after the oldest person mentioned in the Bible.
2. All these fruits and vegetables were unknown to Europe until America was discovered.
3. On a flower; it serves to guide insects to the source of honey.
4. Pineapple.
5. Bamboo.
6. Rain tree.
7. Turtle.
8. Sturgeon.
9. Sharks, looking from below, confuse the forms of humans paddling, for their natural prey such as turtles and seals.
10. Cyclops.
11. Cockroach.
12. Gestation
13. Borzoi
14. Giant squid.
15. It states that the earth is alive and functions as a superorganism. This hypothesis was formulated by Samuel Lovelock and the name was given by Lovelock’s friend William Golding. (Gaia is the personification of earth in Greek mythology.)
16. A list of the world’s endangered species.
17. The coelacanth, a prehistoric fish long thought to be extinct but discovered alive off the coast of Madagascar in 1939.
18. The duck-billed platypus, one of only two egg-laying mammals.
19. Albatross. A three under par in golf is termed an albatross. Coleridge’s mariner was doomed for eternity because he shot an albatross which is sacred to sailors.

ON LOCATION
1. At the Casa Rosada (Pink House), the official residence of the President of Argentina.
2. When the von Trapps escaped from Austria to the US, they settled in Springfield, Illinois, and set up a resort. The scene from the Hindi film was shot at that resort.
3. Dev Anand; Hare Rama Hare Krishna.
4. Odessa.
5. Marble Rocks, Jabalpur.
6. Pondicherry.
7. Sri Lanka.
8. Sydney.
9. Petra, the ruined city in south-west Jordan, the capital of the Nabataean kingdom from 312 BC to AD 106.
10. New Zealand, after the Lord Of The Rings trilogy was filmed there.

PAGE 3 AND OTHERS
1. Camelot; in a reference to good and just times, the period of

President Kennedy’s reign at the White House was called this.
3. Pol Pot. Number One was Pol Pot’s official title as leader of the communist organization, Khmer Rouge. His real name was Saloth Sar.
4. Giuseppe Garibaldi. The woollen shirts were red in colour and ultimately Garibaldi’s troops came to be known as Red Shirts.
5. Chittaranjan Das.
7. The second President of USA John Adams (1797-1801) and John Quincy Adams (1825-1829), sixth President of USA.
8. Rajaraja Chola.
10. The Dreyfus Affair. In 1894, in what was apparently an anti-Semitic incident, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, an officer on the French general staff, was accused and imprisoned on charges that he was spying for Germany.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES
1. Paul Dirac, between 1928 and 1930.
2. It is the only combined gold found in nature, mixed with tellurium and represented by the chemical formula AuTe.
3. A superconductor placed in a dish of liquid nitrogen repels magnetic fields, so a magnet remains suspended in air above a superconductor. This phenomenon could be of use for designing MagLev—magnetic levitation—trains.
4. Nitrogen. Mistakenly named azote by French chemist Antoine Lavoisier as he believed it did not support life.
5. Mercury.
6. The rotation of the earth.
8. Aerosols.
11. Sulphur.
12. Amalgam.
15. Hypersonic.
QUESTION OF FAITH
1. The story goes that Mahendra, Emperor Asoka’s son, carried a sapling of the sacred Bodhi tree to Sri Lanka. The tree that it grew into is still at Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka’s former capital. A sapling from it was brought back to India and planted at Bodh Gaya.
2. Nagarjuna.
7. Germany.
8. Mary Magdalene.
10. The two swords signify that Sikhs should serve god by teaching the truth and by fighting to defend what is right. The circle represents the belief that god is one, and the khanda—the double-edged sword—is used to prepare amrit.
12. These five were the Patsh Pyare, chosen by Gurn Gobind Singh. He blessed them with the nectar or amrit on Baisakhi in Anandpur Sahib in 1699 and started the Khalsa brotherhood.
13. ‘Princess’.
14. From a bolt of lightning that strikes the earth and is witnessed by at least two Parsis!
15. Baha’i.
17. From Polynesia. Taboo or tabu signifies that which is banned. A person who violates a place or object also becomes taboo. Captain Cook was made taboo when he tried to set up an observatory in the Sandwich Islands.
18. Bodhidharma who moved from south India to China in AD 520. Ch’i’ an originated from the Sanskrit word dhyaan.
19. When the Church excommunicates a person.
20. Mother Teresa.

