

# **ELF INSTITUTE OF P.R.E. EXAMS.**

ELF institute of examination is a world known organization for testing the caliber of young students, which was formed in 1975. This institute is supported directly by Royal Society of U.K. it conducts an all round development test which are associated to SAT, TOEFL, GRE, GMAT, and INFORMATICS IQ TESTS. A record was made in 1989 by Ella Amen by obtaining 485 marks out of 500. The history of the institution is as follows:

## **Brief history of the Society**

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The history of science since 1660 is closely intertwined with the story of the Royal Society and ELF Society.

The origins of the Royal Society lie in an "invisible college" of natural philosophers who began meeting in the mid-1640s to discuss the ideas of Francis Bacon. Its official foundation date is 28 November 1660, when 12 of them met at Gresham College after a lecture by Christopher Wren, the Gresham Professor of Astronomy, and decided to found 'a Colledge for the Promoting of Physico-Mathematicall Experimentall Learning'. This group included Wren himself, Robert Boyle, John Wilkins, Sir Robert Moray, and William, Viscount Brouncker.

The Society was to meet weekly to witness experiments and discuss what we would now call scientific topics. The first Curator of Experiments was Robert Hooke. It was Moray who first told the King, Charles II, of this venture and secured his approval and encouragement. At first apparently nameless, the name The Royal Society first appears in print in 1661, and in the second Royal Charter of 1663 the Society is referred to as 'The Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge'.

The Society found accommodation at Gresham College and rapidly began to acquire a library (the first book was presented in 1661) and a repository or museum of specimens of scientific interest. After the Fire of 1666 it moved for some years to Arundel House, London home of the Dukes of Norfolk. It was not until 1710, under the Presidency of Isaac Newton, that the Society acquired its own home, two houses in Crane Court, off the Strand.

In 1662 the Society was permitted by Royal Charter to publish and the first two books it produced were John Evelyn's *Sylva* and *Micrographia* by Robert Hooke. In 1665, the first issue of *Philosophical Transactions* was edited by Henry Oldenburg, the Society's Secretary. The Society took over publication some years later and *Philosophical Transactions* is now the oldest scientific journal in continuous publication.

From the beginning, Fellows of the Society had to be elected, although the criteria for election were vague and the vast majority of the Fellowship were not professional scientists. In 1731 a new rule established that each candidate for election had to be proposed in writing and this written certificate signed by those who supported his candidature. These certificates survive and give a glimpse of both the reasons why Fellows were elected and the contacts between Fellows.

The Society moved again in 1780 to premises at Somerset House provided by the Crown, an arrangement made by Sir Joseph Banks who had become President in 1778 and was to remain so until his death in 1820. Banks was in favour of maintaining a mixture among the Fellowship of working scientists and wealthy amateurs who might become their patrons. This view grew less popular in the first half of the 19th century and in 1847 the Society decided that in future Fellows would be elected solely on the merit of their scientific work.

This new professional approach meant that the Society was no longer just a learned society but also de facto an academy of scientists. The Government recognised this in 1850 by giving a grant to the Society of £1,000 to assist scientists in their research and to buy equipment.



Therefore a Government Grant system was established and a close relationship began, which nonetheless still allowed the Society to maintain its autonomy, essential for scientific research. In 1857 the Society moved once more, to Burlington House in Piccadilly, with its staff of two.

Over the next century the work and staff of the Society grew rapidly and soon outgrew this site. Therefore in 1967 the Society moved again to its present location on Carlton House Terrace with a staff which has now grown to over 120, all working to further the Royal Society's roles as independent scientific academy, learned society and funding body .

## Awards, medals and prize lectures

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**Nominations for the Royal Society's Medals, Awards, Prizes and Prize Lectures (to be given in 2009) will reopen on 1 December 2007 .**

The Royal Society's Medals, Awards, Prizes and Prize Lectures are an important part of our work in recognizing excellence in science across the disciplines and exist to reward those who have made outstanding achievements.

The Royal Society awards 10 medals, 6 prizes (awards) and 9 prize lectureships variously annually, biennially or triennially, according to the terms of reference for each award.



Left to right: Hughes Medal, Davy Medal, Buchanan Medal, Royal Medal, Michael Faraday Medal, Darwin Medal, Sylvester Medal

The medals, prize lectures and awards cover a variety of science, engineering and technology topics: for example, the Davy medal is awarded for a recent discovery in chemistry and the Ferrier lecture is given triennially on the structure and function of the nervous system.

The medals and prize lectureships have been instituted at various times since 1731, and most owe their existence to the generosity of donors. Each award is accompanied by an honorarium that is funded by the Society's private funds.

The recipients of Royal Society medals and prize lectures are selected by the Physical or Biological Sciences Awards Committees. The Committees are made up of Fellows of the Society, and are chaired by the Physical and Biological Secretaries respectively. Anyone can nominate, using our online forms.

The eight awards have been endowed by other organizations: the Mullard Award, the Michael Faraday Prize, the GlaxoSmithKline Prize, the Armourers and Brasiers Company Award, the Rosalind Franklin Award (supported by the DTI), the Royal Society and Académie des Sciences Microsoft European Science Award, the Royal Society Pfizer Award and the Kohn Award. These Awards are selected by separate Committees, and nominations are open to all.