QUIZ BYTES
1. Using a virtual reality device.
2. The ground is most stable in these two countries. The slightest tremor can cause imperfections in the chip manufacturing process.
3. It contains a moth removed from Harvard’s famous Mark II, the precursor of today’s computer which had failed and was investigated by Grace Hopper. She labelled the moth, ‘the first actual case of a bug being found’ in the system, which later led to the term ‘bug’ being used to denote any glitch in a computer.
4. The floppy disc.
5. Intel Inside.
6. Dungeons and Dragons.
7. Modem.
8. The human brain, which uses the computer.
10. They are ‘feely’ keys, with a little bump or ridge. The tactile ribs on these key reference points on the keyboard allow touch typists to easily locate keys.
11. He invented the punch card system, which was extensively used in the 1920 Census.
12. Supercomputer. It was designed and constructed by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, which was itself created to build an indigenous supercomputer when the US refused to sell an older Cray for monsoon prediction work. Param is perhaps the only Indian supercomputer to be exported, with installations in Singapore, Moscow and Germany.
15. The computer mouse. ‘It was nicknamed the mouse because the tail came out the end’, Engelbart revealed.

RAGAMALA
1. Pandit Ravi Shankar.
2. Annamaya, based on the life of Annamacharya.
3. Pskhawaj.
5. The formation of the Music Academy, which is the backbone of Chennai’s world-famous Carnatic music season in December.
7. Tamarind.
10. Saint Tyagaraja’s Pancharatna kriti.
11. Ghatam, the percussion instrument.
12. Madurai Shanmugadivu. The singer was born in Madurai and took her mother’s name.
13. Raghu.
14. The ‘Nightingale of India’ Sarojini Naidu about M.S. Subbulakshmi after the film Meera.
15. Ghazal.

**RAMAYANA**
1. Travels or wandering.
2. For Lord Rama, by his sons Lava and Kusha.
3. Shiva’s.
5. Toe ring, because he always kept his eyes averted to the ground in her presence.
6. Sampaati, the brother of Jatayu.
8. Ravana.
10. Sumitra, mother of Lakshmana, Tara, wife of Vali and Mandodari, wife of Ravana.

**ROGUES’ GALLERY**
1. Rules governing the concept of legal insanity. They are named for Daniel McNaughten, who assassinated the secretary to British Prime Minister Robert Peel. McNaughten was a lunatic who imagined Peel was conspiring to kill him although he had never seen the prime minister. He went to Peel’s residence and attacked the first man he saw, who happened to be Peel’s assistant. In a moment of enlightened jurisprudence, the jury—not wanting to hang a sick man—acquitted McNaughten, who was immediately ordered by the court into a mental institution.
2. It is the only photograph of a defendant being sentenced to death, taken from the front row in the public gallery. Its appearance in the paper led to a new law that there could be no photography in court.
3. The kidnapping and murder of the Lindbergh baby.
4. The Lindbergh Act.
5. Dr Crippen, as he was escaping by ship.
6. Income tax evasion!

7. The Nanavati case. Commander Kawas Nanavati fired three shots, at point-blank range, felling Prem Ahuja, who was having an affair with Nanavati’s wife, Sylvia. The sentence for this crime: life imprisonment or death sentence. The jury in the Sessions Court, however, declared Nanavati not guilty by a ratio of 8:1. This verdict was considered perverse by the Sessions Judge, R.B. Mehta, who referred the case to the High Court.
8. You would be taking a lie detector test. The recording needles on the polygraph flutter when you are not telling the truth.
9. To tackle cyber crime.
10. A decommissioned ship used as a prison.

**ROLL OVER BEETHOVEN**
1. The fall of the Berlin Wall.
3. While the Vengaboys are only Going to Ibiza, Michael Cretu—the brain behind Enigma—lives and records all his music in the island of Ibiza!
4. The Beatles had always been fans of Buddy Holly and the Crickets. Taking off on cricket, John Lennon thought of beetles, but with an ‘a’ to make it, according to Lennon, ‘look like Beat music, just as a joke’.
6. In Morocco, in the Sahara desert!
7. Lao Tzu’s Tao Te Ching.
8. The tune of My sweet lord was remarkably similar to The Chiffons’ number He’s so fine. Harrison was taken to court by The Chiffons and lost the case.
9. The tongue of Kali. Often attributed to pop artist Andy Warhol, it was actually designed by Mick Jagger and graphic designer John Pasche in homage to the iconicographic tongue of Kali.
10. Chilean women performing the gueta (a wedding dance) with photos of their husbands or sons. (The gueta solo was in memory of those who had disappeared without trace during the repressive regime of General Augusto Pinochet.)
11. Moby, whose real name is Richard Melville Hall, is a descendant of Herman Melville, who wrote the book.
12. Eric Clapton played the guitar solo on George Harrison’s composition while George co-wrote Badge with Clapton.
13. Soka, a combination of soul and calypso. It was originally released by the band Arrow, which hails from the island of Montserrat in the West Indies.
15. The Beatles.

**SPORTING INDIA**
1. The Ooty Hunt Club on the Wenlock Downs.
2. S. Venkataraman.
3. Emperor Akbar’s throne. Akbar supposedly invented the game, originally called *pachisi*.
4. Manipur.
6. Dr Karni Singh, rifle shooting, and Leslie Claudius, hockey.
7. A player once out can be ‘revived’ into the game if a player of the opposite team gets out (just like Lakshmana was revived by the *sanjeevini* herb).
8. The Nawab of Pataudi, Senior.
9. Contact bridge. Harold Vanderbilt introduced the name.
10. Shane Warne.
12. She is India’s first-ever female coach of a men’s football team.
15. East Bengal, LG Asean Cup 2003.
17. Dhanraj Pillai.
18. M.J. Gopalan.
19. Soccer. He was the only Indian who officiated at the 2002 World Cup.
22. Nata.
23. Chail, in Himachal Pradesh.
24. B. Chandrashekhar (242 wickets and 177 runs).

**STORYBOARDS**
1. *ET, the Extra-Terrestrial.*
2. Tinkerbell in *Peter Pan.*
3. *Space Jam.*
4. Eisenstein’s *Battleship Potemkin* (the Odessa Steps scene).
5. *Pyasa.*
6. *Cyrano de Bergerac.*
7. Director Rajiv Menon was inspired to make a barber his hero after watching a recording of the opera.
8. Both are based on Shakespeare’s plays. While *Rau* is based on *King Lear*, *Throne Of Blood* is modelled on *Macbeth*.
9. R2D2 and C3PO of *Star Wars* fame. In fact, the basic plot of Lucas’ magnum opus is also inspired by the Kurosawa movie.

**SWITCHING CHANNELS**
1. Television correspondents perpetually on the prowl for sound bites.
2. Short for situational comedy.
3. For the Sheraton Hotels. Robin Moore was the son of one of the founders.
4. *The Panda Award.*
5. Emmy Awards, from ‘immy’, short for ‘image orthicon’.
6. Valmik Thapar.
8. Zipping means fast-forwarding tapes to skip ads, while zapping is switching channels.
10. Zee TV.

**THEY SAID IT**
1. Blaise Pascal.
2. H.W. Longfellow, ‘A lady with a lamp shall stand’
   In the great history of the land,
   A noble type of good,
   Heroic womanhood,’
   from Longfellow’s *Santa Filomena* (1857), describing Florence Nightingale.
4. Samuel Huntington’s *The Clash Of Civilizations*, which became a
best-seller after 9/11.
5. Lord Carnavon’s question and Howard Carter’s response, as Carter looked through a small hole into Tutankhamen’s burial chamber.
6. Nizamuddin Anlila to Ghiyasuddin Tughluq during the Bengal campaign while they were 6 miles from Delhi. Prophetic words, for Tughluq was killed before he could reach Delhi.
7. Anarkali’s tomb in Lahore. The lines are attributed to Prince Salim (later Emperor Jahangir).
8. The Boston Tea Party, a key event in the American freedom struggle.
9. Field Marshal Sam Maneckshaw to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
10. Gandhi. This quote is displayed at Sabarmati Ashram but it is not known to whom it was addressed.

USP
1. A system used in the storage and transport of vaccines or food that need to be always frozen or kept at constant low temperatures.
2. When a multinational alters its products to suit local tastes.
4. Ambush.
5. Union Carbide.
6. Asian Paints, because of their logo depicting a small boy named Gattu.
7. The Rolling Stones’ Start me up.
8. Theodore Roosevelt. He drank coffee from Maxwell House hotel at the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, and said it ‘was good to the last drop.’
9. David Ogilvy, founder of O&M.
10. Earl D. Tupper, founder of Tupperware.

WAR GAMES
1. Navajo Indians. Navajo is an unwritten language of extreme complexity. It has no alphabet or symbols, and is spoken only on the Navajo lands of the American south-west. One estimate indicates that less than thirty non-Navajos—none of them Japanese—could understand the language at the outbreak of World War II. The idea to use Navajo for secure communications came from Philip Johnston, the son of a missionary to the Navajos and one of the few non-Navajos who spoke their language fluently.
2. Ninja.
3. Mile (from the Latin milia meaning 1000).

4. Code names for Dr Abdul Kalam and Dr Chidambaram.
5. The Madras Regiment, which began at Fort St. David, Cuddalore, in Tamil Nadu.
7. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
8. Various stages of India’s Nuclear Strike Countdown. Fade Out: nuclear code at AEC storage; Double Take: army full alert; Round House: warheads loaded to missiles; Fast Pace: missiles move to land position; Cocked Pistols: targets decoded awaiting encrypted code and clearance from prime minister to fire.
9. The Ashok Chakra is awarded for bravery in peacetime, while the others are for bravery in the face of the enemy.
10. Indian Air Force.
11. Camouflage. After developments in photography and aviation, camouflage was evolved in an attempt to conceal weapons from aerial surveillance. The French were among the first to seek the help of artists in such attempts, and the first service de camouflage in military history was established on 12 February 1915, in response to a proposal by Lucien-Victor Guirand de Scevola (1871–1950), an artist in the infantry who painted disruptive patterns on the surface of the artillery to reduce its visibility. Picasso is supposed to have said, as a troop of camouflaged soldiers marched past him, in 1918: ‘We made that possible.’
14. Sam Browne, after whom the belt is named.
15. Khaki, from the Persian word khaki meaning ‘earth’, applied to the distinctive light drab or chocolate-coloured cloth.

WEAPONS OF WAR
1. Jane’s. Jane’s Information Group are the leading publishers of information on international defence and security.
2. Broken arrow, from which the film got its title.
3. The Mongols catapulted corpses contaminated with plague over the city walls into Kaffa (in Crimea), forcing the besieged people to flee. It was the cause of an epidemic of plague that swept across medieval Europe, killing 25 million. It is believed that this event was the first recorded instance of the usage of biological weapons of mass destruction.
4. An automatic employs the force of the recoil or gas pressure and a mechanical spring action to eject the spent cartridge, load a new one, and fire it and continue the cycle as long as the pressure on the trigger is maintained. In a semi-automatic, the new cartridge can only be fired when the trigger is pulled again.

5. Tanks. The name, assigned in December 1915, was first used in war in 1916.

6. Losharki (Russia).

7. 'Smart' landmines self-deactivate after a set time while 'dumb' ones remain hazardous.


9. To deny an enemy cover and concealment in dense terrain by defoliating trees and shrubbery where the enemy could hide, Agent Orange (a code name for the orange band that was used to mark the drums it was stored in) was principally effective against broad-leaf foliage, such as that found in the dense jungle-like terrain of southeast Asia. It was tested in Vietnam in the early 1960s.


11. The Battle of Seringapatam. Seringapatam is the present name of Seringapatam. Tipu's army, aided by the French, used rockets. The British captured the rockets, which were sent to England for reverse engineering by Congreve. Dr. Kafran writes, 'I was happy to see an Indian glorified by NASA as a hero of warfare rocketry.'

12. The Bangalore Torpedo.

13. Dum Dum bullets, so named because they were made at Calcutta's Dum Dum Arsenal.

14. An atom bomb (fission bomb).

15. Brahmarshtra, a weapon gifted by Indra to Karna which he used against Ghatoonkacha in the Kurukshetra battle.

WHERE ON EARTH?

1. Llanos.
2. Mont Pelee.
3. Outlines of buildings and property divisions.
4. The Maelstrom. This is the specific 'The Maelstrom', subsequently all such whirlpools at sea are called maelstrom.
5. Pangea.
7. Tornado or twister.

8. Rocky Mountains.
9. The English Channel.
10. The Antarctic Circle.
11. Antarctica.
12. Bosphorous Straits.
13. Lithosphere (or the crust).
14. Desert!
15. Stalactite.
17. Sleet.
18. South China Sea.
19. Dormant (or sleeping).
20. Rift valleys.

WHAT'S THE GOOD WORD?

1. Accolade.
2. Cyborg.
3. A word or phrase written calligraphically in such a way that it reads the same when viewed upside down.
4. Quiz.
5. A cell!
8. Homeland.
10. Flags.
11. In a cave.
13. Crash.
15. Stupidity!
16. The study of inscriptions on durable substances such as metal or stone.
17. Knock knees.
18. Chaos.
20. Caesar.
WHO AM I? Part A
1. Deng Tsiao Ping.
2. Candido Jacuzzi.
3. Yanni.
4. Nicholas Flamel, whose philosopher's stone is the basis for J.K. Rowling's first Harry Potter book, *Harry Potter And The Philosopher's Stone*. He is probably the only real person to feature in the Harry Potter series.
5. Alfred E. Neuman, the mascot of *Mad* magazine.
6. The Phantom. Over time, Bengali became Denkali, the villain Rama became Ramala, and the Singh Brotherhood of pirates became the Singa Pirates. Lee Falk was a fan of Kipling!
7. Aristotle Socrates Onassis.
8. Ripley of *Believe It Or Not* fame.
9. Roland Garros, the French ace, after whom the venue of the French Open tennis championship is named.
10. Danny Denzongpa.
11. Amartya Sen, the 1998 Nobel laureate in Economics, for his 'contributions to welfare economics'.
13. The panda.
15. George Fernandes.

WHO AM I? Part B
1. Laloo Prasad Yadav.
2. Sidney Sheldon.
4. Tulsidas.
6. R.N. Kao, India's spy master who headed the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), India's foreign intelligence agency, from its creation in 1965 till he retired in 1977.
7. Pyush Pandey, the adman.
8. Azim Premji. He finished his degree late as his father died while he was studying and he had to return to take over the family business.
9. Dhyan Chand and his hockey stick.
15. Sean Connery.

WILD INDIA
1. Sparrow, which is why he titled his autobiography *The Fall Of A Sparrow*.
2. The Sarus crane.
3. Hazaribagh National Park in Bihar; in Hindi, 'hazar' means 1,000 and 'bagh' means tiger'.
4. It exhibits only those animals and birds which have mythological importance and have been featured in the *Puranas* and the *Vedas*.
5. Emperor Asoka.
7. Manipur.
8. Little Rann of Kutch.
9. Mongoose. A golden mongoose made its appearance at Yudhishthira's Ashvamedha yagna following the Kurukshetra Battle and taught him a lesson in charity.
10. The Bishnois of Rajasthan.
12. To keep tigers away! Tigers tend to spring on the backs of unsuspecting humans, and the masks facing them confuse them.
13. Tibetan antelope or chiru.
15. Banyan.

WORD AND PHRASE ORIGINS
1. Pyrrhus, from whose name originates the phrase 'pyrrhic victory'.
2. St. Thomas, who doubted Christ's resurrection. He was thereafter called 'Doubting Thomas' and hence the phrase in the English language.
3. The invisible flag of death flies on top of the mast.
5. Because when cocaine is boiled down, it makes a crackling sound.
7. Smugglers.
8. Paraphernalia.
10. Intelligence Quotient or IQ.
11. The Sun; hence the phrase ‘sun signs’.
12. From the city of Mousul in Iraq.
13. Mausoleum, from the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. Mausolos was a king of the fourth century BC to whose tomb the name was originally applied.
15. Jeans.
16. Fluke.
17. Stereotype.
18. Secretary.
19. Mandarin.
20. Indigo, from India.
22. It was the original ‘writing on the wall’!
23. Portuguese.
24. Because they practised their trade under a banyan tree.
25. Ulysses S. Grant. When the Confederate commander tried to negotiate, Grant replied, ‘No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.’

WORD PLAY
1. One that is irregular in shape.
2. The system of BC (before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini).
3. The entrails of a mummy. A canopic jar is shaped like a vase with a lid in the form of a head.
4. Feng shui.
5. Cantilever.
6. Entente refers to a state of friendly relations between two countries, while détente refers to the process of active attempts to ease strained relations between countries.
7. Espranto, the literal sense of which is ‘one who hopes’.
10. They are all retronyms—words or phrases created because an existing term that was once used alone, needs to be distinguished from a term referring to a new development. These had to be coined to distinguish them from colour television, nuclear warfare, give counterpart for silent movie, skimmed milk and electric guitar.

‘WORKING’ TITLES
1. 2001: A Space Odyssey.
2. During World War II, American pilots were forced to fly missions beyond endurance. The only way to avoid flying were to either be killed in air combat or be diagnosed insane and sent home. If a pilot pretended insanity, refused to fly and asked to be sent home, it proved to the authorities that he was not insane and they forced him to continue flying.
3. Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein.
5. Rachel Carson thought that the indiscriminate use of pesticides was killing too many bird species, including robins in North America, and that none would be left to greet the arrival of spring with birdsong.
6. Kātha Upanishad. ‘Get up! Wake up! Seek the guidance of an Illumined teacher and realize the self. Sharp like a razor’s edge is the path, the sages say, difficult to traverse’. Extract from the Kātha Upanishad that casts death as the perfect teacher.
7. Shobhha De.
8. Subramanian Swamy.
9. Octamoun Club, where the rules for the game of snooker were formulated.
10. The Lord Of The Flies by William Golding.

WORLD OF SPORT
1. Caring.
2. In the pre-floodlight era baseball, the batter faced east to avoid the afternoon sun on his face. The pitcher naturally faced west and, therefore, a left-handed pitcher’s hand pointed southwards, hence ‘southpaw’.
4. Skateboarding.
5. Because the ball used was softer than the tennis ball—‘squishy’.
6. Pole position. The term originated from horse racing.
7. The other Formula drivers have to pay to participate. Formula One drivers, on the other hand, are paid to participate!
10. Debbie Brill, for the Brill Roll. She won a silver medal for high jump in the 1978 Commonwealth Games.
11. Alpine skiing is downhill, while Nordic skiing is cross-country.
15. A relay where the first lap is run for 100 m, the second for 200 m, the third for 300 m, and the last for 400 m.
16. Silk.
17. Antennae (Bridges, Antennae, Spans, Earth), from where one could do a bungee jump.
18. Robin Hood.
19. Rubin 'Hurricane' Carter. He was unjustly accused of murder. The award was given in recognition for his twenty-year fight for freedom. He was the subject of the film Hurricane and a song of the same name by Bob Dylan.
20. General Patton.
21. Equestrian events.
22. Carl Lewis.
23. All these games have been discontinued from the Olympics.
24. Rowing.
25. They were the youngest Wimbledon champions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, respectively.
26. Wimbledon.
27. They played the longest Wimbledon singles final, 112 games lasting two days.
28. It dates back to the days of Real (or Royal) Tennis as played by Henry VIII. Serving the ball at the beginning of the game was considered 'undignified' by the nobility, and so the page boys obliged when asked for 'service'!
29. Charlotte Cooper.
30. Quidditch!

WRITERS' BLOC
1. Mulk Raj Anand.
2. Kim, the central character of Rudyard Kipling's book of the same name.
3. Kim Tarvesh is an anagram of Vikram Seth.
5. Arundhati Roy.
6. Rithushanthatra.
7. These are the five books comprising the Panchatantra.
8. On Wings of Fire authored by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
9. All are based on novels/plays by Mahashweta Devi.
11. Beyond Belief.
12. Michael Madhusudan Dutt.
15. Egypt.

ODDS
1. The aviation industry is a stress test to certify birdhit-proof jet engines for aircraft. The carcass of a chicken or turkey is shot at the engine at a speed of 180 miles per hour (the take-off or landing speed of an aircraft). The turbine should not disintegrate when the chicken hits the fan.
2. Survivors of a disaster or tragedy feeling guilty that they have survived while the others have perished.
3. Swami Sachidananda, a US-based guru, inaugurated Woodstock with chants of 'Om'. He was also present in Chennai to bless the launch of Baba. Unfortunately, he took ill during the premiere and died shortly after.
4. Hurdling.
5. These are signs found near the US–Mexico border warning motorists of illegal immigrants who may suddenly dash across the road.
6. 'Kattabomman', after freedom fighter Veerapandya Kattabomman who sported a luxurious one.
7. Gangajal or holy water from the Ganges. The jars are considered to be the largest silver objects in the world.
8. The possibility of sophisticated, well-articulated speech.
9. A member of Parliament is held 'hostage' at Buckingham Palace, a throwback to the days of King Charles I who was sentenced to death by the Parliament.
10. England is not a country. It is a political division of the nation called United Kingdom, the others being Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland. England is located on the island of Great Britain, which
also contains Scotland and Wales. The British Isles comprise Great Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands etc. and is primarily a geographical area.

ENDS
1. 'Don't worry, be happy!'
2. Happy Hunting Ground.
3. 'Nobody's perfect.'
4. Molière (Jean Baptiste Poquelin, 1622–1673). Molière died after playing the part of a hypochondriac on stage where he had a fit of coughing blood but finished the performance. The comedy was entitled La Malade Imaginaire.
5. They all died of their creations!
6. His aged dog Argos, who wagged his tail at his master, and then died.
7. Leonardo da Vinci's The Last Supper (1497) is painted on its wall.
8. Groucho Marx in A Day At The Races.
9. They threw their sola topees into the sea.
10. 'That's all, folks!'